FactSheet

Information from research and animal studies on nanomaterials has identi ed some potential safety hazards and health effects. [1] Because nanotechnology is a rapidly emerging eld, more information will likely become available about potential health and safety hazards associated with some nanomaterials. The health hazard potential depends on the particular nanomaterial and a person's exposure level. For example:

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method to determine the quantities, airborne
concentrations, durations, and frequencies of
worker exposures to nanomaterials [7]; and

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needed based on the exposure assessment
results and evaluating the effectiveness of
controls already in place. Employers should
adopt the most effective controls available to limit
worker exposure.

Because the research and use of nanomaterials
continues to expand and information about
potential health effects and exposure limits for
these nanomaterials is still being developed,
employers should use a combination of the
following measures and best practices to control
potential exposures:

Engineering Controls

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enclosures [8] (e.g., glove box, laboratory hood,
process chamber) equipped with high-ef ciency
particulate air (HEPA [9]) lters.

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local exhaust ventilation (e.g., capture hood,

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[7] One sampling protocol available is the Nanoparticle Emis   -
sion Assessment Technique (NEAT) that NIOSH developed to
qualitatively determine21(l)-17(o)-19(9C BT /T1_)97(A)47(T)-3-19(9C)1(s)-270(s)-34((a)-3(f (t T)54(e)11(s)6754(e)15.83A290pu)-3(h)-19(e N)-17(a)-16(45)-3(h-19