

Occupational and Environmental Exposures and Work Practices for Nanomaterials and Electronic Products

Southern California Superfund Research Program (SCSRP)
Occupational Health and Safety Education Programs on Emerging Technologies
Candace Tsai, MS, ScD, CIH

University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)



Occupational and Environmental Exposures and Work Practices for Nanomaterials and Electronic Products



PI - Dr.
Candace
Tsai, ScD, CIH



Dr. Shane
Que Hee,
PhD



Dr. Yifang
Zhu, PhD



Dr. Tian Xia,
M.D., PhD

Grant No.: 1R25ES033043-01

Goal:

Develop a modern and multidisciplinary training program for students and the community of industrial hygienists, and to prepare next-generation professionals for effective management of stressors caused by emerging technologies such as nanotechnology and electronic products.

Collaborating institutions:



University of
California Irvine (UCI)
Dr. Oladele Ogunseitan,
PhD,



California State
University, Fullerton
(CSUF),
Dr. Danny Kim, PhD,



Dr. Airek Mathews,
M.Ed., PhD
Consultant

Technologies and Contaminants of Interest

UCLA IH & SC ERC

PARTNERS

Research training

- ✓ Nanomaterials & Nanotechnology
- ✓ Control & Exposure
- ✓ E-product & E-waste
- ✓ Biological Effects
- ✓ Virtual & Augmented Reality

Course training

- ✓ UCLA IH Curricula
- ✓ Continuing Education
- ✓ Virtual & Augmented Reality
- ✓ Interdisciplinary Course
- ✓ Specialized Hazardous & Emerging Substance Courses

Engagement and Diversity

- ✓ Multidisciplinary Training
- ✓ Engage Diverse Population & Leadership Skills

COLLABORATIONS

UC Irvine & California State U

- ✓ Nanomaterial exposure assessment
- ✓ Electronic product and waste assessment.
- ✓ Health effect and toxicity.
- ✓ Virtual reality technology (VRT)

OUTCOMES

- ✓ 46 students and industry professionals are trained across courses and curricula
- ✓ One new courses developed:
Nanomaterial Related Emerging Technologies: Exposure and Health Effects

	Doctoral trainees	Master trainees	Undergraduate students	IH professional	New Course	URM
2021-2022	1	4	5	N/A	N/A	50%
2022-2023	2	5	4	2	12	75%
2023-2024	1-2	4	5	TBD	6	
2024-2025	3	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A	

Survey prior to participating in the program/workshop

	Not knowledgeable at all		Slightly knowledgeable		Somewhat knowledgeable		Very knowledgeable		Extremely knowledgeable	
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %
Nanotechnology's role in today's workplace	4	50%	2	25%	1	13%	1	13%	0	0%
Basic aerosol science principles and the potential health effects relevant to nanoparticles	2	25%	3	38%	2	25%	1	13%	0	0%
Basic workplace evaluation for nanotechnology hazards	4	50%	2	25%	1	13%	1	13%	0	0%
The hierarchy of controls, including engineering controls and PPE, to nanoparticle exposure scenarios	3	38%	0	0%	4	50%	1	13%	0	0%
Health effects of occupational exposure caused by nanomaterial and nanotechnology-enabled products	4	50%	1	13%	2	25%	1	13%	0	0%
In-vitro bioassays response caused by metal oxide nanomaterials used in electronic products	6	75%	1	13%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%
Regulatory enforcement of occupational and environmental exposure	1	13%	1	13%	4	50%	2	25%	0	0%
The theoretical frameworks underpinning the attribution of materials used in electronics manufacturing to the burden of diseases, policy environment, and solutions including green chemistry and LCA	4	50%	2	25%	2	25%	0	0%	0	0%
Exposure risks to e-waste	2	25%	1	13%	5	63%	0	0%	0	0%

Survey after participating in the program/workshop

	Not knowledgeable at all		Slightly knowledgeable		Somewhat knowledgeable		Very knowledgeable		Extremely knowledgeable	
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %
Nanotechnology's role in today's workplace	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	4	50%	2	25%
Basic aerosol science principles and the potential health effects relevant to nanoparticles	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	4	50%	2	25%
Basic workplace evaluation for nanotechnology hazards	0	0%	0	0%	3	38%	3	38%	2	25%
The hierarchy of controls, including engineering controls and PPE, to nanoparticle exposure scenarios	0	0%	2	25%	1	13%	3	38%	2	25%
Health effects of occupational exposure caused by nanomaterial and nanotechnology-enabled products	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	3	38%	3	38%
In-vitro bioassays response caused by metal oxide nanomaterials used in electronic products	0	0%	2	25%	2	25%	2	25%	2	25%
Regulatory enforcement of occupational and environmental exposure	0	0%	0	0%	3	38%	3	38%	2	25%
The theoretical frameworks underpinning the attribution of materials used in electronics manufacturing to the burden of diseases, policy environment, and solutions including green chemistry and LCA	0	0%	1	13%	4	50%	1	13%	2	25%
Exposure risks to e-waste	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	4	50%	2	25%

OUTCOMES

4 Publications and 9 Conference Presentations in 3 years

- ✓ Journal of Cleaner Production IF: 11.07
- ✓ BMC Public Health IF: 4.54
- ✓ ACS Chemical Health and Safety IF: 3.1
- ✓ Journal of The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society IF 2.47

- ✓ American Industrial Hygiene Conference and Exposition (AIHCE)
- ✓ Sustainable Nanotechnology Organization (SNO) annual conference
- ✓ Inhaled Particle and NanoOEH Conference (International Conference)
- ✓ Annual Green Chemistry & Engineering Conference
- ✓ SETAC North America 43rd Annual Meeting

OUTCOMES- Publications

1. Swinnerton, S., Kurtz, K., Neba Nforsoh, S., Craver, V., and Tsai, C., The manufacturing process and consequent occupational health and environmental risks associated with the use of plastic waste in construction bricks in small-scale recycling plants, J Cleaner Production, 2024, revised under review
2. Landskroner, E.A., Tsai, C.S.J.* Occupational exposures and cancer risk in commercial laundry and dry cleaning industries: a scoping review. BMC Public Health. 2023 Dec 21; 23(1):2561. doi: 10.1186/s12889-023-17306-y. PMID: 38129859; PMCID: PMC10740271
3. Munoz, A., Schmidt, J., Suffet, M., Tsai, C.S.J.* , Characterization of emissions from carbon dioxide laser cutting acrylic plastics, ACS Chemical Health and Safety, June 22, 2023
4. Ibrahim, M.G., He, H., Schoenung, J.M., Ogunseitan, O.A. 2023. Challenges and Opportunities of Increasing Materials Circularity: A Focus on Critical Metal Recovery from Electronic Waste. JOM.

OUTCOMES- Conference Presentations

1. Swinnerton, S., Tsai, CSJ., Emissions associated with the mechanical recycling of plastic waste via shredding, American Industrial Hygiene Conference and Exposition (AIHCE), Columbus, Ohio, May 20-22, 2024.
2. Krause, C., Tsai, CSJ, Emission Comparison Between SLS 3D Printer Operations, 12th Sustainable Nanotechnology Organization (SNO) annual conference, Los Angeles, CA, Nov. 10-12, 2023.
3. Landskroner, E., Cacho, J., Tsai, CSJ, TiO₂ Nanoparticles in Automotive Paints and Ceramic Coatings: A Literature Review, 12th Sustainable Nanotechnology Organization (SNO) annual conference, Los Angeles, CA, Nov. 10-12, 2023.
4. Swinnerton, S., Kurtz, K., Nforsoh, S.N., Vinka, C., Tsai, CSJ, The Use of Plastic Waste in Construction Bricks: Emissions Associated with Plastic Shredding, 12th Sustainable Nanotechnology Organization (SNO) annual conference, Los Angeles, CA, Nov. 10-12, 2023.
5. Krause, C., Tsai, CSJ*, 3D printer nylon-12 emissions analysis, American Industrial Hygiene Conference and Exposition (AIHCE), Phoenix, AZ, May 22-24, 2023
6. Tsai, CSJ.*, Munoz, A., Schmidt, J., Suffet, M., Fugitive Emissions from Carbon Dioxide Laser Cutting Activities, Inhaled Particle and NanoOEH Conference, Manchester, England, May 15-18. 2023
7. Munoz, A., Tsai, C.S.J.*, Characterization of fugitive emissions produced from compact laser cutting, podium, American Industrial Hygiene Conference and Exposition (AIHCE), Nashville, Tennessee, May 23-25, 2022.
8. Ibrahim, M. G., Schwartz, E., He, H., Lincoln, J., Nguyen, B., Strauss, K., Ogunseitan, O., & Schoenung, J. (2022, June 6-8). Green Electronics Standards: Gaps, Challenges, and Opportunities for Enhancing the Circular Economy of Printed Wiring Boards. 26th Annual Green Chemistry & Engineering Conference, Reston, VA
9. Ibrahim, M. G., Schoenung, J., & Ogunseitan, O. (2022, November 13-17). A Systems-Toxicology Perspective of Critical Metals Recovery From Waste Printed Circuit Boards: Opportunities, Risks, and Barriers for a Circular Supply Chain. SETAC North America 43rd Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS – Electronic Wastes

Navigating Sustainable Resource Recovery from E-Waste through Cryogenic Milling
 Maryam Gamal Ibrahim, PhD student, UCI

BOARD MATERIALS



WPCB



ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

→ **Epoxy Resin (Polymer)**
 (Epichlorohydrin and Bisphenol-A)

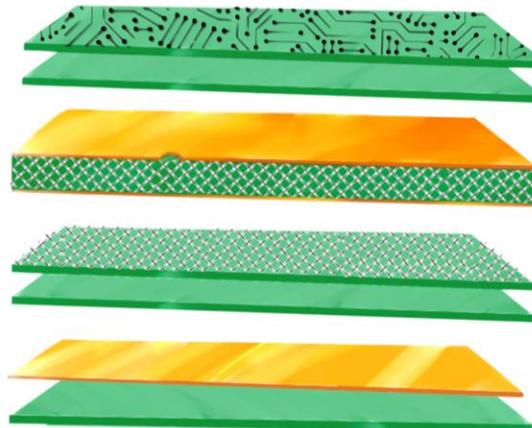
→ **Halogenated Organic Compounds**
 Tetrabromobisphenol (TBBPA)
 Polybrominated bi/di phenyls (PBB/PBDEs)
 Polyfluoro-alkylated Substances (PFAS)

→ **Reinforcement**
 Electronic-grade fiberglass (SiO₂)

→ **Copper Foil**

→ **Solder Alloy**
 Sn > Ag > Cu > Bi

Waste Printed Circuit Boards



-  → **Integrated Circuits**
-  → **Transistors**
-  → **Capacitors**

-  → **Resistors**
-  → **Switches**
-  → **Inductors**

Precious Metals:
 Au, Ag, Pt, Pd, Ru

Special Metals:
 Co, Ta, Ga, Li, Ni

Rare Earth Elements:
 Nd, Dy, Pr, Y

Heavy Metals:
 Pb*, Cd, Hg, Cr(VI), As

WPCB Materials:
 ~ 40% metals
 ~ 30% plastics
 ~ 30% ceramics

Layered and fused materials in WPCBs pose challenges in separation and are incompatible with current recycling methods.



Current Challenges in Critical Metals Recovery from E-waste

(1) Manual sorting:

WPCBs removed from devices.



(2) Mechanical processing:

Shredding, grinding, or milling reduces WPCBs into particles.



(3) Physical separation:

Gravity/magnetic/electrostatic methods separate metals & nonmetals.



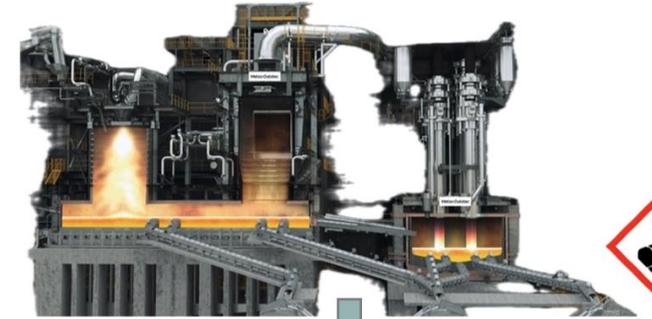
Metals



Nonmetals

(4) Metal extraction:

Pyrometallurgy (high-temperature smelting) and hydrometallurgy (chemical leaching)



High amounts of fugitive dust → 30% reduction in the volume of WPCB materials

- **Green House Gasses:** CO₂, CH₃ SO₂, CO, H₂
- **POPs:** Mixed dioxins and furans
- **VOCs:** Phenol, benzene, toluene, xylene

- **Metal Oxides:** Cu, Zn, As, Pb, Al
→ Majority of critical metals are lost as particulates or oxidized in slag/sludge.

- Toxic waste generation** ↑
- Energy consumption** ↑
- Operating costs** ↑
- Resource Recovery** ↓

✗ NOT SUSTAINABLE



The Cryogenic Milling Process for E-waste Recycling

Preliminary data support **Cryogenic Milling** as an environmentally benign alternative to the existing e-waste recycling methods.

- (1) **Milling Conditions:** Feed materials are submerged in liquid nitrogen (LN₂) at -150°C to promote cold embrittlement, crystallization, and early fracture.
- (2) **Milling Intensity:** Two rotating shafts and circulating ball media agitate feed materials, exerting mechanical forces to achieve rapid grain refinement.

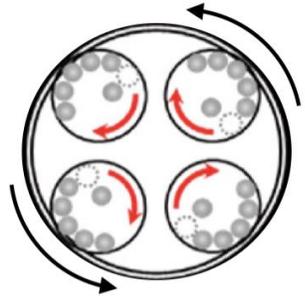
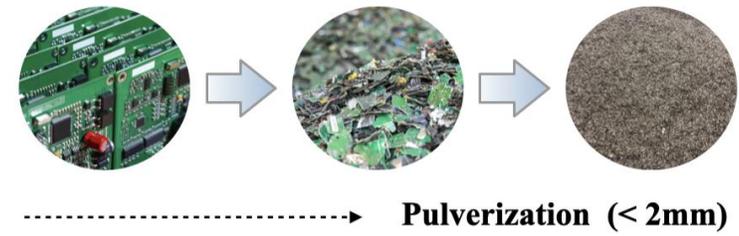
- Cryogenic Parameters:**
- LN₂ BP: -195.8°C (1:696)
 - LN₂ flow rate (L/min)
 - Cooling Rate (°C/min)

- Milling Parameters:**
- Ball:powder (BPR)
 - Milling time (hrs)
 - Milling speed (r/min)

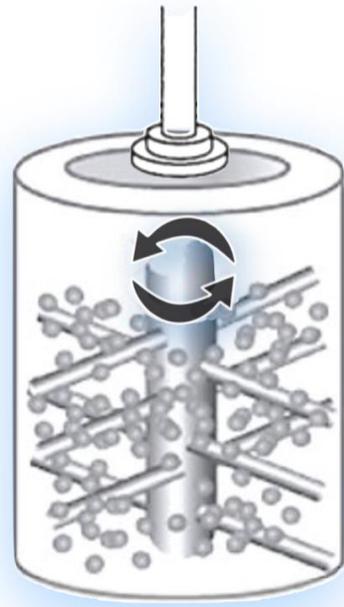
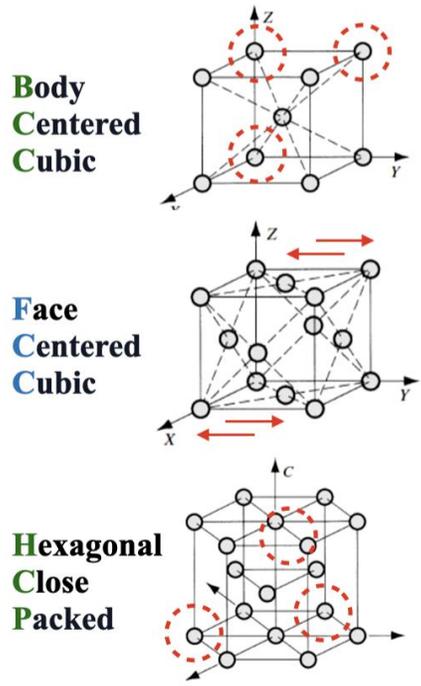
Output: Uniform dispersion of single-phase metal, polymer, and oxide nanoparticles with an even size distribution.

Easy separation of nanoparticles via sedimentation in DI water
→ Hydroclone separators can be utilized on an industrial scale

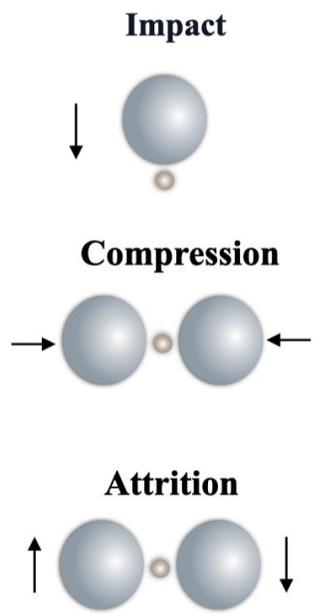
INITIAL SIZE REDUCTION



CRYOGENIC TEMPERATURE



MECHANICAL FORCES



Polymer NPs Metal NPs Oxide NPs



Anticipated Outcomes and Broader Implications

Scaling up Cryogenic Milling can overcome technological, economic, and environmental barriers in e-waste recycling

(1) Reduced Environmental Hazards

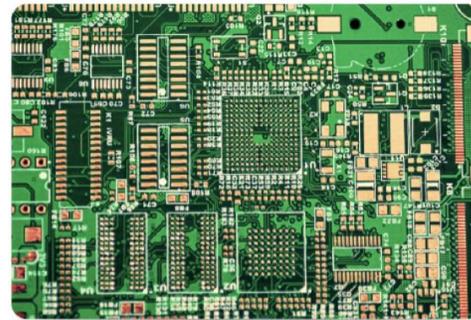
- Eliminates hazardous emissions associated with the thermal and chemical degradation of e-waste materials
- The consolidation of particles within a tightly closed system reduces the risk of contamination from fugitive dust.

(2) Enhanced Industrial Feasibility:

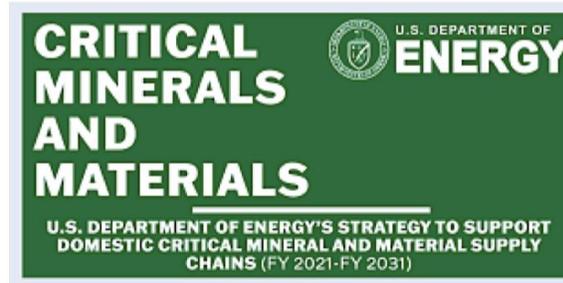
- Stand-alone process and does not require multiple processing phases and steps
- Manual removal of hazardous components not necessary
- Shorter milling times reduces energy consumption

(3) Maximum Recovery Efficiency

- The production of cryomilled nanoparticles enhances the structural and functional properties of e-waste materials and **recovers nearly all recyclable elements.**



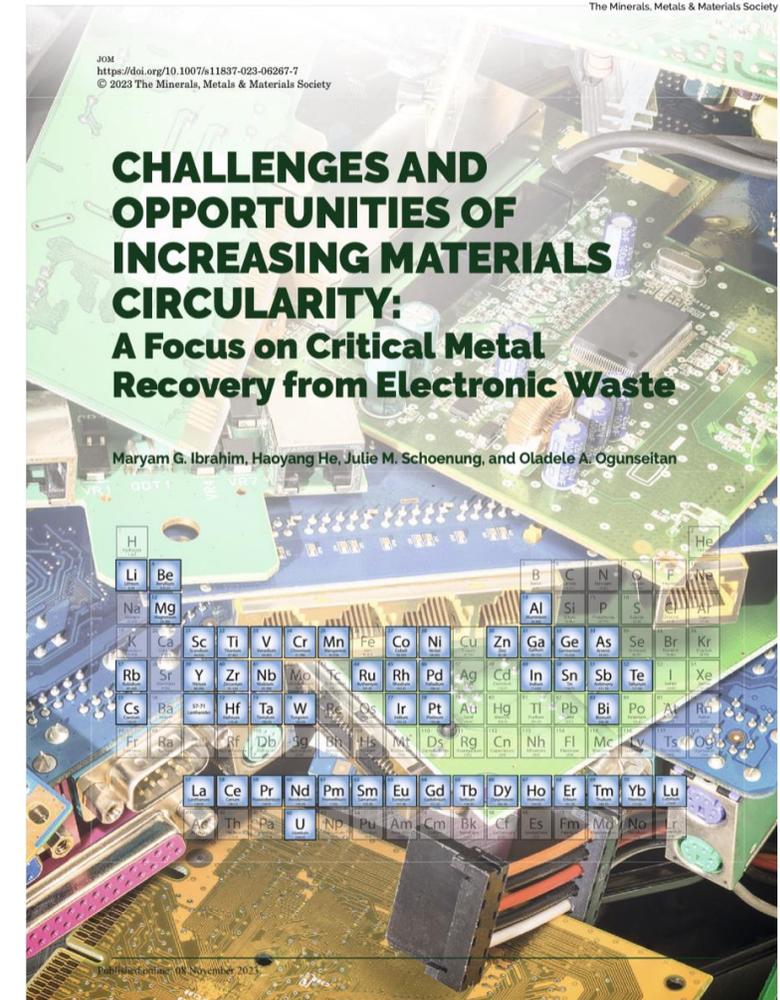
WPCBs contain **100 times more gold** and **10-40 times more critical metals** per ton than mined ore (net value \$62.5 billion/yr)



The U.S. Department of Energy prioritizes research and development in urban mining technologies, particularly e-waste recycling, to secure the future of domestic critical metals supply chains.

JOM: The Magazine

TMS
The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society



Published November 8th, 2023



Acknowledgments



UCI Population Health and Disease Prevention

UCI Samueli School of Engineering
Department of Materials Science and Engineering

UCLA Fielding School of Public Health



Dr. Oladadele Oguneitan
Distinguished Professor and Presidential Chair



Dr. Julie Schoenung
Distinguished Professor and Presidential Chair



Dr. Haoyang He
Postdoctorate Scholar



Dr. Candace Tsai
Associate Professor and Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)

 **WISDOM**
World Institute for Sustainable Development of Materials



 **National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences**
Superfund Research Program



 **Yourtronics**
REPAIR

 **calnano**
Materializing Nano

 **INRF** Integrated Nanosystems Research Facility

 **Union PROCESS**

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS – Emerging Green Solvents

Assessing Emerging Green Solvents in the Dry Cleaning Industry

Emma Landskroner, PhD student, UCLA



Background Identification of Gap: BMC Public Health Publication



- 12 total articles
- 33% assessing health effects via clinical symptoms or biomarker exposure
- 66% examining PCE
- None of which on “green” alternatives

Absence of modern research on “green” solvents

Landskroner and Tsai *BMC Public Health* (2023) 23:2561
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-17306-y>

BMC Public Health

RESEARCH Open Access

Occupational exposures and cancer risk in commercial laundry and dry cleaning industries: a scoping review

Emma Ann Landskroner¹ and Candace Su-Jung Tsai^{1*}

Abstract
Background The laundry and dry cleaning industries are critical for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in our daily lives. However, they have also been identified as sources of hazardous chemical exposure for workers, leading to potentially severe health implications. Despite mounting evidence that solvents like perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene are carcinogenic, they remain commonly used in the industry. Additionally, while alternative solvents are increasingly being utilized in response to indications of adverse health and environmental effects, there remains a significant gap in our understanding of the potential risks associated with exposure to these new agents.
Methods This study aims to identify gaps in the literature concerning worker exposure to contemporary toxic chemicals in the laundry and dry cleaning industry and their associated carcinogenic risks. A scoping review of peer-reviewed publications from 2012 to 2022 was conducted to achieve this objective, focusing on studies that detailed chemical exposures, sampling methods, and workers within the laundry and dry cleaning sector.
Results In this scoping review, 12 relevant papers were assessed. A majority (66%) examined perchloroethylene exposure, with one notable finding revealing that biomarkers from dry cleaners had significant micronuclei frequency and DNA damage, even when exposed to PCE at levels below occupational exposure limits. Similarly, another study supported these results, finding an increase in early DNA damage among exposed workers. Separate studies on TCE and benzene presented varied exposure levels and health risks, raising concern due to their IARC Group 1 carcinogen classification. Information on alternative solvents was limited, highlighting gaps in health outcome data, exposure guidelines, and carcinogenic classifications.
Conclusion Research on health outcomes, specifically DNA damage, was limited, with 66% of studies not monitoring health outcomes. The findings indicated potential DNA damage from perchloroethylene exposure, suggesting a need to reevaluate safety limits. As alternative solvents become more prevalent, investigations into the effects of their use are needed. This review is registered with the Open Science Framework.

BMC Part of Springer Nature

BMC Public Health

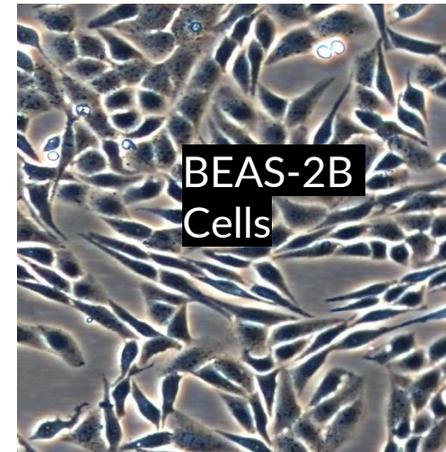
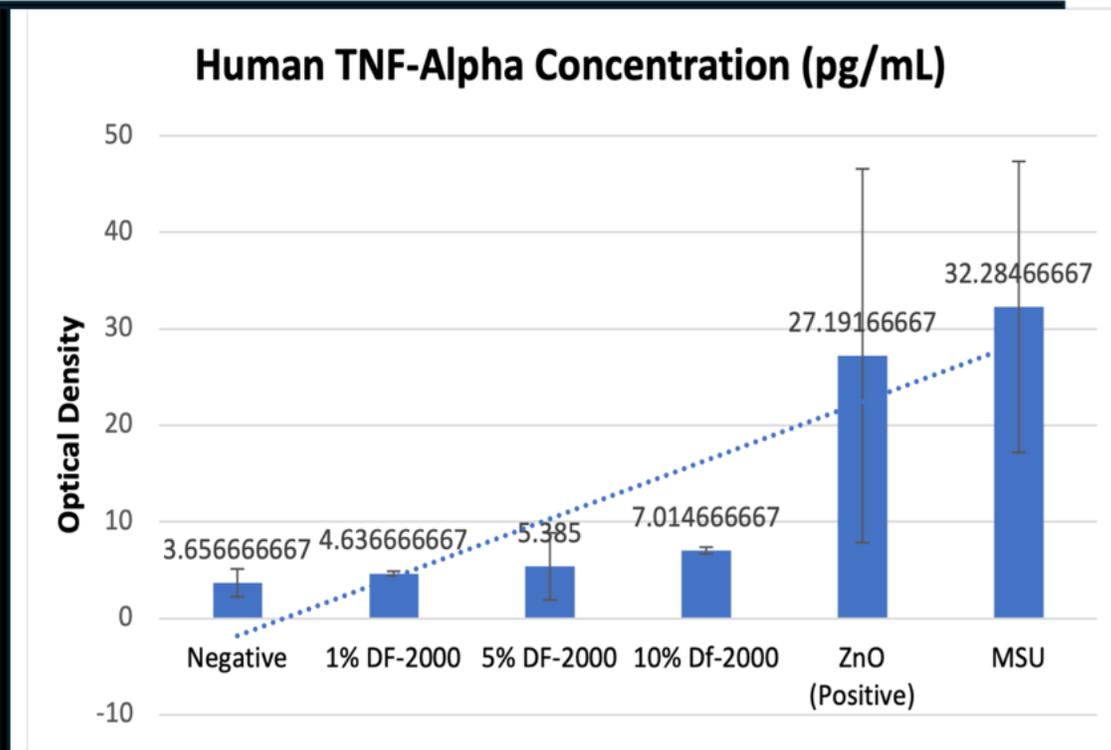
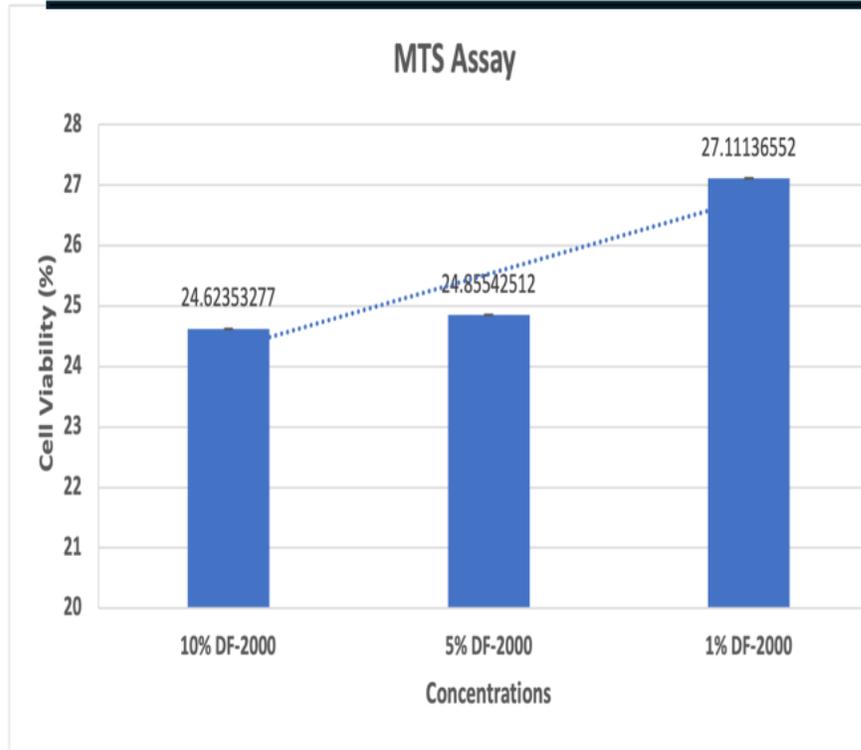
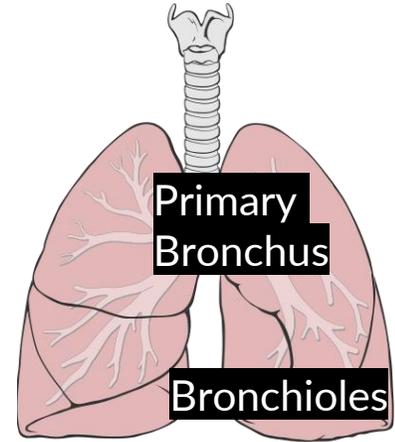
BEAS-2B Cell Study on Popular Emerging Green Solvent

Preliminary Results

- MTS: Suggested effects at low concentrations
- TNF-Alpha: Dose-dependent increase, with both controls validated



Indication of greater toxicity than what has been marketed and potential carcinogenicity



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS – Nanoplastics Exposure Assessment

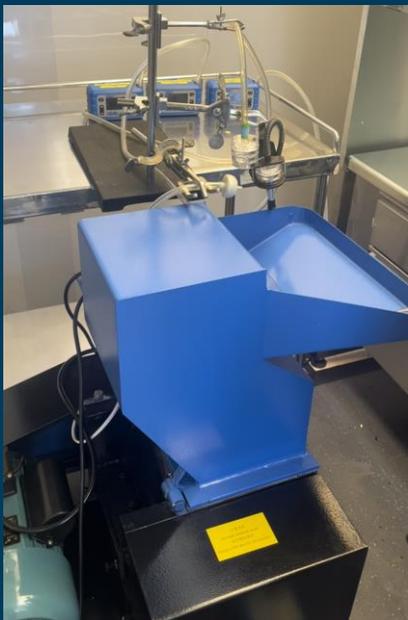


The emissions and physicochemical properties of airborne microplastic and nanoplastic generated during plastic shredding

Sarah Swinnerton, MS student, UCLA

Cell toxicity study of micro and nanoplastics

Srinidhi (Serina) Sridharan, MS student, UCLA **Yi-hsuan (Amelia) Chen**, UCLA



Microplastic particles of PET, PP, and HDPE are obtained by shredding waste plastics with INTBUYING 220V Heavy Duty Plastic Shredder Machine

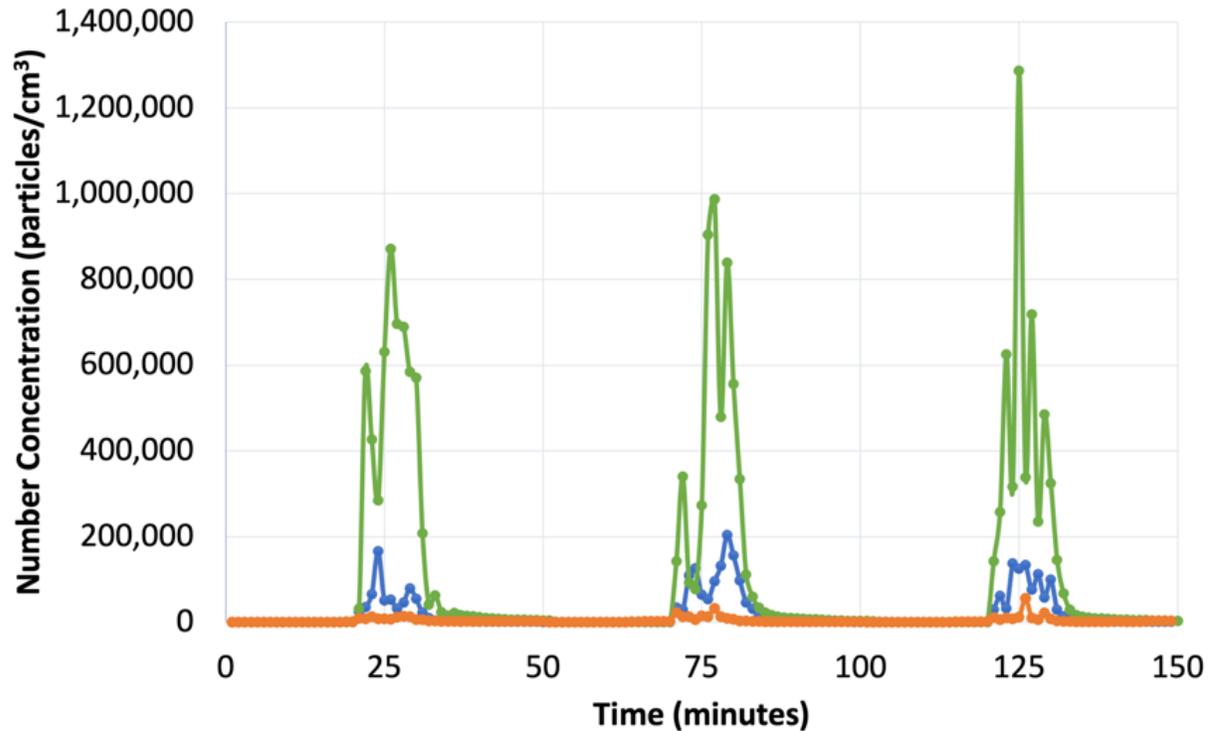


HDPE plastics before (top) and after being milled through a 0.50mm sieve ring (bottom). (*From Fritsch Milling & Sizing, Inc.*)

Total SMPS Particle Concentrations

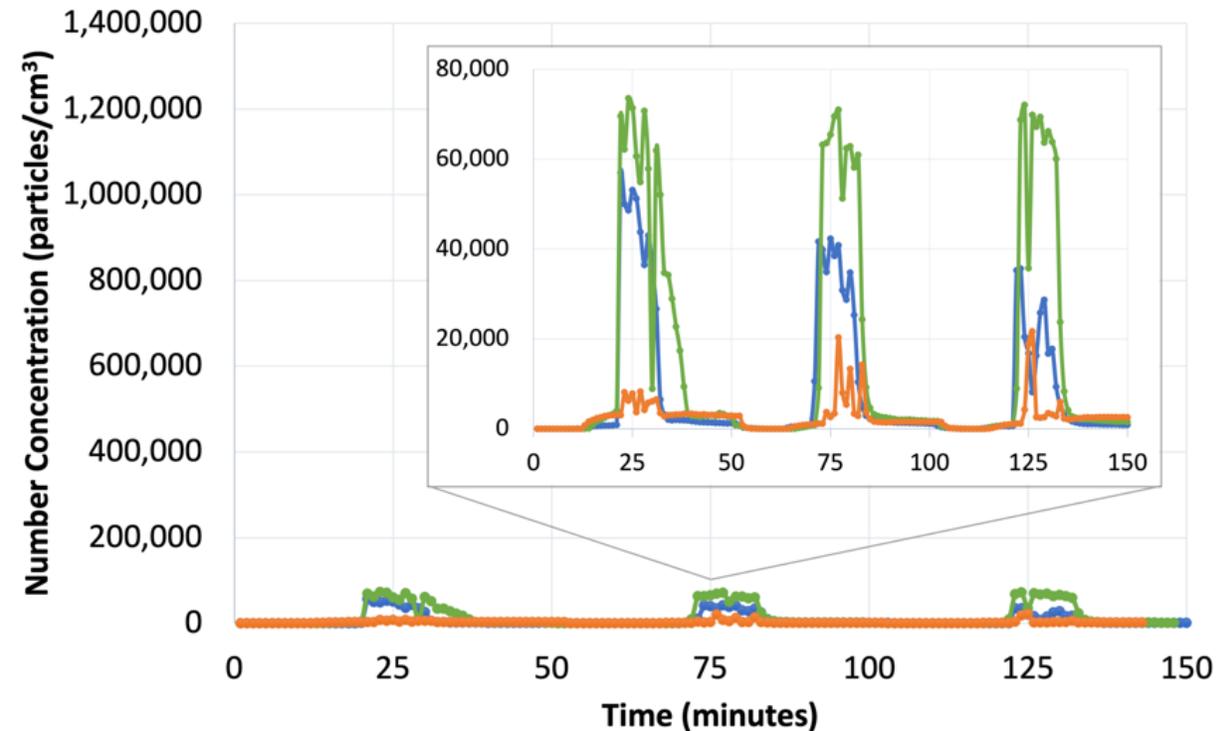
(A) Total Particle Concentration of Waste Plastic (10-420nm)

PET waste PP waste HDPE waste



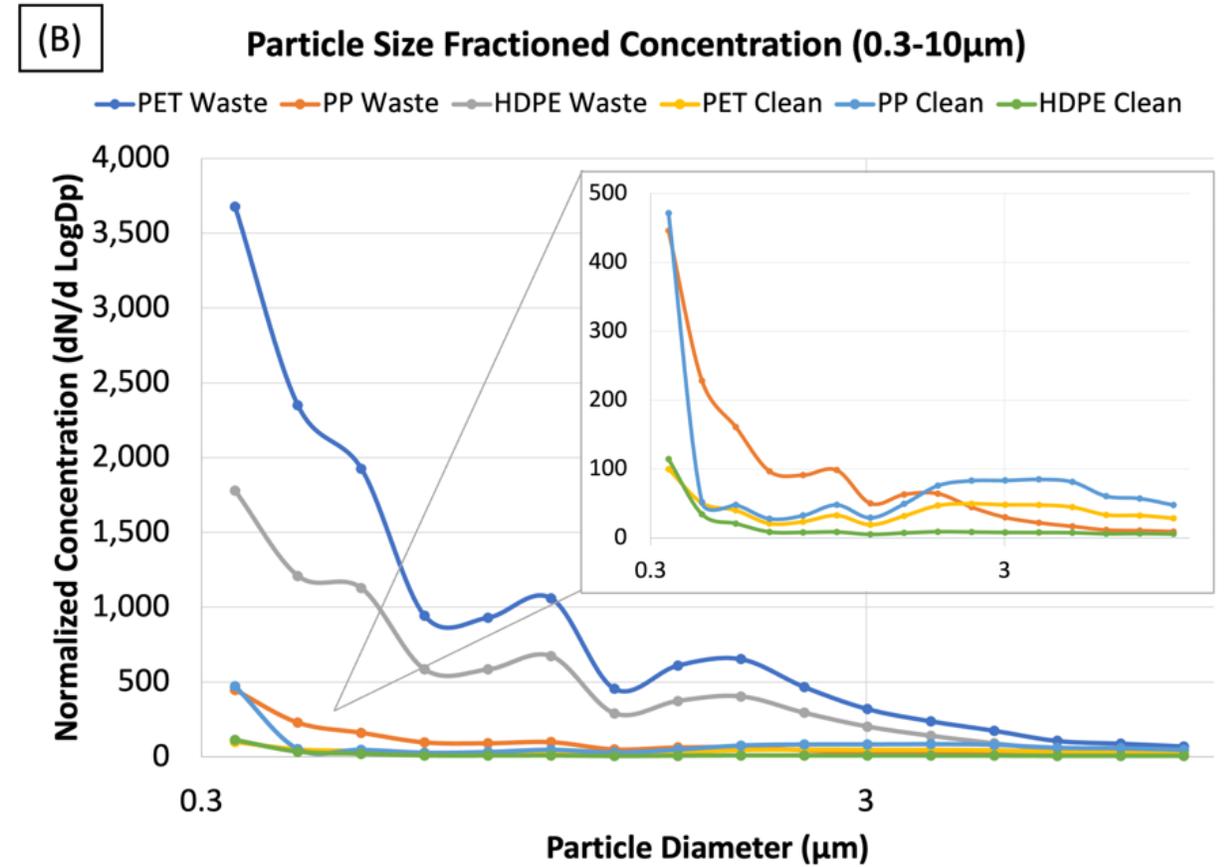
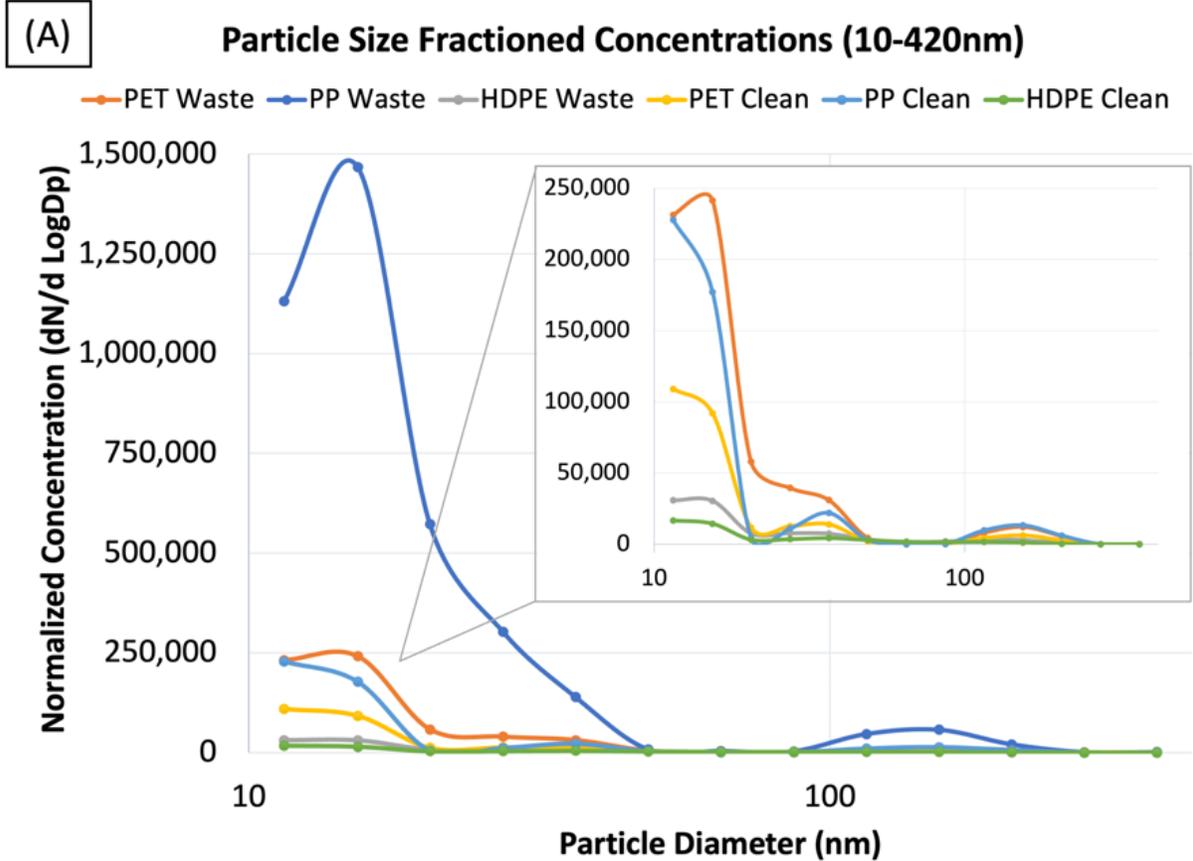
(B) Total Particle Concentration of Clean Plastic (10-420nm)

PET clean PP clean HDPE clean



Substantial changes in particle concentration was observed during periods of shredding

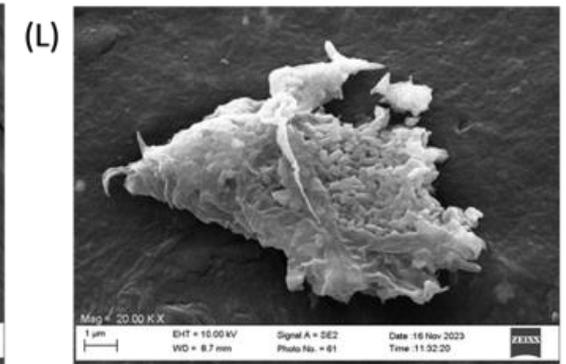
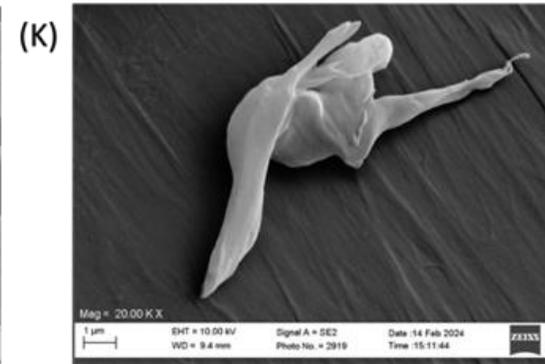
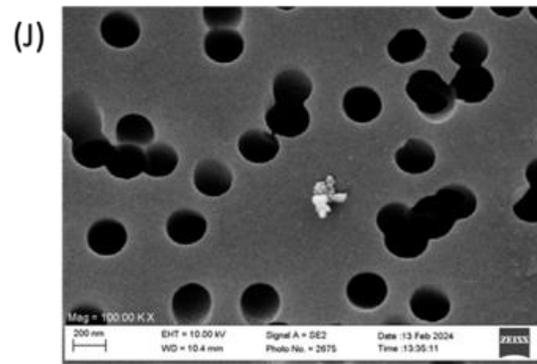
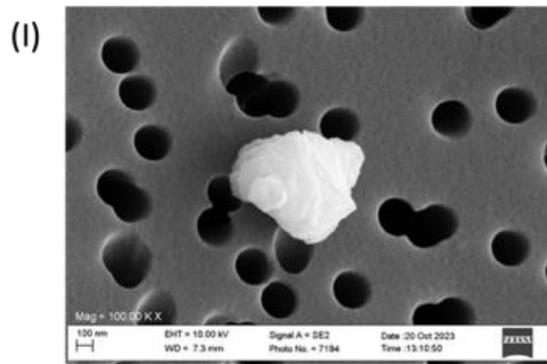
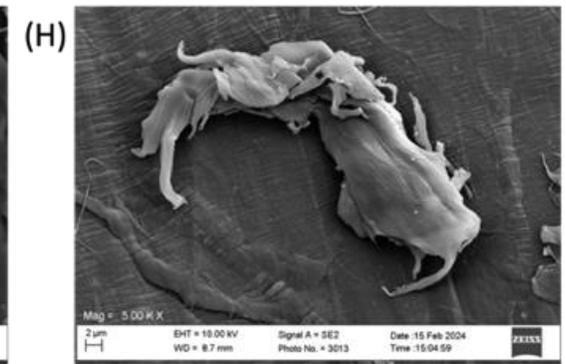
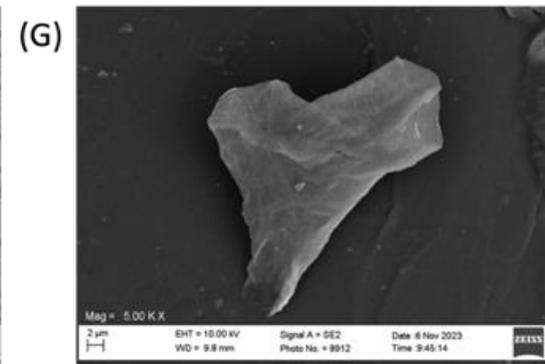
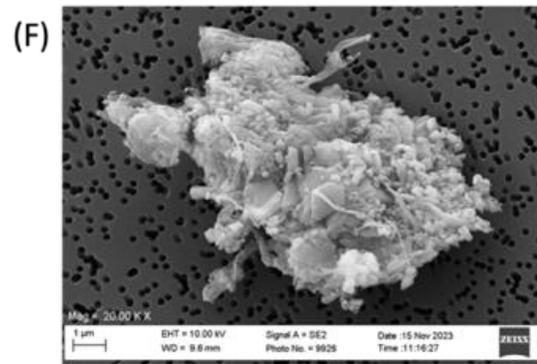
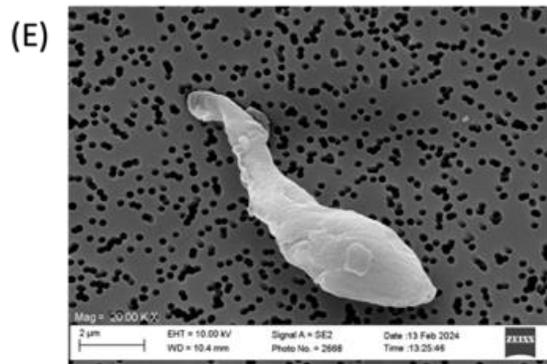
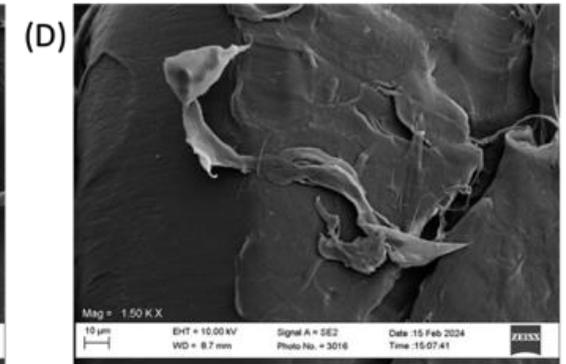
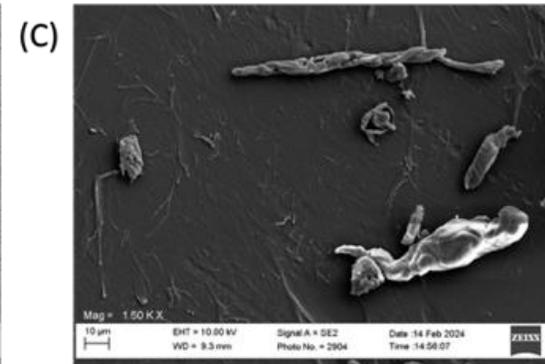
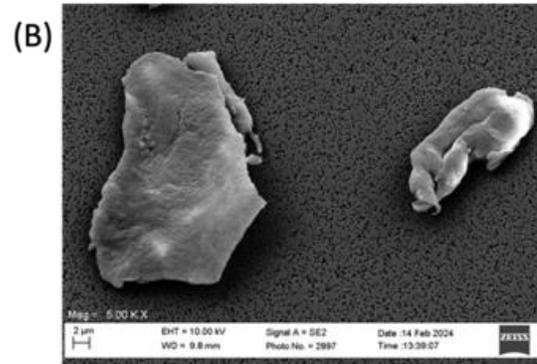
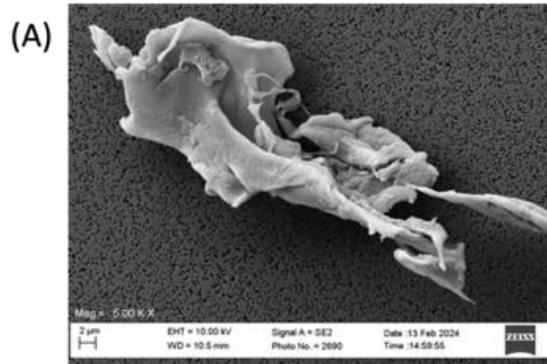
Particle Size Differentiated Graphs



Particle Morphology by SEM

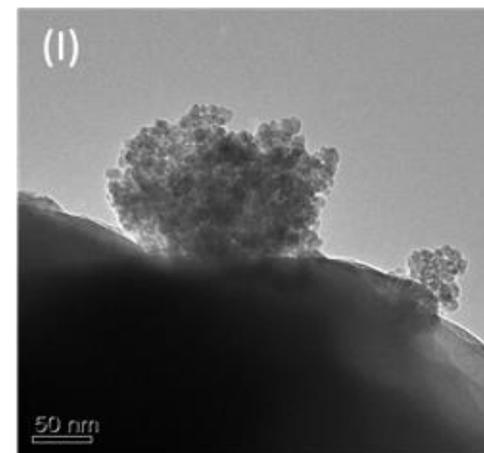
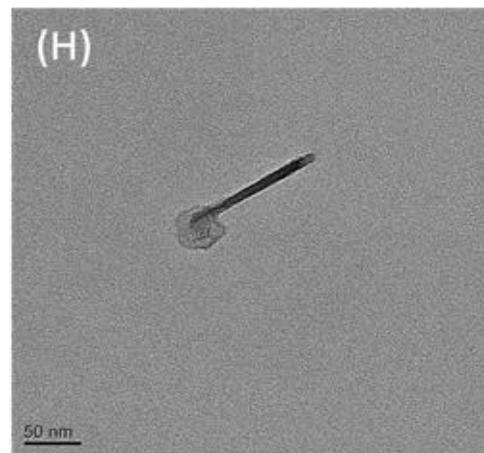
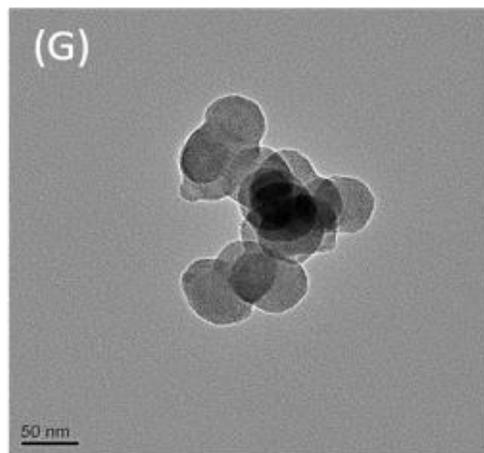
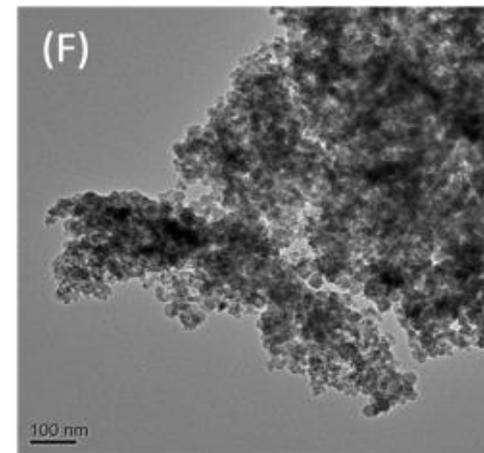
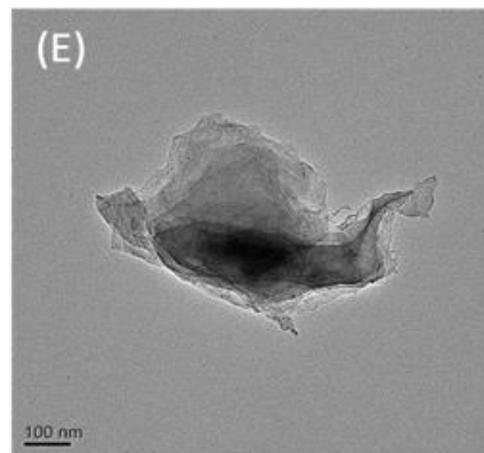
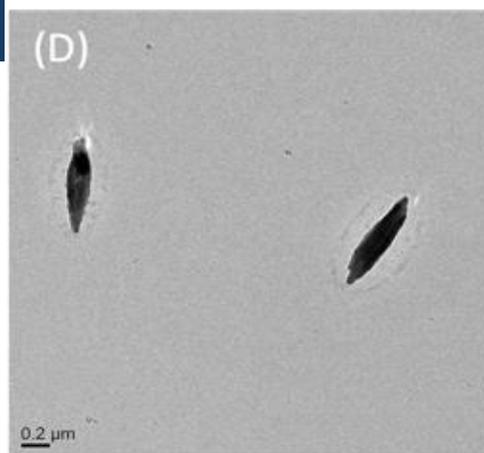
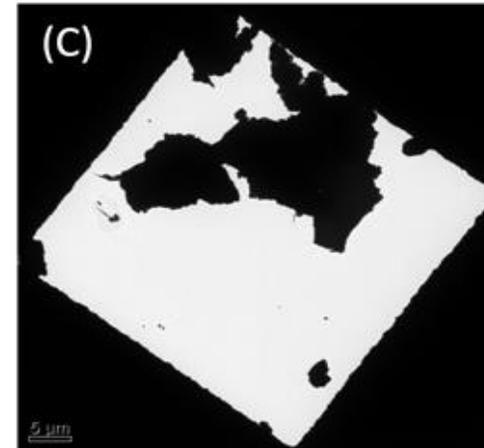
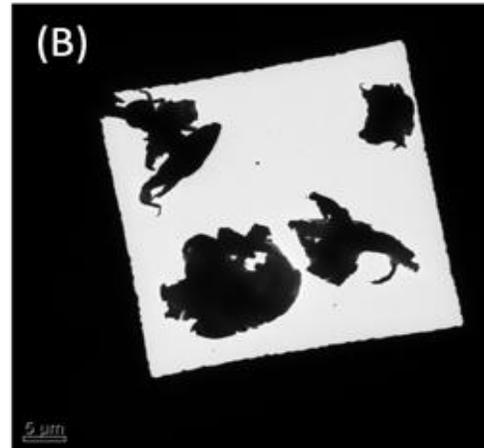
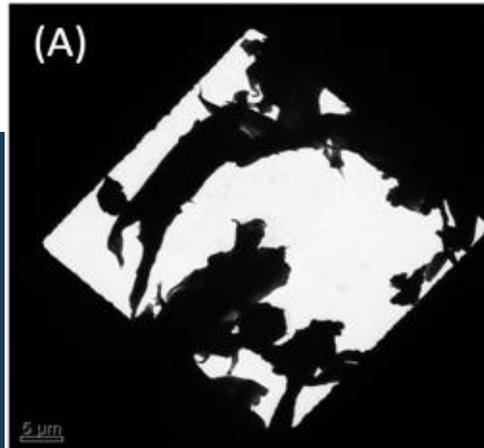
TDS Filters

Plastic Shards



Particle Morphology by TEM

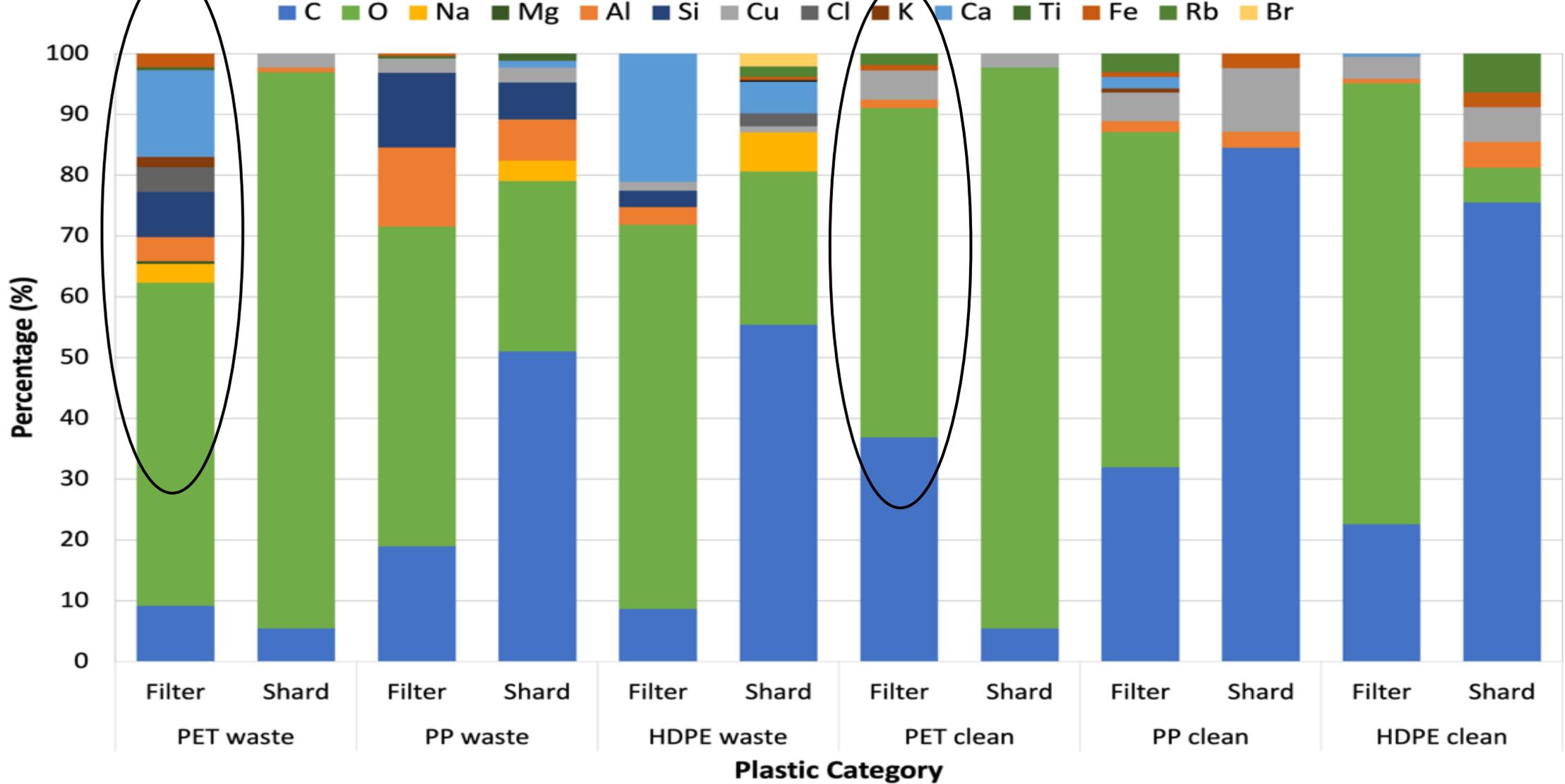
Particles varied drastically and did not adhere to one shape



Elemental Composition of Samples

(A)

Element Percentages as Detected by SEM/EDX





RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS – Virtual Reality Technology and 3D printing

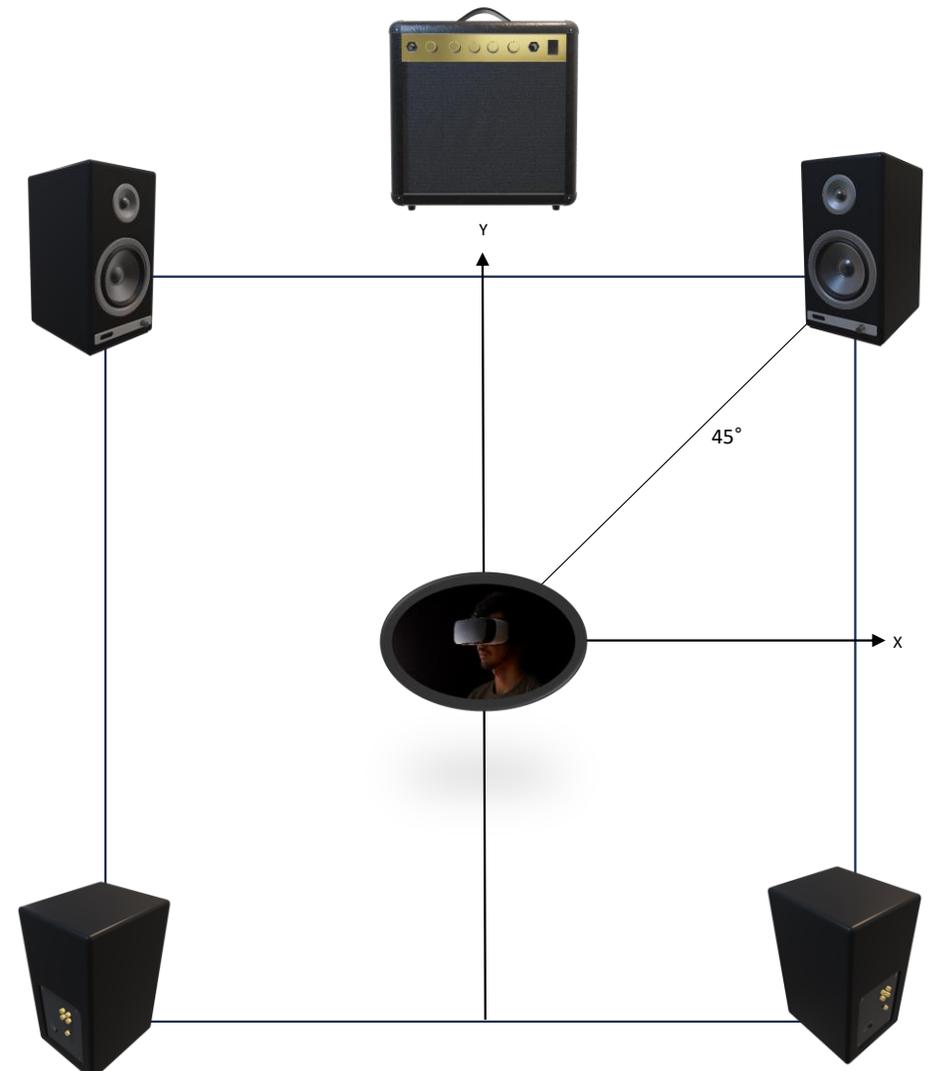
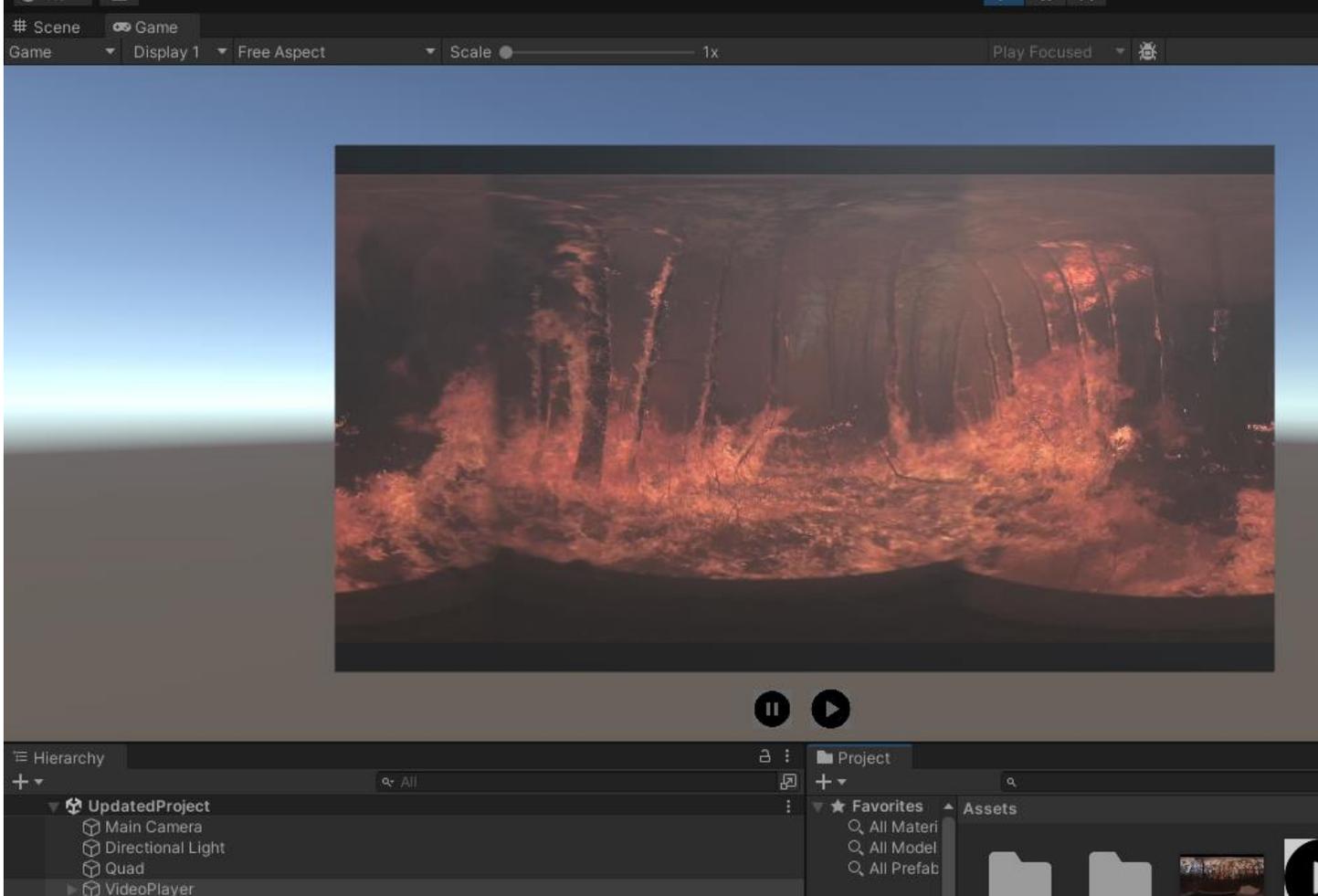
An Emerging VR Training Tool for Wildland Firefighters on Particle Pollution Exposure

Hope Davey, MS student, UCLA

Characterization of Fugitive Emissions of SLS 3D Printing

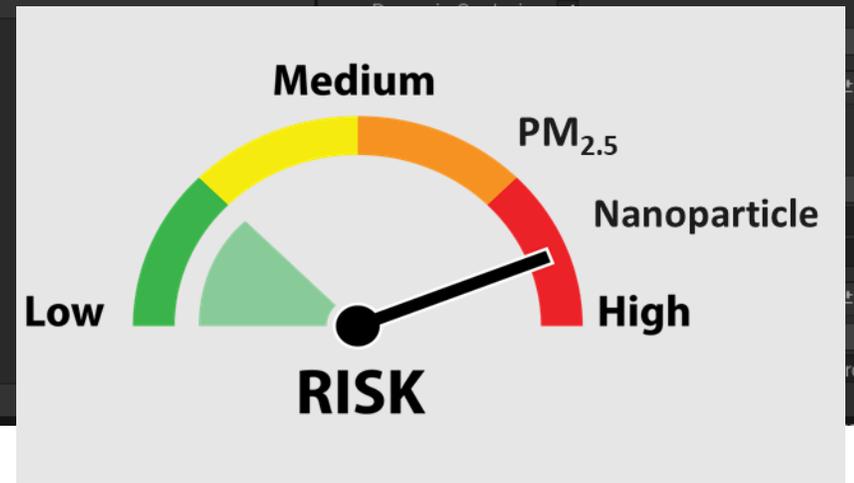
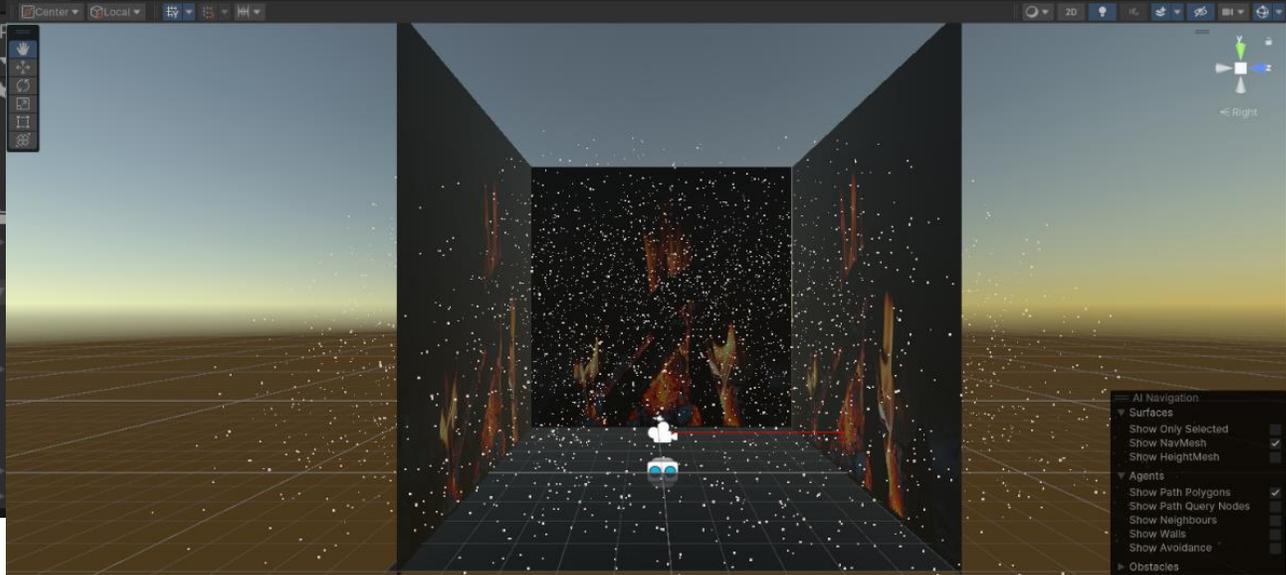
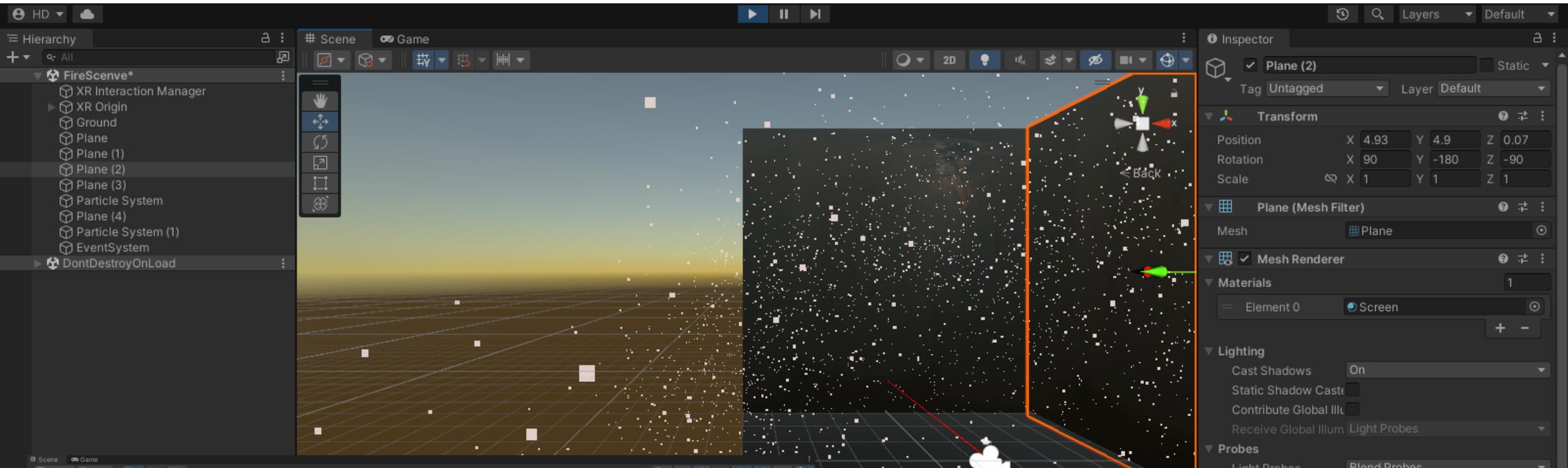
Connor Krause, MS student, UCLA



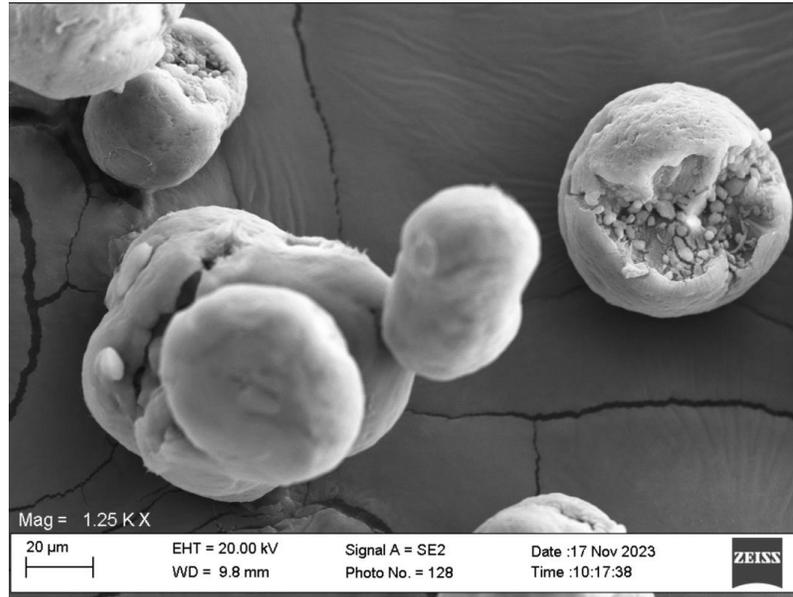
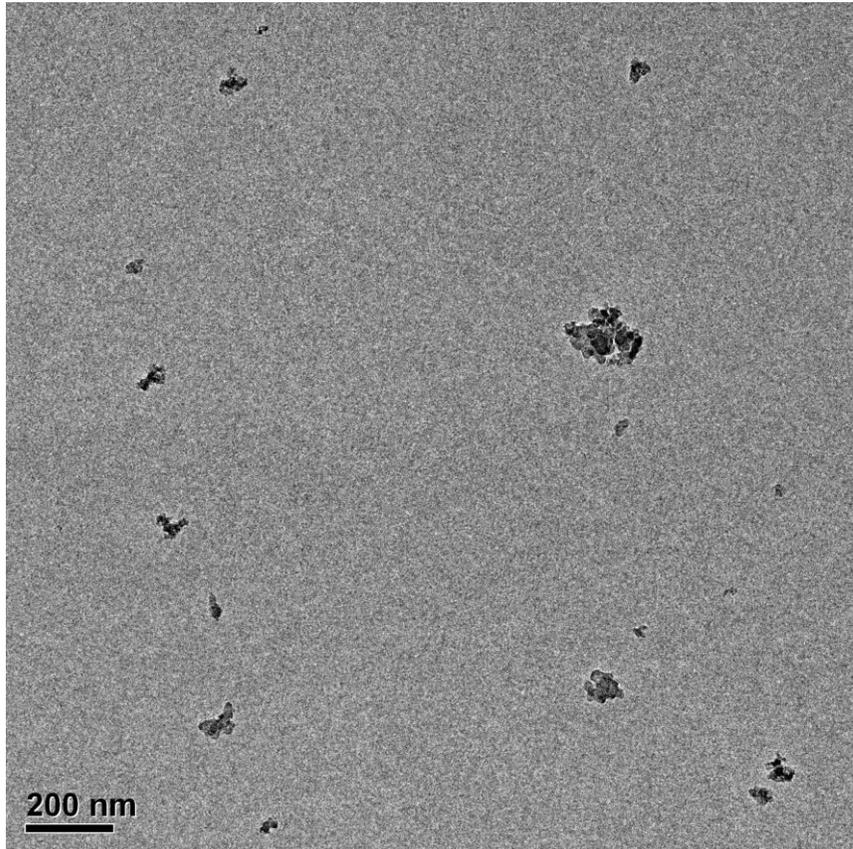


The synthetic audio was rendered for a 360° spatial sound and decoded in 4 channels. With 360-surround sound, the viewer can experience what is going on around them (considering X and Y axis).

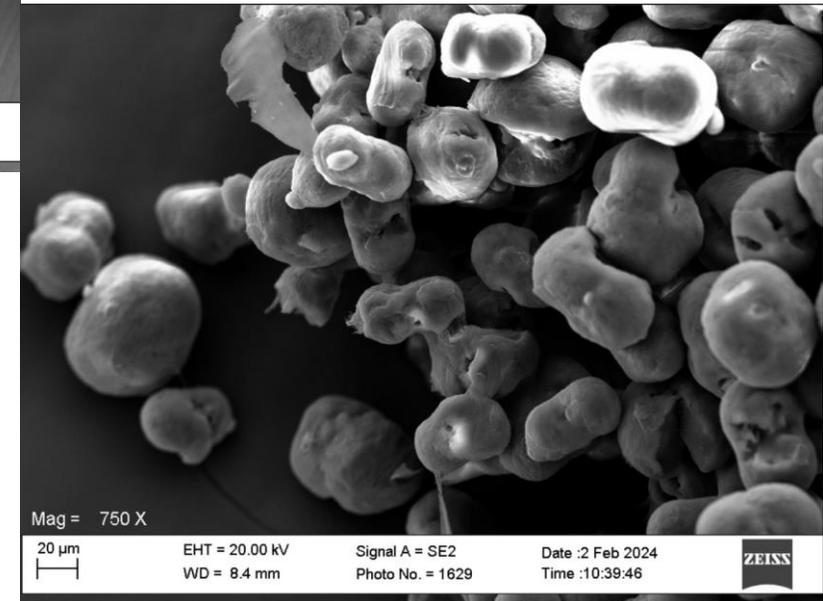




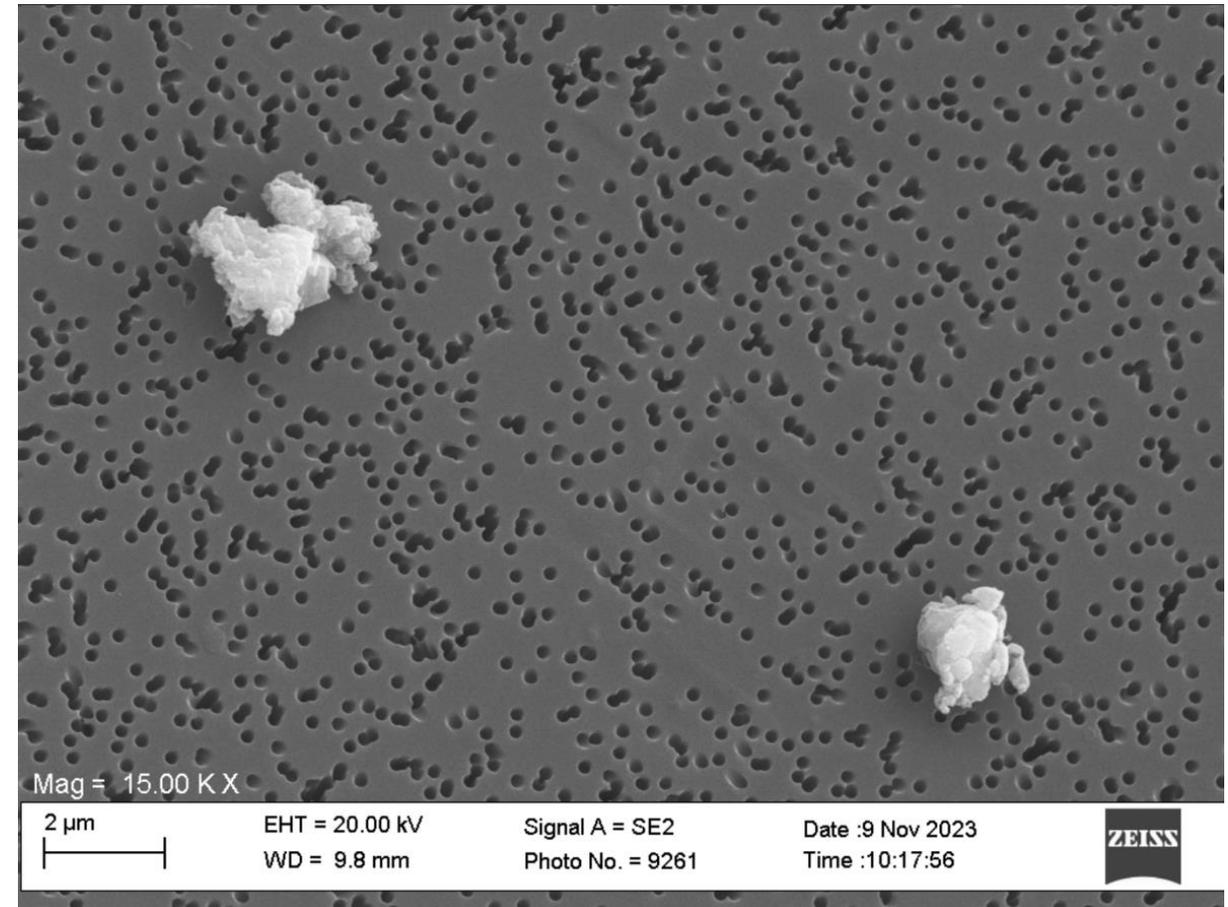
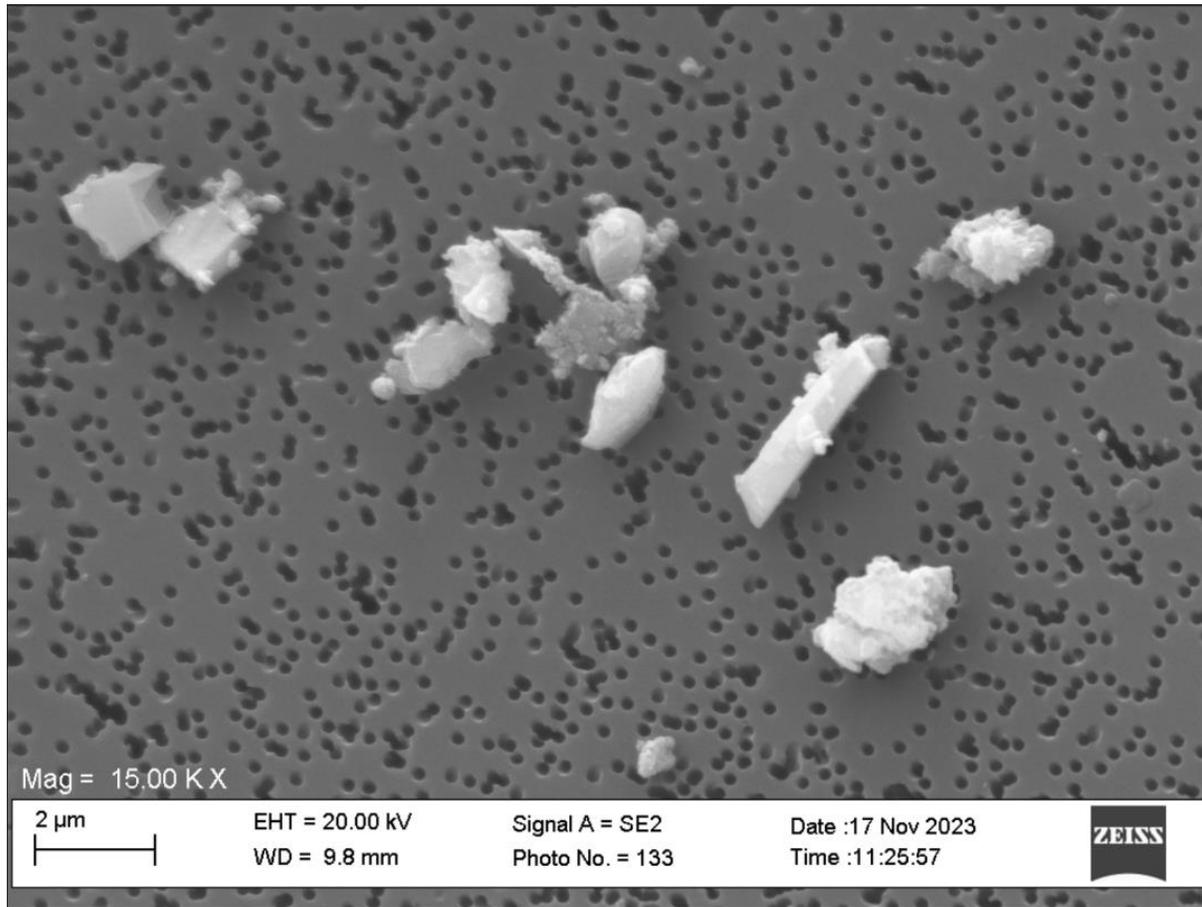
SEM/TEM Imaging of Pure Nylon-12 for 3D Printing



- ✓ Imaging of Pure Nylon-12 Powder.
- ✓ Size ranges from nanometer up to about micrometer



SEM/TEM Imaging of Aerosol Particles during Printing



- Common particles captured during printing
- Apparent agglomerates of particles in the nanometer ranges

Q & A

PI: Candace Tsai, ScD, CIH

University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) candacetsai@ucla.edu

Grant No.: 1R25ES033043-01



UCLA

Fielding
School of Public Health