NANOMATERIALS:

Health and Policy Considerations



Jennifer Sass, Ph.D.

Definition:

Nanomaterials are mainly chemicals manipulated to alter their physico-chemical properties by altering their size.

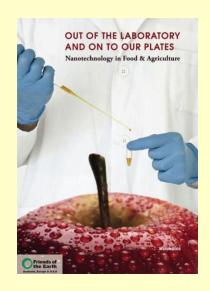
Altered physico-chemical properties are likely to also alter their toxicology/hazard profile.

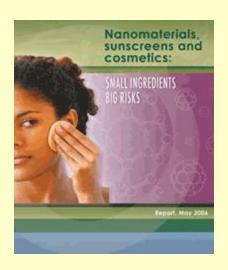
NANO-ENABLED PRODUCTS

800+ consumer products using nanotechnologies, according to manufacturer

Estimates predict 15% of goods globally, worth \$2.6 trillion by 2014 will be nano-enabled

Every sector, and every Fortune 500 company is invested





NANOTOXICOLOGY: basic assumptions

Small size facilitates easier access to the lungs, passage through cell membranes, and possibly skin penetrance.

Once inside the body, they seem to have access to all tissues and organs, including the brain and fetal circulation.

Animal studies suggest that <u>some</u> nanomaterials cause inflammation, damage brain cells and cause pre-cancerous lesions.

Ultrafine (nano) air pollution, is associated with size-dependent reduced lung function and increased likelihood of asthma, respiratory disease, and deaths from lung and heart disease.

Nanotoxicology

NANO TITANIUM DIOXIDE

When TiO2 nanoparticles were fed to mice in drinking water (300-3,000 µg/day for five days), they showed DNA damage. (Trouiller et al, 2009)

When pregnant mice were injected under the skin with TiO2 (0.1 mg at 3, 7, 10, and 14 days postcoitum) the nanoparticles were found in the offspring and caused reduced sperm production and brain cell death in the male offspring. (Takeda et al, 2008).

CARBON NANOTUBES: the new asbestos?

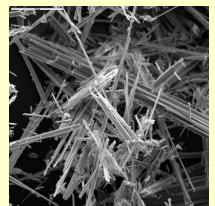
Both are long, rigid, fiber-like tubes.

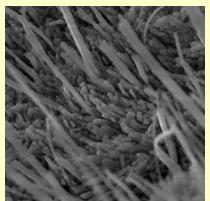
Both have a diameter of about 100-200 nm.

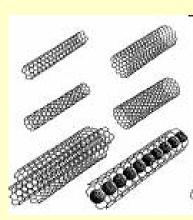
Both cause cytotoxicity, DNA damage, mutation.

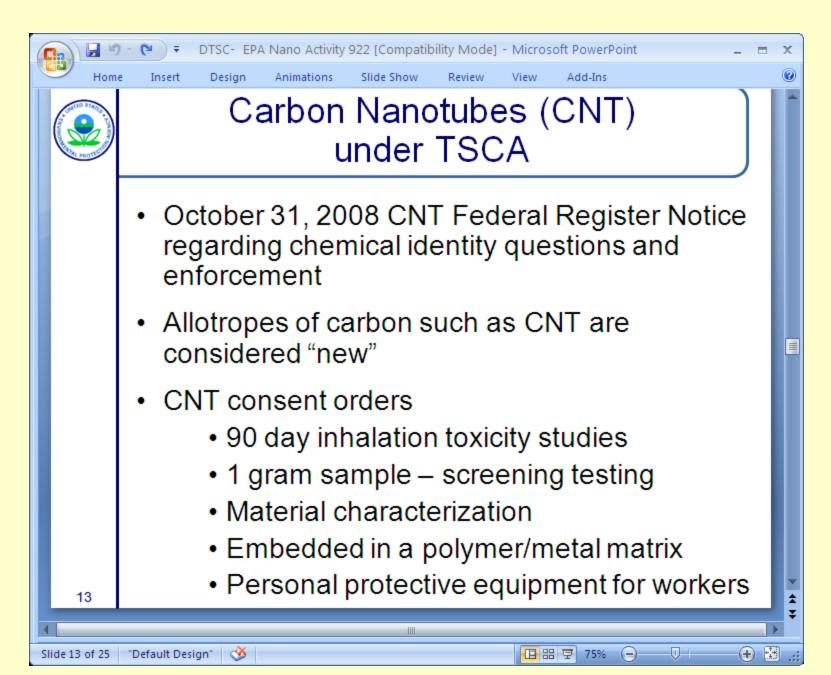
Both cause size-dependent inflammation, granulomas, fibrosis

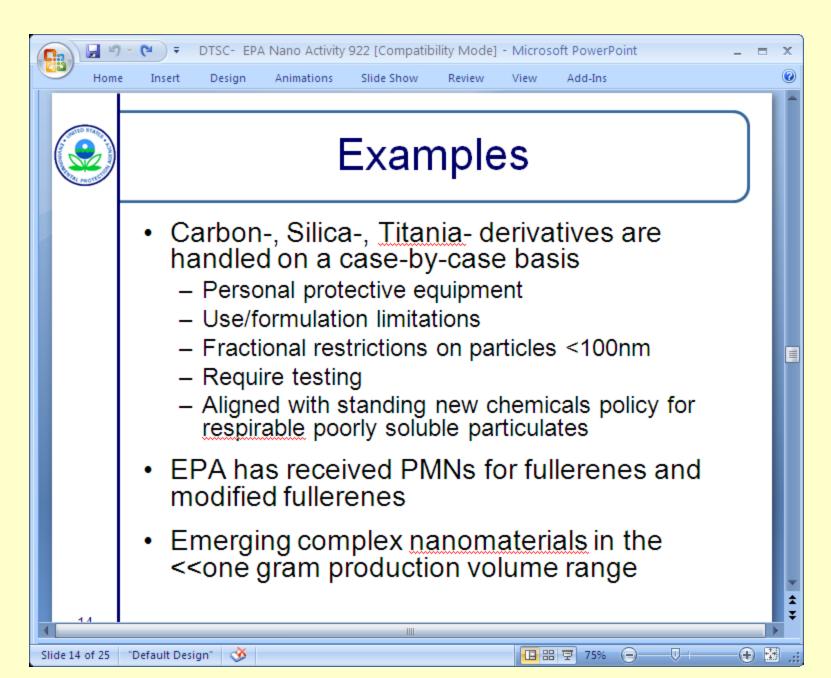
Review by Jaurand et al, 2009. http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1743-8977-6-16.pdf











EPA Publishes Proposed SNURs for 17 Chemicals, Including CNTs and Fullerenes – December 28, 2011

Under TSCA Section 5(e) - required to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacturing, producing, importing.

EPA determined that nano SNURs may present and unreasonable risk of injury to human health. EPA requiring PPE – gloves, chemical protective clothing, respirators - and some workplace monitoring.

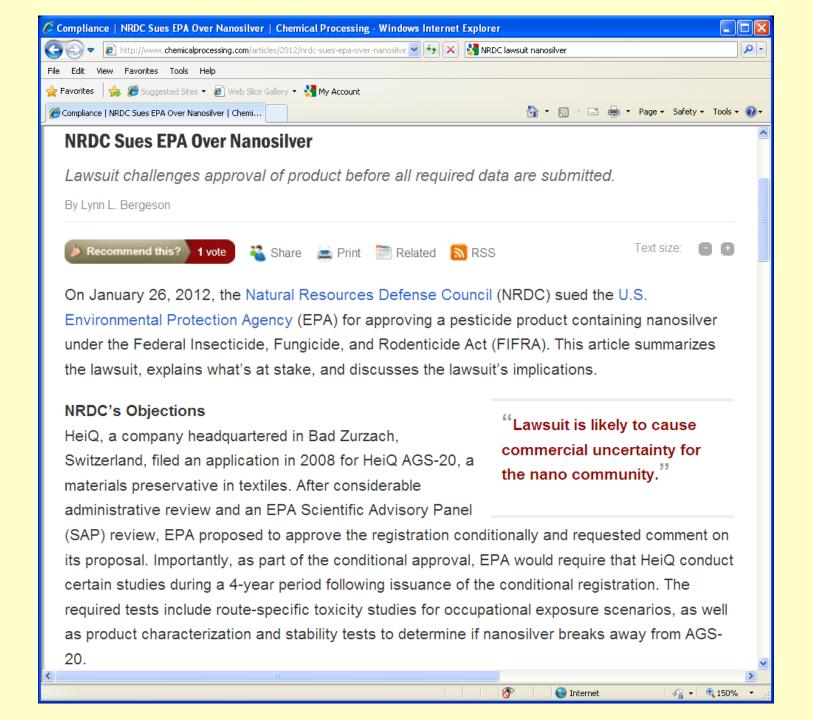
Comments are being prepared by unions and environmental groups including:

ICWU- International Chemical Workers Union AFL-CIO – Am Fed Labor and Congress of Industrial Org UAW – Int Union United Auto, Aerospace and Ag Workers USW- United Steelworkers BGA – Blue Green Alliance

The regulation should have proposed engineering, administrative, and other controls as the initial protections, Bill Kojola, director of safety and health at the AFL-CIO, and Michael J. Wright, director of health, safety, and the environment for the United Steelworkers, told Bloomberg BNA Jan. 31.

"The best way you can control a hazard is at its source. If you can keep a toxic material out of the air in the first place, that's better than putting a respirator on a worker," Wright said.





NNI FEDERAL BUDGET 2010-2011 (dollars in millions)

DOE 380

HHS/NIH 456

DOD 415

EPA 17

NIOSH 9

FDA 7

CONCLUSION – E/OHS TESTING IS NOT KEEPING UP!