

Inhaled nanomaterials

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Propositions

1. Nanoparticles can change during exposure and should therefore also be characterized after deposition.
2. Compared to mass, particle surface area is a more suitable dose metric for most nanoparticles.
3. All studies with nanoparticles should measure the internal dose.
4. Simple *in vitro* models can be used to study acute pulmonary toxicity of nanoparticles.
5. There is no nano-specific effect.
6. Development of nanomaterials should focus on safe-by-design approaches rather than applying risk management measures later on.
7. Scientists and risk assessors can afford to be uncertain, regulators cannot.
8. Valorisation pays off on the short-term but represses fundamental research that can be of value in the future.