

WHAT SAFE(R) BY DESIGN MEANS WHEN WE TALK ABOUT NANOMATERIALS (NMs)?

WHAT ARE NANOMATERIALS?



Nanomaterials are **1 million times smaller** than a **hair**

In the form of a **particle, tube or sheet**, with a dimension between **1-100 nm**



For an equivalent mass, the **smaller** the particle **size**, the **larger** the **specific surface area**

AMAZING PROPERTIES!

At the **nanometric scale** nanomaterials may have **novel properties**:



Magnetic properties



Optical properties



Electrical properties



Chemical properties

SEVERAL FEATURES

These properties may cause nanomaterials to:



limit the use of material and energy resources

attach and transport pollutants



provoke oxidative stress

penetrate into cells



be explosive



All these features can be **either beneficial or detrimental**, depending on the **application**.



For **each case study**, experiments tend toward:

Limiting risk

Increasing Benefit

RISK = DANGER x EXPOSURE

EXPOSURE	High	RISK = High	RISK = Moderate
	Low	RISK = Moderate	RISK = Low
		High	Low
		DANGER	

SERENADE CASE STUDIES FOCUS ON RISK DIAGNOSIS...

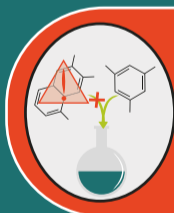


ANALYSING THE RISK OF NANOMATERIALS

Testing the toxicity and the exposure of nanomaterials for human beings, animals and the environment.

...AND RISK REDUCTION THROUGH

DANGER REDUCTION



SUBSTITUTING THE TOXIC SUBSTANCE

Replacing a toxic molecule with a less toxic one while maintaining the same functionalities.

AND EXPOSURE REDUCTION



IMMOBILIZING NANOMATERIALS

Embedding them on a matrix to control the release.

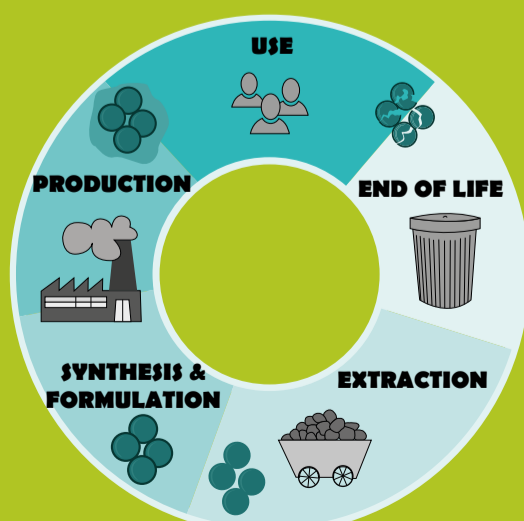


ENCAPSULATING AND COATING THE NANOMATERIAL

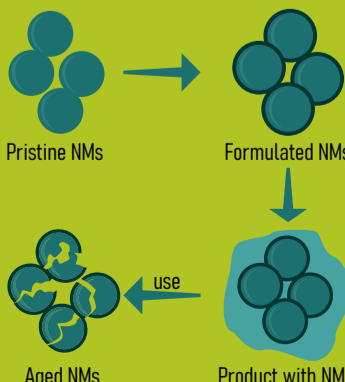
Encapsulating or coating the nanomaterial to target and control its reactivity.

Within the SERENADE project, each case study applied **one or more of these strategies** to optimize everyday products : sunscreen, quantum dots, paints...

THESE STRATEGIES ARE APPLIED ALONG THE ENTIRE PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE



SERENADE does not focus only on the design phase, but addresses nanosafety during the **entire life cycle of nanoproducts**, from pristine to degradation residues. Thus, in each case study **several stages** of this life cycle **will be considered**.



Pristine NMs are formulated (here coated), then introduced in the product. Finally, they are degraded during use to become **degradation residues**.

