NANOSAFE – Exposure 8th november 2016



Towards a better assessment of occupational exposure to airborne NP by integrating work activity analysis and exposure measurement - Expro*PN*ano project -

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Introduction

Nanoscale particles < 100nm</p>



- Manufactured and Incidental Nanoscale Particles (ultra fine particles)
- Several determinants of toxicity

News challenges for occupational health

- Uncertainties dealing with health effects and their determinants
- Change of paradigm : from mass to number and surface area
- Need of knew tools for preventionist, occupational hygienist, epidemiologist
- Opportunity to develop pluridisciplinarity in the field of occupational health



Objectives

- Develop and test an operational method to assess occupational exposure to nanoscale particles
 - Incidental and manufactured nanoscale particles
 - Operational for stakeholders concerned by understand and mitigate exposure to nanoscale particles

 Strengthen pluridisciplinarity by articulating practices from industrial hygiene, epidemiology, toxicology, prevention, ergonomics and metrology



State of the art

- Literature review on methodologies to assess exposure to nanoscale particles
 - 19 recommendations : MNP, lack of consensus, several metrics and instruments recommended, expertise needed (Witschger et al., 2012)
 - Publications reporting measurements results contain
 - Heterogeneous metrics, limited data on occupational exposure
 - Few contextual information's, work activity analysis
 - ➔ Scarce data difficult to use for epidemiologist and industrial hygienist (MatPUF observation)
 - Absence of tools and methods to describe and analyze work activity
 - Understand real exposure situation imply taking into account work activity and airborne characterization



Chosen definition of exposure





Proposed methodology



Originality of the method

- Metrology
 - Easy-to-use, affordable, portable and reliable instruments describing relevant aerosol characteristics
 - Develop protocol and methodology to analyze samples of airborne Nanoscale Particles for institutional preventionist
 - Develop some nano specific tools to assess exposure to NP
 - Better understanding of the NP aerosol behavior (use of Video Exposure Monitoring)
- Ergonomics
 - Describe formal safety practices built by companies
 - Link exposure variation and level of exposure with specific work activities or processes (use of Video Exposure Monitoring)
 - Understand workers characteristics, postures, perceptions and attitudes that can affect exposure (mitigate or increase)
 - Identify real work, occasion and dysfunction that contribute to exposure to build operational and effective safety practices

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Perspectives

- Development of prevention in companies and of politics of control and management
 - From measurements to exposure assessment → Integration of worker activity analysis in the exposure characterization
 - Contribution to standardization
 - Feed exposure database as Ev@lutil, COLCHIC, NECID
 - Exposure modelling and epidemiological studies improvement
 - Operational experience feedback on the impact of current recommendations and resources allocated on risk assessment and mitigation
 - → Develop safety and safety culture in occupational environment



Discussion

Strength of the methodology

- Characterize appropriate aerosol parameters
- Understand whole determinants of exposure
- Reinforce effectiveness of prevention institute action

Weakness

- Development of protocols still necessary for physicochemical characterization of some NP
- Time consuming ?
- Need to implement methodology in companies to test tools in order to select most appropriate / effective strategy to fulfill the objectives

Aeronautic (additive manufacturing, machining, surface treatment and maintenance), rubber sectors (mixture of fillers), research laboratories (involving manufactured NP), mine, harbour

Thank you for your attention !

