



Effective implementation of Lead Paint Standard through Organizing International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPWA 2018) in Nepal

Ram Charitra Sah, Executive Director, CEPHED, info@cephed.org.np Tel/Fax: 977-1-5201786, Mob: 977-9803047621 Web: www.cephed.org.np

Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED) Nepal celebrated the sixth **International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW 2018)** in the collaboration of, Department of Environment (DOE), Ministry of Forest and Environment (MOFE) Government of Nepal and with the support of WHO Country Office for Nepal and International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) from October 21 to 27 2018. ILPPW 2018 called by Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paints (GAELP), with the aim of ban lead paint to protect public health and environment. CEPHED successfully accomplished all planned program for celebration of week of action in Nepal as the part of globally observed events from October 21 to 27, 2018 and beyond.

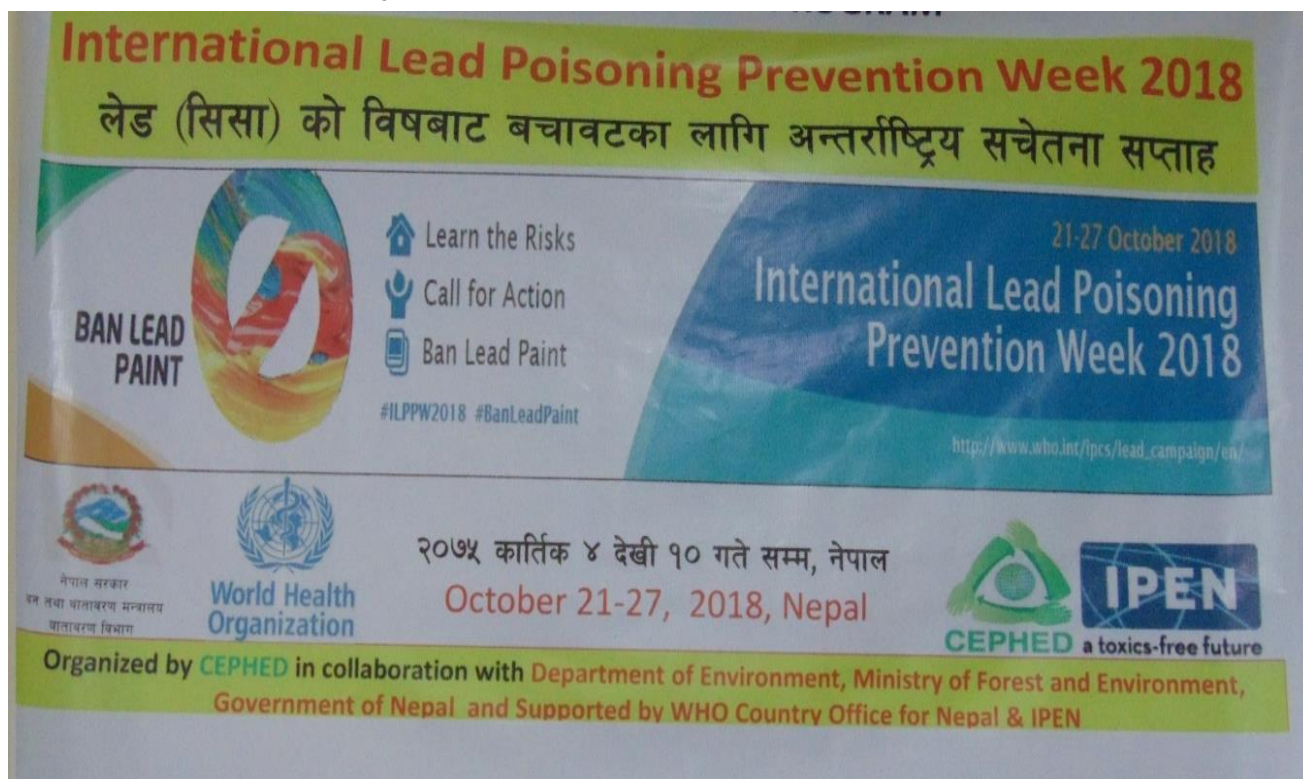


Figure 1. Banner of International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW 2018) in Nepal

In order to enhance its effective implementation of mandatory lead paint standard, there has been an absolute need of popularization of standard as well as widely share the finding of compliance monitoring results among all government agencies, business communities and general public towards eliminating lead paint.



Popularization of standard as well as its mass distribution, media campaign and interaction program with all concerned government and other stakeholder had been planned and successfully organized during the Week of Action, October 21 to 27, 2018 at Kathmandu and Chitwan, Aims of this year ILPPW 2018 has been increasing public awareness, capacity building and thus contributing to effective implementation of standard towards eliminating lead paint from Nepal. This results prevention of children and occupational exposure to lead in paint, also coherence with GAELP's objectives of BAN LEAD PAINTS.

As we all know that lead is one among 10 most toxic chemicals of public health concerned and , **“There are no safe levels of lead exposure”** urgently calls for Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard and Harmonization of Sectorial laws through proper inclusion of the mandatory provision of lead paint standard in NS Mark criteria, Building Codes, Green Building guidelines and color coding guidelines of school infrastructure including school building bus, toiles and even public vehicle like taxi etc.

Series of program including Kick Off Press Meet, Stakeholder workshops at Kathmandu and Bharatpur Chitwan, radio jingle broadcasting throughout the week had been planned and successfully organized with the **high level of political commitments came from Honorable Health and Population State Minister Mr. Surendra Kumar Yadav** to paint industries, Department of Education, NBSM, Department of Urban Development & Building construction, Department of Environment and other important stakeholder like CUPPEC etc. to improve the compliance by envisioning regular market monitoring as well as harmonizing the respective laws, regulations , standard and guidelines etc. These all will helps towards meeting the major goal of the Global Lead Week of Action is working together to **BAN LEAD PAINT**.

Celebrating 6th International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week Oct. 21-27, 2018, Nepal

Organized by CEPHED in collaboration with Department of Environment, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Government of Nepal and Supported by WHO Country Office for Nepal & IPEN

- **Oct. 21 to 27 and beyond , Radio Jingle from different FM Radio Stations**
 - **1 week Radio thahasanchar network 99.4mhz**
6:01am,12:10pm,3:10pm 6:01pm,8:01pm
 - **1 Month Dreams FM 89.8 Mhz : 4:50, 7:30, 9:15, 10:55, 11:55, 4:15, 5:30, 6:15, 8:40, 9:15, 9:55, 10:15, 11:00**
- **Oct. 21 to 27 TV Talk Program**
- **Oct. 21, Sunday: ILPPWA 2018 KICK OFF PRESS MEET at Department of Environment 3 PM. Emphasizing SECTORAL COMMITMENT.**
- **Oct. 23, 2018 ,Tuesday, Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal” at Alfa Beta House, Kathmandu, Nepal, 9:30 to 4 PM**
- **Oct. 26, 2018 ,Friday, Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal” at Hotel Global, Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal, 9:30 to 4 PM**
- **Oct. 27, 2018 , Saturday : Final ILPPWA 2018 Concluding Press Release**

More than 200,000 peoples and concerned government officials, stakeholders were directly benefitted from participations as well as having access to information through mass media and media outreaches from the



week long programs and beyond. Additionally fact sheet, posters, and radio jingles were made available to all participants of the programs.

Wide media coverage has been achieved that helps to maximize the public outreaches with massive message dissemination about lead, lead toxicity and lead paint standard enacted by the Government of Nepal. Following are the news report and web link of the media coverage of International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW -2018) of Action in Nepal

Activities and weeklong events completed within the week are as follows.

October 21, Sunday: ILPPWA 2018 KICK OFF PRESS MEET at Department of Environment, Emphasizing needs of regular market monitoring and Sectorial Commitments.



Figure 2. Participants of Kick off Press Meet of International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2018

October 23, 2018, Tuesday, Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal at Alfa Beta House, Kathmandu, Nepal

Successfully organized the day long Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal in line with International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week of Action 2018 with the gracious presence of Honorable Health and Population State Minister, Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav along with the very senior policy level Officials from NHRC, MOHP, WHO, KMC and FNCSI. Over 50 participant's representatives from DOHS, DOC, NBSM, DOT, DUDBC, DOEdu, KMC, NHRC, JEFONT, CUPPEC, Nepal Bar Association, WHO, Media, Dent, NGOs, Bir Hospital etc., were present on the occasion.

5 Technical Paper were presented by respective experts in the subject

Status of Lead in Paints in Nepal and Sectorial Legal Frameworks by Mr. Ram Charitra Sah, Executive

Director/Environment Scientist, CEPHED.
Role of Government Agency, MOF, Department of Custom in Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard: : Mr. Manoj Nidhi Wagle, Director / Mr. Rajendra Sonker, Officer, Dept. of Custom
Role of Government Agency, MOFE, Department of Environment in Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard: Mr. Bhupendra Sharma, Environment Inspector, Dept. of Environment
Question & Answer
WHO initiatives towards prevention and control of Lead Exposure in light of ILPPW 2018. Mr. Rajaram Pote Shrestha, National Professional Officer, WHO Country Office for Nepal.
Study of Blood Lead Level among Children and Way forward for National BLL Screening for Nepal, Dr. Meghnath Dhimal, Sr. Research Officer, NHRC
PRESS RELEASE were made and sent to all media houses and journalists.



Figure 3. Inaugural session (left to right): Mr. Ram Charitra Sah, Executive Director, CEPHED; Mr. Rajaram Pote Shrestha, NPO, WHO; Dr. Anajani Kr. Jha, Member Secretary, NHRC; **Honorable Health and Population State Minister Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav (Chief Guest)**; Mr. Mohan KATuwal, Presendet, FNCSI; Prof. Dr. Sunil Kr. Joshi, KMC and Dr. Dipendra Raman Shigh, Chief, Ministry of Health and Population(MOHP).



Figure 4. Group picture of participants along with the guests of stakeholder workshop on Effective implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal, October 23, 2018

3. **October 26, 2018, Friday, Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal at Hotel Global, Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal.**

Successfully organized Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of LEAD PAINT STANDARD in Chitwan well participated by around 70 people. DCC Chairman, DPHO Chitwan, Chief of Health and Education Division of Bharatpur, Metropolitan City , Nursing Association Secretary, Private Hospital Coordination Committee General Secretary, Teachers, Students, Paint Industries, Painter and their association, representatives of Department of Environment and, Department Customs representatives , NGOs, end media has been participated. Program has been organized by CEPHED in collaboration with Department of Environment, Ministry of Forest and Environment and supported by WHO Country Office for Nepal and IPEN.



Figure 5. Inaugural Session of the Stakeholder Workshop at Bharatpur, Chitwan

Five technical papers Status of Lead in paints and associated sectorial laws presented by Ram Charitra Sah Executive Director of CEPHED, Role of Customs Department in regulative lead paint standard presented by Mr. Manoj Nidhi Wagle, Role of Department of Environment in regulating and monitoring of lead paint standard presented by Environment inspector Mr. Bhupendra Sharma, Lead in Paint in Chitwan and way forward presented by Mr. Him Br. Thapa, and Status of Blood Lead Level among Nepalese children and needs for national screening program were presented by Mr. Ram Charitra Sah.



Figure 6. Inaugural Session of Stakeholder Workshop at Bharatpur, Chitwan (from left to right) : Mr. Ramesh Subba, Central Committee Member of Nursing Association of Nepal; Mr. Bikram Adhikari, General Secretary of Private Hospital Coordination Committee, Chitwan as chair the inaugural session; Mr. Krishana Kumar Dalakoti, Chief of the DCC , Chitwan as Chief Guest of the program along with Mr. Ram Chandra Pathak, Senior Public Health Administrator, DPHO, Chitwan; Mr. Jeevan Kr. Shrestha Chief, Health, Bharatpur Metropolitan City, Mr. Manoj Nidhi Wagle, Director of Department of Custom ; Mr. Tek Br. Gurung, Chairman, CUPPEC Chitwan and Mr. Ram Charitra Sah, Executive Director of CEPHED.



Figure 7. Group picture of participants along with the guests of stakeholder workshop on Effective implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal, October 26, 2018.

Outcomes:

Successfully completed with high level political, industrial and concerned stakeholder commitments towards effective implementing of the Lead paint standard and harmonizing the sectorial laws.

Honorable Health and Population State Minister, Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav stress the need of envisioning National Blood Lead Level (BLL) program to test all Nepalese children for BLL as the past studies have shown very high level of lead among children and have appropriate health program that control the level of exposure to lead from different sources including paints.

Paint Industries in Chitwan, whose paints were tested very high level of lead during the compliance monitoring of lead during 2017 under the WHO supported programs have committed to reduce the lead level and promised to reduce the lead to the extent within a years so that we all will be complying the lead paint standard of the government of Nepal.

Department of Education have committed to incorporate to the circular issued in the name of all schools to paint their school, infrastructures with the paints that only meets the Government of Nepal lead paint standards.

Likewise, NBSM is going to make the mandatory provision of Lead Paint Standards compliance for all NS Marked paints and Paints Company that will opt for NS Mark and will have regular monitoring.



Department of Environment, Ministry of Forest and Environment will have regular market and industries monitoring for their standards compliance.

Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC) will initiate the process of inclusion of Lead Paint standard in the Building Code and Material Specification as well as Green Building Guideline.

Department of Customs will further tighten the import of leaded paints and do the proper market surveillance in coordination with other relevant departments.

Media house and Journalists will widely disseminate and popularize the Lead Paint Standard and information regarding leads and its impacts on health and environment.

Health Communities will take initiatives to address the increased level of BLL and develop required infrastructure, human resources and start the BLL testing facilities from all provinces.

NGOs and Research based organization will carry out more and more research on lead paint and public health and widely disseminate the results with government and general public etc.

Media Coverage:

Wide media coverage has been achieved that helps to maximize the public outreaches with massive message dissemination about lead, lead toxicity and lead paint standard enacted by the Government of Nepal. Following are the news report and web link of the media coverage of International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW -2018) of Action in Nepal

Toxic Lead is Out of Control

News Published in Annapurna Post National Daily dated 22 October 2018

Be Safe from LEAD

News article published in Kayakairan National Daily from Chitwan, 27th October 2018

Demands for Ban Paints with excessive lead

News Article published in Chitwan Post National Daily from Chitwan, 27th October 2018.

Stakeholders call for ban on lead paint, October 24, 2018

Onlinekhabar.com: <http://english.onlinekhabar.com/stakeholders-call-for-ban-on-lead-paint.html>

Nepal's Domestic Industries Produces Paint with High Lead, October 24, 2018

Research conducted recently indicates that legislation alone is not enough to keep children safe.

Spotlight Nepal: <https://www.spotlightnepal.com/2018/10/24/nepals-domestic-industries-produces-paint-with-high-lead/>



घर तथा फर्निचरमा लगाइने रंगमा हानिकारक सिसा कायमै, October 26, 2018

विश्वमा प्रत्येक वर्ष जन्मिनेमध्ये ६ लाख बच्चामा लिडको हानिकारक असर देखिने गरेको छ

<https://www.kantipurdaily.com/news/2018/10/26/1540559606304564.html?fbclid=IwAR0vqnBYDre5pWaymeiLHG5BN5Vkr9TK5HOI2g-7ek7ifNgobA--9hssfz4>

लेडको प्रयोगमा प्रतिबन्ध लगाउन माग, October 27, 2018

<https://www.safalkhabar.com/news/16406?fbclid=IwAR36NAehAfUUXllwjObc54CvTAIL-xyDLYCljQiBaUHEXVvcDI-8vz2Y>

In addition to this Radio Jingle on Lead Paint Standards broadcasted from two FM Stations:

Oct. 21 to 27, Radio Jingle from different FM Radio Stations

1 week Radio Thaha Sanchar 99.4 MHz 6:01am,12:10pm,3:10pm 6:01pm,8:01pm and local news 8:00, 11:00, 1:00 p, and 5 :00 pm (9 spot per days)

1 Month Dreams FM 89.8 MHz : 4:50, 7:30, 9:15, 10:55, 11:55, 4:15, 5:30, 6:15, 8:40, 9:15, 9:55, 10:15, 11:00 (13 spots per day)

News from Radio Sagarmatha, Radio Thaha Sanchar and Ujyalo Network on 22 October 2018.

News from Dreams FM 89.8 MHz , October 27, 2018

Radio Talk program from Image News 105.6 MHz October 30, 2018

Radio talk program from Radio Thaha Sanchar 99.4 MHz , October 31st 2018

Radio Talk program from Radio Sagarmatha 102.4 MHz, October 22, 2018

विषाक्त 'लेड' नियन्त्रण बाहिर

अन्नपूर्ण | काठमाडौं

सरकारले लेड (सिसा) को मात्रा १० पिपिएम (पार्ट पर मिलियन) मात्र हुनुपर्ने मापदण्ड तोकेको छ। तर नेपालमा प्रयोग हुने वस्तुहरूमा लेडको मात्रा मापदण्डभन्दा सयौं गुणा बढी भेटिएको छ। सरकारी अध्ययनमा ४७ हजार पिपिएमसम्म विषाक्त लेड भेटिएपछि वातावरणविद्हरूले गम्भीर चिन्ता प्रकट छन्।

सरकारले 'लेड' को मात्रा नियन्त्रणमा प्रभावकारी नियमन र अनुगमन नगर्दा मापदण्डको धज्जी उडेको छ। सरकारले वातावरण ऐनलाई टेकेर २०७१ पुष ७ गते राजपत्रमा सूचना प्रकाशित गरी मापदण्ड १० पिपिएम तोकेको छ। तर नेपाल स्वास्थ्य अनुसन्धान परिषद् र जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्रले गरेको अध्ययनमा रडमा ४७ हजार ७८ पिपिएम रहेको पाइएको छ। यो पाँच सय २३ गुणा बढी हो। वातावरण विभागका प्रवक्ता सफल श्रेष्ठले खासगरी इनामेल रडमा लेड बढी भेटिएको बताइन्। 'यसले सुस्त बिष बनेर जनस्वास्थ्यमा नकारात्मक असर पार्दै आएको छ। मापदण्डलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न विभाग अनुगमनको तयारीमा छ,'

श्रेष्ठले बताइन्। आठ वर्षअगाडि लेड को मात्रा दुई लाख १३ हजार पिपिएम थियो। सो मात्रा विस्तारै न्युनीकरण हुदै ४७ हजारमा भरेको विभागको तथ्यांक छ। विभाग र जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्रले आइतबारदेखि एक साता 'लेड विषबाट बचावका लागि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सचेतना सप्ताह कार्यक्रम' मनाउँदै छ।

दर्ता भएका डेढ सय पेन्ट्स उद्योगमध्ये ४० प्रतिशतले मापदण्ड पालना गरेका छैनन्।

कार्यक्रममा नतिजा प्राप्त हुनेगरी तत्काल अनुगमन, मापदण्ड कार्यान्वयनमा जोड दिने, आयात हुने र उत्पादन हुने सबै लेडयुक्त वस्तुमा मापदण्ड पालनाका लागि कडाइ गर्न सरकारसँग माग गर्ने, कार्ययोजना बनाएर अनुगमन सुरु गर्ने कार्यक्रम रहेको श्रेष्ठले बताइन्। 'लेड' बढी प्रयोग हुँदा हाड कमजोर हुने, प्रजनन प्रणालीमा असर पर्ने, मिर्गौला, फोक्सो रोगग्रस्त हुने, बालबालिकाको मानसिक र बौद्धिक विकासमा अवरोध पुग्नेजस्ता समस्या उत्पन्न

हुने जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्रका कार्यकारी निर्देशक रामचरित्र साहले बताए। वातावरण वैज्ञानिकसमेत रहेका साहले नेपालमा दर्ता भएका डेढ सय पेन्ट्स उद्योगमध्ये हाल ४० प्रतिशतले मापदण्ड पालना नगरेको अनुगमनमा भेटिएको जानकारी दिए। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठनले रगतमा लेडको मात्रा १० माइक्रोग्राम पर डेसिलिटर तोकेको छ। तर ६ महिनादेखि तीन वर्षसम्मका १० प्रतिशत बालबालिकाको रगतमा लेडको मात्रा बढी भएको सरकारी अध्ययनले देखाएको छ। इनामेल पेन्ट्स कम्पनीहरूले तुरुन्त सुक्ने, लामो समयसम्म चम्किने, खियाप्रतिरोधी हुने भन्दै बढी लेड प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको साहले बताए।

मापदण्डअनुसार लेडको प्रयोग र लेडयुक्त पेन्ट्स उन्मुलन नगर्ने हो भने प्रत्येक मानिसको औसत आयु घट्दै जाने अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय अध्ययनले देखाएको साहको भनाइ छ। पेन्ट्समा लेडको मात्राबारे नेपालमा सात पटक अध्ययन भइसकेको छ। बीपी कोइराला स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान धरानले सुनसरी र मोरङमा दुई पटक यस्तो अध्ययन गरेको थियो। जसमा ८२ प्रतिशत बालबालिकामा लेडको मात्रा बढी भेटिएको थियो।

News article: Toxic Lead in Out of Control: News Published in Annapurna Post Daily 22 October 201



Nepal's Domestic Industries Produces Paint with High Lead

Research conducted recently indicates that legislation alone is not enough to keep children safe.

[NEW SPOTLIGHT ONLINE](#) , Oct. 24, 2018, 8:43 a.m.



Photo: The Honorable Health and Population State Minister, Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav addressing in a day long Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal

Although the compliance of lead paint standards has increased over the years in Nepal, some of the paint products mainly from the domestic paints industries were still found extremely very high up to 50347 ppm.

Research conducted recently indicates that legislation alone is not enough to keep children safe. Not only should regulation set total lead limits below 90 ppm in all paints, but enforcement and monitoring are essential.

“We are aware about the situation. A regular monitoring of lead paints marketed in Nepal has been planned by the Department of Environment,” said Environment Inspector Bhupendra Sharma.



As Nepal is under a high risk country, environmental health and child health advocates, government officials, development agencies, and paint industries are unitedly celebrating International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2018, October 21-27.

Lead is of one amongst 10 major toxic chemical of public health concern. Lead paint, a major source of childhood lead exposure, can cause permanent and irreversible brain damage in children.

Lead exposure globally accounted for 5,40,000 deaths and 13.9 million years lost to disability and death due to long-term effects on health, with the highest burden in developing regions. 857 million Children worldwide are at the risk of lead exposure (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2016). 65 - 100 % of 10,150,770 young people under 15 years old (34.6%) of total population 29,362,095 (2018) are under high risk of lead exposure in Nepal (2017 Dhimal et al.& 2017, Gautam, K. et. Al).

Calling for protections for the 857 million children ages 0-9 years old who live in countries with no protective lead paint regulations, organizations in 30 countries, coordinating with the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (a voluntary partnership hosted by the UN Environment Program and the World Health Organization), urge governments to adopt and effectively implement legislation to protect children's health.

"Lead is a silent killer. But we have an alternative to lead now", stated Honorable Health and Population State Minister, Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav, MoHP, GoN, at "Stakeholder Workshop on Effective Implementation of Lead Paint Standard in Nepal", a one-day workshop jointly organized by Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED), with the Department of Environment, Ministry of Forest and Environment (MOFE), and with the support of WHO country Office for Nepal and IPEN.

The ongoing weeklong program for the sectorial commitment towards enhancing effective implementation of lead paint standard aims to harmonize the sectorial laws through inclusion of lead paint standard provision in building code, green building guideline, Nepal Standard Mark (NS Mark) criteria, color code for school and other infrastructures as well as envisioning national blood lead level screening plan.

Series of lead paint studies in Nepal clearly revealed that the amount of lead content in the paint produced, imported, marketed, and used in Nepal has heavily decreased over the years.

The compliance monitoring of lead paint standard carried out by Ministry of Forest and Environment (MOFE) in the year 2016 showed only 30% paints comply with the standard. However, similar study carried out by CEPHED in a year later in 2017 with the support of World Health Organization (WHO) showed increased compliance of lead paint standard by 60 percent of paints. "This is very remarkable achievements by the paints industries in Nepal and needs to be continued improvement towards achieving 100% compliance to eliminate leaded paints from Nepal thus protecting public health and environment", said Ram Charitra Sah, Executive Director and Environment Scientist of CEPHED.

Five different technical papers on status of lead paints, status of blood lead level among Nepalese children, compliance and regulatory monitoring initiatives of government agencies, and national as well as international initiative towards prevention and control of lead exposure has been presented in the one-day workshop. Invited stakeholders also elaborated on how they will tackle the problem in their respective field of work: health, education, environment, and infrastructure.



“There are no safe levels of lead exposure”, stated Rajaram Pote Shrestha, National Professional Officer, at WHO Country Office for Nepal, and urgently called for effective implementation of lead paint standard and harmonization of sectorial laws such as proper inclusion of the mandatory provision of lead paint standard in NS Mark criteria, building codes, green building guidelines and color coding guidelines of school and other infrastructure including school building bus, toilets, and even public vehicles.

The major goal of the Global Lead Week of Action is working together to ban lead paint by raising awareness via workshops at Kathmandu and Chitwan, radio jingle, and TV PSA broadcasts throughout the week.

onlinekhabar
english edition

Stakeholders call for ban on lead paint

Kathmandu, October 24



**BAN LEAD
PAINT**

Experts and stakeholders have urged the government to impose a ban on lead paint and effectively implement the lead paint standard as it is harmful to human health.

As activists across the world are celebrating the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week from October 21 to 27, they say the governments should adopt and effectively implement legislation to protect children's health.

Lead is of one amongst 10 major toxic chemical of public health concern, according to the World Health Organisation.

“Lead paint, a major source of childhood lead exposure, can cause permanent and irreversible brain damage in children,” the global agency says citing various research reports, “Lead exposure globally accounted for 5,40,000 deaths and 13.9 million years lost to disability and death due to long-term effects on health, with the highest burden in developing regions. 857 million Children worldwide are at the risk of lead exposure.”

“Lead is a silent killer. But, we have an alternative to lead now,” states State Minister for Health and Population, Surendra Kumar Yadav.

Meanwhile, the WHO shares that series of lead paint studies in Nepal clearly revealed that the amount of lead content in the paint produced, imported, marketed, and used in Nepal has heavily decreased over the years.

Published on October 24th, Wednesday, 2018 1:02 PM

[समाचार](#)

घर तथा फर्निचरमा लगाइने रंगमा हानिकारक सिसा कायमै

विश्वमा प्रत्येक वर्ष जन्मिनेमध्ये ६ लाख बच्चामा लिडको हानिकारक असर देखिने गरेको छ

कार्तिक ९, २०७५ [रमेशकुमार पौडेल](#)

चितवन — घर तथा फर्निचरमा लगाइने रंगमा मापदण्ड मिचेर लिड (सिसा) प्रयोग गर्ने क्रम अझै रोकिएको छैन । रंग उद्योगहरूले लिडको मात्रा घटाउँदै लगे पनि त्यसको परिमाण सरकारले तोकेभन्दा बढी नै छ । मानव स्वास्थ्य र वातावरणलाई हानि गर्ने भन्दै २०७१ पुसमा सरकारले रंगमा लिड ९० पीपीएमभन्दा कम हुनुपर्ने मापदण्ड तोकेको थियो ।



‘धेरै पहलबाट बनेको मापदण्ड अझै पूर्ण पालना भएको छैन । लिडको मात्रा कम भन्ने हुँदै छ,’ जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्रका कार्यकारी निर्देशक रामचरित्र साहले भने । लिडबाट बालबालिका बढी प्रभावित हुने भएकाले घर तथा विद्यालयमा मापदण्डभन्दा बढी लिडयुक्त रंग नलगाउन अनिवार्य गरिनुपर्ने उनले बताए ।

वातावरण विभागका निरीक्षक भूपेन्द्र शर्माले २०७१ चैत १ गते शिक्षा मन्त्रालयले विद्यालयमा ९० पीपीएमभन्दा बढी लिडको रंग प्रयोग नगर्न भनेको जनाए । ‘वातावरण मन्त्रालयको सहयोगमा २०१६ अप्रिलमा अध्ययन हुँदा ७० प्रतिशतभन्दा धेरै रंगमा मापदण्डभन्दा बढी लिड पाइएको थियो,’ उनले भने, ‘१० वटा ब्रान्डका पेन्ट्स अध्ययन गर्दा तीनवटामा मात्र ९० पीपीएमभन्दा कम पाइयो । इनामेल पेन्ट्समा अझै धेरै राखेको देखियो ।’

विश्वमा शून्य दशमलव ६ प्रतिशत रोग हानिकारक लिडकै कारण लाग्ने गरेको वातावरण वैज्ञानिक रामचरित्र साहले बताए । ‘विश्वमा प्रत्येक वर्ष जन्मिनेमध्ये ६ लाख बच्चामा लिडको हानिकारक असर देखिने गरेको छ,’ उनले भने, ‘स्नायु, रक्त, श्वासप्रश्वास, पाचन र मूत्रप्रणाली साथै रक्त कोषहरूमा पनि घातक असर गर्छ ।’

विकसित देशहरूमा लिड बढी प्रयोग भएको ठाउँ तत्काल खाली गर्ने चलन छ । तर, नेपालका स्कूलमा कैयौं गुना बढी लिड रहेको अध्ययनले देखाए पनि बालबालिकालाई त्यही पढाइने गरेको साहको भनाइ छ । उनका अनुसार नेपालमा कुनै ठाउँमा



६५ त कुनै ठाउँमा शतप्रतिशतसम्मै बालबालिका लिडबाट प्रभावित भएको पत्ता लागेको थियो । विश्वमा सन् २००२ देखि लिडमुक्त उत्पादन गर्ने अभियान सुरु भएको छ ।

सन् २०२० सम्म सबै सामग्रीलाई लिडमुक्त बनाइछाड्ने लक्ष्य छ । रंगमा लिड कम गर्न कुनै नयाँ प्रविधि र उपकरण आवश्यक नपर्ने साहले बताए ।

‘आठ/नौ वर्षअघि पेन्ट्समा दुई लाख पीपीएमसम्म लिड पाइन्थ्यो । अहिले बढीमा ४७ हजार पीपीएमसम्म पाइएको छ । मापदण्डअनुरूप ९० पीपीएम मात्र लिड राख्ने उद्योग पनि छन् । पहिला ३० प्रतिशतले मात्रै मापदण्ड पूरा गरेकोमा गत वर्ष डबल भएको छ,’ साहले भने । बजारमा बिक्री हुनेमध्ये ८० प्रतिशत हिस्सा मापदण्डअनुरूप लिड प्रयोग भएको रंगले ओगटेको उनले बताए ।

विराज पेन्ट्सका प्रतिनिधि राजु हुंगानाले एक वर्षभित्र सबै उद्योगले मापदण्डअनुरूपकै लिड राखेर रंग उत्पादन गर्ने बताए । रंगलाई बढी चम्किलो, चाँडो सुक्ने, खिया प्रतिरोधी बनाउन र दुसी कम गर्न लिड मिसाउने गरिन्छ ।

प्रकाशित : कार्तिक ९, २०७५ १८:५८

सफल खबर

लगातार खबर

लेडको प्रयोगमा प्रतिबन्ध लगाउन माग

संवाददाता

शनिबार, १० कार्तिक २०७५, १५ : ५७



भरतपुर । रंग, खेलौना र सौन्दर्यका सामग्रीहरूमा अत्यधिक लेड (सीसा) फेला परेको भन्दै जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्र (सीपेड) ले लेडको प्रयोगमा प्रतिबन्ध लगाउन माग गरेको छ ।

विभिन्न ठाउँमा लेडको विषबाट बचावका लागि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सचेतना सप्ताह मनाउँदै जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्र (सीपेड) चितवन आइपुगेको छ । कार्तिक ४ गतेदेखि सप्ताह सचेतना कार्यक्रम १० गतेसम्म चलेको थियो । जनस्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्र (सीपेड) ले भरतपुरमा सरोकारवालासँग कार्यशाला गोष्ठी आयोजना गरी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सचेतना सप्ताह मनाएको हो ।

कार्यक्रममा केन्द्रका कार्यकारी निर्देशक एवम् वातावरण वैज्ञानिक राम चरित्र शाहले लेडयुक्त रंगहरू उत्पादन भइरहेको हुनाले यसलाई रोक लगाउनु पर्ने बताउनु भयो । उहाँले भन्नुभयो, ‘लेडयुक्त कस्मेटिक सामग्री, रंग र खेलौनाहरू भित्रिरहेको हुनाले यसलाई प्रतिबन्ध लगाउनु पर्छ ।’

उनले कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत गर्दै पेन्ट्स उद्योगीहरूले आफ्नो पेन्ट्समा लेडको मात्रा घटाउँदै नेपाल सरकारले तोकेको लेडको मापदण्ड ९० पीपीएमभन्दा नबढ्ने गरी पूर्ण परिपालना गर्नुपर्ने बताउनु भयो ।

उहाँले भन्नुभयो, ‘पेन्ट डिलर एवम् खुद्रा व्यावसायीहरूले पनि सुरक्षित पेन्टसहरू मात्र बिक्री गर्नुपर्छ ।’ उहाँका अनुसार सुरक्षित पेन्टहरू मात्र बिक्री वितरण गर्नुपर्ने, उपभोक्ताहरूले बजारमा लेड नमिसाइएको लोगो अंकित पेन्टहरू मात्र खरिद गर्नुपर्छ ।

उहाँले नेपाल सरकारले बनाएको मापदण्डसमेत पूरा नगरी रंग र खेलौनाहरूमा लेडको प्रयोग मापदण्डभन्दा बढी रहेको फेला परेको हुनाले लेडयुक्त चीजबीजको प्रतिबन्ध नै लगाउनु पर्ने बताउनु भयो । लेड एक प्रकारको रसायन हो, जसले मानिसको स्वास्थ्यमा भयावह एवम् स्थायी किसिमका नकारात्मक असर पार्छ ।

गोष्ठीमा उहाँले नेपाल सरकारले रंगहरूमा तोकेको मापदण्डको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन हुन नसकेको बताउनु भयो । उहाँले भन्नुभयो, 'पेन्टहरूमा नेपाल सरकारले तोकेको मापदण्डभन्दा बढी लेड फेला परेको छ ।'

गोष्ठीका प्रमुख अतिथि जिल्ला समन्वय समिति चितवनका प्रमुख कृष्णकुमार डल्लाकोटीले विज्ञानको विकाससँगै विनाश पनि आइरहेको हुनाले स्वास्थ्यप्रति सबै सचेत हुनुपर्ने बताउनु भयो । निजी अस्पताल समन्वय समितिका महासचिव विक्रम अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा सम्पन्न भएको गोष्ठीमा भन्सार विभागका निर्देशक मनोजनिधी वाग्लेले लेडको नेपालको अवस्थाबारे कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत गर्नुभएको थियो ।

लेडले एउटालाई मात्र असर नगरी धेरैलाई असर गर्ने उहाँको भनाइ थियो । नेपाल सरकारले लेडको न्यूनीकरणमा विभिन्न योजनाहरू ल्याइरहेको बताउनु भयो । उहाँले लेडको खतरा मानवस्वास्थ्यमा बढी हुने बताउनु भयो ।

कार्यक्रममा भरतपुर महानगरका जनस्वास्थ्य शाखा प्रमुख जीवनकुमार श्रेष्ठ, जिल्ला जनस्वास्थ्य कार्यालयका प्रमुख रामचन्द्र पाठकलगायतले मन्तव्य लेडबाट सुरक्षित रहन सबैलाई आग्रह गर्नु भएको थियो ।

गोष्ठीमा विराज पेन्टस् भरतपुरका प्रबन्ध निर्देशक राजु ढुंगानाले चितवन जिल्लामा उत्पादित रंगहरूमा लेडको मात्रा अत्याधिक नरहेको बताउनु भएको थियो । उहाँका अनुसार बाहिरबाट आयात भएका अत्यधिक लिड भएका कस्मेटिक सामग्रीहरू कुनै जाँच नगरी बिक्री भइरहेको छ ।



लेड (सीसा) को असर के के हुन्छ ?

लेडको असरले स्नायु प्रणाली, रक्त कोशिका, श्वासप्रश्वास प्रणाली, पाचन प्रणाली, मुत्र प्रणाली आदिमा गम्भीर असर पार्छ । लेडले विश्वका कुल रोगमध्ये झन्डै शुन्य दशमलव ६ प्रतिशत रोग निम्त्याउँछ ।

लेडको विषबाट बर्सेनि विश्वमा आठ लाख ५३ हजार मानिसको मृत्यु हुने गरेको छ । धातुमा खिया लाग्न नदिन तथा रंगलाई बढी चम्किलो बनाउन लेडको प्रयोग हुने गरेको छ । चिकित्सकका अनुसार लेडको प्रयोगले छाला, हृदयघात जस्ता रोगहरू लाग्छ ।

कस्मेटिक सामग्रीमा २० पीपीएम लेड राख्न अनुमति दिइएपनि विभिन्न ब्रान्डले मापदण्डभन्दा धेरै मात्रामा यसको प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको विभिन्न अध्ययनहरूले देखाएको छ । यसरी बढी मात्रामा प्रयोग गरिएको लेडले विशेषगरी गर्भवती र बालबच्चाहरूमा बढी असर गरेको पनि विभिन्न अध्ययनहरूले देखाएको छ । गर्भवतीले यस्ता सामग्रीको प्रयोग गर्दा गर्भनाल र दूध ग्रन्थिमा र्फत प्रवाह हुने र भ्रूण विकासलाई असर गर्ने भएकाले गर्भवती र दूध चुसाउने महिलाका लागि लेड बढी हानिकारक हुने चिकित्सकहरूको भनाइ छ ।

लेड एक प्रकारको धातु हो, जुन मानव शरीरका लागि अति नै हानिकारक बस्तु हो । लेड मानव शरीरमा प्रवेश गरेपछि यसको सकारात्मक पक्ष केही पनि नहुने बताइन्छ । यसले मानव स्वास्थ्यमा मात्रै विषको रूपमा काम गर्ने चिकित्सकहरू बताउँछन् ।

घरमा लगाइएको रंगको धुलो बच्चाहरूको शरीरमा सजिलै प्रवेश गर्ने भएको हुनाले बच्चाहरूलाई स्वास्थ्य स्थितिमा नकारात्मक असर गर्दछ । बच्चाहरूले खेल्ने खेलौनामा पनि रंगीन हुनाले रंगमा लेडको मात्रा नियन्त्रण गर्नु अति जरुरी रहेको छ ।



Newspaper article: [Be Safe from LEAD](#)

News article published in Kayakairan National Daily from Chitwan, 27th October 2018



Newpaper article: [Demands for Ban Paints with excessive lead](#)

News Article published in Chitwan Post National Daily from Chitwan, 27th October 2018.