



## HISTORY OF REGULATORY ACTIONS ON LEAD

<b>Year</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Actions/Limits</b>
1975	OSHA PEL for lead	Lower from 150 ug/M <sup>3</sup> to 100 ug/M <sup>3</sup> , current level is now at 50 ug/M <sup>3</sup>
1978	Leaded paint	Banned by EPA
1987	Lead pipe/solder/flex	Prohibited by FDA
1988	Lead as reproductive toxin	CA Proposition 65 warning, <0.5 ug/day
1989	Leaded gasoline	Limited use by EPA, banned in 1996
1991	Drinking water standard	EPA established 15 ppb as action level with MCLG of 0 ppb
1993	Lead in shellfish	FDA established guidance level
1993	Provisional tolerable total intake level (PTTIL) of lead by FDA	Established based on the lowest level of lead exposure associated with adverse effect. 6 ug/day for children under 6, 15 ug/day children 7 years and older, 25 ug/day for pregnant women and 75 ug/day for adults.
1993	Lead as a carcinogen	CA Proposition 65 warning <15 ug/day
1994	Bottle drinking water lead limit	FDA established limit at 5 ppb
1994	Lead in Human food/animal feed	FDA established action levels of leached lead from ceramic wares and silver plated hollowware. Listed the action levels as poisonous or deleterious substances in human food and animal feed. Levels above action levels are prohibited.
1994	Ornamental ceramic wares	FDA established labeling requirement on ceramic ware not intended for food contact
1995	Leaded solder for food cans	Banned by FDA

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1996	Lead foil on wine bottle	Banned by FDA
1998	CPSC Policy on toys/article	Lead was banned in miniblinds, crayons, toy figurines, children jewelry
2002	Juice HACCP	FDA established a 50 ppb max. on lead in ready drink juices
2002	Unavoidable lead conc. In food	FDA established/lowered lead levels in color additives, titanium dioxide, talc etc. (0.1-10 ppm)
2003	Leaded candlewicks	Banned by CPSC
2006	EU Directive	Banning the use of lead in electrical, electronic products and their components parts.