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New Study Finds Lead Levels in a Majority of Paints Exceed Chinese Regulation and Should Not be on Store Shelves

最新研究发现中国大量涂料铅含量超标且不应出售

(Beijing, China) A new study on lead in decorative paints sold in China released today by Insight Explorer and IPEN finds that more than half of the paints analyzed exceed Chinese lead regulations. Moreover, even when paint brands offer paint with lower levels of lead, consumers have no way of knowing it because very few of 141 paint cans analyzed in the study carried information about lead content on the label.

(中国北京)源头爱好者和国际消除持久性有机污染物联盟今天发布了最新的中国装饰涂料的铅含量研究报告，研究发现，所检测的涂料中，一半以上超过了中国铅含量标准限值。而且，即便涂料品牌所提供的涂料铅含量较低，消费者也无法了解情况，因为所检测的141罐涂料中，绝大多数标签上没有载明铅含量信息。

“The health impacts of lead exposure on young children’s brains are lifelong, irreversible and untreatable,” said Pan Qingan, Project Director of China Heavy Metal Pollution Map. “We are limiting our children and our nation’s future intellectual development even though safe and effective alternatives are already in use and widely available in China. We must reduce this critical source of lead exposure to young children.”

中国重金属污染地图负责人潘庆安说：“铅暴露会对儿童大脑造成终身不可逆且无法治疗的影响。尽管中国已有安全有效的做法，但我们仍然在限制我们儿童和国家未来的智力发展，我们必须减少使儿童暴露于铅危害的源头。”

“Chinese children’s blood levels showed significant decrease after leaded gasoline was banned. Therefore, the continued use of lead paint will become the primary source of childhood lead exposure,” said Zhang Jingling, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences. “First, children will absorb the extra lead through the gastrointestinal tract by chewing on objects such as toys, household furniture or other articles painted with lead paint. Second, exposure to dust or soil contaminated with lead-based paint is exacerbated by children’s normal hand-to-mouth behavior. We must enforce existing government regulations on the use of lead in paint in order to minimize childhood lead exposure and safeguard their health.”

“中国禁止含铅汽油后，中国儿童的血液浓度明显降低。因此继续使用含铅涂料将是儿童铅暴露的最主要来源。”中国环境科学研究院专家Zhang Jingling说，“第一，儿童啃咬玩具、家具或其他带有含铅涂料的物品时，会通过胃肠道吸收多余的铅。第二，被含铅涂料污染的灰尘和土壤使儿童暴露于铅的危害之中，而儿童会习惯性地把手或手上的物品放进嘴里，这使得这种铅暴露危害更大。我们必须强力执行已有的政府法规，限制涂料中铅的使用，以使儿童铅暴露降到最低程度，并保证他们的健康。”

Regulation limiting the amount of lead in paint for interior and decorative use was introduced in China in 2001, complementing the Toy Safety standard introduced in 1986 for lead in paint on children's toys. Both regulations limit the lead content of paint to 90 ppm of soluble lead, i.e., the amount of lead that can be extracted by a standard acid treatment to simulate the amount of lead bioavailable for absorption when e.g., a toy painted with lead paint is put in the mouth. Laws or regulations to control the lead content of decorative paints—paints used on the interiors and exteriors of homes, schools, and other child-occupied facilities—are common in most highly industrialized countries.

中国于2001年出台了室内涂料和装饰涂料含铅量限制法规，对1986年出台的儿童玩具含铅量安全标准起到了补充作用。这两项法规都把含铅涂料的可溶性铅含量上限定为90ppm，即可被某种标准化酸处理方法提取的铅的量，该方法旨在模拟特定情形下（如带含铅涂料的玩具被放在嘴里）可被人体吸收的铅的量。多数工业发达国家都实施了相关法规来控制装饰涂料—即住宅、学校和其它儿童设施的内部和外部使用的涂料—的铅含量。

In late 2014, Insight Explorer purchased a total of 141 cans of solvent-based, enamel decorative paints representing 47 brands from stores in eight cities in China (Beijing, Shenyang, Zhengzhou, Nanchang, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Shanghai and Kunming). Samples from these paints were analyzed by an accredited laboratory in Italy for total lead content.

2014年年底，源头爱好者在中国8个城市（北京、沈阳、郑州、南昌、广州、厦门、上海和昆明）购买了47个品牌的141罐溶剂型装饰磁漆涂料。意大利一所获得认证的实验室对这些涂料样品做了总铅含量分析。

Key findings from the report, *Lead in Enamel Decorative Paints in China*, include:

中国磁漆装饰涂料中的铅的研究报告的主要发现

- Approximately half of the paints analyzed for this study exceed Chinese lead regulations and should not be on store shelves. Of the 141 paints analyzed, 70 of the paints (50% of paints) contained a total lead content above 600 ppm. A 600 ppm total lead content approximately corresponds to 90 ppm soluble lead, the lead limit for lead in paint in China.
- 所分析的涂料中，大约一半的涂料超过了中国铅含量规定，且不应出售。141罐涂料中，70罐涂料(占有涂料的50%)的总铅含量超过600ppm。根据已有研究，总铅含量达到600ppm的涂料，对应的可溶性铅浓度大约为90ppm，这正是中国涂料铅含量的上限。
- More than one-third (48 paints; 34% of paints) of the paints contained dangerously high lead levels above 10,000 ppm total lead and would not be allowed for sale in any country restricting the use of lead in decorative paint.
- 48罐涂料（占34%）总铅含量达到危险程度，超过10,000ppm，这在任何限制装饰涂料铅含量的国家都是不允许销售的。
- One or more paints from 42 of the 47 brands (89% of brands) had a total lead content below 600 ppm (approximately 90 ppm soluble lead), showing that the technology exists in China to produce paint within the regulatory limit.
- 47个品牌中，有42个品牌（占这些品牌的89%）的至少一罐涂料的总铅含量低于600ppm（对应大约90ppm可溶性铅），表明中国存在生产达标涂料的技术。
- Approximately one-third of the paints had lead levels below 90 ppm – the regulatory standard for total lead content in many countries, indicating that these companies can produce products that are safer for Chinese consumers and meet quality standards for export.

- 大约三分之一的涂料的铅浓度低于90ppm—这是多数国家采取的总铅含量标准，表明这些公司能够为中国消费者生产更加安全的产品，而且达到了出口质量标准
- Yellow paints had the highest lead levels and red paints had the second highest lead levels.
- 黄色涂料的铅含量最高，红色涂料铅含量位居第二。
- Consumers rarely know whether or not paint meets Chinese regulation because very few of paint cans analyzed carried information about lead content on the label.
- 消费者几乎不知道所购买的涂料是否符合中国铅含量标准，因为大多数涂料标签没有载明铅含量信息。

The World Health Organization (WHO) calls lead paint “a major flashpoint” for children’s potential lead poisoning and says that “since the phase-out of leaded petrol, lead paint is one of the largest sources of exposure to lead in children.” Children are exposed to lead when painted surfaces deteriorate over time and contaminate household dust and soils. Children ages 0-6, engaging in normal hand-to-mouth behaviors, are most at risk of damage to their intelligence and mental development from exposure to lead dust and soil.

WHO将含铅涂料列为儿童潜在铅中毒的“主要来源”，并指出由于含铅汽油已经淘汰，因此含铅涂料是最主要的儿童铅暴露源之一。当有涂料的表面老化时，会污染家里的灰尘和土壤，这里儿童就暴露在铅的危害之中。0-6岁的儿童都习惯地把手和手上的物品放进嘴里时，便暴露于含铅的灰尘和土壤之中，这使他们的智力和心理发展受到严重危害的风险。

China is the world’s second largest producer and consumer of coatings and there may be as many as 8,000 paint producers inside China, according to the coatings industry magazine, *Coatings World*. In addition, the Chinese paint market saw a rapid increase in sales and demand during the past decade. Though the demand for paint for newly constructed buildings has recently started to decrease with the slowing of the real estate market, demand for paint to repaint existing buildings and homes is increasing.

根据涂料行业杂志*Coatings World*的说法，中国是全球第二大涂料生产国和消费国，国内的涂料生产企业可能达到8千家。此外，中国涂料市场过去10年的销量和需求增长迅速，随着房地产市场的减速，新建筑用涂料需求最近开始下降，但现有建筑和住宅修缮用涂料需求正在增加。

Two previous paint studies were conducted in China in 2009 with a total of 122 paints analyzed. Although the earlier studies included fewer brands, the percentage of samples with total lead concentrations greater than 600 ppm and 10,000 ppm are similar among the three studies. Most of these samples were from brands not included in the current study.

两项于2009年开展的研究一共分析了122罐涂料。虽然这些较早研究覆盖的品牌较少，但三项研究在总铅含量超过600ppm和10,000ppm的样本比例方面比较接近。多数样本的品牌不在本项研究的覆盖范围内。

Key recommendations made in the report include:

报告中的主要建议包括：

- **Government:** Establish effective procedures for monitoring and enforcing full compliance with existing regulatory controls on the lead content of paints manufactured and sold in China; move toward a total lead regulatory standard to ease burdens on companies and facilitate regulation.
- **政府：**制定有效规程来监测并确保国家现行的国内制造和销售的涂料铅含量控制法规得到完全遵守；朝着制定全面含铅量法规标准的目标前进，以减轻企业的负担，并促进法规的实施和完善。

- **Industry:** Discontinue using lead-based pigments and lead-based drying catalysts as paint ingredients and provide information on product labels indicating the lead content of paint.
- 行业：停止把铅系颜料和铅系催干剂作为涂料成分，产品标签上提供涂料铅含量信息
- **Consumers:** Ask about the lead content of paints and only purchase paints meeting national regulations.
- 消费者：咨询涂料铅含量信息，只购买符合国家标准的涂料

The paint study was undertaken as part of the Asian Lead Paint Elimination Project (2012 - 2015), funded by the European Union with 1.4 million euros. It was implemented by IPEN, a network of 700 NGOs in more than 100 countries working for a toxics-free future.

本研究是亚洲消除铅涂料项目的一部分（2012-2015），由欧盟提供140万欧元资金。亚洲消除铅涂料项目由国际消除持久性有机污染物联盟（IPEN）实施，该联盟是由100多个国家的700家非政府组织（NGO）组成的国际网络，旨在建设不受有毒物质危害的美好未来

Insight Explorer (IE) is an environmental NGO established in 2012 in Beijing. It seeks to increase public awareness and citizens' capacity to take action in the areas of pollution control, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, and sound environmental governance. In September 2013, it launched a project called China Heavy Metal Pollution Map, which focuses on both pollution hotspots and problematic consumer products caused by heavy metals.

源头爱好者（IE）是一家环保社会组织，于2012年在北京成立，致力于在污染防治、生态保护和环境法治三大领域提高公众意识，激发行动潜能。2013年9月，源头爱好者发起中国重金属污染地图项目，开始针对各类型的重金属污染，包括消费品含重金属的问题，展开调查研究和倡导活动。

IPEN is an international NGO network comprised of 700 organizations in 116 countries that work to reduce and eliminate hazardous, toxic substances internationally and within their own countries. (www.ipen.org)

IPEN是一家国际非政府组织网络，由116个国家的700家机构组成，旨在减少并消除国际上有毒、有害物质。(www.ipen.org)

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