

EU Restrictions – Lead in paints

SAICM - Regional Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe: Promoting regulatory and voluntary action by government and industry to phase out lead in paint

Kazakhstan, 19 March 2019

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Content

- European Chemicals Agency
- EU Restrictions in general
- Restrictions on lead and its compounds - Lead in paints

European Chemicals Agency

- Started in 2007
- Based in Helsinki, Finland
- 650 staff from 28 countries
- Funding both from companies (fees) and from the EU



European chemicals legislation

- **REACH** – Registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (2007)
- **CLP** – Classification, labelling, packaging (2009)
- **BPR** – Biocidal products (2013)
- **PIC** – Prior informed consent for import and export (2014)
- **POPs** – Persistent organic pollutants (2018)
- **OEL** – Occupational safety limits (2019)
- **Waste** – Waste directive (2019)



Aims of the legislation

- Ensure a high level of protection for health and the environment
- Promote alternatives to animal testing
- Ensure the free circulation of substances on the internal market
- Enhance competitiveness and innovation



EU Restrictions in general



REACH Annex XVII (1/2)

- Annex XVII provides list of substances restricted in EU, including conditions of restrictions
- Restriction may be posed to the manufacture, use or placing on the market of substances on its own, in mixtures or in articles
- an unacceptable risk to human health or environment
- risk to be addressed on a Union-wide basis
- 'Old' restrictions inherited from the previous legislation



REACH Annex XVII (1/2)

- 'New' restrictions decided under the REACH Regulation
 - Member States and ECHA prepare restriction proposals
 - ECHA's scientific committees* opinions on the proposals submitted to the European Commission
 - Commission takes the decision on restriction after consulting Member States, European Council, European Parliament and after WTO notification

* Committee for Risk Assessment and Committee for Socio-economic Analysis

Restrictions on lead and its compounds

- Lead in paints



Lead carbonates and lead sulphates

- Entries 16 and 17 of Annex XVII (from 1989)
 - Substances specified*
 - Placing on the market, or use, as substances or in mixtures, where the substance or mixture is intended for use as **paint**
 - Member States may permit the use for
 - the restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors
 - the placing on the market for such use
 - the provisions of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 13 to be taken into account
 - Member State shall inform the use to the Commission

* Entry 16: Neutral anhydrous carbonate (PbCO_3) and Trilead-bis(carbonate)-dihydroxide $2\text{PbCO}_3\text{-Pb(OH)}_2$,

Entry 17: Lead sulphate (PbSO_4) and Sulphuric acid, lead salt (Pb_xSO_4)

Lead and its compounds

- Entries 28, 29 and 30 – Substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reproduction categories 1A and 1B
 - Lead and its compounds listed in Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4 5 and 6 of REACH Regulation
 - New substances added after agreement of the classification and when the Commission has decided to amend these entries
 - Placing on the market or use as **a substance, as constituents of other substances or in mixtures** for supply to general public
 - Limit values: concentration leading to classification
 - E.g. lead chromate: Carc Cat 1B – 0.1%
 - Do not apply e.g. to artist's paints

Lead and its compounds (1/2)

- Entry 63 of Annex XVII (from 2012 and 2015)
 - Apply also to **articles painted with lead**
 - Placing on the market or use of jewellery articles
 - Limit value: the concentration of lead is equal to or greater than 0,05 % by weight
 - Do not apply e.g. to crystal glass, internal components of watch timepieces, enamels
 - Placing on the market or use of articles supplied to the general public
 - Limit value: the concentration of lead is equal to or greater than 0,05 % by weight unless rate of lead release does not exceed 0,05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ per hour (equivalent to 0,05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}/\text{h}$) or if coating ensures that lead release does not exceed the rate above
 - If articles or accessible parts thereof may, during normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, be placed in the mouth by children
 - Do not apply e.g. to keys and locks, musical instruments

Lead and its compounds (2/2)

- Entry 63 of Annex XVII (from 2012 and 2015)
 - Reason for a restriction: Lead negatively affects central nervous system especially in children
 - Jewellery articles
 - Costs: 5.0 million € per year
 - Benefits: 15.7 million € per year based on reduced IQ* loss
 - Other articles supplied to the general public
 - Costs: 26.9 million € per year
 - Benefits: Over 26.9 million € based on reduced IQ loss

* IQ = Intelligence quotient

Lead chromate, Lead sulfochromate yellow, Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red*

- Restriction proposal under development by ECHA
- To restrict the use of these lead chromates in articles (including **articles painted with lead**)
- Planned submission of the proposal is first half of 2019
- ECHA's scientific committees' opinion in 2021
- Commission decision possibly in 2022

* Covered also by the restriction entries 28-30

Further information

- Restrictions in Annex XVII
 - <https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach>
- Questions and answers on restrictions
 - <https://echa.europa.eu/support/qas-support/browse/-/qa/70Qx/view/scope/reach/restrictions>
- Registry of restriction intentions until outcome
 - <https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions>
- Costs and benefits of certain restrictions
 - https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13630/cost_benefit_assessment_en.pdf/b780a657-b4aa-4274-8c74-3a80bae8e883

Thank you!

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