

Regional Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe: Case Studies on Lead Paint

Republic of Moldova

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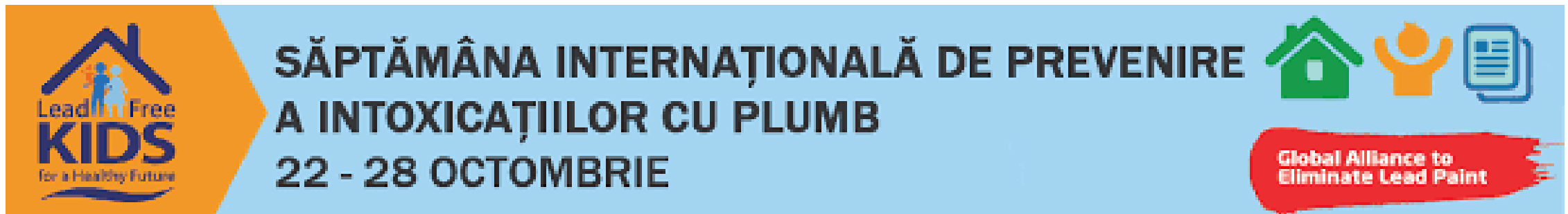
Driving factors that have led to action on lead paint (1)

- ! The tragic past when Republic of Moldova was the transit country for lead gasoline.
- ! Over 25,000 tones/year national production of paints. Imported products (raw materials) amount > 30,000 USD/year.
- ! Multiple exposure routes/existing vulnerable groups, in special children 6+.
- ! Long term research (5+ years) on lead exposure of Moldovan citizens.
- ! Lack of awareness that this problem exists.
- ! Existing technical regulations are not protective.

WHO International lead poisoning prevention week of action, 2018

Since 2013, Republic of Moldova organize the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of action in accordance with Ministry of Health Order, and based on WHO methodological support,

- Was developed and disseminated leaflets, articles, posters,
- Published articles in national library about the impact of lead in paints,
- With others, organise round tables, conferences and interviews at TV and radio to draw the attention of the community and to the problems caused by lead contamination.



Lead Free KIDS
For a Healthy Future

**SĂPTĂMÂNA INTERNAȚIONALĂ DE PREVENIRE
A INTOXICAȚIILOR CU PLUMB
22 - 28 OCTOMBRIE**

**Global Alliance to
Eliminate Lead Paint**

Republic of Moldova part of GAELP, next meeting – May, 2019

Data based on scientific evidence

	Experimental area /Normative value	Control area /Normative value
Air, mg/m ³	0,19±0,02/0,0007	0,09±0,05/0,0005
Soil mg/kg	30,78±0,12/30	16,56±1,5/20
Lead incorporation with consumption of food products	0,86/24 h	
BLL adults average μg/dL	0,253	0,1±0,003 0,1±0,003
BLL children, μg/dL	2,83	
Urine lead level, μg/dL	1,5	
Lead in hair adults, μg/g	0,205	
Lead in hair children, μg/g	0,572	

Existing legal provisions

**National Health Program 2020
approved by Government**

**Law nr. 10/2009 on State Surveillance of
Public Health**

**Government Decision nr. 808/2015
regulates Lead in Toys: 13,5 mg/kg
(dust), 3,4 mg/kg (liquid), 160
mg/kg (scraped)**

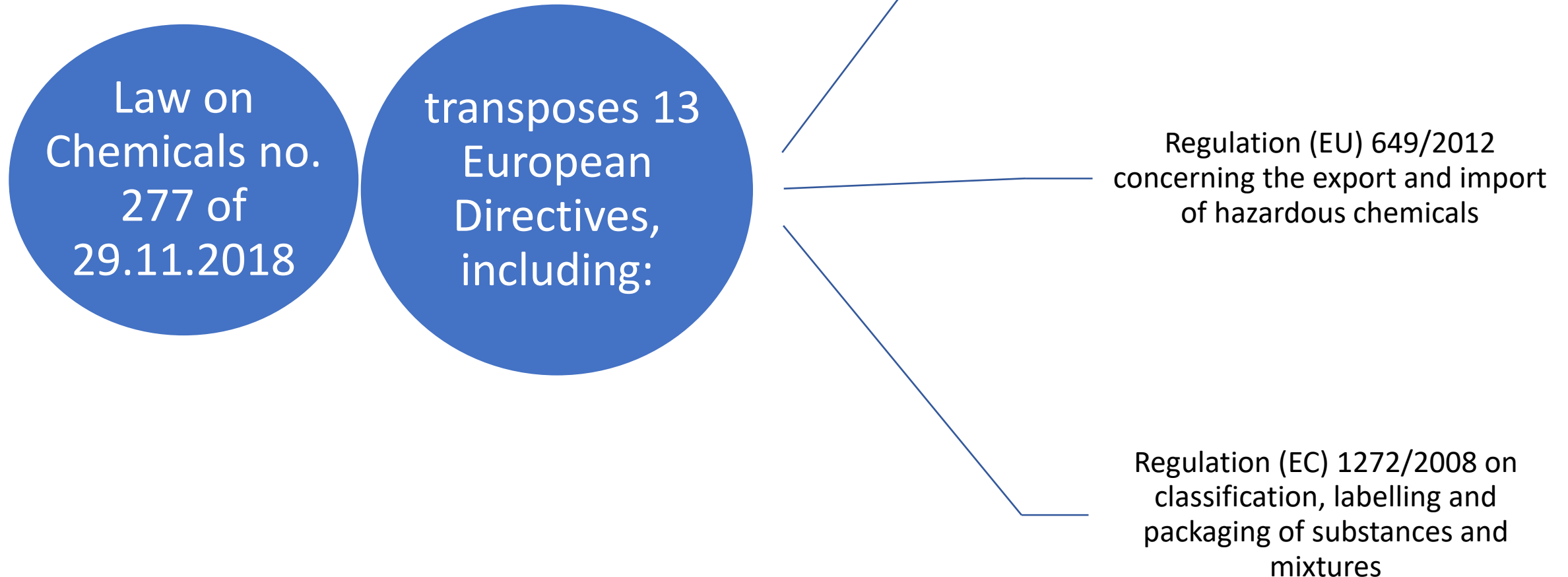
**Indicate to elaborate a regulatory
mechanism to ban lead in paint**

**Lead in Paints are subject to sanitary
approval**

**Government Decision nr.
1207/2016 regulates Lead in
cosmetics: Lead and lead
compounds prohibited in cosmetic
products**

**New legal document
to regulate
lead in paint**

Existing legal provisions



Chapter IV

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Article 17. Prohibitions and restrictions on certain substances and chemical mixtures

Requirements for the use of hazardous chemicals, including persistent organic pollutants, such as mercury, lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, phthalates, ozone depleting substances, including hydrochlorofluorocarbons, in electrical and electronic equipment, in vehicles, accumulators and batteries, packaging or components of packaging and other articles or devices manufactured or placed on the market shall **be established by special legislation**

Roadmap for Law implementation

February, 2020 - Law enters into force in 12 from publication in the Official Gazette

establishment of the Chemicals Agency and strenghten its capaities;

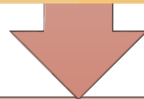
Development of the secondary framework; REACH, CLP, PIC



February 2021 - 1 year after entering into force

amendmanets to the relevant normative acts;

Establishment of the Informational System "Register of chemicals placed on Molodvan market.



March, 2021 (2 months after entering into force)

The legal persons handling the following chemicals shall obtain an authorisation for detergents; substances posing risk to human health and environment; industrial hazardous chemicals, ozone depleting substances

The legal persons selling particularly hazardous chemicals shall apply for permit for selling, distribution and/or transfer of such chemicals



2021

grant authorisations for BP, (1 year since the establishment of the Agency)



2022

grant authorisations for PPP, (2 years since the establishment of the Agency)

gradual establishment of the Classification and Labelling System and Inventory

Draft PIC regulation prepared and ready for promotion

- Lead compounds, Tetraethyl lead, Tetramethyl lead - subject to PIC procedure

REACH Regulation – to be developed

- Lead chromate, Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34), Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104) – subject to authorization
- Lead carbonates (PbCO_3 2PbCO_3 - $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$) and Lead sulphates (PbSO_4 $\text{Pb}_x \text{SO}_4$) - 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

CLP regulation – to be developed

- The packaging of paints and varnishes containing lead in quantities exceeding 0,15 % (expressed as weight of metal) of the total weight of the mixture shall be labelled

Law on atmospheric air protection 1422-
XIII din 17.12.1997

establishes prohibitions and restrictions on
production, import, placing on the market
and use of hazardous chemicals, including
lead in paint, fuel, and other products,
including tetramethyl lead and other
products

National standards

Excerpt from the **List of Related National Standards** on varnishes and **paints**:

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

The following **national standards** may be used for laboratory tests to determine the lead content in varnishes, paints, painters and glazed tiles:

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

The main barriers in setting the limits:

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

Proposed actions to have legal limit on lead in paint by 2020

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

Process that resulted in proposal of law that limits lead in paint

- To establish legal limits and laws on lead in paint in order to prevent children's exposure to paints containing lead.
- To achieve the phase-out of the manufacture and sale of paints containing lead and to eventually eliminate the risks on health and environment.
- Increase awareness and increase opportunities for partners to engage.

Factors that contributed to success in establishing a law

- To create an inter-sectorial working group for drafting regulation.
- Approve the Draft of National Strategy and Action Plan to Eliminate Lead in Paint.
- Learn the successful case studies from other partners.
- Methodological support.

Thank you for your attention!

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