

Fair approach for nanomaterial databases

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Availability of experimental data on the physico-chemical and (eco)toxicological properties of nanomaterials is an essential requisite to enable their risk assessment, including the possibility to apply *in silico* methodologies, like QSAR, grouping and read across.

Despite a large amount of nanosafety data has recently been produced in international collaborative initiatives, their reuse is hampered by several problems, e.g. poorly described (meta)data, non standard terminology, lack of harmonized reporting formats and criteria.

Recently, the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles have been established to guide the scientific community in good data management and stewardship.

Improving nanosafety data FAIRness will maximize their availability, understanding, exchange and ultimately their reuse.