

Overview of Nanosafety in Europe 2015 – 2025

U.S. – EU Bridging nanoEHS research efforts: A Joint Workshop Arlington, Virginia Dec 2-3, 2013 Kai Savolainen







Size of objects in a nanometer scale







FIGURE 3-4 Projection of the size of the nanotechnology market. Source: Data from Lux 2009.

Nanosafety Research Centre

Finnish Institute of Occupational Health NRC 2012: A Research Strategy for Environmental, Health, and Safety Aspects of Engineered Nanomaterials

EU Nanosafety Cluster's Strategic Research Agenda Document



Kai Savolainen (coordinator), Ulrika Backman, Derk Brouwer, Bengt Fadeel, Teresa Fernandes, Thomas Kuhlbusch, Robert Landsiedel, Iseult Lynch, and Lea Pylkkänen together with the members of the NanoSafety Cluster who have contributed to the document and listed in an alphabetical order in the Annex.

Research on ENM exposure & toxic mechanisms as well as research to develop tests serving regulations are in focus - the European approach is to merge these approaches

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Research of nanosafety, and regulation of their safe use in the EU

- European nanosafety scientists have pooled their resources by joining the NanoSafety Cluster (NSC) for better coordination and to reduce the duplication of work
- The EU Commission has supported the activity but the NSC is *a priori* a bottom-up activity to amplify research on nanosafety in projects
- Development of regulations is a top-down rather than a bottom-up issue organized in the EU currently under the NANOREG Project



Research of nanosafety in the EU and regulation of their safe use in EU

- NANOREG utilizes results of ongoing EU nanosafety projects, and supports the development new regulations by providing new data, SOPs and validated methods
- A European mega-trend is to develop the risk assessment process to become quicker, more affordable and less laborious with less steps
- NANOREG & the ongoing research projects enable continuation of the current approach, and enable developing novel RA concepts



In the future, an affordable, quick and reliable risk assessment of engineered nanomaterials is required

- Current means to assess risks of engineered nanomaterials (ENM) tend to be increasingly obsolete, expensive, slow and their reliability (in the regulatory setting) has been questioned: this situation should be remedied as quickly as possible and resources put to it
- The existing ENM risk assessment (RA) paradigm relies on the one by the National Research Council in 1983 even though it has been amended several times over the years



Four key-steps of risk assessment



Systematic research supporting RA is lacking – important role for NANOREG for improving the situation

Peer-reviewed journal articles



Proceeding towards knowledge on ENM toxicity and coming up with tests serving regulations and innovations

Nanosafety for Innovation and Sustainability



Promoting nanotechnology innovations through reducing and preventing risks of ENM

- Safety research is critical for nanotechnology
- For successful nanotechnology, it is also important to create means to prevent unacceptable risks:
 - occupational exposure levels, ventilation solutions, PPE's, banning, labelling, classification – support modification of policies
- This also requires nanosafety (nanotoxicology) research illustrated on the previous slide
- Preventing of and dealing with unacceptable ENM risks is crucial to include in future projects



EU Nanosafety Cluster's Strategic Research Agenda: Contents

Nanosafety in Europe 2015-2025: Towards Safe and Sustainable Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology Innovations

Kai Savolainen (coordinator), Ulrika Backman, Derk Brouwer, Bengt Fadeel, Teresa Fernandes, Thomas Kuhlbusch, Robert Landsiedel, Iseult Lynch, and Lea Pylkkänen together with the members of the NanoSafety Cluster who have contributed to the document and listed in an alphabetical order in the Annex. Main themes of EU funded nanosafety research

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Engineered nanomaterials: Molecular interactions of ENM

- penetration of membranes and other biological barriers
- induction of nano-specific effects enabling ENM grouping
- understanding for a foundation for predictive material characteristic assessment
- developing models for both mammalian and environmental species

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Synthetic and biological identities of nanomaterials

Fadeel B et al. Brigde over troubled waters: understanding the synthetic and biological identities of engineered nanomaterials. WIREs Nanomed Nanobiotechnol 2013, 5:111-129.





Nanomaterial characterization and nano-bio-interactions (Monopoli et al., Nature Nanotechnol., 2012)











Nanomaterials from release to exposure



Nanomaterial life-cycle and release



Transformation of ENM aerosol



Figure 4.8. Release of nanoparticles (NP) a) as free NP; b) as aggregated NP; c) of NP bound in a matrix; d) as functionalised NP. Environmental factors influence agglomeration and deagglomerations (from Nowack & Bucheli, 2007).



Assessment of exposure to ENM at a workplace



Figure 4.14. Exposure assessment during liquid flame spray process (Photo by Joonas Koivisto, FIOH)



Interactions of ENM with living organisms – assessment of ENM hazards

Figure 4.9. Possible interactions of ENM with the cell and subcellular structures. (adapted from Colognato et al. 2012 with permission).



Granuloma formation and subpleural fibrosis after exposure to long rod-like CNT





saline aerosol-exposed



MWCNT exposed mice 2 weeks after inhalation

Poland et al. Nature Nanotechnology. 2008 Jul;3(7):423-8. Ryman-Rasmussen et al. Nature Nanotech. 4(11):747-751 (2009)

Long, fibrous MWCNT induce IL-1β secretion primary macrophages

Research Centre

Long, fibrous MWCNT

Asbestos fibers



Occupational Health

Monocyte derived macrophages



Conclusions



- Fibrous CNT activates the NLRP3 inflammasome and induce robust secretion of IL-1β cytokine
- Mechanisms of fibrous CNT and asbestos fibers induced IL-1β secretion is identical
- Concern about possible health effects of long fibrous CNT



Risk assessment and management

- A goal is to develop predictive methods for predictive hazard assessment which together with exposure data enables predictive risk assessment
- Another goal is to develop nano-specific bio-indicators of exposure to enable workplace surveys and epidemiological studies to support risk assessment and management



Predicting ENM risks through predictive exposure assessment

- Exposure indicators are useful when they predict harms of ENM
- For this, the associations between the synthetic identify and bio-identity of ENM and associated hazards have to be identified
- Understanding ENM in-depth could help to merge their exposure and hazard assessment

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Requirements for affordable, reliable, quick & predictive risk assessment of ENM – fill the gaps

- Bio- & synthetic identity role of corona
- Bio-kinetics passing membranes
- Release, transformation, exposure
- Hazard mechanisms to group and classify
- Merging of exposure and hazard assessment
- Quicker, affordable and equally reliable risk assessment & management



Key challenges to promote the safety of ENM and nanotechnologies: Themes for the future

Nanosafety for Innovation and Sustainability



All subaims shall feed to the overall aims of predicting and controlling possible nanospecific risks.



Translation of mechanistic hypothesisdriven research into RA-driven research

- Including regulatory and innovation-driven issues on board of research projects with a space for creative and wild ideas
- Systematic building of hazard- and exposurerelated databases to support building of regulations
- Effective use of validated methods based on omics technologies, systems biology and bioinformatics to speed up RA





SENN2015

International Congress on Safety of Engineered Nanoparticles and Nanotechnologies 12-15 April 2015, Helsinki, Finland

JOIN US IN THE DIALOGUE ON NANOSAFETY

The Congress is organized by the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health

www.ttl.fi/senn2015 e-mail: senn2015@ttl.fi











Thank you for your attention!

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