

## Editorial Note on Hazards of Nano Materials

**Received:** April 19, 2020; **Accepted:** April 22, 2021; **Published:** April 30, 2021

### Editorial Note

The possible toxicity of different forms of nanomaterials, as well as fire and dust explosion threats, are both health and safety risks associated with nanomaterials. Since nanotechnology is such a new development, research into the health and safety effects of nanomaterial exposures, as well as what levels of exposure are appropriate, is still ongoing. Inhalation exposure tends to be the most dangerous of the potential risks, with animal tests showing pulmonary symptoms such as inflammation, fibrosis, and carcinogenicity for certain nanomaterials. Hazards of skin contact and ingestion, as well as dust explosions, are also a problem.

Threat controls that are effective in reducing exposures to safe levels have been developed, including the replacement of safer types of a nanomaterial, engineering controls such as proper ventilation, and, as a last resort, personal protective equipment. To establish a maximum safe airborne concentration of nanomaterials, occupational exposure limits have been established for certain products, and exposure evaluation is possible using normal industrial hygiene sampling methods. Workers may also benefit from an ongoing occupational health monitoring programme.

Nanotechnology is the manipulation of matter at the atomic scale to create materials, devices, or systems with new properties or functions, with potential applications in energy, healthcare, industry, communications, agriculture, consumer products, and other sectors.

### Nikitha Y\*

St. Pious X Degree and PG College for Women, Nacharam, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

**\*Corresponding author:** Nikitha Y

✉ yerramnikitha21@gmail.com

St. Pious X Degree and PG College for Women, Nacharam, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

**Citation:** Nikitha Y (2021) Editorial Note on Hazards of Nano Materials. Nano Res Appl Vol.7 No.4:15

Nanomaterials have at least one primary dimension of less than 100 nanometers and also have properties that are technologically useful that vary from those of their bulk components.

Nanoparticles are usually made up of three types of materials: elemental carbon, metals or metal oxides, and ceramics.

Since nanotechnology is still a new technology, the health and safety consequences of nanomaterial exposures, as well as what levels of exposure are appropriate, are still unknown. The handling of nanomaterials is currently being researched, and guidance for certain nanomaterials has been established.