Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
12	12	12	4
2	3	1	2
3	2	5	14
7	4	2	7
4	7	4	8
5	8	8	12
14	11	9	3
13	1	11	13
10	13	3	5
1	14	13	11
11	6	7	9
9	5	14	10
6	9	10	1
8	10	6	6

1. Nanotechnologies are not intrinsically dangerous
2. Citizens don't know what nanotechnologies are
3. In case of uncertainty, the precautionary principle should guide policy
4. Scientists still know very little about toxicity of nanomaterials
5. In a scenario dominated by uncertainty, the optimistic and pessimistic approach deserve the same consideration
6. Citizens don't trust science
7. The duty of journalists is to make sure that their audience is informed in a timely fashion about every controversial and potentially dangerous aspect of a new technology, especially when it is widely used in commercial products
8. Scientists have more and more often conflicts of interest that may influence their judgment
9. Risks of nanotechnologies are possibly bigger that those linked to genetically modified organisms
10. The concept of biocompatibility doesn't make any sense at the nanoscale
11. In the light of the experience with the "nanomutated" fly, the use of products containing nanoparticles should be avoided by pregnant women
12. Scientific research shouldn't be stopped as a result of unreasonable fears
13. Scientists working on nanotechnologies should consider repeating the experience of the Asilomar Conference of 1975, in which scientists established a voluntary moratorium certain types of recombinant DNA experiments until the hazards could be evaluated
14. Media tend to exaggerate fears in order to attract wider audiences and sell more