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**Open-ended Working Group of the International Conference  
on Chemicals Management**

**Second meeting**

Geneva, 15–17 December 2014

Item 5 (a) (i) of the provisional agenda\*

**Emerging policy issues and others issues of concern:  
report on progress on emerging policy issues:  
lead in paint**

**Information about the status in countries of legally-binding  
legislation, regulation and standards for lead in decorative paint**

**Note by the secretariat**

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, a report received from the secretariat of the Global Alliance for the Elimination of Lead Paint of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization (see annex). The report contains information about the status in countries of legally-binding legislation, regulation and standards for lead in decorative paint. It is reproduced as received by the secretariat, without formal editing.

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\* SAICM/OEWG.2/1.

## Annex

### Information about the status in countries of legally-binding legislation, regulation and standards for lead in decorative paint

#### Note by the UNEP/WHO GAELP Secretariat

One of the priority actions agreed in the Roadmap for the Global Alliance for the Elimination of Lead Paint (GAELP), and subsequently endorsed by ICCM3, was promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paint. An indicator and set of targets established in the Business Plan for the Global Alliance are, as follows:

Indicator: Number of countries that have adopted legally-binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, export, sale and use of lead paints with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure.

<u>Targets:</u>	2013	30 countries
	2015	70 countries
	2020	All countries

In July and September 2014 the GAELP Secretariat contacted SAICM Focal Points to request information about the current status of the regulatory control of lead in decorative paints. This document reports the government-verified information on regulatory status so far received. The information is presented in a map (Fig 1) and table (Table 1). The information presented on the scope of legislation in countries is in summary form and does not aim to describe the full extent of legislative control.

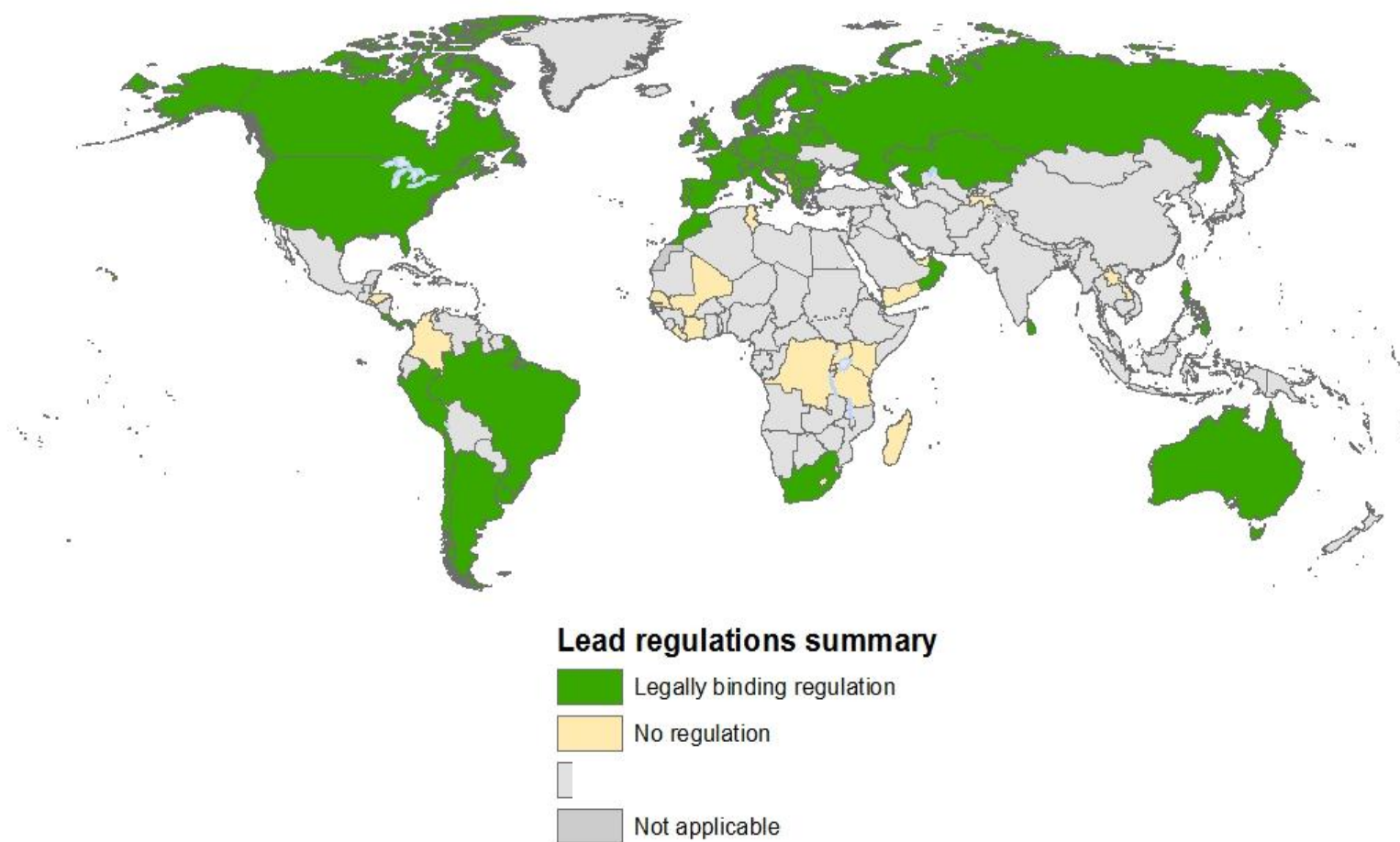
By the 30 October 2014, 52 countries had reported that they have legally-binding restrictions on the use of lead in paint. This includes 28 European Union Member States that are bound by the REACH Regulations (for further information on REACH see Note 1 at the end the Table 1). Twenty-six countries reported that they did not have legally-binding restrictions; however, in nine countries the development of regulatory measures was in progress.

The scope of the reported restrictions varies. In some countries there is a complete prohibition on the use of lead compounds in most paint, while others set a limit for example 600 ppm. In a number of countries there are exemptions for certain uses e.g. paint used in the restoration of historic buildings, paint for use on metal structures such as bridges and agricultural or industrial equipment, and for use in road marking. A numerical analysis of the different regulatory measures is not provided in this paper as the amount of detail provided by governments varied.

An updated version of this report will be submitted to ICCM3, where progress on this issue will be discussed, and in the meantime, the report will be published and regularly updated on the GAELP website.

In order that the report to be published on the GAELP website can be as complete and accurate as possible, representatives of countries for which no information is thus far presented are requested to inform WHO and UNEP of the current status of the control of lead in paint. Similarly representatives are requested to correct any errors that they find in the table. Information should be sent to the following email addresses: [noleadinpaint@who.int](mailto:noleadinpaint@who.int) and [noleadinpaint@unep.org](mailto:noleadinpaint@unep.org) as soon as possible, or upon a change in status.

**Figure 1: Map showing countries that have in place legally-binding controls over lead in decorative paint – based on information received from governments by 30 October 2014.**



**Table 1: Situation in countries with regard to legally-binding controls on lead in decorative paints – based on information received from governments by 30 October 2014.**

Country	Legally-binding legislation/regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Afghanistan				
Albania	In process	Decision of Ministerial Council No. 824, 11.12.2003: “On classification, packaging, labelling and storage of hazardous substances and preparations “ Currently under revision.	2 Oct 2014	Precautionary information is required on labels and packaging about lead as follows:  The label of the packages of paints and lacquers containing lead in concentrations higher than 0.155 g/g (155,000 ppm), expressed as weight of the metal versus total weight of the preparation, should carry the text “Contains lead, keep out of reach of children”. For packages containing less than 125 ml of the preparation, the warning, is: “Caution! Contains lead”  New legislation is proposed that will be in line with that of the EU, such that the use of lead carbonates and sulphates in paints will be forbidden, with exception of uses for restoration or maintenance of works of art, historic buildings and their interior, in accordance with ILO Convention 13.
Algeria				
Andorra				
Angola				
Antigua and Barbuda				
Argentina	Yes	Law No 18.609 (1970) Ministerial (Health) Resolutions N° 7/2009, N° 436/2009 and N° 523/2009. Ministerial (Trade) Resolutions N° 453/2010 and N° 39/2011	14/08/2014	The law prohibits the use of lead carbonate and lead sulphate and any other products containing these pigments. The regulations prohibit the manufacture, import, distribution and marketing of paints, inks, lacquers and varnishes with a content of lead greater than 600 ppm (0.06%) of dry residue.
Armenia				
Australia	Yes	The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)	07/08/20014	The Uniform Paint Standard prohibits the manufacture, sale, supply or use of paint for any purpose containing >0.1% (>1000 ppm) lead.

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Austria	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Azerbaijan				
Bahamas				
Bahrain				
Bangladesh				
Barbados				
Belarus	Yes	Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control). (Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan) Technical regulations "On the security of paints" are in the process of adoption and will come into force on 1 January 2017.	02/10/2014	For household paints: Paints must not contain driers containing metals, chemicals belonging to hazard class 1, the amount of which, calculated on the dry residue, is greater than 0.5% (5000 ppm). Paints must not contain lead chromate or lead sulfochromate (chemical hazard class 1) in quantities greater than 15% (150 000 ppm) dry residue. All paints are subject to compulsory state registration and testing.  New Technical Regulations will ban the use of lead and lead compounds in paint for interior use.
Belgium	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Belize				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Benin				
Bermuda				
Bhutan				
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	In process	Law on Chemicals	01/08/2014	<p>Chemicals management is organized at the entity level, i.e. the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska are responsible for adoption and implementation of their own chemicals legislation.</p> <p>In the Republic of Srpska a Law on Chemicals is in place, which is in line with the EU REACH regulation. According to this law, the Rulebook on bans and restrictions of chemicals is adopted and it regulates lead in the same manner as Annex XVII of REACH regulation (lead carbonates and sulphates 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). Any amendments of Annex XVII of REACH regulation will be included in this Rulebook in due course.</p> <p>In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Proposal of Law on Chemicals (which is also in line with REACH) is going through the parliamentary procedure of adoption (second reading). It provides the basis for regulation of lead in the same manner as in the Republic of Srpska.</p>
Botswana				
Brazil	Yes	Law 11.762/2008	07/10/2014	National legislation sets the limit of paint to 600 ppm (0.06%). Law 11.762/2008 aims at prohibiting lead in household paints, while allowing for exceptions in paints used in the industry and agriculture equipment, traffic paint and other applications.
Brunei Darussalam				
Bulgaria	Yes	REACH		<p>Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.</p> <p>Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.</p>

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Burkina Faso				
Burundi				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada	Yes	Surface Coating Materials Regulations of the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA)	05/08/2014	The total lead content of paints and other surface coating materials manufactured, imported, advertised or sold for consumer use is restricted to no more than 90mg/kg (90 ppm, 0.009%).
Cape Verde				
Central African Republic				
Chad				
Chile	Yes	Decree No 374 (1997) Decree No 114 (2005)	06/10/2014	The maximum permissible limit of lead in paints, varnishes and similar surface coating materials, is 600 ppm (0.06%) by dry weight. This includes paints and crayons used by children. Exceptions include products intended for agricultural and industrial equipment, bridges, road markings, artists' materials and other applications.  Decree No. 114 regulates amount of bioavailable lead resulting from the use of toys, which may not exceed 0.7 µg/day.
China				
Colombia	No		07/10/2014	The ministries of Health, Environment, Trade and Industry, are interested in developing a national joint regulation in order to prohibit the use of lead paint, under the implementation of the "Declaration on lead risk" adopted by the Governments of OECD member countries. It is expected that these regulations will enter into force in 2018.
Comoros				
Congo				
Cook Islands				
Costa Rica	Yes	Law 5395 General Health Law  Reglamento para Regulación del Contenido Plomo y Mercurio en Pinturas. Decreto 24334-S (Gaceta No. 114 , de 14/06/95)	06/09/2014	Paint used in toys, furniture or items for children must not contain lead. All other paint must not exceed a lead content of 600 ppm (0.06%) of dry weight.
Côte d'Ivoire	No		06/08/2014	

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Croatia	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Cuba				
Cyprus	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Czech Republic	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No		03/10/2014	



Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Denmark	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Djibouti				
Dominica	Yes	DNS 19: Part 3: 2007 ICS: 87.040		This standard sets the maximum limit on the lead content in paints and varnishes supplied in fluid form that are used in households, on domestic furniture and appliances, in buildings and places open to the public, shops, offices, factories, or for commercial purposes. The limit is 600 ppm (0.06%) by dry weight. This standard was adopted by the Dominica Bureau of Standards on February 20, 2002, and is an adoption of the Revised CARICOM Standard:-The Limit of Lead Content in Paint.
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
Egypt				
El Salvador	No		02/10/2014	Environment Act and Special Regulations on Hazardous Substances, Waste and Hazardous Waste (REMSRDP) control importation of hazardous substances and disposal of raw materials, chemicals and compounds containing lead, as waste, including paint waste.  Paints containing lead compounds are no longer produced in El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea				
Eritrea				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Estonia	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Ethiopia				
Fiji				
Finland	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
France	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Gabon				
Gambia	No		16/08/2014	
Georgia				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Germany	Yes	Prohibition of Chemicals Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV) and the REACH Regulations	04/08/2014	Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Ghana				
Greece	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Greenland				Status with respect to adoption of EU legislation awaiting clarification
Grenada				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Guyana				
Haiti				
Honduras	In process		26/09/2014	Work on a draft regulation is planned by the end of 2014, to be submitted and signed by the national authorities in 2015.

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Hungary	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
Iraq				
Ireland	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Israel				
Italy	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Kazakhstan	Yes	Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control). (Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan). Technical regulations developed "On the security of paints".		Status of adoption of the technical regulations in Kazakhstan is awaiting confirmation.
Kenya	No		07/10/2014	There is a draft East African Community Standard that allows maximum lead content of 100 ppm (0.01%).
Kiribati				
Kuwait				
Kyrgyzstan				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	In process		06/10/2014	Currently drafting a Chemical Law.
Latvia	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Lebanon				
Lesotho	No		05/08/2014	There is no regulatory framework specific to lead in paint, however, the Chemical Safety regulations of 2003 do address occupational health and safety issues with regards to lead: it prohibits exposure of workers to lead.
Liberia	No		10/08/2014	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Luxembourg	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Madagascar	No		09/10/2014	Although there is no law prohibiting the use of lead, there is awareness of the hazard and recommendations on how to handle sources of contamination exist.
Malawi				
Malaysia				
Maldives				
Mali	No		08/07/2014	

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Malta	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Marshall Islands				
Mauritania				
Mauritius	In process		06/08/2014	The State Law Office has produced a first draft legislation to control imported and local paints by introducing legal limits on lead.
Mexico				
Micronesia (Federated States of)				
Monaco	Yes		29/07/2014	There is a custom union with France so rules regarding this kind of product are the same in both countries, therefore no national regulation or law exist or are necessary.
Mongolia				
Montenegro				
Morocco	Yes	BO No. 2363 of 07-02-1958.		Lead carbonate is prohibited for use in paints under the ILO Convention 13, however it is reported that some manufacturers of paints and varnishes in Morocco still use it – this compound is produced in Morocco.  There are standards for varnish and pottery glaze that set a limit on the concentration of lead and require a label that the pottery complies with the standard; however, not all pots are labelled.
Mozambique				
Myanmar				
Namibia				
Nauru				
Nepal				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Netherlands	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Niue				
Norway	Yes		06/10/2014	Legislation is consistent with the EU REACH regulation. Lead paint is banned in Norway
Oman	Yes	Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ministerial Decision No. 4/2008 concerning maximum lead concentration percentage in paints, oil-based and water-based varnishes	04/09/2014	The maximum permitted lead content of paint and varnish is 600 ppm (0.06%).
Pakistan				
Palau				
Panama	Yes	Law 36 and Decree No 255	11/08/2014	Law 36 sets the level for paint and other coverings to 600 ppm (0.06%) of dry weight
Papua New Guinea				
Paraguay				
Peru	Yes	Supreme decree N° 008-2007-SA, that approves law 28376. Supreme decree N° 012-2007-SA modifies law 28376.	07/10/2014	Decree prohibits the production, import, distribution and commercialization of toys and office supplies that are toxic and dangerous.  The maximum permitted limit of lead on any toy and modelling clay is set to 90 ppm (90mg/kg of material, 0.009%)



Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Philippines	Yes	Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act of 1990 (Republic Act 6969), DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No 29, s. 1992 (Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 6969) and DAO 05, s 2005 (Toxic Chemical Substances for Issuance of Chemical Control Orders)	08/09/2014	The use of lead and lead compounds is prohibited in the manufacture of paints (whether as pigment, drying agent or for some intentional use) with a concentration of more than 90 ppm (0.009%) of total dry weight beyond 2016 for architectural, decorative and household applications and 2019 for industrial applications. Precautionary labelling is required.
Poland	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Portugal	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Qatar				
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Moldova				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Romania	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Russian Federation	Yes	Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control). (Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan). Technical regulations "On the safety of paints" apply.	01/10/2014	Paints used for residential and/or inhabited premises must not contain lead or lead compounds.  Paints may not contain driers comprising metals or chemicals of hazard class 1 in excess of 0.5% (5000 ppm) dry residue.  Paints may not contain lead-containing pigments - chemicals of hazard class 1 - in a quantity greater than 15% (150,000 ppm) dry residue.
Rwanda	No		06/10/2014	
Saint Kitts and Nevis				
Saint Lucia				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
Samoa	No		08/10/2014	
San Marino				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal	No		30/09/2014	
Serbia	Yes	Law on Chemicals (Official Gazette of RS, No. 36/09, 88/10, 92/11 and 93/12) and Rulebook on Bans and Restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals (Official Gazette of RS, No. 90/2013) – Annex 1, Chapter 1 – List of bans and restrictions	08/08/2014	Lead carbonates and sulphates 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.  In accordance with the provisions of the ILO Convention 13 on the use of white lead and sulphates of lead in paint, the use of the substance or mixture for the restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors is permitted.
Seychelles				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Sierra Leone				
Singapore				
Slovakia	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Slovenia	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Solomon Islands	No		03/10/2014	
Somalia				
South Africa	Yes	Hazardous substances act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973), declares lead paint as a Group 1, category A hazardous substance.	15/09/2014	Paint used for decorating and containing a total lead content 600 ppm (0.06%) or more is declared to be a Group 1, category A hazardous substance. It can only be handled and sold by licensed individuals and cannot be supplied to anyone under 16 yrs. Records must be kept.  Exclusions to this categorization include industrial paints, paint for road markings, graphic art coatings and others. Precautionary labelling is required, including that such paints should not be used for domestic purposes.
South Sudan				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Spain	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Sri Lanka	Yes	Consumer Affairs Authority Act No 09 of 2003 Section 12(2) (Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2011, 1725/30) Section 10(1)(a) (Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 2014, 1875/38)	10/10/2014	The manufacture, import and use, storage, distribution and sale of paints that do not conform to the corresponding Total Lead Content specified by the Sri Lanka Standard  Institution is prohibited. The standards are: Paints for Toys and Accessories for Children (soluble in HCl acid) 90 mg/kg  Enamel Paints 600 mg/kg Emulsion Paints for Exterior use 90 mg/kg Emulsion Paints for Interior use 90 mg/kg Floor Paints 600 mg/kg  Paints used in the building industry that contain lead must be labelled as such, including the lead content.
Sudan				
Suriname				
Swaziland				

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
Sweden	Yes	REACH		Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
Switzerland	Yes	Ordinance on the Reduction of Risks relating to the Use of Certain Particularly Dangerous Substances, Preparations and Articles	09/09/2014	It is prohibited for manufacturers to place on the market lead-containing paints and varnishes, or articles treated with such paints and varnishes. Lead-containing paints and varnishes are those containing lead or lead compounds and with a lead content of 0.01% (100 ppm) or more by mass. The placing on the market of packaging and packaging components treated with lead-containing paints or varnishes with a lead content above 0.01% (100 ppm) is also prohibited. Exemptions include the import of paints and varnishes for the treatment, finishing or re-packaging of articles that are exported in their entirety, and for the placing on the market of vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment or components treated with paints or varnishes.
Syrian Arab Republic				
Tajikistan	No		07/08/2014	

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	Law on chemicals - Official Gazette of RM No. 145/10, 53/11, 164/13) and List of substances of very high concern- Official Gazette of RM No. 156/11 (amendments in Official Gazette of RM No. 120/2012). List of bans and restrictions of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals - Official Gazette of RM 31/2014. Rulebook on the manner of keeping records on trade in hazardous chemicals - Official Gazette of RM No. 156/11. Rules on minimum requirements for occupational safety and health of employees concerning risks associated with exposure on chemical substances - Official Gazette of RM No. 46/2010	07/10/2014	Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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. These pigments may only be used in paints for restoration and maintaining of artistic paintings, historical objects and their interiors in compliance with the ILO Convention No.13.
Thailand				
Timor-Leste	No		09/10/2014	
Togo				
Tonga				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia	No		06/10/2014	
Turkey				
Turkmenistan				
Tuvalu				
Uganda	In process			National Environment Act Cap 153 is under review as are the associated regulations. It is expected that these will cover the use of lead.
Ukraine				
United Arab Emirates	In process		19/08/2014	The government is currently preparing legislation dealing with the regulation of lead. The private sector has limited the use of lead because of the health risks involved.

Country	Legally-binding legislation/ regulation/standards for lead content of paint	Name of legislation	Verified by the government (Date )	Comments (including summarized information on the scope of legislation)
United Kingdom	Yes	REACH REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No. 2852)".	12/08/2014	Lead carbonate and lead sulphate 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.  Lead chromate, lead sulfochromate yellow (CI Pigment Yellow 34) and Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (CI Pigment Red 104) may not be placed on the market for supply to the general public. Their use by professionals is allowed, and there is a derogation for artists' paint. These three compounds are also subject to authorisation and if this is not given their use will not be allowed in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date). See also Note 1.
United Republic of Tanzania	In process		29/09/2014	Lead is subject to control measures under the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Control and Management Act (ICCA 2003). Phasing out of lead paint will be through a new set of regulations that are now under development.
United States of America	Yes	Consumer Product Safety Act (1977) amended by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (2008)	09/02/2014	All children's products, including toys, and some furniture, for adult and children, must not contain a concentration of lead greater than 90 ppm (0.009%) in paint or any similar surface coatings. The concentration is based on the weight in the non-volatile portion of the dried paint film. Household paint must also meet this requirement.
Uruguay	Yes	Law No 17.775 Decree 069/2011	15/09/2014	The production, import and sale of household paint and decorative paint used in households with a concentration of lead greater than 600 ppm (0.06%) is prohibited. Exemptions include paint for agricultural and industrial equipment, bridges, road markings, restoration of works of art, antiques etc. Precautionary labelling is required.
Uzbekistan				
Vanuatu				
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)				
Viet Nam				
Yemen	In process		05/10/2014	Updating National Environmental Law, No 26, 1995 to include lead paint.
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

Note 1: In the European Union (EU), the manufacture, placing on the market or use of chemicals is regulated by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Pursuant to that Regulation, the use of some lead compounds in paints is subject to the following provisions : (a) restrictions on the placing on the market or use; (b) the authorisation procedure for the use.

**Restrictions on the placing on the market or use of some lead compounds in paints**

Pursuant to Annex XVII, entries 16 and 17, respectively, to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

- **lead carbonates** (i.e. (a) neutral anhydrous carbonate ( $\text{PbCO}_3$ ), CAS No 598-63-0, EC No 209-943-4 and (b) trilead-bis(carbonate)-dihydroxide ( $2\text{Pb CO}_3\text{-Pb(OH)}_2$ ), CAS No 1319-46-6, EC No 215-290-6), and
- **lead sulphates** (i.e. (a)  $\text{PbSO}_4$ , CAS No 7446-14-2, EC No 231-198-9 and (b)  $\text{Pb}_x\text{SO}_4$ , CAS No 15739-80-7, EC No 239-831-0)

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. However, Member States may, in accordance with the provisions of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 13, permit the use on their territory of the substance or mixture for the restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors, as well as the placing on the market for such use. Where a Member State makes use of this derogation, it shall inform the Commission.

In addition, the placing on the market or use for supply to the general public of most lead compounds is prohibited pursuant to entries 28 and 30 of Annex XVII to the REACH Regulation because those lead compounds are classified, pursuant to Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (EC No 1272/2008), as carcinogen 1A or 1B and/or toxic to reproduction 1A, respectively. However, the use of those lead compounds by professionals is allowed, and for certain product categories derogations apply, e.g. for artists' paints. Suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly as follows: "Restricted to professional users".

This applies to the following substances:

- Lead chromate
- Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34),
- Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)

These three compounds are also subject to the **authorisation procedure** under REACH since they are considered as substances of very high concern (SVHC). According to that procedure, authorisation can only be granted where an applicant applying for an authorisation demonstrates that the risks to human health and the environment arising from the use of the substance can be adequately controlled. Otherwise, uses may still be authorised if it can be shown that the socio-economic benefits from the use of the substance outweigh the risks connected with its use and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies that are economically and technically viable. Substances that are subject to the authorisation procedure but for which no authorisation is granted are not allowed to be placed on the market for use or to be used in the European Union after 21 May 2015 (sunset date).

Finally, several lead compounds are included in the SVHC candidate list (<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>) established in accordance with Article 59 of the REACH Regulation. This triggers certain consequences when the substances are present in articles (including when contained in paints used in the manufacture of the articles). In accordance with Article 7(2) of the REACH Regulation, producers or importers of articles must notify the European Chemicals Agency if a substance of very high concern on the candidate list is present in those articles in quantities totalling over one tonne per producer or importer per year and the substance is present in those articles above a concentration of 0.1 % weight by weight, unless exposure to humans or the environment can be excluded under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use including disposal. Any supplier of an article containing a substance included in the candidate list above 0.1% weight by weight must provide to the recipient of the article with sufficient information, available to the supplier, to allow safe use of the article including, as a minimum, the name of that substance. Consumers have the right to request that information, which has to be provided within 45 days of the request.

For additional information see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1907-20140410&qid=1405608384996&from=EN>