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Second meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint
Bangkok, 9-11 July 2012

Report of the second meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The second meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, was held from 9 to 11 July at the Siam City Hotel, Bangkok. It was opened at 9.15 a.m. on Monday, 9 July 2012 by Mr. David Piper, Deputy Head of the Chemicals Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on behalf of UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO), and by Ms. Porrnpimon Charoensong, Pollution Control Department, Government of Thailand.

2. In his opening statement, Mr. Piper welcomed participants to the meeting on behalf of UNEP and noted with particular pleasure the interest in the meeting of so many government representatives from different regions. He suggested that this reflected the significance of lead in paint as an emerging policy issue; this being the recognition that an old problem in developed countries was, as a result of economic development, becoming a problem in developing countries. He thanked the Government of Thailand for offering to host the meeting and the governments of Norway, the USA, Germany and Sweden and the WHO country offices in Nepal, and India for their financial support to the meeting. He also thanks the Pan American Health Organization, the WHO Regional Office for the Americas, for helping coordinate inputs to the meeting from their region.

3. In her opening statement, Mrs. Porrnpimon Charoensong, Pollution Control Department, Government of Thailand highlighted that Thailand recognizes lead in paint as a serious national concern and that this toxic heavy metal needed to be eliminated for the sake of human health, children and pregnant women. She called the participants' attention to the scientific fact that no level of lead exposure is considered safe.

4. Dr. Mukka Sharma presented opening remarks on behalf of the WHO Representative to Thailand. She highlighted lead as a chemical of major public health concern and reported that according to WHO, exposure to lead and its compounds resulted in almost 9 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) – or 0.6% of the global burden of disease. Furthermore, 44% of these DALYs are contributed by South-East Asia where a high proportion of children less than 15 years of age are estimated by WHO to have blood lead levels above the 5 micro-gram/dl level that is associated with neurobehavioural damage. She welcomed the greater attention to lead exposure risks being brought by the Global Alliance and invited participants to engage in the development of key guidelines being prepared on the prevention and management of lead poisoning by WHO for release in 2013. Noting the great value of organizing national campaigns of action to prevent lead poisoning, she welcomed the proposal for the Global Alliance to mark an "International Day of Action to Prevent Lead Poisoning". In closing, she encouraged the Global Alliance towards the effective phase-out of

lead paint in all countries significantly ahead of the 2020 goal, noting that the prevention of lead exposure in children, the most vulnerable in our society, was long overdue.

5. In his opening remarks, Dr. Young- Woo Park, Regional Director and Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme for Asia and the Pacific, noted that the dangers of lead had been recognized already by the League of Nations before the founding of the United Nations. Dr. Park further called attention to the risks posed by lead in everyday life in the Asia-Pacific region, exacerbated by the recent strong economic growth in the region. He emphasized the importance of regional and global collaboration to achieve the goal of eliminating lead in paint and the close connection between environment and health concerns. Referring to the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro only two weeks previously. Dr. Park drew attention to the paragraphs on heavy metals in the Conference's Outcome Document as follows:

- The recognition "that the sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment" by 2020 (Outcome Document, Paragraph 213).
- The need for sustainable and long-term funding as a key element for the sound management of chemicals-particular in developing countries (Outcome Document, Paragraph 223).
- The recognition that "the ongoing negotiating process on a global legally binding instrument on mercury to address the risks to human health and the environment (Outcome Document, Paragraph 221).

II. Election of officers

6. The Secretariat advised the meeting that it had approached Ms. Pornpimon Charoensong of the Pollution Control Department of the Government of Thailand, as host, and Mr David Kapindula, as Africa regional focal point for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to act as co-chairs for the meeting. Both had generously agreed but Mr Kapindula had subsequently been taken ill and was unable to attend. The meeting wished Mr Kapindula a speedy recovery and agreed to the Secretariat's proposal that, in these circumstances, Ms. Pornpimon Charoensong be assisted by Mr. Piper acting as co-chair.

7. The meeting appointed Ms. Cheryl Eugene of the Ministry of Health Human Services and Gender Relations, Saint Lucia as rapporteur.

III. Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

8. Meeting participants adopted the agenda for the meeting (annex 1) on the basis of the provisional agenda set out in document UNEP/WHO/GAELP/2/1 noting that the report would be prepared after the end of the meeting.

(b) Organization of work

9. The meeting met on Monday, 9 July 2012 and Tuesday, 10 July 2012, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. During the morning of the second day of the meeting, meeting participants established working groups to discuss aspects of the business plan of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and its focal area workplan activities. During the morning of the third day of the meeting on 11 June 2012, a field visit to a local paint manufacturer took from 9a.m. to 12p.m.

10. The purpose of the meeting was to:

(a) Understand current knowledge about lead in paint;
(b) Present the business plan for the Global Alliance;
(c) Promote new developments and catalyse collaborative work; and
(d) Welcome new and potential contributors to the work of the Global Alliance.

11. The expected outputs for the meeting included:

(a) An appreciation of the focal areas workplan activities for the Global Alliance;
(b) An understanding of the business plan for the Global Alliance and suggested milestones, targets, and indicators of progress for the priority actions for 2012-2013 together with targets for the working periods between sessions of the International Conference on Chemicals Management to be held in 2015 (ICCM4) and 2020 (ICCM5);
(c) Commitments from meeting participants of their intent to join the work of the Global Alliance with the identification of how best they can contribute;
(d) Outreach from meeting participants to relevant delegations participating in the upcoming third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 3) to be held 17-21 September 2012.

12. Representatives from twenty-one Governments participated in the meeting together with representatives from sixteen non-governmental organizations, the WHO and UNEP. A list of participants to the Meeting is contained in annex II.

IV. Introduction to the Global Alliance – setting the scene

13. Dr Mary Jean Brown, of the US Center for Disease Control (CDC) and GAELP Advisory Group member for health aspects gave a short introductory presentation on why lead paint is still an issue from both health and environmental perspectives. She updated meeting participants on recent research and regulatory developments. She highlighted that there is no level of lead exposure that is considered safe to people and especially to children. She further elaborated on the critical effects of lead poisoning on both children and adults that cause major health damage and the estimates from WHO concerning the global burden of disease attributable to exposure to lead. She concluded by remarking on the considerable costs of inaction of not eliminating lead paint.

14. Mr. Piper from the Secretariat gave a short presentation on the establishment of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint. He cemented the work of the Global Alliance within the context of the overall goal, set by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development that, by 2020, chemicals will be produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment. He highlighted the mandate of the Global Alliance within the emerging policy issues resolution from the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, held in 2009, and noted that the interim advisory group of the Alliance had developed an operational framework and a business plan for the Global Alliance and its focal areas of work, together with awareness-raising materials.

15. Mr. Jack Weinberg of the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN gave a historical perspective on the lead in paint and the role of paint testing in drawing attention to the widespread existence of lead paints. He described the current efforts of non-governmental organizations to achieve the elimination of lead paint and introduced the IPEN study of lead in paint in 25 developing countries and noted that solvent-based paints with hazardous levels of lead were often found in countries without relevant laws and regulations. He pointed out that based on historical experience that the elimination of lead paint is not a complex, complicated process as suitable alternatives to the lead compounds used by industry are readily available; and that loss of reputation of a brand represented a strong driver for the transition away from the use of lead compounds. He further noted that testing paints for their lead content was simpler and less costly than many other chemical tests. He considered that these factors made regulatory control relatively simple and emphasised IPEN's commitment and willingness to support regulatory approaches and testing in those countries that show interest.

16. Mr. Perry Gottesfeld, Occupational Knowledge International, and GAELP Advisory Group member for outreach to industry noted the willingness of industry to remove lead compounds from paint formulations in response to appropriate regulatory controls. Prof. Scott Clarke, Department of Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati, USA and GAELP Advisory Group member for legislation and regulation noted that the costs for monitoring and testing the lead content in paint were small and should be part of regular operating and trading licence requirements.

17. Ms. Petcharat Eksangkul, President of the Thai Paint Association and representing the International Paint and Printing Ink Council,reported the result on an industry survey conducted in May 2012. This had revealed a significant decline in the use of lead compounds over the past 15 years by six Thai paint companies that hold over 75% of the domestic market share for decorative paint. She noted that while the Thai Paint Association is supportive to the idea of a legislation that applies to all, the transition away from the use of lead compounds had so far been driven by customer demand. For example, lead compounds had been removed from automotive paints at the request of that industry. Remaining uses in other sectors were dependent in part on colour demands and on performance criteria, for example, in traffic paint where suitable substitutes were not currently readily available. She noted that where market surveys of paints were undertaken, they needed to be conducted using appropriate and valid procedures and to be reported openly, fairly and accurately.

18. In consideration to above presentations, meeting participants highlighted and raised a variety of points for further consideration of the Global Alliance, these included:

- the potential influence of consumers as a force to influence the market;
- the need for more information to boost awareness of the risks posed to children through exposure to lead paint, including that applied as coatings to playground equipment and toys;
- the importance of government support for efforts towards the elimination of lead paint, in particular with regard to standards and labelling;
- the need for constructive engagement between industry and governments in the process of drafting, implementing and enforcing national legislation;
- the need for technical and economic guidance on alternatives to lead compounds for paint formulations, in particular in relation to organic pigments that appeared more expensive but were needed in much smaller quantities;.
- the value for collaboration between governments to provide common approaches to the elimination of lead paint, particularly where paints are traded internationally;
- the need to control imports of pigments and paints containing lead compounds into countries and the possibility of exploring use of international mechanisms, such as the Rotterdam Convention, to support such actions.

V. Review of current work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and priorities for the future

(a) Baseline information on lead paint use and testing

19. Government participants were invited to give presentations of the status of knowledge of the lead paint issues and current work towards the elimination of lead paint. Meeting participants agreed to the Secretariat's suggestion to work in groups to make the presentations.

20. Ms. Vesna Matovic, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, Serbia, speaking on behalf of European countries present at the meeting, noted that regulations and laws in many countries of the region, including Serbia, are in harmony with existing EC regulations, including laws on consumer product safety. Serbia introduced a chemicals safety law in 2010 and consumer product safety regulations in 2011. The regulations are compatible with ILO Convention 13 on White Lead (Painting Convention). Lead chromates and molybdates used in paint are of high concern. Testing of products, including toys, is not yet adequate and imports of cheap products are of concern. Ms Matovic noted that occupational health is of concern, not least because lead is still mined in Serbia. Lead compounds were phased out of vehicle fuels in 2010 and remaining very high blood lead results in children seem to relate to the recycling of lead batteries in poor communities.

21. Ms Emmanuelita Mendoza, Department of Environment & Natural Resources, the Philippines speaking on behalf of Asia-Pacific countries present at the meeting, noted the widespread awareness in the region of lead paint issues as a result of campaigns by civil society organizations and by SAICM. As a result, lead paint is being phased progressively phased out through a combination of consumer pressure, labelling that discourages lead paint use, and regulation. To promote the eliminate of lead paint, the representatives from the region suggested (i) the development and drafting of policies eliminating lead paint; (ii) the development of strategic plans to implement these elimination policies, including an ASEAN framework for the region; and (iii) capacity building for all actors involved. Capacity building for governments and industry and awareness-

raising among governments and the public were both considered as priorities. The issue on the financial responsibility for testing and certification was raised by the region. The representative of Sri Lanka added that, following testing by IPEN in 2010 and a number of exposure cases amongst workers and children, agreement had been reached with industry on labelling. More recently, national standards setting maximum levels of lead in five categories of paint had been established and would come into force in 2013.

22. Ms. Cheryl Eugene, Ministry of Health Human Services and Gender Relations, Saint Lucia, speaking on behalf of Latin American and Caribbean countries present at the meeting, noted exposure of children and workers to lead through a variety of routes including paint and local ceramics manufacture as well as through traditional medicines, recycling and mining. She highlighted the lack of information on monitoring of industrial processes and the great variation in national regulatory approaches in the region. She noted that while Brazil had a new national legislation on lead paint, St Lucia, like many Small Island Developing States and smaller developing countries, had no national legislation but had set standards, often compatible with those of major trading partners, such as the US because many products are imported. She considered that the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) provided further opportunities for improving labelling for lead paint. The lack of trained personnel, analytical capacity and financial resources were highlighted as barriers to strengthening work on eliminating lead paint. Greater political will, wider dissemination of information on the adverse effects of lead, and application of research findings were among some of the actions that would help place higher attention on the issue. She drew attention to regional work on SAICM implementation and suggested that actions to eliminate lead paint might be included therein to further emphasise their importance for all countries in the region.

23. Ms. Marthe Delphine Rahelimalala, SAICM Focal Point and Chief of the Environmental Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Madagascar, speaking on behalf of African countries present at the meeting, highlighted the need for support for the drafting of appropriate national legislation, regulations and standards for paint. She noted that, in common with findings in the Latin American and Caribbean presentation, the African region lacked capacity to enforce regulations and ensure industry compliance. For some African countries, it was mentioned that lead is still used in petrol. Furthermore, although the African representatives were aware of issues of lead paint, it was difficult to assess without more testing as most paint labelling did not include information relating to chemical content and safety. This hampered efforts to raise the issue as a priority; for this reason, exchange of information is considered a priority in the region. Although many countries have paint companies formulating products, the pigments are typically imported. The lack of financial means, funds, human or technical capacity and equipment to detect hazardous chemicals were highlighted.

24. In support of the Africa presentation, Mr. Gilbert Kuepouo of the Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD), Cameroon, noted the work being undertaken in his country by CREPD and Occupational Knowledge International with the support of a SAICM Quick Start Programme grant. Solvent-based paints on the market were sampled and tested in accredited laboratories.

25. Mr. Ali Zohrehvand, National Authority for Chemical Conventions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iran, speaking on behalf of West Asian countries present at the meeting, noted that the region faces severe challenges regarding lack of data and information and knowledge on the availability of lead paint and a low awareness of health risks among public and respective officials; consequently, capacities and funding to deal with high risk exposure groups, especially children and workers are not adequate. Iran is currently the only country of those present from the region to be undertaking awareness activities on lead exposure and to have legislation to protect workers. Health care services for lead poisoning were available in some countries but these services are for the treatment of already exposed children and more cost-effective preventive measures are currently lacking.

26. Ms. Juna Giri of the Centre for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED), Nepal, presented a national study showing wide variations in the lead content of solvent-based paint with results ranging from on a few parts per million to 74 thousand parts per million. Furthermore, the lead content of certain brands seemed to vary with market and production location. She reported that the study had revealed a lack of clear labelling on paint containers and suggested that these factors, taken together, resulted in confusion amongst consumers and the loss of trust in a brand. This could have negative market consequences for the industry and could be a driver to promote labelling, higher standards and the elimination of lead paint

27. Mr. Mark Taylor of the Lead Group, Australia, highlighted the lack of awareness even among health workers and respective government staff of developed countries about the lead paint issue. This was remarkable in Australia which already had a long experience with lead exposures and pollution from lead mining and smelting operations. He drew attention to the value of active awareness campaigns in Australia and the need for public health advice and expressed strong support for the Global Alliance's proposal for an international day of action.

28. Dr. Satoshi Murao of the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan, presented results of a study that demonstrated the decline in exposure to lead by factory workers in Japan since regulations and laws on lead paint had been introduced there and identified the positive impact of green procurement schemes, voluntary standards by the paint industry for certain paint types and improved customer awareness.

29. The secretariat briefly introduced the results of a survey that had been conducted among participants ahead of the meeting to gather information on what is known about lead in countries and to assist participants in their preparations. The results of the survey had been combined with those obtained earlier in the year to provide a summary of responses from 46 respondents in 35 countries from different regional groups of the United Nations. In approximately one third of countries, respondents reported that no legislation applied to lead paint while many were at the same time aware of the existing use of lead paint in their countries. A summary of the results was provided to participants at the same time in the meeting as a room document.

30. In discussion following these presentations, meeting participants noted the major differences between countries and regions in terms of the laws, regulations, and standards pertaining to lead paint as well as in health care approaches relating to lead paint and the risks posed by exposure to lead. There was broad agreement of the need for further awareness-raising based on more complete information on the availability of lead paint on the domestic market place. It was widely acknowledged that the lack of awareness and information resulted in the lack of priority given to the issue of lead paint by governments. Participants noted the international trade in paint and lead compounds for use in paint manufacture; they highlighted the advantages of harmonization of standards, including for labelling, and the potential opportunities to work with international mechanisms such as GHS.

(b) Updates on focal areas workplan activities

31. The leaders of each of the focal areas of the Global Alliance activities were invited to provide a short overview of the focal areas and the activities set out in their work plans in order to build an understanding among meeting participants of how the work in different focal areas addresses the challenges identified under the previous agenda item and how these efforts collectively deliver the business plan of the Global Alliance.

32. Dr. Mary- Jean Brown, of the US Center for Disease Control (CDC) and lead of the GAELP focal area on health aspects highlighted that currently available data on the blood lead levels in different parts of the world.

33. She highlighted the critical importance of awareness raising activities and the particular benefits of organizing activities in a specific week or day of the year , for example in the US a week on "Lead Prevention" is held the last week of every October. It had therefore proposed by the Global Alliance to hold an international day of awareness on lead poisoning with an emphasis on elimination of lead paint in 2013.

34. Dr. Mary- Jean Brown also presented the GAELP focal area on environment aspects on behalf of the USEPA lead who could not attend the meeting. She noted the objective of establishing global protective guidelines based on best environmental practices and best available technologies that are applicable to all countries regarding lead content in paint. Other priority actions on environmental aspects include identifying baseline lead levels in paints, conducting lead awareness outreach activities, enhancing laboratory paint testing and simplifying methodologies, identifying alternatives/substitutes to lead in paint and to address lead paint in homes and schools. This work included developing methods to identify yet unknown lead exposures in communities, eliminating of lead in paint in schools and other prime areas of children's presence, minimizing risks and enhancing containment of old lead-containing paint.

35. The Secretariat acknowledged that the workplan for the GAELP focal area on worker's health was underdeveloped. She highlighted the close connection between workers' health and exposure to lead and mentioned the challenges of migrant and transboundary workers in the developing world. She invited representatives of those present to consider nominating themselves to a focal group on workers' health so that work on this important topic could be further developed.

36. Prof. Scott Clark, Department of Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati, USA and co-lead of the GAELP focal area for legislation and regulation, noted the many statements made earlier in the meeting recommending the development and enforcement of appropriate regulations. He stated that he and co-chair Prof. Babajide Alo, Department of Chemistry, University of Lagos, Nigeria, were in firm agreement that a standard or benchmark figure of lead content was important to be included. However, they made it clear that the intention of the focal area was not to develop template legislation but to provide guidance on the regulatory elements that governments needed to consider in order to develop effective controls. Case studies from countries that had implemented regulations would be important part of such guidance. Prof. Clark reminded the meeting that regulation would focus not only on the manufacture of new paint but needed to consider and promote safe practice in relation to existing materials coated with lead paint.

37. Mr. Perry Gottesfeld, Occupational Knowledge International, and co-lead of the GAELP focal area for Outreach to Industry noted that some industries require technical assistance to help them eliminate lead paint step-by-step from their production processes and that regulation could act as a driver promoting this transition. He noted that developing guidelines on suitable substitutes for the lead compounds used in paint manufacturing are considered a priority goal of the focal area and that promoting third party certification programmes for industry would be a positive force promoting change. He set out the priorities for the focal area as (i) engaging industry in awareness campaigns on public health and environmental concerns of lead paint; (ii) providing technical guidance to industry on alternatives to lead compounds; and (iii) establishing a framework for independent certification for the industry.

(c) The working period between ICCM 3 and ICCM 4

38. The secretariat informed meeting participants about the formal opportunities for review of the work of the Global Alliance by the International Conference on Chemicals Management. Meeting participants had before them the draft resolution on progress on lead in paint that was recommended by the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) of the International Conference on Chemicals Management held in Belgrade, Serbia, 15–18 November 2011. This resolution was considered during the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 3) to take place in Nairobi, from 17 to 21 September 2012. The fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM 4), planned to take place in 2015, would provide the next opportunity for formally reviewing progress with the work of the Global Alliance.

39. In response to a question, UNEP noted that the organization of a meeting of the Expert Working Group on Lead and Cadmium as called for by UNEP Governing Council was subject to the availability of resources. This Group had previous assisted UNEP to prepare the reviews of the scientific literature on lead and cadmium to inform Governing Council deliberations on the need for concerted action on these metals. Any meeting would likely take place in the autumn of 2012 so that recommendations from the Group for additional work to reduce risks from exposure to lead and cadmium could inform preparation for the next session of the Governing Council of UNEP to be held in February 2013.

40. Taking into account the baseline information on lead paint, the updates of focal area workplans and the opportunities for international review of progress reflected in the draft business plan of the Global Alliance, meeting participants divided into three groups for break-out discussions on the workplan activities. The focus of the three break-out groups was on a) planning for the international day of awareness and other health aspects, b) mapping important sources of lead exposure lead-paint testing and other environmental aspects, and c) technical guidelines and regulation.

a) Planning for an International Lead Poisoning Prevention Day and health aspects

41. Drs. Archana Patel and Mary-Jean Brown summarised the discussions that had taken place in the break-out group on planning for an international lead poisoning prevention day. It had been recognised that

awareness- raising was one of three key actions underpinning the work of the Global Alliance and that the planned international day had much to offer for increasing awareness and maximizing the potential for associated media and health- education campaigns. The break-out group members had shared their experience with other health-related national days such as AIDS and vaccination campaigns. Different processes existed for declaring national days, in some cases such a day would need to be added to national calendars. Wide collaboration with interested ministries was seen as important; these included not only ministries of health but those responsible for education, justice, industry and consumer protection and relevant professional bodies such as paediatric associations.

42. The importance of sharing existing awareness materials was emphasised several times and the group reviewed the awareness materials (posters, audio-visuals, newsletters) that were already available for downloading free-of charge from US CDC websites. Countries were encouraged to utilise these and other existing materials and personalise them to their national needs. A clearinghouse should be established by the Global Alliance to collect and disseminate existing materials.

43. It was suggested that synchronising national days on one particular international day was very ambitious and that a more practical approach might be to acknowledge a particular week as "International week" with the expectation that national days and activities would be undertaken during this week.

44. The group discussed the pros and cons of having the international week declared internationally for example, by the United Nations or the World Health Organization and noted the need for Member States to advocate and apply for such designation. It was suggested that organizations such as Rotary International could also play an important role and should be approached.

45. The break-out group also reported on discussions on lead screening and surveillance programmes for lead exposure and noted that in the context of the international day, it was not necessary for lead screening activities to be part of the international week and that this depended on national circumstances. The group had noted on the lack of international guidelines for screening and surveillance and the role of each in the prevention and management of lead exposure. The break-out group highlighted the need for better data on the lead content of paints as priority, the need to develop criteria for identifying populations of high risk of lead exposure and the need for guidance on collection of blood-monitoring data and its interpretation. Many in the break-out group spoke of the lack of budget and funds for systematic monitoring programmes and the need for better mechanisms for collaboration and information-sharing among national institutes.

b) Mapping environmental exposures and testing lead paints

46. Mr. Jack Weinberg summarised the discussions of the break-out group which had focused on the mapping of important sources of environmental exposure, filling information gaps and identifying potential sources of exposure affecting vulnerable populations notably children under six years of age and workers in paint manufacturing factories. It was noted that information on the lead content of paints does not exist in many countries and would need to be created by testing and other means, Information on the brands and types of paint available in national use including their market shares may also be difficult to gather, some data may be available from commercial market research companies. The main barriers to overcome were identified as lack of information and awareness of the issue, the need for guidelines on how to collect data and the need for technical and institutional capacity and funding support.

47. The group had discussed a number of actions to overcome the identified barriers. Raising awareness of governments about the need for data on the lead content of paints was something that could be further discussed at the upcoming third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. Guidance for the testing of paints and reporting the results needed to be disseminated as well as sources of assistance, both technical and financial. Mandatory requirements for labelling the lead content of paints were needed. In the discussion Serbia expressed interest in a national pilot study of lead in paint. CDC recommended to focus the target group to children aged 1-3 years old and to start the study at Day-Care facilities, where children spend most of their time.

c) Technical guidelines and regulation

48. Drs. Gottesfeld and Clark summarised the discussions of the break-out group that had covered technical guidelines, labelling and certification programmes and elements of a national legislation. A wide

target audience was identified for technical guidelines including paint and pigment manufacturers, formulators, retailers, relevant industry associations, government regulators and small and medium enterprises. The lack of guidance and information on the availability of technically superior and safer alternatives was discussed. Paint and the pigment manufacturers in particular should be encouraged to continue research and development efforts for better alternatives and to consider the health and environmental aspects of any alternatives identified. Guidance on the disposal of legacy paint containing lead was also needed. Several ambiguities in the labelling used by paint manufacturers were identified particularly the expression 'Lead-free' and the group identified a number of key elements that should be included on paint labels. Third party certification of new paint products was seen as an important mechanism to help consumers recognize paints without added lead. Two levels to promote certification were discussed at national and international levels and the agencies and entities with an interest in this issue identified. The Global Alliance could provide a framework for the work to develop the elements of a certification programme so that a harmonised system would be developed in the future. The break-out group had supported the suggested nine regulatory elements put forward by the Global Alliance working group and discussed the need for some sort of compliance and monitoring mechanism in order to develop effective controls. Training for workers engaged in the renovation, remodelling and painting was needed to deal with the problems of legacy paint.

49. Following the reporting of the breakout group discussions, two cross-cutting issues were discussed in more detail, the operation of the Global Alliance clearinghouse and its relation to the SAICM Information clearinghouse and the process for becoming a contributor to the work of the Global Allaince. The need for an effective clearinghouse had been mentioned by all three break-out groups including for disseminating awareness-raising and campaign materials for the international day, sharing technical guidance materials on paint testing and blood testing, and regulations and labeling standards, and for sharing information on ongoing projects. The secretariat clarified that the SAICM Information clearinghouse had been remodeled and had an area for work on lead paint as well as other SAICM emerging issues. This area now needed populating with materials. It was also mentioned that the UNEP website was also available for use of the Global Alliance. The secretariat was tasked with considering available existing options for establishing the necessary clearinghouse functionality without the need to establish a separate standalone website unless absolutely necessary. The need for a simple URL for the website of the Global Alliance was raised, the existing one considered too cumbersome. It was suggested that this could be achieved by using a proxy if it was not possible to formally change the official URL.

50. A number of participants expressed some confusion with the existing materials and forms that needed to be completed in order to be recognized as a contributor to the work of the Global Alliance. The need for a greater number of contributors from Governments had been noted in many of the break-out group discussions. Greater clarity was needed to avoid the misconception that to be a contributor means making a financial contribution rather than being engaged in activities. The need to engage consumer organizations and pediatrics organizations was also seen as important. For academics the suggestion was made to encourage academic consortia to be formed around the issue to avoid having many academics with interests in one segment of the issue. Following discussion it was suggested to simplify the process of applying to be recognized as a contributor by focusing the requirement on the provision of a letter stating the commitment of the organization/ or individual to the objectives and goals of the Global Alliance and including details of how the organization or individual would contribute. The importance of submitting the letter as an official letter was noted. The advisory group of the Global Alliance was tasked with finalizing this discussion so that simplified instructions could be issued by the secretariat.

VI. Global Alliance's contribution towards

a) ICCM3

51. The secretariat introduced the progress report and draft resolution that would be considered in detailed by the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management. A number of the participants present in the meeting suggested that the draft resolution which had been prepared by the Open-ended Working Group of the Conference needed to be further developed to take account of the developments since November 2011 and to make more action orientated. They felt that the resolution itself should provide a call to action on the things considered by the Global Alliance to be priorities which were now reflected in the business plan for the Global Alliance. Participants present agreed to contact their respective national SAICM focal points and share information from the meeting to help prepare for further discussions at ICCM3

52. The need for additional resources to stimulate actions was discussed and the lack of a specific budget in the business plan was identified as something that the Advisory Group and secretariat should develop further ahead of ICCM3.

53. The greater involvement of industry was also identified as a key issue. The representative of UNEP reported that a memorandum of understanding had been agreed between UNEP and the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) which included some planned work on lead paint. The representative of the Indian Chemical Association reported that a meeting of the Responsible Care Leadership Group to be held later in 2012 could also provide a further opportunity to discuss this issue.

b) Planning for International Lead Poisoning Prevention Day of Action.

54. Given the discussions of one of the three break-out groups on this issue and the subsequent discussion of meeting participants, there was no need for further discussion under this agenda item. The secretariat would take up the suggestions from the meeting and continue planning, working towards having an Awareness Week instead of an Awareness Day to provide countries the opportunity to flexibly organize one (or more) days for this occasion. A week in October 2013 was agreed to be most realistic as a date for the first awareness week.

VII. Other matters

55. A field trip to production facility of TOA PAINT took place on the morning of 11 July 2012. The field trip included an introduction on TOA PAINT, their production processes, facilities and overview of the TOA PAINT Company. TO PAINT reported that they had eliminated lead in their paints in 1977 based on the initiative of their Chief Executive Officer.

VIII. Adoption of the report

56. A report of the meeting will be prepared by the Secretariat in cooperation with the chair (s).

57. Meeting participants will receive the final report of the meeting by email. The report will also be made available on the website of the Global Alliance at: http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/LeadCadmium/PrioritiesforAction/GAELP/OrganizationalMeeting/tabid/29419/Default.aspx

IX. Closure of the meeting

58. Following the field trip, the meeting was closed officially by Mr. David Piper on behalf of UNEP and WHO and by Mrs. Porrnpimon Charoensong from the Pollution Control Department of the Government of Thailand at around 2pm on Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

Annex I

UNITED NATIONS

UNEP(DTIE Chemicals) **/WHO**(PHE) /GAELP/2/1

Original: English Date: 14 July 2012

United Nations Environment Programme

World Health Organization

Second meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint
Bangkok, 9-11 July 2012

Adopted agenda

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Organizational matters:
    (a) Adoption of the agenda;
    (b) Organization of work.
4. Introduction to the Global Alliance – setting the scene.
5. Review of current work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and priorities for the future:
    (a) Baseline information on lead paint use and testing,
    (b) Updates on focal areas workplan activities;
    (c) The working period between ICCM3 and ICMM4.
6. Global Alliance's contribution towards:
    (a) ICCM3;
    (b) the planning for International Lead Poisoning Prevention Day of Action.
7. Other matters.
8. Adoption of the report
9. Closure of the meeting.

Annex II List of Participants

Government Participants

Albania	Ms. Lindita TAFAJ (Institute of Public Health, Albania);
Brazil	Ms. Heloisa REY FARZA (Brazilian Agency of Health Surveillance, Brazil);
Ethiopia	Mr. Mehari Wondimagegn TAYE (Compliance Monitoring and Control, Directorate Environmental Protection Authority of Ethiopia);
Honduras	Ms. Ana Gabriela RAMIREZ SALGADO (Department of Chemical Management, Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment, Honduras);
India	Dr. Sujeet K. SINGH (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India);
Iran	Mr. Ali ZOHREHVAND (National Authority for Chemical Conventions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iran);
Iraq	Ms. Taghreed Qasim KUMER (Chemicals Management Division, Ministry of Environment, Iraq);
Iraq	Mr. Yousif Muayad YOUSIF (Ministry of Environment, Al-Kharidia District, P.O. Box 10062, Baghdad/Iraq);
Madagascar	Ms. Marthe Delphine RAHELIMALALA (SAICM Focal Point, Chief of Environmental Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Madagascar);
Nepal	Mr. Shankar Prasad PAUDEL (Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal);
Niger	Dr. Ali SEYDOU MOUSSA (SAICM Focal Point, Department of Environment, Niger);
Nigeria	Mr. Babajide ALO (Department of Chemistry, University of Lagos, Nigeria);
Paraguay	Ms. Laura Emilce FLORES RODRIGUEZ (Departamento Medicina Laboral, Instituto de Prevision Social, Paraguay);
Philippines	Ms. Emmanuelita Dedace MENDOZA (Department of Environment & Natural Resources/DENR, Philippines);
Qatar	Ms. Maha Ali AL HAMMADI Environmental Affairs Sector, Ministry of Environment, Qatar;
Qatar	Mr. Salem Mohd AL JABRI (Ministry of Environment, Qatar);
Qatar	Mr. Sultan Hassan AL KUWARI (Ministry of Environment, Qatar);
Saint Lucia	Ms. Cheryl EUGENE (Ministry of Health Human Services and Gender Relations, Saint Lucia);
Senegal	Mrs. Fagamou SY DIOP (Ministry of Ecology and Nature Protection, Senegal);
Serbia	Ms. Vesna MATOVIĆ (Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade, Serbia);
Sri Lanka	Dr. Thalarabe Bulathge Anada JAYALAL (Environmental Health & Occupational Health, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka);
Thailand	Ms. Prapaisri ASANARATTANAJINDA (Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment/MONRE, Thailand;
Thailand	Ms. Amporn BUSSARANGSRI (Ministry of Public Health, Thailand);
Thailand	Ms. Pornpimon CHAREONSONG (Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand);
Thailand	Ms. Nisit INLEE (Ministry of Public Health, Thailand);
Thailand	Ms. Jiraporn NITCHANPANSRI (Department of Medical Science, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand);
Thailand	Ms. Sutida U-TAPAN (Ministry of Public Health, Thailand);
USA	Dr Mary Jean BROWN (Health Scientist, US Center for Disease Control and Prevention);
Vietnam	Ms. Ha Thi NGUYEN (Vietnam Chemicals Agency, Vietnam);
Yemen	Mr. Murad Ahmed ALFAKIH (Environmental Protection Authority, Yemen);

Non-Government Organizations

	Environment & Social Development Organization/ESDO	Ms Siddika SULTANA;
Australia	The Lead Group Inc.	Mr. Mark Patrick TAYLOR;
Cameroun	Research and Education Centre for Development (CREPD),	Mr. Gilbert KUEPOUO;
India	Department of Pediatrics, Clinical Epidemiology Unit,	Dr. Archana PATEL, MD;

India	Indian Chemical Council,	Mr. Swapan Kumar HAZRA;
India	Toxics Link	Mr. Satish SINGH;
India	Toxics Link	Dr. Prashant RAJANKAR;
Indonesia	BALIFOKUS	Ms. Yuyun ISMAWATI;
Nepal	Center for Public Health and Environmental Development, CEPHED,	Mr. Ram CHARITRA SAH
Nepal	Center for Public Health and Environmental Development, CEPHED,	Ms. Juna GIRI
Philippines	EcoWaste,	Dr. Manny CALONZO;
Sri Lanka	Centre for Environmental Justice,	Ms. Chalani RUBESINGHE;
Thailand	Eason Paint Public Company Ltd., also representing the Thai Paint Association and the International Paint and Printing Inks Council (IPPIC)	Ms. Petcharat EKSANGKUL;
Thailand	Ecological Alert and Recovery,	Ms. Penshom SAETANG;
Thailand	Environmental Toxicology Laboratory, Chulabhorn Research Institute,	Dr. Mathuros RUCHIRAWAT;
Thailand	Environmental Toxicology Laboratory, Chulabhorn Research Institute,	Dr. Daam SETTACHAN;
USA	Department of Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati,	Mr. Corodon Scott CLARK,
USA	International POPs Elimination Network /IPEN	Mr. Jack WEINBERG ;
USA	International Pops Elimination Network/IPEN	Dr. Sara BROSCHE;
USA	Occupational Knowledge International,	Mr. Perry GOTTESFELD,

Inter-governmental Organizations

United Nations Environment Programme

Mr. David PIPER (UNEP DTIE Chemicals Branch);
Mr. Juan CAICEDO (UNEP DTIE Chemicals Branch);
Mr. Stefanos FOTIOU (UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific);
Ms. Kakuko NAGATANI-YOSHIDA (UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific);
Ms. Tanja KOCH (UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific);

World Health Organization

Ms. Lesley ONYON (Department of Public Health and Environment, WHO)
Mr. Terrence THOMPSON (Office of the Representative to Nepal, WHO);

Others

Dr Satoshi MURAO (Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment, National Institute on Advanced Industrial Science and Technology/AIST, Japan);