

5th PEROSH Research Conference
Stockholm 6-8 September 2023



Occupational exposure to airborne micro- and nanoplastics

Øyvind P. Haugen

Postdoc

Research group for Occupational Toxicology

The National Institute of Occupational Health in Norway (STAMI)



What are the **fate** and **effects** of micro and nanoplastics on human health?



The Challenge

Plastics particles are found in food, water, air and soils. Our current knowledge of human risks associated with these is insufficient because we lack the reliable, validated methods that can produce the scientific data that we need



The Goal

PlasticsFatE aims to improve our current understanding of the impact of micro- and nano-plastics (MNPs) and associated additives or adsorbed contaminants in the human body



The Proposal

PlasticsFatE will implement a measurement and testing programme to identify MNPs in food, human tissue, consumer products, and different media, examine the fate and toxicity of MNPs and develop a Risk Assessment strategy



The Timescale

PlasticsFatE is a 48-month EU-funded Horizon 2020 project that runs from the 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2025

The Partners

28 Partners from 11 European Countries

7 Private-public research organizations
ISTEC-CEN, CSIC, ITENE, UFZ, FHG, IGB, GAIKER

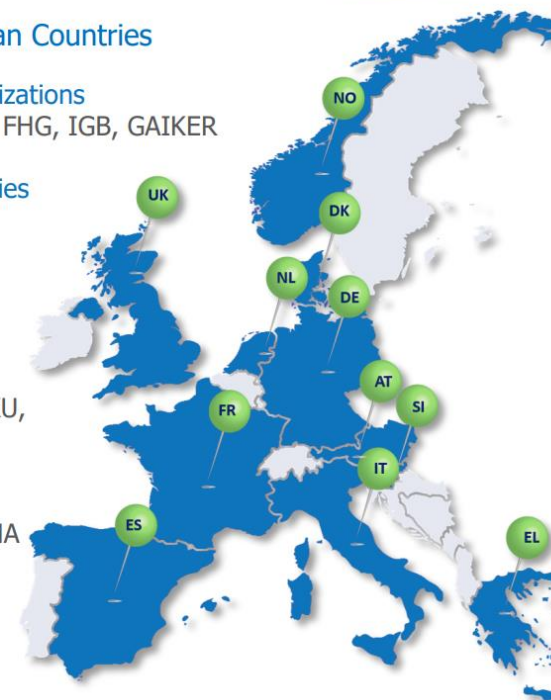
4 National governmental agencies
STAMI, BAM, NRCWE, UBA

1 Medical research centre
UMCU

10 Universities
WFSR, ULEIDEN, FAU, UL, BOKU, UBT, UNITO, URTV, UP, NTUA

5 SMEs
ENAS, ERS, OPTIMAT, DECHEMA
INNOSIEVE DIAGNOSTICS















1 Large company
ECAMRICERT



<https://www.plasticsfate.eu/>

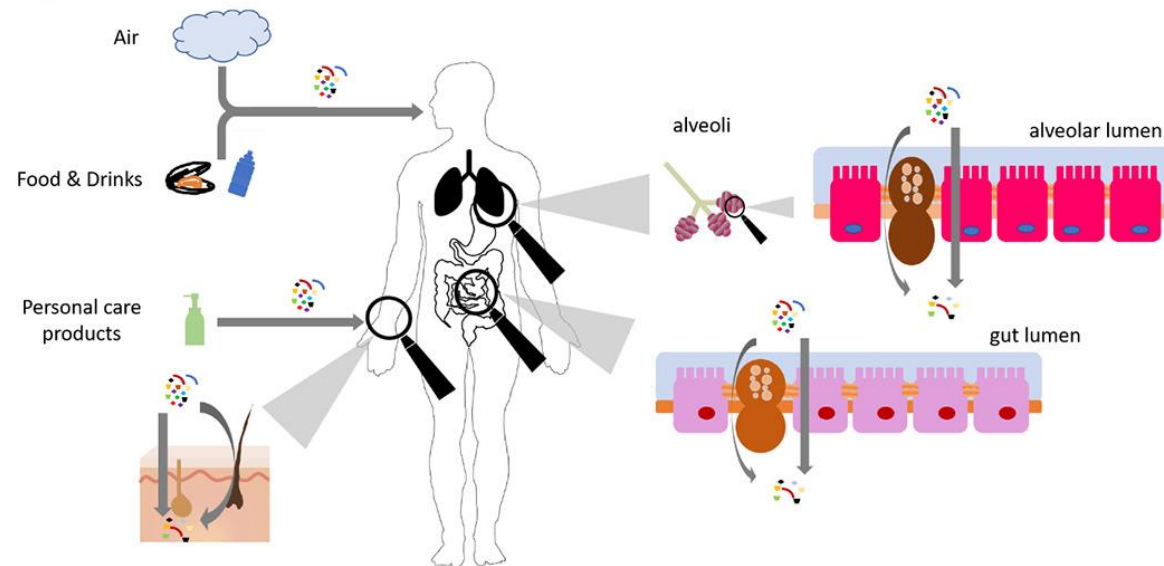
What is micro- and nanoplastics (MNPs)?

- Plastics: synthetic or natural materials (bioplastics) that use polymers as the main ingredient. Can be moulded, extruded or pressed into solid objects of various shapes.
- **Microplastics** >1000 nm
Nanoplastics <100 nm
- Formed by degradation of larger plastic objects or intentionally manufactured
- We find them everywhere!

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------|
|  | PETE | Polyethylene Terephthalate |  | soft drink and water bottles, food packaging, fruit, juice containers and cooking oil, shampoo bottles | Recyclable |
|  | HDPE | High Density Polyethylene |  | milk, water, juice jugs, yogurt pots, soap dispenser, cleaning products, grocery bags | Recyclable |
|  | PVC | Polyvinyl Chloride |  | pipe and window fitting, thermal insulation, car parts, trays for sweets, bubble foil, food foil | Non-recyclable |
|  | LDPE | Low Density Polyethylene |  | frozen food bags, bread bags, food bags, shopping bags, magazine wrapping | Non-recyclable |
|  | PP | Polypropylene |  | ketchup bottles, microwave meal trays, wall covering, syrup bottle, yogurt container | Recyclable |
|  | PS | Polystyrene |  | cosmetic bag, plates and cups, CD cases, egg cartones, protective packaging | Non-recyclable |
|  | OTHER | Other |  | 5-gallon water bottles, other plastic including acrylicnylon, fiberglass, baby bottle | Non-recyclable |

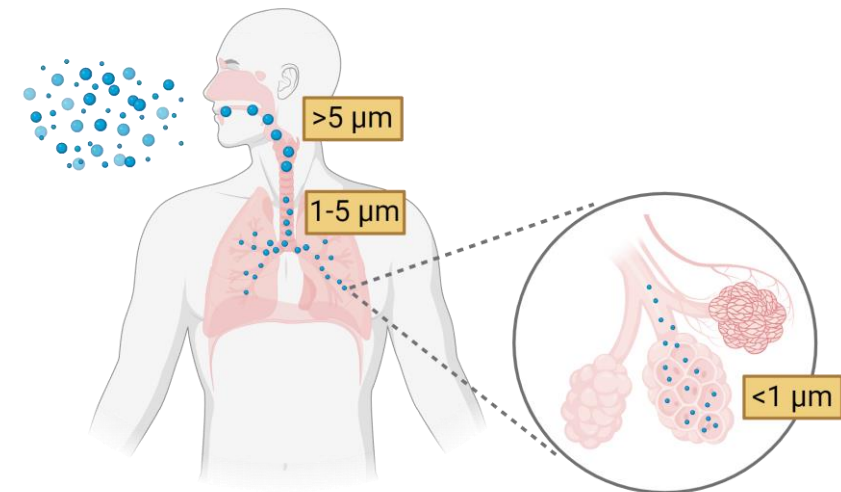
How are we exposed to MNPs?

MP exposure via:



Ramsperger et al., 2023

Airway exposure is particularly relevant in an occupational setting



Created with [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com)

Occupational exposure to MNPs

- Aim:
 - Assess exposure levels of airborne MNPs in working environments
- Waste management and recycling facilities
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Plastic packaging manufacturers



Plastic packaging facility in Norway

- uses plastic granules as raw material for the production of plastic packaging and plastic film.



Plastic granules



Overview of the facility



Grinding of plastic waste



Heat-Extrusion-Moulding machine for white bottles

Sampling equipment



Personal air sampler (PAS)



Scanning mobility particle sizer (SMPS)

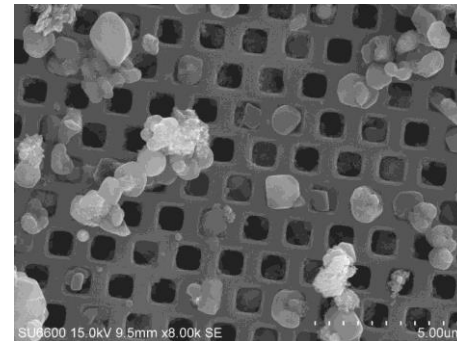
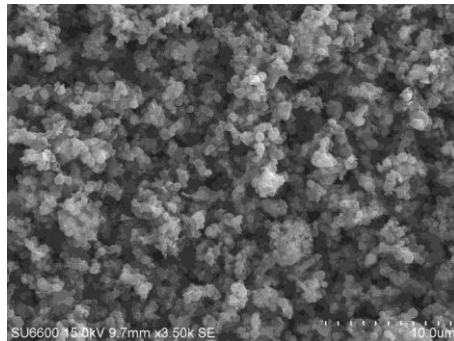
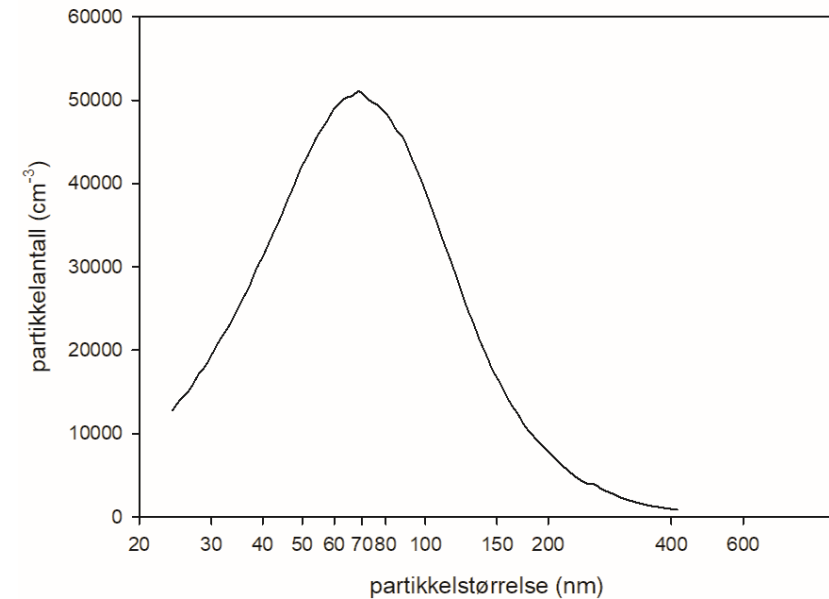
Personal air sampling

| Sample ID | Sampling time (min) | Air volume (m ³) | Mass (mg/m ³) | Work task |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| PAS6-1 | 444 | 0,89 | 0,2 | Package operator |
| PAS6-2 | 450 | 0,86 | 0,4 | Package operator |
| PAS6-3 | 447 | 0,89 | 0,1 | Package operator |
| PAS6-4 | 448 | 0,85 | 0,2 | Machinist |
| PAS6-6 | 440 | 0,88 | 0,2 | Package operator |
| PAS6-B8 | 424 | 0,85 | 0,1 | Machinist |

Upper exposure limit for nuisance dust: 10 mg/m³

Stationary sampling

| Sample ID | Sampling time (min) | Air volume (m ³) | Mass (mg/m ³) | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| PAS6-PVC1 | 2429 | 4,9 | 0,03 | Stationary |
| PAS6-PVC2 | 2625 | 5,3 | 0,03 | Stationary |
| PAS6-PVC4 | 2648 | 5,3 | 0,03 | Stationary |
| PAS6-PVC4 | 2678 | 5,4 | 0,03 | Stationary |



Scanning electron micrographs

Chemical analysis

| | Conc. per m ³ (ng/m ³), blank corrected | | | Work task | Location |
|---------------------------------|--|------|-------|------------------|-----------------|
| | PE | PU | PP | | |
| First sampling campaign | | | | | |
| Personal sample | <LOQ | <LOQ | <LOQ | Package operator | Clean room |
| Personal sample | <LOQ | <LOQ | <LOQ | Package operator | PET |
| Personal sample | <LOQ | <LOQ | 89,37 | Package operator | Clean room |
| Personal sample | 217,87 | 6,38 | 30,26 | Machinist | PE |
| Personal sample | 72,83 | 3,3 | 66,43 | Package operator | PE |
| Personal sample | 257,31 | 6,01 | 22,62 | Machinist | PE |
| Second sampling campaign | | | | | Location |
| Stationary sample | 12,42 | 2,4 | <LOQ | | PE station |
| Stationary sample | <LOQ | 2,25 | <LOQ | | PE station |
| Stationary sample | <LOQ | 1,1 | <LOQ | | PE station |
| Stationary sample | <LOQ | 0,86 | <LOQ | | PE station |

*LOQ = Limit of quantification



Norsk institutt for luftforskning
Norwegian Institute for Air Research



Dorte Herzke
Senior scientist



Linda Hanssen
Senior scientist



Natascha Schmidt
Scientist

Summary

- We detected micro- and nanosized particles in collected air samples
- Nanosized particles were detected in close proximity to where heating and moulding of plastic occurred
- Chemical analysis detected three different types of plastic polymers

- Remaining question:
How much of the detected plastic exist in the nanosized range?

PlasticsFatE at STAMI



Research group for Occupational Toxicology



Shan Narui
Gruppeleder/ledende seniorforsker
+47 23 19 52 84
shan.narui@stami.no



Anani K. Johnny Afanou
Forsker
+47 23 19 52 47
anani.afanou@stami.no



Håkan Wallin
Ledende seniorforsker
+47 23 19 52 70
hakan.wallin@stami.no



Øyvind Pernell Haugen
Postdoktor
+47 23 19 53 06
oyvind.haugen@stami.no



Sarah Alsaedi, MSc



Andreas S. Sagen, MSc

Research group for Chemical Work Environment



Torunn Kringlen Ervik
Forsker
+47 23 19 53 37
torunn.ervik@stami.no



Pål Graff
Ledende seniorforsker
+47 23 19 51 67
pal.graff@stami.no



Stine Eriksen Hammer
Forsker
+47 23 19 53 39
Stine.Hammer@stami.no

Animal facility



Hanne Friis Berntsen
Seniorforsker/veterinær
+47 23 19 52 77
hanne.berntsen@stami.no



Fang-Chin Lin
Forskningsstekniker
Tlf: +47 23 19 52 95
fang.chin.lin@stami.no

Research group for Occupational Medicine and Epidemiology



Karl-Christian Nordby
Avdelingsdirektør
+47 23 19 53 78
kcn@stami.no



Bendik Brinchmann
Lege i spesialisering
+47 23 19 53 74
Bendik.Brinchmann@stami.no

NILU Norsk institutt for luftforskning
Norwegian Institute for Air Research

Dorte Herzke
Senior scientist

Linda Hanssen
Senior scientist

Natascha Schmidt
Scientist