Kaizan
Group E, Chpt. 6

I. Regulations regarding nanoparticles
   a) Before early 2004, there were no regulations or recommendations as to how to handle nanoparticles.
   b) Had to give regulations, due to the fact that these particles were used in a variety of substances. For example: sunscreen, drugs, textile, and aircraft parts.
   c) Nanomaterials such as titanium dioxide powder were overlooked, despite the fact it may be dangerous to our health. Miniaturization of particles may be harmful!
      i) Nanoparticles should be distinguished from micro particles.
      ii) There fundamental properties are different.
      iii) Nanoparticles may even be more reactive and enter the body in direct methods, which can make them even more dangerous.
   d) Regulations at the workplace are very loose.
      i) First regulation limits the permissible quantity of *known* toxic substances in the air.
      ii) Second regulation regulates the level of airborne dust in general.

II. Nanoparticles as a class of their own
   a) Nanoparticles have not yet been assigned to a separate class of substances.
      i) It is a challenge for research to do so, since two same nanoparticles can exhibit completely different properties when coated with different substances.
      ii) Overcoming this challenge would entail a great deal of expense.

b) A system of standardization of nanoparticles is essential.

c) Researchers need something that is universally agreeable before they begin placing regulations regarding these nanoparticles.