

COATINGS

Lead-poison bill Passes Senate

WASHINGTON (U)—The Senate yesterday passed, 93-0, a \$100-million bill designed to attack lead poisoning in children caused by paint.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., chief sponsor of the measure, said 400,000 youngsters contract lead poisoning each year and that about 200 die—many after swallowing paint chips; from peeling walls.

EP for Control of Asbestos Emissions

The Environmental Protection Agency has adopted final emission standards for asbestos, mercury, and beryllium, materials which EPA has determined to be major air pollutants.

Effective April 6, 1973, the standard for asbestos applies to asbestos mills, selected manufacturing operations the use of spray-on asbestos materials, demolition operations and the surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings. The selected manufacturing operations mentioned in the regulations are nine operations including paints, coatings, caulks, adhesives and sealants manufacturers which EPA has indicated as major sources of asbestos emissions.

The new standard applicable to manufacturing operations prohibits emissions to the outside air of visible emissions which are defined as any emissions which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments and which contain particulate asbestos.

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Cooperative Program Established by IBPAT and NPCA

Development of continuing programs to enhance understanding of Federal and State legislative matters will be the main objective of a new cooperative program of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades (IBPAT) and the National Paint and Coatings Association (NPCA).

Environmental health and safety issues affecting the paint and coatings industry were the main topics of discussion at the meeting held at NPCA headquarters Washington, D.C. May 4. Other matters affecting the general welfare and progress of the industry will be explored as the joint committee proceeds with future work.

See picture p 48

Photo U.S.A.

COATINGS

PAINT & COATINGS ASSOCIATION / 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. / Washington, D.C. 20005

9 May 21, 1973

Senate Passes Lead Bill; Sends to House

The Senate lead bill S 607 was passed May 9 and sent to the House of Representatives. S 607 introduced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, would require a 0.06% lead standard as of January 1, 1974 unless studies conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) deem a lower lead limit safe before that date.

S 607 defines "lead-based paint" as any paint, prior to December 31, 1973 containing more than 0.5% lead, by weight, in the total nonvolatile content of liquid paints or in the dried film of paint already applied. The lead standard would be lowered to 0.06% in 1974, except that if prior to December 31, 1973 the Secretary (HEW), based on studies conducted in accordance with section 301 (b) of the Act, determines that another level of lead, not to exceed 0.5% is safe then such other level shall be effective after December 31, 1973.

Section 301 (b) of S 607 provides for research to be conducted by the Secretary of HEW on multiple layers of dried

paint film containing various commonly used lead compounds to determine the safe level of lead in residential paint products. No later than October 1, 1973 the Secretary must submit to Congress a complete report of findings and make legislative recommendations.

The Senate lead bill would prohibit after the date of enactment the use of lead-based paint:

- 1) in residential structures constructed or rehabilitated by the Federal Government
- 2) On any manufactured or distributed toy furniture, cooking, drinking and eating utensils.

S 607 additionally authorizes \$75 million for each of the next four years (\$300 million in total) for an expanded effort to prevent lead poisoning and to detect lead poisoning in youngsters in order to provide them the proper medical attention. The \$75 million would be divided as follows: \$30 million for testing and screening purposes, \$40 million for a hazard elimination program and \$5 million for research and demonstration programs.

Verlan Program Extended to Some "B" Members

Beginning this year Verlan Limited, the paint industry's captive insurance company, will extend its coverage to some NPCA "B" members (raw material and equipment manufacturers) whose operations and risks are similar to "A" members (manufacturers of coatings products).

Organized May 31, 1970, Verlan's underwriting program was originally designed specifically to insure NPCA "A" members and eventually "B" members against loss of property and

earnings in 1972 an Insurance Subcommittee of NPCA's Industry Suppliers Committee was formed to examine the feasibility of including "B" members in Verlan's program. Subsequently the Subcommittee sent out a questionnaire to association "B" members resulting in a favorable amount of responses.

Early in 1973 Verlan gained approval for the coverage extension to "B" members from reinsurers companies and the Verlan Board. NPCA's Executive Committee approved the provision for additional coverage on April 26, 1973.

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state legislation alert

W. H. REYSEN
MAY 23 1973



TO: All NPCA Members in Maine
NPCA Legislative Committee
All Officers, New England Coatings Association, Inc.

Subject: Maine House Bill No. 1446 (Substituted for Maine H.B. No. 474) -
Lead Poisoning Control Act.

1. Status: H.B. 474 was amended and the amended version H.B. 1446 was reported by Majority of the Committee on Health and Institutional Services on April 18, 1973.

As a result of NPCA testimony before the legislative committee, H.B. 1446 is consistent with the Federal Standard established by FDA and defines "lead base substance" as any paint, plaster or other surface material or substance containing more than .5% lead by weight, calculated as lead metal, in the total nonvolatile content instead of the 0.06% standard as originally written.

While we also recommended an amendment to limit the definition of the all-inclusive "fixtures" and adoption of the NPCA recommended labeling, neither of these sections were amended in H.B. 1446. (See Alert No. 11).

We request that all addressees contact their representatives without delay and urge that consideration be given to the following amendments:

Amend the definition of "fixtures" appearing in Sections 1316.2 and 1317.3 as follows:

"Sec. 1316.2 Fixtures. In or upon any fixtures or other objects used, installed or located in or upon any exposed interior surface of a dwelling or dwelling unit, or intended to be so used, installed or located and which, in the ordinary course of use, are accessible to and chewable by children; and

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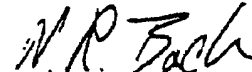
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"Sec. 1317.3 Fixtures. Fixtures or other objects intended to be used, installed or located in or upon any exposed interior surface of a dwelling or dwelling unit and which, in the ordinary course of use, are accessible and chewable by children; or" (Amended language underlined)

Sec. 1318. Warning on lead base substance.

No person shall have, keep, sell or offer for sale any lead base substance that may be purchased by the general public

The above recommended amendment would prevent the prescribed labeling (See Alert No. 11) from being required on purely industrial products.



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