Planned legislation in France and Belgium



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Présent pour l'avenir

I - France





Context in France

- 2007: « Grenelle de l'environnement » Commitment n°159: to anticipate the risks linked to the production and the use of manufactured nanomaterials.
- Article 42 of the Grenelle Law I of August 3, 2009:
 - ✓ A **national public debate** on Nanotechnology was organized between October 15, 2009 and February 24, 2010. Some of its main conclusions:
 - Research on toxicology, ecotoxicology and metrology.
 - Risk assessment methods should be adapted to manufactured nanomaterials.
 - Life cycle assessments and benefit-cost analyses.
 - Improving safety and health of workers (information, traceability, protective measures...)
 - In favour of labelling of products on the market at EU level.
 - Governmental and dedicated website on nanomaterials and nanotechnologies.
 - Mandatory declaration in France and harmonised declarations in Europe.
 - Scientific information for the general public.
 - Dialogue and exchanges promoted.



Context in France

- Article 42 of the Grenelle Law I of August 3, 2009:
 - ✓ A mandatory reporting scheme of manufactured nanomaterials put on the market to be effective within 2 years: quantities and uses of manufactured nanomaterials and supply of information to the public and consumers
 - ✓ Improvement of information on risks and protective measures.
 - ✓ Development of a **methodology for assessing risks and benefits** associated with these substances and products.

- Article 185 of the Grenelle Law II of July 12, 2010:
 - ✓ Fields of the reporting scheme:
 - Identity of nanomaterials and uses => Information available for the public
 - Quantities on the market
 - Identity of downstream users (confidential)
 - Available data on hazards and exposures on request of the authority



Implementation decree

- Grenelle Law II => requires a decree for more precisions on the scope.
- Clarifications given by the decree:
 - ✓ Declarants = manufacturers, importers to France and distributors
 - ✓ Definition given for "substance at the nanoscale"
 - ✓ Threshold for the declaration
 - ✓ Possibility to ask for information to stay confidential
- Large consultation of the stakeholders = January February 2011:
 - Regular posts and internet.
 - ✓ Ad hoc meetings.
 - Main remarks about definitions, declaration threshold, implementation in the field of research and issues of confidentiality.



Main elements of the decree (1/3)

Definitions :

- ✓ **Substance at the nanoscale** = based on the EC recommendation
 - substance as defined in article 3 of REACH (regulation 1907/2006), intentionnally manufactured at the nano scale, containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate, and where, for a minimal proportion of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the the size range 1 nm – 100 nm.
 - This minimal proportion can be adapted in specific cases. It will be set in a ministerial order. Will be 50% at the beginning.
 - By derogation : fullerenes, graphene flakes and nanotubes = substances at the nanoscale
 - Definition of particle, agglomerate and aggregate = UE definition
- ✓ Substance at the nanoscale contained in a mixture without being linked to it = substance at the nanoscale intentionally introduced in a mixture from which it is likely to be extracted or released under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.



Main elements of the decree (2/3)

- Scope:
 - ✓ Substance at the nanoscale on its own,
 - Substance at the nanoscale contained in a mixture without being linked to it.
 - ✓ Articles with intended release of substance at the nanoscale.

Declaration threshold : 100 g

 Declaration and data management = Anses (French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety)



Main elements of the decree (3/3)

Implementation for research and development : specific provisions.

Confidentiality and protection of all data:

- ✓ Possibility to ask that the reported information is considered as confidential – to be justified.
- ✓ Information contained in an application form for a patent remains confidential until the publication of the patent.
- Research and development without placing on the market: information always considered as confidential.



Notification according to Directive 98/34

- Notification to the European commission in accordance to the Directive n°98/34 sent on the 23rd of June 2011:
 - Comments received from UK, Germany and European Commission.
 - ✓ No detailed comments.
 - ✓ Main remarks on :
 - Choice of the threshold and impact on the number of declarants and declarations.
 - Treatment of Confidential Business Information,
 - Links with registrations under REACH and notifications required by Cosmetics regulation.
 - Future of the definition when the European Commission publishes a definition for nanomaterial?
 - ✓ All remarks were officially answered.



Progress

- Decree of February, 17, 2012 published February, 19, 2012.
- First implementation in 2013 for nanomaterials put on the market or produced in 2012.



Ministerial order (1/2)

- The ministerial order clarifies:
 - ✓ The information to be declared:
 - Identity of the declarant,
 - Identity of the substance at the nano-scale
 - Chemical composition, distribution, size, aggregation, agglomeration, shape, crystalline state, specific surface, surface charge, surface chemistry, coating.
 - Quantity,
 - Uses,
 - Identity of professional users.
 - ✓ The submission conditions:
 - Electronically (except for classified information):
 - a user-friendly web interface,
 - a dedicated and secure website will be created.
 - Based on IUCLID (OECD harmonised template), so as to ensure links with other data – on going work with ECHA.



Ministerial order (2/2)

- For each declaration = a unique declaration number.
- For the <u>seller</u>: transfer of declaration number requested when a substance is sold.
- For the <u>purchaser</u>: possibility to enter the declaration number in order to avoid filling in all the information requested (*identity of substance*).
- Confidential and Business Information protected.
- Should ease the declaration process, especially for operators further down the supply chain.



Producer of TiO₂

- -Identity:
 - Size
 - Distribution
 - Aggregation
 - etc.
- -Quantity
- -Uses ...
- => Decl. # 12z055

Distributor 1 of TiO₂

- -Identity: Filled in automatically with the reference of Decl.
 Number **Decl. # 12z055** (purchased nanomaterial).
- -Quantity
- -Uses ...
- => Decl. # 12f098

Distributor 2 of TiO₂

- -Identity: Filled in automatically with the reference of Decl.
 Number **Decl. # 12f098** (purchased nanomaterial).
- -Quantity
- -Uses ...
- => Decl. # 12u125





Next steps

- Notification to the European commission in accordance to the Directive n°98/34:
 - Sent on the 29th of December 2011.
 - End of standstill period: 30th of March 2012.

Meetings with stakeholders and finalisation: March 2012.

Goal: publication in April 2012.



The French declaration in brief...

Scope:

- ✓ Substance at the nanoscale on its own,
- Substance at the nanoscale contained in a mixture without being linked to it,
- ✓ Articles with intended release of substance at the nanoscale.
- Annual declaration,
- Electronic submission IUCLID format.
- Data processing by Anses.



The French declaration in brief...

- Use of the gathered information:
 - ✓ Information of the public (on types and uses): through an annual report.
 - ✓ Full access to the individual declarations: ministries involved (in charge of health, environment, labour, industry, research and defence) and Anses,
 - ✓ Information in their **field of expertise**: National institutes (National institute for public health surveillance, National institute of industrial environment and risks ...) on request and related to their field of expertise.



 Declarants can be asked to provide available information on risks and exposition.

II – Belgium





Belgium: update

- 2010: Political signal sent to the Public health, Food safety and Environment Ministry for studying the feasibility of a compulsory and integrated registry of nanomaterials.
- 3rd quarter of 2011: consultation of the Federal Council for sustainable development.
- January 2012: juridical study for an implementation in Belgium.
- Goal: planned for beginning 2013 at the administration level.
- Discussions with the new government in progress.



III – Working group on harmonization of national databases for nanomaterials on the market



Working group

- Workshop organised by BE presidency in Sept. 2010, « Towards a regulatory framework for the traceability of nanomaterials »:
 - Harmonized compulsory databases of nanomaterials and products should be developed.
- 2011: collaboration between France, Belgium, Italy and now Denmark and observers of other MS (NL, SE, AT and DE REACH Competent authorities)
- Output = outline a <u>proposal based on a common basis</u> to start building the databases in a harmonized way.



Scope

- Manufactured nanomaterials.
- To be declared:

✓ Core:

- Substances,
- Mixtures with possible release of substance at the nanoscale,
- Articles with intended release of substance at the nanoscale,
- Consumer products (i.e. out of the scope of REACH e.g. food, feed, medical devices, cosmetics...) with intended release of substance at the nanoscale.

✓ Optional:

- Mixtures without possible release of substance at the nanoscale
- Articles for which the release of substance at the nanoscale is not intended or not possible.
- Consumer products for which the release of substance at the nanoscale is not intended or not possible.





Database and data management

 Aim: Use a common and harmonized system which will be customized according to specific needs and adapted to the modular approach.

Format to be used = based on IUCLID (OECD harmonized templates), so as to ensure links with other data. A work with ECHA is currently undertaken.



Conclusion

An answer to the necessity to know more about nanomaterials on the market and to have some traceability ...

 ...without preventing the production, the sale or the use (only gathering data)

A French initiative, but undertaken with other Member states, and with a willingness to contribute to improvement of the legislative framework at the EU level.



Any questions?

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