

How to ensure the safe use of nanomaterials under REACH – Part III

Conclusions

Sanna Airaksinen

31 March 2014

11:00 - 12:00 Helsinki Time (EET, GMT +2)

Key messages - general

- Nanomaterials are covered under REACH
- Nano definition (Commission recommendation) is ECHA's benchmark
- ECHA is addressing nanomaterial characteristics of substances through Article 36, Dossier and Substance Evaluation
- Registrants need to demonstrate safe use of nanomaterials:
 - ECHA invites registrants to update dossier content proactively
 - Registrants are invited to interact or consult ECHA (best practice, guidance, advice)

Key messages – Occupational settings

- Use field measurement data to support the risk assessment
- Follow a multi-metric approach if possible in the risk assessment
- Use qualitative approaches to support measured or estimated exposure data
- Conventional control technologies for handling dusty materials are applicable to NMs and provide good control if implemented and maintained correctly

Key messages - Environment

- The applicability of conventional exposure assessment models is limited
- Use measured information on environmental release when possible
- Registration dossiers need to be updated with new nano-specific studies as scientific developments are progressing
- Lack of data does not automatically mean there is a lack of specific hazards or risks for a substance but it complicates the risk assessment

Reminder - Key messages from the previous webinars on nanomaterials

- Part I and Part II of the webinar series:
Best practices from First and Second GAARN meetings
- Part I: Characterisation of nanoforms of substances in registration dossiers
- Part II: Current best practice for human health and environmental hazard assessment for nanomaterials
- Part III: Current best practice for human health and environmental exposure assessment and risk characterisation for nanomaterials

Part I: Characterisation of nanoforms of substances in registration dossiers

- Appropriate characterisation of nanomaterials is a starting point to understanding hazards
- Different nanomaterials require different characterisation techniques, registrants should tailor testing to their substance
- Information on particle size is multi-faceted (primary particle size, aggregate/agglomerate). Registrants should provide information on these different aspects
- Information on particle size is method dependent – therefore registrants should provide a detailed description of applied method
- Information on surface area can be used to characterise nanomaterials and should be included

Part II: Best practice for human health and environmental hazard assessment for nanomaterials (1)

- The registration dossier should contain a comprehensive physicochemical characterisation of the registered nanoform(s)
 - Read-across approach or use of existing data (e.g. weight of evidence) possible only when well-characterised nanoforms are reported in the dossier
 - Toxicokinetics data might also be considered
- Most standard biological endpoints used in regulatory hazard assessment remain appropriate for nanomaterials
 - Adaptations on sample preparation and dosimetry are foreseen for most of the tests
 - Parameters such as particle solubility and stability in the test media are essential parameters

Part II: Best practice for human health and environmental hazard assessment for nanomaterials (2)

- Lack of short-term toxicity should encourage to investigate the potential sub-lethal and long-term effects
 - Might be of better relevance for appropriate hazard identification
 - Unknown specific mode of action of most nanomaterials
 - Widespread exposure considerations
 - Difficulties on sample preparation and dosimetry of high concentrated exposure suspensions

Information on the ECHA website

Nanomaterials webpage:

- <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/nanomaterials>

The screenshot shows the ECHA website's 'Nanomaterials' page under the 'Regulations' tab. The page features a navigation menu on the left with categories like 'About Us', 'Regulations', 'Addressing Chemicals of Concern', 'Information on Chemicals', 'Chemicals in our Life', and 'Support'. The main content area is titled 'Nanomaterials' and contains three sections: 'REACH and CLP', 'Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR)', and a section starting with 'Although there are no explicit requirements for nanomaterials under REACH or CLP...'. A 'See also' sidebar on the right lists related news alerts, workshops, and frequently asked questions. The page also includes a search bar at the top right and social media icons.

Upcoming events

Ninth Stakeholders Day

21 May 2014

How to bring your registration dossier in compliance with REACH – Tips and Hints (part 6)

Q4 2014

Questions and Answers

- Questions will still be answered through the Q&A panel
 - You can continue to submit questions until 12:00 (end of this presentation)
 - Panelists will continue to answer your questions until 13:00 Helsinki time (EET, GMT +2) via the Q&A panel (first come, first served)
 - The event will close at 13:00 Helsinki time (EET, GMT +2)
 - If by then no answer is provided to your question, please send your question to the ECHA Helpdesk using the contact form: <http://echa.europa.eu/en/web/guest/contact>
- If you use the ECHA contact form:
 - You will receive an acknowledgement of receipt
 - Answer within 15 working days

Feedback questionnaire

- Once the event has ended, you will be automatically directed to a post-event questionnaire page
- Your feedback is important to us and helps us make the content of future webinars more relevant for your needs
- Please take the time to fill out the questionnaire

Thank you!

ECHA Helpdesk

<http://echa.europa.eu/en/web/guest/contact>

