



GLIDDEN-DURKEE
DIVISION OF SCM CORPORATION

**GLIDDEN
COATINGS
& RESINS**

Glidden

N E W S L E T T E R

Laboratory

2-5

APRIL 1972

FEDERAL -		STATE -	LOCAL	LEGISLATION		
		TARGET	DATES			
MAY	JULY	DEC.	JAN.	JAN	DEC.	JULY
1	1	31	1	10	31	1
1972	1972	1972	1973	1973	1973	1974

May 1, 1972

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspension and/or cancellation of all registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for "all alkyl mercury pesticides and all other mercury products applied to laundry fabrics, and rice seeds and those used in marine anti-fouling paints." The cancellation order though not directly related to the paint industry, will in effect remove the supply of mercury for use as mildewcides and/or bactericide.

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) effective May 29, 1971, the full impact is now being felt. Requirements of the Material Safety Data Sheet in plants - inspections by the Department of Labor. Latest most urgent material for elimination - ASBESTOS.

Heavy metals (lead, mercury, cadmium and zinc) in waste water is especially critical. Discharges are constantly being checked.

July 1, 1972

New York City Law #49 - no person shall sell, offer for sale, apply, evaporate, dry, dilute, or thin any architectural coating containing a photo-chemically reactive solvent.

Chicago Ordinances ban the sale or use of any coating containing more than .06% lead on interior surfaces or objects (toys, furniture) exposed to children. These same restrictions apply to any coating containing more than .05% antimony, cadmium, mercury or selenium. Exempt from the lead Ordinance are varnishes, oil stains, floor paints and aerosols. They must, however, meet the standards for other heavy metals. Extensive labeling is also required under the new Ordinances.

(continued on page 2)

Federal - State - Local Legislation - Target Dates (Continued)December 31, 1972

Food and Drug Administration regulation reduces the maximal permissible lead content in certain paints and similar surface coating materials to .05% and bans from interstate commerce all household products with greater amounts after this date. This action also activates the provisions of the Federal Hazardous Substance Acts dealing with re-purchasing of banned hazardous substances.

January 1, 1973

Chicago Ordinances - those products which were exempt from the July 1, 1972 requirements must meet the new lead standard.

Massachusetts bans the sale, possession or use of lead base paints containing more than .05% lead. This law also prohibits the application of over .05% lead base paint on any surface accessible to children, including residential exteriors.

Another provision of this law which is of significant impact, is a requirement of all lead base paints must be removed from any residence where any child under 6 years of age might be living or upon change of ownership a child younger than 6 years of age may reside.

January 10, 1973

Philadelphia Air Management Regulation V becomes effective. It is quite similar to Rule 66 for the control of emission of organic substances from stationary sources.

July 1, 1974

Paints now registered with the State of Virginia. They have agreed to accept combination of pigments as a substitute for titanium-calcium as long as the titanium dioxide content is equivalent to the amount of titanium dioxide contained in the stated titanium-calcium pigment content. The correct ingredients statement will be required when new labels are printed. It will not be necessary to change labels on these products until new labels for the products are printed. In no case will old labels be permitted beyond this date.

USE EXEMPT SOLVENTS

GET THE LEAD OUT!

STAY ALERT TO PENDING REGULATIONS
WHEN FORMULATING FOR THE FUTURE

AVOID HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

GLD012565

FREDERICK R. PETERSEN

Fred Petersen, Section Head of the Resin Department at Central Region Laboratory, passed away Sunday, April 2, 1972, after a long illness. Fred is survived by his wife, Carol, and two children, Karen and Christopher.

Fred started with the Glidden Company in 1957 as a Resin Chemist at the Research Center. His work soon concentrated in the water reducible field, and he was responsible for the early developments of many vehicles still in use today. He transferred to the Central Region Laboratory in 1964 as Section Head.

Fred was one of those low-pressure persons who always managed to get the job done. He was involved in new developments, production scale-up, troubleshooting in the plant - the handy man to have around. His willingness to help was not just extended to Central Region but utilized throughout the Glidden technical areas. Fred's technical contributions have long been recognized and will be difficult to replace, but the warm, personal relationships established between Fred and his co-workers are even more durable. Fred's presence will be sorely missed.

ASHLAND CHEMICAL EXEMPT SOLVENT DEADLINE MAY 1, 1972

As various states and cities impose pollution laws concerning paints containing photochemically reactive solvents, Ashland Chemical believes it must offer resins conforming to these standards.

Since it is impractical to stock resins cut in both exempt and nonexempt solvents, they will after May 1, 1972, supply all resins thinned in essentially aliphatic solvents in exempt solvent only.

At some later date, all resins thinned in aromatic solvents may also be of the exempt grade only.

Formulators are cautioned that subtle differences may occur in the switch-over from nonexempt to exempt aliphatic solvents because of the differences in solvency for these resins; and that in some cases minor changes may have to be made in formulations.

Ashland Chemical will attempt to give you original and reduced viscosities for the new exempt resins as close as possible to those previously supplied. Since conditions are beyond their control in the various exempt solvents available, you should be prepared to make minor corrections in your formulations. Differences may be solely because of the change in solvency in the grade of thinner that you add in making your paints or coatings.

GLD012566

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Larry Nusser who has been the Assistant Director of C & R Research Center, will be moving to the Union Commerce Building as Manager, Laboratory Administration.

Robert Shong, who has been Technical Director of Central Region will succeed Larry as Assistant Director of C & R Research Center.

Ivor Pratt, Manager of Polymer and Plastics, DPJRC, is returning to England and will assume a Senior Technical position with Cray Valley. This is a very progressive resin house and has had close ties with Glidden. We wish Ivor much success in his new undertaking.

Douglas Ivari returns to DPJRC having worked last summer in Process Research. He is a student at Cleveland State University.

William P. Darovich, DPJRC, is a graduate of West Tech High School and is working with Howard Carroll in Trade Maintenance.

Paul E. Rothacker, DPJRC, a former student at Cuyahoga Community College, is working in the pilot plant with Ron Werner.

Charles L. Laskin, DPJRC, is a student at Baldwin Wallace College and is working in Electrocoating with Ralph Gray.

Baltimore Copper has a new coating chemist, James B. Liggett. He began on March 27.

Bill Henschel, Assistant Technical Director, at Central Region, since 1968, has been named the Technical Director replacing Bob Shong.

Mrs. Gladys Kulczycki joined the Staff of Technical Information Center as a Secretary on March 27. She replaces Marilou Hmelyar who has taken a position in the library at DPJRC.

Floyd J. Goralski, Midwest Industrial, was employed as a chemist in the Metal Decorating section on March 20th.

William W. Brodne, Midwest Industrial, started as a chemist in the Coil Coating Section on March 20th.

E. D. Strang, Midwest Industrial, Section Head of Appliance Coatings, began a three months leave of absence on March 16.

William B. Conway joined the Carrollton Staff on March 27th as a Chemist.

The Southeast Region recently faced a near fatal epidemic of electrocoat contamination. It now does seem to be under control but did require heroic effort from the laboratory staff. The resulting time spent, obviously affected the operating efficiency of the laboratory in other areas.

The cause of the problem can be traced directly to contaminated reclaimed drums. They tested 64 drums of tank feed material and found 17 drums to be grossly contaminated. Any one of these drums could be sufficient to contaminate a tank. They have gone through every drum in stock and all current production is now going into new drums. It was a costly lesson to learn.

GLD012567