

COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON LEAD IN PAINT

Organized by the SAICM Secretariat and the University of Cape Town

Issue: 1 of 2022

Discussion date: 9th March 2022

Discussion Digest

Topic of Discussion: “Lead Paint Testing: Case Studies of Impact”

The first Lead in Paint Community of Practice (LiP CoP) discussion for 2022, introduced by Angela Bandemehr from US EPA, Chair of the Advisory Council of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, explored case studies in countries on the role of lead paint testing and its impact in lead paint regulation. Lucia Coulter from LEEP presented on a case study in Malawi: how testing can improve lead paint laws. Raja Ram Pote Shrestha from WHO presented on a case study from Nepal, and Miriam Orbea from CEER presented on a case study from Ecuador.

To view the PowerPoint presentation of the discussion, click [here](#).

ABOUT THE PRESENTERS



Lucia Coulter is a medical doctor and co-founder of the Lead Exposure Elimination Project (LEEP), an international NGO working to reduce childhood lead poisoning in low and middle-income countries through applied research and targeted advocacy. LEEP works in partnership with local governments, researchers, NGOs and industry to bring about the implementation of lead paint regulation.



Raja Ram Pote Shrestha is a National Professional Officer at the World Health Organisation (WHO) Country Office for Nepal looking after environmental health issues including chemical safety. Working in partnership with Ministries of Health and Environment, academia, civil societies, and development partners, he has been providing support to minimise health impacts of haphazard use of chemicals among others. It includes advocating for the elimination of lead in paint through the organisation of International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) events (since 2013), capacity building, and compliance monitoring for effective implementation of standards on lead in paint in Nepal.

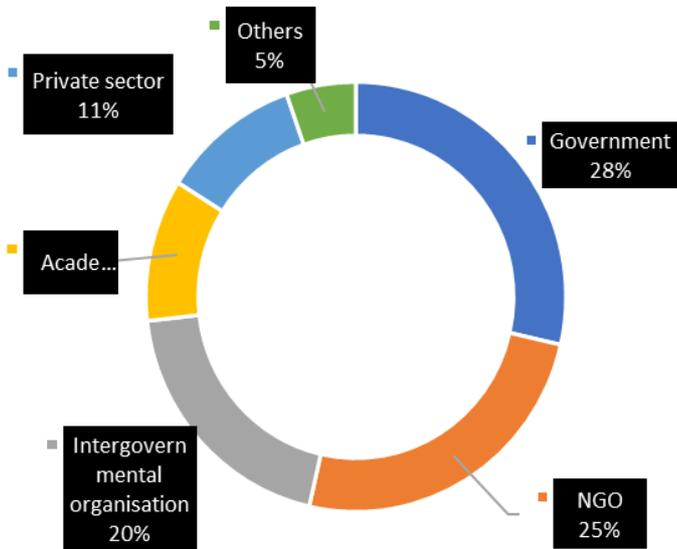


Miriam Orbea is a Chemical Engineer with a master’s degree in Technology and Environmental Management and a Diploma in Project Management. She has conducted specialized training in Hazardous Waste and Chemical Management in Sweden, Uruguay, and Argentina. She is an expert in Cleaner Production with courses in SENAI – Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, and Ecuador with UNIDO. She is currently the Executive Director of the Ecuadorian Center for Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (CEER), since October 2013.

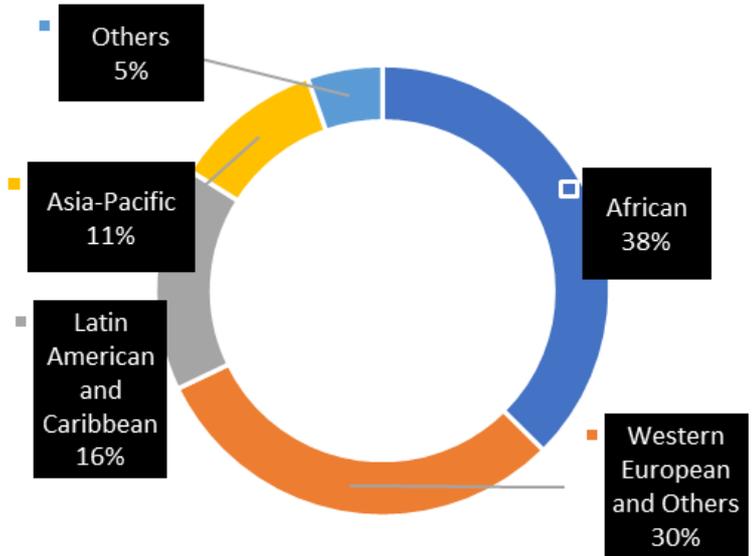
2022 DISCUSSION 1 ATTENDANCE BREAKDOWN

TOTAL DISCUSSION 1 ATTENDEES: 56
Female – 48%
Male – 46%
Unknown – 5%

Stakeholder Representation



Regional Representation



Key:
IGOs – Intergovernmental Organisations
NGOs – Non-governmental Organisations

Lead in Paint Community of Practice 2022 Discussion 1 Summary

1. As more governments are passing lead paint laws, lead paint testing has become a central topic of discussion in many countries. This first discussion of 2022 built on the [December 2021 Lead in Paint discussion](#), which covered why testing is conducted, barriers to testing, how testing has made a difference, and test methods used, including portable methods. Today's discussion went further into case studies about the impact of testing in countries. Presenters shared experiences about where lead paint testing has been helpful to the development or implementation of lead paint laws and to the paint industry for complying with laws.
2. LEEP presented its work with the University of Malawi, which found high levels of lead in home-use solvent-based paints in Malawi. The government responded by prioritizing enforcement of the existing lead limit enacted in 2014 and initiating an effort to revise the standard to establish a 90-ppm lead limit. In the discussion, participants shared reasons why lead paint testing is conducted in their countries, including to help advocate for lead paint laws with government decision makers and stakeholders, to verify compliance of industry with a mandatory lead limit, and to inform implementation of a lead paint law. Barriers to testing included shortage of resources.
3. WHO Nepal discussed lead paint testing in Nepal, where a mandatory 90 ppm limit took effect in 2015. Testing of paints on the market from 2009 to 2021 provided evidence of high levels of lead in solvent-based paints in all years that testing was conducted. On average, lead paint levels declined after the mandatory limit was enacted, showing progress but also indicating that paint exceeding the limit was still available on the market. Participants shared why testing is important to implementing a lead paint law or in establishing a lead paint law, including that it promotes compliance with a standard and promotes lead paint reformulation. Participants noted that testing was important for establishing a law because it can help guide the prescriptive limit for a particular country, and it helps provide justification for a legal limit on lead in paint.
4. The Ecuadorian Center for Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (CEER) shared the results of its work the small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to pilot test lead paint reformulation practices. Ecuador is in the process of updating a technical regulation from 2011 to reduce the lead concentration limits for certain paints. Lead paint testing during the pilot project helped demonstrate that it is possible to reformulate paint to meet a 90-ppm lead concentration limit. Participants shared that lead paint testing can help industry in their countries, including familiarizing them with standardized test methods to ensure that they are always in full compliance or for use in voluntary labelling of paints that are without lead. Challenges for industry in testing included the cost of testing and need for access to lead paint testing laboratories.

ANNEX

DETAILED SUMMARY OF 2021 DISCUSSION 1

Disclaimer: The information in this digest represents the opinions of members participating from different stakeholder groups expressed during the discussion. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the opinion or the stated policy of the United Nations Environment Programme, the SAICM Secretariat, the GEF or UCT, nor does citing of trade names or commercial processes constitute endorsement.

THE DISCUSSION WAS STRUCTURED AROUND THREE QUESTIONS AND THE KEY DISCUSSION INPUTS FROM PARTICIPANTS ARE PRESENTED UNDER EACH QUESTION:

Question 1. Why is paint testing being conducted in your country and, if it is not, what are the barriers?

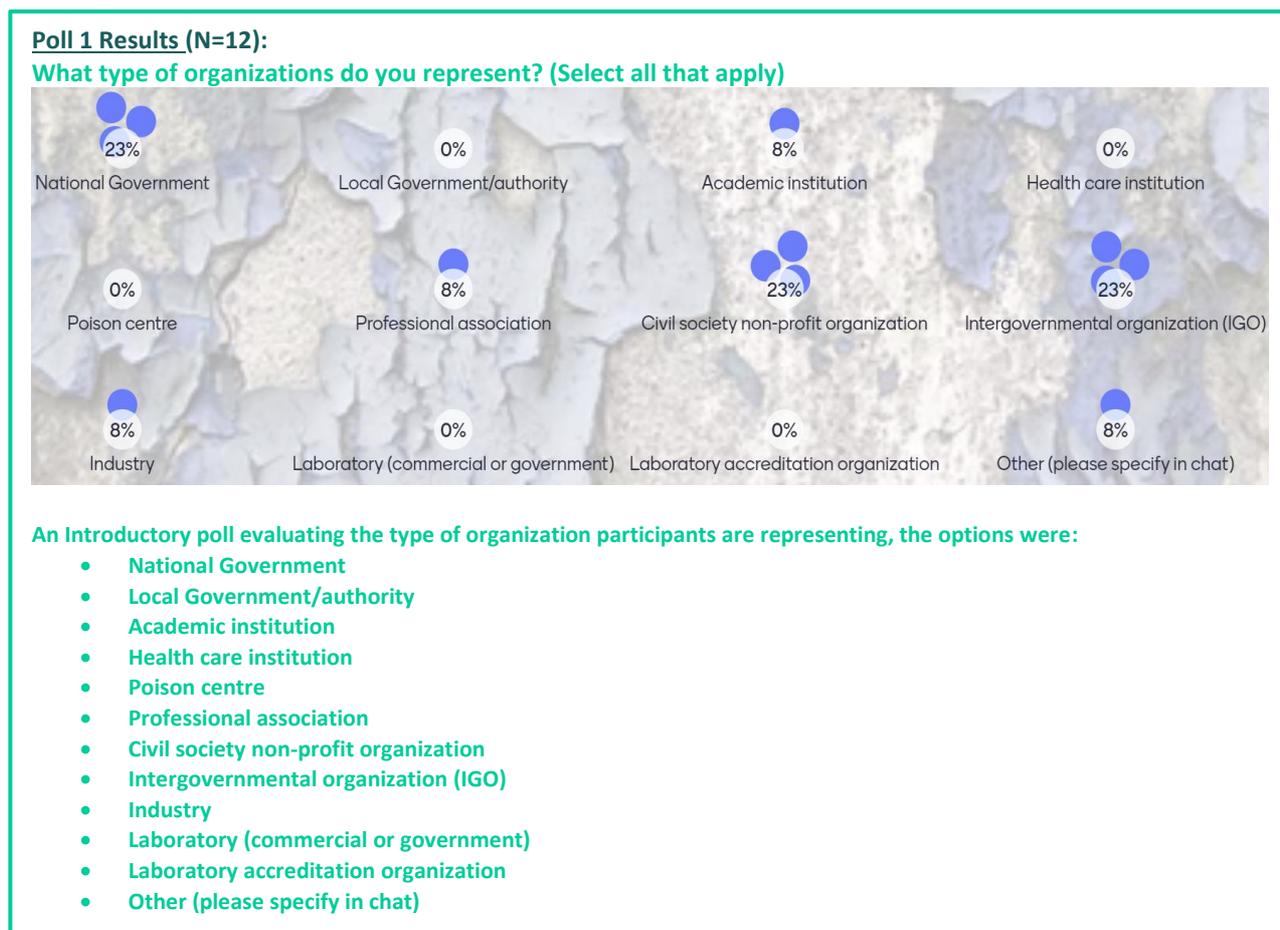
PARTICIPANT	PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSES
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing provides confidence to the industry to correct their products - Testing of paint also enhances the compliance of standards over time.
TANZANIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing provides information to government on the status of enforcement of existing standards
TANZANIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the challenges that Tanzania is faced with is shortage of resources.
TUNISIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To publish new laws and to apply them.
ZAMBIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing helps in building the case for the need for regulation of lead in paints. For Zambia, paint laws, once in place, will provide for testing which should be done regularly.
ZIMBABWE (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing enables evidence-based policy decision making processes. It will assist in convincing the buy-in of all stakeholders, leading to an effective implementation of the formulated regulations.
OTHERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing helps to make informed decisions in Policy formulation as well as improving the available legislation. - Testing also helps governments to envision stronger monitoring mechanism of paint industries and paints markets. - The countries that are in the process of creating the law must include a ban on the trade of pigments with lead. We must eliminate contamination at the beginning of the tube, not at the end. - UNEP Database with the list of laboratories is here: https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/lead-paint-laboratory-database
PRESENTER AND COORDINATOR COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The database is an open document, and we welcome other registrations using this form https://docs.google.com/forms/u/1/d/1QoSptqnFTiWX7U5gOz94JGx5UJN1d7a4x6wIzNJvj54/edit - Testing helps to establish grounds to develop regulation to ensure sound management of chemicals in use.

Response to question 1 - from Blog

MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	<p>Testing can really help our government because the results of this test will help us advocate to decision makers and prove the lead content of paints in Madagascar. Currently with the support of our partner NGO LEEP we have conducted a sampling of solvent-based paints and we have the results of the analysis this very day which will be later interpreted in the form of a booklet.</p>
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Questions from participants	Response
Can testing be done in any of the African countries? Not only in our country? (Tanzania)	<p>Provisions regarding lead paint testing can vary by country. The Lead Paint Alliance Model Law provides flexibility as to where laboratory testing is conducted, as long as the labs are accredited. See Key Element C and Appendix I, section D in the Model Law: https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint.</p> <p>To find labs, please see the UNEP Database, which provides a list of laboratories available globally: https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/lead-paint-laboratory-database</p>

Throughout the discussion, informal polls were conducted to help encourage discussion among the participants. They do not provide any representative data but rather provide a snapshot of participant views.



Poll 2 Results (N=20):

Is paint tested in your country for lead content? (Select one answer)

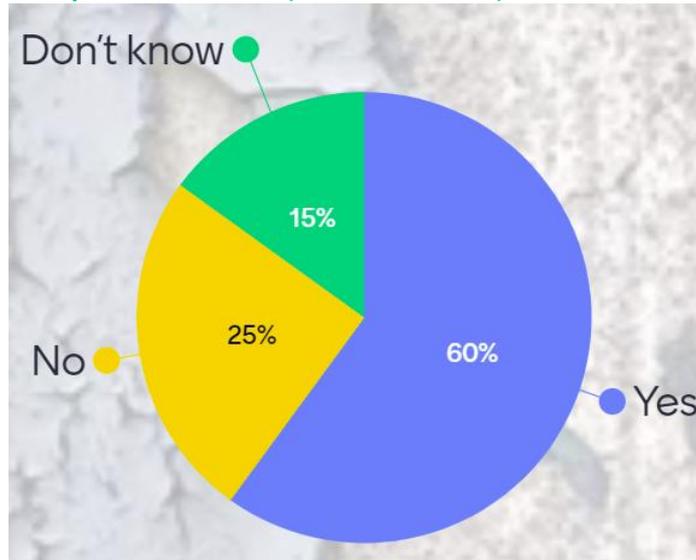


Figure showing results of the first poll to question 1, the options were:

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Responses in the chat related to this poll

South Africa

- Paint testing is haphazard and that there is not regular spot testing in shops where paints are sold to the public.

Jamaica

- There is no testing program in Jamaica.

Brazil

- We have certificated laboratories and suitable methodologies for determining lead-in paints.

Nepal

- We have tested Household paints as well as Spray paints in 2021 with the support of WHO.
- Testing of the lead in paint from non-Government sector was the source of evidence to enact mandatory lead paint standards.

Zambia

- We have a standard in place and currently working on legal review to identify gaps and strengthen the law.
- Testing is not done regularly but a project on lead in paint through the academia provided useful information that triggered discussions and we now have a standard.

USA

- Regulates consumer paint separate from industrial paint.

Presenters' comments:

- Please feel free to invite those laboratories to register on the UNEP laboratory database if they are interested
<https://docs.google.com/forms/u/1/d/1QoSptqnFTiWX7U5gOz94JGx5UJN1d7a4x6wIzNjv54/edit>

Poll 3 Results (N=19):

What is the purpose for lead paint testing that occurs in your country? (Select all that apply)

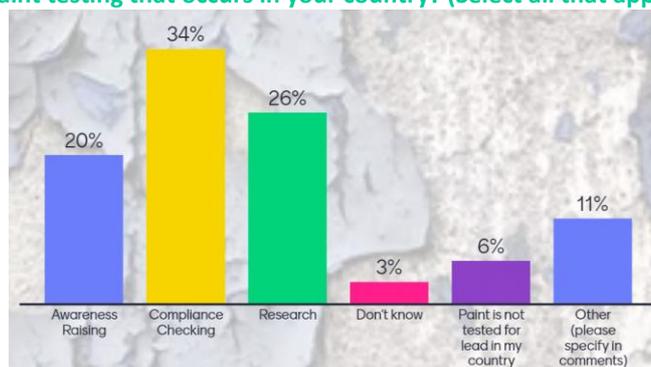


Figure showing results of the first poll of question 1, the options were:

- Awareness Raising
- Compliance Checking
- Research
- Don't know
- Paint is not tested for lead in my country
- Other (please specify in comments)

Responses in the chat related to this poll

Nepal

- To generate new data to show the effective implementation of the standard.
- Testing of the lead in paint from non-Government sector was the source of evidence to enact mandatory lead paint standards.
- Other purpose of lead paint testing was to generate new data to show the effective implementation of the standard.
- Research for checking adoption of double standards by paint companies.

Malaysia

- The testing in Malaysia was done by an NGO in collaboration with IPEN.
- Testing in Malaysia and publicizing the results was instrumental in developing new laws. Currently being drafted.

Tunisia

- Testing in Tunisia also is used to have a new law which is in preparation.
- Tests in Tunisia were done by ANCSEP Ministry of Health in 2018, and by an NGO in 2014 with IPEN.

Zimbabwe

- Testing can be used as a measure of compliance to existing laws and hence the evaluation of their effectiveness.

USA

- The USA regulates consumer paint separate from industrial paint.
- Tests paint for human exposure risk assessment and legal compliance.

Tanzania

- In Tanzania, the purpose is for compliance checking.

Kenya

- To establish a continuous program of testing we must publish the new law.
- I am not sure whether testing has been taking place.

Tunisia

- To prepare a new law because we start by a diagnosis of the situation of presence of lead in household paints.

Benin

- To improve compliance.

Others

- Testing helps to establish grounds to develop regulation to ensure sound management of chemical in use
- Testing is a very important part of compliance monitoring. it helps to enforce the law and if the law is absent it helps to create awareness to policy makers and consumers.
- If testing is conducted the extent of the risk in the community will be identified which could improve existing lead paint laws in the country.

Presenters' comments:

- LEEP may be able to offer support with lead paint testing to support the implementation of lead paint laws in your country.
- Compliance Monitoring Report of CEPHED with the support of WHO Can be downloaded <http://cephed.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Compliance-Monitoring-of-Lead-Paint-Standard-in-Nepal-Print-File-NEW-FILE.pdf>

Question from participant

Must the law cover all kind of paints? Industrial and household?

Response

I think ideally a law should cover all kinds of paints. The model law is a helpful resource (LEEP)
<https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint>

Question 2. How is testing important in your country in implementing a mandatory lead paint limit? If there is no mandatory lead paint limit, how will testing be important in your country in establishing a lead paint law?

PARTICIPANT	PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSES
BENIN (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing is important for public awareness. In view of this, it will be important to have national expertise. The question is how to support the countries to be able to carry out the analyses on the spot because the data that Benin has were carried out in the United States.
JAMAICA (NGOACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jamaica is presently reviewing standard to implement legislation on Lead in Paint. Testing can show the magnitude of the problem which will help to guide the prescriptive limit for a particular country. In essence, if there is a country with a very high lead paint level which has been in existence for many years the program needed for that country might be different to a country with a lower lead paint level. This can also give information on the possible health burdens for exposed populations.
MALAYSIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead paint testing is used as an advocacy tool to call for Lead in Paint regulations. - Based on the data, paint manufacturers acknowledge the need for reformulation.
MALAWI (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is unavailability of technical capacity, both in equipment and in personnel for most Low- and Middle-Income countries. By implementing a mandatory limit, the public is protected from harm that comes with excess exposure.
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing led to adoption of Mandatory Lead Paint Standard in Nepal and in many other countries - Testing also help to enhance the compliance of standard. - Help companies to adhere with the standards all the time.
SERBIA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there is a law regulating lead content in paints, then the inspection could take random sample and test it. In case of violation, the company/distributor should be fined according to the law. - The strict enforcement of the law is essential. The testing itself is not a huge problem: there are reliable and relatively cheap tests.
TUNISIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The testing of activities can stimulate the industry to modify their technologies and to stop using lead in paint, especially when there are others not using lead in their paint. - When we want to publish a new law, we must be sure that it will be applied. That means that in the preparation phase, all stakeholders must contribute (policymakers, NGO, industry, research, laboratories, and risk assessment bodies....).
USA (INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When setting mandatory limits, consideration should be given to the use of paint. Industrial use paints are different to residential use paints. The use of heavy metals in industrial paints may offer substitute but may not improve their performance. Separate regulations need to be considered.
OTHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The law is a tool, which must be complemented by a responsible industry and an informed consumer. - Industrial paints also affect health and the environment. - Separate rules for residential and industrial paints should have environmental and human exposure rules. - Implementing a mandatory lead paint limit is very important to reduce/ abate lead poisoning in the country. - Testing is important to raise community awareness and to advocate to local authorities to enforce the lead paint limitation.

**PRESENTER AND
COORDINATOR
COMMENTS**

- The paint industry has indicated to the Lead Paint Alliance that substitutes for lead additives exist for all types of paints.
- CEPHED study of Lead in Spray Paints supported by WHO 2021 can be found <http://cephed.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Study-of-Lead-in-Spray-Paints-Nepal-PRINT-File-NEW-file.pdf>
- UNEP is developing a technical guideline on paint reformulation to address the issue of technical capacity for paint reformulation. The current draft is available here. <https://saicmknowledge.org/library/draft-technical-guidelines-paint-reformulation> The final version will soon be released
- The Philippines took the approach of allowing for a longer phase out period for lead industrial paints.
- Testing also provides feedback to the industries about their products
- To complement Branko's reply: check the WHO brief guide to analytical methods <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240006058>

Response to question 2 - from Blog	
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	Testing will be important in our country to establish a lead paint law because it is a scientific proof to really see the amount of lead content in the paint. This justifies the establishment of a regulatory framework. We have developed and validated a National Lead Content Standard with a maximum limit of 90ppm. This standard will be officially presented by April.

QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS	RESPONSES
Do most countries who do not do regular testing rather use global standards, such as from the who, to set mandatory limits? Rather than testing data	Many countries use the Lead Paint Alliance Model Law to inform setting a low legal limit (90 ppm). The Model Law also contains provisions that require manufacturers and importers to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with a limit.
What is the lead limit for industrial paint? For household it is 90 ppm for most cases.	The limit for industrial paint is also 90 ppm in the Model Law. However, dialogue with stakeholders is encouraged. See Alliance FAQs for further guidance: https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/global-alliance-eliminate-lead-paint/faq
In the USA, there are no regulatory limits for lead in industrial paints, but the human and environmental effects of the application process, maintenance and removal is highly regulated.	The Alliance Model Law suggests regulating all paints and setting a low lead content limit for all paints, possibly allowing for a longer compliance deadline for industrial paints.
How can we address the possible adoption of double standards by paint companies within the country?	The best approach to eliminating lead paint is conducting compliance and enforcement of an effective lead paint law.
What does "double standard" mean? - Kenya	Note: The meaning of double standard was not clarified in the discussion.
Did you find that lead paint laws spurred lab capacity?	Yes, it spurred lab capacity (in Jamaica).

Poll 4 Results (N=24):

What benefits have you found from testing lead in paint as part of implementing a mandatory lead paint law? (Select all that apply)

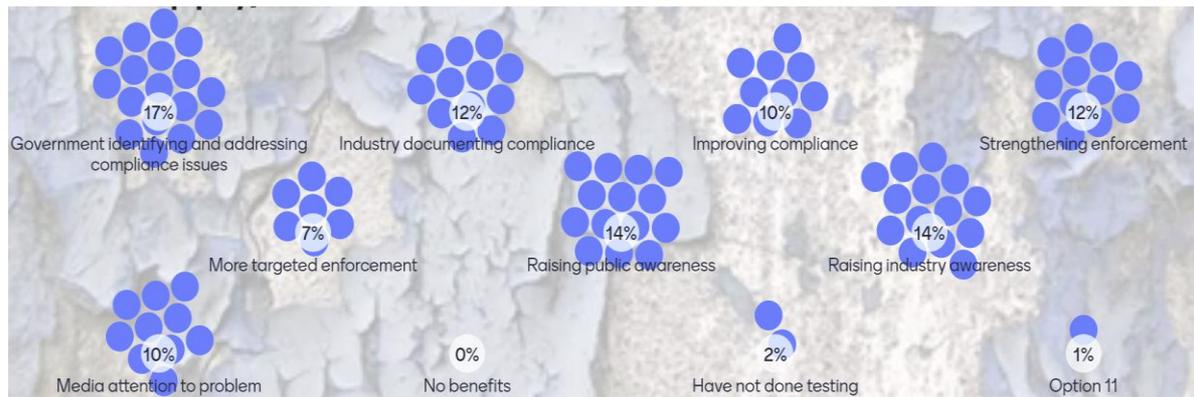


Figure showing results of the first poll of 2question 2, the options were:

- Government identifying and addressing compliance issues
- Industry documenting compliance
- Improving compliance
- Strengthening enforcement
- More targeted enforcement
- Raising public awareness
- Media attention to the problem
- No benefits
- Have not done testing
- Do not have a mandatory lead paint law

Responses in the chat related to this poll

Nepal

- Testing also provide feedback to the industries about their products

Zambia

- Testing is a very important part of compliance monitoring. It helps to enforce the law and if the law is absent, it helps to create awareness to policy makers and consumers

Others

- Testing also helps governments to envision stronger monitoring mechanism of paint industries and paints markets
- Enhance the image of the paint company

Poll 5 Results (N=20):

Are there labs that are in use, or that could be used, for testing paints in your country or region? (Select one answer)

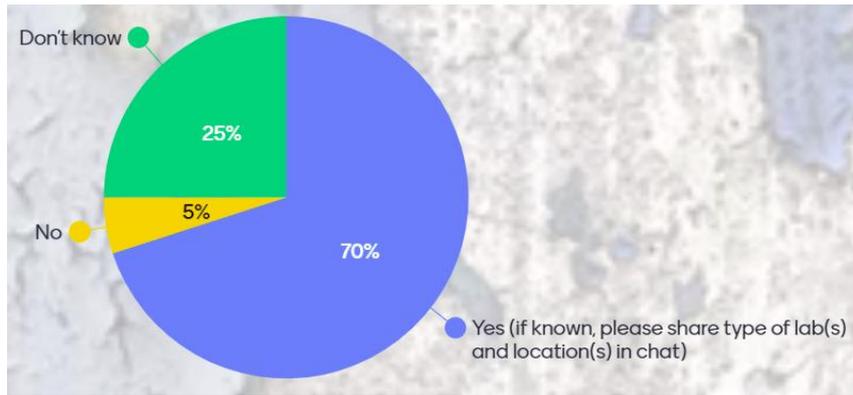


Figure showing responses to the second poll of question 2, the options were:

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Responses in the chat related to this poll

Malaysia

- SIRIM QAS International, Shah Alam, Selangor & possibly some other accredited private labs.

Nepal

In Nepal, numerous labs can do lead in paint testing. **Jamaica**

- ICENS at the University of the West Indies.

Serbia

- Yes, there are several labs in Serbia able to test Pb content. They are in universities (i.e., Faculty of Chemistry) and there is a lab in the customs and inspection.
- Small paint industries and even larger paints companies hardly have their own testing laboratory facilities.

Brazil

- Yes, we have certified laboratories.

Tunisia

- In Tunisia we have labs, but they are not yet accredited in this parameter in paints
- At government and private sector.

Benin

- The ministry of environment of Benin has a lab (LESE) with the role of pollution control.
- In fact, they didn't make this analysis yet but if they have the material, I think their can make it.
- We also have other labs (private or university labs) that can be trained.

Zambia

- We have the Zambia Bureau of Standards Lab where testing is done
- We have Zambia Bureau of Standards and others are not accredited

Tanzania

- Labs in Tanzania are available in regulatory authorities and private ones like SEAMIC.
- Also, in universities they have labs that test for lead in paint.

Ecuador

- We have some laboratories that could do the lead test, but only one is accredited, INEN

Iran

- Many different labs in Ministry of Health, academics, etc.

Kenya

- They are not accredited because the need of continue analyses is not established. We wait for the publication of the new law.

Others

- Every average analytical lab can do the testing

Organizer comments

- It is great to hear about all those labs, especially in Africa, as so far, we only have a few! If interested, please invite the labs to register on the UNEP database <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1QoSptqnFTiWX7U5gOz94JGx5UJN1d7a4x6wlZNVj54/edit>
- If you are interested to know more about lab testing methods for measurement lead in paint, please check the WHO Guidelines available in 6 languages here <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/332932>

Question 3. How can lead paint testing help the paint industry in your country? What challenges do you see for the industry in testing?

PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSES
JAMAICA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Jamaica Lead Paint testing can help the industry to have standardized sampling techniques to ensure that they are always in full compliance, On the other hand, the challenges foreseen are the cost and capacity of the industry to operate under implementation and the outcome of their relationship with international suppliers.
KENYA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing may be used for industrials for labelling their products and to promote their sales of paint without lead- The problem and the risk of lead exposure are underestimated in developing countries. More efforts must be done to raise awareness of all stakeholders and of the public.
MADAGASCAR (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lead paint testing can really help the paint industry because most industries don't know exactly how much lead is in their paint. The biggest challenge is how to test the materials.
MALAWI (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead testing In Malawi will help companies to be accountable.
NEPAL (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paint companies are found to be reluctant of doing regular testing
SERBIA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally, if country has a law, then there must be a lab to check the compliance. If there is no lead-paint law, then the tests can highlight the problem by revealing that there are products with lead. - I don't think that all the products need to be tested if there is a law. The authorities need to check the compliance by random tests. If there is no intentionally added lead ingredients, the Pb content will be less than 90 ppm most likely. - In Serbia, compliance is almost 100 % since one simply cannot buy lead-containing ingredients. - European law prohibits lead containing substances, there is no specific paint-related law.
TANZANIA (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It helps companies in the paint reformulating process.
ZAMBIA (GOVERNMENT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing will increase the cost of production for the paint industry. Smaller companies may have to outsource this requirement at a cost. Large companies may provide their own lab services internally.
OTHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead paint testing will help paint industries to be aware of their products if exceed regulated limits.
SOUTH AFRICA (ACADEMIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The label is also a good tool for inspectors/researchers to test the paint if it really is "lead free", for example. In South Africa, we found paint labelled "lead free" with high levels of lead exceeding the legal limits! [Note: The UNEP Model Law contains a labelling provision for exempt paints to warn of possible high levels of lead.]
PRESENTER AND ORGANIZER COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Alliance Model Law suggests that if a low limit is set and testing is conducted, one can ensure that all paints will have low levels of lead. This approach considers that lead occurs naturally in some ingredients. - The only limit related to paint in EU REACH is as follows: Paint containing >0.15% (1500ppm) lead weight must carry a specific warning label: EUH201 — 'Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children'. In the case of packages, the contents of which are less than 125 ml, the statement may be as follows: EUH201A — 'Warning! Contains lead', and a 1,000-ppm limit for lead chromates in mixtures and 3,000 ppm for some driers. - There is an EU case study in the Alliance Toolkit: https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36927/ELLPEUEMHi.pdf - The Alliance has a Regulatory Toolkit that was just relaunched and has case studies and other information, see: https://www.unep.org/toolkit-establishing-laws-eliminate-lead-paint - Lead paint regulations are important to promote public health due to the high social and health costs of lead exposure. - The Alliance Model Law suggests testing only to be conducted on the first production batch and then again only if there is a material change.

QUESTIONS FOR PRESENTERS

RESPONSES

<p>What enforcement measures have been discussed if any?</p>	<p>A LIP COP in 2021 addressed enforcement. See: https://saicmknowledge.org/sites/default/files/meterial/LiP%20discussion%204%20digest.pdf</p>
<p>Can you tell us what is the process for the analysis request? Is it the government who requests it? Or manufactures?</p>	<p>This depends on a specific country’s lead paint law provisions. The Lead Paint Alliance Model Law contains provisions that require manufacturers to test paint and to develop a Declaration of Conformity attesting to meeting the regulatory lead paint limit. Countries can determine how and when they are provided to the government. See: https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint</p>
<p>Paint companies found reluctant of doing regular testing, do you think they would be willing to use third-party labs?</p>	<p>Companies should be required to adhere to any mandatory requirements regarding paint testing.</p>
<p>I want to ask about the commitment degree of industry in the countries who have laws limiting lead in paint?</p>	<p>The global paint industry supports effective lead paint laws. The stance of industry in any country varies.</p>
<p>How can participants find out if paint companies in their country are testing lead in paint?</p>	<p>Company paint test results are likely not public unless a law requires that these tests be made public.</p>

Poll 6 Results (N=21):

Where does the paint that is sold in your country comes from? (Select one answer)

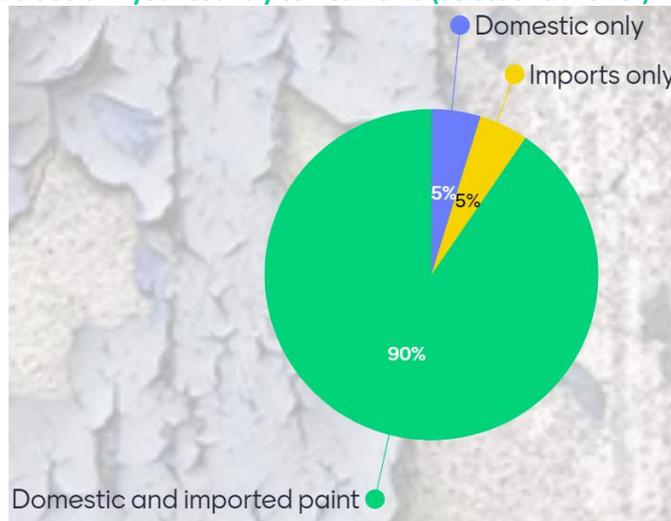


Figure showing responses to the first poll of question 3, the options were:

- Domestic only
- Imports only
- Domestic and imported paint
- I don't know

Responses in the chat related to this poll

Tanzania

- We normally have both domestic and imported paints
- In our country, especially in Mwanza region where we are working, most of the paints are domestic only

Poll 7 Results (N=18):

Are paint companies in your country testing for lead in paint? (Select one answer)

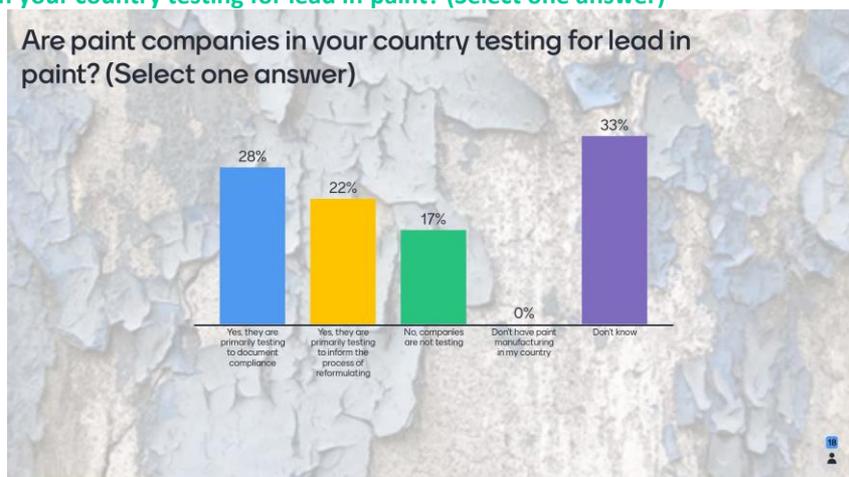


Figure showing responses to the second poll of question 3, the options were:

- Yes, they are testing to document compliance
- Yes, they are testing to inform the process of reformulating
- No, companies are not testing
- Don't have paint manufacturing in my country
- Don't know

Responses in the chat related to this poll

Serbia

- Sometimes industries rely on government or private laboratories for testing and require a lot of time and resources
- Other than first two releasing of testing paints by industries, sometimes a commercial purchaser of paint products (e.g., large company) asks for the test report before they select to purchase the product

USA

- Paint companies test for compliance, for quality control of the formulated product and for product developmental reasons

Tanzania

- I think the laws should state the need for industries to test lead in paint

–Note: The Alliance Model Law suggests including a requirement that the paint industry documents compliance through testing.

Lead in Paint Community of Practice membership breakdown

Last updated: 09/03/2022

		2020	New membership 2021	New membership 2022	Current membership
Region 	Africa	64	25	7	96
	Western European	36	20	3	59
	Asia-Pacific	35	15	2	52
	Latin America and Caribbean	25	10	2	37
	Eastern European	8	1	0	9
	Total	168	71		239
Sector 	NGO	64	24	5	93
	Government	56	25	1	82
	Private sector	15	12	4	31
	Academia	8	8	3	19
	Intergovernmental organization	25	2	1	28
	Total	168	71		253
Gender 	Female	94	38	5	137
	Male	74	33	9	116
	Total	168	71		253

Useful resources shared in this session:

- Global elimination of lead paint: why and how countries should take action - Policy brief
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240005167>
- Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint
<https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint>
- National report: Compliance monitoring of Lead Paint testing standards in Nepal
<http://cephed.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Compliance-Monitoring-of-Lead-Paint-Standard-in-Nepal-Print-File-NEW-FILE.pdf>
- WHO Nepal website featured story: Advancing Implementation of Standard on Lead in Paint in Nepal
<https://www.who.int/nepal/news/detail/30-10-2021-advancing-implementation-of-standard-on-lead-in-paint-in-nepal>
- Lead Levels in Paint Around the World
<https://ipen.org/projects/eliminating-lead-paint/lead-levels-paint-around-world>
- IPEN Research: IPEN Reports on Lead in Paint
<https://ipen.org/projects/eliminating-lead-paint/ipen-research>
- INEN 061 (2011), Existing standard currently under revision: Technical Regulation for Paint 061 (Spanish)
<https://www.normalizacion.gob.ec/buzon/reglamentos/RTE-061-1R.pdf>
- INEN 2093 (1998), Paints and Related Products. Determination of Total Lead by [flame] Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (Spanish)
<https://www.normalizacion.gob.ec/buzon/normas/2093.pdf>
- NCPC Ecuador website: Regional project "Lead-Free Paints"
<https://ceer.ec/>
- UNEP GEF Lead Paint Project Validation Workshop on the Paint Reformulation Guidelines
<https://saicmknowledge.org/event/validation-workshop-paint-reformulation-guidelines>

LiP CoP: The Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the Environmental Health Division at the University of Cape Town (UCT) created this Community of Practice (CoP) to foster online discussions and address key issues on Lead in Paint (LiP) among stakeholders from governments, international organizations, industry, academia and civil society.

This CoP is contributing to the SAICM/GEF project on Emerging Chemicals Policy Issues Knowledge Management Component. This activity is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project ID: 9771 on *Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)*.

If you have any question or require clarification on this initiative, please contact the SAICM Secretariat at saicm.chemicals@un.org or UCT at uctcops@outlook.com.

Join the LiP CoP at: <https://saicmknowledge.org/community>
