

University of Guelph

School of Engineering

ENGG*4510 Assessment of Engineering Risk W2010

1. Introduction

The world seems a very hazardous place. Every day, the newspapers announce that some chemical has been found to be carcinogenic, or some catastrophic accident has occurred. Humans have always sought to eliminate unwanted risks to health and safety. However, there is acknowledgement by scientists, engineers, and others who have thought carefully about risk, that the real problem is not the unachievable task of making technologies and lifestyles risk-free, but the more subtle problem of determining how to make the many causative features of risk appropriately safe.

Politicians, engineers and scientists frequently become disturbed when they discover that the question "how safe is safe enough?" has no simple answer. In response, this course develops the bases by which we can assess and manage risk in engineering. The fundamentals of the course deal with fate and transport issues associated with risk, as relevant to engineering and how these aspects are employed in the making of decisions. In this respect, engineering risk assessment has become an increasingly important tool as risk assessments are being performed in application to the spectrum of issues including such concerns as

- hazardous waste cleanups,
- permitting activities for water and air discharges,
- input to brownfield remediation,
- fate and transport of chemicals and pathogens in the environment,
- flood protection in water resources, and,
- establishing environmental quality standards and guidelines, reflecting principles of fate and transport.

From the assessment of the magnitude of engineering risks, the course examines how decisions are made to manage the risks to acceptable levels for health, safety and the environment, based on fate and transport principles. One of the differentiating keys to engineering assessment and management of risk is to understand the context of finite amounts of data that are typically available, and how the engineering principles apply, in understanding what the data mean (e.g. how reliable are the data). Risk assessment and management considerations in engineering are evolving rapidly, despite the associated uncertainties in assessment methodologies and data limitations. Elements of applications in both developed and developing countries will be presented.

2. Objectives of the Course:

Students who successfully complete the course will be able to:

- use the knowledge of everyday risks in society, to establish the context of risk assessment and management of engineering risk, as it pertains to human health and the environment;
- assemble, interpret, and analyze environmental data as a basis from which risk assessments can be developed, including fate and transport concerns associated with engineering risk concerns;
- identify strategies which can be used to determine if the collection of additional data are warranted. Questions as to how many additional data points have value, are considered;
- develop concepts, and then build the concepts/techniques into engineering risk assessment, for application to simple and complex environmental fate and transport issues;
- understand how to access various data sources from epidemiology and toxicology as inputs to engineering risk assessments; and,
- develop plans for appropriate engineering risk assessment and management, reflecting legal, economic, and socioeconomic considerations

3. Material to be Covered in the Course:

The course will progress through the following material:

- introduce the concepts of risk as understood by the general public through their perceptions, and understand how risk assessments conducted in a scientific way, can give the correct picture to the general public, to establish the context for engineering risk assessment and management;
- cover basic statistical concepts which are essential for understanding environmental data, determining which data might still be needed for decision-making, examine distributional assumptions of data and how these are used to characterize inputs to risk assessment methodologies;
- describe exposure assessments in human health and the environment, considering bio-accumulation, bio-magnification, ecological modeling, and dose-response methodologies as inputs to engineering risk assessments and management;
- quantitatively characterize risk associated with engineering issues as inputs to human health and the environment;
- the students will be exposed to a variety of examples that demonstrate concepts which have gone into building risk assessment methodologies for engineering assessment; and,
- develop understanding of risk communication and management strategies including acceptable risk, legislation on risk assessment, and deficiencies in engineering risk assessment processes.

4. Method of Presentation

The course material will be presented in three hours of lectures per week. Computer applications for the completion of risk assessments and management will be relied upon throughout the course.

Potential Tutorials/Computer Laboratory Assignments

- Excel spreadsheet analyses for derivation of summary statistics;
- Testing of distribution assumptions for extreme values for engineering data;
- Mathematical experiments to develop fate and transport exposure risk assessments;
- Risk assessment strategies for application to concerns for engineering in the developing world; and,

Project

A term project will be required from students, to provide experience in developing a risk assessment application.

5. Method of Evaluation

- Assignments 15%
- Project 30%
- Midterm 20%
- Final 35%

6. Reason for Course Offering:

Strategies and needs for risk assessment and management are pervasive throughout society as we learn more about human health and environmental risks. While it is desired to drive the risk to zero, this is infeasible as no activity or technology can be absolutely safe; instead, we make tradeoffs. As we gain more information and knowledge (e.g. about the carcinogenicity of specific air exposures to chemicals and/or water treatment alternatives), decision-making reflecting risk assessment and management will become even more complex. It is essential that students learn how to address these issues, and how to interact and communicate with the public.

Students currently must learn how variability and uncertainty can be incorporated into engineering fate and transport concerns, using available statistical and simulation tools to comprehend the basis for decisions. The ability to understand, analyze, and design such data assembly and interpretation has become an indispensable skill that engineers and scientists increasingly need for engineering risk assessments.

7. Resource Needs:

A: Access to spreadsheet programs such as Excel

9. Library Assessment

The following library material is essential, as it will be the textbook:

McBean, E., and Rovers, F., 1998, Statistical Procedures for Analysis of Environmental Monitoring Data and Risk Assessment, Prentice-Hall Publishing Co. Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

The text will be supplemented with focused materials from the technical literature for purposes of enhancing background information available to the students.

Supplementary material includes:

- Asante-Duah, Kofi, Risk Assessment in Environmental Management, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1998
- Hubert, J.J., Environmental Risk Assessment, Dept of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Guelph, 2004
- Neely, Brock, Introduction to Chemical Exposure and Risk Assessment, Lewis Publishers, Ann Arbor, 1994
- Linkov, I., and Palma-Oliveriera, J., 2001, Assessment and Management of Risks Cost-Efficient Methods and Applications, Kluwer Academic Publishers, London
- Louvar, J. F., and Louvar, B.D., Health and Environmental Risk Analysis - Fundamentals with Applications, Prentice Hall PTR, 1997

10. Contributions to Learning Objectives

I. Literacy

In-class discussions will stimulate students to consider alternative magnitudes of risk which are faced on a regular basis, and how to extend that knowledgebase to communication with the public and to get public liaison committees to build consensus on decision-making.

II. Numeracy

The students will undertake detailed calculations for purposes of risk assessment and their associated costs, to demonstrate tradeoffs which we must necessarily make, in risk management.

III. Historical Development

The evolution of risk aspects associated with human and ecological disasters will be used to demonstrate how we have reached the present situation in terms of our understanding of human health and ecological risks. This will include some brief discussions of plagues, and water supply incidents, including public and private responses to risk.

IV. Global Understanding

The future scenarios include significant efforts to utilize engineering risk assessment and management as strategies throughout the globe, to address tradeoffs. There are significant differences between approaches adopted in developed and developing countries that will be developed.

V. Moral Maturity

The development of risk assessment and risk management methodologies is a multi-stage process of information assembly, analysis and inference development. It is typical that the process will be challenged by conflicting criteria (e.g. cost versus risk), and hence, for

students to develop and understand the procedures, they will be required to exercise effective knowledge assimilation and maturity.

VI. *Aesthetic Maturity*

Students will be encouraged to strive for demonstrative tradeoffs and effective responses to risk assessment and management. They will learn that mathematical elegance is not necessarily going to be the most effective but how to hedge against the implicit uncertainty in engineering risk assessments. In this course, students will work together in several of the assignments.

VII. *Depth and Breadth of Understanding*

Topics to be covered in the course are, to some extent, interdisciplinary and application domains, drawing from engineering, science, epidemiology/toxicology, and lifestyle. All elements must be appreciated in identifying strategies that influence engineering exposure risks, and potential engineering risk management actions. Further, the development of the term papers may involve collective group efforts, and the communication between group members will be important in improving their team participation.

VIII. *Independence of Thought*

During class discussion, students will be stimulated to express their views regarding alternative methodologies for risk assessment, and potential communication strategies with the public. They will also be motivated to exercise independence of thought in approaching the course assignments and their term papers.

Week No.	Indications of Topics to be Covered
1	Background to engineering exposure risks to human health, safety and to the environment
2	Fundamentals of statistics and probability
3	Contaminant source types and fate and transport of chemicals
4	Receptor impacts - ecological and human
5	Engineering exposure assessments and dose response information
6	Databases and information sources
7	Engineering risk assessment methodologies for human health
8	Engineering risk assessment methodologies for the environment
9	Monte Carlo analytical procedures
10	Risk communication and management
11	Case studies
12	Larger views of risk including developing world considerations.