



VULNERABILITY ÅSSESSMENT -EXPOSURE LIMITS

Respirator Standards April 17, 2001

Art Stuempfle OptiMetrics, Inc.







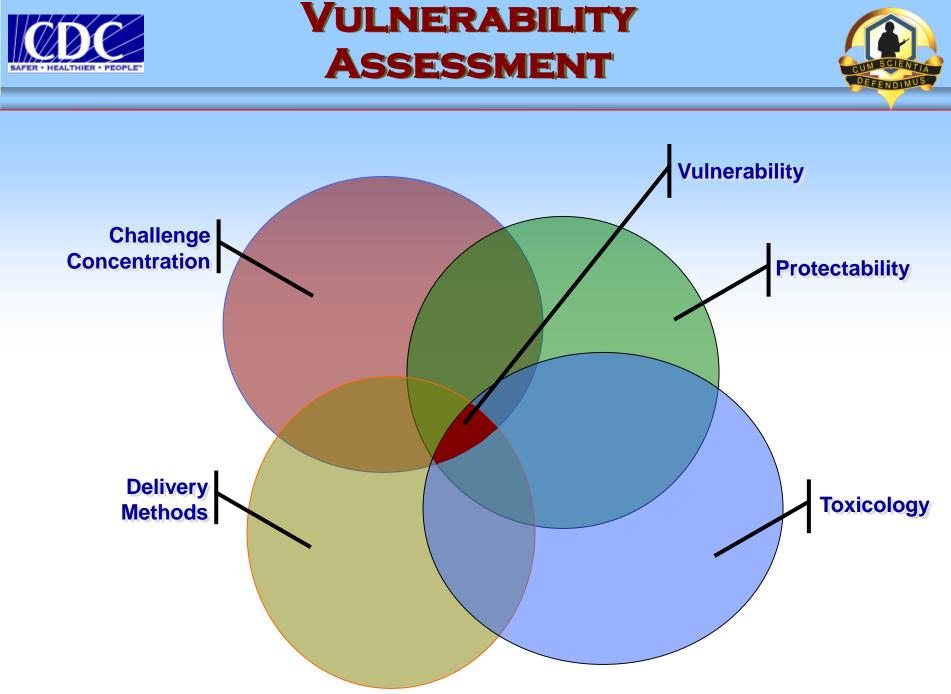
Objective

Identify credible scenarios

Purpose

 Select likely Toxic Industrial Chemicals
(TIC) and Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA) of use. Estimate vapor challenge levels

 Why
To establish rationale and reasonable/supportable test standards for NIOSH to certify performance of vendor respirators





LITERATURE SURVEY



- Reports/Articles Reviewed: 34
- Findings
 - 90% of reports are non-specific regarding:
 - Scenario
 - Venue
 - Intent of incident
 - Probable dissemination devices
 - Type of material dispersed



SCENARIOS CONSIDERED



Indoors

- Public Meeting Area
- Entertainment Centers
- Transportation Nodes
- Public Office Building
- Outdoors
 - Town Center
 - Open-Air Stadium
 - Boardwalk at Beach





Selection Criteria:

- Toxicity and quantity required for desired effect
- Acquisition ease and availability of compound
- Dissemination properties and suitability for dispersion
- Handling requirements and transportability to proposed incident site





VX	10
Soman (GD)	50
Sarin (GB)	100
Sulfur Mustard (HD)	1500
Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)	2500
Phosgene	3200
Methyl Isocyanate	>4600



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Sarin (GB)	100
Cyanogen Chloride (CK)	11,000
Hydrogen Sulfide	25,000
Chlorine	35,000
Bromine	45,000
Ethylene Oxide	420,000
Carbon Monoxide	~700,000



INDOOR SCENARIO COMPLEXITIES



- Building Structure
- Compartmentalization
- Ventilation Characteristics
- Source Type and Location
- Remediation Techniques



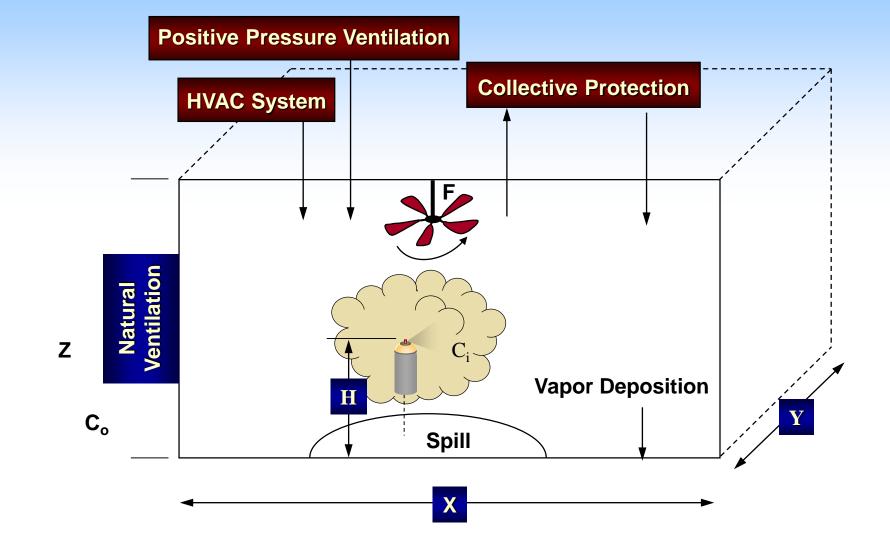
COMPUTATION REQUIREMENTS



- Specific Incident
 - Venue Description
 - Source Term
 - Chemicals of Interest
 - Quantity of Chemical Released
 - Dissemination Method



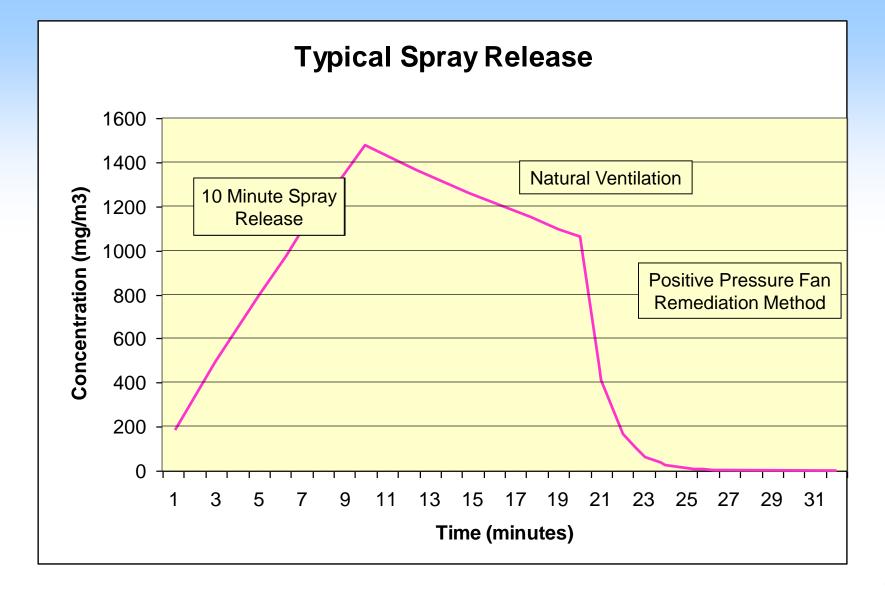
VENTILATION KINETICS













VENUES CONSIDERED



- Large Meeting Room
- Auditorium/Theater
- Office Building
- Airport Concourse
- Shopping Mall Store
- Shopping Mall Food Court



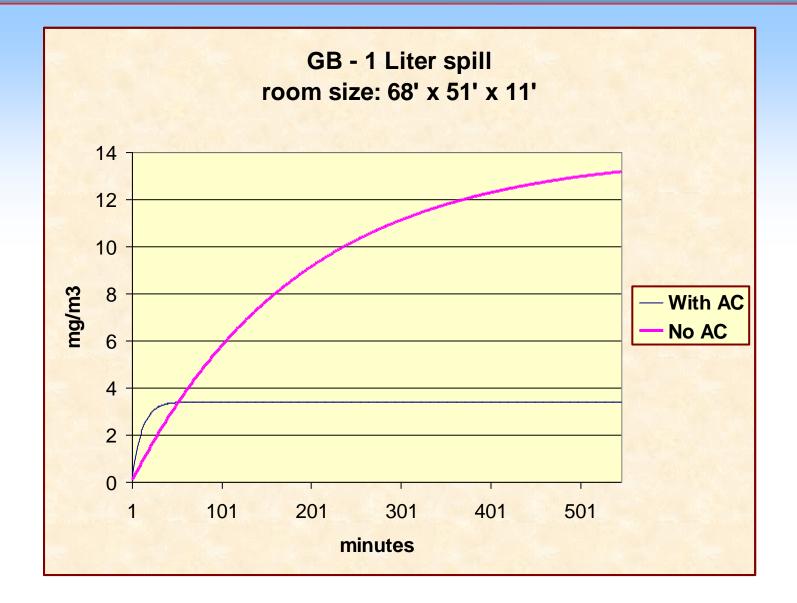
GB Source Descriptions



Indoor			
Container	Method	<u>Amount</u>	
Bottle	Spill	1 Liter	
Bottle	Spray	0.5-1 Liter	
Bottle	Explosive	1-10 Liter	
Knapsack	Explosive	25 lbs	
Pull Luggage	Explosive	50 lbs	
Luggage Cart	Explosive	200 lbs	

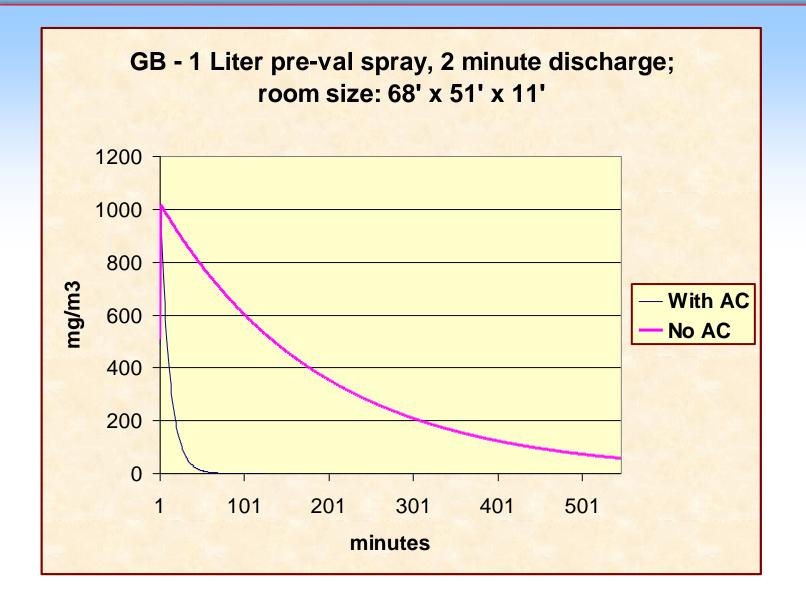








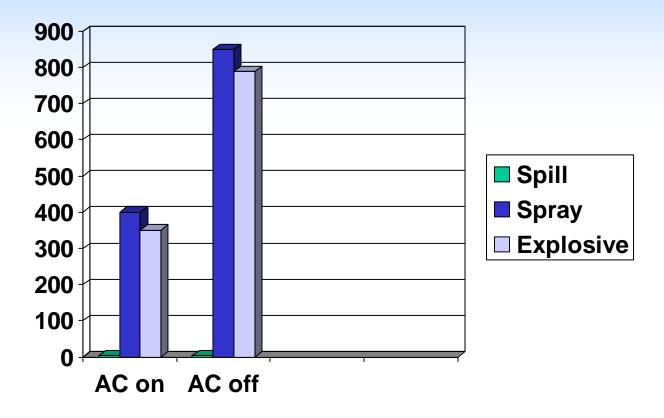






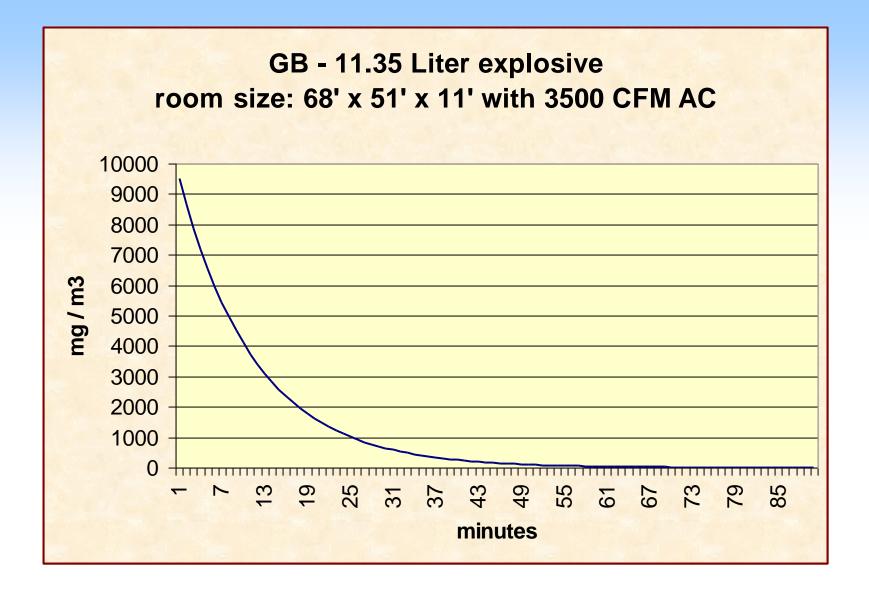


Concentration after 30 Minutes 1 liter, Meeting Room 1



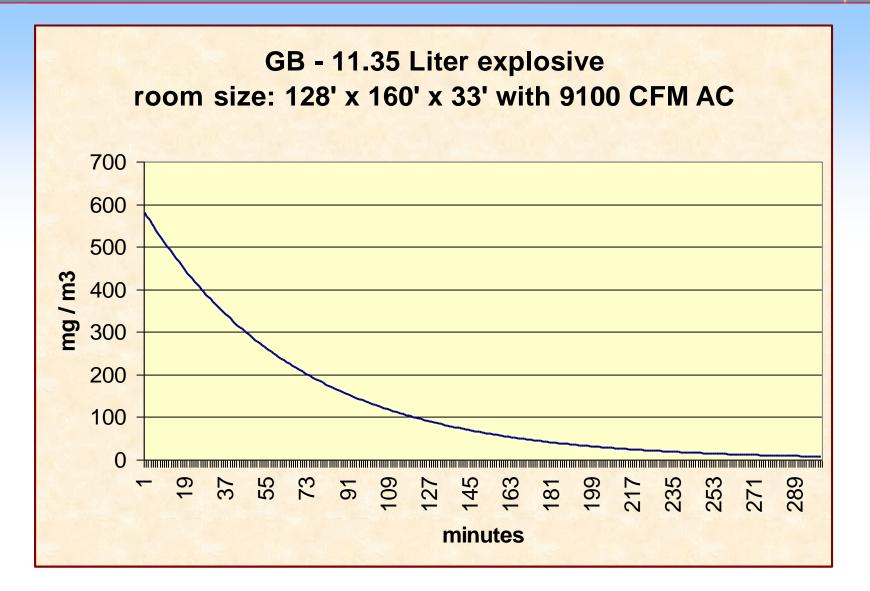














INDOOR SCENARIO CWA TRENDS



- Practically any vapor concentration level is possible to achieve
- Concentration-time profiles are situation dependent
- Ventilation kinetics of facility critical
- Concentration levels can exceed IDLH values for long times [IDLH = 0.1 mg/m3 for GB]



OUTDOOR VENUES



<u>Venue</u>	Hazard	<u>Source</u>
Urban Setting	Sarin	Knapsack
(Times Square)	(GB)	(Explosive)
Open-Air	Nerve	Sprayer
Stadium	(VX)	(Upper Deck)
Boardwalk	Mustard	Cropduster
At Beach	(HD)	(Aircraft Spray)



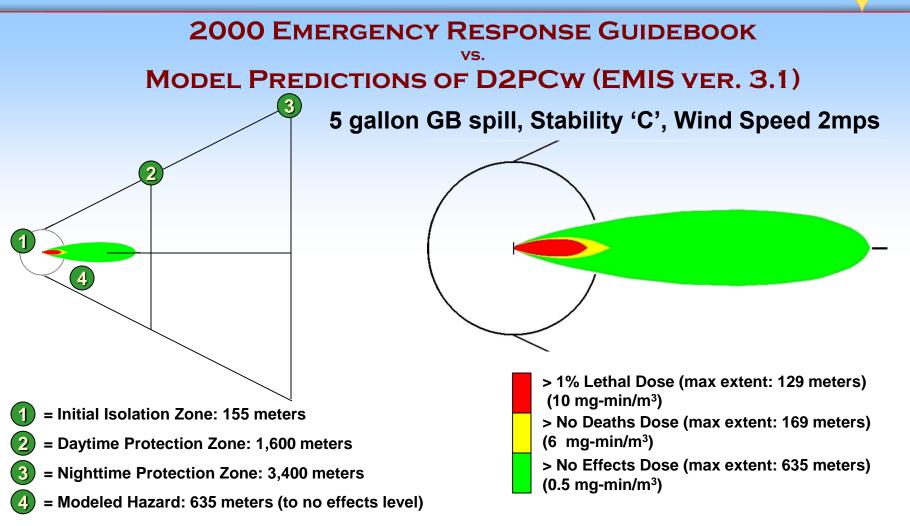
SOURCE DESCRIPTIONS



Container	Method	<u>Amount</u>
Bottle (GB)	Spill	5-55 Gallons
Bottle (VX)	Spray	0.5-1 Liter
Knapsack (VX)	Spray	25 Lbs
Knapsack (GB)	Explosive	25 Lbs
Cropduster (HD)	Spray	~1000 Liters





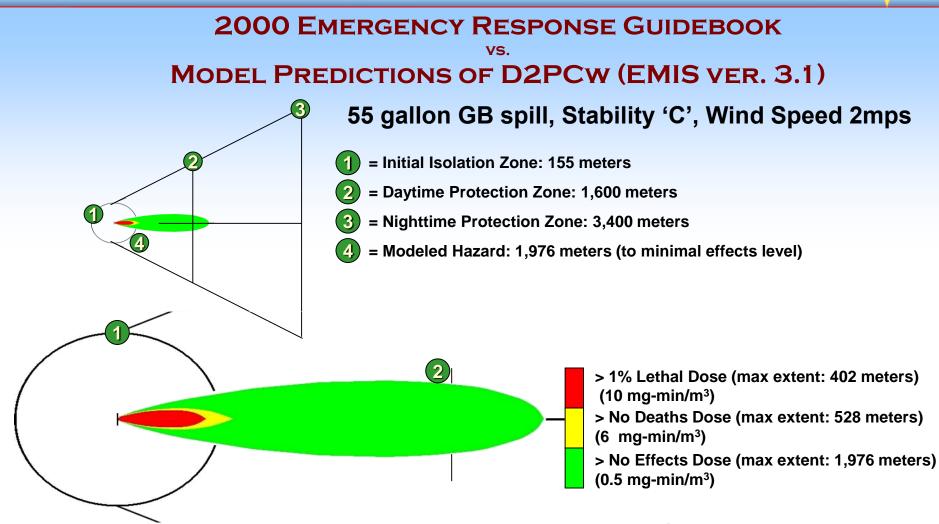


Accumulated Dosage Values at ERG Zone Distances:

Zone	Dosage (mg-min/m3)	Cloud Arrival Time (min)	Cloud End Time (min)
Isolation	6.669e+00	0.9	62
Day Protect	Less than Minimal	N/A	N/A
Night Protec	t Less than Minimal	N/A	N/A







Accumulated Dosage Values at ERG Zone Distances:

<u>Zone</u>	Dosage (mg-min/m3)	Cloud Arrival Time (min)	<u>Cloud End Time (min)</u>
Isolation	5.582e+01	0.9	62
Day Protect	7.336e-01	9.8	77
Night Protect	Less than Minimal	N/A	N/A







Large areas involved

Meteorology dependent







- Vulnerability Assessment Factors Involve
 - Delivery Methods
 - Toxicology
 - Concentration Challenge
 - Protectability
- Toxicities of TIC and CWA Span Orders of Magnitude in Values
- Challenge Levels are Venue Specific





- Alternative Scenario Suggestions
- Hot Zone Entry/Exit Times for Responders (Police, HAZMAT, Firefighters, Cleanup Crews, Others)



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