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COMPLETE

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PAGE 2: Section I - Identification

**Q1: Please provide the following details (\*compulsory):**

Your name:

Name of organisation\* (if applicable):

Town/City:

Country\*: Sweden

E-mail address:

**Q2: Please indicate if you are responding to this questionnaire on behalf of/as:**

d) a consumer organisation/trade union/environmental organisation/non-governmental organisation

**Q3: Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution:**

My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous

**Q4: We might need to contact you to clarify some of your answers. Please state your preference below:**

I am available to be contacted

PAGE 3: Section III – Problem definition and objectives

**Q5: Please rate the importance of the following objectives on a scale between 1 (not important at all) and 5 (very important).**

a) Provide decision makers, regulatory authorities and professional users with information that allows for an appropriate response to health or environmental risks of nanomaterials	5	
b) Provide consumers with relevant information on products containing nanomaterials on the market	5	
c) Maintain competitiveness and innovation of businesses bringing nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials to the market (including SMEs)	5	
d) Ensure consumer trust in products containing nanomaterials	5	
e) Ensure the availability of relevant information on the presence of nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials on the market	5	
f) Ensure the proportionality of the information requirements and the associated costs and administrative burden.	5	
g) Protect confidential business information	4	
Please provide additional comments		Information for the consumers is the hazards and safe handling of the products and that the product contains nanomaterial.

**Q6: To what degree (from 1 - not at all to 5 - fully) does the current legislative framework (including the REACH and CLP Regulations and product-specific legislation) and the currently available databases (including the JRC web platform, see [http://ihcp.jrc.ec.europa.eu/our\\_databases/web-platform-on-nanomaterials](http://ihcp.jrc.ec.europa.eu/our_databases/web-platform-on-nanomaterials)) meet the following objectives?**

a) Provide decision makers, regulatory authorities and professional users with information that allows for an appropriate response to health or environmental risks of nanomaterials	3	
b) Provide consumers with relevant information on products containing nanomaterials on the market	2	
c) Maintain competitiveness and innovation of businesses bringing nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials to the market (including SMEs)	2	
d) Ensure consumer trust in products containing nanomaterials	2	
e) Ensure the availability of relevant information on the presence of nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials on the market	2	
f) Ensure the proportionality of the information requirements and the associated costs and administrative burden.	2	
g) Protect confidential business information	3	
Please provide additional comments		It is important to know the presence of all nanomaterials in the products and hazards and risks.

**Q7: To what extent do you agree with the following statements from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree):**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) The current level of available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is insufficient for an adequate response to health and environmental risks | 5 |
| b) The current level of available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is insufficient for informed consumer choice                               | 5 |
| c) The current level of available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is detrimental to consumer trust   | 1 |
| d) The available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is presented in an incoherent or ineffective way  | 4 |
| e) The establishment of national registries and notification schemes causes market fragmentation and hampers trade within the internal market   | 5 |

PAGE 4: Section IV – Health and environmental aspects

**Q8: With regard to health and environmental hazards and risks of specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials, please tick the relevant boxes:**

- ☐ I am aware of health and/or environmental hazards of specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials
- ☐ I am not aware of any classified nanomaterials,
- ☐ I am aware of DNELs/PNECs/OELs set for specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials
- ☐ I am aware of significant exposure of workers/users/consumers to specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials

**Q9: With regard to the past and current use of nanomaterials (tick the relevant box):**

- ☐ I am not aware of any health and/or environmental incidents which have occurred

**Q10: The establishment of an EU nanomaterial registry (tick the relevant box):**

- ☐ Would significantly contribute to reducing the health and/or environmental risks related to the use of nanomaterials
- ☐ If appropriate, please explain further:  
It would help, for example in a risk assessment.

PAGE 5: Section V – Consumer trust

<p><b>Q11: In case information on the presence of nanomaterials in specific products were made available, what impact do you think this would have on consumers? (Please tick all that would apply)</b></p>	<p>d) They would search for more information</p>
<p><b>Q12: Do you believe that the public availability of information on the presence of nanomaterials in products would be likely to...(choose one of the following answers)</b></p>	<p>a) generate trust among consumers and the broad public, and thus have a positive effect on the market for the concerned products</p>

PAGE 6: Section VI - Innovation and competitiveness

<p><b>Q13: With regard to innovation, do you believe that information on nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials that could be gathered in a nanomaterial registry would...(choose one of the following answers)</b></p>	<p>a) stimulate innovation (e.g. through increased consumer trust, increased awareness on nanomaterials)</p>
<p><b>Q14: With regard to competitiveness of EU companies manufacturing nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials, do you believe that information on nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials that could be gathered in a nanomaterial registry would...(tick all that apply)</b></p>	<p>a) stimulate intra-EU competitiveness, b) enhance the competitiveness of European companies against extra-EU companies</p>

PAGE 7: Section VIII – Possible options and exemptions

<p><b>Q15: What would be the added value of a notification per use (i.e. for each mixture/article) compared to a notification per substance? – Please consider the usefulness of the information for public authorities, downstream user companies, workers and consumers.</b></p> <p>The added value will be found if this notification is connected in a way or other to REACH. The most important purpose of the notification is to trace the risks.</p>	
<p><b>Q16: Which actors along the supply chain should be subject to notification requirements? (tick all that apply):</b></p>	<p>a) Manufacturers of nanomaterials, b) Importers of nanomaterials, c) Downstream users (e.g. re-formulators, manufacturers of products containing nanomaterials) , e) Distributors to consumers (e.g. retailers)</p>
<p><b>Q17: The following should be subject to notification requirements (tick all that apply):</b></p>	<p>a) Substances, b) Mixtures containing nanomaterials, c) Articles with intended release of nanomaterials , d) Articles containing nanomaterials without intended release</p>

**Q18: Is there a need to exempt certain types of nanomaterials?**

No, all kinds of nanomaterials should be subject to notification obligations

**Q19: Is there a need to exempt certain uses of nanomaterials?**

No, all uses of nanomaterials should be subject to notification obligations

PAGE 8: Section IX – Nanomaterials Observatory

**Q20: If a Nanomaterials Observatory is established instead of an EU-wide registry, what type of information should be collected? (please tick all that apply)**

- a) Information from existing notification systems,
- b) Information from market studies on nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials
- ,
- c) Information on the use of nanomaterials across Europe
- ,
- d) Information concerning products containing nanomaterials
- ,
- e) Information on the hazards and risks of nanomaterials

**Q21: How should the information in a Nanomaterials Observatory be presented in order to reach the consumers, workers and authorities?**

In internet with all EU languages.

PAGE 9: Section X - Potential use and benefits of a nanomaterial registry

**Q22: In what ways could the information on nanomaterials from registries be potentially useful (tick all that apply):**

- a) Risk assessment and/or risk management,
- b) Enforcement of worker protection,
- c) Promotion of safe use of nanomaterials in products
- ,
- d) Development of strategies to ensure the safe use of nanomaterials
- ,
- e) Informed purchasing decisions by consumers,
- f) General education of the public

**Q23: Please give a justification for your views (presented in the previous question) and describe which data would be necessary to allow the desired use (e.g. would information on substances alone be enough for informed consumer purchase decisions, or would this require information for each concerned product):**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q24: What would be the added value of a European nanomaterial registry beyond the current framework of chemicals legislation, including REACH registration?**

There is no added value if this registry is not linked to REACH registration.

**Q25: Please provide any other comments that you would like to share regarding transparency measures for nanomaterials on the market.**

The transparency measures for nanomaterials should be similar like for all chemicals. If there are risks the risks have to be managed by appropriate ways (restrictions, SDS, OHS legislation etc.)