Nanotechnology Opportunities and Challenges

Andrew D. Maynard

Chief Science Advisor, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (in partnership with the Pew Charitable Trusts)

Key Messages:

Nanotechnology has *great* potential

Some products of nanotechnology have potential to *cause harm*

Good regulation depends on **good data** and a clear perspective

Richard Smalley

nano:The

art and science

of building stuff that does stuff

at the nanometer scale

What sets "nano" apart?

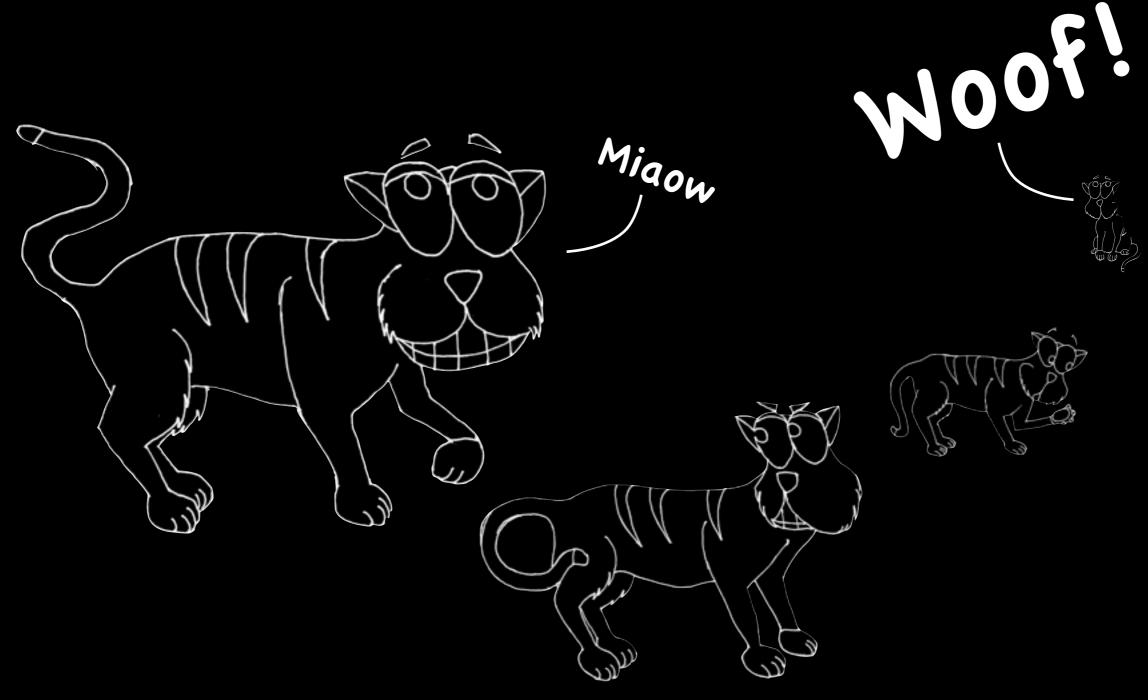
Smallness Strangeness Sophistication



Smallness



Strangeness



Behaves in unexpected ways

Strangeness

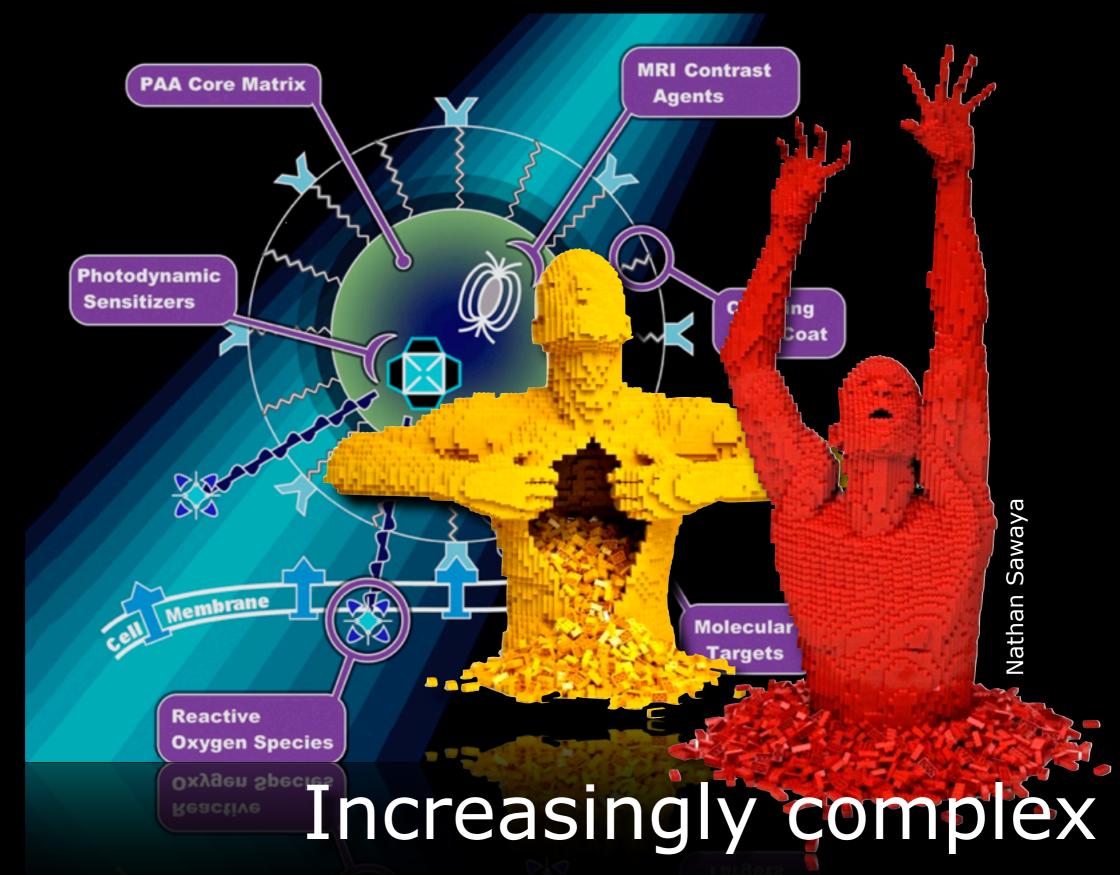


Behaves in unexpected ways

Sophistication



Sophistication



What sets "nano" apart?

It enables materials to behave differently

It allows us to do things differently

Nanoscale control: Adding value to products

I wish my sunscreen wasn't so unsightly



I wish my socks didn't smell so much!



I wish my tennis racquet was lighter and stronger



I wish I could keep leftovers for longer, before they go off



I wish spilt red wine would run off my pants without staining

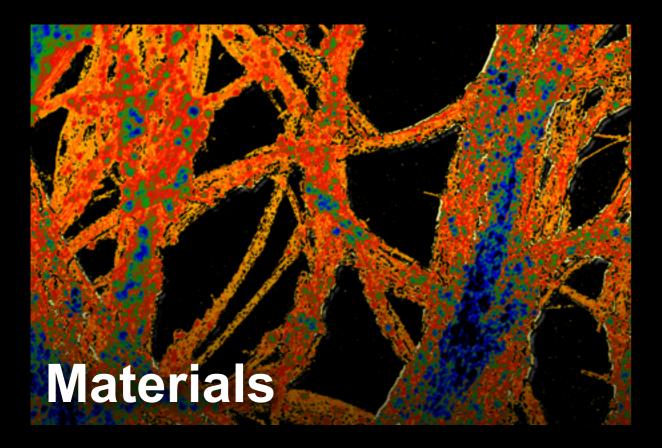


I wish I could get more songs on my iPod



Over 1000 listed manufacturer-identified nanotech consumer products: www.nanotechproject.org/consumerproducts

Nanoscale control: Solutions to problems

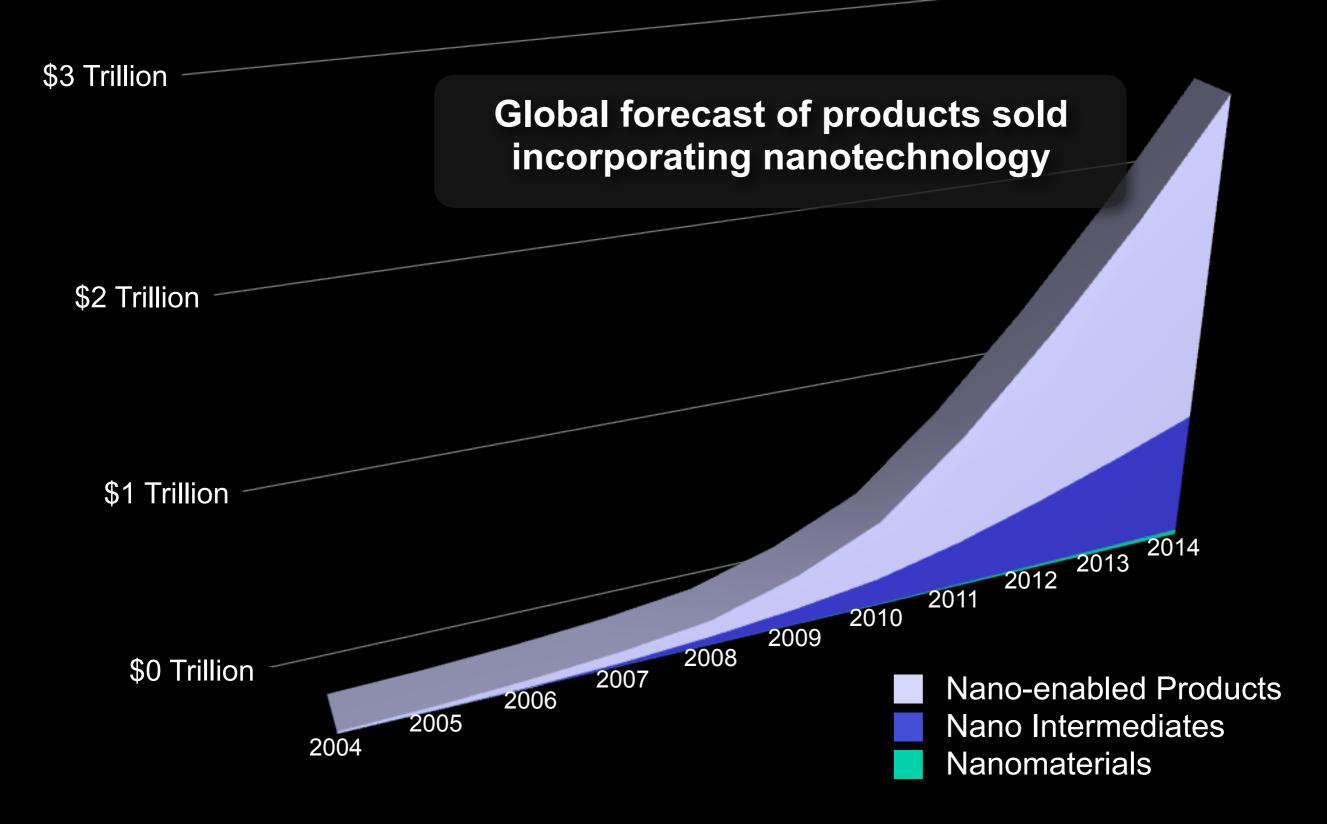








Nanoscale control: Generates wealth and jobs



Source: 2004 Lux Research Report: "Sizing nanotechnology's value chain"

...but is nano SAFE

Managing nano risks:

Divergence Relevance Adaptation

Divergence: Nanotechnology Oversight

Deviating from the norm - what makes nanotechnology different?

Divergence: Nanotechnology Oversight

Issues:

"Conventional" technologies, unconventional behavior

Novel technologies, unexpected behavior

New behavior, unanticipated risks?

Relevance: Nanotechnology Oversight

When does "different" mean "dangerous?"

Relevance: Nanotechnology Oversight

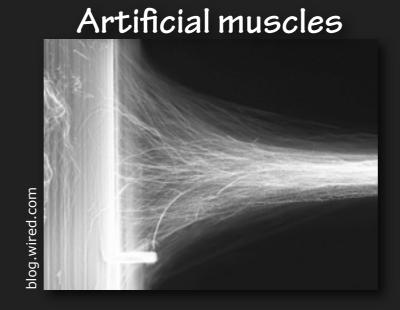
Focus:

Where **exposure** occurs

Where unanticipated harm could occur

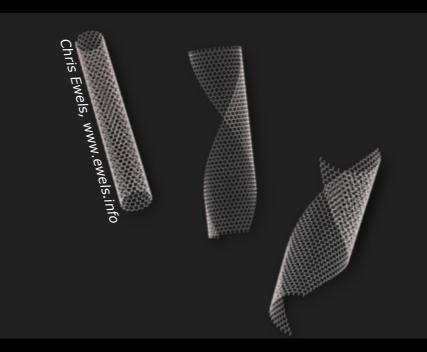
Where existing regulations are **weak**

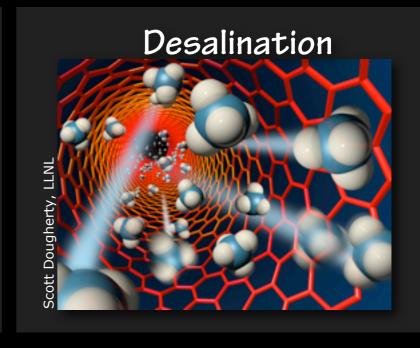
© Beckman Institute



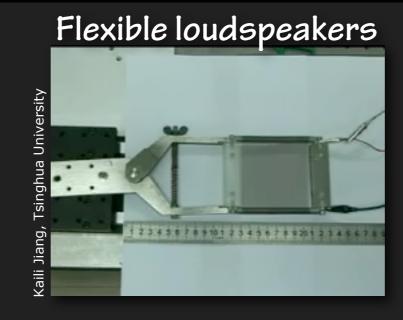












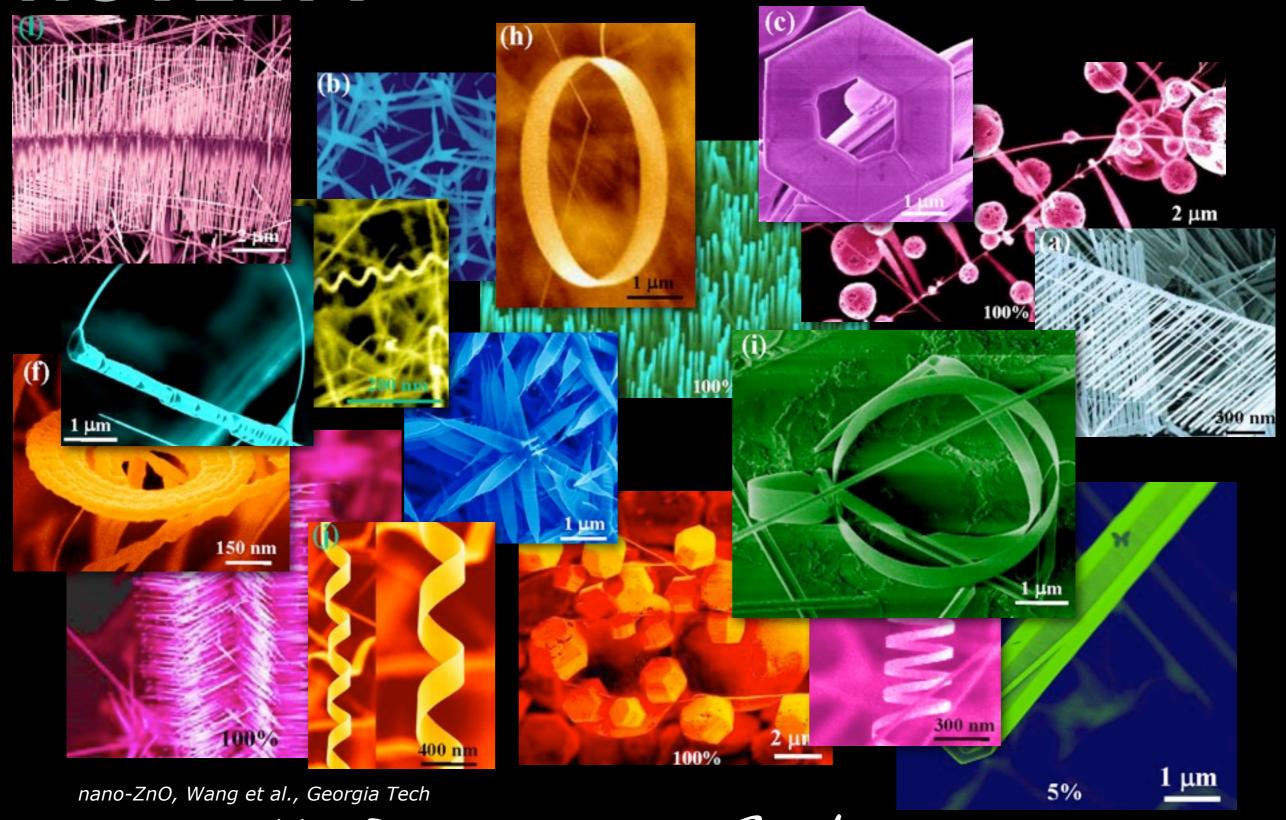




Different Risks

REGULATION Challenge NOVELTY

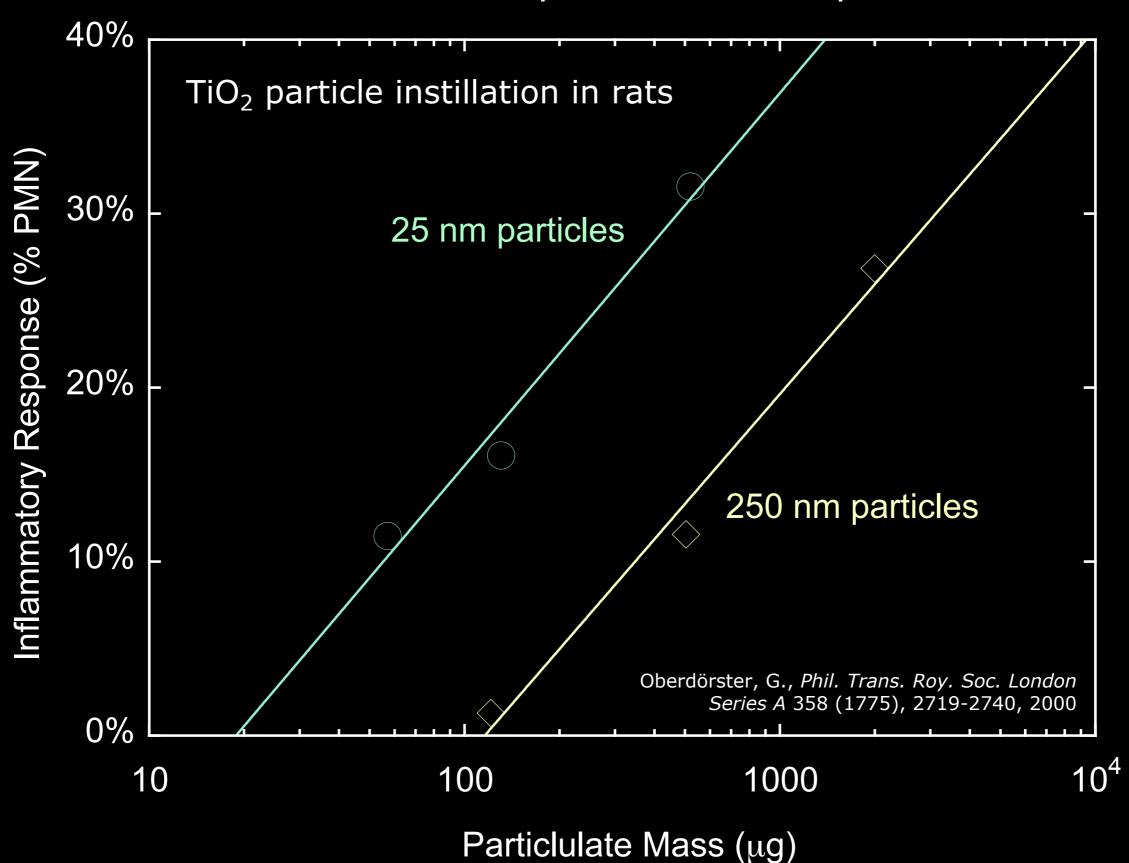
Similar Chemistry



Potentially Different Risks

Nanomaterials:

Same chemistry - Different response



Nanoparticles:

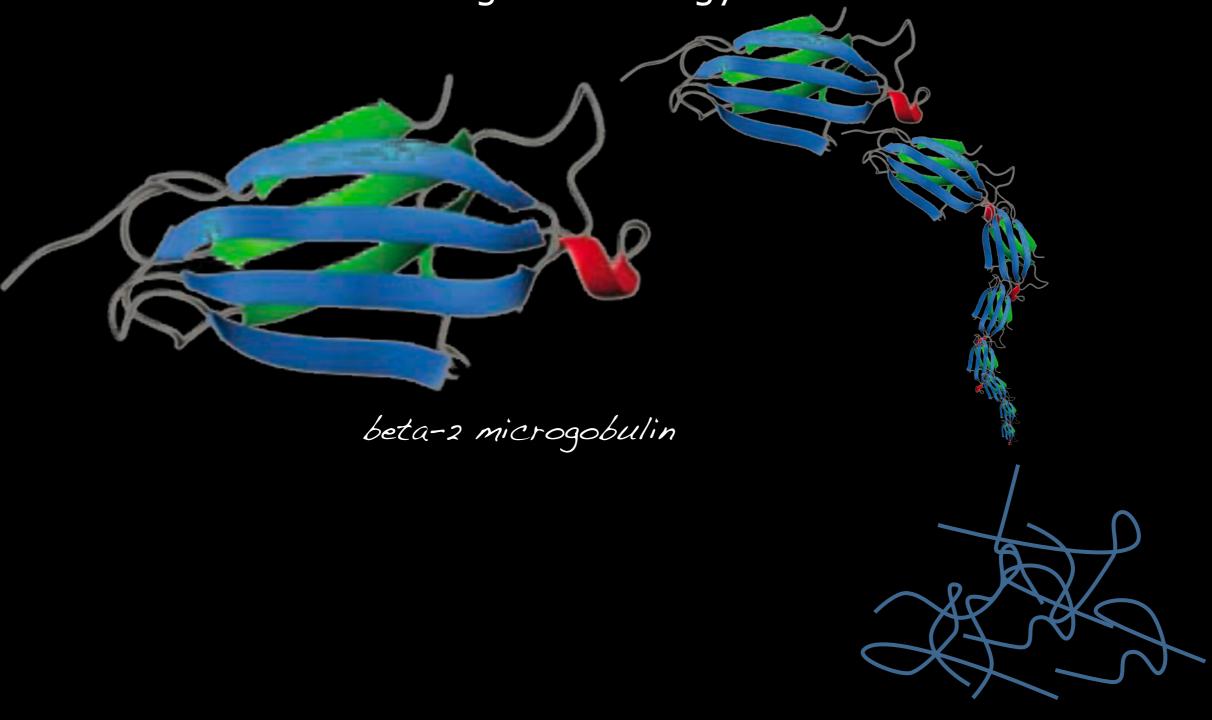
Getting to the places other particles cannot reach



(Based on Oberdörster, G., et al. (2004), Inhal. Toxicol. 16 (6-7), 437-445)

Nanomaterials:

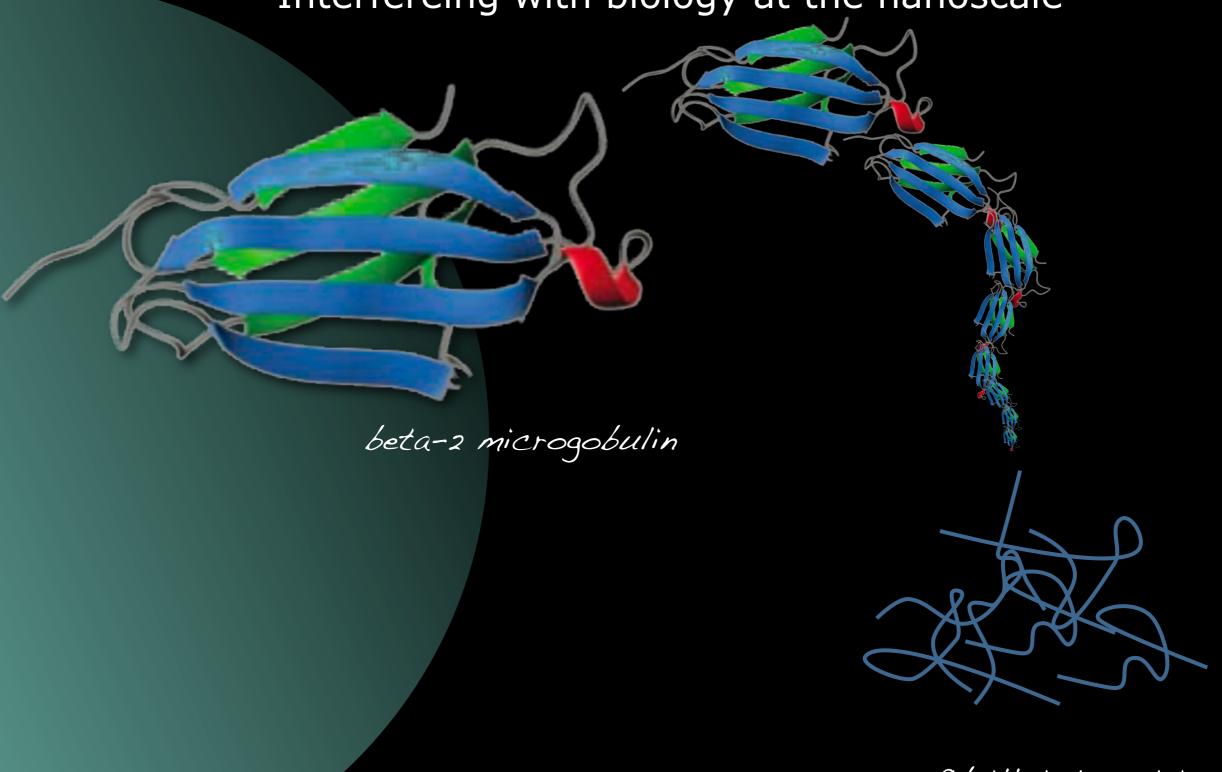
Interfereing with biology at the nanoscale



fibrillated protein

Nanomaterials:

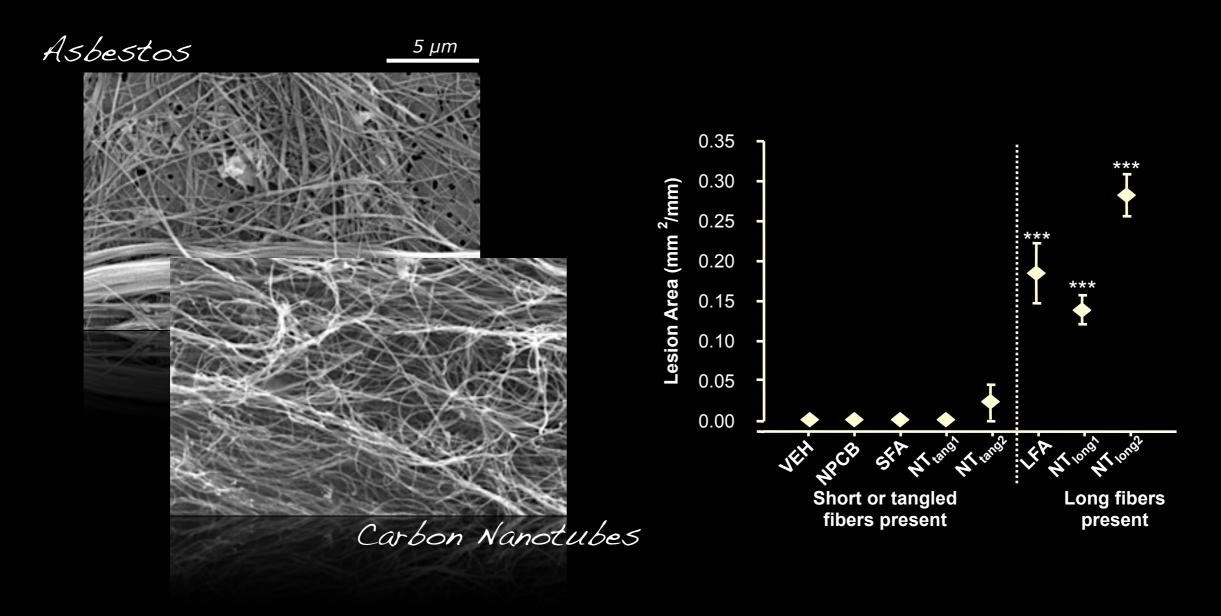
Interfereing with biology at the nanoscale



fibrillated protein

Carbon Nanotubes:

Behaving unexpectedly



Carbon nanotubes that look like harmful asbestos fibers, behave like harmful asbestos fibers

Adaptation: Nanotechnology Oversight

Bridging the gap between what we do, and what we need to do

Adaptation:

Nanotechnology Oversight

Strategic steps:

Know what you have

Know **what it does**

Know how to handle it

Across the material & product life cycle

Regulation: A Federal Perspective

In brief:

EPA: Assessing challenge; data collection; squeezing new challenges into old regs; review.

FDA: Assessing challenge; guidance; focus on products, not technology; treating new stuff on case by case basis.

CPSC: Assessing challenge.

OSHA: Marginal presence.

Regulation: A Local Perspective

In brief:

California: Formal request for information on use, handling, safety and release of carbon nanotubes.

Berkeley: Ordnance for nanoparticle disclosure (2007). Information required on use, hazards, safe handling, disposal.

Cambridge: Rejected Berkeley-style ordnance in favor of voluntary data collection.

Regulation: A European Perspective

In brief:

REACH: "No data, no market." Responsibility for safety data generation on manufacturers. Potentially covers nanomaterials, but details still to be worked through.

Cosmetics: New nano-specific rule covering labeling, definition and safety assessment. Comes into force 2012.

Novel Foods: *Nano-ingredient definition proposed, that will require nanoscale ingredients in foods to be identified.*

Regulation: A European Perspective

Nano Definition

COSMETICS

An insoluble or biopersistant and intentionally manufactured material with one or more external dimensions, or an internal structure, on the scale from 1 to 100 nm.

Nano Definition

NOVEL FOODS

Any intentionally produced material that has one or more dimensions of the order of 100 nm or less or is composed of discrete functional parts, either internally or at the surface, many of which have one or more dimensions of the order of 100 nm or less, including structures, agglomerates or aggregates, which may have a size above the order of 100 nm but retain properties that are characteristic to the nanoscale.

OVERSIGHT Challenge IN PERSPECTIVE:

There's no such thing as "Nanotech risk"...

...but the *potential dangers* of some nanotech products are very real

It's not so much how **small** something is that is important...

...as how *unusual* its behavior is.

Evidence-based decision-making is *critical* to the development of safe, successful nanotechnologies, but...

...it depends on access to *relevant information*.

REGULATION Challenge What's IN PERSPECTIVE: Important?



Additional Resources (Selected)

Breggin, L., R. Falkner, N. Jaspers, J. Pendergrass and R. Porter (2009). Securing the promise of nanotechnologies. Towards Regulatory Cooperation., London, Chatham House. http://www.lse.ac.uk/nanoregulation

Davies, J. C. (2006). Managing the effects of nanotechnology, 2006-1 Washington DC, USA, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies. http://www.nanotechproject.org/publications/archive/managing_effects_nanotechnology/

Davies, J. C. (2009). Oversight of next generation nanotechnology, Washington DC, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies. http://www.nanotechproject.org/publications/archive/pen13/

Keiner, S. (2008). Room at the Bottom? Potential State and Local Strategies for Managing the Risks and Benefits of Nanotechnology, Washington DC, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies. http://www.nanotechproject.org/publications/archive/room_at_bottom/

Maynard, A. D. and D. Rejeski (2009). "Too small to overlook." Nature 460: 174.

Maynard, A., D. (2007). Nanotechnology: The next big thing, or much ado about nothing? Ann. Occup. Hyg. 51:1-12.

Oberdörster, G., Stone, V. and Donaldson, K. (2007). Toxicology of nanoparticles: A historical perspective. Nanotoxicology 1:2 - 25.

Maynard, A. D., Aitken, R. J., Butz, T., Colvin, V., Donaldson, K., Oberdörster, G., Philbert, M. A., Ryan, J., Seaton, A., Stone, V., Tinkle, S. S., Tran, L., Walker, N. J. and Warheit, D. B. (2006). Safe handling of nanotechnology. Nature 444:267-269.

Maynard, A. D., Nanotechnology: From nano-novice to nano-genius in 13 steps. 2020 Science. http://2020science.org/2009/05/26/nanotechnology-primer/

Maynard, A. D., Nanotechnology: Weighing the risks of regulation. 2020 Science. http://2020science.org/2009/07/08/nanotechnology-weighing-the-risks-of-regulation/

Maynard, A. D., Ten things everyone should know about nanotechnology safety. 2020 Science. http://2020science.org/2009/08/29/10things/

Andrew D. Maynard PhD

Chief Science Advisor
Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Tel: +1 202 691 4311

Email: andrew.maynard@wilsoncenter.org

Web: www.nanotechproject.org

Writing on emerging technologies at: http://2020science.org