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 complements the information included in document SAICM/ICCM.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.
Annex

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I. Background

Lead is a cumulative toxicant that affects multiple body systems. It is particularly hazardous to young children and pregnant women, however, lead causes negative health effects in all who are exposed. Lead exposure can result in learning disabilities, increased risk of antisocial behaviour, reduced fertility and increased risk of renal and cardiovascular disease later in life. Lead can cause irreversible negative effects on health and wellbeing that have both personal and societal impacts. No safe level of exposure to lead has so far been established. There is, therefore, a strong case for preventing exposure.

Recent reductions in the use of lead in petrol, paint, plumbing and solder for food cans have resulted in a substantial lowering of the levels of lead measured in populations in many countries; however, significant sources of lead exposure still remain. Lead paint has been, and is still being, used for decorating the interiors and exteriors of homes and schools, public and commercial buildings and structures such as bridges, as well as on toys, furniture and playground equipment. As lead paint ages and decays it releases lead-containing dust and flakes that contaminate the environment. In this form lead is easily ingested by young children who play on the floor and, as part of normal behaviour, mouth objects and frequently put their hands to their mouths. Occupational exposure to lead can occur when lead paint is manufactured, applied and removed. Removal of lead paint can result in extensive environmental contamination if not carried out in a safe manner.

Reducing the adverse health effects from lead paints necessitates controlling exposures. National controls on the manufacture, import, sale, use, and export of lead paints are far more cost-effective in reducing exposure risks than any future remediation programmes. Legislation and/or regulation is needed to stop current practices and protect human health and the environment.

Although some restrictions on the use of lead in paints were enacted in many countries in the first third of the 20th century, it has become clear in recent years that paints containing high levels of lead are still widely available for purchase and use, for example, for residential purposes in many countries.

Available data from paint testing studies in thirty-seven (37) countries have revealed that new paints with high lead concentrations are widely available to consumers in many regions of the world. The data from these studies indicate that without appropriate national legislation and regulation, paints with lead will continue to be available in local markets. The paint testing studies also found that paints containing low lead concentrations were also being sold at a similar price. This provides strong evidence that reasonable substitutes for lead are available, and that the manufacture of paint without the addition of lead compounds is currently feasible.

The use of paint is increasing rapidly in countries with growing personal income, and people are putting more of their income into their property and its maintenance. Unless the lead content of new paint is controlled during manufacturing, the exposure of children to high levels of lead will continue in millions of homes and schools, jeopardizing their present and future health.

As paints containing lead are still widely manufactured and sold for use in many developing countries, and even in countries that have banned lead paint, there may still be a legacy of lead-painted homes and structures, particularly in economically deprived areas. If all countries banned lead paint this would remove an important source of domestic and occupational exposure and would provide health, environmental and economic benefits.

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II. Introduction

Lead paint was discussed as an emerging policy issue at the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management in 2009. In Resolution II/4/B the International Conference endorsed the creation of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance) as an international, multistakeholder partnership that would work towards the phasing out of lead paint.

The overall goal of the Lead Paint Alliance is to prevent children’s exposure and minimize occupational exposure to lead from paints. In its Business Plan a series of priority actions were set down in the form of a roadmap towards achieving this goal. A set of indicators were agreed to monitor progress, and the roadmap and indicators were subsequently endorsed by the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management in 2012.

One of the priority actions in the Lead Paint Alliance Business Plan was to promote the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paint. The objective is that lead is phased out of all paints by 2020, in line with the commitment made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the indicator and targets for evaluation of the Business Plan are as follows:

(a) Indicator: Number of countries that 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.

(b) Targets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30 countries,</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>70 countries,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>All countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Status of lead paint regulation

In order to measure progress on the establishment of legally binding controls on lead paint information was sought from SAICM national focal points. In July to September 2014 the secretariat of the Lead Paint Alliance contacted all SAICM focal points on a number of occasions to request information about the current status of the regulatory control of lead in paints. A new round of requests, with reminders when necessary, was sent between March and June 2015 to the countries that had not provided information earlier. Finally a draft copy of the survey report was sent to SAICM focal points in July to encourage the provision of additional information.

In line with the above-mentioned indicator and targets, and since decorative enamel paints containing lead are a major source of exposure in countries where these paints are still in use, this report focuses on the countries that have introduced legally binding restrictions on this category of paint. Where information has been provided about paints for other applications this has been included. This report also takes note of information provided by government representatives to the secretariat of the Lead Paint Alliance in earlier surveys and meetings. Countries that have only put in place legally binding controls on lead coatings used on children’s toys are not counted towards the target. The measure on children’s toys provides only partial protection as it does not address domestic paints, which are most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure. Emulsion paints rarely contain added lead; therefore, countries that only have a restriction on lead in this form of paint are also not counted.

Sixty three countries have ratified the ILO White Lead (Painting) Convention No. 13, 1921. This Convention prohibits, with some exceptions, the use of lead carbonate and lead sulphate. Since these compounds are no longer widely used in paint the Convention alone now has very limited benefit in protecting against lead exposure. Countries that have only ratified this Convention are not considered to have met the target and are not listed. Information on the countries that have ratified the Convention can be found on the ILO website.

The Governments of the OECD member countries have agreed on a declaration of risk reduction for lead (20 February 1996) which gives highest priority to actions that address the risk of exposure from food and beverages, water, air, occupational exposure and other potential pathways in accordance with the Annex to the Declaration. This Annex includes the phase down of the use of lead in paint and rust-proofing agents except in cases of essential or specialised uses for which there are no...
practical alternatives. It should be noted that this Declaration alone is not interpreted as evidence of OECD member countries meeting the above-mentioned targets. Further information on this Declaration can be found on the OECD website\(^4\).

By 31 August 2015 information had been provided by 124 Governments and was lacking for 71 countries. The results are presented in a map (Fig 1) and a table (Table 1). In order to ensure the accuracy of country status against the indicator for evaluating the Business Plan of the Lead Paint Alliance, country status is solely based on government-verified information provided as a result of the call for information. Supplementary information is included in the table, and where non-verified information is reported this is indicated.

The map shows those countries that have legally binding restrictions in place, those that do not and the countries for which there is no information. The table also provides information on those countries that have voluntary standards and those where the development of legally binding controls is in process. Information on the scope of legislation in countries is presented in summary form and does not aim to describe the full extent of legislative control.

Fifty-nine governments reported that they have legally binding restrictions on the use of lead in paint. This includes 28 European Union Member States that are bound by the REACH Regulations (for further information on REACH see Note 1 at the end the Table 1). Sixty-five governments reported that they do not have legally-binding restrictions. Of these, three stated that lead paint was no longer available in their countries (Bahrain, El Salvador and Japan). Seven countries have voluntary standards for the lead content of paint (Afghanistan, Andorra, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Japan and St Lucia). In 18 countries without legally binding restrictions, the development of such measures was reported to be in progress (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Honduras, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen).

The scope of the legally-binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, export, sale and use of lead paints varies between countries. In some countries there is a complete prohibition on the placing on the market or use of lead compounds in paints, while other countries have set a limit for lead content that can range from 90 ppm up to 150,000 ppm, depending on the intended use of the paint. Countries that have put in place legally binding restrictions may allow exemptions for certain uses e.g. paint used in the restoration of historic buildings, artistic paint, paint for use on metal structures such as bridges and on agricultural or industrial equipment, and for use in road marking.

Measures also vary in countries that have implemented voluntary standards or norms. These standards may limit the lead content of paint for specific uses e.g. in the home, public areas, building construction. In some cases the standard may include a requirement for precautionary information on paint containers e.g. ‘caution, contains lead’, ‘keep out of reach of children’, ‘not for domestic use’, or information about the amount of lead contained.

Importantly, most of the countries that confirmed they do not have legal frameworks on lead in paint clearly stated their concern on this issue, and a number indicated their need for technical support to establish lead in paint legislation.

It is intended that this report on the status of lead paint regulation will be published and regularly updated on the webpage of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint\(^5\). In order that the report can be as complete and accurate as possible, government representatives of countries for which no information is thus far presented are requested to inform the secretariat of the Lead Paint Alliance, both WHO and UNEP, of the current status of the control of lead in paint. Similarly, government representatives are invited to correct any errors that they find in the table and to inform the secretariat of a change in status. Information should be sent to the following email addresses: noleadinpaint@who.int and noleadinpaint@unep.org as soon as possible, or upon a change in status.

\(^5\) http://www.unep.org/noleadinpaint
IV. Gaps remaining and implications for the goal to eliminate lead paint by 2020

At least 65 countries do not have legally-binding restrictions on lead paint, of which 18 countries are in the process of developing the necessary legislation and a number of other countries have expressed interest in this issue. Information is lacking for a further 71 countries. This suggests that there is still a large gap to be filled to achieve the 2020 goal that all countries will have such restrictions.

While this report identifies those countries that have, as a minimum, legally binding controls on decorative paint, the need to control lead in all paints should not be forgotten.

The Lead Paint Alliance is working on measures to maintain awareness of this issue and to support governments and industry in taking the necessary steps to phase out lead paint.
Figure 1: Countries that have in place legally-binding controls on lead in paint – based on information received from governments by 31 August 2015

Countries with legally binding controls

- Legally binding controls
- No legally binding controls
- No data
- Not applicable

Data Source: Governments
Admin. Boundaries: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health, Social and Environmental Determinants of Health, WHO

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border areas for which there may not yet be full agreement.
Table 1: Situation in countries with regard to legally-binding controls on lead in paints – based on information received from governments by 31 August 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Existence of legally-binding legislation/regulation/standards for lead in paint (according to response to request for information)</th>
<th>Name of legislation</th>
<th>Verified by the government (Date)</th>
<th>Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>04/07/2015</td>
<td>There is a voluntary standard. Afghanistan encourages import of lead-free paint and at the moment, around 35-40% of imported paint is lead-free. The development of standards for lead paint is in process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>Decision of Ministerial Council No. 824, 11.12.2003: “On classification, packaging, labelling and storage of hazardous substances and preparations”. Currently under revision.</td>
<td>02/10/2014</td>
<td>Precautionary information is required on labels and packaging about lead as follows: The label of the packages of paints and lacquers containing lead in concentrations higher than 0.155 g/g (155,000 ppm), expressed as weight of lead relative to the total weight of the preparation, should carry the text “Contains lead, keep out of reach of children”. For packages containing less than 125 ml of the preparation, the warning is: “Caution! Contains lead” New legislation is planned that will be in line with EU control measures under REACH and CLP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Inter-ministerial decree of December 28, 1997 sets down the list of consumer products considered to be toxic or presenting a specific hazard, and the list of chemicals whose use is prohibited or regulated in the manufacture of such products.</td>
<td>02/06/2015</td>
<td>This legislation sets the limit for lead in paint at 5000 mg/kg (5,000 ppm). The national paint company that makes 80% of the paints used in Algeria does not add lead to the paint.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Law No 18.609 (1970) Ministerial (Health) Resolutions Nº 7/2009, Nº 436/2009 and Nº 523/2009. Ministerial (Trade) Resolutions Nº 453/2010 and Nº 39/201.1</td>
<td>14/08/2014</td>
<td>The law prohibits the use of lead carbonate and lead sulphate and any other products containing these pigments. The regulations prohibit the manufacture, import, distribution and marketing of paints, inks, lacquers and varnishes with a content of lead greater than 0.06% (600 ppm) of dry residue. This resolution entered into force in 2010. In latex paints the limit for lead content is 0.06% by weight (600 ppm).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).</td>
<td>07/08/20014</td>
<td>The Uniform Paint Standard prohibits the manufacture, sale, supply or use of paint for any purpose containing &gt;0.1% (&gt;1,000 ppm) lead. The restrictions on use of lead in paint presented in the SUSMP have the effect of prohibiting both domestic and industrial lead based paints in the Australian market.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>28/04/2015</td>
<td>No legally-binding laws concerning lead in paint but under Ministerial Order No.7 of 2002 concerning the control of importation and use of hazardous chemicals, lead arsenate is banned and lead (elemental), lead-II-arsenate, lead chromate (as lead) and lead chromate oxide are restricted. All paints in the country are lead-free.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control). Technical regulations &quot;On the safety of paints&quot; are in the process of adoption and will come into force on 1 January 2017.</td>
<td>02/10/2014</td>
<td>All paints are subject to compulsory state registration and testing. According to the uniform sanitary requirements, paints used for buildings lived in or used by people must not contain driers containing metals or other chemicals belonging to hazard class 1 in quantities greater than 0.5% (5,000 ppm) dry residue. Paints must not contain lead-containing pigments of chemical hazard class 1 in quantities greater than 15% (150,000 ppm) dry residue. The uniform sanitary requirements will be replaced by the Technical Regulations “On safety of paints” which will prohibit the use of lead and lead compounds in paints intended for the interior surfaces in buildings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/07/2015</td>
<td>Bhutan does not produce or manufacture any paints - all paints in the country are imported. Currently lack capacities to establish appropriate national regulatory framework to regulate imports, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>Law on Chemicals</td>
<td>01/08/2014</td>
<td>Chemicals management is organized at the entity level, i.e. the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska are responsible for adoption and implementation of their own chemicals legislation. In the Republic of Srpska a Law on Chemicals is in place, which is in line with the EU REACH regulation. According to this law, the Rulebook on bans and restrictions of chemicals is adopted and it regulates lead in the same manner as Annex XVII of REACH regulation. Any amendments of Annex XVII of REACH regulation will be included in this Rulebook in due course. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Proposal of Law on Chemicals (which is also in line with REACH) is going through the parliamentary procedure of adoption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(second reading). It provides the basis for regulation of lead in the same manner as in the Republic of Srpska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Law 11.762/2008</td>
<td>07/10/2014</td>
<td>National legislation sets the limit of paint to 600 ppm (0.06%). Law 11.762/2008 prohibits lead in household paints, while allowing for exceptions in paints used in the industry and agriculture equipment, traffic paint and other applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>24/05/2015</td>
<td>It is the Government’s intention to promote new regulation concerning lead in paint and chemical products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>15/04/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>16/06/2015</td>
<td>A Technical Committee was set up by the National Standard Agency (ANOR) to develop a standard that limits the lead level in paint to 90 ppm. The largest paint company has voluntarily reformulated its decorative and architectural paints; the paints marketed by that company carry the label indicating that there is less than 90 ppm lead. The second largest local manufacturer has also committed to voluntarily reformulate its paints.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Surface Coating Materials Regulations of the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA).</td>
<td>05/08/2015</td>
<td>The total lead content of paints and other surface coating materials, as well as surface coating materials applied on children's products and pencils and artists' brushes, is restricted to no more than 90 mg/kg (90 ppm, 0.009%). This limit applies to said products for consumer use that are manufactured, imported, advertised or sold in Canada. Some specialty surface coating materials e.g. anti-corrosive or anti-weathering coatings having an agricultural or public purpose; touch-up coatings for metal; outdoor graphic art coatings; and coatings used in an art, craft or hobby activity (excluding products intended for use by children) - can exceed this limit provided they carry precautionary labelling in English and French warning about lead content and advising that the coating material should not be used on surfaces accessible to children or pregnant women. There are also migratable lead limits ranging from 0.5 to 4 mg/L for various product categories of glazed ceramics and glassware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>29/05/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Decree No 374 (1997) – lead in paint (Ministry of Health) Decree No 114 (2005) - toys</td>
<td>06/10/2014</td>
<td>The maximum permissible limit of lead in paints, varnishes and similar surface coating materials, is 0.06% (600 ppm) by dry weight expressed as per cent of metallic lead in the total non-volatile content. This includes paints and crayons used by children. Exceptions include products intended for agricultural and industrial equipment, bridges, road markings, artists’ materials and other applications. Decree No. 114 is being updated to limit the amount of bioavailable lead in toys and children’s paints (including those covered by Decree No 374. Bioavailable lead may not exceed 0.7 µg/day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GB18518-2009 Interior decoration materials, solvent-based coatings of harmful substances. GB18582-2008 Indoor decorating and refurbishing materials - Limit of harmful substances of interior architectural coatings. GB24408-2009 Limit of harmful substances of exterior wall coatings.</td>
<td>15/06/2015</td>
<td>The lead content in all paints is limited to between 90mg/kg (90 ppm) and 1,000mg/kg (1,000 ppm), depending on the use of the paint.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>GB24409-2009 Limit of Harmful Substances of Automobile Coatings. GB24410-2009 Indoor decorating and refurbishing materials—Limit of harmful substances of water based woodenware coatings. GB30981-2014 Limit of harmful substances of anticorrosion coatings for construction steel GB6675-2003 Paint for toys, school supplies children’s art material.</td>
<td>GB24409-2009 Limit of Harmful Substances of Automobile Coatings. GB24410-2009 Indoor decorating and refurbishing materials—Limit of harmful substances of water based woodenware coatings. GB30981-2014 Limit of harmful substances of anticorrosion coatings for construction steel GB6675-2003 Paint for toys, school supplies children’s art material.</td>
<td>07/10/2014</td>
<td>The Ministries of Health, Environment, Trade and Industry, are interested in developing a national joint regulation in order to prohibit the use of lead paint, under the implementation of the “Declaration on lead risk” adopted by the Governments of OECD member countries. It is expected that these regulations will enter into force in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>GB24409-2009 Limit of Harmful Substances of Automobile Coatings. GB24410-2009 Indoor decorating and refurbishing materials—Limit of harmful substances of water based woodenware coatings. GB30981-2014 Limit of harmful substances of anticorrosion coatings for construction steel GB6675-2003 Paint for toys, school supplies children’s art material.</td>
<td>07/10/2014</td>
<td>The Ministries of Health, Environment, Trade and Industry, are interested in developing a national joint regulation in order to prohibit the use of lead paint, under the implementation of the “Declaration on lead risk” adopted by the Governments of OECD member countries. It is expected that these regulations will enter into force in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Existence of legally-binding legislation/regulation/standards for lead in paint (according to response to request for information)</td>
<td>Name of legislation</td>
<td>Verified by the government (Date)</td>
<td>Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Law 5395 General Health Law. Reglamento para Regulación del Contenido Plomo y Mercurio en Pinturas. Decreto 24334-S (Gaceta No. 114 , de 14/06/95).</td>
<td>06/09/2014</td>
<td>Paint used in toys, furniture or items for children must not contain lead. All other paint must not exceed a lead content of 0.06% (600 ppm) of dry weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/08/2014</td>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire does not have laws and regulations to control the production, import and use of lead paint or for the elimination of lead paint for decorative purposes and other applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NC 19-03-34. Trabajos de Pintura. Requisitos Generales de Seguridad.NC 229 de 2002. Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo. Productos Químicos Peligrosos. Medidas para la Reducción del Riesgo. NC 19-01-42. Plomo y sus compuestos. Clasificación y requisitos generales de seguridad.</td>
<td>29/05/2015</td>
<td>Regulation applies to all compounds of lead. The amount of lead in paint is limited to 2% (20,000 ppm) of dry weight. There are some exclusions, e.g.:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- decorative paints for artists</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>- those authorized by the State Committee for Work and Social Security (CETSS) for use under special circumstances,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- paint applied outdoors</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- paints applied in rolling stock in railway workshops terminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>03/10/2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/03/2015</td>
<td>Funding sought through QSP for a review of existing legal frameworks for implementation of conventions and agreements on the management of chemicals and hazardous waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DNS 19: Part 3: 2007 ICS: 87.040</td>
<td></td>
<td>This legally-binding standard 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>Ecuador Technical Standards (voluntary): 0997: Paint and related products. Definitions 1015: Paints. Anticorrosion paint of red lead paint, iron oxide, linseed oil and alkyd resin. Requirements 1021: Paints. Classification 1042 (5R) road marking paints. Requirements 1544: Architectural paint. Water type emulsion paints (latex) requirements 2094: Paints. Synthetic enamel alkyd home use. Requirements 2095: Paints. Synthetic enamel alkyd vehicle. Requirements 2123: Paints and related products. Determination of total lead by concentrated nitric acid. Method by atomic absorption spectrophotometry</td>
<td>16/07/2015</td>
<td>There is no legally binding limit on lead content but work on this issue will be done through a proposed regional project for the elimination of lead paint implemented by UNIDO. The Ecuadorian Institute of Standards (INEN) is working with various sectors of the country in analysing limits for lead in paint. The technical standards are being updated. INEN has set a maximum limit of 0.01% (100 ppm) for water-based emulsion paint (latex). Proposed limits for the lead content of other types of paint are 100 ppm for paints for which there is a high likelihood of human contact and 600 ppm for other paints.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Voluntary regulation</td>
<td>27/04/2015</td>
<td>Regulations only apply to lead oxide and lead chromate with a limit of 0.05% (500 ppm). Information presented is according to available governmental data, but no information from relevant stakeholders in industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Egyptian standard No. 386 / 2006 for Red Lead oxide (Non-binding)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Egyptian standard No. 550 / 2005 for Lead chromate (Non-binding).</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Environment Act and Special Regulations on Hazardous Substances, Waste and Hazardous Waste (REMSRDP) to control importation of hazardous substances and disposal of raw materials, chemicals and compounds containing lead, as waste, including paint waste.</td>
<td>02/10/2014</td>
<td>According to the government, paints containing lead compounds are no longer produced in El Salvador.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>30/05/2015</td>
<td>A study of paints available in Ethiopia has shown that 30% contain high levels of lead, as high as 130,000 ppm. Based on this information discussions are underway for action by the Ministry.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fiji</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>05/06/2015</td>
<td>A proposed regulation prohibiting the manufacture, importation and use of lead paints is currently being finalized. The leading national paint manufacturer has withdrawn its stocks of paints known to contain lead after being taken over by an international company committed to lead-free paint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>16/08/2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Prohibition of Chemicals Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV) and the REACH Regulations</td>
<td>04/08/2014</td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>18/03/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>27/03/2015</td>
<td>Not an EU member and EU legislation does not apply. Even though there is no restriction on placing lead paint on the market, it is expected that there would be very few paints containing lead since most paints will be purchased through Denmark/EU where lead paints are prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Guatemala  | No                                                                                                               | Reglamento de salud y seguridad 229-2014;                                         | 24/04/2015                      | Ratified the ILO White Lead (Painting) Convention No. 13 in 1990 and implemented under Ley Reguladora para el Control de la Utilización del Plomo. Decree 81-92:  
- Prohibits the production, importation or sale of any edible of pharmaceutical product containing lead greater than 0.3 ppm or 0.3 mg of lead per gram of product.  
- Prohibits the direct or indirect use of lead in products intended for use or consumption by children or teenagers. Precautionary labelling is required stating the amount of lead. |
| Guinea     | No                                                                                                               | Reglamento de salud y seguridad 229-2014;                                         | 15/04/2015                      |                                                                        |

7 Autonomous Danish territory
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 2000 (No. 13 of 2000)</td>
<td>14/07/2015</td>
<td>Licenses are only granted for the importation and manufacture of paints that do not exceed the limit of 0.06% (600 ppm) of lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Regulations 2004 (No. 8 of 2004)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>30/03/2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>26/09/2014</td>
<td>Work on a draft regulation is planned by the end of 2014, to be submitted and signed by the national authorities in 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>Voluntary standards, e.g. IS 133 (Part 1):2013 for Enamel, Interior: (a) undercoating (b) finishing - Specification Part 1 for Household and Decorative Purposes. IS 2932(part 1):2013 for Enamel, Synthetic, Exterior:(a)</td>
<td>To be verified</td>
<td>Voluntary standard specifies a limit for lead of 90 ppm and requires precautionary labelling, including information on the maximum lead content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>undercoating (b) finishing — Specification; Part 1 for Domestic and Decorative Applications.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Information provided at the Second meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint: there is secondary, non-compulsory, legislation that applies to lead paint. Further information is being sought to clarify the above information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>To be verified</td>
<td></td>
<td>Information provided at the Second meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint: the Standard Specification does not prohibit the use of lead in all paints. Existing legislation on paint does not prohibit the use of lead in all sectors. There is legislation on lead paint that applies to residential paint, industrial paint, old paint already applied to surfaces. Further information is being sought to clarify the above information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>To be verified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8 [http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/GAELP/MeetingsandEvents/2ndGAELPMeeting/tabid/104402/Default.aspx](http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/LeadCadmium/GAELP/MeetingsandEvents/2ndGAELPMeeting/tabid/104402/Default.aspx)
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<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Food Sanitation Law Act on Promoting Green Purchasing (2001)</td>
<td>15/07/2015</td>
<td>Law applies to all lead compounds but only to coating film for toys and sets a limit of 90µg/g (90 ppm) of lead. Decorative paints are not included in the legislation. There is also a voluntary standard that anti-corrosive undercoat paint for public construction projects shall not contain lead pigments. Decorative paints containing lead have been phased out in Japan through voluntary action by manufacturers. Japan believes that a regulatory framework is not necessarily required in those countries that no longer use lead paints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>National Standard Specifications issued by the Jordanian Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO). According to article No. 45 of the temporary Public Health Law No. 54, 2002, a list of prohibited and conditional chemicals was issued as a Minister of Health decree in the official gazette No. 4147 dated 16 August, 2005. This was amended in 2012 and issued as a Minister</td>
<td>20/04/2015</td>
<td>Legally-binding standard that applies to all lead compounds setting a limit of 0.06% (600 ppm) for lead in paint. Exceptions for: industrial paints, car paints, road paints, artists paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>of Health decree in the official gazette No. 5187 dated 14, November 2012 according to the article No. 42 of the public health law No. 47 for the year 2008.</td>
<td>To be verified</td>
<td>Status of adoption of the technical regulations in Kazakhstan is awaiting confirmation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>07/10/2014</td>
<td>There is a draft East African Community Standard that allows maximum lead content of 100 ppm (0.01%).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td>Technical Regulations on the safety of paint materials; No 136, adopted 18 March 2013.</td>
<td>To be verified</td>
<td>Forbids the use of lead in paint intended for interior use in buildings – this information is awaiting verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/10/2014</td>
<td>There is no lead paint legislation. Currently drafting a Chemical Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Yes  REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>20/07/2015</td>
<td>There are voluntary standards for paints and varnishes with no specification for lead limits. Therefore, a committee of relevant stakeholders will be established for the purpose of updating these standards in order to include limits of certain chemicals including lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>05/08/2014</td>
<td>There is no regulatory framework specific to lead in paint, however, the Chemical Safety regulations of 2003 do address occupational health and safety issues with regards to lead: it prohibits exposure of workers to lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/08/2014</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Yes  REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>25/03/2015</td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Yes  REACH</td>
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<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Yes  REACH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/10/2014</td>
<td>Although there is no law prohibiting the use of lead, there is awareness of the hazard and there are recommendations on how to handle sources of contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>16/03/2015</td>
<td>The Government of Malawi is concerned about the amounts of lead in paint that is imported or manufactured and would like to conduct a survey in order to form basis for its elimination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>P.U. (A) 253 - Consumer Protection (Certificate of Conformance and Conformity Mark of Safety Standards) Regulations 2010; P.U. (A) 275 - Consumer Protection (Safety Standards For Toys) Regulations 2009; and P.U. (A) 252 - Consumer Protection (Safety Standards For Toys) (Amendment) Regulations 2010.</td>
<td></td>
<td>There is no specific legislation to control the use of lead in decorative paints. However, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (MDTCC) regulates mandatory safety standards for toys intended for children age below 14 years old whereby, under the MS ISO 8124-3 Safety of Toys Part 3 Migration of Certain Elements the maximum acceptable migration of lead in paint shall not be more than 90 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>14/06/2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/07/2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)</td>
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</table>
| Mauritius | In process                                                                                        |                                                                                      | 06/08/2014                       | The State Law Office has produced a first draft legislation to control imported and local paints by introducing legal limits on lead.  
The Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) has set standards for gloss paint, emulsion paint and road marking paints. Information has not been provided on whether the standards set limits on lead content. A sub-committee at the MSB is updating Standards on paints. |
| Mexico    | Yes                                                                                               | NOM-003-SSA1-2006, Environmental Health.  Health requirements that must satisfy the labelling of paints, inks, varnishes, lacquers and enamels  
NOM-004-SSA1-2013, Environmental Health. Sanitary specifications and limitations for the use of lead compounds | 25/03/2015                         | This Standard sets the limit of lead content to 600 ppm (0.06%). Products involved: paints, enamels, coatings and inks; glazed pottery, glazed pottery and porcelain for storage or processing of food and/or beverages, toys, pencils, pens, coloured drawing, plasticine and other articles; cosmetics; furniture, paints, emulsions and enamels for exterior and interior of residential buildings, offices, schools, hospitals and kindergartens.  
Processes involved: the use of lead compounds in any of the activities related to the production, processing, manufacture, preparation, storage, mixing, conditioning, packaging, handling, transportation, distribution, storage and sale or supply to the public of products that contain them.  
Exceptions include: coatings for automotive vehicles and industrial or agricultural and gardening equipment; |
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia (Federated States of)</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coatings for equipment at commercial and industrial facilities, including paint for signage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Verified by the government: 10/07/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>There is a custom union between Monaco and France. As lead paints are banned in France they are also de facto banned in Monaco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rulebook on restriction of the use, distribution and production of chemicals that present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 18/12) Rulebook on criteria for the classification, packaging and labelling of chemicals and certain products in hazard classes (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 53/12 of 24.10.2012). List of classified substances (Official Gazette of 30/03/2015</td>
<td>The following lead compounds are restricted in paints: lead-hydrogen arsenate, lead hexafluorosilicate, lead-alkyls, lead-diazide, lead azide, lead chromate, lead diacetate, trilead bis(orthophosphate), lead acetate, basic, lead(II) methanesulphonate, lead sulfochromate yellow; lead chromate molybdate sulfate red; lead hydrogen arsenate, lead carbonate, lead sulphate, lead 2,4,6-trinitrom-phenylene dioxide; lead 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinoxide; lead styphnate. Exceptions for: 1) artists’ paint (all listed compounds except lead sulphate and lead carbonate), and 2) for the restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors, as well as the placing on the market for such use. No limitation values provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Montenegro, No. 58/12)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N04575 Decret of 24 December 2014.</td>
<td>21/04/2015</td>
<td>Legislation consistent with ILO Convention No. 13 relating to the conditions of use of lead and its compounds. Ban on use of white lead and lead sulfates in all types of paints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>31/08/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rule 15 of the Environment Protection Regulation 1997. Legislation will be in force from 20/06/2015</td>
<td>08/04/2015</td>
<td>Limit of 90ppm (0.009%) lead content for any paint imported, produced, sold or used. Precautionary labelling is required stating the lead concentration of and an occupational safety notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The Australian Poisons Standard 2010 applies</td>
<td>13/05/2015</td>
<td>New Zealand has adopted the Australian standard. Lead content above 0.1% (1,000 ppm) is not permitted in paint for any use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ministerial Decision No. 4/2008 concerning maximum lead concentration in paints, oil-based and water-based varnishes</td>
<td>04/09/2014</td>
<td>The maximum permitted lead content of paint and varnish is 600 ppm (0.06%).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ministerial Decision No. 4/2008 concerning maximum lead concentration in paints, oil-based and water-based varnishes</td>
<td>06/10/2014</td>
<td>Legislation is consistent with the EU REACH regulation. Lead paint is banned in Norway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pakistan              | No reply                                                                                                                     | The Chemical Division of the Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority, Standards Development Centre has set standards for paint | To be verified                  | The following standards apply to lead in paint⁹:  
  a. Lead Zinc Oxide for paints (Type 1, 2, 3 and 4) PS: 107  
  b. Basic Lead Sulphate for paints PS:110  
  c. Lead Chrome for paints PS 335  
  d. Basic Carbonate of Lead (white lead) PS 3971  
 Further information is awaited on the nature of these standards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Palau                 | No                                                                                                                           |                                                                                      | 30/03/2015                      | Current effort to buy non-lead paint. Interest in promoting voluntary regulations by the end of 2015.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Panama                | Yes                                                                                                                          | Law 36 and Decree No 255                                                             | 11/08/2014                      | Law 36 sets the level for paint and other coverings to 600 ppm (0.06%) of dry weight.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Papua New Guinea      | No reply                                                                                                                     |                                                                                      |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>MERCOSUR/GMC/RES. No 23/04 &quot;Reglamento técnico mercosur sobre seguridad en juguetes&quot; Anexo iii exigencias esenciales de seguridad de juguetes.</td>
<td>21/05/2015</td>
<td>Legislation for toys only, restricting the available lead content to 0.7µg. No legislation for decorative paints but currently coordinating actions to set standards with the agencies such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The supreme decree Nº 008-2007-SA, which approves law 28376, the law that prohibits and sanctions the production, import, distribution and commercialization of toys and office supplies that are toxic and dangerous. The supreme decree Nº 012-2007-SA modifies law 28376.</td>
<td>11/03/2015</td>
<td>The Decree prohibits the production, import, distribution and commercialization of toys and office supplies that are toxic and dangerous. The maximum permitted limit of lead in any toy and modelling clay is set to 90 ppm (90mg/kg of material, 0.009%). No legislation for decorative paints and other types of paints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act of 1990 (Republic Act 6969), DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No 29, s. 1992 (Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act</td>
<td>08/09/2014</td>
<td>The use of lead and lead compounds is prohibited in the manufacture of paints (whether as pigment, drying agent or for some intentional use) with a concentration of more than 90 ppm (0.009%) of total dry weight beyond 2016 for architectural, decorative and household applications and 2019 for industrial applications. Precautionary labelling is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>01/05/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Republic of Moldova is not Party to the ILO Convention No 13. Lead carbonate and lead sulphate as well as paints, containing these substances, have never been made in the Republic of Moldova. These products have never been exported to other countries. The Ministry of Environment has elaborated a draft Law on amendment and supplementing of certain legislative acts, which is currently being considered for approval. Based on this, lead carbonates and lead sulphates shall not be manufactured, imported, placed on the domestic market and used in technological processes, including in carrying out construction works, as substances or in mixtures, when such substances or mixtures are intended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Existence of legally-binding legislation/ regulation/ standards for lead in paint (according to response to request for information)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>for use in paints. New legislation will be in force before the end of 2015. Seeking clarification of whether this legislation will apply to other lead compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan: Technical regulations &quot;On the safety of paints&quot; apply.</td>
<td>01/10/2014</td>
<td>Paints used for building interior surfaces must not contain lead or lead compounds. Most paints currently produced in the Russian Federation do not contain lead compounds, while maintaining the same range of colours, efficiency and commercial value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/10/2014</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Voluntary regulation: SLBS 6:1992- Specification for Paint: Interior &amp; Exterior- Emulsion Type, Flat SLNS 7:1992 – Specification for Paint: Interior &amp; Exterior-Oil Modified Alkyd SLNS 8:1992 – Methods of Test for Paints &amp; Surface Coatings.</td>
<td>30/03/2015</td>
<td>The standards are commodity-specific, giving the requirements for moisture, spreadability drying etc. None of the standards establish recommended limits for lead/lead compounds; however, where the paint contains more than 0.5% (5000 ppm) lead, it is recommended that precautionary warnings be included on the label: “Caution: Contains lead. Do not apply to surfaces liable to be sucked or chewed by children”. SLNS 8:1992 does not provide any indicators for testing lead in paints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent and the</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grenadines</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/10/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>30/09/2014</td>
<td>Senegal has not yet adopted legally binding controls on lead paint. The government is planning to develop legislation to prohibit the manufacture, import and sale of paint containing lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Law on Chemicals (Official Gazette of RS, No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11, 93/12 and 12/15) and Rulebook on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals (Official Gazette of RS, No. 90/2013 and 25/15) – Annex 1, Chapter 1 – List of bans and restrictions.</td>
<td>08/08/2014</td>
<td>ILO Convention 13 on the use of white lead and sulphates of lead in paint applies.</td>
</tr>
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<td>The Law on Chemicals establishes the legal ground for the implementation of REACH. The Law on Chemicals and the legislation promulgated thereof are harmonized with REACH to the maximum extent possible for a non-member country, including Annex XVII of REACH Regulation. REACH harmonised rules have been in place in national legislation since 2009.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Industrial paints may contain lead and in this case precautionary labelling is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Singapore    | No                                                                                                                          | Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA). Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations, | 31/07/2015                        | Lead in paint is not prohibited but there is a requirement for labelling under the Environmental Protection and Management Act for paints that contain more than 0.06% (600 ppm) lead by weight of the paint, as follows:  
  a) Type 1 Label - for Paints containing red lead oxide in which the lead content is more than 1% by weight of the paint or for paints containing other lead compounds in which the lead content is more than 5% by weight of the paint  
  b) Type 2 Label – for paints containing red lead oxide in which the lead content is 0.06% to 1% by weight of the paint or for paints containing other lead compounds in which the lead content is 0.06% to 5% by weight of the paint. |
| Slovakia     | Yes                                                                                                                                                       | REACH                                                                            |                                   | See Note 1 below on REACH                                                |
| Slovenia     | Yes                                                                                                                                                       | REACH                                                                            |                                   | See Note 1 below on REACH                                                |
| Solomon Islands | No                                                                                                                     |                                                                                  | 03/10/2014                          |                                                                          |
| Somalia      | No information<sup>10</sup>                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                  |                                   |                                                                          |

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<sup>10</sup> No SAICM focal point
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Government Notice No 801 (31 July 2009), Department of Health, declares lead paint as a Group 1, category A hazardous substance under the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973)</td>
<td>15/09/2014</td>
<td>Leaded paint is defined as paint containing lead or lead compounds used for decorating with a total lead content of 0.06% (600 ppm) and above of the total non-volatile content. Such paint is declared to be a Group 1, category A hazardous substance. It can only be handled and sold by licensed individuals and cannot be supplied to anyone under 16 yrs. Records must be kept. Exclusions to this categorization include industrial paints, paint for road markings, graphic art coatings and others. Precautionary labelling is required on paint containing more than 600 ppm of lead, including that such paints should not be used for domestic purposes or on toys or furniture to which children may be exposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>No information</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Consumer Affairs Authority Act No 09 of 2003 Section 12(2) (Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2011, 1725/30) Section 10(1)(a) (Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 2014,</td>
<td>10/10/2014</td>
<td>The manufacture, import and use, storage, distribution and sale of paints that do not conform to the corresponding Total Lead Content specified by the Sri Lanka Standard Institution is prohibited. The standards are: Paints for Toys and Accessories for Children (soluble in HCI acid) 90 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
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11 No SAICM focal point
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<td>1875/38) .</td>
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<td>Enamel Paints 600 mg/kg Emulsion Paints for Exterior use 90 mg/kg Emulsion Paints for Interior use 90 mg/kg Floor Paints 600 mg/kg Paints used in the building industry that contain lead must be labelled as such, including the lead content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>29/03/2015</td>
<td>The Government has an interest in developing future legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>04/06/2015</td>
<td>Suggestion by the Suriname Standard Bureau that legislation should be developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>22/05/2015</td>
<td>Swaziland in the process of drafting the Safe Use of Chemicals Regulation under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. As part of the Elimination of Lead in Paint Strategy, the Swaziland Environment Authority is proposing for the development of a standard for paints which will recommend for the elimination of lead in the country’s paints. New legislation expected to be in force by 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Existence of legally-binding legislation/regulation/standards for lead in paint (according to response to request for information)</td>
<td>Name of legislation</td>
<td>Verified by the government (Date)</td>
<td>Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ordinance on the Reduction of Risks relating to the Use of Certain Particularly Dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles.</td>
<td>09/09/2014</td>
<td>It is prohibited for manufacturers to place on the market lead-containing paints and varnishes, or articles treated with such paints and varnishes. Lead-containing paints and varnishes are those containing lead or lead compounds and with a lead content of 0.01% (100 ppm) or more by mass. The placing on the market of packaging and packaging components treated with lead-containing paints or varnishes with a lead content above 0.01% (100 ppm) is also prohibited. Exemptions include the import of paints and varnishes for the treatment, finishing or repackaging of articles that are exported in their entirety, and for the placing on the market of vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment or components treated with paints or varnishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>02/04/2015</td>
<td>Government is currently investigating the possibility of modifying the law to protect the environment (No. 12, 2012) by including lead paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>07/08/2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Law on chemicals - Official Gazette of RM No. 145/10, 53/11, 164/13 and List of substances of very high concern- Official Gazette of RM No. 156/11 (amendments in Official Gazette of RM No.</td>
<td>05/06/2015</td>
<td>Implementation of the ILO Convention No.13 applying to lead carbonates and lead sulfates. Other restricted lead compounds are lead sulfochromate yellow, lead chromate and Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>09/10/2014</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>06/10/2014</td>
<td>Tunisia has not yet adopted legally-binding controls on lead paint.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>06/10/2014</td>
<td>National Environment Act Cap 153 is under review as are the associated regulations. It is expected that these will cover the use of lead.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30/03/2015</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>19/08/2014</td>
<td>The government is currently preparing legislation dealing with the regulation of lead. The private sector has limited the use of lead because of the health risks involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>REACH REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No. 2852)</td>
<td>12/08/2014</td>
<td>See Note 1 below on REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No 3 (ICCA 2003)</td>
<td>29/09/2014</td>
<td>Lead is subject to control measures under the ICCA. Phasing out of lead paint will be through a new set of regulations that are expected to come into force in December 2015. There is a voluntary standard that sets the limit of lead in matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use at 0.045% (m/m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Act (1977) amended by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (2008)</td>
<td>09/02/2014</td>
<td>All children's products, including toys, and some furniture, for adult and children, must not contain a concentration of lead greater than 90 ppm (0.009%) in paint or any similar surface coatings. The concentration is based on the weight in the non-volatile portion of the dried paint film. Household paint must also meet this requirement.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Law No 17.775 Decree 069/2011</td>
<td>15/09/2014</td>
<td>The production, import and sale of household paint and decorative paint used in households with a concentration of lead greater than 600 ppm (0.06%) as a proportion of the total non-volatile content is prohibited. Exemptions include paint for agricultural and industrial equipment, bridges, road markings, restoration of works of art, antiques etc. Precautionary labelling is required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>03/10/2014</td>
<td>Scope within the current framework to develop regulations, standards and/or procedures to regulate lead in paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</td>
<td>No reply</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>3108/2015</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td></td>
<td>05/10/2014</td>
<td>Updating National Environmental Law, No 26, 1995 to include lead paint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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<td>No reply</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>No reply</td>
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</table>
Note 1: In the European Union (EU), the manufacture, placing on the market or use of chemicals is regulated by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Pursuant to that Regulation, the use of some lead compounds in paints is subject to the following provisions: (a) restrictions on the placing on the market or use; (b) the authorisation procedure for the use.

Restrictions on the placing on the market or use of some lead compounds in paints

Pursuant to Annex XVII, entries 16 and 17, respectively, to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

- lead carbonates (i.e. (a) neutral anhydrous carbonate (PbCO3), CAS No 598-63-0, EC No 209-943-4 and (b) trilead-bis(carbonate)-dihydroxide (2Pb CO3-Pb(OH)2), CAS No 1319-46-6, EC No 215-290-6), and
- lead sulphates (i.e. (a) PbSO4, CAS No 7446-14-2, EC No 231-198-9 and (b) PbSO4, CAS No 15739-80-7, EC No 239-831-0)

shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures, where the substance or mixture is intended for use as paint. However, Member States may, in accordance with the provisions of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 13, permit the use on their territory of the substance or mixture for the restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors, as well as the placing on the market for such use. Where a Member State makes use of this derogation, it shall inform the Commission.

In addition, the placing on the market or use for supply to the general public of most lead compounds is prohibited pursuant to entries 28 and 30 of Annex XVII to the REACH Regulation because those lead compounds are classified, pursuant to Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (EC No 1272/2008), as carcinogen 1A or 1B and/or toxic to reproduction 1A, respectively. However, the use of those lead compounds by professionals is allowed, and for certain product categories derogations apply, e.g. for artists’ paints. Suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly as follows: "Restricted to professional users".

This applies to the following substances:

- Lead chromate
- Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34),
- Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)

These three compounds are also subject to the authorisation procedure under REACH since they are considered as substances of very high concern (SVHC). According to that procedure, authorisation can only be granted where an applicant applying for an authorisation demonstrates that the risks to human health and the environment arising from the use of the substance can be adequately controlled. Otherwise, uses may still be authorised if it can be shown that the socio-economic benefits from the use of the substance outweigh the risks connected with its use and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies that are
economically and technically viable. Substances that are subject to the authorisation procedure but for which no authorisation is granted are not allowed to be placed on the market for use or to be used in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date).

Finally, several lead compounds are included in the SVHC candidate list (http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table) established in accordance with Article 59 of the REACH Regulation. This triggers certain consequences when the substances are present in articles (including when contained in paints used in the manufacture of the articles). In accordance with Article 7(2) of the REACH Regulation, producers or importers of articles must notify the European Chemicals Agency if a substance of very high concern on the candidate list is present in those articles in quantities totalling over one tonne per producer or importer per year and the substance is present in those articles above a concentration of 0.1 % weight by weight, unless exposure to humans or the environment can be excluded under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use including disposal. Any supplier of an article containing a substance included in the candidate list above 0.1% weight by weight must provide to the recipient of the article with sufficient information, available to the supplier, to allow safe use of the article including, as a minimum, the name of that substance. Consumers have the right to request that information, which has to be provided within 45 days of the request.

For additional information see http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1907-20140410&qid=1405608384996&from=EN