

Consumer Product Safety Commission
Product Recalls and Decisions
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Date	Product	Message
July 23, 1976	CPSC Announces Hearing On Dangers Of Lead In Paint	<p>The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission announced today it will conduct a public hearing September 13-14 on the dangers of lead in paint.</p> <p>In the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, Congress told the Commission to establish a level of safety of lead in paint.</p> <p>Presently Federal regulations limit the level of lead in paint to 0.5 per cent. Under the Lead-Based Paint Act, Congress gave the Commission six months to determine where the level should be between 0.06 percent and 0.5 percent.</p> <p>The Commission has joined the proceeding under the Lead-Based Paint Act with a new proceeding under the Consumer Product Safety Act to take similar action for all lead based paints under the Commission's jurisdiction.</p> <p>The Commission has invited the public to submit information, views and comments on lead limits for paint in writing or at an oral hearing.</p> <p>The hearings will be held in the auditorium of the General Services Administration building in Washington September 13-14. They will be chaired by Commission Chairman S. John Byington and attended by all Commissioners.</p> <p>Presently lead in paint is regulated under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act and the Lead-Based Paint Act. The Hazardous Substances Act applies to paint packaged or intended for household use or for toys or articles intended for children. The Lead-Based Paint Act applies to paint purchased with federal funds.</p> <p>The percentage of lead content is calculated in terms of weight of the lead metal in the total content of the paint, or the equivalent measure of lead in the dried film of applied paint, or both.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/prerel/prhtml76/76048.html</p>

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September 30, 1976	CPSC Denies Petition On Lead Levels In Paint	<p>The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission today announced it has denied a petition which requested exemption of a paint product from lead-in-paint regulations.</p> <p>The Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, petitioned the Commission in October 1975 to permit them to market an exterior latex primer containing 5.30 percent lead intended for use on farm buildings. Present lead-in-paint regulations do not permit lead levels to exceed 0.5 percent and the Commission denied their request for an exemption.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/prere/prhtml76/76057.html</p> <p>No picture available.</p>

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December 17, 1976	Decision On Lead-In-Paint Issue Raised By Congress	<p>The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) today announced that available scientific information is insufficient to support a finding that a level of lead-in-paint above 0.06 percent is safe. The Commission was asked by Congress under the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (LBPPPA) to determine if a higher level of lead-in-paint could be considered safe. The concern of Congress in passing the LBPPPA was to protect children from lead poisoning due to eating of lead-containing paint chips.</p> <p>In passing the LBPPPA Congress defined lead-based paint that is manufactured after June 22, 1977, as paint with more than 0.06 percent lead unless the CPSC by December 23, 1976, was able to determine some safe level greater than 0.06 percent but not to exceed 0.5 percent. The present limit is 0.5 percent.</p> <p>The Commission reviewed all information and literature available, including a study by an ad hoc committee of the National Academy of Sciences; the recommendations of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, including the comments from the Center for Disease Control; testimony at a public hearing September 12, 1976; and other available information and written comments, in order to fulfill its obligation under the LBPPPA. The Commission concluded that because of the limitations of the existing available scientific data, it was unable to establish whether a level of lead in residential paint in excess of 0.06 percent, but not exceeding 0.5 percent, was safe.</p> <p>Under the LBPPPA the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is instructed to prohibit lead-based paint in residential structures constructed or rehabilitated by the Federal government or with Federal assistance; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is to take steps to ban lead-based paint from cooking, drinking or eating utensils; and the CPSC is directed to prohibit lead-based paint on any toy or furniture article.</p> <p>On August 10, 1976, the Commission indicated in a Federal Register proposal that its determination of a definition of "lead-based paint" under the LBPPPA would form the basis for a banning action under the Consumer Product Safety Act. The banning action, as proposed, would cover lead-based paint on toys or furniture articles as set forth in the LBPPPA. It would also cover lead-containing paint generally.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/prerel/prhtml76/76087.html</p>

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January 4, 1977	Bed Guard Rail	<p>The Pride-Trimble Corp. of Southern Pines, N.C., and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission today announced the recall of certain bed guard rails which may have been coated with paint containing lead exceeding permissible limits.</p> <p>The product is designed to prevent children from rolling off a bed. Items intended for use by children and containing paint with more than 0.5 per cent lead content are-banned. Tests showed that the guard rails contained about 0.61 per cent lead, therefore, are banned hazardous substances under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA).</p> <p>The rails were manufactured between January 1, 1974, and May 1, 1976. The product has three horizontal rails of tubular steel which telescopes from 40 inches in length to 70 inches.</p> <p>Two tubes are placed under the mattress between the mattress and its support and the other rails form a barrier to prevent a child from rolling off the top of the mattress.</p> <p>The product does not show identification but the items were sold in cartons marked Model 112 Bed Rails and further labeled "Dept. 66-112-6222 quantity 1 (one) tubular steel bed guard rail adjust 40" to 70". About 45,305 of the items have been sold mostly in the states east of the Mississippi and in Puerto Rico, and also Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.</p> <p>The lead level was discovered when the State of Connecticut analyzed paint removed from one of the units.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/prerel/prhtml77/77002.html</p> <p>No picture available.</p>

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January 28, 1977	CPSC Issues A Draft Environmental Impact Statement On The Proposed Lead In Paint Regulations	<p>The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) today issued a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on its proposed lead-in-paint regulations published in the Federal Register on August 10, 1976.</p> <p>The draft EIS is concerned with the health, environmental and economic consequences of alternatives under the proposed rule. The CPSC's proposed rule would ban paint and similar surface-coating materials containing lead in excess of 0.06 percent. This level was established by Congress under the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (LBPPPA) unless a higher level not to exceed 0.5 percent, was found to be safe by the Commission. The Commission determined on December 16, 1976, that available information did not support a finding that a level over 0.06 percent is safe.</p> <p>The proposal would also ban toys, articles intended for use by children, and furniture whose surfaces are coated with such paint. Existing Commission regulations under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA) ban lead-based paint on toys and other articles intended for use by children and paint containing more than 0.5 percent lead.</p> <p>Copies of the draft EIS are available through the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, telephone: 202/634-7700. Persons wishing to submit written comments specifically related to the draft EIS should address them to the Office of the Secretary. The comment period will extend until March 23, 1977.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/prerel/prhtml77/77010.html</p>

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September 2, 1977	Lead-Based Paint	<p>The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has culminated a major regulatory proceeding by issuing a final ban on lead-containing paint and on toys and furniture coated with such paint. This action was taken to reduce the risk of lead poisoning in children who may ingest paint chips or peelings.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/prerel/prhtml77/77096.html</p>

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October 3, 1977	Learning Tools for the Blind	<p>The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Human Resources and the American Printing House for the Blind, today announced the recall of 12 products which have excessive Lead content their paint.</p> <p>The products were produced and distributed nationwide by the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Kentucky, and are intended for use by blind children. these products are not normally found on retail shelves, but are sold by mail order to consumers, school systems, and government agencies.</p> <p>A regulation under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act establishes a 0.5% permissible level for lead in paint to reduce risk of lead poisoning to children who may ingest paint chips or peelings. No injuries or illnesses have been reported associated with the products now being recalled.</p> <p>The products currently under recall are:</p> <p>1-0301 Biological Models 1-0332 Land Form 1-0340 Mitchell Form Sets 1-0357 Sports Field fit 1-0371 Shape Board 1-0382 Textured Blocks 1-0372 Puzzle Form Board Kit 1-0872 Sound Matching Board 11 1-0108 Large U.S. Map 1-0109 Small U.S. Map 1-0329 Fractional Parts 1-0359 Stokes Place Holder</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/prerel/prhtml77/77103.html</p>

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August 25, 1978	Stuffed Toys	<p>In cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Knickerbocker Toy Company of Edison, New Jersey is voluntarily recalling and replacing 500,000 stuffed toys. The toys were found to have an excessive amount of lead in the ink that was used to letter the toy's name on its sweater.</p> <p>The toys in question are the monkey, Curious George; the Easter chick, Chick-A- Dee; and the puppies, Puppy Love and Scooby-Doo. Imported from South Korea, they were distributed to stores nationwide between March 1977 and April 1978.</p> <p>http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/prerel/prhtml78/78110.html No picture available.</p>