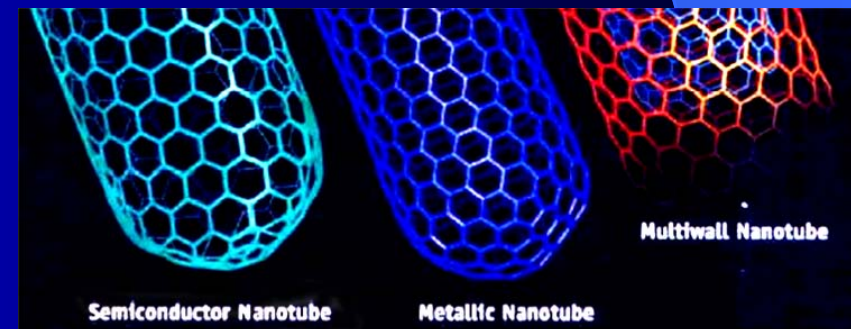


Health Risk Assessment of Manufactured Nanomaterials: More Than Just Size

Kevin Dreher, Ph.D.
National Health and Environmental Effects Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC
dreher.kevin@epa.gov

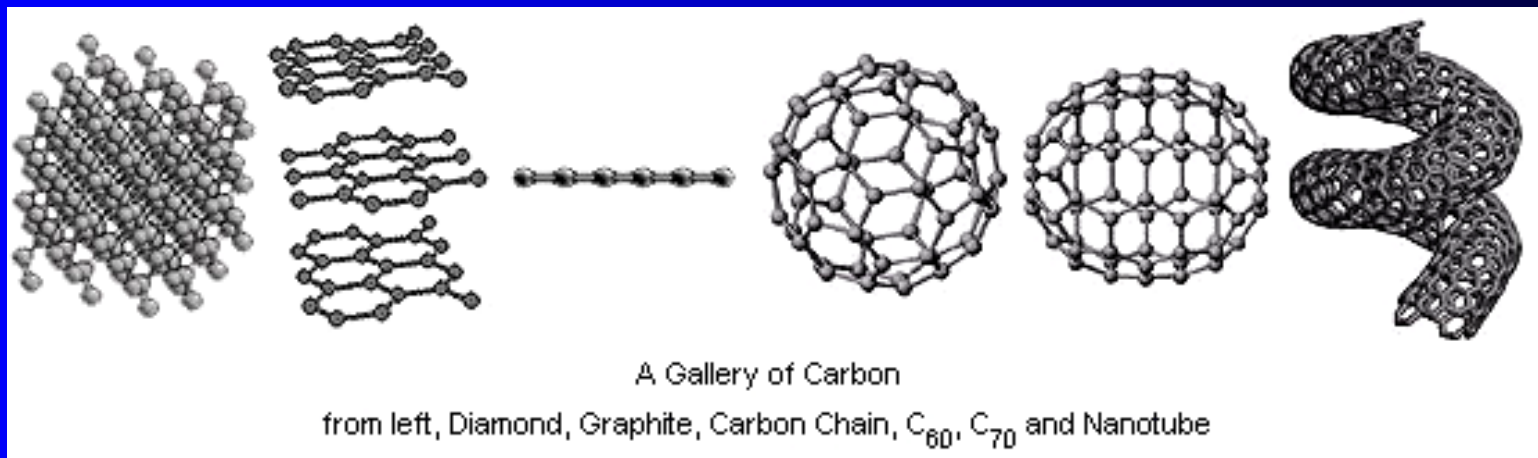
Nanotechnology for Remediation Technical
Workshop
US Department of Commerce
Oct. 20-21, 2005
Washington, DC



Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Outline

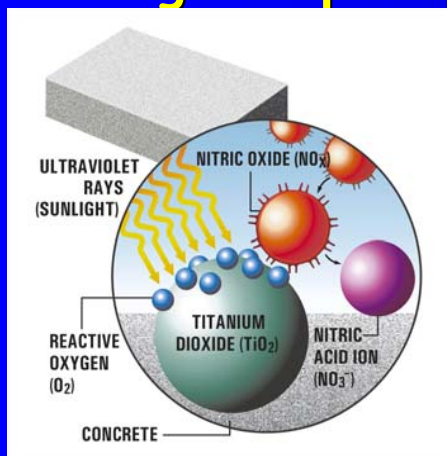
1. Nanotechnology and Air Pollution Control
2. Uncertainties in Nanotechnology Risk Assessment
3. Toxicity of Nanomaterials (Nanotoxicology):
 - CNTs, fullerenes, dendrimers, nano-metals
 - focus on health effects
 - insights into factors regulating particle toxicity:
"more than just size" and "unique toxicities"
4. Summary



Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Air Pollution Control: Photo-Catalytic Nano-TiO₂, ZnO

Paving and painting out pollution



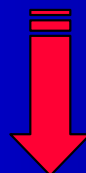
Self cleaning glass/surfaces



-2002, nanoTiO₂\cement, Milan, Italy, 60% decrease in near road side NO_x levels

-Second Generation: Doped with V, Pd, or Nd allows photo-catalytic activity with sun light

-EU Photocatalytic Innovative Coverings Applications for Depollution Assessment (PICADA) NO_x reduction



Air

*Environmental Interactions, Transformations, and Fate?
Potential Health Effects?*

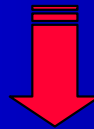
Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

*Air Pollution Control: Nano-metals
(Al₂O₃; Transition Metals; CeO₂: 5 - 10nm)*

Fuel Additives: Better Fuel Economy and Reduced Emissions

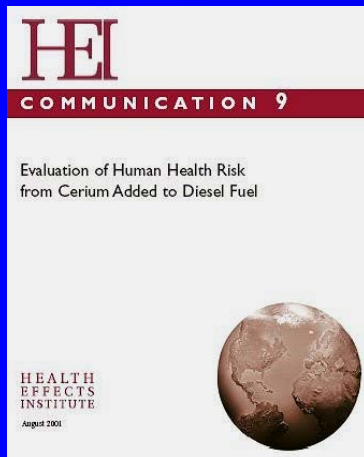


- On and Off Road Diesel\Gas Additive:
 - Oxonica: Envirox® (nano-Cerium Oxide; 10nm);
 - Nanotech Fuel Corporation: Fuel Reformulator
- Dept. of Defense



Air

*Environmental Interactions, Transformations, Fate?
Potential Health Effects?*

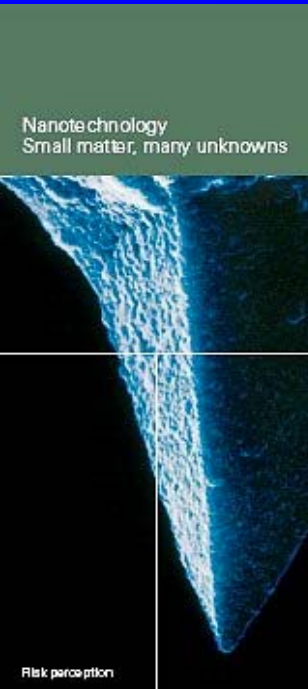


Diesel Exhaust:

- ↑ >50% in each: benzene; 1,3-butadiene; acetaldehyde (Air Toxics)
- ↓ 80% PAHs (Air Toxic)
- ↓ 8-20% NO_x (NAAQ)
- ↑ 50-100% CO (NAAQ)

Risk Assessment of Nanotechnology

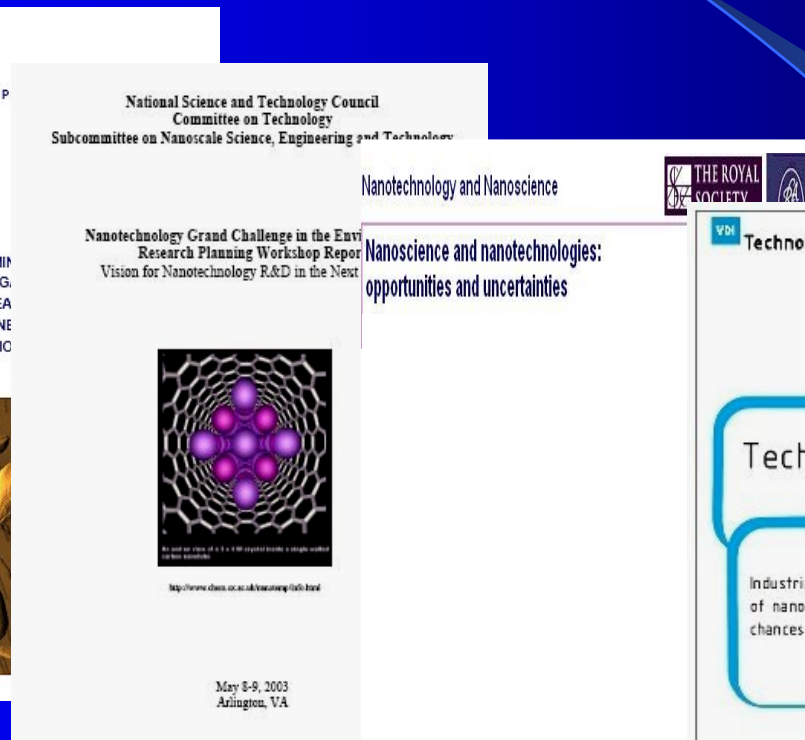
Reports: Uncertainties in Nanotechnology Risk Assessment



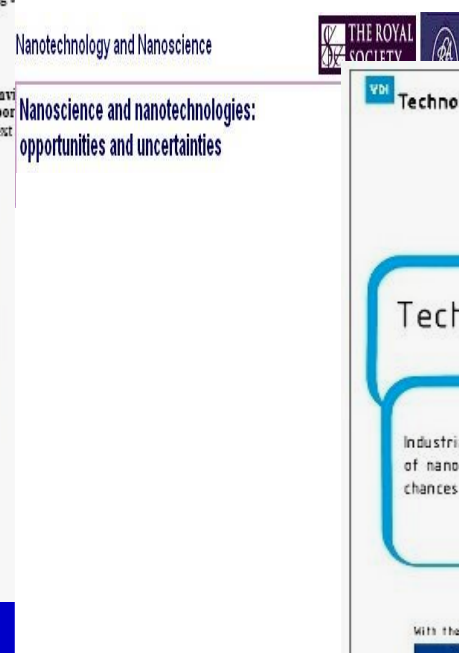
**Spring, 2004
Swiss Report
Reinsurance
Company**



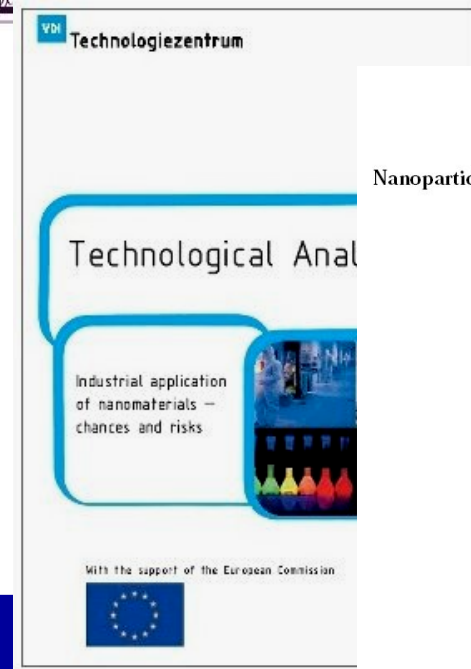
**2004
European
Commission**



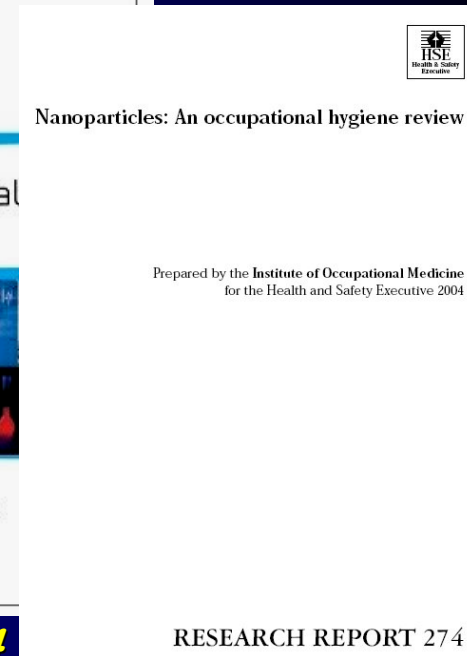
**April 2004
NNI Report
Grand Challenge:
"Nanotechnology in
the Environment"**



**July 2004
UK Royal
Society
Report**



**August 2004
German
NanoSafe
Report**



**Nov. 2004
UK HSE
Report**

Risk Assessment of Nanotechnology

Publications: Uncertainties in Nanotechnology Risk Assessment

TOXICOLOGICAL HIGHLIGHT
Health and Environmental Impact of Nanotechnology: Toxicological Assessment of Manufactured Nanoparticles
Kevin L. Dreher¹

Abstract: Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency

Nanotechnology: Looking As We Leap

The articles highlighted in this issue are "Pulmonary Toxicity of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes in Mice 7 and 89 Days after Intratracheal Instillation" by Chia-Wing Lam, John T. James, Robert McClure, and Robert L. Hunter (pp. 126-31) and "Comparative Pulmonary Toxicity Assessment of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes" by D. B. Warheit, B. R. Luceaux, K. L. Road, D. H. Raach, G. A. M. Reynolds, and T. R. Webb (pp. 117-25).

risk assessment, highlights how these concepts are also progressive regarding nanotechnology. Nanotechnology has been considered as Nanoscience 2.0 by the Office of Science and Technology Assessment (OSTA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In an effort to coordinate research and applications across the various agencies, the National Center for Environmental Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, is leading a series of workshops to address the challenges of nanotechnology risk assessment. The first workshop, "Nanotechnology: Looking As We Leap," was held in Washington, DC, on September 10-11, 2004. The workshop was organized by Kevin L. Dreher, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and was co-chaired by Robert L. Hunter, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Chia-Wing Lam, National Center for Environmental Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Nanotechnology: An Emerging Discipline Evolving from Studies of Ultrafine Particles
Michael Oberdorster, David Oberdorster, and Thomas Oberdorster¹

Abstract: The term nanotechnology is used to describe a wide range of technologies that are being developed and applied. It is a multidisciplinary field that encompasses a wide range of scientific disciplines, including physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering. The term is often used to describe technologies that are being developed and applied at the nanoscale, which is typically defined as the range of 1 to 100 nanometers.

Cleaner nanotechnology and hazard reduction of manufactured nanoparticles
L. Reijnders¹

Abstract: The development of nanotechnology is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will have a significant impact on many aspects of our lives. However, there are concerns about the potential hazards of manufactured nanoparticles. This article discusses the challenges of assessing the risks of these particles and offers suggestions for how to reduce the hazards associated with their production and use.

Manufactured nanoparticles: synthesis and toxicity
D. B. Warheit, B. R. Luceaux, K. L. Road, D. H. Raach, G. A. M. Reynolds, and T. R. Webb

Abstract: This article discusses the synthesis and toxicity of manufactured nanoparticles. It reviews the current state of research in this area and discusses the challenges of assessing the risks of these particles. The authors also discuss the need for improved methods for assessing the toxicity of these particles.

Environmental Health Perspectives • Volume 112 | Number 7 | July 2004

Review
Nanoparticles and the Environ
Pravin Biswas
Chang-Yu Wu

Abstract: This review discusses the environmental impacts of nanoparticles. It covers the sources of nanoparticles, their physical and chemical properties, and their potential for environmental transport and deposition. The authors also discuss the challenges of assessing the risks of these particles and offer suggestions for how to reduce the hazards associated with their production and use.

ARTICLE IN PRESS
Cleaner nanotechnology and hazard reduction of manufactured nanoparticles
L. Reijnders¹

Manufactured nanoparticles: synthesis and toxicity
D. B. Warheit, B. R. Luceaux, K. L. Road, D. H. Raach, G. A. M. Reynolds, and T. R. Webb

Environmental Health Perspectives • Volume 112 | Number 7 | July 2004

Forum Series
Research Strategies for Safety Evaluation of Nanoparticles
Kathleen Thayer¹ and Philip Sargent²

Abstract: This forum series discusses research strategies for the safety evaluation of nanoparticles. It covers the challenges of assessing the risks of these particles and offers suggestions for how to reduce the hazards associated with their production and use.

Manufactured nanoparticles: synthesis and toxicity
D. B. Warheit, B. R. Luceaux, K. L. Road, D. H. Raach, G. A. M. Reynolds, and T. R. Webb

Environmental Health Perspectives • Volume 112 | Number 7 | July 2004

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Dreher, Hood, Environ. Hlth. Perspect., 2004
Hood, Environ. Hlth. Perspect., 2004
Oberdorster et al., Environ. Hlth. Perspect., 2005

Warheit et al., Environ. Hlth. Perspect., 2004
Reijnders, J. Cleaner Production, 2005

Biswas & Wu, Toxicol. Sci., 2005
J. Cleaner Production, 2005

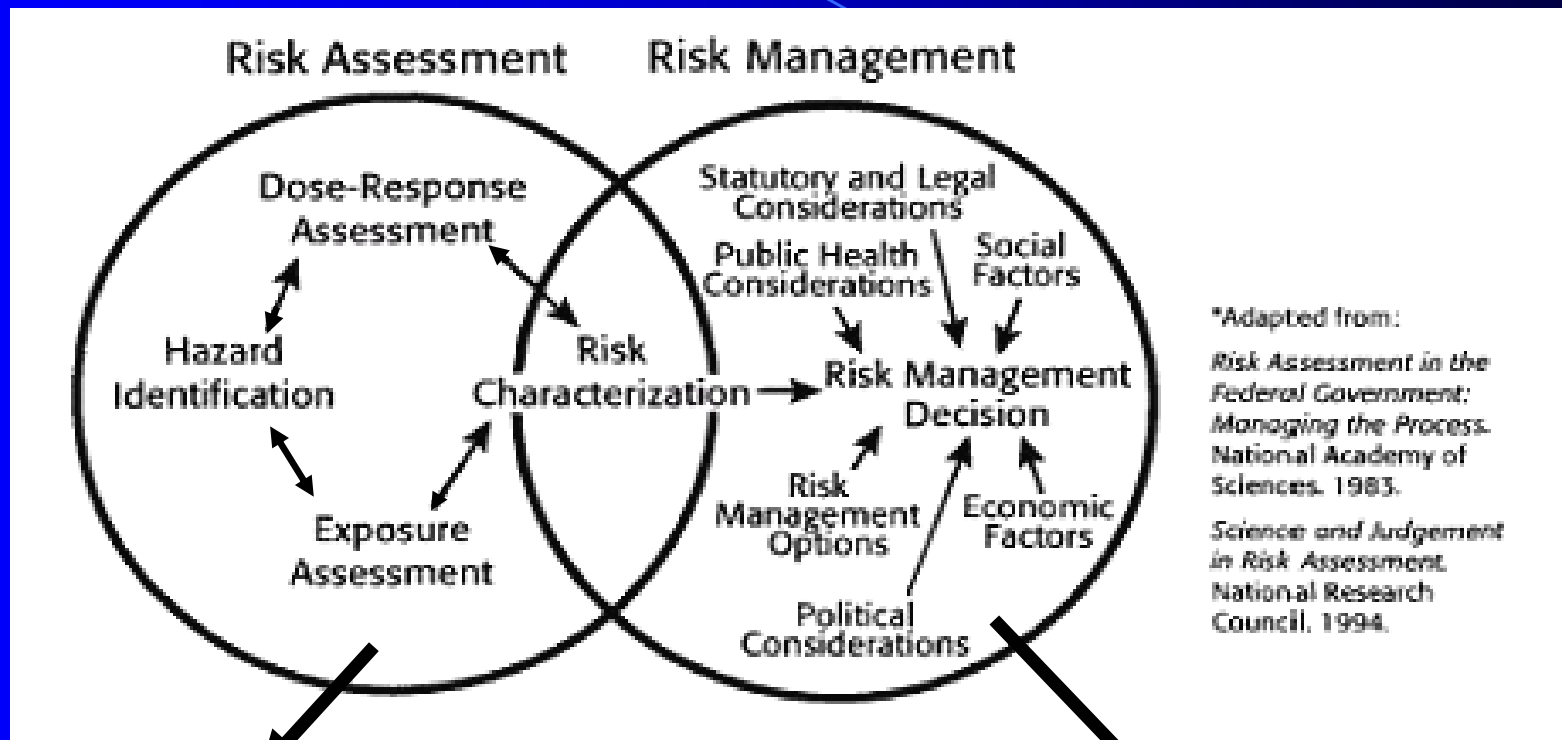
Reijnders, J. Cleaner Production, 2005

Tsuji et al., Toxicol. Sci., 2005
Thomas & Sayre, Toxicol. Sci., 2005

Tsuji et al., Toxicol. Sci., 2005

Risk Assessment of Nanotechnology

Uncertainties



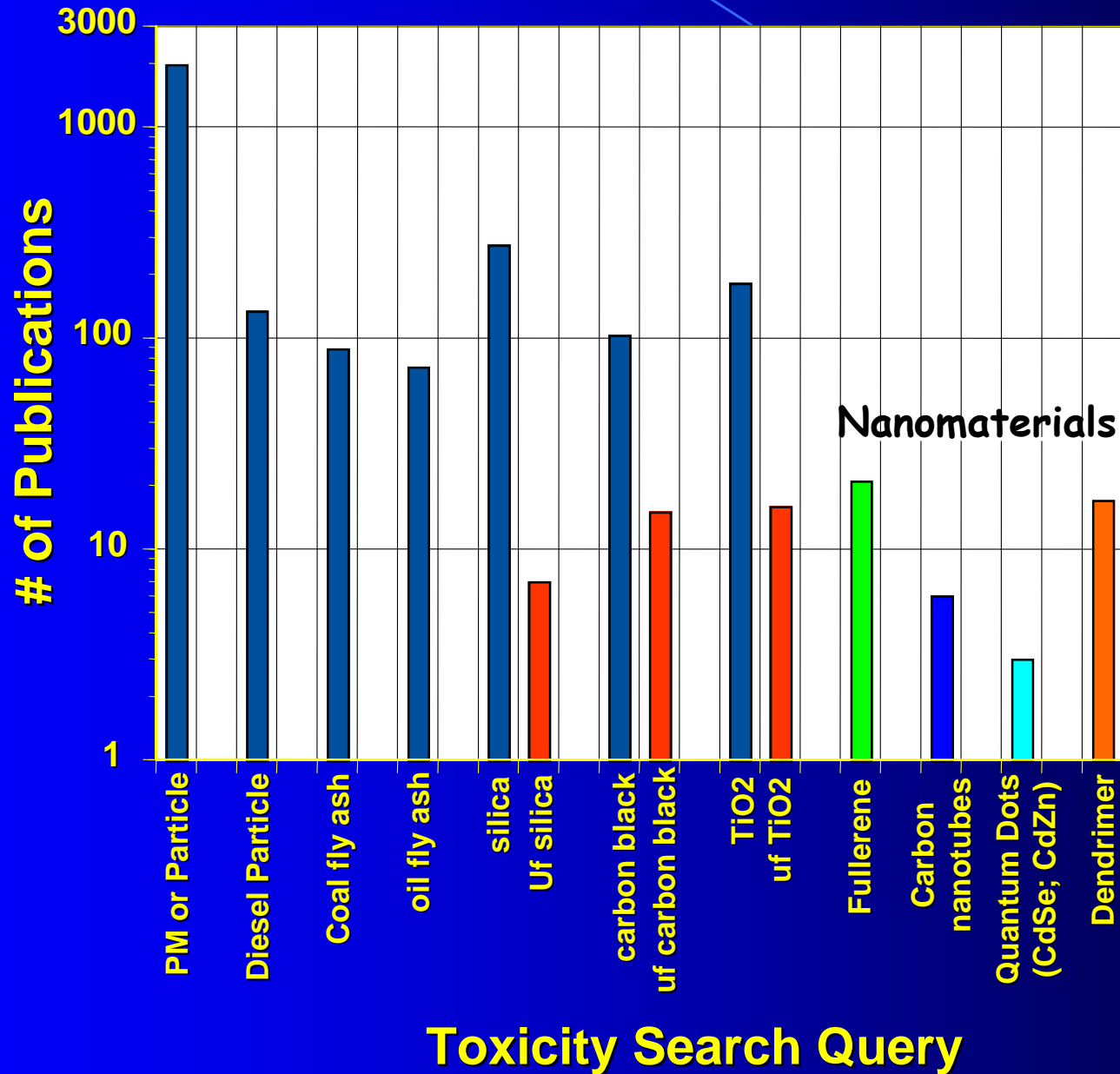
- ➔ - Health, Ecological, Environmental Effects
- ➔ - Hazard Identification (tox. metric)
- Nomenclature
- Exposure/Detection
- Fate, Transport, Transformation
- Waste Generated
- Production Volume

- Worker Protection
- Spill Clean Up and Monitoring
- Chemical Hygiene Plans
 - worker protection
 - handling waste
 - monitoring
 - spill control and clean up

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

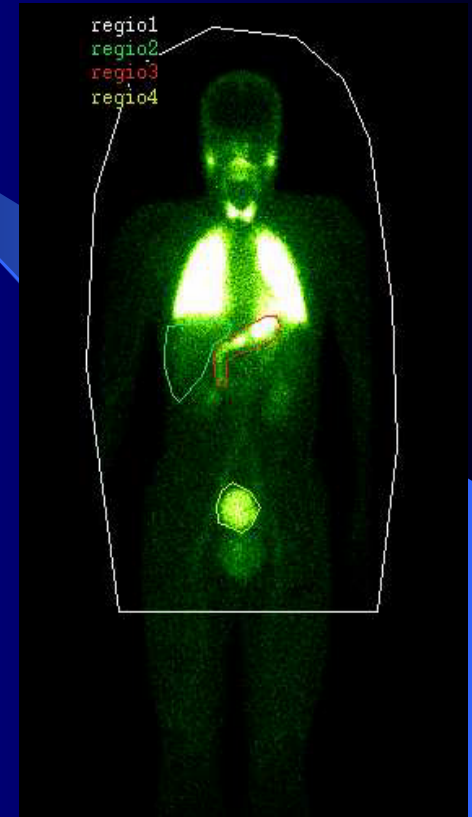
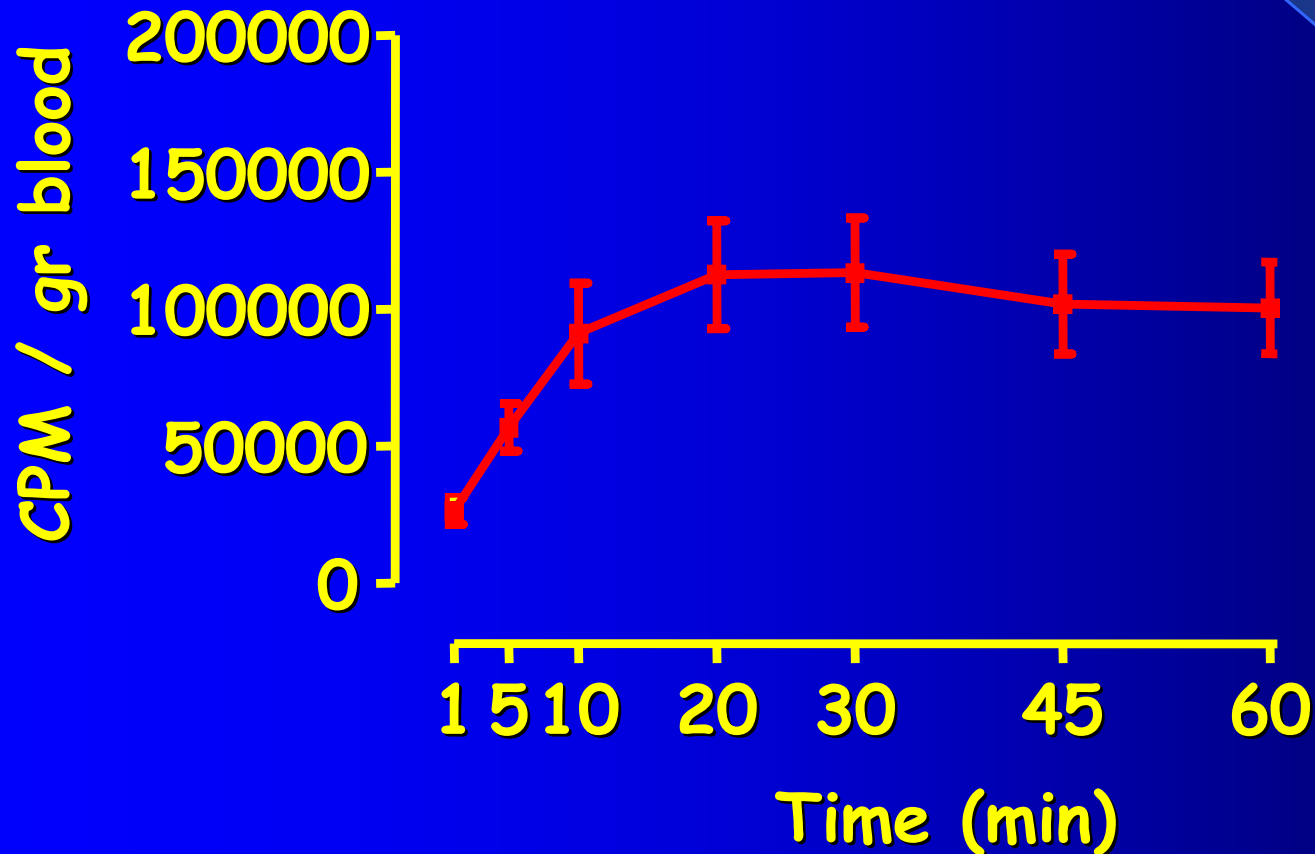
What do we know about nanoparticle toxicology?

Particle Toxicology Database: PubMed 2004-1982



Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Size: Deposition, Translocation and Fate of Nanoparticles

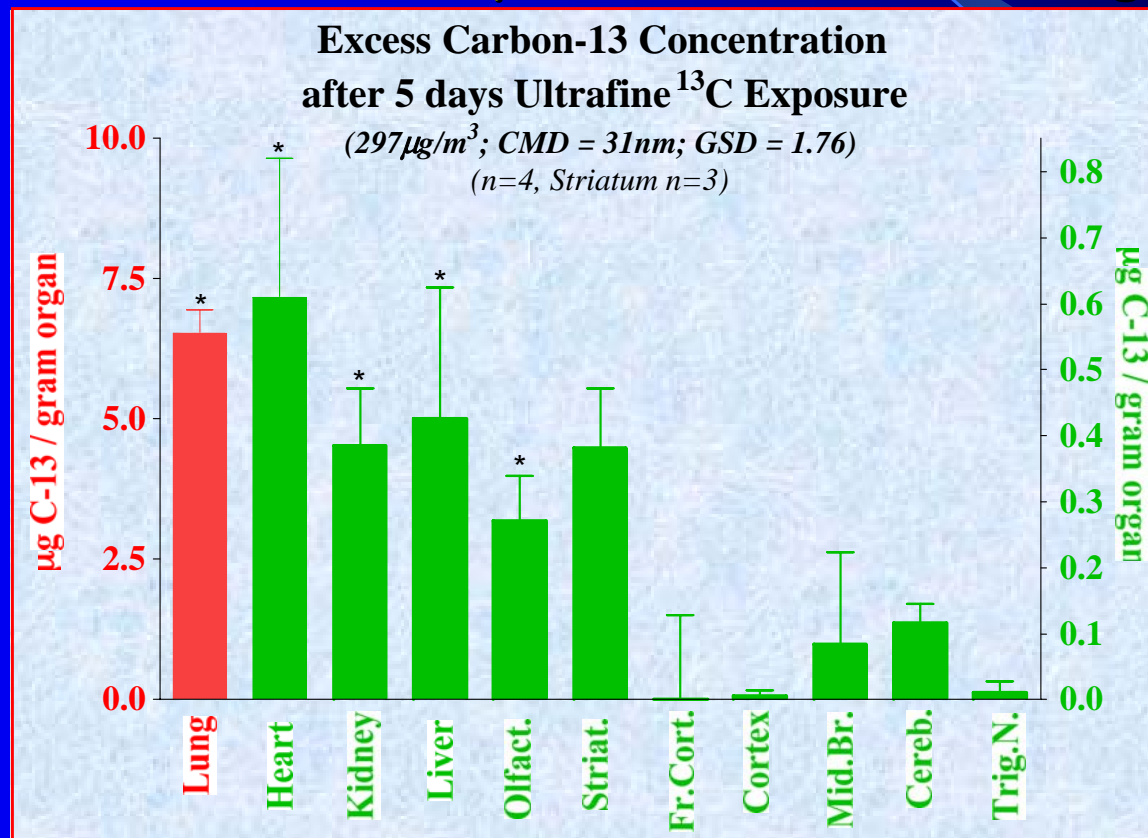


Nemmar et al., *Circulation*, 105:411-414, 2002
(^{99m}Tc nano-CB, 5 - 10nm)

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Size: Deposition, Translocation, and Fate

Translocation of Pulmonary Deposited Carbon Black Nanoparticles to Other Organs



Local versus Systemic Health Effects

G. Oberdorster et al., US EPA, PM BOSC Review, 2005

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

What do we know about the toxicity of nanomaterials used in pollution remediation and control?

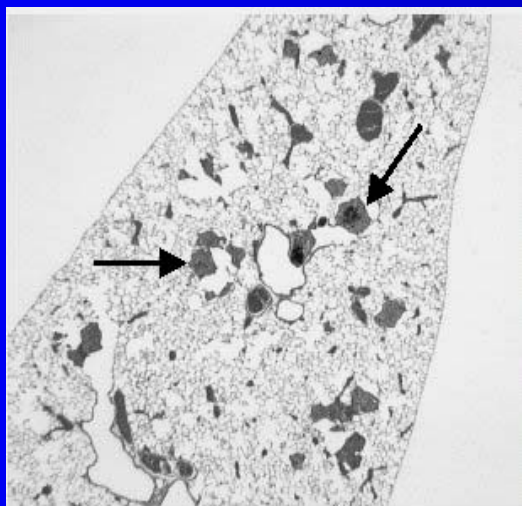
PubMed Search Results

Nanomaterial	Number Citations on Toxicity
Carbon Nanotubes	9
Fullerenes	37
Dendrimer	29
Nano (ultrafine)-TiO ₂	16
Nano-Zero Valent Iron	0
Nano-Cerium Dioxide	0
Nano (ultrafine)-ZnO	11
Ceramic Nanoparticles	0

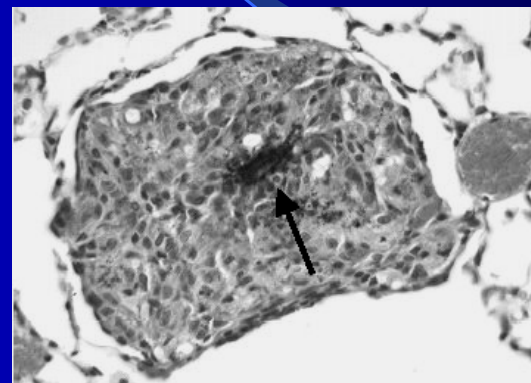
Limited Toxicological Database

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

- Single Wall Carbon Nanotube Pulmonary Toxicity
- Adequacy of Existing Particle Toxicology Databases



Multiple Granulomas in Rat Lung
Following SWCNT Exposure



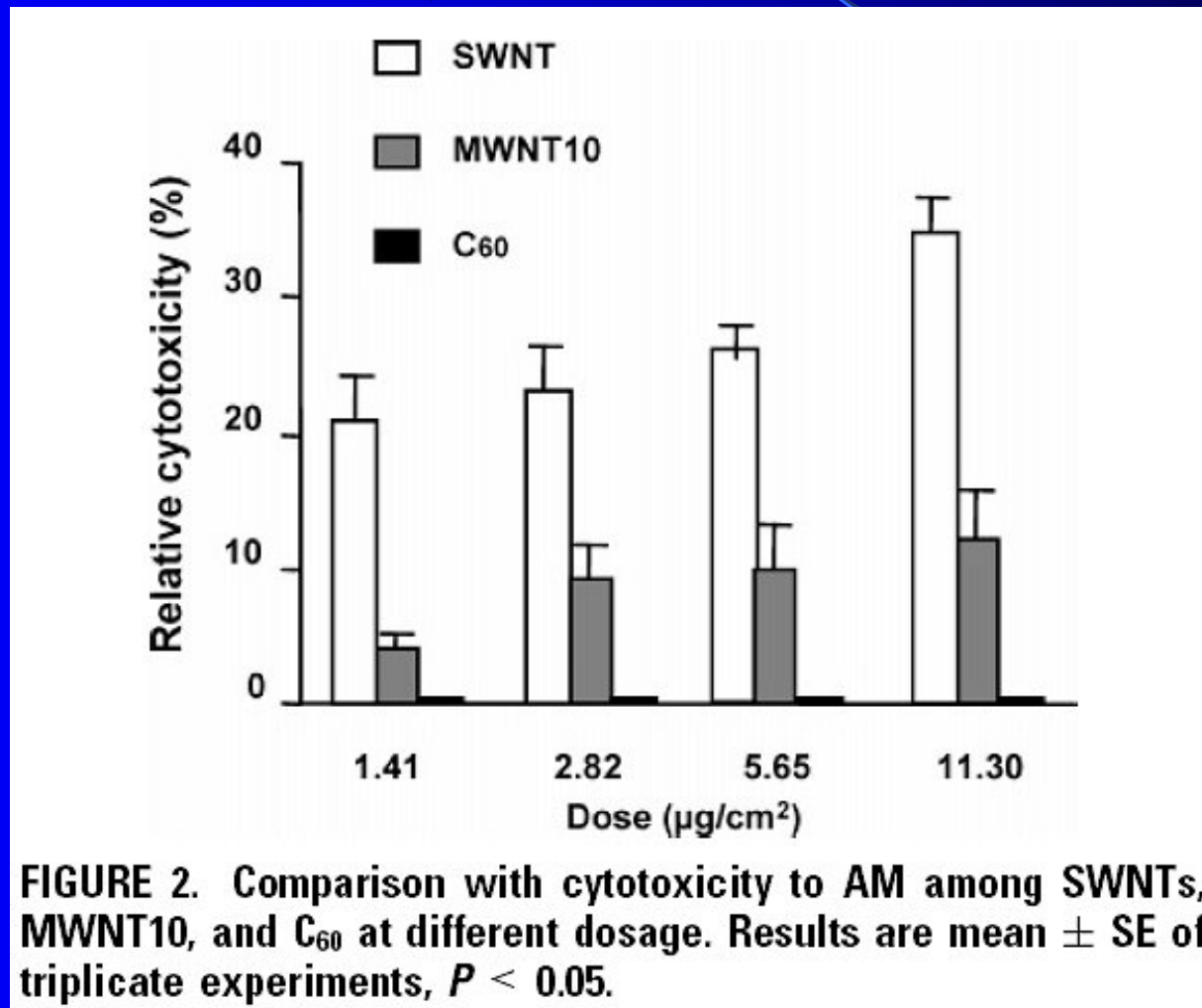
Magnification of SWCNT
Induced Granuloma

1. Comparative toxicological assessment using equivalent mass exposure:
SWCNT = Quartz >> nano-Carbon Black > SiO₂ > Graphite, yet MSDS
sheet reference graphite for health hazard specifications:
SWCNT = Quartz
2. SWCNT lung injury with little or no inflammation, new mechanism of lung
injury
 - D. B. Warheit et al., *Toxicological Sciences* 77:117-125, 2004
 - C-W. Lam et al., *Toxicological Sciences* 77:126-134, 2004
 - A, Shvedova et al., *Am. J. Physiol: Ling Cell Molec. Physiol.* 289:L698-L708 ,2005

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Single Wall Carbon Nanotube Pulmonary Toxicity

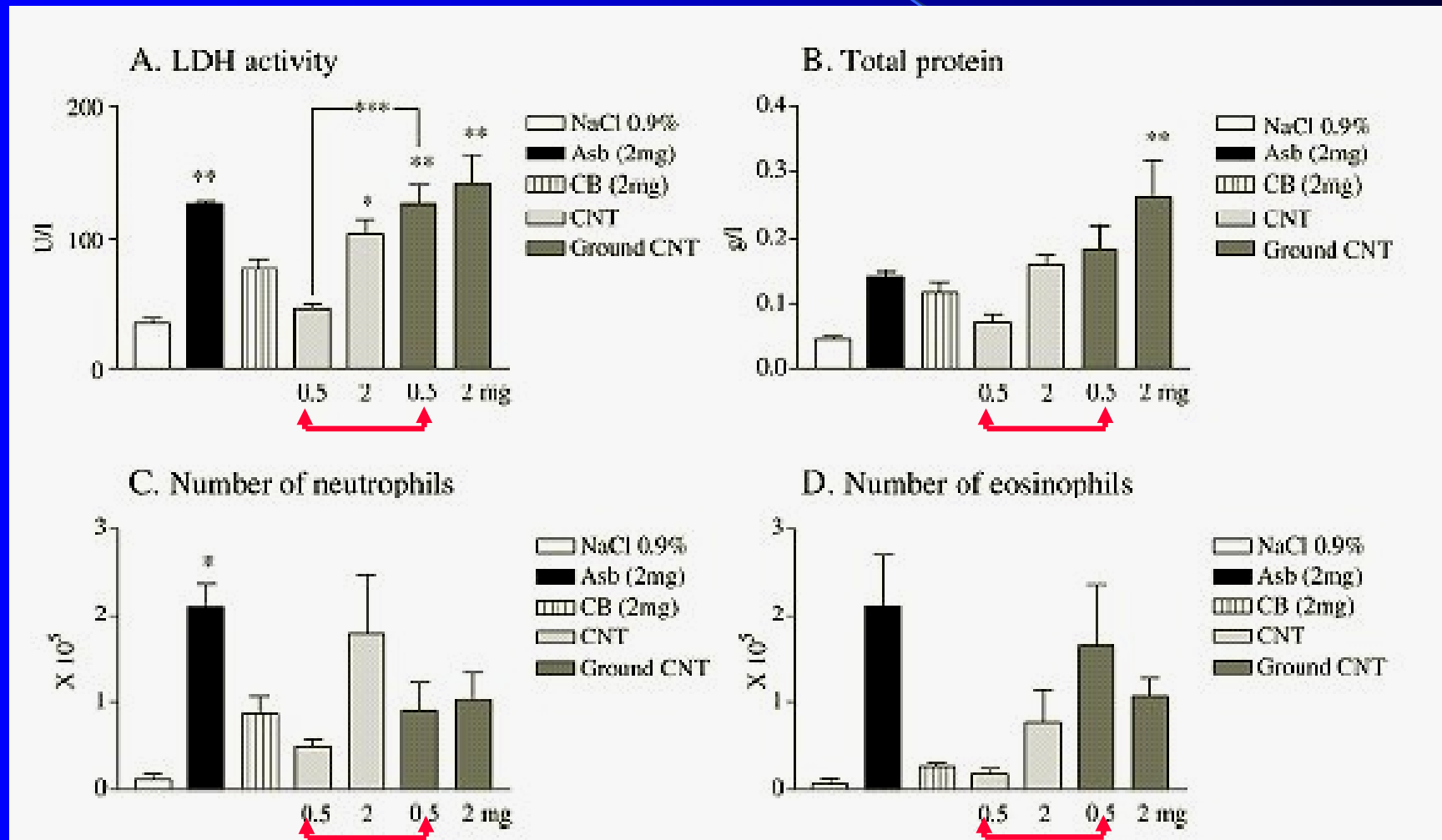
Size vs. Shape vs. Surface Properties



Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Single Wall Carbon Nanotube Pulmonary Toxicity

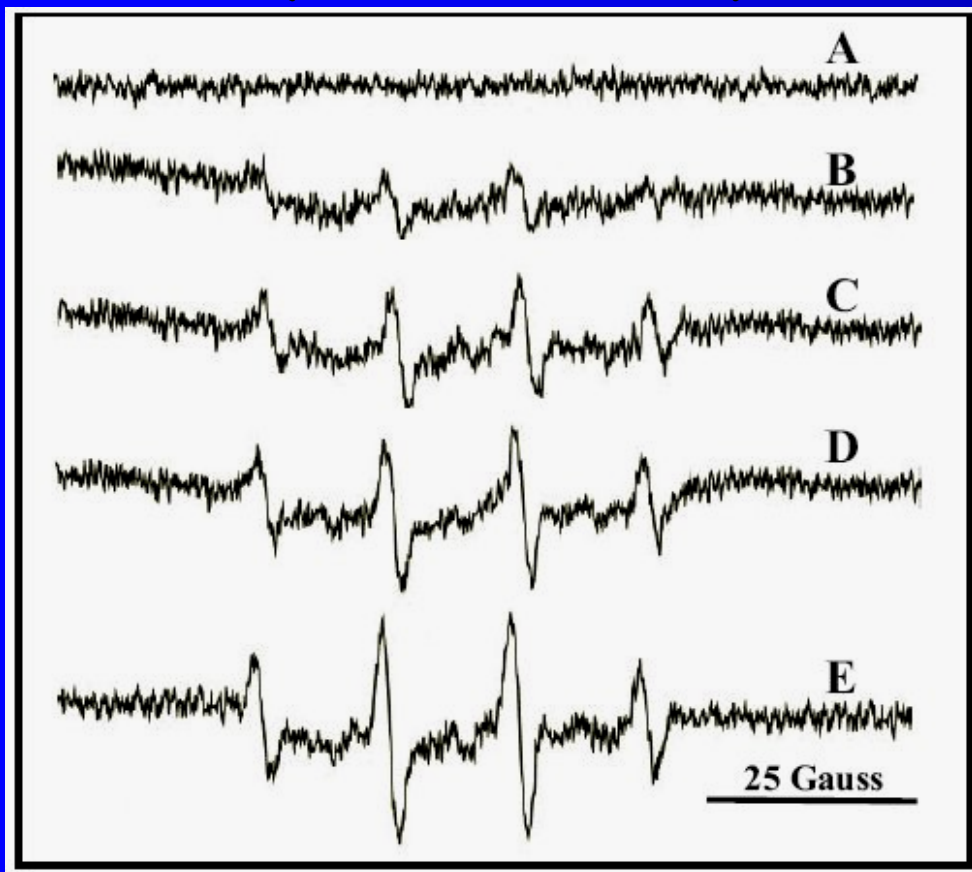
Intact versus Ground CNTs



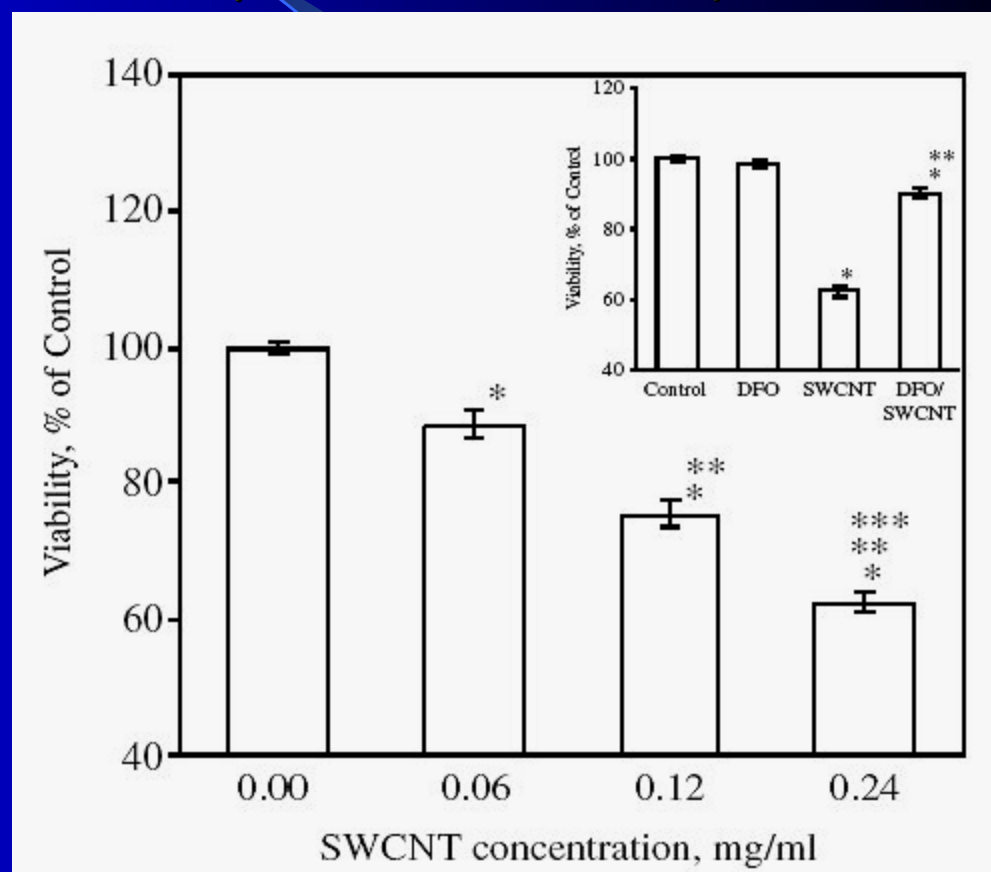
Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Single Wall Carbon Nanotube Dermal Toxicity

Hydroxyl Radical Formation (Oxidative Stress)





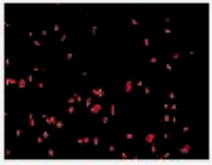
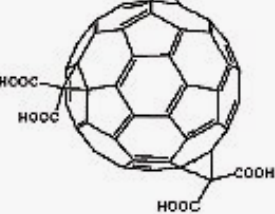

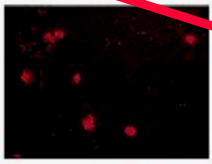
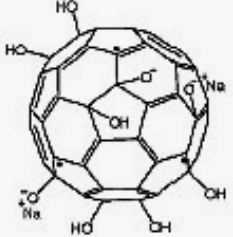

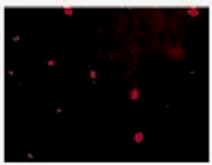
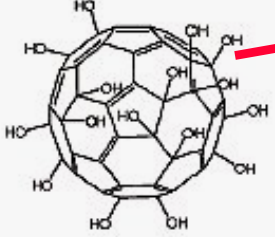

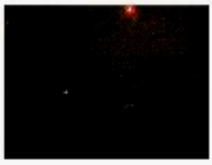
Cellular Toxicity (Epidermal Keratinocytes)

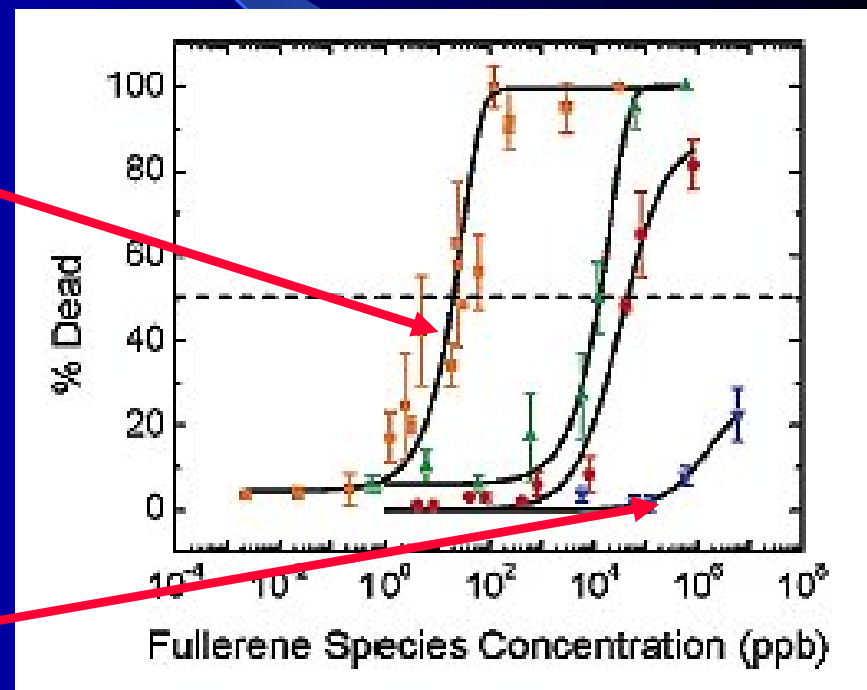


A. Shvedova et al., *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health, Part A*, 66:1909-1926, 2003
N.A. Monteiro-Riviere et al., *Toxicol. Lett.* 155:377-384, 2005. (MWCNTs)

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

In Vitro Dermal Toxicity of Fullerenes: Size vs. Surface Properties

Fullerene Species	Structure	Live Stain	Dead Stain
C_{60}			
C_3			
$Na^{+}_{2-3} [C_{60}O_{7-9}(OH)_{12-15}]^{(2-3)-}$			
$C_{60}(OH)_{24}$			



Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

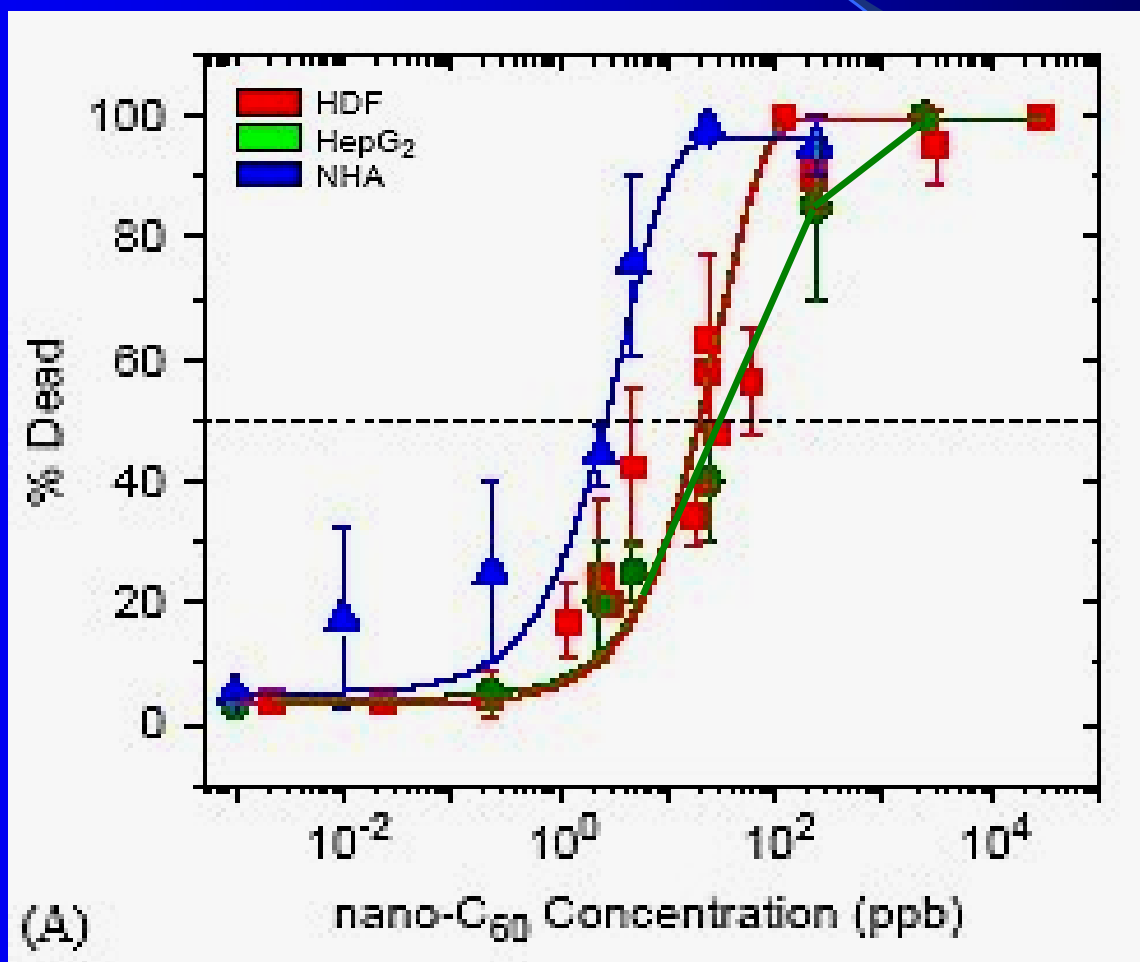
In Vitro Toxicity of Fullerenes (Dermal Fibroblasts; Liver Cells; Astrocytes)

LC_{50} :

NHA - 2ppb

HDF - 20ppb

HepG2 - 50ppb

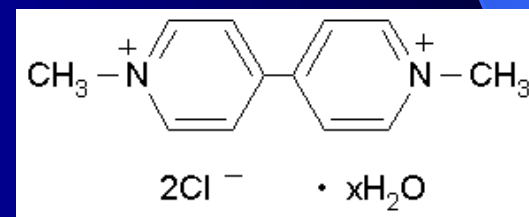


C. M. Sayes et al., *Biomaterials* 26:7588-7595, 2005

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Comparative In Vitro Toxicity of Fullerenes

Toxicants	LC ₅₀ , mg/kg
C₆₀(OH)₂₄	> 100,000
Ethanol*	17,000
THF	11,000
Toluene	1,600
Paraquat	100
Benzo[a]pyrene*	10
nano-C₆₀	0.02
Dioxin*	0.001



Paraquat

*National Institute of Health,
Registry of Cytotoxicity Data (ZEBET)

Courtesy of C. M. Sayes, Rice University, CBEN

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

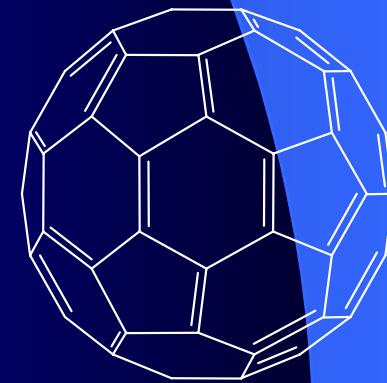
In Vivo Toxicity of Fullerenes

***In Vivo* Biological Behavior of a Water-Miscible Fullerene: ^{14}C labeling, Absorption, Distribution, Excretion, and Acute Toxicity.**

Y.S. Tokuyama et al., *Chem. Biol.*, 2(6):385-389, 1995.

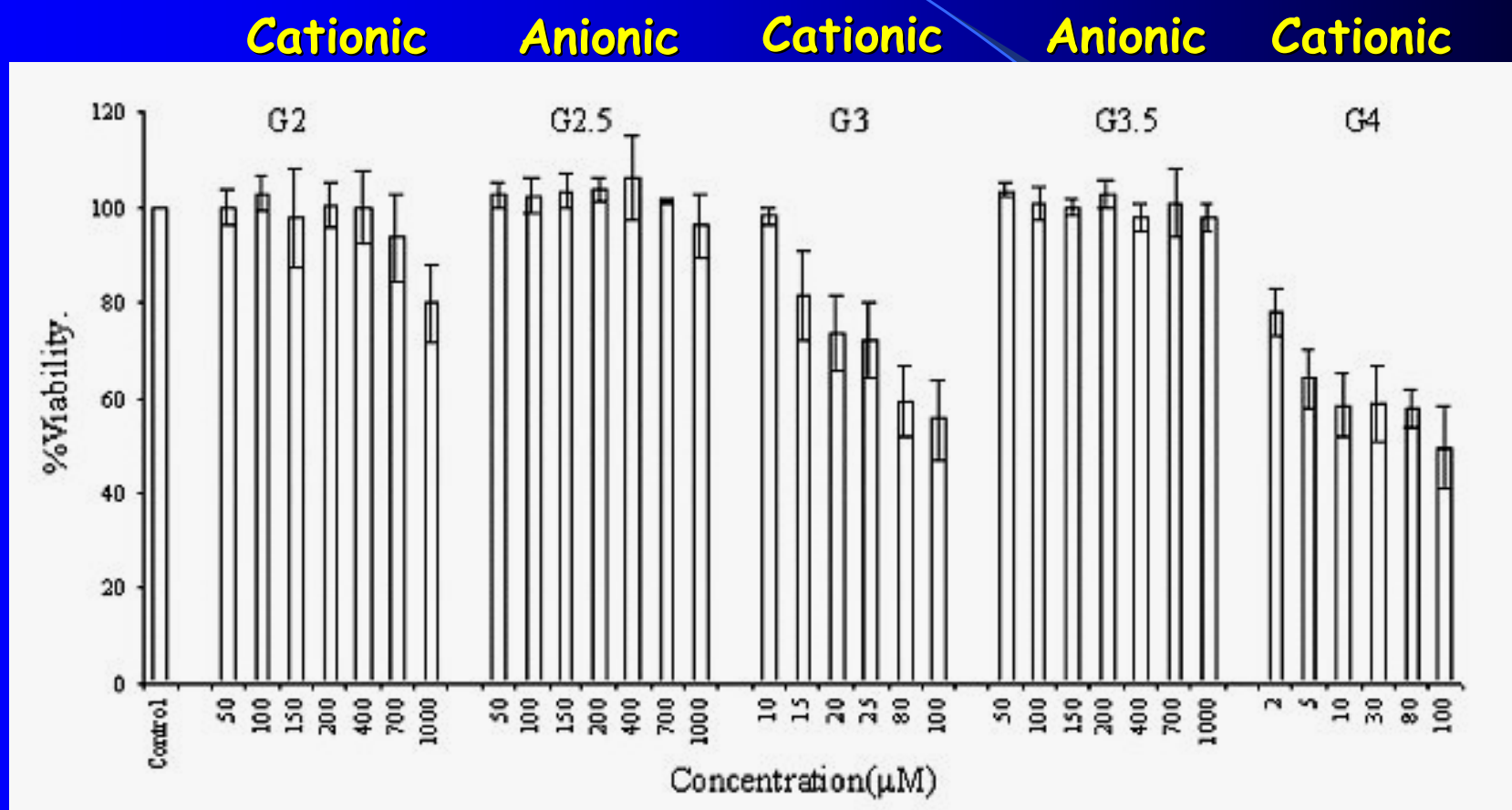
**Novel Harmful Effects of [60]Fullerene on Mouse Embryos
In Vitro and *In Vivo***

T. Tsuchiya et al., *FEBS Lett.* 393(1):139-145, 1996.



Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

In Vitro Intestinal Toxicity of Dendrimers Generation, Size, and Charge



- R. Jevprasesphant et al., *Intl. J. Pharmaceutics*, 252:263-268, 2003.
R. Jevprasesphant et al., *Pharmaceutical Res.*, 20(10):1543-1550, 2003.
D. Fischer et al., *Biomaterials*, 24:1121-1131, 2003

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Organ Distribution of Dendrimers

PAMAM. Gen. 5, d=5nm, Positive vs. Negative Charge

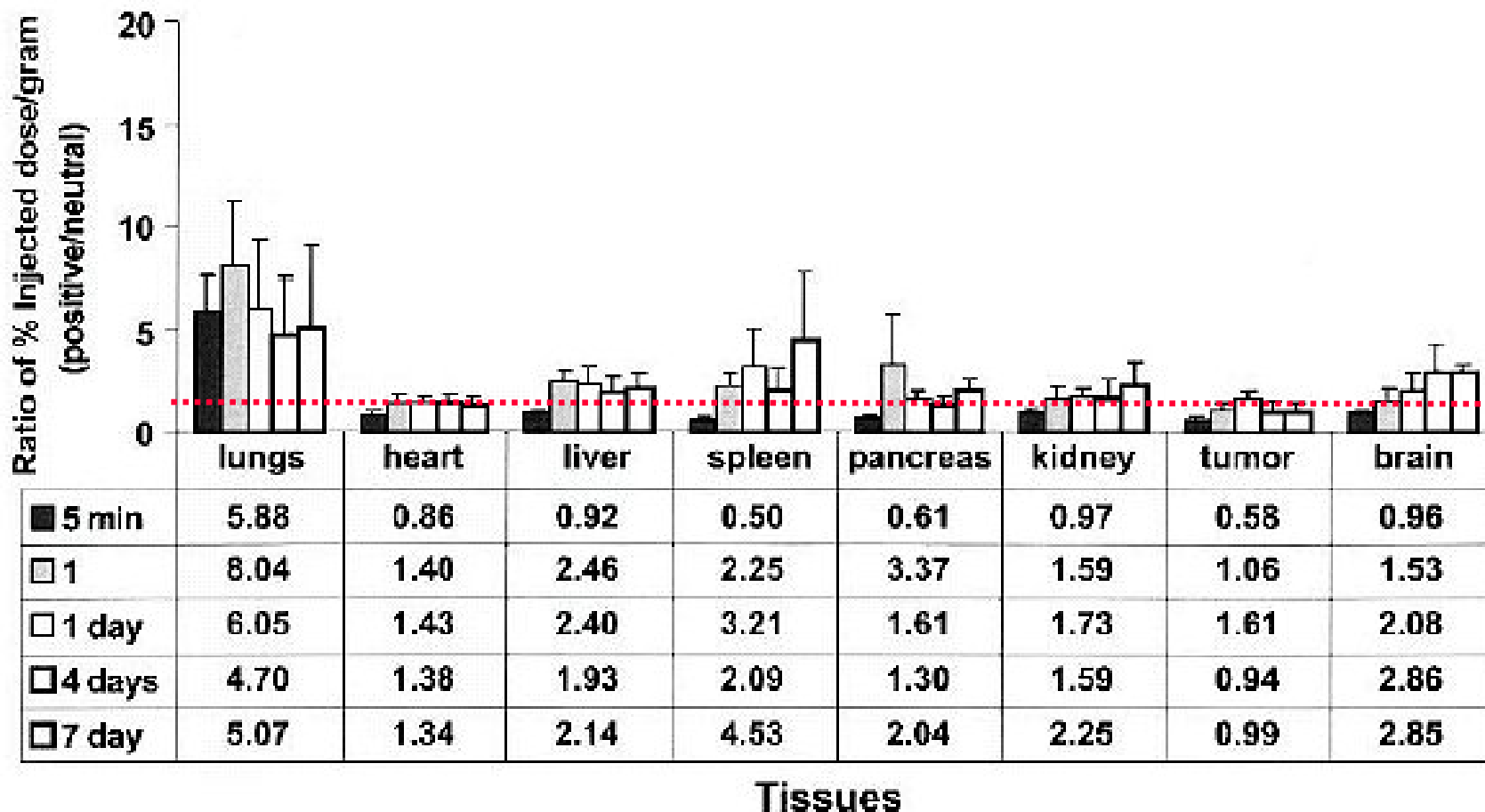
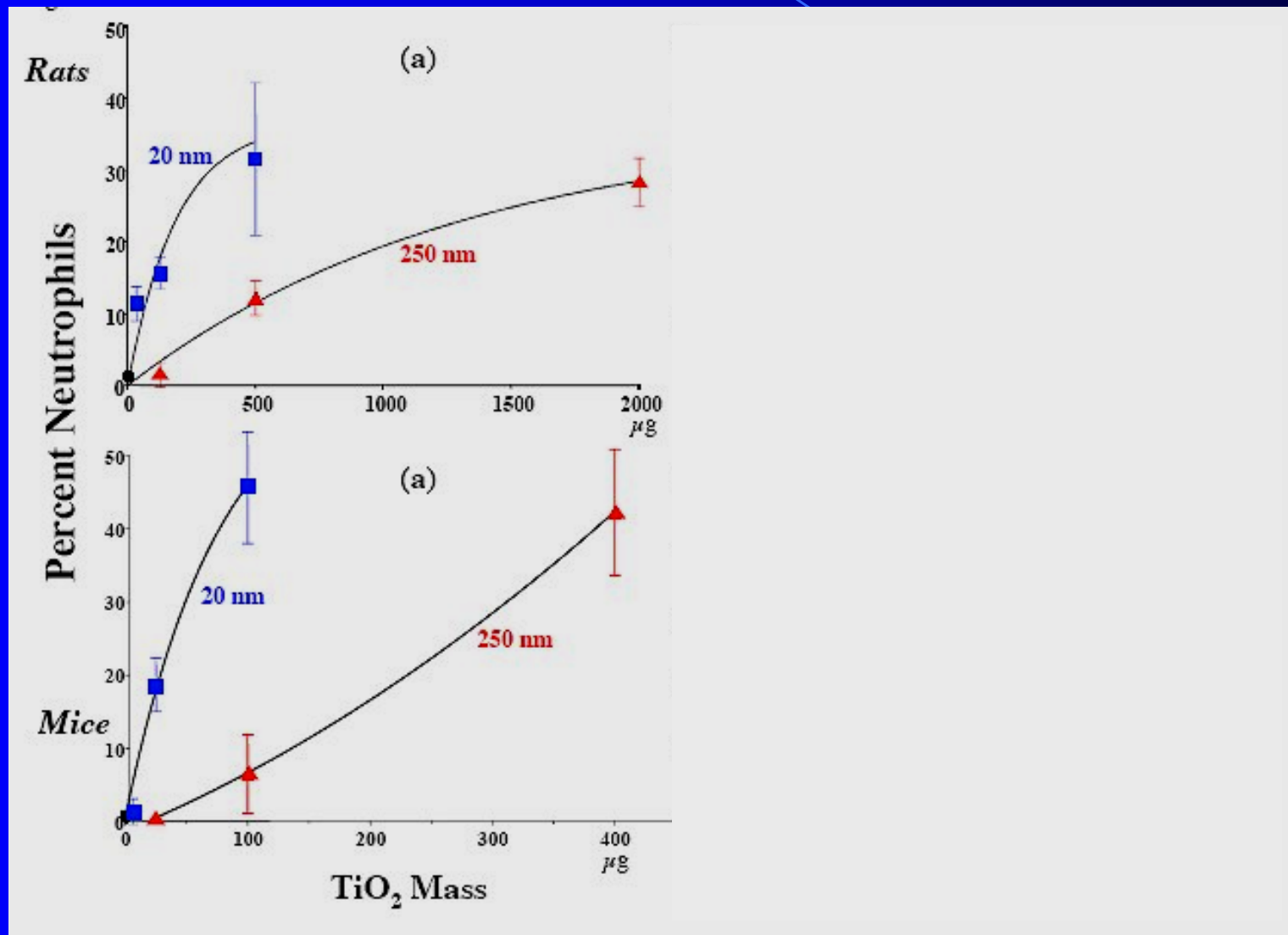


Fig. 3. Ratio of the percent injected dose per gram of organ (% ID/g) of positive surface dendrimer (PSD) relative to that of the neutral surface dendrimer (NSD) in tissues of C57BL/6J mice (B16 melanoma model). The bars show mean ratios and error bars show total standard deviation.

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Pulmonary Toxicity of Fine vs. Nano-TiO₂ Size vs. Surface Properties



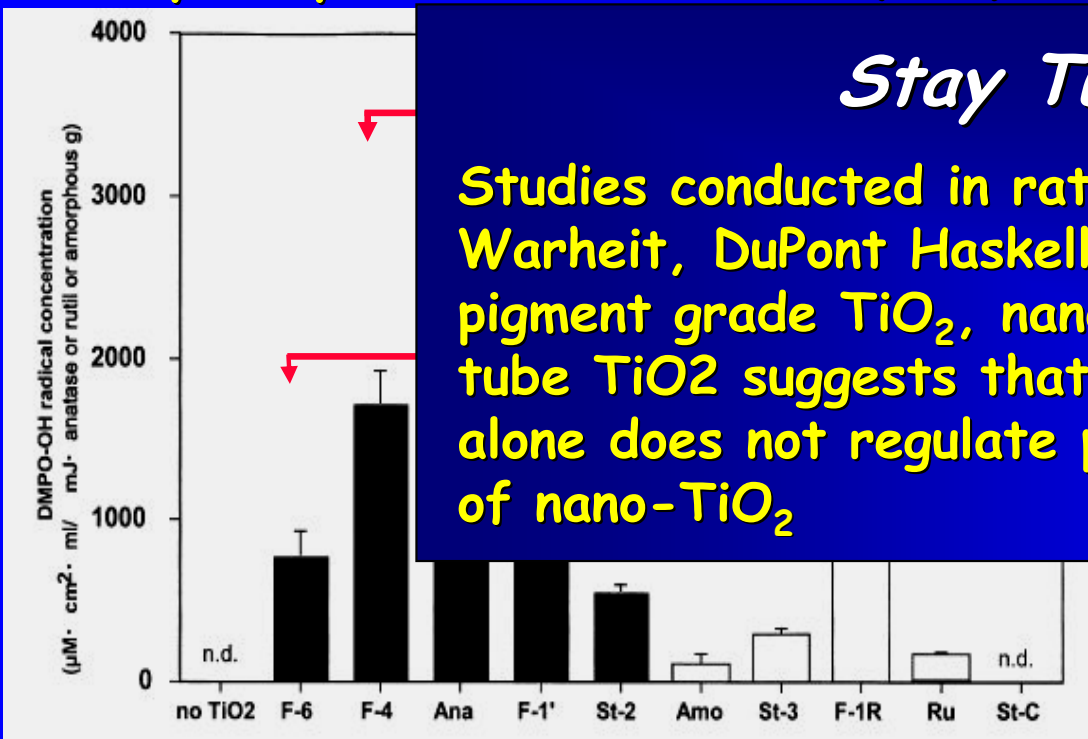
Oberdorster³, *Environ. Health Perspec.*, 2005.

Health Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials

Nano-TiO₂: Size vs. Surface Properties

Oxidative Stress

Hydroxyl Radical Production (ESR)



Stay Tuned

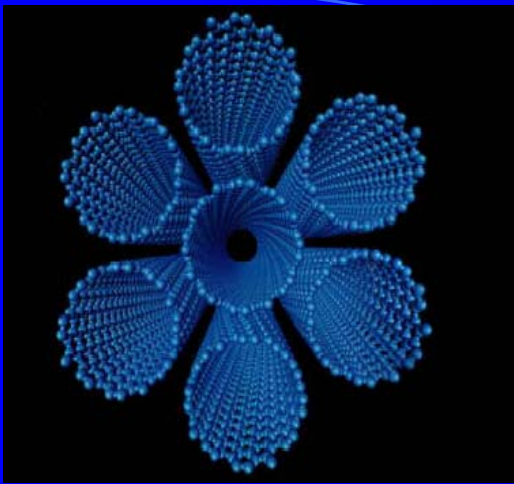
Studies conducted in rats by Dr. David Warheit, DuPont Haskell Laboratory with pigment grade TiO₂, nano-dot TiO₂, nano-tube TiO₂ suggests that size/surface area alone does not regulate pulmonary toxicity of nano-TiO₂

Test Samples

	Size (nm)	Surface Area (m ² /g)
	15	105
	30	53
	30	53
Amo	Amorphous	17
St3	1/99	37

F6 F4 Ana Amo St3

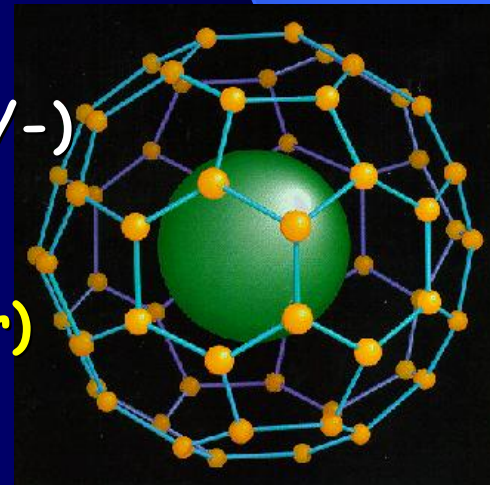
Uchino et al. *Toxicol. In Vitro*, 16:629-635, 2002



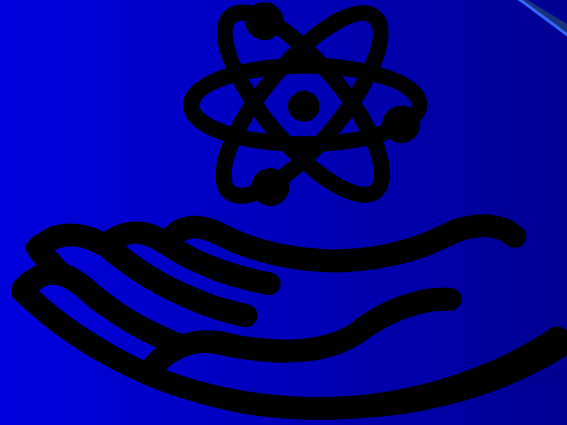
Health Effects Nanomaterials (Nanotoxicology)

Summary

- Multi-disciplinary and coordinated approach is required
- Health effects and hazard identification:
 - particle toxicity is multi-factorial: "more than just size";
(metric of toxicity >>> exposure assessment and standards)
 - local vs. systemic toxicity (the latter maybe more responsive)
 - nanomaterials have "unique toxicities";
 - have we measured the toxicity associated with unique properties?? (photo-catalytic properties)
 - detecting nanomaterials in environmental and biological systems remains a challenge: (exposed, +/-)
- Health effects associated with interactions of nanomaterials or nanotechnology applications with co-pollutants in environmental media (air, soil, water) are unknown



Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials



Risk assessment is critical to ensure the responsible development of the beneficial applications of nanotechnology

*(NNI Strategic Plan: Goal 4, December 2004;
NNI at Five Years: Societal Concerns and Potential Risks, May 2005)*