

IRPA9
1996 International Congress on
Radiation Protection
April 14-19, 1996
Vienna, Austria

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS
(Instructions for preparation on reverse)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Abstract No.

Receipt

Author

Acceptance

Mini-Presentation

PAPER TITLE DEVELOPING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

AUTHOR(S) NAME(S) Dale H. Denham

SUBMITTING AUTHOR

LAST NAME	<u>Denham</u>	FIRST NAME	<u>Dale</u>	Retired Staff
				TITLE <u>Scientist</u>
AFFILIATION	<u>Pacific Northwest Laboratory (Retired)</u>			TEL <u>(509) 586-5661</u>
STREET	<u>3325 S. Huntington Street</u>			FAX <u>(509) 375-2019</u>
CODE	<u>99337</u>	CITY	<u>Kennewick, WA</u>	COUNTRY <u>USA</u>

PRESENTING AUTHOR (IF DIFFERENT)

MAJOR SCIENTIFIC TOPIC NUMBER 4.4.. (see page 7)

ABSTRACT (See instructions overleaf)

To effectively direct an emergency response, an emergency manager needs to be able to quickly obtain the magnitude of an event that involves the release or potential release of radioactive or hazardous materials. By using facility-specific hazardous material and meteorological data, dose calculation methods of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and the seven emergency classification levels of the International Atomic Energy Agency, an emergency assessment resource manual or summary (EARM or EAS) can be developed as a tool for rapid response to local site emergencies. Such tools provide a summary of the facility's operations, hazardous material inventories, worst-case consequence analyses (maximum impact distances) for all probable events, and distances to potentially impacted populations. These manuals/summaries allow the emergency manager to make immediate, conservative, and accurate decisions during an emergency and also provide an excellent pre-planning tool for development of exercise scenarios.

This paper describes the process and input materials used to prepare these emergency management resources for widely divergent facilities and sites within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) complex. Their implementation at the local sites and at DOE Headquarters during exercises has rapidly aided the evaluation of questions such as: What are the upper bound consequences to be expected from an event? What are the consequences most likely to be? What else can or could happen?