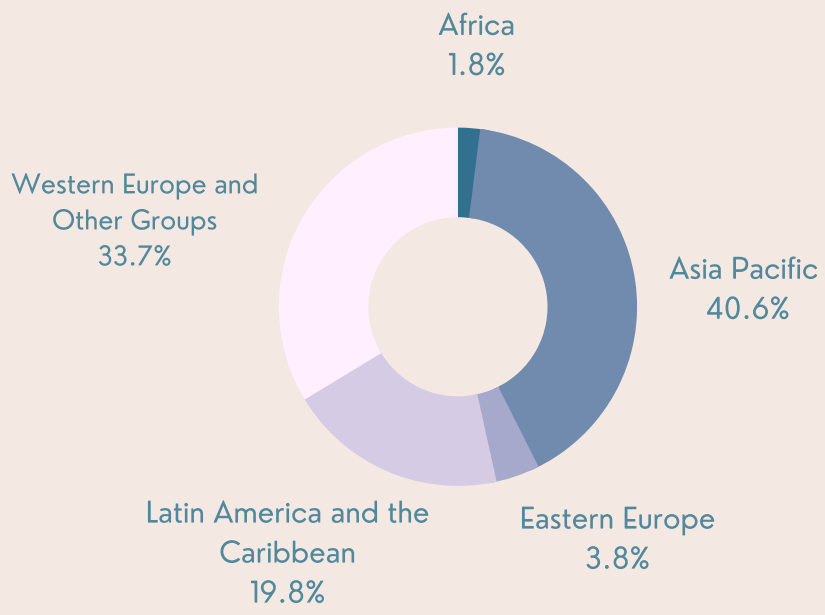
LEAD IN PAINT LABORATORY DATABASE

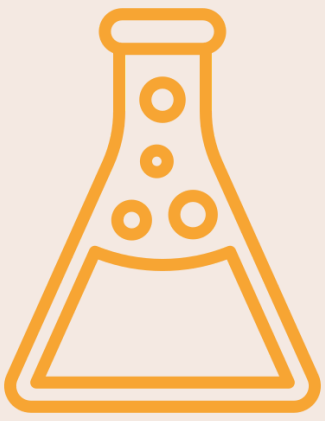
September 2021

UNEP has created a database of laboratories undertaking lead paint testing, to to provide information on national laboratory capacity in the context of implementing limits on lead content in paint.

As of May 2021, **101** laboratories have replied to the UNEP questionnaire and are included in the database.

Where are the respondent laboratories located ?





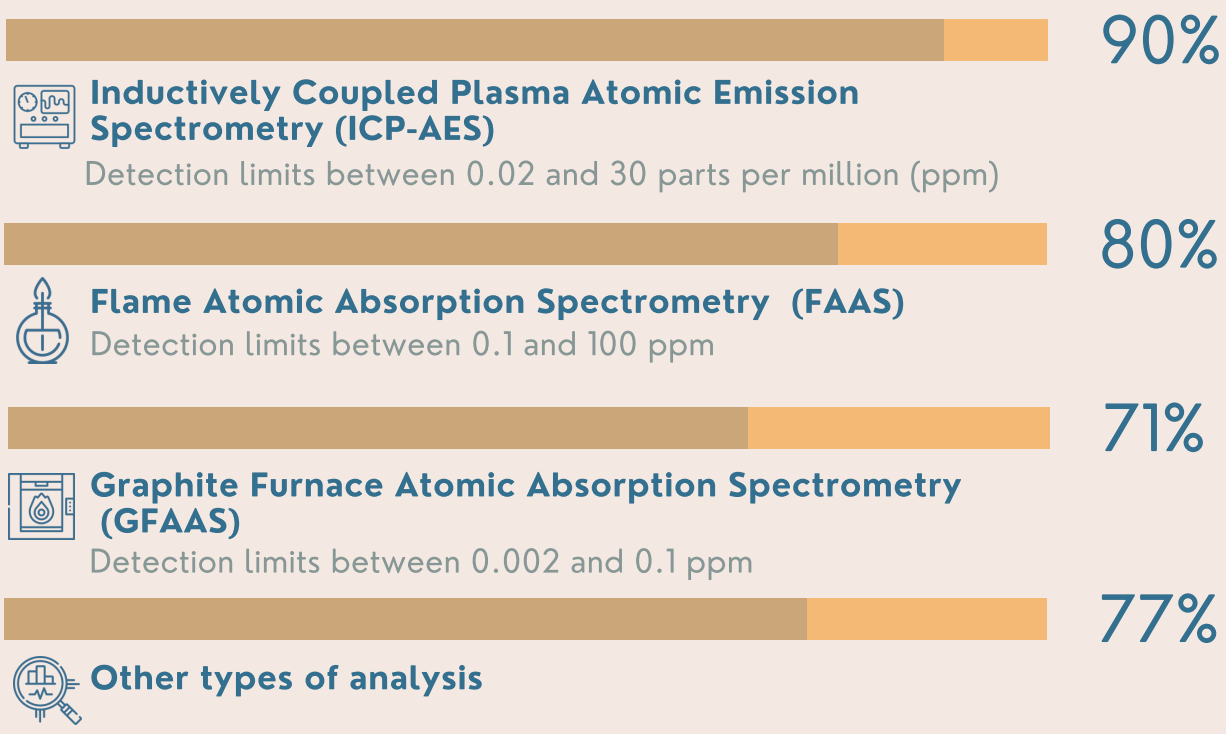
As stated in the Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint, current lack of in-country laboratory capacity need not be an impediment to a lead paint law going into effect, as industry can still comply with the law by sending paint samples to laboratories in other countries that are qualified to perform the required testing.

Additionally, for imported paints, manufacturers and importers can rely on test results from qualified laboratories in the country of origin under the model law under certain circumstances

"Testing of the first production batch or lot will be sufficient to meet the testing requirement unless a material change occurs in the product process for that paint product."

UNEP Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint

TYPES OF ANALYSIS AVAILABLE IN THE SURVEYED LABORATORIES



About the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP is the leading global voice on the environment. It provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP works with governments, the private sector, civil society and with other UN entities and international organizations around the world

About the Chemicals and Health Branch

UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch works to minimize the adverse effects of chemicals and waste on human health and the environment. Chemicals are integral to almost all sectors of society, bringing important benefits in areas from medicine and agriculture to consumer goods, clean technologies and poverty alleviation. While chemicals and waste are major contributors to world economies, their sound management is essential to avoiding risks to human health and ecosystems as well as substantial costs to national economies.