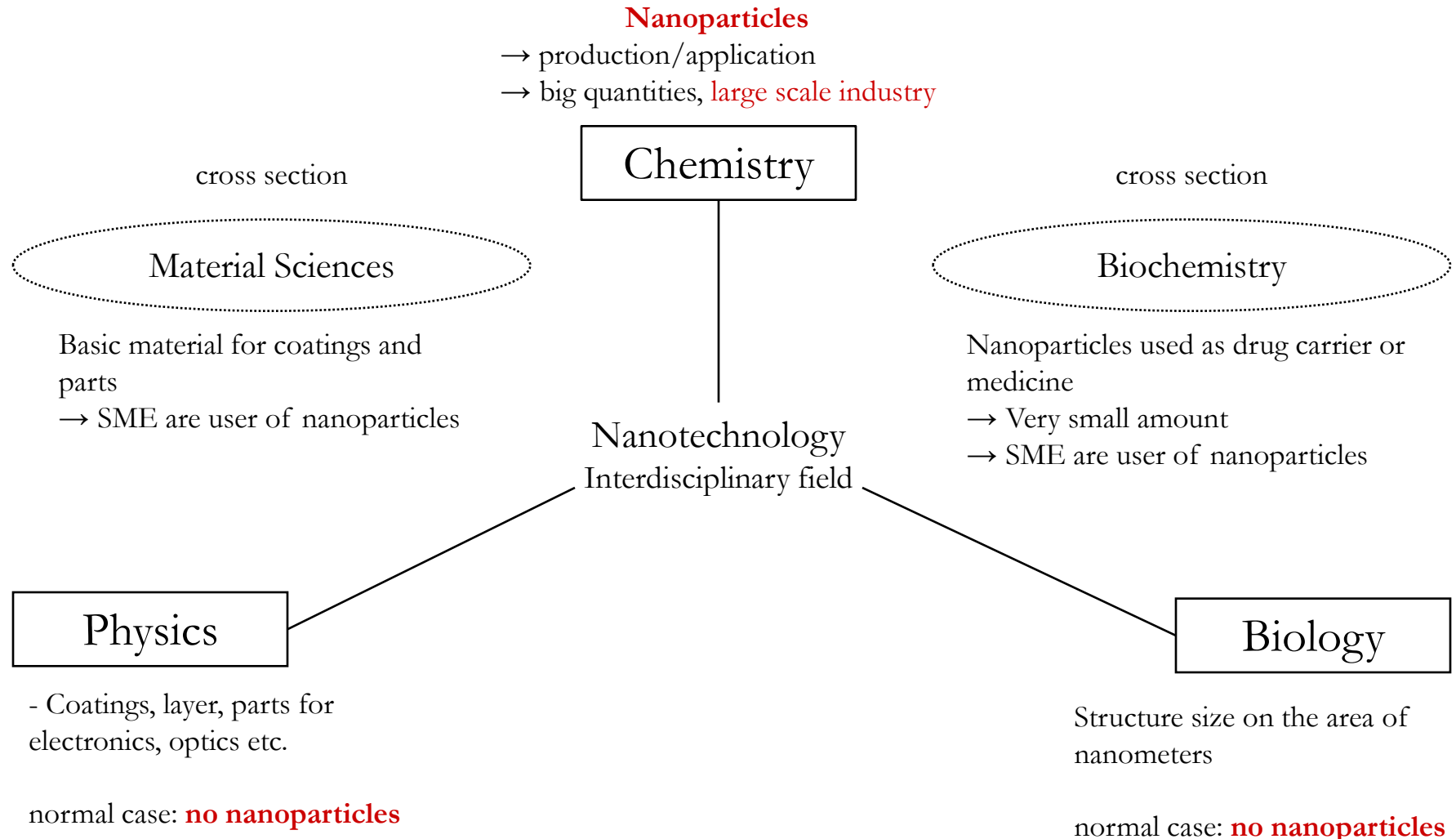


Practical requirements of small and medium sized enterprises for working safely with nanoparticles

Nanotechnology is a cross-sectional technology of the classical science



- Nanoparticles are only a small part of the nanotechnology
- Production of nanoparticles is typically attached to the large scale industry (small amounts, universities)
- SME are user of nanoparticles, usually not the producer
- Nanoparticles always in combination with chemical application

Chemistry

Production and application in large quantities

- Filler in polymers (SiO_2 , C)
- CNT
- ...

Chemical large scale industry

- Bayer AG
- BASF
- Degussa
- ...

⇒ **NO SME**

Biochemistry

Application:
drug carrier, medicine, ...

- Purchase of suspensions and pastes
- Complete deagglomeration is important and requires dispersed nanoparticles
- Small quantities (gram range)

⇒ **Laws/regulations etc. are enough**

Material science

Use of nanoparticles

- all quantities
- after processing, you usually has a temperature step and the nanoparticles are no longer in existence (ceramics, glass)
- without temperature step they are firmly embedded in a polymer

Use of nanoparticles by SME



Nanoparticles used for coatings, parts etc., chemical processing. What can happen? - Occupational Safety -

Absorption through the skin



Usually nanoparticles can't penetrate healthy skin

→ gloves, lab coat

Inhalation of ultrafine dusts



Possible problem:
Nanoparticles may have different
properties than larger particles
of the same substance

Problem! Based on the surface modification of nanoparticles in combination with the agglomeration status, nanoparticles are very mobile

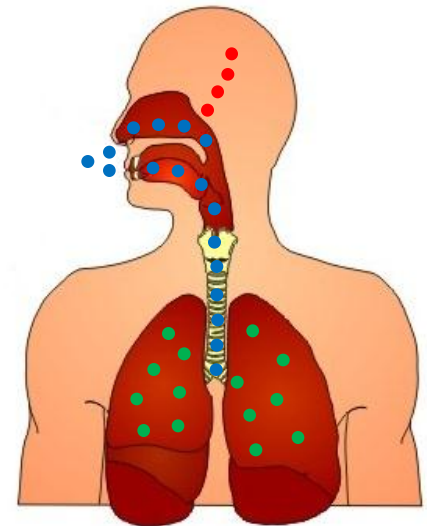
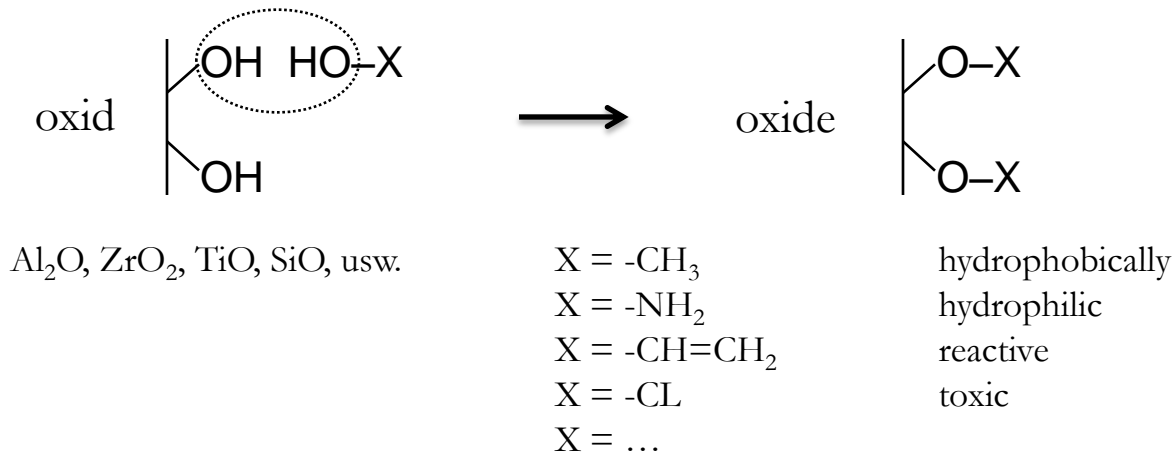
⇒ Should be avoided!

Use of nanoparticles by SME

Risk = Hazard multiplied by Exposition

no exposition = everything is well

no Hazard = Is everything well? I don't know it! This can depend from the surface chemistry, this depends from agglomeration status.



The difference between the colours can be the kind of surface modification.

SME don't take a risk; simple solution: no working with isolated particles!!!

I can't talk for all SME, but for the SME who are member of the "German Nanotechnology Association"

- Processing of nanoparticles only in fume cupboards with adequate filters; personal protective measures, and a comprehensive information and training of employees.
- Nanoparticles are only used in formula, dispersions,... directly made by the producer
- Synthesis of nanoparticles is always carried out in closed systems (autoclave etc.)
- After processing, the nanoparticles are embedded in an organic matrix or a part of a ceramic or a glass. In the last case no isolated nanoparticle are detectable.

Processing of nanoparticles includes always a wet chemical process step.

Nanoparticles in powder form are agglomerated. They can't be used by the industry. Deagglomeration means stirring, surface modification, dispersing and leads to an organic or inorganic solvent/media.

SME buy suspensions for her applications or produce direct a suspension from the nanoparticles.

No contact with nanoparticles.

- nobody is using CNT (technology has not yet arrived in SME)
- nobody is using aerosols of nanoparticles
- nobody is working with Ag-nanoparticles for Socks and other needless things

Our SMEs committed to the principles of the “Nanokommision”.
They are highlighted on our website.

⇒ Preventive protection used by SME

Thank you for your attention!