

Fysisk-kemiske data til at identificere, kategorisere og risikovurdere tekniske nanomaterialer ñ første spæde svar på de regulatoriske spørgsmål

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NATIONAL RESEARCH
CENTRE FOR THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT

A common European approach to the regulatory testing of nanomaterials



NANoREG

A common European approach to the regulatory testing of Manufactured Nanomaterials

**Total budget ca. 50 Mio ü
(ca. 67.5 Mio \$); 20% from EU**

**Coordinator: Tom van Teunenbroek
Ministry of the Environment, NL**

A common European approach to the regulatory testing of nanomaterials



Project duration: 42 Months
(started March 2013; End August 2016)

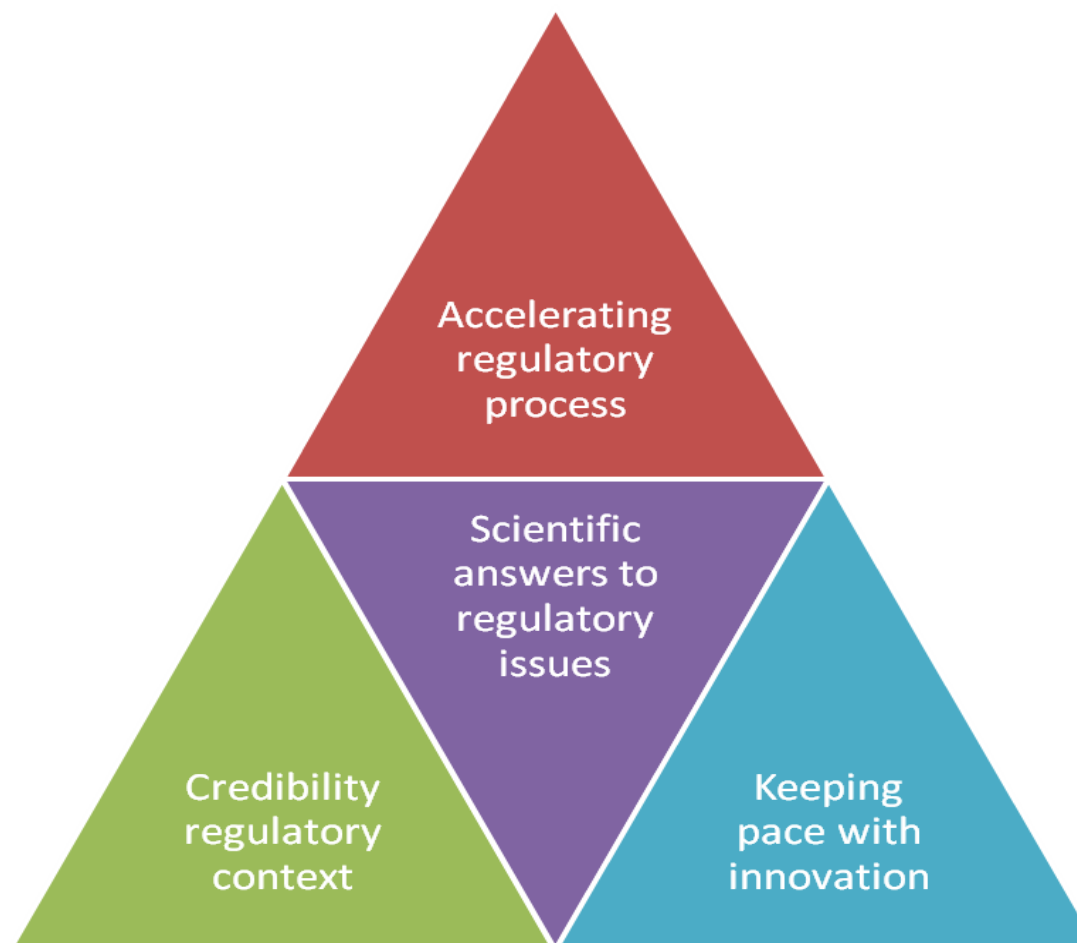
**Ca. 62 partners from
16 European countries**

14 EU member states
(AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, IR, IT, NL,
PT, SE, UK; Greece is incoming)
2 associated states: (CH, NO),
1 PAN-EU: JRC

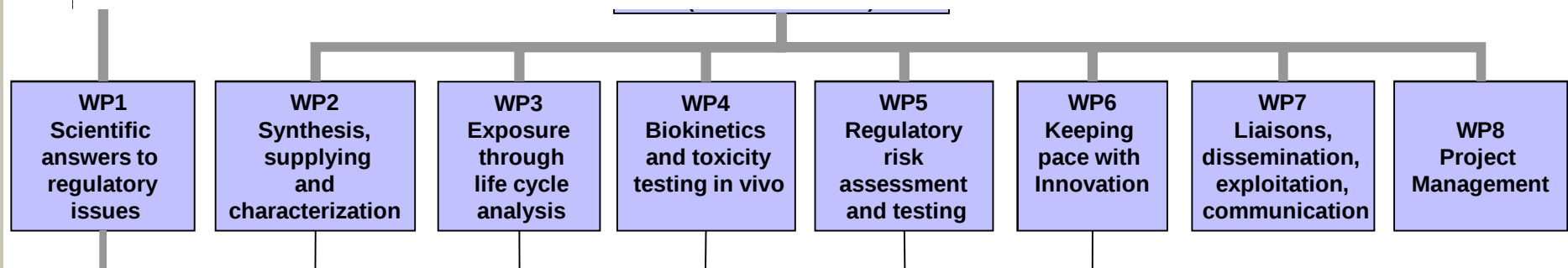
**Formalized international collaboration
with a.o.: South Korea, Brazil, OECD,
ISO and ECHA**



Key Objectives



NANoREG's Organisational Structure



WP2: Synthesis, supplying and characterization

Leader: Keld Alstrup Jensen (NRCWE, DK)

Main objectives of WP2

1) Synthesis and procurement

- availability and key characteristics of 19 core MNM (Total >80 MNM including additional 15 different CNTs)

2) Identification of MNM according to the EC regulatory definition

- number size-distribution, VSSA, MN categorization and nomenclature

3) NM Characterization SOPs for regulatory purposes

- SOPs supporting key OECD TGs and potential future methods

4) Test item preparation, exposure, dose and fate for regulatory purposes and toxicology

- technical guidance to WP3-WP5, benchmark values, methods and exposure characteristics in vivo inhalation, in vitro and ecotox studies

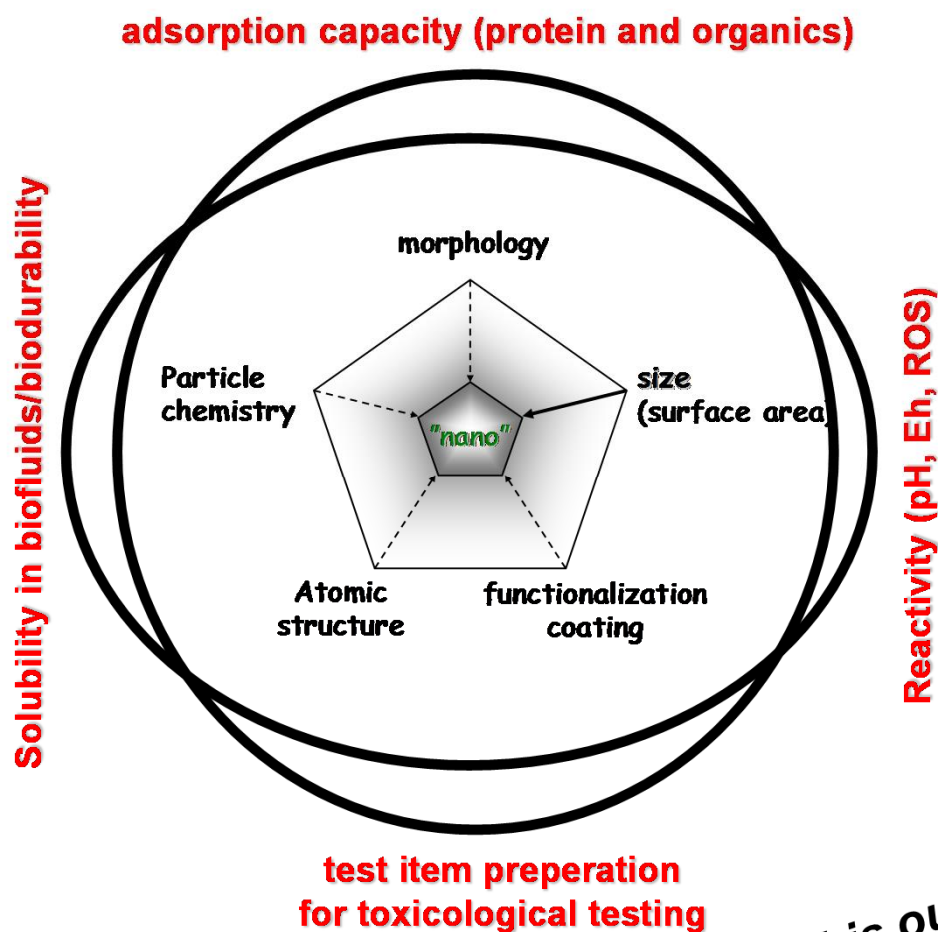


Regulatory questions to NANoREG with relevance for characterization

(http://nanoreg.eu/images/2015_04_20_NANoREG_Factsheet_D1.1.pdf)

- ?1Measurement and characterization - Identification:** How can MNMs be identified according to the EC recommendation for a definition of MNMs and for regulatory purposes. (Plus evaluation and revision of OECD TGs)
- ?2Measurement and characterization:** Could an "intelligent characterisation strategy" be defined? What are the relevant features to characterise MNMs? What SOPs should be developed/used to determine the physico-chemical characteristics of MNMs?
- ?3Characterisation/Transformation:** What testing should be performed to identify surface modifications that occur once a MNM has been released into the environment or taken up into the body? How can transformation, including agglomeration, surface modification, dissolution and incineration, be determined?....
- ?5Extrapolation and grouping:** Should / could guidance be based exclusively on physical-chemical properties and mechanistic information (as Mode of Action) be used and how?
- ?6Fate, persistence and long-term effects:** How will coatings or surface modifications or the bio-based nature of the MNM affect biopersistence / biodegradability rates?

Aims WP2: Establish and document SOPs for regulatory characterization needs



SOPs for EC definition of MNM
SOPs for revision of OECD TGs
SOPs for new CEN or TGs
SOPs for test item preparation
Methods for in vivo testing
Methods for in vitro testing
Methods for ecotox testing

Methods targeted

Transfer to NANoREG WPs

OECD

CEN

ISO

ë ë

This outcome makes regulation operational



Europakommissionens forslag til regulatorisk definition af et nanomateriale

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DA/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011H0696&from=DA>

Stk. 2: »Nanomateriale«: et naturligt, tilfældigt opstået eller fremstillet materiale, der består af partikler i ubundet tilstand eller som et aggregat eller som et agglomerat, og hvor mindst 50 % af partiklerne i den antalsmæssige størrelsesfordeling i en eller flere eksterne dimensioner ligger i størrelsesintervallet 1-100 nm.

Stk. 3: Uanset stk. 2 bør fullerener, grafenflager og enkeltvæggede carbonnanorør med en eller flere eksterne dimensioner på under 1 nm betragtes som nanomateriale.

Stk 5. Hvor det er teknisk muligt og nødvendigt i specifik lovgivning, kan overensstemmelse med definitionen i stk. 2 bestemmes på basis af det specifikke overfladeområde volumenmæssigt. Et materiale bør betragtes som henhørende under definitionen i stk. 2, når materialets specifikke overfladeområde volumenmæssigt er større end $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$. Et materiale, der baseret på den antalsmæssige størrelsesfordeling er et nanomateriale, bør dog betragtes som værende i overensstemmelse med definitionen i stk. 2, selv hvis materialet har et specifikt overfladeområde på under $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$.

»partikel«: et meget lille stykke stof med veldefinerede fysiske grænser

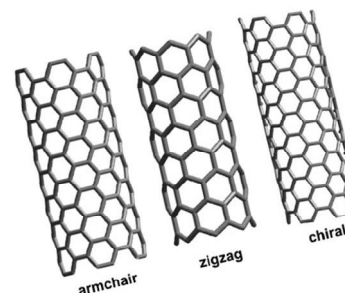
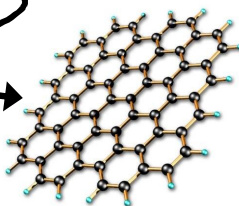
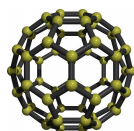
»agglomerat«: en samling løst bundne partikler eller aggregater, hvor det resulterende eksterne overfladeområde svarer til summen af de enkelte komponenters overfladeområde

»aggregat«: en partikel, der består af tætbundne eller sammensmeltede (primær)partikler.



Europakommissionens forslag til regulatorisk definition af et nanomateriale

Et partikulært materiale er et nanomateriale hvis 50% af partiklerne har mindst én ydre diameter mellem 1 og 100 nm. Uanset dimensioner, så skal fullerener, grafen og enkelt-væggede kulstofnanorør altid betragtes som et nanomateriale.



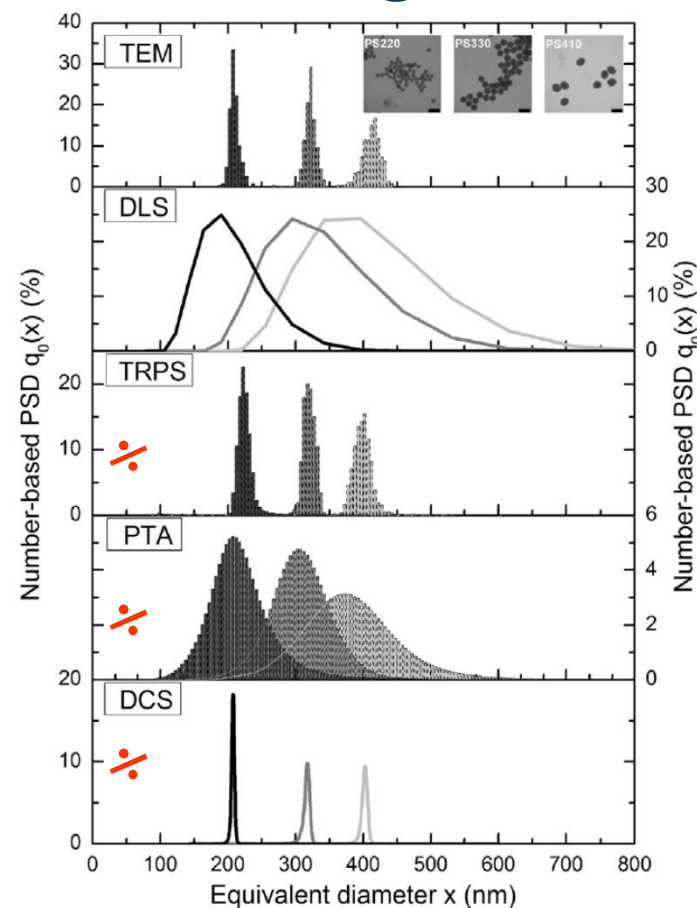
Et nanomateriale kan evt. identificeres udfra dets volumen-specifikke overfladeareal, hvor det er et nanomateriale, hvis materialets volumen-specifikke overfladeareal er $60 \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}^3$ og derover. Hvis det volumenspecifikke overfladeareal er mindre end $60 \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}^3$, så kan materialet stadig være et nanomateriale iht. antals-størrelses-fordelingen

$$VSSA = [\text{m}^2/\text{g}] / [\text{g}/\text{cm}^3]$$

Status på SOP'ær til ID af nanomaterialer baseret på antals-størrelsesfordelingen.

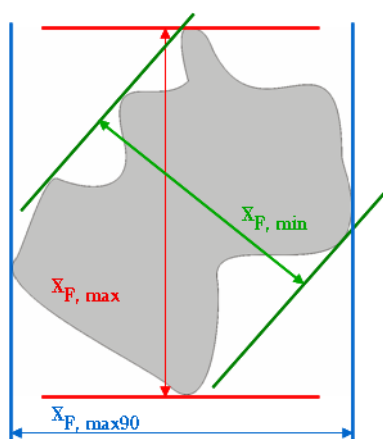
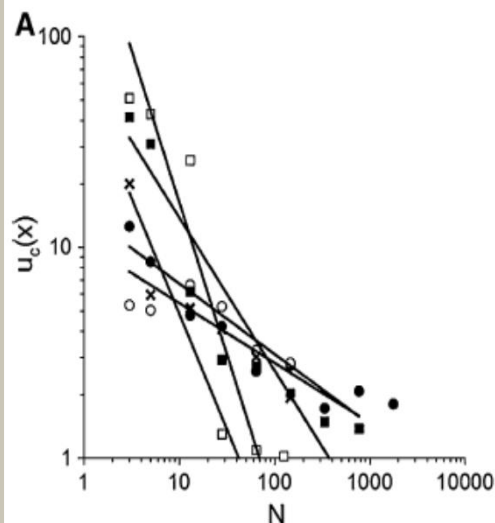
☒ Måling af diameetre (metode-afhængig)

- ☒ Dynamisk lysspredning (DLS)
- ☒ Nanoparticle Tracking Analyzer (NTA)
- ☒ Assymetrisk Field-Flow Fractionation (AFFF)
- ☒ Single-Particle ICP-MS (SP-ICP-MS)
- ☒ Electrospray Scanning Mobility Particle sizing (E-SMPS)
- ☒ Disc centrifuge (DS)
- ☒ Differential centrifugal sedimentation (DCS)
- ☒ Tunable Resistive Pulse Sensor (TRPS)
- ☒ Scanning Electron Mikroskopi (SEM)
- ☒ Transmissions Electron Mikroskopi (TEM)
- ☒ Atomic Force Mikroskopi (AFM)



Anderson et al. JCIS (2013)

Status på SOP til ID af nanomaterialer baseret på antals-størrelsesfordelingen.



<https://www.sympatec.com>

Table 2 Relative standard and expanded measurement uncertainties (%) of the mean ECD obtained by TEM for RM-8012, RM-8013, P1, and H1

TEM ECD (nm)	RM-8011	RM-8012	RM-8013	P1	H1	Average ^a
Mean measured value C_m	9.3 nm	27.4 nm	58.5 nm	99.7 nm	203.1 nm	
Reference value C_{ref}	8.9 nm	27.6 nm	56.0 nm	102.0 nm ^b	202.0 nm ^b	
Repeatability uncertainty $u(r)$	2.62 %	1.68 %	1.28 %	0.96 %	0.76 %	1.46 %
Intermediate precision uncertainty $u(ip)$	2.02 %	0.39 % ^c	1.76 %	1.02 %	0.18 % ^c	1.07 %
Measurement uncertainty $u(m)$	1.13 %	0.47 %	0.85 %	0.52 %	0.21 %	0.61 %
Calibration uncertainty $u(cal)$	0.01 %	0.97 %	0.97 %	0.97 %	0.97 %	0.78 %
Combined uncertainty $u_c(x)$	3.49 %	2.03 %	2.53 %	1.78 %	1.26 %	2.06 %
Expanded uncertainty $U(x)$	6.99 %	4.06 %	5.05 %	3.56 %	2.53 %	4.12 %
Δm	0.4 nm	0.2 nm	2.5 nm	2.3 nm	1.1 nm	
$U(x) - \Delta m$	0.2 nm	0.9 nm	0.5 nm	1.2 nm	4.0 nm	

^a Average $u(r)$, $u(ip)$, and $u(cal)$ from RM-8011, RM-8012, RM-8013, P1, and H1, with calculated $u(m)$, $u_c(x)$, and $U(x)$

^b Reference modal hydrodynamic diameter by PTA

^c $MS_{between} < MS_{within}$

De Temmerman et al. JNR (2014)

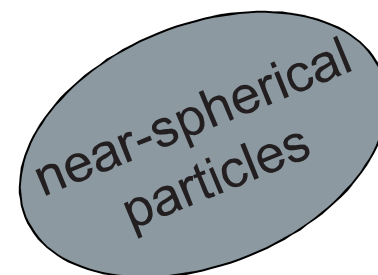
Traditionelt fx.:

Minimum Feret Diameter: $x_{F,min}$

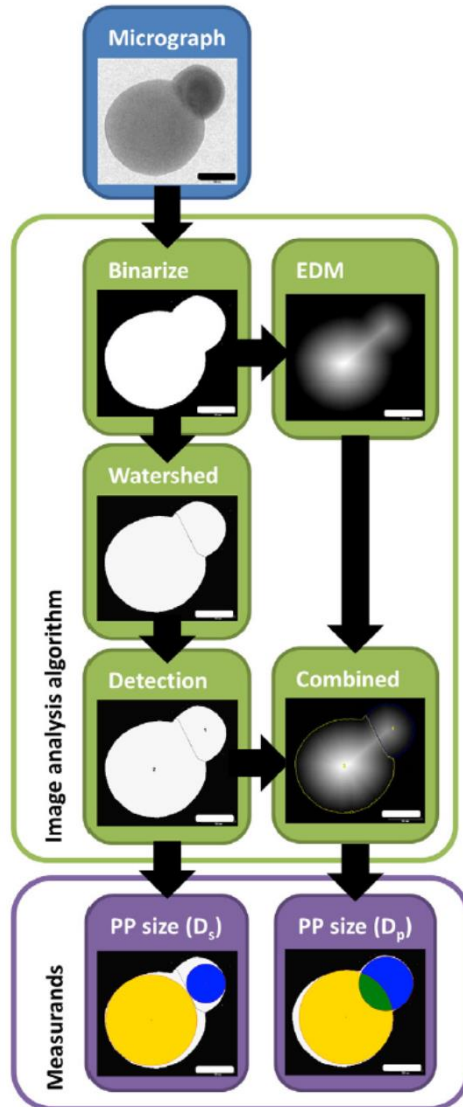
Maximum Feret Diameter: $x_{F,max}$

Mean Feret Diameter: $x_{F,mean}$

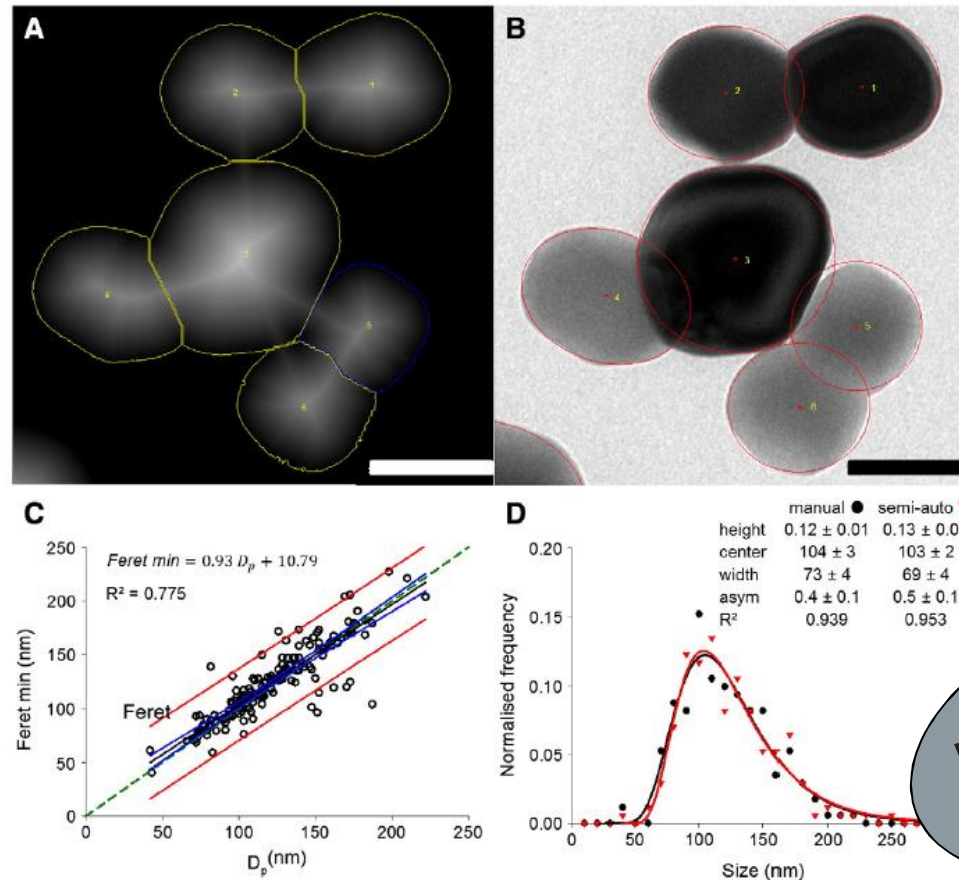
Equivalent Circular Diameter: ECD



Status på SOP til ID af nanomaterialer baseret på antals-størrelsesfordelingen.



Semi-automatisk bestemmelse af minimumsdiameteren af nano-objekter som singlets og i aggregater og agglomerater (Water-shed segmentation, Euclidian gray-scale distance-to-background mapping to define centers and draw the maximal diameter inner circle).



De Temmerman et al Powder Techn (2014)

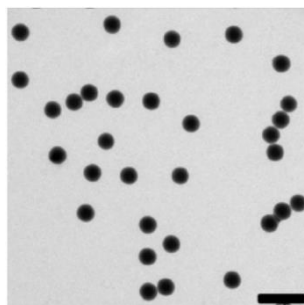
komplekse aggregater

Status på den semi-automatiske TEM methode

Verificeret

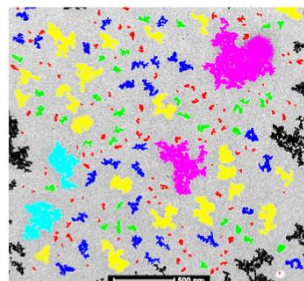
Ç Colloidal

- Ç Gold NIST RM
- Ç SAS silica CRM
- Ç Ag (NM-30x)
- Ç Au (NM-33x)



Ç Pulver

- Ç TiO₂ (NM-10x)
- Ç ZnO (NM-11x)
- Ç SAS (NM-20x)
- Ç CeO (NM-21x)



Igangværende

Ç NANoREG

- Ç Kolloider
- Ç Blandinger og « nanorods »
- Ç Aggregater og komplekse NM

Ç NanoDefine (samarbejde)

- Ç CaCO₃
- Ç Pigment yellow
- Ç BaSO₄
- Ç Difficulties expected for
 - Ç Nanoplates like nanosteel
 - Ç Kaolin

Arbejdstimer til analysen:

Semi-automatisk: ca. 120 minutter

Automatisk: ca. 40 minutter

Data: > 20 str. parametre og VSSA

Ç Optag TEM billeder

Ç Gem billeder i database

Ç Analyser billeder

Ç Processer data

Ç Rapporter

Ç Deskriptiv statistik

Ç Antalsbaseret partikel-størrelses-fordelinger

Kilde: De Temmerman, E Verleisen, J Mast (CODA CERVA)

Status på SOP til bestemmelse af det volumen-specifikke overflade-areal

Ç Metode baseret på BET nitrogen adsorption gas-adsorptionsmetoden og foreslået af SCENIHR (2010) og Nano Today (2010)

Ç Videreudvikling i EU FP7 projekt og NANoREG SOP udvikling

Ç Skeletal densitet bestemmes

Ç VSSA varier med morfologi
morfologisk evaluering af
mikroskopi)

Ç Partikel (aspekt)

Ç Nanorod (aspekt)

Ç Nanorod (aspekt)

Ç Metode (t-plot) til
minimere antallet

Ç Test har vist at
coating eller funktion

Ç Europakommisionens an

EU 7th FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
NMP-2013.1.4.3: Development of methods and standards
supporting the implementation of the Commission
recommendation for a definition of nanomaterial



NanoDefine



Development of an integrated approach based on validated and
standardized methods to support the implementation of the EC
recommendation for a definition of nanomaterial

FPT-NMP-2013-LARGE-7

Deliverable title:
Evaluation report on the applicability ranges of the volume specific
surface area (VSSA) method and the quantitative relation to num-
ber based particle size distribution for real-world samples

Deliverable number: 3.5
Work Package number: 3
Lead beneficiary: BAM

Delivery date (project month): 19
Actual delivery date (project month): 18

The research leading to these results has received funding from the
European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013)
under Grant Agreement n° 604347

uceres vha. Basal
SEM (scanning elektron

g nanoporøsitet anvendes for at
vikling.

substans nanomaterialer (ingen

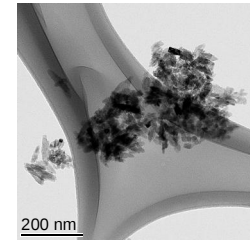
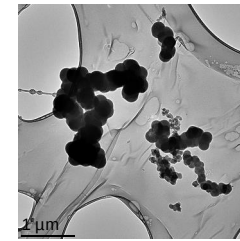
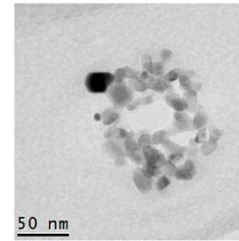
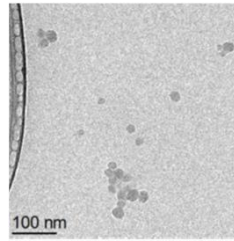
revideres



A common European approach to the regulatory of nanomaterials



Konklusioner



Ç Den seneste teknisk-videnskabelig udvikling er på vej til at muliggøre anvendelsen af Europakommissionens forslag til regulatorisk definition af et nanomateriale:

Ç En metode til bestemme størrelsesfordelingen vha. transmissions-elektron mikroskopi er under validering (andre alternative metoder er også i spil og specielt til screenings formål

Ç En protocol til screenings-identifikation af nanomaterialer baseret på VSSA er undervejs. Resultaterne antyder at europakommisionens definition bør opdateres ift. anvendelse af VSSA, idet partikelform (morfologi) og især længde-diameter forhold påvirker tærskelværdien hvorved nanomaterialet forekommer meget.

Ç Mange andre metoder, herunder, OECDs tekniske guidelines er under evaluering. De fleste skal revideres for at blive anvendelige til måling af nanomaterialer!

Ç Nye metoder forventes at omfatte metoder til bestemmelse af nanomaterialers biologiske interaktion, opløselighed og transformation i biologiske systemer

