



Control of Nanoparticle Exposure in Laboratory

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Editorial

Introduction

production of Nano-products with the rapid preparation of combinations of nanotechnology with the evolution of life and human needs led to the exposure of some researchers and practitioners in this to multiple risks human health and the environment.

Method

routes of Nano -materials Exposure may be by

- Inhalation of NPs that result in pulmonary reactions in the lung.
- Touch skin including face and forearms so they should be protected 3- Accidental ingestion which leads to the transfer Nano-materials from gastrointestinal walls to liver and kidney.

Results

Used of lab. PPEs coats, gloves, arm sleeves, safety goggles and working in biological safety cabinet class III is necessary and respirators were required for activities that cannot be controlled when using ventilation.

Dry nanoparticle, aerosol producing activities and activities that are likely to release nanoparticles should not perform on open bench.

Exposure control consists of elimination, substitution, isolation, engineering controls and administrative controls that reduce nanomaterial release by change some aspects of the physical form of the nanomaterial or the process in a way.

Conclusion

Identify uses of nanoparticle for application in occupational safety and health. Evaluate occupational exposure limits for airborne particles to ensure good, continuing precautionary practices.