

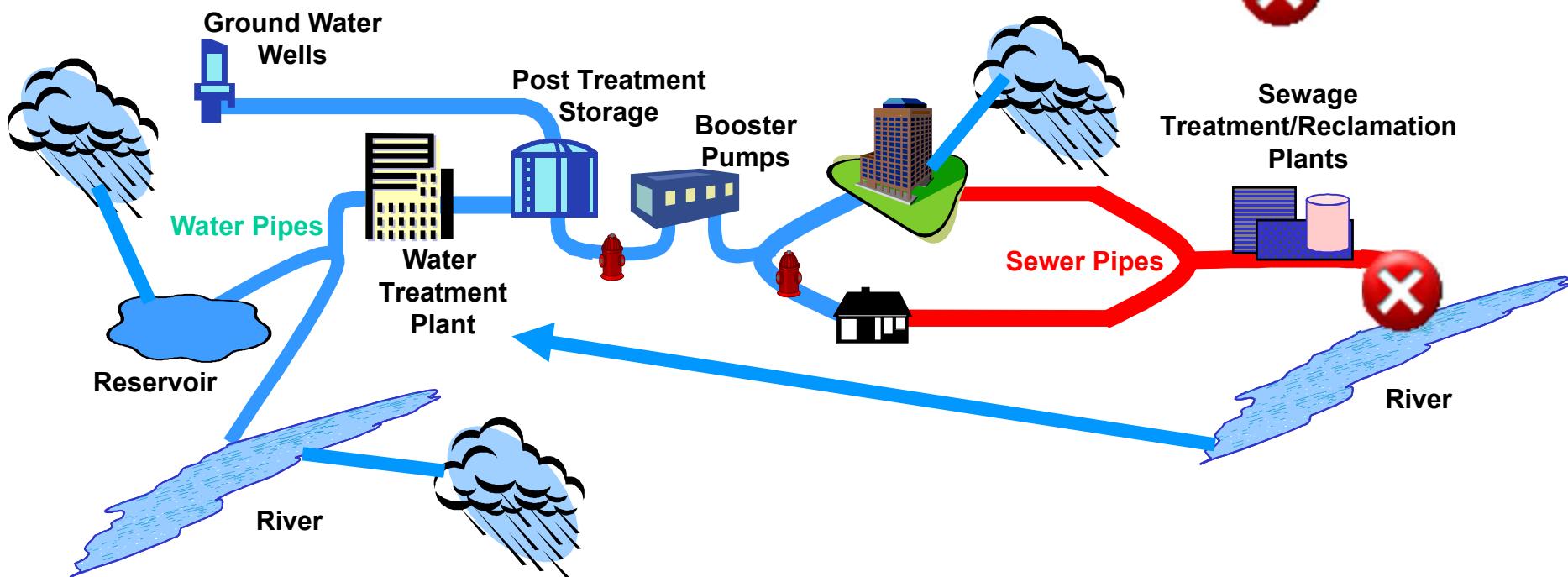
# Consequence Management: Focus on Restoration and Recovery of the Water System

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# What are the Components of “the Water Infrastructure”?

**Source — Treatment — Distribution — Sewer/Treatment — Discharge**



- Potential for intentional contamination: at source, in treatment, in distribution system, and in massive amounts by wastewater release
- Distribution system (post-treatment) presents the greatest challenges for much of the U.S. through numerous and dispersed access points



# ***“Elements” to Consider for Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure***

**Planning**

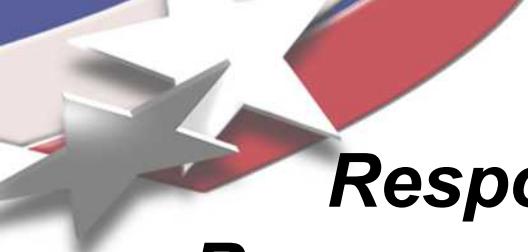
**Prevention**

**Crisis Management**

**Consequence Management**

**Recovery**





# **Responsibilities for Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure (in the U.S.)**

**Planning** – Water Utilities with technology support primarily from USEPA/NHSRC and Department of Homeland Security

**Prevention** – Law enforcement and intelligence community (in cooperation with water utilities – affected by planning)

**Crisis Management** – Primarily DHS (in cooperation with local authorities – affected by planning)

**Consequence Management** – USEPA/NHSRC (in cooperation with the water utilities – affected by planning)

**Recovery** – Water utility with Federal and state support (affected by planning)



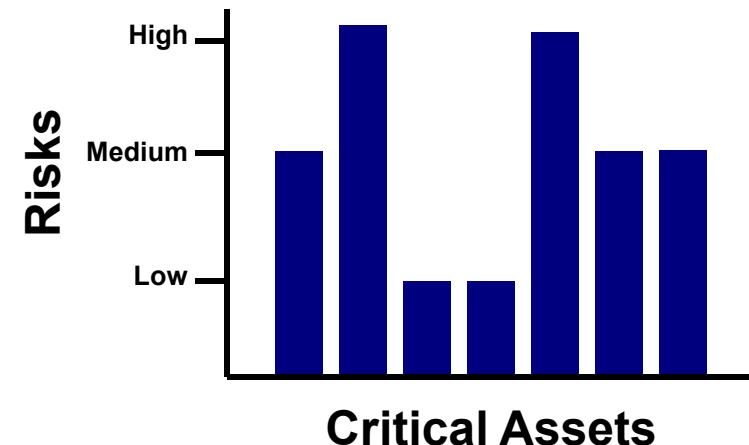
# *Planning for Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure*

How well are we protected?

How to Balance Risk?

What can we afford to do?

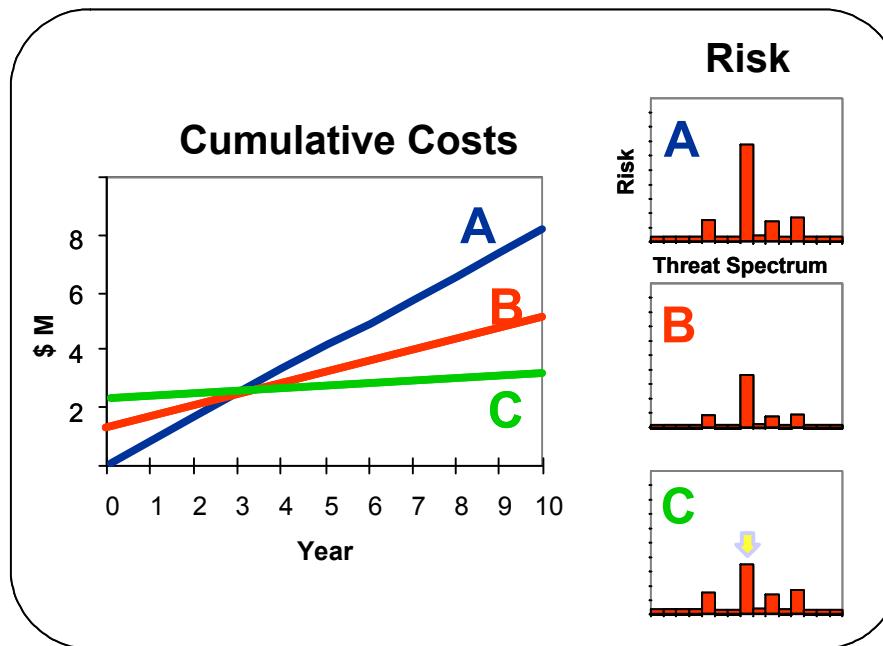
# DECISIONS!





# *Planning for Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure*

Because... The goal should be...to minimize risk at the lowest cost



Long-term costs can be reduced by effective planning up front!



# What do Water Utilities Need?

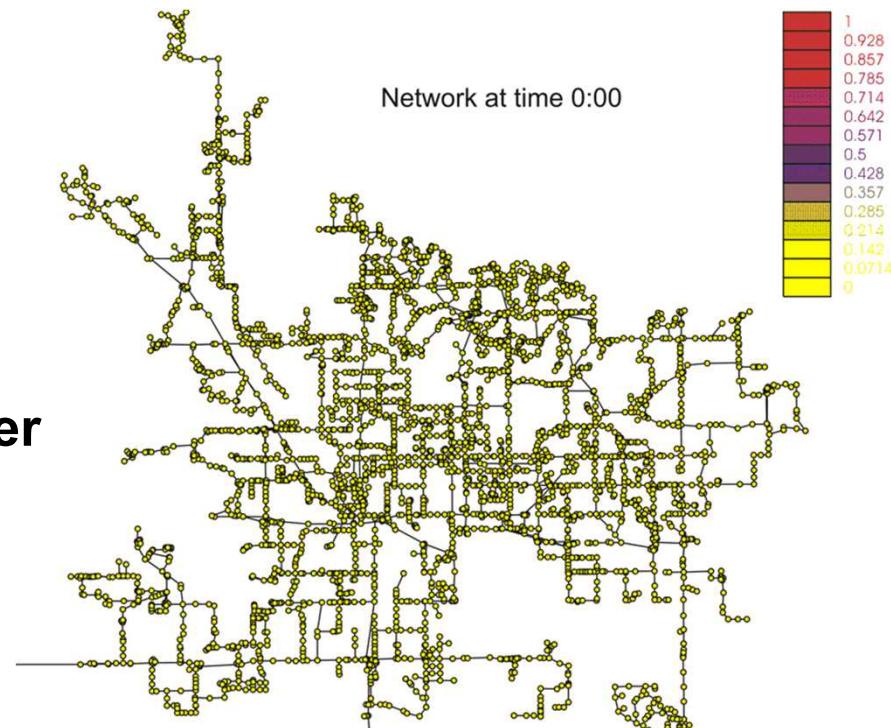
- *Definition of the Threat – what, how much, physical characteristics*
- **Understanding of Physical Vulnerabilities/Assessments** – What does the system look and act like?
- *Early Warning Systems – Combines Sensors And Models – Dual-Use for Security and Water Quality*
- *Hydraulic Models – Calibrated Hydraulic Models Capable Of Correctly Predicting Contaminant Fate And Transport*
- *Optimization of Sensor Locations – minimize # of sensors and optimize data transfer*
- *Source Location Identification in Real Time – allows for response based on knowledge of where contaminant will go next, in what concentration, and when*
- *Optimization of Response Options – minimization of risk/consequences by changing flows, in situ treatment, etc.*



# ***Sandia's Water Security Program***

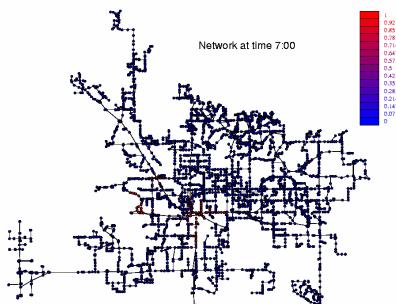
**Focus has been on:**

- **Developing methodologies for risk assessments**
- **Detection and modeling for consequence minimization**
- **Detection and modeling for water quality management**
- **Development of sensor technologies**
- **Linking treatment with security**
- **Concentrates on the treated water distribution system**



# Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure

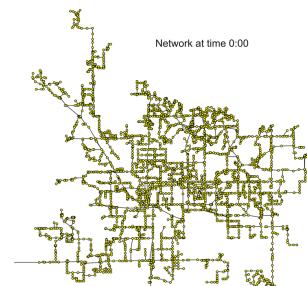
Implications to treated water delivery systems are obvious!



Network models are analyzed *a priori* to identify consequences and optimal sensor locations



Sensors on-line collecting data at discrete locations within a water distribution system



Sensor data from multiple locations are analyzed in real-time with network models to define possible consequences

EWS allows decision makers to take appropriate action(s) to minimize consequences





# ***Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure***

**Source water systems, reservoirs, and waste (reclaimed)  
water can be treated similarly!!**

**For contamination of the surface systems – Need to understand:**

- Source term (what is/are the contaminant(s))**
- Locations of the contaminant (where is it and what is it “attached” to?)**
- Transport properties of the contaminants (reaction kinetics, sorption characteristics)**
- Flows and stocks in the surface water system (rates and quantities in rivers, storage capacity of reservoirs, etc.)**
- Weather influences on transport (wind, rainfall)**
- Susceptibility of systems to contaminant damage (treatment facilities, reservoir soils, etc.) – Consequence assessment**

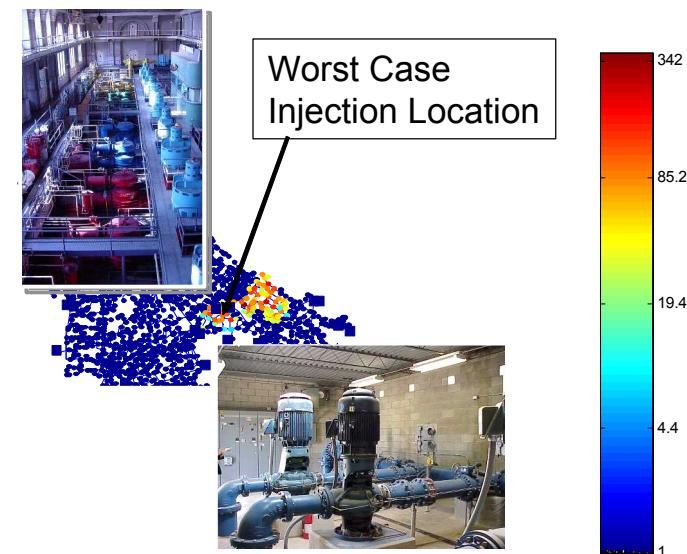
# *Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure*

**Sandia has teamed with EPA  
to develop EWS models**

**For Instance: Estimate  
Consequences of a  
contamination attack**

Use Monte Carlo forward  
models to quantify  
consequences associated with  
different threats

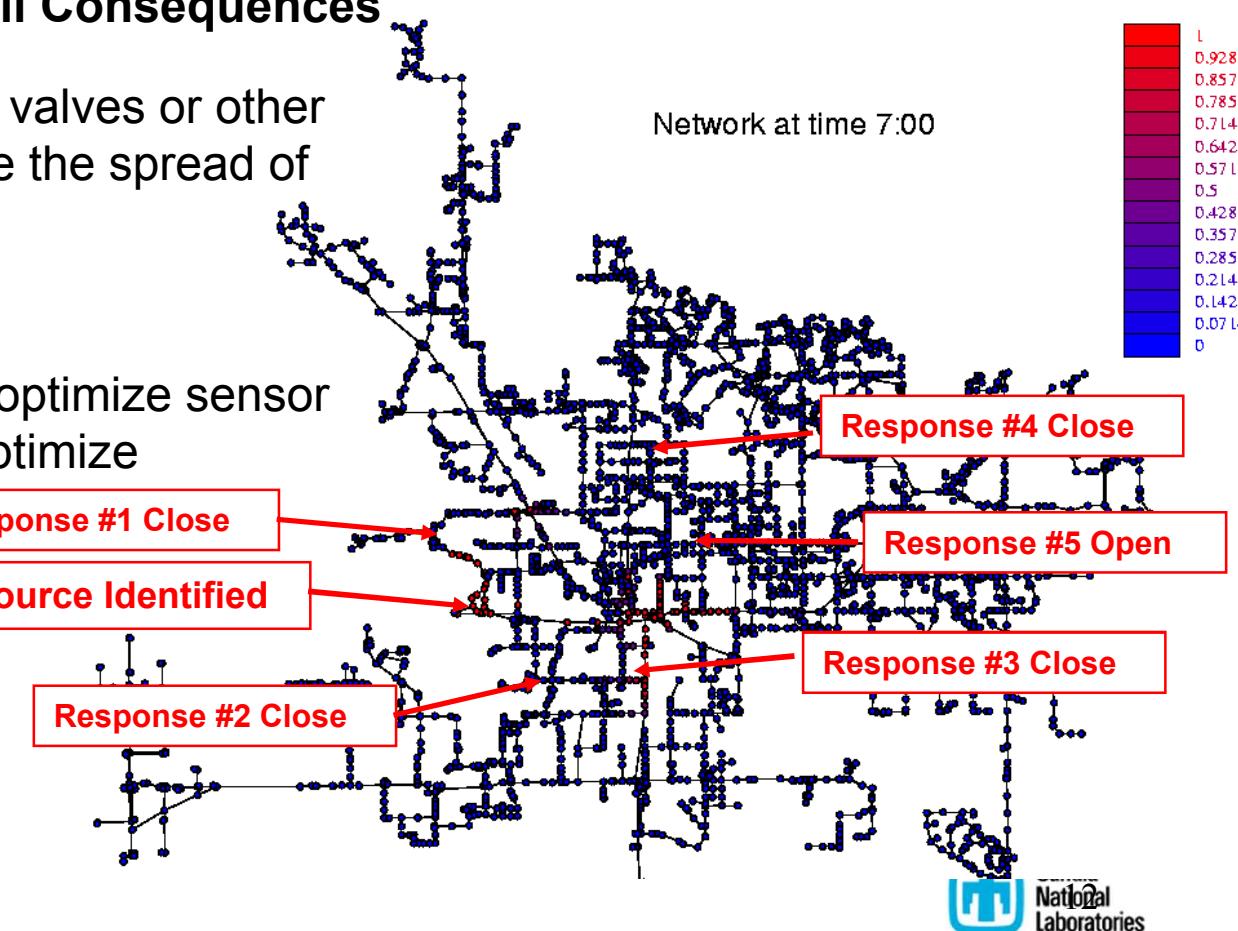
Sample on: demand, source  
location, source strength,  
source length, etc.



# Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure

In The Event of a Contamination Event, Efficient Response Will Limit Overall Consequences

- Where/when to open/close valves or other control features to minimize the spread of the contaminant?
- How clean is clean?
- The same models used to optimize sensor locations can be used to optimize responses





# ***Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure***



- Watersheds are interconnected with the overall water infrastructure
- More in some locations than the image to the left
- The same models used to optimize sensor locations can be used to optimize responses to surface contamination
- Because...contaminant transport is basically defined by a hydrologic network driven by topography, geology, weather, & engineered features
- Response protocols can be developed via *a priori* analyses of the fate and transport of contaminants from various scenarios (locations, materials, timing, etc.)



# ***Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure***

- Much has been done in the U.S. to develop tools for early warning systems for protection of the water infrastructure
- These are generally for finished water in the distribution system
- More needs to be done to develop specific protocols for response to contamination events
- Tools that allow stakeholders to ascertain risk to spread of contaminants need to be exercised – to allow for reasoned decisions regarding response (minimize consequences)
- Tools developed for EWS can be applied to surface contaminants & used to evaluate scenarios so that decision-makers are prepared (understand consequences, have responses available at the right place and time).



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