

# Safety culture and perceptions and practice with nanomaterials in academia and industry



Nanosafe2018, Grenoble, 08-11-2018



NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE  
FOR THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT  
Denmark



**Pete Kines**, Senior researcher  
Psychologist and Civil engineer  
Division of Safety Research  
pki@nfa.dk

## Affiliation



### “ Funding:

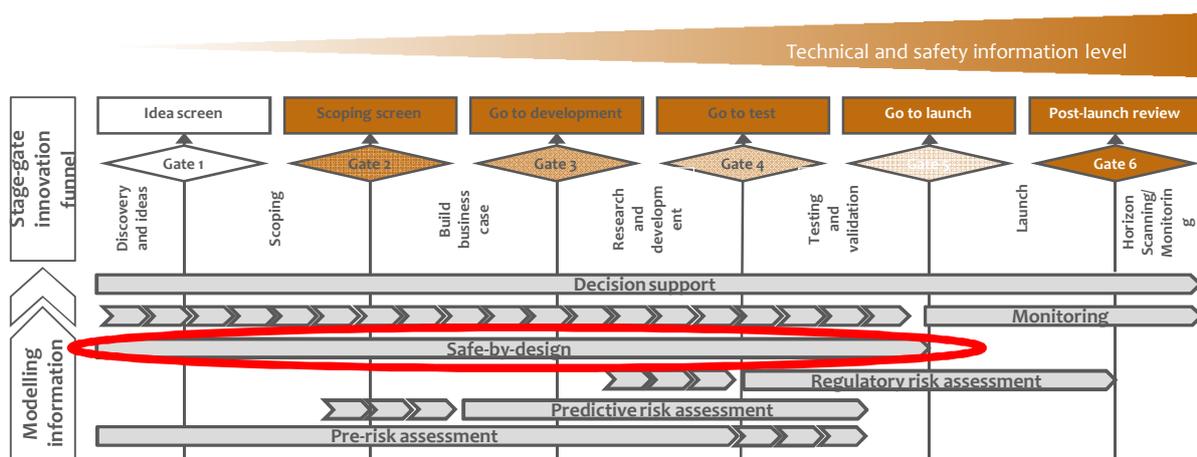
“ CaLIBRAte project WP 4, EU Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 686239

“ **Authors:** Marie Louise Kirkegaard, Pete Kines & Keld Alstrup Jensen; National Research Centre for the Working Environment, Denmark

## Background

- “ Work and research with nanomaterials (NM) has primarily focused on innovation, toxicity, governance, safety management tools, and public perceptions
- “ Knowledge of the **application** is greater than of its **implications**
- “ **Precautionary principle**: Appropriate precautionary measures should be taken even when the cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically

## Stage-gate model



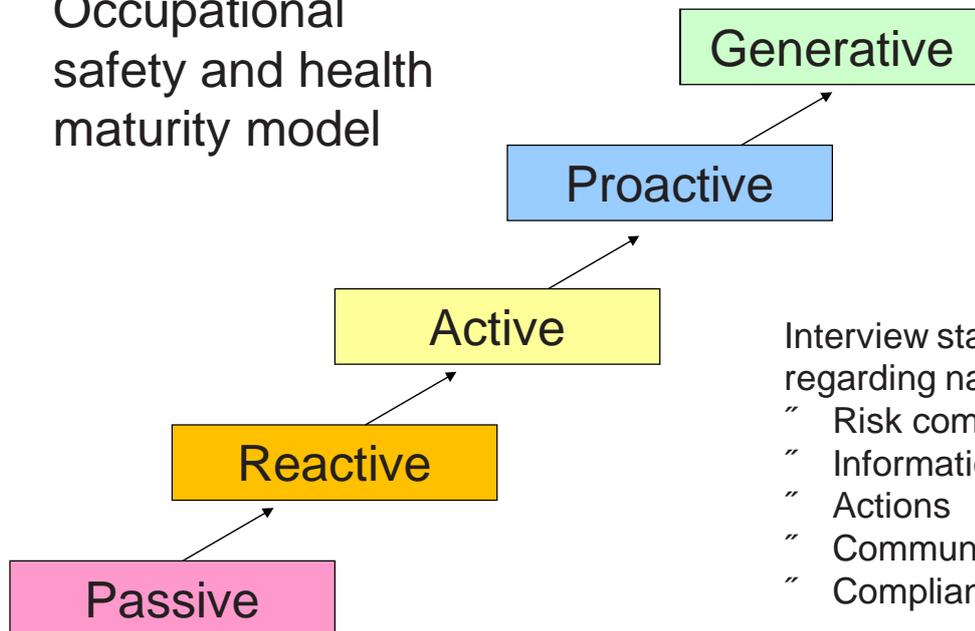
## Presentation objective

- “ Preliminary results of a study of OSH professionals in **academia** and **industry** and their perceptions and actions in attaining and applying knowledge about nanomaterials in relation to a safety culture model

## Method

- “ Semi-structured interviews with OSH professionals (2016-2017)
- “ **Five** academic institutions
- “ **Five** industrial companies
- “ **Five** topics regarding nanomaterials (coded in Nvivo pc program)
- “ **Five-step** safety culture ladder model

## Occupational safety and health maturity model



Interview statements regarding nano:

- “ Risk comprehension
- “ Information gathering
- “ Actions
- “ Communication
- “ Compliance

## Results

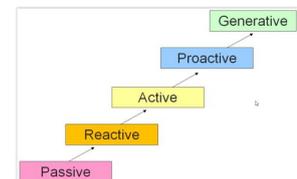
“ Approximately 300 relevant interview statements were coded

OSH themes	Risk comprehension	Information	Actions	Communication	Compliance
Safety culture level					
	Data removed from PDF version . awaiting publication in scientific journal				

- “ No exemplary statements
- “ Majority of statements are active

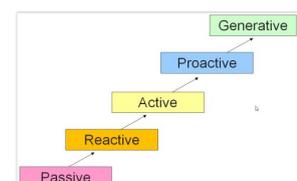
# 1. Risk comprehension

- “ Nano-safety through planning and procedures (proactive)
- “ Various information and system checks (active)
- “ Lack of understanding of when and where NM were dangerous (reactive)
- “ Risks as a part of the job (passive)



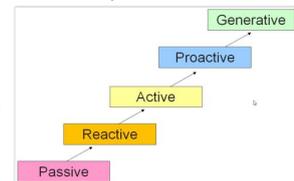
# 2. Information

- “ Up-to-date legislation, certification (proactive)
- “ Cooperation with suppliers and consultants, safety data sheets, SOPs (active)
- “ Currently available OSH information for NMs was described as too complicated to understand, insufficient, impractical and inaccessible (**nano information jungle**+on the internet) (reactive)



### 3. Actions $\ddot{E}$ handling NM

- “ Eliminating NM contact, designated NM handlers; involvement in design and layout of lab and equipment selection (proactive)
- “ Hierarchy of prevention and precautionary principle (active)
- “ Trust in labelling from suppliers, focus on equipment (reactive)
- “ No risk assessment of measures . only small amounts (passive)

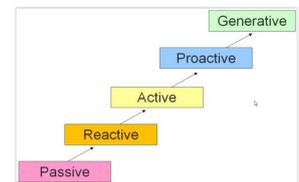


### Hierarchy of OSH measures

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>1 Avoid / eliminate the hazard</b>         |
|  | <b>2 Technical safety measure</b>             |
|  | <b>3 Organizational safety measures</b>       |
|  | <b>4 Use of personal protective equipment</b> |
|  | <b>5 Behavioural safety measures</b>          |

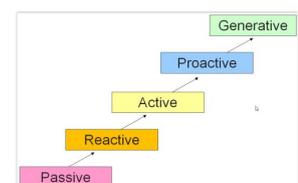
## 4. Communication

- “ Primary introduction focused on procedures (academia) vs. practice (industry)
- “ Adapting info, reinforcing training, certification training (proactive)
- “ Specific nano intro, formal training (active)
- “ General info, self help, buddy system training (reactive)



## 5. Compliance

- “ Part of the job (reactive) vs. Zero tolerance for risks (proactive)
- “ Level of compliance was reflective of managerial attitude (walk the talk), the type of assignments, availability and applicability of PPEs.



## Structural differences

Academia vs. industry - provide challenges in affecting and sustaining cultural change in safety, e.g.:

- “ Size and organisational structure (smaller and less complex in academia)
- “ Turnover, cultural and linguistic diversity (greater in academia)
- “ Academia rarely audited by OSH authorities and professionals
  
- “ Nano-specific OSH program . more common in industry
- “ Powder vs. liquid based NM applications

## Needs

- “ Information that is easily accessible, applicable and low level of complexity (easily understandable)
  
- “ Nano-specific OSH programs that cover all aspects of the life-cycle - from research and design to disposal
  
- “ Allow for flexible deployment of multilevel and integrated OSH initiatives to support sustainable nanotechnology and operational excellence

## Implications

- “ Politicians, engineers to collaborate with communication experts and social scientists in effectively **framing** information on NM
- “ Both **credibility** and **culture** need to be taken into consideration

## Thank you for your attention



**Pete Kines, [pki@nfa.dk](mailto:pki@nfa.dk)**

PhD-Civil Engineering, MSc-Psychology  
Division of Safety Research  
National Research Centre for the Working Environment  
Copenhagen, Denmark