

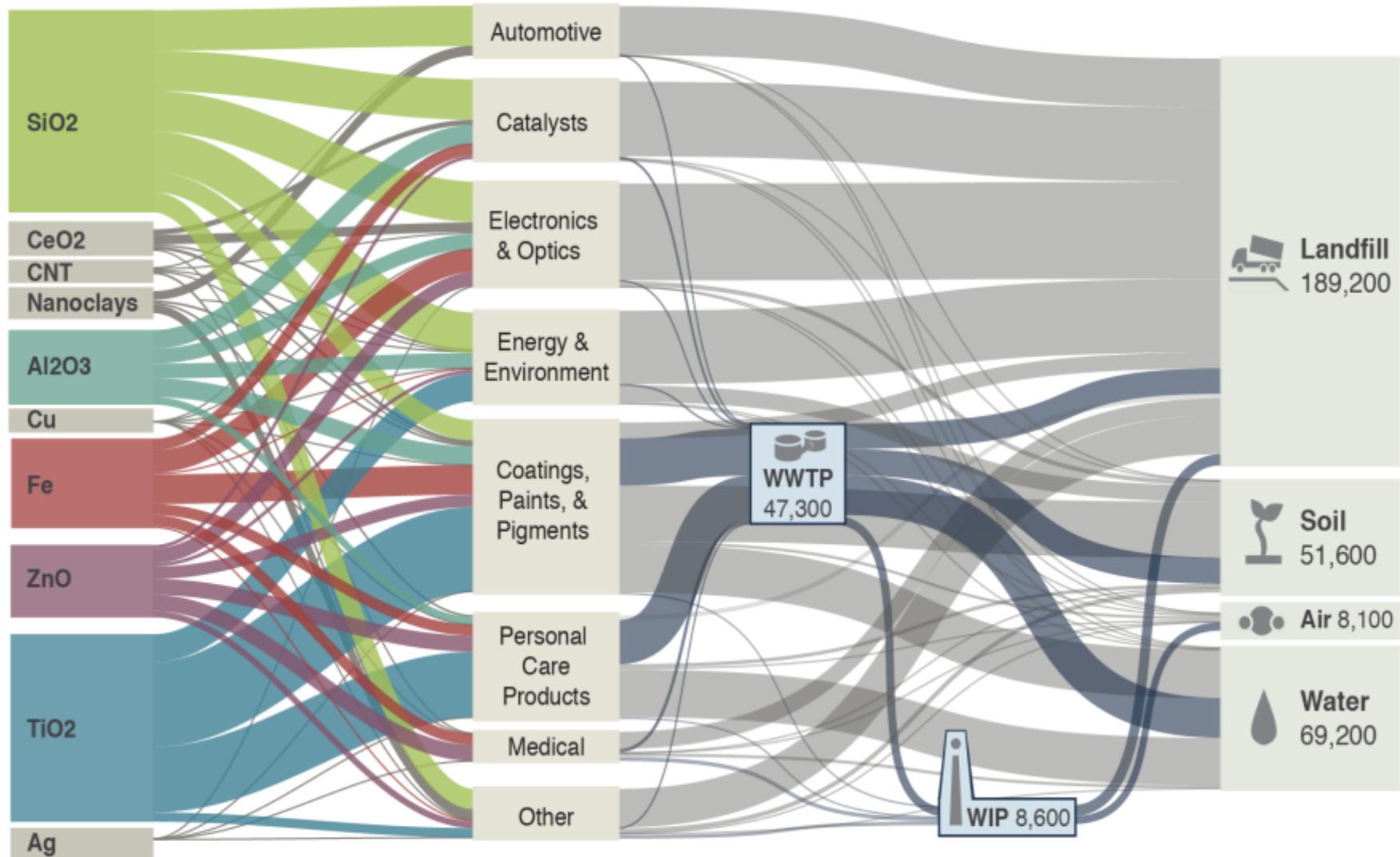
# Nanomaterial Release in Air/Water/Soil and Potential Impacts on Biota



ARTURO A. KELLER

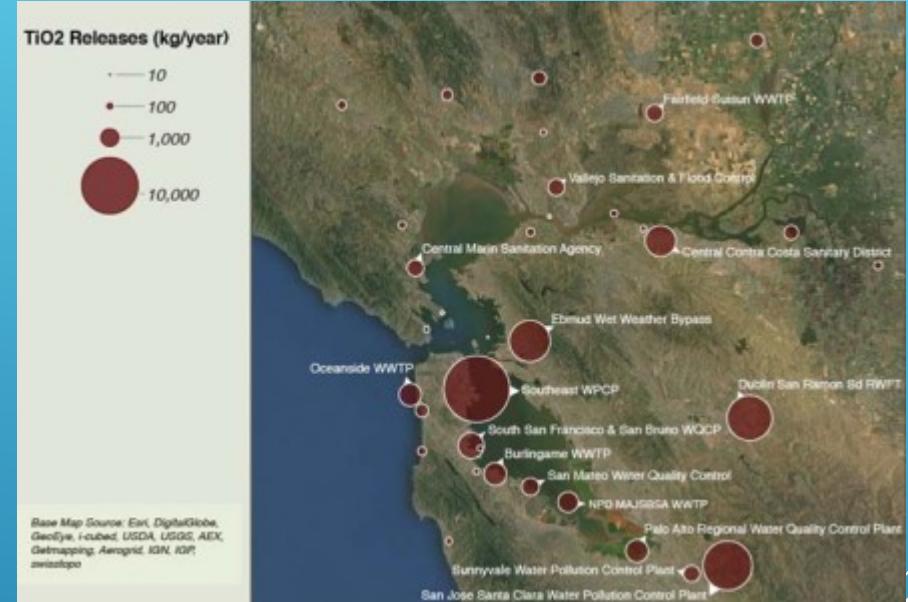
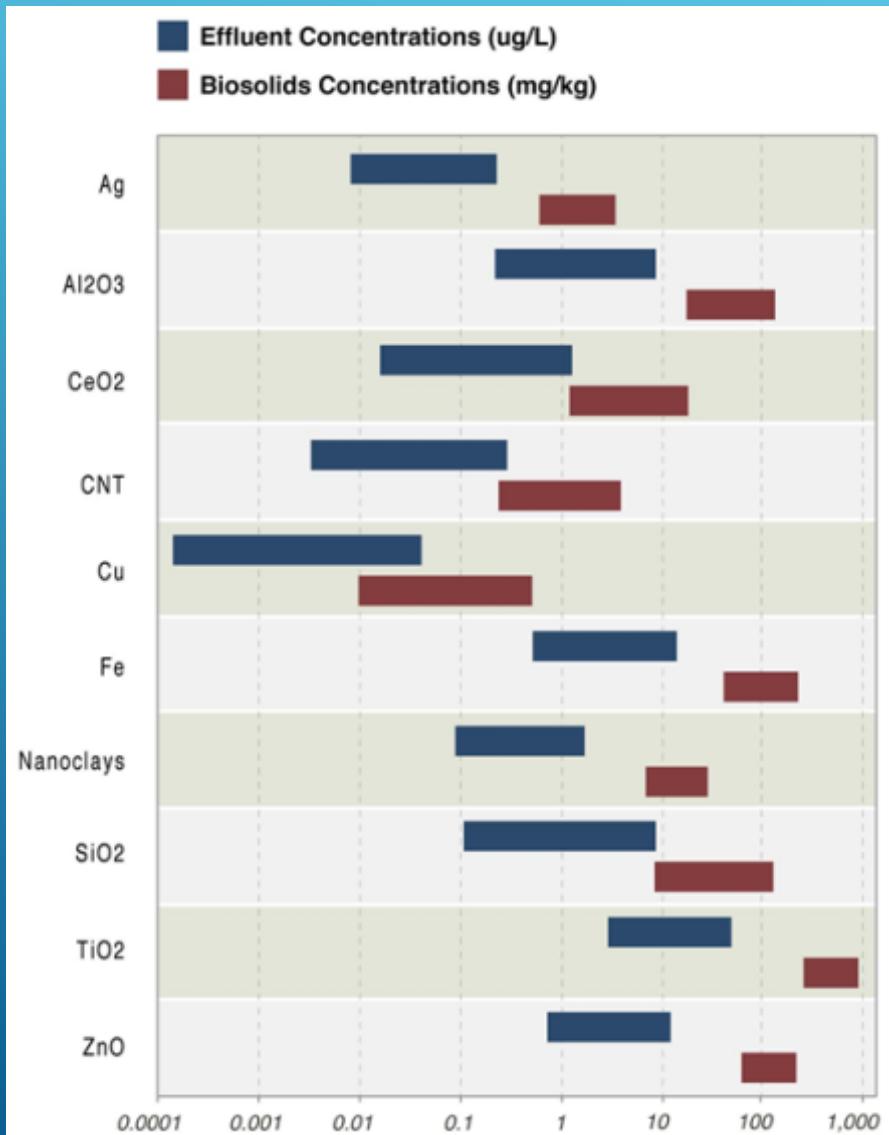
BREN SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & MGMT  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

# nanoRelease model



(all flows in metric tons/yr, 2010 estimates from Future Markets, Inc.)

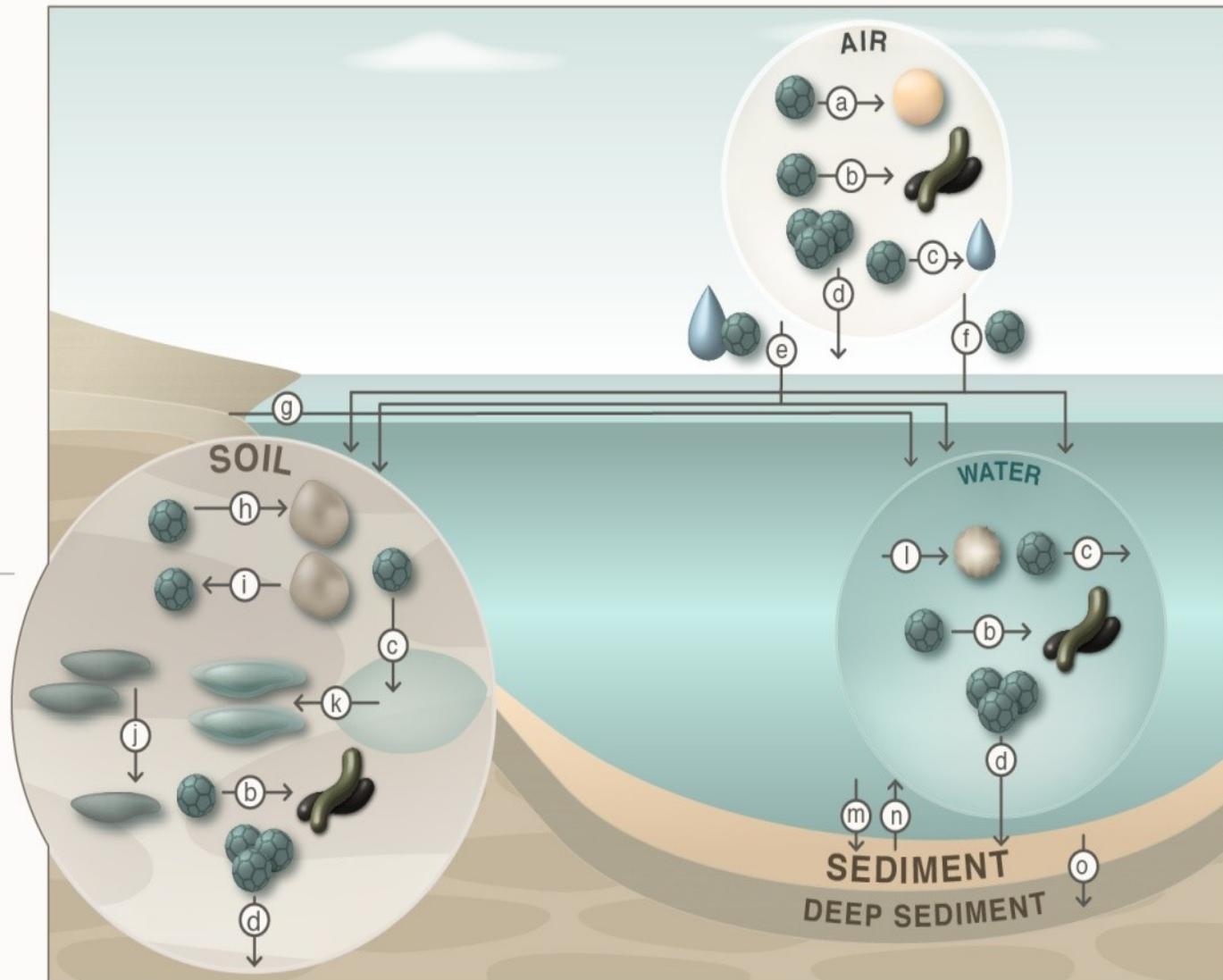
# Predicted Initial [ENM]



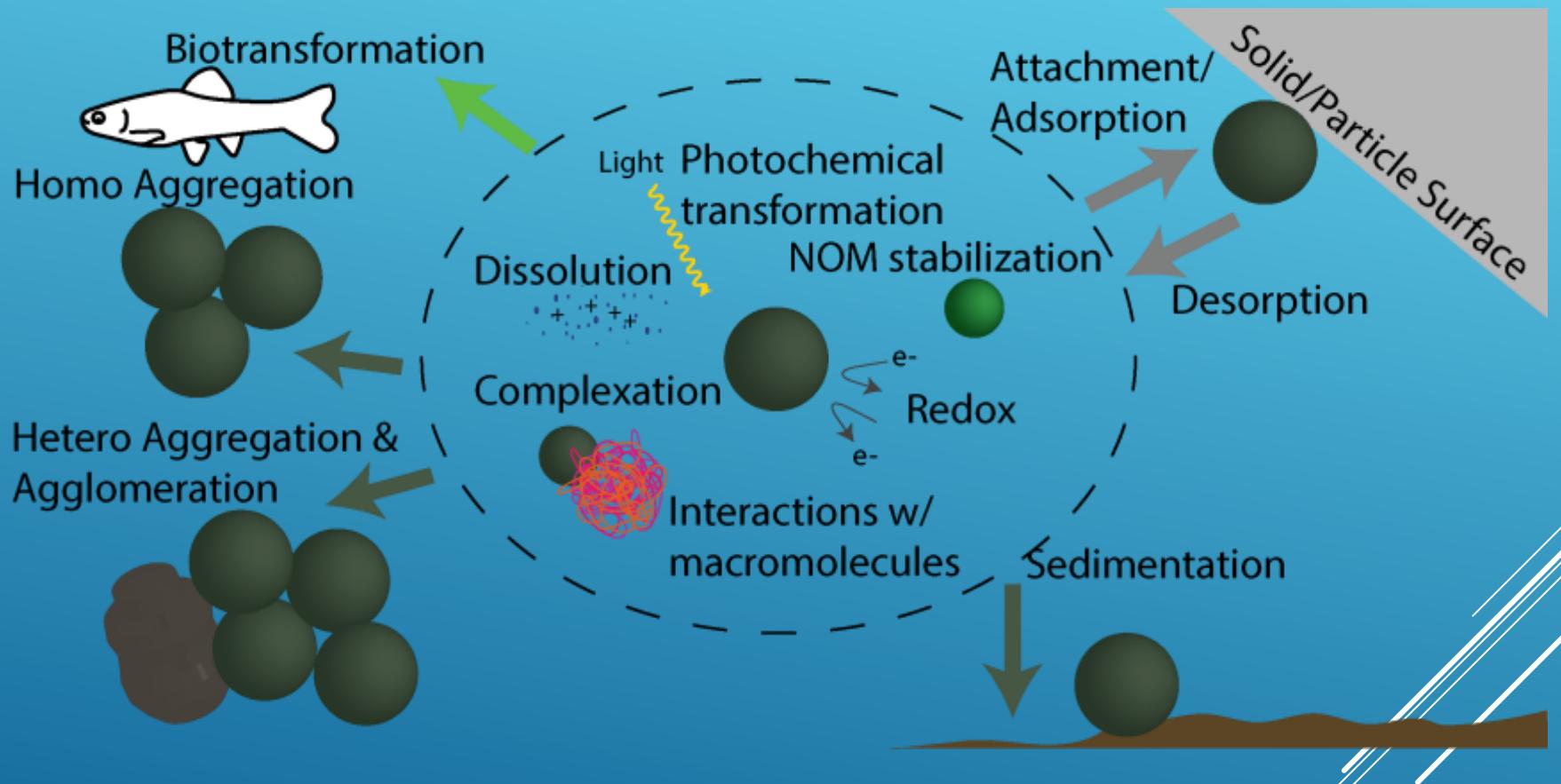
Estimates of ENM concentrations at point of release indicate ng/L to ug/L levels to be expected

# F&T in realistic conditions

-  Nanoparticle
  -  Clay Particle
  -  Soil Particle
  -  NOM
  -  Suspended Sediment
  -  Aerosol
- 
- ### Processes
- a) Air to aerosol attachment rate
  - b) Interactions with NOM
  - c) Dissolution
  - d) Aggregation and settling
  - e) Wet deposition
  - f) Dry deposition
  - g) Runoff and Transport
  - h) Soil particle attachment rate
  - i) Soil particle detachment rate
  - j) Clay particle transport rate
  - k) Soil water to clay attachment rate
  - l) Water to suspended sediment attachment rate
  - m) Sedimentation
  - n) Resuspension
  - o) Burial



# ENM-Environment Interactions



Montes, Keller et al., J Haz Mat 2012

Adeleye, Keller et al., JNR 2013

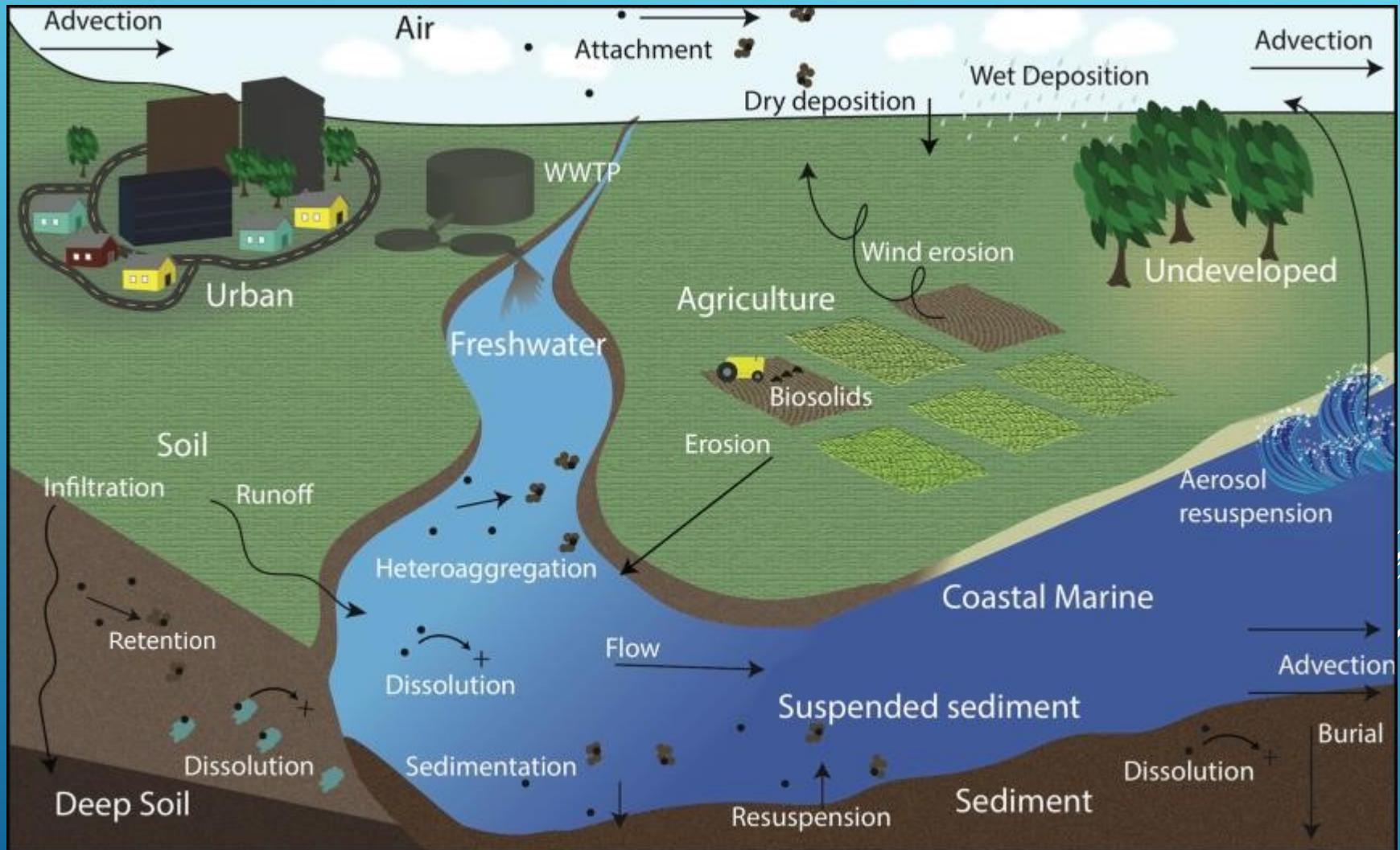
Conway, Keller et al., ES&T 2015

Figure from: Garner and Keller, JNR 2014

# Process Rates from literature

Process	Environment	CeO <sub>2</sub>	CuO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	ZnO
Heteroaggregation	Freshwater				
	Marine				
Sedimentation	Freshwater				
	Marine				
Dissolution	Freshwater				
	Marine				
	Soil Water				
None	Slow	Medium	Fast	Very Fast	Extremely Fast

# nanoFate Model

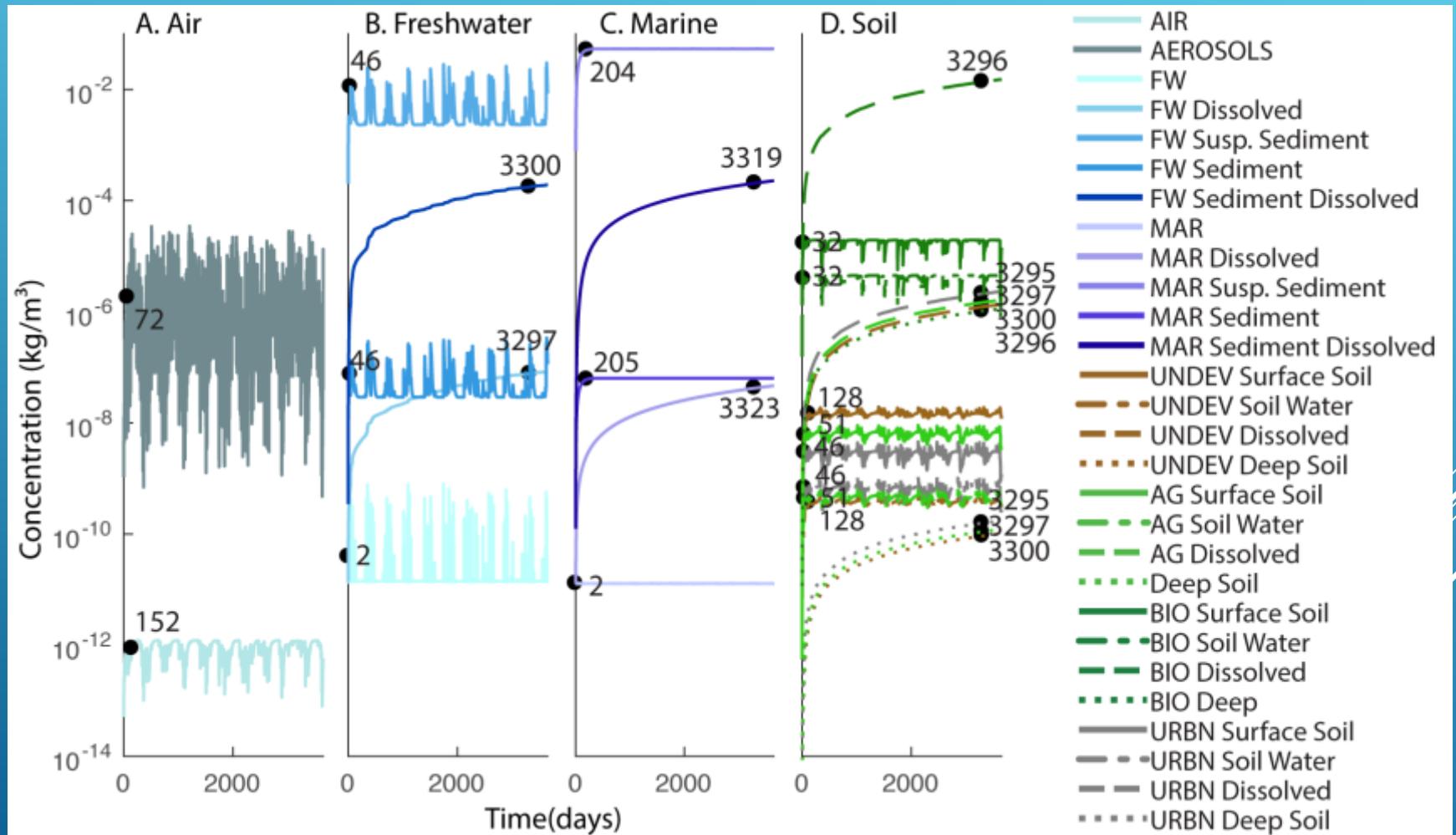


Freely available in GitHub

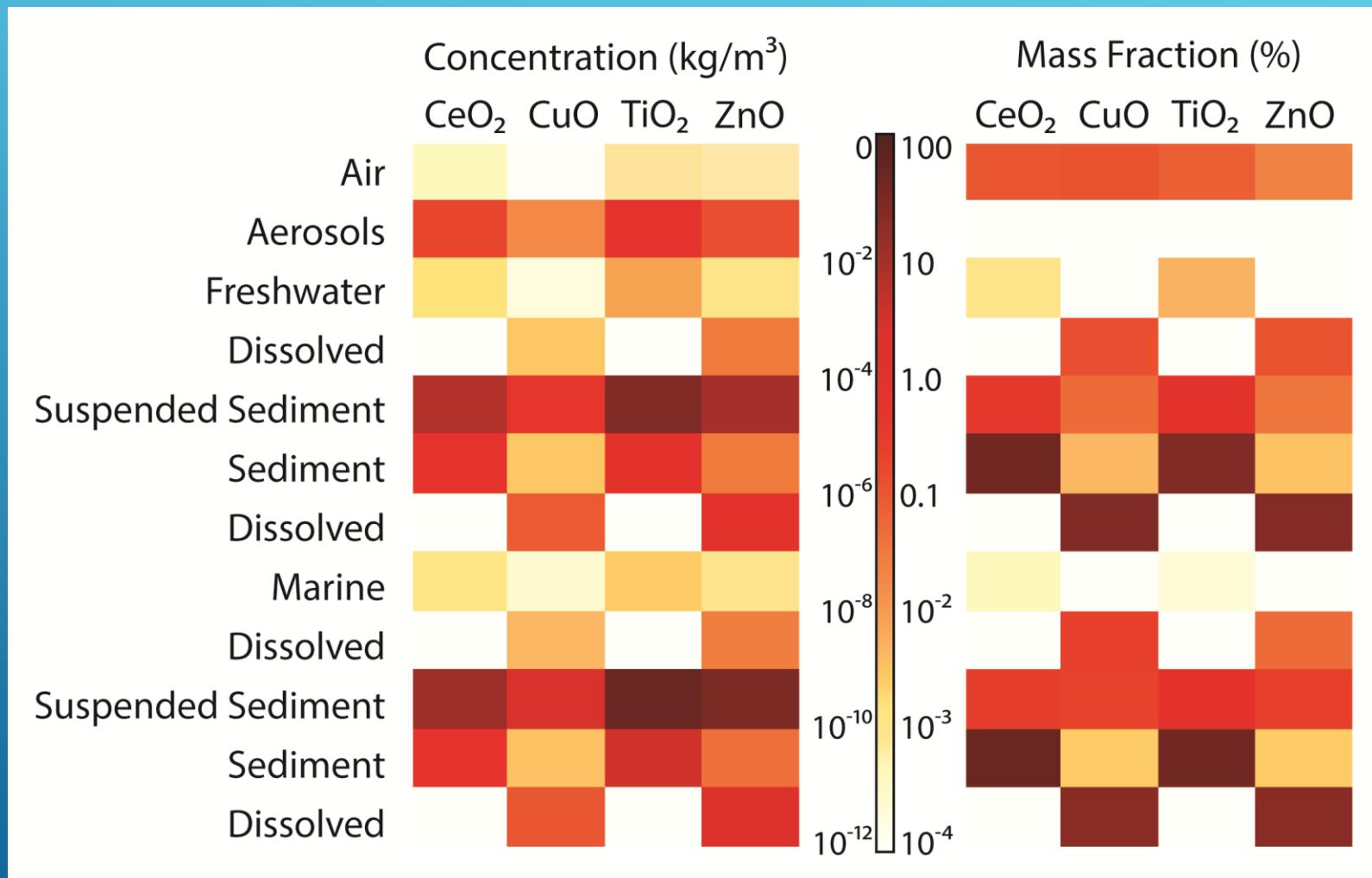
Garner, Keller et al., 2017

# ZnO Concentrations

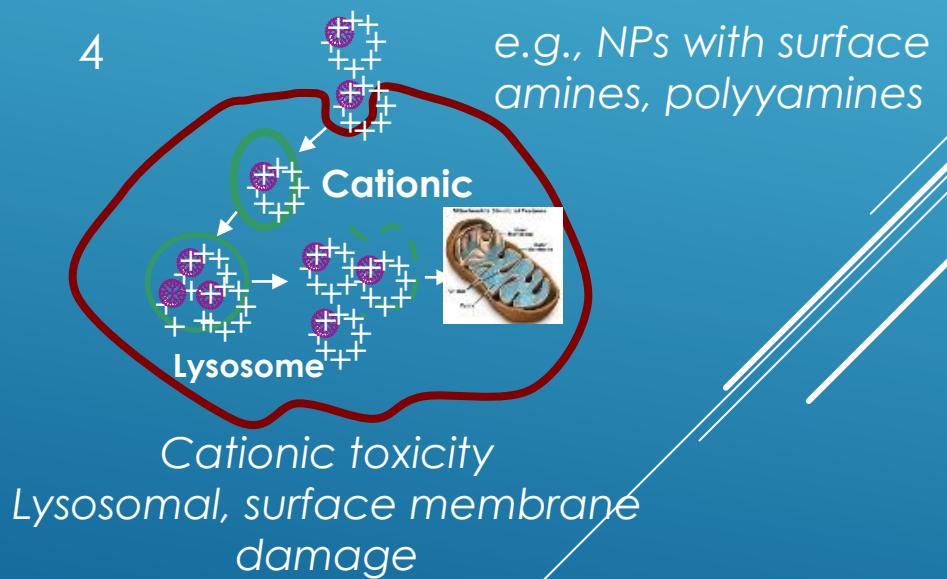
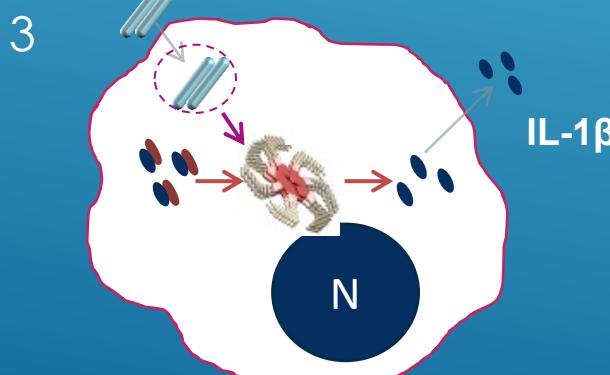
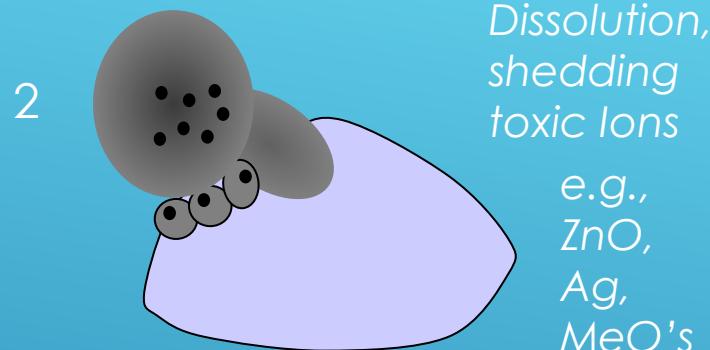
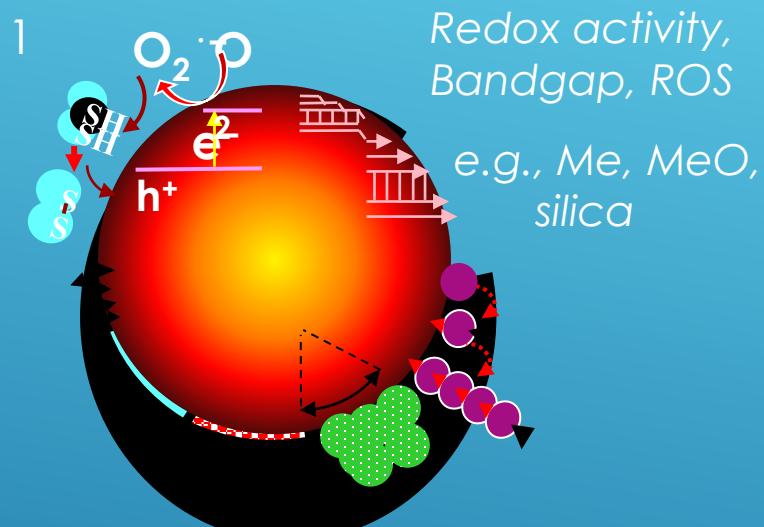
Assuming ZnO enters as ENM to all compartments



# ENM Distribution in Air & Water

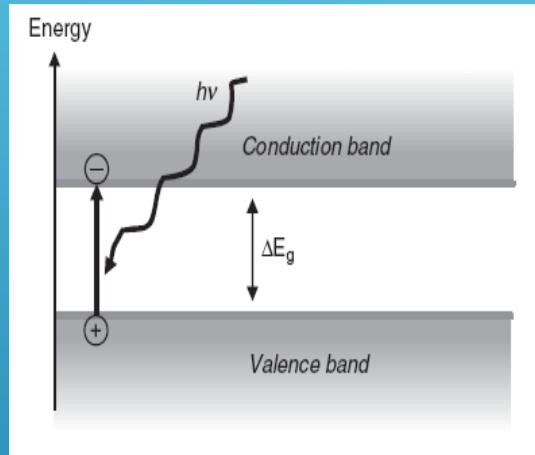


# MECHANISMS OF TOXICITY

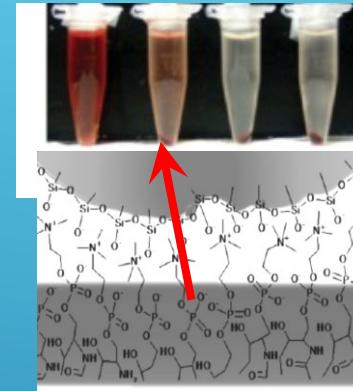


# Mechanisms of Toxicity

## 5 Photo-activation



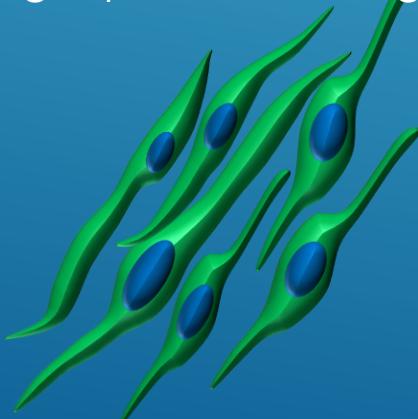
## 6 Membrane Lysis



e.g., Si,  
Ag-plates

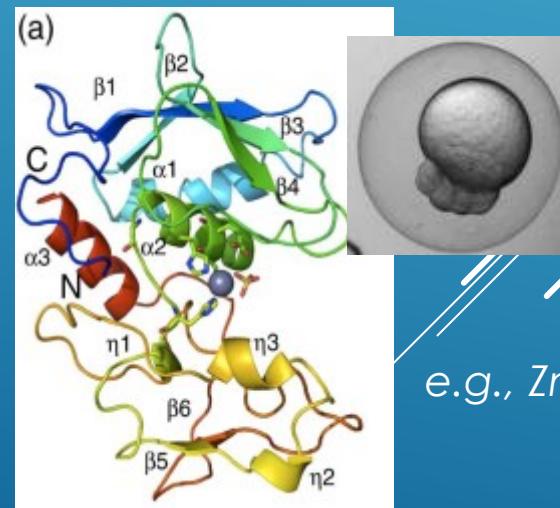
## 7 Fibrogenesis

e.g., quartz, CNTs, Ag plates



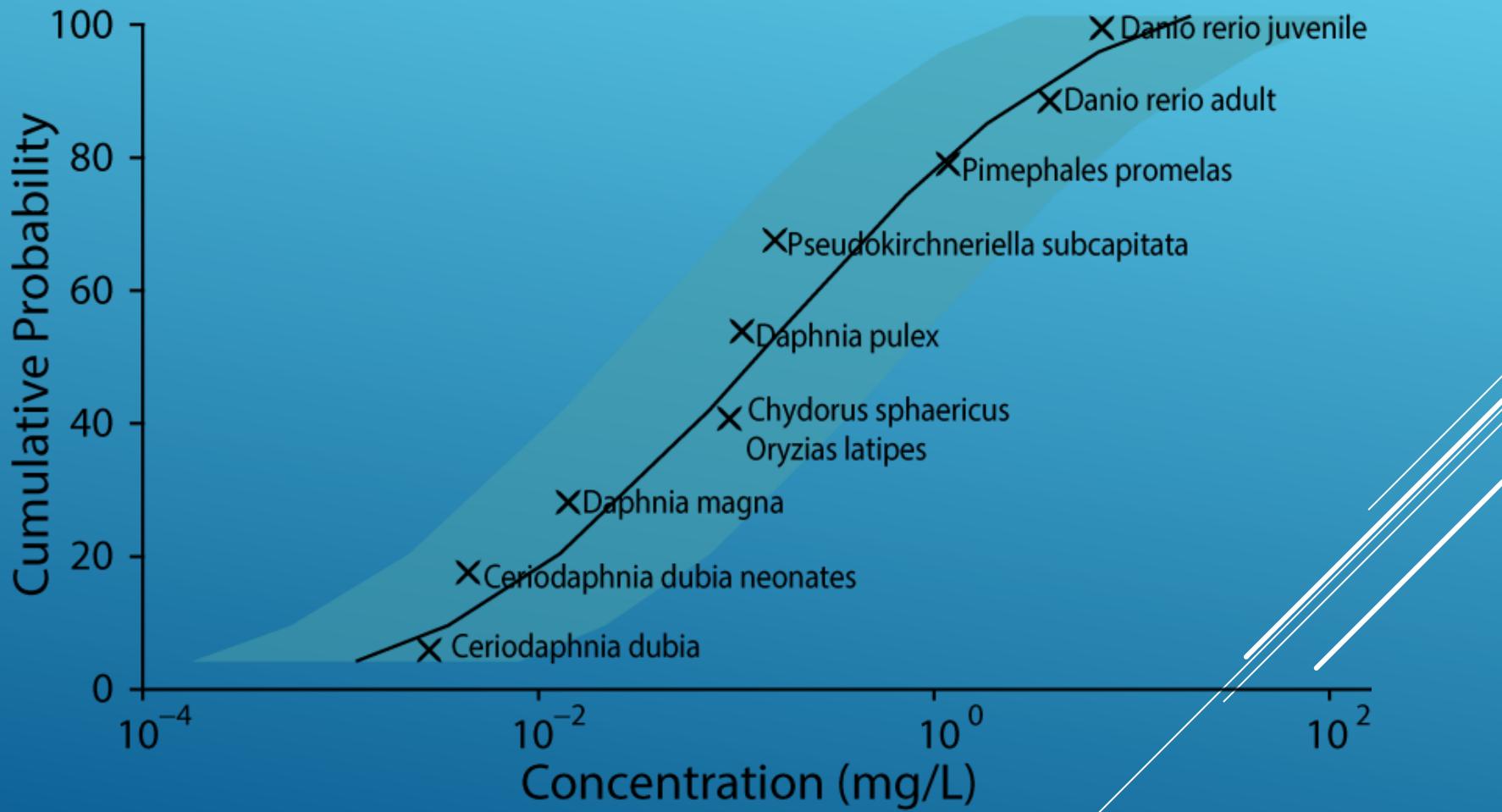
## 8

## Embryo Hatching (metal-sensitive MTPase)

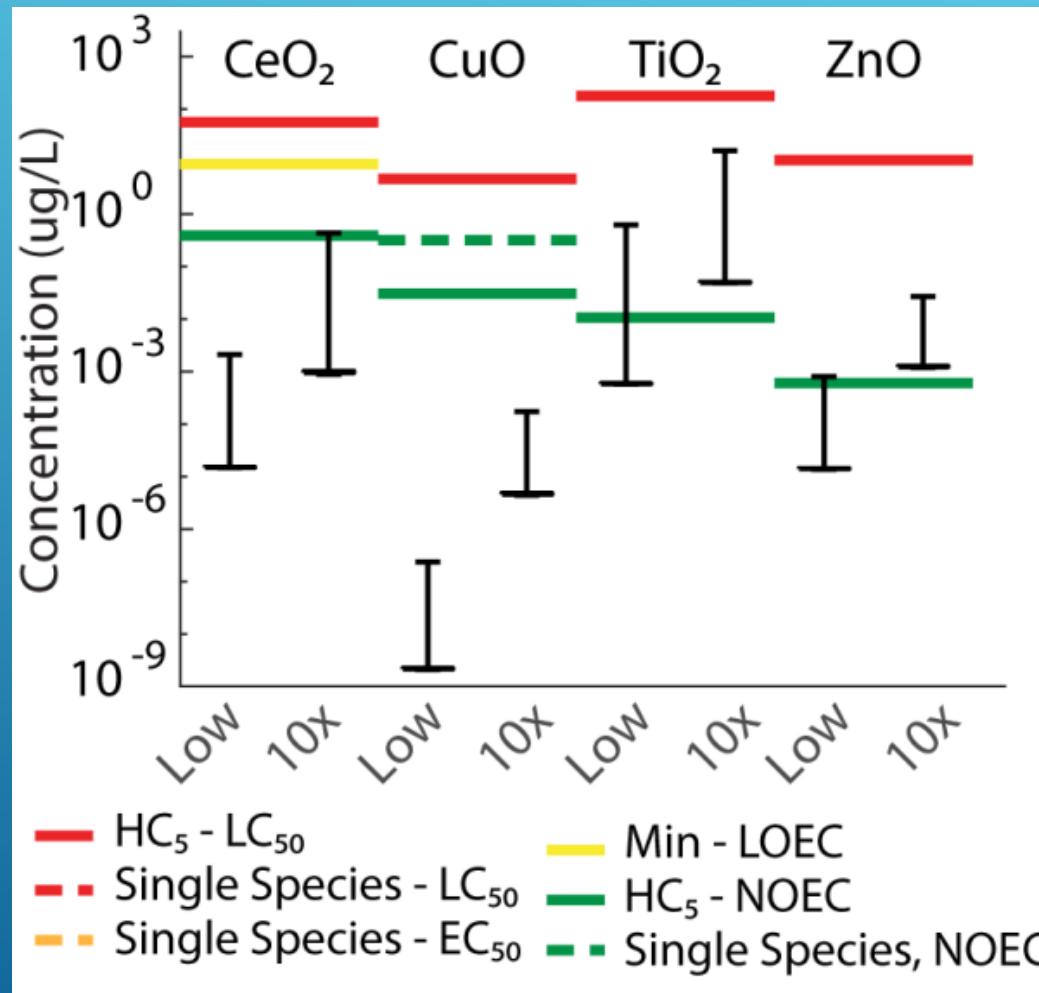


e.g.,  $Zn^{++}$ ,  $Cu^{++}$

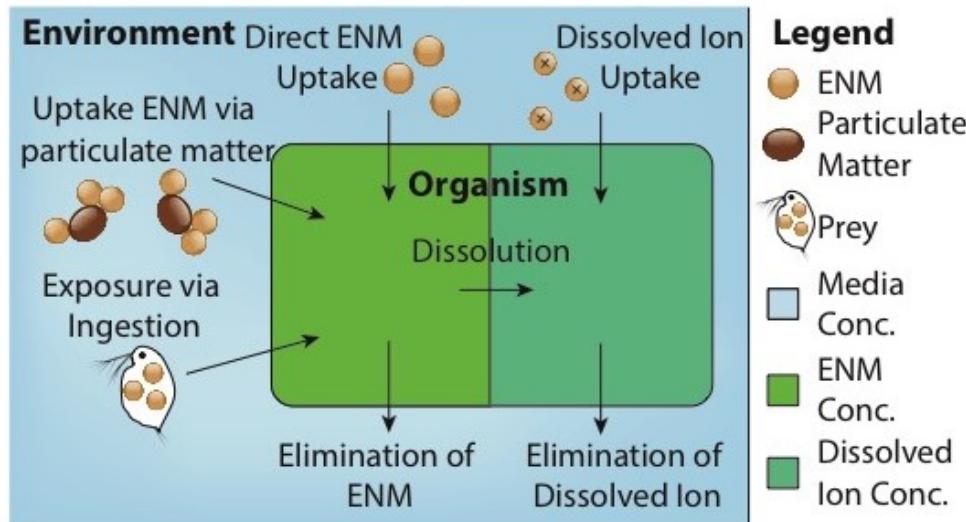
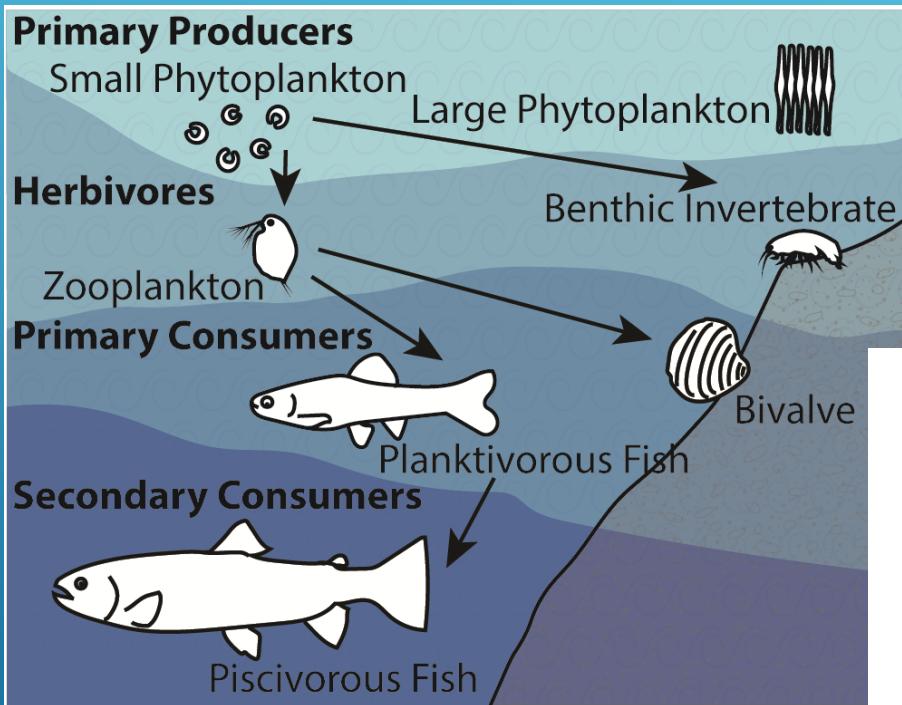
# nCuO Species Sensitivity Distribution



# Relative Risk - Freshwater

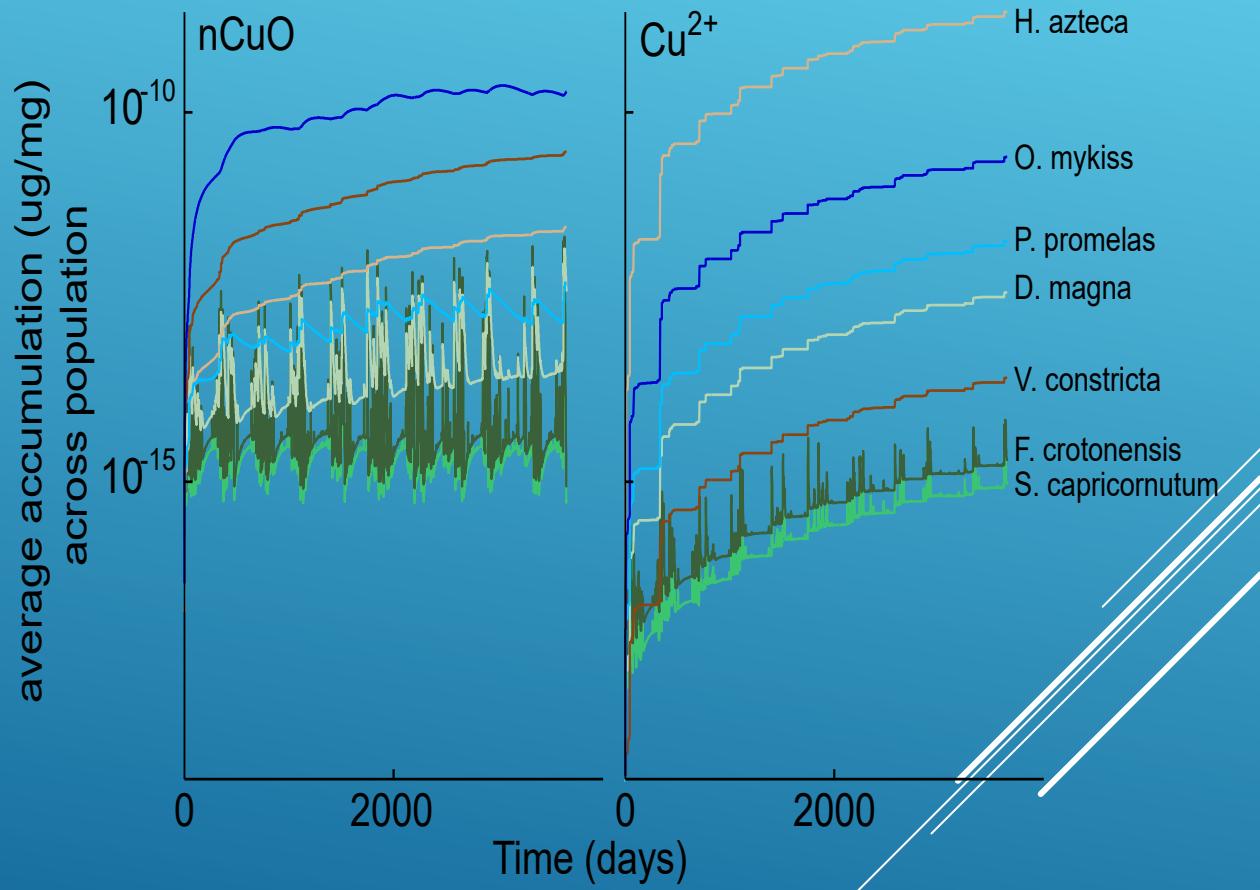


# nanoBio model



# Bioaccumulation of nCuO

- Concentrations reflect average across population
- Longer-lived species accumulate more nCuO and take longer to pseudo-steady state
- Ion concentrations continue to increase even after 10 years



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



**Agilent Technologies**

## Agilent Thought Leadership award



Adeyemi Adeleye, Lijuan Zhao, Kendra Garner,  
Yuxiong Huang, Pabel Cervantes, Dongxu Zhou,  
Kristin Clark, Jon Conway, Shannon Hanna, Milka  
Montes, Yi Zheng, Anastasia Lazareva, Runsheng  
Song, Mengya Tao, Weiwei Li, Maria Auset, Sanya  
Sirivithayapakorn, Mitra Majumdar, Reginald Thio  
+ many other students & colleagues



This material is in part supported by the National Science Foundation and Environmental Protection Agency under Cooperative Agreement # NSF-EF0830117. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation or the US Environmental Protection Agency.