

Engineered nanomaterial mechanisms of interactions with living systems and the environment: a universal framework for safe nanotechnology

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under Grant Agreement no. 320451

Coordinator: University of Birmingham Website: <u>www.nanoMILE.eu</u> Grant Agreement no. NMP4-LA-2013-310451 Start date: 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013 End date: 28<sup>th</sup> February 2017 Budget: 13 M€- EC contribution: 9.6 M€

# Project Summary and outputs

The NanoMILE project intends to establish a fundamental understanding of the mechanisms of nanomaterial interactions with living systems and the environment, across the entire life cycle of nanomaterials and in a wide range of target species. The project will identify critical properties (physico-chemical descriptors) that confer the ability to induce harm in biological systems. This is key to allowing these features to be considered in nanomaterial production ("safety by design").

The overarching objective of NanoMILE is thus to formulate an intelligent and powerful paradigm for the mode(s) of interaction between manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMs) and organisms or the environment to allow the development of a single framework for the classification of nanomaterial safety and the creation of a universally applicable framework for nanosafety.

The most important outcomes of NanoMILE are expected to be:

- A set of documented protocols for nanomaterials synthesis, characterization & safety assessment, feeding into ongoing standardization activities and building on the work of previous projects;
- MNMs libraries gathering data on structure and transformation in contact with living systems and their connection to toxicity, ecotoxicity, and fate and behavior;
- Mechanistic and quantitative (QSAR/QPAR) descriptions of MNMs properties, and of effects of life-cycle MNMs modifications (aging, interactions with the environment);
- A source for MNMs risk-assessment (dose-response relationships for various dose metrics, target body tissues, biomarkers, biodistribution/ biopersistence);
- A framework for MNMs classification according to their biological or environmental impacts;
- A handbook of best practice (in coordination with the NanoSafety cluster).

These outcomes will be further disseminated through contributions to standardization activities, industry and policy briefings and training modules for initial and professional education.

NanoMILE will thus contribute significantly to ongoing efforts to reduce the many uncertainties regarding the potential impact of MNMs on health and the environment, which is urgently needed for the development of a sound regulatory framework. It is crucial to learn which parameters govern the toxicity of nano-sized objects and what the underlying mechanisms are, to support the sustainable development of nanotechnology.

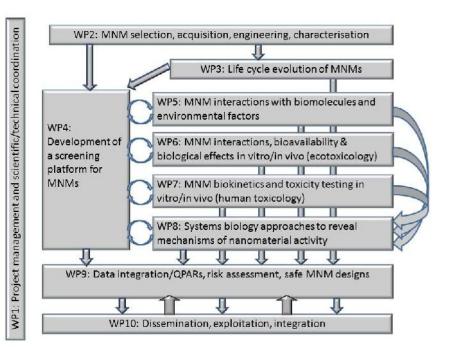
# Contact Person



University of Birmingham Professor Eugenia (Éva) Valsami-Jones, coordinator School of Geography Earth & Environmental Sciences (GEES), Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT Tel: +44 (0)121 414 5537, <u>nanoMILE@eu-vri.eu</u>

### Workplan

A wide range of manufactured MNMs both metal and carbon based, will be sourced and characterized throughout their life cycle (WP2, WP3). Using a high throughput screening process, a streamlined testing and selection platform will be developed and the applied to refine MNMs selection (WP4). The selected MNMs will undergo focused testing relative to their mechanism(s) of effects on living systems and the environment (WP5-8). An iterative experimental / modeling process will integrate the data obtained quantitative structure into or properties / effects relationships (WP9).



## Partners

- UoB, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom 1.
- 2. KIT, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany
- NUID-UCD, National University Ireland Dublin -3 University College Dublin, Ireland
- CEA, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, France 4.
- JRC, Joint Research Centre, Belgium 5.
- EMPA, Eidgenössische Materialprüfungs- und 6. Forschungsanstalt, Switzerland
- EAWAG, Eidgenössische Anstalt für 7. Wasserversorgung, Abwasserreinigung und Gewässerschutz, Switzerland
- UoGen, University of Geneva, Switzerland 8.
- 9. RIVM, Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu, Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport, Netherlands
- 10. UEXE, University of Exeter, United Kingdom
- 11. LMU, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany
- 12. UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles, United States of America
- 13. DU, Duke University, United States of America

- 14. UU, University of Utrecht, Netherlands
- 15. NRCWE, National Research Centre for the Working Environment, Denmark
- 16. UoEd, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- 17. IUF, Leibniz Research Institute for Environmental Medicine, Germany
- 18. VC, Vitrocell, Germany
- 19. NM, Novamechanics, Cyprus
- 20. N4I, Nano4imaging, Germany
- 21. UNI Lj, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- 22. PROM, Promethean Particles, UK
- 23. EF, Eurofins, Germany
- 24. EU-VRi, European Virtual Institute for Integrated Risk Management, Germany
- 25. BASF, Germany
- 26. BIOMAX, Biomax Informatics AG, Germany
- 27. AT, Attana AB, Sweden
- 28. Malvern Instruments, UK
- 29. UL, The University of Liverpool

International Advisory Board			
Jean-Marc Aublant	Chair of CEN TC 352	Wolfgang	Helmholtz Zentrum München
Michael Stintz	Member of ISO TC 229 and ISO	Kreyling	
	TC24/SC4-WG1	Shuji Tsuruoka	Shinshu University, Research Center for Exotic Nanocarbons
Daniel Bernard	CEA, President of the AFNOR Committee "Nanotechnologies"		
		Nikolaja Podgorsek Selic	CINKARNA
Andrea Haase	German BFR		
David Warheit	Dupont	Lori Sheremeta	Chair Society for Risk Analysis,
Tom Van	Dutch Ministry for the Environ-		Specialty Group NANO (SRA-NANO)
Teunenbroek	ment, Coordinator of NanoREG	Aida Ponce di Castillo	European Trade Union Institute