



International Paint and Printing Ink Council, Inc. (IPPIC)

1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20005

202-462-6272 Tel

202-462-8549 Fax

www.ippic.org; secretariat@ippic.org

International Paint and Printing Ink Council, Inc. (IPPIC)

A global council of national trade associations representing the paint and ink industries

- Established in 1992
 - Networking
 - Information sharing
 - Policy development at national/international level
- Formal Consultative Status with the UN (ECOSOC) in 2003

The IPPIC Network

SECRETARIAT

The Americas

- **ACA** (USA)
- ANFAPYT (MEXICO)
- ABRAFATI (BRAZIL)

MERCOSUL
Federation:

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay

Europe

CEPE

- IVP (Belgium)
- DFL (Denmark)
- VdL (Germany)
- PUPVPIM (Greece)
- ASEFAPI (Spain)
- FIPEC (France)
- AVISA (Italy)
- GFCV (Luxemburg)
- VVVF (Netherlands)
- MLF (Norway)
- FCIO (Austria)
- APFTV (Portugal)
- VSLF (Switzerland)
- VTY/PVY (Finland)
- SVEFF (Sweden)
- BCF (UK)
- + Ascension Countries

Asia/Pacific

- APMF (Australia)
- CNCIA (China)
- IPA (India)
- **JPMA** (Japan)

APIC:

- TPMA (Thailand)
- SLPMA (Sri Lanka)
- SPMA (Singapore)
- PPMA (Pakistan)
- TPIA (Taiwan)
- IPMA (Indonesia)
- IPA (India)
- MPMA (Malaysia)
- CNCIA (China)
- KPMA (Korea)
- PAPM (Philippines)
- VPMA (Viet Nam)

IPPIC Interest in Chemicals Management (*including lead*)

- Following SAICM activities within UN/UNEP
- Part of Product Stewardship commitment under Coatings Care[®] program
- Longstanding interaction with International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC on occupational cancer risk
- 2008 IPPIC resolution on lead use in paint

IPPIC Resolution on Restricting Use of Lead in Paint (2008)

“IPPIC supports the long-standing effectiveness of lead-use restrictions that are already in place in certain jurisdictions and recommends their widespread adoption by authorities not currently regulating the use of lead in paint and printing ink.

Such restrictions may be accomplished through specific legislation or regulation, formal voluntary agreements, or by other means that ensure widespread and verifiable compliance.”

Lead Use in Coatings: A Simple Version

- Primary Pigments (for “hiding”)
 - Basic White Lead Carbonate
 - >50% lead (dry weight) or
 - Substitutes: Titanium dioxide, other inorganic pigments
- Other Pigments (for corrosion-resistance and color)
 - Lead chromate, lead molybdate, red lead (lead tetroxide)
 - 1-5% lead (dry weight)
 - Substitutes: Organic pigments, other corrosion inhibition systems
- Lead Driers (to speed set-up)
 - Lead naphthenate
 - 0.5-1.0% lead (dry weight)
 - Substitutes: Other driers (cobalt)
- Litharge-catalyzed Alkyd Resins (process-related)
 - Lead (mono) oxide
 - 0.1-0.5% lead (dry weight)
 - Substitutes: Other catalysts

Key Technical Issue

Lead as a “Residual Contaminant” in paint

- Many raw materials used in paints are “soil-derived” (i.e. pigments, clay, fillers)
 - Lead is a naturally occurring element in the earth’s crust and is present in many of these materials as a “residual contaminant” and...
 - ***Accordingly is not intentionally added by paint formulators***
- “Residual Contaminant”: *A Hypothetical Example*
 - Assume a paint with a high pigment content
 - Assume required reporting of lead content in SDS for paint raw materials (i.e. pigments and fillers) is:
 - Only when > 1.0% - this could result in approx. 6000 ppm lead as a “residual contaminant” in finished paint
 - Only when > 0.1% - this could result in approx. 600 ppm lead as a “residual contaminant” in finished paint

Restricting Lead Use in Coatings

EXAMPLE: The US Effort

- Restrictions on lead use in paints in the US have been applied only to ARCHITECTURAL PAINTS and industrial paints applied to articles accessible to children, ***with certain limited exceptions***. The following is the timeline for these restrictions:
 - 1954 American Standards Association (ASA) Standard (Z66.1) – Less than 1% lead, dry weight (eliminated primary lead pigment)
 - 1963 ASA Standard (Z66.1 rev.) - <0.5% (5000 ppm) lead, dry weight (eliminated most other pigments)
 - 1972 first federal US law restricting lead in paint (adopted 1963 ASA Standard)
 - 0.5% (5000 ppm) remains “action level” for lead-based paint
 - 1978 federal law **bans** lead in paint, establishes a residual level of 0.06% (600 ppm) lead, dry weight
 - 2009 new US law currently being implemented will limit lead in paint to 90 ppm lead, dry weight

IPPIC Support for the GAELP Industry Outreach Effort

- Increase industry understanding of the potential human health and environmental risks associated with continued use of lead in paint
- Reinforce the technical reformulation requirements that:
 - Allow for compliance with (applicable) lead use restrictions in paint, and
 - Provide for alternative products that meet performance requirements
- Establish a “level playing field” for manufacturers by actively engaging governments (and their associated regulatory agencies or official agents) in the development and enforcement of lead use restrictions