

UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
DTIE/CHEMICALS

**Review of scientific
information on lead**

Appendix

**Overview of existing and future national
actions, including legislation, relevant to lead**

Revised draft of 18 Aug 2006

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Section 1

Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead

1. This section contains a compilation of information with regards to ongoing and future national actions on lead, submitted to UNEP as part of the process to develop the review of scientific information on lead called for in GC decision 23/9 III, to be made available to the Governing Council at its 24th regular session in early 2007.

2. It has been assembled after a review of the submitted information, as received by 18 July 2006, in order to identify and compile specific information for each reporting country relating to ongoing or future national actions, including legislation. In addition, national information has been supplemented by input from the respective national members of the Working Group on lead and cadmium. The tables might provide an overview, by region, of how lead use and emissions are controlled in various countries of the world.

3. In the table, national actions, including legislation, are reported according to the following grouping:

- A.** Environmental quality standards, specifying a maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media, such as:
- a) Drinking water;
 - b) Surface water;
 - c) Ground water;
 - d) Irrigation water;
 - e) Air (urban air, background, etc);
 - f) Soil;
 - g) Food standards, specifying a maximum acceptable lead concentration for different food categories, such as fish and seafood, milk, meat; cereals, etc.
- B.** Environmental source actions and regulations that control lead releases into the environment;
- a) Air and water point sources, such as:
 - Smelters;
 - Energy production;
 - Metal ore mining;
 - Iron and steel manufacturing processes;
 - Cement, lime, plaster and concrete manufacturing processes.
 - b) Waste disposal restrictions, such as:
 - Waste from outdated products;
 - Specific waste from different industrial activities;
 - Treated wastewater;
 - Sewage sludge.

C. Product control actions and regulations for lead-containing products, including marketing and use;

- a) General use of lead
- b) Specific products containing lead, such as:
 - Cable sheathing;
 - Sheets for corrosion protection in chemical industry;
 - Plating of gasoline tanks;
 - Yacht keels;
 - Lead tubes and joints for drain and water pipes;
 - Radiation shielding;
 - PVC stabiliser;
 - Pigments;
 - Glass of cathode ray tubes;
 - Other products.
- c) Import/export

D. Other actions, standards and programs relevant to lead;

- a) Regulations on occupational exposures to lead in the workplace (occupational safety and health);
- b) Classification, other marketing and use regulation, packaging and labelling regulations;
- c) Information and reporting requirements;
- d) Monitoring programmes;
- e) Voluntary reduction programmes;
- f) Implementation of international conventions and programs.

4. It should be noted that absence of information in a specific cell means that no information was submitted - it cannot necessarily be interpreted as no national action taken or legislation applicable for the listed country.

Table - Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead.

I. AFRICAN STATES - Standards for environmental media, Actions and regulations that control releases from environmental sources that contain lead, Actions and regulations on products that contain lead and Other standards, actions and programmes relevant to lead.

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
Algeria					
Angola					
Benin					
Botswana					
Burkina Faso	Yes	-	-	<p>Gasoline:</p> <p>The country used to use leaded gasoline which constituted an important source of lead discharges in the atmosphere but from 2005, a regulation was taken to withdraw the leaded gasoline from the filling stations.</p>	<p>Waste Management:</p> <p>The country has 2 technical centres of dumping grounds for the management of municipal solid waste, but there is no selective collection at the basis.</p> <p>Measures and strategies in force and future plans on national, sub-regional and regional levels, aiming to prevent or control the rejections, to avoid the exposure to these substances and their use, including the practices concerning waste management:</p> <p>In the national context, following Rio, Burkina Faso is engaged with the support of the World Bank, in the development of a National Action plan for the Environment (BREADS) adopted in 1991 and revised in 1994 and which constitutes the national Agenda 21. Since this date, the Government has engaged a dialogue with its partners especially the UNDP, which ended in the development of the Letter of Intent of Policy of Sustainable Human Development (LIPDHD) in 1995. Also, the adoption by Burkina Faso of its first Strategic Framework of Fight against Poverty (CSLP) in 2000 constitutes the completion of the device having to make it possible to make operational the concept of sustainable development through the poverty reduction. During the same year, Burkina Faso engaged with the support of OECD, a dialogue process with various actors of the national life which</p>

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					<p>led to the definition of strategies for the implementation of a National Strategy of Sustainable Development (SNDD).</p> <p>In addition, the Government clearly expressed its will to have a prospective framework tracing the possible ways for an economic and social and sustainable development on which the various strategies and policies of development to short and medium term are based. It is from this point of view, which it decided with the support of the partners, for the realization since 1999 of an exploratory study "Burkina 2025". This study has as a principal objective to create a social dialogue on the major problems of development in order to define a consensual vision of the future of the country. The process must make it possible to have a prospective framework of reference and follow-up for the various strategic agendas of development for the whole of the actors and the partners.</p> <p>It is from this point of view that Burkina Faso worked out the Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDD).</p> <p>There are also a certain number of conventional obligations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The convention against desertification. • The convention on biodiversity. • The convention on climate change. • The convention on the persistent organic pollutants. • Conventions on dangerous waste (Bale et Bamako). • International Convention on desertification. • The convention on climate change. • Framework convention on climate change. • Stockholm convention persistent organic pollutants. • Bamako convention on dangerous waste. • Bale convention on the transboundary movement on dangerous wastes and their management. • Rotterdam convention on the on the procedure of preliminary agreement with full knowledge of

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					<p>the applicable facts on certain chemicals and dangerous pesticides and their elimination.</p> <p>Legislative and regulatory provisions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 14/96/ADP of 23 May 1996 bearing Agrarian and Land Ownership (RAF) in Burkina Faso. • The Law n°006/97/ADP of January 31, 1997 bearing Forest Code in Burkina Faso. • Law n°023/97/II/AN of December 4, 1997 bearing mining Code in Burkina Faso. • The Law n°005/97/ADP of May 19, 1994 bearing Code of public health in Burkina Faso. • The Law n°023/94/AN of June 21, 2005 bearing Code of the public health in Burkina Faso. • The Law n°022/2002/ADP of January 30, 1997 bearing Code of the environment in Burkina Faso. <p>At the regional level the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) retained the environment like one of the great priorities. It will be a question in this case of preventing that the fast degradation of the natural resources continues (soils, animals' movements, forests, water) including the shared or transboundary resources.</p> <p>This entire politico-judiciary arsenal set up by Burkina Faso is the pledge which it makes of the safeguarding of the environment, one of the priority axes of the sustainable development. However, the management of the products containing lead and cadmium, as well as their waste is not the specific regulation object.</p>
Burundi					
Cameroon	No submission. Comments on 1st draft received from NGO.			CREPD (Centre de Recherches et d'Education pour le Développement) has taken initiative to collect and recycle used batteries in the main cities of Cameroon.	

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Cape Verde					
Central African Republic					
Chad	Yes	-	-	-	-
Comoros					
Congo					
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo					
Djibouti					
Egypt					
Equatorial Guinea					
Eritrea					
Ethiopia					
Gabon					
Gambia					
Ghana	Yes	<p>Effluent Quality Guidelines for discharge into natural water bodies - For the below mentioned sectors, there exist a sector specific effluent quality guideline of 0.1 mg/L for discharges into natural water bodies: Textile; Food & beverages; Paints & chemicals; Pharmaceuticals; Paper & pulp; Hotels & resorts; Wood & wood processing; Cement, ceramics & tiles industry; Thermal power plant; Glass industry; Hospitals & clinics; Oil & gas exploration, production & refining; Mining & minerals processing; Metals industry.</p> <p>Wastewater Quality Guidelines for discharge into water bodies or water courses - maximum permis-</p>		A phase out strategy plan has been implemented since January 1 2004 to ensure a smooth change from the use of leaded gasoline to unleaded gasoline.	Regularly samples of specific imported raw materials (including plastic granules; clinker; fertilizers; meat products) are analysed for levels of heavy metals.

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		sible level is 0.1 mg/L.			
Guinea					
Guinea-Bissau					
Kenya					
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					
Madagascar	Yes	-		<p>- Fuels - Improvement of the fuel quality. The reduction of lead and sulfur content in fuels for motor vehicles has contributed to the reduction of some emissions of movable sources.</p> <p>-Decree N°8913/2002/MEM fixing the national phase out of leaded gasoline of Madagascar</p> <p>-The Ministerial committee considers a progressive replacement of rate 0,6mg/l to 0,2mg/l in end 2003 and the eradication of lead in gasoline in end 2005.</p>	<p>International conventions:</p> <p>Madagascar has ratified a number of international conventions, the chemicals related ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Climate Change, • Convention on Biological Diversity, • Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, • Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol, • Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, • Rotterdam Convention <p>- Basel Convention - Close cooperation with the pertinent organs of the Agreement of Basel on the control of the transboundary movements of the dangerous remainders and its elimination.</p>
Malawi					
Mali	Yes	-	-	Import of leaded gasoline is banned from January 01 2006.	-
Mauritania					
Mauritius					
Morocco	Yes	Water - limit value of emissions (Moroccan Mediterranean Coast) 200 µg/L.	The law 03-03 on the prevention of air pollution. The decree concerning the traffic that	-	The law 11-03 - Pertaining to the protection and improvement of the environment. The law 12-03 - Pertaining to environment

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		Drinking water - the Moroccan standard NM-03-7001 concerning the quality of drinking water fixes the maximal values acceptable to 0.05 mg/L.	defines arrangement for the prevention of the pollution due to the transport. Revision of the characteristics of oil productions through the promulgation in 2002 a ministerial decree in which the lead content of the high-octane petrol notably was limited to 0.15 g/L.		impact studies.
Mozambique					
Namibia					
Niger					
Nigeria	No	Food/beverages - Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is 0.015 mg/L (set by US EPA)			
Rwanda	Yes	-	-	-	<p>Measures and strategies in force and future plans at the national, sub regional and regional levels aiming at the prevention or the control of discharges in order to avoid exposure to those substances as well as their uses, including practices in terms of waste management:</p> <p>Rwanda has recently voted a law relating to the protection of environment. This law came into force on May 1st 2005. The application of this law will mainly be supervised by the MINISTRY through the Rwandese environmental management bureau which has been created in order to offer the framework for the management of all environmental problems, including problems inherent to the emissions of lead and cadmium (and mercury).</p> <p>Rwanda has regularly participated in all the sensitisation conferences and workshops on the gradual elimination of leaded fuel both at sub regional and regional levels. A sensitisation programme is now being implemented at the national level with the financial support of the United Nations Environmental Programme (PNU/UNEP). The permanent elimination of leaded fuel remains largely</p>

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					<p>tributary to the capacities of the refineries of Kenya to have sufficient stocks of unleaded fuel.</p> <p>Relative measures aiming at the control of discharges of cadmium are directly connected to the process of rational management of wastes, including used batteries.</p>
Sao Tome & Principe					
Senegal					
Seychelles					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Sudan	No				
Swaziland					
Togo	Yes	-	-	<p>Leaded gasoline:</p> <p>In Togo, the anthropic source of Pb is often linked with air pollution caused by the use of leaded fuel (the adding of Tetra Methyl of Lead to fuel for quality improvement). This practice though known as a source of lead based pollution has remained effective in Togo till July 1st, 2005 date on which the country went into the use of unleaded fuel (in actual fact fuel with a very low content of lead).</p>	<p>International agreements relating to the environment:</p> <p>The Republic of Togo has ratified most of the agreements relating to environmental protection. In this regard, it has always benefited from the necessary technical and financial assistances necessary for the implementation of its national policy for environmental protection. One of the components of this policy is the fight against the various forms of pollution among which we have pollution from chemical source. Within this framework, the country is currently implementing a programme on the management and the elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POP) in line with the Stockholm convention.</p> <p>National actions:</p> <p>Laws and regulations in matters of impact assessment on environment have been updated in Togo. That will help envisage henceforth mitigation measures and minimize as</p>

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					<p>much as possible the damages to the environment during the installation of industrial projects that are likely to be a prejudice to human health and to environment.</p> <p>Education campaigns of the populations and the industrials constitute one of the current priorities of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Resources. Campaigns aim to raise the environmental awareness of the population in the management of wastes, either industrial or household produced, and the effect on health and environment from trace elements in the waste.</p>
Tunisia		According to Moroccan submission, Tunisian emission parameter standards is 500 µg/L			
Uganda					
United Republic of Tanzania					
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					

Table - Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead

II. ASIAN STATES - Standards for environmental media, Actions and regulations that control releases from environmental sources that contain lead, Actions and regulations on product sources that contain lead and Other standards, regulations and programmes relevant to lead

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Afghanistan					
Bahrain					
Bangladesh					
Bhutan					
Brunei Darus-salam					
Cambodia					
China					
Cook Islands					
Cyprus					
Fiji					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran	Yes	<p>Water quality standard, natural water - maximum 0.05 ppm.</p> <p>Maximum level of lead discharged to; - Surface water - 1 mg/L. - Absorbent well (ground water) - 1 mg/L. - Agriculture and irrigation - 1 mg/L.</p>		<p>Current actions, strategies and future plans at national level for preventing and controlling releases and limiting exposure, including waste management practises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elimination of the use of leaded gasoline to control air pollution. - Actions to replace nickel-cadmium batteries with other appropriate batteries. 	<p>Current actions, strategies and future plans at national level for preventing and controlling releases and limiting exposure, including waste management practises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to The Basel Convention, the government has tried to control, reduce or eliminate the toxicity of effluents before disposal, and has also implemented suitable measures for the collection, transportation, storage, handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes including lead and cadmium and their compounds. - Ongoing implementation of waste water collection plan in Tehran, Ahvaz and other big cities in the country. - Preparation of emission guidelines and standards for "Hospital, medical/infection

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					<p>wastes".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of comprehensive national plan regarding "Pollution reduction for major rivers of Iran". - Preparation of the guideline for the "Waste studies" in provinces. - Establishment of criteria for selection of landfill zones for hazardous wastes. - Establishment of landfills for urban waste province center (new cities and cities with a population above 20,000).
Iraq					
Japan	Yes	<p>Environmental Quality Standards (for lead and its compounds):</p> <p>Water quality (drinking water) - ≤ 0.01 mg/L.</p> <p>Groundwater quality - ≤ 0.01 mg/L.</p> <p>Soil - ≤ 0.01 mg/L in leachate (if the contaminated soil is not adjacent to groundwater and concentration of lead and its compounds in the groundwater is ≤ 0.01 mg/L, ≤ 0.03 mg/L in leachate).</p> <p>Countermeasures for contamination of soil:</p> <p>Standards under Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law for lead and its compounds: a) Solubility standard ≤ 0.1 mg Pb/L in leachate. b) Content standard ≤ 150 mg Pb/kg of soil.</p> <p>Countermeasures for contamination of groundwater:</p> <p><i>Quality standard for groundwater under Water Pollution Control Law</i> - In the case where lead-contaminated water deriving from</p>	-	<p>Usage restriction:</p> <p>As measures on poisonous substances from a hygiene perspective, usage of preparations containing tetraalkyl lead is prohibited except for research purpose, with the exclusion of interfusion into gasoline by oil refining industry.</p> <p>Import/export control:</p> <p>Waste with harmful characteristics, e.g. including lead concentration of 0.01 mg Pb/l and higher:</p> <p><i>Export</i> - a) Approval by the Minister of economy, trade and industry is required. b) "A movement document of export" should be carried and the statement therein should be followed at transport.</p> <p><i>Import</i> - a) Approval by the Minister of economy, trade and industry is required. The Minister of economy, trade and industry gives the approval to the import and checks whether the movement document submitted by the applicant meets the notification concerning regulations in Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazard-</p>	<p>Regulation of lead release into environment:</p> <p>Restriction of emission into atmosphere:</p> <p><i>Reduction of lead emission in gas from factories</i> - Emission standard is set for ceramic products, glass products, refining industry of copper, zinc and lead, lead secondary refining industry, lead sheet/pipe manufacturer, and lead storage cell industry based on the scale of the facility.</p> <p><i>Restriction of lead in automobile fuel (gasoline)</i> - Lead contained in gasoline, when measured with legal method, should be below minimum value for the specific method.</p> <p><i>Restriction of lead contained in benzene</i> - Lead in benzene, when measured with legal method, should be below 0.001g/L.</p> <p>Restriction for waste water:</p> <p><i>Reduction of lead in waste water discharged from factories into public water area</i> - Lead and its compound should be below 0.1mg/L.</p> <p><i>Reduction of lead in waste water discharged from factories into sewerage</i> - Lead and its compound should be below 0.1mg/L.</p> <p>Restriction of lead emission as disposal:</p>

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		<p>factories, for example, would penetrate the underground and affects or may affect human health, prefectural governors are allowed to order the factory's installation personnel(s) to take measures to prevent the damage and to purify groundwater, when lead concentration is over 0.01mg Pb/L.</p>		<p>ous Wastes and their Disposal, then provides "a movement document of import".</p> <p>b) "Movement document of import" should be carried and the statement therein should be followed at transport. c) The statement of the movement document of import should be followed at disposal.</p> <p>Tetraalkyl lead and its preparation:</p> <p><i>Export</i> - Approval by the Minister of economy, trade and industry is required.</p> <p>Restriction on using lead pellet:</p> <p>In order to prevent lead poisoning of water bird caused by lead pellet intake, a legal system is established on April 16, 2003: use of lead pellet is restricted in specific waterfront zones. Also, lead pellet left in shot animals' body and eaten by birds of prey causes lead poisoning in those birds, resulting in detriment of ecological system. To prevent this, abandoning of captive animals at captivity place is prohibited: they should be taken off or appropriately buried.</p>	<p><i>Judgment of industrial waste as to whether special treatment is required</i> - Content standard are set in waste acid, waste alkalis and disposal thereof, and solution standard in residue, sludge, tailing, dust and disposal thereof.</p> <p><i>Judgment of industrial waste as to whether landfill (onshore and offshore) is possible</i> - Standard is set in residue, sludge, sewerage sludge, tailing, dust and disposal thereof.</p> <p><i>Judgment of industrial waste as to whether ocean injection is possible</i> - Standards for rate of content in organic sludge, soluble inorganic sludge, waste acid and waste alkalis are set, and solubility standard for non-soluble inorganic sludge is set.</p> <p><i>Judgment of dredge soil as to whether ocean injection is possible</i> - Solubility standard for dredge soil is set.</p> <p>Promotion of voluntary effort for emission reduction by industries:</p> <p><i>Publication of emission/transport amount of lead by respective industries after PRTR</i> - Lead and its compounds are put subject to PRTR. Industries are required to measure their own emission into atmosphere and transport as waste and report to the local administration. The local administration compiles and publicizes the assumed emission/transport.</p> <p>Appropriate working environment:</p> <p><i>Assessment of working environment</i> - Concentration standard for assessment of lead and its compound is set 0.05 mg Pb/m³. The standard for estimation is also established.</p> <p>Prevention of occupational accident caused by chemicals:</p> <p><i>MSDS</i> - Obligation of reporting the transfer and provision of lead and its compound (for-</p>

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					<p>mulation with 1% or more by weight of lead and others).</p> <p><i>Prevention of health problems of workers exposed to dust including lead</i> - Health check of workers exposed to dust including lead, working environment assessment and measures.</p> <p>Protection of workers suffering health problems:</p> <p><i>Compensation for occupational diseases caused by exposure to lead and its compound</i> - Employers bear the expense of medical treatment caused by disease.</p>
Jordan					
Kazakhstan					
Kiribati					
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of					
Korea, Republic of					
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan					
Lao People's Democratic Republic					
Lebanon					
Malaysia					
Maldives					
Marshall Islands					
Micronesia (Federated States of)					
Mongolia	Yes	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
Myanmar					
Nauru					
Nepal					
Niue					
Oman	Yes	-	-	-	-
Pakistan					
Palau					
Papua New Guinea					
Philippines	Yes	-	-	Gasoline - Administrative Order No. 47 (Series of 1998) about the phasing-out of leaded gasoline. The Order states that beginning January 1, 2000, no person shall sell, offer for sale, supply or offer for supply, gasoline, from bulk plant or final distribution facility in Metro Manila unless the gasoline complies with the latest issue of the Philippine National Standards (PNS):1131"Specifications for unleaded motor gasoline". Nor shall any person import leaded gasoline and lead-containing fuel after December 31, 1999, except those that shall be used in areas outside of Metro Manila". Beginning January 1, 2001, no person shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale, dispense, transport or introduce into commerce gasoline unless the gasoline complies with the latest issue of the PNS:1131. However, beginning October 1, 2000, no person shall import leaded gasoline and lead-containing fuel additives.	-
Qatar					
Samoa					
Saudi Arabia					
Singapore					
Solomon Is-					

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
lands					
Sri Lanka					
Syrian Arab Republic					
Tajikistan					
Thailand					
Tonga					
Turkey	Yes	-	-	Import of lead is regulated by a notification entitled "Chemicals under control for protection of the environment". In addition, a document entitled "Chemical Substances Import" has to be obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to import lead.	-
Turkmenistan					
Tuvalu					
United Arab Emirates					
Uzbekistan		Major Environmental Standards in Uzbekistan: Air - 0.0003 mg Pb ²⁺ /m ³ . Drink Water - 0.03 mg Pb ²⁺ /L. Reservoir Water - 0.1 mg Pb ²⁺ /L. Soil - 32 mg Pb ²⁺ /kg.			
Vanuatu					
Vietnam					
Yemen					

Table - Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead

III. EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES - Standards for environmental media, Actions and regulations that control releases from environmental sources that contain lead, Actions and regulations on products that contain lead and Other standards, actions and programmes relevant to lead

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
Albania					
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Belarus					
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
Bulgaria					
Croatia					
Czech Republic	Yes	<p>Water - limit value in drinking water: 10 µg/L.</p> <p>Air - Limit value in air 5 µg/L.</p> <p>Exposure limits - 25 µg/kg/week</p>			<p>International conventions - The Czech Republic has ratified a number of international conventions, the chemicals related ones include: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as amended by: the London Amendment, Copenhagen Amendment, Montreal Amendment and Beijing Amendment, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and its protocols, Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River, Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Odra River against Pollution, Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River, Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context,</p>

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
					International environmental agreements that have already been ratified by CR but have not yet come into force for CR - Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (CR has been a Party since 2001), Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (CR has been a Party since 2000), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (CR has been a Party since 2002), The Amendment to the Basel Convention (CR has been a Party since 2000), Protocol on Water and Health (CR has been a Party since 2001).
Estonia					
Georgia					
Hungary					
Latvia					
Lithuania	Yes	Soil - Highest allowable concentration in living, recreation and rural soil stated in Lithuanian hygiene standard HN 60:2004 is 100 mg/kg.	-	-	-
Poland	Yes	-	-	Leaded gasoline: The phase out of leaded gasoline was started in 1992 and was fully phased out in 2001.	Implementation of Aarhus Protocol provisions and EU regulations in Poland with regard to lead mainly refers to: - Regulations concerning chemicals, waste management, fuel combustion for energy purposes (including reduction of particulate emission and consequently heavy metal emission), municipal waste incineration and meeting the limit values concerning flue gas pollutant emission - Reduction of environmental burden by successive implementation of the best available techniques and technologies in the industrial activity. Reduction of pollutants in raw materials undergoing combustion or processing mainly refers to the following processes:

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					<p>- Segregation of municipal and hospital wastes to reduce their amount, which is particularly important in their further disposal, in that, by incineration.</p> <p>- Use of raw materials which are not contaminated with heavy metals (cadmium contaminated raw materials used for production of phosphorus fertilizers).</p> <p>Monitoring of heavy metal emission:</p> <p>A number of actions are being taken, in that: - Development of a catalogue of national emission sources which determine heavy metal environmental burden. - Detailed specification of the scope and methods used for heavy metal emission measurements. - Determination of actual emission of heavy metals based not only on emission factors but also on measurement results.</p> <p>One of the recommendations presented in the above-mentioned strategy is defining guidelines and implementation of national measurements of heavy metal concentration in the air, precipitation and soil with regard to potential control of implementation of the national strategy on heavy metal emission reduction.</p>
Republic of Moldova	Yes	<p><i>Environmental Quality Standards (maximum permissible concentration for lead and its compounds):</i></p> <p>Air of residential areas and for air of a working zone - 0.001 mg/m³.</p> <p>Drinking water - 0.03 mg/L.</p> <p>Reservoir water of fish facilities destination - 0.1 mg/L.</p> <p>Soil (total forms) - 32 mg/kg.</p> <p>Soil (mobile forms) - 6 mg/kg.</p> <p><i>Food quality standards (maximum permissible concentration for lead and its compounds):</i></p>		<p>Republic of Moldova has ratified a number of international agreements related to chemicals management and actually implements its obligations, such as:</p> <p>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.</p> <p>Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.</p> <p>Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals under the UN ECE 1979 Convention</p>	<p>Waste disposal restrictions:</p> <p>Law on Wastes of Production and Consumption (No. 1347-XIII of 9 October 1997).</p> <p>National Programme on Management of Wastes of Production and Consumption, approved by the Government Decision No. 606 of 28.06.2000.</p> <p>Government Decision No. 637 of 27 May 2003 on the Control of the Transboundary Transport of Hazardous Wastes and its Disposal. The following documents were approved by this Government Decision:</p> <p>Regulation on the Control of the Transboundary</p>

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		<p>Meat, sausage products, meat conserves - 0.5 mg/kg.</p> <p>Eggs and its liquid products - 0.3 mg/kg.</p> <p>Egg dry products (egg powder) - 3.0 mg/kg.</p> <p>Fish and its conserves - 1 mg/kg.</p> <p>Milk and its products - 0.1 mg/kg, mg/l.</p> <p>Milk conserves - 0.3 mg/kg</p> <p>Cheese, processed cheese - 0.5 mg/kg.</p> <p>Sugar - 0.5 mg/kg.</p> <p>Sugary confectionery products - 1 mg/kg.</p> <p>Cocoa beans, chocolate - 1 mg/kg.</p> <p>Honey - 1 mg/kg.</p> <p>Cereals, grain, groats, flour, macaroni - 0.5 mg/kg.</p> <p>Bread and bakery products - 0.35 mg/kg.</p> <p>Fresh, dry vegetables, its conserves - 0.5 mg/kg</p> <p>Fresh, dry fruits, berries, its conserves - 0.4 mg/kg</p> <p>Mushrooms conserves - 0.5 mg/kg</p> <p>Vegetable juices - 0.5 mg/kg</p> <p>Fruit and berry juices - 0.4 mg/kg.</p> <p>Butter - 0.1 mg/kg</p> <p>Oil - 0.1 mg/kg</p>		<p>on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.</p> <p>Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube.</p> <p>Regulation on Storage and Wholesale Trade (Through the Automated System) of the Identified Oil Products, approved by the Government Decision No. 1116 of 22 August 2002. In conformity with this Regulation, <i>import, storage and trade of leaded fuel</i>, absorbing and halogenated additives for fuel and oils products at territory of the Republic Moldova <i>are banned</i>.</p> <p>Law on the Payment for Environmental Pollution (No. 1540-XIII din 25 February 1998). Article 11 of this Law establishes requirements on payment for import of products, including Hg, Pb, Cd - containing products, such as: - batteries and elements. - accumulators, separators, lamps and others products.</p> <p>The draft Law on Modification and Amendment of the Law on the Payment for Environmental Pollution now is developed, in which the list of Pb, Cd - containing products and articles, subject to a payment for import of these products, is extended.</p> <p>Lead in gasoline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopted the Pan-European Strategy to Phase-Out Leaded Petrol during the Fourth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe", Aarhus, Denmark, 23-25 June 1998. - Prohibited use since 1.09.1998 of the Romanian standard SR - 176; 1977 	<p>Transport of Hazardous Wastes and its Disposal</p> <p>Categories of Hazardous Wastes, among which, also, there are: Hg, Pb, Cd metallic wastes and rests and Hg, Pb, Cd - containing wastes and rests etc.</p> <p>Law on the Payment for Environmental Pollution (No. 1540-XIII din 25 February 1998). Article 10 of this Law establishes requirements on payment for Hg, Pb, Cd – containing waste disposal.</p> <p>Other national activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented annual calculation of Mercury and other HMs emissions into atmospheric air and reporting of its values to the bodies created under LRTAP Convention. - Established statistical registration of emissions of Hg, Pb, Cd and other HMs into atmospheric air. - Elaborated and approved the Regulation on the control of the transboundary transport of dangerous wastes and its disposal. - Elaborated and approved the instructions on completing of notifications and forms related to transboundary transport of dangerous wastes and its disposal. - Established National Network for observations and laboratory control on environment pollution by radioactive, poisonous, toxic chemicals and bacteriological preparations at territory of the Republic of Moldova. - Established National System for selection and exchange of information in the protection of public and territory in emergency situations. - Elaborated and approved the Programme for Emissions Reduction from Mobile Sources. According to this Programme a range of measures for reduction of toxic emissions into air is foreseen: - Total exclusion of use of leaded petrol. - Supplying the auto vehicles with neutralizers and catalysts. - Enhance the usage of gaseous fuel

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				<p>"Benzines with lead for auto vehicle" at the territory of the Republic of Moldova in conformity with the discordance in physic-chemical indexes with European standard EN 228 and State standard 2984 – 77.</p> <p>- In 2004 have been made changes to the national standard "Gasoline for vehicles auto used in Republic Moldova". These changes establish requirements about concentration of lead in gasoline which makes 0.010 g/dm³.</p>	<p>for transport etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborated and approved the Programme on Insurance of the Environmental Safety. This Programme contains more provisions on the development of programs, plans, legislative and normative acts in goals of environment protection from chemicals, including HMs, establishment ELVs based on BAT, elaboration of National Register of Potential Toxic Chemicals (NRPTC), establishment of PRTR system and other provisions. - Actually Draft Regulation on waste management is under development etc. <p>Economical instruments for emissions to air (Law on the Payment for Environmental Pollution):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment for releases into air of HMs and its compounds, from stationary sources: a) Pollutants releases within the established limits. b) Pollutants releases exceeding the established limits - Payment for releases into air of HMs and its compounds from mobile sources using gasoline (ethylated and non-ethylated) and diesel fuels is fixed for natural persons and legal and physical entities importing these fuels: a) 1 percent of the custom-duty price for ethylated petrol and diesel fuel. b) 0,5 percent of the custom-duty price for non-ethylated petrol. - Payment for releases into air of chemicals from mobile sources using liquefied natural gas and compressed hydrocarbon gas is fixed for natural persons and legal entities with due account for the actual amount of fuel consumed during automobile transport operation expressed in tons or cubic meters. <p>Economical instruments for emissions to water, waste water, waste (Law on the Payment for Environmental Pollution):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment for HMs discharge into water bodies

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					and sewerage: a) Pollutants discharges within the established limits. b) Pollutants discharges violating the established limits. - Payment for HMs-containing waste disposal: a) waste disposal sites are located within the enterprise area. b) waste disposal at landfills (open dumps) within the established limits. c) waste disposal at landfills (open dumps) at amounts exceeding the established limits. - Payment for Hg, Pb, Cd - containing products: a) batteries and elements. b) accumulators and separators and lamps etc.
Romania					
Russian Federation					
Slovakia	Yes	<p>Environmental Quality Standards (maximum permissible concentration for lead and its compounds):</p> <p>Actions for the protection of the water compartment of the environment are incorporated in Act No 364/2004 Coll. on water put into force July 7 2004. The Act includes Pb and its compounds as harmful substances.</p> <p>The Act has implemented a number of EU Directives.</p> <p>Drinking water - Quality control limit value for Pb - 0.01 mg/L</p> <p>Emission to air (from new emission sources) - 5.0 mg/m³ (at a weighed flow of > 25 g/h).</p> <p>Emission to air (from existing emission sources) - 5.0 mg/m³ (at a weighed flow of > 50 g/h).</p> <p>Agricultural soil - 25 mg/kg wwt (sanded, clayed-sandy); 70 mg/kg wwt (sanded-clayed, clayed); 115</p>		<p>Waste management:</p> <p>In accordance with Act No 24/2004 Coll. which amends the Act No 223/2001 Coll. on waste into force on March 1 2004, it is banned to place on the market vehicles containing the materials and components with Pb, Cd, Hg or Cr6+ (except in specific cases).</p> <p>The Act has implemented a number of EU Directives.</p>	<p>According to Annex 7 of Act No. 223/2003 "Coll. Of Wastes" a number of obligations applies for batteries and accumulators, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of batteries and accumulators put into circulation after 18 September 1992 containing more than: a) 25 mg of mercury per cell. b) 0.025% of cadmium by weight. c) 0.4% of lead by weight. - Spent batteries and accumulators listed in Annex 7 may be collected, recovered and disposed of only separately from other waste types. - It is prohibited to mix spent batteries and zvvumulators with household waste. - The holder of spent batteries and accumulators listed in Annex 7 shall be obliged to hand them in for recovery or disposal to an authorisation holder only. <p>The manufacturer and importer of batteries and accumulators listed in Annex 8 as well as the manufacturer and importer of equipment with built in batteries and accumulators shall be obliged to pay a contribution to a Recycling Fund.</p>

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		<p>mg/kg wwt (clayed-clay, clayed).</p> <p>Qualitative goals for lead and its compounds: - Surface water 20 g/L. - Irrigated water 50 µg/L. - Surface water used as drinking water 10 µg/L (Cat. A); 20 µg/L (Cat. B+C).</p>			<p>Hazardous waste:</p> <p>The following general obligations for handling with hazardous waste are in the place in the Slovak Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition to dilute and mix individual types of hazardous wastes or hazardous wastes with non-hazardous, with the aim of decreasing the concentration of the injurants present. - In collection, shipment and warehousing, hazardous waste must be packed in a suitable package and duly indicated under a special regulation. - Hazardous wastes shall be disposed of preferentially to other wastes. <p>Batteries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At present time the revision of directive on spent batteries and accumulators (No. 91/157/ES) is in progress. There is a proposal for restriction of use and - if possible - full substitution of mercury, lead and cadmium in batteries and accumulators. <p>Classification of chemicals:</p> <p>In accordance with the Decree No 2/2000 Coll. for the execution of the Act No. 163/2001 Coll. on chemical substances and preparations, Pb and its compounds are not classified as dangerous for the environment ("N").</p> <p>Waste management:</p> <p>In accordance with the Act No 205/2004 Coll. on the collection, keeping and dissemination of information on the environment, the producers and/or entrepreneurs are obliged to notify if the below mentioned limit values are exceeded:</p> <p>Limit value on emissions of lead and its compounds: To air - over 200 kg/year. To water - over 20 kg/year. To soil - over 20 kg/year. Limit value on transfer of lead and its compounds - over 50 kg/year.</p>

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Slovenia					
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
Ukraine					
Yugoslavia					
European Communities					

Table - Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead

IV. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES - Standards for environmental media, Actions and regulations that control releases from environmental sources that contain lead, Actions and regulations on product sources that contain lead and Other standards, regulations and programmes relevant to lead

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
Antigua and Barbuda					
Argentina					
Bahamas					
Barbados					
Belize					
Bolivia	Yes	<p>Soil - limit value for lead in soil (ground) is 25000 mg/kg. Recommendation value for soil concentration in children's recreational areas is 250 mg/kg.</p> <p>Water - 10.0 µg/L, based on recommendations from the Pan American Health Organisation.</p>			
Brazil					
Chile	Yes	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Yes	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica					
Cuba	Yes	<p>Cuba has National Standards to state limits for concentrations of heavy metals in liquid wastes that will be disposed in the sea, rivers or others. It is being developed a National Standard to state limits for concentrations of pollutants in emissions to the atmosphere</p>	-	<p>Leaded gasoline:</p> <p>At the end of 2005, and as a result of the national application of the Rotterdam Agreement about the procedures of the Previous Funded Consent, the national decision was taken to prohibit the future imports and to use Lead Tetraethyl.</p> <p>Today, tetraethyl lead in gasoline is only present in 0.44% of the produced gasoline.</p>	-
Dominica					
Dominican Republic					

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
Ecuador	Yes - Ec-uadors submitted information will be entered				
El Salvador					
Grenada					
Guatemala					
Guyana					
Haiti					
Honduras	Yes	<p>Soil - The country does not have standards established for lead in ground.</p> <p>Potable water - 0.01 mg/L.</p> <p>Discharge of waste water into receiving bodies - 0.5 mg/L.</p> <p>Discharge of waste water into sewer system - 0.5 mg/L.</p> <p><i>Proposal of the National Technical Standards for water in its different uses (maximum admissible values):</i></p> <p>Supply to populations - 0.01 mg/L.</p> <p>Agriculture and Livestock (irrigation of vegetables for consumption; Irrigation for other type of crop; Consumption of larger or smaller livestock) - 0.1 mg/L.</p> <p>Aquaculture - 0.01 mg/L.</p> <p>Preservation of flora and fauna (basic quality of water) - 0.1 mg/L.</p>			
Jamaica					
Mexico	Yes	Maximum Blood Lead Level (BLL) - 40 microg/dL (WHO guideline)	-	Batteries - Initiative for the handling of the batteries of Ni-Cd remainder, consists of a voluntary agreement celebrated between the Motorola company	Different measures and strategies, at national, sub-regional and regional levels, have been taken to prevent and/or control emissions and uses of lead. This includes different no-

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				<p>and the environmental authorities of the National Institute of Ecology, Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources, for the recollection of batteries in order to be sent to a company that will be in charge of the recycling process in Pennsylvania, United States. Nevertheless this project is on hold.</p> <p>Fuels - Improvement of the fuel quality. The reduction of lead and sulfur content in fuels for motor vehicles has contributed to the reduction of some emissions of movable sources. A regional surcharge to the gasoline with the objective to finance actions to improve the environment on the Metropolitan Zone of the Valley of Mexico (ZMVM).</p> <p>Basel Convention - Close cooperation with the pertinent organs of the Agreement of Basel on the control of the transboundary movements of the dangerous remainders and its elimination.</p>	<p>regulatory and regulatory measures.</p> <p>Cement - In 2001, the SEMARNAT, the National Cement Chamber and Cooperative Blue Cross S.C.L., signed an agreement for the use of dangerous remainders as a alternating source where are established the “bases to make joint operations with environmental tendencies to promote the participation of the cement industry in programs of remainders safety handling and co-processing of materials and remainders, preservation and improvement of the atmosphere and national advantage of the natural resources.</p> <p>Pesticides - Mexican sub-committee for the attention of the Codex on remainders of pesticides.</p> <p>Food - Mexican sub-committee for the attention of Codex on food admixtures and polluting agents of food.</p> <p>Air, water and ground - The National Program of the Environment and Natural Resources 2001 – 2006 (PNMARN) deals with the following two issues: • To stop and to revert the contamination of the air, water and ground. • To recover and to reuse residual waters of agricultural use.</p> <p>Emissions - Important progresses have been obtained about the beginning of the OECD recommendations about the Registry of Emissions and the Transference of polluting agents.</p> <p>Sanitation - National Program of Health (PRONASA) 2001 – 2006, states that the protection against sanitary risks as action line of the strategy to fortify the governing paper of the Secretariat of Health.</p> <p>Program of Action and Protection against Sanitary Risks (PROSA), this program responds to the health needs of the population to protect them against risks caused by the use or consumption of foods and drinks, medi-</p>

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					<p>cines, medical equipment and supplies, pesticides, perfumes, cleaning and beauty products, vegetable nutrients and other products or substances to which of involuntary way expose the population as well as the injurious effects of environment for the health.</p> <p>Contaminated sites - Development of systemic guides for handling remainders and strategies to restore contaminated Sites – SEMARNAT.</p>
Nicaragua					
Panama	Yes	**Received submission information will be included later **			
Paraguay					
Peru					
Saint Kits and Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
Suriname					
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	<p>Air - 1.5 µg/m³.</p> <p>Water - 210 µg/L (seawater); 65 µg/L (freshwater); 15 µg/L (groundwater).</p> <p>Soil and sediment - 30.2 µg/g.</p> <p>Biota - 11.3 µg/g.</p> <p>Human blood - 20 µg/dL.</p>		<p>Leaded gasoline has been phased out as of April 01 2004. As a part of this process, a baseline survey of blood lead levels in primary school children was executed and completed in 2004.</p>	
Uruguay					
Venezuela					

Table - Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead

V. WESTERN EUROPE AND OTHER STATES

Standards for environmental media, Actions and regulations that control releases from environmental sources that contain lead, Actions and regulations on product sources that contain lead and Other standards, regulations and programmes relevant to lead

COUNTRY	SUB-MISSION	STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS THAT CONTROL RELEASES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES that contain lead	ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS ON PRODUCTS that contain lead	OTHER STANDARDS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMMES relevant to lead
Andorra					
Australia	Yes	<p>Occupational health and safety:</p> <p>In 1994, the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission developed a National Standard for the Control of Inorganic Lead at Work and a National Code of Practice for the Control and Safe Use of Inorganic Lead at Work. The objectives of the Standard is to minimise the risk of adverse health effects caused by lead exposure in the workplace by:</p> <p>(a) Providing for assessment of the risk for all jobs in the workplace where there is exposure, or potential exposure, to lead and to determine whether the job is a 'lead-risk job'. A 'lead-risk job' is one in which the blood lead level of the employee might reasonably be expected to rise above 1.45µmol/L (30µg/dL) or the removal level as set out in subsection 15(24), whichever is lower. The removal levels set out in subsection 15(24) are: • 2.41 µmol/L (50 µg/dL) - for males and females not of reproductive capacity • 2.41 µmol/L (50 µg/dL) - for males of reproductive capacity • 0.97 µmol/L (20 µg/dL) - for females of reproductive capacity • 0.72 µmol/L (15 µg/dL) - for females who are pregnant or breast feeding.</p> <p>(b) Ensuring that employees with potential exposure to lead used in a</p>	-	<p>Phase-out of leaded petrol:</p> <p>The Australian Government has completely phased-out leaded petrol under the Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000 and the Fuel Quality Standards Regulations 2001 except for limited purposes (e.g. specialty racing fuels. This legislation came into force on 1 January 2002.</p> <p>Lead shot:</p> <p>Lead shot is still available for use in Australia. However, where outright bans on the use of lead shot have not been introduced by state and territory governments, as an alternative, restrictions on the use of lead shot have been implemented in areas where lead poisoning is known to occur, or where high lead densities have been recorded. In addition to these restrictions on the use of lead shot, steel shot has been widely available in Australia for more than two decades. Shooters have, mostly voluntarily and partially due to state and territory government regulations, substituted lead shot with less toxic alternatives.</p> <p>Actions taken by state and territory governments to address the use of lead shot for hunting:</p> <p>a) Australian Capital Territory (ACT) - Hunting of native wildlife banned.</p> <p>b) Western Australia - Recreational duck and quail hunting banned.</p> <p>c) South Australia - Use of lead shot</p>	<p>National Lead-Abatement Program:</p> <p>From 1993-1996 the Australian Government established a 'National Lead Abatement Program', to reduce lead exposure. In particular, this programme was implemented to meet the national goal, set by the National Health and Medical Research Council in June 1993 – to achieve blood lead levels less than 10 µg/dL (DEST 1996). Another key component of the work programme was to phase-out lead in petrol. As part of this program, the following measures were undertaken to limit Australians' use and exposure to lead:</p> <p>a) 'Lead Alert' was a \$4 million public education campaign, which focused on informing motorists to use unleaded petrol, as well as informing renovators and hobbyists about lead-safe techniques. A series of lead fact sheets were produced and a free booklet for renovators entitled 'Lead Alert – The Six Step Guide to Painting Your Home'. The booklet was produced in consultation with state and national health and environment agencies, CSIRO15 and several industry and community groups and is still being distributed in large quantities. These materials are available at www.deh.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/lead.html.</p> <p>b) In 1997, the recommended maximum amount of lead in domestic paint was reduced from 0.25% to 0.1% (DEH 2001)</p> <p>c) In 1994, the Australian Government published and distributed a book, 'Lead alert: a guide for health professionals' to every general practitioner in Australia, with guidelines for</p>

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		<p>work activity are provided with information, induction and training on the nature of hazards and means of assessing and controlling exposure to workplace lead and that employee representatives have access to this information.</p> <p>(c) Ensuring that employers provide certain equipment and facilities, and provide for the testing and monitoring at workplaces where lead processes are conducted.</p> <p>(d) Ensuring that emergency services and other relevant public authorities have access to relevant information on lead.</p> <p>All Australian States and Territories have adopted the National Standard or the main points of the National Standard into their OHS legislation/regulations.</p> <p>Dietary exposure limit:</p> <p>The tolerable intake limit for lead, as agreed at the 53rd meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives is 25 µg/kg body weight /week.</p> <p>Food Standards:</p> <p>Maximum Residue Limits for Animals and Plants :</p> <p><i>Fish</i> - 0.5 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Molluscs</i> - 2.0 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Meat of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry (excluding offal)</i> - 0.1 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry</i> - 0.5 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Fruit</i> - 0.1 mg/kg</p>		<p>banned.</p> <p>d) Northern Territory - Use of lead shot banned in hunting reserves.</p> <p>e) Queensland - Duck and quail hunting was banned from 1 September 2005 for humane and bird population conservation reasons.</p> <p>f) Tasmania - Use of lead shot banned on public wetlands and Crown Land starting from the beginning of the 2005-hunting season.</p> <p>g) New South Wales - Recreational duck hunting banned.</p> <p>h) Victoria - The use of lead shot for duck hunting is banned.</p> <p>Lead solder:</p> <p>The Australian Standard AS 3500 (1998), 'National Plumbing and Drainage – Water Supply – Acceptable Solutions', effectively prohibits the use of lead based solders by providing that soft solder shall "not contain more than 0.1% lead by weight". This requirement was adopted in the 'Plumbing and Drainage Code of Practice' and given its legal force by its inclusion in state and territory water authorities regulations.</p> <p>Lead in candlewicks:</p> <p>Australia was the first country in the world to take action on lead candlewicks. In 2002, a permanent ban was imposed on candles with wicks that contain greater than 0.06% lead by weight.</p>	<p>determining whether a child was at risk from lead poisoning and should be tested.</p> <p>Waste Management/Batteries:</p> <p>Over 90% of used lead acid batteries generated in Australia are collected and recycled. Used lead-acid batteries are often collected through household chemical waste collection services. For example, the New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation runs a household chemical collection programme in the Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra regions. This programme has collected 165 tonnes of unwanted lead-acid batteries from householders between March 2003 and the end of June 2005. Minor quantities of lead-containing paint have also been collected during that time.</p> <p>Electrical and electronic equipment:</p> <p>The Australian Government and state and territory governments are currently working with the electrical and electronic equipment industry to facilitate the development of product stewardship schemes aimed at improving the collection and recycling of electrical and electronic products. In particular, governments have been working with the consumer electronics industry to establish a product stewardship scheme for televisions and the information technology industry on a scheme for computer equipment. Governments have also been working with the mobile phone industry to improve the effectiveness of the already existing product stewardship scheme for mobile phones. Televisions, computers, mobile phones and other electrical and electronic equipment have been identified as priority waste streams for product stewardship action at the national level.</p> <p>Polyvinyl chloride (PVC):</p> <p>In October 2002, 33 companies from across</p>

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		<p><i>Vegetables (except brassicas)</i> - 0.1 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Brassicas</i> - 0.3 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Cereals, Pulses and Legumes</i> - 0.2 mg/kg</p> <p><i>Infant Formulae</i> - 0.02 mg/kg</p> <p>Environmental and health guidelines and standards for lead:</p> <p><i>Lead in Air:</i></p> <p>The maximum concentration of lead in air is 0.5 µg/m³ (averaged over one year) with the goal being to reach this target by 2008.</p> <p><i>Lead in water:</i></p> <p>Trigger values for lead set by the Guidelines:</p> <p>Freshwater - 3.4 µg/L.</p> <p>Marine - 4.4 µg/L.</p> <p>Livestock drinking water - 0.1 mg/L.</p> <p>Recreation water - 50 µg/L.</p> <p>Irrigation water: - 5.0 mg/L (short-term trigger value); - 2.0 mg/L (long-term trigger value) - 260 kg/ha (cumulative contaminated load trigger value).</p> <p>Drinking water - The 'Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 1996' stipulate that lead in drinking water should be investigated if it exceeds 0.01 mg/L..</p> <p>Lead in soil:</p> <p>The health-based investigation level (HIL) for lead in a standard residential setting is 300 mg/kg and the ecologically based investigation level (EIL) for lead in an urban environ-</p>			<p>the supply chain of the PVC industry signed the Product Stewardship Commitment. As part of this commitment, the PVC industry undertook to:</p> <p>a) Review the feasibility of phasing out the use of lead-based stabilisers in all applications and to establish a schedule for phase out in applicable sectors by December 2003; and</p> <p>b) Report annually on the implementation of the Code of Practice for the Use of Lead and Cadmium Stabilisers in PVC Products in Australia, including: - usage of lead stabilisers by quantity and end-use product. - progress made towards, and barriers to meeting objectives, and overseas initiatives and trends.</p> <p>In December 2003, as part of the Commitment, signatories agreed to phase out lead-based stabilisers in targeted sectors according to the following timetable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipe End 2008 • Custom Compound End 2010 • Cable End 2010 • Profile End 2010 • Hose and tubing End 2010 • Mouldings End 2010 • Other building materials End 2010. <p>Lead in re-refined oil:</p> <p>The Product Stewardship for Oil Programme was introduced in 2001 by the Australian Government to provide incentives to increase used oil recycling. Arrangements under this programme comprise a levy-benefit system, where a 5.449 cent per litre levy on new oil funds benefit payments to used oil recyclers. The Programme aims to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. These regulations stipulate that re-refined oil must</p>

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		ment is 600 mg/kg.			<p>have a lead content of less than 100 mg/kg of oil.</p> <p>Future actions:</p> <p>a) Continuation of actions at a local level where lead levels are high due to releases from lead mining or processing facilities. For example, following Pasma's closure of the Cockle Creek zinc-lead smelter in New South Wales in 2003, lead in air reduced significantly and blood lead results also improved significantly. The regional health service ('Hunter New England Health') will continue to case manage children with high blood lead as remediation of the site proceeds.</p> <p>b) Continuation of programmes monitoring lead in people, especially children, food, agricultural commodities and the environment.</p> <p>c) Continuation of lead recycling programmes.</p> <p>d) Continuation of provision of information about leaded paint.</p> <p>e) NICNAS and Australian Paint Manufacturers' Federation working cooperatively to ensure that lead in surface coatings will be voluntarily phased out by industry.</p> <p>f) NICNAS is proposing to assess lead compounds used in surface coatings and inks and lead in cosmetics under the Priority Existing Chemical program.</p> <p>g) NICNAS is in the process of amending regulations made under section 106 of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 to introduce import and export controls for tetraethyl lead (CAS No. 78-00-2) and tetramethyl lead (CAS No. 75-74-1) as these chemicals have been added to the Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention.</p> <p>h) Geoscience Australia and the Co-operative Research Centre for Landscape Environments and Mineral Exploration are currently conduct-</p>

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					<p>ing pilot studies in the Riverina region of New South Wales and Victoria, and elsewhere to develop a coordinated approach to geochemically map Australia. If these pilot studies are successfully adopted in other regions, these maps will provide valuable information about lead, and other elements of interest, for environmental and mineral exploration purposes.</p> <p>i) The Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage establishing a National Air Quality Database. This database will contain comprehensive data on air pollution, including annual air lead concentrations. This database will be established in 2006.</p> <p>j) The reduction of lead in consumer products, such as PVC, through voluntary product stewardship commitments.</p> <p>k) A review of the Contaminated Sites NEPM was begun in 2005 and is due to be completed in August 2006. The results of this review may have implications for the management of lead contaminated sites in Australia. In particular, the basis for soil criteria for a range of substances and land use scenarios, including lead, are under review.</p> <p>l) A review of the National Pollutant Inventory NEPM was begun in December 2004 with the aim to determine its effectiveness and whether it is delivering benefits to the community, industry and governments. Stakeholder consultation was carried out during March 2005 with a range of stakeholders. The results of this review may have implications for industry reporting of lead emissions in Australia, especially if the recommendation for industry to report transfers of pollutants is endorsed and included in the NPI. A draft variation of the NPI NEPM will be available for public consultation in 2006.</p> <p>Subregional and regional activities:</p>

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					<p>The Australian Government works closely with small island states in the Pacific region to manage and remove hazardous waste. For example, Australia has granted permits under the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 to import approximately 500 tonnes per annum of batteries from New Caledonia for recycling by Australian Refined Alloys.</p> <p>International activities:</p> <p><i>Industry initiative: 'Green Lead'</i> - In 2002, a project called 'Green Lead' was initiated in Australia by BHP Billiton silver-lead-zinc mine at Cannington in northwest Queensland and has since grown into an international lead product stewardship programme that is managed by the Green Lead Steering Group, comprising stakeholders in the lead life cycle. Green Lead is aimed at developing a standard and audit system for the third party certification of facilities in the lead acid battery lifecycle in order to provide maximum levels of assurance that the production, use and recycling of lead in batteries can be managed under conditions that ensure the highest levels of safety to people and the environment.</p> <p><i>Rotterdam Convention</i> - on Prior Informed Consent Australia ratified the Rotterdam Convention in 2004. Two forms of lead (tetramethyl and tetraethyl lead) have been added to Annex III of the Convention. Tetramethyl lead is not used in Australia.</p> <p><i>Basel Convention</i> - Australia is a party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Wastes containing lead or lead compounds are subject to the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989, which implements the Basel Convention in Australia. Exports and imports of old lead acid batteries and the export of lead dross to</p>

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					Europe are controlled under the Basel Convention or the OECD Decision C (2001).
Austria					
Belgium					
Canada	Yes	<p>Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines:</p> <p><i>Water, drinking water</i> - 10 µg/L.</p> <p><i>Water, community</i> - 10 µg/L.</p> <p><i>Water, aquatic life</i> - 1-7 µg/L (freshwater)</p> <p><i>Water, agriculture</i> - 200 (irrigation); 100 (livestock).</p> <p><i>Sediment, freshwater</i> - 35,000 µg/kg (interim sediment quality guideline); 91,300 µg/kg (probable effect level).</p> <p><i>Sediment, marine</i> - 30,200 µg/kg (interim sediment quality guideline); 112,000 µg/kg (probable effect level).</p> <p><i>Soil</i> - 70 mg/kg (agricultural land uses); 140 mg/kg (residential/parkland uses); 260 mg/kg (commercial land uses); 600 mg/kg (industrial land uses).</p>	-	<p>Reduction/Elimination of Lead Additives in Motor Vehicle Formulations:</p> <p>The single most significant action on lead in North America has been regulatory and voluntary action to eliminate lead additives from motor vehicle gasoline formulations.</p> <p>In Canada, the use of tetraethyl lead as an additive in gasoline was banned in December 1990.</p> <p>Reduction/elimination of Lead in Paints:</p> <p>In Canada, recent regulatory initiatives on lead and children's health include the Hazardous Products (Liquid Coating Materials) Regulations, that restrict the lead content in residential paints and paints for application on children's products such as toys, playpens, cribs and playground structures; and the Hazardous Products (Glazed Ceramics and Glassware) Regulations, that harmonize the leachable amounts of lead from glazed ceramic foodware with those in the US, ranging from 0.5–3.0 milligrams per liter, depending on the product.</p> <p>Lead solder:</p> <p>Lead solder is no longer used in Canada.</p>	<p>International Commitments and Obligations:</p> <p><i>The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, 1979 and the 1998 Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals</i> - The Heavy Metals Protocol addresses lead, cadmium and mercury. The Protocol Objective deals with the control of emissions of heavy metals caused by anthropogenic activities that are subject to long-range transboundary atmospheric transport. In 1998, Canada became the first country to ratify the Protocol. The United States ratified the Protocol in 2001. A total of sixteen ratifications are required for the Protocol to enter into force. As of June 2003, 14 countries had ratified the Protocol. Mexico is not a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. A recently formed Heavy Metals Expert Group under the Convention could be a forum to share with UNECE colleagues North American activities and findings of relevance to the Heavy Metals Protocol.</p> <p><i>Basel Convention, 1989</i> - The purpose of this convention, which entered into force 19 May 1994, is to regulate transboundary movements of hazardous materials and wastes. Lead is listed in Annex I of the Convention as a hazardous substance. Annex VII, which characterizes the wastes listed, was adopted in 1995 but has not yet entered into force. Under its provisions, lead wastes include wastes having lead as constituents or contaminants, waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap, to the extent that they meet the characteristics set out in Annex III (corrosivity, toxicity and</p>

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					<p>ecotoxicity; etc.); waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed; waste zinc residue containing lead in quantities sufficient to meet Annex III conditions; lead in wastes that are principally organic but which contain, consist or are contaminated with lead anti-knock compound sludges. Mexico is a signatory to the convention. Canada ratified the Convention on 28 August 1992; Mexico ratified the Convention on 22 February 1991. The United States signed the Convention on 22 March 1989, but has not ratified the Convention.</p> <p><i>Declaration on Risk Reduction for Lead, 1996</i> - Under this declaration, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) pledges its support to continue cooperation among member countries on risk reduction efforts, to monitor the environment for lead levels, to work with industry in implementing voluntary risk reduction activities, to share information on lead exposure among all countries, and to continue to raise the issue of lead exposure at an international level. Canada, Mexico and the United States are all OECD members.</p> <p><i>OECD Council Decisions</i> - Various council decisions, which are binding on OECD member nations, have applicability to lead, such as the OECD Council Acts on Transfrontier Movement of Wastes (Council Decision C(98)202/FINAL), which applies to lead wastes and scrap, including waste containing metals such as electronic assemblies, vehicles and vessels ; and with regard to a notification system on consumer safety measures. Canada, Mexico and the United States are OECD members (OECD 1999).</p> <p><i>The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</i> - adopted 10 September 1998, but</p>

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					<p>not yet ratified, provides for a notification system for banned or discontinued substances. A process has been initiated for listing tetraethyl and tetramethyl lead gasoline additives under the convention.</p> <p><i>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council</i> - decisions include decisions that pertain to lead, such as phase-out of lead in gasoline and as regards global assessments of persistent toxic substances. (Developing countries that still use lead can request assistance in their phase-out activities from developed nations.)</p> <p><i>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Implementation Plan</i> - calls, in Paragraph 23, for a renewed commitment, "as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance." The plan promotes reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment.</p> <p><i>The Miami Declaration</i> - whereby, in 1997, the (G7/G8) Environment Leaders of the Eight, which includes Canada and the United States, committed to fulfill and promote the OECD</p>

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					<p>declaration on an international level, includes, among its commitments regarding lead, agreement by each of the member countries to develop and share individual country actions to accomplish the goals of the OECD Declaration on Lead. It calls for "further actions that will result in reducing blood lead levels in children to below 10 micrograms per decilitre. Where this blood lead level is exceeded, further action is required." The declaration also cites the importance to child health of maternal exposure to lead and agrees to reduce maternal exposure. The Eight will establish principal points of contact and a mechanism for sharing timely information regarding lead hazards in toys and other products to which children might be exposed, including imported products, and will consider other joint actions as appropriate. As well, they have agreed to provide access, on a timely basis, to new technological developments on blood lead-level testing.</p> <p>Rationale for Trilateral Action:</p> <p>The major reasons to take trilateral action (Canada, Mexico, United States) to reduce lead concentrations in the environment include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three countries operate lead smelters and utilize lead in some products, such as lead-acid batteries and information technology equipment, and in a range of other uses; • The three countries trade with one another (and with other nations) in products and wastes containing lead. (The scope and repercussions of such trade could use more research into the significance of concerns related to human health and the environment). • Eliminating and/or reducing lead in products for which safe substitutes exist and eliminating lead-containing products for unacceptable uses, such as in children's toys and garments,

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					<p>and in lead-glazed pottery, will eliminate sources of exposure to lead while also maintaining and/or increasing trade opportunities among the countries. Locating acceptable substitutes in artisanal products (lead-glazed pottery, etc.) is important to maintaining economic well being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is stable isotopic evidence that lead is subject to long-range atmospheric transport to remote regions of North America. • Countries would benefit from information exchange on best practices and experience for reducing and/or eliminating exposures to lead.
Denmark	Yes	<p>Environmental quality standards: <i>Soil</i> - 40 mg/kg. <i>Groundwater</i> - 1 µg/L.</p>	-	<p>Statutory order No. 1012 of November 13, 2000, on Prohibition of import and marketing of products containing lead:</p> <p>Denmark has implemented a statutory order comprising the import and marketing of products containing lead. For the purpose of this Order lead shall mean the element lead, both in metallic form and in chemical compounds. For the purpose of this Order products containing lead shall mean products in which lead represents more than 100 ppm (mg/kg) of their homogeneous components (the Order does not, however, apply to lead carbonates and lead sulphates in paint). This Order was put into force on December 1, 2000.</p> <p>This Order does not apply to import and marketing of products exclusively for export and does not apply to raw materials and semi-finished goods and second-hand products that complied with Danish requirements when first sold.</p> <p><i>List of product categories where import and marketing is banned</i> - Siccatives in paint, varnish and lacquer, although not</p>	-

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				<p>siccatives containing lead carbonate and lead sulphate; Glazes on ceramic products, except glazes for art, handicrafts, tile, vitrified brick and brick, spark plugs and products that must be assumed to be used in connection with foodstuffs; Enamels and pigments on ceramic products, except enamels and pigments for art and handicrafts, and products that must be assumed to be used in connection with foodstuffs; Pigments in products used for signal/warning purposes; Special purposes in elastomers (accelerators); Stabilisers in plastic products (door and window profiles; other products; roof gutters and down-pipes; roofing sheet; pipes and tubes); Lubricants, including in bearing metal; Brake linings; Products for cathodic paint.</p> <p><i>List of product categories where import and marketing is allowed until further notice-</i> Stabilisers in plastic products (electrical cables incorporated into products); Special purposes in elastomers (heat stabilisers); Discharge lamps; Paint for special uses (– corrosion prevention paint containing less than 250 ppm of lead, although not in the form of lead carbonate and lead sulphate; – antifouling paint containing less than 1250 ppm of lead, although not in the form of lead carbonate and lead sulphate); Glass for special uses (– picture tubes; – light sources; – optics; – radiation protection; – car windows; – plates in photocopy machines; – coating of plane glass; – crystal; – silicate glass for sand blowing); Glaze, enamels and pigments on art and handicrafts that must be assumed not to be used in connection with foodstuffs; Glaze on tile, vitrified brick, brick and spark plugs; Electronic</p>	

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				<p>components; Products for repairing existing products; Products for research, development and laboratory use.</p> <p><i>List of product categories containing metallic lead where import and marketing is prohibited</i> - Products for hobby use; Chafing dish candles and other candles; Curtain, drapery weights; Products for decorative use; Security/safety seals; Products for roofing buildings; Flashings and weatherings on buildings; Fishing equipment for commercial fishing; Fishing equipment for sports fishing; Soldering alloys for plumbing and sanitation uses, except for soldering zinc sheets; Mantles for electrical underground cables under 24 kV 1. December 2002.</p>	
European Community ^{1/}					
Finland	Yes	See Section 2	See Section 2	See Section 2	See Section 2
France					
Germany					
Greece					
Iceland					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy					
Liechten-stein					
Luxembourg					
Malta					
Monaco					
Netherlands					

^{1/} The European Community (EC) legislation reported here applies to all Member States of the EC. Currently, there are 15 Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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New Zealand					
Norway	Yes	<p>Environmental quality standards, specifying a maximum acceptable lead concentration for different media, such as:</p> <p>a) Drinking water; 10 µg/l</p> <p>b) Surface water: Existing guidelines for classification of water quality are under revision and will be harmonised with EQSs to be decided under the EU Water framework directive (2000/60/EEC).</p> <p>c) Ground water;: -</p> <p>d) Irrigation water: -</p> <p>e) Air (urban air, background, etc); Target limit value 0,5 µg/m³ as yearly average</p> <p>f) Soil: Most sensitive land use: 60 mg/kg</p> <p>g) Food standards, specifying a maximum acceptable lead concentration for different food categories, such as fish and seafood, milk, meat; cereals, etc</p> <p>Established maximum level of lead in foodstuffs:</p> <p>Fish: 0.2 – 0.4 mg/kg wet weight depending on species</p> <p>Seafood: 0.5 – 1.0 mg/ kg wet weight depending on species</p> <p>Cows milk: 0,02 mg/ kg wet weight</p> <p>Meat: 0,1 mg/ kg wet weight</p> <p>Cereals: 0,2 mg/ kg wet weight</p> <p>Vegetables: 0,1 mg/ kg wet weight</p> <p>Leafy vegetables and cultivated fungi: 0,3 mg/ kg wet weight</p>	<p>Environmental source actions and regulations that control lead releases into the environment:</p> <p>a) Air and water point sources, such as: • <i>Smelters</i>; Each smelter has/ will have got an emission permit in accordance with BAT, which i.a. includes particle emission limit values, thus indirectly regulating the emissions of Cd and Pb. • <i>Energy production</i>; No coal combustion power plants are operating in Norway. The gas/oil/biomass power plants (> 50 MW) are regulated in accordance with the EU Directive 2001/80/EC and BAT. Medium sized biomass combustion plants has got emission permits which i.a. include particle emission limit values, thus indirectly regulating the emissions of Cd and Pb. Coal is not used for residential combustion, and only certificated wood stoves (stoves with good combustion efficiency) are allowed on the Norwegian market. • <i>Metal ore mining</i>; In general all mines have got emission permits. In Norway no metal ore mining is in operation to day. • <i>Iron and steel manufacturing processes</i>; The plants are given emission permits, including limit values for particle emission to air, thus indirectly regulating the emissions of Cd and Pb. The permits are/ will be updated in accordance with the EU IPPC Directive (EU Directive 96/61/EC) and BAT. • <i>Cement, lime, plaster and concrete manufacturing processes</i>. Each plant has got an emission permit in accordance with BAT (i.a. EU BREF), which i.a. includes particle emission limit values, thus indirectly regulating the emissions of Cd and Pb. The cement</p>	<p>Product control actions and regulations for lead-containing products, including marketing and use:</p> <p>a) <i>General use of lead</i>: Lead is on the Norwegian list of prioritised chemicals, for which emissions shall be substantially reduced by 2010. The ultimate aim is to reduce the level of lead in the environment as close to background level as possible by 2020.</p> <p>b) <i>Specific products containing lead, such as</i>: • Cable sheathing; • Sheets for corrosion protection in chemical industry; • Plating of gasoline tanks; • Yacht keels; • Lead tubes and joints for drain and water pipes; • Radiation shielding; • PVC stabiliser; Lead and lead compounds are not used as stabiliser or pigment in PVC. • Pigments; It is not allowed to produce, import, export, sell or use paint containing lead carbonates or lead sulphates. • Glass of cathode ray tubes; • Other products: <i>Lead shots</i>: It is not allowed to produce, import, export, sell or use lead shots. <i>Petrol</i>: The content of lead in petrol must not exceed 0,005 g/l. <i>Batteries</i>: Batteries containing > 0, 4 % lead must be labelled. <i>Packaging</i>: Legislation prescribing maximum allowable content of heavy metals in packaging is established. The accumulated concentration of lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium (VI) must not exceed 100 mg/kg. <i>Components in vehicles</i>: From 1. July 2003 it has been prohibited to import vehicles with components containing Hg, Pb, Cd or Cr VI. Components exempted from the ban are listed in an Annex to the regulation.</p>	<p>Other actions, standards and programs relevant to lead:</p> <p>a) <i>Regulations on occupational exposures to lead in the workplace</i>. Legislation on occupational safety and health to avoid unacceptable occupational exposures to hazardous substances in the workplace is established. The employer has the obligation to survey the occurrence of chemicals in the work place, to evaluate the risk they pose to the employees and to take the actions necessary to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. OELs (occupational exposure limit values) are established for several lead compounds. Lead and inorganic lead compounds, lead phosphate, lead sub phosphate and lead acetate have OEL = 0, 05 mg/m³ in indoor air, calculated as lead. Lead chromate has an OEL of 0, 02 mg/m³ calculated as chromate.</p> <p>b) <i>Classification, other marketing and use regulation, packaging and labelling regulations</i>; The classification, packaging and labelling regulations in Norway are the same as in the EU. Marketing and use regulations are described under point C above.</p> <p>c) <i>Information and reporting requirements</i>; Industry is obliged in their permits to annually report their emissions and discharges to the Norwegian Pollution Control authority (registered in the Norwegian PRTR).</p> <p>Every year a national report on consumption and releases of substances prioritised for action according to the national strategy for work with hazardous substances is worked out.</p> <p>Hazardous chemicals marketed in a quantity of 100 kg or more pr year must be declared to the Norwegian Product Register.</p> <p>National lead emissions to air and monitoring data are reported to EMEP (The Cooperative</p>

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		<p>Fruit: 0,1 mg/ kg wet weight Berries: 0,2 mg/ kg wet weight Fats and oils: 0,1 mg/ kg wet weight Fruit juices 0,05 mg/ kg wet weight Wines: 0,2 mg/ kg wet weight</p>	<p>and LECA (clay based Light Weight Aggregate) plants in Norway use waste as additional fuel, therefore their emission limit values are the same as for waste incinerators, i.e. the emission limit values given in accordance with EU Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste.</p> <p>b) Waste disposal restrictions, such as: • <i>Waste from outdated products</i>; Outdated products containing lead/lead compounds has to be treated as hazardous waste if the concentration exceeds limits given in the regulation on hazardous waste.</p> <p>An extensive system for taking care of waste from EE-products containing hazardous substances is established, putting obligations on dealers, producers and the local government.</p> <p>An extensive system for collection, recovery and disposal of used batteries (batteries hazardous to the environment) is established, putting obligations on dealers, enterprises using batteries, importers and producers.</p> <p>Components in vehicles containing heavy metals shall be labelled and removed from the vehicle when it is scrapped. • <i>Specific waste from different industrial activities</i>.; Industrial waste disposal is regulated in the emission permits. Hazardous industrial waste must be delivered to certificated hazardous waste receivers, non hazardous can be deposited in industry deposits which fulfil the requirements in the EU Directive 1999/31/EC and 2003/33/EC. Some industries are permitted to reuse waste fractions in the process. • Treated wastewater : -</p>	<p>Components allowed to contain heavy metals shall be labelled and they shall be removed from the vehicle when it is scrapped. <i>EE-products</i>: From 1. July 2006 it will be prohibited to produce, import, export and sell EE-products containing more than 0,01 % Cd, 0,1 % Pb or 0,1 % Hg (or 0,1 % Cr VI, 0,1 % PBB or 0,1 % PBDE). Certain areas of use given in an annex to the regulation are exempted from the ban. The producer is responsible for providing information on which component in the product that contains hazardous substance(s).</p> <p>c) <i>Import/export</i>: When bans on use of chemicals are introduced normally also bans on import and export are included in Norwegian regulations.</p>	<p>Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long –range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe) every year.</p> <p>National emission data on lead and data from the different monitoring programmes under the OSPAR convention are reported to the convention.</p> <p>d) <i>Monitoring programmes</i>; Lead is monitored weekly in air and precipitation at a couple of stations at the mainland and Svalbard (air only). Through monitoring programmes in OSPAR lead is measured yearly in different marine species along the coast, every 10 year in sediments (OSPAR/JAMP), and monthly in the water column in 10 Norwegian rivers (OSPAR/RID). Every 5 year heavy metals in mosses are monitored. On a less regular basis the concentration of heavy metals in lakes and lake sediments is monitored.</p> <p>e) <i>Voluntary reduction programmes</i>; A requirement to apply the substitution principle is included in the chemicals legislation implying that enterprises must evaluate their use of chemicals and replace them with less hazardous substances, if available, provided that this does not cause unreasonable cost or inconvenience.</p> <p>Recommended criteria for undesired properties of chemicals are established by the authorities and a list of chemicals meeting the criteria is drawn up. Use of these chemicals should be reduced or substituted by less hazardous chemicals. Lead and its compounds are included in the list.</p> <p>On a voluntary basis work to reduce military use of lead containing ammunition in military shooting fields is going on in Norway. According to the plans purchase of lead containing ammunition shall stop after 2006.</p> <p>f) <i>Implementation of international conven-</i></p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sewage sludge</i>: Maximum limit for lead concentration in fertiliser products based on sewage sludge is 40 - 200 mg/kg dry weight depending on use. 		<i>tions and programs</i> ; Norway has ratified the Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals under the UN ECE LRTAP convention, the OSPAR convention, the Basel convention, the Rotterdam convention and the Stockholm convention and implemented their obligations.
Portugal	Yes	-	-	-	Concerning activities generating lead and cadmium emissions to air and water and in accordance with the European Pollutant Emission Register (EPER) - European Commission Decision no. 2000/479/EC, of July the 17th 2000, organised by IPPC activities and discriminating the pollutants most probably expected to be released by each one of those activities, were elaborated. Those lists included the "Pb and its compounds" and "Cd and its compounds".
San Marino					
Spain					
Sweden	Yes	<p>OEL, respirable dust - 50 µg/m³.</p> <p>OEL, total dust - 100 µg/m³.</p> <p>Blood lead level - As to biological exposure/risk monitoring, Pb work is considered to be present when samples from at least one out of ten workers show a B-Pb ≥0.8 µmol/L.</p> <p>Drinking water - The tolerable concentration of Pb in drinking water in Sweden is 10 µg/L.</p>	-	-	<p>Pregnant and lactating women are not allowed to work with Pb.</p> <p>Chromates (including Pb chromate) and inorganic As compounds (including Pb arsenate) are classified as carcinogens.</p>
Switzerland					
United Kingdom					
United States of America	Yes	See Section 3	See Section 3	See Section 3	See Section 3

Section 2

Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead from Finland

5. This section contains submitted data from Finland and refers to Table V (Western Europe and other States). In the table, national actions, including legislation, are reported.

6. **[**THIS SECTION WILL BE ADDED LATER - ONLY AVAILABLE AS PDF FILE - FOR NOW PLEASE SEE OVERVIEW IN FINLANDS COMMENTS]**

Section 3

Overview of existing and future national actions, including legislation, relevant to lead from the United States of America

7. This section contains submitted data from the United States of America and refers to Table V (Western Europe and other States). In the table, national actions, including legislation, are reported.

8. **[**THIS SECTION WILL BE ADDED LATER - ONLY AVAILABLE AS PDF FILE - FOR NOW PLEASE SEE OVERVIEW VIA LINK FROM U.S.A'S SUBMISION]**