

NMBP-13 RISK GOVERNANCE PROJECTS

NEWSLETTER

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WELCOME

Gov4Nano, NANORIGO and RiskGONE are three H2020 projects that have joined forces to develop and establish a robust public policy framework for the use of nanomaterials based on scientific evidence supporting a clear understanding of risks, their assessment and management within wider societal considerations.

Although each of the projects has its own unique approach and objectives, they share common goals and visions which will be strengthened by constructive cooperation involving all stakeholders across Europe.

The three projects have established six core groups to coordinate activities across the projects:

- Data management
- Portal, tools and instruments
- Risk governance framework
- Risk Governance council
- Case studies
- Stakeholder involvement

These groups meet regularly and have agreed certain common milestones across the three projects. These are part of a grant amendment with the European Commission, leading to an amended Description of Action (DoA) for each of the projects.

Planned Activities

The three projects will continue their close cooperation, particularly surrounding tools, the NRGF and NRG. By the end of the second year it is envisaged that at least one potential model for the NRG will be formulated and will then be tested extensively with stakeholders. In order to achieve this, a number of joint stakeholder engagement activities including consultations and events are being planned.

If you can, join the RiskGONE webinar on the 19th March from 12.30-13.15h CET to learn more about all three projects. Register for free [here](#)



Website: www.gov4nano.eu/

Coordinator: [Monique Groenewold](#)

Institution: National Institute for Public Health and the Environment ([RIVM](#)), NL



Website: www.nanorigo.eu

Coordinator: [Janeck James Scott-Fordsmand](#)

Institution: Aarhus Universitet ([AU](#)), DK



Website: <https://riskgone.eu/>

Coordinator: [Maria Dusinska](#)

Institution: Norwegian Institute for Air Research ([NILU](#)), NO

FAST FACTS

Financial resources

Budget: € 18.3 million

Duration

January 2019 – February 2023

Collaboration

82 partners

17 EU countries, Brazil, India, Iran, Switzerland, South Africa, South Korea and USA



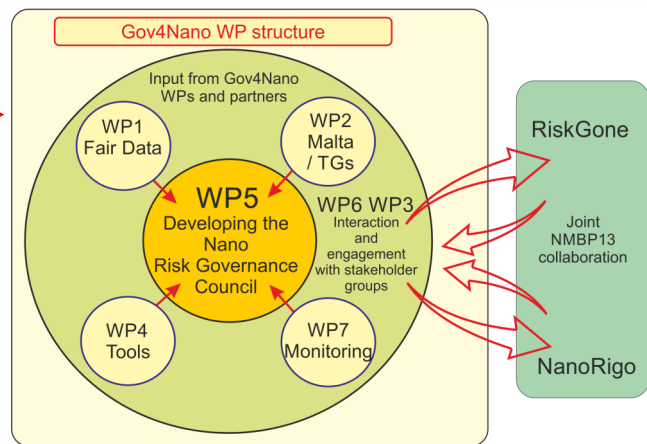
These projects have received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 814425, 814401 and 814530



An optimistic start with our Kick-Off!
All eyes looking in the same direction!
All looking to achieve our project aims!

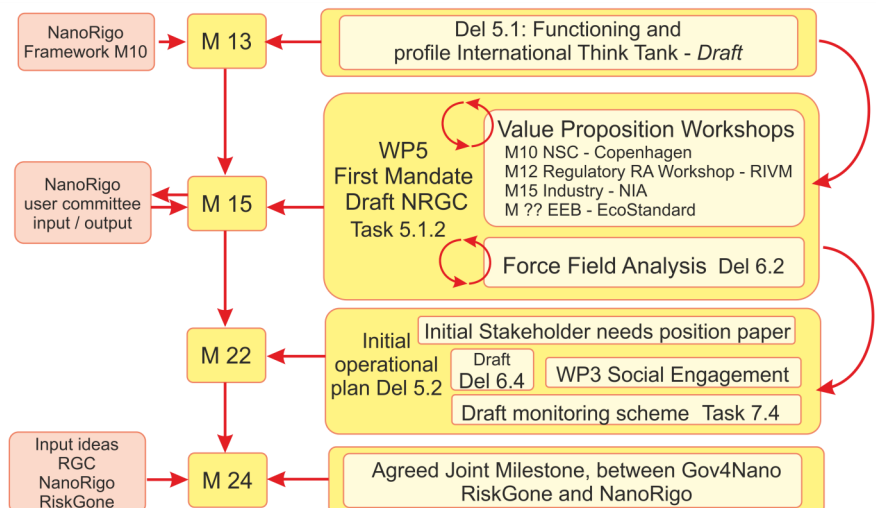
Seven closely interlinked WPs all tailored to achieve that one important aim of an operational Nano Risk Governance Council

Core to Gov4Nano is WP5 where the NRG must be conceived, shaped, initiated, established and released into the nano-world. WP5 feeds on input from WPs 1 to 4, which nurture and shape the embryonic NRG: WPs 3 and 6 are the essential communication channels facilitate the flow of information between the WPs, and essentially, provide the link to the sister projects, RiskGONE and NANORIGO.



How the NRG can be set up is shown hereand all achievable in six clear steps! The steps are not linear, and are overlapping. At the end of M12 we are completing Step 3, while developing Step 4. The march to Step 6 is underway!

Cooperation and collaboration will determine the success of the NRG. The planning for the second year of the project is shown in this sketch, which highlights some main milestones within Gov4Nano, while at the same time showing where some of the main links to NanoRigo and RiskGONE exist, where input is needed to achieve the first inter-project milestones. Passing the M24 Milestone will be a major step on the road to the NRG.



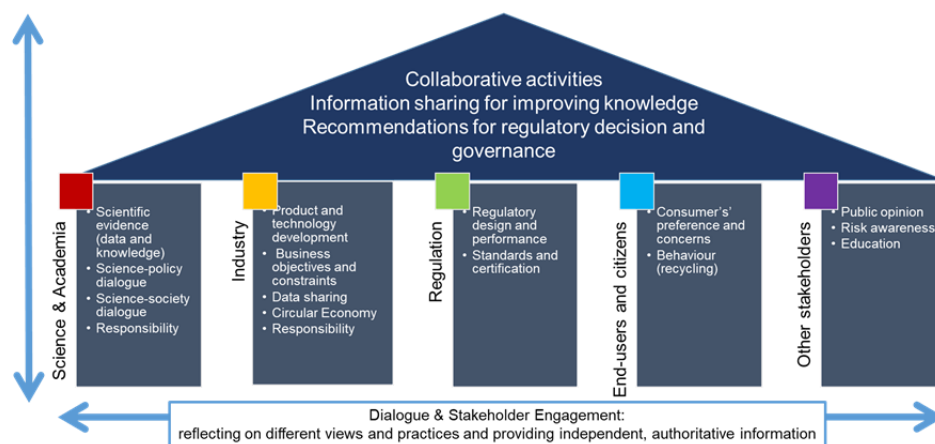
NANORIGO has eight work packages (WP), one of which is dedicated to scientific coordination and project management. Activities in the remaining seven can be summarised as follows:

WP 1 has started cataloguing data, information and knowledge bases, sources, and repositories, as well as guidelines. In collaboration with the other projects, methods will be selected for converting these sources into a computer-readable format that can be deposited in a FAIR repository and, subsequently, imported into one or more infrastructures. A novelty is to include social science data. Significant effort will be spent on making data reusable from completed EU nanosafety projects.

WP2 has identified tools for risk assessment, grouping and life-cycle assessment (LCA) and defined criteria for their evaluation. This evaluation is currently going on. WP2 is also developing a new prospective early risk screening tool, a model and a library for in vivo/in vitro equivalence. A new approach is that of evaluating socio-economic aspects and tools that allow stakeholders to express their concerns in risk management decisions, for which specific tools are lacking.

WP3 has established a User Committee (UC) consisting of 12 members from research, industry, regulatory organisations and CSO/NGOs. A multiple-criteria decision analysis model (MCDA) is also being developed to support decision making in the early stages of process or product development. The first draft structure of the Nanotechnology Risk Governance Framework (NRGF) and web-based tool has been developed.

WP4 has been working extensively with the other projects to formulate a possible common council (goal, mission, task and structure), and collected suggestions from all consortium partners. An internal working document has been produced in December.



The NRGF as a multi-stakeholder organisation of members working together towards the same goal

WP5 will conduct 7 case studies to both test and refine the NRGF for example in different industrial settings and with different engineered nanomaterials (ENM). These are currently being prepared and will be delivered later in the project.

WP6 aims to internationalise the project output, connecting with similar initiatives in other countries and sharing best practice. Its work is now beginning.

WP7 is tasked with dissemination, communication, training and exploitation activities. A key activity has been to develop a common stakeholder database with the other projects to ensure that stakeholders are not over-burdened with requests to contribute or participate in work, and that their involvement maximises impact for all three projects.

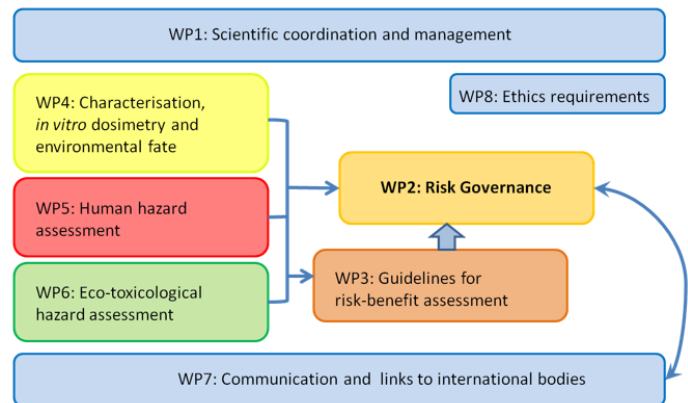


Greeting from the RiskGone Consortium!

RiskGONE will primarily aim to develop new tools or modify existing ones to identify with better certainty the environmental and human health impacts of a number of nanomaterials.

These tools and the results of tests using them will then be integrated into the work of the European Risk Governance Council (ERGC) set up jointly by the three NMBP-13 projects.

A risk governance framework, made up of the tools and the ERGC, will be developed to address nanomaterial safety governance in a coherent and scientifically robust way. The project is structured in 8 Work Packages (WP).



Here is a more detailed overview of the RiskGone Work Packages:

- **WP1 is dedicated to scientific coordination and project management.**
- **WP2 is tasked to set up a scientific risk governance council (RGC) and a related framework for risk governance of nanotechnologies.** In addition, a Database and Cloud Platform is being developed which will serve as decision support tool to support the activities of the RGC.
- **WP3 is developing the methodology for the analysis of risk and potential benefits of the use of engineered nanomaterials (ENMs).** The final output of this WP will be a set of draft guidelines describing a method that quantifies the potential environmental, human health, economic and societal risks and benefits of different ENMs.
- **WP4 will support the risk governance for ENMs by providing tools and approaches for characterisation of ENMs, in vitro dosimetry and fate.** WP4 will align with existing (or under development) technical guidelines, in order to fully support the action and activities of OECD and other international risk assessment and standardization bodies.
- **WP5 is tasked to deliver a more efficient and reliable human hazard assessment safety testing strategy, to improve and enhance the tools supporting risk decision making.** The tools and data generated in WP5 will be applied by WP2 to facilitate the risk assessment element of the RG framework.
- **WP6 will deliver a more efficient and reliable environmental risk assessment safety testing strategy through development of an improved framework of harmonised and pre-validated regulatory-oriented environmental risk assessment tools.**
- **WP7 provides for the communications element of the project and will deliver messages to a range of different stakeholders through different channels,** including a public and an expert forum on the project website.
- **WP8 ensures compliance with various ethics requirements related to the activities undertaken.**