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# United States of America's Consequence Management (CM) Program Overview

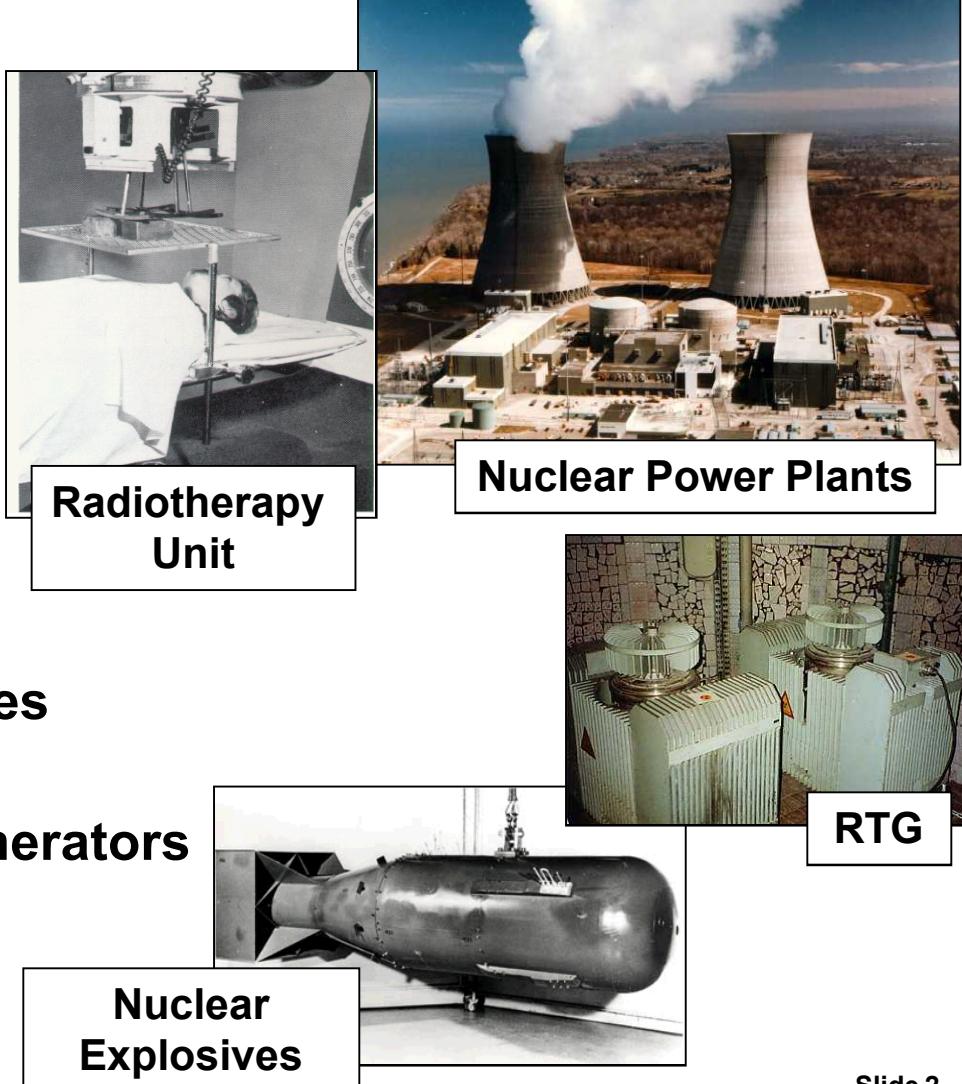
Arthur Shanks  
Department Manager  
High Consequence Assessment and  
Technology Department

SAND 2004-6126P



# Large Quantities of Radioactive Material can be Found Throughout the World

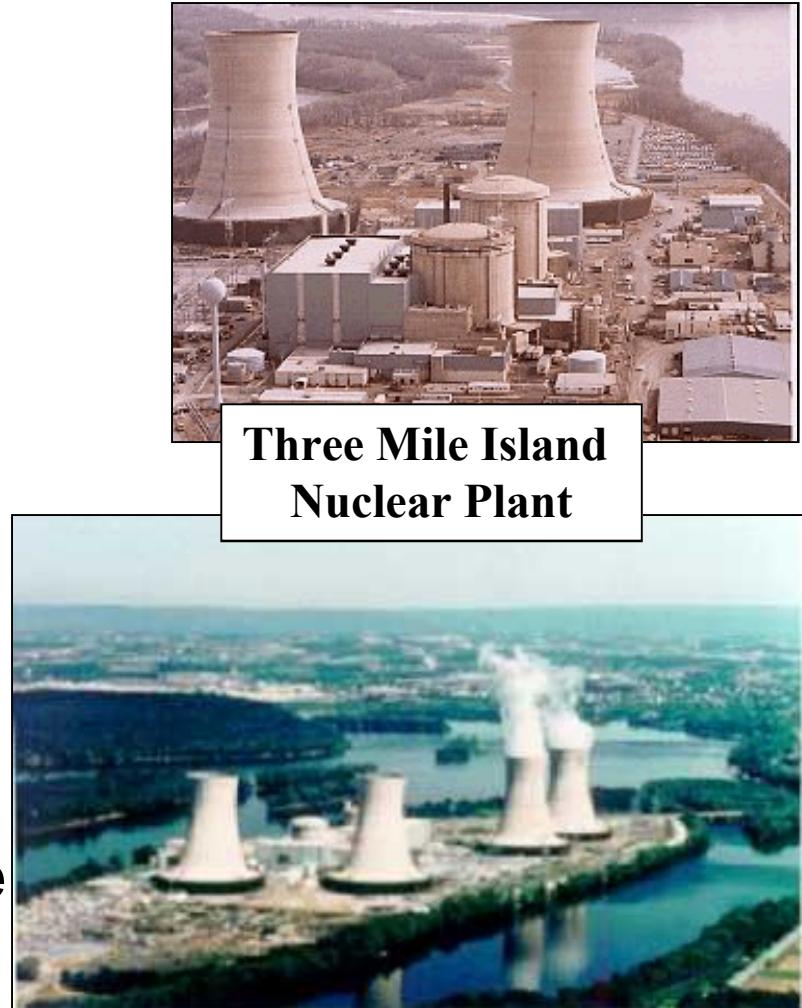
- Nuclear Power Reactors
- Nuclear Explosives
- Medical/Industrial Applications
  - Therapy Equipment
  - Sterilization Equipment
  - Density Gauges
  - Well Logging
  - Radiography
  - Thickness and Level Gauges
  - Power Generation
  - Radioisotopic Thermal Generators (RTG)

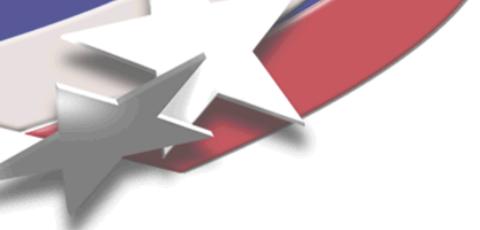




# Consequence Management Program History

- **March 28, 1979: Three Mile Island Plant**
  - Plant experiences a reactor coolant failure.
  - Decision errors made the situation worse.
  - Partial meltdown of the reactor core.
  - Ultimately resulting in a controlled venting of radioactive material from the reactor.





# Consequence Management Program History

- **Three Mile Island event highlighted inadequacies in planning for a large Nuclear Emergencies.**
  - Evacuation Plans for the nearby cities were completely inadequate.
  - Significant confusion about actions.
- **Government legislated federal preparations for Radiological Emergencies.**
- **This lead to development of the current program.**
  - Initial efforts focused on Nuclear Power Reactor or Weapon Accidents.





# New CM Focus

- The events of September 11, 2001 resulted in a philosophical change:
  - Terrorists may strike with no warning
  - First knowledge of nuclear terrorism attack may be the explosion/dispersion
- CM transitioned focus to preparations for intentional terrorist attacks (DNE, RDD)



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# Domestic Nuclear Explosion (DNE) Impacts



- Terrorists and rogue nations are attempting to obtain Nuclear Materials and Explosives
- Simple Weapon Designs available on WEB
- Domestic Nuclear Detonation would have devastating consequences.
  - Hundreds of thousands to over a million people highly contaminated
  - Local official requiring technical assistance

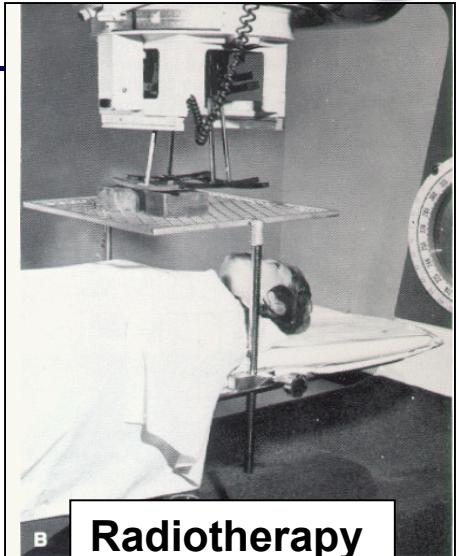




# Radioactive Dispersal Device (RDD) Threat

- Radioactive sources that are widely used in the civilian and military sectors could be employed in “dirty bombs” or radiological dispersal devices (RDDs).
- “The detailed instructions on how to make dirty bombs found in al Qaeda’s caves make horrifyingly clear our need to have a firm plan to reduce the vulnerability of the most dangerous of these materials to acquisition by those seeking to use them as weapons of terror.”

Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham to IAEA General Conference, Sept. 16, 2002



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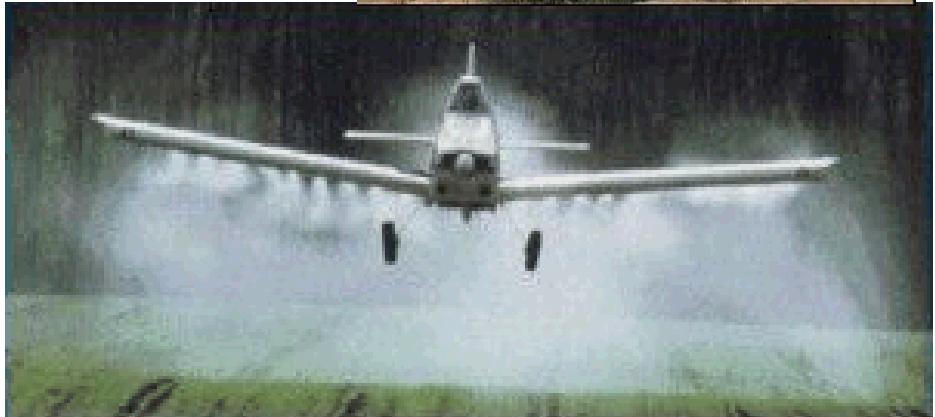
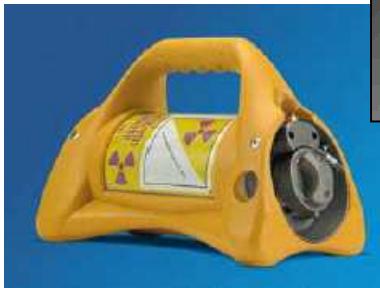


# What is an RDD?



RDDs can come in several forms:

- Explosive device containing radioactive materials (includes explosion, implosion, or other energetic methods of dispersion).
- Passive device or non-energetic devices, including sprayers and direct exposure devices.



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# RDD Impacts

- Injuries would be from initial blast not from radiation
- Panic
- Increased risk of long-term cancers
- Massive cleanup costs





# Consequence Management (CM) Program

## Mission:

- Develop and maintain rapidly-deployable equipment and technical expertise for world-wide response to nuclear and radiological terrorism events as well as nuclear/radiological accidents or emergencies.





# Consequence Management Response Areas

- **Accidental Events:**

- Chernobyl
- Goiania, Brazil
- Three Mile Island
- Nuclear Weapon Accident



Chernobyl

- **Intentional Events:**

- Terrorist Nuclear Explosive Device
- Terrorist Act “Dirty Bomb”



Nuclear Detonation



Dirty Bomb



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# How Does the US Respond

Event Occurs



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# Response Timeline

*T = 0 to 1 Hour*

- Local Police and Fire Fighters first to arrive and determine a radiological event has occurred.





# Response Timeline

## *T = 0 to 1 Hour*

- Local Authority and/or Nuclear Facility will implement its Emergency Response Plans
- State and Local Officials will be notified.
  - Local First Responders will be first to arrive on the scene.
  - First Responders will begin responding to the emergency and evacuation of local area based upon Emergency Response Plans.



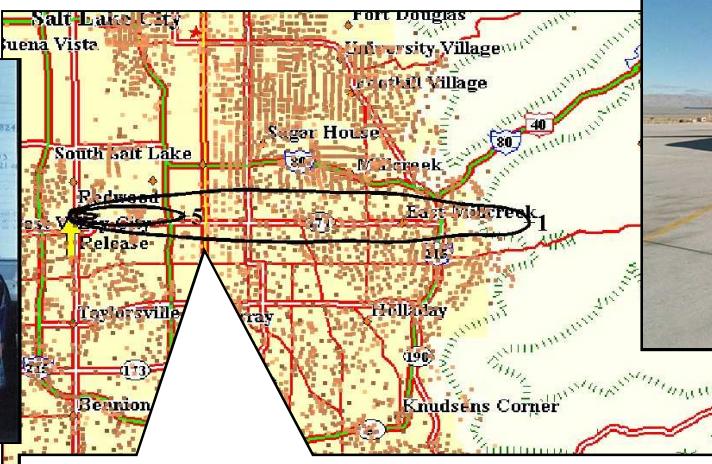
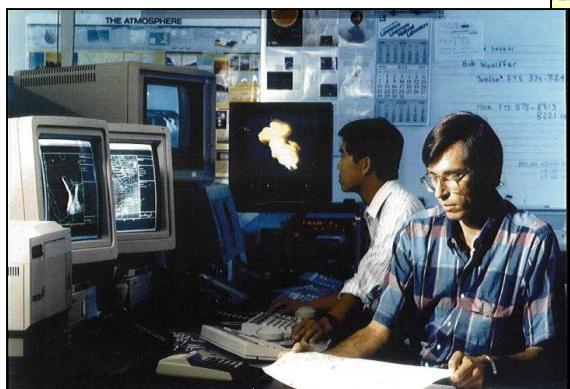


# CM Resource Response

## *Timeline $T = 1$ to 6 Hours*



- **NNSA's Radiological Assistance Program Teams (RAP Teams) begin to arrive.**
- **CM Response Teams Alerted.**
- **NNSA's Plume Dispersion Modeling underway.**



# Radiological Assistance Program

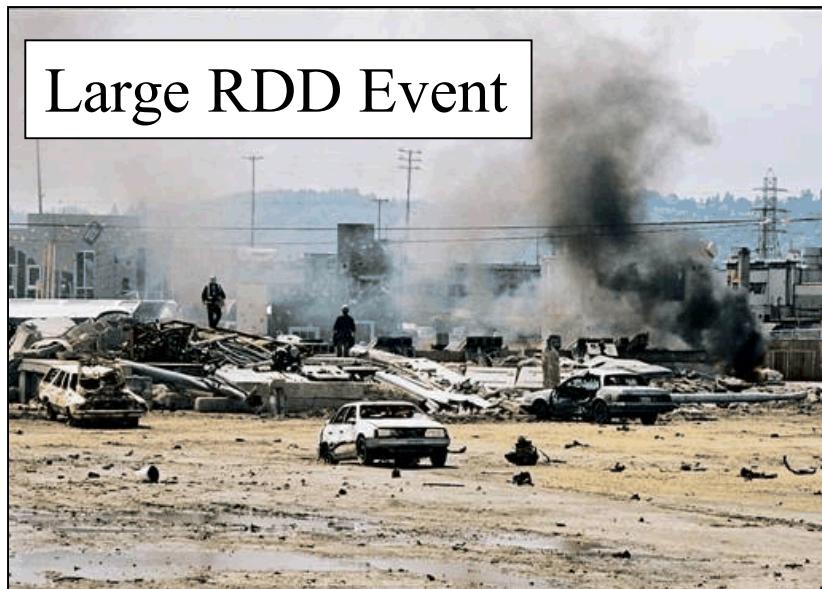
## Teams Arrive



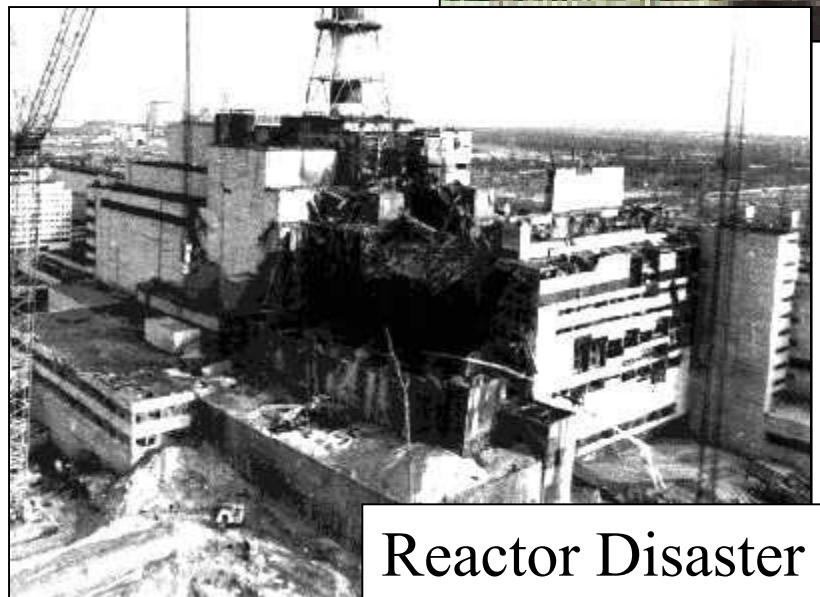
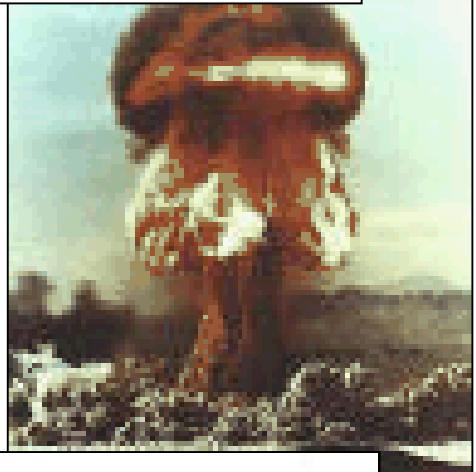


# If A Large Radiological Event Has Occurred

- Department Of Homeland Security activates National Consequence Management Assets.
- CM Assets in route within 4-hours.



Nuclear Explosion



Reactor Disaster



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# CM Response

## *Timeline T = 24 to 36 Hours*



- CM Response Teams arrive (approximately 150 - 400 additional personnel in 3 teams).
- Provides experts to support the operations:
  - Sampling Experts
  - Lab Analysis Experts
  - Health and Safety Experts
  - Assessment Experts
  - Radiological Technicians
- All of these individuals take on specific roles as defined in pre-event planning/training.



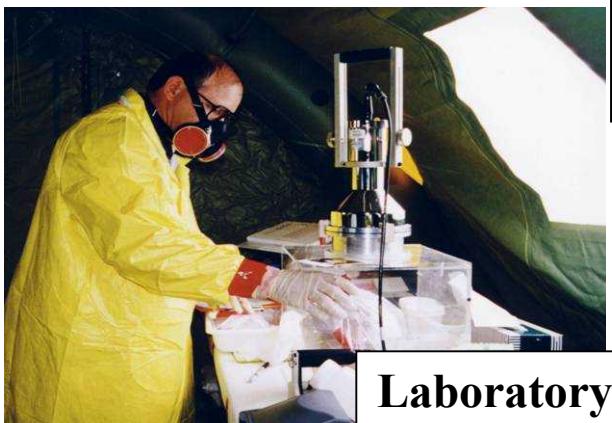
# Consequence Management (CM) Assets



**Data Analysis/  
Management**



**Field Personnel**



**Laboratory Personnel**

**SNL & LLNL  
Effects Models**



**Radiological  
Survey Aircraft**



**Mobile Laboratories**



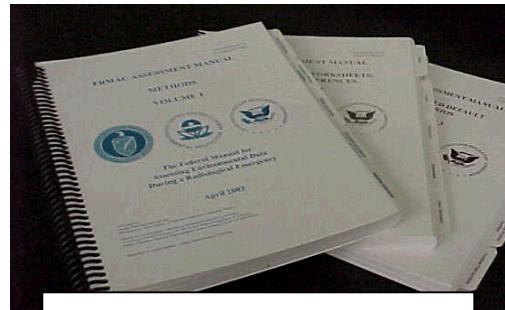
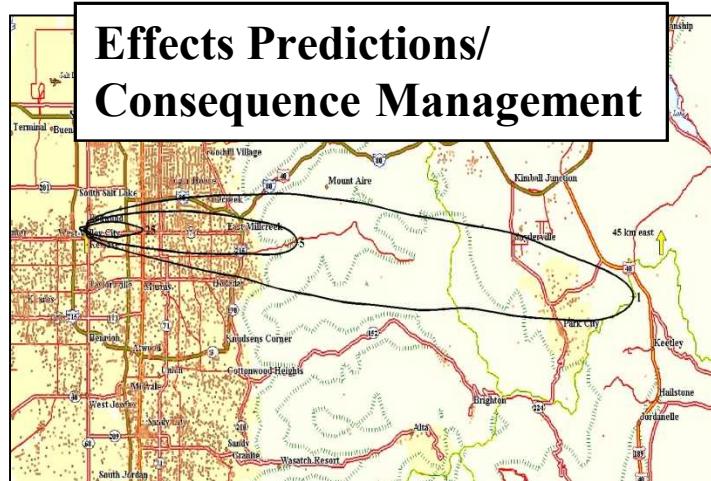


# Sandia's Consequence Management Expertise

Experimental Facility used to Characterize WMD Source Terms



Effects Predictions/  
Consequence Management



Lead Assessment Specialty



Assessment Scientists



SNL RAP Teams

**Turbo FRMAC Software**

**Turbo FRMAC**  
The Federal Manual For Assessing Environmental Data During A Radiological Emergency

**SCENARIOS**

- Nuclear Power Plant Accident
- Nuclear Weapon Accident
- Aged Fission Product Accident
- Uranium Fuel Accident
- Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator Accident
- Default Scenario

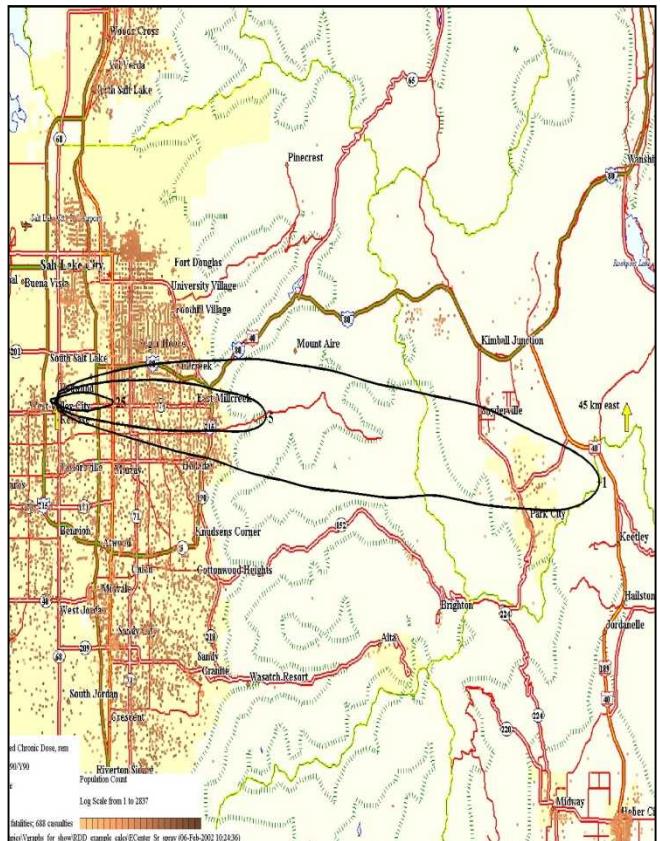
**MODELS**

- SHARC



# Effects and Consequence Prediction

- Ability to predict the dispersal of radioactive material based upon real time weather conditions
  - unmitigated and mitigated explosive releases of radioactive materials (non-yield nuclear explosions, and RDDs)
  - fallout from nuclear detonations
  - releases of Chemical and Biological agents
- SNL provide rapid information for local authorities.





# Consequence Reports

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- Standardized report integrating effects predictions with GIS provides consequence information in a format more directly useful to decision makers
- Reports are customized for different WMD scenarios or accident situations
- Different levels of detail can be selected
  - summary, full report, full report including background and reference information

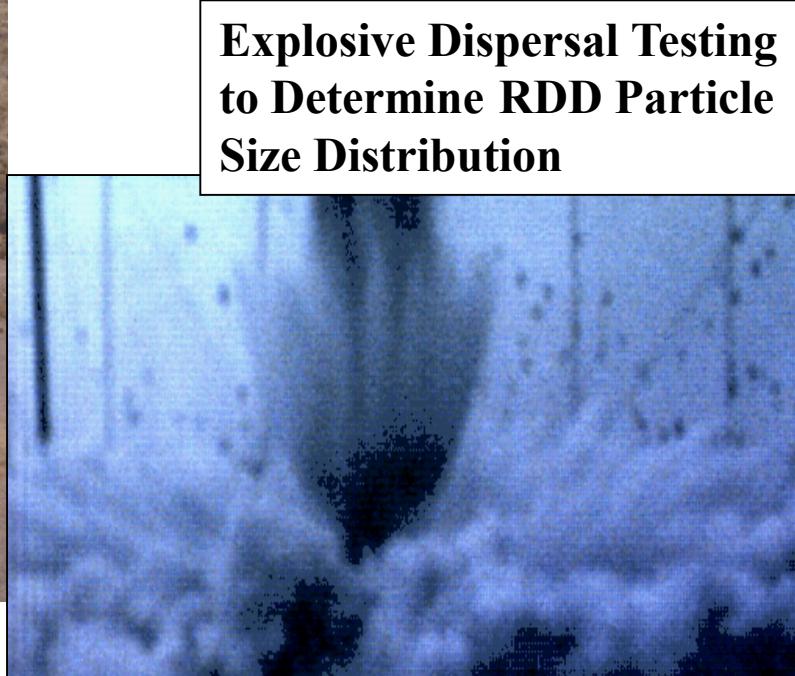


# Particle Size Distribution Experiments



**Explosive Test Facility**

Facility allows research on explosive dispersion of radioactive materials.



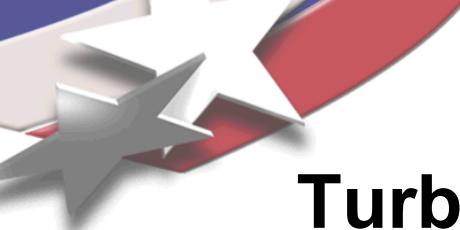
**Explosive Dispersal Testing to Determine RDD Particle Size Distribution**



# SNL CM Program Leadership

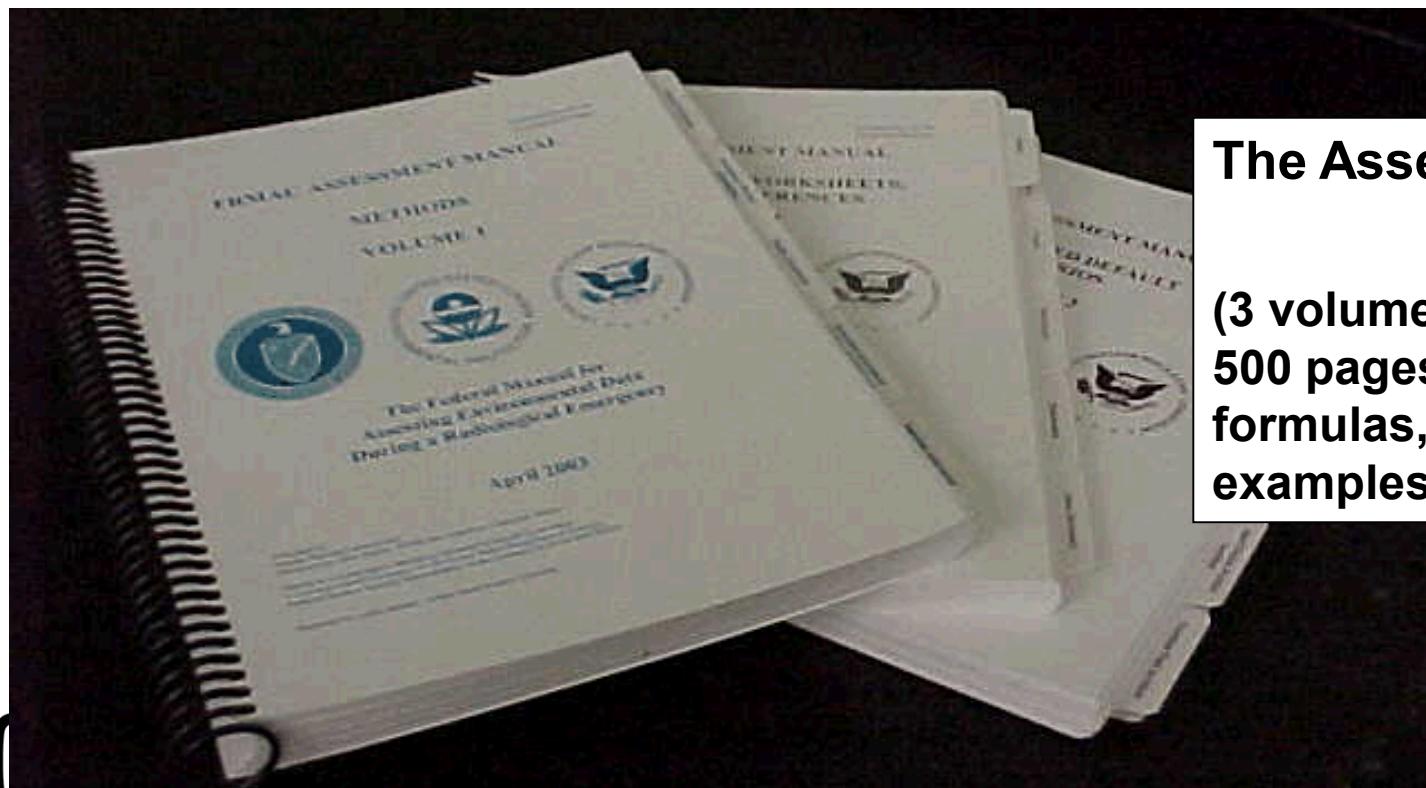
- Lead CM Assessment Scientist specialty
- Lead the development of CM/FRMAC Assessment Manual
- Provide deployable Assessment Scientists to CM Field Operations
- Provide technical expertise to all CM Technical Specialty areas (H&S, Lab Analysis, M&S)





# Turbo FRMAC Software Development

- Currently, Assessment Scientist has use the Assessment Manual to calculate the necessary radiological quantities.



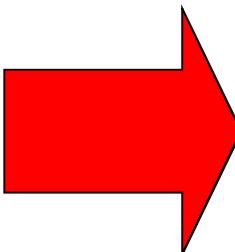
## The Assessment Manual

(3 volumes approximately 500 pages of equations, formulas, lookup tables and examples)



# Turbo FRMAC Software Development

- Turbo FRMAC is computer programmed version of Assessment Manual.
  - Field deployable
  - Automatically, performs the calculations and table lookups in the Assessment Manual





# Turbo FRMAC Software Development

## Menu Driven Interface

Marker Nuclide

Use \* Values for Every Nuclide

Action Ground Level Concentration:  Ci  /

\* Air Concentration:  Ci  /

\* Food Concentration:  Ci  /

Half Life:  hr

Decay Constant:  hr

\* Milk Transfer Fraction:  (   /   ) / (   /   )

\* Release Rate:  Ci  / hr

\* Reduction Factor:  Fraction

Mass:  kg

**Deposition**

Baseline:  Ci  /

Sample:  Ci  /

**Time Dependant**

Present Time: Month:  Day:  Year:  Hour:  Minute:

Future Time: Month:  Day:  Year:  Hour:  Minute:

Ratio to Marker Nuclide

Present Value:  to 1

Future Value:  to 1

**Turbo FRMAC - (NoName) (Modified)**

File Edit Window Scenarios Models Help

Main Nuclear Power Plant Accident

General Info Personnel Methods Early Phase Effects Cross Method Inputs Deposition Intensity

Resuspension Factor Dose Equivalents External Exposure

Protective Action Guidelines Meteorology Source Exposure to Dose Conversion Factors Time Phases

Particle Size Distribution Health Parameters Radio Nuclide

**Amount of Mixture Material**

By Mass (0,∞) kg  kg

By Activity (0,∞) Ci  Ci

Specific Activity:  Ci  / kg

**Mixture**

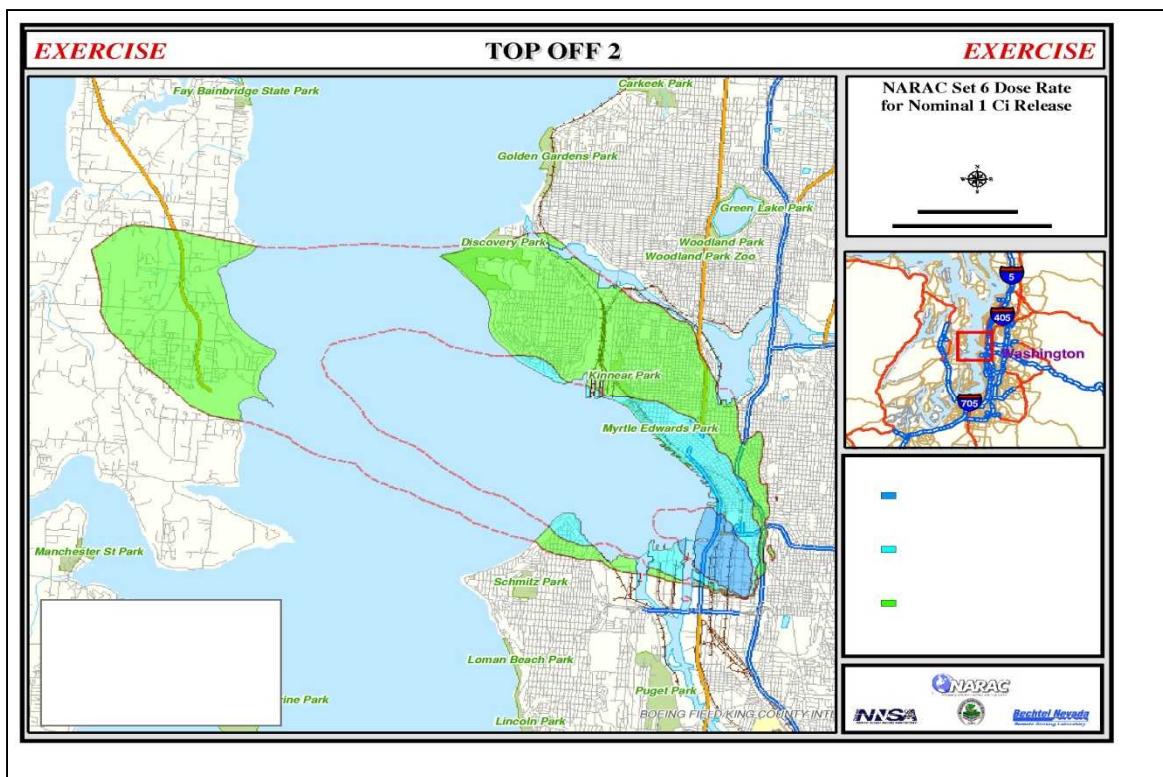
Mixture Description:

| #  | Nuclide | Specific Activity | Fraction | Relative SA | View Edit                              |
|----|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------|--|
| 1  | Cs-137  | 87.8942           | 0.3333   | 29.2981     | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 2  | Rb-86   | 8.225E+4          | 0.3333   | 2.742E+4    | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 3  | Sr-89   | 2.937E+4          | 0.3333   | 9788.9777   | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 4  | Sr-90   | 137.8856          | 0.0      | 0.0         | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 5  | Sr-90   | 3.664E+6          | 0.0      | 0.0         | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 6  | Sr-91   | 5.5E+5            | 0.0      | 0.0         | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 7  | Sr-92   | 2.479E+4          | 0.0      | 0.0         | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 8  | Ta-172  | 2.171E+4          | 0.0      | 0.0         | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 9  | Ta-173  | 4.892E-6          | 0.0      | 0.0         | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 10 | Ta-174  | Specific Activity | Fraction | Relative SA | View Edit                              |
| 11 | Ta-175  |                   | 1.0      |             | <input type="button" value="Edit..."/> |
| 12 | Ta-176  |                   |          |             |  |



# CM Exercise Planning

- Use dispersal model tools to help develop plumes to be used for training exercises
- Participate in scenario development





# United States of America's Consequence Management Resources

The United States has Developed and Maintains Numerous Resources For Responding to Radiological Emergencies.

Advanced Preparations and Training are the Key to Successful Responding to a Radiological Emergency



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# Questions?