



Accelerating nanotech innovations through a safer-by-design approach



Putting citizens at the center of the innovation process

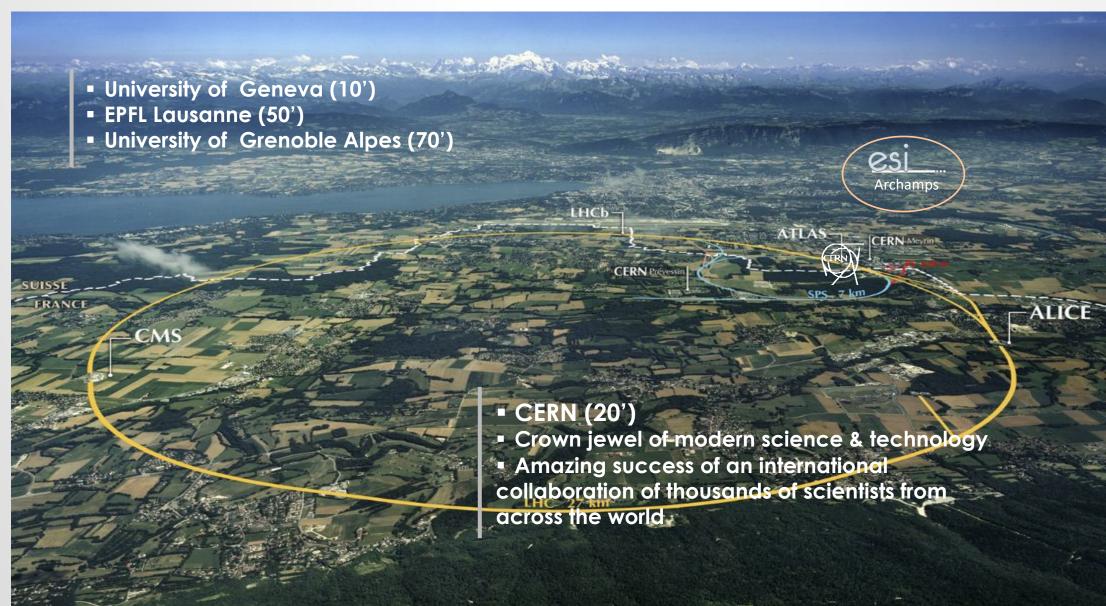
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May, 2 – 10, 2019

European Scientific Institute (ESI), Archamps, France (Greater Geneva)

A rich ecosystem









Mission

25 years as a non-profit developing postgraduate schools around the science, technologies and achievements of CERN: particle accelerators, instrumentation for particle detection and scientific computing and their applications to medicine, industry ...

Students

MSc and PhD students, mostly from European universities, and early-career professionals

Faculty

Drawn from CERN and an international network of universities, research facilities, university hospitals and industry

What's different?

ESI applies CERN's approach to fundamental research (state of the art, collaborative, open, innovative, international) to knowledge sharing and transmission; specialised, modular, intensive, state of the art courses; students and faculty working together in a "campus" environment

ESI in a few words ...













Knowledge Transfer















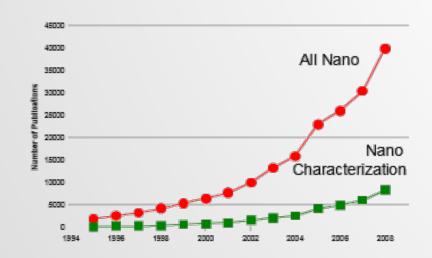


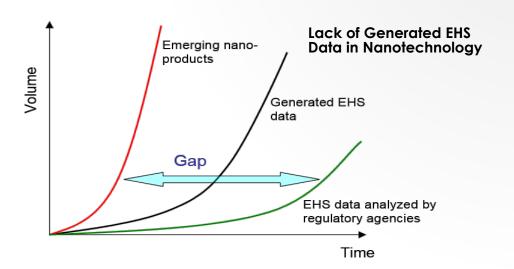
- "Nanotechnology is the sixth truly revolutionary technology introduced in the modern world following the Industrial Revolution of the mid-1700s, the Nuclear Energy Revolution of the 1940's, The Green Revolution of the 1960's, The Information Revolution of the 1980's, and the Bio Technology Revolution of the 1990's."
 - **D. Allan Bromley** Formerly Assistant to The President of the United States for Science and Technology (1989-1993)
- Engineered nanomaterials are today found in more than 1800 commercially available products
- With their unique properties and potential to significantly reduce dependence on extractable raw materials, nanomaterials can potentially bring enormous benefits both to industry and society as a whole.
- Nanotechnology is a multi-billion \$ enterprise worldwide that may exceed the impact of the Industrial Revolution and is projected to become a \$1 trillion market by few years.

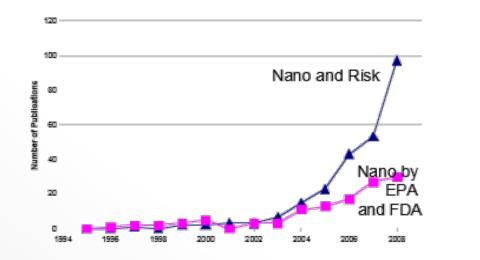
The problem? Environmental Health and Safety



- Increasing time lag between the emergence of nano-products and the generation and data analysis of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) by regulatory agencies.
- Too many chemicals to test with standard animal-based methods:
 - Cost, time, animal welfare constraint
 - Exposure is as important as hazard







The solution? You!



- The upcoming generation of highly trained material scientists, life scientists, entrepreneurs, industrialists and regulators, accustomed to
 - working in a pluridisciplinary and international environment
 - using a "safer-by-design" approach to nanomaterial life-cycle assessment
- Safer Nanomaterials, the school, offers a unique and transformational opportunity to broaden skills-sets in a range of fields including advanced research strategies, innovation & sustainable business planning, ethics and regulatory affairs

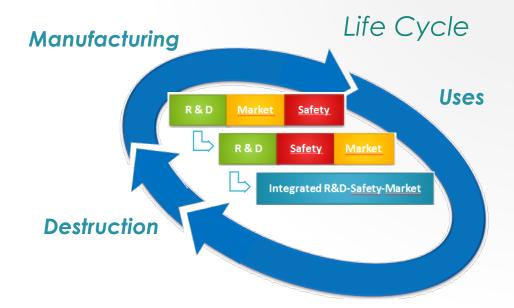
2018 Safer Nanomaterials School has been an intensive experience where I've learned both theoretically and practically from great professionals, with an awesome international atmosphere and an incredible team of people!

Alejandra Fernandez Alvarez, MSc Universidad Politècnica de Madrid

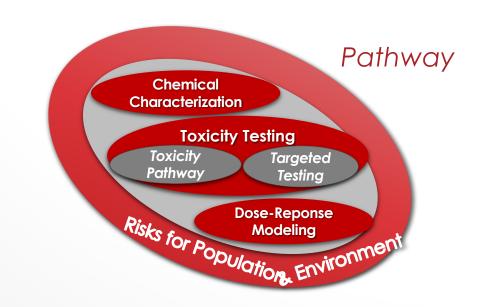
The school: an accelerator



- Safer Nanomaterials School promotes Life Cycle Approach (LCA), a chain-oriented methodology
- to evaluate the safety of nanoproducts from manufacturing and use to end of life processing.



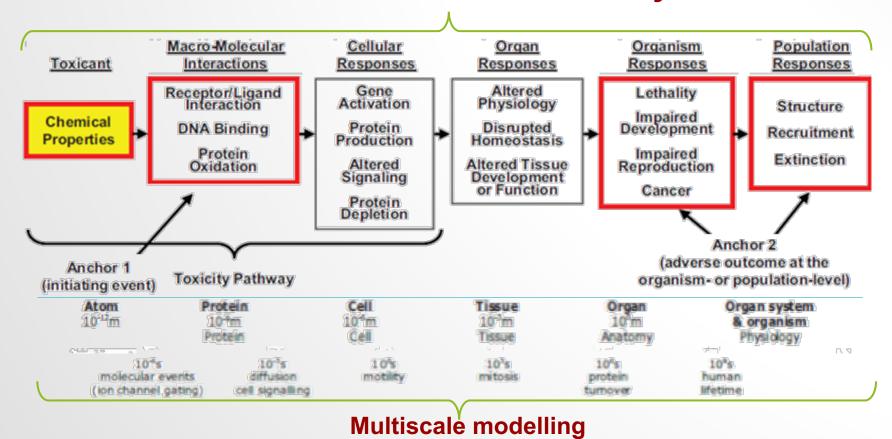
- The School envisions a future in which all routine toxicity testing would be conducted by:
- evaluating perturbations of biological responses in a suite of toxicity pathway assays
- using high throughput computer assisted methodologies, in silico, in vitro and in vivo at different scales.



Frameworks & models

 We consider there is a need for better mechanistic approach to determine human relevance of Mode of Action (MOA) or Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP) recommended by EU, US and International Agencies [OECD(AOP) / WHO (MOA), etc.].

Adverse Outcome Pathway



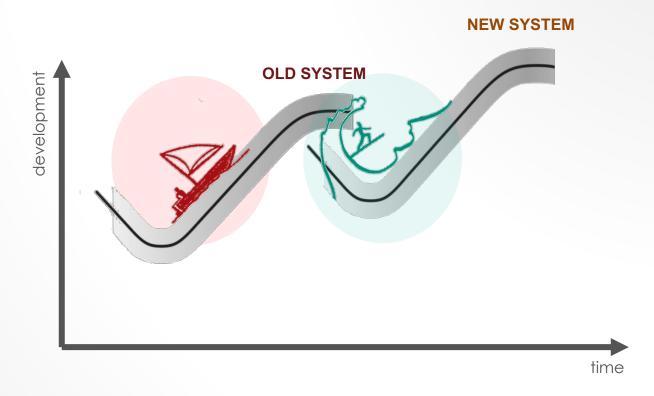
The global challenge

Sustained innovation

- Improving performances, lower cost, incremental changes
- Existing & predictable market
- Believable customer
- Successful traditional business methods

Disruptive innovation

- Problem not well understood
- Emerging & unpredictable market
- Unknown & unknowing customer
- Game changing dramatically
- Failing traditional business methods



Startups: are not smaller versions of Large Companies,

BUT a temporary organization designed to search for a repeatable and scalable business model

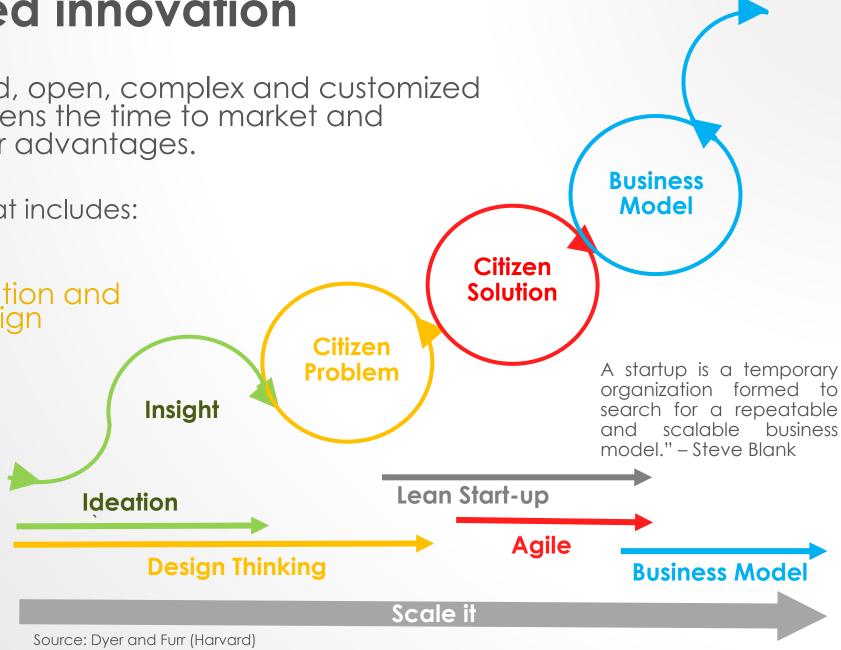
Citizen-based innovation

 A knowledge-based, open, complex and customized process which shortens the time to market and increases first mover advantages.

An iterative cycle that includes:

design thinking, ideation and patient problem design

- lean thinking, agile and patient solution design
- business model and the scale-Up



The Programme

Component 3 Opening day Keynote talk, Round table, Team building Technology transfer and business NM structures, behaviour & environmental Component 1 development transformation, exposure and ecotoxicity Human toxicity, risk assessment, predictive Component 2 (eco)toxicology, big data: present and future Closing day Pitching of innovation projects

The Team



Ilise Feitshans

(ESI)

Hristo

Aladjov

(OECD)















BERKELEY LAB

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory





A group of expert speakers and tutors drawn from a rich international ecosystem of academia, research and industry



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Benjamin Gilbert

(LBNL, Berkeley)

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(NIOSH)

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2 - 10 May 2019

European Scientific Institute, Archamps, France (Greater Geneva)

Max. 30 participants (including 5-8 project leaders)

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