Identity, grouping and characterisation of silver based biocidal active substances including nano-silver

> Ulrike Frank Swedish Chemical Agency February 2012



Identity, grouping and characterisation of silver based biocidal active substances including nano-silver

- What are biocides?
- The evaluation of silver under the biocides legislation
- Applications of biocidal silver
- Treated articles and their implications for risk assessment
- When is nano an issue?



What are Biocides?















What are Biocides?





What are Biocides?

- Biocides are agents usually meant to kill organisms
- They must not be sold without pre-marketing approval = authorization.
- Details are regulated in the European Biocides Directive (98/8/EC) respectively in the Biocides Regulation (Reg. EC No xxx/2012) → to be published in summer 2012



The evaluation of silver

- Silver is a potent antimicrobial agent
- Silver is used as active substance in *biocidal products* and in *treated articles*
- All active substances have to be *authorized* to be permitted to be placed on the market after May 2014



The evaluation of silver

- KemI (SE) is responsible for the evaluation of silver as an active substance within BPD
- At the moment: transitional period = unregulated market
- In future: only silver uses which show acceptable risks get authorized





Silver?



FOTOMONTAGE BY WILMA WHITE

KEM Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency

Silver?

Silver containing substance (SCAS)		CAS No.
	a) Particulate silver	7440-22-4
Elemental silver	b) Silver ionisation systems	7440-22-4
Silver adsorbed to silica dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver chloride adsorbed to titan dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver nitrate		7761-88-8
Silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate		265647-11-8
Silver zinc zeolite		130328-20-0
Silver copper zeolite		130328-19-7
Silver phosphate glass		308069-39-8
Silver borosilicate glass		308062-97-7



Example: Silver (zinc) zeolite



KERMI Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency

Example: Nano-silver composite





Example: Silver nitrate





Nano-Silver: Definition

Biocides Regulation (from COM recommendation)

Art. 3, (z) "nanomaterial" means a natural or manufactured active substance or non-active substance containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 50 % or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1 nm-100 nm; ...

For the purposes of the definition of nanomaterial, 'particle', 'agglomerate' and 'aggregate' are defined as follows:

(a) 'particle' means a minute piece of matter with defined physical boundaries;

(b) 'agglomerate' means a collection of weakly bound particles or aggregates where the resulting external surface area is similar to the sum of the surface areas of the individual components;

(c) 'aggregate' means a particle comprising of strongly bound or fused particles;



Nano-Silver: Definition

"Nano definition is lawyers' paradise, says expert

A member of the UK government's Advisory Committee on Hazardous Substances (ACHS) has described the EU definition of nanomaterials adopted last October as a "lawyers' paradise" that will be difficult for regulators to work with. ..."

(Source: ENDS, 14th december 2011)



Nano?

Silver containing substance (SCAS)		CAS No.
	a) Particulate silver	7440-22-4
Elemental silver	b) Silver ionisation systems	7440-22-4
Silver adsorbed to silica dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver chloride adsorbed to titan dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver nitrate		7761-88-8
Silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate		265647-11-8
Silver zinc zeolite		130328-20-0
Silver copper zeolite		130328-19-7
Silver phosphate glass		308069-39-8
Silver borosilicate glass		308062-97-7



Nano?

Silver containing substance (SCAS)		CAS No.
	a) Particulate silver	7440-22-4
Elemental silver	b) Silver ionisation systems	7440-22-4
Silver adsorbed to silica dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver chloride adsorbed to titan dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver nitrate		7761-88-8
Silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate		265647-11-8
Silver zinc zeolite		130328-20-0
Silver copper zeolite		130328-19-7
Silver phosphate glass		308069-39-8
Silver borosilicate glass		308062-97-7



Nano?

Silver containing substance (SCAS)		CAS No.
	a) Particulate silver	7440-22-4
Elemental silver	b) Silver ionisation systems	7440-22-4
Silver adsorbed to silica dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver chloride adsorbed to titan dioxide		Not yet allocated
Silver nitrate		7761-88-8
Silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate		265647-11-8
Silver zinc zeolite		130328-20-0
Silver copper zeolite		130328-19-7
Silver phosphate glass		308069-39-8
Silver borosilicate glass		308062-97-7



Silver as antimicrobial agent



Silver as antimicrobial agent

Ag⁺ release varies over a wide range, dependent on:

- Silver releasing agent
- pH and ion-content of solvent

Nano-silver possibly has a higher release rate per mass of silver due to bigger surface area



Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency

Does size matter?

Example water solubility:

	Silver powder	Nano silver in compound
Particle size	2-55 µm	5-20 nm
Water solubility	22.8 mg Ag/L	210.3 mg Ag/L



Does size matter?



Silver electrode



Powdered silver



Biocidal applications



 $N = q_{\rm c}$







antibacterial clingfilm



Swealsh Chemicals Agency

:n

Biocidal applications

Infinite application(possibilitie)s:

http://www.alibaba.com/showroom/germ-free-material_3.html http://www.housekeepingchannel.com/tag_238_Antimicrobial http://www.zoflora.co.uk/

• Silver:

The Silver Nanotechnology Commercial Inventory, Emma Fauss, University of Virginia, September 2008; <u>http://www.nanotechproject.org/process/assets/files/6718/fauss_final_.pdf</u>

 products on the market contain real nano-silver, or are named "nano" because that is catchy

> KEMI Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency



Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency



Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency



Kemikalieinspelttonen Swedish Chemicals Agency



Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency

How is antimicrobial silver applied?





Quantity of silver applications

Silver applications	treated article	coating	textile	liquid consumer	liquid industrial
Overall distribution (%)	31	49	10	3	7



Exposure Assessment



Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency

Exposure Assessment

- Workers exposure → SCAS (including nano)
- Consumer exposure → only Ag⁺ ??
 »Abrasion? Coating?
- Environmental exposure → only Ag⁺ ??
 » Aggregation? Forming of Nano-Particles?¹⁾
- 1) R. D. Glover, J. M. Miller, J.E. Hutchinson: Generation of Metal Nanoparticles from Silver and Copper Objects: Nanoparticle Dynamics on surfaces and Potential Sources of Nanoparticles in the Environment (in publication) <u>http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/nn2031319</u>



New in Biocides Regulation

Article 4, Conditions for approval

4. The approval of an active substance shall not cover nanomaterials except where explicitly mentioned.
This is a result of EP's position during first reading:

"....Special attention to nanomaterials

Lastly, with doubts remaining over the possible long-term health effects of nanomaterials, MEPs insisted on the need for separate assessment of such particles in biocidal products" (source: EPs website)

Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency

www.kemi.se

.

New in Biocides Regulation

- Treated articles are defined (Art. 3 (I))
- Use of a biocidal product includes use in treated articles (Art. 3 (k))
- Articles may only be placed on the market in Europe when treated with biocidal products which contain active substances authorized in Europe
- Treated articles have to be labelled:
 - if they make a biocidal claim
 - if they contain nanomaterial
 - *if there is considerable release (decided upon at active substance authorization)*



Conclusions

- Nano is an issue amongst others for the evaluation of silver
- The original active may be in nano-size → the form man and environment are exposed to might be very different
- The focus on "Nano" can obscure the issues which deserve even more attention
- Exposure for different uses and application areas is the biggest challenge in the evaluation of silver



Conclusions

Nano or not nano. Is that a question?



KERMI Kemikalieinspektionen Swedish Chemicals Agency



Spray applications:

Probably high exposure during use

→ Different assessment depending on (end-)use??



Kemis Washing Study

Scope: 30 different textiles were purchased and analysed for silver before, after 3 x and after 10 x washing

- •The original content varied to a large extent. Between 0,4- 1360 mg/kg textile
- In general the original content of silver was between 10-50 mg/kg
- •After 10 washes the samples had leached between 10-98 %. In many cases > 80 %
- •Already after 3 washes 10 of the samples leached > 43 %



Different Assessment of Different Silver Forms?

Silver form	Competent Authority Report	Inclusion decision
Silver zinc zeolite	X	X
Silver copper zeolite	X	X
Silver nitrate	X	X
Silver sodium hydrogen zirconium phosphate	X	X
Silver phosphate glass	X	X
Silver borosilicate glass	X	X
Silver (electrode, powder)	X	X X
Silver chloride on TiO ₂	X	X
Silver nano-composite	X	x

Risk Assessment

Risk: Hazard x Exposure

• Hazard:

inherent properties of a substance

 \rightarrow Tox studies with representative organisms

• Exposure:

For every compartment and life stage

→Model calculations



Risk Assessment



Risk characterisation – compartment, life stage

