

COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON

LEAD IN PAINT

Organized by the SAICM Secretariat and the University of Cape Town

Issue: 4 of 2022

Discussion date: 16th November 2022

DISCUSSION DIGEST

Topic of Discussion: Compliance with Lead Paint Laws.

The fourth Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) discussion for 2022 focused on best practices and experiences regarding compliance with lead paint laws. The overall topic was introduced by Steve Wolfson from the US EPA, who presented the *Lead Paint Law Compliance and Enforcement Guidance* which was developed for the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and includes information about best practices for compliance. A series of speakers from various countries then presented on their experiences. Dr. Faridah Hussein Were, from the university of Nairobi, presented on how the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has informed the paint industry about the compliance requirements of the lead paint law in Kenya. Kenya adopted the East Africa Standard (EAS) through gazettelement in 2018 and enacted the lowest legal limit for the concentration of lead in paint – 90 ppm. Joel Maleon from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines presented on how the government of the Philippines verifies industry compliance with its lead in paint standards and regulations. Finally, Isabel Artagaveytia from the Ministry of Environment of Uruguay presented on requirements for industry to provide documentation of compliance of imports via an online customs system, La Ventanilla Única de Comercio Exterior (VUCE).

To view the PowerPoint presentation of the full discussion, click [here](#).

ABOUT THE PRESENTERS



Steve Wolfson is a senior attorney in the International Law Group at the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Office of General Counsel, where he handles international law issues regarding climate change. Steve has developed and delivered environmental law training in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, sharing insights on drafting and implementing environmental laws and regulations. Steve is the lead attorney on the team providing legal drafting input on eliminating lead paint through the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint coordinated by UNEP and the WHO.



Dr Faridah Hussein Were is a Lecturer in the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Nairobi in Kenya. She was previously a Senior Research Scientist in the Environment Management Division of the Kenya Research and Development Institute. Her research focuses on environmental and occupational exposure to chemicals and related health effects. She is also a member of the Advisory Council of Lead Paint Alliance and a Chair Lady of the Technical Committee on developing standards of paints, varnishes, and allied products for the Kenya Bureau of Standards. On several occasions, she has been engaged by UNEP and other entities in the environmentally sound management of chemicals and air pollution. In addition, she is working closely with government agencies and other key stakeholders to bring about the needed improvements in the industry.



Joel Maleon is a Senior Environmental Management Specialist at the Environmental Management Bureau under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the Philippines. He is assigned to the Chemical Management Section where he is involved in policy development, monitoring of industry and regional offices, implementation of projects relating to chemical management, and information and education campaigns among others. He was involved in the development of the Chemical Control Order for Lead and Lead Compounds and is still involved in its implementation.

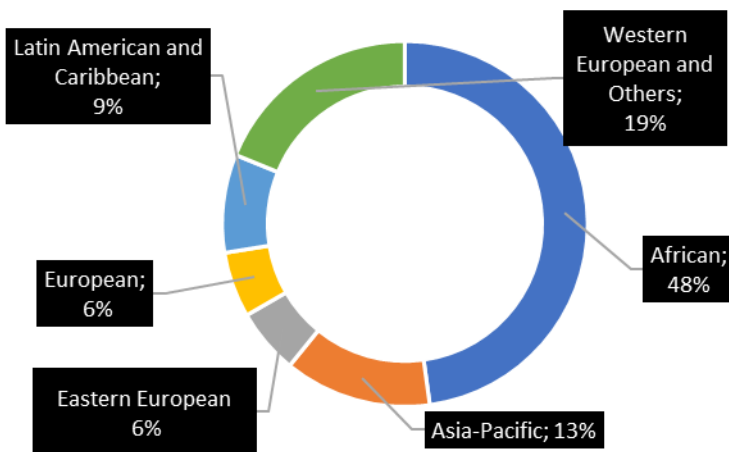


Isabel Artagaveytia is a chemist who works in the Uruguayan Ministry of Environment and is working on regulations for waste management and substances. Isabel has provided technical support for the development of new regulations and their implementation. Currently, she is in charge of the control of lead in paint regulation.

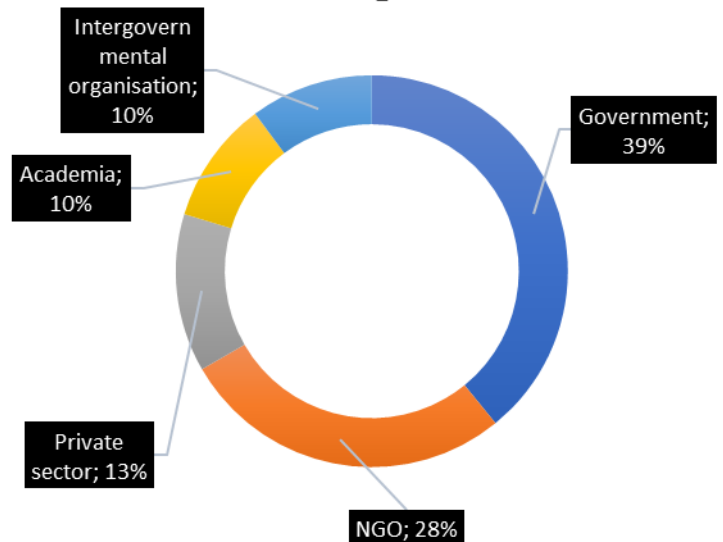
2022 DISCUSSION 4 ATTENDANCE BREAKDOWN

TOTAL DISCUSSION 3 ATTENDEES: 69
 Female – 21 (36%)
 Male – 23 (33%)
 Unknown – 25 (30%)

Regional Representation



Sector Representation



Key:
 IGOs – Intergovernmental Organisations
 NGOs – Non-governmental Organisations

Lead in Paint Community of Practice 2022 Discussion 4 Summary

1. For lead paint laws to be effective, governments must enforce them, and companies must comply with them. Ensuring compliance with the laws protects human health and the environment. Steve Wolfson from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency introduced the draft *Lead Paint Law Compliance and Enforcement Guidance* (the Guidance), which was developed by Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint partners for publication by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to provide guidance on best practices for compliance with lead paint laws. The *Guidance* outlines actions governments can take to foster compliance with lead paint laws. It is intended to be adaptable so governments can fit the actions into their own legal systems and regulatory structures. Depending on specific lead paint laws, the order of steps may vary. The *Guidance* also provides information to support industry, such as how manufacturers and importers can document compliance with a country's laws before the sale of their paints. It also describes actions that may be required by paint manufacturers and importers when their facilities are inspected, as well as what they should do after the inspection. The *Guidance* will be finalized in coming months and available on the Lead Paint Alliance website. A draft version of the document was provided for public comment. The public comment period has since closed; however, the document remains online at <https://saicmknowledge.org/articles/public-consultation-lead-paint-law-compliance-and-enforcement-guidance>.

2. Dr Faridah Hussein Were from the University of Nairobi initiated the discussion on how to inform industry about lead paint law compliance requirements by sharing how the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) informs the paint industry about the law in Kenya. Kenya has taken steps to familiarize paint manufacturers, importers, and consumers in Kenya with the lead paint law, as well as the Standardization Mark (S-Mark) and Importation Standardization Mark which denote when a product meets the standard. This has been done through stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising events including during the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action held from 2013-2021. Capacity building efforts and small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) trainings have also been conducted to assist the SMEs to form or join the existing community-based organizations, cooperative societies, and self-help groups for the ease of application of the S-Mark, since this comes with a cost. Following her presentation, participants discussed actions their country has taken to inform paint manufacturers, importers, and consumers about requirements in their lead paint law, noting that awareness campaigns – including workshops, conferences, and/or use of media – were helpful. Publication of the law on a publicly accessible platform was also frequently mentioned. Lack of resources and difficulty reaching the informal sector were frequently noted as common barriers. The full discussion is presented below.

3. Joel Maleon from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENB) of the Philippines began the discussion on compliance verification by describing how the government of the Philippines verifies compliance with its lead in paint standards and regulations. To ensure compliance, the government of the Philippines monitors industry by conducting inspections of domestic facilities. ENB has an online permitting and monitoring system. All this work is a collaborative effort between national and local government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the paint industry. In the discussion, participants talked about how their governments verify whether paint producers and importers are in compliance. Where participants noted that their country takes action to verify compliance, testing of the products, at the facility or when they are imported, was a common response. Several participants noted that their governments do not have the capacity to test, often due to lack of resources. More details on this discussion can be found in the relevant section below.

4. Isabel Artagaveytia from the Ministry of Environment of Uruguay provided an example of how industry documents compliance in Uruguay by presenting the online customs system, La Ventanilla Única de Comercio Exterior (VUCE), where industry submits compliance documentation for paints. Since most paints are imported into Uruguay, this customs system is an important tool to document compliance. Domestic producers and importers must register and attest to document compliance with the lead limit in the Uruguay lead paint law. In the discussion, participants described how paint producers and importers documented compliance in their countries. Some require producers and importers to send results or certifications; however, many participants noted their countries did not have this requirement. More detailed notes can be found in the relevant section below.

ANNEX

DETAILED SUMMARY OF 2022 DISCUSSION 4

Disclaimer: The information in this digest represents the opinions of members participating from different stakeholder groups expressed during the discussion. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the opinion or the stated policy of the United Nations Environment Programme, the SAICM Secretariat, the GEF or UCT, nor does citing trade names or commercial processes constitute endorsement.

THE DISCUSSION WAS STRUCTURED AROUND THREE QUESTIONS AND THE KEY DISCUSSION INPUTS FROM PARTICIPANTS ARE PRESENTED UNDER EACH:

Question 1. In your country, what actions have been taken to inform paint manufacturers, importers, and consumers about the requirements in a lead paint law? If no actions have been taken, which actions would you consider or recommend taking??

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSES
BENIN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first time to ban lead paint was in 2020 with the collaboration of national industries and associations of industries. Benin also worked with them on the draft of the lead prohibition in paint decree.
CAMBODIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Health in Cambodia will hold awareness-raising meetings by end of this year supported by UNICEF on Lead in Paint.
EGYPT (RESEARCH CENTER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are several visits from the Ministry of Environment members to paint manufacturers to ensure that they are applying the regulations according to the Egyptian law.
ETHIOPIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Ethiopia, consultation with paint manufacturers, consumers and importers to raise awareness and to inform them about the lead in paint regulation 429/2018. - Lead in Paint Control Regulation has been approved. Awareness creation and raising was done on the regulation to key relevant stakeholders including governmental organizations, paint factories, NGOs and media. - Harmonization of lead concentration limit in paint is an important Emergency Alert System to eliminate lead in paint.
GUYANA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an ongoing awareness program on lead-in paint requirements. In October, a week was dedicated to information for all stakeholders, including the public through various media.
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Held a workshop on the National Standard on lead contents in paints and invited consumers, producers, and importers. The first draft of the regulation has been completed. - Conducting awareness activities, especially during the ILLPW. - The paint standards also apply to other East African partners like Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda.
KENYA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several workshops were organized by the government at a custom point as well as with the paint industries, but the workshop attendance was very low. - The Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) with the support of the World Health Organisation and the Ministry of Health has recently organized a workshop on the effective implementation of the Lead Paint standard with a specific session on information exchange between multinational corporations and small and medium enterprises paint industries. - There has been broadcasting on a mass radio, Radio PSA in Nepal, on Lead paint standards to maximize its outreach. - CEPHED in Nepal organized a workshop with a special focus on Small and Medium Enterprise Paint industries and using mass media (Radio PSA) for maximizing outreach. - Links to the RADIO PSA in the local Maithili language http://cephed.org.np/.../2022/10/Lead-Final-Maithili-1.wav
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several workshops were organized by the government at a custom point as well as with the paint industries, but the workshop attendance was very low. - The Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) with the support of the World Health Organisation and the Ministry of Health has recently organized a workshop on the effective implementation of the Lead Paint standard with a specific session on information exchange between multinational corporations and small and medium enterprises paint industries. - There has been broadcasting on a mass radio, Radio PSA in Nepal, on Lead paint standards to maximize its outreach. - CEPHED in Nepal organized a workshop with a special focus on Small and Medium Enterprise Paint industries and using mass media (Radio PSA) for maximizing outreach. - Links to the RADIO PSA in the local Maithili language http://cephed.org.np/.../2022/10/Lead-Final-Maithili-1.wav

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of Nepal and in many other countries with less compliance, they still have not banned lead-based pigments, driers, etc. These need to be banned and included in RC Convention Annex III. - CEPHED highlights of Lead Paint laws during ILPPW 2022: http://cephed.org.np/cephed-celebrating-ilppw-2022-in-nepal/.
SENEGAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising and advocacy through media.
SOUTH AFRICA (INDUSTRY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead paint regulations were published in the Government Gazette on 22 October 2021, whereby South Africa's revised regulations have lowered the maximum permissible level of lead in paint from 600 ppm to 90 ppm. These limits are applicable to all paints produced, sold and used in South Africa, or imported into the country. In addition, multiple public education initiatives to help raise awareness of lead in paint hazards have been spearheaded by the National Department of Health, South African Medical Research Council and Groundwork.
UNITED KINGDOM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The issues around supporting the informal sector to switch to non-lead paint are very important in many countries. It will be interesting to know if anyone has made action to support the informal sector and what success they've had on this.
ZAMBIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zambia is pushing for lead paint law through key ministries such as the Ministry of Health and other quality standard stakeholders. They are yet to reach the stage of informing manufacturers and others of the lead paint law.
VIETNAM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam Government issued the National Technical Regulation on Lead in Paint at the end of 2021 and announced it across the country via systems of the Ministry of Industrial and Trade, as well as provincial websites. As a local NGO had an interest in advocating for the ban on lead paint in Vietnam, CGFED is also in line with this process by promoting the new regulation via mass media, national television channels, media, e-newspapers, etc.

QUESTIONS FOR PRESENTERS

ETHIOPIA

(GOVERNMENT)

What is your opinion on having a globally agreed lead concentration limit in paint products?

RESPONSES

The most effective way to prevent new lead exposure from paint is for countries to establish and enforce national binding lead paint laws. It is important to establish consistent standards to provide a level playing field to paint manufacturers and importers. Enforceable lead paint laws create a fair competitive market for all paint manufacturers and importers. Harmonization of lead paint laws across countries, e.g., requirement for a low lead concentration limit, such as 90 ppm, can reduce trade barriers. (See: UNEP Lead Paint Alliance Frequently Asked Question #12; see: <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/global-alliance-eliminate-lead-paint/faq>)

Throughout the discussion, informal polls were conducted to help encourage discussion among the participants. They do not provide any representative data but rather provide a snapshot of participant views.

Poll 1 Results (n=18):

Which actions have been the most useful in disseminating information to paint manufacturers, importers, and consumers about the requirements in your country's lead paint laws? (Select all that apply)

- Conferences/Workshops, 14 %, (n=11)
- Public advertisements (e.g., TV or radio, broadcast, newspaper, or other print media, digital/mobile, etc.), 14%, (n=11)
- Publication of final law (e.g., via printed gazette, online version),13%, (n=10)
- International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action event, 10%, (n=8)
- Social media, 10%, (n=8)
- Direct contact (e.g., meetings, SMS/text messages, e-mails, post mails, etc.), 8%, (n=6)
- Website of mandated Institutions or Organizations, 8%, (n=6)
- In-person trainings, 6%, (n=5)
- Webinars, 6%, (n=5)
- Centralized access to information on requirements of the law, 4%, (n=3)
- We do not have lead paint laws, 3%, (n=2)
- Other, 3%, (n=2)

Responses in the chat:

NEPAL (NGO)

- Government usually do not have any program exclusively to inform the importer.

SOUTH AFRICA (INDUSTRY)

- Some examples of centralized access to information on requirements of the law would be the use of compliance software such as EXCLAIM or Legal Alerts.

Poll 2 Results (n= 13):

What are some of the biggest barriers to the government informing paint manufacturers, importers, and consumers about the requirements of your country's lead paint laws? (Select all that apply)

- Difficulty in contacting producers in the informal sector, 33%, n=8
- Minimal strategies and resources to inform industry and the public/consumers,25%, n=6
- Do not have lead paint law, 25%, n=6
- Other, 17%, n=4

Responses in the chat:

EGYPT (GOVERNMENT)

- Few resources to generalise the information to the industry and the public/consumers.

COLOMBIA (NGO)

- Include in the law the prohibition of the trade of pigments derived from lead, "control at the beginning of the tube" manufacture about lead paint law.

Poll 3 Results (n=15):

What are some of the biggest barriers to compliance with your country's lead paint laws by paint manufacturers and importers? (Select your top 2 choices)

- Inaccessibility of informal markets to regulators/enforcers, 19%, n=4
- Lack of business focus and commitment in the informal sector, 19%, n=4
- Lack of financial resources, 19%, n=4
- Limited enforcement capabilities, 19%, n=4
- Other, 10%, n=2
- Do not have lead paint Laws, 10%, n=2
- Less interest from suppliers to provide raw materials in small/informal markets, 5%, n=1

Responses in the chat:

BENIN (GOVERNMENT)

- Permeable border due to difficulty of control

ETHIOPIA (IGO)

- Other barriers may include weak cooperation among concerned government bodies

Question 2.

In your country, how does the government verify if paint producers and importers are in compliance? If the government does not verify compliance, what methods would you consider or recommend to verify compliance in the future?

COUNTRIES	COMMENTS
COLOMBIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- When it has a budget, civil society monitors the law in Colombia, as the state does not have capacity for surveillance, inspection, and control. It is best for countries that are in the process of building the law to prohibit the main sources of contamination: pigments derived from lead.- Microenterprises, even when they cover small markets, are the factories on which technological conversion aid should be focused supported by vendors of pigments and raw materials.- Colombian Law: https://rds.org.co/apc-aa-files/ba03645a7c069b5ed406f13122a61c07/ley-2041-del-27-de-julio-de-2020.pdf
EGYPT (RESEARCH CENTER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Ministry of Environment always monitors the levels of lead in the products from the official paint manufacturers. However, there are unregistered small working shops hence, the constant need to increase the population's awareness, so that they purchase lead paint from registered stores.
ETHIOPIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In Ethiopia, the government verifies by compliance monitoring (in some cases testing and labelling).- Compliance monitoring of lead factories is conducted once a year.
IRAN (SECTOR NOT SPECIFIED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In Iran, no governmental institution is responsible. It is voluntary to check lead in paint manufactures.- A survey in Iran shows that paint care is polluted with lead more than many other neighbouring countries.
KENYA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The key to compliance and enforcement is also the availability of accredited laboratories.
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In the elaboration of the regulatory framework, there are articles concerning conformity for this purpose. There will be several organizations which will be dedicated to making the certification for conformity, laboratory surveillance and agency for control and inspection.
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Compliance monitoring is conducted by Government, but the results are not public. Monitoring compliance frequently and making the results with company names public is the best way to enhance compliance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paint samples are collected from the market which is accessible to general consumers and tested for total lead in an accredited laboratory. - Compliance monitoring is the best option for verification - CEPHED Nepal compliance monitoring report with the support of WHO is here http://cephed.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Compliance-Monitoring-of-Lead-Paint-Standard-in-Nepal-Print-File-NEW-FILE.pdf - Study of Lead in spray paints produced, imported and marketed in Nepal http://cephed.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Study-of-Lead-in-Spray-Paints-Nepal-PRINT-File-NEW-file.pdf. -
SENEGAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senegal does not have a system of verification on compliance, but the Pesticide Network Africa (PAN) Africa suggested the methods of industry monitoring.
NIGERIA (NGO/ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria established a monitoring team by the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) including chief sales officers and other stakeholders in the steering committee.
UNITED KINGDOM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular testing of the paint using an accredited lab and using government seals/labels to direct consumers to lead-free paint. There should be some mechanism to deter manufacturers from producing lead paint.
VIETNAM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once the National Technical Regulation on Lead Paint had been issued in Vietnam and came into force, all paint producers had to adapt to the regulation and ensure their paint products meet the requirements in each period of the regulation application: showing their commitment via test results, pr/advertise their producing techniques to meet the lead safe paint requirement. Most of the interior and anticorrosive paint producers meet the new regulation, but the industrial paint producers have not fully yet (according to the latest study in 2021).
PRESENTER AND COORDINATOR COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spot testing of paints helps to ensure that certifications of compliance are accurate. Under other laws, we have seen false certifications of compliance, but this is very rare. Enforcement actions for false certifications are particularly robust to ensure the integrity of the compliance certification system. - Another method of monitoring compliance is testing paints being sold i.e. testing in the market. - In the Lead Paint Model Law, we refer to certifications of compliance as "declarations of conformity." The Model Law includes sample legal text for requiring manufacturers and importers to prepare declarations of conformity for each paint they sell. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) regulations allow for certification of compliance to be based on component testing. This means an importer or manufacturer has a choice - they can certify compliance with the finished paint, or they can certify compliance with the ingredients.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSANTS

UNEP (IGO)

For those countries that are already enforcing a lead paint law, do you have a specific public laboratory that does the lead testing? Do you mandate the use of that laboratory, or do you leave it open for the manufacturer/importer to use other private laboratories? Do you accept testing results from abroad?

RESPONSES

NEPAL (NGO): Government accredited laboratory should be used if there is no public laboratory available or not accessible.

Poll 4 Results (n=18)

Which actions have been most useful to verify whether paint manufacturers and importers follow a lead paint law?
(Select all that apply)

- Testing at facilities, n=10
- Audit/review of compliance documentation, n=9 (18%)
- Requiring compliance documentation, such as a declaration of conformity or self-monitoring report, n=8 (16%)
- Strict implementation of border controls on imported paints and ingredients, n=8 (16%)
- Independent third-party certification of industry testing, n=7 (14%)
- Do not have a lead paint law, n=5 (10%)
- Other, n=3 (6%)

Responses in the chat

TANZANIA

- Testing at border points and collecting and testing samples from the market

Poll 5 Results (n=14)

What are some of the biggest barriers in verifying whether paint manufacturers and importers are in compliance with your country's lead paint laws? (Select all that apply)

- Lack of testing capacity, 30%, n=10
- Lack of human and financial resources, 24%, n=8
- Informal sector difficult to reach, 18%, n=6
- Lack of accurate information on imported paint products or ingredients (e.g., spray paints misclassified as an insect repellent to avoid inspection under existing lead paint laws), 18%, n=6
- Other, 0%, n=0
- Do not have a law, 9%, n=3

Responses in the chat

ETHIOPIA (GOVERNMENT)

- The lack of appropriate laboratory facilities is one of the biggest challenges.

PANAMA (IGO)

- It does not seem feasible for the Ministry of Health to have all shops selling paints and making mixes registered. Only manufacturers and importers can be registered.

Poll 6 Results, n=15

What are some of the barriers to industry compliance with lead paint laws? (Select all that apply)

- High costs of lead-free alternatives, 33%, n=8
- Low availability of lead-free alternatives, 21%, n=5
- Lack of consumer demand for paint without added lead, 21%, n=5
- Other, 17%, n=4
- Do not have a law, 8%, n=2

Responses in the chat

KENYA (ACADEMIA)

- Lack of laboratory facilities in all manufacturing companies as well as even not available in their locality.
- Substituting lead chromates for road marking is a challenge. In Kenya, Highway-Roads are using thermoplastic paint instead of lead chromate

PANAMA (IGO)

- Another barrier for industries is their skeptical behavior from not doing regular testing of their products

Question 3. In your country, how do paint producers and importers document compliance? If this is not required, what methods would you consider or recommend to document compliance in the future?

COUNTRIES	PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSES
SENEGAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certification and testing facilities would be very helpful but there is a need to reinforce public awareness and education.
BENIN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At this moment, Benin does not have this requirement. In the future compliance documentation could be conducted with customs activities.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead is restricted or banned in certain general-use products (in some parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina), products (general-use products) are tested for heavy metals prior to being placed on the market but based on different legislation. Importers and producers send data that supports that they comply but in practice, it is quite different due to a lack of enforcement capacities, laboratories etc.
EGYPT (RESEARCH CENTER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A method to recommend is to not import any lead paint product without official papers and to follow the processes for compliance according to the law and to take samples to be tested for the presence of lead. - Certificates on products will be an excellent idea, but the role of public awareness is still an important issue to decrease the chance to buy unofficial manufactured paints.
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not required for the paint producer and importers to document compliance in Nepal. Hence making this one mandatory provision for all importers and manufacturers would be the way forward for this.
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Madagascar will collaborate with the entities concerned in the industry of paints as the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Customs so that industries before producing or importing paints must comply with regulations that we will put in place with several steps and processing of the file.
TANZANIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of the lead paint limit in the paint could be a possibility, not only lead in paint is regulated, but there are also other products too that have control limits to be enforced. Every law has its enforcement mechanism and so even the enforcement of the standard for lead paint will not be exceptional.
VIETNAM (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam does not have a specific nominated lab test for lead paint to apply to all paint producers. Paint producers can choose the lab by themselves. - In 2022, under support from the International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN), CGFED proceeded to register the Lead Safe Paint Certification Program (SPCP: https://www.lead safepaint.org) in the country but failed, due to a lack of required documents from the program's owner for the Intellectual Property Office of Vietnam and the fact that this program has been approved in some countries in the world. This process also brings us a lesson learned about national regulation and policies in each country. - The link to an article on Vietnam's efforts to highlight the lead paint issue in our country: http://cgfed.org.vn/nhung-do-dung-chua-chi-tre-em-nen-tranh-xa.
PRESENTER AND COORDINATOR COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNEP has a database of lead paint laboratories. Additional labs are encouraged to add their information. https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/lead-paint-laboratory-database - The US Consumer Product Safety Commission also has a list of labs that meet US standards for lead paint testing: https://www.cpsc.gov/cgi-bin/LabSearch/SearchResult.aspx?ReqId=P16fj8myQYAHhfUuXukqEQ%3d%3d - The International Network on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) has a wealth of information on compliance and enforcement available here: https://inece.org/ - The Model Law includes sample legal text for requiring paint manufacturers and importers to prepare certifications of compliance (referred to as "declarations of conformity.") for each paint they sell. Some countries require these certifications

to be provided to the government, while other countries require that they be provided upon request.

- ASTM International held a webinar on lead paint testing in LAC in September. Here is the recording: <https://newsroom.astm.org/newsroom-articles/astm-international-hosts-webinars-lead-paint-testing>

Poll 7(n=19) What is most helpful to paint producers and importers to facilitate documenting compliance?

- Easily accessible forms/processes to provide/submit information (i.e., via online/digital platforms), 26%, n
- Access to labs/testing, 26%, n=5
- Do not have a lead paint law, 11%, n=2
- Knowing the requirements of the law, 5%, n=1
- Other

Poll 8(n=21):




What are the biggest challenges for importers and manufacturers to document compliance with lead paint laws? (Select all that apply)

- Costs of testing,25%, n=14
- Lack of access to testing, 23%, n=13
- Importers do not ensure paint manufacturers are complying with requirements,19%, n=11
- Delay in a government review of documentation,12%, n=7
- Overlapping government requirements,9%, n=5
- Fees, 9%, n=5
- Other,2%, n=1
- Do not have a lead paint law, 2%, n=1

Responses in the chat

NEPAL (NGO)

- Another major challenge for importers and manufacturers to document compliance is that it is not a mandatory provision in many countries including Nepal

Lead in Paint Community of Practice membership breakdown					
Last updated: 21/11/2022					
		2020	New membership 2021	New membership 2022	Current membership
Region 	Africa	64	25	32	125
	Western European and Other Group	36	20	21	75
	Asia-Pacific	35	15	21	71
	Latin America and the Caribbean	25	10	15	49
	Eastern European	8	1	6	15
	Total	168	71	73	335
Sector 	NGO	64	24	28	119
	Government	56	25	35	115
	Private sector	15	12	17	45
	Academia	8	8	9	26
	Intergovernmental organization	25	2	3	30
	Total	168	71	73	335
Gender 	Female	94	38	10	180
	Male	74	33	45	155
	Total	168	71	73	355

Useful resources shared in this session:

Global Guidance

- Public comment draft of the Lead Paint Law Compliance and Enforcement Guidance [comment period closed]
<https://saicmknowledge.org/articles/public-consultation-lead-paint-law-compliance-and-enforcement-guidance>
- Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint
<https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint>

Links related to KEBS

- Kenya Bureau of Standards website
<https://www.kebs.org/>
- Draft Kenya Standard TC 034 for Paints and allied products
https://www.kebs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=389&catid=79&Itemid=324
- International TRADE Administration - KEBS standards for trade: <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/kenya-standards-trade>
- KEBS – Steps to Acquire Standardization Mark Permit:
https://www.kebs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=170&Itemid=462
- KEBS - Application form for the grant/renewal of a permit to use a Standardization Mark:
https://www.kebs.org/images/pdf/STA_1_form_Application_Standardization_mark_new.pdf

IPEN – Kenya gazettes new paint standards to eliminate lead paints

<https://ipen.org/news/kenya-gazettes-new-paint-standards-eliminate-lead-paints>

- KEBS – Facebook page:

<https://touch.facebook.com/kebs.org/photos/a.130046227068112/1826156234123761/?type=3&source=54>

Publications

- Take the Lead on Lead. Environmental Crime. Tackling the Greatest Threat to Our Planet. March 2017 UN Environment Programme
<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/environmental-crime-tackling-greatest-threats-our-planet-our-planet-march-2017>
- Were, F.H. (2016). Intensified Campaigns to end Use of Lead-Based Paint in Kenya. The Architect, the Official Magazine of the Architects Chapter, AAK. Issue No. 10. Quarter 1, 2016.
- Study Finds Dangerous Amount of Lead in 71% of Kenya Paints
<https://www.constructionkenya.com/4653/lead-paint-poisoning/>
- Mwai, Lilian and Onyatta, John and Were, Faridah Hussein, Lead in Automotive Paints: A Potential Source of Exposure and Environmental Contamination. Available at SSRN
<https://ssrn.com/abstract=4051266> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4051266>
- Where, F.H., Moturi M.C., Gottesfeld, P., Wafula, G.A., Kamau, G.N., and Shiundu, P.M. (2014) Lead Exposure and Blood Pressure among Workers in Diverse Industrial Plants in Kenya. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene. 11.11 <https://doi.org/10.1080/15459624.2014.908258>

Awareness information during International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action

- The Standard
[Accelerate efforts to phase out lead-based paints in Kenya](#)
- IPEN National Report: “Lead in Solvent-Based Paints for Home Use in Kenya”
https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-lead-paint-kenya-v1_4-en.pdf
- African Ministerial Conference on the Environment Side Event on Lead Paint: 18th Sep. 2018. “Developing Legally Binding Controls on Lead Paint: Kenyan Experience”
<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27066/lead-paint-law-Kenyan.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Business Daily: “Standards agency must ensure leaded paint doesn’t return”. December 1, 2021.
<https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/opinion-analysis/letters/standards-agency-mustensure-leaded-paint-doesn-t-return-3636916>
- Business Daily: “Why Kenya must move to phase out lead in paints”. December 1, 2021.
<https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/bd/opinion-analysis/ideas-debate/why-kenya-mustmove-to-phase-out-lead-in-paints-2224328>
- WHO Africa, “Kenya leads Africa’s efforts in phasing out lead in paint”
<https://www.afro.who.int/news/kenya-leads-africas-efforts-phasing-out-lead-paint>
- UNEP, “Lead, the silent killer, stalks Kenya’s paint industry”
<https://www.unep.org/ar/node/429>
- Volcano Art Prize, “Lead Exposure during Informal Automobile Painting Activities”
<https://volcanoartprize.com/portfolio-item/lead-exposure-during-informal-automobile-painting-activities/>
- The University of Nairobi, "Working together to eliminate lead in paint from the universe"
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYYXU-zBq3M&t=181s>
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – Environmental Management Bureau (EMB): DAO 2013-24 Chemical Control Order for Lead and Lead Compounds
<https://chemical.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/DAO-2013-24-CCO-Lead.pdf>

- EMB: Memorandum Circular 2015-005 Clarifications on the Prohibited Uses of Lead and Lead Compounds under DAO 2013-24, “Chemical Control Order for Lead and Lead Compounds”
<https://chemical.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/EMB-MC-2015-005-Clarification-CCO-of-Lead.jpg>
- EMB: Memorandum Circular 2016-010 Clarification on the Prohibition of Paints with Lead and Lead Compounds Used for Children’s Toys and Related Products
<https://chemical.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/MC-2016-010.pdf>
- Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) – Bureau of Standards: Philippine National Standards (PNS)/BHDT ISO 8124 Part 3 Safety of Toys
https://www.bps.dti.gov.ph/index.php/component/booklibrary/115/view_bl/264/toys/3141/safety-of-toys-part-3-migration-of-certain-elements?tab=getmybooksTab&is_show_data=1&Itemid=115
- Department of Health (DOH) – Food and Drug Administration Philippines (FDA): Memorandum No. 2014-023 Guidance on the Manual Notification of Toys and Childcare Articles
<https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/FDA-Circular-No.-2014-023.pdf>
- DOH – FDA: Advisory No. 2020-1585 Public Health Warning Against the Purchase and Use of Spray Paints Containing Significant Levels of Toxic Heavy Metal, Lead (Pb)
<https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/FDA-Advisory-No.2020-1585.pdf>
- Department of Education (DepEd): Department Order 2017-04 Mandatory Use of Lead-Safe Paints in Schools
<https://www.deped.gov.ph/2017/01/18/do-4-s-2017-mandatory-use-of-lead-safe-paints-in-schools/>
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG): Memorandum Circular No. 2018-26 Mandatory Use of Lead-Safe Paints by LGUs
<https://www.dilg.gov.ph/issuances/mc/Mandatory-use-of-Lead-Safe-Paints-by-LGUs/2658>
- Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD): 2017 Memorandum on Mandatory Use of Lead-Safe Paints in Residential and Non-Residential Facilities
<http://ecowastecoalition.blogspot.com/2017/06/watch-group-lauds-dswds-directive-on.html>
- DTI Joint Administrative Order 22-01 Guidelines for Online Businesses Reiterating the Laws and Regulations Applicable to Online Business and Consumers
https://www.dti.gov.ph/sdm_downloads/joint-administrative-order-22-01-series-of-2022/
- Quezon City: Ordinance No. 2739-2018 An Ordinance Requiring the Use of Lead-Safe Paints in the Construction, Maintenance and Renovation of Projects and Activities in the City
<http://quezoncitycouncil.ph/ordinance/SP/sp-2739,%20s-2018-1.pdf>
- Davao City: Ordinance No. 0461-2018 An Ordinance Requiring the Use of Lead-Safe Paints in Construction, Maintenance and Renovation Projects and Other Activities in the City of Davao
<https://idisphil.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Lead-Safe-Paint-Ordinance-No.-0461-18.pdf>
- Lead Safe Paint® Certification Program
<https://www.lead safepaint.org/>
- Decree No. 069/2011 Lead Content in Paints – 2011 regulation
<https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/69-201>
- Decree No. 069/2011- 2014 update to require VUCE
<https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ambiente/politicas-y-gestion/decreto-0692011-contenido-plomo-pinturas>
- VUCE:
<https://vuce.gub.uy/>

address key issues on Lead in Paint (LiP) among stakeholders from governments, international organizations, industry, academia and civil society.

This CoP is contributing to the SAICM/GEF project on Emerging Chemicals Policy Issues Knowledge Management Component. This activity is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project ID: 9771 on *Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)*.

If you have any questions or require clarification on this initiative, please contact the SAICM Secretariat at saicm.chemicals@un.org or UCT at uctcops@outlook.com.

Join the LiP CoP at: <https://saicmknowledge.org/community>
