



Land-Based Solutions for Plastics in the Sea

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D1.4 Updated Data Management Plan

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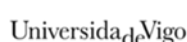


Horizon 2020
European Union Funding
for Research & Innovation

PROJECT INFORMATION

- Project number:** 101003954
- Project acronym:** LABPLAS
- Project full title:** Land-Based Solutions for Plastics in the Sea
- Call:** H2020-SC5-2018-2019-2020 submitted for H2020-SC5-2020-2 / 03 Sep 2020
- Topic:** CE-SC5-30-2020 – Plastics in the environment: understanding the sources, transport, distribution and impacts of plastics pollution
- Type of action:** RIA – Research and Innovation Action
- Starting date:** June 1st, 2021
- Duration:** 48 months
- List of participants:**

N°	Participant name	Acronym	Country	Type
1	UNIVERSIDADE DE VIGO	UVI	SPAIN	HES
2	UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA	UDC	SPAIN	HES
3	Bundesanstalt fuer Gewaesserkunde	BfG	GERMANY	RTO
4	LABORATORIO IBERICO INTERNACIONAL DE NANOTECNOLOGIA	INL	PORTUGAL	RTO
5	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN	KUL	BELGIUM	HES
6	HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM FUR OZEANFORSCHUNG KIEL	GEOMAR	GERMANY	RTO
7	NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHY CENTRE	NOC	UNITED KINGDOM	RTO
8	SORBONNE UNIVERSITE	SU	FRANCE	HES
9	OPEN UNIVERSITEIT NEDERLAND	OUNL	NETHERLANDS	HES
10	LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR BALTIC SEA RESEARCH	IOW	GERMANY	RTO
11	ASSOCIACAO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DO ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE	AC	PORTUGAL	RTO
12	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO SAO PAULO	UNIFESP	BRAZIL	HES
13	BASF SE	BASF	GERMANY	LE
14	TG ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH	ER	UNITED KINGDOM	SME
15	CONTACTICA S.L.	CTA	SPAIN	SME
16	STICHTING EGI	EGI	NETHERLANDS	Non-P
17	STICHTING RADBOUD UNIVERSITEIT	RU	NETHERLANDS	HES
18	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARÁ	UFPA	BRAZIL	HES




















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DELIVERABLE DETAILS

Document number:	D1.4
Document title:	Updated Data Management Plan
Dissemination level	PU – Public
Period:	RP3
WP:	WP1
Task:	Task 1.1
Status:	Final
Author:	M Viljoen 
Reviewers:	All Partners
Recommended citation format	M Viljoen, 2025, Updated Data Management Plan, Deliverable1.4, LABPLAS Grant Agreement No. 101003954 H2020-SC5-2020-2
Executive summary:	This document corresponds to the final version of Deliverable 1.4 Updated Data Management Plan. It covers the description of how research data has been collected, processed, monitored, and catalogued during the LABPLAS project lifetime. For each dataset, it describes the type of data and their origin, the related metadata standards, the approach to data sharing and target groups, and the approach to data archiving and preservation, taking into account the need to balance openness and protection of scientific information, commercialisation, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), privacy concerns and security. The LABPLAS Data Management Plan has been updated periodically.

Version	Date	Comments
1	05/11/2021	First version based on the input from WPs.
2	19/11/2021	Revised version
3	26/03/2025	Updated version

Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in this document reflect only the authors' views, and not necessarily those of the European Commission.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation / Acronym	Description
CERIF	Common European Research Information Format
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DMP	Data Management Plan
EC	European Commission
E.R.A	Environmental Risk Assessment
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-Usable
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
ORE	Open Research Europe
PID	Persistent Identifier
SERS	Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy
SMNP	Small, Micro-, and Nano- Plastics
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
WP	Work Package
WPL	Work Package Leader

1 INTRODUCTION

Plastic is pouring from land into our oceans at a rate of nearly 10 million tonnes a year. Once in the sea, plastics fragment into particles moving with the currents and ocean gyres before washing up on the coastline. The smaller the size the higher the risk posed by these particles to organisms and human health. Because small, micro-, and nano- plastics (SMNP) cannot be removed from oceans, proactive action regarding research on plastic alternatives and strategies to prevent plastic from entering the environment should be taken promptly. The LABPLAS project is a 48-month project whose vision is to develop new techniques and models for the detection and quantification of SMNP. Specifically, the LABPLAS Project has determined reliable identification methods for a more accurate assessment of the abundance, distribution, and toxicity determination of SMNP and associated chemicals in the environment. It has also developed practical computational tools that should facilitate the mapping of plastic-impacted hotspots and promote scientifically sound plastic governance.

This document is the final version of Deliverable 1.4 Updated Data Management Plan (DMP). It covers the description of how research data has been collected, processed, monitored, and catalogued during the LABPLAS project lifetime. For each dataset, it describes the type of data and their origin, the related metadata standards, the approach to data sharing and target groups, and the approach to data archiving and preservation, taking into account the need to balance openness and protection of scientific information, commercialisation, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), privacy concerns and security. This final version of the DMP additionally includes links to the data itself for each Work Package (WP).

The information is organised by WP and corresponds to the DMP aspects covered in the H2020 Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020 (in general terms, research data should be “FAIR”, that is findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable). Information has been gathered from Work Package Leaders (WPL).

2 DATA MANAGEMENT PLANS PER WORK PACKAGE

2.1 WP1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Work package	WP1 Project Management
Contact	Cynthia Gomez
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	Data is collected within WP1 to obtain information, share information, keep on record, combine with other data and make informed decisions to fulfil the objectives of the project as defined by the Grant Agreement.
1.2. Relation to project objectives	To ensure effective project management and appropriate scientific coordination.
1.3. Types/format of data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project documentation (procedures, plans, metrics, risks, meetings, presentations) 2. Deliverables and milestones 3. Efforts and financial data plain text, .pdf, .docx, .pptx, .odf, .xls

1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Data is produced and provided by project members
1.5 Scale of data	<500GB
1.6 Data utility	The target groups for data generated in WP1 include the project officer, the project consortium/members, the EC, external researchers and research communities, industry, decision-makers, and the public in general.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are provided to search for and successfully find WP1 outputs.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Yes, for project outputs. Persistent and/or persistent identifiers (PIDs) are provided by data repositories.
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes. Versions are frequently monitored to discard those that are not required for verification, reproducibility, or transparency, amongst others.
2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are expected to be used for WP1 data.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared with the consortium to support project work. Some datasets are shared under restricted access conditions via the Private Area repository on the LABPLAS website (https://labplas.eu/). 2. All deliverables and milestones are shared within the consortium and with the EC. Public deliverables are deposited in a trusted repository (i.e. Investigo at Universidade de Vigo, ORE: Open Research Europe) and the project website for long term preservation and curation. 3. Shared with the consortium and EC. Contains personal/sensitive/confidential financial data so is kept private.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Via the project website (https://labplas.eu/) and trusted data repositories (i.e., Investigo at Universidade de Vigo, ORE: Open Research Europe) that ensure the data is assigned a digital object identifier (DOI).
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Web browser for web content, open-source tools for documents.
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.

2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	Via the use of well-known formats such as those used by Microsoft Word and Excel.
2.4 Data reuse and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data are licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and embargo	WP1 data are available after publication.
2.4.3 Reuse restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the project ends.
2.4.5 Data quality	Multiple authors involved in data creation and internal revision before submission to ensure the quality of deliverables and milestones (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure).
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.
3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data are ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e. username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable

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7 Project data links	
7.1 Project data	https://labplas.eu/learning-hub/ https://labplas.eu/about/deliverables/ https://labplas.eu/about/publications/ https://labplas.eu/dissemination-material/ https://labplas.eu/policy-briefs/ https://www.youtube.com/@LABPLASProject https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101003954 https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/ https://www.linkedin.com/company/labplas-project/ https://x.com/LABPLAS_H2020 https://datahub.egi.eu/

2.2 WP2 FIELD SAMPLING

Work package	WP2 Field Sampling
Contact	Katsia Pabortsava
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	Data from sampling campaigns are used to significantly improve existing knowledge on land-based sources, transport, distribution, and the fate of plastics (macro-, micro- and nanoplastics) within a range of environmental compartments (atmospheric, freshwater, marine, terrestrial, and biological).
1.2. Relation to project objectives	Samples and data collected in WP2 are fed to other WPs to fulfil the objectives of the project as defined by the Grant Agreement.
1.3. Types/format of data	Field sampling data and analytical data (laboratory data). Microsoft Excel spreadsheets contain the final data. Raw data in various formats may be provided upon request.
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	New (primary) data from fieldwork and analytical data
1.5 Scale of data	Not very much as this is expected only to include fieldwork and mainly notes, Excel sheets, several GB.
1.6 Data utility	The target groups for data generated in WP2 include other WPs within the project, external researchers and research communities, industry, decision-makers, and the public in general.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords such as: “SMNP”, “Fieldwork”, “Thames”, “Elbe”, “North Sea”, “Mero-Barcés”, and “Baltic Sea”, are provided to search for and successfully find WP2 outputs.

2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Yes, for project outputs. Persistent and/or persistent identifiers (PIDs) are provided by data repositories.
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes.
2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are expected to be used for WP2 data.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	This includes the location of the samples, name, and size/mass. Sample preparation methods and polymers. Data is available after publication.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Published along with the results/analysis of the data.
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Probably only Microsoft Word and Excel.
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	Via the use of well-known formats such as those used by Microsoft Word and Excel.
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data is licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and Embargo	WP2 data is available after publication.
2.4.3 Re-use Restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the project ends.
2.4.5 Data quality	Multiple authors involved in data creation and internal revision before submission to ensure the quality of deliverables and milestones (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure).
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.

3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data is stored in at least two locations (i.e. the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use is kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e. username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation are accompanied by questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data is anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public results	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 LABPLAS WP2 Results	https://datahub.egi.eu/#/action/file/show/00000000052798C67756964233961616437646137633365616231333633636562363366393733656433653135636863333931233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.3 Atmospheric data Hamburg, Germany	https://datahub.egi.eu/#/action/file/show/0000000005224EF67756964236530313662633137336332346364393738383438666433333338623130346266636838363130233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.4 Bivalves Elbe, Germany	https://datahub.egi.eu/#/action/file/show/000000000522F5167756964236462626534303532393964653034303032363030626166396630346636636337636863663538233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.5 MPs in fish - Elbe and North Sea	https://datahub.egi.eu/#/action/file/show/00000000052D2E567756964233139383133616231613036613663616130373463396634363134373331343862636863653636233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.6 Sediment data LDIR	https://datahub.egi.eu/#/action/file/show/00000000052062467756964236563626438323363363264393331613234623239333564343837393031316164636861396238233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.7 Small MPs 1-1000 um surface water samples	https://datahub.egi.eu/#/action/file/show/000000000527F5167756964233361356532313865366334613166366433663965323739323639313733626566636863

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	323536233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.8 Thames and Stour fish data	https://datahub.eqi.eu/#/action/file/show/000000000052FACB67756964233039333866333766336237353235653233306132613963666565653137636333636861623031233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637
7.9 Manta and WP2 Net data -SU	https://datahub.eqi.eu/#/action/file/show/000000000052C02D67756964233866383662633261613635623430613336623932366666383139653637353664636835363762233061316430313138333362353063386335643937623833663534393333646461636830366637

2.3 WP3 ADVANCED ANALYSIS

Work package	WP3 Advanced Analytics
Contact	Soledad Muniategui
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	To fulfil the objectives of the project as defined in the Grant Agreement.
1.2. Relation to project objectives	As in section 1.1
1.3. Types/format of data	SOPs, methodological guidelines and reports for MP isolation, characterisation and identification, analytical data (laboratory data) .txt; .pdf; .dm3/.dm4; .tiff; .png .csv; .xlsx; .dat; .docx, .pptx
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Original (primary) data has been generated.
1.5 Scale of data	<500 GB
1.6 Data utility	The target groups include the members of the project and the consortium, the EC, external researchers, and the general public.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are provided in the file/folder name, SOPs, guidelines, and reports such as MP detection, TWP, and road dust.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Possibly, for project outputs such as publications, SOPs, guidelines, and methodologies.
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes.
2.1.4 Metadata usage	Data generated by scientific equipment.

2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	Data is shared with the consortium partners to support the project work. All deliverables and milestones are shared within the consortium and the EC. Public deliverables are shared with everyone via the project website (https://labplas.eu/) and an open-data platform. Deliverables D3.1, D3.3 and D3.4 are confidential due to intellectual property (IP) issues and may have restricted access to the repository.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Via the project website (https://labplas.eu/), scientific journals and the selected open-access repositories.
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Web browser for web content, open-source tools, and platforms.
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	Via the use of well-known formats such as those used by Microsoft Word and Excel.
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data is licensed using standard licenses (i.e. Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and Embargo	Data used in publications remain confidential until the date of publication.
2.4.3 Re-use Restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the project ends.
2.4.5 Data quality	Multiple authors involved in data creation and internal revision before submission to ensure the quality of deliverables and milestones (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure).
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.

3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data is stored in at least two locations (i.e. the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use is kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e. username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable.
7 Project data links	
7.1	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest https://datahub.eqi.eu/

2.4 WP4 SMART HUBS

Work package	WP4 Smart Hubs
Contact	Begoña Espiña
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	Data is collected in WP4 to fulfil the objectives of the project as defined in the Grant Agreement.
1.2. Relation to project objectives	As in section 1.1
1.3. Types/format of data	<p><i>Specify the types of the data</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard operating procedures (SOPs) and reports for the fabrication of Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS) substrates for monitoring of SMNPs, analytical methods for extraction of SMNPs from different matrices, SERS identification of the plastics, design and fabrication of the lab-on-a-chip device and the performance evaluation of these devices. Spectroscopic databases

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optical and electron microscopy images ● Characterisation data (spectroscopic data, size distribution data, etc.). <p>.txt; .spc; .pdf; .dm3/.dm4; .tiff; .png .csv; .xlsx; .dat; .docx, .pptx algorithms scripts (*.txt), spectral library (*.txt, *.csv), satellite images (*.png, *.geotiff, *.nc (netcdf)), metadata/documentation (*.txt, *.doc, *.pdf);</p>
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	<p>Original (primary) data has been generated to fulfil the deliverables of the WP4. The data has been acquired using scientific equipment (e.g., Raman confocal microscopy, electron microscopy, UV-Vis spectrophotometer, etc). Reports and SOPs are carried out for the fabrication of SERS substrates for monitoring of submicron and nanoplastics; analytical methods for extraction of submicron and nanoplastics from different matrices; SERS identification of the plastics; design and fabrication of the lab-on-a-chip system.</p> <p>In original (primary) data: chromatography and analytical methods for plastic additives. In the case of satellite images, they are publicly available (the Air Center does not store the original satellite images since they are too heavy). The processing of the data with their algorithm is original.</p>
1.5 Scale of data	<1 TB
1.6 Data utility	The target groups include the members of the project and the consortium, the EC, external researchers, research communities and the public.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	By including search keywords in the file/folder name involved in the database. In addition, we include search keywords in the SOPs and reports such as nanoplastics, SERS, lab-on-a-chip, sub microplastics, microfabrication, and additives.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Possibly, for project outputs such as publications, SOPs, guidelines, and methodologies and some open access data repositories generate DOI (e.g., ZENODO).
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes (e.g., use of data collection to verify a research hypothesis in a publication).
2.1.4 Metadata usage	Data generated in certain scientific equipment include metadata inside of the file/images (e.g., electron microscopy images, spectroscopic file) such as equipment information, date of data acquisition, units of measure, protocol information, etc.

2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	Data is available in an open-data platform (i.e., project website) and can therefore be used freely. Data is shared with the consortium partners to support the project work. All deliverables and milestones are shared within the consortium and the EC. Public deliverables are shared with everyone via the project website (https://labplas.eu/). The data relating to internal processes involved in developing the LABPLAS lab-on-a-chip system, as it may have intellectual property (IP) issues, may have restricted access to the repository.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Via the project website (https://labplas.eu/) and the selected trusted open-access institutional repositories (ZENODO at INL).
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Web browser for web content, open-source tools for SOPs, reports files and experimental data (e.g., Fiji for .tiff and SpectraGryph for .spc, .cvs).
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	From nanosafety, we are using ontologies and descriptors described in eNanoMapper (https://www.enanomapper.net/wp/2-ontology-development ; https://www.nature.com/articles/s41565-021-00911-6?proof=t)
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data is licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and embargo	Data is available straight after publication. However, the raw data for a publication must be uploaded to an open-access repository (e.g., Zenodo) before the manuscript is accepted. Therefore, the data is in the open access repository (e.g., Zenodo), but not accessible until the paper is accepted and a DOI is created (kind of embargo period).
2.4.3 Re-use Restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	After the terminus of the project, the data are maintained for 5 years (at least).
2.4.5 Data quality	Internal revision before submission to validate data and to ensure the quality (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure) of deliverables and milestones.

3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.
3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e., username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public results	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 AIR Centre WP4 satellite-related data	https://zenodo.org/communities/air-centre-satellite-applications/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.3 Publication WP4-SMNPs:	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.170662 https://zenodo.org/records/13963083
7.4 Publication WP4-SMNPs:	https://doi.org/10.1039/D3EN00401E https://zenodo.org/records/8143161
7.5 Publication WP4-SMNPs:	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2024.116468 https://zenodo.org/records/10137375
7.6 POS2IDON tool Source code	https://github.com/AIRCentre/POS2IDON

2.5 WP5 BIOPOLYMERS

Work package	WP5 Biopolymers
Contact	Sebastian Groß
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	Data is collected in WP5 to fulfil the objectives of the project as defined in the Grant Agreement.
1.2. Relation to project objectives	As in section 1.1
1.3. Types/format of data	Testing protocols, reports, presentations .txt, .pdf, .docx, .pptx, .odf, .tiff, .png, .csv, .xlsx, .dat, .dm3/.dm4
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Original (primary) data are generated in WP5, including different kinds of polymer degradation tests and ecotoxicity tests, data also come from other WPs and external sources (secondary data) for the LCA.
1.5 Scale of data	< 1TB
1.6 Data utility	The target groups include the project officer, the project consortium/members, the EC, external researchers, and the public.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are used in documents and on hosting web pages such as biopolymers, biodegradable, ecotoxicity, degradation, and LCA.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Possibly, for project outputs such as publications.
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes.
2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are expected to be used for WP5 data.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	All deliverables and milestones are shared within the consortium (to support the project work) and the EC. Public deliverables are shared with everyone via the project website (https://labplas.eu/) and can therefore be used freely.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Via the project website (https://labplas.eu/), scientific journals and the selected open-access repositories.

2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Web browser for web content, open-source tools for documents and experimental data.
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	Not applicable for data produced in WP5.
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data are licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and embargo	Data used in publications remains confidential until the date of publication.
2.4.3 Re-use Restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the project ends.
2.4.5 Data quality	Internal revision before submission to validate data and to ensure the quality (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure) of deliverables and milestones.
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.
3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e., username and password, https://, ssh).

5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public results	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 Additional WP5 outputs	https://basf.sharepoint.com/sites/labplas

2.6 WP6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Work package	WP6 Impact Assessment
Contact	Ricardo Beiras
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	Data is collected in WP6 to fulfil the objectives of the project as defined in the Grant Agreement
1.2. Relation to project objectives	As in section 1.1
1.3. Types/format of data	Compilation of test batteries and protocols for terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems; SOPs for ecotoxicological tests, ecotoxicological characterisation, E.R.A. .txt, pdf, .docx, .pptx, .odf, .tiff, .png, .csv, .xlsx, .dat, .dm3/.dm4
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Data comes from other WPs, external sources or produced within WP6 (from ecotoxicological tests) to fulfil the deliverables of WP6.
1.5 Scale of data	<500GB
1.6 Data utility	The target groups include the project officer, the project consortium/members, the EC, external researchers and the public.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are used in documents and on hosting web pages such as ecotoxicity, biomonitoring, E.R.A.

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2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Possibly, for project outputs such as publications, protocols, SOPs, E.R.A.
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes.
2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are expected to be used for WP6 data.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	All deliverables and milestones are shared within the consortium (to support the project work) and with the EC. Public deliverables are shared with everyone via the project website (https://labplas.eu/) and can therefore be used freely.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Via the project website (https://labplas.eu/), scientific journals and the selected open-access repositories.
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Web browser for web content, open-source tools for documents and experimental data.
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	Via the use of well-known formats such as Microsoft Word and Excel.
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data are licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and embargo	Data used in publications remains confidential until the date of publication.
2.4.3 Re-use restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the project ends.
2.4.5 Data quality	Internal revision before submission to validate data and to ensure the quality (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure) of deliverables and milestones.
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.

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3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.
3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e., username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public results	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 Additional WP6 outputs	https://datahub.egi.eu/ozw/onezone/i#/onedata/spaces/0a1d011833b50c8c5d97b83f54933ddach06f7/data?options=dir.Z3VpZCM4NDJiZDAzYWJiMGZiNjYyYTAyZDIhNDViNmY0NjQ3OWNoMWwQxMSMwYTFkMDExODMzYjUwYzhjNWQ5N2I4M2Y1NDkzM2RkYWNoMDZmNw

2.7 WP7 MODELLING

Work package	WP7 Modelling
Contact	Erik Toorman
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	To develop models (no models without data).
1.2. Relation to project objectives	Data is collected to set up the different models in WP7, to define their initial and boundary conditions, and to store results data for future reproduction of the model outcomes.
1.3. Types/format of data	Model description reports Model results

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	Settling test experimental data Reports: text files (Word or Latex) Numeric data: ASCII or Excel sheets
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Data comes from other WPs, external sources or produced within this WP7.
1.5 Scale of data	<2TB
1.6 Data utility	The data are useful for the reproduction of the model simulations, and the analysis and interpretation of model results. The data are useful for researchers, decision-makers, and the EC.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are provided to search for and successfully find WP7 outputs.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Possibly.
2.1.3 Versioning	Versioning of the models happens on their versioning system (GitHub or SVN).
2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are expected to be used in WP7.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	All data generated within this WP are made openly available.
2.2.2 Method of availability	External data are linked to their repository.
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	No special tools are needed. Data are available in Excel sheets or ASCII format.
2.2.4 Access control	Internal data is not restricted. External data are controlled by the rules of their repository.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3.1 Interoperability	Not applicable to the data produced in WP7.
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data are licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.

2.4.2 Data availability and embargo	Available by the end of the project, without embargo.
2.4.3 Re-use restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the end of the project
2.4.5 Data quality	Internal revision before submission to validate data and to ensure the quality (completeness, accuracy, relevance, appearance & structure) of deliverables and milestones.
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.
3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e., username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public results	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 OSIS Kiel (GEOMAR data portal)	https://osis.geomar.de

7.3 ePLAS technical manual	https://zenodo.org/records/15073339?preview=1&token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiIsImhhdCI6MTc0Mjc2NDg2MSwiZXhwIjoxNzUxMzI3OTk5fQ.eyJpZCI6ImYzYjI4NjFmLTVkNjktNDhiNS05NmFmLTlhYTMyMGQ3YWVhYSIsImRhdGEiOnt9LCJyYW5kb20iOiI3MmRjMGRhMjI3M2Q0YmY3Zjk2ZGMzMjgyNjM1NmZkMyJ9.9vQtDN9CgeUY2AYKz6qkvXxtYKQeBixu_OLd85G9vHHd98fnHNK8kbbm_WNjTFzl7mEPZKvPwDVK5Y7S9xgF5Q
7.4 Documents and code for the ePLAS model	https://zenodo.org/records/15073306?preview=1&token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiIsImhhdCI6MTc0Mjc2NDc0NCwiZXhwIjoxNzUxMzI3OTk5fQ.eyJpZCI6Ijc2YjU5MTYyLWNkNWEtNDdhZC1hMTA2LTg0ZjU5NDU0MmWl2NyIsImRhdGEiOnt9LCJyYW5kb20iOiI3MmRjMGRhMjI3M2Q0YmY3Zjk2ZGMzMjgyNjM1NmZkMyJ9.2AKufcin75KuBAoOiGOLcVcPWjkeH0wTkyebPv4w4iT7IhvpIjgd2p9rRYqQP8KHfmG9-SY06AsvJ2ttPwxwew
7.5 GitLab (KU Leuven)	https://gitlab.kuleuven.be/hwest/telemac/researchers/labplas/kul_labplas

2.8 WP8 PLASTICS GOVERNANCE

Work package	WP8 Plastics Governance
Contact	Ad Ragas
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	Involving stakeholders in the case studies; to obtain information on 2 supply chains (case studies) to demonstrate how LABPLAS tools can be used in collaboration with stakeholders to reduce microplastic emissions.
1.2. Relation to project objectives	Demonstrate how LABPLAS tools can be used in a practical context
1.3. Types/format of data	Stakeholders' list/register, supply chain maps, emission data, inventory of mitigation measures and/or potential interventions, online training course .docx, .pdf, graphs (flow charts), .xls, .csv
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Secondary data (internet, public literature, stakeholders) and primary data generated in WP8
1.5 Scale of data	< 500 GB
1.6 Data utility	LABPLAS partners (internal use), stakeholders involved in supply chains, external researchers and research communities, policymakers
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are used in the published documents (deliverables and articles) to search for and successfully find WP8 outputs.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Scientific publications have a DOI
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes, for deliverables. Not for scientific publications.

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2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are used.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	All data generated in the project are openly available. Data used in publications remains confidential until the date of publication. Contact details of stakeholders remain confidential. Confidential data provided by third parties (stakeholders) remains confidential.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Public project deliverables, scientific publications, and training material through the LABPLAS website (https://labplas.eu/) and partner websites.
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Word and Excel. .csv files can be opened with Excel and/or R. UVIGO uses IBM SPSS Statistics and NLOGIT software (both licensed for UVigo)
2.2.4 Access control	Via open-source methods of authorisation and authentication. Data access controls, such as passwords or firewalls, are used to limit access to confidential data and protect it from unauthorised changes.
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3 Interoperability	.csv files can be imported to any platform having an import function for .csv files.
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data are licensed using standard licences (i.e., Creative Commons licences) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and Embargo	Data are available from the moment the deliverable is published. In case a scientific publication is being prepared from the data, the data becomes available the moment the publication is published.
2.4.3 Re-use Restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	Typically, at least 5 years at RU and OU servers (for publication-related data).
2.4.5 Data quality	Regular quality assurance procedures for scientific research (peer review by colleagues, supervisors and peers).
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.

3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e., username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public results	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 Case study for tyre wear particles for WP8	https://zenodo.org/records/15073354?preview=1&token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiIsImIhdCI6MTc0Mjc2NTI1MSwiZXhwIjoxNzUxMzI3MDk5fQ.eyJpZCI6IjAwODFmNDY2LTgyOTUtNDYzZS05NDJjLWVlODM1MTQyNGVhYyIsImRhdGEiOi99LCJyYW5kb20iOiI1NWZlZjI3ODcwYjIzMTJmZjMyMyMmRmY2FmZjczOWFmNSJ9.8GTVQIOZtRIZY77UhYIT7YDlnQ2-Uyw1Q07X8vSfuQLpPaoYDoNDw-h_Cb0ZE5p3eJx_AQcJdMxInoAdsGAAHw
7.3 Action-oriented online course	https://labplas.eu/online-course/

2.9 WP9 COMMUNICATIONS

Work package	WP9 Communication
Contact	Estibaliz Garmendia
1. Data summary	
1.1. Purpose of data collection/generation	To share information. To raise public and scientific awareness about the outcomes of the project and the developments achieved and to maximise the impact of the project's results through appropriate exploitation strategies.
1.2. Relation to project objectives	To ensure that the project's objectives are widely promoted to the target groups defined on a European level and beyond through an appropriate communication strategy.

1.3. Types/format of data	The project website, press releases, brochures, business models, exploitation plans, posters, and presentations. text files, multimedia, .pdf, .pptx, .odf, .xls, .mp3, .mp4
1.4 Origin of data or reuse of existing data	Data is provided by project members and generated within the project.
1.5 Scale of data	<1 TB
1.6 Data utility	The public in general, researchers, research communities, decision-makers, and industry.
2. FAIR Data	
2.1. Making data findable, including provision for metadata	
2.1.1 Facilitating findability	Search keywords are provided to search for and successfully find WP9 outputs, such as SMNPs, polymers, and plastics.
2.1.2 Identifiability of data	Not likely.
2.1.3 Versioning	Yes.
2.1.4 Metadata usage	No metadata standards are used for WP9 data.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	
2.2.1 Accessibility	WP9 outputs are made openly available.
2.2.2 Method of availability	Online
2.2.3 Methods/software needed to access the data	Web browser for web content, open-source tools for documents.
2.2.4 Access control	n/a
2.3 Making data interoperable	
2.3 Interoperability	n/a
2.4 Data re-use and quality	
2.4.1 Licensing	Data are licensed using standard licenses (i.e., Creative Commons licenses) in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement.
2.4.2 Data availability and Embargo	WP9 data are available straight after publication.

2.4.3 Re-use Restrictions	Permissions are provided through licenses.
2.4.4 Data retention	At least 5 years after the project ends.
2.4.5 Data quality	Multiple authors are involved in data creation and internal revision before publishing.
3 Allocation of resources	
3.1 Costs	All costs for making data FAIR are integrated within the project.
3.2 Data management responsibilities	Data collectors are all project partners collecting data for project research activities. Partner EGI is the partner responsible for data management.
3.3 Costs of preservation	Long-term preservation of data is ensured by the project and by the partners themselves.
4 Data security	
4.1 Data security	In all cases, data are stored in at least two locations (i.e., the Universidade de Vigo repository, EC portal and LABPLAS webpage) to provide for data backup, recovery, and secure storage/archiving. Research data of limited use are kept in secure, managed storage for a limited time. Transfer of sensitive data uses secure protocols (i.e., username and password, https://, ssh).
5 Ethical aspects	
5.1 Ethical aspects	Informed consent statements for data sharing and long-term preservation accompany questionnaires dealing with personal data and have been addressed within Deliverable 10.1 Humans – Protection of Personal Data. Where necessary data are anonymised.
6 Other aspects	
6.1 Other aspects	Not applicable
7 Project results links	
7.1 Public links	https://zenodo.org/communities/labplas-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest
7.2 LABPLAS dissemination material	https://labplas.eu/dissemination-material/#