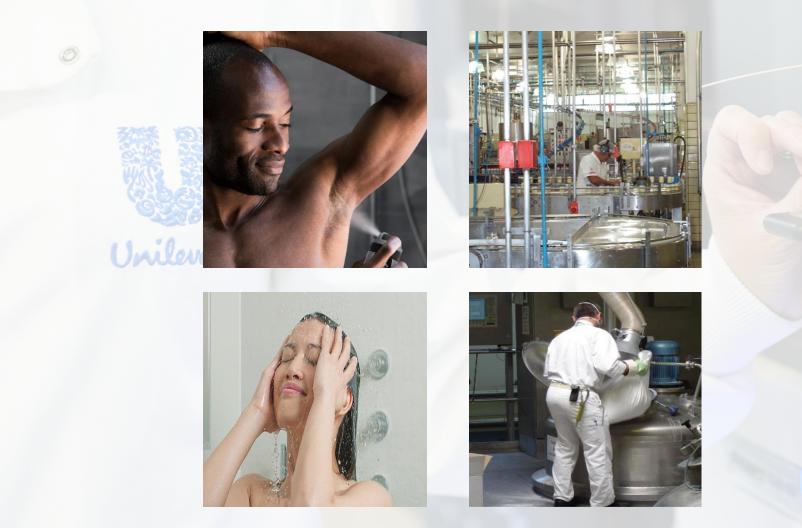
Protecting People Making safety decisions with NAMs

Carl Westmoreland

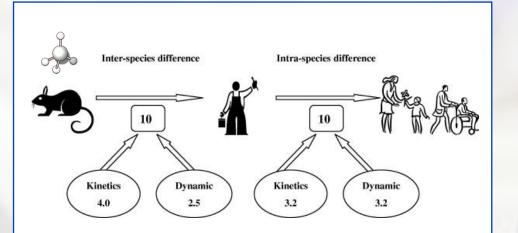
15th November 2022



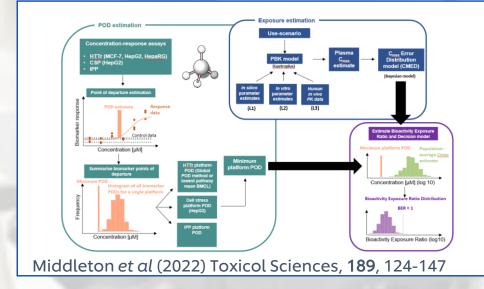




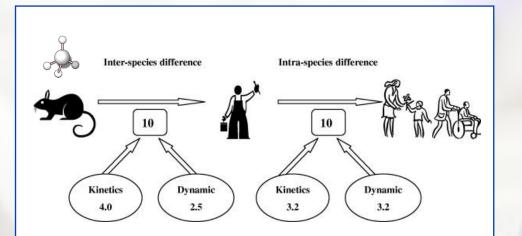
.... and ensuring everyone has trust in the safety decisions



Schroeder *et al* (2011) Toxicol in Vitro, **25**, 589-604





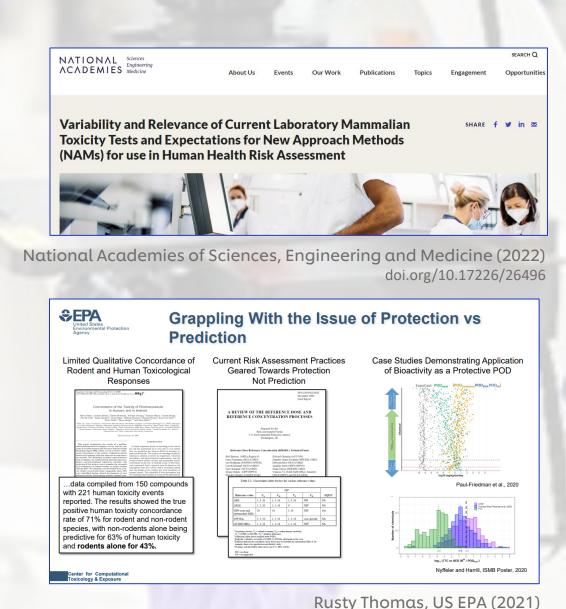


Schroeder et al (2011) Toxicol in Vitro, 25, 589-604

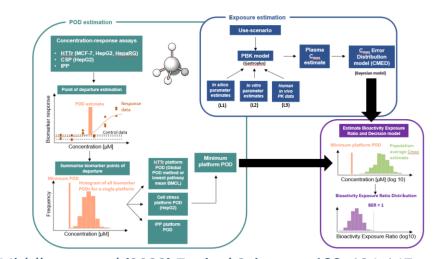
Tests at high doses in rodents The gold standard for protecting people?

Do rodents predict what might happen in people?

Margins of Safety (MoS) can allow us to protect people







Middleton et al (2022) Toxicol Sciences, 189, 124-147

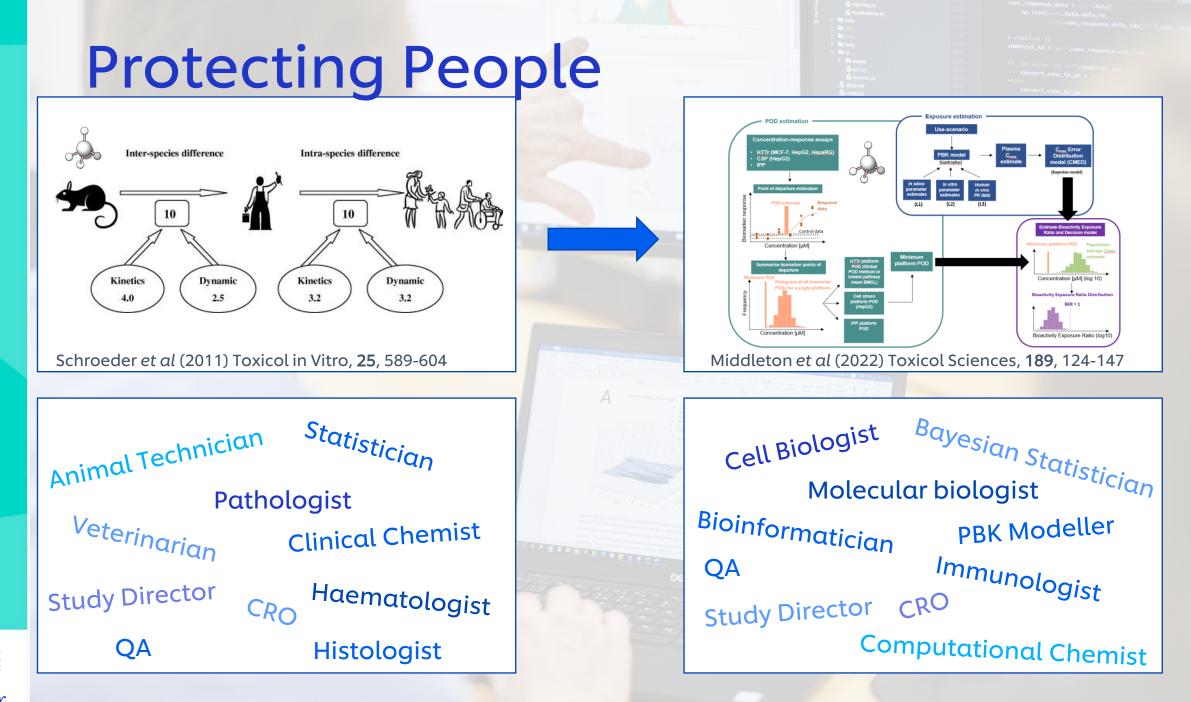
Use of human biology to protect people A large toolbox of NAMs developed over many years There isn't a lack tools, just experience with using them to make decisions

Do NAMs predict what might happen in high dose animal studies?



Bioactivity Exposure Ratios (BER) can allow us to protect people





Unilever

Protecting People without Animal Testing

The toolbox of NAMs will keep evolving

Ensuring we continue to use the best new science for protecting people as it emerges

We will keep learning together

Building experience, gaining confidenceBuilding capability and capacityContinue sharing and publishing

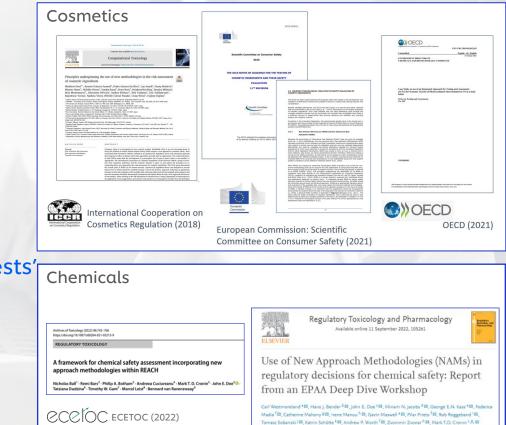
NAMs in regulations

Guidance on NAMs vs. specific lists of tests

Opportunities to embrace NAMs vs. 'waiving animal tests'

Flexibility and scientific dialogue

Maximising opportunities within Annex XI of REACH







Protecting People without Animal Testing



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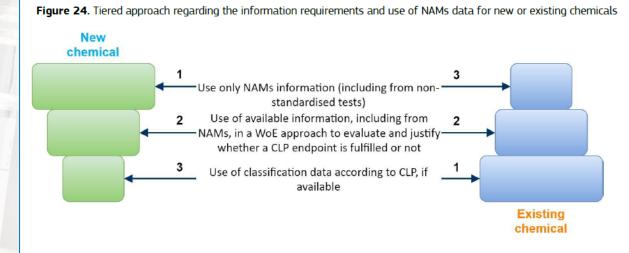
Safe and Sustainable by Design chemicals and materials

Framework for the definition of criteria and evaluation procedure for chemicals and materials

Caldeira, C. Farcal, R., Garmendia Aguirre, I., Mancini, L., Tosches, D., Amelio, A., Rasmussen, K., Rauscher, H., Riego Sintes, J., Sala, S.

2022





In general, NAMs provide an opportunity for rapid and reliable toxicological profiling of chemicals and materials, including in the design phase. Further consideration should be given to the use of NAM-derived data within the SSbD framework, including the many cases where NAMs provide mechanistic information which is not directly comparable to endpoints from traditional *in vivo* studies.

