

# Introduction on Establishment of National and Regional Standards / Regulations on Lead Paint



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# Module J

## Establishing a Legal Framework to Regulate Lead in Paint



# The case for legal limits for legal requirements controlling lead in paint /1

- **Human health effects of lead paint in your country**– no safe exposure level for children, lead can cause serious health impacts (Modules A and B)
- **Economic benefits of eliminating lead in paint**– reduce costs to individuals and society that result from exposure to lead (e.g. healthcare, productivity losses, intellectual disability, exposure to legacy paint) (Module B)

# The case for legal limits for legal requirements controlling lead in paint/2

- **Availability of alternatives** – there are cost-effective non-lead alternatives currently being manufactured and are readily available to consumers (Modules D and E)
- **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 (Modules F and H). 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 & target for the elimination of lead paint

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

# Current status

- Information requested from governments through SAICM focal points or representatives of Ministries of Environment or Health
- Responses received from 132 countries:
  - **62 countries have** legally binding controls in place
  - **70 countries do not have** legally binding controls
- Information on status can be seen in map and database on WHO website (Global Health Observatory)

# Current status - map

The screenshot shows the WHO website page for lead paint regulations. The page title is "Legislation" under the "Global Health Observatory (GHO) data" section. The main heading is "Regulations and controls on lead paint", with a sub-heading "More than one third of countries do not yet have in place legally binding controls on the production, import, export, sale and use of lead paints". A world map is displayed, with a callout box containing the text "View interactive map" and "View data". Below the map, there are two buttons: "More PHE data products" and "Country profiles". The page also features a navigation menu with "Health topics", "Data", "Media centre", "Publications", "Countries", "Programmes", "Governance", and "About WHO". The footer contains the WHO logo, social media icons, and a list of regional offices.

Links to map, to database with brief information on control measures & to page with background information about lead paint

[http://www.who.int/gho/phe/chemical\\_safety/lead\\_paint\\_regulations/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/phe/chemical_safety/lead_paint_regulations/en/)





## Public Health and Environment (PHE): chemicals

Countries with legally-binding controls on lead paint, as of 30 June 2016

Filter by WHO/UN region

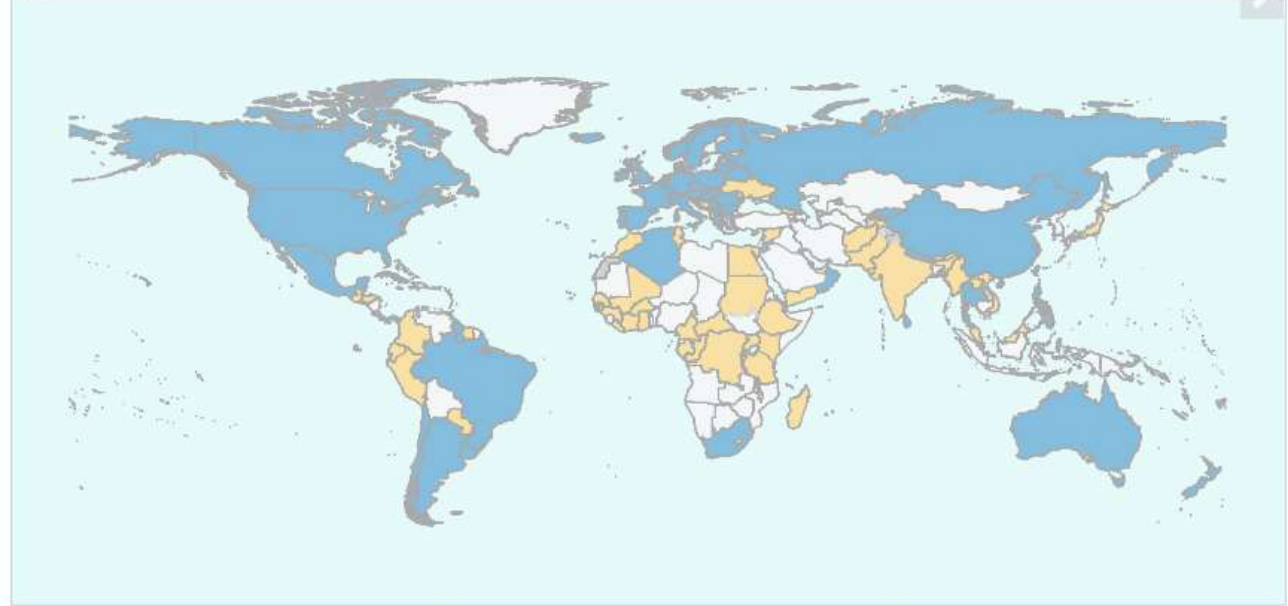
Static map Help Print

### Table

Country	Legally-binding controls	Verified by Govern... (year)
Afghanistan	No	(2015)
Albania	No	(2014)
Algeria	Yes	(2015)
Andorra	No	(2015)
Angola	No data	...
Antigua and Barbuda	No data	...
Argentina	Yes	(2014)
Armenia	No data	...
Australia	Yes	(2014)
Austria	Yes	(2014)
Azerbaijan	No data	...
Bahamas	No data	...
Bahrain	No	(2015)
Bangladesh	No data	...
Barbados	No data	...
Belarus	Yes	(2014)
Belgium	Yes	(2014)
Belize	No data	...
Benin	No data	...
Bhutan	No	(2015)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No data	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	(2014)
Botswana	No data	...
Brazil	Yes	(2014)
Brunei Darussalam	No data	...
Bulgaria	Yes	(2014)
Burkina Faso	No	(2015)
Burundi	No	(2015)
Cabo Verde	No data	...
Cambodia	No data	...
Cameroon	No	(2015)
Canada	Yes	(2014)
Central African Republic	No	(2015)
Chad	No data	...

Clear Filter

### Map



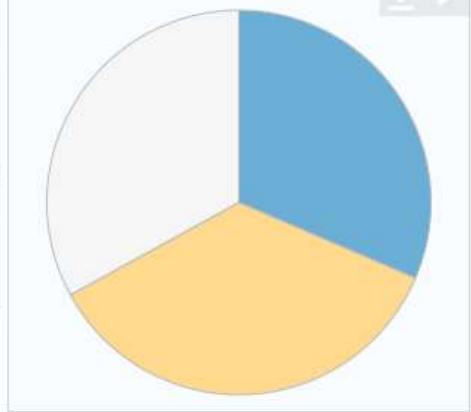
### Map disclaimer

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The borders of the map provided reflect the current political geographic status as of the date of publication (2016). However, the technical health information is based on data accurate with respect to the year indicated in the table. The disconnect in this arrangement should be noted but no implications regarding political or terminological status should be drawn from this arrangement as it is purely a function of technical and graphical limitations.

Data source: World Health Organization/United Nations Environment Programme

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### Global view



### Legend

- Yes
- No
- No data
- Not applicable



# Updates to database

- Government representatives are requested to send information to WHO and UNEP:
- [noleadinpaint@unep.org](mailto:noleadinpaint@unep.org)
- [noleadinpaint@who.int](mailto:noleadinpaint@who.int)

# Examples from Africa

## - Algeria -

- Inter-ministerial decree (December 28, 1997) sets down the list of consumer products considered to be toxic or presenting a specific hazard, and the list of chemicals whose use is prohibited or regulated in the manufacture of such products.
- This legislation sets the limit for lead in paint at 5000 mg/kg (5,000 ppm). The national paint company that makes 80% of the paints used in Algeria does not add lead to the paint.

# Examples from Africa

## - South Africa -

- Government Notice No 801 (31 July 2009) Department of Health
- Leaded paint is defined as paint containing lead or lead compounds used for decorating with a total lead content of 0.06% (600 ppm) and above of the total non-volatile content. It can only be handled and sold by licensed individuals and cannot be supplied to anyone under 16 yrs. Records must be kept.
- Exclusions to this categorization include industrial paints, paint for road markings, graphic art coatings and others. Precautionary labelling is required on paint containing more than 600 ppm of lead, including that such paints should not be used for domestic purposes or on toys or furniture to which children may be exposed.

# THANK YOU

