

Safety research for a responsible use of nanomaterials

Dr. Robert Landsiedel

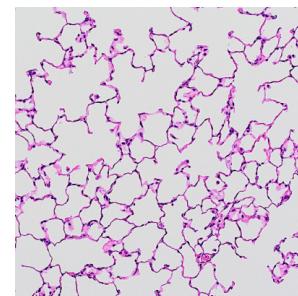
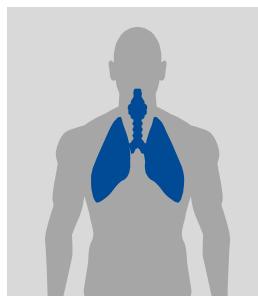
Head of Short-Term Toxicology, BASF SE, Ludwigshafen

Safety concerns with nanomaterials

Nanoparticles raise questions:

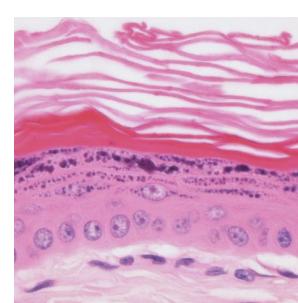
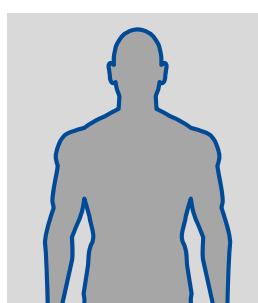
- Large surface → higher reactivity?
- Small size → defeat barriers?
- Life-cycle-dependent nanostructure?
- Unique properties?

Savolainen, Kai, et al. "Nanosafety in Europe 2015–2025: towards safe and sustainable nanomaterials and nanotechnology innovations.", Helsinki (2013). ISBN 978-952-261-310-3
www.veronananomedicine.it.wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/nanosafety_2015-2025.pdf



BASF:

- Nano safety research since 2004
- More than 150 studies
on nanomaterial toxicity
- More than 25 co-operations
and research projects
- More than 50 scientific publications



Cooperations



Partners (*inter alia*)

Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit	JRC European Commission	Harvard University	IUTA Institut für Energie- und Umwelttechnik
Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin	Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung	Umwelt Bundesamt für Mensch und Umwelt	ENEA Italian National Agency for New Technology
RIVM Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu	Finnish Institute of Occupational Health	Health Canada Santé Canada	Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
RIKILT Wageningen UR	Uniwersytet Gdańskiego	Université Paris Diderot	IOM Institute of Occupational Medicine
Universität des Saarlandes	Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster	Bayer MaterialScience	ILSI Risk Science Innovation and Application
Universität Leipzig	US Environmental Protection Agency	Swiss Empa Materials Science & Technology	...

Projects

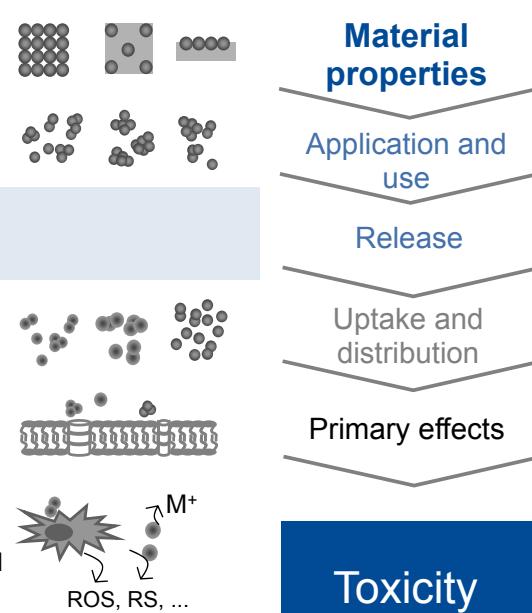


3

Life-cycle and biological pathway of nanomaterials



Nanomaterial	Powder or embedded in matrix
Dispersion	Aerosol, suspension
Uptake in the body	Lung, skin, gastrointestinal
Modification in the body	Agglomeration, surface coating
Distribution	
Primary effects	Inflammation Release of material Catalysing formation of reactive compound Direct interaction with biological structures
Apical effect	



Use of nanomaterials



in cosmetic emulsions



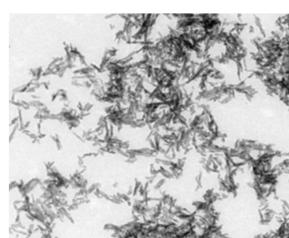
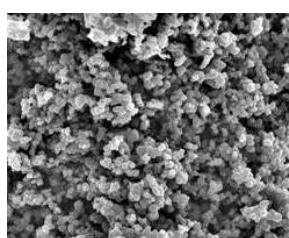
in rubber tires



in car coatings

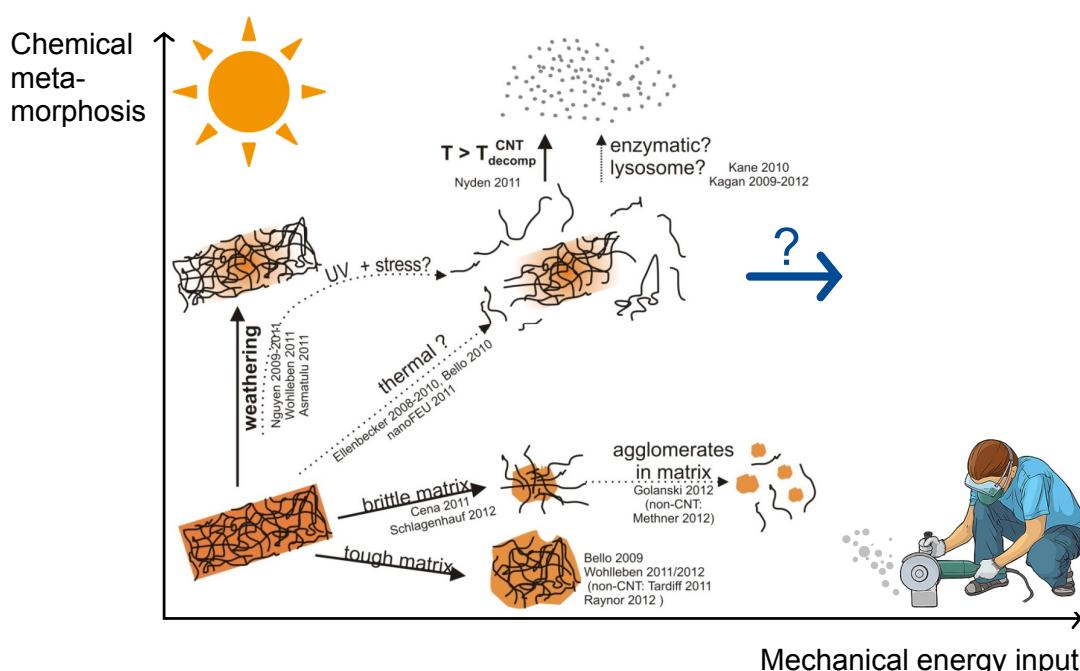


in concrete



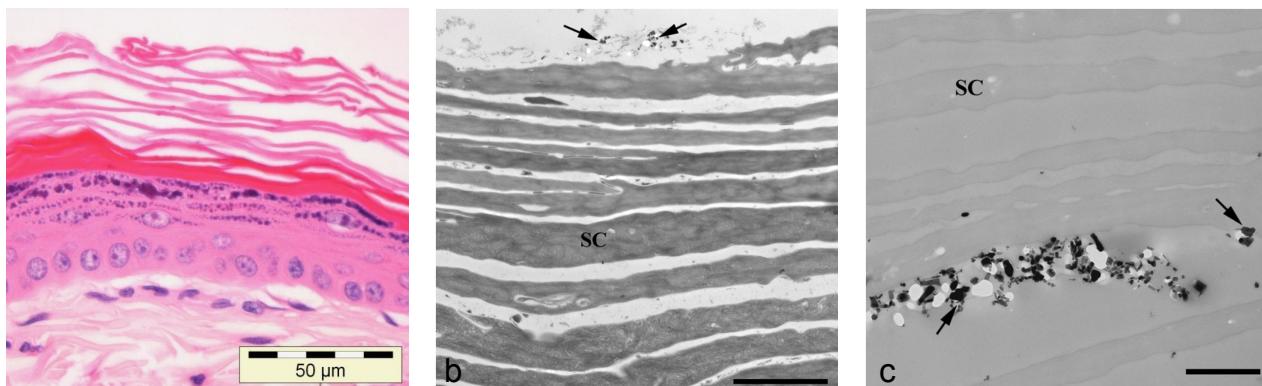
5

Release of nanomaterials



Uptake of nanomaterials

Dermal absorption of nano ZnO



Monteiro-Riviere, Nancy A., et al. Toxicological Sciences 123.1 (2011): 264 – 280.

7

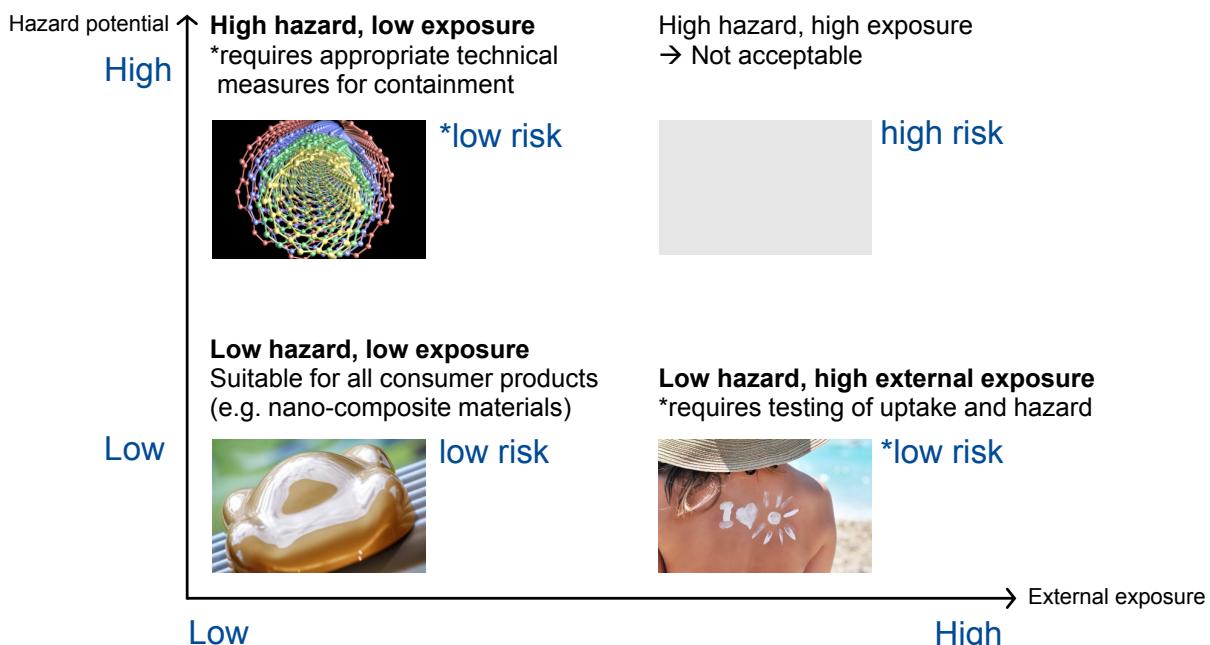
Effects of nanomaterials

Inhalation exposure

Material	Conc. [mg/m ³]	NOAEC [mg/m ³]	Effects	Reversible?
TiO ₂	2; 10; 50	2	Lung: histiocytosis	Yes, incomplete
ZnO	0.5; 2.5; 12.5	< 0.5	Lung: inflammation, necrosis Nose: necrosis	Yes
SiO ₂	0.5; 2.5; 10	10	none	-
SiO ₂ coated	0.5; 2.5; 10	10	none	-
CeO ₂	0.5; 0.5; 10	< 0.5	Lung: histiocytosis, inflammation	Yes, incomplete
MWCNT	0.1; 2.5; 2.5	≤ 0.1	Lung: inflammation	No
BaSO ₄	2; 10; 50	50	none	-

Knowing hazard and exposure enables the safe use of nanomaterials

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Bräu et al. 86 Arch Toxicol (2012) 077 – 1087
Landsiedel, Robert, et al. Advanced Materials 22.24 (2010): 2601 – 2627
Ma-Hock, Lan, et al. 112.2 (2009): 468-481

9

Summary

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- Well-known mechanisms of toxicity, no nano-specific toxicity observed
- Existing testing methods of the OECD test guidelines are generally suitable for nanomaterials
- Safety assessment should consider the lifecycle of the material (use, release) as well as the biological pathway (uptake, biopersistence and biological effect)
- Nanomaterials can be grouped for safety assessment
- Long-term effects still under investigation

10

BASF Research Press Conference
on May 27, 2014

Nanotechnology

Small dimensions – great opportunities



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