



**BAN LEAD  
PAINT**



**LEARN**  
the Risks



**JOIN**  
the Action



**ELIMINATE**  
Lead Paint

**20-26 October 2019**

# **International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2019**

**Campaign Resource  
Package**

**[who.int/ipcs/lead\\_campaign/en/](http://who.int/ipcs/lead_campaign/en/)  
#ILPPW2019 #BanLeadPaint**

**UN**  
environment



**World Health  
Organization**

**Global Alliance to  
Eliminate Lead Paint**

## © World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, 2019

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that the **World Health Organization** (WHO) or the **United Nations Environment Programme** (UNEP) endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO or UNEP names or logos is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO) or the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Neither WHO nor UNEP are responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition."

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<https://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules>).

**Suggested citation.** International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2019 resource package. Geneva: World Health Organization/United Nations Environment Programme; 2019. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

**Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data.** CIP data are available at <https://apps.who.int/iris>.

**Sales, rights and licensing.** To purchase WHO publications, see <https://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <https://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

**Third-party materials.** If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

**General disclaimers.** The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO or UNEP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

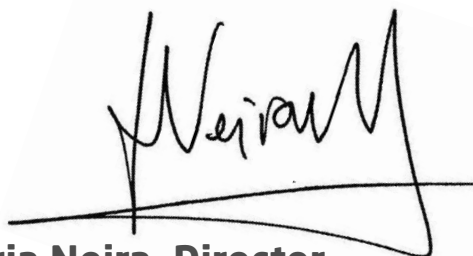
The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO or UNEP in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO and UNEP to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO or UNEP be liable for damages arising from its use.

**//** Lead has devastating consequences on our health and in particular on the health of our children, causing lifelong intellectual disabilities. Lead paint represents one of the most widespread sources of lead exposure to infants and children. Yet lead paint still lurks in homes, in schools and on toys.

Banning lead paint now can prevent future exposures. More than 70 countries have put in place legally binding controls on the use of lead in paint, and we congratulate them, but we need to act urgently to have all countries banning lead in paints. Laws, regulations or mandatory standards that prohibit the manufacture, import, distribution, and sale of lead paint should be put in place by governments.

This is a very good investment in your health, and in the health of your children. **//**



**Dr Maria Neira, Director**

*Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social  
Determinants of Health, World Health Organization*

**//** Governments have the power to make a change for the better, by adopting lead paint laws. In doing so, governments can limit the amount of lead in the environment, raise awareness of its toxic effects, influence change in the paint industry and protect their citizens' health.

It's a quick win with a really high impact! **//**



**Jacob Duer, Chief**

*Chemicals and Health Branch, Economy Division  
United Nations Environment Programme*

# What Is International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week?

International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW) raises awareness and promotes actions to address the human health effects of lead exposure, especially for children. During the week, governments, academia, industry and civil society advance efforts to prevent childhood lead poisoning, and specifically laws to eliminate lead in paint.

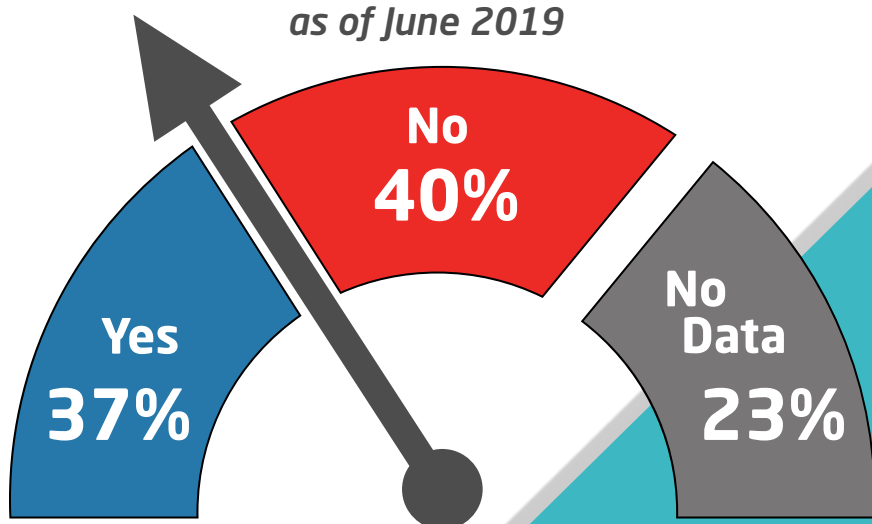
Children living in low- and middle-income countries, where there are few or no governmental controls on lead, are disproportionately affected.

Last year, over 82 ILPPW events took place in 52 countries. This year the seventh annual ILPPW will take place during the week of **20–26 October 2019**.

Many countries have long-established bans on lead paint, and others are currently taking action by establishing laws that prevent its manufacture and sale, including for uses in homes, schools and other buildings.

For a list and interactive map of countries with lead paint laws, visit [who.int/gho/phe/chemical\\_safety/lead\\_paint\\_regulations/en/](http://who.int/gho/phe/chemical_safety/lead_paint_regulations/en/).

**Countries with Lead Paint Laws**  
*as of June 2019*



The term **law** is used as a general term that means a legal mechanism or set of provisions that establishes a binding, enforceable limit on lead in paint with penalties for non-compliance.

For example, **law** can include legislation, regulations, ordinances or mandatory standards, depending on a country's legal framework.

# Mobilizing for Change

This year's ILPPW is engaging individuals, civil society organizations, industry and governments to work together to ban lead paint. Through the ILPPW, stakeholders can:



## **LEARN the Risks**

Find out about the hazards and risks of lead and, in particular, of lead paint.



## **JOIN the Action**

Join the global movement by taking action to prevent lead poisoning, particularly in children.



## **ELIMINATE Lead Paint**

Work with governments and stakeholders to establish laws eliminating lead paint, and ensuring effective enforcement of lead paint regulations.

This resource package provides customizable tools and materials for partnering governments and local groups to share with diverse audiences.

## **Materials in this package include:**

- **Key Messages**
- **Actions for Governments, Industry and Civil Society Organizations**
  - **Tools for Effective Laws**
  - **Mobilizing for Change**
  - **Organizing Local Events**
  - **Graphic Materials: Posters, Flyers and Web Banners**
  - **Social Media and Multimedia Outreach**
  - **Examples of Successful Outreach during ILPPW 2018**
  - **Next Steps**



# Key Messages

1

## **Lead exposure affects human health, especially for children.**

- There is no known level of lead exposure without harmful effects. Even low levels of lead exposure may cause lifelong health problems.
- Lead is toxic to multiple body systems, including the central nervous system and brain, the reproductive system, the kidneys, the cardiovascular system, the blood and the immune system.
- Lead is especially dangerous to children's developing brains, and can cause reduced intelligence quotient (IQ) and attention span, impaired learning ability, and increased risk of behavioral problems. These health impacts also have significant economic costs to countries.

## **Lead paint is a significant and preventable source of lead exposure.**

- In many countries, it is still not prohibited to manufacture and sell lead paint that can be used in homes and schools, creating a significant risk of children's exposure to lead.
- When used in homes, schools, and playgrounds, lead paint can be a source of lead exposure to children, who easily ingest dust, soil or paint chips by putting their hands in their mouths.
- It is significantly more cost-effective to ban new sources of lead paint and promote lead-safe alternatives, than to have to remediate contaminated homes, schools and playgrounds.
- The manufacture of paint without added lead does not involve significant additional cost, and alternative ingredients are available.

2

## Key Messages *(cont.)*

3

### **Worldwide, countries, businesses and other stakeholders are taking action to address lead in paint -- but more needs to be done.**

- Laws, regulations or enforceable standards are needed in every country to stop the manufacture, import and sale of lead-containing paints.
- Many countries are currently working to protect their children by establishing laws to reduce the level of lead in paint to below 90 ppm. More countries need to join the action to protect our children fully.
- An increasing number of paint manufacturers have already stopped adding lead to their paints or have committed to do so.
- Stakeholders, including academia, legal experts, NGOs, and industry, are working together to identify alternatives and protect our children – and more work is needed now.

### **Why 90 parts per million (ppm)?**



90 parts per million (ppm) total lead content is the lowest and most protective regulatory limit that has been set in countries for lead in paints.

It is technically feasible for manufacturers to achieve by avoiding the addition of lead compounds and taking into account residual (unintentional) lead content in certain paint ingredients.

# Actions for Governments, Industry and Civil Society Organizations

In your ILPPW activities, consider calling for the following types of actions from governments, industry and civil society.

## Governments

- Governments without legal limits on lead in paint should establish and implement limits, building on the Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint, developed by the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint.
- Where lead paint laws exist but are not protective of public health, governments are encouraged to strengthen regulations.
- Governments with legal limits should take necessary measures to ensure full compliance and develop relevant supplementary regulations to support implementation of the lead paint law.
- Governments with legal limits can serve as government “champions” to encourage others to take action and share their experiences in passing legislation and implementing programs on lead paint.



## Industry

- Voluntarily stop the manufacture, import and sale of lead paint in countries where

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_24928](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24928)

