

User	a. Do you apply the REACH regulation in your country?	b. Have you adopted exceptions in order to preserve technical heritage items liable to contain this substance?	c. If so, what form do they take?	d. Any other comments
Bulgaria	Yes	No	<p>In Bulgaria, measures for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, were introduced with the Law of Protection from the Harmful Impact of the Chemical Substances and Mixtures (in force since 13.08.2010), as well as with Ordinance of the Council of Ministers on the terms and procedures for restrictions on the manufacture, use or placing on the market of certain dangerous substances, preparations and manufactures, envisaged in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), promulgated in State Gazette Issue 1, from 3rd January 2012. The texts of these normative acts don't explicitly state that they will apply in order to preserve technical heritage, but exceptions are adopted for works of art and historic buildings. The Ordinance cited above sets measures for restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), as well as the terms and procedures for the application of specific restrictions envisaged in Annex XVII. Pursuant to art. 5 and art.6 of the Ordinance the placing on the market of lead carbons used as substances or as a constituent of preparations listed in entry 16 and of lead sulphates listed in entry 17 of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) intended for use as paints for the restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors, is allowed , if it is not possible to use paints, which don't contain these substances, as well as the placing on the market and use of wood , treated with other types of solutions of inorganic compounds of the copper, chromium, arsenic(CCA), different from type C, which was in use before 30 September 2007, in compliance with the conditions of use envisaged in point 4</p>	

			letters "b", "c" and "d", as listed in entry 19 of Annex XVII. Obligations have been introduced for individual and legal persons who are placing on the market or use dangerous substances alone, in preparations and / or manufactures. They must certify that the conditions on exception in the respective entry of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) have been complied with.	
Flanders	Yes	No		Flanders is member of the European Heritage Legal Forum (EHLF). EHLF aims at taking coordinated action in matters concerning European legislation affecting the heritage conservation sector. Its action radius also involves REACH.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No	N/A, see first answer	In a modern building in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are no longer using hazardous chemicals. All materials on monuments that were restored in the post war period (since 1996), which were made of asbestos and other hazardous materials, have been changed by new materials with identical look.
Finland	Yes	Yes	The exception concerns the production and use of pinetar. This product, which is extracted from pinetrees has been one of major export articles during more than 300 years. Pinetar has been used for wooden boats and shingle roofs. Some 300 wooden churches have shingleroofs treated with pinetar. There is also a revitalisation of using pinetar in modern wooden architecture, when walls are covered with shingle. What concerns asbestos, other supporting materials have been used e.g. for vehicles.	Finland has preregistered pinetar in 2008. For final approval there are still chemical tests to be done. As the regulations are very strict the tests are very expensive
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	In the Slovak Republic applies general exemptions stated in the REACH, but no specific exemptions concerning heritage: asbestos is exempted from registration provisions among other minerals which occur in nature and are not further chemically modified. It is not exempt from further obligations under REACH.	
Poland	Yes	No		Poland applies only the exemption of fibre asbestos used for the electrolite installation used in chlorine production or in shafts used for glass production (that were in use before 2005). This is a generally adopted exemption in UE
Georgia	No	No		
Slovenia	Yes	No	No exceptions have been adopted due to the fact that EU Regulation as a whole has to be implemented directly.	In case we need to use prohibited chemicals in heritage items, we were

				advised by the Chemical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, to handle the problem with the ministry responsible for REACH Regulation (not ministry of culture) and demand the adoption of exceptions on national (and later on EU level).
FR				
- Wallonie	Non	Non		Ceci est la réponse fournie par la Direction de la Restauration du Département du Patrimoine qui avoue ne pas connaître ce règlement.