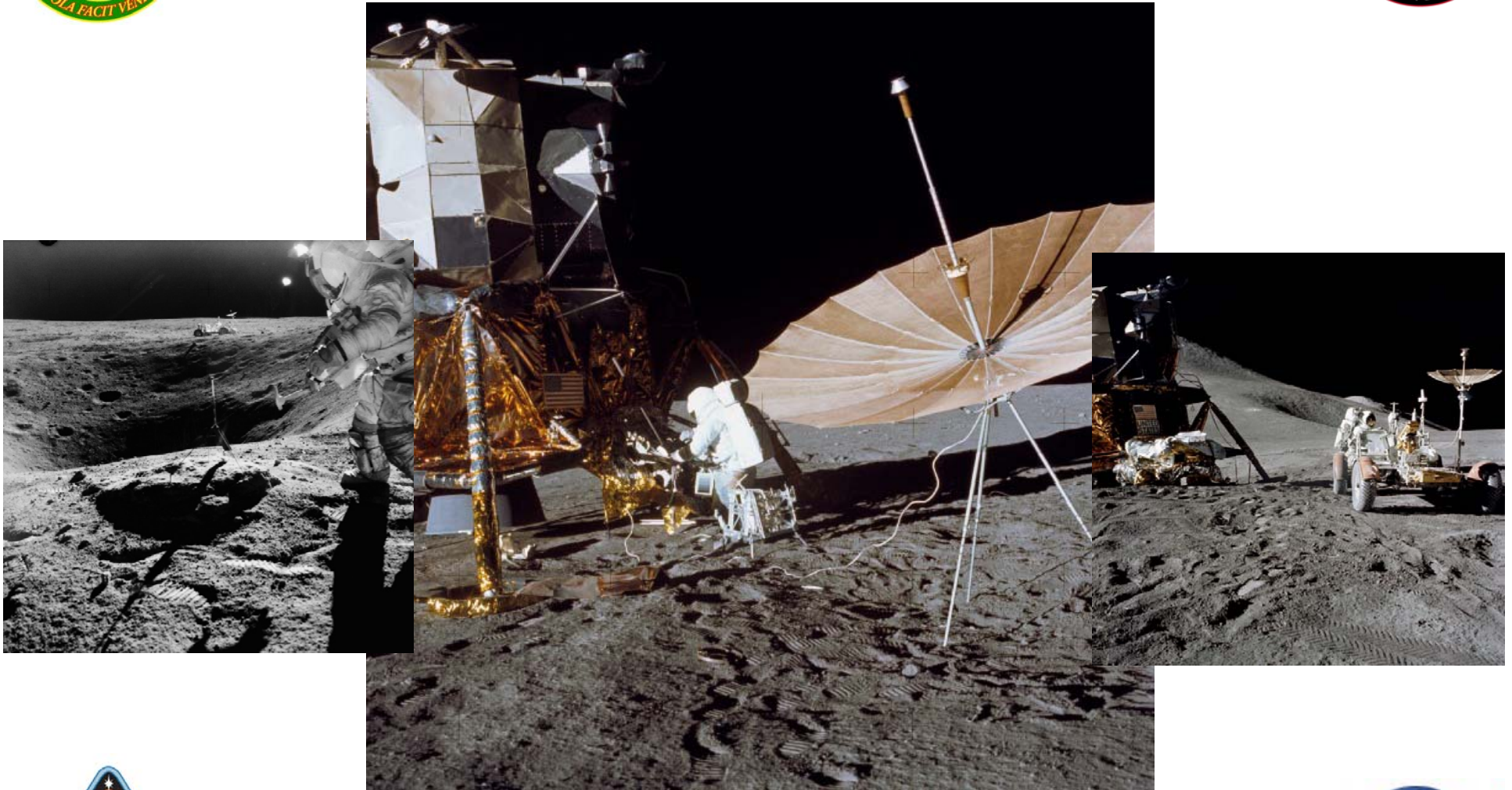




Lunar Airborne Dust Toxicity Assessment Group (LADTAG)



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LADTAG's Charge to the LDTRP

•The LADTAG (Lunar Airborne Dust Toxicity **Assessment** Group) recommendations for research are being implemented by the Lunar Dust Toxicity Research Program (LDTRP) The LDTRP was initially only concerned with *airborne lunar dust and its toxicity to the Respiratory system*, however, the group is also studying effects of *non-airborne dusts* on human health

- Dermal toxicity** (skin irritant/allergic responses, and abrasion effects – *Breach of water barrier?*)

- Ocular Toxicity** (eye irritant/allergic responses, and abrasion effects – *Scratches, Embedding?*)

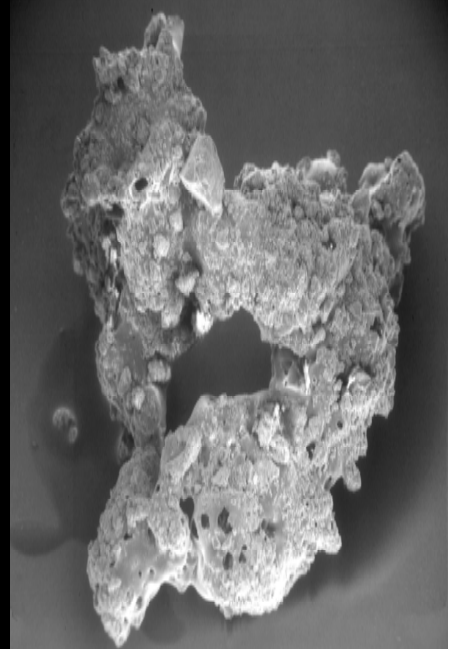
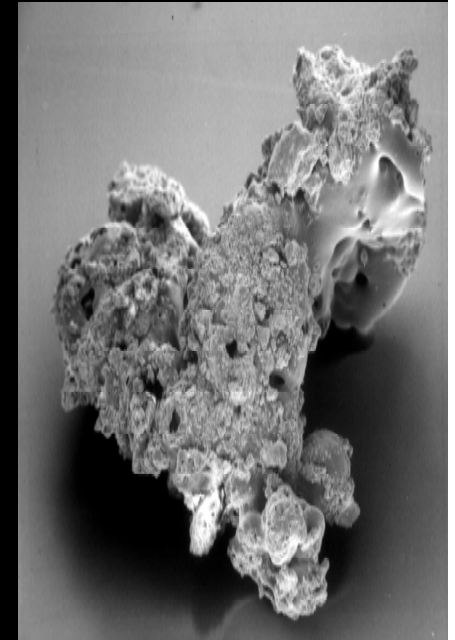
- Effects of dissolution of lunar dust on toxicity in human system is being studied

- Development of acute and chronic (time based) exposure limit standards for inhalation (pulmonary) toxicity and human risk criteria will be developed no later than 2010.

- Current HSIR standard for lunar dust is 0.05 mg/m³ (set by LADTAG, Feb 2006).*

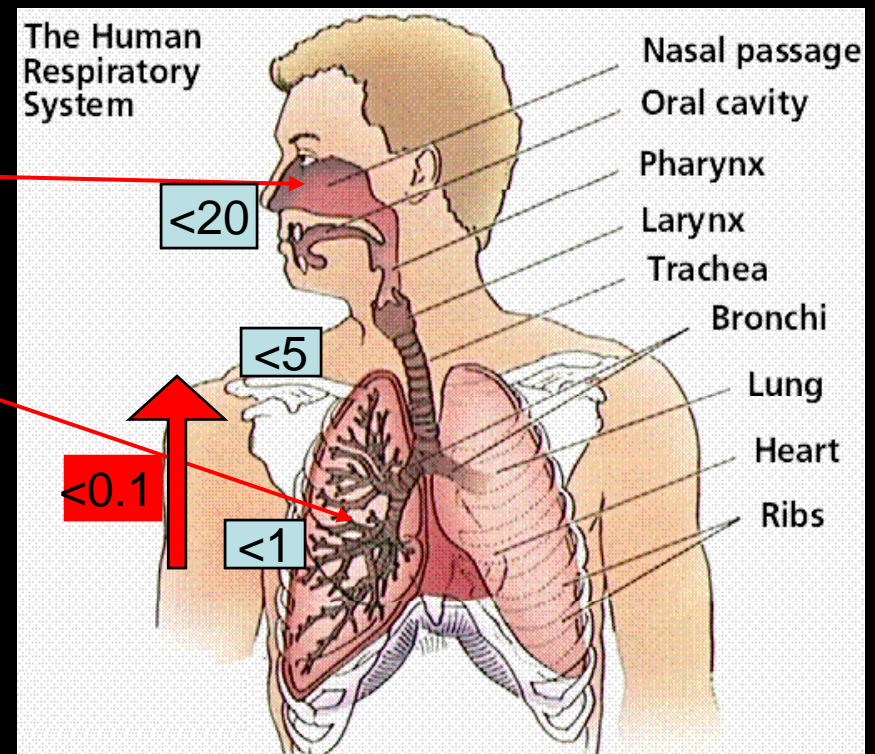
LADTAG's Logic

- LADTAG research studies are geared towards producing deliverables aimed at *reducing uncertainty* in contributing factors (size distribution, time, activity, dose, species)
- In 2006, LADTAG reviewed the available lunar dust literature and the technical expertise of the advisory group. The group recommended that in order to set a representative health standard, we must test multiple types of lunar dusts, specifically finest fraction (<10 μm) of lunar dust simulant and the immature and mature highland dust.
- These highland soils were selected based upon NASA's plan to land in the polar region upon return to the lunar surface.
- This particle size fraction was selected because it is considered to be the respirable size range.
- The respirable fraction has historically been extremely difficult to analyze, yet this data is key for evaluating the toxicological properties of lunar dusts.
- Modern technology has provided several new options for particle size analysis, particularly in this fine size range
- *Dispel the rumors and scare tactics that are not based on scientific evidence!!!*



Known Toxic Effects of Dusts

- Dermal irritation & penetration
- Eye irritation & corrosion
 - Chemical
 - Mechanical
- Respiratory injury
 - Upper air ways
 - Lower airways
 - Edema
 - Inflammation
 - Fibrosis
 - Cancer?
- *What effects will simulants produce?*



Courtesy: J.T. James, NASA (2005)

Unknown Toxic Effects of Lunar Dusts

- Dermal irritation & penetration
- Eye irritation & corrosion
 - Chemical?
 - Mechanical?
- Respiratory injury?
 - Lung clearing of unusual particle shape?
 - Effective clearance mechanisms?
 - Effect in 1/6 g?
 - Effect of highly reactive/ activated particles?
 - Effect of inactive particles?
 - Rate of passivation?
 - Effect of nanophase Fe?
 - Cellular injury? Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)?



Toxic Effects of Simulants???

- Simulants are high-fidelity (chemically and physically)
- The Lunar Simulant MSDS: Is the current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) accurate for all simulants? - *The last MSDS that I reviewed in 2007 needed significant improvement – Occ Health agreed.*
- Parent Simulant (JSC-1 or JSC-1A): Potential for toxic effects will depend upon several variables:
 - Amounts (dosage) will vary depending upon type of experiment/test conducted
 - Size fraction the user is exposed to (fine, ultrafine) Will vary depending type of experiment/test conducted
 - Type of PPE employed during exposure? (*need to protect from ultrafines at a minimum*)
- I have personal experience breathing simulants (*not fun!*)
- Suggest respiratory protection
- Dermal protection (*case by case basis only – contingent upon type of use*)

Questions for persons working with Simulants

- How much (quantity) of simulants are you working with?
- What is the size range of the simulants that you are working with?
- How long do you routinely expose yourself to simulants?
- Do you use PPE? What type (s) of PPE?
- Do you monitor your area for the amount of particulate in air when you work with simulants?
- Is one “generic” MSDS sufficient for all simulants?
 - Should each type of simulant have its own unique MSDS, that reflects the unique chemical make up and content?

Preliminary Toxicity Data on Lunar Simulants

- Reactivation of JSC-1A

Preliminary results show measurable activation of simulants by grinding

- The activation was measured by the amount of free radicals generated: Activated simulants have generated Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) i.e., production of hydroxyl free radicals
- Simulants and controls appear highly charged upon grinding

- Dissolution of Simulants

- Tests have shown that simulants leach chemicals into solution (H_2O)
- Solutions of varying pH are also being tested (various pH will relate to varying pH found in respiratory defense mechanisms – ex: macrophages)
- Simulants behave very differently from actual lunar dust in solution

- Abrasivity of simulants to dermis

- Simulants appear to be as abrasive as “industrial” sandpaper

Questions???

Sorry that I could not join you personally! E-mail me or call me! Noreen.n.khan-mayberry@nasa.gov
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