



Terceiro encontro do GAELP Um breve relato



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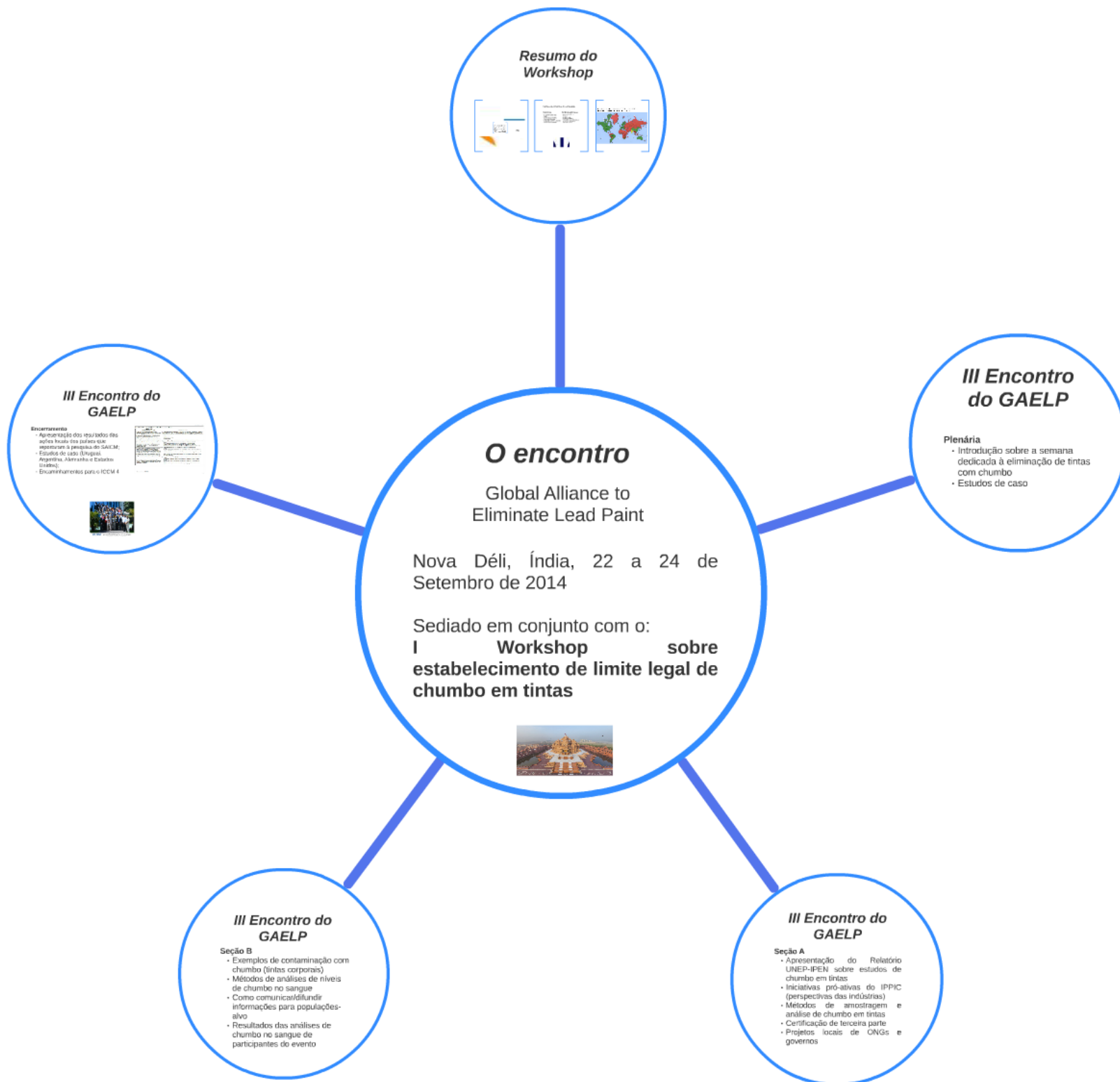
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O encontro

Global Alliance to
Eliminate Lead Paint

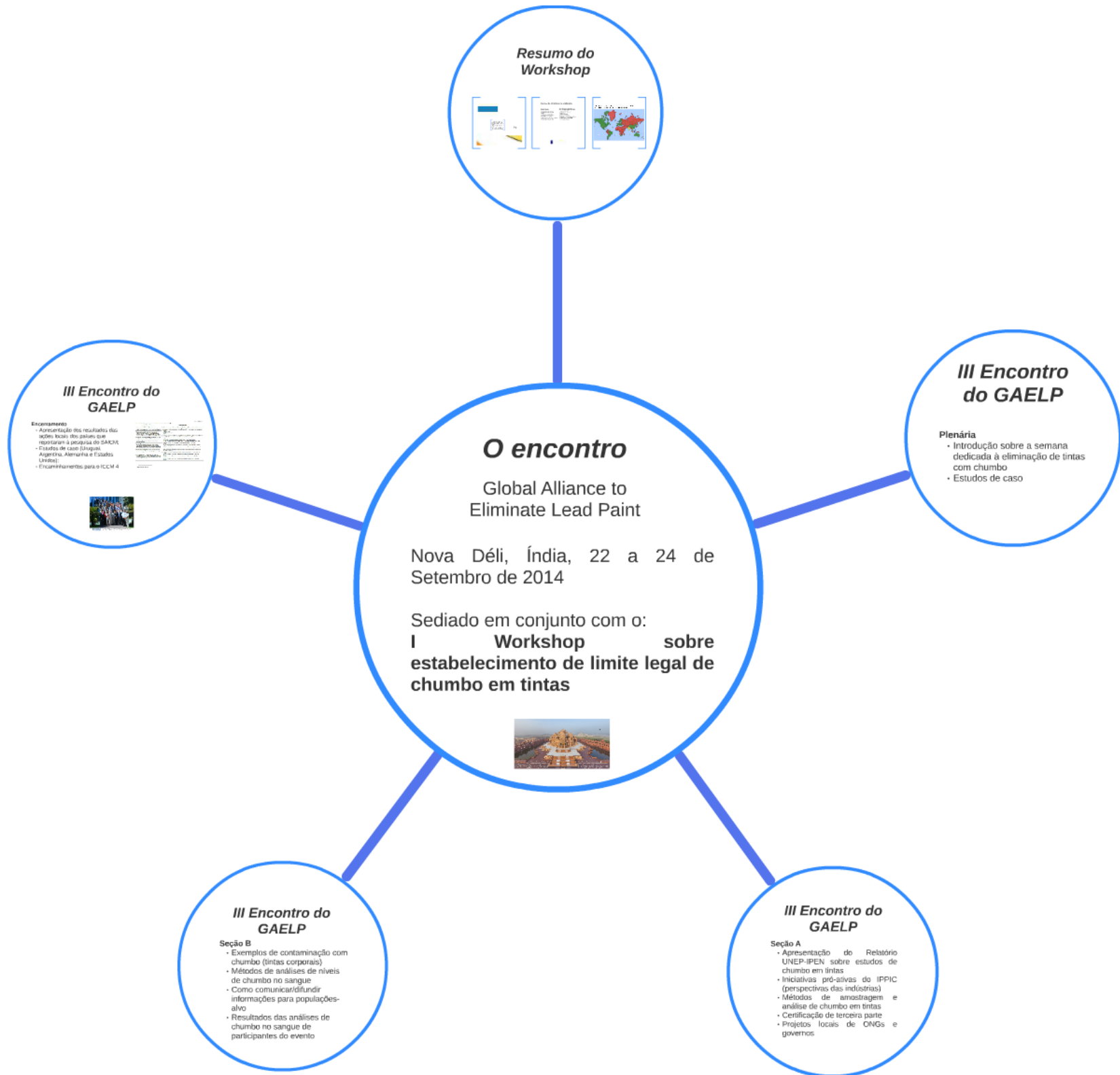
Nova Déli, Índia, 22 a 24 de
Setembro de 2014

Sediado em conjunto com o:

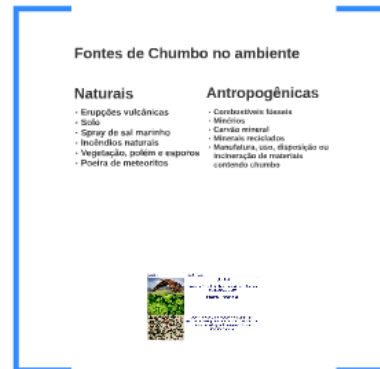
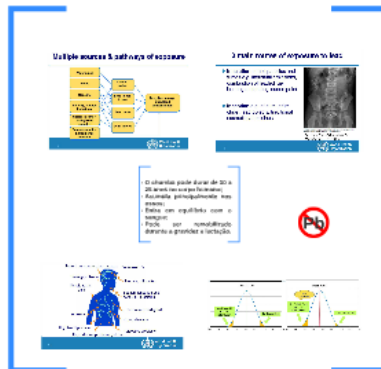
**I Workshop sobre
estabelecimento de limite legal de
chumbo em tintas**



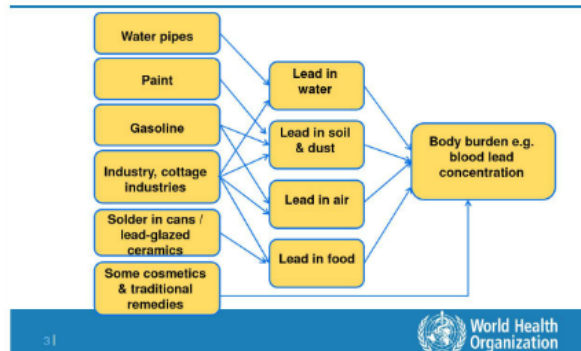




Resumo do Workshop



Multiple sources & pathways of exposure



2 main routes of exposure to lead

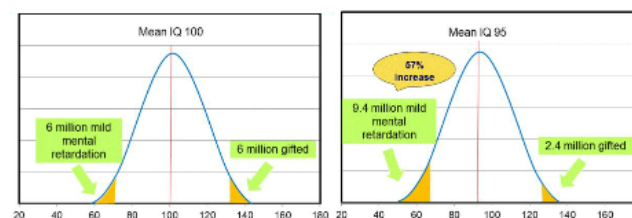
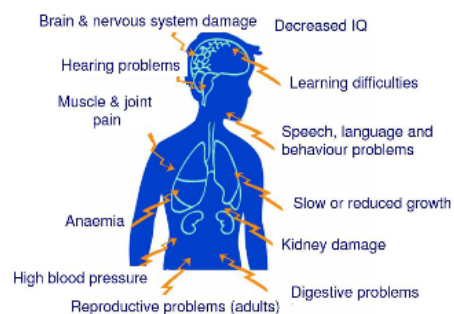
- **Inhalation** of fine particles and fumes e.g. industrial emissions, combustion of leaded fuel, burning or sanding leaded paint
- **Ingestion** e.g. of dust, paint chips, lead objects, traditional cosmetics/medicines



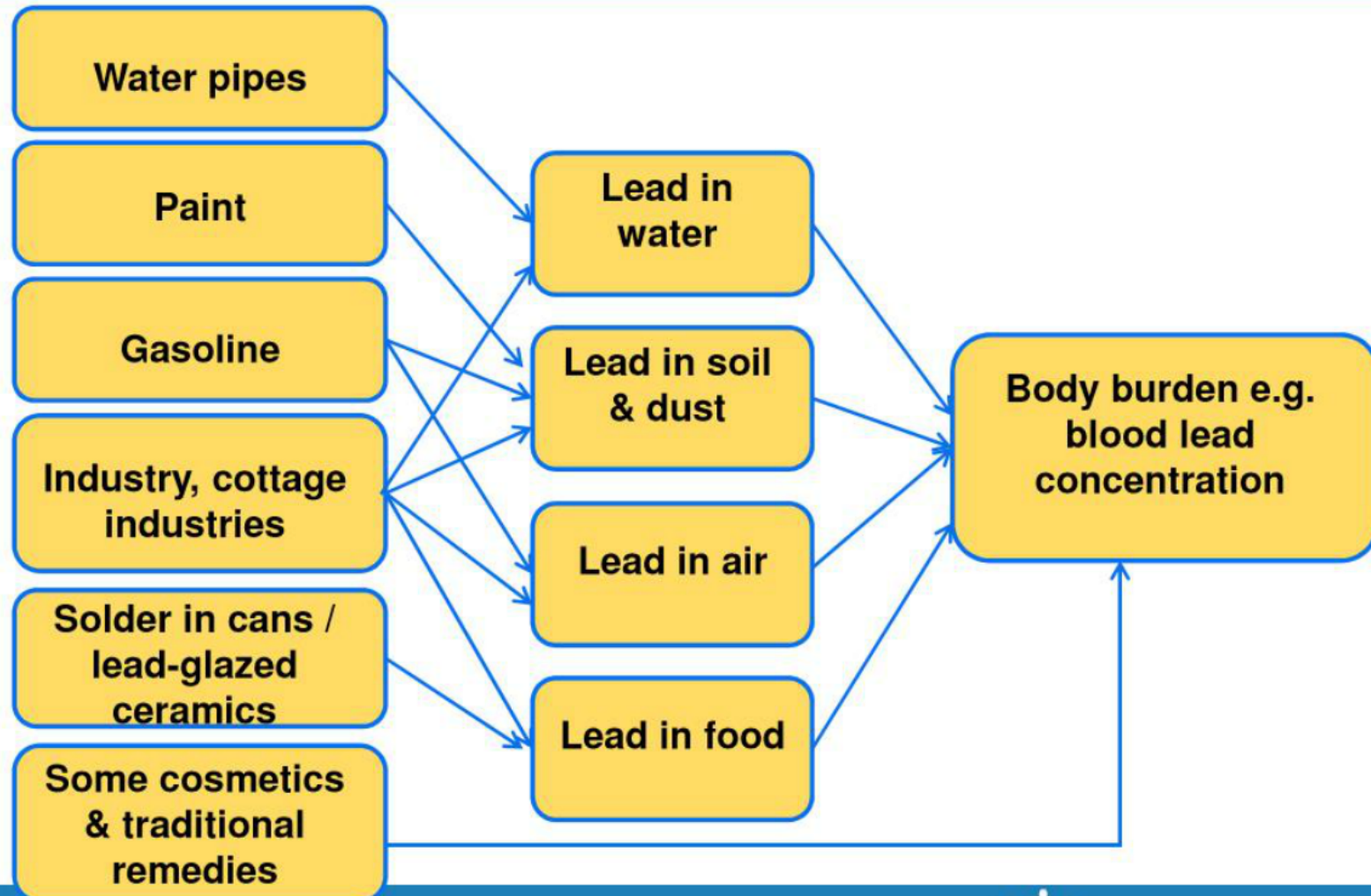
Figure 2. A large quantity of lead paint chips was found in the radiograph of the abdomen, with children in 2-year-old boy with lead poisoning.

Lipovaca S et al Consultant for Pediatrics. 2011, 10(5)

- O chumbo pode durar de 10 a 25 anos no corpo humano;
- Acumula principalmente nos ossos;
- Entra em equilíbrio com o sangue;
- Pode ser remobilizado durante a gravidez e lactação.



Multiple sources & pathways of exposure



2 main routes of exposure to lead

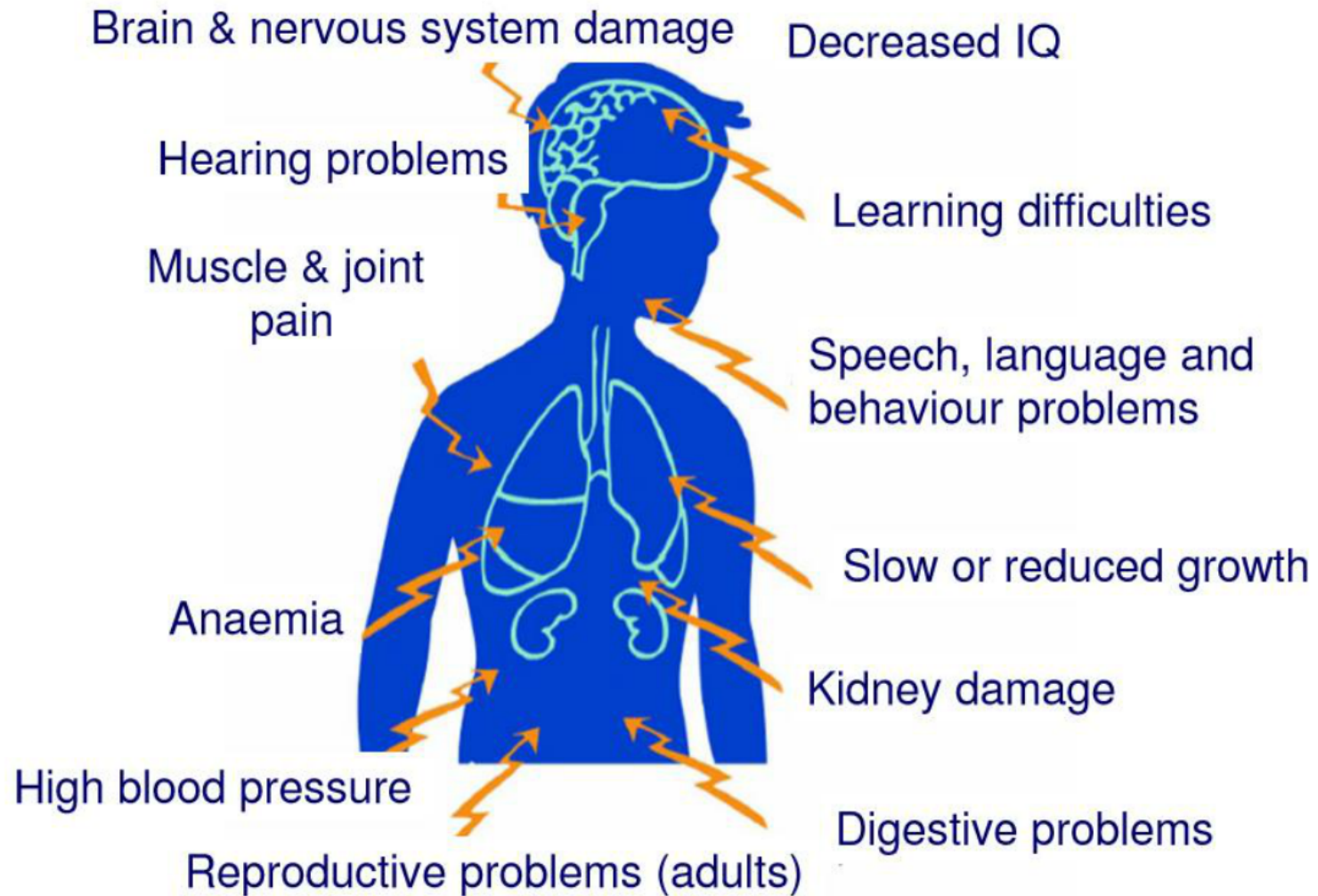
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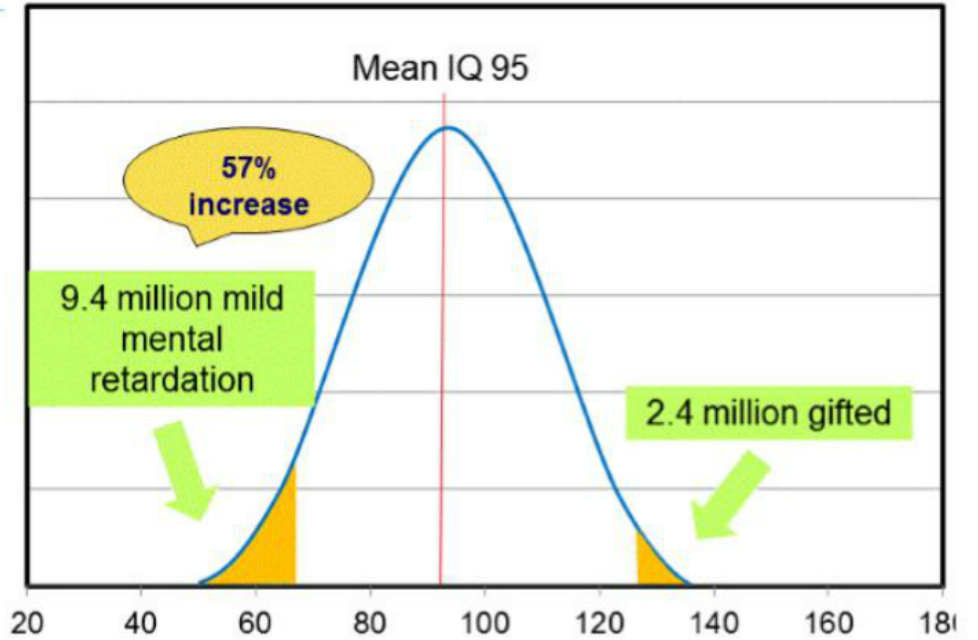
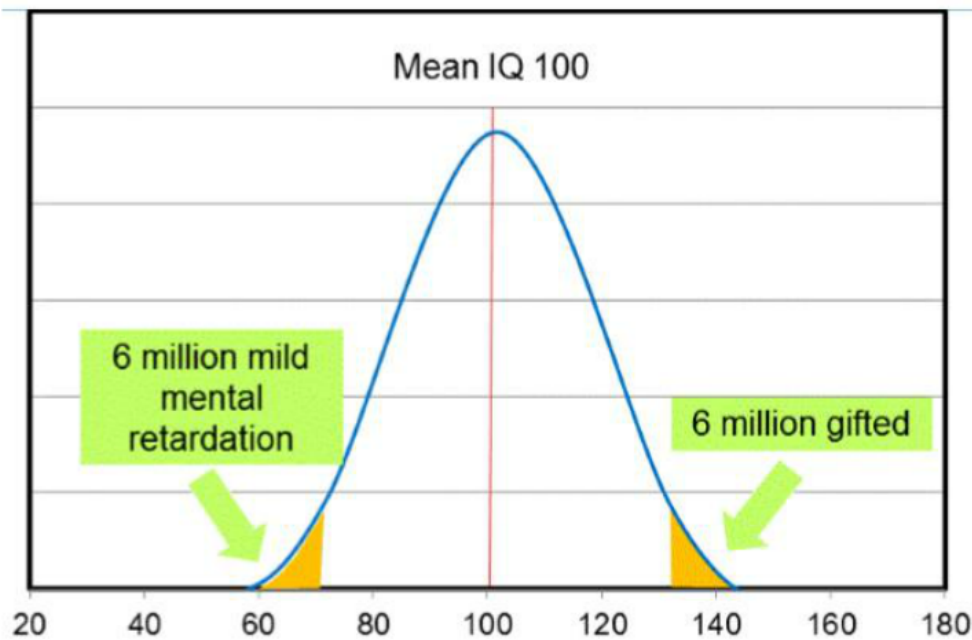


Figure 2 – A large quantity of lead paint chips can be seen in this radiograph of the abdomen and pelvis of a 2-year-old boy with lead poisoning.

*Lipovaca S et al Consultant for
Pediatricians. 2011, 10(5)*

- **O chumbo pode durar de 10 a 25 anos no corpo humano;**
- **Acumula principalmente nos ossos;**
- **Entra em equilíbrio com o sangue;**
- **Pode ser remobilizado durante a gravidez e lactação.**







Resumo do Workshop

Múltipla fonte de exposição

Fonte natural de exposição

O chumbo pode estar na água de uma rede pública. Acumula principalmente nos encanamentos mais antigos. Entra em equilíbrio com a água. Pode ser removido através de tratamento.

Fontes de Chumbo no ambiente

Naturais

- Erupções vulcânicas
- Solo
- Spray de sal marinho
- Insetos naturais
- Vegetação, pólen e esporos
- Poeira de meteoritos

Antropogênicas

- Combustíveis fósseis
- Minérios
- Cimento mineral
- Minerais modificados
- Manufatura, uso, disposição ou incineração de materiais contendo chumbo

Where lead in domestic paint is restricted (OECD countries) and subject to voluntary control (NEC2002) SOURCE: US EPA

Fontes de Chumbo no ambiente

Naturais

- Erupções vulcânicas
- Solo
- Spray de sal marinho
- Incêndios naturais
- Vegetação, pólen e esporos
- Poeira de meteoritos

Antropogênicas

- Combustíveis fósseis
- Minérios
- Carvão mineral
- Minerais reciclados
- Manufatura, uso, disposição ou incineração de materiais contendo chumbo

Species	Impact of Lead
	Highly Toxic Toxicosis, Neurological and Behavioural Changes, and Eventual Death
	Impaired Reproduction
	Adverse effects in several organs and organ systems, including the blood system, central nervous system, the kidney and the reproductive and immune systems

Fontes de Chumbo no ambiente

Naturais

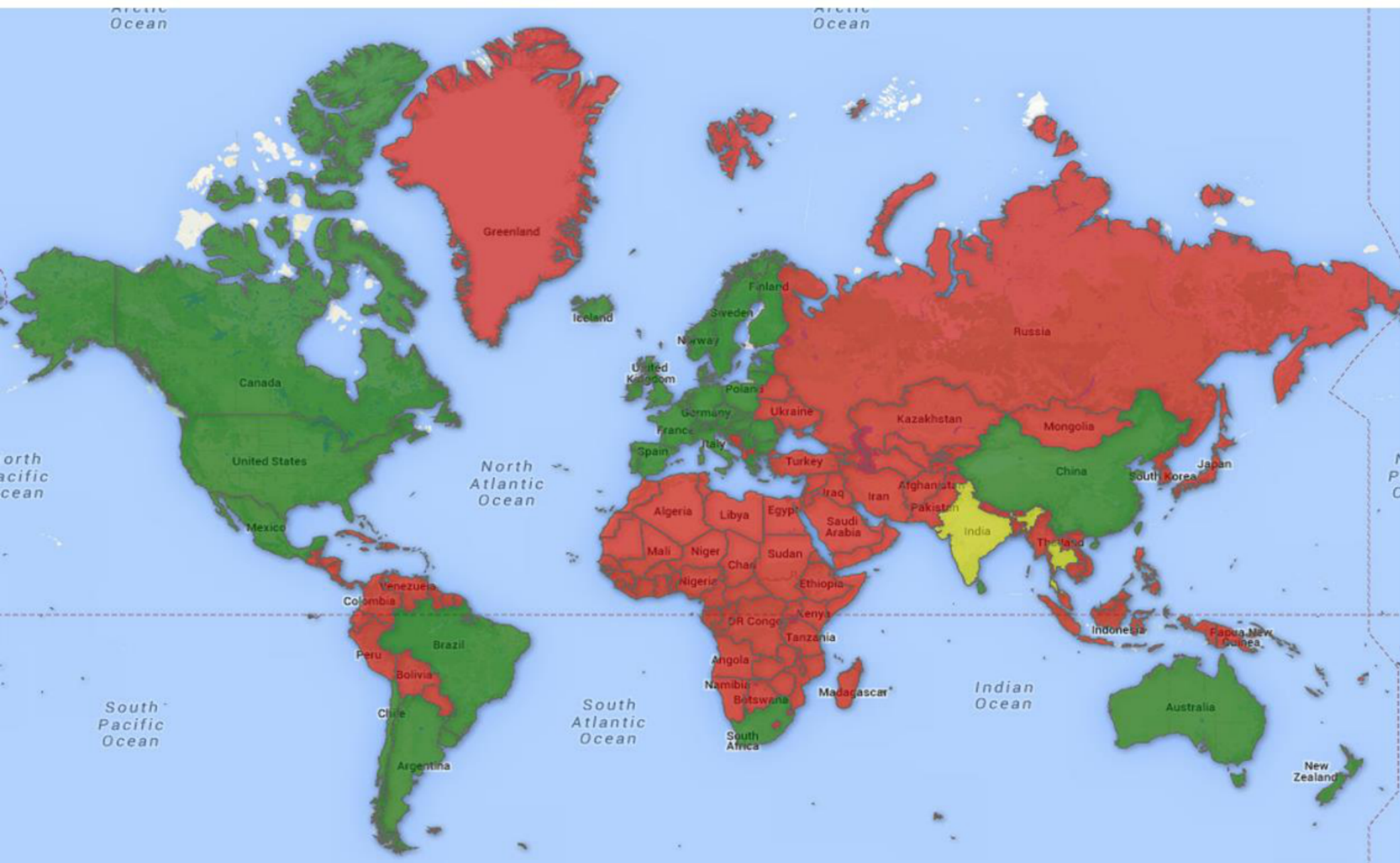
- Erupções vulcânicas
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Where lead in decorative paint is restricted (GREEN), unrestricted (RED) and subject to voluntary action (YELLOW) SOURCE: US EPA



III Encontro do GAELP

Plenária

- Introdução sobre a semana dedicada à eliminação de tintas com chumbo
- Estudos de caso

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- Introdução sobre a semana dedicada à eliminação de tintas com chumbo
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III Encontro do GAELP

Seção A

- Apresentação do Relatório UNEP-IPEN sobre estudos de chumbo em tintas
- Iniciativas pró-ativas do IPPIC (perspectivas das indústrias)
- Métodos de amostragem e análise de chumbo em tintas
- Certificação de terceira parte
- Projetos locais de ONGs e governos



III Encontro do GAELP

Seção B

- Exemplos de contaminação com chumbo (tintas corporais)
- Métodos de análises de níveis de chumbo no sangue
- Como comunicar/difundir informações para populações-alvo
- Resultados das análises de chumbo no sangue de participantes do evento

III Encontro do GAELP

Encerramento

- Apresentação dos resultados das ações locais dos países que reportaram à pesquisa do SAICM;
- Estudos de caso (Uruguai, Argentina, Alemanha e Estados Unidos);
- Encaminhamentos para o ICCM 4

SAICM/WHO/UNEP

Table 1. Additional actions for 2014-2020 of the Lead Partner Alliance, indicators and targets.

Lead Partner Alliance	Indicators and targets
Additional actions for 2014-2020	
(a) Promoting the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to regulate the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paint and products coated with lead paint.	(a) Number of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, sale and use of lead paint with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paint for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure. Targets: 2013 31 countries 2015 75 or more countries 2020 148 countries
(b) Promoting third-party verification of no-added-lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to regulate the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paint and products coated with lead paint.	(b) Number of paint companies that have committed to the work of the Global Alliance and have documented the use of added lead compounds in all of the consumer paint lines they manufacture. Targets: 2013 1 paint manufacturer publicly committed to the work of the Global Alliance 2015 75 large paint manufacturers have eliminated the use of added lead compounds 2020 148 paint manufacturers have eliminated the use of added lead compounds in priority areas
(c) Identifying the information for small and medium-sized paint manufacturers even used to cost-effectively inform their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed.	(c) Number of countries with national awareness activities about the risks of lead paint. Targets: 2013 5 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint 2015 10 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint 2020 40 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint
(d) Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to minimize potential lead exposure in and around housing, children's facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past, including information on proper procedures for repainting surfaces, remediation and abatement.	(d) Number of countries participating in the work of the Global Alliance to Minimize Lead Paint. Targets: 2013 10 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance 2015 25 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance 2020 70 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance
(e) Preparing and disseminating guidance material on how to avoid or minimize workers' lead exposure in regulated facilities producing or using paint that contains added lead compounds.	
(f) Increasing capacities to conduct theoretical training and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning.	

¹ Currently known as PA6770000.



Third Meeting of the Global Alliance to Minimize Lead Paint
Workshop on Risk Reducing and Legal Limit on Lead in Paint
Washington, New York 14-16 September 2014

Encerramento

- Apresentação dos resultados das ações locais dos países que reportaram à pesquisa do SAICM;
- Estudos de caso (Uruguai, Argentina, Alemanha e Estados Unidos);
- Encaminhamentos para o ICCM 4

Table 1. Additional actions for 2014-2020 of the Lead Paint Alliance, indicators and targets.

Lead Paint Alliance Additional actions for 2014 - 2020	Indicators and targets
(a) 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 paints;	(a) Number of countries that have adopted legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, 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;
(b) Promoting third-party certification of no added lead in new paint products, especially in countries which may face challenges with the comprehensive enforcement of national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of lead paints and products coated with lead paints;	Targets: 2013 30 countries 2015 70 or more countries 2020 All countries
(c) Identifying the information that small and medium-size paint manufacturers may need to cost-effectively reformulate their paint products to eliminate the use of added lead compounds, and establishing mechanisms to provide them with such information as needed;	(b) Number of paint companies that have committed to the work of the Global Alliance and have eliminated the use of added lead compounds in all of the decorative paints that they manufacture; Targets: 2013 5 paint manufacturers publicly committed to the work of the Global Alliance 2015 50 large paint manufacturers have eliminated the use of added lead compounds 2020 All paint manufacturers have eliminated the use of added lead compounds in priority areas
(d) Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to minimize potential lead exposure in and around housing, childcare facilities, schools and other buildings where lead paint has been used in the past, including information on proper procedures for repainting surfaces, remodelling and demolition;	(c) Number of countries with national awareness activities about the risks of lead paint; Targets: 2013 5 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint 2015 10 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint 2020 40 countries with national awareness days for prevention of lead poisoning with an emphasis on the risks of lead paint
(e) Preparing and disseminating guidance materials on how to avoid or minimize workers' lead exposure in industrial facilities producing or using paint that contains added lead compounds;	(d) Number of contributors ² participating in the work of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint Targets: 2013 30 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance 2015 50 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance 2020 70 contributors (Governments and organizations) participating in the work of the Global Alliance
(f) Increasing capacities to conduct blood-lead testing and surveillance programmes, to assess residential and occupational risks and to implement public and professional education on the mitigation of lead poisoning.	

² Currently known as PARTNERS.





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