

GENII Version 2

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GENII Version 2

Environmental Radiation Dosimetry Software

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GENII Version 2 in FRAMES

Topics to be Discussed

- GENII
- GENII Development History
- Assessment / Scenario Analysis
- Available Models
 - atmospheric transport
 - surface water transport
 - waste / soil redistribution
 - terrestrial uptake
 - human exposure
 - dose / risk
 - uncertainty / sensitivity

GENII

A set of computer programs for estimation of radionuclide concentrations in the environment and dose/risk to humans from:

- Acute or chronic exposures to
- Releases to surface water or atmosphere, or
- Initial contamination conditions



GENII Development

- 1988 - Version 1 Released
 - ICRP-26/30/48 dosimetry
- 1990 - Version 1.485 stabilized
- 1992 - GENII-S stochastic version
- 2004 - GENII Version 2
 - ICRP-72 age-dependent dosimetry
 - EPA HEAST slope factors
 - Federal Guidance Report 13 risk factors
- 2006/7 – V&V
- 2008 – New features, DOE status



Assessment Question

“What is the assessment question?” - F.O. Hoffman

- Are we compliant?
 - Often, regulatory requirements of facility operations are posed in terms of radiation dose limits
- Design requirements
 - How much material may be released and still meet the criteria?
- Safety Analyses
 - What controls are needed to prevent this event?
- Accident Planning
 - How bad could this event be?



Scenario Analysis

- All of these questions can be answered through the analysis of a *scenario* that considers:
 - Radionuclide inventories,
 - Radionuclide releases,
 - Environmental transport,
 - Environmental accumulation and dilution, and
 - Subsequent human exposure.



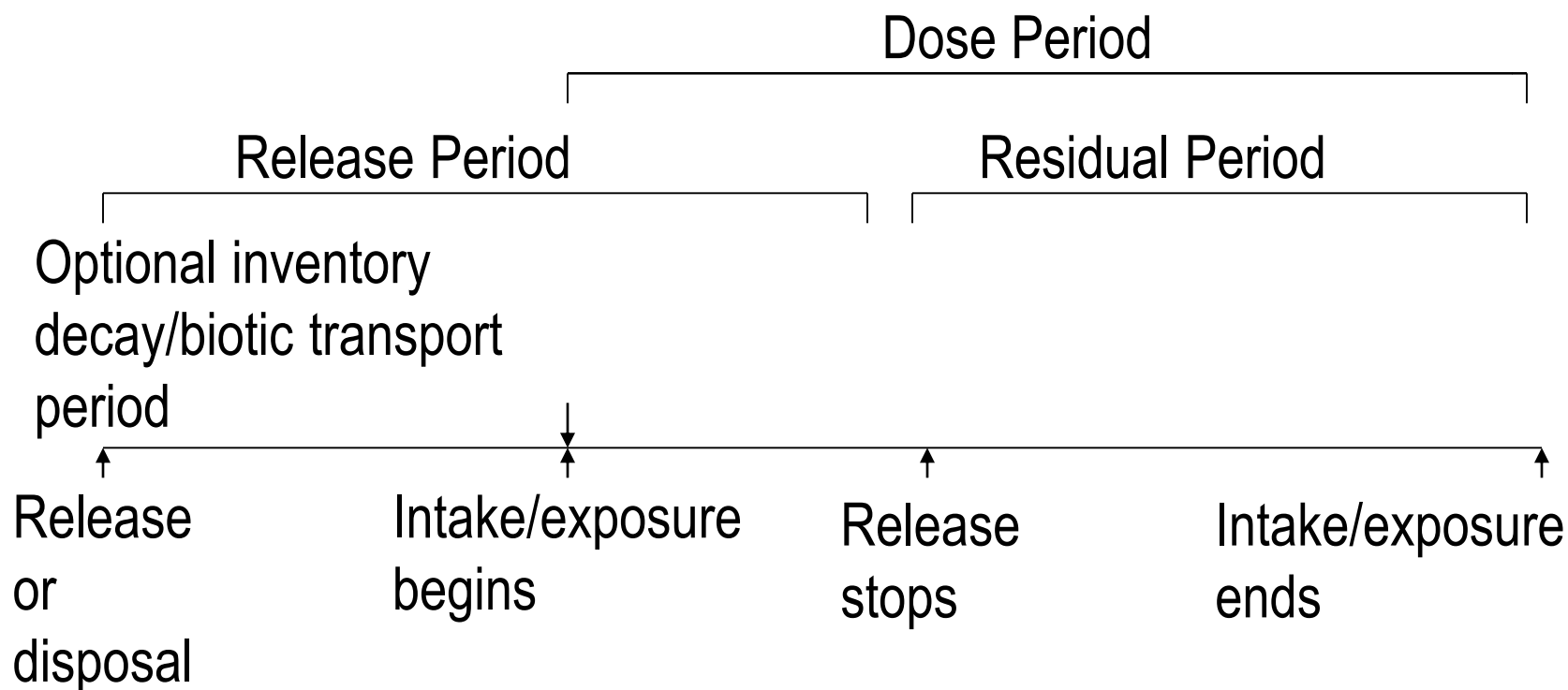
Exposure Scenarios

- A scenario is a conceptual model that describes patterns of human activity, events, and processes that result in radiation exposure to people.
- GENII is designed to allow flexible application to most scenarios of interest in a regulatory setting at an appropriate level of detail.

Types of Scenarios

- Far-Field scenarios
 - Atmospheric transport (acute or chronic)
 - Surface water transport (acute or chronic)
- Near-Field scenarios
 - Spills
 - Buried waste
 - (Groundwater use - GW transport modeling is NOT an explicit part of GENII)

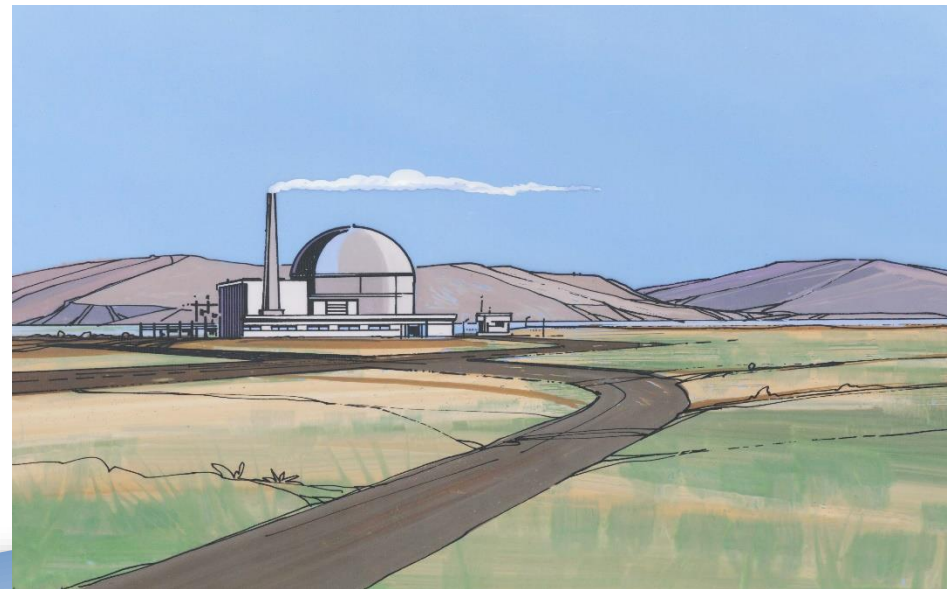
GENII Version 2 Time Line



Radionuclides of Interest

- All those with half-lives greater than 10 minutes*
- All decay progeny of these
 - Some are included “implicitly”

* Except radon progeny





- Boundary Conditions
 - Plus Operators
 - User Defined
- Database
 - Aquatic Benchmarks
 - Aquatic Organism Selector
 - Constituent
 - GIS
- Eco Exposure & Risk
 - Eco Health Effects
- Fate & Transport
 - Air
 - Aquifer
 - Overland Flow
 - Source
 - Surface Water
 - Vadose Zone

Frames sources

Contaminants

Environmental accumulation

Individual uptake

Dose & risk

Atmospheric transport

Surface water transport



Exposure Pathways

Exposure Pathways

Exposure Pathways

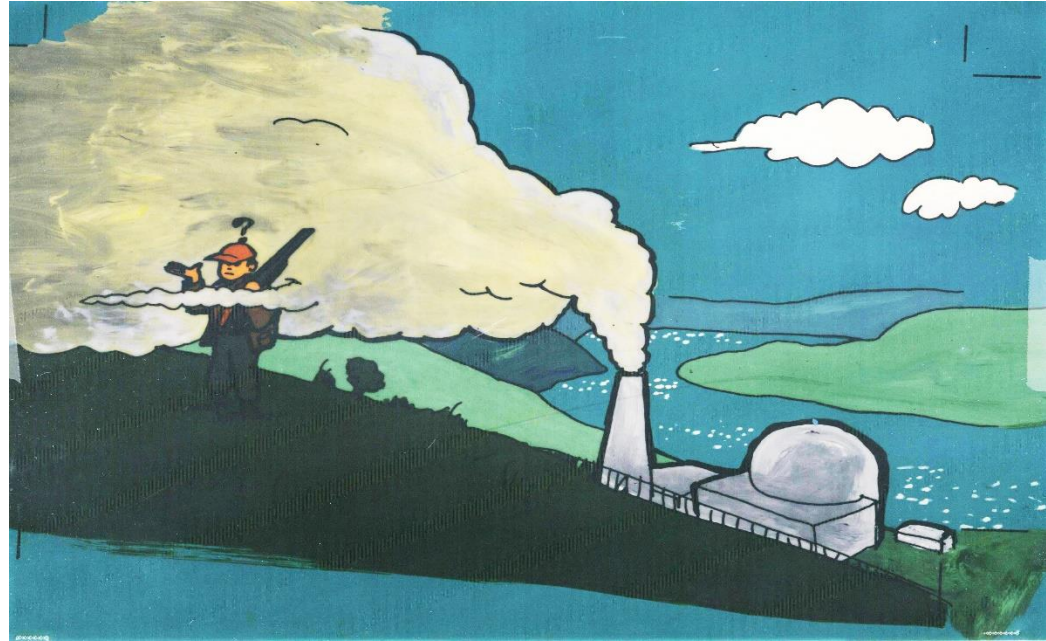
Receptor Intakes

Health Impacts

Report Generator

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Atmospheric Transport Options



- Chronic Gaussian Plume
- Chronic Lagrangian Puff
- Acute Gaussian Plume
- Acute Lagrangian Puff
- Estimation of 95% Dispersion Conditions
- Input of pre-calculated dispersion parameters

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Chronic Plume Model

- Straight-line sector-averaged Gaussian
 - Runs on hourly observations or joint-frequency data
 - Multiple independent sources
 - Ground level or elevated releases
 - Point or area sources
 - Finite flow correction
 - Sectors by 16 compass points or 10 degrees
 - Radial output grid

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Chronic Puff Model

- Lagrangian puff releases based on 1 observation point
 - Hourly time step (variable number of puffs/hour) using hourly observations or quasi-hourly built from joint-frequency data
 - Square grid
- Multiple sources
 - Point or area sources
 - Ground level or elevated releases

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Acute Plume Model

- Straight-line centerline gaussian for individuals
 - For short (~2 hour releases)
 - Single source
 - Ground-level or elevated releases
- Radial grid
 - Radial sectors by 16 compass points or 10 degrees
- A specialized module for 95% conditions is now available

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Acute Puff Model

- Lagrangian puff based on 1 observation point
 - Hourly time step using hourly observations or quasi-hourly inputs derived from joint-frequency data
 - Single source
 - Square grid
 - Ground-level or elevated releases

Parameterizations for Diffusion Coefficients

- Briggs open country
- Briggs urban conditions
- Pasquill-Gifford (ISC-3)
- Pasquill-Gifford (NRC: PAVAN, MESORAD, XOQDOQ, etc.)

Parameterizations Available in All Air Models

- Building wake / low-speed meander
- Buoyancy-induced diffusion
- Plume rise/downwash corrections
 - Momentum
 - Buoyancy
- Diabatic wind profile

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Atmospheric Deposition Models

- All models have plume depletion / mass balance
- Dry deposition
 - “Resistance model”
 - Includes gravitational settling of larger particles
- Wet deposition
 - Washout dependent on precipitation rate
 - Rain and snow considered

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Air Submersion Dose Rates

- Infinite plume
 - Based on Federal Guidance Report 13 models
- Finite plume
 - Close to release - array of line sources
 - Intermediate distances - stacked series of infinite planes
 - Long distances - defaults to infinite plume

Sources of Data for Atmospheric Models

- Hourly data
 - CD-144 format (National Climatic Data Center)
 - SAMSON format (NCDC)
 - 1st order stations 1961-1990 on 3 CDs, also a later one
 - Precipitation in TD-3240 format (NCDC)
 - (For sites in the US, these are now available online)
 - 10 Years of Hanford Data also now available
- Joint frequency data
 - STAR (ISC-3) [provided for many US sites]
 - GENII Version 1.485



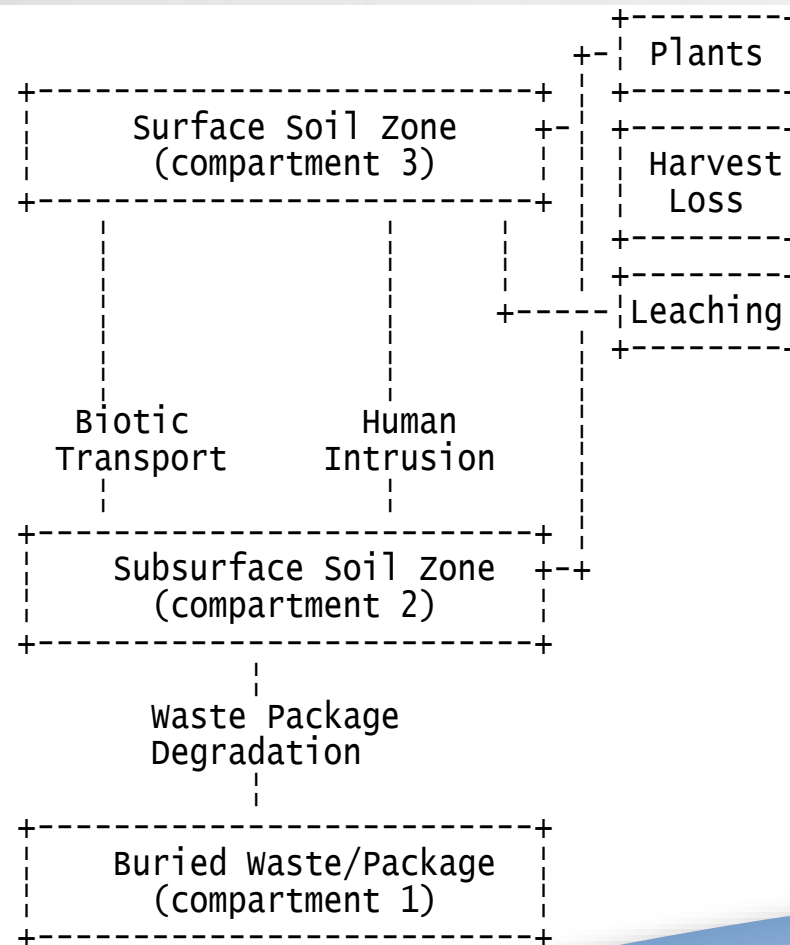
Surface Water Transport Models

- Simple models derived from NRC's LADTAP
 - Rivers: analog to atmospheric gaussian plume
 - Constant depth, width, velocity
 - Straight channel
 - Continuous discharge
 - River - dilution volume (well mixed)
 - Acute river (time integral)
 - Lake
 - quasi-steady state wind-driven currents



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Near-Field Soil Model



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Near-Field Biotic Transport

- Plant roots - root fraction applied to CR
- Burrowing animals - volume of soil moved versus depth
- Applied to arid, humid, or agricultural conditions



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Near-Field Human Intrusion

- Buried waste and/or deep soil may be manually redistributed at the start of exposure to the surface soil.
- Process is a step function manual redistribution factor (m^3/m^2)



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Exposure Pathways

- External
 - Transported air
 - Soil
 - Swimming
 - Shoreline
- Inhalation
 - Transported air
 - Resuspended soil
 - Volatilized indoor air pollutants from water

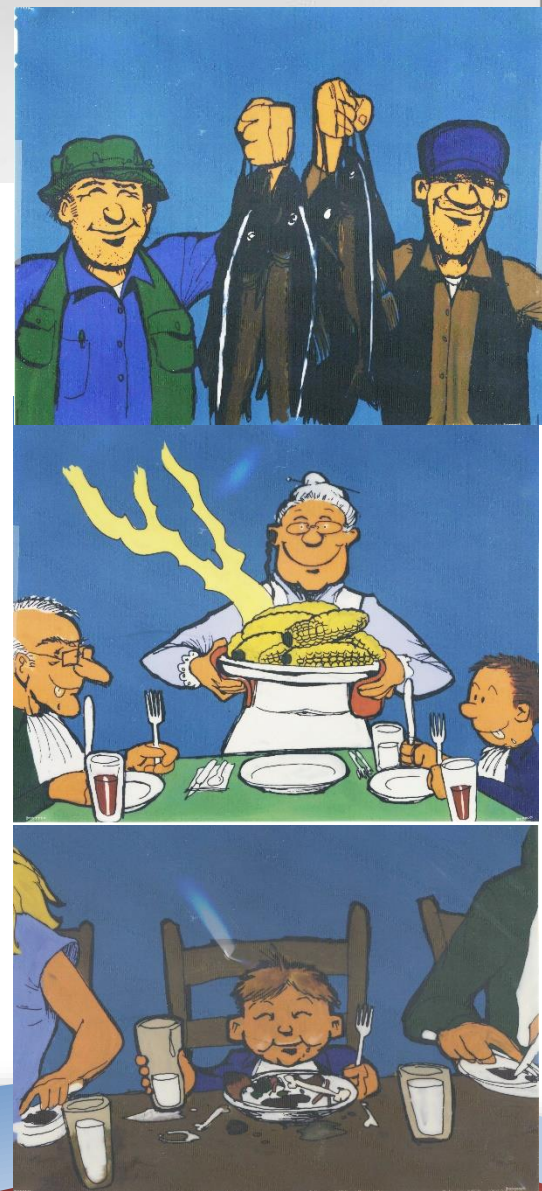


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Exposure Pathways

- Ingestion

- Leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruit
- Grain
- Meat
- Milk
- Poultry
- Eggs
- Fish
- Crustaceans
- Molluscs
- Water plants
- Drinking water
- Shower water
- Swimming water
- Soil



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Crop Contamination

- Plant = Soil * CR + intercepted deposition
 - Concentration ratios (CR) updated/revised
 - Interception function of crop biomass
 - Wet interception
 - Dry interception

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Animal Product Contamination

- Animal Product = $TF \sum (\text{Crop} * \text{Ingestion rate})$
 - Transfer factors revised / updated

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Aquatic Biota Contamination

- Fish = Water concentration * BF
 - Bioaccumulation factors (BF) revised / updated

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Tritium Specific Activity Model

- Environmental media assumed to have same specific activity (Bq/kg water) as contaminating medium (water or air)
- Fractional content of both water and non-water portions of the food product is used
- In acute cases, rapid equilibration / de-equilibration is assumed (~8 hours)
- Based on observations at Chalk River

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Carbon-14 Specific Activity Model

- For atmospheric sources, model is parallel to that for tritium
- For water sources, equilibration is assumed with soil carbon atom ratios
- For acute cases, uptake via photosynthesis is slow, long de-equilibration

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Human Exposure

- Up to 6 age groups allowed, following ICRP-56, 67, 69

3 months	0-1 year
1 year	1-2 year
5 year	2-7 year
10 year	8-12 year
15 year	13-17 year
20 + year	17- 110 year

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Acute-Deposition Food Pathways

- GENII Version 2 presents results for 4 seasons (winter/spring/summer/autumn)
- This is a surrogate for a complex set of underlying assumptions about plant growth, weathering, uptake, and time-to-harvest
- Selection of season depends on meteorological input (this is related to the uncertainty capability)
- *This was hard-wired; I made a small change because seasons below the equator are reversed!*

External Exposure - Doses

- Dose rate conversion factors from Federal Guidance Report 12 (FGR 12), provided by Keith Eckerman (ORNL)
 - Air Submersion
 - Water Immersion
 - Soil Plane
 - Soil Volume



Internal Exposure - Doses

- Effective dose equivalent: ICRP-30
 - Adult only
- Effective dose: ICRP-72
 - 6 age groups
 - 24 organs/tissues
 - Inhalation classes F, M, S



Risk Calculations – Slope Factors

- EPA Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (Currently the same as FGR 13)
 - Ingestion (risk/pCi ingested)
 - Inhalation (risk/pCi inhaled)
 - Ground plane external (risk/year per pCi/g)
- For population exposure = adults

Risk Calculations – Dose-to-Risk Conversions

- ICRP provides estimates of cancer incidence and mortality in relation to effective dose
 - ICRP-30 effective dose
 - ICRP-72 organ dose
- US BEIR VII report supports these values with minor revision
- $\text{Risk} = \text{Dose (Sv)} * \text{Conversion (risk/Sv)}$



Risk Calculations - FGR 13

- US Federal Guidance Report 13 provides coefficients for 15 cancer sites
 - Inhalation (risk/Bq)
 - Inhalation classes F, M, S
 - Ingestion (risk/Bq)
 - Accounts for different consumption patterns with age
 - Drinking water
 - Food crops

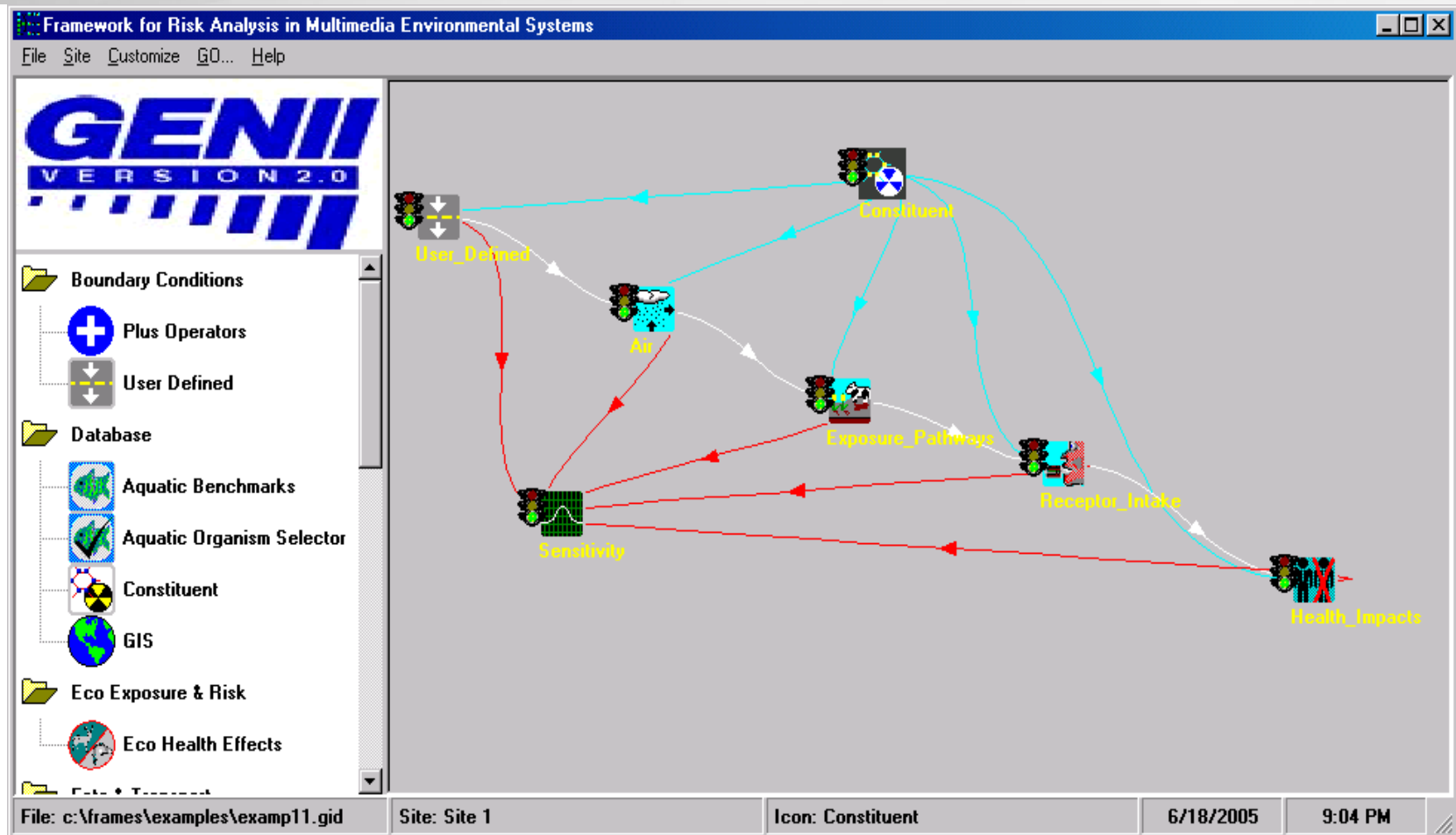


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Uncertainty Analysis

- Parameter uncertainty and sensitivity may be addressed using the SUM³ processor in FRAMES.
- All non-control parameters are allowed to be varied, using description files to define 'available' parameters
- Acute atmospheric releases are in important subset. For these, SUM³ is used to vary start times in the plume or puff models, allowing construction of the location or site cumulative dose/risk distribution function.

Use of SUM³ to get CDF of Dose



How to get help with understanding and running GENII

- A full Users' Guide and a complete Software Design Document are provided electronically with the installation package. The documentation (in Portable Document File – pdf - format) is also available on the GENII website at: <http://ramp.labworks.org/GENII/>
- For software technical support, please contact the software developer, Bruce Napier:
Email: Bruce.Napier@pnnl.gov
Phone: +1 (509) 375-3896



GENII Version 2: A General Purpose Environmental Dosimetry Tool

