



## Casos reales de cuantificación, impacto y riesgos asociados a nanopartículas en ambientes laborales. Proyecto Life NanoHealth.

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Organitza:

**Foment**  
del Treball Nacional

Amb el suport de:

a la feina **cap risc**

**Generalitat de Catalunya**

**Jornada PRL**

**LIFE NANOHEALTH: reducció de l'exposició laboral a nanopartícules**





The LIFE NANOHEALTH project aims to reduce occupational exposure to progress generated nanoparticles (PGNP) from critical permanently releasing industrial processes by optimizing the performance or Risk Management Measures (RMM) in indoor exposure scenarios.

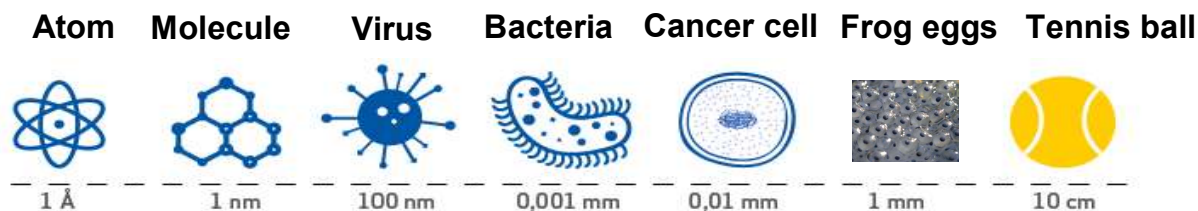
Project coordinator:



Beneficiaries:



SALONI



Nanoparticles



**Occupational exposure to  
airborne nanoparticles  
(NPs)  
is increasing**

**Incidental  
nanoparticles  
(INPs)**

**NPs generated during  
processes and operating  
and machining of  
materials and surfaces**



**Need for field measurements to  
support health risk assessments**

## Sampling points

Near Field – Emission source



Worker area



Far Field – Background





## Instrumentation



CPC particle counter



Portable particle counter



NanoScan particle sizer



ELPI+ impactor



Grimm aerosol spectrometer



Biosampler



TEM microscopy

**4 - 1500 nm**

Number concentration  
Size

**10 - 700 nm**

Number concentration  
Size

**10 - 420 nm**

Number concentration  
Size distribution

**6 - 10000 nm**

Number concentration  
Mass Concentration  
Size distribution

**250 - 32000 nm**

Mass Concentration  
Inhalable, Thoracic,  
Respirable fractions

**< 2000 nm**

Mass Concentration

**< 10000 nm**

Mass Concentration  
Inhalable, Thoracic,  
Respirable fractions

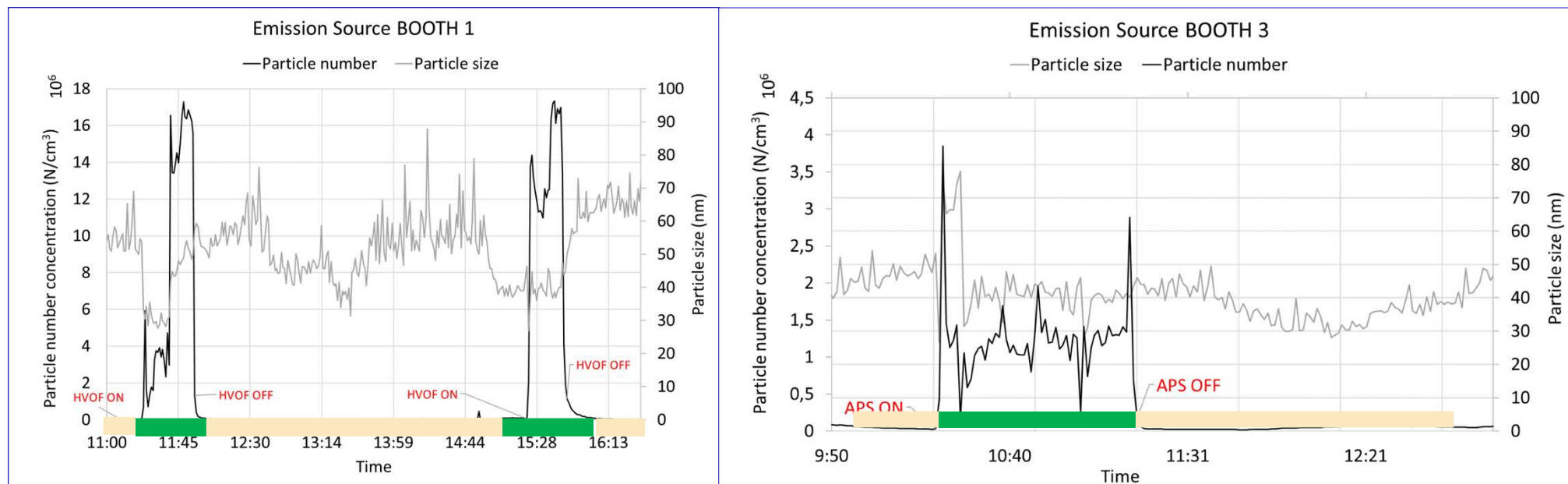
## Experimental determinations under real-world operating conditions

- Particle mass concentration (GRIMM)
- Particle number concentration and size (CPC-DiscMini)
- Particle size distribution (NS)
- Size-resolved aerosol chemical composition (ELPI+)
- Particle morphology (TEM)
- Particle toxicity (Biosampler)

## Case study A: Thermal spraying of ceramic coatings

### Particle number concentration and size distribution

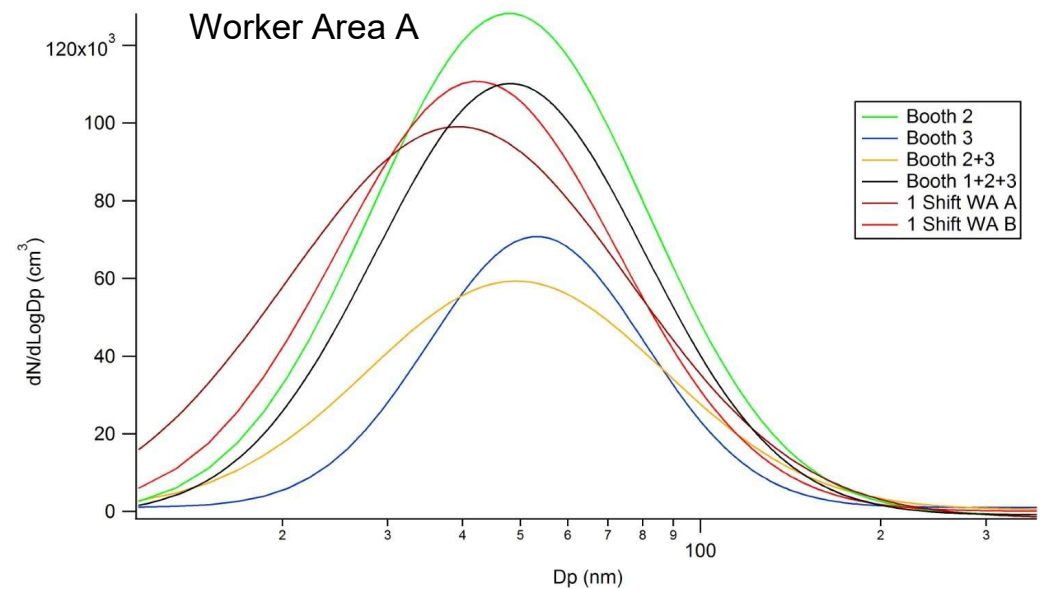
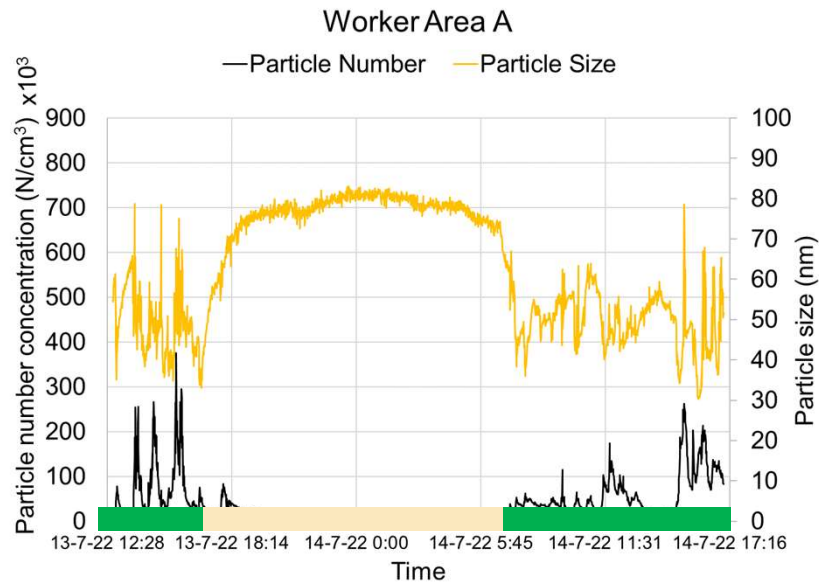
#### Near Field – Emission source



## Case study A: Thermal spraying of ceramic coatings

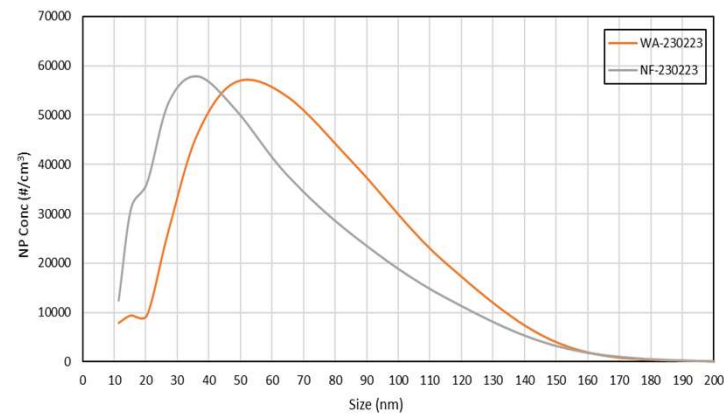
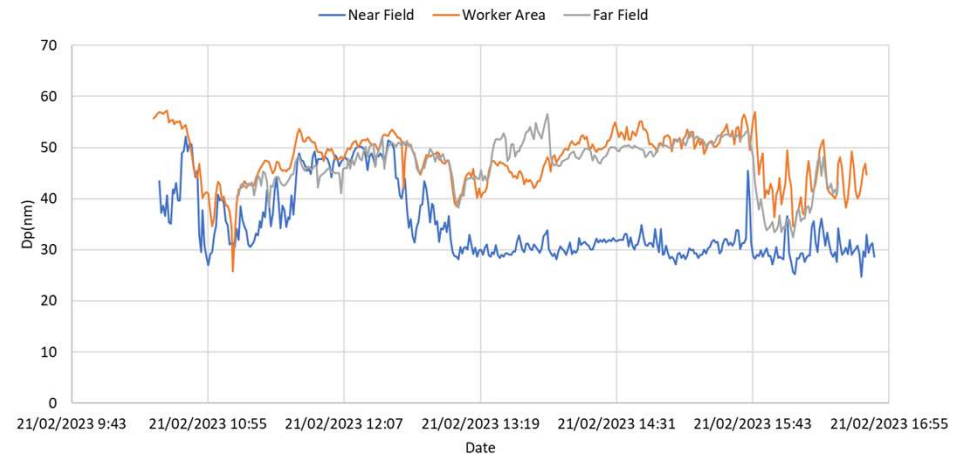
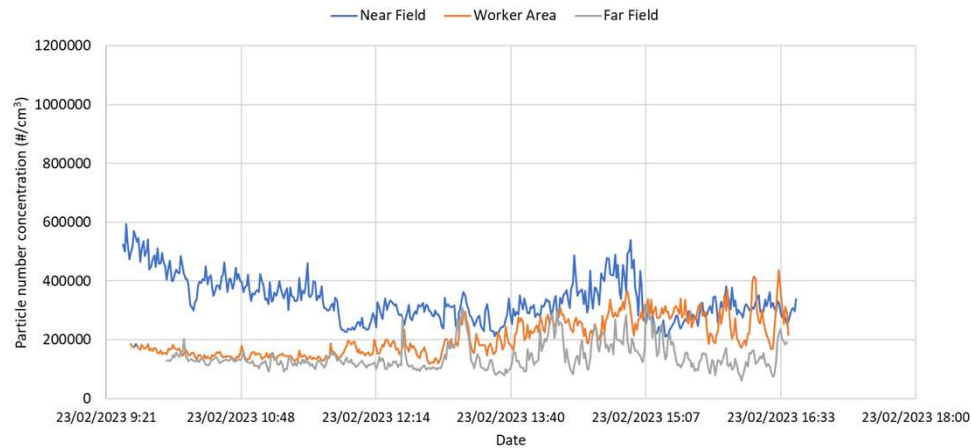
### Particle number concentration and size distribution

#### Worker Area



## Case study B: Ceramic tile firing

### Particle number concentration and size





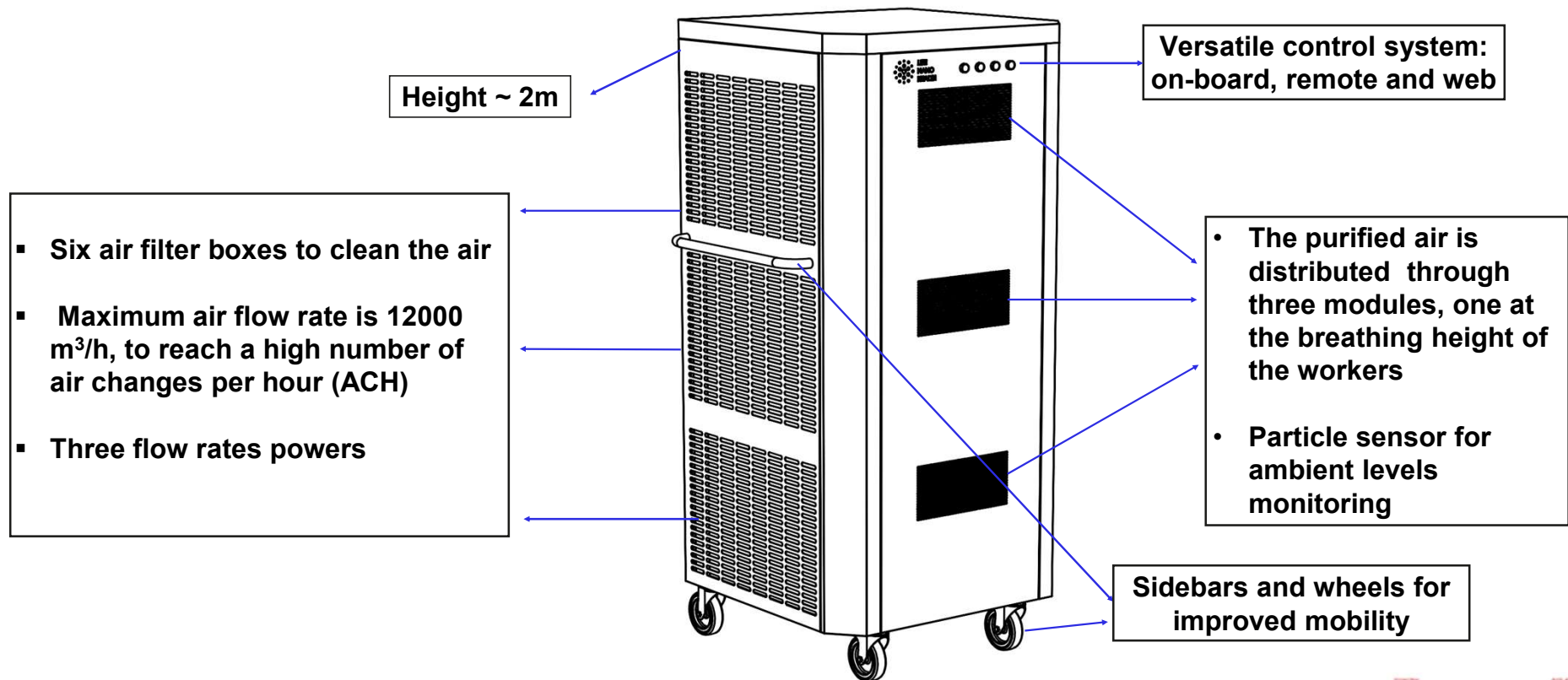


## Summary of number/mass particle characterisation (Worker's area)

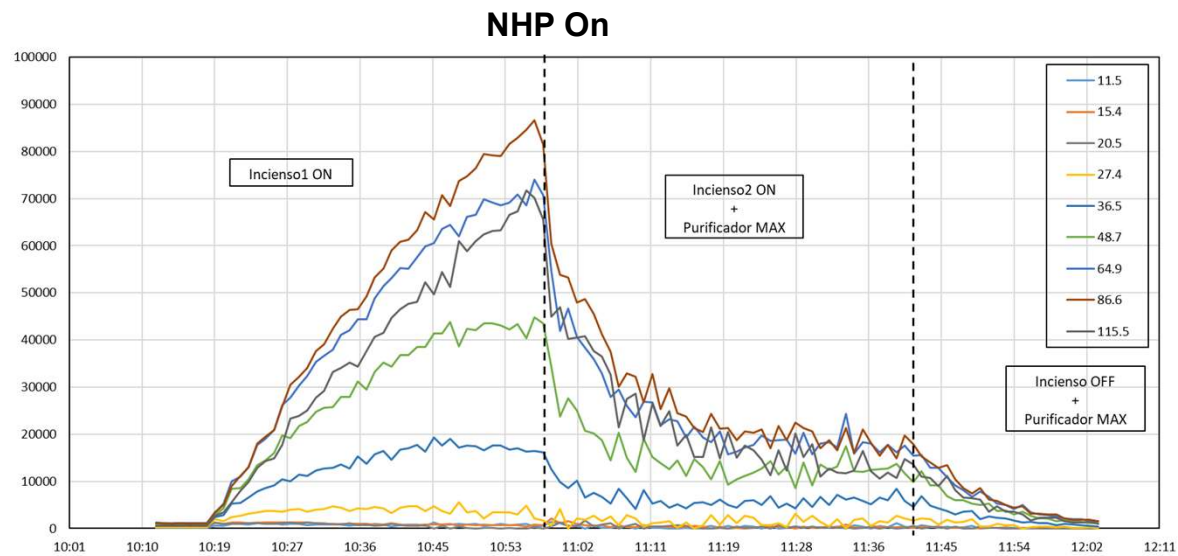
Nanometric Fractions			Micrometric Fractions		
Number concentration /Size	Thermal spraying of ceramic coatings	Ceramic tile firing	Mass concentration	Thermal spraying of ceramic coatings	Ceramic tile firing
Percentile 90 (#/cm <sup>3</sup> )	115 089	335 122	PM10 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	113	134
Average Number (#/cm <sup>3</sup> ) (Background)	53 691	251 436 (≈120 000)	Respirable (PM4) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	57	67
Average Size (nm)	56	57	PM2.5 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	39	46
			PM1 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	26	30

- ✓ INPs were generated in the emission source but were released to the workers' area due to the presence of openings and leaks.
- ✓ The implementation of highly effective corrective measures, in the evaluated thermal spraying processes, has allowed to reduce the INPs in the workers' area ( $5 \cdot 10^4$  #/cm<sup>3</sup>), being this level slightly higher than the proposed NRV ( $4 \cdot 10^4$  #/cm<sup>3</sup>).
- ✓ The environmental impact of INPs from ceramic tile firing is significant in the workers' area with a mean N ( $25 \cdot 10^4$  #/cm<sup>3</sup>) much higher than the NRV.

## NHP: technical characteristics

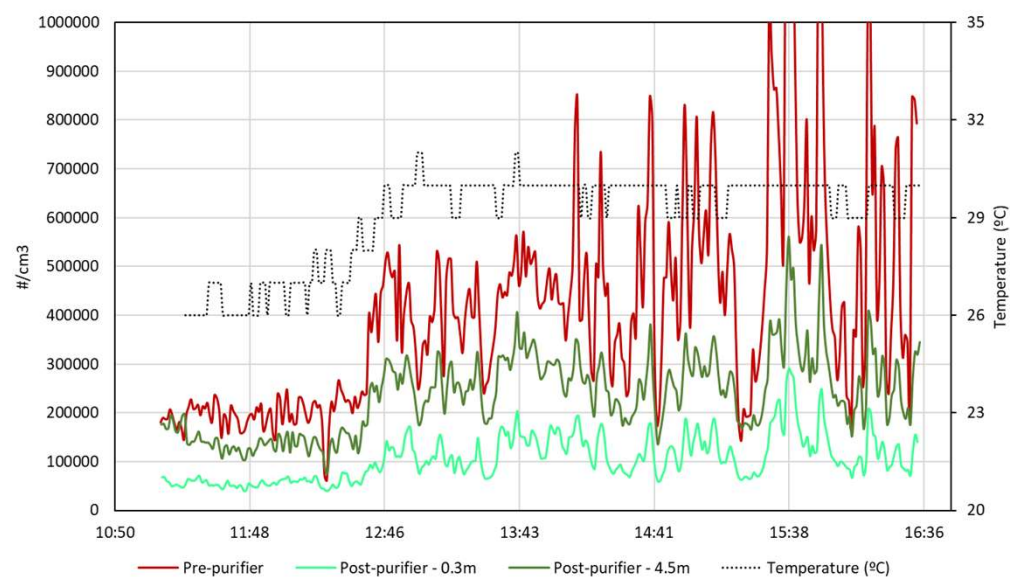


## NHP: Filter box evaluation at lab scale



- Experimental measurements carried out in an isolated chamber
- NPs generation: burning incense sticks
- Significant decrease in  $C_{NP}$  in all particle size tested: positive results were observed in a controlled scenario
- Next step: evaluate the NHP at industrial scale

## NHP efficiency. Case Study B: worker area (more shielded area)

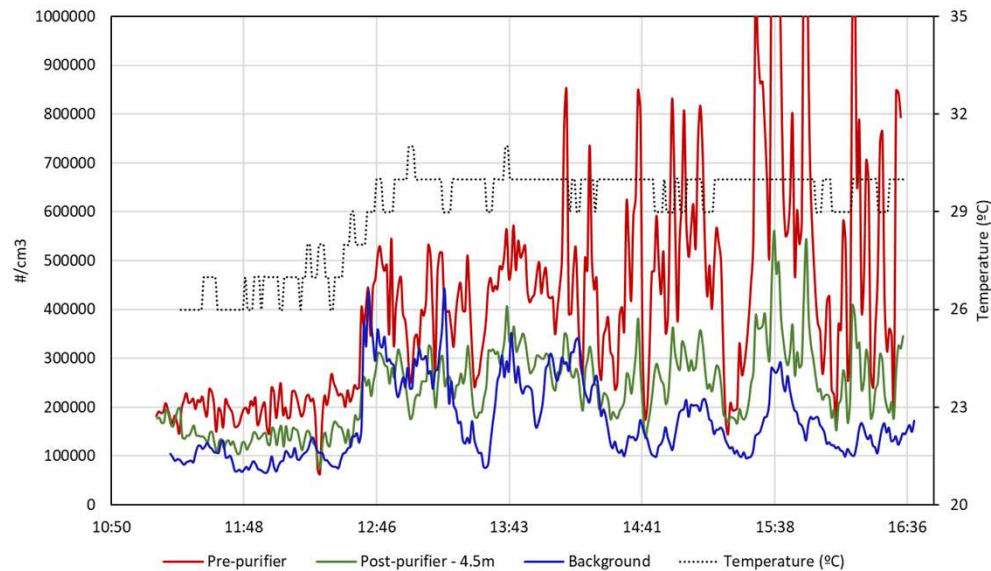


Purifier location	$C_{10-700}$ (#/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Efficiency
Pre-Purifier	411 989	-
0.3 m	104 404	75 %

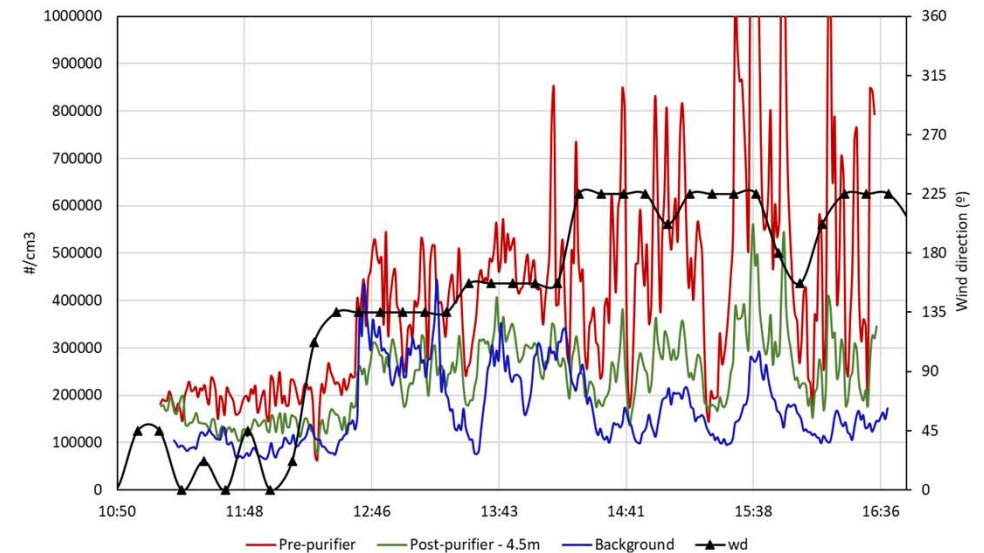
New filter box layout increase efficiency

$$C_{INP\ 0,3m} > NRV$$

## NHP efficiency. Case Study B: WA, influence of outdoor meteorological conditions



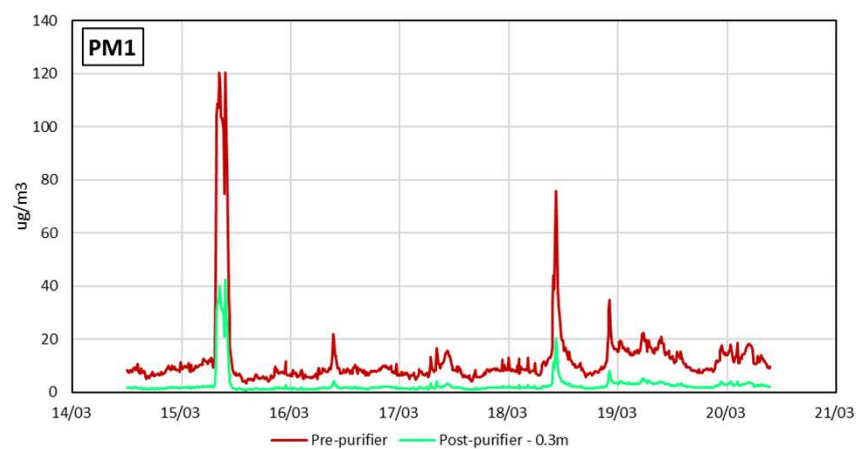
$C_{INP}$  was influenced by the  $T_{room}$  of the industrial plant



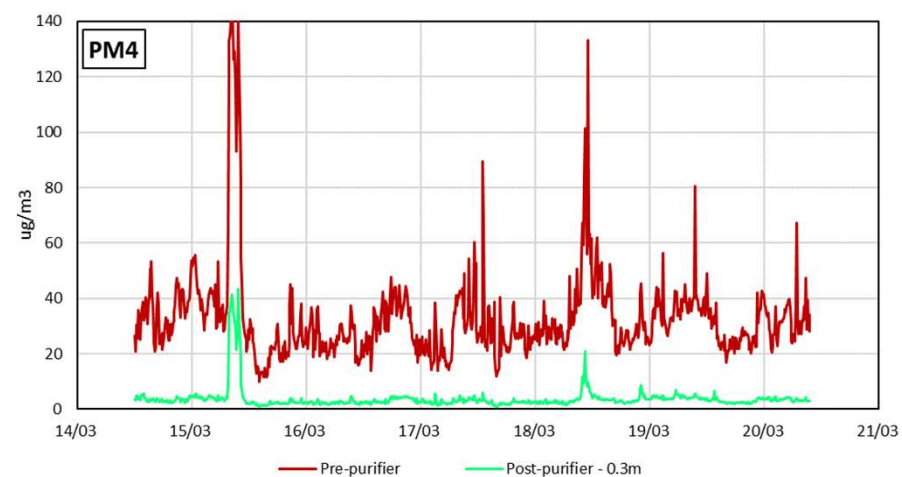
$C_{INP}$  was influenced by the outdoor wind direction



## NHP efficiency: PM1 and PM4



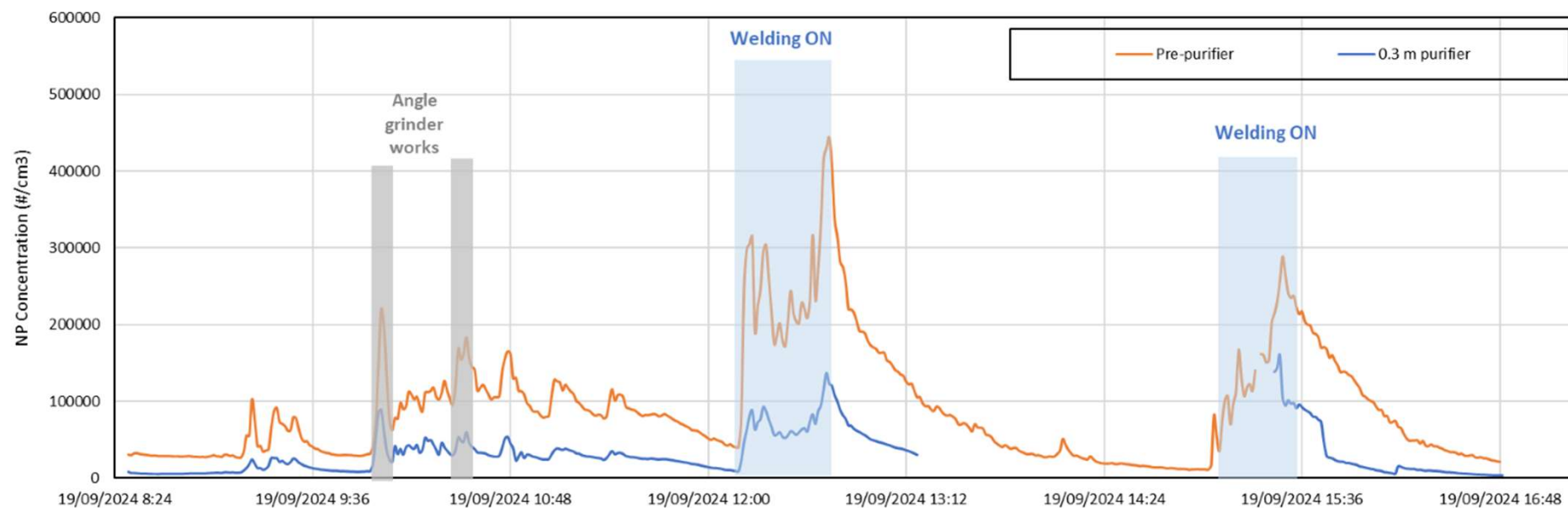
Purifier location	C <sub>PM1</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Efficiency
Pre-Purifier	12.0	-
0.3 m	2.6	78 %



Purifier location	C <sub>PM4</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Efficiency
Pre-Purifier	32.9	-
0.3 m	3.8	89 %

OEL(Spain)= 3000 R µg/m<sup>3</sup>  
OEL(Spain)= 50 RCS µg/m<sup>3</sup>

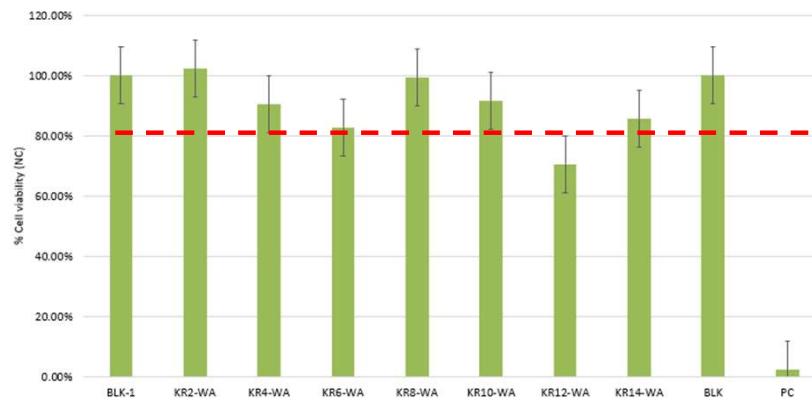
## NHP efficiency: thermal spraying worker area (19/09/2024)



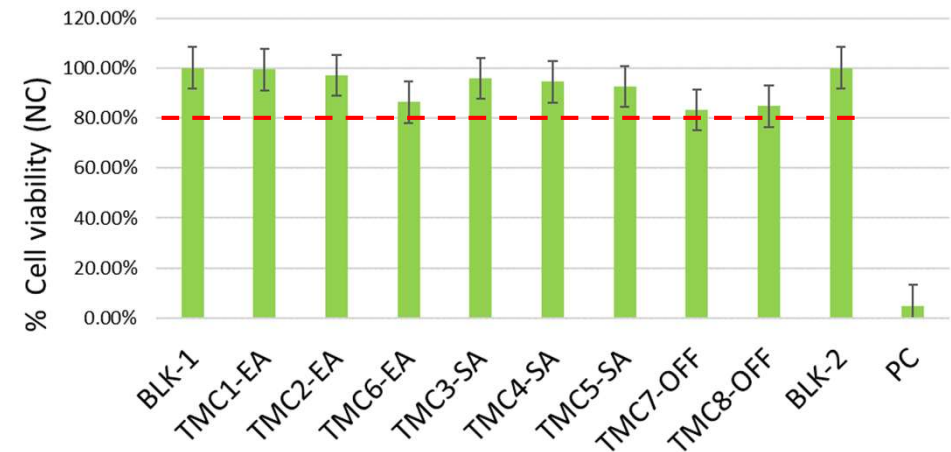
Purifier location	C <sub>10-700</sub> (#/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Efficiency
Pre-Purifier	106 245	
Post-Purifier	31 868	70%

## Toxicological characterisation, WA

Firing scenario



Thermal spraying scenario



### Cell viability after exposure to PM2 aerosols

Preliminary toxicological tests: the sampled NP showed a reduced toxicity in terms of cell viability in both scenarios



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# Thanks for your attention

[www.lifenanohealth.eu](http://www.lifenanohealth.eu)

