

# National Report

## Lead in Playground Equipment in Indonesia



Prepared by:



**BALIFOKUS**



Supported by:



October 2019

**National Report**  
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**Acknowledgements**

We take this opportunity to thank all those who were instrumental in compiling and shaping this study.

This report presents new data on the total lead content of painted playground equipment found in facilities managed and maintained by national or local government agencies and private sectors. The report also recommends action steps by different stakeholders to protect children from exposure to lead.

This report was undertaken as part of IPEN’s Global Lead Paint Elimination Campaign. It was conducted in Indonesia by Nexus3/BaliFokus Foundation in partnership with IPEN and funded by the Swedish Government. Responsibility for the content lies entirely with IPEN and Nexus3/BaliFokus Foundation, and the Swedish Government do not necessarily share the expressed views and interpretations.

Established in 1998, IPEN is an international NGO network of over 500 health and environmental organizations from 121 countries, mostly developing and transition countries of which Nexus3/BaliFokus Foundation participates to establish and implement safe chemicals policies and practices that protect human health and the environment. IPEN's mission is a toxics-free future for all. IPEN helps build the capacity of its member organizations to implement on-the-ground activities, learn from each other’s work, and work at the international level to set priorities and achieve new policies. Additional information materials about IPEN’s Global Lead Paint Elimination Campaign can be accessed at <https://ipen.org/projects/eliminating-lead-paint>.

The Nexus for Environmental Health and Development or Nexus3 Foundation (formerly known as BaliFokus) works to safeguard the public, especially vulnerable populations, from the impacts of development to environment and health, towards a toxic-free, just, and sustainable future.

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# National Report

## Lead in Playground Equipment in Indonesia

### 1. Background

#### 1.1. Brief overview of health and economic impacts of lead exposure

Children are exposed to lead from paint when surfaces painted with lead-containing paint begins to chip or deteriorate, since this causes lead to be released to dust and soil [1]. This is then ingested through normal hand-to-mouth behaviour by children [2]. They might also pick up paint chips and put them directly into their mouths, which can be especially harmful since the lead content is typically much higher than what is found in dust and soils. When toys, play equipment, or other articles are painted with lead paint, children may directly ingest the lead-contaminated, dried paint when chewing on them [3]. Playground equipment can also be a direct source of exposure since children will get lead paint on their hands when playing.

Lead exposure is especially harmful to children, especially aged six and under. Once lead enters a child's body through ingestion, inhalation, or across the placenta, it has the potential to damage several biological systems and pathways. The primary target is the central nervous system and the brain, but lead can also affect the blood system, the kidneys, and the skeleton [4]. Lead is also categorised as an endocrine-disrupting chemical (EDC) [5]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO): "*There is no level of exposure to lead that is known to be without harmful effects*" [6].

When a young child is exposed to lead, the harm to her or his nervous system makes it more likely that the child will have difficulties in school and engage in impulsive and violent behaviour [7]. Lead exposure in young children is also linked to increased rates of hyperactivity, inattentiveness, failure to graduate from high school, conduct disorder, juvenile delinquency, drug use, and incarceration [2]. Lead exposure impacts on children continue throughout life and have a long-term impact on a child's work performance, and—on average—are related to decreased economic success.

A study investigating the economic impact of childhood lead exposure on national economies in all low- and middle-income countries estimated a total cumulative cost burden of \$977 billion international dollars<sup>1</sup> per year [8]. The study considered the neurodevelopmental effects on lead-exposed children, as measured by reduced IQ points, and it correlated lead exposure-related reductions in children's IQ scores to reductions in lifetime economic productivity, as expressed in lifelong earning power.

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<sup>1</sup> An International dollar is a currency unit used by economists and international organizations to compare the values of different currencies. It adjusts the value of the U.S. dollar to reflect currency exchange rates, purchasing power parity (PPP), and average commodity prices within each country. According to the World Bank, "*An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States.*" The international dollar values in this report were calculated from a World Bank table that lists GDP per capita by country based on purchasing power parity and expressed in international dollars.

## 1.2. The Use of Lead in Paint

Paints contain high levels of lead when the paint manufacturer intentionally adds one or more leaded compounds to the paint for some purpose. A paint product may also contain some amount of lead when paint ingredients contaminated with lead are used, or when there is cross-contamination from other product lines in the same factory. Leaded paint ingredients are most commonly intentionally used in solvent-based paint due to their chemical properties, and solvent-based paints have been found to have high lead content in many countries [9-11].

Reports from around the world highlight lead paint as a hazard in places frequented by children such as public parks, recreational areas, and playground facilities, as well as in children's articles such as toys and play equipment. Scientific studies conducted in Australia, Brazil, England, India, Israel, Japan and South Africa all detected high lead levels in playground equipment, and where analyzed, high levels of lead in the surrounding soil, dust and sand [12-18]. Equipment with high lead levels were commonly coated with yellow or red paint, indicating the use of lead pigments for both decorative and anti-corrosive purposes. Studies of dust collected from playground equipment in Australia, France and China attributed the lead content to lead paint on the structure [15, 19, 20]. The geographical spread of these results suggests that use of lead paint on playground equipment is of global concern.

Last year, BaliFokus found in several kindergarten in Bali, high lead concentration in monkey bar, slides, swings, and other typical outdoor playthings to be coated with lead paint.<sup>2</sup>



Fig. 1. A child-friendly public open space in Jakarta. Photo credit: Nexus3 Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> Luh De Suriyani. Masih Terdeteksi di Sarana Sekolah, Pemerintah Diminta Larang Produksi Cat Bertimbal. <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2018/10/25/masih-terdeteksi-di-sarana-sekolah-pemerintah-diminta-larang-produksi-cat-bertimbal/>

Paints without added lead have been widely available for decades and are used by manufacturers producing the highest quality paints. When a paint manufacturer does not intentionally add lead compounds in the formulation of its paints and takes care to avoid the use of paint ingredients that are contaminated with lead, the lead content of the paint will be very low—less than 90 parts per million (ppm) lead by dry weight, and frequently down to 10 ppm or less.

Most highly industrial countries adopted laws or regulations to control the lead content of decorative paints beginning in the 1970s and 1980s. Many also imposed controls on the lead content of paints used on toys and for other applications such as in playground equipment which highly likely contributes to lead exposure in children. These regulatory actions were taken based on scientific and medical findings that lead paint is a major source of lead exposure in children, and that lead exposure in children causes serious harm, especially to children aged six years and under.

The current limit for decorative paints in e.g., the U.S., the Philippines, and India is a total maximum lead content of 90 ppm, and adherence to this ensures that a manufacturer can sell its paint anywhere in the world. This limit is also recommended for all paints, including paints for industrial applications, in the *Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint* [21], which was developed by the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP) and published by the UN Environment Programme.



Fig. 2. Provincial government of DKI Jakarta built the public space for children through open bidding process supported by CSR Program. Photo credit: Nexus3 Foundation.

In the USA, outdoor playground products designed or intended primarily for use by children 12 years or under are required to comply with the total lead limit of 90 ppm for paint or any similar surface coatings as per the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act [22].

In the Philippines, a related memorandum circular on the scope of prohibition on the use of lead paint in toys and playground equipment was issued in 2016, setting the maximum limit on lead in paint at 90 ppm. “Children’s products,” according to the said circular, include, among other things, “indoor/outdoor playground equipment such as slides, swings, seesaws, play pens, and playhouses” [23].

### 1.3. Regulatory Framework in Indonesia

Several regulations in various sectors in Indonesia have addressed heavy metals concentration in paint as seen in Table 1. In the last couple of years, standards relevant to paint manufacturers have been issued and published as shown in Table 2.

In 2014, *Badan Standarisasi Nasional* (BSN) or the National Agency for Standards issued a voluntary Indonesian National Standard (*Standar Nasional Indonesia or SNI*), SNI 8011:2014, which sets a lead limit of 600 ppm (dry weight) for organic, solvent-based architectural decorative paints manufactured and sold in Indonesia.

The Children Toys Standard, SNI ISO 8124-1:2010, includes a provision which limits the use of lead above 90 ppm in paints applied on playground equipment such as swings, slides and similar activity toys in indoor and outdoor environments. This standard became mandatory in 2014.

**Table 1. Indonesian regulations related to lead in paint.**

Regulation	Rule
Ministry of Public Works Decree No. 441/KPTS/1998 regarding Technical Requirements for Buildings	Painting of wooden constructions must adhere to SNI 2407:2008
Ministry of Health Decree No. 120/MENKES/SK/X/2004 regarding the Environmental Requirements for Hospitals	No use of paints containing heavy metals
Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 24/M-IND/PER/4/2013 regarding Mandatory Implementation of the Indonesian National Standard for Toys	Mandatory implementation of a set of standards for toys produced and sold in Indonesia. Specification for migration of certain elements (including lead). Two certification laboratories are appointed.

**Table 2. Indonesian standards related to the manufacture of paint.**

Standard	Compliance	Content
SNI 06-0347-1989 on Specification of putty for wood	Voluntary	Using lead white pigment.
SNI 06-1450-1989 on roofing tile paint	Voluntary	No specification on lead.
SNI 06-3685-1995	Voluntary	Purity of $Pb_3O_4$ min. 97.0, levels of insoluble impurities in $HNO_3$ and $H_2O_2$ max. 1% passes a sieve 325 min 99.0 (% w/w). Test method in accordance with SNI 06-2157-1991.
SNI 06-4825-1998 on Specification of ready-mixed white and yellow traffic paints	Voluntary	Specifying titanium oxide pigment for white paint, lead chromate pigment on yellow paint.
SNI 06-4827-1998 on Specification of ready-mixed oil-based paint	Mandatory for buildings (SNI 2407:2008 based on State Min. of Public Works Decree no. 441/1998)	Maximum allowable total lead* content is 0.06% based on the total weight of the non-volatile portion of the paint. *Indonesian language says "timah" (tin) instead of "timah hitam" (lead), refers to AASHTO M. 70-90 standard.
SNI 06-6397-2000 on Specification for foliage green colour bridge paint	Voluntary	Specifying lead carbonate white pigment.
SNI 06-3685.1-2000 on Specification for red lead ready-mixed paint	Mandatory for buildings (SNI 2407:2008 based on State Min. of Public Works Decree no. 441/1998)	Prescribes the use of red lead ( $Pb_3O_4$ ) primer for base coat, top coat, or maintenance coat on surface of bridges and other steel structures. Cautions not to use on surfaces of facilities accessible to children or other public places
SNI 2407:2008 on Code of conduct for wood painting for houses and buildings	Mandatory for buildings (State Minister of Public Works Decree no. 441/1998)	Wood primer refer to SNI 06-3685.1-2000 Wood paint refer to SNI 06-4827-1998 and not containing mercury and lead.
SNI 3564: 2009 on Emulsion wall paint	Voluntary	Voluntary Heavy metals (Pb, Cu, Hg, Cd, $Cr^{6+}$ ) undetected by ASTM D 5702 test.

SNI 7188.6: 2010 on Ecolabel Criteria: Part 6 - Wall paint product category	Voluntary	Allowable content: Pb < 90 mg/kg. Test method: ISO 3856-1 or ASTM D 3335 on red, blue, white, yellow and black paint as base for other colours.
SNI ISO 8124-1:2010, Children toys standard	Mandatory since December 2014	Toy safety - Part 3: Migration of certain elements  Toy safety - Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for use inside and outside the living environment  Allowable content: Pb < 90 mg/kg



Fig. 3. (a) Yellow colour contained higher lead than other colour; (b) peeled off paint in accessible part of the play equipment is one of the source of lead exposures to children when they are playing. Photo credit: Nexus3 Foundation.

## 2. Results

### 2.1. Sampling locations

Between September and October 2019, the Nexus3 team visited 32 playgrounds in Jakarta, Indonesia. In each playground, painted play equipment (e.g., climbing bars and frames, posts, railings, ramps, rockers, see-saws, slides, swings, etc.) were examined and physical details, e.g., colour of painted surface, substrate type (metallic, wooden, plastic, fibreglass, etc.), including the condition of painted surface (new, old, visible chipping off or flaking) were documented.

The Nexus3 team visited 20 playgrounds categorised as child-friendly public open spaces,<sup>3</sup> built and managed by the local governments, and 12 playgrounds that were built and managed by private apartments or malls.

*In situ* lead content analysis was performed on painted surfaces using a portable ElvaX ProSpector Type 1 X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer. For a complete description of the materials and methods, please see Appendix A.

This study shows that:

- **82 out of 119 or 69%** of analysed pieces of playground equipment contained total lead concentrations above 90 parts per million (dry weight);
- **81 out of 115 or 70%** of bright-coloured painted surfaces contained lead concentrations above 90 parts per million (dry weight); and
- The highest lead concentration detected was **4,170 ppm** in a **yellow-coloured** combined playground equipment—slide and swing—at a public playground in West Jakarta, Indonesia.

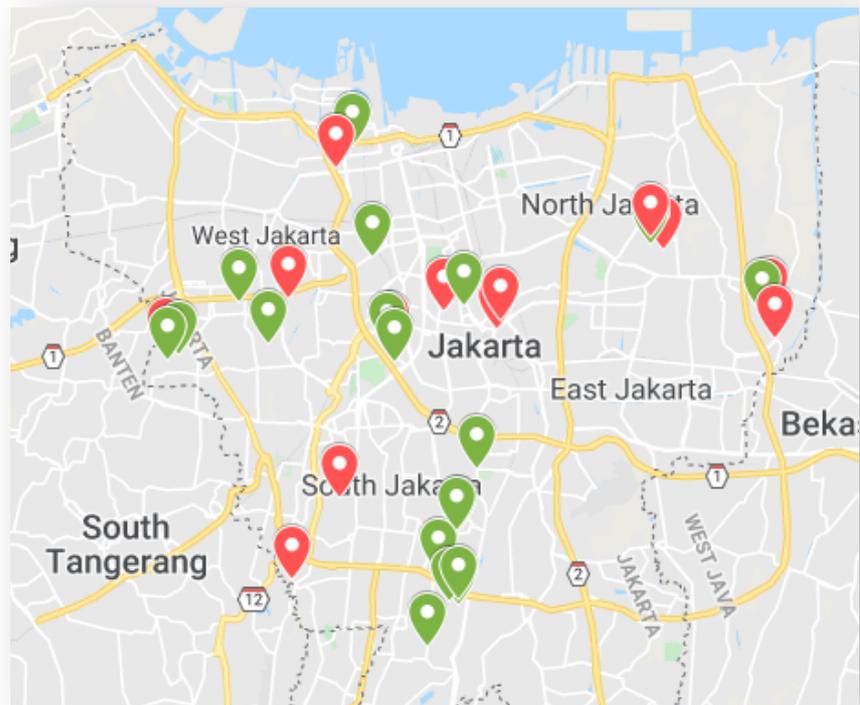


Fig. 4. Provincial government of Jakarta built children playgrounds with the support from Corporations through their Social Responsibility program. Photo credit: Nexus3 Foundation.

<sup>3</sup> Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak (RPTRA) is a program developed by the Jakarta Provincial government. The development and management of the public facility are done with the support from the Corporate Social Responsibility Program. See [https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruang\\_Publik\\_Terpadu\\_Ramah\\_Anak](https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruang_Publik_Terpadu_Ramah_Anak)

Fig. 5. Sampling locations.  
 Red dots represent playgrounds whose play equipment were found to contain lead levels greater than 90 ppm and green dots represent playgrounds whose play equipment were found to contain lead levels less than 90 ppm.

Source: <http://bit.ly/35LDIcq>



## 2.2. Results

Tables 3 and 4 show the distribution of lead concentration by colour and lead concentrations measured in playgrounds and kindergarten in Jakarta, Indonesia.

**Table 3. Lead concentrations (in ppm) measured in playground environments in Jakarta, Indonesia.**

Sampling sites areas	No. of samples above 90 ppm	No. of samples above 10,000 ppm	Minimum Lead Content (ppm)	Maximum Lead Content (ppm)	Remarks
West Jakarta	19	0	1	4,170	Public playground
Central Jakarta	19	0	ND*	4,090	Playground at Apartment
East Jakarta	20	0	12	4,100	Kindergarten
North Jakarta	8	0	2	-	Public playground
		0	-	4,090	Kindergarten
South Jakarta	16	0	ND*	-	Public playground
		0	-	4,070	Kindergarten

\*ND = Not detected

**Table 4. Distribution of lead concentration by colour of painted surfaces**

Colour	No. of painted surface sampled	No. of samples above 90 ppm	No. of samples above 10,000 ppm	Minimum Lead Content (ppm)	Maximum Lead Content (ppm)
Yellow	52	42	0	ND	4,170
Orange	15	8	0	ND	4,100
Red	18	14	0	ND	4,090
Green	16	12	0	ND	4,050
Blue	14	5	0	1	4,020
Black	1	1	0	378	378
Brown	3	0	0	< 1	1

\*ND = Not detected



Fig. 6. Sampling situations. Photo credit: Nexus3 Foundation.

### 3. Conclusions and Recommendations

The high lead levels found in painted playground facilities constitute a risk of lead exposure for children who spend time playing in these environments. The study results highlight the importance of urgent actions to prohibit the production, sale and use of lead paint for all purposes.

To address the problem of lead in paint, the Nexus3/BaliFokus Foundation and IPEN propose the following recommendations:

- ***For the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and The Ministry of Industry*** to immediately draft a strict regulation that will ban the manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale and use of lead paints, i.e., paints that contain total lead concentrations exceeding 90 ppm, the limit recommended in the Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint, developed by the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP) and published by the UN Environment Programme (2017);
- ***For the Jakarta Provincial government and Environmental Agency in charge of managing playgrounds and childcare facilities (RPTRA) and kindergarten management*** to promote the procurement and use of lead-safe paints for painting and maintenance of playground equipment, facilities, structures, and toys offered to children. They must also ensure that proper lead-paint abatement procedures are observed when repainting lead painted playground equipment to avoid the dispersal of lead dust;
- ***For paint companies that still produce lead paints*** to expeditiously stop the use of leaded paint ingredients in paint formulations. Paint companies that have shifted to non-lead paint production should get their products certified through independent, third party verification procedures to increase the customer's ability to choose paints with no added lead;
- ***For parents and teachers*** to raise children and students' awareness on the dangers of children sucking on or biting painted surfaces and on the importance of hand washing after playing in parks and playground environments;
- ***For public health groups, consumer organisations and other concerned entities*** to support the elimination of lead paint, and conduct activities to inform the public and protect children from lead exposure through lead paint, lead in dust and soil, and other sources of lead; and
- ***For all stakeholders*** to come together and unite in promoting a strong policy that will eliminate lead paint in Indonesia.

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## Appendix A Materials and Methods

Thirty-two playgrounds in West, East, South, North, and Central Jakarta were visited between September and October 2019. In each playground, painted play equipment (e.g., climbing bars and frames, posts, railings, ramps, rockers, see-saws, slides, swings, etc.) were examined and physical details, e.g., colour of painted surface, substrate type (metallic, wooden, plastic, fibreglass, etc.), including the condition of painted surface (new, old, visible chipping off or flaking) were documented.

*In situ* lead content analysis was performed on painted surfaces using a portable ElvaX ProSpector Type 1 X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer.

A smooth area of a painted surface at a height accessible to children was selected. The XRF nose was firmly positioned against the surface for a period of 30 seconds by pressing the trigger mechanism. For each playground facility, XRF screening was conducted in three different parts taking into account the difference in colours and substrate materials. The measurements were recorded, and the screening process was photo-documented as shown in Figure 7.

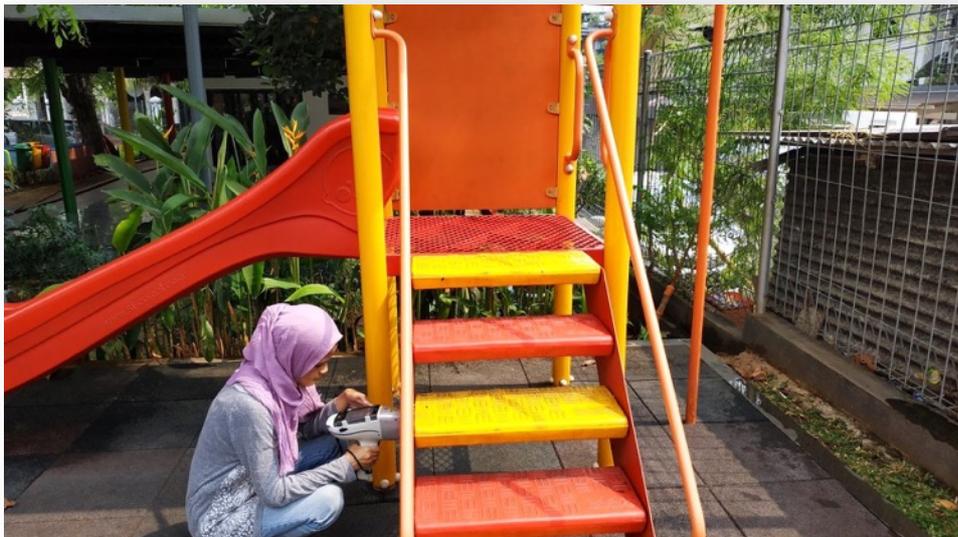
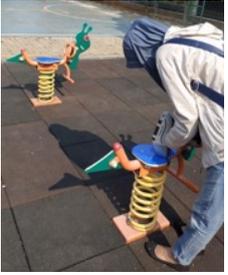


Figure 7. Staff of Nexus3 Foundation measuring lead content in playground facilities using portable XRF analyser. Photo credit: Nexus3 Foundation.

The limit of detection for lead using this method is 1 ppm. To ensure accurate analyses, calibrations were performed when the XRF analyser is started or restarted and is repeated when the instrument has been used more than four hours without interruption as indicated in the operating manual.

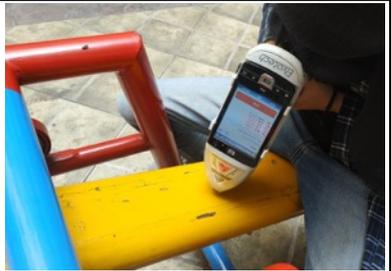
The playground area was secured throughout the XRF screening process to ensure that no children were present as the XRF analyser emits harmful radiations especially if pointed towards a body part or person.

## Appendix B Sampling Results

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
1	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-01	Swing	Metal	Green	Not Detected	Paint brand: Unknown	
				Metal	Yellow	Not Detected		
				Metal	Red	Not Detected		
2	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-02	Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Red	186	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Plastic Fibreglass	Orange	84		
			Rocking Animal	Fibreglass	Blue	63		
				Fibreglass	Green	61		
				Metal	Yellow	82		
			See saw	Plastic Fibreglass	Brown	<1		
			3	South Jakarta	DN-PG-03	Slide		Plastic Fibreglass

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
4	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-04	See saw	Plastic Fibreglass	Brown	1	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Rocking Animal	Metal	Yellow		15
			Plastic Fibreglass		Brown	1		
			Plastic Fibreglass		Blue	49		
			Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Red	133		
				Plastic Fibreglass	Orange	<9		
5	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-05	Climber	Metal	Orange	Not Detected	Paint brand: Unknown	
6	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-06	Climber	Metal	Orange	Not Detected	Paint brand: Unknown	
7	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-07	Climber	Tire	Red	4	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Tire	Yellow	25		
				Tire	Green	23		

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
8	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-08	Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Orange	158	Paint brand: Unknown	
			Round about	Metal	Yellow	4,060		
9	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-09	Swing	Metal	Yellow	98	Paint brand: Propan	
			Climber 1	Metal	Orange	59		
				Metal	Green	13		
				Metal	Blue	455		
			Bridge	Metal	Blue	331		
				Metal	Orange	3,850		
				Metal	Yellow	400		
Climber 2	Metal	Yellow	2,290					

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
10	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-10	Outdoor gym equipment	Metal	Orange	3,820	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Metal	Green	3,200		
			Climber 1	Metal	Yellow	4,000		
				Metal	Blue	3,490		
				Metal	Orange	2,980		
			Climber 2	Metal	Green	4,000		
				Metal	Blue	4,020		
				Metal	Orange	4,040		
			11	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-11	Climber		Metal
Metal	Blue	51						
See saw	Metal	Yellow				4,100		
Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Blue				2		
	Metal	Yellow				4,080		

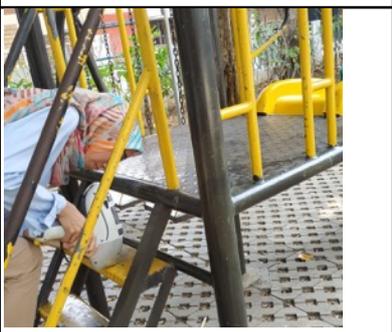
No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
12	East Jakarta	IDN-PG-12	Climber	Metal	Yellow	4,070	Paint Brand: Avian	
			Bridge	Metal	Yellow	4,090		
			Slide 1	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	1,110		
				Metal	Green	4,000		
				Metal	Yellow	4,080		
			See saw	Metal	Yellow	4,080		
			Crawl Tunnel	Metal	Yellow	4,050		
					Red	4,080		
			Slide 2	Plastic Fibreglass	Blue	12		
				Metal	Yellow	4,100		
Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	686						
Swing	Metal	Yellow	3,690					

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
12	East Jakarta	IDN-PG-12	Slide 3	Plastic Fibreglass	Red	323	Paint Brand: Avian	
				Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	1,050		
				Plastic Fibreglass	Green	275		
			Slide 4	Plastic Fibreglass	Orange	1,250		
					Green	454		
13	East Jakarta	IDN-PG-13	Swing	Metal	Yellow	2,250	Paint brand: Unknown	
				Metal	Green	454		
14	East Jakarta	IDN-PG-14	Carousel 1	Metal	Yellow	4,050	Paint brand: Unknown	
			Carousel 2	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	578		
15	North Jakarta	IDN-PG-15	Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	539	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
			Swing	Metal	Yellow	4,080		

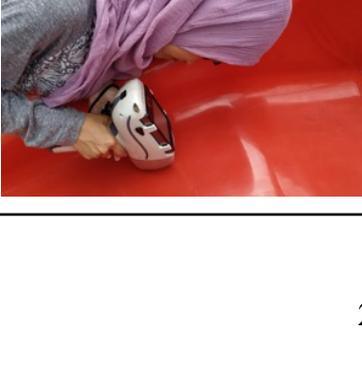
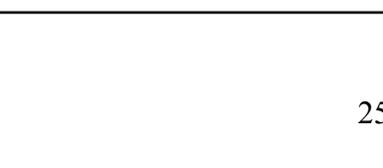
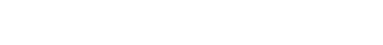
No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
16	North Jakarta	IDN-PG-16	Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	<13	Paint brand: Unknown	
17	North Jakarta	IDN-PG-17	Swing	Metal	Red	4,090	Paint brand: Unknown	
			Climber	Metal	Yellow	4,080		
18	South Jakarta	IDN-PG-18	Climber	Metal	Yellow	414	Paint brand: Unknown	
			Slide	Metal	Green	172		
			Footbridge	Metal	Yellow	4,070		
				Metal	Red	4,020		

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
19	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-19	Climber	Metal	Yellow	4,000	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Metal	Red	4,060		
			Swing	Metal	Red	84		
20	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-20	Climber	Metal	Yellow	Not Detected	Paint brand: Unknown, paint peeled off	
21	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-21	Slide	Metal	Orange	22	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
			see saw	Metal	Orange	32		
23	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-23	Combined playground equipment: Slide, climber board, swing	Metal	Black	378	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Metal	Yellow	2,100		
				Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	855		

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
22	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-22	Slide 1	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	2,340	Paint brand: Unknown	
			Slide 2	Plastic Fibreglass	Red	373		
			Swing pole	Metal	Yellow	4,070		
23	Central Jakarta	IDN-PG-23	Combined playground equipment: Slide, climber board, swing	Metal	Black	378	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Metal	Yellow	2,100		
				Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	855		
24	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-24	Rocking Animal	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	22	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
			See saw	Metal	Blue	3		
			Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Red	149		

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
25	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-25	Slide	Cement	Yellow	63	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Cement	Green	157		
			Combined playground Equipment: Slide & swing	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	970		
				Metal	Yellow	4,170		
			See saw	Metal	Red	348		
26	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-26	Footbridge	Metal	Yellow	2,890	Paint brand: Unknown	
			Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	443		
				Metal	Yellow	1,500		

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
27	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-27	Slide	Metal	Red	126	Paint brand: Unknown, Built through bidding process	
			Rocking Animal	Plastic Fibreglass	Yellow	11		
28	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-28	See saw	Metal	Yellow	99	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
			Swing	Metal	Yellow	99		
				Metal	Green	4,050		
Climber	Metal	Yellow	4,050					

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
29	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-29	Slide	Metal	Orange	120	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
30	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-30	Slide	Metal	Red	123	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Plastic Fibreglass	Blue	38		
			Outdoor gym equipment	Metal	Green	3,990		
				Metal	Red	17		
32	West Jakarta	IDN-PG-32	See saw	Metal	Green	2,640	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Metal	Orange	4,100		
			Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Blue	1		
				Wood	Green	1,020		
				Wood	Yellow	41		

No.	Location	Sampling site code	Type of playground facilities	Type of material	Color	Lead Content (ppm)	Remark	Photo
31	North Jakarta	IDN-PG-31	Slide	Plastic Fibreglass	Blue	2	Paint brand: Unknown, built through bidding process	
				Metal	Yellow	99		
			Swing 1	Metal	Red	3,990		
				Metal	Blue	3,560		
			Swing 2	Metal	Yellow	2,640		
					<b>Min</b>	<b>1</b>		
					<b>Max</b>	<b>4,170</b>		

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