

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

John Merson

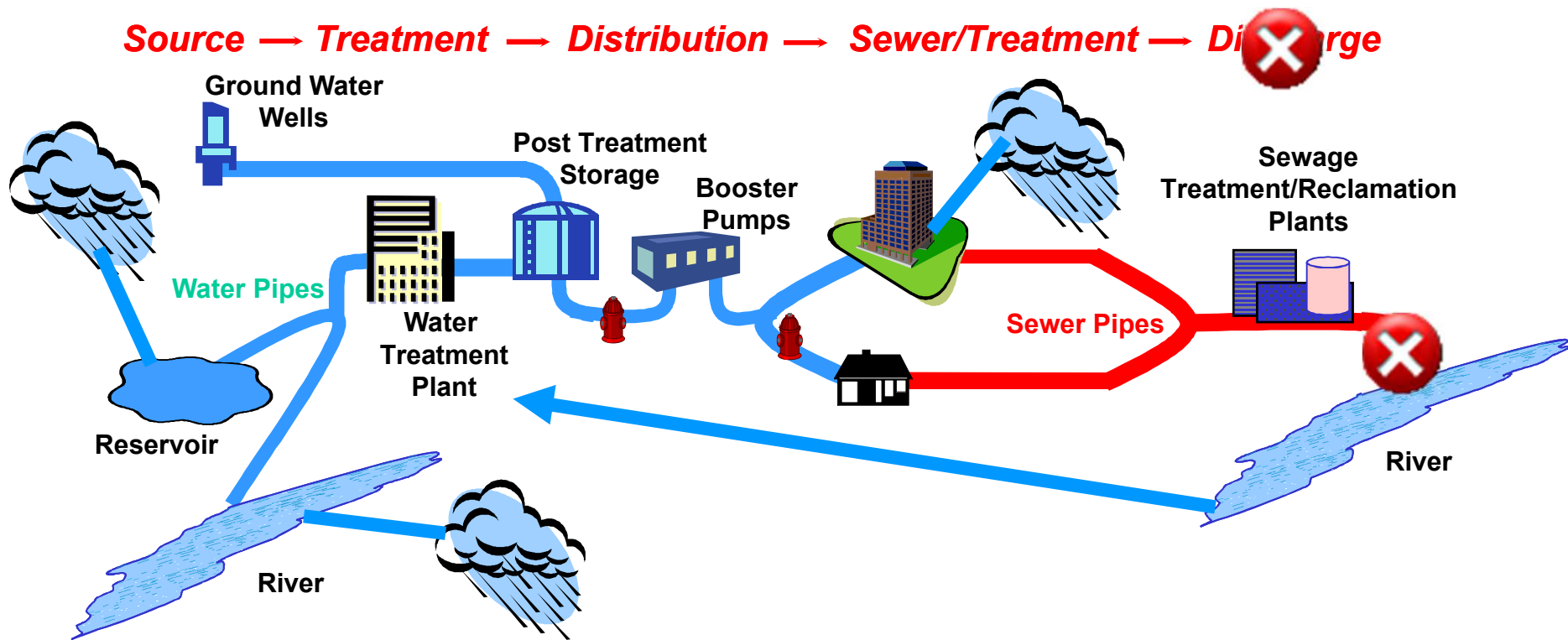
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# What are the Components of “the Water Infrastructure”?



- 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)

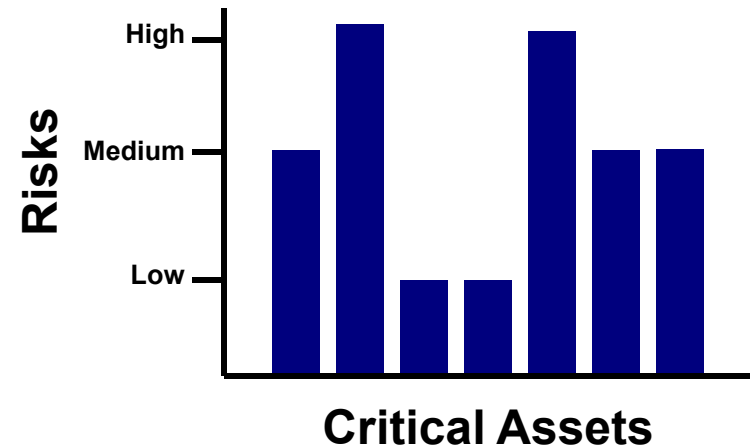
**Recovery** – Water utility with Federal and state support (affected by planning)



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

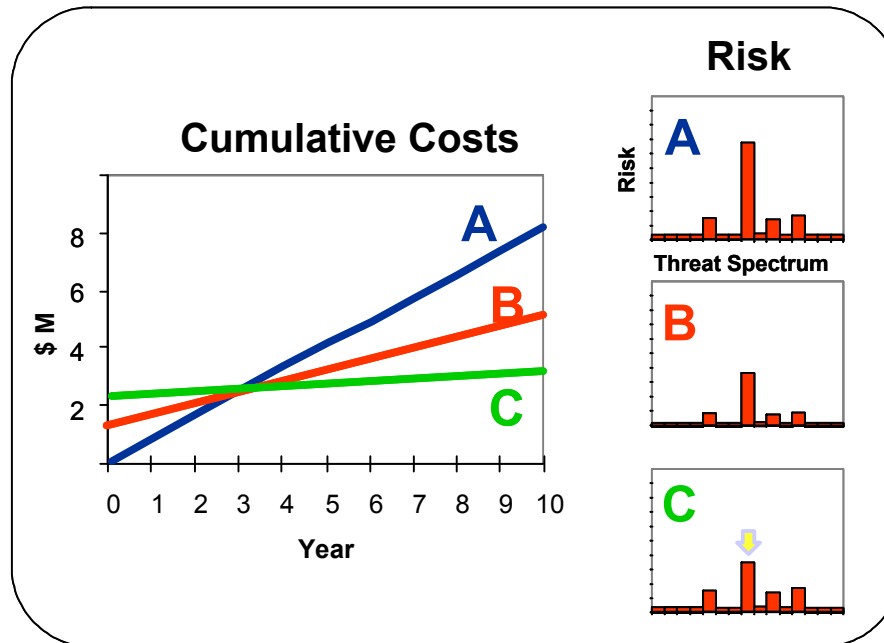
How well are we protected?  
**How to Balance Risk?**  
What can we afford to do?

**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!



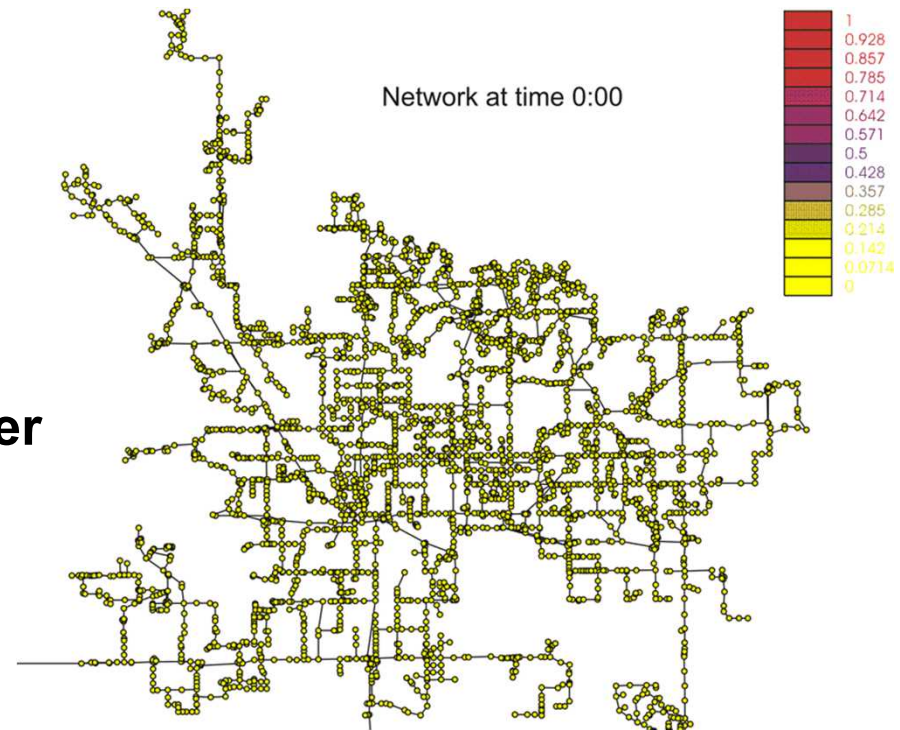
# What do Water Utilities Need?

- ***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:**

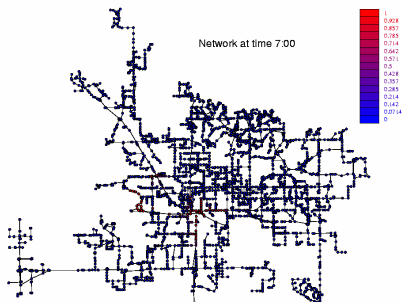
- **Developing methodologies for risk assessments**
- **Detection and modeling for consequence minimization**
- **Detection and modeling for water quality management**
- **Development of sensor technologies**
- **Linking treatment with security**
- **Concentrates on the treated water distribution system**





# Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure

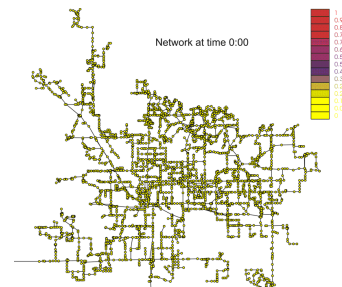
Implications to treated water delivery systems are obvious!



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**

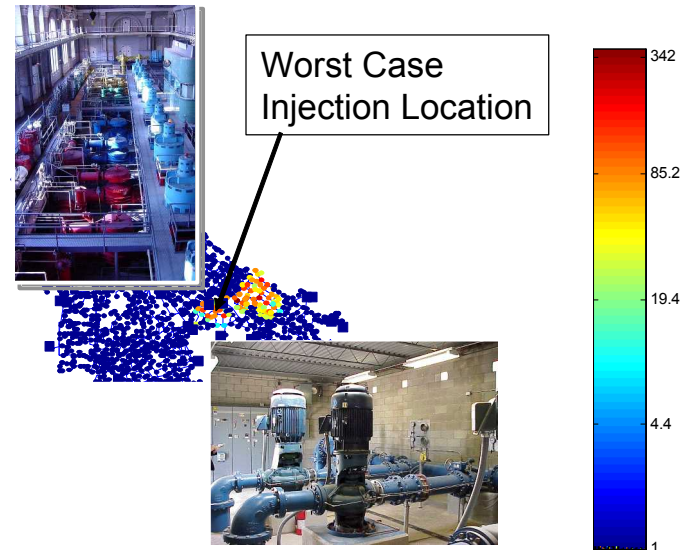
# ***Applications to Restoration and Recovery of the Water Infrastructure***

**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

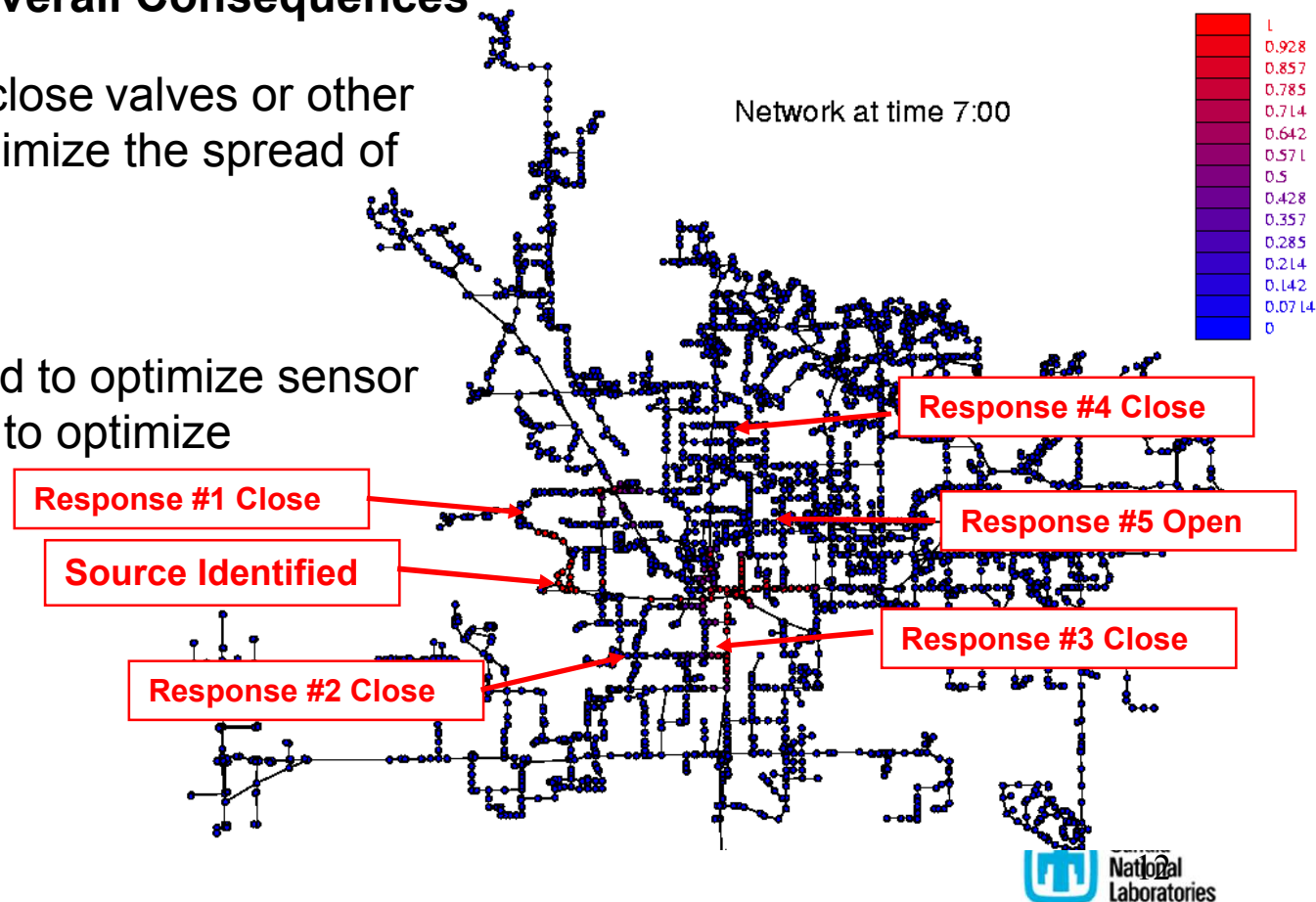
Sample on: demand, source location, source strength, source length, etc.



# *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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