

# Towards a Global GSD library

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Session A4

Mo 24 September 8:30 Room RPS

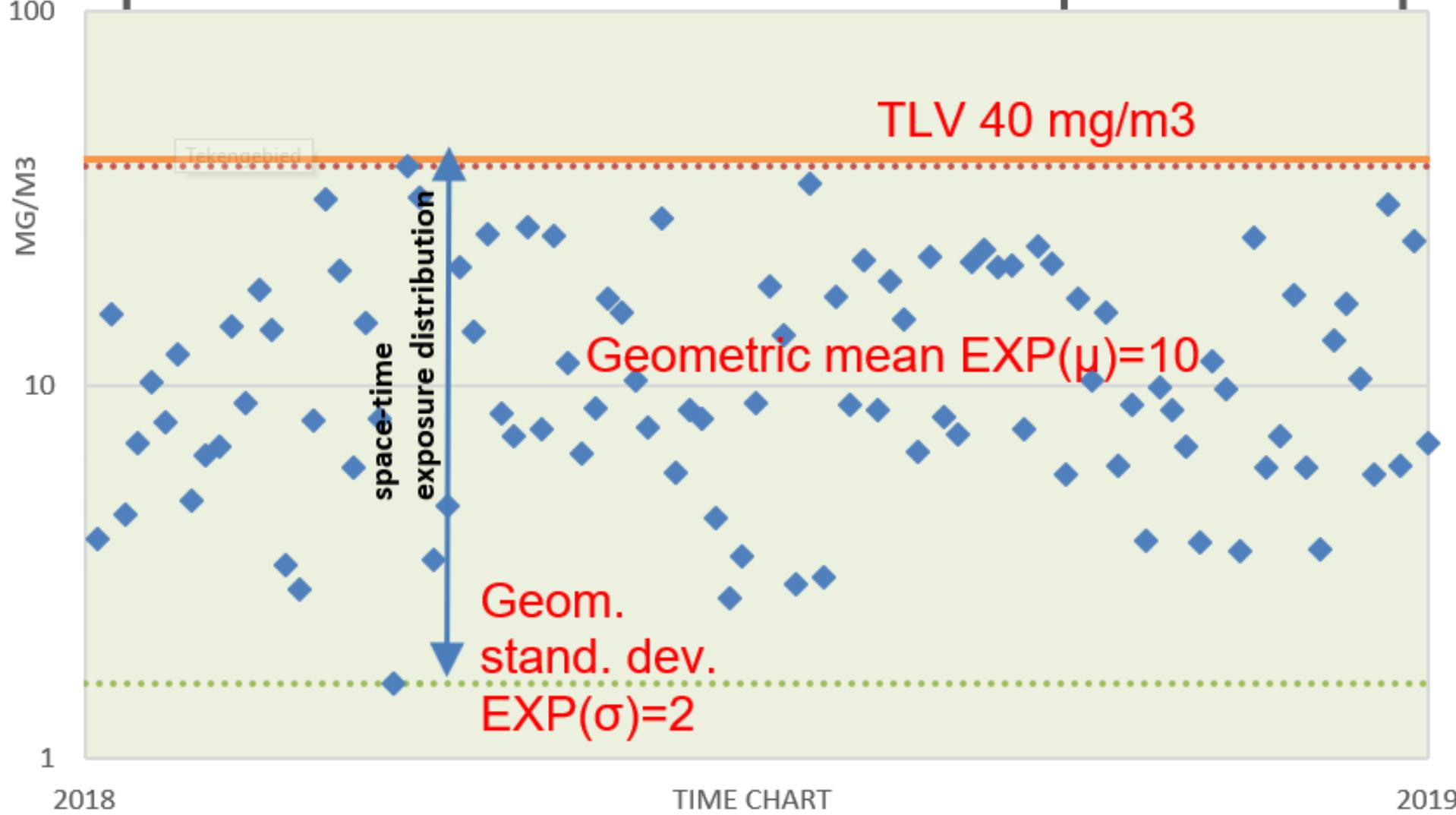
The 11<sup>th</sup> International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA)  
International Scientific Conference



# 1. Why is prior GSD knowledge important?

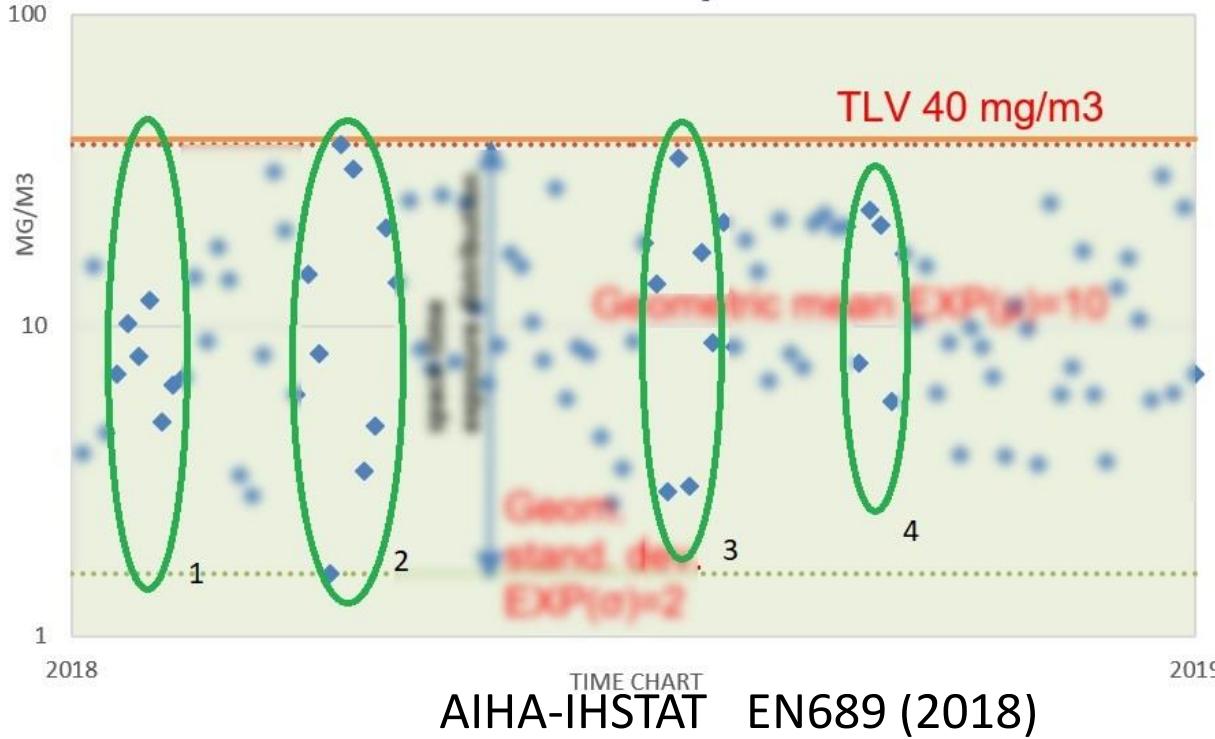
- I. Exposure assessment quality check
- II. Support small sample compliance testing
- III. Improve Bayesian statistics performance
- IV. Myth busting

# Exposure distribution in a Similar Exposure Group



# Quality check: which sample(s) can be used in compliance testing?

## Exposure distribution in a Similar Exposure Group



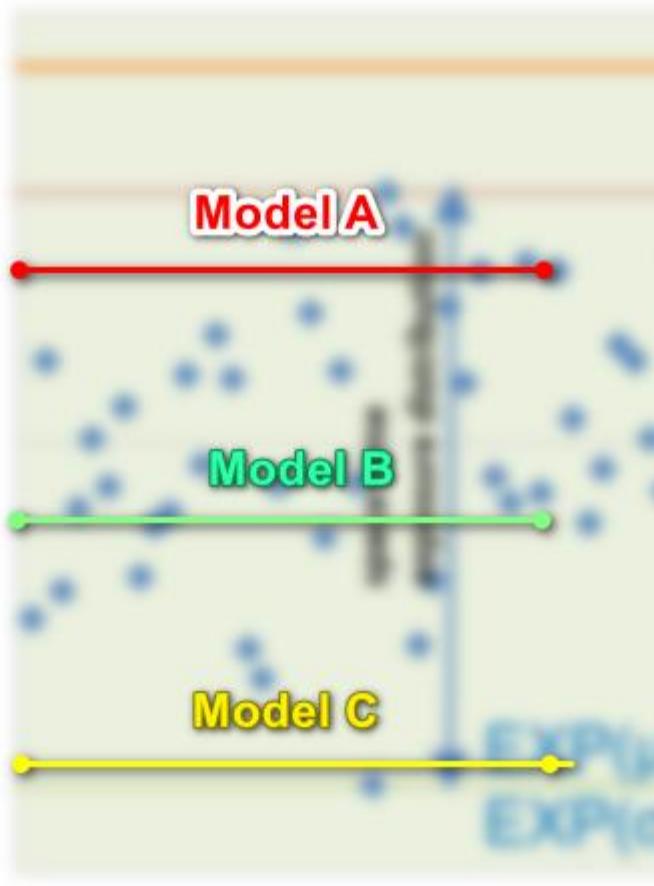
1: N=6 GM=6.8 GSD=1.4:  $C_{95\%}=13.3$ ,  $C_{95\%,70\%}=15.8$

2: N=8 GM=9.7 GSD=3.1:  $C_{95\%}=62.2$ ,  $C_{95\%,70\%}=100.7$

3: N=7 GM=10.5 GSD=2.6:  $C_{95\%}=50.2$ ,  $C_{95\%,70\%}=78.9$

4: N=4 GM=12 GSD=2.0:  $C_{95\%}=39.2$ ,  ~~$C_{95\%,70\%}=69.8$~~ ,  $4/4 > .15$  OELV

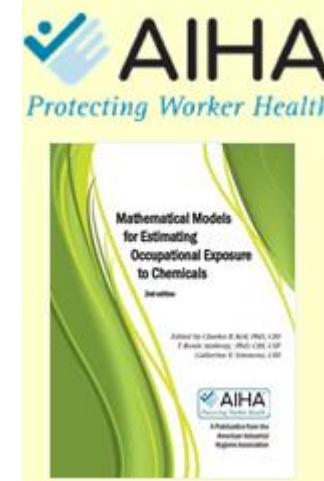
# Quality check GM: use models, with care



MEASE 1.02.01  
Exposure Assessment Tool  
For Metals And Inorganic Substances

© 2009, 2010 EBRC Consulting GmbH  
D. Vetter  
Hannover, Germany

✓ Stoffenmanager®7



IH Mod



✓ AIHA  
Protecting Worker Health  
Exposure Assessment  
Strategies Committee

Qualitative Exposure  
Assessment tool  
*The Checklist*

# NVvA Conference 2018



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
**Nenad Savic**  
Institute for Work and Health (IST)  
Route de la Corniche 2, Epalinges-Lausanne  
Switzerland



Annals of Work Exposures and Health, 2018, Vol. 62, No. 1, 72–87

doi: 10.1093/annweh/wwx079

Advance Access publication 27 September 2017

Original Article



Original Article

## ART, Stoffenmanager, and TRA: A Systematic Comparison of Exposure Estimates Using the TREXMO Translation System

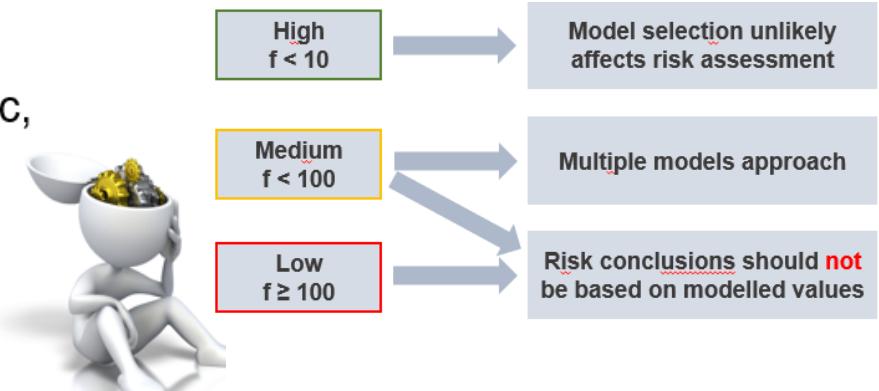
Nenad Savic<sup>1\*</sup>, Bojan Gasic<sup>2</sup> and David Vernez<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Several occupational exposure models are recommended under the EU's REACH legislation. Due to limited availability of high-quality exposure data, their validation is an ongoing process. It was shown, however, that different models may calculate significantly different estimates and thus lead to potentially dangerous conclusions about chemical risk. In this paper, the between-model translation rules

## Conclusion

- Differences of few orders of magnitude
- ART (Tier 2) calculates often higher predictions with exposure parameters that describe higher exposure concentrations (e.g. high VP and conc, spraying etc)
- The tiered approach is not applicable always
- Different model - different risk conclusion
- Multiple model approach reasonable



# GSD outdoor painting

- Which long-term exposure variability represents this exposure profile (Solvent, varying %)?

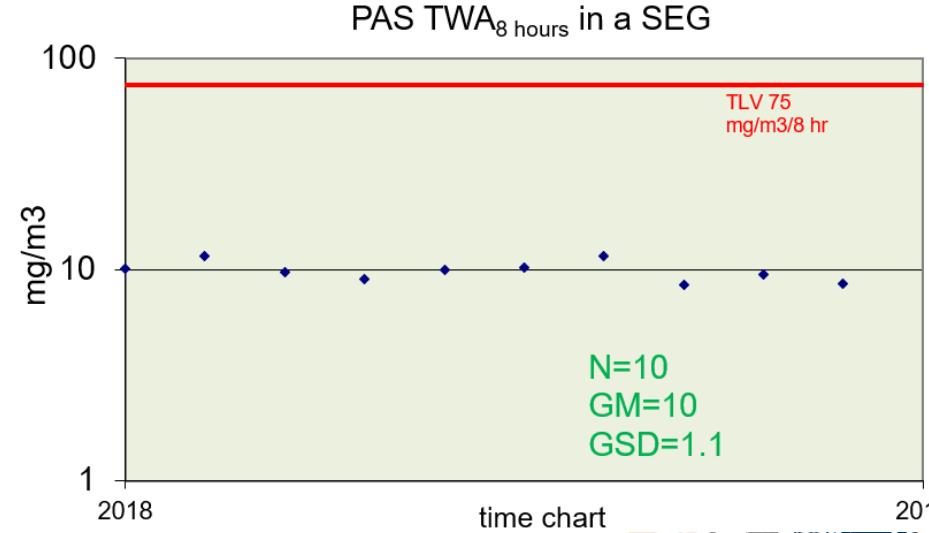
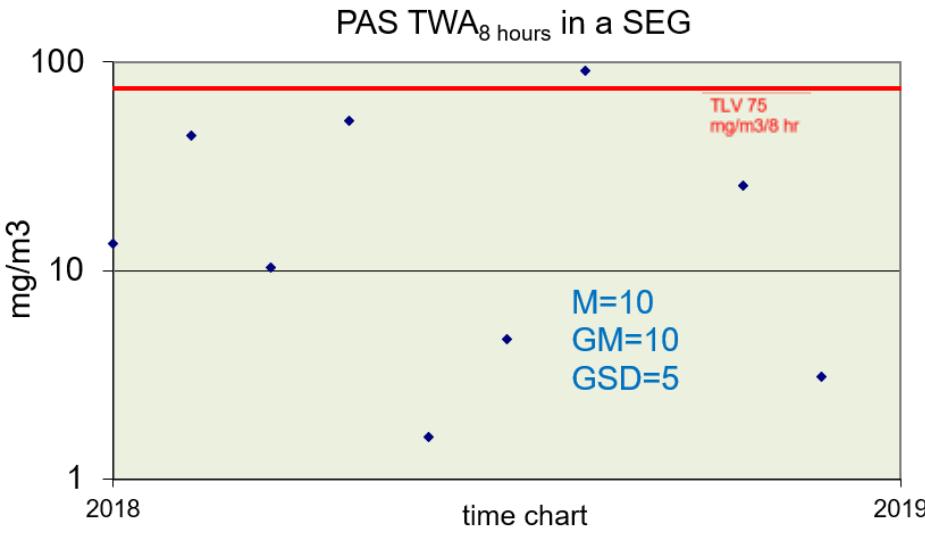
A

GSD large



B

GSD small



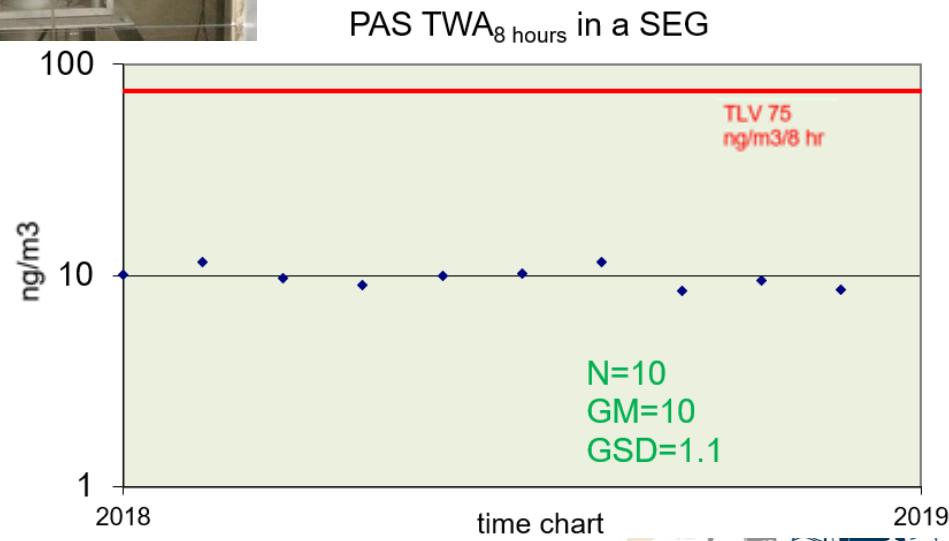
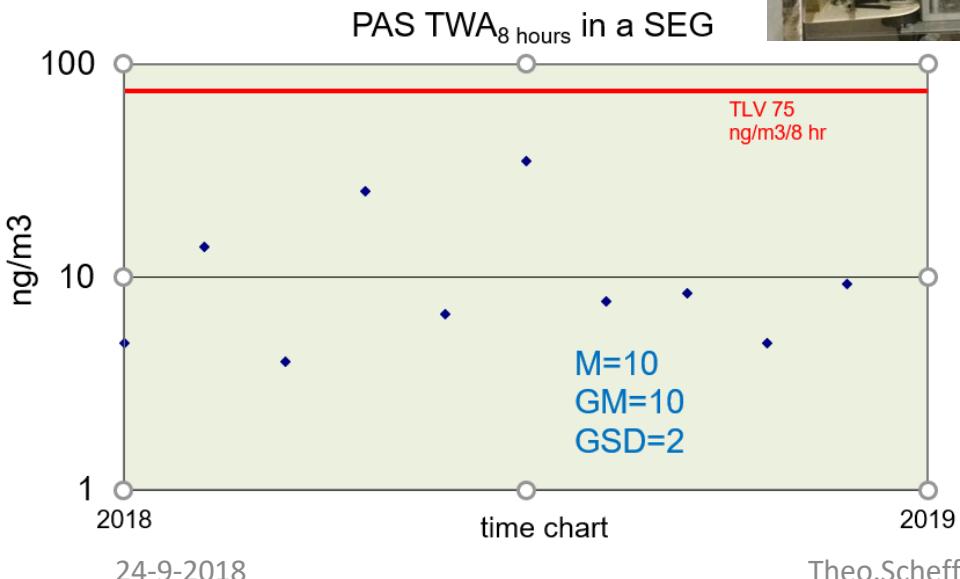
# GSD pharma

Which long-term exposure variability represents this exposure profile (2\*containment, monitored ventilation)?

C

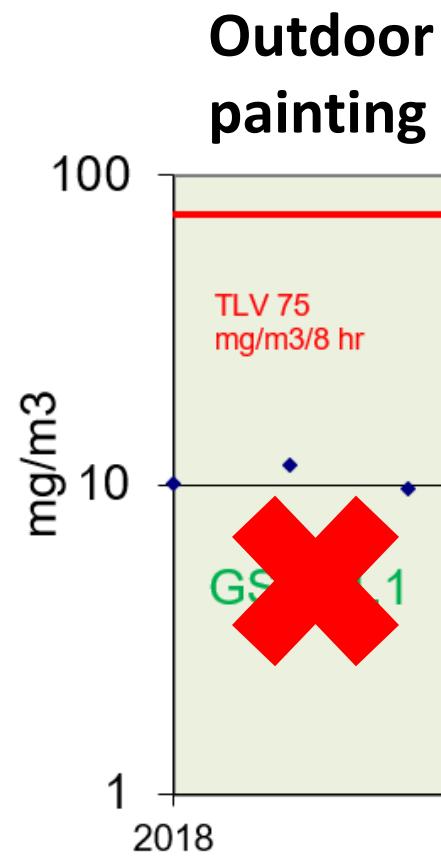


D

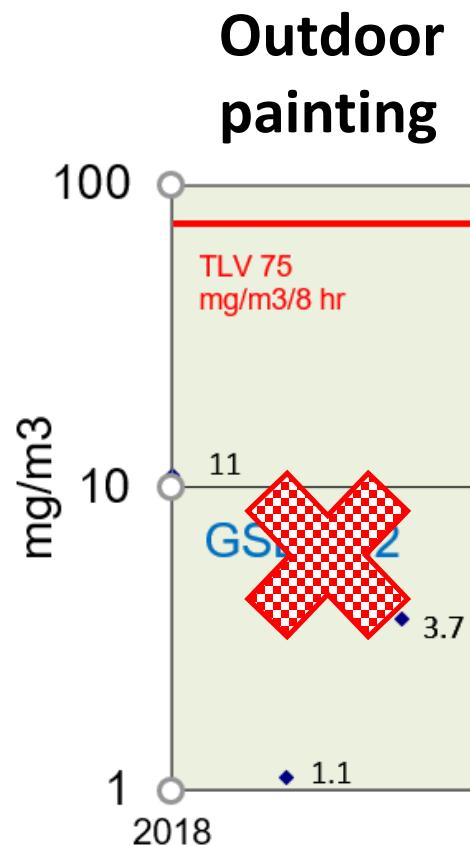


# Quality check: which SEG sampling can be tested for compliance?

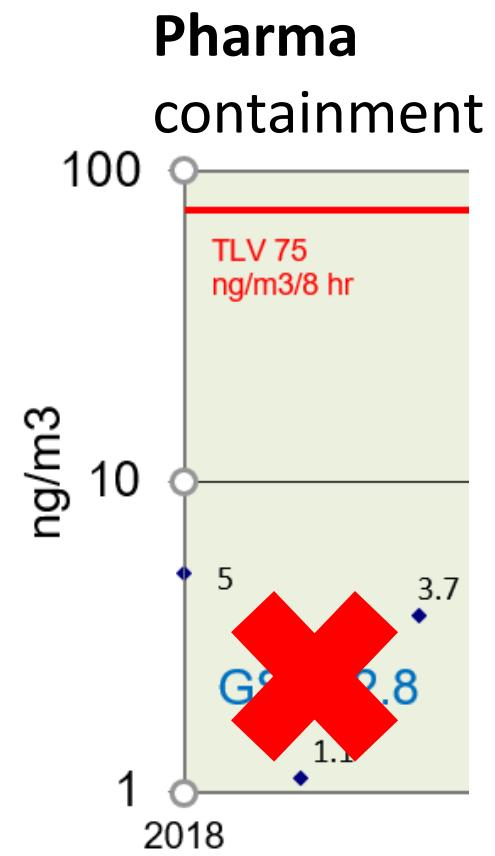
A



B



C



# 1. Why is prior knowledge on GSD important?

- I. Exposure assessment quality check
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# EU/NVvA-BOHS testing compliance

*Testing Compliance with  
Occupational Exposure Limits  
for Airborne Substances*



British Occupational Hygiene Society  
Pride Park Derby  
DE24 8LZ, UK  
[www.bohs.org](http://www.bohs.org)

September  
2011



Nederlandse Vereniging voor  
Arbeidshygiëne  
Postbus 1762,  
5602 BT Eindhoven  
The Netherlands  
[www.arbeidshygiene.nl/](http://www.arbeidshygiene.nl/)

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 689

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2018

ICS 13.040.30

Supersedes EN 689:1995

English Version

Workplace exposure - Measurement of exposure by  
inhalation to chemical agents - Strategy for testing  
compliance with occupational exposure limit values

Exposition sur les lieux de travail - Mesurage de  
l'exposition par inhalation d'agents chimiques -  
Stratégie pour vérifier la conformité à des valeurs  
limites d'exposition professionnelle

Exposition am Arbeitsplatz - Messung der Exposition  
durch Einatmung chemischer Arbeitsstoffe - Strategie  
zur Überprüfung der Einhaltung von  
Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 March 2018.

compliance C<OELV	NVvA-BOHS (2011)	EN 689 (2018)	Implicit requirements
Preliminary test	3-5 samples <0.1 OELV	Clause 5.5.2 3 samples <0.1 OELV 4 samples <0.15 OELV 5 samples <0.2 OELV	LoD <.1 OELV <b>GSD &lt;3-4</b>

French validation study INRS2005.Grzebyk\_Sandino.ND2231.pdf

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 IHDataAnalyst.

 EXPOSTATS

 Altrex Chimie

# 1. Why is prior knowledge on GSD important?

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The screenshot shows a software interface for AIHA Multilingual IHSTAT+. At the top, there's a logo with a checkmark and the text "AIHA Protecting Worker Health". Below it, a section displays "Geometric mean: 0.001" and "Geometric standard deviation: 3.23". A red arrow points from the text "GSD ≥ 3.0, Process out of control or group poorly defined. (Leidel, 1976)" to the "Geometric standard deviation" field. To the right, a large yellow box contains text about the relationship between GSD and Action Level, followed by the note mentioned in the red arrow.

Geometric mean: 0.001

Geometric standard deviation: 3.23

Percent above OEL: 0.0%

Test for distribution fit

GSD ≥ 3.0, Process out of control or group poorly defined. (Leidel, 1976)

The exponential of the standard deviation of the natural logarithms of the ratios of measured to action level exposure is called the Geometric Standard Deviation (GSD). The relationship between GSD and Action Level : To ensure a high probability (99%) that no more than 5% of unmeasured exposures exceed the OEL, the Action Level must be increased as the GSD increases, as follows: GSD = 1.3, OEL = 0.5 TLV; GSD = 1.5, OEL = 0.25 TLV; GSD = 2.0, OEL = 0.125 TLV.

# In summary

GSD: an intrinsic property of well defined exposure profiles in

- Similar Exposure Groups (EN 689/AIHA EASC)
- Task/activity Contributing Scenarios (REACH)

A GSD<sub>library</sub> is of high additional value:

- To test validity of small sample GSD<sub>measured</sub>
- to estimate C<sub>95%</sub> in case of GM<sub>n=2...5</sub> or GM<sub>modelling</sub>
- In the EN689 preliminary compliance test 3≤N≤5
- For priors in Bayesian statistics

# To a worldwide open source GSD library

1. Why? : EN689, Bayesian, quality control
2. Where to find GSDs from SEGs?
3. First impressions tier 0 GSDs
4. Further steps

# Existing GSD info

- Large databases (MEGA, SCOLA, COLCHIC, OSHA CEHD)
- Numerous smaller databases (Health services, industry, consultants)
- Literature: often hidden in exposure determinant studies (B&W, multi-location)
- [hazchem@work.eu](mailto:hazchem@work.eu)
- exposure measurement sets of REACH PROCs

# Preliminary (tier 0) GSD ‘library’

exposure profile	within worker $GSD_w$	Between & within (b+w) worker $GSD_{b+w}$	Workers (b+w) + location $GSD_{l+b+w}$	reference
Gasses & vapours (range)		1.4 ->14		Scheffers & Marquart (2000)*
Liquid (proposed default)			8.2	
Solid (proposed default)			5.4	Tielemans (2008)**
Vapours (range)	1.2->5.6	1.2->8.4		Kromhout (1993)
Aerosols (range)	1.3->8.2	1.4->17.6		Table 1 ***
Grain dust, inspirable endotoxin (BWSTAT)	3.1	4.3		Kromhout (1993) Table 1 raw data

\* Long-term sampling, SEGs in chem. industry, LoD regression

\*\* ‘Worst-case’ sampling, LoD/2

\*\*\* Poor quality data (Symansky, 2008) & analysis ( $GSD_b < 1$ ), LoD/2

# Next steps

- Broader international recognition that a GSD library is helpful for industrial hygiene.
- Involve universities/institutes through international platforms like IOHA, ILO, ...
- ....??

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# Thanks for contributing so far

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