

Environmentally safe nanotechnologies – from innovation to commercialisation

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Who we are?





- Multidisciplinary research, consultancy, training, occupational and environmental health, hygiene, risk
- Core values
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 - · Problem definition & evaluation
 - Practical solutions
- · Charitable status not for profit
- 140 staff, Edinburgh HQ, other UK offices, international activity
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What you will learn



- Occupational, consumer and environmental risk management is a "must"
- Need to think beyond today's innovation
- To control risk, we need to...
 - + Understand how risk propagates from A-Z
 - + identify key factors along supply chains
 - + integrate EHS in our R&D efforts

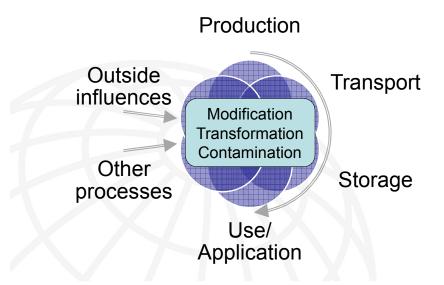
...which will improve the commercialisation

Nanomaterials are widely used in |○| | ● | real (working) life situations



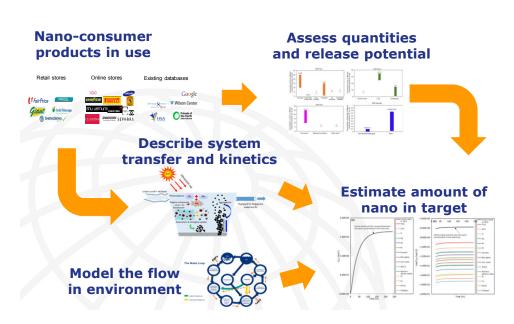
What happens in the real world?





Nanomaterial in the environment |○ | ●







Example: surfaces value chain

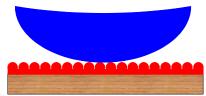
Clean with passive structures



Lotus flower (nature):

Nanostructure + hydrophobic material > always clean





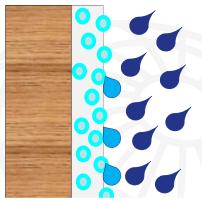


Clean with active nanomaterials

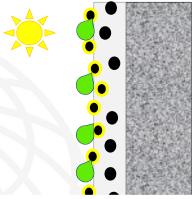


Leaching silver-ions

Production of radicals



Silver kills bacteria and algae No bleaching of support



Nano-TiO₂ produces radicals Destroys all organic material

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Future of "successful" product



Scenario: Massive deployment of product

Nano-Silver

Use: Silver getting into wastewater and environment

-> Increases risk of bacterial -> resistance

End: Silver getting into landfills

 can leach into groundwater

Inherent problems:

Silver must leach to have effect Silver is precious – price hike!

Nano-TiO₂

Use: Radicals may destroy surface material

-> TiO₂(n) release possible

End: Destruction often results in dust formation

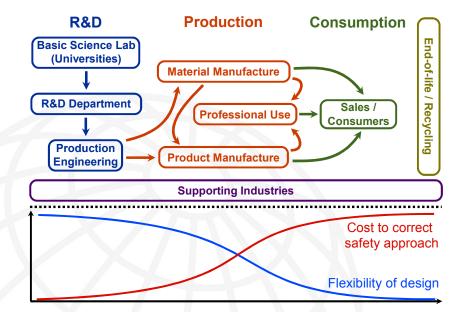
-> TiO₂(n) release possible

Solvable problems:

Radical-resistant support Avoid dust during destruction

Life-Cycle / Value Chain focus

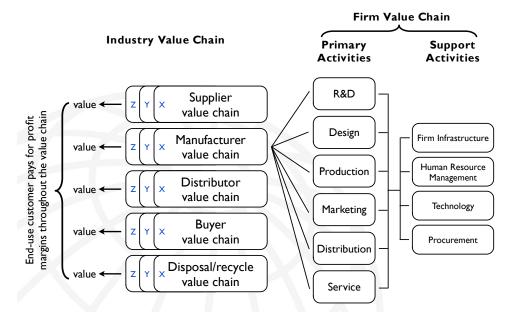




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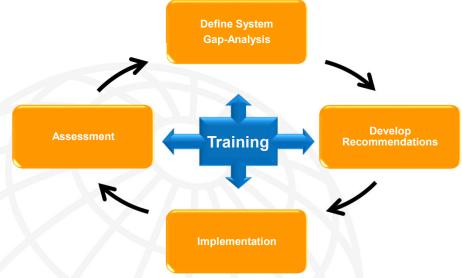
Value Chains at different levels





Analysis of companies and full value chain is continuous cycle Define System





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Who controls the risk



R&D

- Make product safe for user and environment
- Avoid unnecessary risks for workers

Production engineers, upscaling

- Keep product safe for user and environment
- Make production safe for workers

Sales and aftermarket

Make sure clients know how to use safely

Recommended strategy for R&D



- 1. Define required product properties
 - Consumer desire it (marketing)
 - Regulators demand it (legal)
- 2. Find ways to have such a product that is...
 - Safe for the consumer (safety, QA)
 - Friendly to the environment (EHS)
 - Profitable for your company (logistics, QA)
- 3. Optimise approach along value chain to...
 - Make it safe for environment and workers (EHS-EHS-EHS)
 - Make overall safety economical (finances-f..-f..)

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Challenges along value chain



- Those with benefits may not carry the risk
- Culture of isolated approaches
- Cost given priority over environment/health

Value chain optimisation approach helps identify and understand these challenges.

From uncontrolled risk to business success



Uncontrolled risk is a risk to business:

- Workers, consumers and environmental risks
- Risks promoted along the value chain

Risk management is part of the business:

- + Own the Know-How to control risks from A-Z
- + Give specifications to supply chain
- + Reduce dead-end R&D efforts

Risk management is best part of the innovation process

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Thank you



- For more information:
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