

Environmental Crises: Accident Reconstruction and Plume Modeling

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Seveso Accident, 1979



- The **Seveso disaster** was an industrial accident that occurred around 12:37 pm July 10, 1976, in a small chemical manufacturing plant approximately 15 km (9.3 mi) north of [Milan](#) in the [Lombardy](#) region in [Italy](#).
- It resulted in the highest known exposure to [2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin](#) (TCDD) in residential populations which gave rise to numerous scientific studies and standardized industrial safety regulations.

Bhopal, 1984



- A leak of [methyl isocyanate](#) gas and other chemicals from the plant resulted in the exposure of hundreds of thousands of people.
- The official immediate death toll was 2,259 and the government of Madhya Pradesh has confirmed a total of 3,787 deaths related to the gas release.
- Others estimate 3,000 died within weeks and another 8,000 have since died from gas-related diseases.
- A government affidavit in 2006 stated the leak caused 558,125 injuries including 38,478 temporary partial and approximately 3,900 severely and permanently disabling injuries.

Chernobyl disaster, 1986



- The **Chernobyl disaster** (was a [catastrophic nuclear accident](#) that occurred on 26 April 1986 at the [Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant](#) in Ukraine (then officially [Ukrainian SSR](#)), which was under the direct jurisdiction of the central authorities of the [Soviet Union](#).
- An explosion and fire released large quantities of radioactive contamination into the atmosphere, which spread over much of Western USSR and Europe.
- It is widely considered to have been the worst [nuclear power](#) plant accident in history

Air Pollution Accidents

- Accident will happen, mostly due to unexpected multiple failures
- When accident happen, we need:
 - Emergency preparedness (difficult)
 - Emergency response (very difficult – timescale!)
 - **Post-accident reconstruction and investigation** (not easy)

Accidents and Litigation

- More and more often, especially in the US, accidental releases – even minor ones - are litigated in court
- Even with a good record of regulatory compliance, the industry can be sued
- The cost of litigation (and the potential penalties if the case is lost in court) are very high – and growing...

Cont.

- Litigation requires technical experts and litigation support
- The attorney and the scientist – an interesting interaction!
 - Different culture
 - Different skills
 - Different goals
 - Different language

Post-Accident Investigations

- One of our major consulting activities
- Multi-disciplinary
 - Industrial / chemical / combustion engineering
 - Atmospheric physics and chemistry
 - Computer modeling and GIS
 - Adverse Effects:
 - Toxicology
 - Environmental / Ecological / Material Damages
 - Economic damage

Post-Accident Technical Work

The Accident







Technical Tasks

1. Accident Reconstruction
2. Emission Characterization
3. Meteorological Characterization
4. Plume/Puff Modeling
5. GIS Visualization
6. Adverse Effects

1. Accident Reconstruction

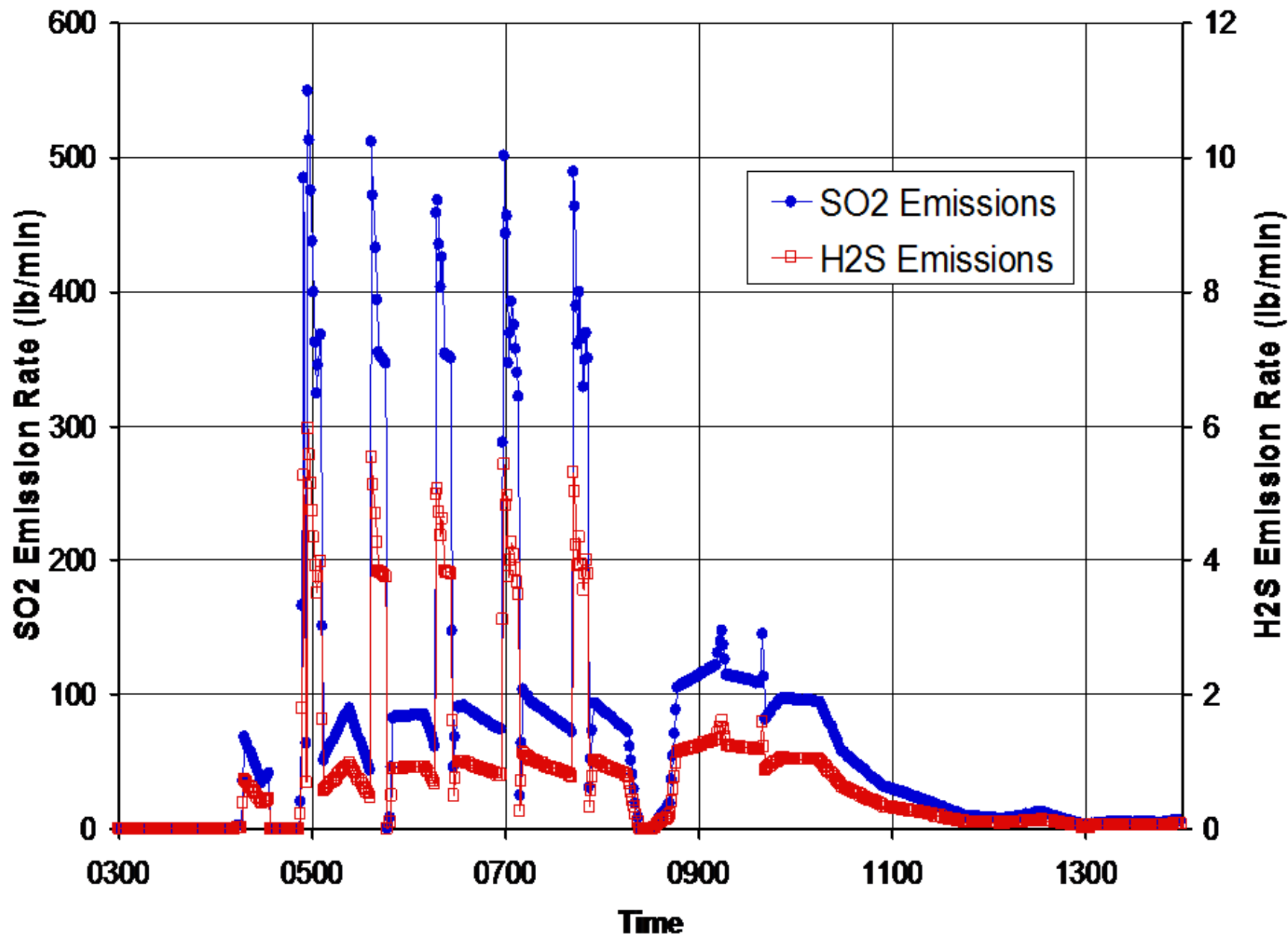
- Review of industrial monitors
- Timeline of events
- Mass balance calculations
- Review of testimony, pictures, videos
- Uncertainty analysis

2. Emission Characterization

- Average release rate and parameters
- Minute-by-minute estimates
- E.g., a flaring incident (1990s)



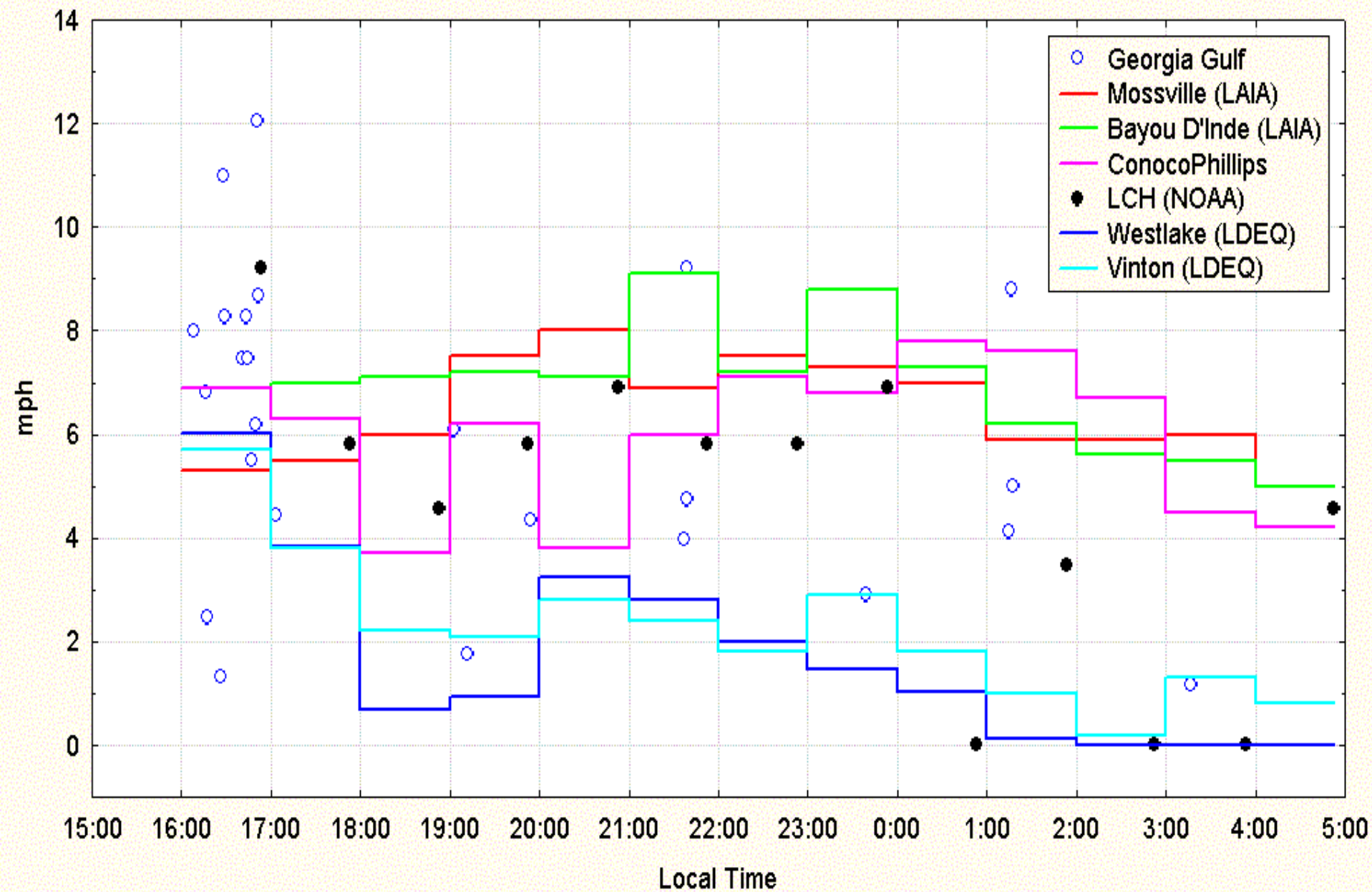
FreeFoto.com



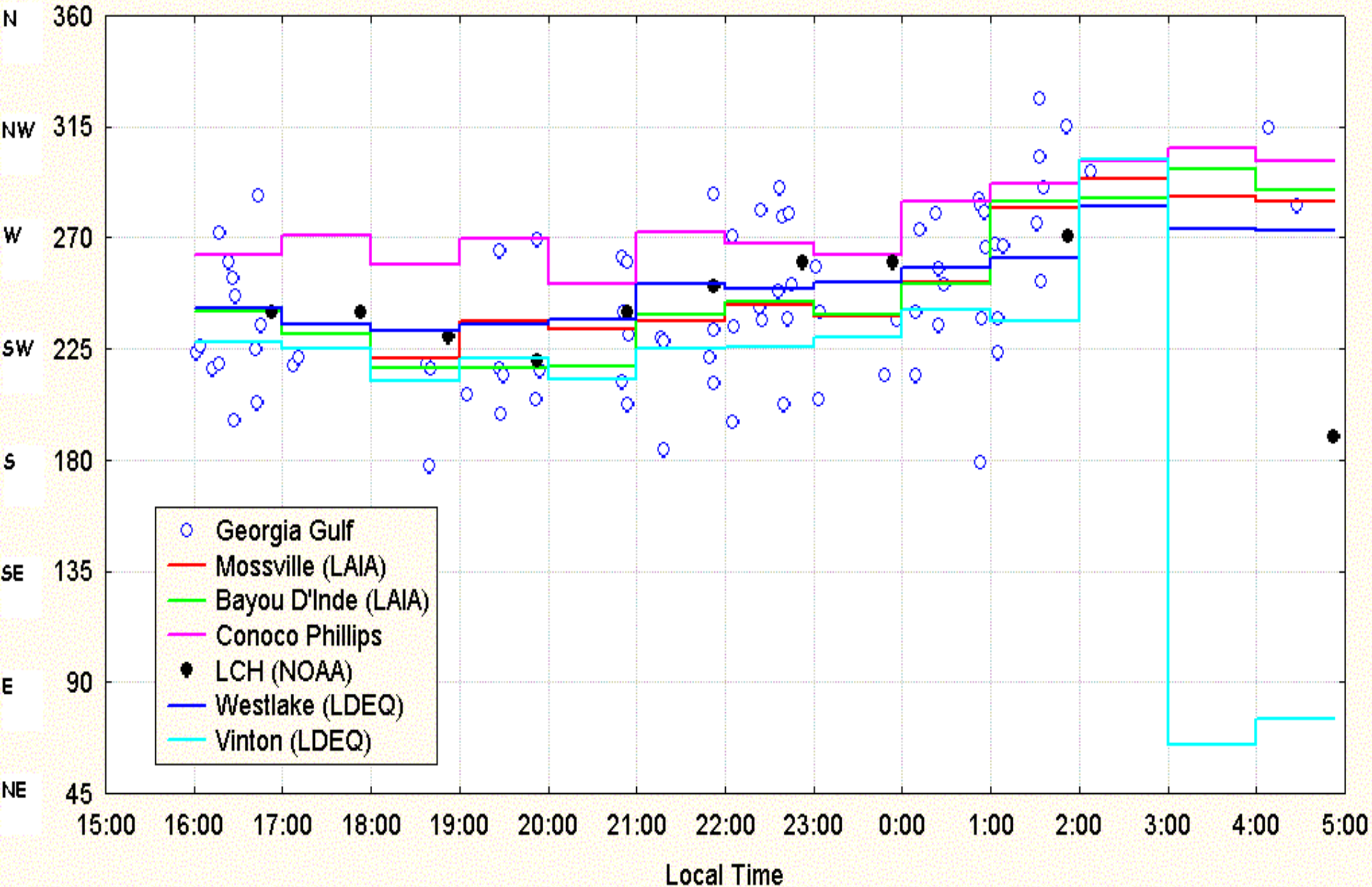
3. Meteorological Characterization

- Collect available meteorological and weather data during the accident
- Review and select relevant information

Westlake Area
Wind Speed Data (mph)
January 18-19, 2003



Westlake Area
Wind Direction Data (Blowing From)
January 18-19, 2003

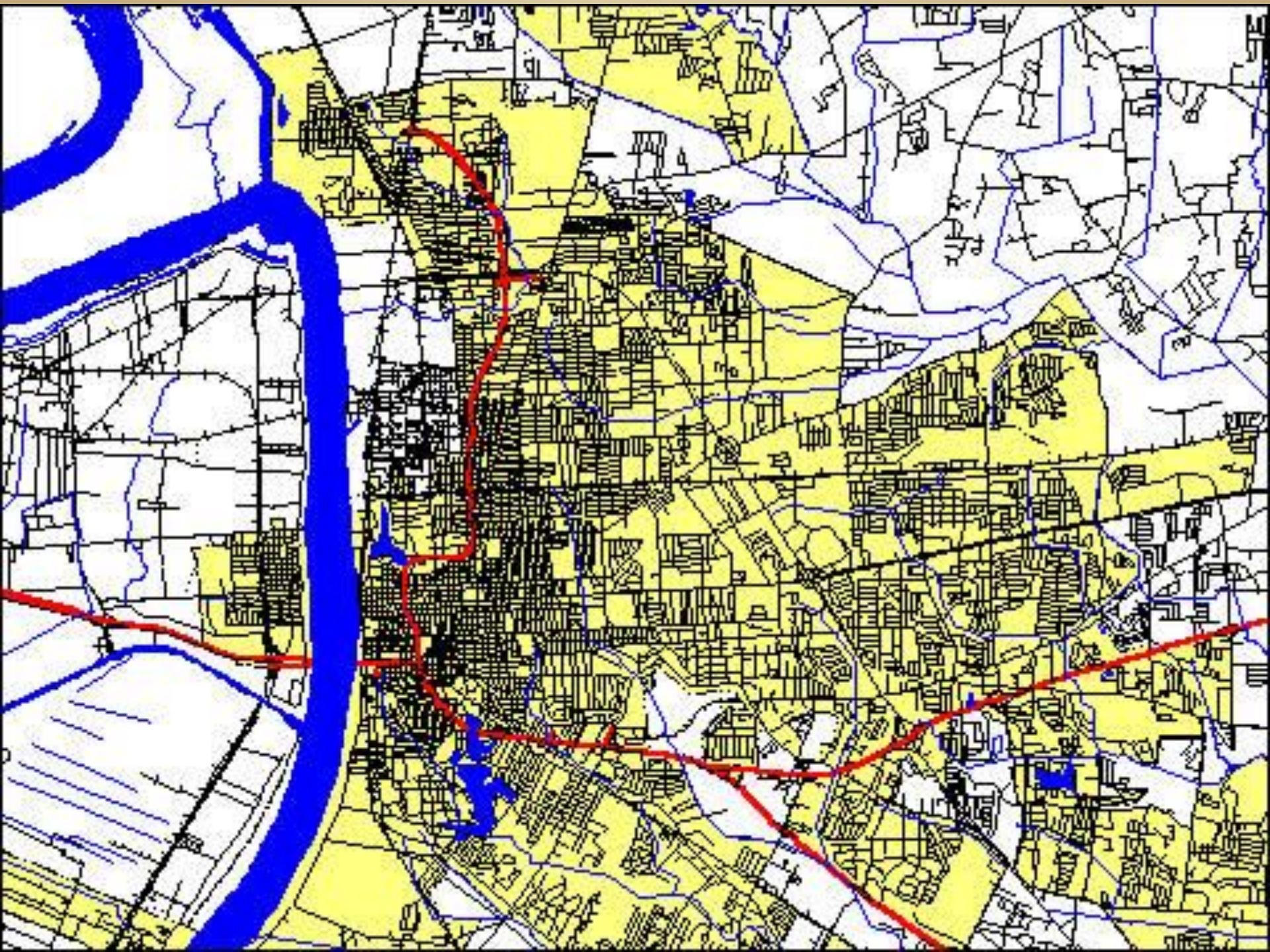


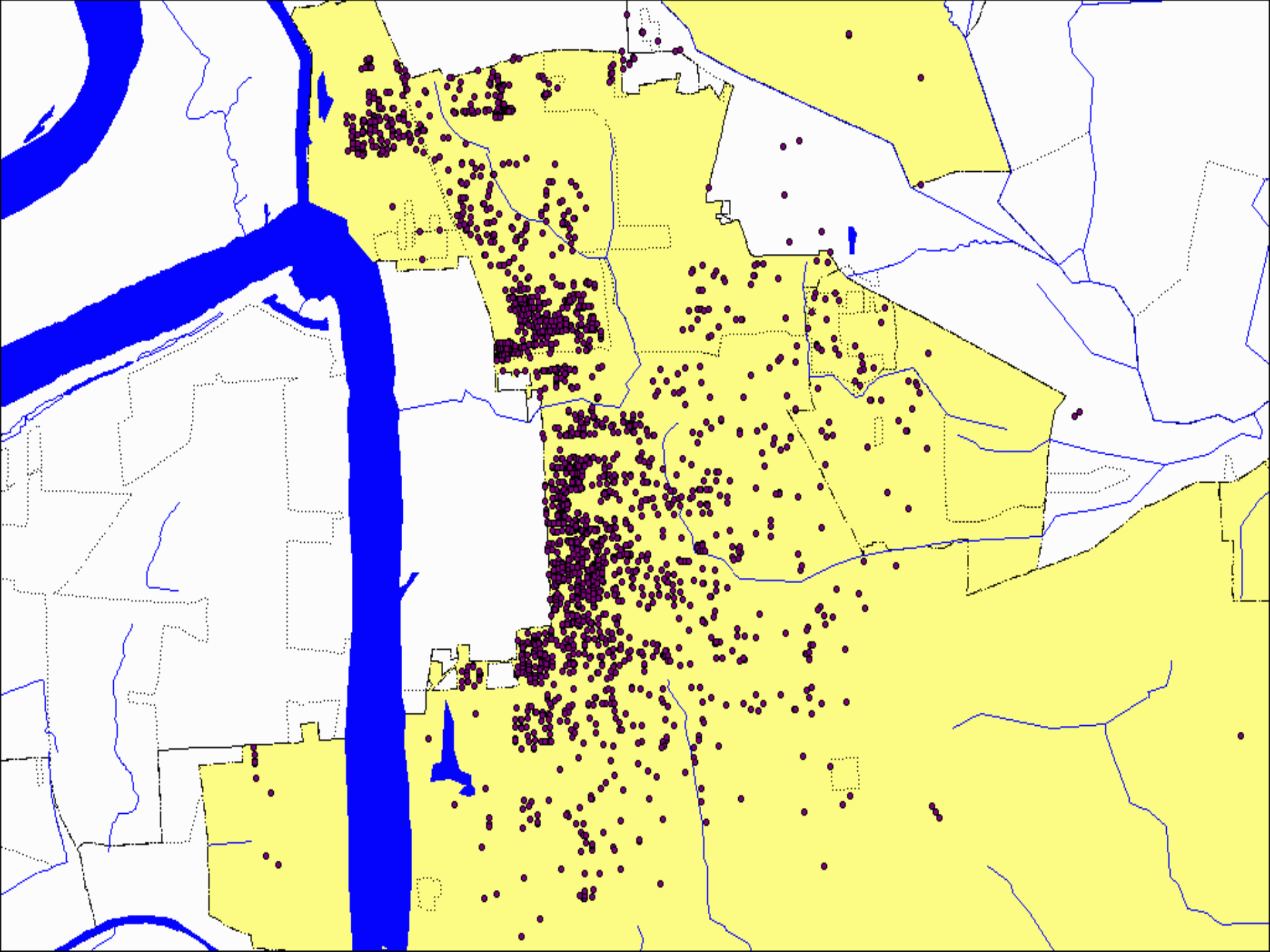
4. Plume/Puff Modeling

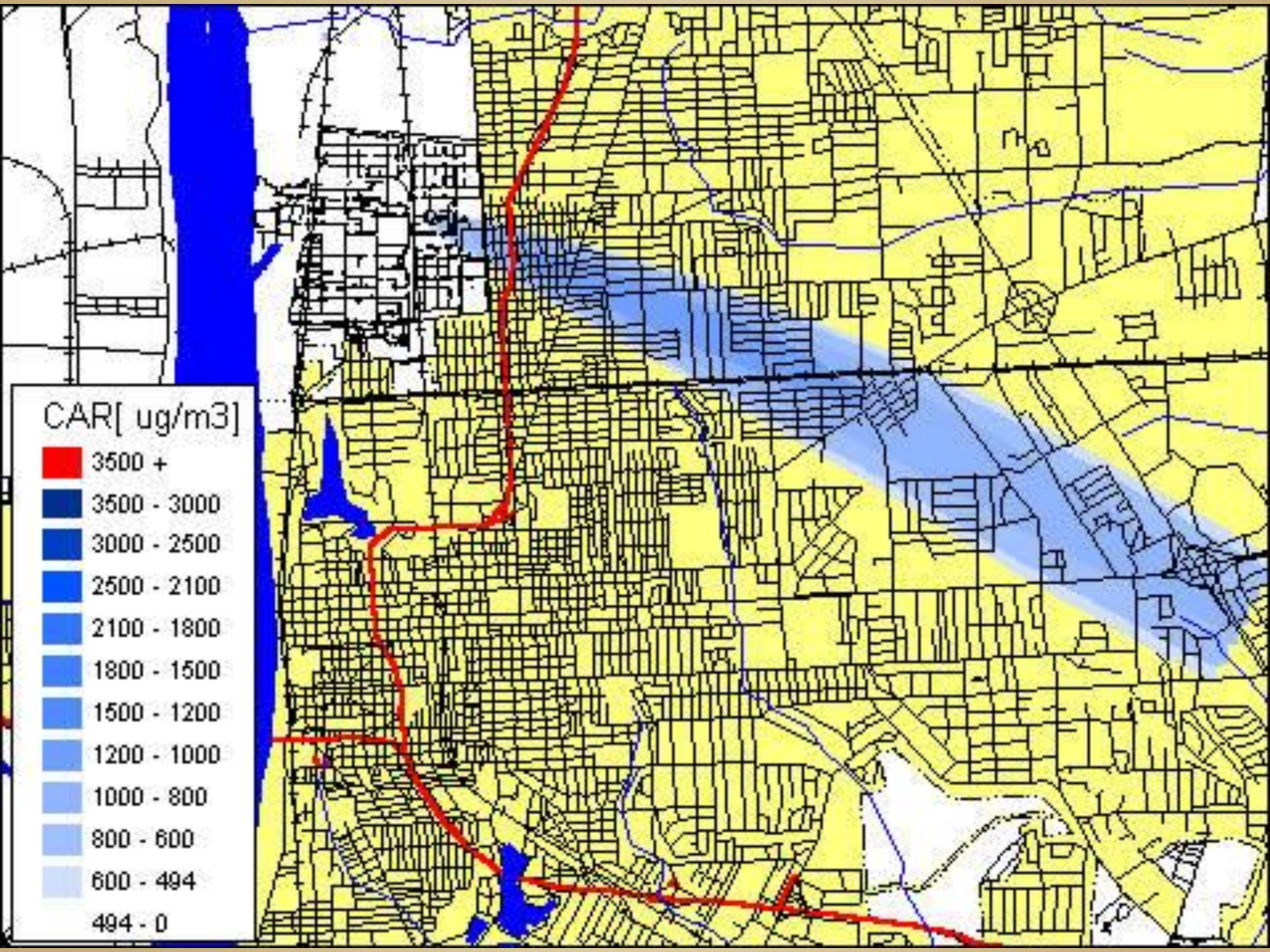
- EPA models vs. other models
- Simple models (e.g., a steady state Gaussian Plume model) vs. complex models (e.g., a dynamic puff model)
- Example of application of [MONTECARLO](#) (20 y ago)
- Today's animation capabilities – [M case](#)

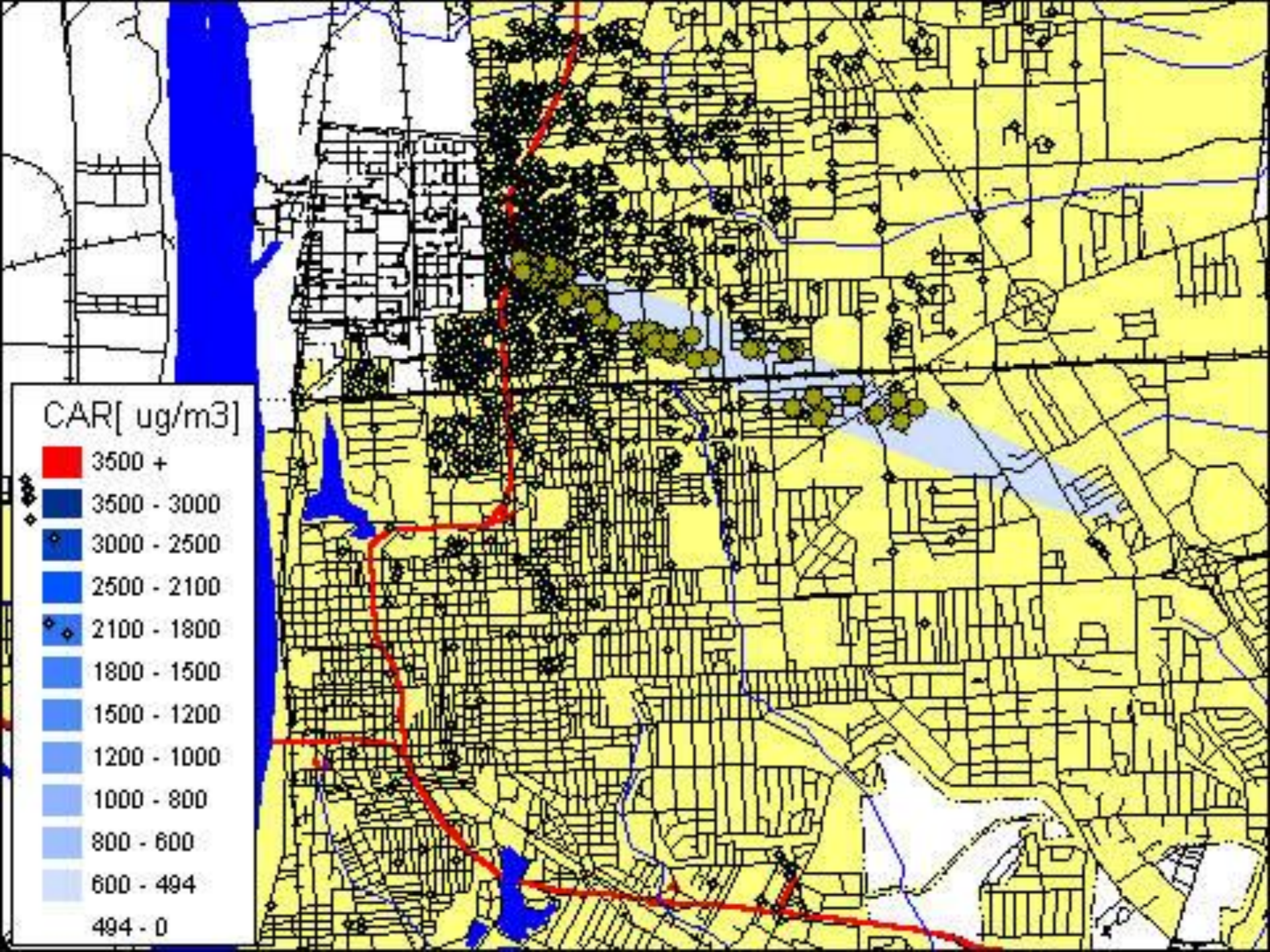
5. GIS Visualization

- Visualization of results:
 - Plume
 - Plaintiffs locations
 - Other geographic features
- The use of a GIS is indispensable
 - Different layers of information
 - Easy to change
 - Automatic geocoding of addresses
 - ➔ example (20 y ago)



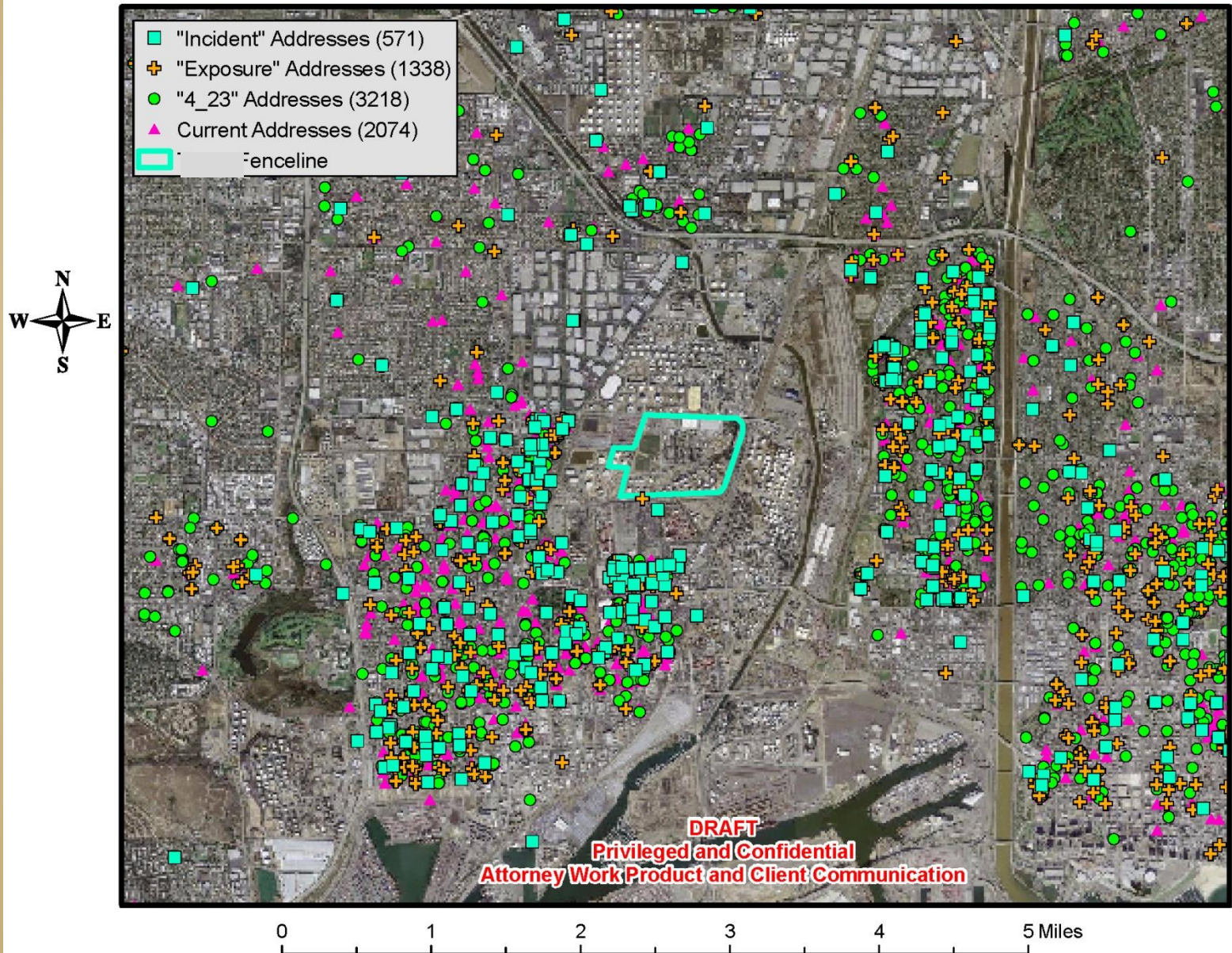




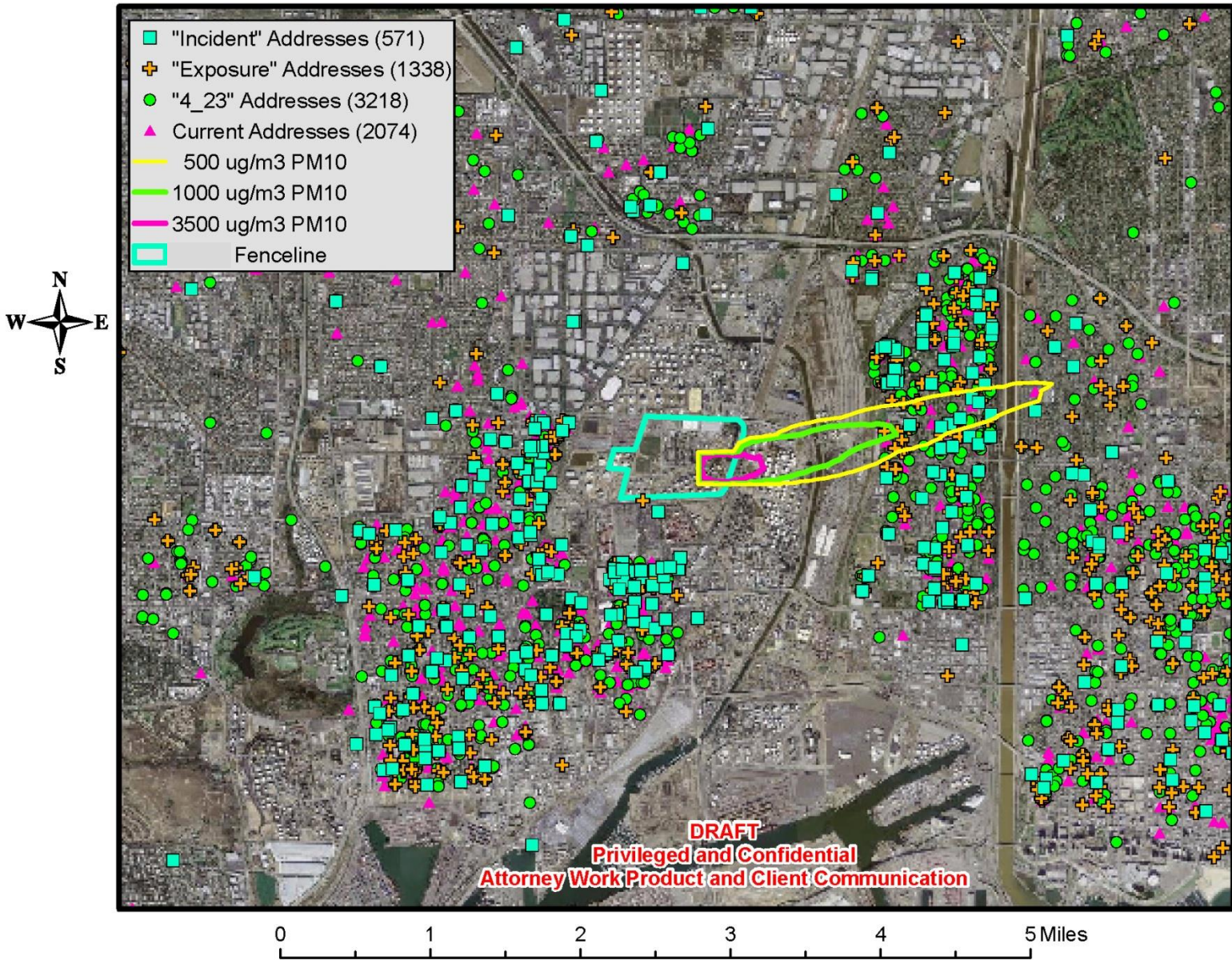


GIS + Geocoding today

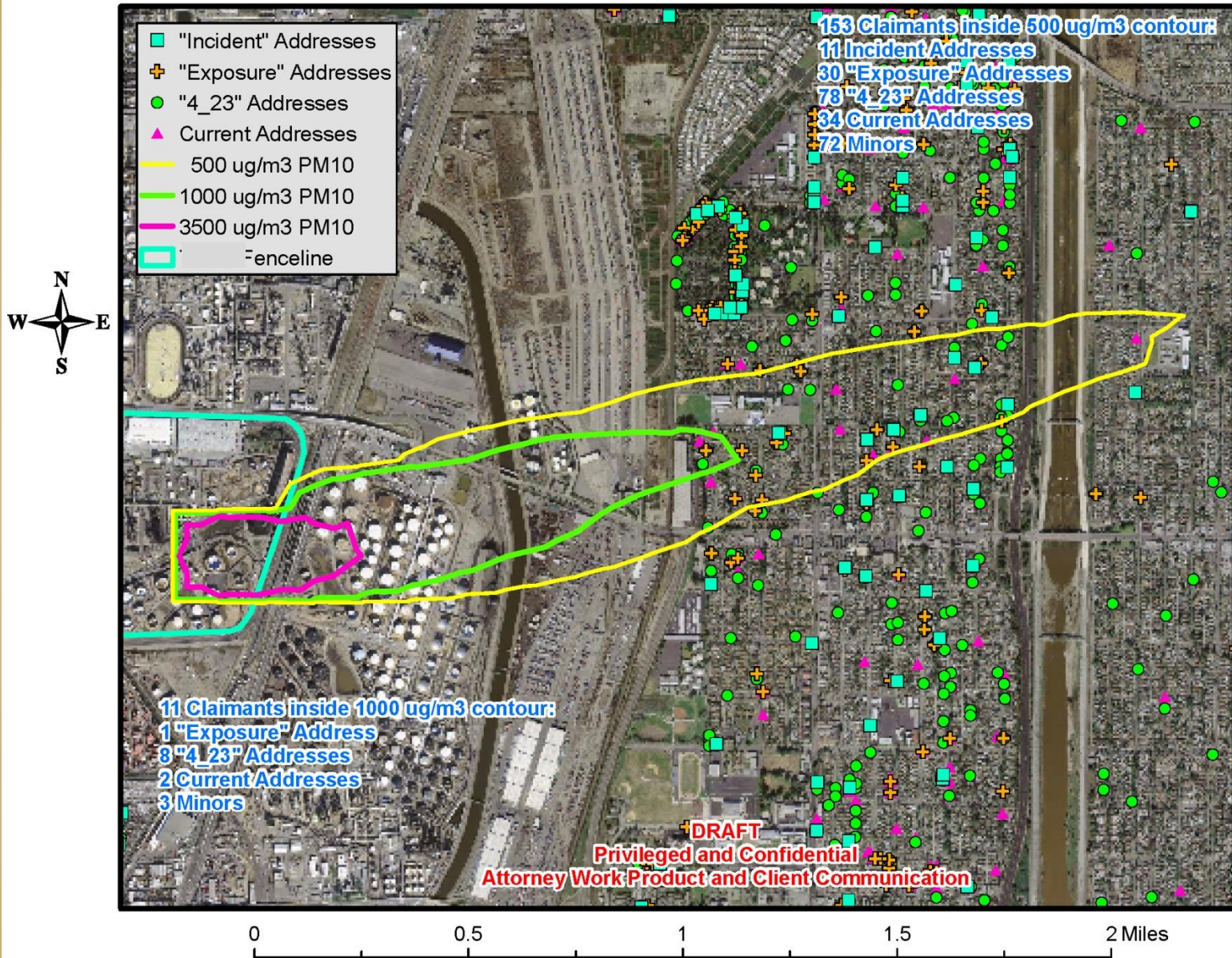
Geocoded Addresses



1-Hour Maximum Pointwise PM10 Concentrations and Geocoded Addresses



1-Hour Maximum Pointwise PM10 Concentrations and Geocoded Addresses



6. Adverse Effects

- Human Health
 - Comparison of simulated concentrations with established Levels of Concern (LOCs)
<http://orise.orau.gov/emi/scapa/chem-pacs-teels/aegls-erpgs-teels.htm>
- Odor Nuisance
 - Comparison of simulated concentrations with odor thresholds
<http://www.lbl.gov/ehs/chsp/html/OdorThresholds-3MRespiratorSelectionGuide.pdf>
- Damage to materials and surfaces (e.g., paint)
- Reduction in property value

Computer Tools

- Visualization of Events
- Accident Reconstruction
 - Short Term Releases
 - Long Term Emissions (unplanned)
- Meteorological Characterization
- Modeling of Transport and Fate of Chemicals
- Modeling of Adverse Effects

CASE STUDY

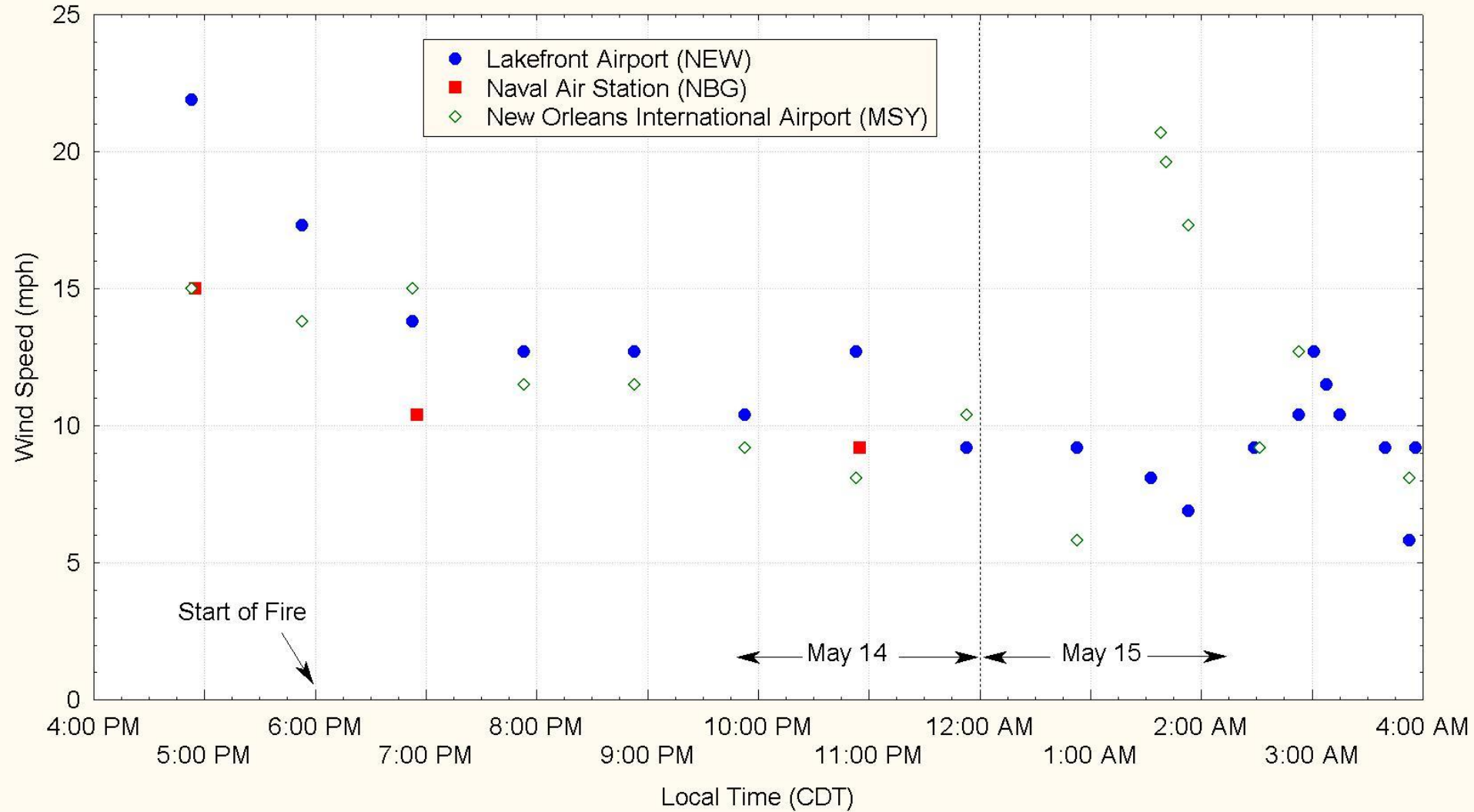
***Fire at a facility in New Orleans,
Louisiana***

Video

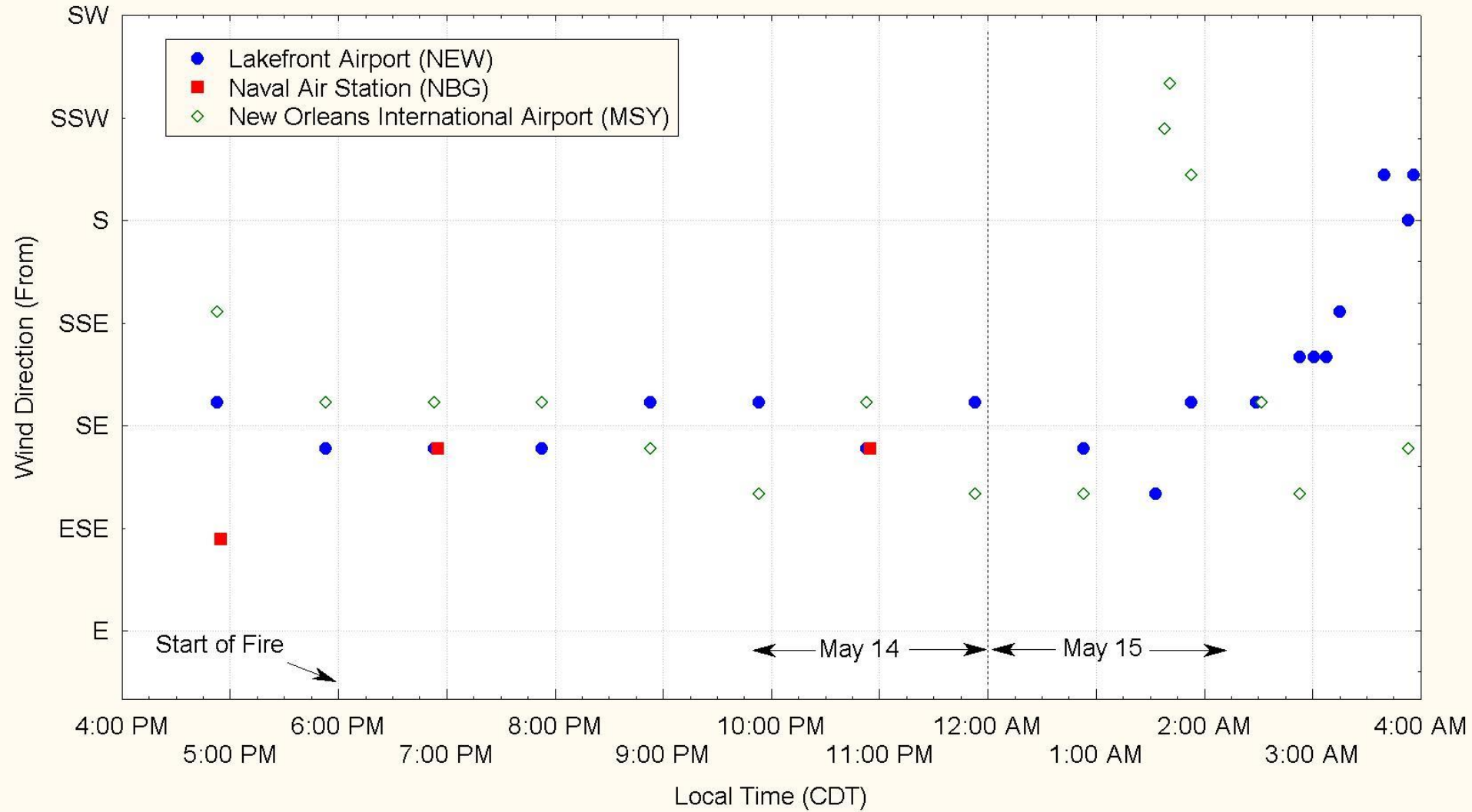
Fire Location and Local Airports



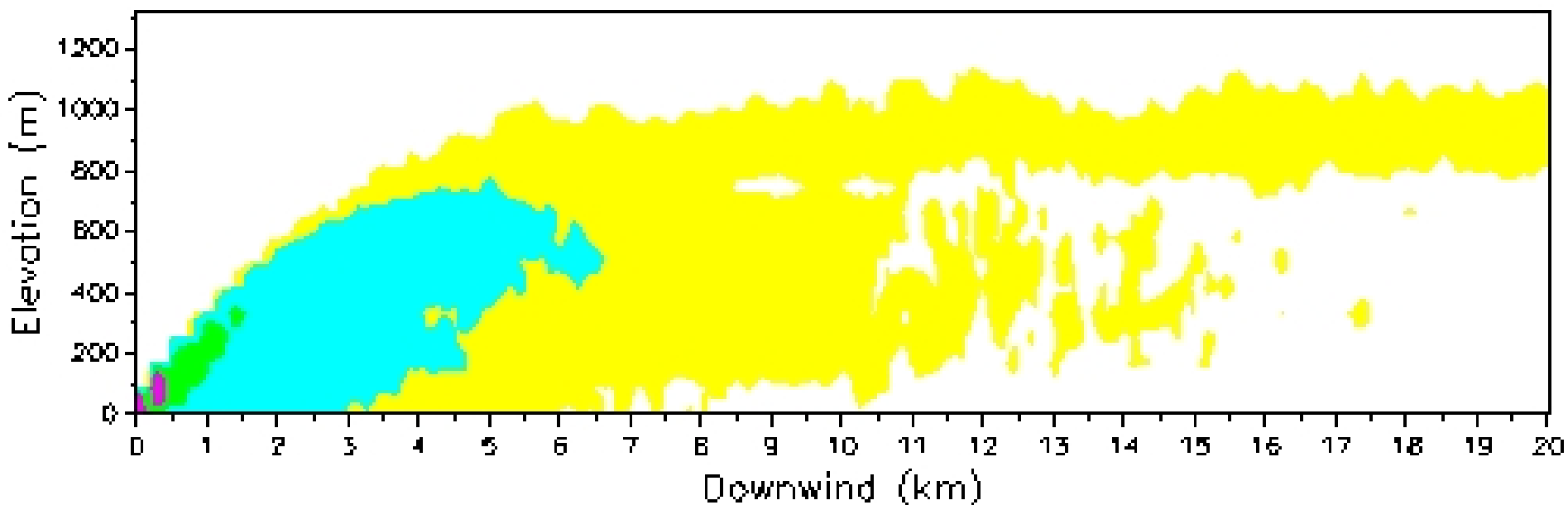
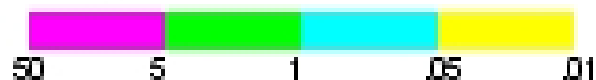
Local Wind Speeds May 14-15, 2004



Local Wind Directions May 14-15, 2004

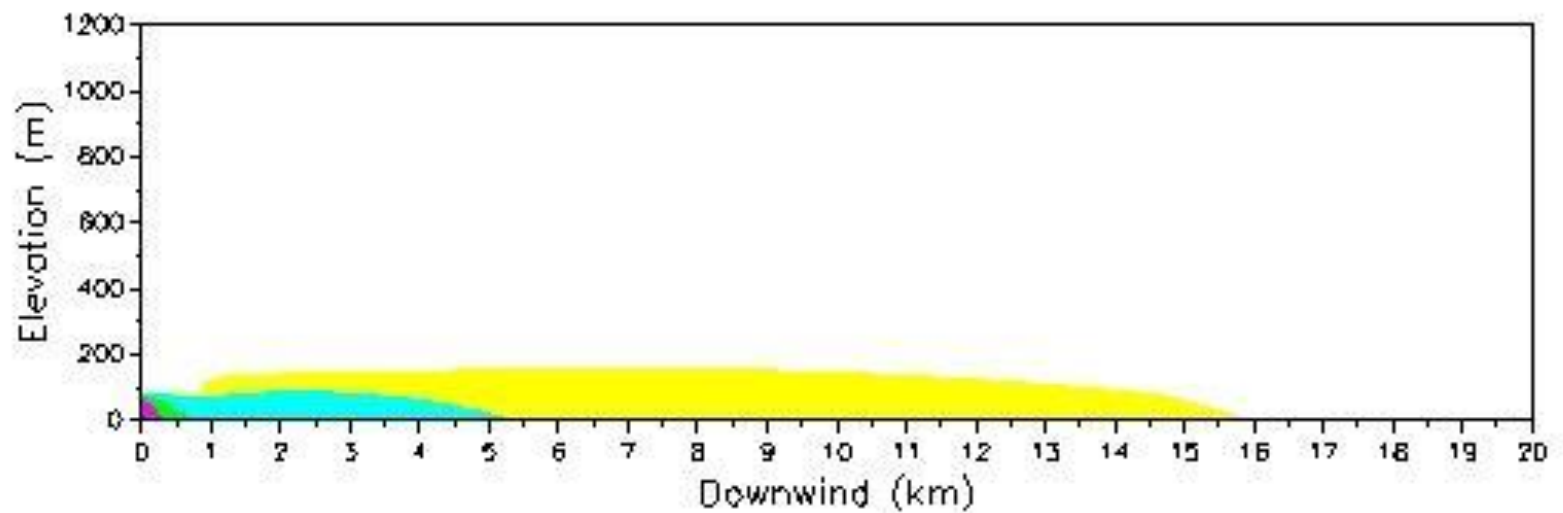
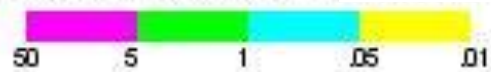


ALOFT-FT 3.10: No. 2 Diesel -



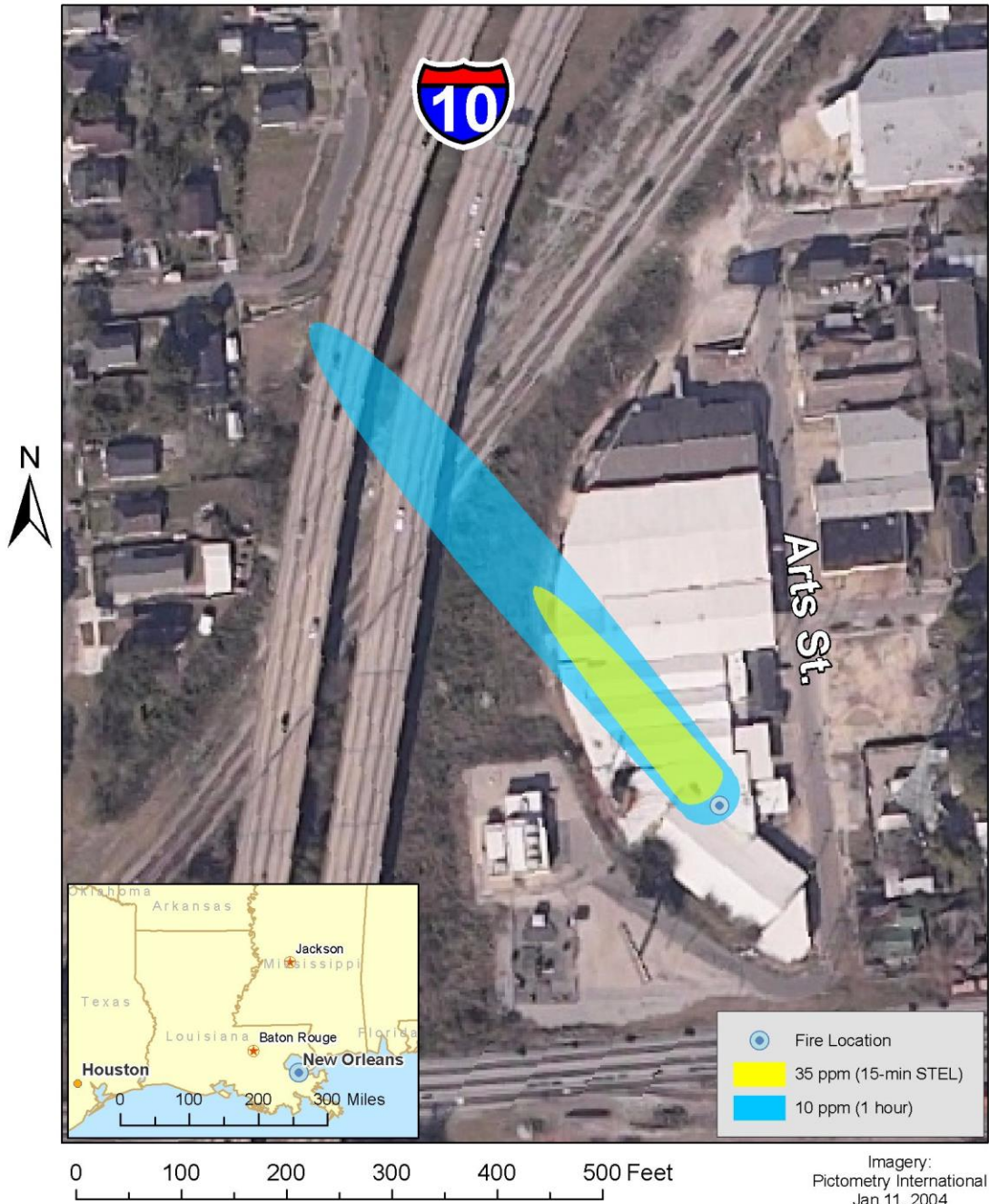
Ammonia Concentration (ppm - one hr avg) Vertical Plane, 0 m Crosswind

ISCST3 Simulation - {



Ammonia Concentration (ppm - one hr avg) Vertical Plane, 0 m Crosswind

ISCST3 Simulated Ammonia Concentrations

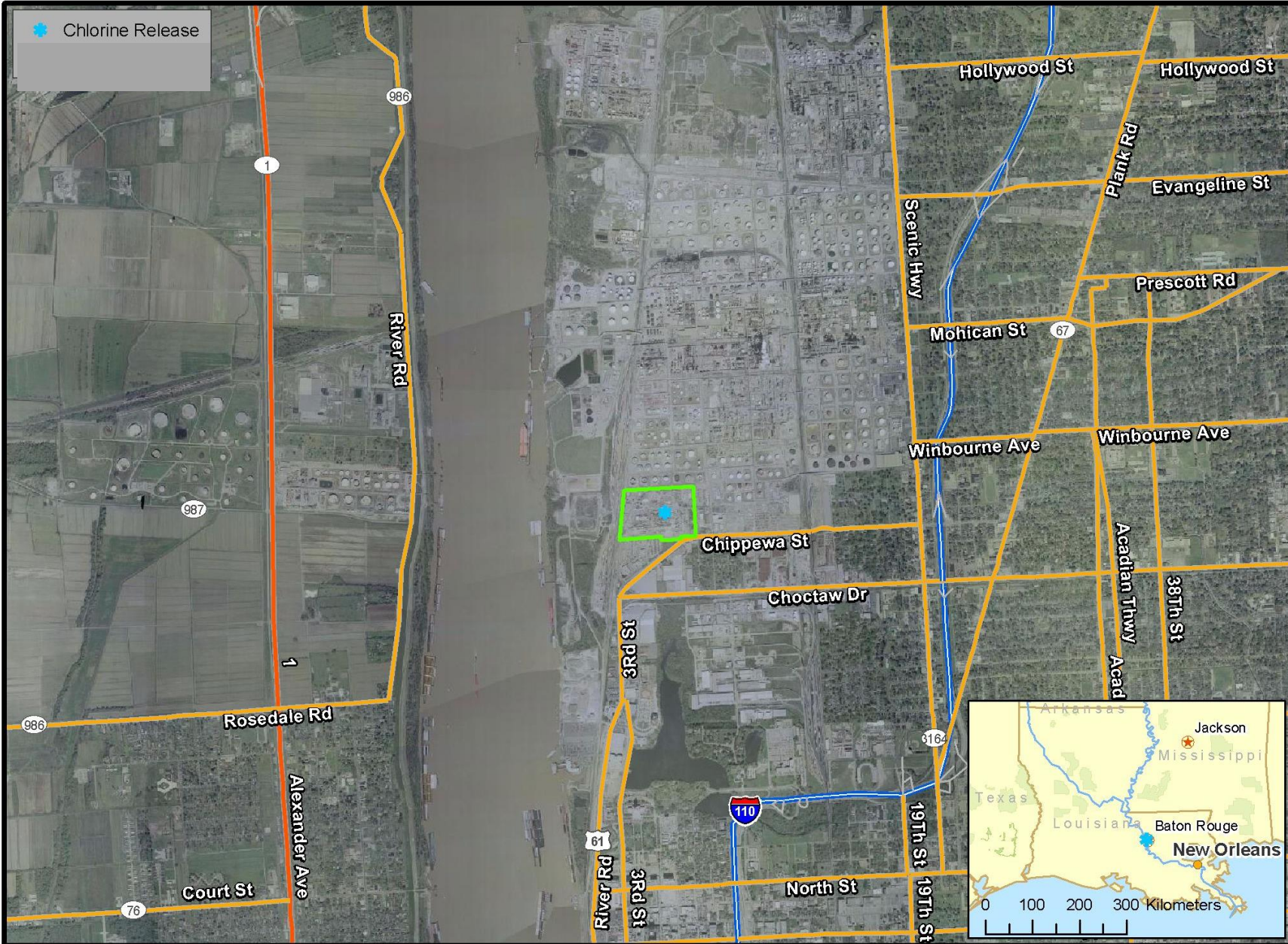


CASE STUDY

Chlorine Release in Baton Rouge, Louisiana

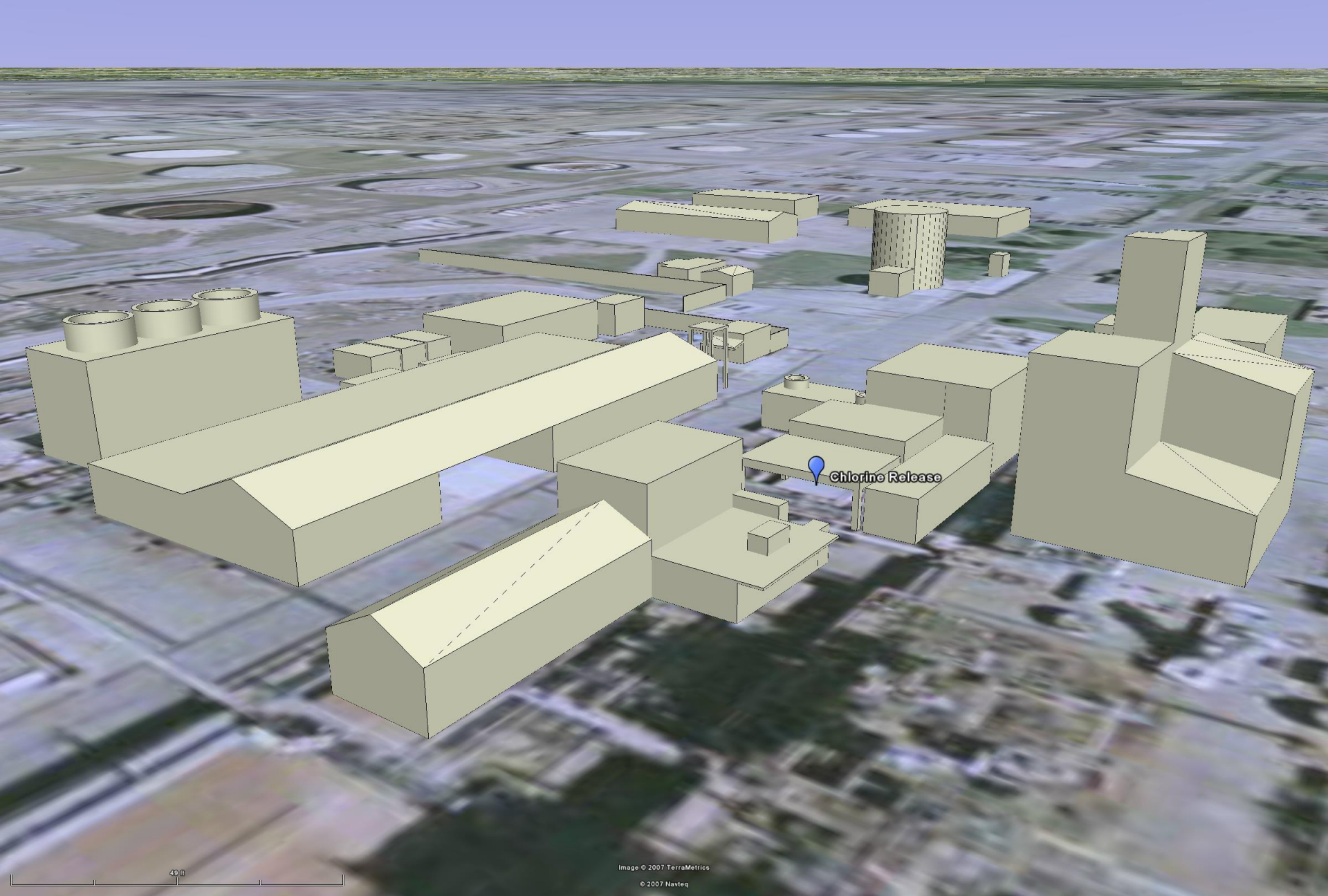


Chlorine Release



0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Image Courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey 3/22/2002

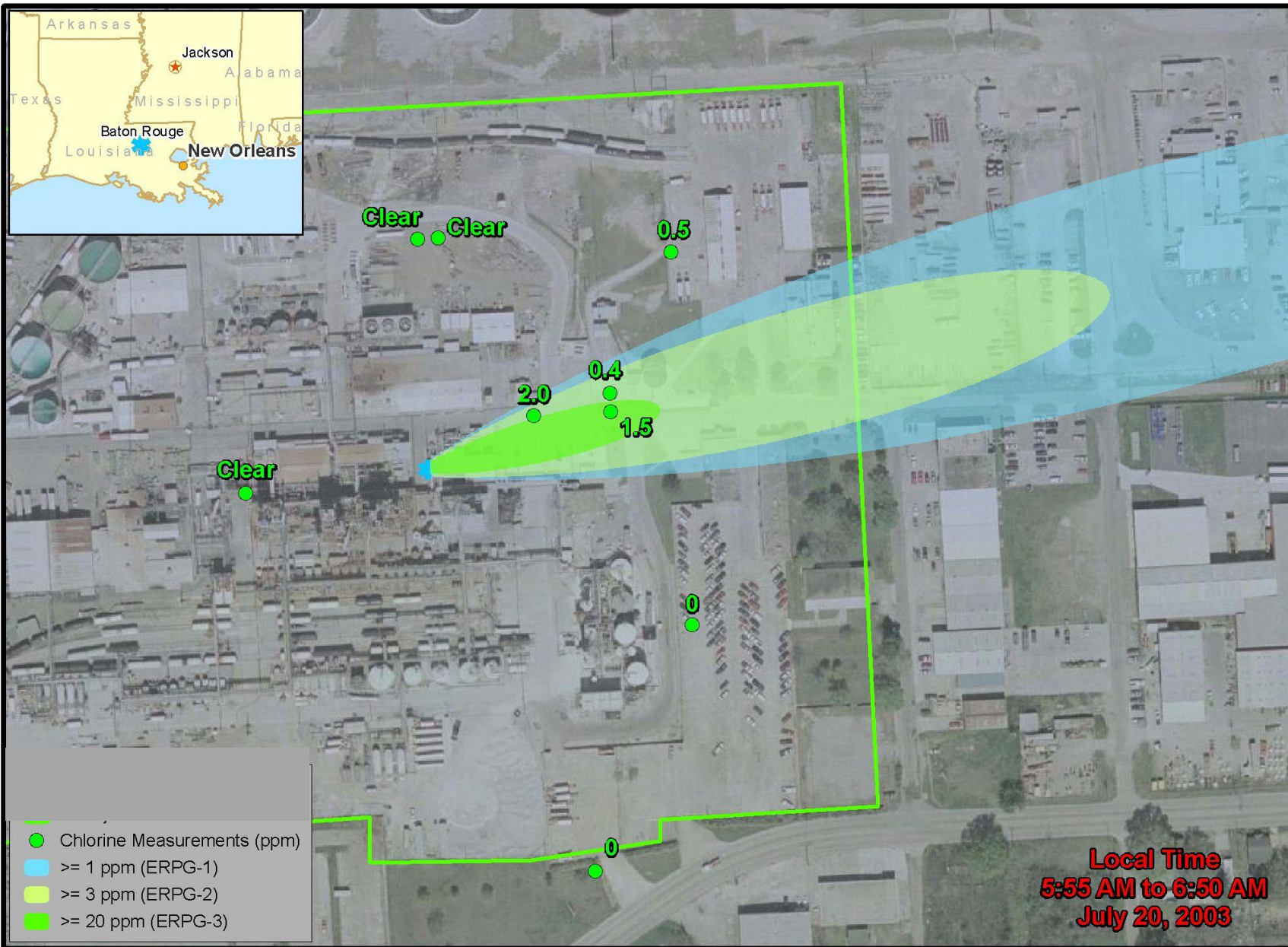


Chlorine Release

49.0

Image © 2007 TerraMetrics
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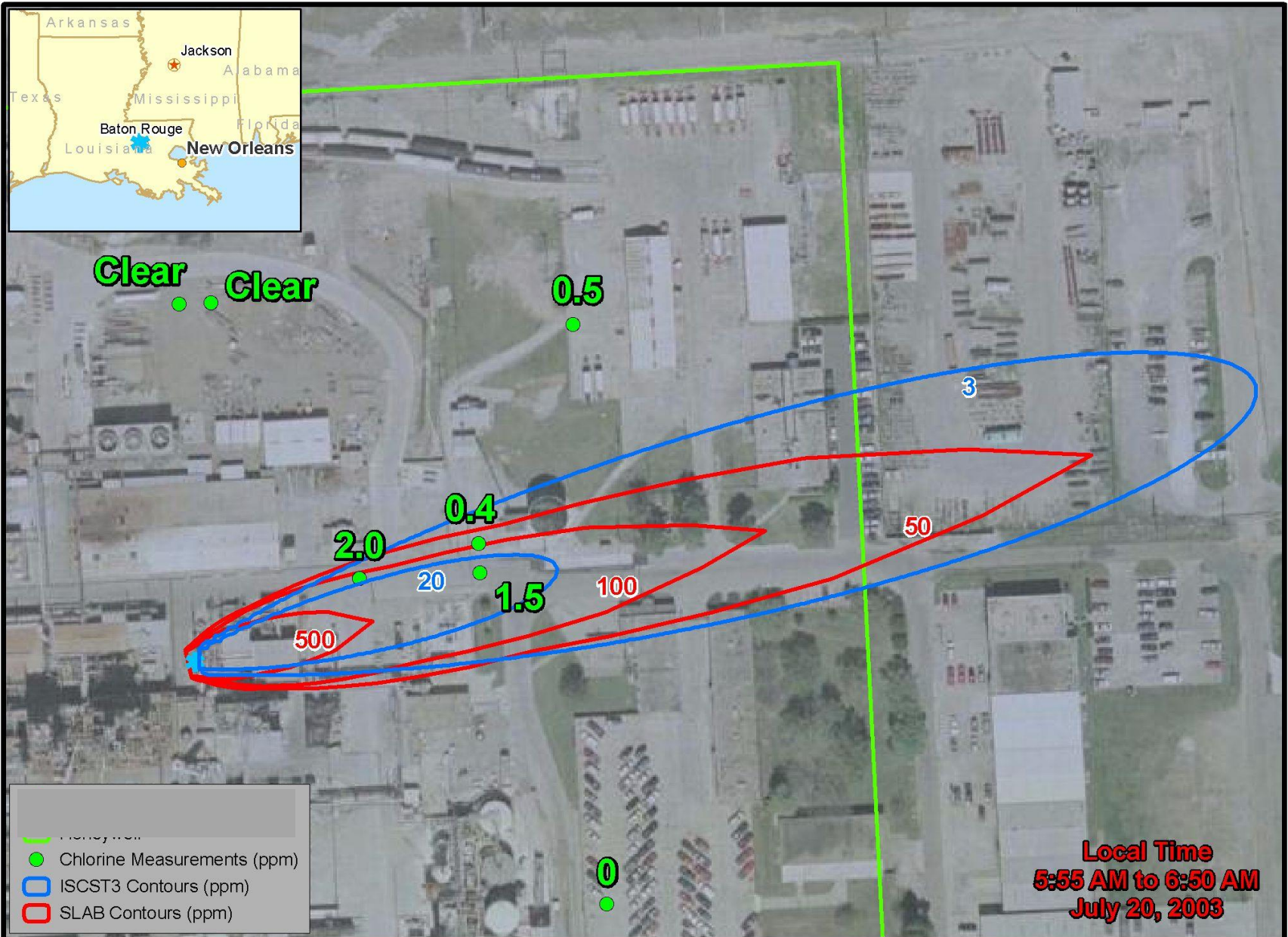
ISCST3 Simulation of Chlorine Release



0 100 200 300 400 Meters

Image Courtesy of the
U.S. Geological Survey
3/22/2002

Simulations of Release with Chlorine Measurements



0 50 100 150 200 Meters

Image Courtesy of the
U.S. Geological Survey
3/22/2002

CASE STUDY

Rubio Incident

Thanks!

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