

RESRAD Family of Codes Can be Used to Conduct Radiological Dose Assessment RESRAD Family of Codes Home Codes- DOWNLOAD TRAINING DOCUMENTS **UPCOMING EVENTS** The RESRAD family of codes is developed at Argonne National Laboratory to analyze potentic human and biota radiation exposures from the environmental contamination of RESidual RADioactive materials. The codes use pathway RESRAD-BUILD RESRAD-ONSITE RESRAD-OFFSITE analysis to evaluate radiation exposure and associated risks, and to derive cleanup criteria or associated risks, and to derive cleanup criteria or authorized limits for radinoutide concentrations in the contaminated source medium. The RESRAD family of codes is widely used by regulatory agencies, the risk assessment community, and universities in more than 100 countries around the world. RESRAD-BIOTA OTHER RESRAD CODES RESRAD-ONSITE RESRAD-BUILD RESRAD-BIOTA RESRAD-OFFSITE RESRAD-RECYCLE RESRAD-BASELINE RESRAD-CHEM RESRAD-ONSITE RESRAD-OFFSITE RESRAD-BIOTA

> More Info at RESRAD Web Site: https://resrad.evs.anl.gov/ Email: resrad@anl.gov

One Hundred Thirty-Three (133) Countries Downloaded RESRAD Family of Codes (twelve (12) new countries: Brunei,

Central African Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Malta, Myanmar, Oman, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, and Tuvalu)

Algeria	Bulgaria	Cuba	France	Italy	Malawi	Nepal	Philippines	South Africa	Tunisia	Yemen
Argentina	Burkina Faso	Cyprus	Gabon	Jamaica	Malaysia	Netherlands	Poland	South Korea	Turkey	Zambia
Armenia	Burundi	Czech Republic	Georgia	Japan	Malta	New Zealand	Portugal	Spain	Tuvalu	Zimbabwe
Australia		D.R. of the Congo	Germany	Jordan	Mauritius	Niger	Puerto Rico	Sudan	Uganda	
Austria	Canada	Denmark	Ghana	Kazakhstan	Mexico	Nigeria	Qatar	Sweden	Ukraine	
	Central African Republic	Djibouti	Greece	Kenya	Moldova	North Korea	Romania	Switzerland	United Arab Emirates	
Bangladesh		Dominican Republic	Hungary	Kuwait	Monaco	Norway	Russia	Syria	United Kingdom	
Belarus	Chile	Ecuador	India	Latvia	Mongolia	Oman	Saudi Arabia	Taiwan	United States	
Belgium	China	Egypt	Indonesia	Lebanon	Montenegro	Pakistan	Senegal	Tajikistan	Uruguay	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Colombia	El Salvador	Iran	Libya	Morocco	Palestine	Serbia	Tanzania	Uzbekistan	
Botswana	Congo	Estonia	Iraq	Lithuania	Mozambique	Panama	Singapore	Thailand	Vanuatu	
Brazil	Cote D'Ivoire	Fiji	Ireland	Macedonia	Myanmar	Papua New Guinea	Slovakia	Togo	Venezuela	
Brunei	Croatia	Finland	Israel	Madagascar	Namibia	Peru	Slovenia	Tonga	Vietnam	

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RESRAD Has a Strong Track Record

- RESRAD has been in existence for over 30 years
- RESRAD is the most extensively tested, benchmarked, verified and validated code in the environmental risk assessment and site cleanup field
- RESRAD has been widely used by federal and state agencies and their contractors
- Over 150 training workshops have been sponsored by DOE, NRC, EPA, DOD, IAEA, and state agencies
- Many universities have used RESRAD as a teaching and research tool
- More than 1000 journal articles, theses and other reports have been published based on RESRAD (some in foreign languages)
- RESRAD has been widely used in over 130 countries
- Comprehensive supporting documents are available for the application of RESRAD family of codes
- RESRAD is continuously maintained and improved
- RESRAD can be downloaded free of charge

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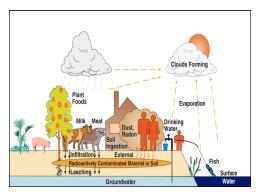
Overview of RESRAD-ONSITE

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RESRAD-ONSITE - A Regulatory Tool for Determining Allowable RESidual RADioactivity in Site Cleanup

RESRAD, an internationally utilized model, successfully addresses the critical question: "How clean is clean?"



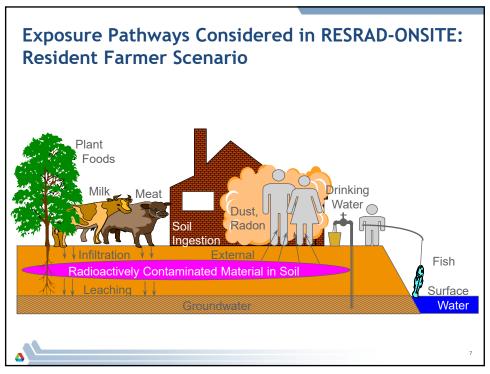
Accepted for use by government regulatory agencies

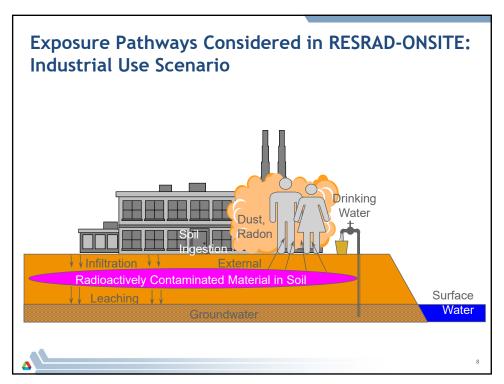
- DOE (Designated by Order 5400.5 and 458.1)
- NRC (NUREG-1757)
- EPA
- State agencies

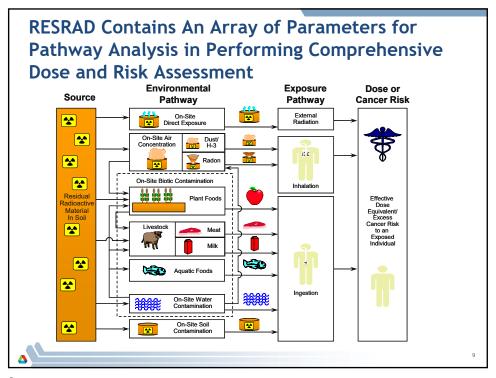
In use for more than 30 years

- Evaluation of over 300 cleanup sites including many DOE/EM sites
- More than 150 training workshops
- International recognition (IAEA and other countries/organizations sponsored training courses)

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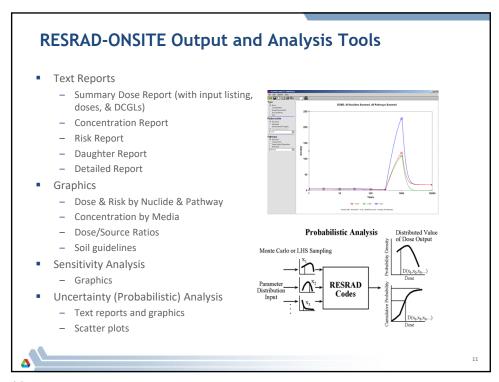


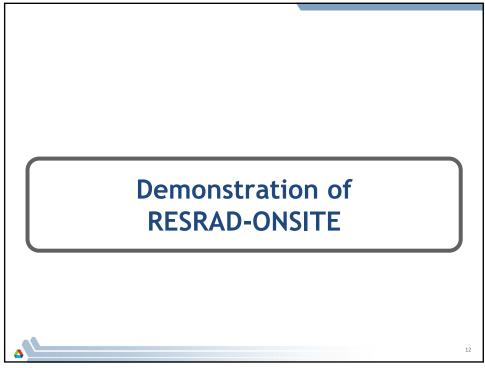


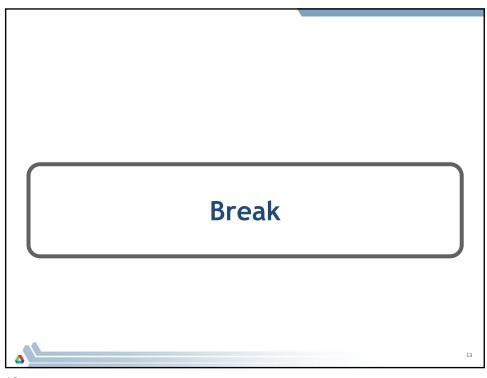


Major Categories of Input Parameters for RESRAD-ONSITE

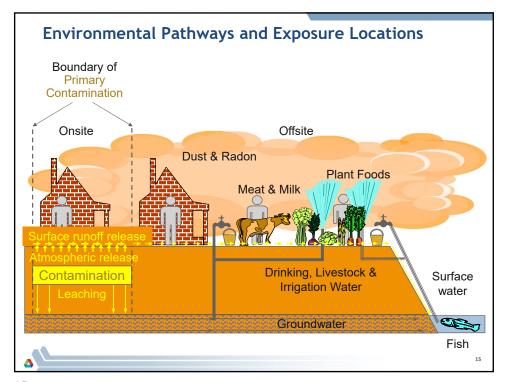
- Contamination
 - Physical size, concentration, nuclides of concern
- Environmental Release and Transport
 - Release: leaching, particulate air release, erosion, root uptake
 - Transport: groundwater, air, radon gas, food chain
- Exposure Pathways (related to land use scenario)
 - External
 - Inhalation (particulates and radon),
 - Ingestion (plant, meat, milk, water, soil, aquatic foods)
- Consideration of Health Impacts
 - Annual dose or lifetime risk
 - Use of different coefficient to convert exposure to impact (dose, risk)

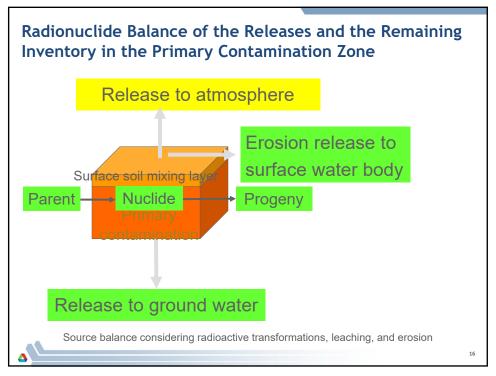


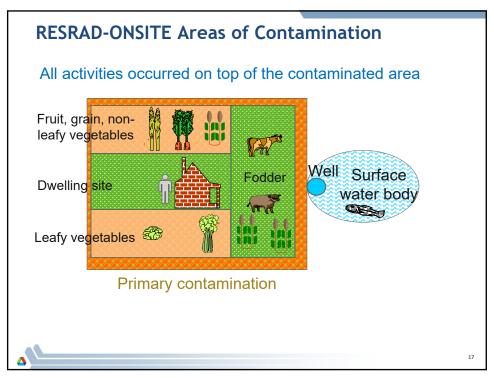


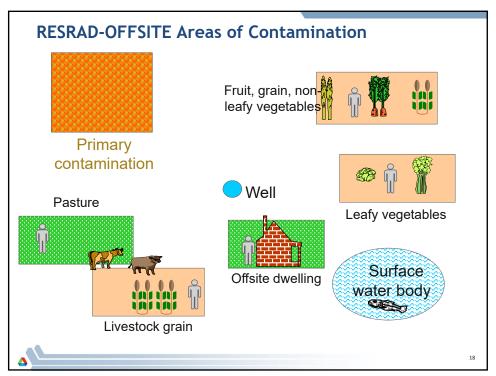


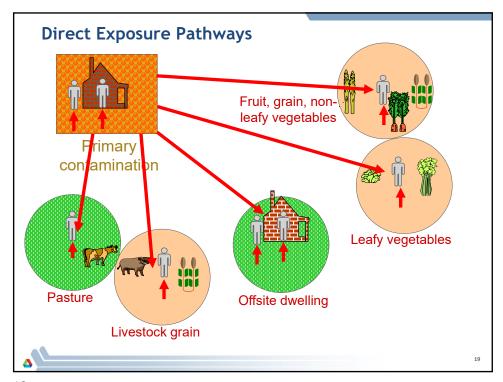


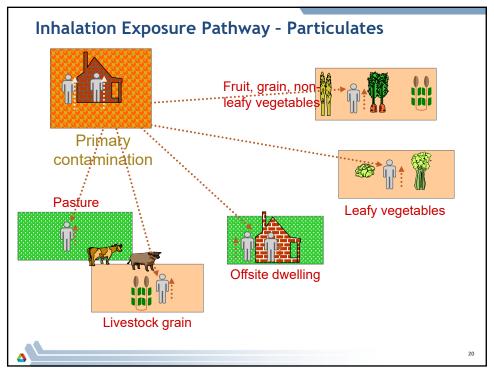


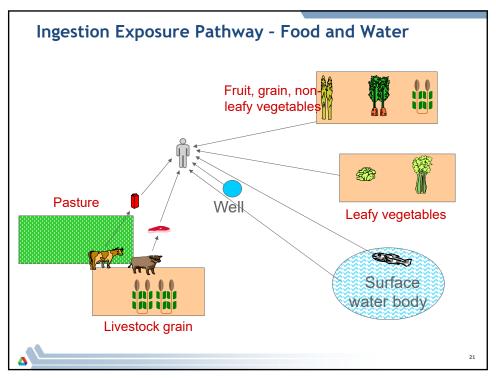


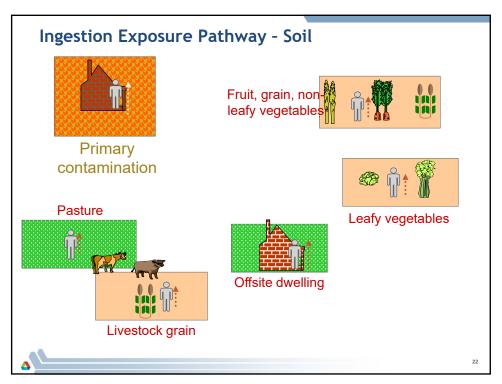


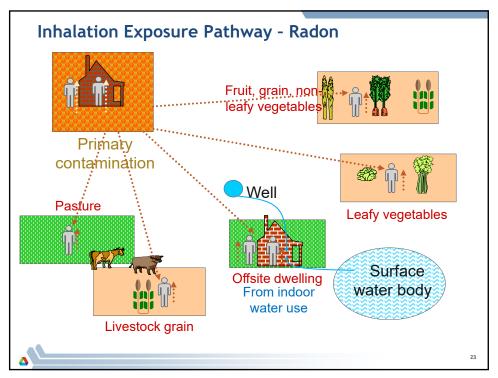


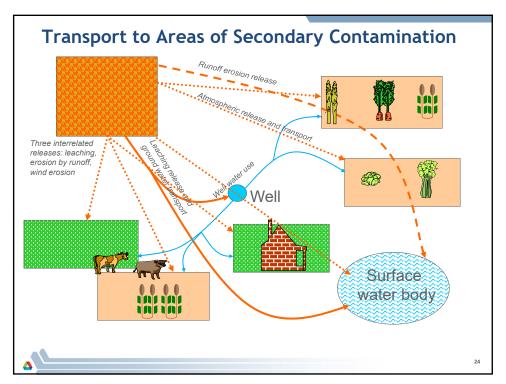


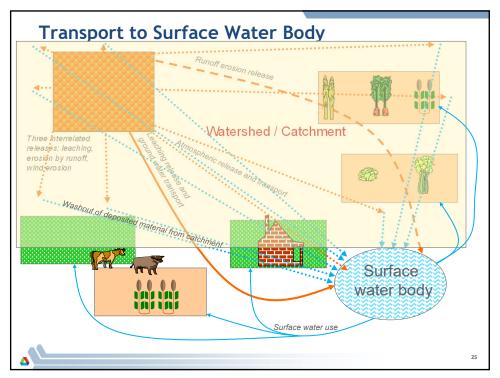








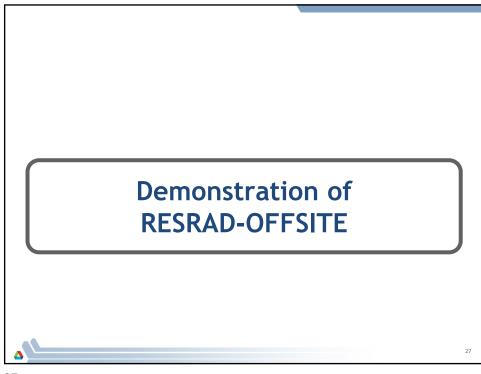


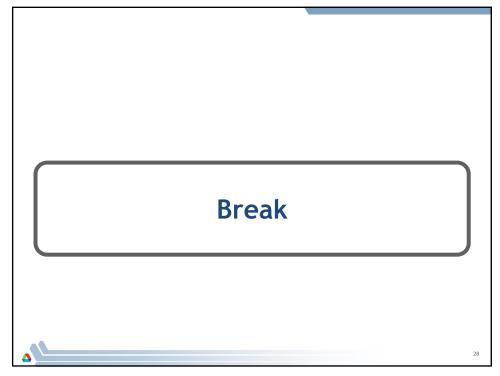


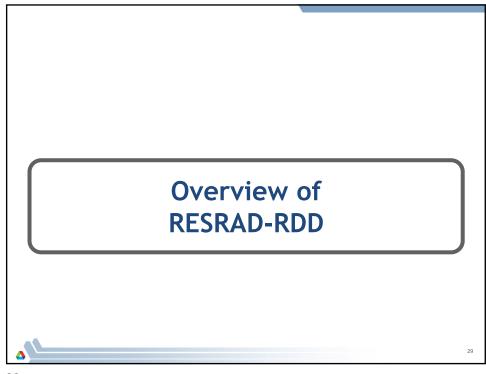
RESRAD-OFFSITE Analysis Tools and Advanced Features

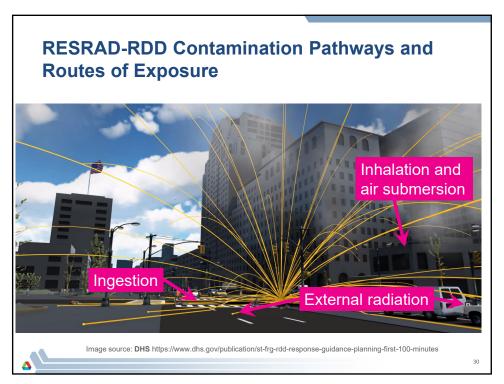
- □ Text reports and graphics
- ☐ Sensitivity analysis (one parameter at a time)
- ☐ Improved probabilistic analysis (multiparameter with sensitivity ranking)
- $\hfill\Box$ Both on-site and off-site receptors
- □ Air dispersion (Gaussian Plume) model
- ☐ Groundwater advection/dispersion (3-D) model
- □ Delayed release, time series releases, waste forms, and waste in containers, etc.
- □ Area factors output (for MARSSIM applications)

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Role of Operational Guidelines

Protective Actions

<u>Activities</u> that should be conducted in response to an RDD \underline{to} reduce or eliminate exposure of the public to radiation or other hazards.

Protective Action Guides (PAGs)

A <u>projected dose</u> to a reference individual, from an accidental or deliberate release of radioactive material, at which a specific protective action to reduce or avoid that dose is recommended.

■ Operational Guidelines

<u>Prederived levels of radiation</u> that can be compared to field radiation measurements to quickly determine if PAGs are exceeded and actions for protection of the public need to be implemented.

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RESRAD-RDD Operational Guidelines Considerations

■ Real and Personal Property:

- buildings
- roads and bridges
- vehicles

Critical Infrastructure & Resources:

- hospitals
- transportation
- power & water
- food

Receptors-Scenarios:

- workers and general public
- urban, suburban, and rural environments











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RESRAD-RDD Development Approach

- Addressed 11 radionuclides (Am-241, Cf-252, Cm-244, Co-60, Cs-137, Ir-192, Po-210, Pu-238, Pu-239, Ra-226, Sr-90)
- Applied a consistent methodology & parameters across groups as appropriate
- Calculated dose to source ratios (DSR) (e.g., mSv/yr per Bq/m² or mrem/yr per pCi/m²); DSRs applied to applicable Protective Action Guides (PAGs) to obtain Operational Guidelines
- Produced Guidelines in the form of look-up tables:
 - Stay Times (e.g., based on gross alpha; gamma exposure rates, etc.)
 - Radionuclide Concentrations (e.g., on surfaces and in soils)

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Operational Guideline Groups

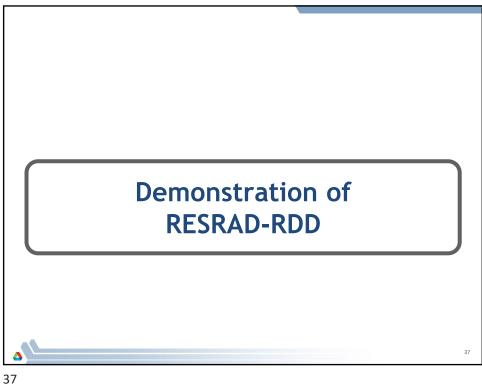
Early Phase

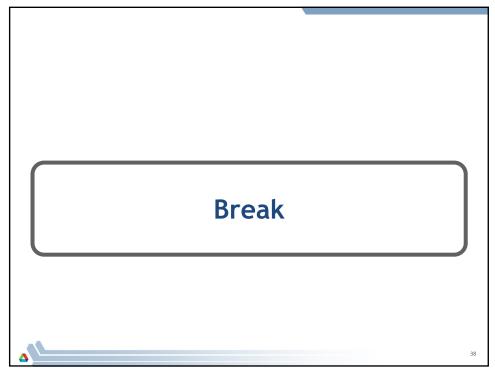
G	roups	Subgroups	
Α.	Access Controls During Emergency Response	(1) Life- and property-saving measures(2) Emergency worker demarcation	
B.	Early Phase Protective Actions	(1) Evacuation(2) Sheltering	

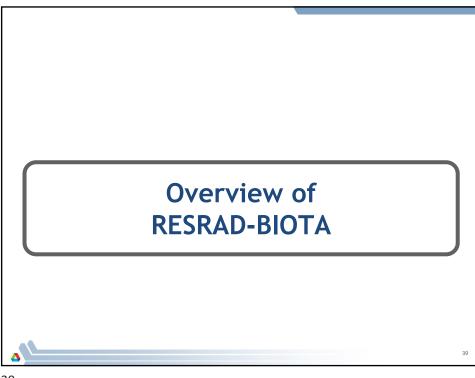
Operational Guideline Groups Intermediate Phase Groups Subgroups C. Critical Infrastructure (1) Residential areas (2) Commercial and industrial areas Utilization in (3) Other areas such as parks & monuments Relocation Areas (4) Hospitals and health care facilities (5) Critical transport facilities (6) Water and sewer facilities (7) Power and fuel facilities D. Temporary Access Worker access to businesses for essential actions to Relocation Areas (2) Public access to residences for retrieval for Essential Services Bridges E. Transportation and (1) Streets and thoroughfares Access Routes (2) Sidewalks and walkways

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Gro	oups	Sı	ıbgroups
1	Release of Property from Radiological Controlled Areas	(1) (2) (3) (4)	Personal property except wastes Waste Hazardous waste Lands and buildings
G.	Food Consumption	(1) (2) (3) (4)	Derived Intervention Levels (early phase) Planning Values (PVs) Soil Concentrations for crops in place Soil Concentrations (intermediate phase) for growing new crops Soil Concentrations (recovery phase) for land use restrictions

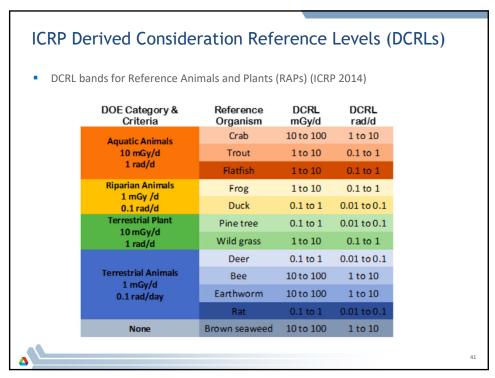


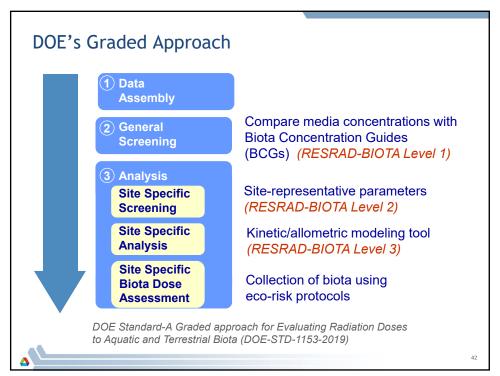


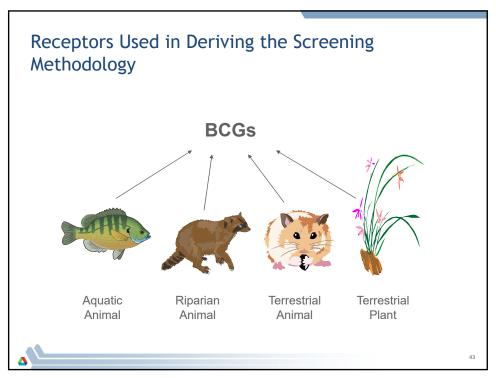


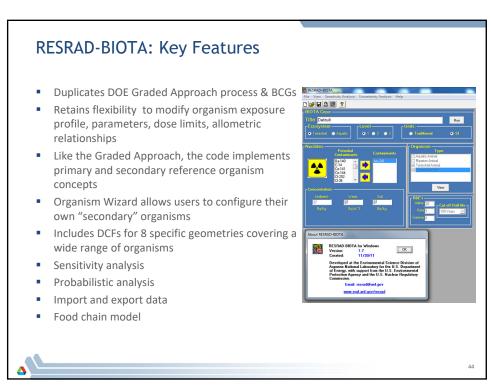
Evolution of Dose Limits for Biota

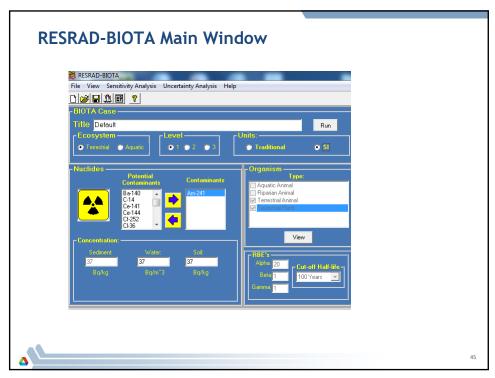
- Historical setting:
 - Human limits are dose-based
 - Protection established by examining all exposure pathways
- 1990's DOE considered parallel protection for biota
 - DOE Standard (DOE Order 5400.5):
 - ➤ 10 mGy/d (1 rad/d) for aquatic organisms
 - ➤ Intended to protect <u>natural populations</u> if dose to a representative exposed individual is less than the limit.
- Other standards proposed
 - 10 CFR 834, Subpart F:
 - \succeq 400 µGy/hr (1 rad/d) for aquatic animals
 - \blacktriangleright 400 µGy/hr (1 rad/d) for terrestrial plants
 - \geq 40 μ Gy/hr (0.1 rad/d) for terrestrial animals

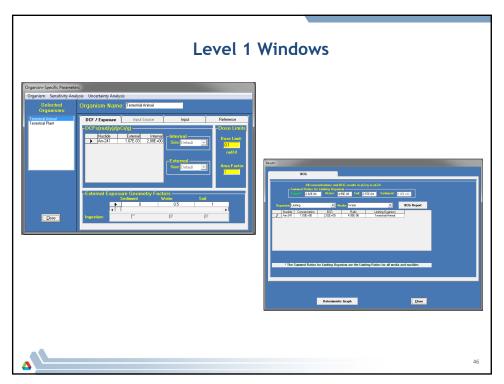


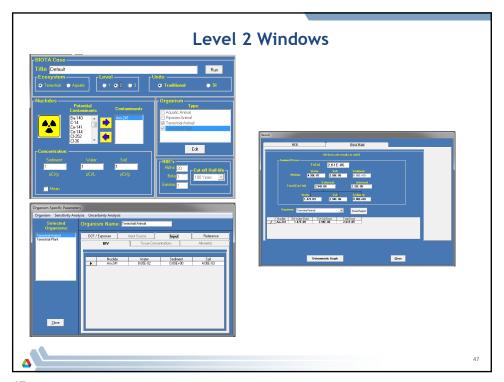


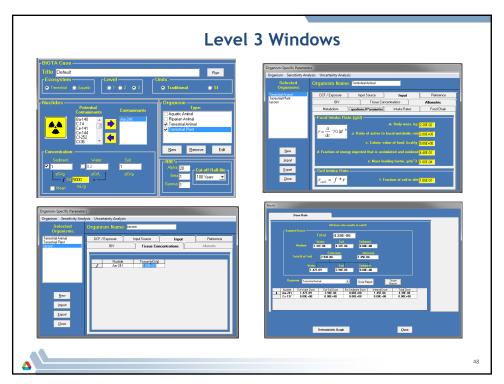












Parameter		Level		
	1	2	3	
Jnits	x	х	х	
Concentration, K _d Option, Dose Limit	x	х	х	
/iew BCG results	Х	Х	Х	
/iew dose results		Х	Х	
Sensitivity		Х	х	
K _d Modification, Mean Conc. Setting		Х	х	
BIV		Х	х	
DF,T,f			х	
DCF options (RBE, T _{cut})			х	
Organism selection			х	
Organism addition (W, shape, base)			х	
Organism allometric parameters			х	
Allometric option (org, nuc)			х	

