



Case Study on Lead Paint in Jordan

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CHEMICAL SAFETY DIVISION

Environmental Health Directorate

Ministry Of Health



About Jordan



Location:
Jordan is located in
the Middle East

Area:
89,342 sq. km

10.14 millions
Population

97.3%
School enrollment
primary

Jordan has the lowest
point on earth , **Dead
Sea**

62.3%
Individuals **using the
Internet**

Jordan has one of the
seven wonders of the
world, **Petra**

3 metric tons CO2
emissions (per capita)

Jordan has a **hot,
dry climate** characteriz
ed by long, hot, dry
summers and short,
cool winters.

Overview of Paint Industry in Jordan



86

Jordan Chamber
of Industry

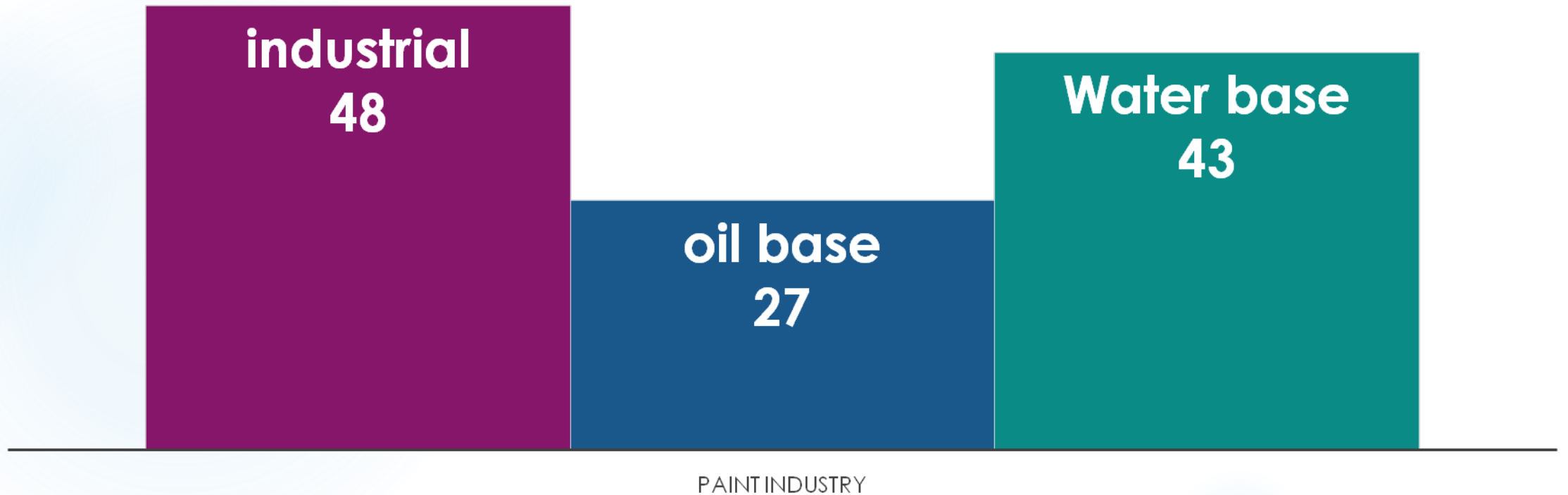
2018

77

Ministry of Industry
and Trade

2019

Number of companies in each paint Sector



Rank of Paint industry within economic sectors



Index	Rank within 81 economic sectors
GDP (gross domestic product)	53
Gross production	47
National Export	44

Top Three Industrial sectors using production of Paint industry



Construction

46.32%



Paint industry

9.44%

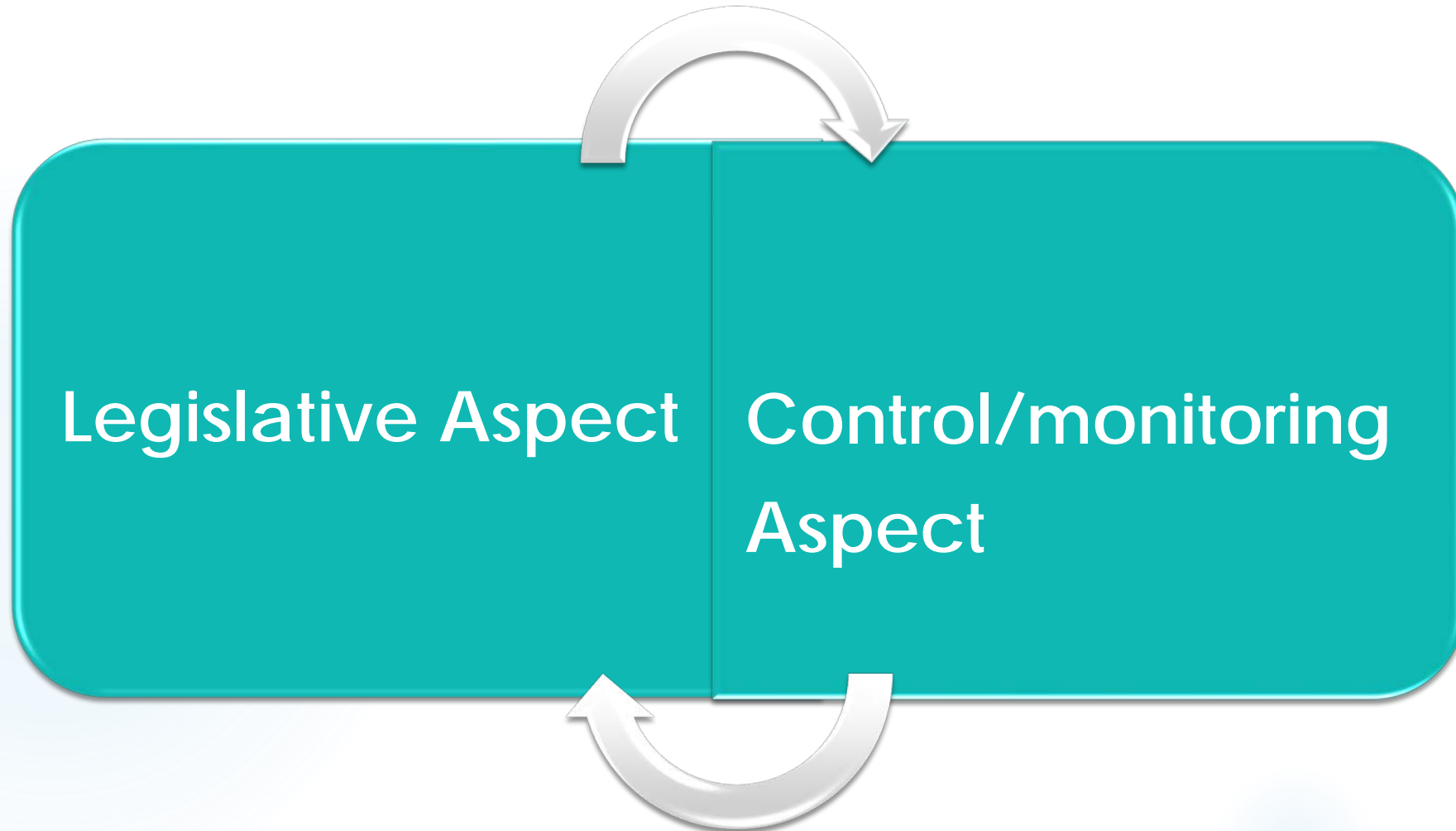


Bricks industry

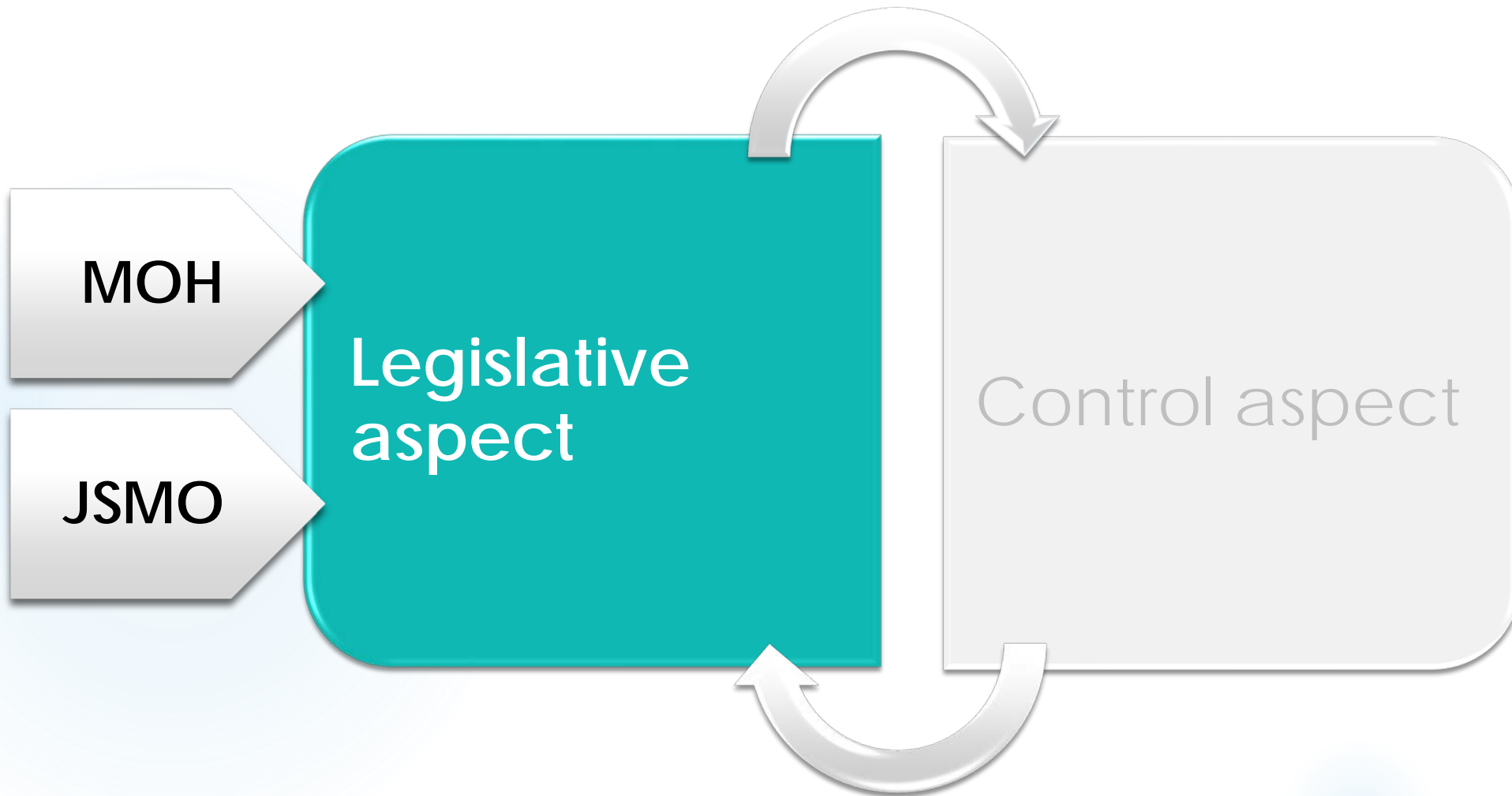
5.59%

% of use

Jordan's approach toward banned lead in paint



Jordan's approach toward banned lead in paint






We in Jordan monitor the international developments in regard to the chemicals in all industrial fields including: detergents, paints, Packaging, insulating materials and so on, so that Jordan, represented by the Ministry of Health, started in 2005 in cooperation with industrial sector to work on organizing the paints sector in respect to its containment of lead. That was as the following



Legislations issued by Ministry of Health
(MOH) regulating lead in paints

Year	Legislation	
2005	Decree issued in Official Gazette No. (4147) date 16/8/2005 contains a list of banned and restricted chemicals that is proved to cause harm to public health ,including lead and its compounds . (which include ban of lead compounds in paints)	According to Public Health Law No .(47) year 2008 and its amendments. (which includes a special chapter for chemicals (ch.9)).



Year	Legislation	
2008	<p>MOH gave exceptions for local industries to import and use lead chromate pigments (P.Y 34,PR104) in industrial paints ,car paints, and road marking till the end of 2012 <u>pending for the issuance of local or global legislations or alternative are available global market & commercially</u> Under certain labeling requirements</p>	<p>Labeling requirements for the excluded products(industrial paints, car paints, road marking) which permit the use of lead chromate pigments in paint should bear the following warning statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ DANGER CONTAINS LEAD.➤ KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.➤ Do not apply on toys and other children's articles, furniture, interior or exterior surfaces of any dwelling or facility which may be occupied or used or commonly exposed by children 

Year	Legislation	
2012	Decree issued in Official Gazette No. (5187) date 14/11/2012 amending decree (4147).	Allowable percentage of lead as impurity in household paints 0.06% by weight (600 ppm) .
2012	The exception which was given in 2008 was extended till the end of 2017 for industrial paints, car paints and road marking with the same labeling requirements	



Year	Legislation	
2018	<p>Decree issued in Official Gazette No. (5503) date 1/3/2018.</p> <p>The decree is in force</p>	<p>Reducing allowable percentage from 0.06% to 0.009% by weight in household paints (600 ppm to 90 ppm)</p>
2018	<p>The exception was extended again till the end of 2022 for industrial paints, car paints and road marking with the same labeling requirements</p>	<p>but <u>Curbstone paints</u> which were considered to be as part of road marking were excluded from this exception</p>

Penalties article of the Health Law



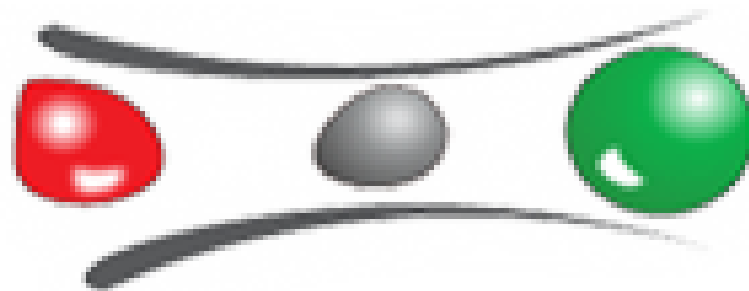
Chapter XV (15) of the Public Health Law No. 47/2008

Article penalties

Article 26:

Taking into account the magnitude of the health damage and the frequency of the violation and any more severe penalties mentioned in this legislation:

- ▶ 1. The following shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than four months and not more than three years or a fine (Financial penalty) of not less than five thousand dinars and not more than ten thousand dinars or in both of these penalties:
- ▶ - Causing damage to public health caused by (mishandling of chemicals) poor circulation of chemicals



مؤسسة المواصفات والمقاييس الأردنية
Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization

The Legislations and decisions issued by the MOH regarding the lead in the paints were reflected in the following Jordanian Standards for paints



Standard

JS Standard

Lead content in ppm of total
paint weight

JS 31:2010 paints and varnish-water paints
(emulsion).

JS 1035:2010 paints and varnish-flat alkyd
based paints for interior and exterior use.

JS 1036:2010 paints and varnish-alkyd
based under coating paints for general
purposes

600 ppm





Standard

JS Standard

Lead content in ppm of total
paint weight

JS 1139:2010 paints and varnish-air drying
semigloss paints for general purposes

JS 244:2010 paints and varnish-air drying
gloss paints for general purposes.

600 ppm

for the last decree(5503) year 2018 ,which determines the allowable percentage of lead as impurity in household paints to be 0.009% (90 ppm), is still in the draft stage to be reflected in the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO) by the end of 2019 , but again even if the standard is in draft stage the decree is in force

Other relevant laws



Environmental Protection Law No. 52 of 2006

Import and export law

Customer protection law

National production protection law

Customs Law

Jordan's approach toward banned lead in paint





MOH through the Division of Chemical Safety in the Directorate of Environmental Health, has many procedures on controlling and inspection of lead and its compound in paints through :



**Chemicals import
control**



**Restricted
Chemicals
Database**



Inspection visits



Chemicals import control

by controlling

raw materials that used in manufacturing paints,

imported paints through the completion of customs transactions.



register the restricted chemicals (including lead and its compound) imported to Jordan to follow their handling and uses in Jordan

Restricted Chemicals Database

Developed to



Inspection visits

To local paint factories and import companies to :

ensure safe handling of chemicals throughout the whole process (importation, transportation, storage, use).

taking samples of local and imported household paints for testing to ensure that they are complying with the regulations.

ensure the existence of the warning statements that should be placed on the label of car paints, roads and industrial paints.

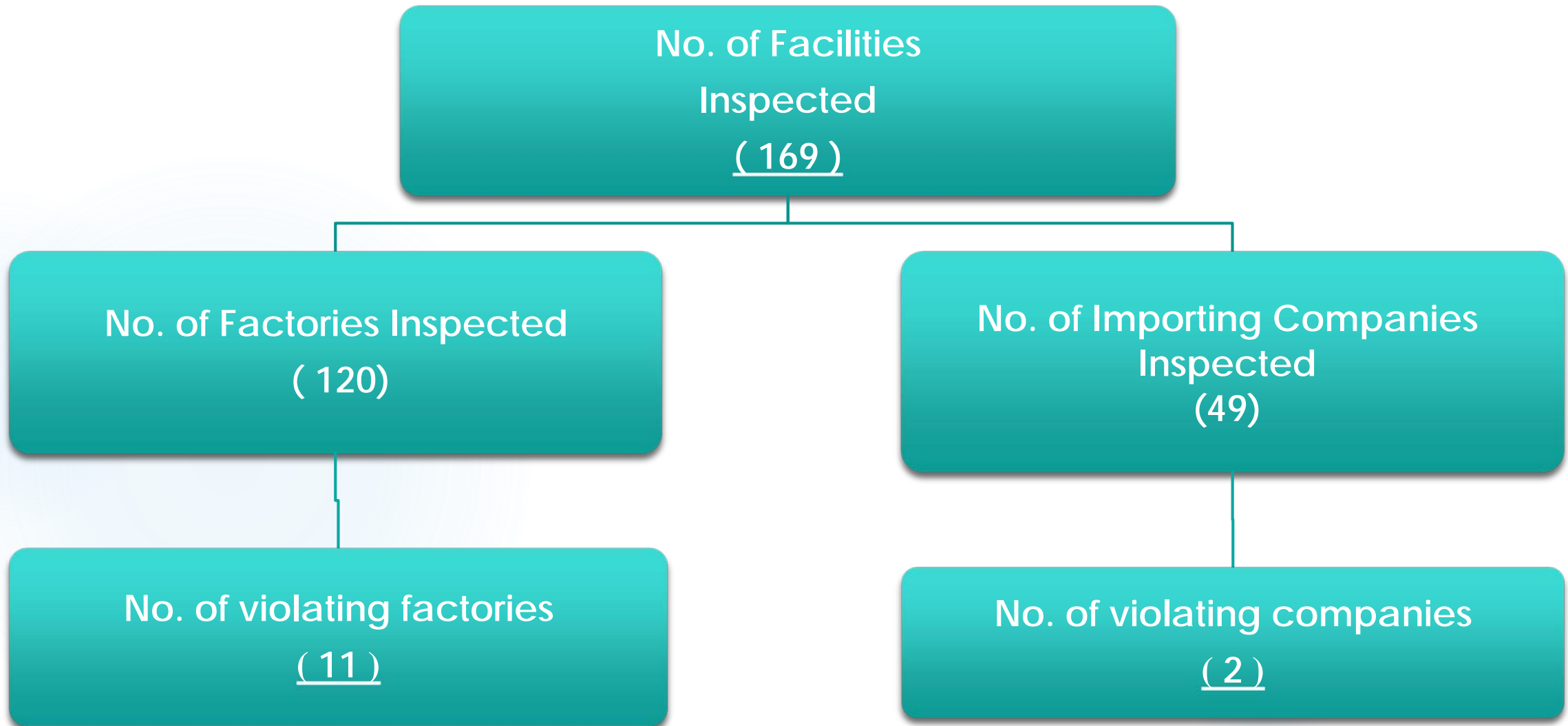
raising awareness of lead hazard during inspection on factories manufacturing lead containing paints



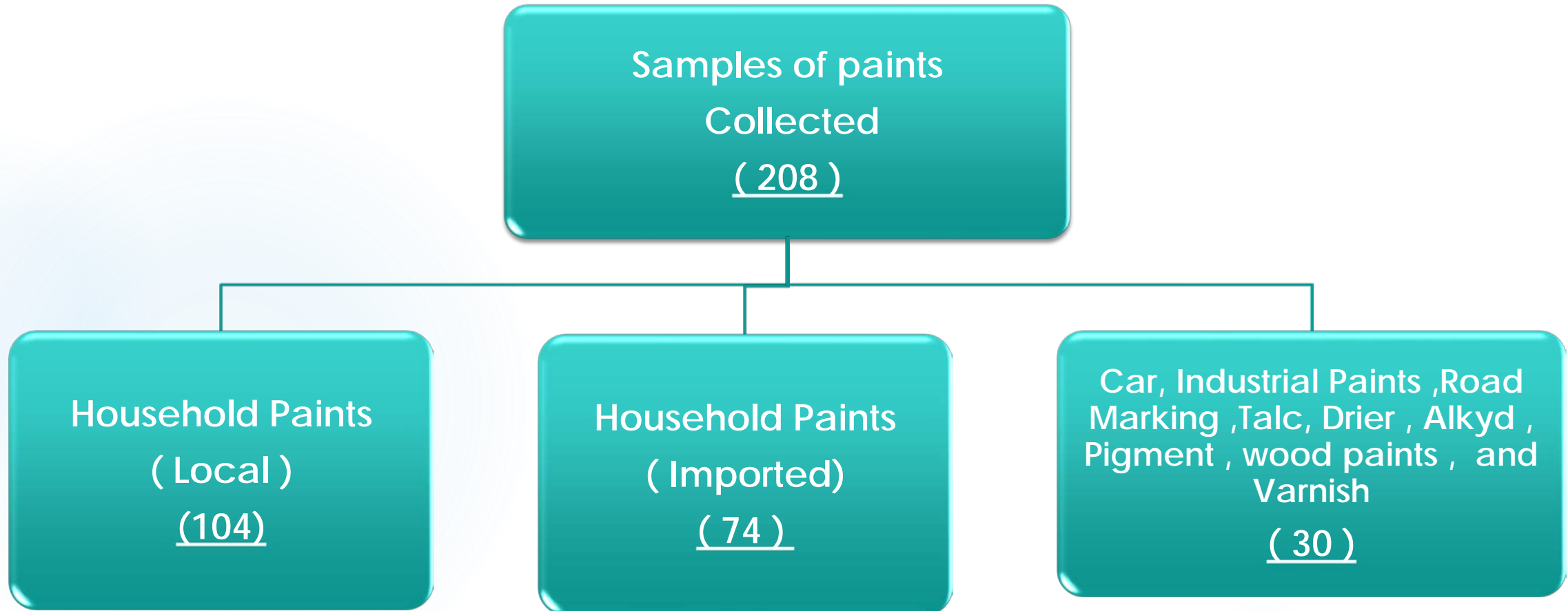
Summary of MOH control and inspection role

2008-2018

No. of factories and imported companies inspected (2008-2017)



No of samples collected since 2008 till 2017



Results of tests



Results of tests for
Household Paints
(178 sample)

$X > 600$ PPM

No. of Sample (34)

Percentage = 19%

$90 \text{ PPM} > X < 600 \text{ PPM}$

No. of Sample (7)

Percentage = 4%

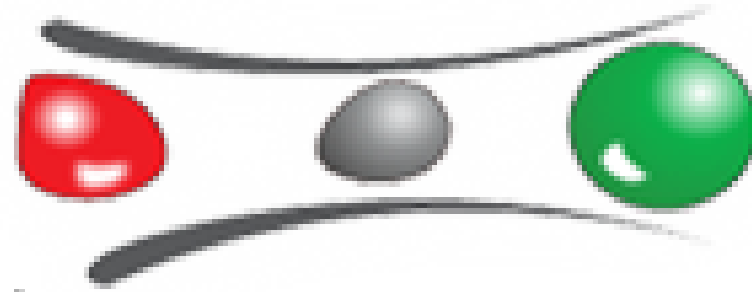
$X < 90$ PPM

No. of Sample (137)

Percentage = 77%



Ministry of Health is, and will continue, following up any amendments or updates in this regard for the protection of public health



مؤسسة المواصفات والمقاييس الأردنية
Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization

JSMO also has a control role through monitoring the implementation of its Standards

Finally Summery of the project to gradually
phase out lead in paint
(Royal Scientific Society and UN-environment)



الجمعيّة العلميّة المَلكيّة
Royal Scientific Society
For Jordan, since 1970 • في خدمة الوطن منذ ١٩٧٠



Cleaner Production Unit

Summary of the project to gradually phase out lead in paint



Brief

This project is part of a GEF-supported project under the title of Global best practices on emerging chemicals policy issues of concern

Partners

- UN- Environment
- SAICM
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- IPEN, which is a Swedish NGO, specialized in paint studies

Objectives

- Raise Awareness & Create Momentum
- Support the Industry

Summary of the project to gradually phase out lead in paint



Activities/steps

1. National baseline assessment
2. Launching of Technical guidance
3. Awareness Raising & Communication
4. Adaptation to National Context
5. Pilot Demonstration
6. Advocacy with National Government

Project approach

The project aims to support paint companies to produce paints with the **targeted limits of lead** and at **acceptable financial costs** that enhance the competitiveness of companies.

Target

Four national companies will be selected to provide technical support to them, guided by the technical support manual prepared by paint experts in the European Union.

Since the signing of the project was new so far we have not obtained final and certified results to be presented to you now



Thank you