

## WHAT TO DO AFTER REGISTRATION?

The information is treated confidentially. You will receive a registration number that you have to communicate to your professional clients. Moreover, companies must inform their employees through their Committee for Prevention and Protection at Work about the presence of registered nanomaterials in the workplace.

## ANNUAL UPDATE

Every year, between 1 January and 31 March, the registration must be updated with the information regarding the previous calendar year. The quantity of the substance placed on the market as well as the list of professional clients must be specified in this update.

The **Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment** manages the nano registry. The registry will map the nanomaterials and their possible impact on humans and the environment.

Contact / more information available at:

<http://www.nanoregistration.be>

[info@nanoregistration.be](mailto:info@nanoregistration.be)

The **Federal Public Service of Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue** is in charge of the protection of the well-being of workers. This registry will make a well-founded estimate of the types and amounts of nanomaterials used, of the ways in which they are used and of the speed and the extent of the evolution towards more complex nanomaterials. This will enable this public service to be more efficient in preparing, implementing and clarifying its policy on health and safety at work with regard to these materials.

Contact / more information available at:

<http://www.employment.belgium.be>

<http://www.beswic.be>

In order to support companies and laboratories in their quest for quality, the nanometrology department of the **Federal Public Service for the Economy** has set up a working group for the dimensional metrology of nanoparticles. The aim is to create a network of laboratories that are able to perform reliable and comparable dimensional metrology assessments of nanoparticles, and to harmonise these metrology results at national and international level. In a further stage, other nanoparticle properties will be investigated.

Contact / more information available at:

[http://www.economie.fgov.be/en/entreprises/Market\\_Regulation/Metrology/Scientific\\_metrology/Nanometrology](http://www.economie.fgov.be/en/entreprises/Market_Regulation/Metrology/Scientific_metrology/Nanometrology)

# The nano registry



# REGISTRATION OF SUBSTANCES PRODUCED IN NANOPARTICLE STATE (ROYAL DECREE OF 27 MAY 2014)

Substances that comply with the definition of 'substance produced in nanoparticle state' and that are placed on the Belgian market, as such or in a mixture, must be registered.

## WHEN?

**Before 1 January 2016:** substances produced in nanoparticle state that are already on the market.

**Before 1 January 2017:** mixtures containing substances produced in nanoparticle state that are already on the market.

New substances and mixtures must be registered before they are placed on the market.

## DEFINITION

A **substance produced in nanoparticle state**: a substance containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and of which 50 % or more of the particles in the number size distribution, contain one or more external dimensions in the size range of one nanometre to one hundred nanometres, with the exception of natural, non-chemically modified substances and the substances of which the fraction between one nanometre and one hundred nanometres is a by-product of human activity. Fullerenes, graphene flakes and single wall carbon nanotubes with one or more external dimensions below one nanometre shall be deemed to be substances produced in nanoparticle state (Art. 2[7] of the Royal Decree of 27 May 2014).

## WHY?

Nanomaterials contain extremely small particles (< 100 nm) giving them specific physico-chemical properties that are distinct from the properties of similar materials that do not contain those extremely small particles. Nanomaterials are very different from each other and their impact on humans and the environment can vary widely. The registry aims to map nanomaterials, in order to be able to identify possible risks more specifically and to react quickly in case of any problems. This registry will also improve communication on nanomaterials for employees and in the commercial supply chain.

## THRESHOLD VALUE

Registration is only obligatory when more than 100 grams of the substance is placed on the Belgian market per calendar year.

## COST?

Registration is free of charge.

**Please visit [www.nanoregistration.be](http://www.nanoregistration.be) and register your nanomaterials online for free!**

On the website you will find the following information:

- the Royal Decree of 27 May 2014
- a list of frequently asked questions and their answers.

A number of documents providing answers to the following questions:

- Which are my obligations to register?
- When do I have to register?
- What type of account do I have?
- What type of registration should I choose?

You will also find practical guidelines and an overview of the information you need to register:

- How do I create an account?
- How do I submit a registration application?

## MY SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE HAS BEEN REGISTERED BEFORE: THE REGISTRATION NUMBER FOLLOWS THE SUPPLY CHAIN

The Royal Decree allows for a limited registration, where the part of the information about the properties of the substance or the mixture is replaced by the unique number received during a prior registration in a nano registry.

Prior registration may have been conducted, for instance, by your supplier or by yourself with another national authority which has a mutual agreement with Belgium regarding the registration of substances produced in nanoparticle state.

A supplier who is obliged to register has to, among other things, communicate his registration number to his professional clients. This means that you, as a professional client, will receive a number from your supplier, which you can use for your own registration.

Suppliers who do not place the substance or the mixture on the Belgian market themselves, are not obliged to register, but may help their clients by registering the information about the properties of the substance or the mixture on a voluntary basis.

By communicating the registration number to his clients who are obliged to register, this supplier:

- Avoids that his clients have to characterise the substance themselves
- Allows his clients to make use of the limited registration.

