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

Module J
Establishing a Legal Framework to Regulate Lead in Paint

Module H.iii
Lead in Paint: Case Study - Uruguay

Module H.i.
Establishing Legal Limits on Lead in Paint: The European Union Experience
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
STATUS OF LEAD PAINT REGULATIONS
– REPORT AT ICCM 4 (SEP 2015)

International Conference on Chemicals Management
Fourth session
Geneva, 28 September–2 October 2015
Item 5 (b) (iii) e 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 supplements the information included in document SAICM/CCM.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/CCM.4/1.
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

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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</table>
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.
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
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:
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.