



1952

Les employés de la Canadian Celanese devant le complexe industriel
Société d'histoire de Drummond, Fonds Canadian Celanese



Congrès AQHSST
Drummondville, QC

SDM 2.0

Évaluation du risque chimique

Améliorer le jugement professionnel
avec le modèle déterministe structuré

Daniel Drolet, Susan F. Arnold, Mark R. Stenzel et Puleng Moshele



Mai 2025

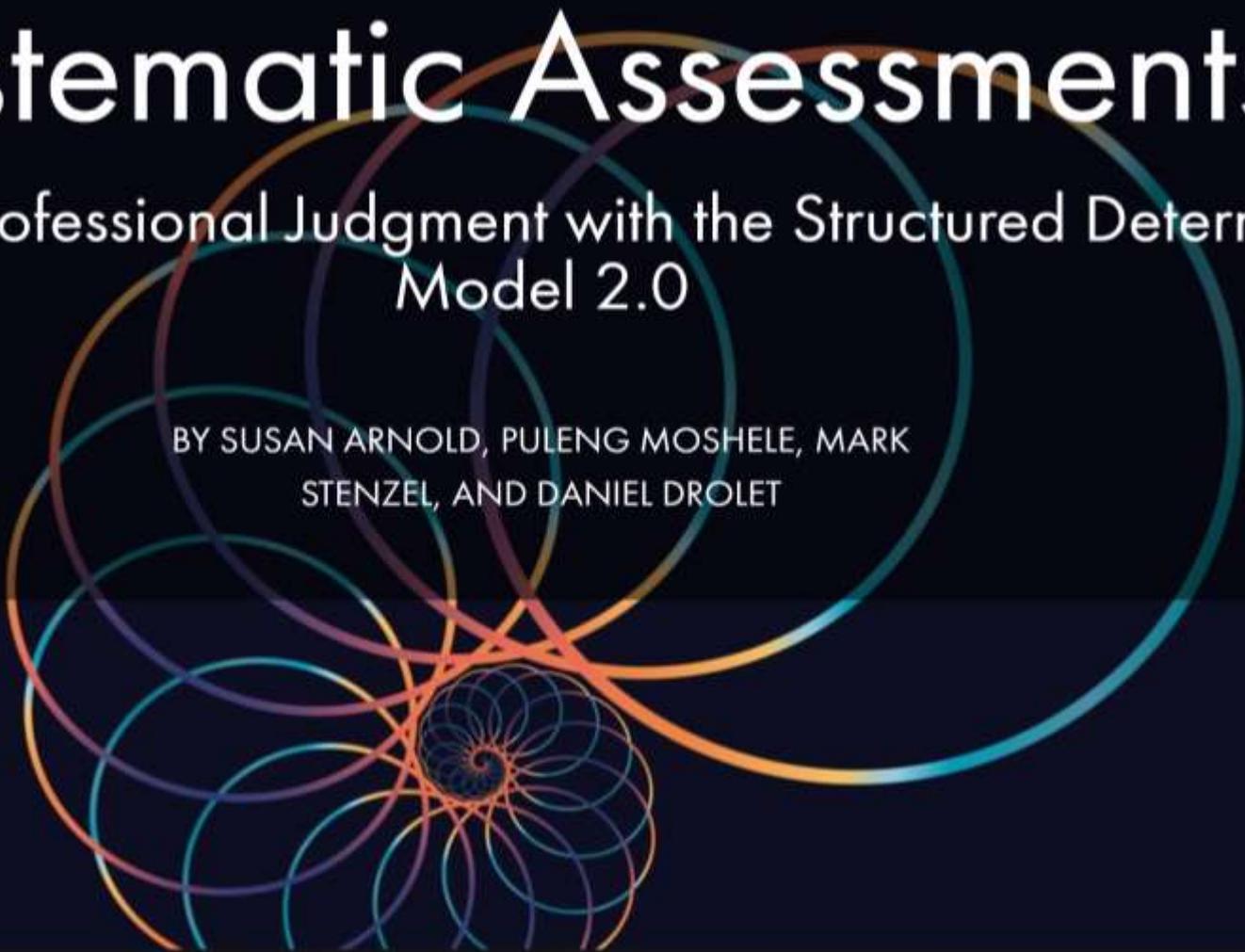


Exposure Assessment
Strategies
COMMITTEE



SCHOOL OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Systematic Assessments

An abstract geometric design consisting of numerous overlapping circles in various colors (orange, yellow, green, blue, purple) and a central spiral pattern, all set against a dark blue background.

Improving Professional Judgment with the Structured Deterministic
Model 2.0

BY SUSAN ARNOLD, PULENG MOSHELE, MARK
STENZEL, AND DANIEL DROLET

Travailler avec des américains en 2025!



Larry Sloan, CEO AIHA



Lawrence Sloan, MBA, CAE, FASAE · 1er

Chief Executive Officer

2 j · 🌐

Read my latest [#AIHA](#) SynergistNOW blog on what steps we've been taking to restore [#NIOSH](#), which provides critical research that [#OSHA](#), [#MSHA](#), [#EPA](#), and other federal agencies depend on. We will continue to advocate for the restoration of key program areas.

[#industrialhygiene](#) [#occupationalhygiene](#) [#occupationalhealthandsafety](#) [#v](#)

Afficher la traduction



Standing with NIOSH

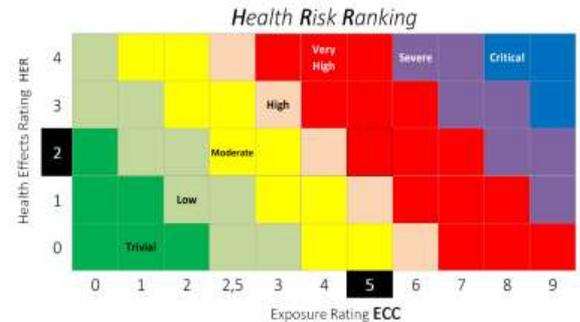
aiha.org



Plan de la présentation

- Introduction
 - Décision et modélisation du risque chimique
- Tension de Vapeur et mélange: **Loi de Raoult**, (effet de T° : *Clausius-Clapeyron* et *Antoine*)
- Acronymes! (VHR, ECC, RoT, LoC, CC, HER, HRR)
- Présentation **de SDM 2.0**
 - Structure de l'outil et du fichier de support
 - Saisie de données, et interface des résultats
- Démonstration avec scénario d'exposition ...
- Diffusion et conclusion

HER = 2



Les co-auteurs



Susan F. Arnold, Ph.D. CIH

Professeure
associée



Directrice

ESSI Exposure Science and
Sustainability Institute



MIDWEST CENTER FOR
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER



Mark R. Stenzel, Ph.D. CIH

Propriétaire

Exposure Assessment Applications LLC,
Arlington, Virginie



Puleng Moshele

Étudiante au Ph. D.



Introduction

- Estimation du risque chimique en milieu de travail ... pas évident!
- Parmi les stratégies ... **avec ou sans mesures** de concentrations.
- Dans la réalité ... la majorité des diagnostics et des décisions sur les moyens de contrôle ne se base sur **aucune** mesure !
- Pour supporter la justesse de ce premier diagnostic. Et si on avait des outils qualitatifs pour **supporter le jugement** des hygiénistes?
- Mon objectif ... en tant que membre du **EASC**.



Stratégies de diagnostic de l'exposition des travailleurs aux substances chimiques

David Ouellet
Alain Goyet
Émilie Plé
André Lavoie
Marianne Gauthier
Ariane Dubois

The image shows the logo for the AIHA Exposure Assessment Strategies Committee. Below the logo is a banner for 'AIHA Exposure Risk Assessment & Management Tools'. The banner contains text describing the tools and how to donate to the American Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

AIHA | Exposure Assessment Strategies COMMITTEE

AIHA Exposure Risk Assessment & Management Tools

The following software tools provide the practicing industrial hygienist with quick and easy access to the information necessary to evaluate exposure profiles and determine if the exposures are acceptable, not acceptable or if more data is needed to make the determination of acceptability.

AIHA is pleased to offer a variety of free e-tools to assist practitioners in enhancing their exposure assessment capabilities. Please consider a donation to the American Industrial Hygiene Foundation to help aspiring young professionals fund their studies. [Click here to donate](#) (any denomination is greatly appreciated). Thank you in advance for your generosity.

Concept

Structured

Deterministic

Model

- Outil reprenant le concept de gestion graduée du risque (**Control Banding**)
- Croisement de la **catégorie d'exposition (ECC)** du ou des contaminants, avec leur **catégorie de toxicité**
- ECC sera estimée qualitativement selon le potentiel de volatilité, du % dans le mélange et des conditions du scénario.

	Extremely Unlikely (0-25)	Less Likely (26-50)	Likely (51-75)	Probable (76-100)
Very High (76-100)	RI 3	RI 3	RI 4	RI 4
High (51-75)	RI 2	RI 2	RI 3	RI 4
Medium (26-50)	RI 1	RI 1	RI 2	RI 3
Low (0-25)	RI 1	RI 1	RI 1	RI 2

Tension de vapeur

VP augmente
avec la température.

Mélange



François-Marie Raoult
1830-1901

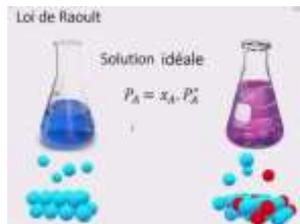
La loi de Raoult stipule que la **pression de vapeur (VP)** d'un solvant diminue proportionnellement à la fraction molaire d'un soluté non volatil dissous.

$$P_A = X_A * P_A^0$$

P_A : VP du composant A sur la solution

X_A : Fraction molaire du composant A dans le mélange

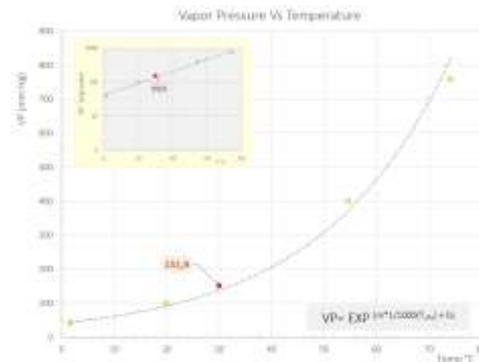
P_A^0 : Pression de vapeur du composant A pur à la **température** du liquide générant la vapeur



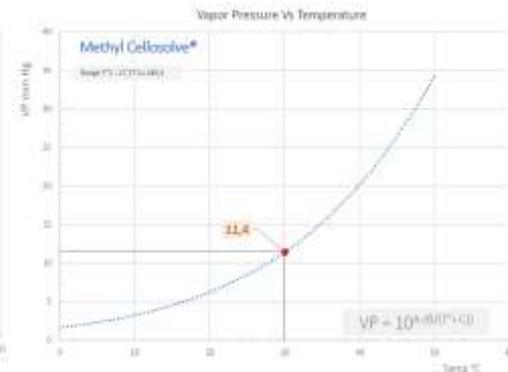
En chauffant un liquide, les molécules gagnent de l'énergie cinétique, s'échappent plus facilement en phase gazeuse, augmentant ainsi la pression qu'elles exercent. Il explique notamment l'ébullition des liquides.

Ce **lien est exponentiel** et est décrit par

l'équation de
Clausius-Clapeyron



l'équation
d'**Antoine**



Acronymes !



VHR : Vapor Hazard Ratio

Utilisé pour évaluer le potentiel de risque d'inhalation d'une substance volatile

Formule

$$\text{VHR} = \frac{\text{Pression de vapeur à saturation (ppm)}}{\text{Valeur Limite d'exposition (ppm)}}$$

SVC of benzene = $(95.2 \text{ mm of Hg} / 760 \text{ mm of Hg}) \times 1,000,000 = 125,000 \text{ ppm benzene}$

Interprétation

- VHR > 1: Indique que la substance peut atteindre des concentrations dans l'air dépassant la limite d'exposition dans des conditions ambiantes, d'où un risque élevé d'inhalation.
- VHR < 1: Cela implique que même à saturation complète, la concentration est inférieure à la limite professionnelle – risque d'inhalation plus faible

Utilité en hygiène du travail

- Priorisation des mesures de contrôle chimique.
- Évaluer le besoin de contrôles techniques ou de protection respiratoire.
- Identifier les produits chimiques nécessitant des procédures de stockage ou de manipulation spéciales

ECC : Exposure Concentration Category

ECC réfère au **ratio de la concentration** estimée ou mesurée (95^e cent.) d'une substance dans l'air Vs une valeur de référence



Exposure Assessment
Strategies
COMMITTEE

Table 1 - AIHA Exposure Control Categories (ECC)

Exposure Control Category (ECC)	Exposure Range	Action
0	< 1% of OEL	• Negligible exposure
1	1 - 10% of OEL	• General Hazcom training
2	10 - 50% of OEL	• + • Chemical-specific Hazcom training • Specific training in work practices
3	50 to 100% of OEL	• + • Exposure surveillance • Medical Exposure surveillance • Work place evaluation
4	> 100% of OEL	• + • Respiratory protection • Engineering controls

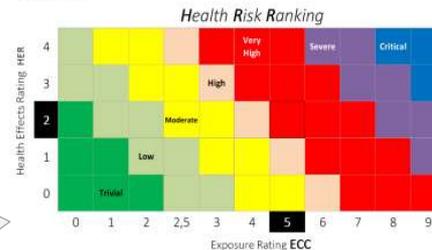
SDM 2.0

Structured Deterministic Model

Table 3 - Expanded EG Exposure Control Categories

SEG Exposure Control Category	Relationship to the OEL (95 th Percentile)	Respirator Assigned Protection Factors
0	$X_{0.95} \leq 0.01 \times \text{Exposure Limit (OEL)}$	
1	$0.01 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 0.1 \times \text{OEL}$	
2	$0.1 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 0.25 \times \text{OEL}$	
2,5	$0.25 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 0.5 \times \text{OEL}$	
3	$0.5 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 1.0 \times \text{OEL}$	
4	$1.0 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 2.0 \times \text{OEL}$	APF-10
5	$2.0 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 5.0 \times \text{OEL}$	APF-10
6	$5.0 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 10.0 \times \text{OEL}$	APF-10
7	$10.0 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 25.0 \times \text{OEL}$	APF-25
8	$25.0 \times \text{OEL} < X_{0.95} \leq 50.0 \times \text{OEL}$	APF-50
9	$X_{0.95} \leq 50.0 \times \text{OEL}$	APF- >50

HER = 2



RoT :

Rule of Ten



Règle *empirique* de dilution des concentrations en fonction du choix du niveau de contrôle (LoC).

Level of Control

	Level of Control	Fraction of Saturation Vapor Concentration (SVC)	Example/Description
1	Very Limited	1/10 th of Saturation	Example: Confined space with virtually no mechanical ventilation (< 1 air change/hour (ACH))
2	Poor	1/100 th of Saturation	Example: Confined space with limited ventilation (1-3 ACH); or if there is ventilation > 3 ACH, the ventilation is not configured properly to result in 1 - 3 ACH in the workers breathing zone. Note that there may be fans in the workplace, but there is limited makeup air resulting in the fans only circulating air, not supplying fresh or uncontaminated air.
3	Good - General Ventilation - Indoors (or in protected outdoor areas where there is minimal wind) - Displaced air	1/300 th of Saturation	Where typically, indoor work areas are designed to have ~ 3 to 6 ACH in a manufacturing work setting, where displaced air also occurs, it can negatively impact on the effectiveness of the designed control. Displaced air refers to air that is being introduced into the air from a source under greater pressure than that of the rest of the area. An example is a release of contaminated air that occurs when worker opens a tank while the tank is being filled. Because of the limited space in the tank, the air in the tank headspace becomes saturated and then is released.
4	Good - General Ventilation - Indoors (or in protected outdoor areas where there is minimal wind)	1/1,000 th of Saturation	Typically, indoor work areas are designed to have ~ 3 to 6 ACH, typical design criteria for a manufacturing work setting.
5	Good General Ventilation - Outside - Displaced air	1/1,000 th of Saturation	Air movement outdoors under what would be considered still area is at least 1 to 2 mph. Under conditions that generate displaced air (see the 3 rd example above), the effectiveness of good ventilation is lowered.
6	Good - General Ventilation - Indoors (or in protected outdoor areas where there is minimal wind) high ACH	1/3,000 th of Saturation	The work area is indoors but ACH are in the range of 6 to 12 ACH. Some work areas have auxiliary fans in addition to the good general ventilation to clear an area where there may have been a spill or in situations where the chemicals used in the process have high volatility.
7	Good General Ventilation - Outside	1/3,000 th of Saturation	Outdoors where the wind is at least 1 to 2 mph.
8	Capture - Local Exhaust Ventilation	1/10,000 th of Saturation	Mechanical ventilation is available to collect the vapor release at the source, it should be determined if the location of the hood is close enough to capture the vapor, which is dependent on the type of hood such as slot, flanged slot, plain opening, etc. Also, the air velocity in the ventilation piping must be adequate to capture the vapor. In the case of a canopy hood configuration the worker cannot be between the source of the vapor and the hood entry.
9	Containment - Local Exhaust Ventilation	1/100,000 th of Saturation	The source of the vapor is contained within an enclosure with sufficient face velocity to assure that vapors do not escape but not so high of a face velocity to cause turbulence.

Le RoT est basé sur des mesures quantitatives des concentrations atmosphériques dans le cadre de multiples scénarios d'exposition lorsqu'ils étaient disponibles. Une façon d'évaluer les résultats du RoT est de les comparer à ceux obtenus lors de l'utilisation de divers modèles mathématiques pour estimer les expositions, tels que ceux inclus dans le logiciel IHMod 2.0 (Drolet et al.) Stenzel et al. (2022) ont évalué deux des modèles (modèle à deux zones, modèle à émission constante et modèles de panache à champ proche et moyen) dans le cadre de divers scénarios d'exposition et ont observé des résultats cohérents avec ceux observés avec le ROT.



Controlling Compound

Définition

Le composant de contrôle d'un mélange **est celui qui présente la plus grande probabilité de dépasser sa VLEP** et qui peut être identifié comme présentant le VHR le plus élevé.

Pour un produit chimique pur, le VHR est déterminé en divisant la VP *ajustée* du produit chimique par sa VLEP correspondante, le **VHR ajusté** est déterminé en divisant la pression de vapeur ajustée du produit chimique par sa VLEP.

Si le niveau d'exposition du composant de contrôle est inférieur à sa VLEP, on peut en conclure que l'exposition à tout autre composant du mélange sera inférieure à sa VLEP.

En divisant le VHR ajusté de chaque composant du mélange par le VHR ajusté du composant de contrôle, ce rapport permet d'estimer le niveau d'exposition de tous les autres composants du mélange.

Chemical	CAS #	Wt	OEL ppm	VP mm Hg	Adj. VP	Adj. VHR	VHR Ratio %	Concentration (ppm)										ECC			
								Very Limited	Poor	GGV inside - displaced air	GGV inside /GGV outside - displaced air	GGV outside	GGV + LEV -capture	GGV + LEV -enclosing hoods	ECC Very Limited	ECC Poor	ECC GGV inside - displaced air	ECC GGV inside /GGV outside - d	ECC Good - Outside	ECC GGV + LEV -capture	ECC GGV + LEV -enclosing hoods
toluene	108-88-9	40	20	28,4	12,230	0,612	12,2	1610	163	53,8	16,1	5,36	1,61	0,161	9	6	5	3	2,5	1	0
xylyne	1330-20-7	20	100	8,34	1,832	0,096	0,339	215	21,5	7,36	2,15	0,736	0,215	0,022	5	2	1	1	0	0	0
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	20	400	93,2	20,000	0,052	1,09	2760	276	92	27,6	9,2	2,76	0,276	6	3	2	1	1	0	0
benzene	71-43-2	2	0,5	98,0	2,407	4,814	100	112	11,2	10,6	3,12	1,06	0,312	0,030	9	9	7	6	5	3	1
methylene chloride	75-09-2	5	25	435	35,200	0,610	12,2	2000	200	66,8	20	6,68	2	0,2	9	6	5	3	2,5	1	0
carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	15	5	115	11,180	2,236	46,4	1470	147	48	14,7	4,8	1,47	0,147	9	8	6	5	3	2,5	1

Le tableau présenté permet d'identifier le niveau de contrôle requis. Il n'est pas toujours évident de déterminer quel composant sera le contrôle

Considérer que le composant qui représente le pourcentage le plus élevé du mélange est le composant de contrôle conduit souvent à des conclusions erronées concernant les expositions.

Par exemple, **il peut être démontré que dans un mélange contenant 99 % de toluène et 1 % de benzène, ce dernier reste le composant déterminant.**



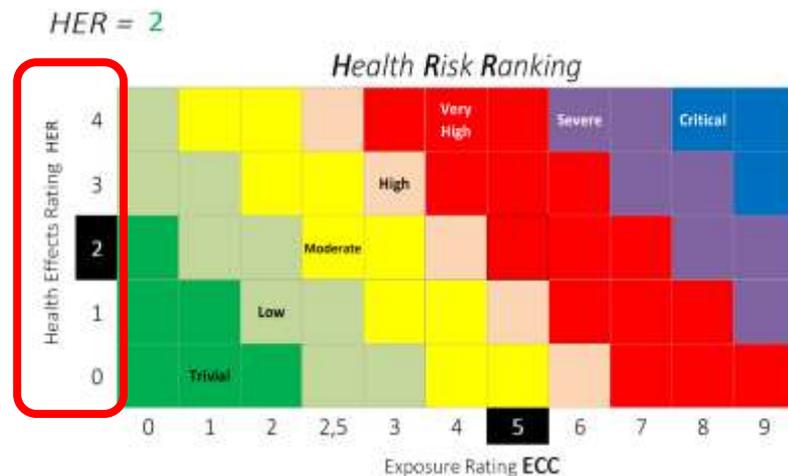
HER :

Health Effects Rating

Définition

Table 2 – AIHA Health Risk Rating Scheme

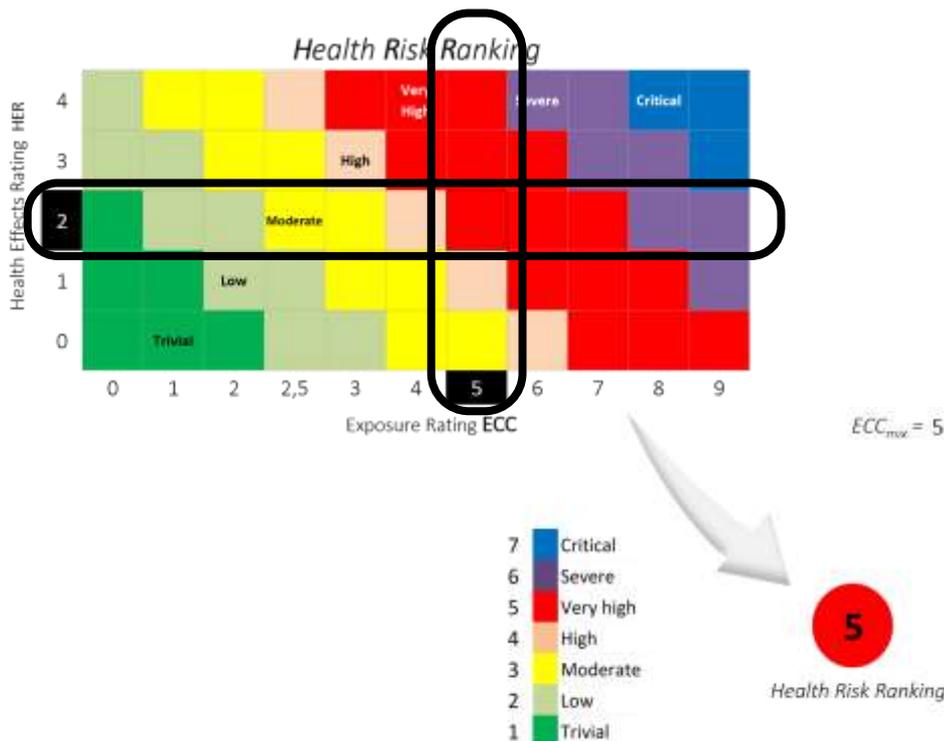
Health Effects Rating (HER)	Health Effect
4	Significant reproductive effects, irreversible neurotoxicity, irreversible toxicity to a significant body system (e.g., obstructive lung disease - bronchiolitis obliterans), known human carcinogenicity or mortality from a single exposure (e.g. carbon monoxide, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide)
3	Dysfunction effects (e.g. lung, kidney, liver, blood), risk of cancer due to suspected human carcinogens, or severe adverse short-term health effects, dermal or inhalation sensitization
2	Continuing dermal or inhalation irritation or reversible toxicity that can impair ability to function or the individual's judgment
1	Reversible irritation or discomfort (whiff of ammonia)
0	At most, nuisance effects (e.g. watery eyes or obnoxious odor)



HRR : Health Risk Ranking

Définition

Le croisement du HER avec la catégorie de concentration d'exposition définit le **résultat final de risque à la santé**.



Maintenant ...
comment on intègre tout cela
en forme d'outil?

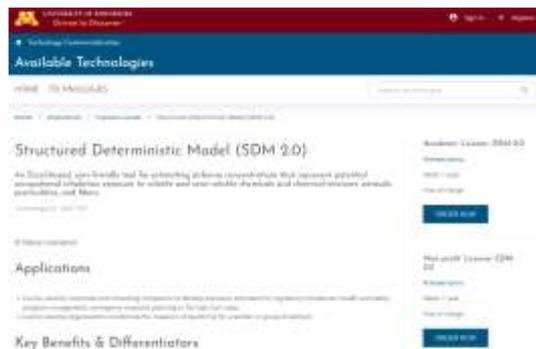
SDM 2.0

Description

SDM 2.0 structure

- Fichier(s) Excel avec macros
 - Outil SDM lui-même
 - Fichier de support
- Téléchargeable depuis le site de l'Université du Minnesota

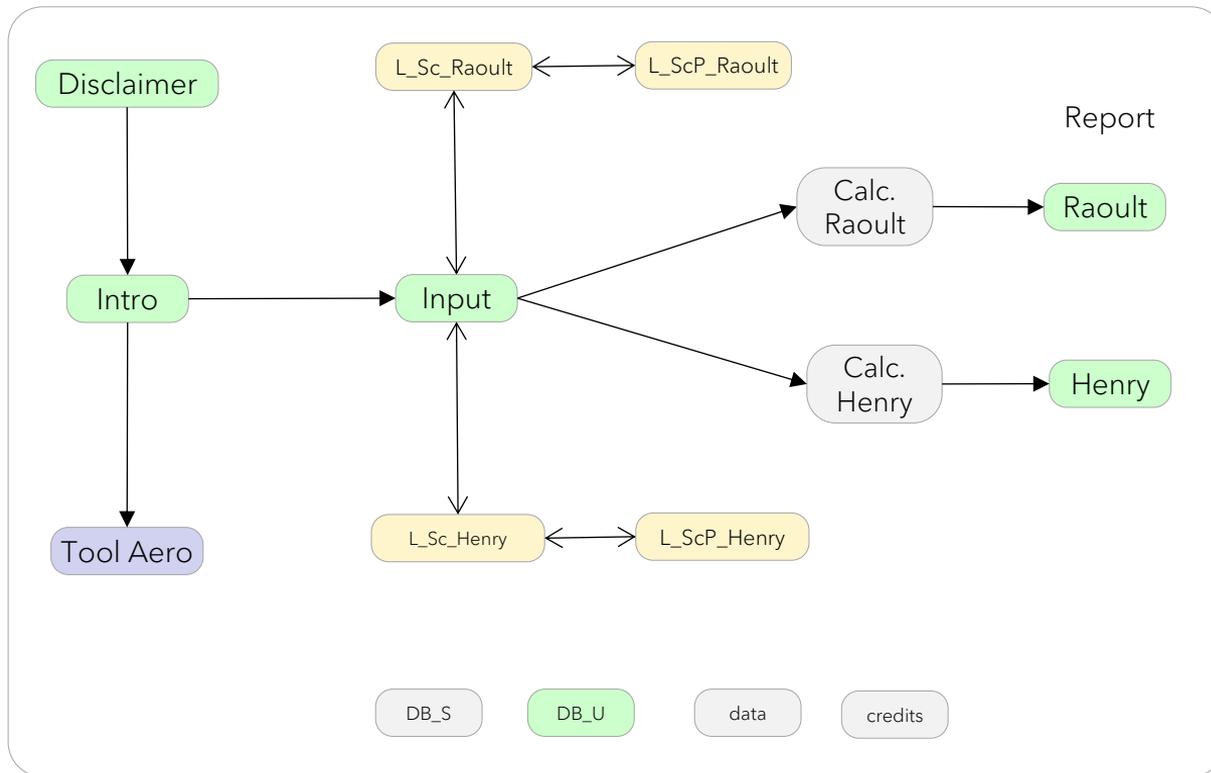
GRATUIT



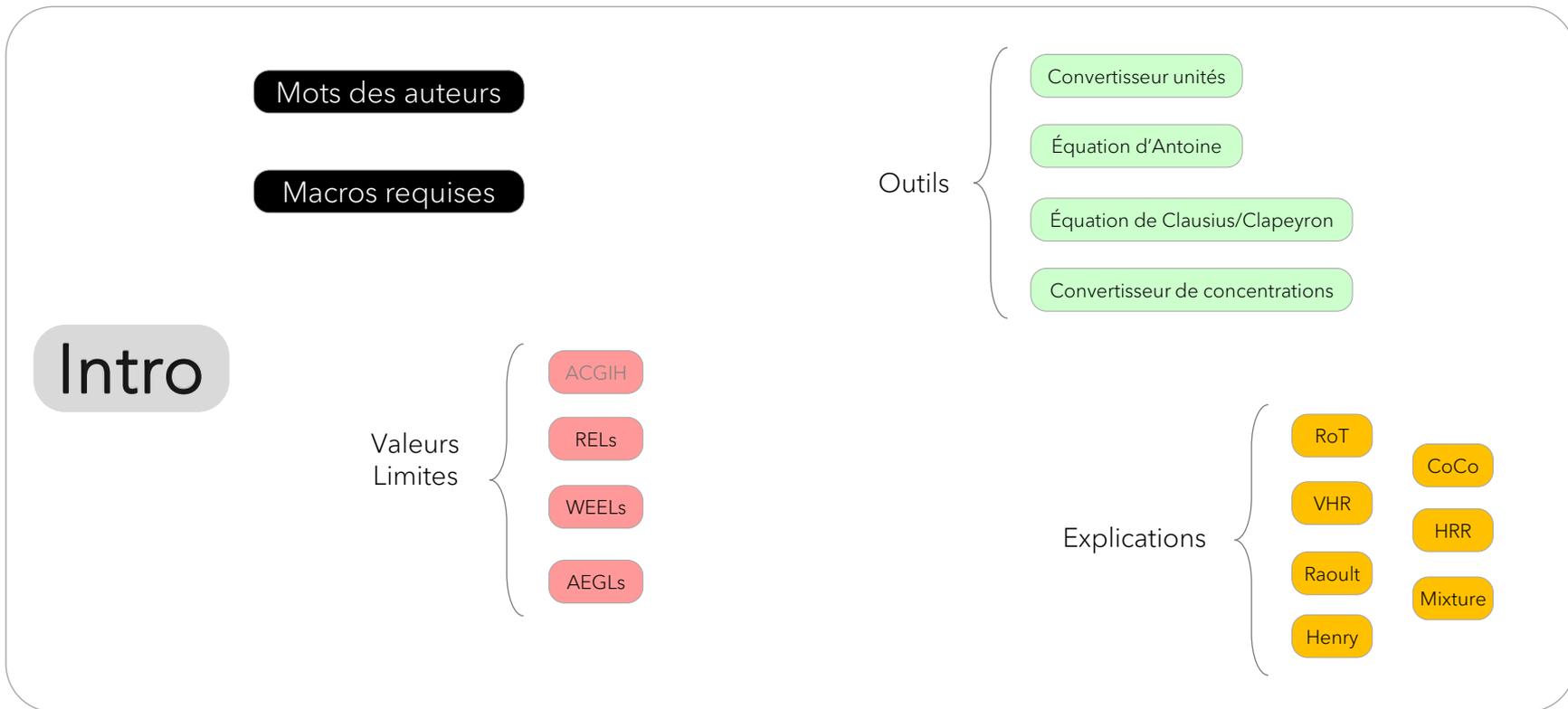
<https://license.umn.edu/product/structured-deterministic-model-sdm-20>



SDM 2.0 structure



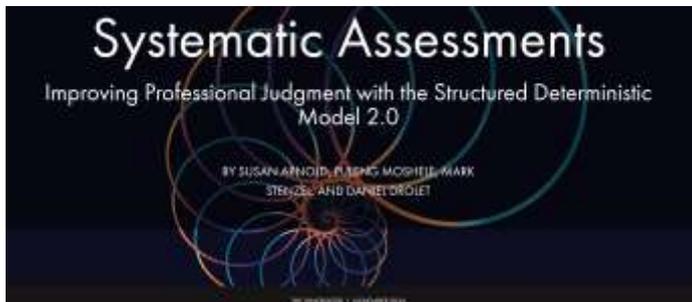
Structure du Fichier de support



SDM 2.0

Démonstration

SDM 2.0 Diffusion



<https://synergist.iiha.org/202411-systematic-assessments>



EXHIBIT DOCUMENTS

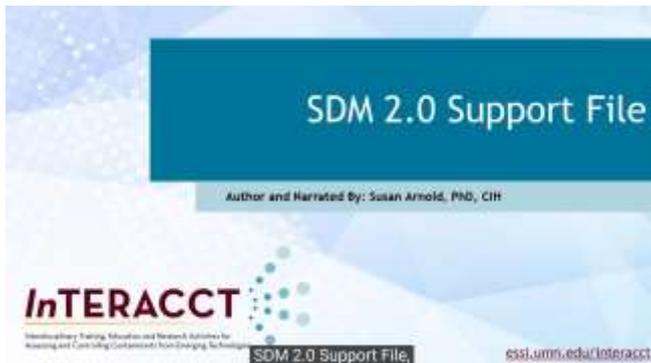
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<https://oshce.uw.edu/pages/advancing-methods-worker-exposure-evaluation-and-judgements>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4dATlyEBcgM>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) | Save

The Structured Deterministic Model (SDM 2.0) offers a user-friendly, easy-to-use tool for estimating airborne concentrations of various chemicals.

This AIHA University Webinar will showcase its application in real-world scenarios, helping you improve the accuracy of your assessments.

Register Today: <https://lnkd.in/g/1t3T>

AIHA | Occupational Hygiene

#Webinar | #Instruction

Webinar: Using the SDM 2.0 to Assess Real-World Situations
July 24, 2024
1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. ET

Gain practical insights and discover how to effectively use existing monitoring data.

Register Today

Marcus Braga | 100
Studies and Research VP (2024-2027) AIHC, Certified Occupational Hygienist ...
10 mois • Modifié

As higienistas ocupacionais interessados em uma breve introdução ao Structured Deterministic Model (SDM 2.0) e mais algumas Reflexões sobre a Avaliação da Exposição, recomendo o artigo publicado na última edição da Revista ABHO de Higiene Ocupacional.

E não só isso, se inscrevam no webinar da American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

Congratulations Dr. Susan Arnold, Daniel Drolet and team!

Link do artigo: <https://lnkd.in/g/1t3T>

Link das revistas ABHO (acesso gratuito): https://lnkd.in/g-94Gb_a

#HigieneIndustrial #HigieneOcupacional #IndustrialHygiene #OccupationalHygien

Conclusion

- SDM 2.0 permet une utilisation facile de certains “concepts physico-chimiques” pour supporter le jugement sur le risque des contaminants chimiques en milieu de travail;
- Un soin a été apporté à l’interface utilisateur ... pour que cet outil soit aussi “pédagogique” et qu’il permette de modifier les entrées pour scénario pour répondre à la question “What If!”;
- SDM 2.0 et son fichier de support sont un “Work in Progress”;
- Il s’agit d’un outil **gratuit** ... pouvant être utilisé par tous les utilisateurs d’EXCEL ... ce qui assure une large diffusion tout autour du monde;
- Cet outil est le fruit d’un travail **en synergie** de Susan, Mark, Puleng et moi ... qui reconnaissons que chacun de nous n’aurait pu le faire seul!

DES QUESTIONS

Daniel Drolet

saravah7@gmail.com

The image shows a screenshot of the ESSI (Exposure Science and Sustainability Institute) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About ESSI, Services, Research, News and Events, and Contact Us. The main header features the ESSI logo and the text "Exposure Science and Sustainability Institute". Below this, there is a large image of a scientist wearing safety glasses working in a lab. The website is divided into several sections: "Expert Staff" (with a sub-header "Join a team of experts from the University of Minnesota, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Iowa"), "Research" (with a sub-header "Provide an evidence-based approach to risk assessment and hazard identification"), "Consulting" (with a sub-header "Provide comprehensive environmental assessment and risk management services"), and "Training" (with a sub-header "Offer a variety of courses and seminars for students and professionals alike"). Below these sections, there are two columns: "MISSION & VISION" and "LATEST NEWS". The "MISSION & VISION" section contains text about the Institute's focus on understanding the relationship between environmental exposures and human health. The "LATEST NEWS" section features two news items with small images and dates. On the right side of the website, there is a portrait of a woman with short brown hair, wearing a red jacket over a white and black striped top.

ESSI Exposure Science and Sustainability Institute



À la mémoire de ...



Dr Thomas Tenkate

January 31st, 1970 • July 27th, 2024



Search: Site and People



Info fo

School of Occupational and Public Health



Daniel Drolet • Vous

Consultant, santé et sécurité du travail

9 mois •



Last week, I was shocked to learn of the sudden death of one of my colleagues, Thomas Tenkate, a professor at Toronto's Ryerson University (now Toronto Metropolitan University). Thomas Tenkate was Director of the School of Occupational and Public Health.

In the midst of the pandemic, I had the great pleasure of working with him on the design of a risk estimation tool called CHAP (Chemical Hazard and Risk Assessment), now available on the OHCOW website. We must have had some fifty virtual ZOOM meetings. Me in Montreal, him in Toronto, we promised to visit each other if chance brought us to our cities. Unfortunately, life decided otherwise.

Originally from Queensland, Australia (Brisbane, I think), Thomas was the perfect collaborator: creative, curious, funny and down-to-earth. I'll always have extraordinary memories of this man, a perfect gentleman.

To his family, friends and loved ones, I express my sincere condolences ... A person of rare quality has just left us, we will remember him.

RIP Thomas

17

3 commentaires