

ESTABLISHMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF LEGAL LIMIT TO LEAD PAINT

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The case for legal limits for legal requirements controlling lead in paint

- **Human health effects of lead paint in your country**– no safe exposure level for children, lead can cause serious health impacts
- **Economic benefits of eliminating lead in paint**– reduce costs to individuals and society that result from exposure to
- **Availability of alternatives** – there are cost-effective non-lead alternatives currently being manufactured and are readily available to consumers
- **Proven effectiveness of legal regimes for controlling lead in paint**– regulations have proven effective in controlling use of lead paint in many countries resulting in reductions in lead poisoning. In addition, national controls on the manufacture, import, sale, use, and export of lead paints are more cost-effective in reducing exposure risks than any future remediation programs.

Goal, objective and target of the Lead Paint Alliance

Primary goal

to prevent children's exposure to paints containing lead and to minimize occupational exposures to lead paint.

Broad objective

to achieve the phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and to eventually eliminate the risks that such paints pose.

A specific target

By 2020 all countries should have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, export, sale and use of lead paints with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure

TOOLKIT FOR ESTABLISHING LAWS TO CONTROL THE USE OF LEAD IN PAINT

web.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/noleadinpaint/toolkit

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BAN LEAD PAINT

Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

Introduction | Understanding the Problem | Identify the Market | Taking Action | References | Contact us

Introduction

Toolkit for Establishing Laws to Control the Use of Lead in Paint

Toolkit for Establishing Laws to Control the Use of Lead in Paint

This toolkit was developed by a group of partners of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance), including industry, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and government representatives. It is designed to provide information to government officials who are interested in establishing legal limits for lead in paints in their countries. However, all interested stakeholders wishing to understand the issue and galvanize action are welcome to use the information as well.

Lead poisoning from lead in paint is preventable and there are cost-effective, technically feasible alternatives to lead in paint. This toolkit, through the modules below, will provide information on why lead is a public health and environmental concern, explain current testing methods and describe the existing market. It will also give insight into what other countries have done regarding restrictions on lead use in paint.



Understanding the Problem

Over the years, lead use in paint in particular, has declined dramatically, as the health and environmental risks have become clear.

Module J

Establishing a Legal Framework to Regulate Lead in Paint



GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT



Module H.iii

Lead in Paint : Case Study - Uruguay



GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT



Module H.i.

Establishing Legal Limits on Lead in Paint: The European Union Experience



GLOBAL ALLIANCE TO ELIMINATE LEAD PAINT



GUIDANCE AND SAMPLE LAW FOR REGULATING LEAD PAINT

- to be published in spring 2017 -

- Defining key terms and ensuring that the scope of the law is clear:
 - Persons and activities that are regulated (e.g., manufacture, sale and import)
 - Types of paint applications that are regulated (e.g., all paint applications, or certain applications, such as residential, decorative, etc.)
- Establishing a clear legal limit on total lead content in paint
- Setting the effective dates of the new requirements
- Providing methods for ensuring compliance and enforcement
- Specifying consequences of non-compliance
- Providing any necessary general provisions

Activities of the Lead Paint Alliance to promote legal limit to lead paint

Image © by Chen Huabin



EAST AFRICA WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ON LEAD IN PAINTS
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
13-14 September 2016



the East Africa Sub-regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA ON DECEMBER 2-4, 2015

THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WASTE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
Green · Low-carbon · Circular · Development
Date: October 21-24, 2016 · Venue: Beijing, China



Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint

19-20 May 2016
Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS – REPORT AT ICCM 4 (SEP 2015)



SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/25

Distr.: General
7 September 2015
English only



Strategic Approach
to International
Chemicals Management

International Conference on Chemicals Management

Fourth session

Geneva, 28 September–2 October 2015

Item 5 (b) (iii) a of the provisional agenda*

Implementation towards the achievement of the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management: emerging policy issues and other issues of concern: existing emerging policy issues: lead in paint

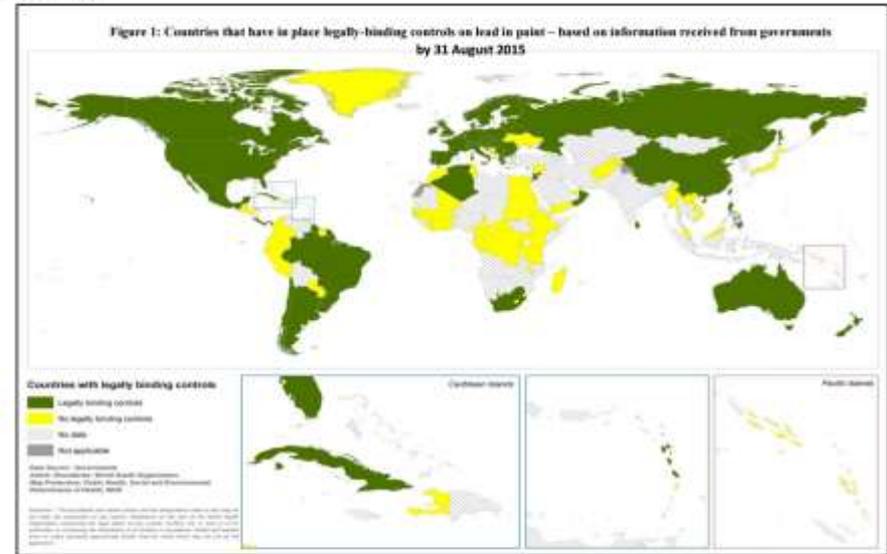
Status of the phasing out of lead paint by countries: 2015 global report

Note by the secretariat

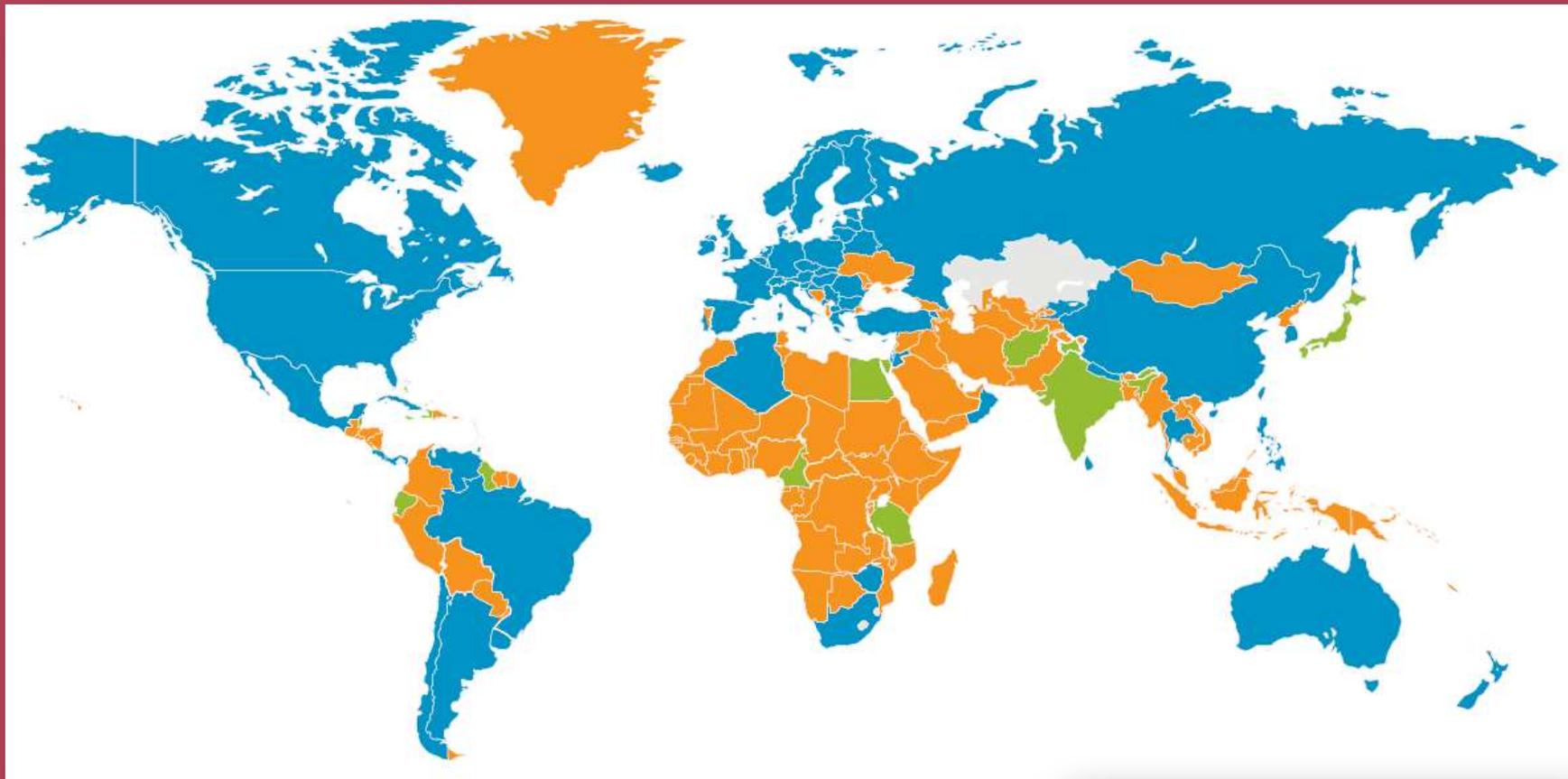
1. The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, a report on the emerging policy issue concerning lead in paint prepared by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme (see annex). The submission is presented as received by the secretariat, without formal editing.
2. The report complements the information included in document SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/14 by providing information on the current status of legally binding controls on lead paint and indicates the remaining gap in achieving the target that all countries will have such control measures in place by 2020, as set out in the business plan of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.
3. Government representatives are invited to provide updated information to the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to enhance the report.

* SAICM/ICCM.4/1.

SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/25



STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS LEGAL ANALYSIS REPORT (MAY 2016)



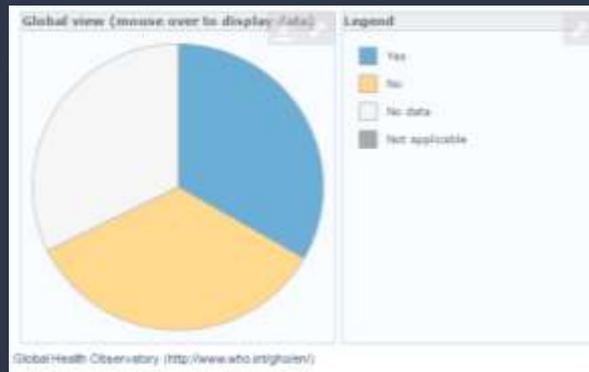
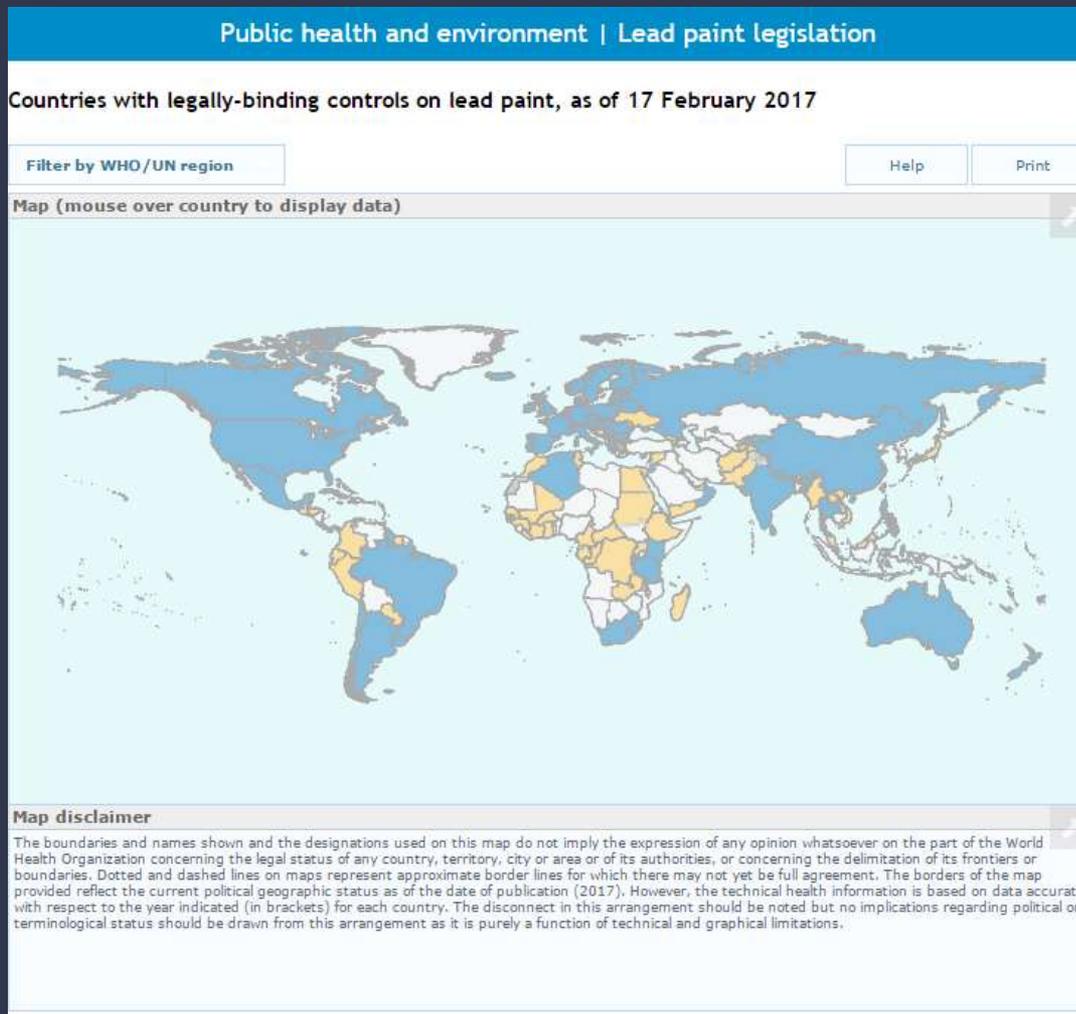
Binding

Voluntary

No Limit Found



STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS - WHO GLOBAL HEALTH OBSERVATORY



- 65 countries have legally binding controls
- 67 countries do not
- 63 countries have not responded

http://www.who.int/gho/phe/chemical_safety/lead_paint_regulations/en/

STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS

- Questionnaire to governments

1. Has your country adopted any legally-binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, export, sale and use of lead paints?
2. If yes, does this apply to all lead compounds that may be found in paint or only to specific compounds, e.g. lead carbonate and lead sulphate?
3. If it applies only to selected lead compounds please list the compounds.
4. What is the legally-binding limit on lead in paint (e.g. 100 ppm, 90 mg/kg, 0.06%)? How is the content of lead to be measured (e.g. total lead content of non-volatile component of paint, soluble lead)?
5. Are there exemptions for certain types of paint (e.g. road paint, artists' paint)?
6. What types of paints are exempted? Please list:
7. Please give titles of relevant legislation/regulations below (Please submit a copy of the legislation/ regulations in a UN language):
8. If there are no legally-binding limits is the development of laws/regulations now in process?

STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS - Responses from CARICOM countries

Antigua and Barbuda	No data
Bahamas	No data
Barbados	No data
Belize	No data
Dominica	Yes
Grenada	No data
Guyana	Yes
Haiti	No
Jamaica	No data
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No data
Saint Lucia	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No data
Suriname	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No data

STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS - Responses from CARICOM countries

Dominica: The legally-binding standard (DNS 19: Part 3: 2007, ICS: 87.040) sets the maximum limit on the lead content in paints and varnishes supplied in fluid form that are used in households, on domestic furniture and appliances, in buildings and places open to the public, shops, offices, factories, or for commercial purposes. The limit is 0.06% (600 ppm) by dry weight. This standard was adopted by the Dominica Bureau of Standards on February 20, 2002, and is an adoption of the Revised CARICOM Standard: The Limit of Lead Content in Paint.

Guyana: Under Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000) and Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Regulations 2004 (No. 8 of 2004), licenses are only granted for the importation and manufacture of paints that do not exceed the limit of 0.06% (600 ppm) of lead.

STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS - from Global Report, UN Environment

Response from Trinidad and Tobago :

Trinidad and Tobago has two voluntary and one compulsory standard for the maximum limit on the lead content in paint and varnishes supplied in fluid form. These standards are:

1. TTS 166 Architectural coatings – water-borne paints – specification, [87.040; 25.220] Voluntary
2. TTS 165 Architectural coatings – solvent-borne paints – specification, [25.220] Voluntary
3. TTS 164 Architectural coatings – general requirements, [25.220] Compulsory.

STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS - from Global Report, UN Environment

Response from Grenada:

Grenada has four voluntary standards for lead content in paint issued by the Grenada Bureau of Standards. The four standards are adopted Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Standards. These standards are:

1. GDS 11: Part 1: 1992 – Specification for Paint: Interior and Exterior-Oil Modified Alkyd
2. GDS 11: Part 2: 1992 – Specification for Paint Interior and Exterior-Emulsion Type, Flat
3. GDS 11: Part 3: 1992 – Specification for the Limit on Lead Content in Paint
4. GDS 15: 1992 – Methods of Test for Paint and Surface Coating

The voluntary standards replicates the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) voluntary standard. This standard prescribes a maximum limit on the lead content in paints and varnishes supplied in fluid form.

Lead Content: means the percentage by weight (mass) of lead (expressed as Pb) in a dried film of a paint or varnish, or in the total solids content of the paint or varnish. The standards for the maximum lead content of paints or varnishes is 0.06% by weight, calculated on the basis of the total solids (non-volatile) content.