

HAMMOND LEAD PRODUCTS, INC.

Lead Pigments and Chemicals

40 EAST MALL PLAZA P. O. BOX 486
CARNEGIE, PA. 15106
PHONE: 412-923-1666

April 19, 1973

Mr. Jerome F. Smith
Lead Industries Association, Inc.
292 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Jerry:

Enclosed are copies of letters and documents given to me by Clarence Seeley of Anchor-Hocking Glass Corporation on Tuesday of this week. These papers relate to a problem which they are having in Japan, Switzerland, and The Netherlands, relating to the lead content of decorations applied to glass dinnerware and coffee mugs. In all cases, Anchor-Hocking's decorations applied to food contact surfaces are well within the limitations adopted by the Food and Drug Administration of the United States. Some of the decorations on the outside of such things as coffee mugs, bowls, etc., have lead release higher than 7 ppm.

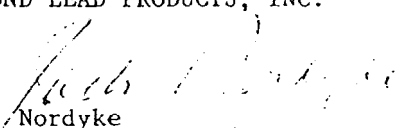
The Swiss rejection is based on the fact that "The decoration is not free of lead.". The Netherlands rejection is based on a test which they use, and which is enclosed, in which the upper 2 centimeters of the exterior decoration is added to that of anything on the inside.

The Japanese problem has not yet reached the point of rejection, but has reached the point where the competition in Japan is pointing a finger of guilt at Anchor-Hocking, and they are very afraid that they will run into legal problems.

I will appreciate anything you and Jerry Cole may be able to do to help Anchor-Hocking in this situation. I should think that you will want to get in touch with Clarence Seeley when and if further discussion of this subject is required.

Sincerely,

HAMMOND LEAD PRODUCTS, INC.


J. S. Nordyke
Vice President

JSN/bjm

Enclosures

cc: Mr. W. P. Wilke, III

LIA-76905

FOR QUICK HANDWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE
(PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY)

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Chuck Smith
FROM: Keith Ryan
SUBJECT: Metal Release Problem - Holland
MESSAGE: DATE: 12/15/72
cc: Clarence Seeley

Chuck

Further to my letter of 12/14 I am relating the report of tests performed in several of our items. For your information, Don Holten is our Sales Mgr in Western Europe. We have, in the meantime, had to send out more for sprayed items of the type.

I cannot tell whether the tests were performed by HEMA (our retail customer) or the local "Ford & May" Central people in Holland.

Note that in page 2 (*) they state that metal released from the outside of items is irrelevant but this is the only area where we have any problems. Let's discuss when you draft our reply.

SIGNED

Thanks for your help. Keith

REPLY

DATE

SIGNED

310-024-0925

PERSON RECEIVING COMMUNICATION - RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORD

LIA-76906

N 1020.01

COUNTRY Netherlands

COMMUNICATION FROM BEN MARTIN

TO Mr; Keith Ryan

DATE 12 December 1972

SUBJECT : HEMA

15 1972

URGENT - BOLD COLORED MUGS - ALL DECORATED MUGS

Dear Keith :

Our colored mugs have been taken off sale in Holland.

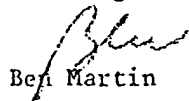
Attached is a lab report from HEMA-Holland on the tests made on our mugs.

We have to counter with our own lab report so Hema can argue with the Dutch officials. It is very important. I wrote earlier, I hope the report is on the way to Wolking in Amsterdam.

I guess two little girls died from lead poison from glass or ceramic mugs or cups. The whole country is up in arms and it is chaos with the glass and earthenware people.

Wolking needs our report ASAP !

Best regards,


Ben Martin

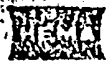
BM:ahc

cc: Mr. Jack D. Voss
Mr. T. T. Holles
Mr. Frank Wolking

1 Encl.

LIA-76907

N 1020.02



B.V. Hoofdkantoor

Amsterdam

Ruysdaelstraat 49 Amsterdam

postadressering: Postbus A, Amsterdam

telefoon: 020-793333

telex: 13027 - hema nl postgelo: 20582

bankrelatie: Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank

bank nr. 41.13.42.401

handelsregister nr. 27362 Amsterdam

KS 09A/mw - Miss J.F. Devries

voor telefonische behandeling

toestel nr. 339

Dear Sirs,

In order to avoid any conflicts with the Dutch Goods Inspection we have to insist that all goods you supply to us come up to the requirements stated on the enclosed form.

We rely on your full co-operation in this respect, and thank you beforehand for the trouble to be taken.

Encl.

Yours faithfully,
DIVISIONAL MERCHANDISE MANAGER

K. Schönbaum

11002

LIA-76908

N 1020.03

Re.:

Requirements as regards the release of noxious metals
from dinner and drinking ware

In The Netherlands no legal standards exist for the release of noxious metals. Although the Dutch Food Inspections keep proper control. For, selling wares noxious to the public health is prohibited in The Netherlands.

Procedure adopted in the determination of the amounts released.

Cups, saucers, etc. are filled with 4% acetic acid and kept at 20° C for 24 hours.

In cases where the outside and the inside of the cups are of a different colour or structure, a 2 cm drinking brim is included in the extraction.

Of the solution, possibly after evaporation, the quantities by weight (in mg) of lead, zinc, antimony, copper and cadmium are determined.

The weight of the metal, calculated on the surface area (in dm²) of e.g. the cup with which the acetic acid has been in contact, yields the released amount of the metal per surface (mg/dm²).

KBB requirements

The release tolerated under the conditions specified above is:

lead	max. 0,6 mg/dm ² .
zinc	" 0,6 mg/dm ² .
antimony	" 0,6 mg/dm ² .
copper	" 0,6 mg/dm ² .
cadmium	" 0,06 mg/dm ² .

Amsterdam, 17 november 1972.

RH/JB/VT/MvA

Quality control

H.S.A.

Pb. 7 µg/ml = 7 µg per surface
Cd. 0,5 µg/ml = 0,5 µg per surface

LIA-76909

N 1020.04

sample no.: 21.310

HEMA no.:
buying division: 09B
Mr. Harmsen

re:

glass cups, dish
maker: Anchor Hocking
check on delivery

A = orange cup - outside
B = yellow cup - outside
C = red dish - outside
D = orange cup - inside

All items are white inside and coloured outside.

points tested:

release of noxious metals

summary:

outside

All items release too much cadmium (0.36 - 1.3 milligrams per sq.decimeter; KBB requirement: 0.06 milligrams per sq.decimeter). The red and orange items release too much lead (approx. 4.2 milligrams per sq.decimeter; KBB requirement: 0.6 milligrams per sq.decimeter).

Hardly any or even no release of zinc, antimony or copper was found.

inside

No measurable amounts of zinc, lead, copper, antimony or cadmium were found.

test:

The items A, B and C were placed upside down in a bowl filled with 4% acetic acid; solution level: 2 centimeters.

Cup D was filled with 4% acetic acid up to 1 centimeter from rim (220 milliliters). After 24 hours of contact, the amounts of zinc, lead, copper, antimony and cadmium in the extract were measured.

The amounts in milligrams of the various metals per item are listed below:

	zinc	lead	copper	antimony	cadmium
A	0	2.1	0	0	0.19
B	0.05-0.1	0-0.5	0	0	0.18
C	0	6.5	0	0	2.0
D	0	0	0	0	0

Release of metal, expressed in milligrams per sq.decimeter:

	zinc	lead	copper	antimony	cadmium
A	0	4.2	0	0	0.38
B	0.1-0.2	0-0.1	0	0	0.36
C	0	4.3	0	0	1.3
D	0	0	0	0	0

surface A: approx. 0.5 sq.decimeters

" B: " 0.5 sq.decimeters

" C: " 1.5 sq.decimeters

" D: " 1.9 sq.decimeters

According to our standards permissible release of cadmium is 0.06 milligrams per sq.decimeter, of the other metals 0.6 milligrams per sq.decimeter.

Release of metal, expressed in p.p.m. (parts per million):

	zinc	lead	copper	antimony	cadmium
D	0	0	0	0	0

contents: approx. 220 milliliters.

* Determination of the release of metal from the outside of the items A, B and C is irrelevant.

Amsterdam, 29th November, 1972

RH/JB/mw

Quality control laboratory.

Keith Ryan
Fairfield Federal Bldg.

Charles M. Smith
Development Center

METAL RELEASE PROBLEM - HOLLAND

December 18, 1972

cc: File

We have taken the position of policing ourselves as far as lead and cadmium are concerned by the following program:

1. In any case where a new ceramic decoration is applied to an item which will hold any volume of liquid, 3 special samples prepared in the normal production operation is provided to the Glass Engineering Department. Note this in no way concerned with outside surface decorations.
2. The Glass Engineering Department forwards these samples to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory for performance of FDA - LIB 834 tests. (Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory has been used by the Pottery Association for establishing their programs. Their test results are acceptable to F.D.A.)
3. The Glass Engineering Department furnishes a report of the results of this test to tableware. If the results are in excess of 7 parts per million lead or 0.5 parts per million Cadmium the decoration is not to be marketed.

The FDA - LIB 834 test is attached. It is a realistic test in that the foods you worry about extracting lead are those that contain acids - apple juice, lemon and orange juice etc. It allows the acid to stand in the vessel for 24 hours at room temperature (25±2°C) which is a drastic test and it is concerned with only the area that contact food or beverage.

The test as outlined in the attachment to K. Schonbaum's letter is not a realistic test if a 2 Cm drinking brim is included in the test. This is an outside decoration that does not stand in contact with food or liquids and the mouth is not acidic enough to extract lead in a normal drinking time.

Anchor has marketed the bold colors and other outside decorations containing small amounts of lead in the U.S. in good faith because the ware meets the standards outlined by the F.D.A.

If the test procedure as outlined in the attachment to K. Shonbaum's letter is Hollands criteria for accepting ceramic decorations our bold colors and several other decorations will not meet their requirements.

Charles M. Smith

LIA-76912

N 1020.05

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Chuck Smith

OFFICE

Development Center

FROM

Keith Ryan

OFFICE

SUBJECT

Lead Please Safety Statement

DATE

12/14/72

MESSAGE

cc: C. Seeley

Dear Chuck

We get requests like this from time to time. I don't think we have to get involved with specific release of dangerous materials, but we should be able to make some general statement since we were apparently met U.S. field standards.

Let's discuss after you have had a chance to review this.

SIGNED
Keith

REPLY

DATE

SIGNED

310-024 0925

PERSON RECEIVING COMMUNICATION - RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORD

LIA-76913

N 1020.06

ANCHOR HOCKING CORPORATION MEMORANDUM

310-002-0489

TO

Keith Ryan

FROM

Ben Martin

DATE

SUBJECT

Here are the standards
for Holland. Send our
report to Wolking - Amsterdam
ASAP it is urgent for
our client HEMA.

Best regards,

Ben Martin

4 Dec - 72

LIA-76914

N 1020.07

Re.:

Requirements as regards the release of noxious metals
from dinner and drinking ware

In The Netherlands no legal standards exist for the release of noxious metals. Although the Dutch Food Inspections keep proper control. For, selling wares noxious to the public health is prohibited in The Netherlands.

Procedure adopted in the determination of the amounts released.

Cups, saucers, etc. are filled with 4% acetic acid and kept at 20° C for 24 hours.

In cases where the outside and the inside of the cups are of a different colour or structure, a 2 cm drinking brim is included in the extraction.

Of the solution, possibly after evaporation, the quantities by weight (in mg) of lead, zinc, antimony, copper and cadmium are determined.

The weight of the metal, calculated on the surface area (in dm²) of e.g. the cup with which the acetic acid has been in contact, yields the released amount of the metal per surface (mg/dm²).

KBE requirements

The release tolerated under the conditions specified above is:

lead	max. 0,6 mg/dm ² .
zinc	" 0,6 mg/dm ² .
antimony	" 0,6 mg/dm ² .
copper	" 0,6 mg/dm ² .
cadmium	" 0,06 mg/dm ² .

Amsterdam, 17 november 1972.

RH/JB/VT/MvA

Quality control

LIA-76915

N 1020.08

COUNTRY: Netherland

COMMUNICATION FROM BEN MARTIN

TO: Mr. Keith Ryan

DATE 4 December 1972

SUBJECT: Paint - Chemical Content

Dear Keith:

We need a report from our Research Development Center containing information on the paint we use on our mugs and bowls plus ovenware. The Dutch government is being very specific in enforcing a rule concerning how much lead, zinc, etc., is contained in the paint used on articles of glass, ceramic and china.

We need a certificate of authority for the Dutch Health people concerning the chemical content of the paint used on items we spray such as dinnerware, mugs and bowls, and mixing bowls.

Please send this information direct to Frank Wolking in Amsterdam in 3 copies.

Best regards,

BM /ahc

Ben
Ben Martin

ASAP!

DIRECT TO

F. WOLKING!

LIA-76916

N 1020.09

Leid Schmitt

February 9, 1973

Ref: Anchor Hocking Toxic Metals Release
Testing Procedures

Dear Mr. Sam:

Mr. Nickerson has written me concerning the fact that some of our Japanese customers are making incorrect statements about the release of dangerous lead from Anchor Hocking decorations. Such statements cannot be true.

For your information a letter written to Mr. Nickerson by Mr. John S. Smith, Technical Director of Glass Science-Anchor Hocking Company, Inc. states that Anchor Hocking products comply with U.S. government standards as developed by our Federal Food and Drug Administration under method LII 834. This is a standard test recognized throughout the world as an adequate test to determine the release of toxic metals from glass household products sprayed or otherwise decorated with toxic metals that could prove hazardous to human health.

These are very important, yet simple, statements that Anchor Hocking can make in the face of toxic metal release from decorations. They are as follows:

1. Anchor Hocking products meet Federal United States Food and Drug Administration standards for the release of noxious metals. Method test LII 834.
2. Anchor Hocking Products are performed by an independent testing laboratory (Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory) whose test results are available to U. S. Food and Drug officials. The results of tests are certified by this independent laboratory.
3. Anchor Hocking products are not sprayed with noxious metals inside of the vessel where such surface could come in contact with food. Therefore, release of any dangerous metals through the chemical reaction of food on the decorated surface of a glass article.
4. The only exception to this statement would be our Lustre Shell

LIA-76917

N 1020.1

February 9, 1973

Page 2

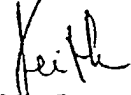
Dinnerware line which is sprayed over all, and food could come in contact with the decorated surface on the inside of the vessels. The important point to remember here, however, is that this spray is a ferric salt and does not cause damage to human health even when dissolved by food acids over an extremely long period of time.

I think these statements can be used to answer any general charges that you might hear. I would also think that at your option, this letter could be reprinted and given to each of your distributors. We would be happy to answer any specific questions that you might have about any of our products in terms of a release of noxious metals.

As you are well aware, Anchor Hocking has been a leader in the huge glassware market here in the United States, and we could not for long expect to produce products which were injurious to human health without our very critical federal health agencies demanding that we take corrective measures.

I hope this letter and the attachments are of help to you. Please let us know if we may provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,


Keith Ryan
Merchandising Manager
International Division

dc

cc: C. Seeley ✓
J. Voss
P. Hickerson
G. Martin

Attachment

LIA-76918

Paul Hickerson
F.F.B.

From

Clarence E. Seeley
Development Center

Subject:

Date February 2, 1973

Reference

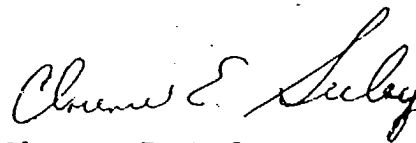
cc: K. Ryan - FFB
C.M. Smith - 55
File - 1

In answer to your critics trying to destroy our image on the shelves in relation to lead content of our paints and decals, the following official statement should serve to alloy this problem:

"As Technical Director of Glass Science it has been my responsibility to work in cooperation with Anchor Hocking and agencies of the U.S. Government to insure the health and welfare of our citizens in regard to lead release on glassware of all types and in all circumstances.

Through trade association cooperation, the U.S. Government has encouraged and promoted a standard test deemed adequate to protect its citizens in this manner. This test or procedure developed by the Food and Drug Administration of the United States Government has been designated LIB 834.

Anchor Hocking considers this test realistic and workable for all the world and implements it by tests conducted externally to further insure establishment of total credibility. All items manufactured by Anchor Hocking pass the requirements of LIB 834. For satisfaction of your customer I enclose a photocopy of FDA-LIB-834."



Clarence E. Seeley
Technical Director Glass Science
Anchor Hocking Corporation

CES:alb

LIA-76919

N 1020.11

ALFONS DOSSÉ ZÜRICH

BRIEFADRESSE: POSTFACH 166, 8042 ZÜRICH
TELEPHON: (01) 261628 / 261629
TELEGRAMME: ALDOSSE ZÜRICH
TELEX: 53546

International Division
ANCHOR HOCKING CORPORATION
Mr. Wendell Barber

LANCASTER / OHIO 43130

U.S.A.

8042 ZÜRICH,
RÖSLISTRASSE 21

April 5, 1973 mo

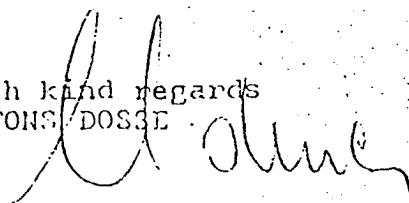
Dear Mr. Barber

We received informations that the sale of your
decorated tumblers has been forbidden by the
Swiss Health-Authority because the decoration is
not free of lead.

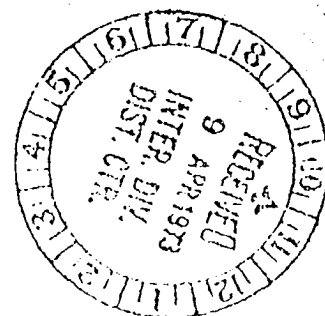
May I ask you to check this matter?

For your soon reply I thank you very much in advance
and remain

with kind regards
ALFONS DOSSÉ



LIA-76920



N 1020.12