

BAuA workshop on Safe handling of nanomaterials at workplaces

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## Conclusions

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## WP 6.5 Risk reduction strategies for occupational handling



D6.57 (april 2012): „Guidelines for safe handling and monitoring“  
(for project partners)



D6.73 / MS48 (august 2012): „Draft guidance document“



D6.75 (today): „Proceedings of workshop“

D6.74 (december 2012): „Standardized procedure for field studies“

D6.76 (august 2014) Field study report on performance of exposure assessments and on results from field studies

## Contributions from WP 6.5 to WP 7.2/7.3

### WP 7.2 Exploitation

D7.85 / MS 51 (february 2015) Brochure on good practice document based on field studies and workshop results

D7.86 / MS 52 (june 2015) Proposal for a practical guideline according to Art 12 of the CAD and submission to the EU commission

### WP 7.3 Training

D7.89 / MS 51 (february 2015) Robust updateable training manual

## Conclusions (I)

From current scientific knowledge additional health risks from current nanomaterials (compared to bulk materials) can be explained by established principles from particle toxicology. We have to focus on biopersistent alveolar dusts and fibres from nano and other advanced materials, as well as from other chemicals and processes.

Health risks from biopersistent particles are not well implemented within the EU regulation for chemical safety (CLP, REACH). This leads to a significant information gap along the supply chain of substances / materials, which generate dusts or fibres.

To avoid release and inhalation of biopersistent dusts and fibres is the main issue for a safe handling of nanomaterials. The performance of established dust and fibre reduction strategies at workplaces has been demonstrated and will be part of the NanoValid field study.

## Conclusions (II)

The fast development of nanotechnology will lead to a great diversity of advanced materials, which are designed to specific technological properties. This rises the probability of currently unknown risks for man and environment.

To raise the awareness of scientists and development engineers for impacts of new materials and chemicals for human health and environment is the greatest challenge of this project. Concepts and materials for training will support this important issue.

A good and scientifically sound knowledge on principles for risk assessment and management is indispensable for a sustainable development of nanotechnology. We intend to promote this with our project results.

## Conclusions (III)

BAuA will support the dissemination of the results from NanoValid by

- a campaign to raise awareness for safety and health issues in German research institutions and start-ups in nanotechnology,
- contributions to the development on a corresponding guidance document for safe handling of nanomaterials by WHO,
- a proposal for a campaign of the EU Agency for Occupational Safety and Health (Bilbao, ES) in 2016/17 ("European week for Safety and Health"),
- initiating an amendment of the REACH regulation for an adequate coverage of
  1. known risks for man and environment from biopersistent alveolar dusts and fibres and
  2. an rising propability of new and previously unknown risks

Thank you  
very much!

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