U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

Testing for Lead in Consumer Products

Dr. Joel R. Recht May 13, 2008

Director, Division of Chemistry Directorate for Laboratory Sciences Consumer Product Safety Commission

> 301-424-6421 x123 jrecht@cpsc.gov

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Outline

- Background
 - Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA)
 - Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA)
- Lead testing
 - Lead paint
 - FHSA testing
 - X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)
 - Demonstration

Lead Guidance on CPSC Website

http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/leadguide.html



CPSC Home > Business > Current

Information, Regulations and Guidance about Lead in Consumer Products

This page includes links to documents regarding lead in consumer products including Regulatory Summaries in Plain Language, Testing Laboratories & Methods, specific product information, and more.

Candy Wrappers

- Letter to US Candy Importers (July 2004)
- Letter to Mexican Candy Exporters (Español) (July 2004)

Consumer Products

- CPSC Staff Report: Evaluation of Lead Test Kits (October 2007)
- Evaluation of Consumer Products for Lead (September 2007)
- Guidance for Lead in Consumer Products

Federal Hazardous Substance Act (FHSA)

Requirements under the Federal Hazardous Substance Act: Labeling and Banning Requirements for Chemicals and Other Hazardous Substances (August 2002)

Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint

- 16 CFR Part 1303 (CPSA)
- Lead-containing paint
 - Exceeds 0.06% lead (0.06%=600ppm)
- Children's products, furniture
- Scrapeable surface coating
 - Not substrate, not ceramic glaze, not internal parts (solder, etc.)

Evaluating Painted Consumer Products for Lead

- Remove paint from substrate
- Digest in hot, concentrated Nitric Acid (AOAC 974.02)
- Analyze by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) or Atomic Absorption (AA) Spectroscopy (ASTM E1613)

Acid Digestion of Paint to Determine Lead Concentration



Evaluating Products for Lead Under Federal Hazardous Substances Act

- FHSA 16 CFR Part 1500
- Exposure-based
 - Hazardous substance may cause substantial personal injury/illness as a result of reasonably foreseeable use, including ingestion by children
- Banned hazardous substance
 - Children's product which bears/contains accessible hazardous substance
 - Includes accessible lead

FHSA Lead Testing – Exposure

- Initial screening total lead content
- Common potential scenarios tested
 - Potential ingestion simulated stomach acid extraction
 - Ex: Children's metal jewelry SOP
 - <u>http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/pbjeweltest.pdf</u>
 - Potential mouthing simulated saliva extraction
 - Analogous to acid extraction in children's metal jewelry SOP
 - Using 0.9% saline instead of acid
 - Potential hand-to-mouth moist wipe testing
 - Ex: vinyl products methodology
 - http://www.cpsc.gov/phth/vinyltest.html

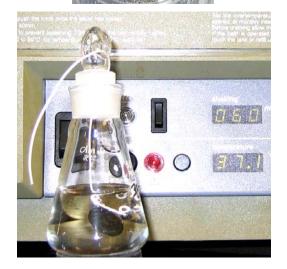
Procedure for Determining Total and Accessible Lead in Children's Metal Jewelry

http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/pbjeweltest.pdf http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/LeadFAQ.pdf



- Initial screening total lead content
 - Grind, digest in hot, concentrated Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids
 - Analyze by ICP
- Simulated stomach acid exposure
 - Extract in 0.07N Hydrochloric Acid
 - Analyze by ICP





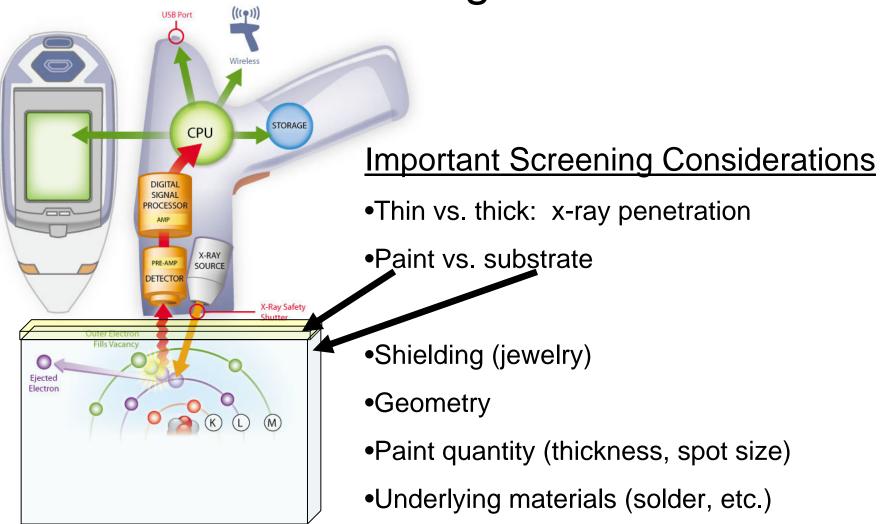
Methodology for Accessible Lead in Vinyl

Excerpt from http://www.cpsc.gov/phth/vinyltest.html

Gently wipe.... area on the item being tested.... 10 times each with 3 wipes for a total of 30 strokes over the area....



XRF Screening For Lead



Lead Testing by XRF Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

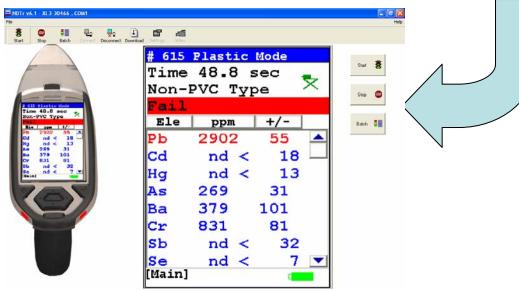
Excerpt from http://www.cpsc.gov/businfo/xrffaq.pdf

- Area versus concentration
- Thick versus thin materials
- Use primarily as a screening tool

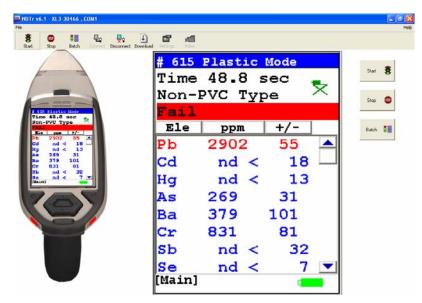
XRF Screening For Lead







XRF Screening For Lead



- Result > 600ppm not necessarily lead paint*
- Result < 600ppm may be lead paint*

*as currently defined by 16 CFR 1303

XRF Demonstration

