OpenTox

Guidelines for Webinar Speakers

Thank you for agreeing to speak at an upcoming webinar. The following should provide you with essential details as you plan your presentation. You can submit webinar materials here: https://www.opentox/webinar-submissions

- Speakers need to submit an abstract - overview of what the presentation will contain and aim to achieve. Format: .doc, pdf: the abstract should be no longer than 1000 characters (without space characters).
- Speakers need to submit a short bio and photo. Format: .doc, pdf: the bio should be no longer than 500 characters (without space characters), photos must be greater than 200 (w) x 300 (h) pixels.
- Please use the presenter name, job title, and company/organization with correct formatting when submitting the abstract and bio.
- Accepted webinar abstracts will be published as they have been submitted.
- Speakers should send the organizers a copy of the presentation slides in advance of the scheduled webinar date.
- A time slot of twenty minutes will be allocated to your talk with an additional twenty minutes afterward for discussion.
- Webinars are broadcasted over the internet using GoToWebinar. You will receive a link to the online meeting room before the event. Please login to the GoToWebinar using that link fifteen minutes before the start of the presentation.
- All attendees are muted until the conclusion of the presentation. The host of the meeting will unmute afterward and allow for group discussion.
- All webinars are recorded for publication subject to review by the presenter.
- Please ensure you have a stable connection for the date of the webinar.
- We strongly recommend presenters schedule a GoToWebinar connection test in the days/weeks leading up to their webinar. After your webinar is confirmed you will be contacted to organize this session.

Example Abstract & Bio:

In silico modelling: moving towards risk assessment and substitution

In silico models are still largely addressing individual endpoints within specific models, aiming to predict the property value of one or more substances of interest for that endpoint. However, the

interest of our society is moving towards more complex perspectives, which require more ambitious scenarios. Thus, in silico models are now facing integrated, more general problems. The use of computer approaches offers the possibility to exploit large collections of data, regulatory issues, and explanations about reasoning. The heuristic approach provided by many in silico models will be more and more applied to cope with these needs. In this perspective, we will show some examples of new tools, available to address risk assessment and substitution. To cope with risk assessment, it is necessary to proceed beyond the classical predictive models evaluating hazard. Information regarding the exposure scenarios is requested. We will show the example of the SPHERA software modules, to address six specific scenarios, and in particular, we will see the example of cosmetics. Regulatory thresholds have to be considered, and the composition of multiple ingredients in a cosmetic product. For the substitution issue, we will present the strategy adopted by the ToxEraser software. This identifies substituents using a read-across approach. This software can be applied to cosmetics, and other situations, and can be coupled to the SPHERA tool, facilitating the substitution of the riskiest ingredient in a product.

Emilio Benfenati is the head of the Department of Environmental Health Sciences at the Mario Negri Institute, Milan, Italy. He has been a researcher at Stanford University, California in 1984 (in that period he also had collaborative research at Berkeley University, California, USA). He coordinates/coordinated 21 European projects and participates/participated in more than 50 projects in total. He is the main developer of VEGA, ToxRead, and other in silico platforms, used by European bodies, such as ECHA and EFSA, and linked to the OECD QSAR Toolbox and AMBIT (the CEFIC platform). Research activities related to the toxicological, ecotoxicological, and environmental properties of substances, risk assessment, prioritization of chemicals, and identification of safer substances. He is the author or co-author of about 450 papers in international journals and edited a few books. He organized some conferences, including SETAC 2011 and QSAR 2014.