

United Nations Environment Assembly

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

to the

Lead Paint Side Event

Monday, May 23, 2016, 18.00 – 19.30

Kenya, Nairobi

Stela Drucioc

Republic of Moldova

19-20 May 2016 in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

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



Global International Policy Acts and MEAs

- Ratified global Chemical MEAs:
 - Basel Convention (1998)
 - Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions (2004)
 - Montreal Protocol (1996)
- Other ratified MEAs
 - UNECE Protocols on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Heavy Metals to the Convention LRTAP (2002)
 - UNECE PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention (2013)
 - UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention (1993)
- Signed multilateral environmental agreements:
 - Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013)

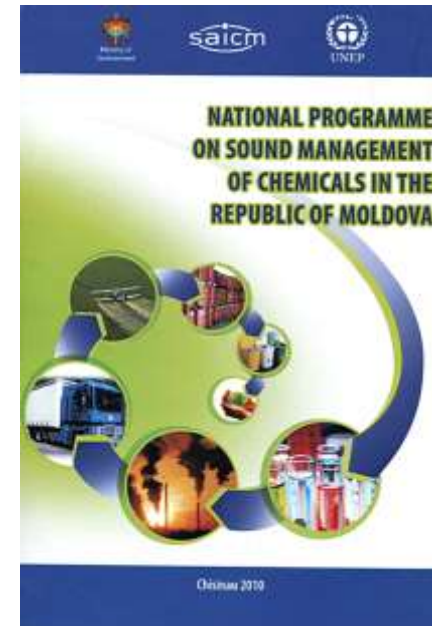
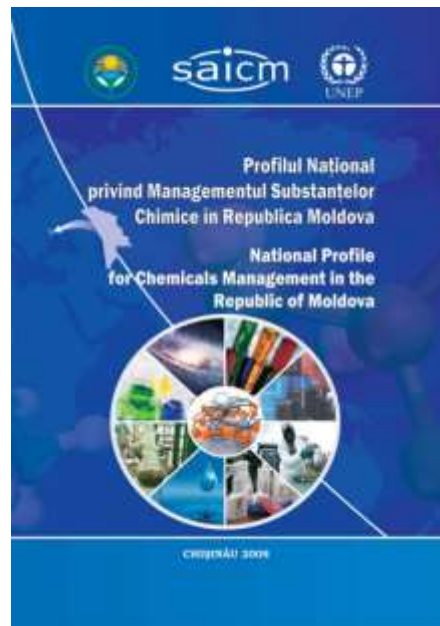
The Republic of Moldova Policy and Legal Acts

- National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals (2010-2020): Government Decision no. 973 of 18 October 2010;
- Government Action Programme: 2016-2018
- National Strategy on Waste Management (2013-2023): Government Decision no. 428 of 10 April 2013;
- Strategy on Environment Protection: Government Decision no. 301 of 24 April 2014;
- National Plan on Implementation of the Association Agreement: 2014-2016
- Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, ratified by Law no. 112 of 02.07.2014.

National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

The main document of long term strategic planning, approved by the Government Decision No. 973 of 18 October 2010, which determines the development objectives of the sound chemicals management system until 2020.

The overall aim of the programme is developing and establishment of system on integrated chemicals management on their entire life cycle, being efficient from the technical, economic, social and environmental points of view.



The Legislation on Chemicals

- Draft Law on Chemicals that will transpose 13 European Directives, including:
 - Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
 - Regulation (EU) 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals
 - Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
- Proposal for modification and completion of some environment legislative acts –Law on atmospheric air protection 1422-XIII din 17.12.1997 (first reading)
 - establishes prohibitions and restrictions on production, import, placing on the market and use of hazardous chemicals, including **lead in paint**, fuel, and other products.



List of Related National Standards on varnishes and paints:

1. GOST 10503-71 Oil paints ready for use Specifications
2. GOST 11279.1-83 Organic dyes . Testing method of dyeability (concentration), shade and purity
3. GOST 11279.8-83 Organic dyes. Testing method of PVC film colours fastness to dry and wet rubbing.
4. GOST 11481-75 Water colour paints for artists use. Specifications
5. GOST 11583-74 Polimer materials, building and finishing. Methods for the determination of light resistance and uniformity of painting and lightness
6. GOST 11826-77 Oil paints and pentaoil for artists use. Specifications
7. GOST 18958-73 Silicate paints
8. GOST 19279-73 Polymer-cement paints
9. GOST 28196-89 Water-dispersion paints. Specifications
10. GOST 8292-85 Oil and paste colour paints. Specifications
11. GOST 30884-2003 Ready-mixed oil paints. General specifications.



The following national standards are used for laboratory tests to determine the lead content in varnishes, paints, pigments and glazed tiles:

1. GOST 19151-73 (ISO 510-77) Red lead. Specifications.
2. GOST 5539-73 Litharge. Specifications.
3. SM STB EN ISO 10545-15:2010 Ceramic tiles and flags. Part 15: Determination of emissions of lead and cadmium by glazed tiles.
4. SM SR ISO 3856-1:2013 Paints and varnishes. Determination of “soluble” metals content. Part 1: Determination of lead content. Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method and dithizone spectrophotometric method
5. SM SR ISO 3711:2013 Lead chromate pigments and lead chromate-molybdate pigments. Specifications and analytical methods.

To protect the environment and human health



The Government Decision No 226 of 29 February 2008 transposes partially the Directive 89/106/EEC of the Council *on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating the construction products*, which was abolished by the (EU) Regulation No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 *laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products*.

This Regulation stipulates the categories of products subjected to certification, references to the European Assessment Documents and the list of European Documents approximated in the construction products field, which **do not include paints and varnishes**.

The workshop outcomes

The main barriers in setting the limits:

- Lack of appropriate regulatory frameworks to control the manufacture, import, export, sale, and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints
- Poor enforcement of laws and regulations due to poor institutional, infrastructure and monitoring capacities
- Lack of unique and clear standards or limit values (EU – the REACH Regulation, Central Asia – the Technical Regulation of the Customs Union)
- Inconsistencies within the existing regulations (REACH and Technical Regulation of the Customs Union) as regards the limit values (dry matter – 50-90 ppm and content in mixture - <600 ppm)
- Lack of laboratory capacities (monitoring and standards) to conduct regular testing of lead paint or to conduct biomonitoring programmes
- Lack of awareness among producers and consumers
- Financial constrains

Proposed actions to the establishment of legal limit on lead in paint by 2020

- Enforcing Laws and Regulations – ban or restrict by setting a limit of lead content in paint
- Establishing clear limit values basing on existing regulations supported by scientific expertize as well existing alternatives
- Setting clear roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders (Government, business, NGO; civil society)
- Awareness rising and capacity building activities
- Activities among producers/importers/consumers
- Establishing dedicated trade /producers /importers /distributors associations
- Identifying incentives for industries to reduce or eliminate lead in paint or in pigments

Role of the regional organizations in promoting further action to establish legal limits on lead in paint

UNEP

- Using opportunities of the Special Programme to support institutional strengthening at the national in chemical and waste areas, in particular lead in paint
- Used Lead Acid Batteries issues
- Participation in technical meetings
- Technical assistance for CEE region in setting the limits (basing on REACH and on Technical Regulation of Customs Service)
- Continue to update the toolkit accordingly based on experience in the workshops
- Continue work on using InforMEA as a good way of including some modeling laws in many countries that might be useful for Government

GEF

- Continuation of existing and development of GEF projects in chemicals and waste area

WHO

- Continue working with UNEP on issued related to lead in paint

General Conclusions

Yes, we can do !!

- To meet the regulatory standards established in the most highly industrial countries (USA, EU);
- To exclude the lead in paint to 2030 having the alternative environmental friendly paints;
- To care the health of children, future generation and protect our environment.

Thank you for attention !!

