

# Nanotechnology: Understanding and Managing the Potential Health Risks

Brenda E. Barry, Ph.D., R.B.P.  
Senior Toxicologist  
The Cadmus Group, Inc.  
NEAIIHA - November 16, 2006

# What Is Nanotechnology?

- **National Nanotechnology Initiative**
  - **Nanotechnology is the understanding and control of matter at dimensions of roughly 1 to 100 nanometers, where unique phenomena enable novel applications**

NATIONAL  
NANOTECHNOLOGY  
INITIATIVE



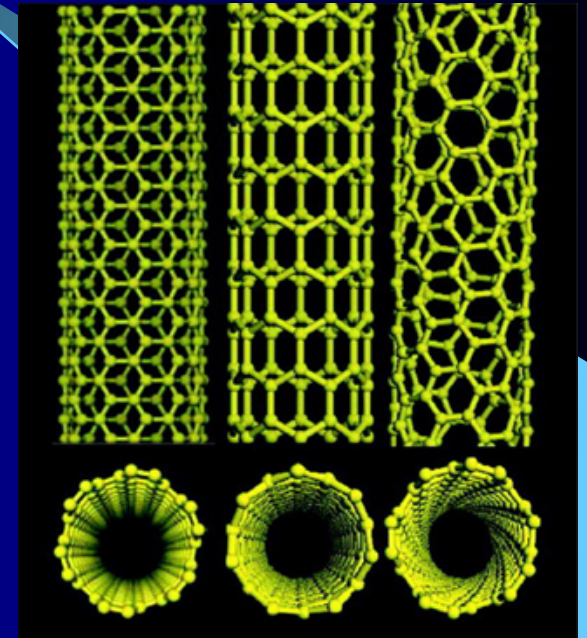
# Categories of Nanomaterials



Natural



Man-Made



Engineered

# A Brief History of Nanotechnology



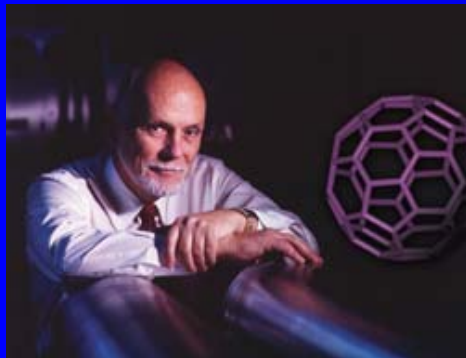
Feynman

- Richard P. Feynman - 1959  
*There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom*



Drexler

- K. Eric Drexler - 1986  
*Engines of Creation*



Smalley

- Richard E. Smalley - 1996  
*Nobel Prize in Chemistry*



# Nanotechnology Products Are Here Now

**Dermatone  
SPF 20  
Natural  
Formula**



**Curad Silver Bandages**



**NANO B-12  
Vitamin Spray**



**SAMSUNG Samsung Nano  
SilverSeal Refrigerator**



**Eddie Bauer  
Ruston Fit  
Nano-Tex  
Khakis**



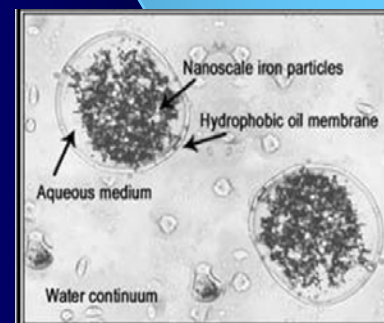
**Wilson  
Double-Core  
Tennis Balls**



**Mercedes-Benz  
Mercedes  
CLS Class**



**Hummer  
H2**



**NASA's Emulsified  
Zero-Valent Iron**

# Nanotechnology Challenges

- Do nanomaterials (NM) present new and unique risks for health and safety and for the environment?
- Can the potential benefits of nanotechnology be achieved while minimizing the potential risks?



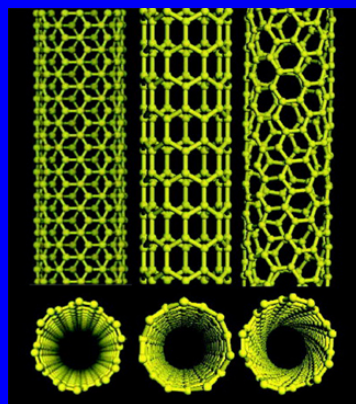
# Categories of Nanomaterials

- National Academy of Sciences

- Nanotubes
- Nanoclays
- Quantum dots
- Metal oxides

- EPA

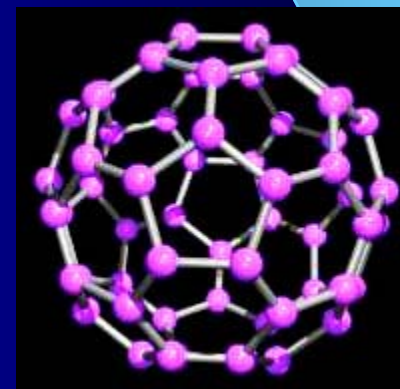
- Carbon-based
- Metal-based
- Dendrimers
- Composites



Carbon Nanotubes

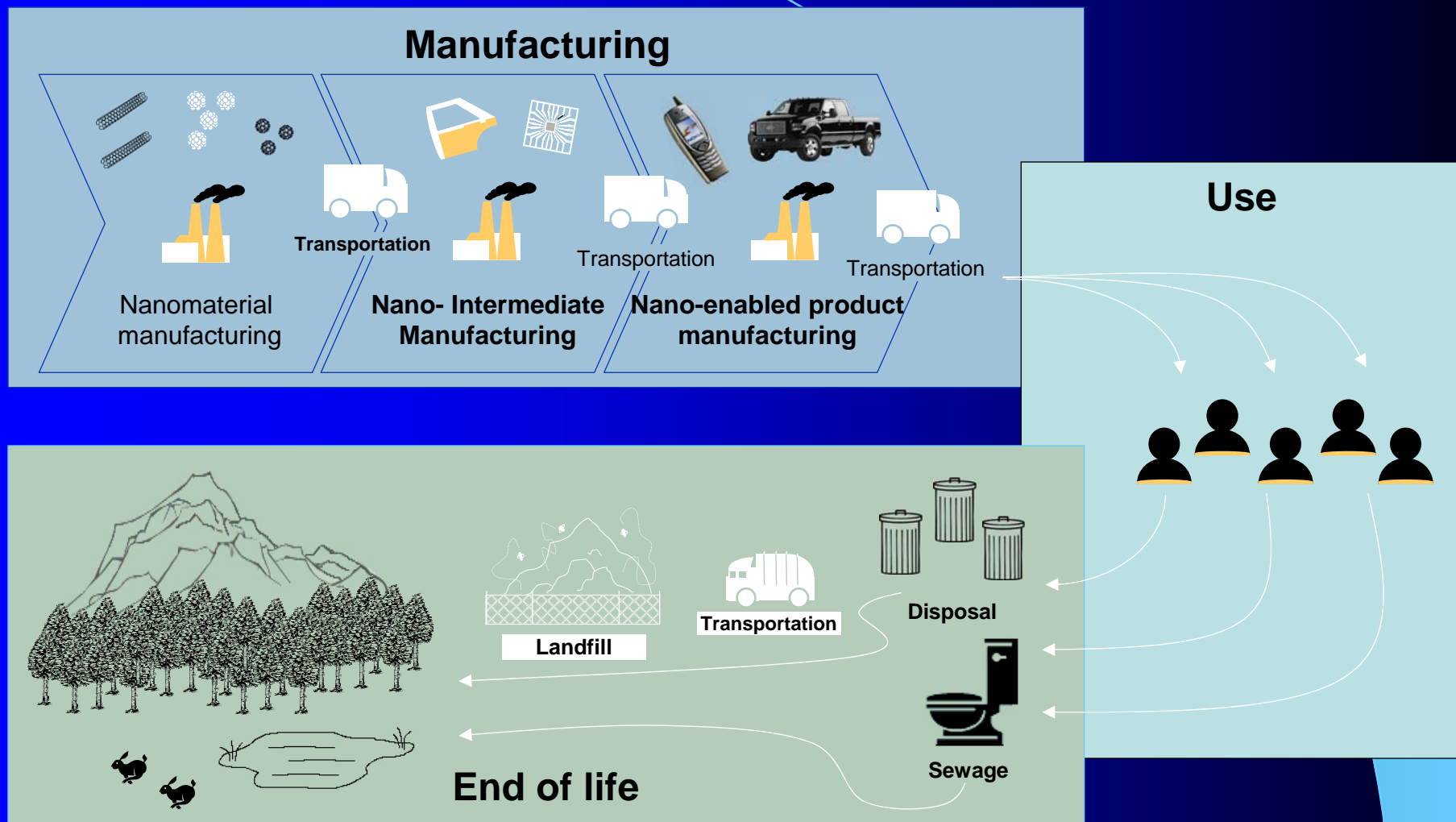


Quantum Dots



Fullerenes

# Life Cycle of Nanomaterials



From: L. Gibbs 2006



# Health, Safety, and Environmental Concerns for Nanomaterials

- **Human implications**

- **NM toxicity not yet well understood; nano-size materials do not behave like their bulk counterparts**
- **Reactivity of NM due to large surface area**
- **Potential for bioaccumulation**

- **Environmental implications**

- **Contamination of water and soil from improper disposal of NM**
- **Bio-uptake of NM and accumulation in food chain**

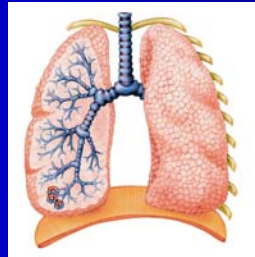
# Health and Safety Concerns for Nanomaterials

- **Potential fire and explosive hazards**
  - Decrease in particle size reduces the minimum ignition energy and increases the combustion potential
- **Catalytic reaction hazards**
  - Small size of nano-size particles has often been used to advantage as catalysts
  - Engineered nanomaterials may have unpredicted catalytic potential

# Nanotoxicology

- **Nanotoxicology** – Science of engineered nanodevices and nanostructures that deals with their effects in living organisms (Oberdorster et al. 2005 )
- Potential NM exposure routes include:

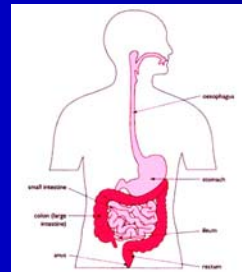
- Inhalation



- Dermal contact



- Ingestion



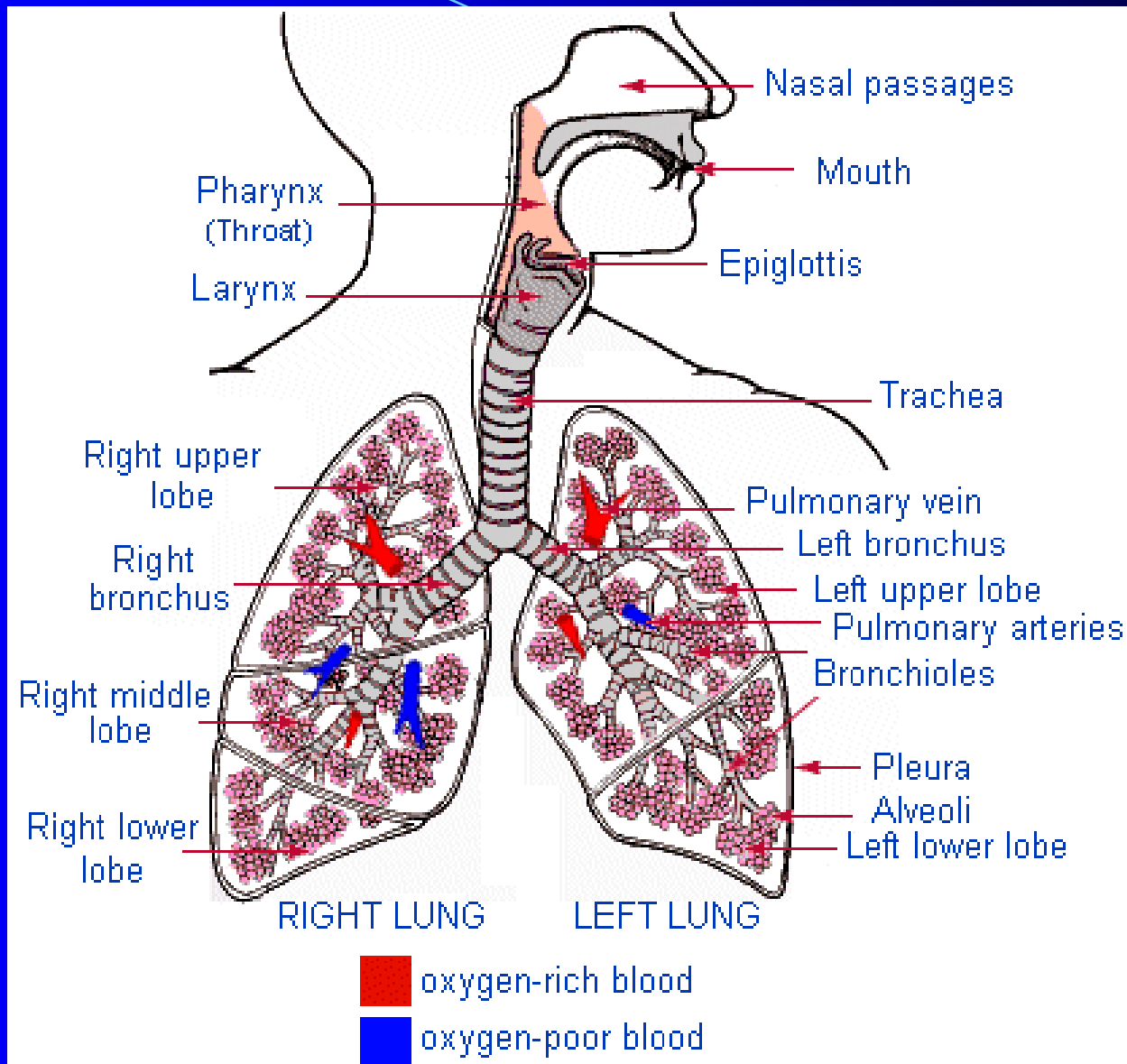
# Research Approaches to Understand NM Toxicity

- *In vitro* and *in vivo* approaches allow study of the mechanisms and biological effects of NM on cells and tissues under controlled conditions
- *In vivo* models include:
  - Inhalation chambers
  - Intratracheal instillation
  - Pharyngeal aspiration

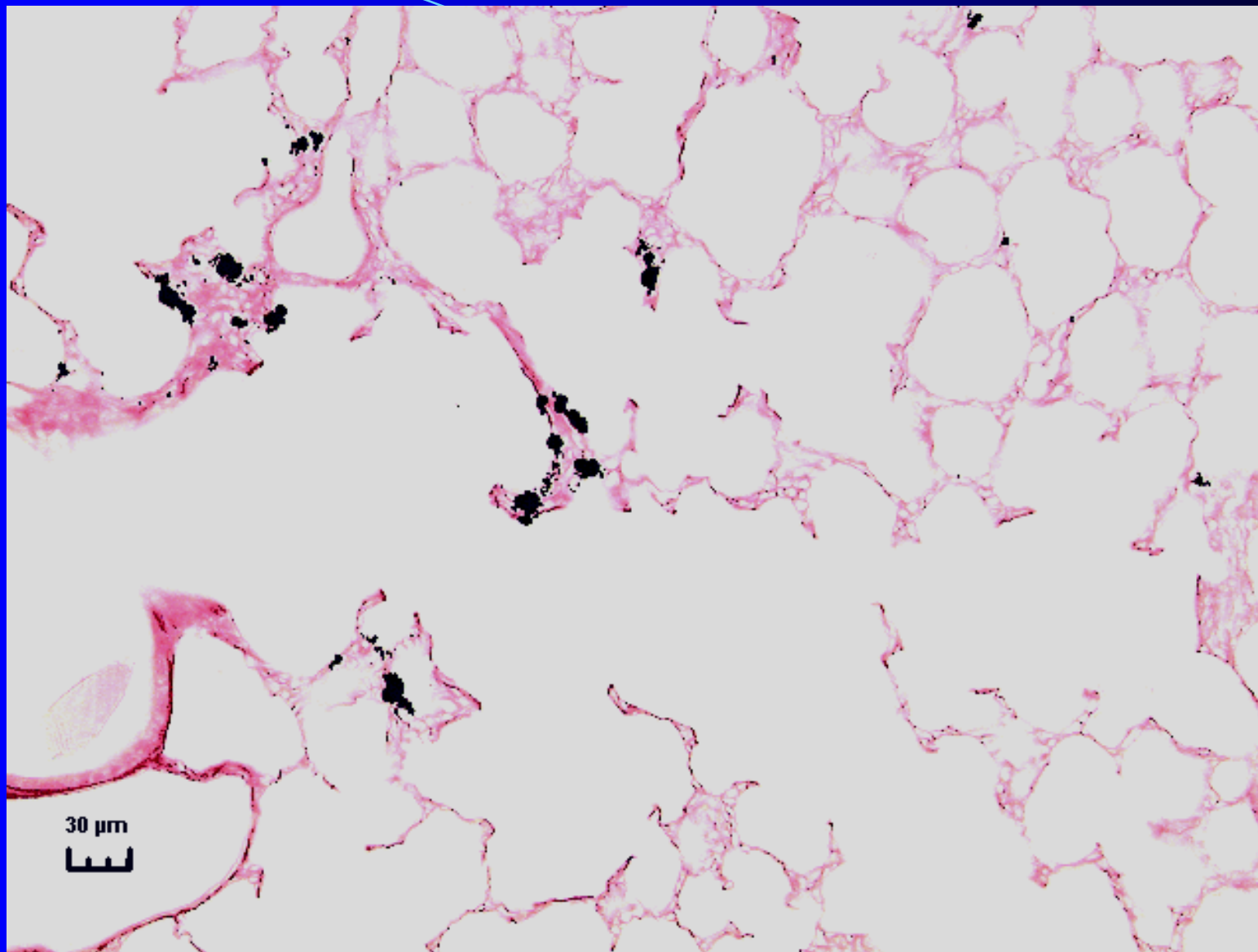




# Human Respiratory Tract

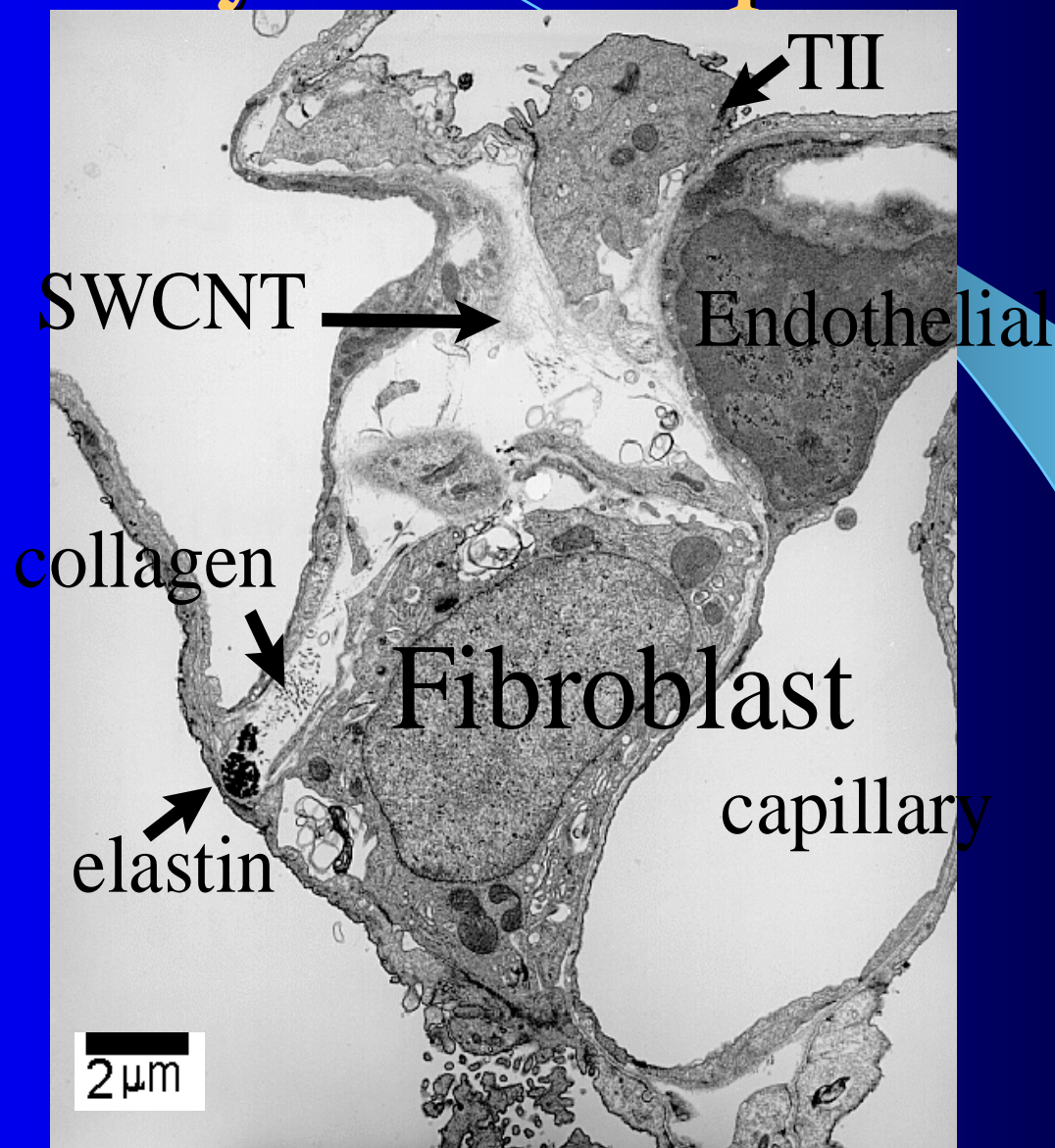


## Proximal Alveolar Region SWCNT Day 3



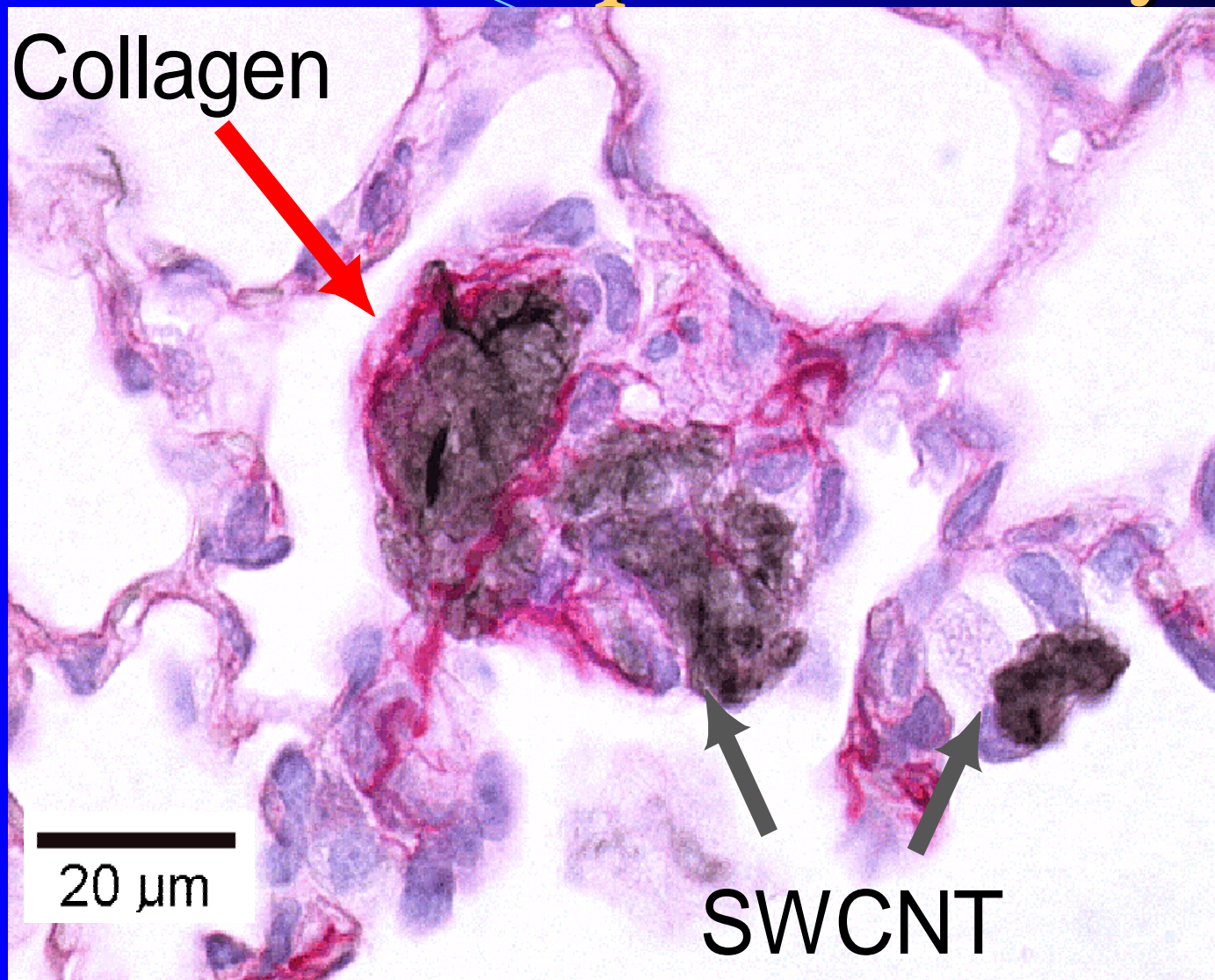
Silver-enhanced gold-labeled aggregate SWCNT, 40 ug aspiration, perfusion fixed. Mercer - NIOSH

# TEM of SWCNT in Interstitium 3 Days Post Exposure





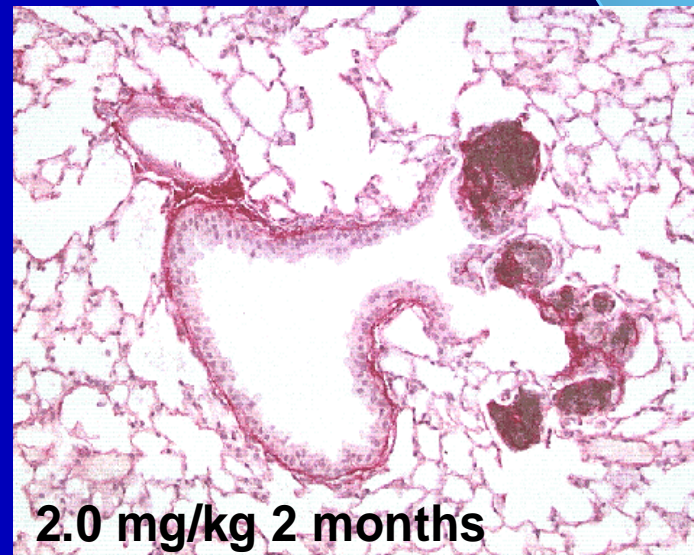
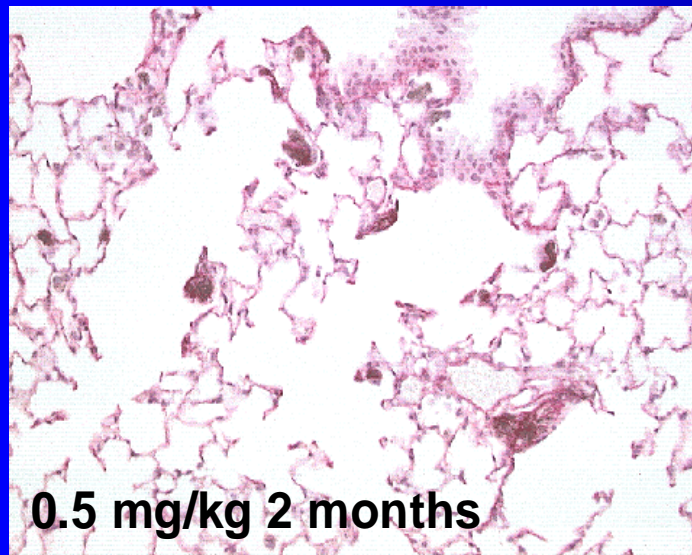
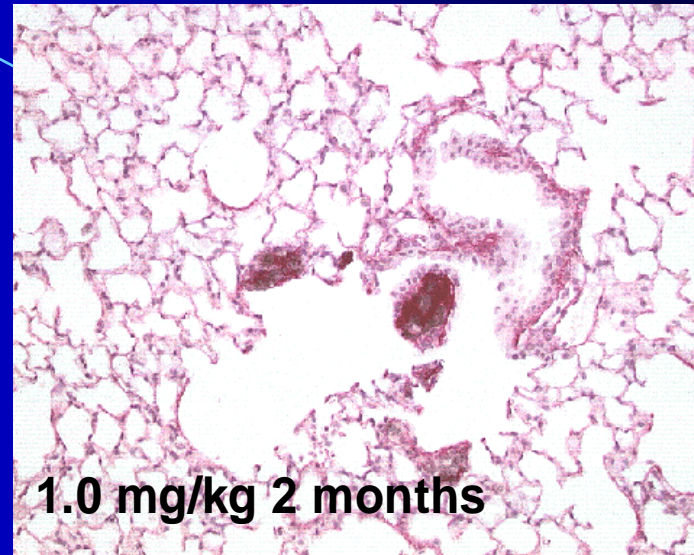
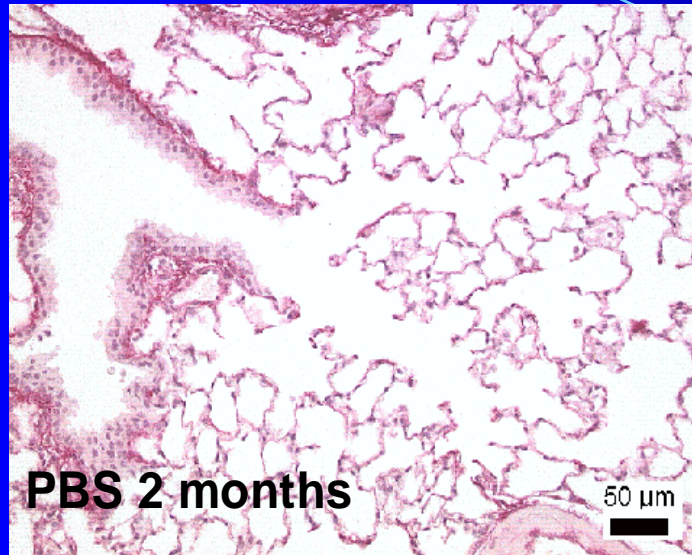
# SWCNT Response 7 Days



Pharyngeal aspiration of 40ug SWCNT in C57BL/6 mice  
Mercer - NIOSH



# Dose Response to Aggregate SWCNT

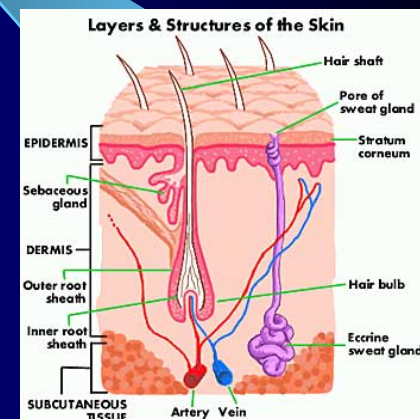


# Translocation/Bioaccumulation of Nanomaterials

- Nanoparticles can cross alveolar wall into bloodstream
- Absence of alveolar macrophage response
- Distribution of NM to other organs and tissues
- Inhaled nanoparticles may reach brain through olfactory nerve

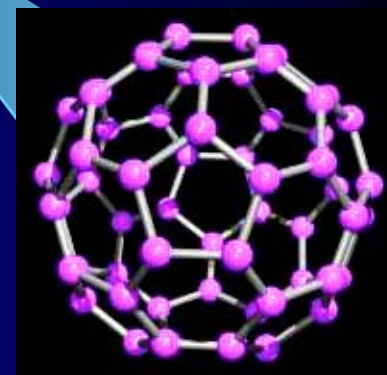
# *In Vitro* NM Studies

- Monteiro-Riviere et al. 2006 - Isolated porcine skin flap model and HEK
  - MWCNT, substituted fullerenes, and QD can penetrate intact skin
  - Cytotoxic and inflammatory responses
- Tinkle et al. 2003 - Human skin flexion studies and beryllium exposures
  - Penetration of dermis with 0.5 $\mu$ m an 1 $\mu$ m fluorescent beads



# Functionalization of NM

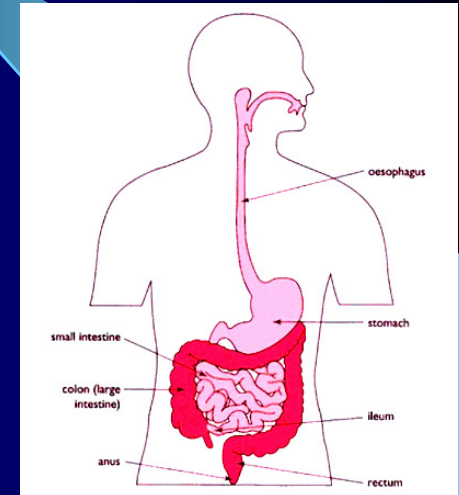
- Different chemical groups added to the surface of CNT changed CNT properties and decreased their toxicity (Sayes et al. 2006)
- Addition of water-soluble functional groups can decrease the toxicity of pristine C<sub>60</sub> (Sayes et al. 2004)





# Ingestion Pathway

- Ingestion exposures can occur through direct intake of food or materials containing NM and secondary to inhalation or dermal exposures
- Some evidence suggests that ingested NM may pass through to lymphatics
- Little research to date about Ingestion exposures and the potential for distribution of NM to other tissues



# Workplace Studies



Handling Raw SWCNT

From Maynard 2005

# Workplace Studies

- **Maynard and coworkers (2004) determined that aerosol concentrations of NM during handling of unrefined NM material were low**
- **More energetic processes likely needed to increase airborne concentrations of NM**
- **Gloves were contaminated with NM**
- **Results indicated importance of dermal contact as potential exposure route**

# Environmental Risk Concerns Regarding NM

- What happens to NM after product use and disposal?
- What is the fate of NM in the environment?
- Do NM degrade?
- Will NM accumulate in the food chain?
- How to evaluate real world exposures to NM?





# NM and Ecotoxicology

- Exposures of largemouth bass to fullerenes for 48 hr produced lipid damage in brain tissues (E Oberdorster 2004)
- Exposures of *Daphnia* to uncoated, water soluble fullerenes for 48 hr indicated an LC<sub>50</sub> of 800 ppb (E Oberdorster 2004)



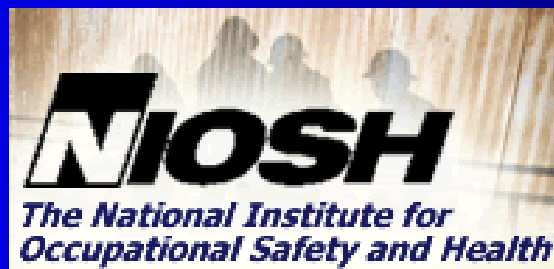
Largemouth bass



*Daphnia* –water flea

# National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

- NIOSH is the federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness
- NIOSH acknowledges that the occupational health risks associated with the manufacture and use of NM are not yet clearly understood



# NIOSH Critical Topic Areas



# NIOSH Initiatives for Nanotechnology

- Approaches to Safe Nanotechnology: An Information Exchange with NIOSH - July 2006
- Strategic Plan for NIOSH Nanotechnology Research: Filling the Knowledge Gaps
- Nanoparticle Information Library
- Field team investigations to assess NM exposures
- Control Banding
  - NIOSH-RAND Workshop - October 2005



# Environmental Protection Agency

- **Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**
  - Framework to oversee the manufacture and risk assessment of new materials
- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**
- **Nanotechnology White Paper**
  - Draft released December 2005
- **Nanoscale Materials Voluntary Program**



# Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- No guidance documentation yet for nanotechnology
- Participates in a federal interagency group to evaluate EHS and risk issues
- OSHA plans to develop guidance for employers and employees engaged in operations involving nanomaterials
- No standards yet proposed



# European Union and International Standards Development for NM

- EU Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH)
- Voluntary Standards Development
  - International Standards Organization (ISO/TC229)
  - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
  - American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
  - American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International Technical Committee E56
  - Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute (SEMI)
  - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

# Exposure Assessment for NM

- NM pose unique challenges to traditional exposure assessment techniques
- Mass and bulk chemistry may be *less* important than particle size, surface area, and surface chemistry for NM





# EHS Approaches to Managing Potential Exposures to NM

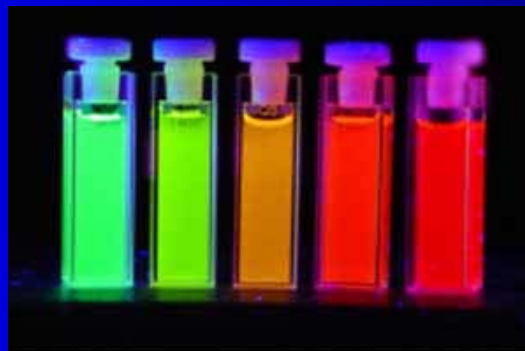
- **Engineering controls**
  - Source enclosure
  - Local exhaust ventilation
  - Filters – Are HEPA adequate?
- **Work practices**
  - Clean work areas
  - Handwashing
  - Shower/Change of clothes

# EHS Approaches to Managing Potential Exposures to NM

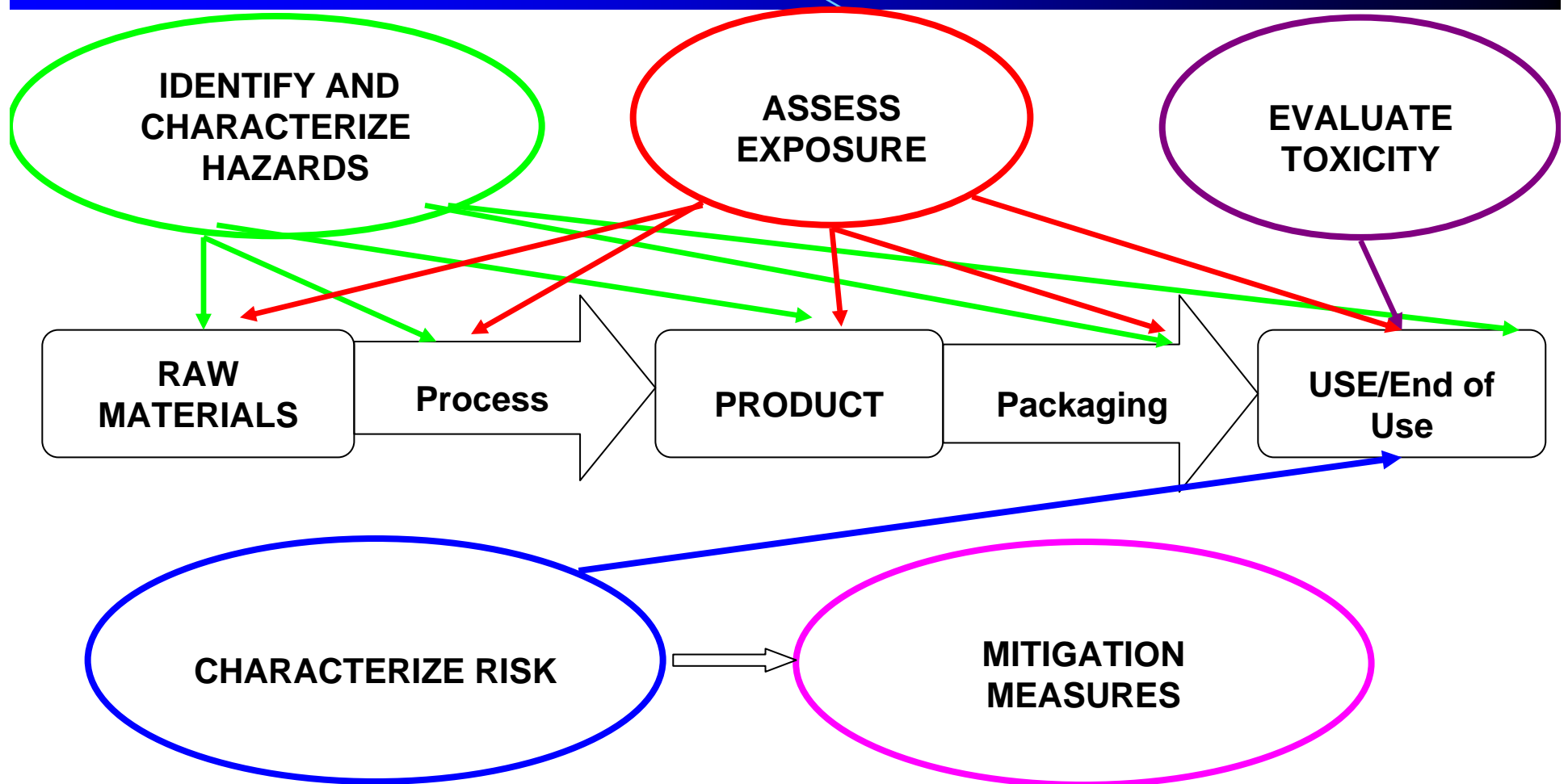
- **Personal protective equipment**
  - Clothing and gloves
  - NIOSH evaluating penetration of NM through clothing and gloves
- **Respirators**
  - NIOSH-certified respirators should provide protection if properly selected and fit tested
- **Spill cleanup and proper NM disposal**
  - Select procedures that minimize inhalation and dermal exposures
- **Worker training**

# Assessing Risks of Nanomaterials

- Identify and characterize potential NM hazards
- Assess potential exposure scenarios
- Evaluate toxicity
- Characterize risk and uncertainty
- Communicate about risks



# Cadmus Adaptive Risk Assessment Framework for NM



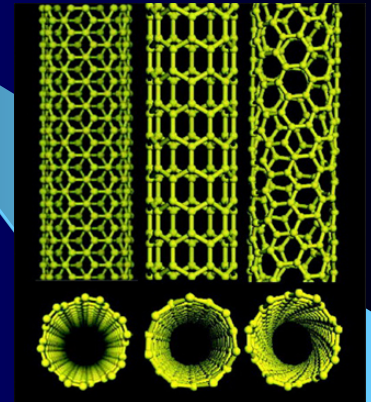


# **Cadmus Adaptive Risk Assessment Framework for NM**

- **Screening tool to identify and prioritize key health and process issues**
- **Dynamic approach that can be applied to a diverse array of hazards**
- **Identifies key uncertainties**
- **Adaptive aspect allows reevaluation of previous decisions when new information is available**
- **Direct application to health and safety concerns**

# Nanotechnology Where Are We Today?

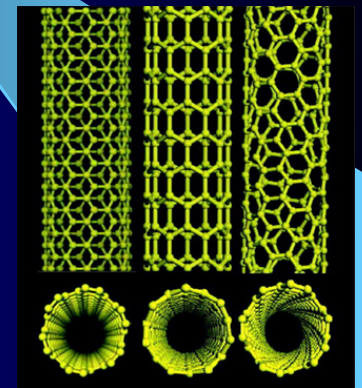
- Limited number of NM have been evaluated to date
- Mechanisms for potential NM toxicity are an active area of research
- Specific NM properties, particularly their surface characteristics, clearly affect their toxicity



# Nanotechnology and EHS

## Where Are We Today?

- Limited data on workplace exposures to NM
- Little known about worker health risks from exposures to NM
- Numerous current initiatives to develop/recommend best practices
- No regulatory standards or guidelines – yet!



# Nanotechnology Where Are We Going?



Source: Boston Globe October 7, 2006



# Questions???

