



Case Studies on
Lead Paint in
Latin America
and the
Caribbean

[Jamaica]

**Promoting Regulatory Action by
Governments to Phase out Lead in Paint**

Regional Workshop for Latin America and
the Caribbean

12-13 June 2019

Panama City, Panama

Outline

- Driving factors that stimulated action on lead paint
- Process towards consideration of lead paint law
- Key elements of proposed lead paint law
- Factors that contributed to Jamaica's progress

Driving factors that stimulated action on lead paint

- UNEA Resolutions on lead
- Support towards the achievement of the SDGs
 - SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production)
 - SDG 3 (good health and well-being)
- Participation in the work of the Global Lead Paint Alliance

Process towards consideration of lead paint laws

- Caribbean Workshop on the Establishment of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint
- Interagency Working Group to examine establishing legal limits
- Analyses of paints by ICENS on behalf of the GOJ;
 - All paints analyzed (25) had lead levels below detection limit (5ppm).
 - Two of the paints analyzed had levels of 7ppm and 13ppm
- Lead paint analyses (36) by IPEN for CARPIN had limits below 90ppm;
- Adoption of legal limit for CARICOM States

Key elements of proposed lead paint law

- Decorative and industrial paints
- Voluntary standard proposed by CARICOM (90ppm)
- Possibly institute a lead standard under the Standards Act (BSJ) or regulations under the Natural Resources Conservation Act (NEPA)
- Compliance mechanism based on a multiagency approach, involving several agencies, namely the Jamaica Customs Agency, Ministry of Health (Standards & Regs Division), National Environment and Planning Agency and the National Compliance Regulatory Authority
- Two approaches to facilitate enforcement of legal limits: a) private sector declaration of conformity, b) authorized GOJ inspections

Factors that contributed to Jamaica's progress

- Consultations with the private sector, particularly manufacturers, distributors and retailers of paints, to gain their cooperation and support;
- Cooperation with civil society and academia (assist in the dissemination of information to the public and support the country in establishing the lead limit; testing of paints)
- Dissemination of information to the public on lead levels in paints;
- Cooperation with CARICOM Secretariat on review of the regional lead limits in paints (voluntary standard)