Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

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Purpose of Training

- Facilitate remedy selection and cleanup at radioactively-contaminated sites.
- Establish knowledge base on radiation, radiation risk assessment, and CERCLA requirements and other relevant policy.
- Simplify radiation risk assessment through use of 8 radionuclide guidance calculators.
- Demonstrate similar risk assessment capabilities in SADA using GIS
- Demonstrate the compatibility with RSL and VISL chemical calculator outcomes.

Learning Objectives

This includes conducting a risk assessment for radioactive contaminants. By taking this course, participants will be able to:

- Identify methods for conducting site specific risk assessments
- Compute a data assessment using the risk radiation calculator
- Apply practical recommendations for improving radiation risk assessment
- Perform a step by step risk assessment process on a realistic hypothetical risk characterization problem.
- Analyze risk characterization results from hypothetical risk characterization problem

Outline of Training

1. How Radiation Fits in Superfund
2. Radiation Risk Assessment Video & Community Toolkit
3. PRG Calculator
4. DCC Calculator
5. RSL for Total Uranium
6. BPRG and BDCC Calculators
7. SPRG and SDCC Calculators
8. Differences between EPA and DOE Tools
9. RVISL Calculator
10. CPM Calculator
11. BCG Calculator
12. SADA
13. Radiation Science Primer
14. Radiation Risk Assessment Basics

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 1: How Radiation Fits Into Superfund

Superfund sites: Number Total and Radiation

- 1,788 NPL sites
  - 67 are radiation sites
  - 37 mores sites proposed for NPL

How to Address Radiation in a Chemical Program?

- With only 67 radioactively contaminated sites out of 1,788 total, the focus of the Superfund program has been on chemicals.
- **Question:** How best address radiation?
- **Answer:** Address radiation in a consistent manner with chemicals, except to account for the technical differences posed by radiation
  - Radiation easily fits within Superfund framework
  - Improves public confidence by taking mystery out of radiation

Why Does Radiation Easily Fit within the Superfund Framework?

- Primary effect is cancer
- People ingest, inhale, eat, same amount of contaminated dust and food whether it is chemical or radioactive contamination,
- Dust gets resuspended the same whether it is chemically or radioactively contaminated
- Inorganic elements move through the subsurface whether they are radioactive or not

Nine CERCLA Remedy Selection Criteria

- Two threshold criteria (both must be met)
  1. Protect human health and the environment
  2. Comply (attain or waive) with other federal and state laws: Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)
     - Protect current or future sources of drinking water (e.g., attain MCLs or more stringent state standards)

Nine CERCLA Remedy Selection Criteria (continued)

- 6 CERCLA ARAR waivers
  1. Interim Measure
  2. Greater Risk to Health and the Environment
  3. Technical Impracticability
  4. Equivalent Standard of Performance
  5. Inconsistent Application of State Requirements
  6. Fund Balancing

Nine CERCLA Remedy Selection Criteria (continued)

- Five balancing criteria (used to evaluate between potential remedies that meet threshold criteria)
  1. Long-term effectiveness and permanence
  2. Reduction of waste toxicity, mobility, or volume
  3. Short-term effectiveness
  4. Implementability
  5. Cost

Nine CERCLA Remedy Selection Criteria (continued)

- Two modifying criteria (information from public comment period that may modify remedial action)
  1. State acceptance
  2. Community acceptance

CERCLA Cleanup Levels

- ARARs often determine cleanup levels
- Where ARARs are not available or protective, EPA sets site-specific cleanup levels that
  - For carcinogens, represent an increased cancer risk of
    1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4}
    - 10^{-6} used as “point of departure”
    - PRGs are established at 1×10^{-6}
  - For non-carcinogens, will not result in adverse effects to human health (hazard index (HI) <1)
- Address ecological concerns
- To-be-considered (TBC) material may help determine cleanup level

CERCLA Cleanup Levels Are NOT Based On

- NRC decommissioning requirements (e.g., 25, 100 mrem/yr dose limits) 10 CFR 20 Subpart E
  - If used as an ARAR, 10^{-6} still used as point of departure, and 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} risk range must be met
- Guidance outside risk range and/or if expressed as a dose (# mrem/year). This includes:
  - DOE orders, NRC guidance (e.g., NUREGs), ICRP guidance, IAEA guidance, NCRP guidance, ANSI/HPS guidance, EPA/DHS PAGs, and Federal guidance

Guidance: Risk Assessment Q&A Originally Issued 1999

- *Radiation Risk Assessment at CERCLA Sites: Q&A* (12/99) OSWER Directive 9200.4-31P
- Provides overview of then current EPA guidance for radiation risk assessment
- Written for users familiar with Superfund but not radiation
- Added some new guidance
  - Dose assessment only for ARAR compliance
  - No dose-based TBCs (including ***No*** 15 mrem/yr [0.15 mSv/yr])
  - Direct exposure rate may supplement sampling

Guidance: Risk Assessment Q&A Revised Issued 2014

- *Radiation Risk Assessment at CERCLA Sites: Q&A* (6/14) OSWER Directive 9200.4-40
- Provides **overview of now current** EPA guidance for radiation risk assessment
- Written for users familiar with Superfund but not radiation
- Updates old overview and adds some new guidance
  - See following slides

Reflect Superfund Recommended guidance issued since 1999

1. Rad SSG User Guide 2000
2. Rad SSG TBD 2000
3. PRG calculator 2002
4. Common Rads found at Superfund sites 2002
5. DCC calculator 2004
6. SF Rad Risk Assessment & How You Can Help 2005
7. BPRG calculator 2006
8. SPRG calculator 2009
9. BDCC calculator 2010
10. SDCC calculator 2010
11. RVISL calculator 2021
12. CPM calculator 2024?
13. Eco calculator 202??

Update Policies Based on Newer Science

- For an effective dose standard ARAR to be considered protective, it should be 12 mrem/yr or less.
  - Change from 15 mrem/yr based on risk to dose estimate in Federal Guidance 13
  - Cleanup levels not based on an ARAR continue to be based on cancer risk range (10-4 to 10-6) **not** dose

More consistency on Risk Assessments (Rad & Chem)

- Explain what type of circumstances these Superfund guidance and tools are recommended
- Reiterate more strongly that risk assessments (e.g., models used) should be consistent with chemicals at site and with other regional sites
- Don’t use a steady state model for chemical and a transfer/dynamic model for radionuclides
  - Such as using RSL calculator for chemicals then RESRAD for radionuclides, more on this later

More consistency on Surveys (Rad & Chem)

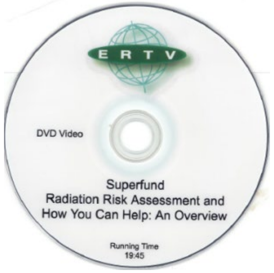
- Explain what type of circumstances these Superfund guidance and tools are recommended
- Reiterate more strongly that site surveys (e.g., characterization and confirmation) should be consistent with chemicals at site and with other regional sites
- Don't use not-to-exceed (NTE) for chemicals and area averaging (AA) for radionuclides for residential
  - NTE for residential cleanup of chemicals but AA approach like MARSIMM for the radionuclides

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 2: Radiation Risk Assessment Video & Community Toolkit

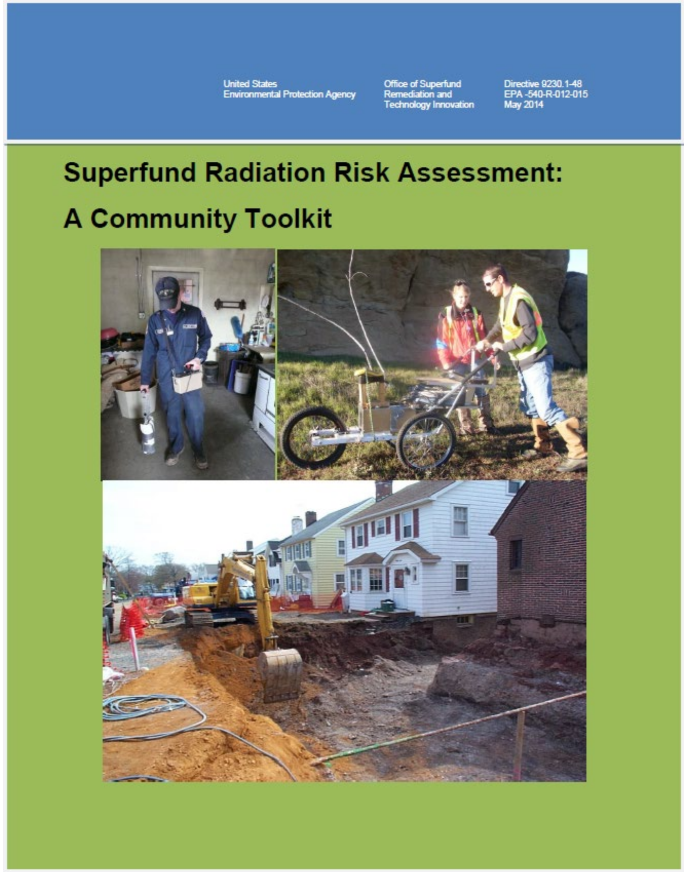
Video: Radiation Risk Assessment

- *Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment and How you can Help, an Overview* (3/05) OSWER Directive 9200.4-37
- Video for the general public. It contains information on:
  - The Superfund risk assessment process when addressing radioactive contamination
  - How the public is involved site-specifically



Community Toolkit

- This toolkit was developed to help the public understand more about the risk assessment process used at Superfund sites with radioactive contamination.
  - Text is written in plain English
    (8th grade level)



Toolkit Organization

- The Toolkit is made up of a collection of 22 fact sheets.
  - Not every fact sheet will be useful at each site.
  - Regions will also continue to use other community involvement tools and site-specific fact sheets
- The first 2 fact sheets in this toolkit are:
  1. Superfund Radiation Fact Sheet (10 pages)
  2. Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment Fact Sheet (8 pages)

Superfund Radiation Fact Sheet

- Provides informations answering the following questions
  - What is Superfund?
  - What are atoms?
  - What is Radiation?
  - What is Radioactivity?
  - What happens to radionuclides as they decay?
  - What is half-life?

Superfund Radiation Fact Sheet continued

- How is radioactivity measured?
- Why are radionuclides harmful to human health?
- How can you be exposed to harmful radiation?
- How is radiation exposure measured?
- How does EPA calculate risks to human health from radiation exposure at Superfund sites?
- What is background radiation?

Superfund Radiation Fact Sheet continued

Superfund Radiation Fact Sheet

What is Superfund? **The Superfund program is administered by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in cooperation with state and tribal governments. It allows EPA to clean up hazardous waste sites and to force responsible parties to perform cleanups or reimburse the government for cleanups led by EPA.**

For a variety of reasons, hazardous commercial and industrial wastes were mismanaged and may pose unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. This waste was dumped on the ground or in waterways, left out in the open, or otherwise improperly managed. As a result, thousands of hazardous waste sites were created throughout the United States. These hazardous waste sites commonly include manufacturing facilities, processing plants, landfills, and mining sites.

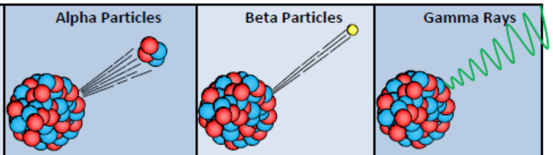
Superfund was established in 1980 by an act of Congress, giving EPA the funds and authority to clean up polluted sites

Goals of Superfund:
- Protect human health and the environment by cleaning up polluted sites
- Involve communities in the Superfund process
- Make responsible parties pay for work performed at Superfund sites

Superfund is the informal name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In 1980, Congress enacted CERCLA in response to growing concerns over the health and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste sites. This law was enacted in the wake of the discovery of chemically contaminated toxic waste dumps such as Love Canal and Valley of the Drums in the 1970s.

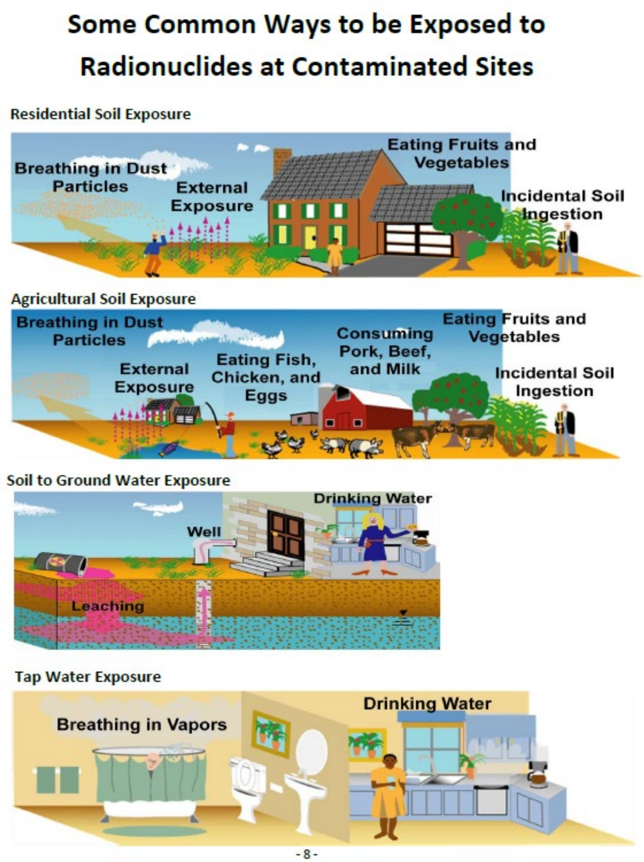
Some Superfund sites contain radioactive contamination. This document was developed by EPA to answer questions about radiation hazards and how EPA assesses health risks from potential exposure to radioactive contamination at Superfund sites.

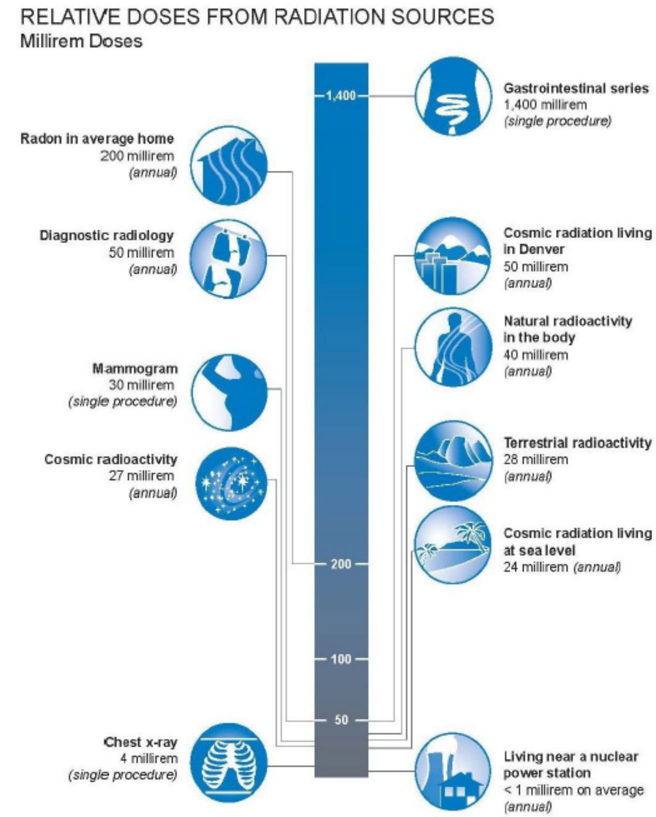
Ionizing Radiation Found at Superfund Sites



	Alpha Particles	Beta Particles	Gamma Rays
Description	• Two protons and two neutrons bound together into a single particle • Heaviest and slowest moving type of ionizing radiation • Positively charged	• Made up of an electron ejected from nucleus • Fast moving, low mass particle • Negatively charged	• Pure energy traveling at the speed of light • Often accompanies the emission of alpha or beta particles • Has no rest mass and no charge
Ionizing Power	• HIGH • Interacts strongly with surrounding material • Very energetic	• MODERATE • Interact less strongly than alpha particles but more strongly than gamma rays with surrounding material	• LOW • Since they have no mass and no charge, gamma rays interact with matter less than alpha and beta particles
Penetrating Power	• LOW • Travels no more than a few centimeters in air • Can be stopped by a sheet of paper • Unable to penetrate skin	• MODERATE • Able to travel several meters through air • Can be stopped by a thin layer of metal or plastic • Can penetrate outer layers of skin	• HIGH • Able to travel hundreds of meters through air • Can be stopped by a thick concrete wall • Able to pass through the human body
Human Health Effects	• No health effects from external exposure since they are unable to penetrate skin • Very harmful if alpha-emitting radionuclide is taken into the body by ingestion,r breathing, or through an open wound	• Can cause skin burns from external exposure • Harmful if taken into the body (though not usually as harmful as alpha particles)	• Can cause harm from external exposure • Can pass into the body and cause internal radiation exposure

Superfund Radiation Fact Sheet continued





Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment Fact Sheet

- Describes each of the 4 steps of the Superfund risk assessment process at radioactively contaminated sites
  1. Data Collection and Evaluation
  2. Exposure Assessment
  3. Toxicity Assessment
  4. Risk Characterization

Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment Fact Sheet, continued

Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment Fact Sheet

The Superfund program uses a process called **risk assessment** to calculate health risks posed by hazardous contamination and waste. A risk assessment conducted at Superfund sites with radioactive contamination is divided into four parts:

1. Data Collection and Evaluation
2. Exposure Assessment
3. Toxicity Assessment
4. Risk Characterization

The first three steps allow EPA to answer key questions about the contaminated site:

- **What type of radioactive contamination is present?**
- **Where is the radioactive contamination located?**
- **How could people be exposed to the contamination?**
- **What are the potential harmful health effects from the contamination?**
- **And what are the uncertainties?**

All of this information is then incorporated in the risk characterization, which is used to make a decision about how to clean up the site.

Step 3: Toxicity Assessment

The toxicity assessment phase answers two key questions: what potential harmful health effects can the radionuclide cause, and how much exposure to the radionuclide does it take to pose a significant risk to people?

The toxicity assessment is concerned with the potential for radionuclides to cause cancer. All radionuclides can cause cancer and are assumed to be potentially harmful even at low doses. The risk of cancer from radiation increases as the exposure increases. Uranium radionuclides are the only radionuclides where the noncancer effects are also considered during Superfund site cleanup.

In estimating the toxicity of a radionuclide, EPA must take into account the type of radiation it emits and how the radiation affects different organs in the body. Alpha particles, for example, inflict about 20 times more damage to living tissue than beta particles or gamma rays. In addition, different organs in the body have different cancer rates even when exposed to the same level of radiation. As a result, EPA must consider both whole body radiation exposure as well as specific organ exposure for certain radionuclides.

Understanding Radiation Toxicity

At much higher radiation exposures than would be expected at a Superfund site, harmful effects can be produced in a relatively short time. An example of this is the sickness seen in atomic bomb survivors. Since exposure at Superfund sites is usually much lower, EPA focuses primarily on the cancer risk from exposure to radionuclides.

EPA has developed two methods to assess the harmful effects of exposure to specific radionuclides:

- **Slope factors** provide cancer risk posed by lifetime exposure to specific

Compendium of Information on the PRG & DCC Calculators

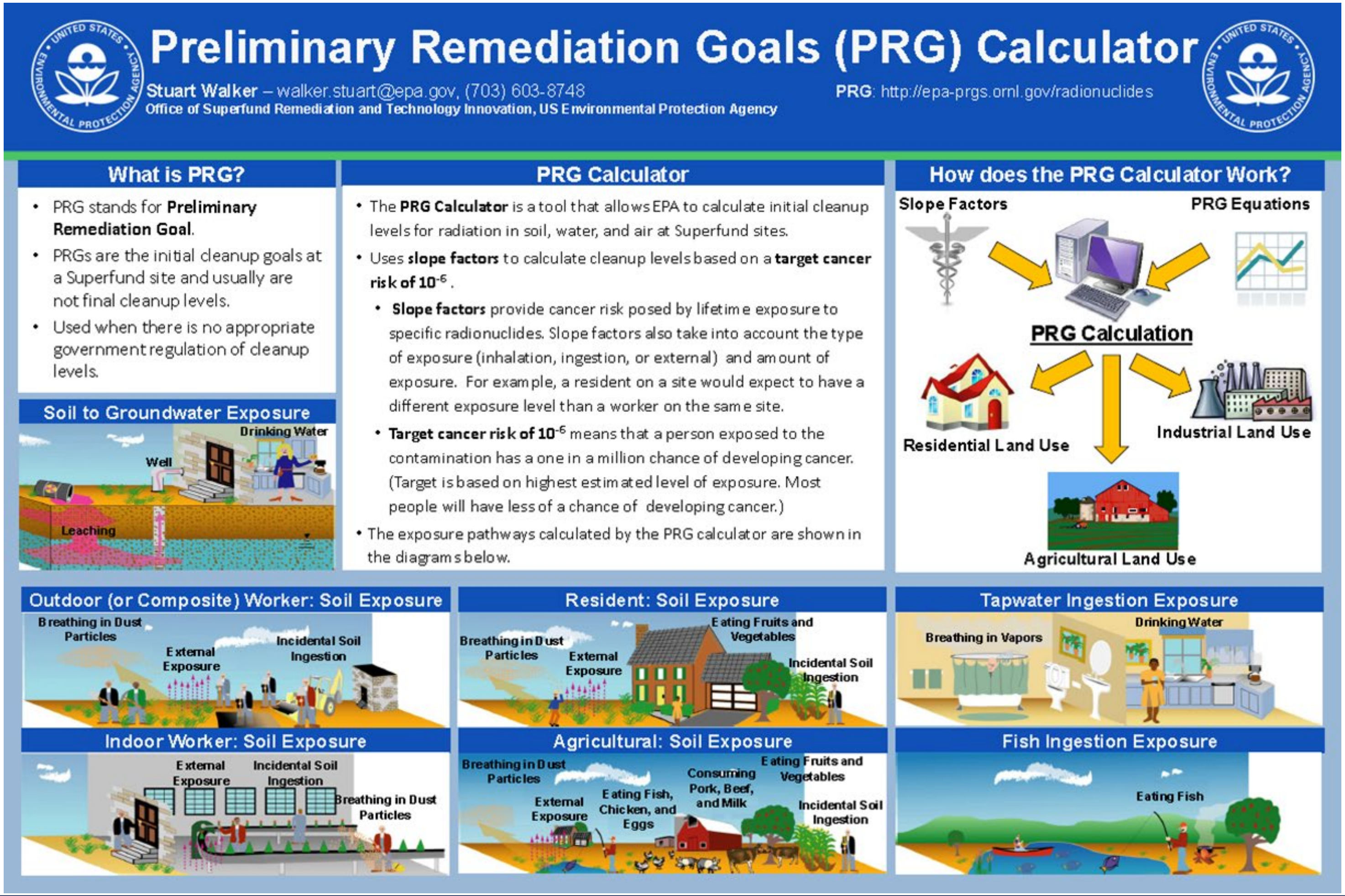
- Attachment A provides 1 Page Fact Sheets on each of the Superfund risk and dose assessment models

3. Primer on EPA PRG and DCC Calculators
4. Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRG) Calculator
5. Dose Compliance Concentration (DCC) Calculator
6. Building Preliminary Remediation Goals (BPRG) Calculator
7. Building Dose Compliance Concentration (BDCC) Calculator
8. Surface Preliminary Remediation Goals (SPRG) Calculator
9. Surface Dose Compliance Concentration (SDCC) Calculator

Compendium of Information on the PRG & DCC Calculators, continued

- The PRG & DCC calculator fact sheets explain:
  - What is a PRG or DCC?
  - What media are addressed in the calculator?
  - What exposure pathways are addressed in the calculator?

Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRG) Calculator Fact Sheet



Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRG) Calculator

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Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation, US Environmental Protection Agency

PRG: http://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/radionuclides

What is PRG?

- PRG stands for **Preliminary Remediation Goal**.
- PRGs are the initial cleanup goals at a Superfund site and usually are not final cleanup levels.
- Used when there is no appropriate government regulation of cleanup levels.

PRG Calculator

- The **PRG Calculator** is a tool that allows EPA to calculate initial cleanup levels for radiation in soil, water, and air at Superfund sites.
- Uses **slope factors** to calculate cleanup levels based on a **target cancer risk of 10^{-6}**.
  - **Slope factors** provide cancer risk posed by lifetime exposure to specific radionuclides. Slope factors also take into account the type of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, or external) and amount of exposure. For example, a resident on a site would expect to have a different exposure level than a worker on the same site.
  - **Target cancer risk of 10^{-6}** means that a person exposed to the contamination has a one in a million chance of developing cancer. (Target is based on highest estimated level of exposure. Most people will have less of a chance of developing cancer.)
- The exposure pathways calculated by the PRG calculator are shown in the diagrams below.

How does the PRG Calculator Work?

Soil to Groundwater Exposure

Outdoor (or Composite) Worker: Soil Exposure

Resident: Soil Exposure

Tapwater Ingestion Exposure

Indoor Worker: Soil Exposure

Agricultural: Soil Exposure

Fish Ingestion Exposure

Fact Sheets on Radionuclides Commonly Found at Superfund Sites

- Attachment B provides 2-3 page Fact Sheets on Radionuclides Commonly Found at Superfund Sites

10. Primer on Radionuclides Commonly Found at Superfund Sites
11. Americium-241
12. Cesium-137
13. Cobalt-60
14. Iodine
15. Plutonium
16. Radium
17. Radon
18. Uranium
19. Strontium-90
20. Technecium-99
21. Thorium
22. Tritium

Fact Sheets on Radionuclides Commonly Found at Superfund Sites

- Similar to the 2002 booklet that is replaced by this toolkit, each of these fact sheets contains information on:
  - Potential health effects of exposure to radionuclides commonly found at Superfund sites
  - EPA policies for cleaning up these radionuclides

Cesium-137 Fact Sheet

EPA Facts about Cesium-137

What is cesium-137?

Radioactive cesium-137 is produced spontaneously when other radioactive materials, such as uranium and plutonium, absorb neutrons and undergo fission. Fission is the process in which the nucleus of a radionuclide splits into smaller parts. Cesium-137 is a common radionuclide produced when nuclear fission of uranium and plutonium occurs in a reactor or atomic bomb.

What are the uses of cesium-137?

Cesium-137 and its decay product, barium-137m, are used in food sterilization, including wheat, spices, flour, and potatoes. Cesium-137 is used in a wide variety of industrial instruments, such as level and thickness gauges and moisture density gauges. Cesium-137 is also commonly used in hospitals for diagnosis and treatment. Large sources can be used to sterilize medical equipment.

How does cesium change in the environment?

Cesium-137 decays in the environment by emitting beta particles. As noted above, cesium-137 decays to a short-lived decay product, barium-137m. The latter isotope emits gamma radiation of moderate energy, which further decays to a stable form of barium. The time required for a radioactive substance to lose 50 percent of its radioactivity by decay is known as the half-life. Cesium-137 is significant because of its prevalence, relatively long half life (30 years), and its potential effects on human health. Barium-137, the daughter product of cesium-137 decay, has a half-life of 2.6 minutes.

How are people exposed to cesium-137?

People may be exposed externally to gamma radiation emitted by cesium-137 decay products. If very high doses are received, skin burns can result. Gamma photons emitted from the barium decay product, barium-137m, can pass through the human body, delivering radiation exposure to internal tissue and organs. People may also be exposed internally if they swallow or inhale cesium-137.

Large amounts of cesium-137 were produced during atmospheric nuclear weapons tests conducted in the 1950s and 1960s. As a result of atmospheric testing and radioactive fallout, this cesium was dispersed and deposited worldwide.

Sources of exposure from cesium-137 include fallout from previous nuclear weapons testing, soils and waste materials at radioactively contaminated sites, radioactive waste associated with operation of nuclear reactors, spent fuel reprocessing plants, and nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl and Fukushima. Cesium-137 is also a component of low-level radioactive waste at hospitals, radioactive source manufacturing, and research facilities.

How does cesium-137 get into the body?

Cesium-137 can enter the body when it is inhaled, ingested, or absorbed through the skin. After radioactive cesium is ingested, it is

distributed fairly uniformly throughout the body's soft tissues. Slightly higher concentrations are found in muscle; slightly lower concentrations are found in bone and fat. Cesium-137 remains in the body for a relatively short time. It is eliminated more rapidly by infants and children than by adults.

Is there a medical test to determine exposure to cesium-137?

Generally, levels of cesium in the body are inferred from measurements of urine samples using direct gamma spectrometry. Because of the presence of the gamma-emitting barium daughter product, a technique called whole-body counting may also be used; this test relies on detection of gamma photon energy. Skin contamination can be measured directly using a variety of portable instruments. Other techniques that may be used include taking blood or fecal samples, then measuring the level of cesium.

How can cesium-137 affect people's health?

Based on experimentation with ionizing radiation and human epidemiology, exposure to radiation from cesium-137 can cause cancer. Great Britain's National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) predicts that there will be up to 1,000 additional cancers over the next 70 years among the population in Western Europe exposed to fallout from the accident at Chernobyl.

The magnitude of the health risk would depend on exposure conditions for scenarios involving nuclear accidents or waste materials, such as:

- Types of radioactivity encountered,
- Nature of exposure, and
- Length of exposure.

What recommendations has the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency made to protect human health?

Please note that the information in this section is limited to recommendations EPA has made to protect human health from exposure to cesium-137. General recommendations EPA has made to protect human health at Superfund sites (the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} cancer risk range), which cover all radionuclides including cesium-137, are summarized in the fact sheet "Primer on Radionuclides Commonly Found at Superfund Sites."

EPA has established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 4 millirems per year for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in drinking water. Cesium-137 would be covered under this MCL. The average concentration of cesium-137, which is assumed to yield 4 millirems per year, is 200 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). If other radionuclides that emit beta particles and photon radioactivity are present in addition to cesuim-137, the sum of the annual dose from all the radionuclides cannot exceed 4 millirems/year.

For more information about how EPA addresses cesium-137 at Superfund sites

Contact Stuart Walker of EPA:
(703) 603-8748 or walker.stuart@epa.gov,
or visit EPA's Superfund Radiation Webpage:
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/resources/radiation/

RVISL Radon Vapor Intrusion Screening Level calculator fact sheet *issued after Toolkit*

Radon Vapor Intrusion Screening Level (RVISL) Calculator

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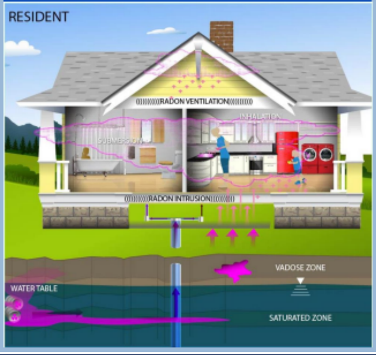
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

RVISL: http://epa-visl.ornl.gov/radionuclides

What Is an RVISL?

- RVISL stands for **radon vapor intrusion screening level**.
- RVISLs present the target concentrations of radon in air, soil gas, and groundwater that are protective of people inside building at a Superfund site. RVISLs may also be used to show compliance with federal and state indoor radon standards.
- RVISLs are not cleanup standards – they are used for site screening and initial cleanup goals.
- RVISLs address residential exposures and indoor worker exposures.

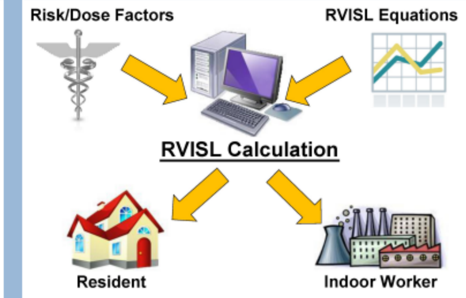
Radon Intrusion Exposure for a Resident



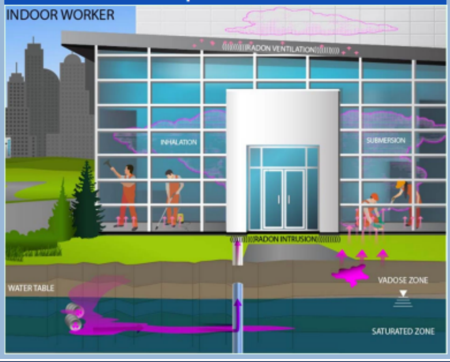
RVISL Calculator

- The RVISL calculator determines the risk of radon exposure for people in their homes or workers on the job when radon caused by soil or groundwater contamination enters a building through vapor intrusion. These pathways are shown in the diagrams to the left and right at the bottom of the page.
- This tool allows EPA to calculate radon screening levels inside buildings at Superfund sites based on risk, dose, working levels (WLs), or pCi/L.
  - **Risk-based RVISL:** the tool calculates screening levels based on a target cancer risk of 10^{-6}. This means that a person exposed to the contamination has a one in a million chance of developing cancer based on the highest estimated level of exposure.
  - **Dose-based RVISL:** the tool calculates screening levels based on a person's exposure to radiation in dose per year, measured in millirems to show compliance with some regulations.
  - **WL (working levels) RVISL:** the tool calculates whether radon levels are compliant with the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) federal indoor radon standard.
  - **pCi/L (picocuries per liter) RVISL:** the tool calculates whether radon levels are compliant with a state indoor radon standard that uses pCi/L.
- Calculations are based partly on air exchange rates, which measure how much outdoor air circulates and replaces indoor air in a building over time.

How Does the RVISL Calculator Work?

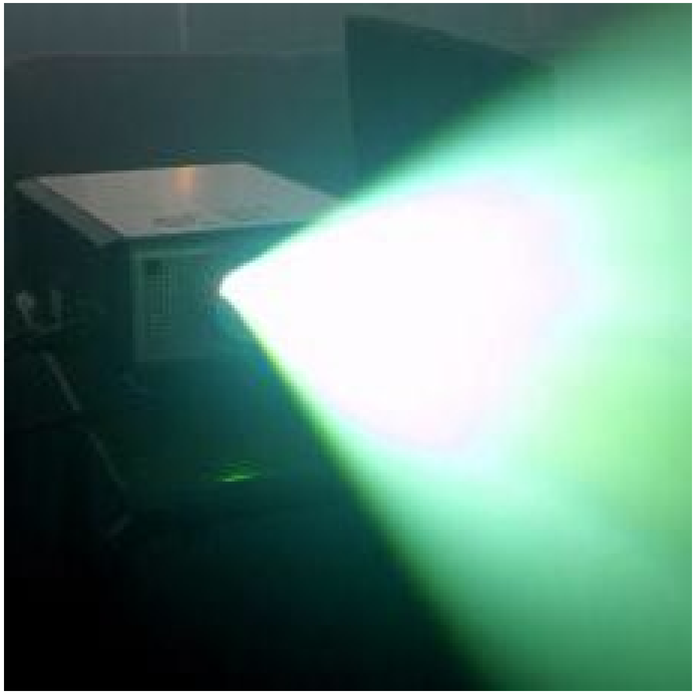


Radon Intrusion Exposure for an Indoor Worker



Show Video

- Quick primer of material we have covered



Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 3 -- PRG Calculator

PRG Outline

- PRGs Background
- Development Approach in CERCLA
- Calculator Walkthrough
  - Scenarios
  - Inputs
  - Outputs

About PRG Calculator

"The Radionuclide PRG calculator is part of a continuing effort by EPA's Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI) to provide updated guidance for addressing radioactively contaminated sites consistent with EPA's guidance for addressing chemically contaminated sites, except to account for the technical differences between radionuclides and chemicals."

PRGs Background

- Preliminary Remediation Goals for radionuclides
- Two general sources
  - Concentrations based on ARARs. Often the determining factors in establishing cleanup levels at CERCLA sites.
  - Risk-based, site-specific concentrations, derived from equations combining standardized exposure assumptions with EPA toxicity data.
    - Use standard equations when ARARs are not available or are not sufficiency protective.

Site-specific Data

- PRGs can be calculated generically (w/out site-specific info).
- Then can be recalculated using site-specific data.
- Generic PRGs considered to be protective for humans, incl. the most sensitive groups.

Use in Site Assessment

- PRGs are not de-facto cleanup standards and should not be applied as such.
- Use for **site-screening** and as **initial cleanup goals** when applicable.
  - Role in site-screening: help identify areas, contaminants, and conditions that do not require further attention.
  - Initial cleanup goals provide long-term targets to use during analysis of remedial alternatives.

Use in Site Assessment (cont.)

- At site where contaminant conc. fall below PRGs, no further action or study is warranted.
- Conc. above PRGs do not automatically trigger a “dirty” designation or response action.
- Specific for individual chemicals for specific medium and land use combinations at sites.

Carcinogenicity

- PRGs calculated for risk-based carcinogenicity of the analytes.
- Uranium is the only radionuclide for which chemical toxicity is comparable or greater than the radiotoxicity.
  - An RfD has been established for chemical kidney toxicity based on an ATSDR profile.
  - Use EPA Superfund RSL calculator to develop uranium PRG based on HI, use PRG calculators for 10^{-6} cancer risk PRG.

Expression

- Quantities expressed in units of activity (e.g. pCi) and units of mass (e.g. mg).
  - Typically units of activity are used to quantify the concentration of radioactive material in soil because carcinogenic risks of exposure in rad soils are more related to the decay rate than to its mass.
  - Mass is provided to help evaluate the efficacy of remediation technologies
- Do not address non-human health endpoints such as ecological impacts.

PRG Calculator

- The PRG calculator establishes PRG concentrations for each radionuclide. Depending on the PRG option chosen, only the radionuclide selected may be considered or the parent and progeny may be considered.
- Cancer risk from all radiological and non-radiological contaminants should be summed to provide risk estimates to people exposed to both types of carcinogenic contaminants.

CERCLA Risk and Dose Calculators

Human Health - Radiological

Cancer risk (1×10^{-6})

- PRG (soil, water and air) 2002
- BPRG (inside buildings) 2007
- SPRG (outside surfaces) 2009

Dose (millirem per year)

- DCC (soil, water and air) 2004
- BDCC (inside buildings) 2010
- SDCC (outside surfaces) 2010

- RVISL (radon intrusion) 2021

Human Health - Chemical

- RSL (soil, water, and air) 2008
- VISL (vapor intrusion) 2018

Developmental Approach

- Identify PRGs at scoping.
- Create conceptual site model
- Modify PRGs as needed at end of RI or during FS based on site-specific info from baseline risk assessment.
- Select remediation levels in ROD.

Development Approach – Conceptual Site Model

- Exposure pathways of concern and site conditions must match screening level assumptions.
- Developing CSM is necessary to identify:
  - Likely contaminant source areas
  - Exposure pathways
  - Potential receptors

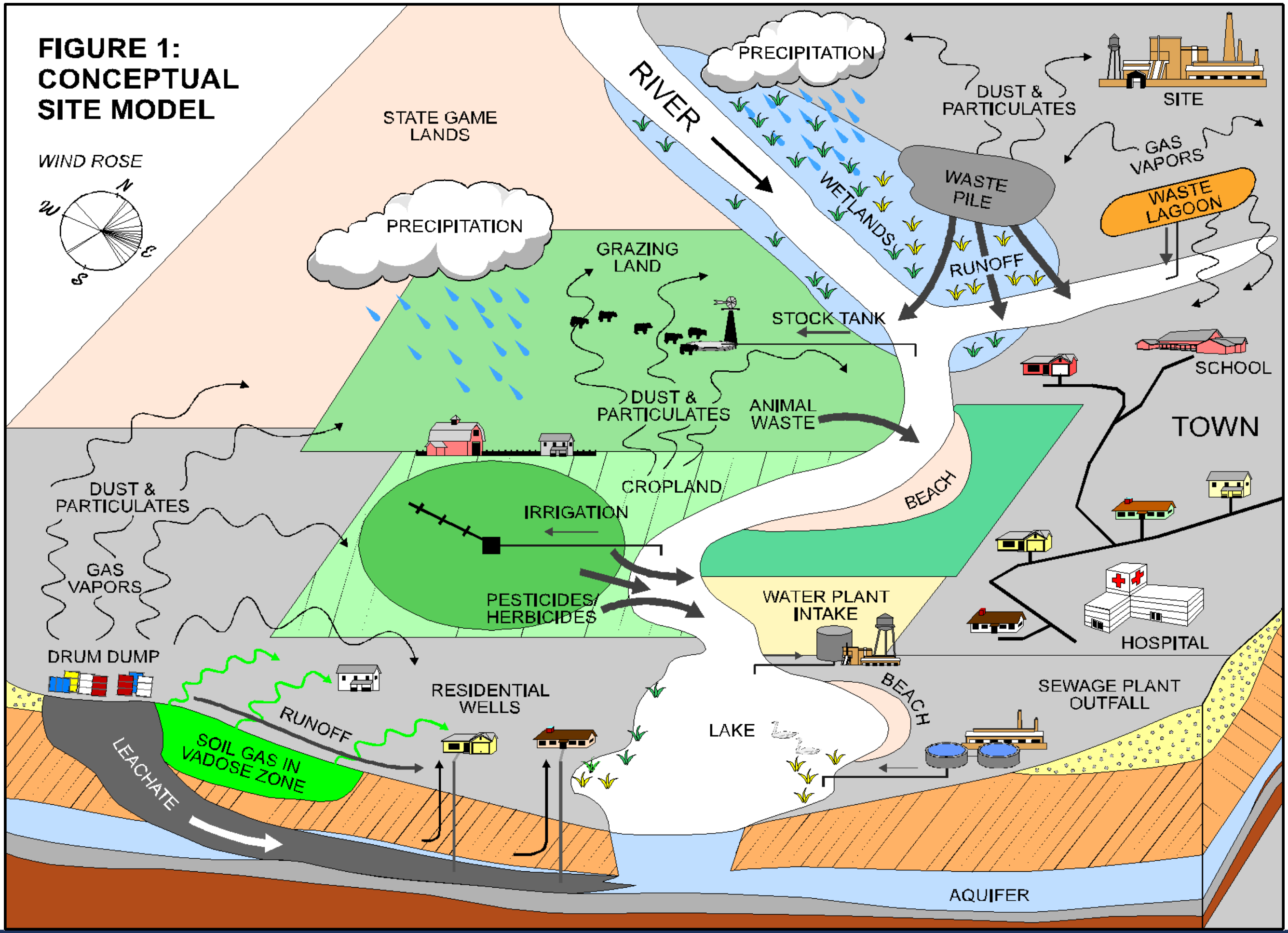
Development Approach – Conceptual Site Model (cont.)

- Info from CSM can also be used to determine or assist with:
  - Applicability of screening levels at site
  - Prioritizing multiple sites within a facility or exposure units
  - Setting dose-based detection limits for contaminants of potential concern (COPCs)
  - Focusing future dose assessment efforts

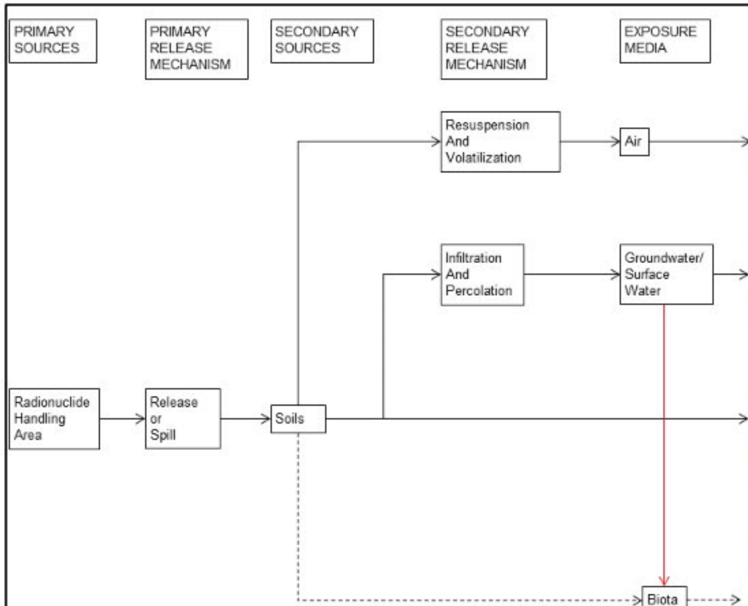
Development Approach – Conceptual Site Model (cont.)

- Final CSM represents linkages among:
  - Contaminant sources
  - Release mechanisms
  - Exposure pathways
  - Routes and receptors
- CSM should address following questions:
  - Are there potential ecological concerns?
  - Is there potential for land use other than those covered by PRG levels?
  - Are there other likely human exposure pathways that were not considered in development of PRG levels?
  - Are there unusual site conditions?

Example Conceptual Site Model – Overview of Contaminant Migration



Example Conceptual Site Model for PRG and DCC



Conceptual Site Model of Quantified Exposure Pathways for radionuclide PRGs.
Black lines are direct exposure routes.
Black dashed lines are direct and indirect exposure routes.
Red lines are indirect exposure routes.

Exposure Route	Resident	Outdoor Worker	Indoor Worker	Comp. Worker	Con. Worker	Farmer	Recreator
Inhalation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Submersion	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Exposure Route	Resident	Outdoor Worker	Indoor Worker	Comp. Worker	Con. Worker	Farmer	Recreator
Ingestion	●					●	●
Inhalation	●					●	
Immersion	●					●	●

Exposure Route	Resident	Outdoor Worker	Indoor Worker	Comp. Worker	Con. Worker	Farmer	Recreator
Ingestion	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Inhalation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
External	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

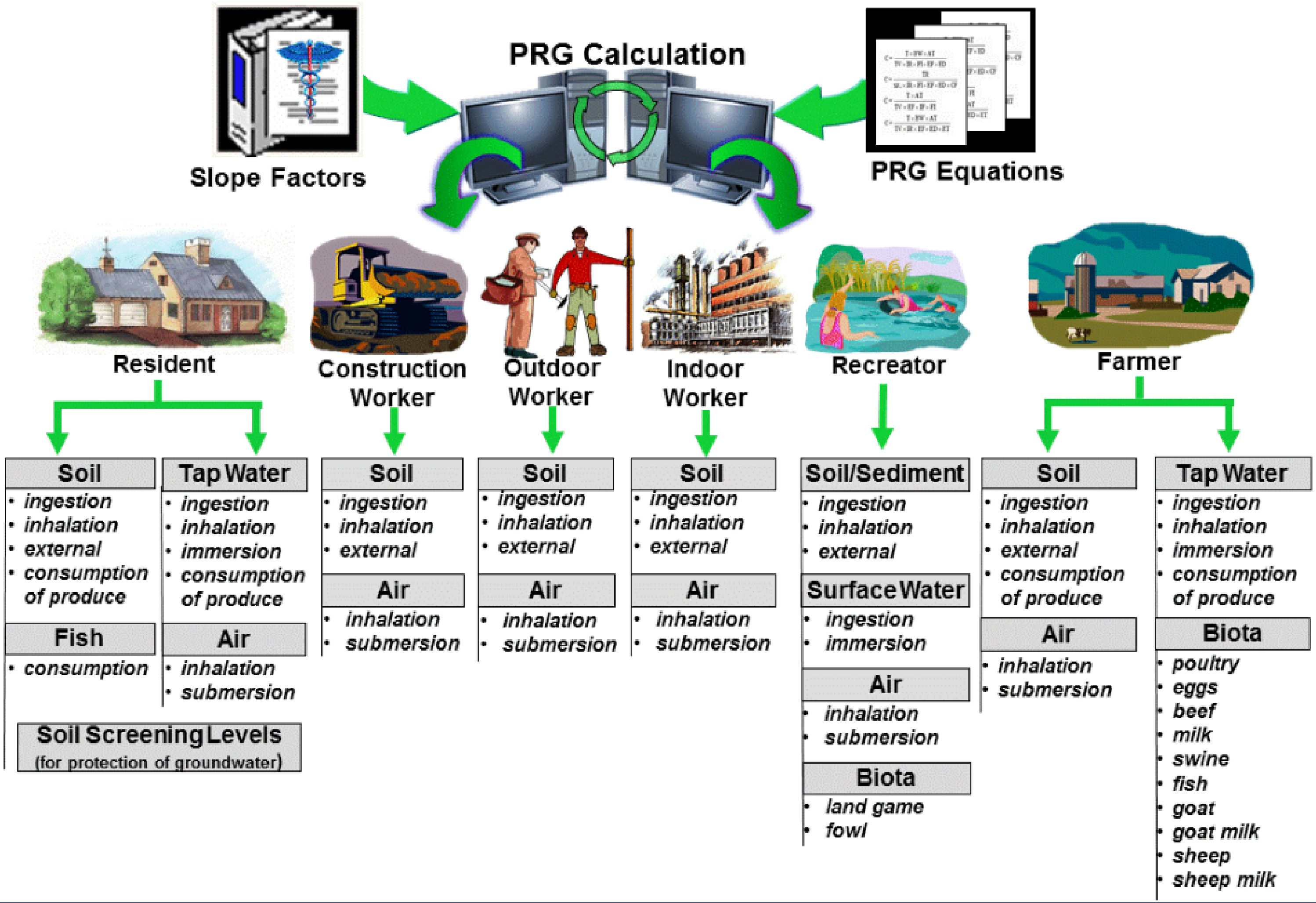
Exposure Route	Resident	Outdoor Worker	Indoor Worker	Comp. Worker	Con. Worker	Farmer	Recreator
Produce	●					●	
Poultry*						●	
Eggs						●	
Meat*						●	
Milk*						●	
Fish	●					●	
Game/Fowl						●	●
Game/ Animal							●

* Poultry consists of chicken, turkey, or duck. Meat consists of swine, beef, goat, and sheep. Milk consists of cow, goat, and sheep.

Calculator Walkthrough

- Overview
  - Select scenario
  - Select PRG type
  - Select units
  - Select isotopes of interest
- Scenarios
- Site-specific considerations
- PRG Output Options

PRG Calculator Overview



PRG Calculator Inputs

Using the PRG Calculator

Select Scenario

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Composite Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Indoor Worker
- ( ) Construction Worker - Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Construction Worker - Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Recreator (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Farmer
- ( ) Soil to Groundwater

Select Media:

- [ ] Soil
- [ ] Air
- [ ] 2-D External Exposure
- [ ] Tap Water
- [ ] Fish

Select Risk Output:

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes

Select PRG type

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) Site-specific

Select Units

- (•) pCi
- ( ) Bq

Show Individual Produce PRG Output:

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes

Select Individual Isotopes

Complete List

Ac-223
Ac-224
Ac-225
Ac-226
Ac-227
Ac-228
Ac-230
Ac-231
Ac-232
Ac-233

<< >>

Selected

Am-241
Cs-137
Ra-226
Tc-99

Common Isotopes

I-131
Pu-238
Pu-239
Pu-240
Ra-228
Rn-220
Rn-222
Sr-90
Th-228
Th-230

<< >>

Source and Decay Output Options

- (•) Assumes period of peak risk (with decay and progeny ingrowth)
- ( ) Assumes secular equilibrium throughout chain (no decay)
- ( ) Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for progeny throughout chain
- ( ) Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for selected isotopes only

Peak Time Period

- (•) Infinite (Default)
- ( ) 10,000 Years
- ( ) 1,000 Years
- ( ) 100 Years
- ( ) Other:

(Values between 70 years and 1E+12 years only)

Select scenario

- Exposure scenario affects allowed toxicity levels based on length, frequency, and intensity of exposure.
- Scenarios
  - Resident
  - Composite worker
  - Outdoor worker
  - Indoor worker
  - Construction Worker - Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)
  - Construction Worker - Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)
  - Recreator (Site-specific only)
  - Farmer
  - Soil to Groundwater

Select PRG Type, Units, Isotopes

- Use default site parameters
- Enter site-specific parameters
  - Select chemical info type: database hierarchy defaults or user-provided.
- Select units of activity: pCi/g or Bq/g
- Select isotopes of interest

Calculator Site-Specific Inputs

Resident
Exposure to Air

Inhalation and External Exposure

Air Inhalation

$$PRG_{res\text{-}air\text{-}inh\text{-}decay}\left(pCi/m^3\right)=\frac{TR\times t_r\,(yr)\times\lambda\left(\frac{1}{yr}\right)}{(1-e^{-\lambda t_r})\times SF_i\left(\frac{risk}{pCi}\right)\times IFA_{r\text{-}adj}\left(161{,}000\ m^3\right)}$$

where:

$$IFA_{r\text{-}adj}\left(161{,}000\ m^3\right)=\left(EF_{r\text{-}c}\left(\frac{350\ day}{yr}\right)\times ED_{r\text{-}c}(6\ yr)\times ET_{r\text{-}c}\left(\frac{24\ hr}{day}\right)\times\left(\frac{1\ day}{24 hours}\right)\times IRA_{r\text{-}c}\left(\frac{10\ m^3}{day}\right)\right)+\left(EF_{r\text{-}a}\left(\frac{350\ day}{yr}\right)\times ED_{r\text{-}a}(20\ yr)\times ET_{r\text{-}a}\left(\frac{24\ hr}{day}\right)\times\left(\frac{1\ day}{24\ hours}\right)\times IRA_{r\text{-}a}\left(\frac{20\ m^3}{day}\right)\right)$$

Air Inhalation (without decay)

Air Submersion

Air Submersion (without decay)

Air Total

Air Total (without decay)

Click exposure pathways for equations.

Calculator Site-Specific Inputs

26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency) day/yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr
24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr
1.0	GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless
161000	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted inhalation factor) m^3
20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
26	t_r (time - resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

- Blue fields are not user-changeable.
- Values determined by other inputs.
  - Ex: IRA_{r-adj} depends on IRA_{r-a}, IRA_{r-c}, ED_{r-a}, and ED_{r-c}

Residential Scenario

- The resident spends most, if not all, of the day at home except for the hours spent at work.
- The activities for this receptor involve typical homemaking chores (cooking, cleaning, and laundering) as well as gardening.
- Adults and children exhibit different ingestion rates for soil and produce. The equations account for age adjustment.
  - For example, the child resident is assumed to ingest 200 mg per day while the adult ingests 100 mg per day.

Residential Exposure Pathways

- Ambient air
- Tap water
- Soil
- 2D direct external exposure
- Soil to groundwater
- Fish

Resident Common Parameters

- These are used in most resident equations. Changes here get carried to other areas.

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations

26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	24	ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr
20	ED_{ra} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr	24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr
6	ED_{rc} (exposure duration - resident child) yr	24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr	26	t_r (time - resident) yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr	1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr		

Residential Ambient Air

- Two sets of equations
  - With half-life decay function – contaminants in air **are not being replenished** (e.g. contaminated settled dust from a previous release that is being resuspended)
  - Without half-life decay function – contaminants in air have a continual source (e.g. indoor radon from radium in the soil)
- Exposure routes: inhalation, external exposure to ionizing radiation

Residential Ambient Air SS Inputs Inhalation and External Exposure

61	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr
55	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr	1.0	GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr	**406000**	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted inhalation factor) m^3
350	EF_r (exposure frequency) day/yr	20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr	10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr	**61**	t_r (time - resident) yr
24	ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr	**1.0E-6**	TR (target cancer risk) unitless
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr		

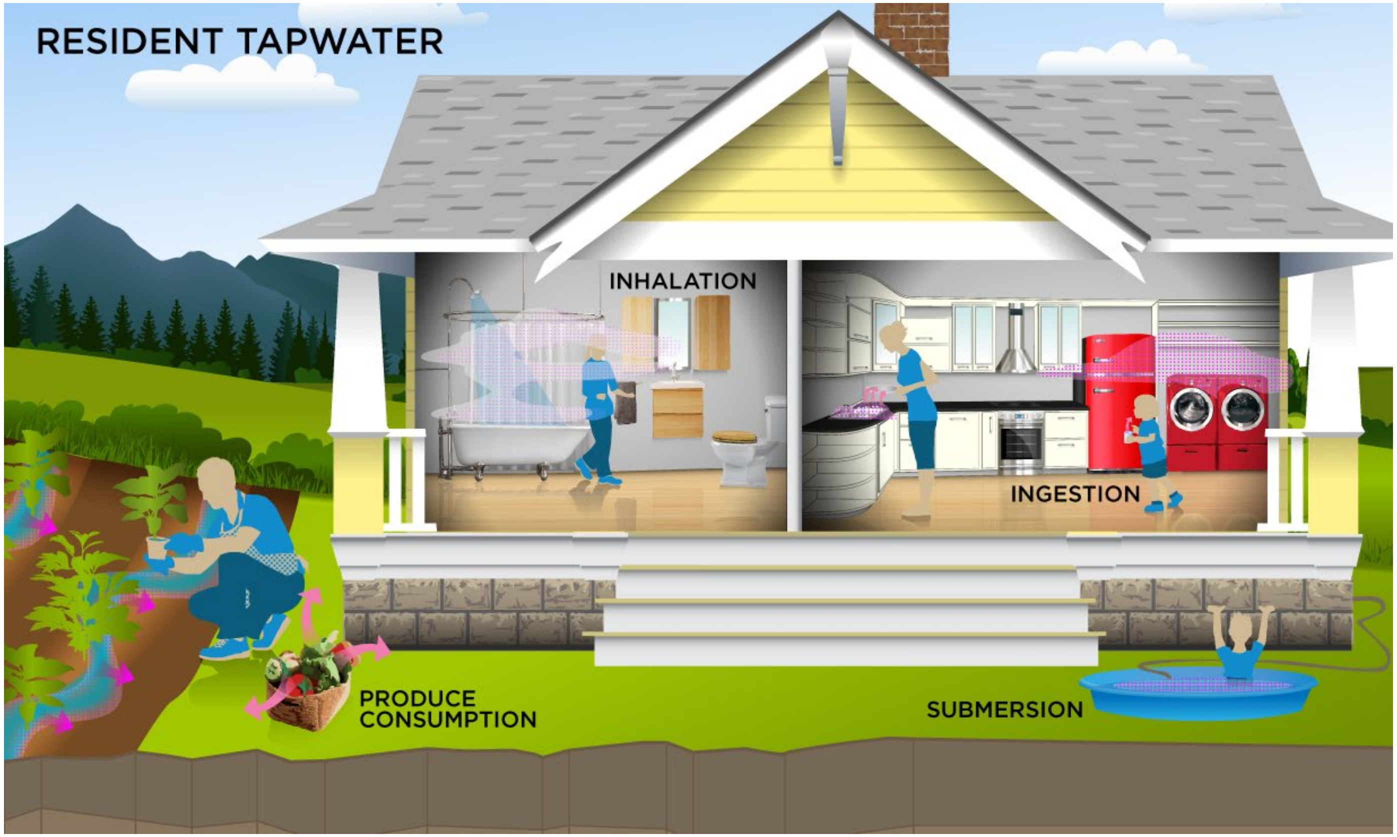
NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_{sub}=submersion slope factor (risk/pCi)
3. $t_r = ED_r = ED_{r-c} + ED_{r-a}$
4. λ=decay constant

Residential Tapwater

- Resident is exposed to radionuclides in tapwater delivered into the home.
- Exposure routes:
  - Ingestion
  - External Exposure - Immersion
  - Inhalation of volatiles
    - Only for radionuclides that volatilize: C-14, H-3, Rn-219, Rn-220, Rn-222, and radon short lived decay products that are airborne, or isotopes that decay into one of the three radons.
    - Accounts for air exchange rate effect on radon progeny levels.
    - From household water uses: showering, laundering, dishwashing, etc.
  - Consumption of fruits and vegetables grown on contaminated soil

Residential Tapwater



Residential Tapwater SS Inputs Ingestion, Inhalation, and Irrigation Exposure

Value	Parameter
0.18	Select air exchanges per hour for A_{eq}
6104	$DFA_{res\text{-}adj}$ (age-adjusted immersion factor - resident) hr
26	ED_{res} (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	$ED_{res\text{-}a}$ (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	$ED_{res\text{-}c}$ (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	$EF_{res\text{-}a}$ (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	$EF_{res\text{-}c}$ (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr

Value	Parameter
10	$IRA_{res\text{-}c}$ (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
3.62	I_r (irrigation rate) L/m^2-day
2.5	$IRW_{res\text{-}a}$ (water intake rate - resident adult) L/day
0.78	$IRW_{res\text{-}c}$ (water intake rate - resident child) L/day
0.5	K (volatilization factor of Andelman) L/m^3
0.000027	λ_{HL} (soil leaching rate) 1/day
240	P (area density for root zone) kg/m^2
1	T (translocation factor) unitless
0.71	$ET_{event\text{-}res\text{-}a}$ (duration of bathing event - adult) hr/event

Residential Tapwater SS Inputs Ingestion, Inhalation, and Irrigation Exposure (cont.)

24	ET_{res-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr/day
24	ET_{res-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr/day
1	EV_{res-a} (bathing events per day - resident adult) event/day
1	EV_{res-c} (bathing events per day - resident child) event/day
0.25	F (irrigation period) unitless
161000	$IFA_{res-adj}$ (age-adjusted inhalation factor - resident) m^3
0.42	I_f (interception fraction) unitless
19138	$IFW_{res-adj}$ (adjusted intake factor - resident) L-yr/kg-day
20	IRA_{res-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day

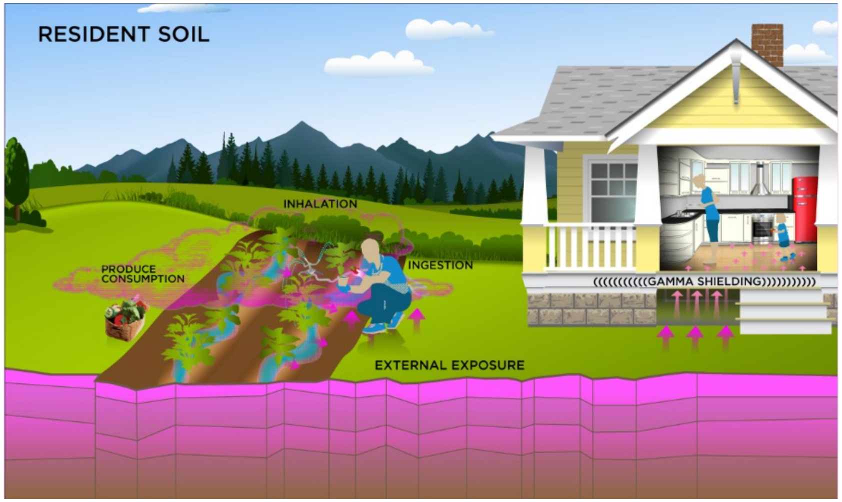
hr/event

10950	t_b (long term deposition and buildup) day
0.54	$ET_{event-res-c}$ (duration of bathing event - child) hr/event
1E-06	TR (target cancer risk) unitless
60	t_v (above ground exposure time) day
14	t_w (weathering half-life) day
2	Y_v (plant yield - wet) kg/m^2

NOTES:

1. SF_f = Food Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)
2. SF_i = Inhalation Slope Factor (risk/pCi)
3. SF_w = Water Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)
4. SF_{imm} = Immersion External Exposure Slope Factor [(risk/year)/(pCi/m^3)]

Residential Soil



- Exposure routes:
  - Incidental ingestion of soil
  - Inhalation of particles emitted from soil (wind-blown dust)
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation
  - Consumption of fruits and vegetables grown on contaminated soil

Residential Soil SS Inputs

Ingestion, External, Inhalation and Produce

Select site area	Site area for ACF
Select a cover layer	Cover layer thickness for GSF_o
Select a cover layer	Cover layer thickness for GSF_b
26	ED_{res} (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{res-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{res-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_{res} (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
350	EF_{res-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{res-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_{res} (exposure time - resident) hr/day
24	ET_{res-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr/day
24	ET_{res-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr/day
16.416	ET_{res-i} (exposure time - indoor resident) hr/day
1.752	ET_{res-o} (exposure time - outdoor resident) hr/day
0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
161000	$IFA_{res-adj}$ (age-adjusted soil inhalation factor - resident) m^3
1120000	$IFS_{res-adj}$ (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor - resident) mg
20	IRA_{res-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{res-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
100	IRS_{res-a} (soil intake rate - resident adult) mg/day
200	IRS_{res-c} (soil intake rate - resident child) mg/day
26	t_{res} (time - resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_s=soil ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
3. SF_{ext-sv}=external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr).
4. $ED_{res} = t_{res}$
5. λ=decay constant
6. $0 \le GSF_i \le 1$
7. Q/C_{wind}=calculations based on site size and climactic zone. Further details on the derivation of Q/C_{wind} can be found in Appendix D
8. A, B, C = PEF region-specific dispersion constants (unitless)

Residential Soil SS Inputs

Ingestion, External, Inhalation and Produce Exposure (cont.)

Parameters Common to all Produce Routes

Produce Consumption - direct

20 ED_{res-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr

6 ED_{res-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr

350 EF_{res-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr

350 EF_{res-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr

1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

Temperate Climate zone

Default Soil type

Residential Soil SS Inputs

Ingestion, External, Inhalation and Produce Exposure (cont.)

Select Produce Items to Include

- [x] Toggle All
- [x] Apples
- [x] Asparagus
- [x] Beets
- [x] Berries
- [x] Broccoli
- [x] Cabbage
- [x] Carrots
- [ ] Cereal Grains
- [x] Citrus Fruits
- [x] Corn
- [x] Cucumbers
- [x] Lettuce
- [x] Lima Beans
- [x] Okra
- [x] Onions
- [x] Peaches
- [x] Pears
- [x] Peas
- [x] Peppers
- [x] Potatoes
- [x] Pumpkin
- [ ] Rice
- [x] Snap Beans
- [x] Strawberries
- [x] Tomatoes

Toggle intake rates: (●) Fresh weight ( ) Cooked weight

To completely remove produce from the output, un-check the 'Toggle All' box.

Residential Soil SS Inputs

Ingestion, External, Inhalation and Produce Exposure (cont.)

Apples

1	$CF_{res\text{-}apple}$ (contaminated apple fraction) unitless
667520	$IFAP_{res\text{-}adj}$ (age-adjusted apple ingestion factor) g
73.7	$IRAP_{res\text{-}a}$ (apple ingestion rate - resident adult) g/day
72.2	$IRAP_{res\text{-}c}$ (apple ingestion rate - resident child) g/day
.000160	MLF_{apple} (apple mass loading factor) unitless

Asparagus

1	$CF_{res\text{-}asparagus}$ (contaminated asparagus fraction) unitless
300300	$IFAS_{res\text{-}adj}$ (age-adjusted asparagus ingestion factor) g
39.3	$IRAS_{res\text{-}a}$ (asparagus ingestion rate - resident adult) g/day
12.0	$IRAS_{res\text{-}c}$ (asparagus ingestion rate - resident child) g/day
.0000790	$MLF_{asparagus}$ (asparagus mass loading factor) unitless

Residential Soil SS Inputs
Particulate Emission Factor

Particulate Emission Factor

Particulate Emission Factor

Default	City (Climatic Zone) - Selection based on most likely climatic conditions for the site
0.5	A_s (acres)
1359344438	PEF (particulate emission factor) m^3/kg
93.77	Q/C_{wp} / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux at center of a square source (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3) PEF Selection
16.2302	A (Dispersion Constant)
18.7762	B (Dispersion Constant)
216.108	C (Dispersion Constant)
0.194	F(x) / function dependant on U_m/U_t derived using Cowherd et al. (1985) (unitless)
0.5	V / fraction of vegetative cover (unitless)
4.69	U_m / mean annual wind speed (m/s)
11.32	U_t / equivalent threshold value (m/s)

Res 2D Direct External Exposure

- Alternate equations for external exposure solely for ionizing radiation of radionuclides in soil (no ing or inh).
- Designed to look at external exposure contamination from different area sizes.
- Area sizes considered (m^2):
  - 1
  - 2
  - 5
  - 10
  - 20
  - 50
  - 100
  - 200
  - 500
  - 1000
  - 2000
  - 5000
  - 10,000
  - 20,000
  - 50,000

Res 2D Direct External Exposure Scenarios

- Infinite soil depth – “3D” model
- 1 cm soil depth
- 5 cm soil depth
- 15 cm soil depth
  - Soil depth models based on mass (pCi/g)
- Contaminant dust on ground plane.
  - Based on area, expressed in pCi/cm^2.

Buried Waste

- PRG and DCC have option for the effects of clean soil on top of buried waste. Depth-specific gamma shielding factors (GSF_os) are now given for:
  - Various slope and dose conversion factors (ground plane, 1 cm, 5 cm, 15 cm and infinite depth) and various soil cover depths
  - Does not account for radionuclide transport (e.g., radon through the cap, radionuclide leaching to groundwater)
  - Assumes cover does not degrade
  - Covers of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 cm 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 m are available.
  - Receptor outside and inside buildings

Buried Waste (cont.)

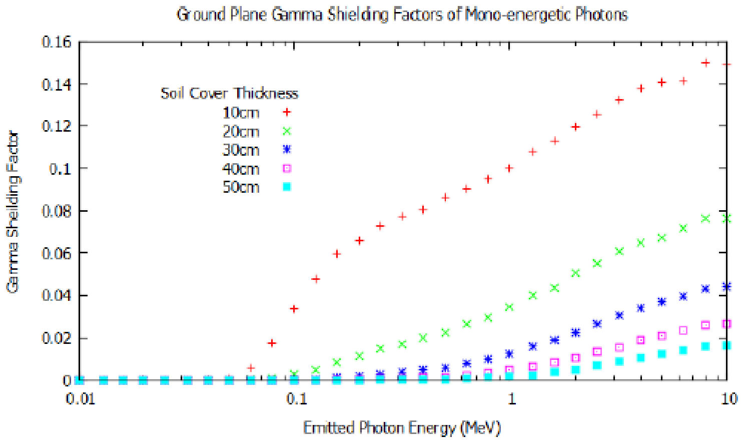


Figure 2: Ground Plane GSF of Mono-energetic Photons with Cover Thickness 10cm through 50cm

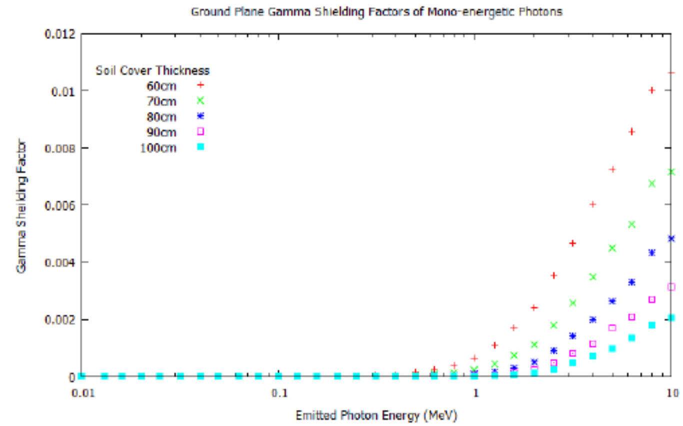


Figure 3: Ground Plane GSF of Mono-energetic Photons with Cover Thickness 60cm through 100cm

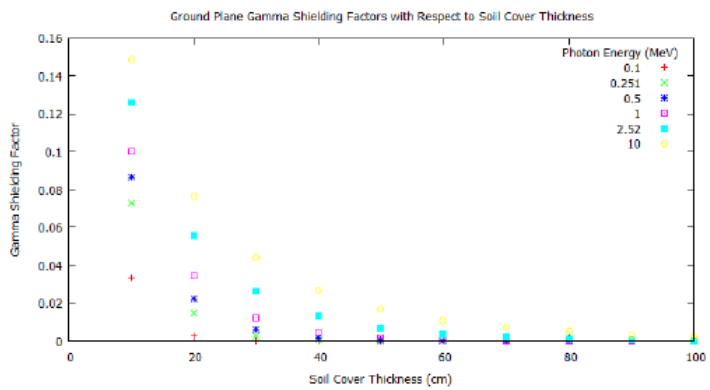


Figure 4: Ground Plane GSF of Mono-energetic Photons versus Cover Thickness at Various Energies

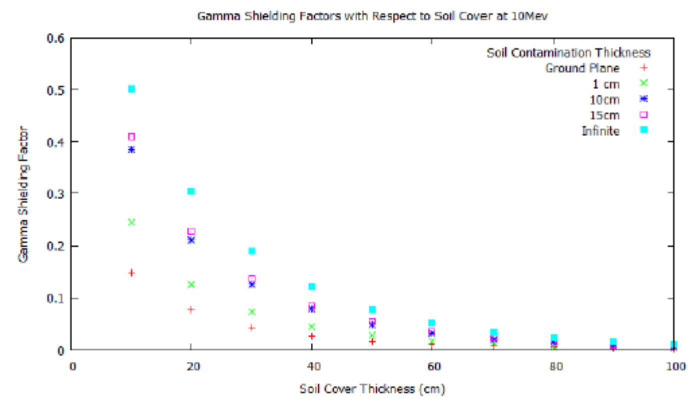


Figure 5: GSF at 10 MeV using Various Contamination Thicknesses with Respect to Soil Cover Depth

Residential 2D SS Inputs

Resident
Exposure to Alternate External Sources

26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
16.416	ET_{r-i} (exposure time - indoor resident) hr/day
1.752	ET_{r-o} (exposure time - outdoor resident) hr/day
0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
26	t_r (time - resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

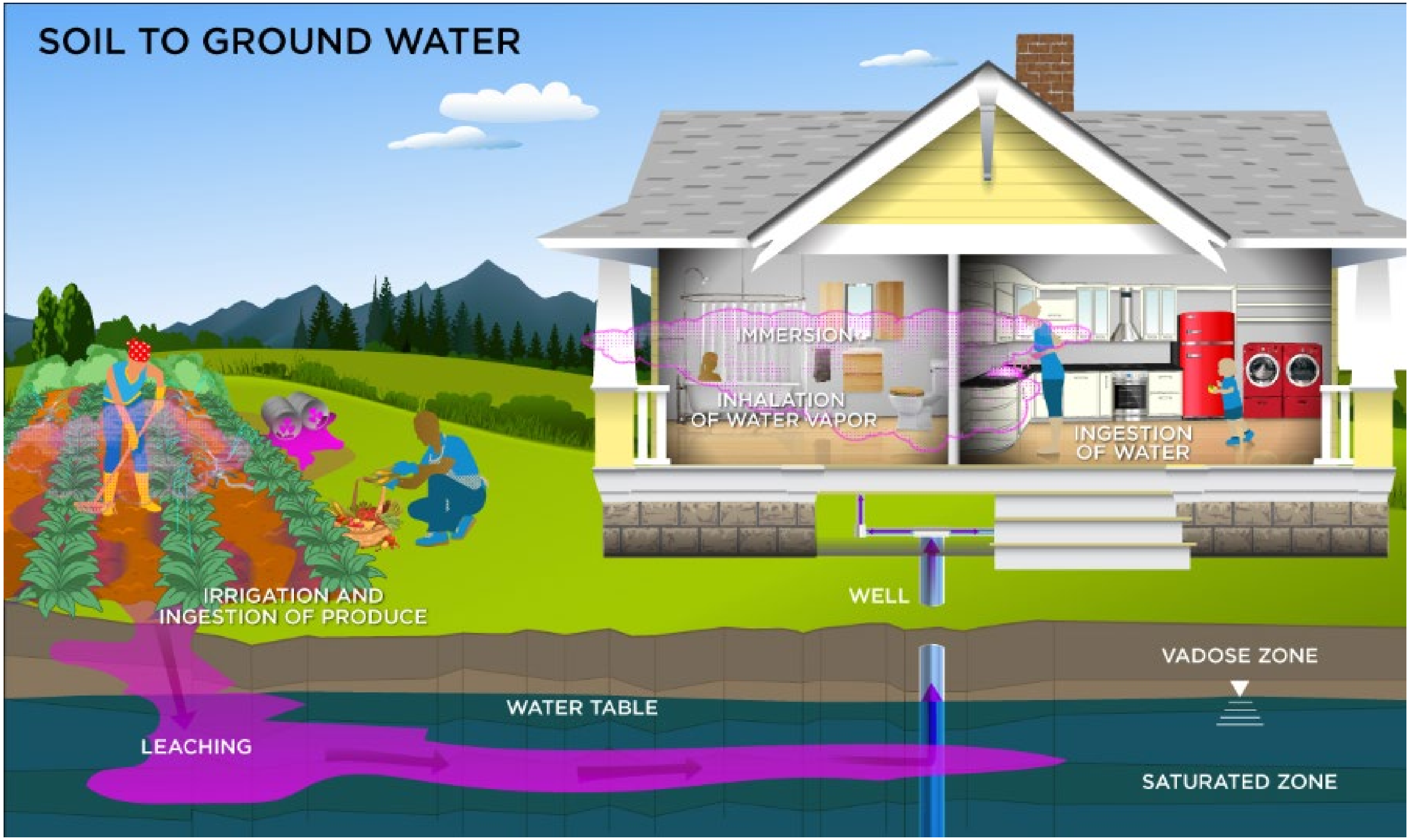
NOTES:

1. Slab size for ACF in alternate external exposure equations is determined by area selected in soil section above
2. Soil thickness for GSF_o in alternate external exposure equations is determined by area selected in soil section above
3. SF_{ext-gp}=ground plane external exposure slope factor (mrem-cm^2/pCi-yr).
4. SF_{ext-sv}=infinite soil volume external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
5. $SF_{ext-1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
6. $SF_{ext-5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
7. $SF_{ext-15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
8. λ=decay constant
9. $ED_r = t_r$

Residential Soil to Groundwater

- Identifies concentrations in soil that have the potential to contaminate groundwater above risk-based concentrations (RBCs) such as PRGs or MCLs.
- Migration of contaminants from soil to groundwater can be envisioned as a two-stage process. Scenario considers both of these fate and transport mechanisms.
  - Release of contaminant from soil to soil leachate.
  - Transport of the contaminant through the underlying soil and aquifer to a receptor well.

Residential Soil to Groundwater



Res Soil to GW – Soil Screening Levels

- SSLs accommodate partitioning between soil and water using Kds per guidance.
- Designed for use during early states of site evaluation when info about subsurface conditions is limited.
- Based on conservative, simplifying assumptions about release and transport of contaminants in subsurface.
- Other models from SSG, rad SSG 2000 and TBD Part 3 are available.

Steps to Calculate SSLs

- Acceptable groundwater concentration is multiplied by a dilution factor to obtain a target leachate concentration.
- Partition equation is then used to calculate the total soil concentration corresponding to this soil leachate concentration.

Residential Soil to Groundwater SS Inputs – Dilution Factor for Migration to Groundwater

Dilution Factor for Migration to Groundwater

Dilution Attenuation Factor

Mixing Zone Depth

$$DAF = 1 + \left(\frac{K\left(\frac{m}{yr}\right) \times i\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) \times d(m)}{I\left(\frac{m}{yr}\right) \times L(m)} \right)$$

$$d(m) = \left(0.0112 \times L(m)^2\right)^{0.5} + d_a(m) \times \left\{ 1 - e^{\left[\left(-L(m) \times I\left(\frac{m}{yr}\right)\right) / \left(K\left(\frac{m}{yr}\right) \times i\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) \times d_a(m)\right)\right]} \right\}$$

1	DAF (dilution attenuation factor) unitless	.	d_a (aquifer thickness) m - site-specific
.	K (aquifer hydraulic conductivity) m/yr	.	i (hydraulic gradient) m/m
.	L (source length parallel to ground water flow) m	0.18	I (infiltration rate) m/yr
.	d (mixing zone depth) m - site-specific		

NOTES:

1. The dilution factor (DAF) has a default of 1 for a <= 0.5-acre source.
2. If DAF is known, enter it above. Or, to calculate DAF, enter your own site-specific values for the variables in the necessary fields above.
3. When DAF is entered or calculated, the values for the blue DAF boxes in the Migration to Groundwater sections below will be populated. If DAF is not entered or calculated, the default value of 1 will be used.

Residential Soil to Groundwater SS Inputs – Partitioning Equation for Migration to Groundwater

Partitioning Equation for Migration to Groundwater

Method 1

$$SSL\left(\frac{pCi}{g}\right)=C_w\left(\frac{pCi}{L}\right)\times 10^{-3}\left(\frac{kg}{g}\right)\times\left(K_d\left(\frac{L}{kg}\right)+\frac{\theta_w\left(\frac{L_{water}}{L_{soil}}\right)}{\rho_b\left(\frac{kg}{L}\right)}\right)\times\frac{t\times\lambda}{\left(1-e^{-\lambda t}\right)}$$

where:

C_w = MCL or PRG × DAF

1	DAF (dilution attenuation factor) unitless	26	t (time) yr
1.5	ρ_b (dry soil bulk density) kg/L	0.3	θ_w (water-filled soil porosity) L_{water}/L_{soil}

NOTES:

1. The Partitioning Equation for Migration to Ground Water is used by default. To use the Mass-Limit Equation, enter values for the required parameters in the section below.
2. The dilution factor (DAF) has a default of 1 for a <= 0.5-acre source.
3. If DAF is known, enter it in the Dilution Factor section above. When DAF is entered or calculated in the section above, the value for the blue DAF box in this section will be populated. If DAF is not entered or calculated, the default value of 1 will be used.

Residential Soil to Groundwater SS Inputs – Mass-Limit Equation for Migration to Groundwater

Mass-Limit Equation for Migration to Groundwater

Method 2

$$SSL\left(\frac{pCi}{g}\right)=\frac{C_w\left(\frac{pCi}{L}\right)\times I\left(\frac{m}{yr}\right)\times ED_{gw}\,(70\ yr)\times 10^{-3}\left(\frac{kg}{g}\right)\times t\times\lambda}{\rho_b\left(\frac{kg}{L}\right)\times d_s\,(m)\times\left(1-e^{-\lambda t}\right)}$$

where:

C_w = MCL or PRG × DAF

1	DAF (dilution attenuation factor) unitless	70	ED_{gw} (exposure duration) yr
.	d_s (depth of source) m - site-specific	1.5	ρ_b (dry soil bulk density) kg/L

NOTES:

1. The Partitioning Equation for Migration to Groundwater above is used by default. To use the Mass-Limit Equation, enter values for ED, d_s, and P_b in this section and enter a value for I in the Dilution Factor section above.
2. The dilution factor (DAF) has a default of 1 for a <= 0.5-acre source.
3. If DAF is known, enter it in the Dilution Factor section above. When DAF is entered or calculated in the section above, the value for the blue DAF box in this section will be populated. If DAF is not entered or calculated, the default value of 1 will be used.

Residential Fish

- Radionuclide concentration in fish tissue consumed.
- Consumption rate for fish is not age-adjusted like the farmer scenario is.

Residential Fish SS Inputs

Resident
Exposure to Consumption of Fish

Ingestion Exposure

Fish Ingestion

$$PRG_{res\text{-}fsh\text{-}ing}(pCi/g) = \frac{TR}{SF_{fsh}\left(\frac{risk}{pCi}\right) \times EF_r\left(\frac{350\ day}{yr}\right) \times ED_r\ (26\ yr) \times IRF_a\left(\frac{54\ g}{day}\right) \times CF_{fish}\ (1)}$$

26 — ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	26 — t_r (time - resident) yr
350 — EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr	1.0E-6 — TR (target cancer risk) unitless
54 — IRF_a (fish intake rate - adult) g/day	

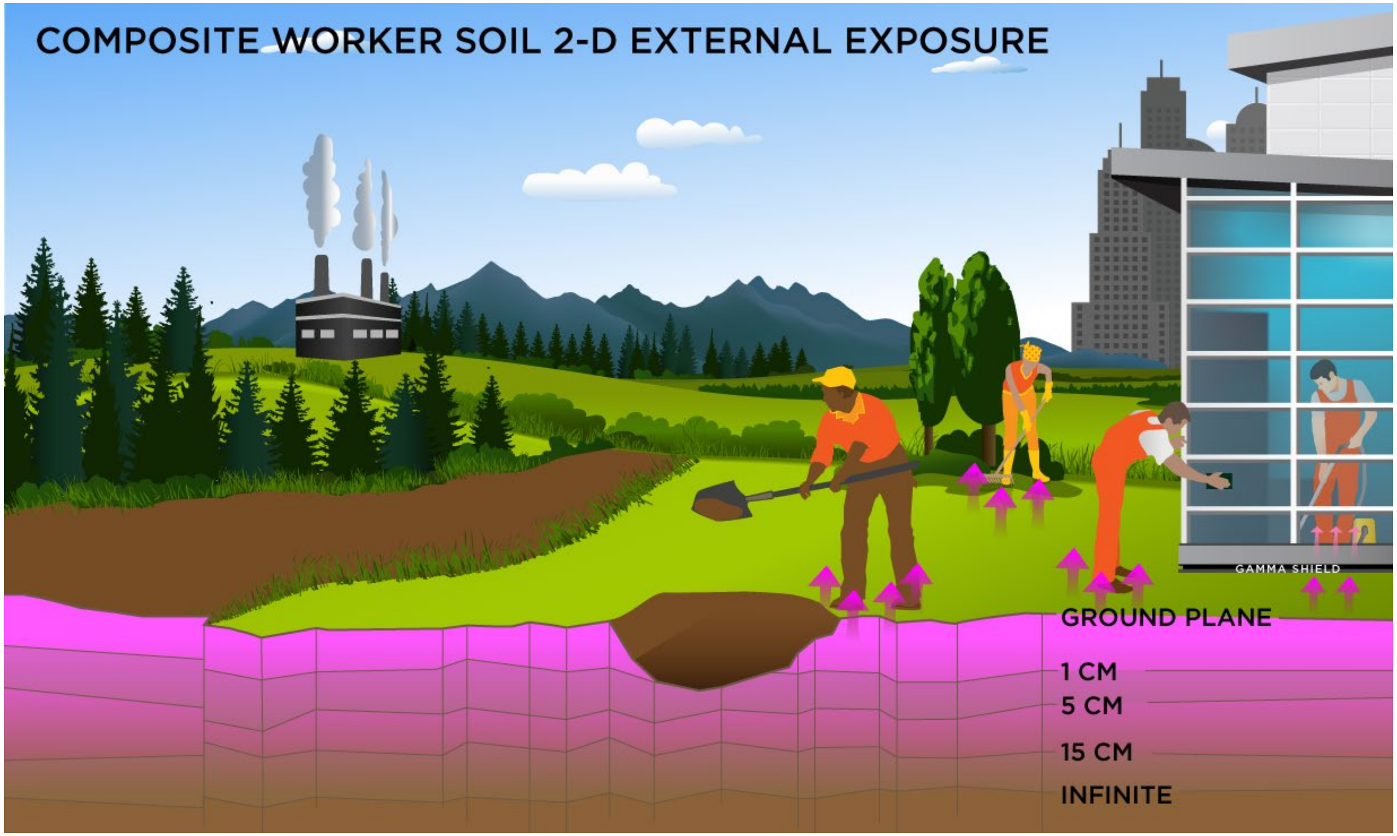
NOTES:

1. SF_o=food dose conversion factor (mrem/pCi). rad-specific

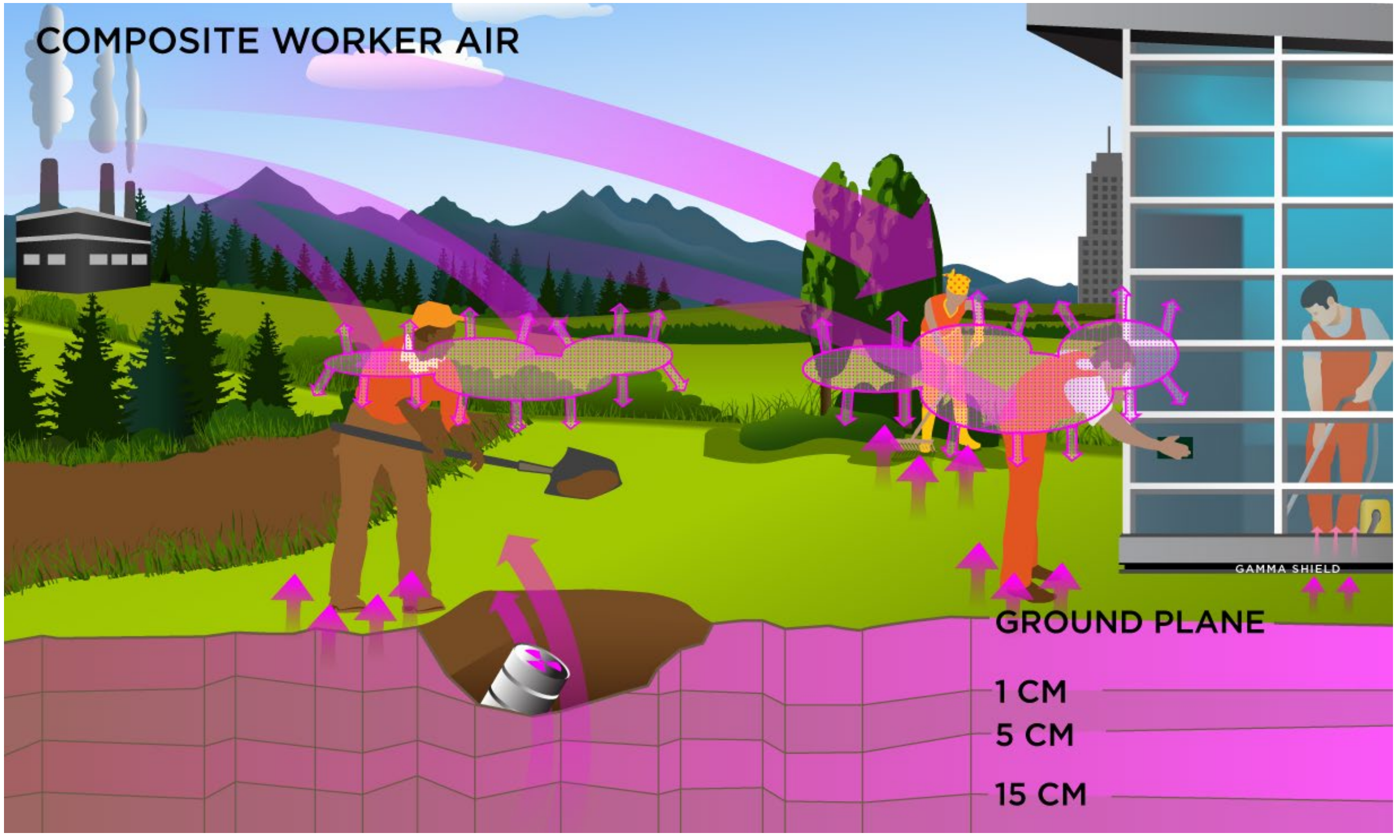
Composite Worker Scenario

- Combines the most protective exposure assumptions of the outdoor and indoor workers.
- Only difference from outdoor worker is that composite worker uses the more-protective exposure frequency of 250 days/year from the indoor worker scenario.

Composite Worker Scenario



Composite Worker Scenario



Outdoor Worker Scenario

- Long-term receptor exposed during the work day who is a full-time employee working on-site and who spends most of the workday conducting maintenance activities outdoors.
- Activities (e.g. moderate digging, landscaping) typically involve on-site exposures to surface soils.

Outdoor Worker Scenario

- Expected to have an elevated soil ingestion rate (100 mg/day); most highly exposed receptor in the outdoor environment under commercial/industrial conditions.
- Exposure pathways:
  - Ambient air
  - Soil
  - 2D direct external exposure

Outdoor Worker Common Parameters

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations	
25 ED_{ow} (exposure duration - outdoor worker) yr	25 t_{ow} (time - outdoor worker) yr
225 EF_{ow} (exposure frequency - outdoor worker) day/yr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
8 ET_{ow} (exposure time - outdoor worker) hr/day	

Outdoor Worker Ambient Air

- Two equations:
  - With half-life decay function for contaminant in air that is not being replenished.
  - Without half-life decay function for contaminant in air that is being replenished.
- Exposure Pathways
  - Inhalation
  - External exposure to contaminants in air

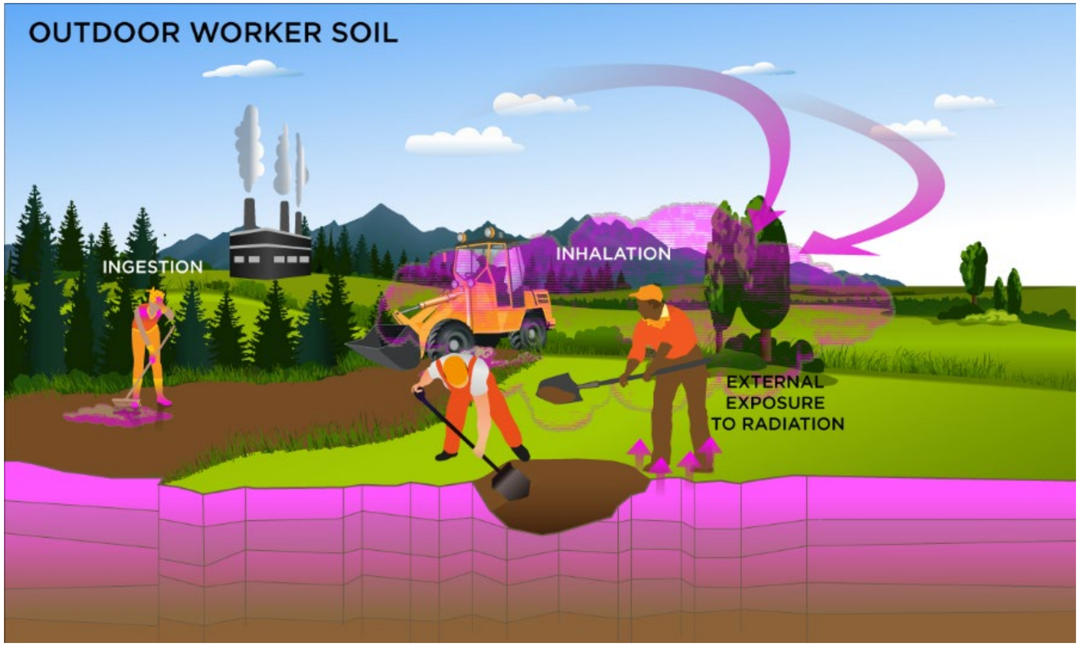
Outdoor Worker Ambient Air SS Inputs – Internal and External Exposure

25 ED_{ow} (exposure duration - outdoor worker) yr	60 IRA_{ow} (inhalation rate - outdoor worker) m^3/day
225 EF_{ow} (exposure frequency - outdoor worker) day/yr	25 t_{ow} (time - outdoor worker) yr
8 ET_{ow} (exposure time - outdoor worker) hr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
1 GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless	

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
2. SF_{sub}=submersion slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
3. λ=decay constant

Outdoor Worker Soil



- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of soil
  - Inhalation of dust particulates emitted from soil
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation

Outdoor Worker Soil SS Inputs

Ingestion, External, and Inhalation Exposure

Select a slab size ▾ Slab size for ACF	60 IRA_{ow} (inhalation rate - outdoor worker) m^3/day
Select a soil thickness cover layer ▾ Select cover layer thickness for GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor)	100 IR_{ow} (soil intake rate - outdoor worker) mg/day
25 ED_{ow} (exposure duration - outdoor worker) yr	25 t_{ow} (time - outdoor worker) yr
225 EF_{ow} (exposure frequency - outdoor worker) day/yr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
8 ET_{ow} (exposure time - outdoor worker) hr/day	

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
2. SF_o=ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
4. t_{ow}=ED_{ow}
5. λ=decay constant
6. Q/C_{wind}=calculations based on site size and climactic zone. Further details on the derivation of Q/C_w can be found in Appendix D
7. A, B, C = PEF region-specific dispersion constants (unitless)

Outdoor Worker 2D Direct External Exposure

- Consider external exposure for different area sizes. Isotope-specific area correction factor (ACF) used in analysis.
- ACF is now source depth specific.
- Site scenarios
  - Infinite depth (3D)
  - 1 cm soil depth
  - 5 cm soil depth
  - 15 cm soil depth
  - Contaminated dust

Outdoor Worker 2D Direct External Exposure (cont.)

25 ED_{ow} (exposure duration - outdoor worker) yr 225 EF_{ow} (exposure frequency - outdoor worker) day/yr 8 ET_{ow} (exposure time - outdoor worker) hr	25 t_{ow} (time - outdoor worker) yr 1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. Slab size for ACF in alternate external exposure equations is determined by area selected in soil section above
2. $SF_{ext\text{-}gp}$=ground plane external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=infinite soil volume external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
4. $SF_{ext\text{-}1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
5. $SF_{ext\text{-}5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
6. $SF_{ext\text{-}15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
7. t_{ow}=ED_{ow}
8. λ=decay constant

Buried Waste

- Revised PRG and DCC added option for buried waste. Depth-specific gamma shielding factors (GSF_os) are now given for:
  - Various slope and dose conversion factors (ground plane, 1 cm, 5 cm, 15 cm and infinite depth) and various soil cover depths
  - Does not account for radionuclide transport (e.g., radon through the cap, radionuclide leaching to groundwater)
  - Assumes cover does not degrade
  - Covers of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 100 cm and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 m are available.

Buried Waste (cont.)

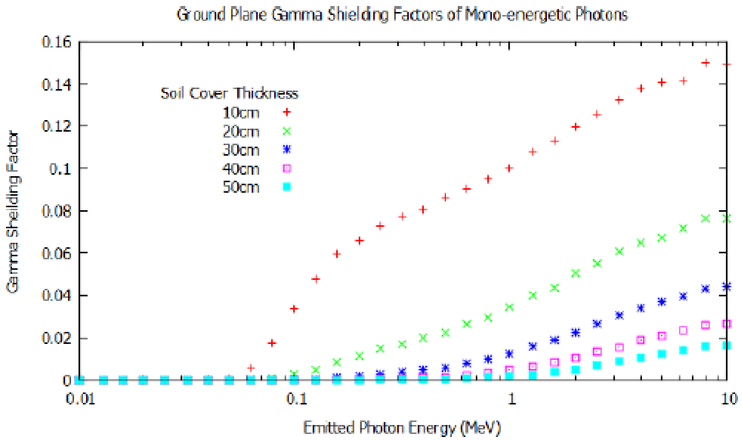


Figure 2: Ground Plane GSF of Mono-energetic Photons with Cover Thickness 10cm through 50cm

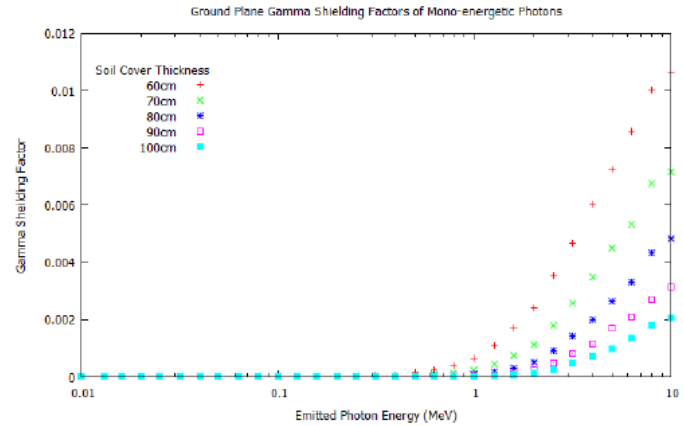


Figure 3: Ground Plane GSF of Mono-energetic Photons with Cover Thickness 60cm through 100cm

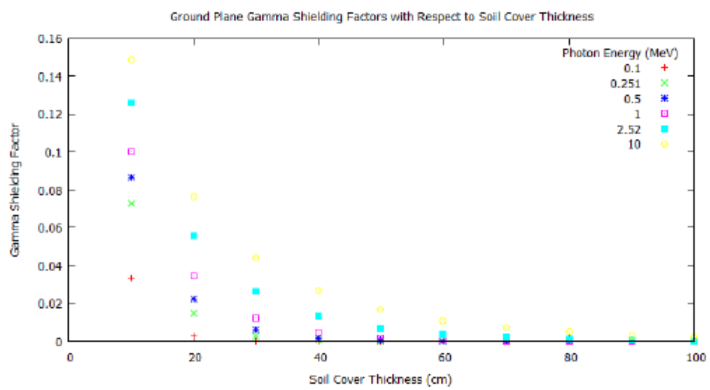


Figure 4: Ground Plane GSF of Mono-energetic Photons versus Cover Thickness at Various Energies

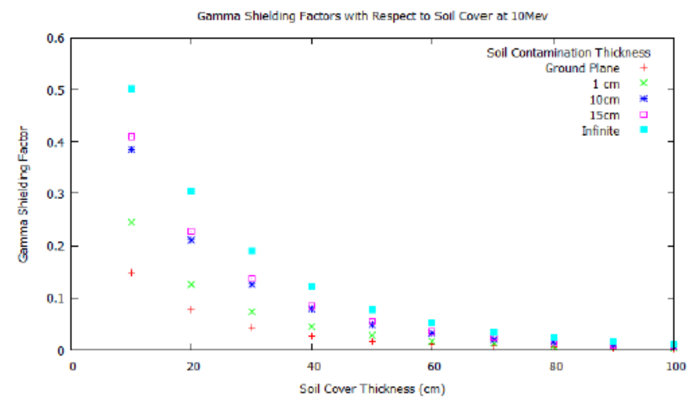


Figure 5: GSF at 10 MeV using Various Contamination Thicknesses with Respect to Soil Cover Depth

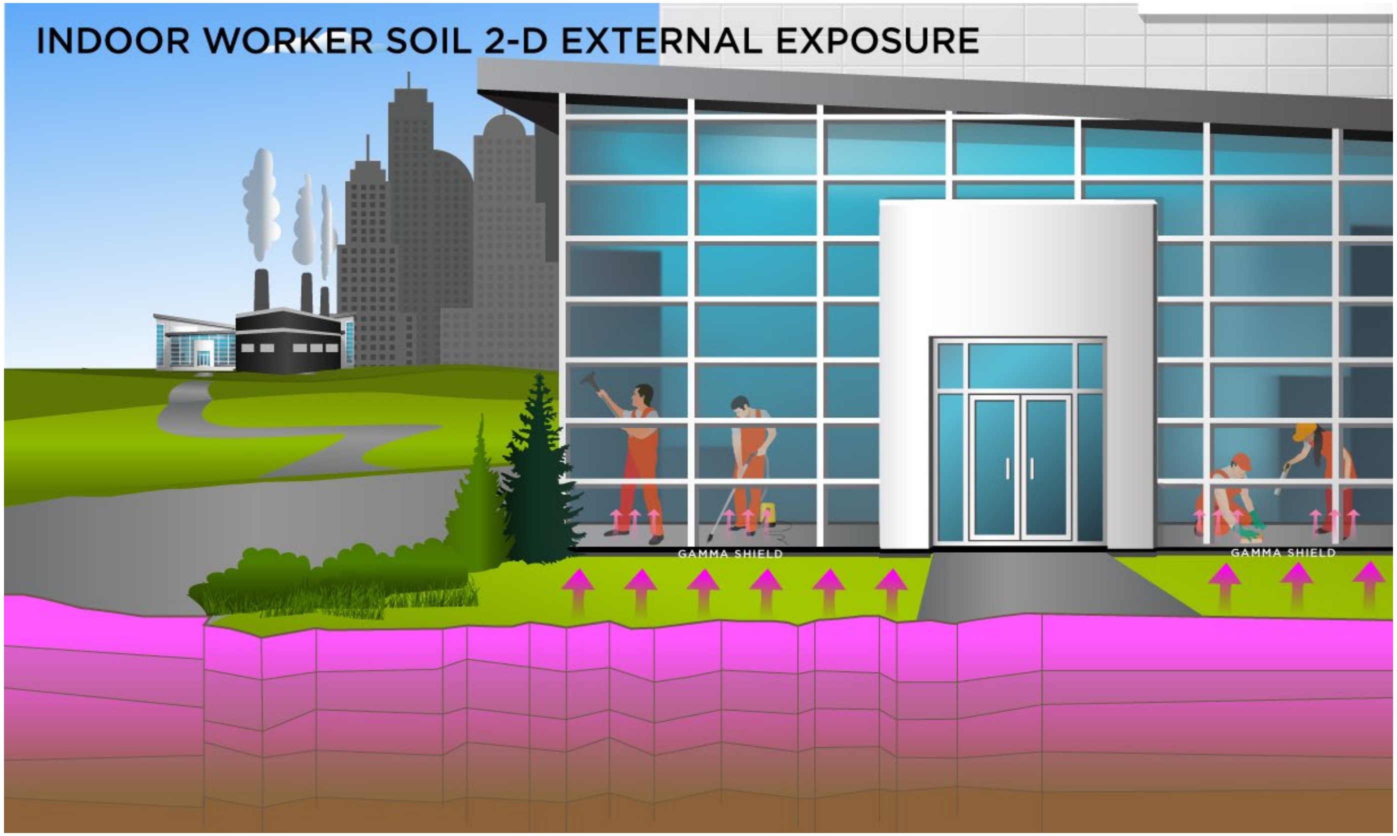
Indoor Worker Scenario

- Long-term receptor for an indoor worker spends most, if not all, of the workday indoors. Thus, an indoor worker has no direct contact with outdoor soils.
- PRGs calculated for this receptor are expected to be protective of both workers engaged in low intensity activities (e.g. office work) and those engaged in more strenuous activity (e.g. factory or warehouse workers).

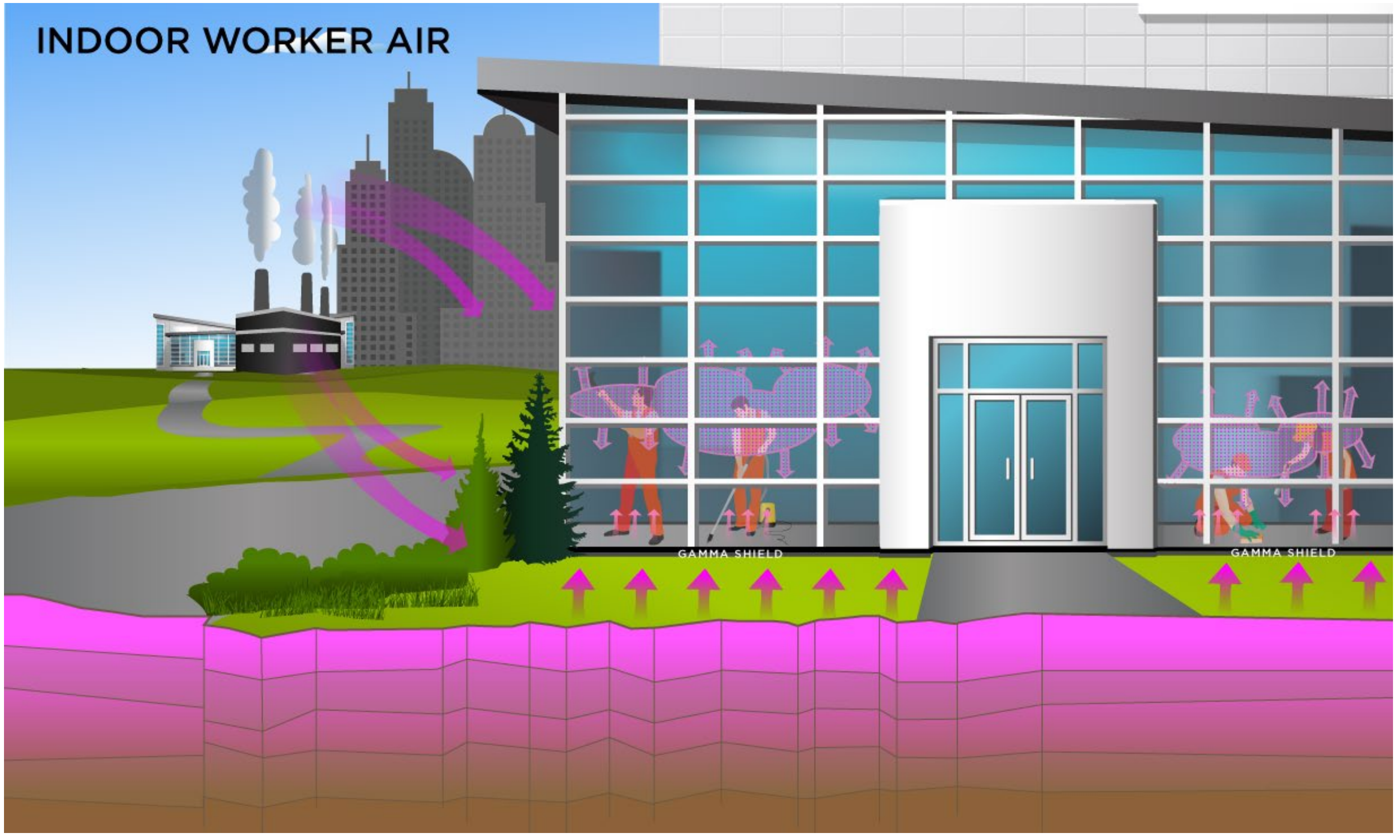
Indoor Worker Exposure Pathways

- Ambient air
- Soil
- 2D alternate external exposure

Indoor Worker - Soil



Indoor Worker - Air



Indoor Worker Ambient Air

- Two equations:
  - With half-life decay function for contaminant in air that is not being replenished.
  - Without half-life decay function for contaminant in air that is being replenished.
- Exposure Pathways
  - Inhalation
  - External exposure to contaminants in air

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations

25	ED_{iw} (exposure duration - indoor worker) yr	25	t_{iw} (time - indoor worker) yr
250	EF_{iw} (exposure frequency - indoor worker) day/yr	1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless
8	ET_{iw} (exposure time - indoor worker) hr/day		

Indoor Worker Ambient Air SS Inputs – Inhalation and External Exposure

25 ED_{iw} (exposure duration - indoor worker) yr	60 IRA_{iw} (inhalation rate - indoor worker) m^3/day
250 EF_{iw} (exposure frequency - indoor worker) day/yr	25 t_{iw} (time - indoor worker) yr
8 ET_{iw} (exposure time - indoor worker) hr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
1.0 GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless	

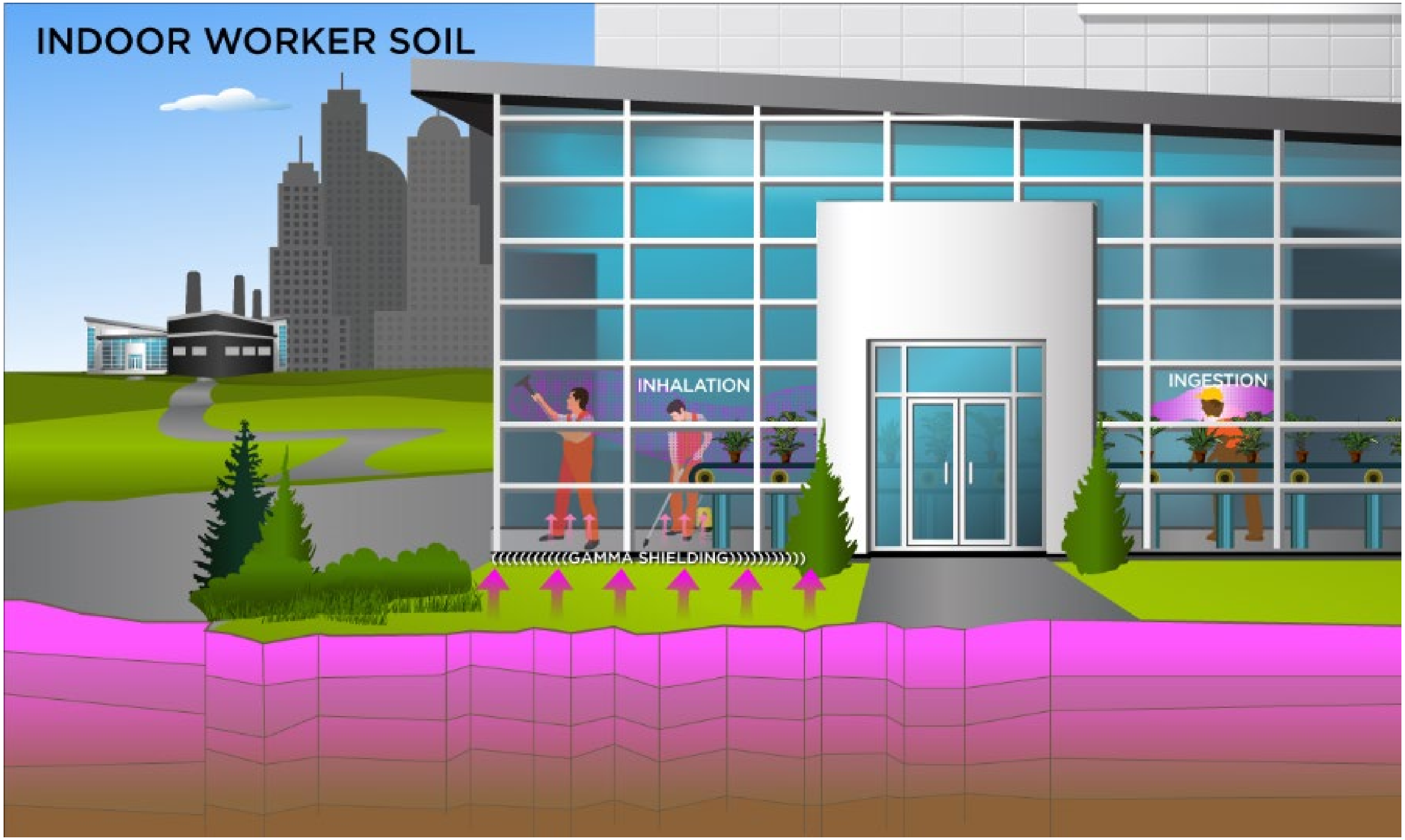
NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
2. SF_{sub}=submersion slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
3. λ=decay constant

Indoor Worker Soil

- No direct contact with outdoor soil.
- Exposure Pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of contaminated soils incorporated into indoor dust
  - Inhalation of dust particulates emitted from soil
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation
    - Gamma rays from radionuclides in soil penetrate the building foundations and flooring.

Indoor Worker Soil



Indoor Worker Soil SS Inputs

Ingestion, External, and Inhalation Exposure

Select a slab size ▾ Slab size for ACF	60 IRA_{iw} (inhalation rate - indoor worker) m^3/day
25 ED_{iw} (exposure duration - indoor worker) yr	50 IRS_{iw} (soil intake rate - indoor worker) mg/day
250 EF_{iw} (exposure frequency - indoor worker) day/yr	25 t_{iw} (time - indoor worker) yr
8 ET_{iw} (exposure time - indoor worker) hr/day	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
0.4 GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless	

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
2. SF_o=ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
4. t_{iw}=ED_{iw}
5. λ=decay constant
6. Q/C_{wind}=calculations based on site size and climactic zone. Further details on the derivation of Q/C_w can be found in Appendix D
7. A, B, C = PEF region-specific dispersion constants (unitless)

Indoor Worker 2D Alternate External Exposure

- Exposure to ionizing radiation (namely gamma rays) penetrating building foundation and floor.
- Gamma shielding factor (GSF) accounts for the shielding provided by the building.
  - GSF is the ratio of external gamma radiation level indoors on site to the radiation outdoors on site.

Indoor Worker 2D Alternate External Exposure

- Site scenarios
  - Infinite depth (3D)
  - 1 cm soil depth
  - 5 cm soil depth
  - 15 cm soil depth
  - Contaminated dust

Indoor Worker 2D SS Inputs (cont.)

25	ED_{iw} (exposure duration - indoor worker) yr	0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
250	EF_{iw} (exposure frequency - indoor worker) day/yr	25	t_{iw} (time - indoor worker) yr
8	ET_{iw} (exposure time - indoor worker) hr	1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. Slab size for ACF in alternate external exposure equations is determined by area selected in soil section above
2. $SF_{ext\text{-}gp}$=ground plane external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=infinite soil volume external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
4. $SF_{ext\text{-}1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
5. $SF_{ext\text{-}5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
6. $SF_{ext\text{-}15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-yr/pCi-g). rad-specific
7. t_{iw}=ED_{iw}
8. λ=decay constant

Construction Worker

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

- This is a short-term receptor exposed during the work day working around vehicles suspending dust in the air.
- The construction worker is expected to have an elevated soil ingestion rate
- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of soil
  - Inhalation of dust particulates emitted from soil
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation

Construction Worker

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

Construction Worker

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations

5 DW_{cw} (days worked - construction worker) day/wk	50 EW_{cw} (weeks worked - construction worker) wk/yr
1 ED_{cw} (exposure duration - construction worker) yr	1 t_{cw} (time - construction worker) yr
250 EF_{cw} (exposure frequency - construction worker) day/yr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
8 ET_{cw} (exposure time - construction worker) hr	

Construction Worker

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

5 DW_{cw} (days worked - construction worker) day/wk	1 GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless
1 ED_{cw} (exposure duration - construction worker) yr	60 IRA_{cw} (inhalation rate - construction worker) m^3/day
250 EF_{cw} (exposure frequency - construction worker) day/yr	1 t_{cw} (time - construction worker) yr
8 ET_{cw} (exposure time - construction worker) hr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
50 EW_{cw} (weeks worked - construction worker) wk/yr	

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_{sub}=submersion slope factor (risk/pCi)
3. $t_{cw} = ED_{cw}$
4. λ=decay constant

Construction Worker

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

5 DW_{cw} (days worked - construction worker) day/wk	50 EW_{cw} (weeks worked - construction worker) wk/yr
1 ED_{cw} (exposure duration - construction worker) yr	1 t_{cw} (time - construction worker) yr
250 EF_{cw} (exposure frequency - construction worker) day/yr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
8 ET_{cw} (exposure time - construction worker) hr	

NOTES:

1. Slab size for ACF in alternate external exposure equations is determined by area selected in soil section above
2. $SF_{ext\text{-}gp}$=ground plane external exposure slope factor (mrem-cm^2/pCi-yr).
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=infinite soil volume external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
4. $SF_{ext\text{-}1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
5. $SF_{ext\text{-}5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
6. $SF_{ext\text{-}15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
7. λ=decay constant
8. $ED_r = t_r$

Construction Worker

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

Select a slab size ▾ Slab size for ACF

Select a soil thickness cover layer ▾ Select cover layer thickness for GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor)

5 DW_{cw} (days worked - construction worker) day/wk

1 ED_{cw} (exposure duration - construction worker) yr

250 EF_{cw} (exposure frequency - construction worker) day/yr

8 ET_{cw} (exposure time - construction worker) hr

50 EW_{cw} (weeks worked - construction worker) wk/yr

60 IRA_{cw} (soil inhalation rate - construction worker) m^3/day

330 IRS_{cw} (soil ingestion rate - construction worker) mg/day

1 t_{cw} (time - construction worker) yr

1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. EF_{cw} = freq (weeks/year) * days (days/week);

Construction Worker (PEF)

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

20 W_R (width of road segment) ft	tons/truck
0.2 M_{dry} (road surface material moisture content under dry, uncontrolled conditions) %	p (Rainfall Zone) (number of days with at least 0.0 cm precipitation) day/year
number of cars	8.5 s (road surface silt content) %
number of trucks	0.5 A_s / (acres) PEF
tons/car	

12.9351 A (Dispersion Constant)	ΣVKT (sum of fleet vehicle km traveled) km
147.58077 L_R (length of road segment) ft	W (mean vehicle weight) tons
274.21393 A_R (surface area of contaminated road segment) m^2	0.04498 distance (road length) km/day
5.7383 B (Dispersion Constant)	PEF_{sc} (particulate emission factor) m^3/kg
71.7711 C (Dispersion Constant)	23.01785 Q/C_{sr} (inverse of the ratio of the 1-h. geometri mean air concentration to the emission flux along a straight road segment bisecting a square site (g/) g/m^2-s per kg/m^3
0.185837208 F_D Unitless Dispersion Correction Factor	8400 t_c (duration of construction) hours
total number of vehicles	7200000 T (time over which traffic occurs) s

Construction Worker (PEF)

Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)

$$PEF_{sc}\left(\frac{m^3_{air}}{kg_{soil}}\right)=\frac{Q}{C_{sr}}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{g}{m^2\text{-}s}\right)}{\left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}\right)\times\frac{1}{F_D}\times\left[\frac{T(s)\times A_R\left(m^2\right)}{\frac{2.6\times\left(\frac{s}{12}\right)^{0.8}\times\left(\frac{W(tons)}{3}\right)^{0.4}}{\left(\frac{M_{dry}}{0.2}\right)^{0.3}}\times\frac{\left(365\left(\frac{days}{year}\right)-p\left(\frac{days}{year}\right)\right)}{365\left(\frac{days}{year}\right)}\times 281.9\times\Sigma VKT(km)}\right]$$

$$\frac{Q}{C_{sr}}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{g}{m^2\text{-}s}\right)}{\left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}\right)=A\times\exp\left[\frac{\left(\ln A_s\left(acre\right)-B\right)^2}{C}\right]$$

$$A_R\left(m^2\right)=L_R\,(ft)\times W_R\,(20\ ft)\times 0.092903\left(\frac{m^2}{ft^2}\right)$$

$$W(tons)=\frac{\left(\text{number of cars}\times\frac{tons}{car}+\text{number of trucks}\times\frac{tons}{truck}\right)}{\text{total vehicles}}$$

$$\Sigma VKT\,(km)=\text{total vehichles}\times\text{distance}\left(\frac{km}{day}\right)\times EW_{cw}\left(\frac{weeks}{year}\right)\times DW_{cw}\left(\frac{days}{week}\right)$$

$$T\ (7200000\ s)=ED_{cw}\,(1\ yr)\times EF_{cw}\left(\frac{250\ days}{year}\right)\times ET_{cw}\left(\frac{8\ hrs}{day}\right)\times\left(\frac{3600\ s}{hr}\right)$$

$$F_D\,(0.18584)=0.1852+\left(5.3537\,/\,t_c\right)+\left(-9.6318\,/\,t_c^{\,2}\right)$$

$$t_c\,(8400\ hr)=ED_{cw}\,(1\ yr)\times EW_{cw}\left(\frac{50\ wks}{year}\right)\times\left(\frac{7\ days}{week}\right)\times\left(\frac{24\ hrs}{day}\right)$$

Construction Worker

Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)

- This is a short-term receptor exposed during the work day working around heavy machinery suspending dust in the air.
- The construction worker is expected to have an elevated soil ingestion rate
- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of soil
  - Inhalation of dust particulates emitted from soil
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation

Construction Worker

Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)

Construction Worker (PEF)

Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)

	$A_{c\text{-}doz}$ (areal extent of dozing) acres		$N_{A\text{-}grade}$ (number of times site was graded)
	A_{excav} (area of excavation site) m^2	11.4	S_{doz} (dozing speed) kph
	$A_{c\text{-}grade}$ (areal extent of grading) acres	11.4	S_{grade} (dozing speed) kph
	A_{till} (areal extent of tilling) acres		d_{excav} (average depth of excavation site) m
	B_l (dozing blade length) m	1.68	ρ_{soil} (density) g/cm^3 - chemical-specific
	B_l (grading blade length) m	0.5	A_c / (acres) PEF
7.9	$M_{m\text{-}doz}$ (Gravimetric soil moisture content) %	6.9	s_{doz} (soil silt content) %
12	$M_{m\text{-}excav}$ (Gravimetric soil moisture content) %	18	s_{till} (soil silt content) %
2	$N_{A\text{-}dump}$ (number of times soil is dumped)	4.69	U_m (mean annual wind speed) m/s
2	$N_{A\text{-}till}$ (number of times soil is tilled)	11.32	U_t (equivalent threshold value) m/s
	$N_{A\text{-}doz}$ (number of times site was dozed)	0	V (fraction of vegetative cover)

2.4538	A (Dispersion Constant)		M_{till} (dust emitted from tilling operations) g
2023.43	A_{surf} (areal extent of site) m^2	51288.84717	M_{wind} (dust emitted by wind erosion) g
17.5660	B (Dispersion Constant)		ΣVKT_{doz} (sum of fleet vehicle km traveled) km
189.0426	C (Dispersion Constant)		ΣVKT_{grade} (sum of fleet vehicle km traveled) k
0.185837208	F_D Unitless Dispersion Correction Factor	0.194	F(x) (function dependant on U_m/U_t derived using Cowherd et al. (1985))
	$J`_T$ (g/m^2s)		$PEF`_{sc}$ (particulate emission factor) m^3/kg
	M_{doz} (dust emitted from dozing operations) g	14.31407	Q/C_{sa} (inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux at the center of a square source) g/m^2-s per kg/m^3
	M_{excav} (dust emitted from excavation soil dumping) g	8400	t_c (duration of construction) hours
	M_{grade} (dust emitted from grading operations) g	7200000	T (time over which traffic occurs) s

Construction Worker (PEF)

Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)

$$PEF'_{sc}\left(\frac{m^3_{air}}{kg_{soil}}\right)=\frac{Q}{C_{sa}}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{g}{m^2-s}\right)}{\left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}\right)\times\frac{1}{F_D}\times\frac{1}{<J'_T>\left(\frac{g}{m^2-s}\right)}$$

where: $$\frac{Q}{C_{sa}}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{g}{m^2-s}\right)}{\left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}\right)=A\times\exp\left[\frac{\left(\ln A_c\,(acre)-B\right)^2}{C}\right]$$

$$<J'_T>\left(\frac{g}{m^2-s}\right)=\frac{M^{pc}_{wind}(g)+M_{excav}(g)+M_{doz}(g)+M_{grade}(g)+M_{till}(g)}{A_{surf}\left(m^2\right)\times T(s)}$$

$$M^{pc}_{wind}(g)=0.036\times(1-V)\times\left(\frac{U_m\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)}{U_t\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)}\right)^3\times F(x)\times A_{surf}\left(m^2\right)\times ED\ (yr)\times 8760\left(\frac{hr}{yr}\right)$$

$$M_{excav}(g)=0.35\times 0.0016\times\frac{\left(\frac{U_m\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)}{2.2}\right)^{1.3}}{\left(\frac{M_{m-excav}(\%)}{2}\right)^{1.4}}\times\rho_{soil}\left(\frac{Mg}{m^3}\right)\times A_{excav}\left(m^2\right)\times d_{excav}(m)\times N_{A-dump}\times 1000\left(\frac{g}{kg}\right)$$

$$M_{doz}(g)=0.75\times\frac{0.45\times s_{doz}(\%)^{1.5}}{\left(M_{m-doz}(\%)\right)^{1.4}}\times\frac{\Sigma\,VKT_{doz}(km)}{S_{doz}\left(\frac{km}{hr}\right)}\times 1000\left(\frac{g}{kg}\right)$$

$$M_{grade}(g)=0.60\times 0.0056\times S_{grade}\left(\frac{km}{hr}\right)^{2.0}\times\Sigma\,VKT_{grade}(km)\times 1000\left(\frac{g}{kg}\right)$$

and:

$$M_{till}(g)=1.1\times s_{till}(\%)^{0.6}\times A_{c-till}(acres)\times 4047\left(\frac{m^2}{acre}\right)\times 10^{-4}\left(\frac{ha}{m^2}\right)\times 1000\left(\frac{g}{kg}\right)\times N_{A-till}$$

where: $$\Sigma\,VKT_{grade}(km)=A_{c-grade}(acres)\times 4047\left(\frac{m^2}{acre}\right)\times\frac{1}{B_g(m)}\times\frac{1}{1000\left(\frac{m}{km}\right)}\times N_{A-grade}$$

where: $$\Sigma\,VKT_{doz}(km)=A_{c-doz}(acres)\times 4047\left(\frac{m^2}{acre}\right)\times\frac{1}{B_g(m)}\times\frac{1}{1000\left(\frac{m}{km}\right)}\times N_{A-doz}$$

$$T\ (7200000\ s)=ED_{cw}\ (1\ yr)\times EF_{cw}\left(\frac{250\ days}{year}\right)\times ET_{cw}\left(\frac{8\ hrs}{day}\right)\times\left(\frac{3600\ s}{hr}\right)$$

$$F_D\ (0.18584)=0.1852+\left(5.3537/t_c\right)+\left(-9.6318/t_c^{\,2}\right)$$

$$t_c\ (8400\ hr)=ED_{cw}\ (1\ yr)\times EW_{cw}\left(\frac{50\ wks}{year}\right)\times\left(\frac{7\ days}{week}\right)\times\left(\frac{24\ hrs}{day}\right)$$

Recreator Scenario

- Extension of residential scenario.
- There are no default exposure parameters.
- Age-adjusted for change in intake as the receptor ages.
- Main pathways: soil, water, wild game, air

Recreator Common Parameters

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations

.	ED_{rec} (exposure duration - recreator) yr	.	ET_{rec} (exposure time - recreator) hr
.	$ED_{rec\text{-}a}$ (exposure duration - recreator adult) yr	.	$ET_{rec\text{-}a}$ (exposure time - recreator adult) hr
.	$ED_{rec\text{-}c}$ (exposure duration - recreator child) yr	.	$ET_{rec\text{-}c}$ (exposure time - recreator child) hr
.	EF_{rec} (exposure frequency - recreator) day/yr	.	t_{rec} (time - recreator) yr
.	$EF_{rec\text{-}a}$ (exposure frequency - recreator adult) day/yr	1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless
.	$EF_{rec\text{-}c}$ (exposure frequency - recreator child) day/yr		

NOTES: Changes in these parameters will be copied down to all the media containers, however you may change each media value independently as well in the fields below.

Recreator Soil

- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of soil
  - Inhalation of particulates emitted from soil
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation
  - Consumption of game

Recreator Surface Water

- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of water
  - Inhalation of vapors NOT addressed
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation
  - Consumption of game

Recreator SS Inputs for Soil

Select a slab size ▾ Slab size for ACF

Select a soil thickness cover layer ▾ Select cover layer thickness for GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor)

ED_{rec} (exposure duration - recreator) yr

ED_{recs-a} (exposure duration - recreator adult) yr

ED_{resc-c} (exposure duration - recreator child) yr

EF_{rec} (exposure frequency - recreator) day/yr

EF_{recs-a} (exposure frequency - recreator adult) day/yr

EF_{recs-c} (exposure frequency - recreator child) day/yr

ET_{rec} (exposure time - recreator) hr/day

ET_{recs-a} (exposure time - recreator) hr/day

ET_{recs-c} (exposure time - recreator) hr/day

$IFA_{rec-adj}$ (age-adjusted inhalation rate - recreator) m^3

$IFS_{rec-adj}$ (age-adjusted soil intake rate - recreator) mg

20 IRA_{recs-a} (inhalation rate - recreator adult) m^3/day

10 IRA_{recs-c} (inhalation rate - recreator child) m^3/day

100 IRS_{recs-a} (soil intake rate - recreator adult) mg/day

200 IRS_{recs-c} (soil intake rate - recreator child) mg/day

t_{rec} (time - recreator) yr

1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_o=oral ingestion dose conversion factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
3. SF_{ext-sv}=external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr).
4. $ED_{rec} = t_{rec}$

Recreator SS Inputs for Air

Value	Parameter
.	ED_{rec} (exposure duration - recreator) yr
.	ED_{rec-a} (exposure duration - recreator adult) yr
.	ED_{rec-c} (exposure duration - recreator child) yr
.	EF_{rec} (exposure frequency) day/yr
.	EF_{rec-a} (exposure frequency - recreator adult) day/yr
.	EF_{rec-c} (exposure frequency - recreator child) day/yr
.	ET_{rec} (exposure time - recreator) hr
.	ET_{rec-a} (exposure time - recreator adult) hr
.	ET_{rec-c} (exposure time - recreator child) hr
1.0	GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless
.	$IFA_{rec-adj}$ (age-adjusted inhalation factor) m^3
20	IRA_{rec-a} (inhalation rate - recreator adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{rec-c} (inhalation rate - recreator child) m^3/day
.	t_{rec} (time - recreator) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_{sub}=submersion slope factor (risk/pCi)
3. $t_r = ED_r = ED_{r-c} + ED_{r-a}$
4. λ=decay constant

Recreator SS Inputs for 2-D Analysis

. ED_{rec} (exposure duration - recreator) yr	. t_{rec} (time - recreator) yr
. EF_{rec} (exposure frequency - recreator) day/yr	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless
. ET_{rec} (exposure time - recreator) hr	

NOTES:

1. Slab size for ACF in alternate external exposure equations is determined by area selected in soil section above
2. $SF_{ext\text{-}gp}$=ground plane external exposure slope factor (mrem-cm^2/pCi-yr).
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=infinite soil volume external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
4. $SF_{ext\text{-}1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
5. $SF_{ext\text{-}5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
6. $SF_{ext\text{-}15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure slope factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
7. λ=decay constant
8. $ED_{rec} = t_{rec}$

Recreator SS Inputs for Surface Water

. $DFA_{recw-adj}$ (age-adjusted immersion factor - recreator) L	. ET_{recw-c} (exposure time - recreator child) hr/day
. ED_{rec} (exposure duration - recreator) yr	. EV_{recw-a} (number of bathing events per day - recreator adult) event/day
. ED_{recw-a} (exposure duration - recreator adult) yr	. EV_{recw-c} (number of bathing events per day - recreator child) event/day
. ED_{recw-c} (exposure duration - recreator child) yr	. $IFW_{recw-adj}$ (age-adjusted water intake rate - recreator) L
. EF_{recw-a} (exposure frequency - recreator adult) day/yr	0.05 IRW_{recw-a} (water intake rate - recreator adult) L/hr
. EF_{recw-c} (exposure frequency - recreator child) day/yr	0.05 IRW_{recw-c} (water intake rate - recreator child) L/hr
. ET_{recw-a} (exposure time - recreator adult) hr/day	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_o=oral ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_f=food ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi).
3. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
4. $ED_{rec} = t_{rec}$

Recreator SS Inputs for Game

1	CF_{rec-fo} (fowl contaminated fraction) unitless
1	CF_{rec-ga} (game contaminated fraction) unitless
.	ED_{rec} (exposure duration - recreator) yr
.	EF_{rec} (exposure frequency - recreator) day/yr
1	f_{p-fowl} (fowl on-site fraction) unitless
1	f_{p-game} (land game on-site fraction) unitless
1	f_{s-fowl} (fraction of year fowl is on site) unitless
1	f_{s-game} (fraction of year land game is on site) unitless
.	$IRGL_{rec}$ (fowl consumption rate) g/day
.	$IRGF_{rec}$ (land game consumption rate) g/day

0.25	MLF (game pasture plant mass loading factor) unitless
.	Q_{p-fowl} (fowl fodder intake rate) kg/day
.	Q_{p-game} (land game fodder intake rate) kg/day
.	Q_{s-fowl} (fowl soil intake rate) kg/day
.	Q_{s-game} (land game soil intake rate) kg/day
.	Q_{w-fowl} (fowl water intake rate) kg/day
.	Q_{w-game} (land game water intake rate) kg/day
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

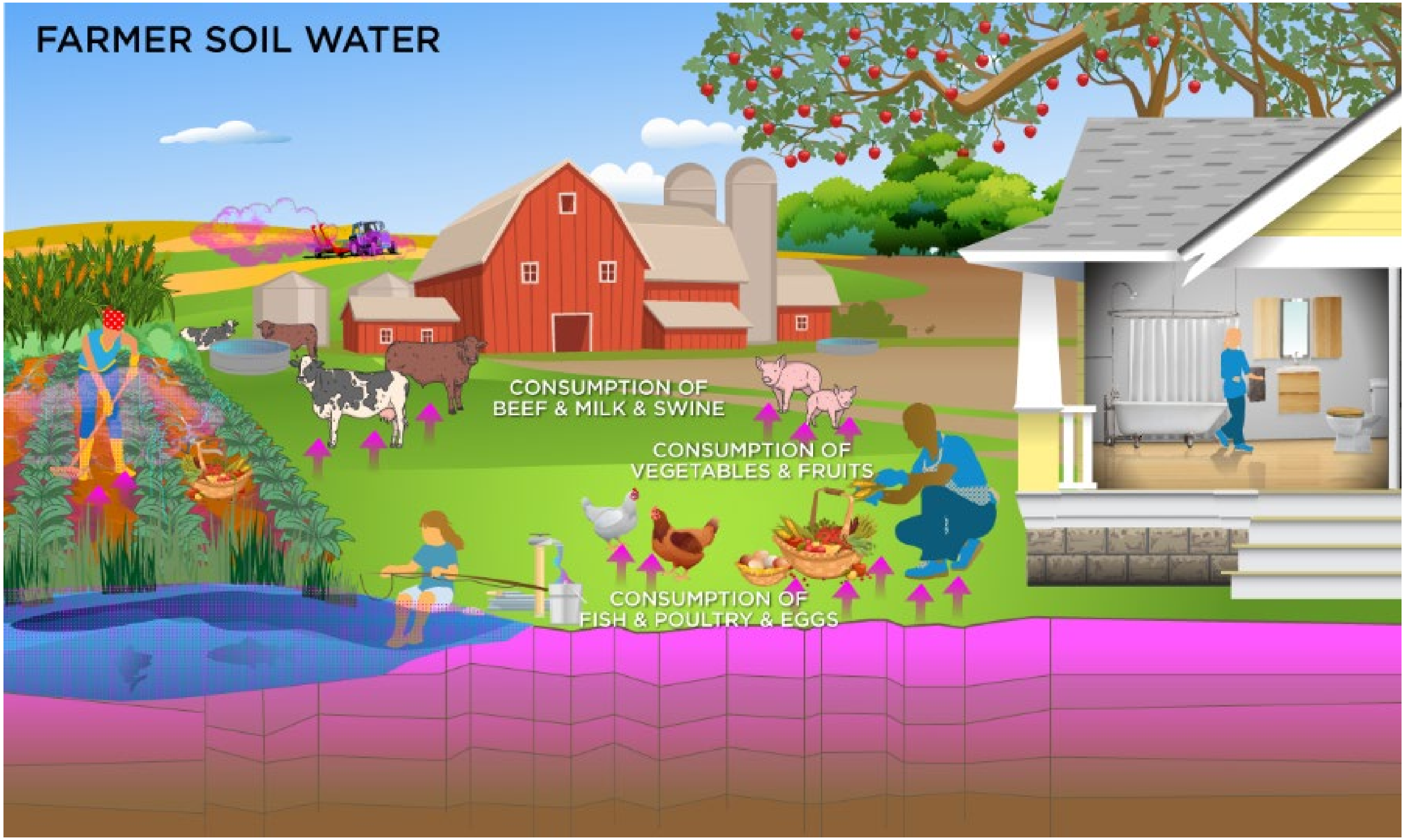
NOTES:

1. SF_o=food ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi). rad-specific

Farmer Scenario

- Extension of residential scenario.
- Evaluates direct consumption of farm products for a subsistence farmer.
- Evaluates consumption of farm products back=calculated to soil and water.
- Age-adjusted for change in intake as the receptor ages.
- Main pathways: soil and livestock consumption

Farmer Scenario



Farmer Soil

- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of soil
  - Inhalation of particulates emitted from soil
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation
  - Consumption of fruits and vegetables
    - 100% home grown

Farmer Water

- Exposure pathways
  - Incidental ingestion of water
  - Inhalation of volatiles from water
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation
  - Consumption of fruits and vegetables
    - 100% home grown

Farmer Livestock Consumption

- 100% homegrown livestock consumption
- All feed for animal products considered grown on contaminated media on site.
- Scenarios:
  - Meat (cattle, goat, sheep)
  - Milk (cow, goat, sheep)
  - Poultry (chicken, goose, turkey, duck)
  - Produce (25 categories)
  - Swine
  - Eggs
  - Fish

Farmer SS Inputs
Common Parameters

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations

40 — ED_f (exposure duration - farmer) yr	24 — ET_f (exposure time - farmer) hr
34 — $ED_{f\text{-}a}$ (exposure duration - farmer adult) yr	24 — $ET_{f\text{-}a}$ (exposure time - farmer adult) hr
6 — $ED_{f\text{-}c}$ (exposure duration - farmer child) yr	24 — $ET_{f\text{-}c}$ (exposure time - farmer child) hr
350 — EF_f (exposure frequency - farmer) day/yr	40 — t_f (time - farmer) yr
350 — $EF_{f\text{-}a}$ (exposure frequency - farmer adult) day/yr	1.0E-6 — TR (target cancer risk) unitless
350 — $EF_{f\text{-}c}$ (exposure frequency - farmer child) day/yr	

Farmer SS Inputs for Air

40	ED_f (exposure duration - farmer) yr
34	ED_{f-a} (exposure duration - farmer adult) yr
6	ED_{f-c} (exposure duration - farmer child) yr
350	EF_f (exposure frequency - farmer) day/yr
350	EF_{f-a} (exposure frequency - farmer adult) day/yr
350	EF_{f-c} (exposure frequency - farmer child) day/yr
24	ET_f (exposure time - farmer) hr
24	ET_f (exposure time - farmer adult) hr
24	ET_f (exposure time - farmer child) hr
1	GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless
259000	IFA_{f-adj} (age-adjusted inhalation factor - farmer) m^3
20	IRA_{f-a} (inhalation rate - farmer adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{f-c} (inhalation rate - farmer child) m^3/day
40	t_f (time - farmer) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_{sub}=submersion slope factor (risk/pCi)
3. λ=decay constant

Farmer SS Inputs for Soil

Value	Parameter
Select site area	Site area for ACF
Select a cover layer	Cover layer thickness for GSF_o
Select a cover layer	Cover layer thickness for GSF_b
40	ED_{far} (exposure duration - farmer) yr
34	ED_{far-a} (exposure duration - farmer adult) yr
6	ED_{far-c} (exposure duration - farmer child) yr
350	EF_{far} (exposure frequency) day/yr
350	EF_{far-a} (exposure frequency - farmer adult) day/yr
350	EF_{far-c} (exposure frequency - farmer child) day/yr
24	ET_{far-a} (exposure time - farmer adult) hr/day
24	ET_{far-c} (exposure time - farmer child) hr/day
10.008	ET_{far-i} (indoor exposure time fraction) hr/day
12.168	ET_{far-o} (outdoor exposure time fraction) hr/day
0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor)
259000	$IFA_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted soil inhalation factor) m^3
1610000	$IFS_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg
20	IRA_{far-a} (inhalation rate - farmer adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{far-c} (inhalation rate - farmer child) m^3/day
100	IRS_{far-a} (soil ingestion rate - farmer adult) mg/day
200	IRS_{far-c} (soil ingestion rate - farmer child) mg/day
40	t_{far} (time - farmer) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_s=soil ingestion slope factor (risk/pCi).
2. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi).
3. SF_{ext-sv}=external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr).
4. $ED_{far} = t_{far}$
5. λ=decay constant
6. $0 \leq GSF_i \leq 1$
7. Q/C_{wind}=calculations based on site size and climactic zone. Further details on the derivation of Q/C_{wind} can be found in Appendix D
8. A, B, C = PEF region-specific dispersion constants (unitless)

Farmer SS Inputs for Produce

Parameters Common to all Agricultural Products

[Produce Consumption – back calculated to soil]

[Produce Consumption – back calculated to soil and water]

[Produce Consumption – back calculated to water]

[Produce consumption – direct]

40	ED_{far} (exposure duration – farmer) yr
34	ED_{far-a} (exposure duration – farmer adult) yr
6	ED_{far-c} (exposure duration – farmer child) yr
350	EF_{far-a} (exposure frequency – farmer adult) day/yr
350	EF_{far-c} (exposure frequency – farmer child) day/yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless
Temperate	Climate zone
Default	Soil type
0.25	$MLF_{pastura}$ (pasture plant mass loading factor) unitless
0.25	F (irrigation period) unitless
0.42	I_f (interception fraction) unitless
3.62	I_r (irrigation rate) L/m^2-day
0.000027	λ_{HL} (soil leaching rate) 1/day
240	P (area density for root zone) kg/m^2
1	T (translocation factor) unitless
10950	t_b (long term deposition and buildup) day
60	t_v (above ground exposure time) day
14	t_w (weathering half-life) day
2	Y_v (plant yield – wet) kg/m^2

Farmer SS Inputs for Produce

Select Produce Items to Include

- [x] Toggle All
- [x] Apples
- [x] Asparagus
- [x] Beets
- [x] Berries
- [x] Broccoli
- [x] Cabbage
- [x] Carrots
- [ ] Cereal Grains
- [x] Citrus Fruits
- [x] Corn
- [x] Cucumbers
- [x] Lettuce
- [x] Lima Beans
- [x] Okra
- [x] Onions
- [x] Peaches
- [x] Pears
- [x] Peas
- [x] Peppers
- [x] Potatoes
- [x] Pumpkin
- [ ] Rice
- [x] Snap Beans
- [x] Strawberries
- [x] Tomatoes

Toggle intake rates: (●) Fresh weight ( ) Cooked weight

To completely remove produce from the output, un-check the 'Toggle All' box.

Farmer SS Inputs for Produce

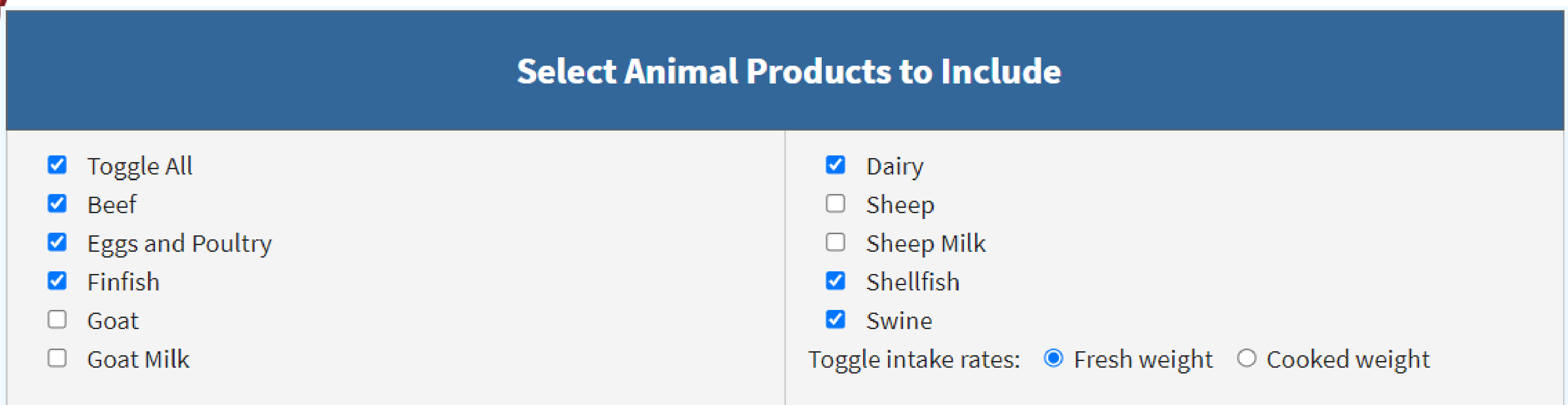
Apples	
1 $CF_{far-apple}$ (contaminated apple fraction) unitless 1182020 $IFAP_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted apple ingestion factor) g 84.7 $IRAP_{far-a}$ (apple ingestion rate - farmer adult) g/day	82.9 $IRAP_{far-c}$ (apple ingestion rate - farmer child) g/day 0.000160 MLF_{apple} (apple mass loading factor) unitless

Asparagus	
1 $CF_{far-asparagus}$ (contaminated asparagus fraction) unitless 492870 $IFAS_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted asparagus ingestion factor) g 39.3 $IRAS_{far-a}$ (asparagus ingestion rate - farmer adult) g/day	12.0 $IRAS_{far-c}$ (asparagus ingestion rate - farmer child) g/day 0.0000790 $MLF_{asparagus}$ (asparagus mass loading factor) unitless

Beets	
1 $CF_{far-beet}$ (contaminated beet fraction) unitless 411600 $IFBT_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted beet ingestion factor) g 33.9 $IRBT_{far-a}$ (beet ingestion rate - farmer adult) g/day	3.9 $IRBT_{far-c}$ (beet ingestion rate - farmer child) g/day 0.000138 MLF_{beet} (beet mass loading factor) unitless

Berries	
1 $CF_{far-berry}$ (contaminated berry fraction) unitless 471450 $IFBE_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted berry ingestion factor) g 35.4 $IRBE_{far-a}$ (berry ingestion rate - farmer adult) g/day	23.9 $IRBE_{far-c}$ (berry ingestion rate - farmer child) g/day 0.000166 MLF_{berry} (berry mass loading factor) unitless

Farmer SS Inputs for Farm Animals



Farmer SS Inputs for Beef

Beef

Beef Consumption – back calculated to soil

Beef Consumption – back calculated to soil and water

Beef Consumption – back calculated to water

Beef Consumption – direct

Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter
1	$CF_{far-beef}$ (beef contaminated fraction) unitless	1	f_{s-beef} (fraction of year animal on site) unitless
2202410	$IFB_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted beef ingestion factor) g	11.77	Q_{p-beef} (beef fodder intake rate) kg/day
178.0	IRB_{far-a} (beef ingestion rate – farmer adult) g/day	0.5	Q_{s-beef} (beef soil intake rate) kg/day
40.1	IRB_{far-c} (beef ingestion rate – farmer child) g/day	53	Q_{w-beef} (beef water intake rate) L/day
1	f_{p-beef} (animal on-site fraction) unitless		

Farmer SS Inputs for Milk

Dairy

Dairy Consumption – back calculated to soil

Dairy Consumption – back calculated to soil and water

Dairy Consumption – back calculated to water

Dairy Consumption – direct

Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter
1	$CF_{far-dairy}$ (dairy contaminated fraction) unitless	1	$f_{p-dairy}$ (animal on-site fraction) unitless
6036590	$IFD_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted dairy ingestion factor) g	1	$f_{s-dairy}$ (fraction of year animal on site) unitless
445.6	IRD_{far-a} (dairy ingestion rate – farmer adult) g/day	20.3	$Q_{p-dairy}$ (dairy fodder intake rate) kg/day
349.5	IRD_{far-c} (dairy ingestion rate – farmer child) g/day	0.4	$Q_{s-dairy}$ (dairy soil intake rate) kg/day
1.03	ρ_m (density of milk) kg/L	92	$Q_{w-dairy}$ (dairy water intake rate) L/day

Farmer SS Inputs for Swine

Swine

Swine Consumption – back calculated to soil

Swine Consumption – back calculated to soil and water

Swine Consumption – back calculated to water

Swine Consumption – direct

1 $CF_{far-swine}$ (swine contaminated fraction) unitless

1203860 $IFSW_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted swine ingestion factor) g

97.9 $IRSW_{far-a}$ (swine ingestion rate – farmer adult) g/day

18.5 $IRSW_{far-c}$ (swine ingestion rate – farmer child) g/day

1 $f_{p-swine}$ (animal on-site fraction) unitless

1 $f_{s-swine}$ (fraction of year animal on site) unitless

4.7 $Q_{p-swine}$ (swine fodder intake rate) kg/day

0.37 $Q_{s-swine}$ (swine soil intake rate) kg/day

11.4 $Q_{w-swine}$ (swine water intake rate) L/day

Farmer SS Inputs for Egg & Poultry

Eggs and Poultry

Egg Consumption – back calculated to soil

Egg Consumption – back calculated to soil and water

Egg Consumption – back calculated to water

Egg Consumption – direct

Poultry Consumption – back calculated to soil

Poultry Consumption – back calculated to soil and water

Poultry Consumption – back calculated to water

Poultry Consumption – direct

Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter
1	$CF_{far-egg}$ (egg contaminated fraction) unitless	23.6	IRP_{far-c} (poultry ingestion rate – farmer child) g/day
1	$CF_{far-poultry}$ (poultry contaminated fraction unitless)	1	$f_{p-poultry}$ (animal on-site fraction) unitless
658455	$IFE_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted egg ingestion factor) g	1	$f_{s-poultry}$ (fraction of year animal on site) unitless
1318100	$IFP_{far-adj}$ (age-adjusted poultry ingestion factor) g	0.2	$Q_{p-poultry}$ (poultry fodder intake rate) kg/day
53.4	IRE_{far-a} (egg ingestion rate – farmer adult) g/day	0.022	$Q_{s-poultry}$ (poultry soil intake rate) kg/day
10.95	IRE_{far-c} (egg ingestion rate – farmer child) g/day	0.4	$Q_{w-poultry}$ (poultry water intake rate) L/day
106.6	IRP_{far-a} (poultry ingestion rate – farmer adult)		

Toggle poultry type: ◉Chicken ○Duck ○Turkey ○Goose

Farmer SS Inputs for Fish

Finfish

Fish Consumption PRG - back calculated to soil

Fish Consumption PRG - back calculated to water

Fish Consumption PRG - direct

1 $CF_{far\text{-}finfish}$ (finfish contaminated fraction) unitless 1931020 $IFFI_{far\text{-}adj}$ (age-adjusted finfish ingestion fraction) g	155.9 $IRFI_{far\text{-}a}$ (finfish ingestion rate - farmer adult) g/day 36.1 $IRFI_{far\text{-}c}$ (finfish ingestion rate - farmer child) g/day

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Shellfish

1 $CF_{far\text{-}shellfish}$ (shellfish contaminated fraction) unitless 2530640 $IFSF_{far\text{-}adj}$ (age-adjusted shellfish ingestion fraction) g	208.9 $IRSF_{far\text{-}a}$ (shellfish ingestion rate - farmer adult) g/day 21.3 $IRSF_{far\text{-}c}$ (shellfish ingestion rate - farmer child) g/day

Farmer Total Equations

Total Soil

$$PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}tot}(pCi/g)=\frac{1}{\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}sol\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}sol\text{-}inh}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}sol\text{-}ext}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}prod\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}egg\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}po\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}fish\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}beef\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}dairy\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{soil\text{-}f\text{-}sw\text{-}ing}}}$$

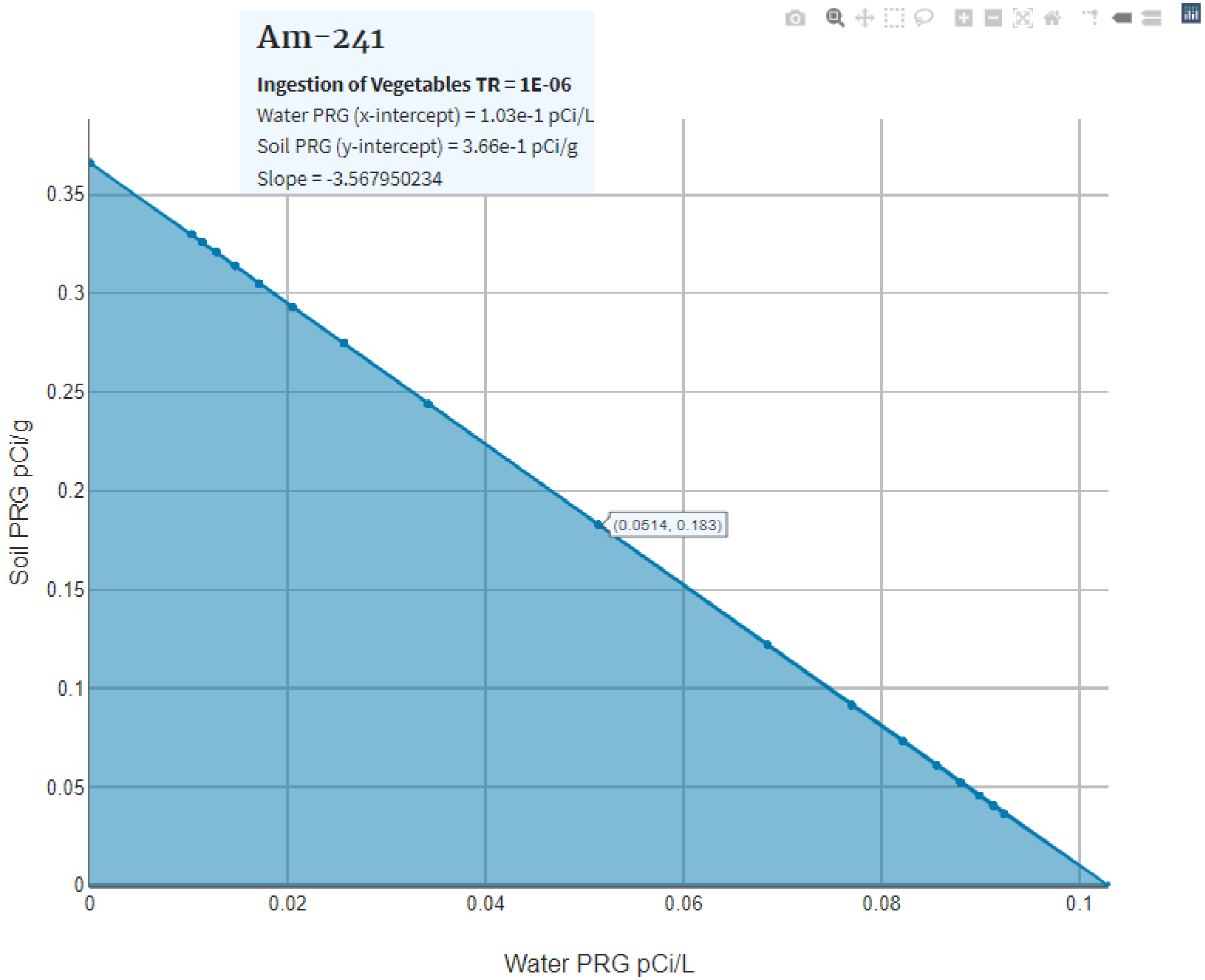
Total Agricultural products - back calculated to water

$$PRG_{wat\text{-}f\text{-}tot}(pCi/L)=\frac{1}{\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}inh}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}imm}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}prod\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}egg\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRGwat_{water\text{-}f\text{-}po\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}fish\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}beef\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}dairy\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}sw\text{-}ing}}}$$

Total Water

$$PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}tot}(pCi/g)=\frac{1}{\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}ing}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}inh}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}imm}}+\frac{1}{PRG_{water\text{-}f\text{-}prod}}}$$

Farmer Soil and Water Graph



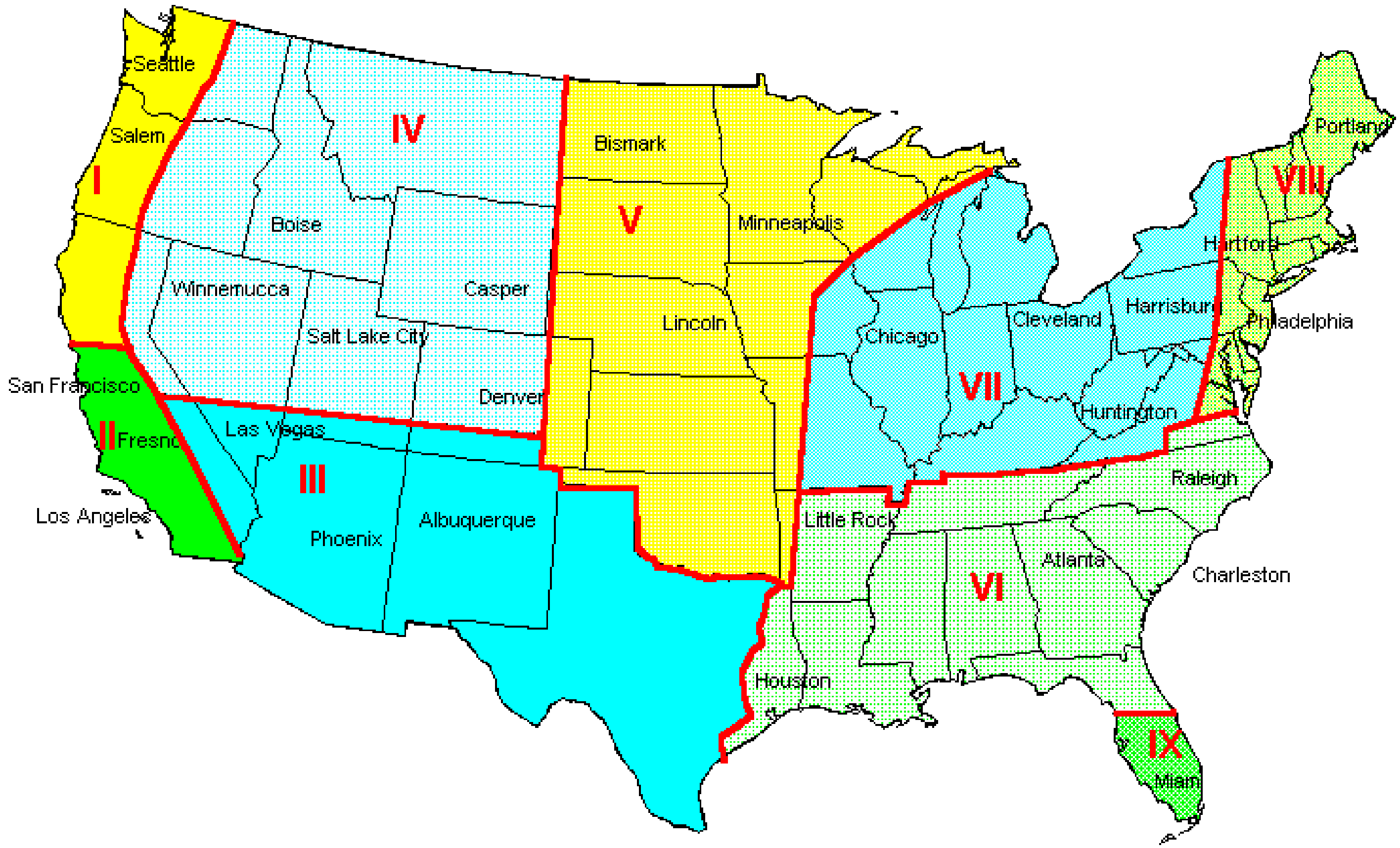
Site-specific Factors

- Blue input fields in the calculator are variable-dependent and automatically adjusted based on site-specific inputs.
- Particular Emission Factor (PEF)
- Volatilization Factor (VF)
- Soil to Groundwater transport
- Radionuclide decay constant (lambda)
- Area Correction Factor (ACF)
- Gamma Shielding Factor (soil) GSF_o

Particulate Emission Factor

- Expresses the dispersion of particulate matter in a specific climate. Varies with weather conditions.
- Determines impact of adsorbed radionuclides on dispersed particulate matter.
- Required for calculations in soil scenarios for residential, farmer, and outdoor, indoor, and composite workers.
- Does not significantly affect most PRGs with exception of a few radionuclides

US Climactic Zones – For Calculating PEF



Soil to GW Equations – Dilution Factor

- For residential soil to groundwater, the PRGs can be calculated with one of two methods:
  - Partitioning equation for migration to groundwater: employs default partitioning equation for migration. Dilution factor defaults to 1 for 0.5-acre source.
  - Mass-limit equation for migration to groundwater. Use if all the parameters needed to calculate a dilution factor are available.

Volatilization Factor

- Replaces PEF for tritium (^{3}H) assessment.
- Default value is 17 m^3/kg
- VF value is based on steady state model that assumes, on average, ^{3}H in soil pore water and in air

Groundwater Transport – K_D

- K_D – soil-to-water partition coefficient.
- Accounts for partitioning of contaminants in soil to groundwater migration.
- Use for farmer soil land use in fish, milk, beef, and swine exposure routes.

Radionuclide Decay Constant (λ)

- Residential air, soil, workers, and farmer soil have a decay constant term based on the half-life of the isotope.
- Make realistic PRGs by including contributions from short-lived decay products.
- Should be used to establish the actual degree of equilibrium between parent nuclide and daughters.
- Should use +D values if data is not sufficient to calculate λ.

Area Correction Factor

- Infinite slab assumption – thickness of contaminated zone and its aerial extent are so large that it effectively behaves as if it were infinite in its physical dimensions.
- In practice, soil contaminated to depth > 15cm, aerial extent > 10,000 m^2 creates a radiation field comparable to infinite slab.

Area Correction Factor

- In most residential settings, infinite slab assumption results in an overly conservative PRG.
- ACF used to compensate and adjust source area.
- ACF is variable by isotope, source thickness and area for site-specific analysis.
- PRG calculator has 19 different site area choices. If no size is selected for finite analysis, the ACF for the most protective size is selected.

Residential Generic Outputs

Ambient Air

Resident Peak Risk PRGs for Air

Peak PRG Results	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/m³)	External Exposure PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/m³)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/m³)
Peak PRG for Cs-137 @ PRG units	*2.82E-03*	*2.24E+01*	*2.82E-03*
Peak start time for maximum risk (yrs)	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*
Maximum risk during peak interval (unitless)	*3.54E-04*	*4.47E-08*	*3.55E-04*
Maximum risk-rate during peak interval (risk/yr)	*1.81E-05*	*2.28E-09*	*1.81E-05*

Resident PRGs for Air

Isotope	Inhalation Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Submersion External Exposure Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/m³)	Lambda (1/yr)	Halflife (yr)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/m³)	External Exposure PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/m³)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/m³)	Tota PRG TR=1.0I (mg/n
Cs-137	1.12E-10	1.62E-12	2.30E-02	3.02E+01	5.52E-02	2.47E+04	5.52E-02	6.39E-1
Ba-137m	0.00E+00	2.52E-09	1.43E+05	4.86E-06	-	1.59E+01	1.59E+01	2.96E-1

Tapwater

Peak PRG Results	Ingestion PRG R=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Immersion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Produce Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Total PRG TR=1.0E- (pCi/L)
Peak PRG for Cs-137 @ PRG units	*.28E+00*	-	*3.69E+05*	*6.51E-01*	*5.06E-01*
Peak start time for maximum risk (yrs)	*.00E-08*	-	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*
Maximum risk during peak interval (unitless)	*.39E-07*	-	*2.71E-12*	*1.54E-06*	*1.97E-06*
Maximum risk-rate during peak interval (risk/yr)	*.24E-08*	-	*1.38E-13*	*7.84E-08*	*1.01E-07*

Isotope	Parent	0.18 exchanges per hour A_{eq} (unitless)	ICRP Lung Absorption Type	Water Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Inhalation Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Food Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Immersion Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/L)
Cs-137	Cs-137	-	S	3.05E-11	1.12E-10	3.74E-11	2.24E-15
Ba-137m	Cs-137	-	-	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.46E-12

Isotope	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Woody tree (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Leaf (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Root (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Shrub (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Non-leafy fruit (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)
Cs-137	5.80E-03	6.00E-02	4.20E-02	2.10E-03	2.10E-02
Ba-137m	1.00E-02	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	1.00E-02	1.00E-02

Isotope	$Lambda_E$ (1/day)	Irr_{dep} (L/kg)	Ingestion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Immersion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Produce Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (mg/L)
Cs-137	4.95E-02	3.64E+00	1.71E+00	-	6.40E+08	4.88E-01	3.80E-01	4.40E-12
Ba-137m	4.95E-02	3.64E+00	-	-	2.63E+05	-	2.63E+05	4.89E-13

Residential Generic Outputs

Soil

Peak PRG Results	gestion PRG =1.0E-06 pCi/g)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	External Exposure PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Produce Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)
Peak PRG for Cs-137 @ PRG units	*9E+01*	*9.97E+04*	*6.06E-02*	*1.19E-01*	*4.01E-02*
Peak start time for maximum risk (yrs)	*0E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*
Maximum risk during peak interval (unitless)	*9E-08*	*1.00E-11*	*1.65E-05*	*8.41E-06*	*2.49E-05*
Maximum risk-rate during peak interval (risk/yr)	*3E-09*	*5.12E-13*	*8.43E-07*	*4.30E-07*	*8.43E-07*

Isotope	ICRP Lung Absorption Type	Inhalation Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	External Exposure Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/g)	Food Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Soil Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Lambda (1/yr)	Halflife (yr)	Default Soil Volume Area Correction Factor	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Woody tree (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Leaf (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Root (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Shrub (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)
Cs-137	S	1.12E-10	5.52E-10	3.74E-11	4.26E-11	2.30E-02	3.02E+01	1.00E+00	5.80E-03	6.00E-02	4.20E-02	2.10E-03
Ba-137m	-	0.00E+00	2.69E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.43E+05	4.86E-06	1.00E+00	1.00E-02	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	1.00E-02

Isotope	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Non-leafy fruit (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Maize grain (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Legume seed (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Tuber (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Herbaceous (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)	Ingestion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	External Exposure PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Produce Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (mg/kg)
Cs-137	2.10E-02	3.30E-02	4.00E-02	5.60E-02	2.90E-03	1.36E+09	2.10E+01	7.51E+04	2.10E+02	8.95E-02	**8.91E-02**	1.03E-09
Ba-137m	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	5.00E-03	1.00E-02	1.36E+09	-	-	4.31E-02	-	**4.31E-02**	8.03E-17

Residential Generic Outputs

2D Direct External Exposure

Peak PRG Results	Soil Volume PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 1cm PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 5cm PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 15cm PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Ground Pla PRG TR=1.0E- (pCi/cm
Peak PRG for Cs-137 @ PRG units	*6.06E-02*	*2.97E-01*	*1.05E-01*	*6.80E-02*	*3.03E-01*
Peak start time for maximum risk (yrs)	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*
Maximum risk during peak interval (unitless)	*1.65E-05*	*3.36E-06*	*9.48E-06*	*1.47E-05*	*3.30E-06*
Maximum risk-rate during peak interval (risk/yr)	*8.43E-07*	*1.72E-07*	*4.84E-07*	*7.51E-07*	*1.68E-07*

Isotope	External Exposure Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure Slope Factor (1 cm) (risk/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure Slope Factor (5 cm) (risk/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure Slope Factor (15 cm) (risk/yr per pCi/g)	Ground Plane External Exposure Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/cm^2)	Lambda (1/yr)	Halflife (yr)	Default Soil Volume Area Correction Factor	Default Ground Plane Area Correction Factor	Default 1 cm Area Correction Factor	Default 5 cm Area Correction Factor	Default 15cm Area Correction Factor	Default Soil Volume Gamma Shielding Factor
Cs-137	5.52E-10	1.92E-10	4.24E-10	5.42E-10	5.53E-10	2.30E-02	3.02E+01	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00
Ba-137m	2.69E-06	5.47E-07	1.54E-06	2.39E-06	5.36E-07	1.43E+05	4.86E-06	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00

Isotope	Default Ground Plane Gamma Shielding Factor	Default 1 cm Gamma Shielding Factor	Default 5 cm Gamma Shielding Factor	Default 15 cm Gamma Shielding Factor	Total Indoor GSF Soil Volume	Total Indoor GSF Ground Plane	Total Indoor GSF @ 1cm	Total Indoor GSF @ 5cm	Total Indoor GSF @ 15cm	Soil Volume PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 1cm PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 5cm PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 15cm PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Ground Plane PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/cm^2)	Soil Volume PRG TR=1.0E-06 (mg/kg)
Cs-137	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	**2.10E+02**	**6.01E+02**	**2.73E+02**	**2.14E+02**	**2.09E+02**	2.42E-06
Ba-137m	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	**4.31E-02**	**2.11E-01**	**7.50E-02**	**4.83E-02**	**2.16E-01**	8.03E-17

Residential Generic Outputs

Soil to Groundwater

Peak PRG Results	Ingestion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Immersion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Produce Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	SSL Risk-based TR=1E-06 (pCi/g)	SSL MCL-based (pCi/g)
Peak PRG for Cs-137 @ PRG units	*2.28E+00*	-	*3.69E+05*	*6.51E-01*	*5.06E-01*	*4.96E+01*	-
Peak start time for maximum risk (yrs)	*1.00E-08*	-	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	*1.00E-08*	-
Maximum risk during peak interval (unitless)	*4.39E-07*	-	*2.71E-12*	*1.54E-06*	*1.97E-06*	*2.01E-08*	-
Maximum risk-rate during peak interval (risk/yr)	*2.24E-08*	-	*1.38E-13*	*7.84E-08*	*1.01E-07*	*1.03E-09*	-

Isotope	Parent	0.18 exchanges per hour A_{eq} (unitless)	ICRP Lung Absorption Type	Water Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Inhalation Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Food Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Immersion Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/L	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Woody tree (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Leaf (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Root (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Shrub (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Non-leafy fruit (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)
Cs-137	Cs-137	-	S	3.05E-11	1.12E-10	3.74E-11	2.24E-15	5.80E-03	6.00E-02	4.20E-02	2.10E-03	2.10E-02
Ba-137m	Cs-137	-	-	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.46E-12	1.00E-02	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	1.00E-02	1.00E-02

Isotope	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Maize grain (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Legume seed (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Tuber (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor Herbaceous (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-dry soil)	K_d Distribution coefficient (L/kg)	$Lambda_B$ (1/day)	Irr_{dep} (L/kg)	Ingestion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Inhalation PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Immersion PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Produce Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/L)	Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (mg/L)
Cs-137	3.30E-02	4.00E-02	5.60E-02	2.90E-03	1.00E+01	2.70E-05	3.64E+00	1.71E+00	-	6.40E+08	4.88E-01	**3.80E-01**	4.40E-12
Ba-137m	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	5.00E-03	1.00E-02	4.00E-01	2.70E-05	3.64E+00	-	-	2.63E+05	-	**2.63E+05**	4.89E-13

Total PRG TR=1.0E-06 (mg/L)	Groundwater Risk-based Concentration TR=1E-06 (pCi/L)	Groundwater MCL-based Concentration (pCi/L)	SSL Risk-based TR=1E-06 (pCi/g)	SSL Risk-based TR=1E-06 (mg/kg)	SSL MCL-based (pCi/g)	SSL MCL-based (mg/kg)
4.40E-12	3.80E-01	2.00E+02	**3.88E-03**	4.49E-14	**2.04E+00**	2.36E-11
4.89E-13	2.63E+05	-	**1.58E+02**	2.93E-16	-	-

Residential Generic Outputs

Fish

Peak PRG Results	Finfish Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)
Peak PRG for Cs-137 @ PRG units	*7.23E-02*
Peak start time for maximum risk (yrs)	*1.00E-08*
Maximum risk during peak interval (unitless)	*1.38E-05*
Maximum risk-rate during peak interval (risk/yr)	*7.06E-07*

Isotope	Food Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	Finfish Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (pCi/g)	Finfish Consumption PRG TR=1.0E-06 (mg/kg)
Cs-137	3.74E-11	5.45E-02	6.30E-10
Ba-137m	0.00E+00	-	-

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 4: DCC Calculator

United States Environmental Protection Agency

DCC Outline

- Background
- Use of Dose Assessment at Superfund Sites
- Development Approach
- Calculator Walkthrough
  - Scenarios
  - Inputs
  - Outputs

DCC Background

- Dose compliance concentrations (DCCs) are isotope activities that correspond to fixed levels of dose.
- Dose conversion factors (DCFs) for a given radionuclide represent the dose equivalent per unit intake or external exposure of that radionuclide.

DCFs

- Used to convert a radionuclide concentration in soil, air, water or foodstuffs to a radiation dose.
- May be specified for specific body organs or tissues of interest, or as a weighted sum of individual organ dose (EDE).
- DCF sets: present DCFs that may be used to calculate either organ DE or EDE for ingestion and inhalation
  - ICRP 30
  - ICRP 60
  - ICRP 107 (ORNL) – based on more recent findings

Radiation Standards

- Standards consist of Effective Dose or Organ Equivalent Dose critical organ dose annual limits
- Equivalent Dose Limits may consider:
  - Specific target tissue or organ (e.g. thyroid)
  - The most radiosensitive tissue or organ
  - Tissue or organ receiving highest dose
- Dose to an organ from internally-deposited radionuclides is generally calculated separately from dose due to external exposure. However, the annual limit is based on the sum of external and internal organ dose.

Dose Assessment in Superfund Sites

- Superfund is **NOT** a dose-based program.
    - Dose assessments should only be conducted under CERCLA when necessary to demonstrate ARAR compliance.
- Dose recommendations (e.g. DOE orders, NRC regulatory guides) should generally not be used as TBCs.

Dose Assessment in Superfund Sites (cont.)

- Dose is not used because dose-based guidance would result in unnecessary inconsistency regarding how radiological and non-radiological (chemical) contaminants are addressed at Superfund sites.
  - Estimates of risk from a given dose estimate may vary by an order of magnitude or more.

Dose Assessment in Superfund Sites (cont.)

- Dose-based guidance generally begins an analysis for determining a site-specific cleanup level at a minimally acceptable risk level rather than the 10^{-6} departure set by NCP.
- ARARs above dose of 12 mrem/yr are not considered sufficiently protective.
  - Do not use to establish cleanup levels.
  - Cleanup levels not based on ARAR should be based on carcinogenic risk range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}.

Development Approach – Addressing Radionuclide Background

- Natural background radiation should be considered prior to applying DCCs as cleanup levels.
- Some ARARs are established as increments above background concentrations – obey ARAR procedure.

Development Approach – Potential Problems

- To avoid misuse of DCCs, the following should be avoided:
  - Applying DCCs w/out adequate CSM
  - Use of DCCs as cleanup levels w/out considering other relevant criteria
  - Use of DCCs as cleanup levels w/out verifying numbers with a health physicist/risk assessor
  - Use of outdated, superseded DCC tables
  - Not considering effects from presence of multiple isotopes

DCC Calculator Overview

Using the DCC Calculator

Select Scenario

- Resident (selected)
- Composite Worker
- Outdoor Worker
- Indoor Worker
- Construction Worker - Standard Unpaved Road Vehicle Traffic (Site-specific only)
- Construction Worker - Wind Erosion and Other Construction Activities (Site-specific only)
- Recreator (Site-specific only)
- Farmer
- Soil to Groundwater

Select Media:

- Soil
- Air
- 2-D External Exposure
- Tap Water
- Fish

Select ICRP rule

- 107 - Center for Radiation Protection Knowledge (selected)
- 60/68/72
- 30

Select DCC type

- Defaults
- Site-specific (selected)

Select Isotope Info Type: Database defaults

- -select-
- Database defaults
- User-provided

Select Units

- pCi (selected)
- Bq

Select Dose Output:

- No (selected)
- Yes

Select Individual Isotopes

Complete List

Ac-223
Ac-224
Ac-225
Ac-226
Ac-227
Ac-228
Ac-230
Ac-231
Ac-232
Ac-233

<< >>

Selected

Am-241
Cs-137
Sr-90
U-235

Common Isotopes

Ra-226
Ra-228
Rn-220
Rn-222
Tc-99
Th-228
Th-230
Th-232
U-234
U-238

<< >>

Or Select All

- ALL

Source and Decay Output Options

- Assumes period of peak dose (with decay and progeny ingrowth) (selected)
- Assumes secular equilibrium throughout chain (no decay)
- Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for progeny throughout chain
- Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for selected isotopes only

Peak Time Period

- Infinite (selected)
- 10,000 Years
- 1,000 Years
- 100 Years
- Other:

Retrieve

DCC Calculator Walkthrough

- Select exposure scenario
  - Same scenarios as discussed in PRG
- Select DCC type: defaults or site-specific
- Select units: units of activity in pCi or Bq
- Select ICRP rule (107, 60 or 30)
- Select isotopes of interest

Residential SS Inputs

Common Parameters

Parameters Common to all Exposure Route Equations	
0.77 AAF_a (annual age fraction - resident adult) unitless	350 $EF_{r\text{-}a}$ (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
0.23 AAF_c (annual age fraction - resident child) unitless	350 $EF_{r\text{-}c}$ (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
1 DL (dose limit) mrem	24 ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr
26 ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	24 $ET_{r\text{-}a}$ (exposure time - resident adult) hr
20 ED_{ra} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr	24 $ET_{r\text{-}c}$ (exposure time - resident child) hr
6 ED_{rc} (exposure duration - resident child) yr	1 t_r (time - resident) yr
350 EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr	

Residential SS Inputs

Soil- Ingestion, External, Inhalation & Produce

Select a slab size ▾	Slab size for ACF
Select a soil thickness cover layer ▾	Select cover layer thickness for GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor)
0.77	AAF_a (annual age fraction - resident adult) unitless
0.23	AAF_c (annual age fraction - resident child) unitless
1	DL (dose limit) mrem
26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr/day
24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr/day
16.416	ET_{r-i} (exposure time - indoor resident) hr/day
1.752	ET_{r-o} (exposure time - outdoor resident) hr/day
0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
6195	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted soil inhalation factor - resident) m^3
43050	IFS_{r-adj} (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor - resident) mg
20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
100	IRS_{r-a} (soil intake rate - resident adult) mg/day
200	IRS_{r-c} (soil intake rate - resident child) mg/day
0.26	MLF (produce plant mass loading factor) unitless
26	t_r (time - resident) yr

NOTES:

1. DCF_o=oral ingestion dose conversion factor (mrem/pCi).
2. DCF_i=inhalation dose conversion factor (mrem/pCi).
3. DCF_{ext-sv}=external exposure dose conversion factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
4. t_r=time of exposure (yr) = ED_r = ED_{r-c} = ED_{r-a}
5. λ=decay constant
6. Q/C_{wind}=calculations based on site size and climactic zone. Further details on the derivation of Q/C_{wind} can be found in Appendix D
7. A, B, C = PEF region-specific dispersion constants (unitless)
8. $0 \leq GSF_i \leq 1$

Residential SS Inputs
Produce

Produce Ingestion Parameters

Produce Consumption - direct

0.25	CPF_r (contaminated plant fraction) unitless	68.1	IRF_{r-c} (fruit consumption rate - resident child) g/day
56283	IFF_{r-adj} (age-adjusted fruit ingestion factor - resident) g	128.9	IRV_{r-a} (vegetable consumption rate - resident adult) g/day
38095	IFV_{r-adj} (age-adjusted vegetable ingestion factor - resident) g	41.7	IRV_{r-c} (vegetable consumption rate - resident child) g/day
188.5	IRF_{r-a} (fruit consumption rate - resident adult) g/day		

Residential SS Inputs

Air – External and Inhalation

0.77 AAF_a (annual age fraction - resident adult) unitless	**24** ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr
0.23 AAF_c (annual age fraction - resident child) unitless	24 ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr
1 DL (dose limit) mrem	24 ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr
26 ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	1.0 GSF_a (gamma shielding factor) unitless
20 ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr	**6195** IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted inhalation factor) m^3
6 ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr	20 IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
350 EF_r (exposure frequency) day/yr	10 IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
350 EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr	**1** t_r (time - resident) yr
350 EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr	

NOTES:

1. DCF_i=inhalation dose conversion factor (mrem/pCi)
2. DCF_{sub}=submersion dose conversion factor (mrem/pCi)
3. t_r=time of exposure (yr) = ED_r = ED_{r-c} = ED_{r-a}
4. λ=decay constant
5. $0 \leq GSF_o \leq 1$

Residential SS Inputs

Tapwater – Ingestion, External, Inhalation, & Produce

0.77	AAF_a (annual age fraction - resident adult) unitless
0.23	AAF_c (annual age fraction - resident child) unitless
235	DFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted immersion factor - resident) hr
1	DL (dose limit) mrem
26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr
24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr
1	EV_{r-a} (bathing events per day - resident adult) event/day
1	EV_{r-c} (bathing events per day - resident child) event/day
0.25	F (irrigation period) unitless
6195	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted inhalation factor - resident) m^3
0.42	I_f (interception fraction) unitless
737	IFW_{r-adj} (adjusted intake factor - resident) L-yr/kg-day

20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
3.62	I_r (irrigation rate) L/m^2-day
2.5	IRW_{r-a} (water intake rate - resident adult) L/day
0.78	IRW_{r-c} (water intake rate - resident child) L/day
0.5	K (volatilization factor of Andelman) L/m^3
0.000027	λ_{HL} (soil leaching rate) 1/day
0.26	MLF (produce plant mass loading factor) unitless
240	P (area density for root zone) kg/m^2
1	T (translocation factor) unitless
0.71	$t_{a-event}$ (duration of bathing event - adult) hr/even
10950	t_b (long term deposition and buildup) day
0.54	$t_{c-event}$ (duration of bathing event - child) hr/event
60	t_v (above ground exposure time) day
14	t_w (weathering half-life) day
2	Y_v (plant yield - wet) kg/m^2

Residential SS Inputs Soil – 2-D Analysis

1 DL (dose limit) mrem	16.416 ET_{r-o} (exposure time - outdoor resident) hr/day
1 ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	0.4 GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
350 EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr	1 t_r (time - resident) yr
1.752 ET_{r-i} (exposure time - indoor resident) hr/day	

NOTES:

1. Slab size for ACF in alternate external exposure equations is determined by size selected in soil section above
2. DCF_{ext-gp}=ground plane external exposure dose conversion factor (mrem-cm^2/pCi-yr).
3. DCF_{ext-sv}=infinite soil volume external exposure dose conversion factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
4. $DCF_{ext-1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure dose conversion factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
5. $DCF_{ext-5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure dose conversion factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
6. $DCF_{ext-15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure dose conversion factor (mrem-g/pCi-yr).
7. t_r=time of exposure (yr) = ED_r
8. λ=decay constant
9. $0 \leq GSF_i \leq 1$

Residential SS Inputs Particulate Emission Factor

$$PEF_w\left(\frac{m^3_{air}}{kg_{soil}}\right) = \frac{Q}{C_{wind}}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{g}{m^2-s}\right)}{\left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}\right) \times \frac{3{,}600\left(\frac{s}{hour}\right)}{0.036 \times (1-V) \times \left(\frac{U_m\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)}{U_t\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)}\right)^3 \times F(x)}$$

$$\text{and: } \frac{Q}{C_{wind}} = A \times \exp\left[\frac{\left(\ln A_s(acre) - B\right)^2}{C}\right]$$

Default City (Climatic Zone) - Selection based on most likely climatic conditions for the site

0.5 A_s (acres)

1359344438 PEF (particulate emission factor) m^3/kg

93.77 Q/C_{wp} / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux at center of a square source (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3) PEF Selection

16.2302 A (Dispersion Constant)

18.7762 B (Dispersion Constant)

216.108 C (Dispersion Constant)

0.5 V / fraction of vegetative cover (unitless)

4.69 U_m / mean annual wind speed (m/s)

11.32 U_t / equivalent threshold value (m/s)

0.194 F(x) / function dependant on U_m/U_t derived using Cowherd et al. (1985) (unitless)

Residential SS Inputs
Fish

Resident
Exposure to Consumption of Fish

Ingestion Exposure

Fish Ingestion

1 DL (dose limit) mrem	54 IRF_a (fish intake rate - adult) g/day
26 ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	**26** t_r (time - resident) yr
350 EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr	

NOTES:
1. DCF_o=food dose conversion factor (mrem/pCi). rad-specific

Residential SS Inputs

Soil to Groundwater – Dilution Factor

Dilution Factor for Migration to Groundwater

Dilution Attenuation Factor

Mixing Zone Depth

1	DAF (dilution attenuation factor) unitless	.	d_a (aquifer thickness) m - site-specific
.	K (aquifer hydraulic conductivity) m/yr	.	i (hydraulic gradient) m/m
.	L (source length parallel to ground water flow) m	0.18	I (infiltration rate) m/yr
.	d (mixing zone depth) m - site-specific		

NOTES:

1. The dilution factor (DAF) has a default of 1 for a <= 0.5-acre source.
2. If DAF is known, enter it above. Or, to calculate DAF, enter your own site-specific values for the variables in the necessary fields above.
3. When DAF is entered or calculated, the values for the blue DAF boxes in the Migration to Groundwater sections below will be populated. If DAF is not entered or calculated, the default value of 1 will be used.

Residential SS Inputs

Soil to Groundwater – Partition Equation

Partitioning Equation for Migration to Groundwater

Method 1

1 DAF (dilution attenuation factor) unitless	26 t (time) yr
1.5 ρ_b (dry soil bulk density) kg/L	0.3 θ_w (water-filled soil porosity) L_{water}/L_{soil}

NOTES:

1. The Partitioning Equation for Migration to Ground Water is used by default. To use the Mass-Limit Equation, enter values for the required parameters in the section below.
2. The dilution factor (DAF) has a default of 1 for a <= 0.5-acre source.
3. If DAF is known, enter it in the Dilution Factor section above. When DAF is entered or calculated in the section above, the value for the blue DAF box in this section will be populated. If DAF is not entered or calculated, the default value of 1 will be used.

Residential SS Inputs

Soil to Groundwater – Mass Limit

Mass-Limit Equation for Migration to Groundwater

Method 2

1 DAF (dilution attenuation factor) unitless	70 ED_{gw} (exposure duration) yr
. d_s (depth of source) m - site-specific	1.5 ρ_b (dry soil bulk density) kg/L

NOTES:

1. The Partitioning Equation for Migration to Groundwater above is used by default. To use the Mass-Limit Equation, enter values for ED, d_s, and P_b in this section and enter a value for I in the Dilution Factor section above.
2. The dilution factor (DAF) has a default of 1 for a <= 0.5-acre source.
3. If DAF is known, enter it in the Dilution Factor section above. When DAF is entered or calculated in the section above, the value for the blue DAF box in this section will be populated. If DAF is not entered or calculated, the default value of 1 will be used.

DCC Residential Generic Output

Soil

Isotope	ICRP Lung Absorption Type	Inhalation DCF (mrem/pCi)	External Exposure DCF (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Particulate Emission or Volatilization factor (m^3/kg)
K-40	F	7.77E-6	0.994045	0.0000229	1.36E+09

Lambda (1/yr)	Halflife (years)	1000029 m^2 Soil Volume Area Correction Factor	cm Soil Volume Gamma Shielding Factor	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-wet soil)	Ingestion PRG (pCi/g)
5.54E-10	1.25E+09	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	6.44E-01	1.01E+03

Inhalation PRG (pCi/g)	External Exposure PRG (pCi/g)	Produce Consumption PRG (pCi/g)	Total PRG (pCi/g)	Total PRG (mg/kg)
2.82E+07	1.16E-01	2.04E+00	1.10E-01	1.54E-02

DCC Residential Generic Output

Air

Isotope	Inhalation DCF (mrem/pCi)	External Exposure DCF (Submersion) (mrem/yr per pCi/m^3)	Lambda (1/yr)	Halflife (years)
K-40	7.77E-6	0.0009243	5.54E-10	1.25E+09

Inhalation PRG (pCi/m^3)	External Exposure PRG (pCi/m^3)	Ambient Air PRG (pCi/m^3)	Inhalation PRG (no decay) (pCi/m^3)	External Exposure PRG (no decay) (pCi/m^3)	Ambient Air PRG (no decay) (pCi/m^3)
2.08E+01	4.34E+01	1.40E+01	2.08E+01	4.34E+01	1.40E+01

Fish

Isotope	Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Ingestion of Fish PRG DL=1 (pCi/g)	Ingestion of Fish PRG DL=1 (mg/kg)
K-40	0.0000229	8.87E-02	1.24E-02

DCC Residential Generic Output

Tapwater

Isotope	ICRP Lung Absorption Type	Water Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Inhalation DCF (mrem/pCi)	Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Immersion DCF (mrem/yr per pCi/L)
K-40	F	-	7.77E-06	2.29E-05	1.96E-06

Halflife (days)	λ_i (1/day)	λ_B (1/day)	λ_E (1/day)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-wet soil)	Irr_{rup} (L/kg)	Irr_{res} (L/kg)	Irr_{dep} (L/kg)
4.57E+11	1.52E-12	2.70E-05	4.95E-02	6.44E-01	2.30E+01	9.29E+00	3.64E+00

Ingestion PRG (pCi/L)	Inhalation PRG (pCi/L)	Immersion PRG (pCi/L)	ingpp	Produce Consumption PRG (pCi/L)	Total PRG (pCi/L)	Total PRG (mg/L)
-	-	1.90E+07	1.8475483	5.14E+01	5.14E+01	7.20E-03

DCC Residential Generic Output

2-D

Isotope	External Exposure DCF (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure DCF (1 cm) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure DCF (5 cm) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure DCF (15 cm) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)
K-40	0.994045	0.177175	0.50355	0.8206

External Exposure DCF (Ground Plane) (mrem/yr per pCi/cm^2)	1000029 m^2 Soil Volume Area Correction Factor	1000029 m^2 Ground Plane Area Correction Factor	1000029 m^2 1 cm Area Correction Factor	1000029 m^2 5 cm Area Correction Factor	1000029 m^2 15cm Area Correction Factor
0.238068	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00

cm Soil Volume Gamma Shielding Factor	cm Ground Plane Gamma Shielding Factor	cm 1 cm Gamma Shielding Factor	cm 5 cm Gamma Shielding Factor	cm 15 cm Gamma Shielding Factor	Lambda	Halflife (years)
1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00	5.54E-10	1.25E+09

Soil Volume PRG (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 1cm PRG (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 5cm PRG (pCi/g)	Soil Volume @ 15cm PRG (pCi/g)	Ground Plane PRG (pCi/cm^2)	Soil Volume PRG (mg/kg)
1.47E+00	8.25E+00	2.90E+00	1.78E+00	6.14E+00	2.06E-01

DCC Residential Generic Output

Soil to Groundwater

Isotope	ICRP Lung Absorption Type	Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Water Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Inhalation DCF (mrem/pCi)	Immersion DCF (mrem/yr per pCi/L)
K-40	F	2.29E-05	-	7.77E-06	1.96E-06

Halflife (days)	λ_i (1/day)	λ_B (1/day)	λ_E (1/day)	Wet Soil-to-plant transfer factor (pCi/g-fresh plant per pCi/g-wet soil)	Irr_{rup} (L/kg)	Irr_{res} (L/kg)	Irr_{dep} (L/kg)
4.57E+11	1.52E-12	2.70E-05	4.95E-02	6.44E-01	2.30E+01	9.29E+00	3.64E+00

MCL (pCi/L)	Distribution coefficient (L/kg)	Lambda (1/yr)	decay	Ingestion PRG (pCi/L)	Inhalation PRG (pCi/L)	Immersion PRG (pCi/L)
1.88E+00	1.30E+01	5.54E-10	1.4403E-8	-	-	7.32E+05

Produce Consumption PRG (pCi/L)	Tap Water PRG (pCi/L)	Total PRG (mg/L)	Groundwater Risk-based Concentration (activity)	Groundwater MCL-based Concentration (activity)
2.05E+00	2.05E+00	2.88E-04	2.05E+00	1.88E+00

SSL Risk-based (pCi/g)	SSL Risk-based (mg/kg)	SSL MCL-based (pCi/g)	SSL MCL-based (mg/kg)
2.71E-02	3.80E-03	2.49E-02	3.48E-03

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 5: RSL for Total Uranium

RSL Calculator Inputs

http://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/chemicals/csl_search

Using the RSL Calculator

Select Scenario

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Composite Worker (presented in Generic Tables)
- ( ) Construction Worker (RSL only)
- ( ) Indoor Worker (RSL only)
- ( ) Outdoor Worker RSL only)
- ( ) Fish (RSL only)
- ( ) Soil to Groundwater (RSL only)
- ( ) Recreator (Site Specific RSL only)

Select Media:

- [ ] Soil
- [ ] Air
- [ ] Tapwater

Select RfD/RfC Type:

- (•) Chronic
- ( ) Subchronic

Select SL type

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) Site Specific

Select Risk Output:

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes

Select Individual Chemicals

ALAR (1596845)
Acenaphthene (83329)
Acenaphthylene (208968)
Acephate (30560191)
Acetaldehyde (75070)
Acetochlor (34256821)
Acetone (67641)
Acetone Cyanohydrin (75865)
Acetonitrile (75058)
Acetophenone (98862)
Acetylaminofluorene, 2- (53963)
Acifluorfen (50594666)

<< >>

Selected

Or Select Individual CAS Numbers

50000
50328
50293
50011
51752
51365
51365
51796
51285
52857
53703
53963

<< >>

To add a chemical not in the list, select "Site Specific", "User-provided", then "Test Chemical".

Or Select All

- [ ] ALL

Include Metadata

- [ ] Yes

Retrieve

RSL SS Parameters - soil

Age Segment (yr)	AF (mg/cm^2)	BW (kg)	ED (yr)	EF (day/yr)	ET (hr/event)	IRS (mg/day)	SA (cm^2/day)
0-2	0.2	15	2	350	24	200	2373
2-6	0.2	15	4	350	24	200	2373
6-16	0.07	80	10	350	24	100	6032
16-26	0.07	80	10	350	24	100	6032
Child (0-6)	0.2	15	6	350	24	200	2373
Adult (6-26)	0.07	80	20	350	24	100	6032

RSL SS Parameters - air

Inhalation Exposure	
Air Carcinogenic Inhalation Air Carinogenic-(Vinyl Chloride) Inhalation Air Non-Carcinogenic Inhalation	
26 ED_r (exposure duration - resident) year	1 THQ (target hazard quotient) unitless
350 EF_r (exposure frequency) day/year	70 LT (lifetime - resident) year
24 ET_r (exposure time) hour/day	1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. Input fields with a "pink" background are a required entry.
2. Input fields with a "blue" background are calculated dynamically.
3. IUR=inhalation unit risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$. chemical-specific
4. RfC=inhalation reference concentration (mg/m^3). chemical-specific

RSL SS Parameters - tapwater

Exposure Assessment Details							
Age Segment (yr)	BW (kg)	ED (yr)	EF (day/yr)	ET (hr/event)	EV (events/day)	IRW (L/day)	SA (cm^2)
0-2	15	2	350	0.54	1	0.78	6378
2-6	15	4	350	0.54	1	0.78	6378
6-16	80	10	350	0.71	1	2.5	20900
16-26	80	10	350	0.71	1	2.5	20900
Child (0-6)	15	6	350	0.54	1	0.78	6378
Adult (6-26)	80	20	350	0.71	1	2.5	20900

RSL SS Output - soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Ingestion SF (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	SFO Ref	Inhalation Unit Risk (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	IUR Ref
Uranium (Soluble Salts)	NA	No	No	-		-	

Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	Chronic RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m^3)	Chronic RfC Ref	GIABS	ABS	RBA	Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)
3.00E-03	I	4.00E-05	A	1	-	1	1.36E+09

Ingestion SL TR=1.0E-6 (mg/kg)	Dermal SL TR=1.0E-6 (mg/kg)	Inhalation SL TR=1.0E-6 (mg/kg)	Carcinogenic SL TR=1.0E-6 (mg/kg)
-	-	-	-

Ingestion SL Child HQ=1 (mg/kg)	Dermal SL Child HQ=1 (mg/kg)	Inhalation SL Child HQ=1 (mg/kg)	Noncarcinogenic SL Child HI=1 (mg/kg)
2.35E+02	-	5.67E+04	2.34E+02

RSL SS Output - air

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Inhalation Unit Risk $(ug/m^3)^{-1}$	IUR Ref	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)
Uranium (Soluble Salts)	NA	No	No	-		3.00E-03

Chronic RfC (mg/m^3)	Chronic RfC Ref	Carcinogenic SL TR=1.0E-6 (ug/m^3)	Noncarcinogenic SL HI=1 $(\mu g/m^3)$	Screening Leve (ug/m^3)
4.00E-05	A	-	4.17E-02	4.17E-02 nc

RSL SS Output - tapwater

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chemical Type	Ingestion SF $(mg/kg\text{-}day)^{-1}$	SFO Ref
Uranium (Soluble Salts)	NA	No	No	Inorganics	-	

Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m^3)	RfC Ref	GIABS	K_p (cm/hr)	MW	B (unitless)	t (hr)	τ_{event} (hr/event)	FA (unitless)
3.00E-03	I	4.00E-05	A	1	0.001	238.03	0.0059339	5.4328535	2.2636889	1

In EPD?	$DA_{event\ (ca)}$	$DA_{event\ (nc\ child)}$	$DA_{event\ (nc\ adult)}$	MCL ug/L
Yes	-	0.0073579	0.0119754	3.00E+01

Ingestion SL Child HQ=1 (µg/L)	Dermal SL Child HQ=1 (µg/L)	Inhalation SL Child HQ=1 (µg/L)	Noncarcinogenic SL Child HI=1 (µg/L)	Ingestion SL Adult HQ=1 (µg/L)	Dermal SL Adult HQ=1 (µg/L)	Inhalation SL Adult HQ=1 (µg/L)	Noncarcinogenic SL Adult HI=1 (µg/L)
6.02E+01	1.36E+04	-	5.99E+01	1.00E+02	1.69E+04	-	9.95E+01

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 6: BPRG and BDCC Calculators

United States Environmental Protection Agency

BPRG Background

- Establish 10^{-6} risk-based PRGs inside radioactively contaminated buildings.
- Presented for settled dust and fixed 3D external exposure for residents and indoor workers.
- Based on default exposure parameters, RME conditions.
- BPRGs in both activity and mass units.
- CSFs from ORNL.

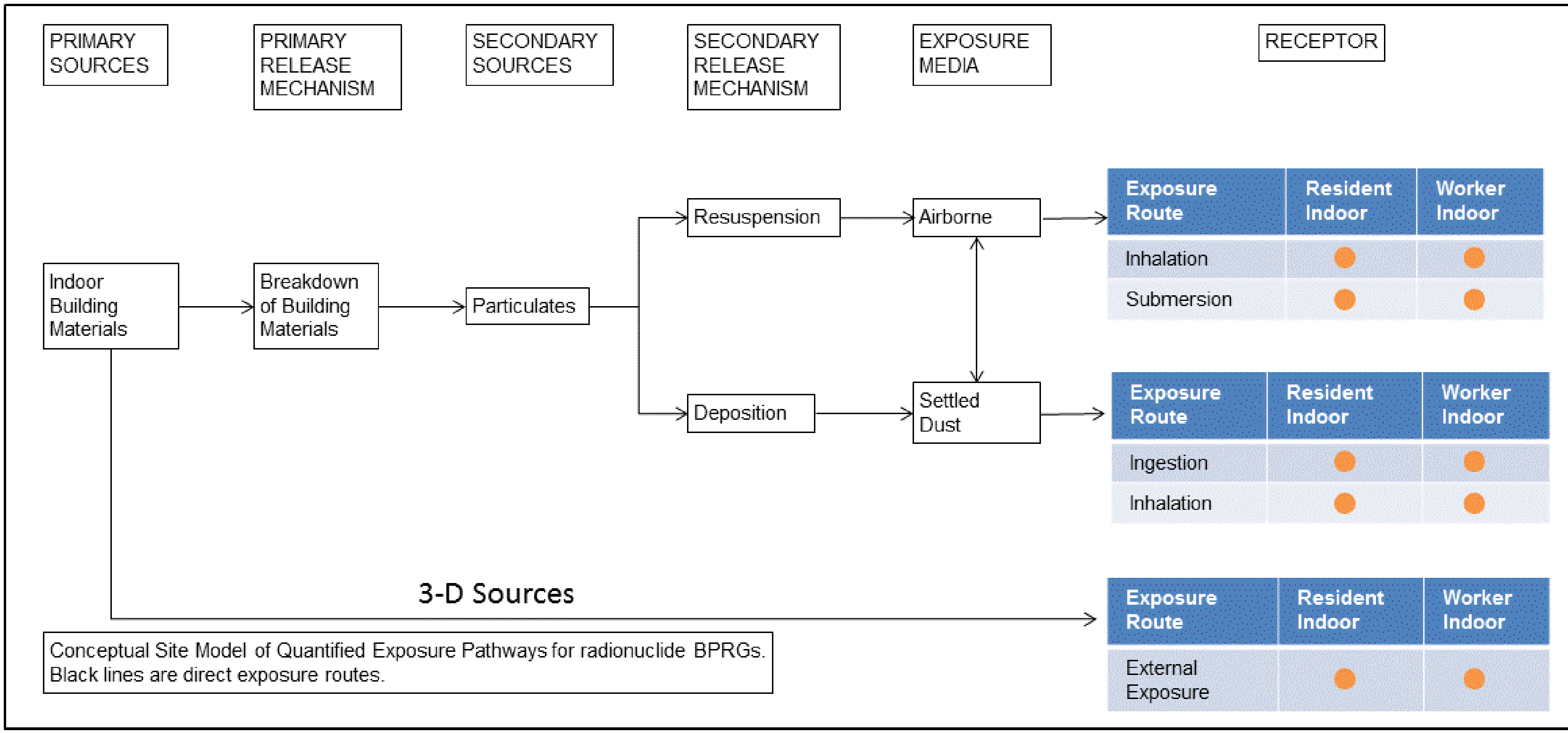
Building Calculator Walkthrough

- Scenarios
  - Residential
  - Commercial/industrial indoor worker
- Exposure pathways
  - Settled dust
  - Ambient air
  - 3D direct external exposure to contaminated building materials
  - 3D direct external exposure to settled dust on indoor surface

BDCC Background

- Establish DCCs inside radioactively contaminated buildings.
- Calculate RME concentrations from standardized equations that combine exposure and toxicity info in the form of DCFs.
- Choice of ICRP 30, 60 and 107 DCFs.
- Same exposure scenarios and pathways as BPRG.

Example CSM – BPRG and BDCC



BPRG Calculator Overview

Select Target Risk

- (●) 10^{-6}
- ( ) 10^{-5}
- ( ) 10^{-4}
- ( ) Other:

Select Scenario

- (●) Resident
- ( ) Indoor Worker

Select Media:

- [x] Dust
- [x] Air
- [x] 3-D External Ex|

Select Source Depths

- [ ] 1 cm
- [ ] 5 cm
- [ ] 15 cm
- [x] Infinite Soil Volume
- [x] Ground Plane

Select Site Info Type

- (●) Defaults
- ( ) Site-specific

Select Risk Output

- (●) No
- ( ) Yes

Select Units

- (●) pCi
- ( ) Bq

Select Individual Isotopes

Complete List

Ac-223
Ac-224
Ac-225
Ac-226
Ac-227
Ac-228
Ac-230
Ac-231
Ac-232
Ac-233

<< >>

Selected

Am-241
Co-60
Cs-137
Ra-226

Common Isotopes

H-3
I-129
I-131
Pu-238
Pu-239
Pu-240
Ra-228
Rn-220
Rn-222
Sr-90

<< >>

Or Select All

- [ ] ALL

Source and Decay Output Options

- (●) Assumes period of peak risk (with decay and progeny ingrowth)
- ( ) Assumes secular equilibrium throughout chain (no decay)
- ( ) Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for progeny throughout chain
- ( ) Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for selected isotopes only

Peak Time Period

- (●) Infinite (Default)
- ( ) 10,000 Years
- ( ) 1,000 Years
- ( ) 100 Years
- ( ) Other: (Values between 70 years and 1E+12 years only)

Retrieve (new tab)

BDCC Calculator Overview

Select Dose Limit (mrem/year)

- (selected) 1
- Other:

Select Scenario

- (selected) Resident
- Indoor Worker

Select Media:

- [x] Dust
- [x] Air
- [x] 3-D External Exposure

Select Source Depths

- [ ] 1 cm
- [ ] 5 cm
- [ ] 15 cm
- [x] Infinite Soil Volume
- [x] Ground Plane

Select Site Info Type

- (selected) Defaults
- Site-specific

Select Dose Output

- (selected) No
- Yes

Select ICRP Rule

- (selected) 107 - Center for Radiation Protection Knowledge
- 60/68/72
- 30

Select Units

- (selected) pCi
- Bq

Select Individual Isotopes

Complete List: Ac-223, Ac-224, Ac-225, Ac-226, Ac-227, Ac-228, Ac-230, Ac-231, Ac-232, Ac-233

<< >>

Selected: Am-241, Co-60, Cs-137, Ra-226

Common Isotopes: H-3, I-129, I-131, Pu-238, Pu-239, Pu-240, Ra-228, Rn-220, Rn-222, Sr-90

<< >>

Or Select All

- [ ] ALL

Source and Decay Output Options

- (selected) Assumes period of peak risk (with decay and progeny ingrowth)
- Assumes secular equilibrium throughout chain (no decay)
- Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for progeny throughout chain
- Does not assume secular equilibrium, provides results for selected isotopes only

Peak Time Period

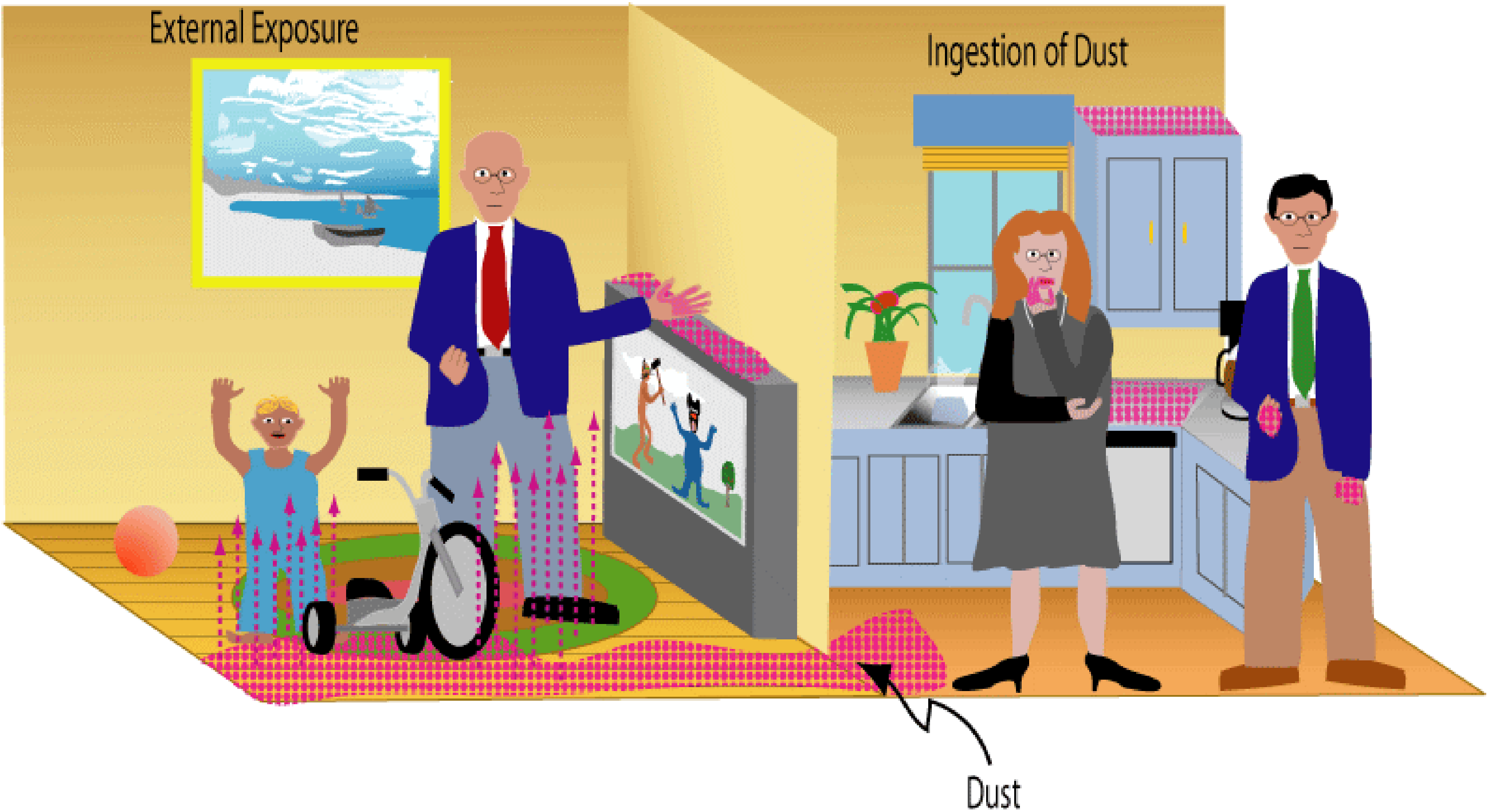
- (selected) Infinite (Default)
- 10,000 Years
- 1,000 Years
- 100 Years
- Other: (Values between 70 years and 1E+12 years only)

Retrieve (new tab)

Residential Settled Dust

- Exposure to radionuclides in settled dust on indoor surfaces.
- Two exposure routes
  - External exposure
  - Ingestion: occurs when hands contact dust-laden surface, then come in contact with mouth
- Variation allowed for hard and soft surfaces, as transfer to skin varies by surface type.

Residential Settled Dust



Residential SS Input Settled Dust on Surfaces

- Combined Ingestion and Ground Plane External Exposure

26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_r (exposure time) hr/day
6	$ET_{r-a,h}$ (exposure time - resident adult hard surface) hr/day
6	$ET_{r-c,h}$ (exposure time - resident child hard surface) hr/day
10	$ET_{r-a,s}$ (exposure time - resident adult soft surface) hr/day
10	$ET_{r-c,s}$ (exposure time - resident child soft surface) hr/day
1	F_{AM} (area and material factor) unitless
1	F_i (fraction of time spent in compartment) unitless
1	F_{in} (fraction time spent indoors) unitless
1	$F_{OFF-SET}$ (off-set factor) unitless
3	FQ_a (frequency of hand to mouth - adult) event/hr
17	FQ_c (frequency of hand to mouth - child) event/hr
0.5	$FTSS_h$ (fraction transferred surface to skin - hard surface) unitless
0.1	$FTSS_s$ (fraction transferred surface to skin - soft surface) unitless
3200400	IFD_{r-adj} (age-adjusted dust ingestion rate - resident) cm^2
0.0	k (dissipation rate constant) yr^{-1}
49	SA_{r-a} (surface area of fingers - resident adult) cm^2
16	SA_{r-c} (surface area of fingers - resident child) cm^2
0.5	SE (saliva extraction factor) unitless
26	t_r (time - resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

Residential SS Input
Settled Dust on Surfaces (cont.)

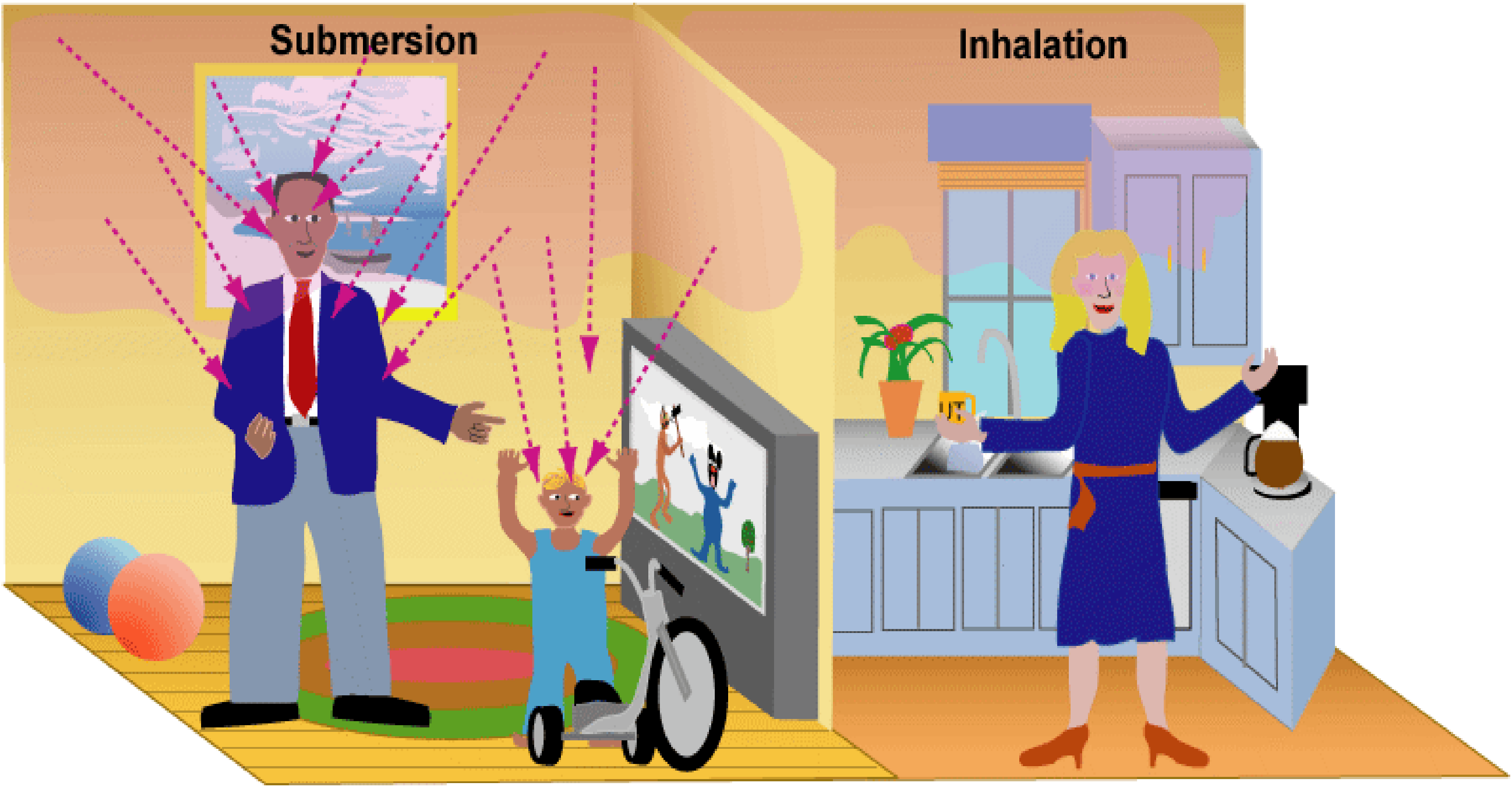
NOTES:

1. SF_{d-oral}=oral slope factor (risk/pCi) - radionuclide-specific
2. SF_{d-ext}=ground-plane external exposure slope factor (risk/yr per pCi/cm^2) - radionuclide-specific
3. $ED_r = t_r = ED_{r-c} + ED_{r-a}$
4. λ=decay constant - radionuclide-specific
5. When k = 0, the dissipation term is not included in the calculation to prevent division by zero which would result a BPRG of zero.

Residential Ambient Air

- Exposure routes
  - Inhalation: assumed to occur for entire 24-hr day
  - Submersion: external exposure to contaminated air

Residential Ambient Air



Residential SS Inputs Ambient Air

◆ Combined Inhalation & Submersion External Exposure

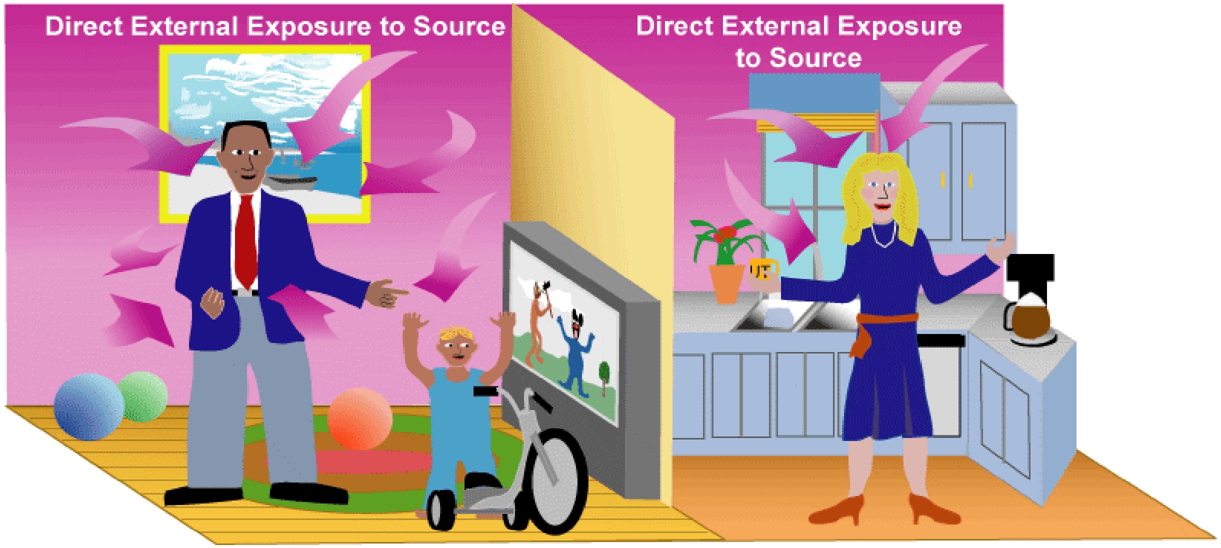
26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr
24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr
1	F_i (fraction of time spent in compartment) unitless
1	F_{in} (fraction of time spent indoors) unitless
1	GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless
161000	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted inhalation rate - resident) m^3
20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
26	t_r (time - resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

1. SF_i=inhalation slope factor (risk/pCi) - radionuclide-specific
2. SF_{sub}=submersion external exposure slope factor (risk/yr per pCi/m^3) - radionuclide-specific
3. $ED_r = t_r = ED_{r-c} + ED_{r-a}$
4. λ=decay constant - radionuclide-specific

Res 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Contaminated Building Materials

- Direct external exposure to radionuclides in building materials of walls and floors.
- Uses 4 source thickness volume slope factors.



Res 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Settled Dust on Indoor Surfaces

- Direct external exposure to radionuclides in settled dust on floors and walls.
- Uses ground plane slope factors.

Residential SS Input
3D Direct External Exposure

- Soil Volume & Ground Plane External Exposure

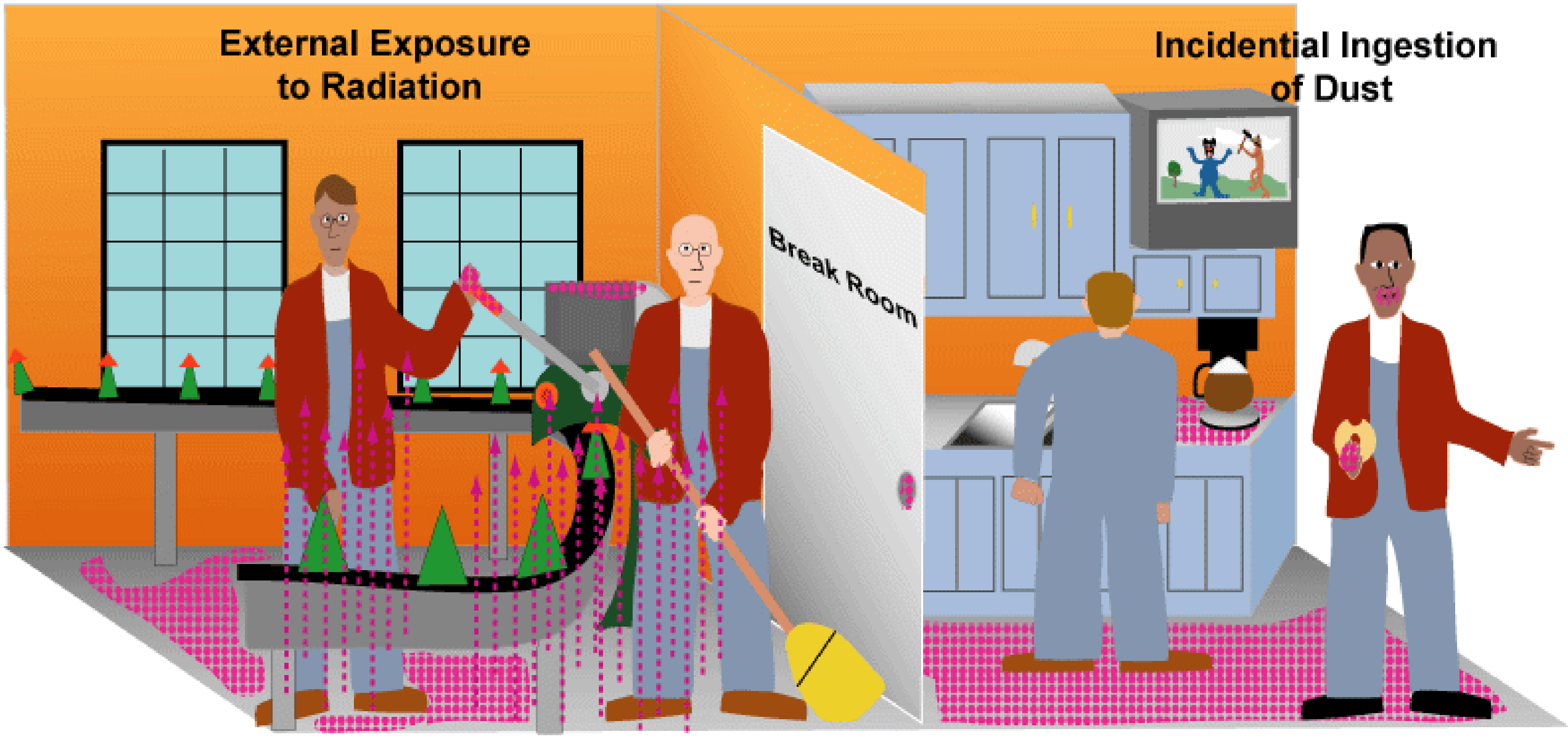
26	ED_{res} (exposure duration – resident) yr
350	EF_{res} (exposure frequency) day/yr
24	ET_{res} (exposure time – resident) hr/day
1	F_{am} (area and materials factor) unitless
1	F_{i} (fraction of time spent in compartment) unitless
1	F_{in} (fraction time spent indoors) unitless
1	$F_{OFF\text{-}SET}$ (off-set factor) unitless

1	GSF_{b} (building gamma shielding factor) unitless
Select a room material	Select room material
Select a room position	Select room position
Select a room size	Select room size (ft)
26	t_{res} (time – resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

NOTES:

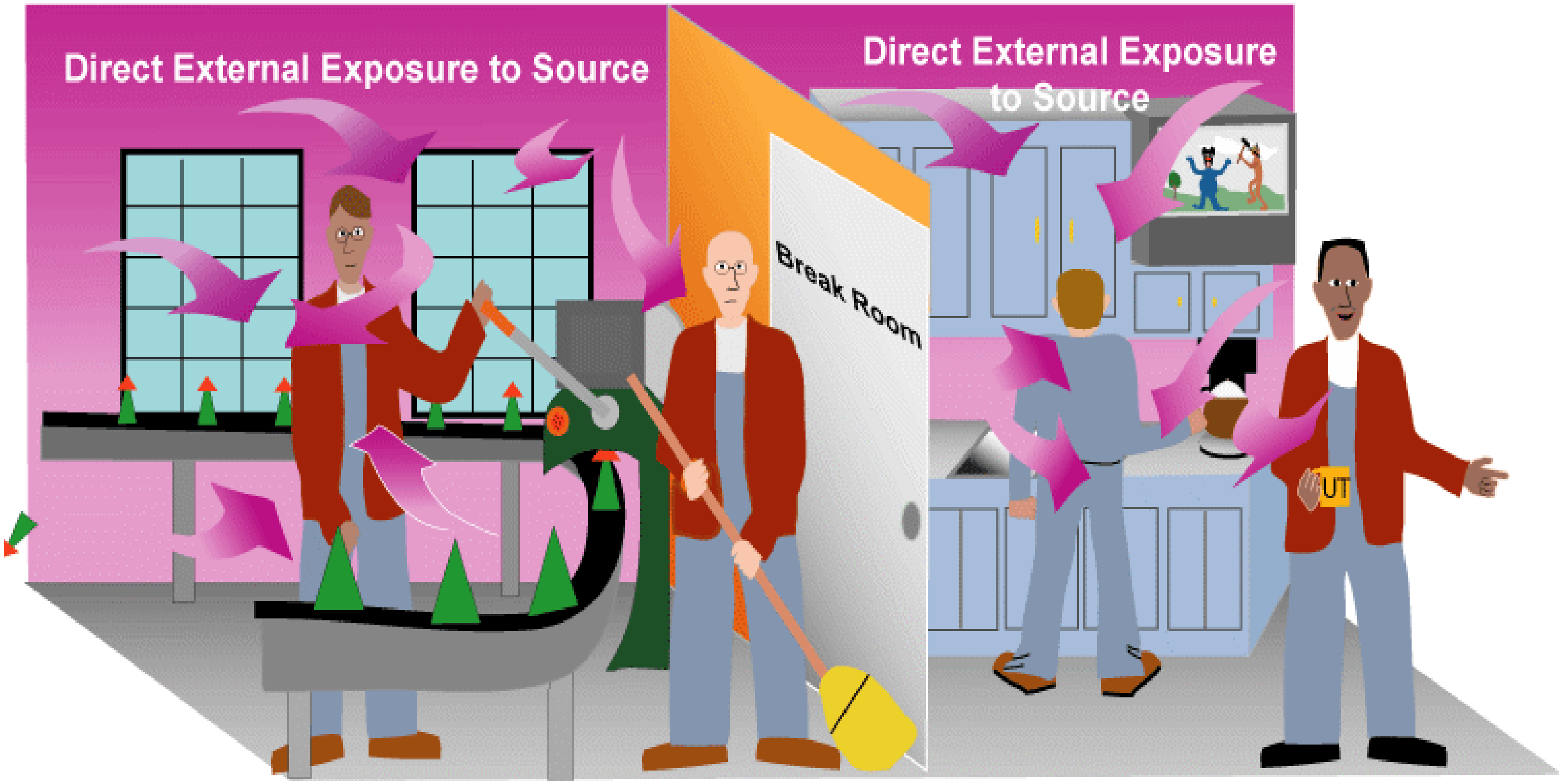
1. $SF_{ext\text{-}gp}$=ground plane external exposure slope factor (risk-cm²/pCi-yr)
2. $SF_{ext\text{-}sv}$=infinite soil volume external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr)
3. $SF_{ext\text{-}1cm}$=soil volume at 1 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr)
4. $SF_{ext\text{-}5cm}$=soil volume at 5 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr)
5. $SF_{ext\text{-}15cm}$=soil volume at 15 cm external exposure slope factor (risk-g/pCi-yr)
6. $ED_{res} = t_{res}$
7. λ=decay constant
8. F_{SURF}=Ratio of the dose rate in the room to that for an infinite plane source
9. Composite 1 room material = drywall room, glass window, wooden doors, drywall walls, concrete floor, drywall ceiling
10. Composite 2 room material = concrete room, wooden doors, concrete floor, drywall ceiling

Indoor Worker Settled Dust



Indoor Worker Ambient Air

IW 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Contaminated Building Materials



IW 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Settled Dust on Indoor Surfaces

BPRG Residential Generic Output

Settled Dust

Radionuclide	Soil Ingestion Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	External Exposure Slope Factor (Ground Plane) (risk/yr per pCi/cm^2)
K-40	5.85E-11	1.42E-07

Lambda	Dissipation	Decay	Halflife (years)
5.54E-10	1	1.4403E-8	1.25E+09

Ingestion BPRG (pCi/cm^2)	External Exposure BPRG (pCi/cm^2)	Dust BPRG (pCi/cm^2)	Dust BPRG (mg/cm^2)
5.34E-03	2.82E-01	5.25E-03	7.35E-07

Ambient Air

Radionuclide	Inhalation Slope Factor (risk/pCi)	External Exposure Slope Factor (Submersion) (risk/yr per pCi/m^3)
K-40	2.22E-10	7.25E-10

Lambda	Halflife (years)	Inhalation BPRG (pCi/m^3)	External Exposure BPRG (pCi/m^3)
5.54E-10	1.25E+09	2.80E-02	5.53E+01

Ambient Air BPRG (pCi/m^3)	Ambient Air BPRG (mg/m^3)	Inhalation BPRG (no decay) (pCi/m^3)
2.80E-02	3.92E-06	2.80E-02

External Exposure BPRG (no decay) (pCi/m^3)	Ambient Air BPRG (no decay) (pCi/m^3)	Ambient Air BPRG (no decay) (mg/m^3)
5.53E+01	2.80E-02	3.92E-06

BPRG Residential Generic Output

3D Direct External Exposure

Radionuclide	Soil Volume External Exposure Slope Factor (risk/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure Slope Factor (Ground Plane) (risk/yr per pCi/cm^2)	Soil Volume External Exposure Slope Factor (1 cm) (risk/yr per pCi/g)	Soil Volume External Exposure Slope Factor (5 cm) (risk/yr per pCi/g)
K-40	7.99E-07	1.42E-07	1.42E-07	4.09E-07

Soil Volume External Exposure Slope Factor (15 cm) (risk/yr per pCi/g)	F_{SURF}	Lambda	Halflife (years)	3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (pCi/g)	3-D External Ground Plane BPRG (pCi/cm^2)
6.62E-07	1.01	5.54E-10	1.25E+09	4.97E-02	2.79E-01

3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (1 cm) (pCi/g)	3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (5 cm) (pCi/g)	3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (15 cm) (pCi/g)	3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (mg/kg)	3-D External Ground Plane BPRG (mg/kg)
2.80E-01	9.71E-02	6.00E-02	6.97E-03	3.91E-05

3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (1 cm) (mg/kg)	3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (5 cm) (mg/kg)	3-D External Soil Volume BPRG (15 cm) (mg/kg)
3.93E-02	1.36E-02	8.40E-03

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 7: SPRG and SDCC Calculators

SPRG Background

- Establish 10-6 risk-based PRGs for radioactively contaminated outside hard surfaces.
  - Examples: street slabs, pavement, sidewalks, and sides of buildings.
- Standardized SPRGs based on default exposure parameters and incorporate exposure factors that present RME conditions.

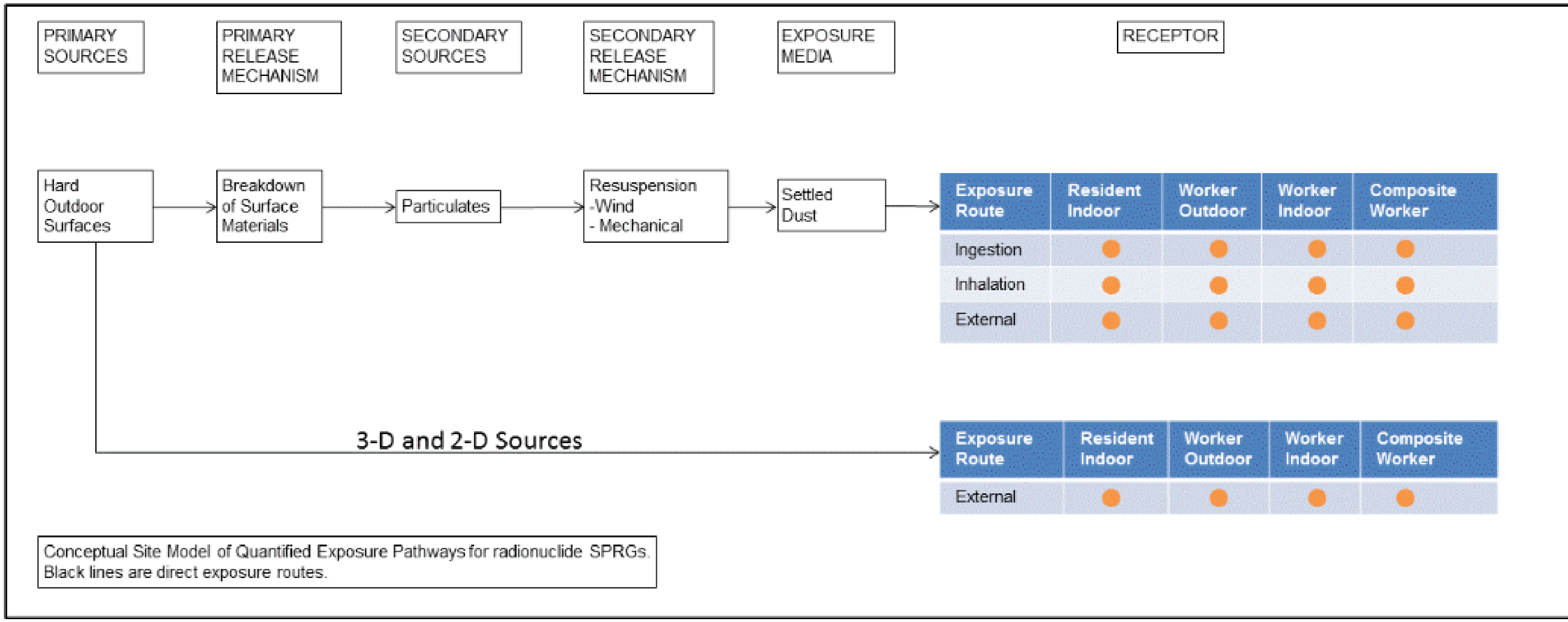
Exposure

- Scenarios: residential, outdoor worker, indoor worker
- Pathways
  - Settled dust on outdoor surfaces
  - 3D direct external exposure to fixed contaminated building materials
  - 3D direct external exposure to fixed settled dust on outdoor surfaces
  - 2D direct external exposure to fixed contaminated finite slabs
  - 2D direct external exposure to settled dust on finite slabs

SDCC Background

- Establish DCCs based on RMEs for contaminated outside hard surfaces.
- Choice of ICRP 30, 60 and 107 DCFs.
- Same exposure scenarios and pathways as SPRG.

Example CSM – SPRG and SDCC



SDCC Calculator

- Permits SDCC calculations using default values, site-specific, and state values.
- State values permit more specific calculations in absence of site-specific information.
  - Select most likely road conditions based on state, location (urban or rural), and road type.

SPRG Calculator Overview

Using the SPRG Calculator

Select Scenario

- (●) Residential
- ( ) Composite Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Indoor Worker

Select Media:

- [ ] Dust
- [ ] 3-D External Exposure
- [ ] 2-D External Exposure

Select SPRG type

- (●) Defaults
- ( ) State
- ( ) Site-specific

Select Risk Output:

- (●) No
- ( ) Yes

Select Units

- (●) PCi
- ( ) Bq

Select Individual Isotopes

Complete List

Ac-223
Ac-223+D
Ac-224
Ac-225
Ac-225+D
Ac-226
Ac-227
Ac-228
Ac-230
Ac-231

<< >>

Selected

Common Isotopes

Am-241
Co-60
Cs-137+D
H-3
I-129
I-131
Pu-238
Pu-239+D
Pu-240
Ra-226+D

<< >>

To add an isotope not in the list, select "Site Specific", "User-provided", then "Test Isotope".

Or Select All

- [ ] ALL

Retrieve

SDCC Calculator Overview

Using the SDCC Calculator

Select Scenario (streets, outside surfaces)

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Indoor Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Composite Worker

Select Media:

- [ ] Dust
- [ ] 3-D External Exposure
- [ ] 2-D External Exposure

Select Result Type

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) State
- ( ) Site-specific

Select Dose Output:

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes

Select Units

- (•) pCi
- ( ) Bq

Select ICRP rule

- (•) 107 - Center for Radiation Protection Knowledge
- ( ) 60/68/72
- ( ) 30

Select Individual Isotopes

Complete List

Ac-223
Ac-223+D
Ac-223+E
Ac-224
Ac-225
Ac-225+D
Ac-225+E
Ac-226
Ac-227
Ac-228

<< >>

Selected

Common Isotopes

Am-241
Co-60
Cs-137+E
H-3
I-129
I-131
Pu-238
Pu-239+E
Pu-240
Ra-226+E

<< >>

To add an isotope not in the list, select "Site Specific", "User-provided", then "Test Isotope".

Or Select All

- [ ] ALL

Retrieve

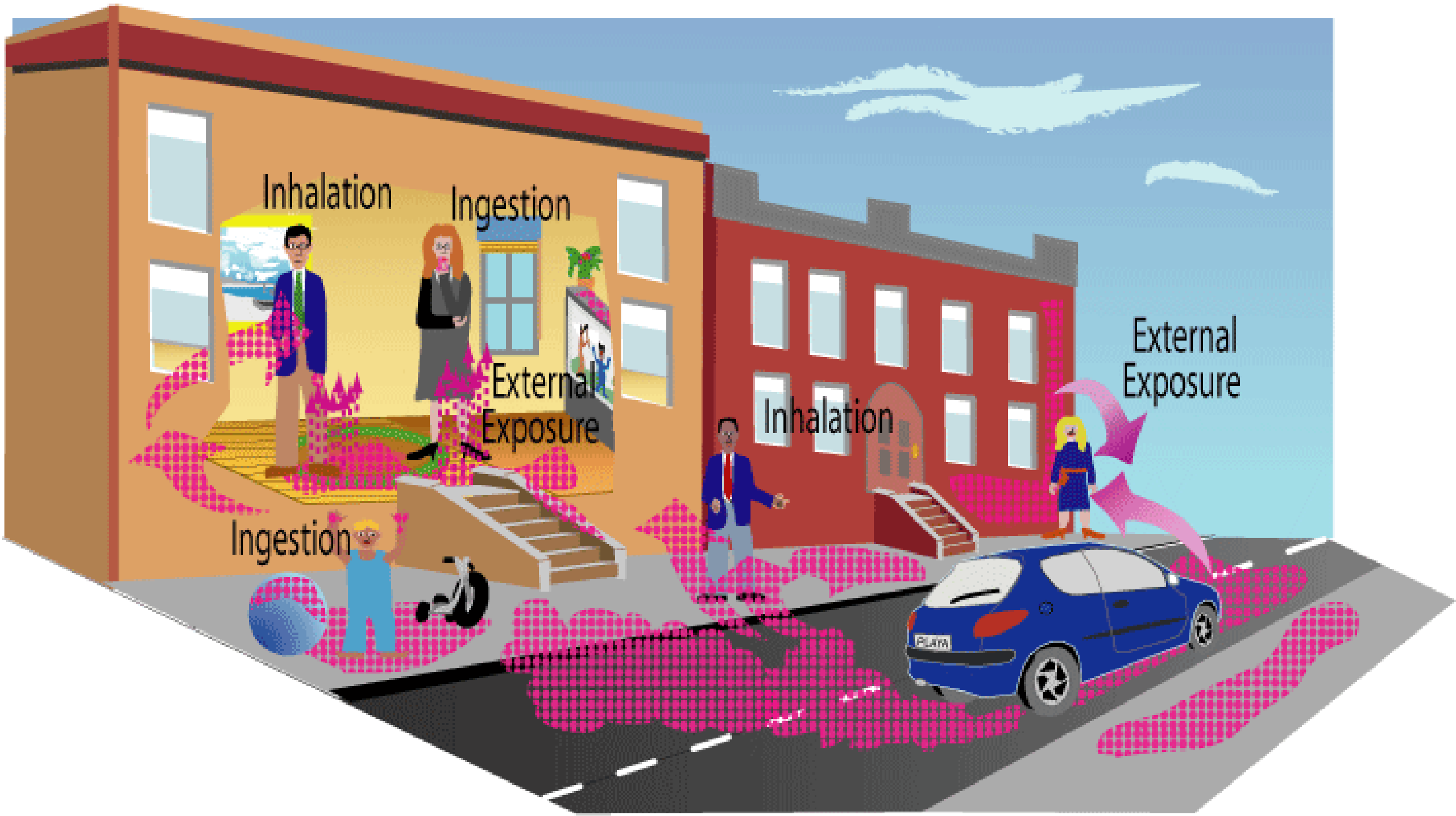
Exposure to Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

- Exposure routes
  - Exposure to contamination deposited on surfaces via incidental ingestion
  - Inhalation of resuspended particulates
  - External exposure to ionizing radiation from dust settled on contaminated surfaces

Exposure to Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces (cont.)

- Resident spends some time inside and some time outside.
  - For indoor time, equation includes GSF for external exposure.
- Outdoor worker spends entire shift outside
- Indoor worker spends entire shift indoors.
  - Includes GSF for external exposure.

Residential Exposure to Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces



Outdoor Worker Exposure to Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

Indoor Worker Exposure to Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Building Materials

- Exposure route: external exposure to ionizing radiation.
- Assume that street (horizontal) and building walls (vertical) on both sides of street are constructed with contaminated materials.

Res 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Building Materials

OW 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Building Materials

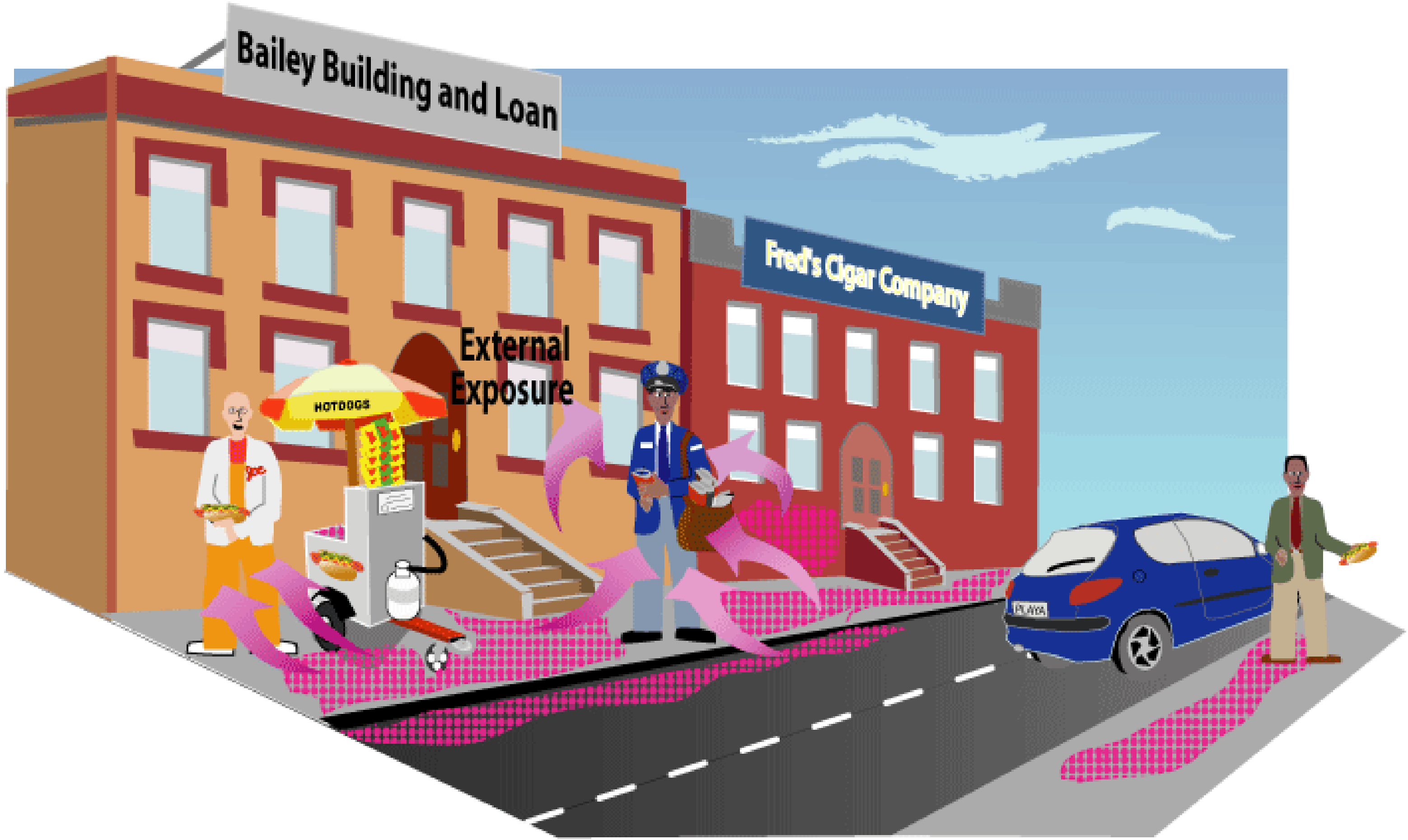
IW 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Building Materials

3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

- Exposure route: external exposure to ionizing radiation.
- Assume that street and building walls on both sides of street are radioactively contaminated.
- Resident (indoor portion) and indoor worker include GSF for external exposure.

Res 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

OW 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

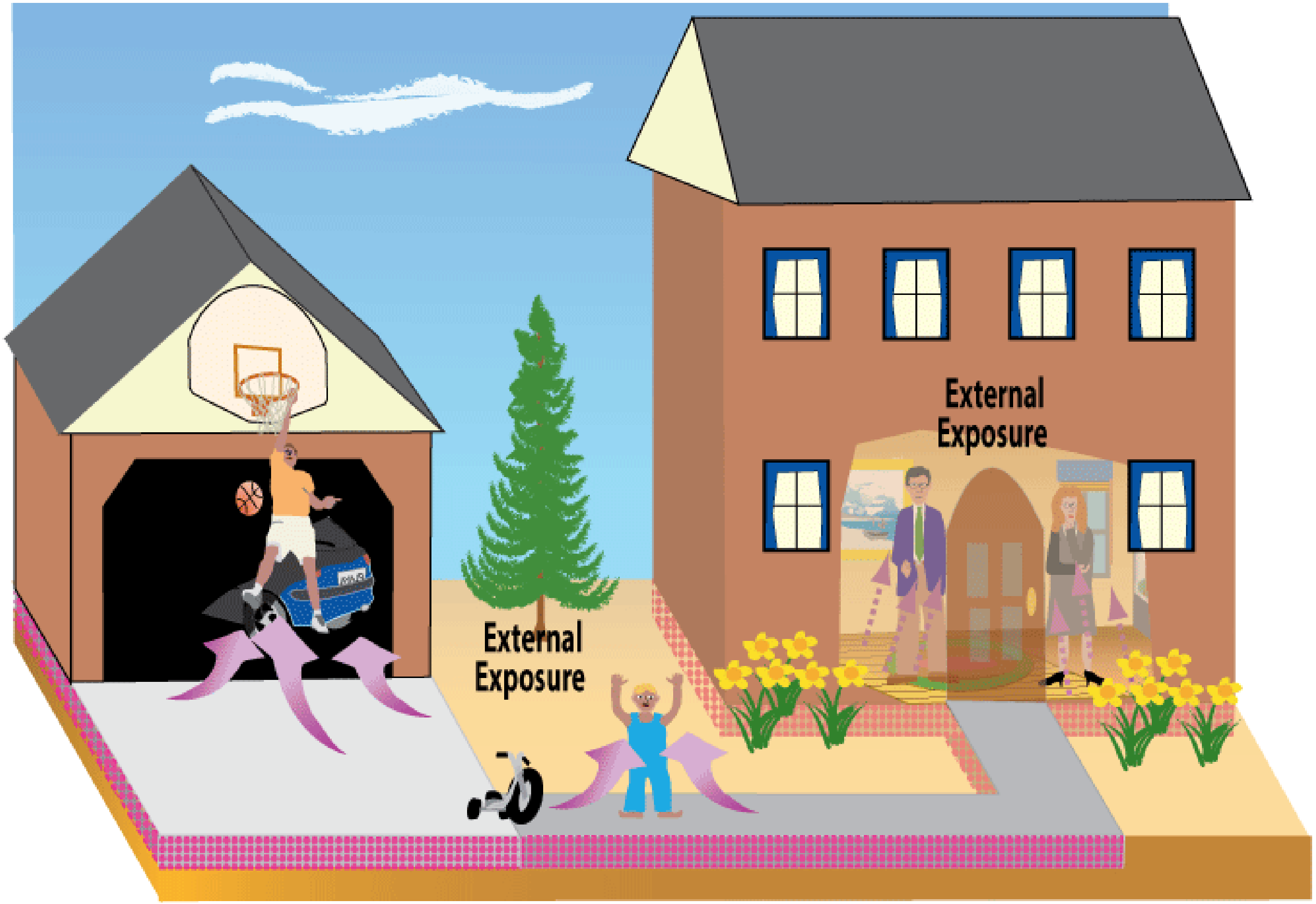


IW 3D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Settled Dust on Outdoor Surfaces

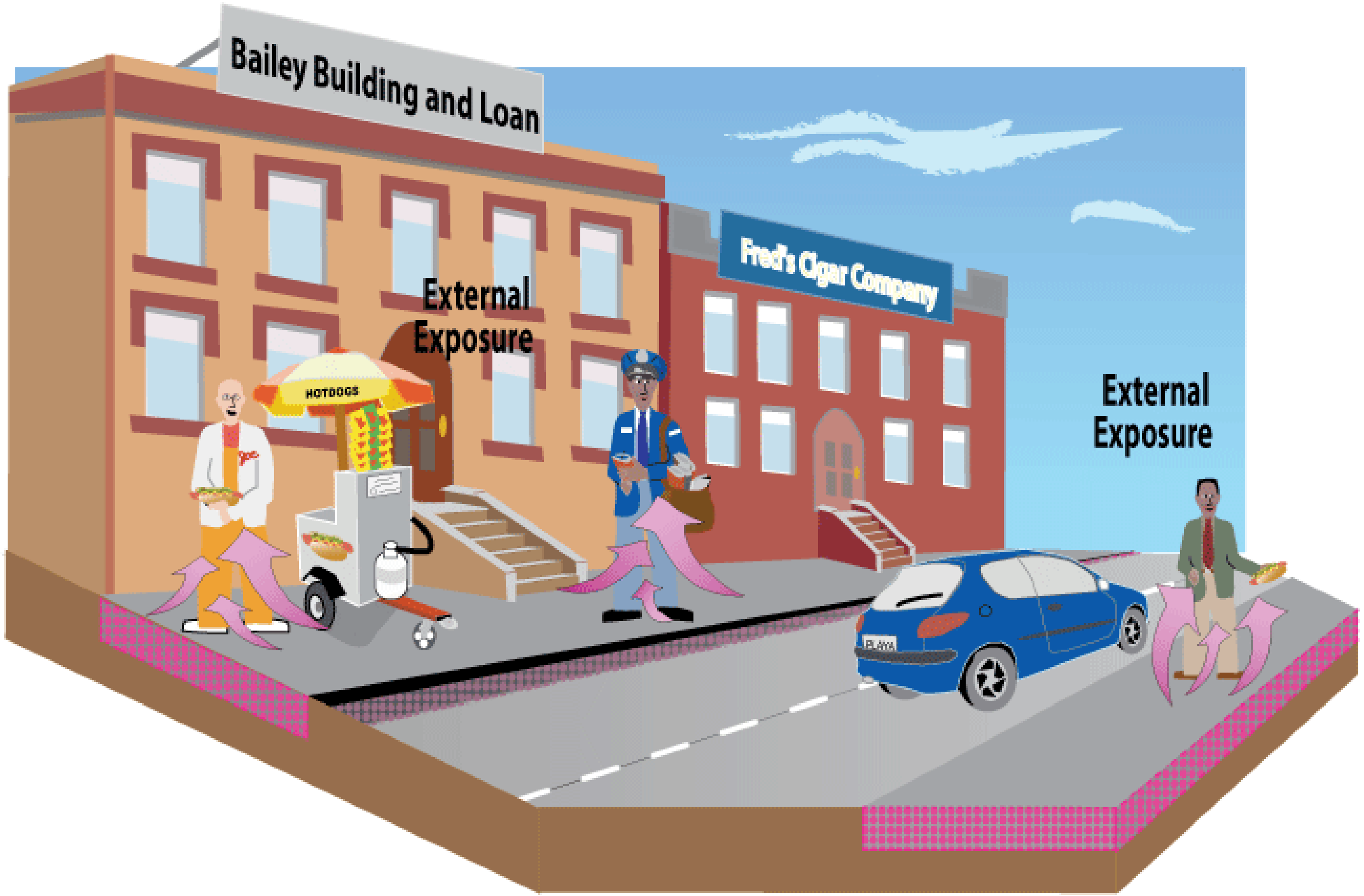
2D Direct External Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Finite Slabs

- Exposure route: external exposure to ionizing radiation.
- Assume that finite slab (horizontal) is constructed with contaminated materials.
- Scenario details
  - Resident assumed to live in structure built on top of the middle of the slab.
  - Indoor worker assumed to be employed in structure built on top of the middle of the slab.

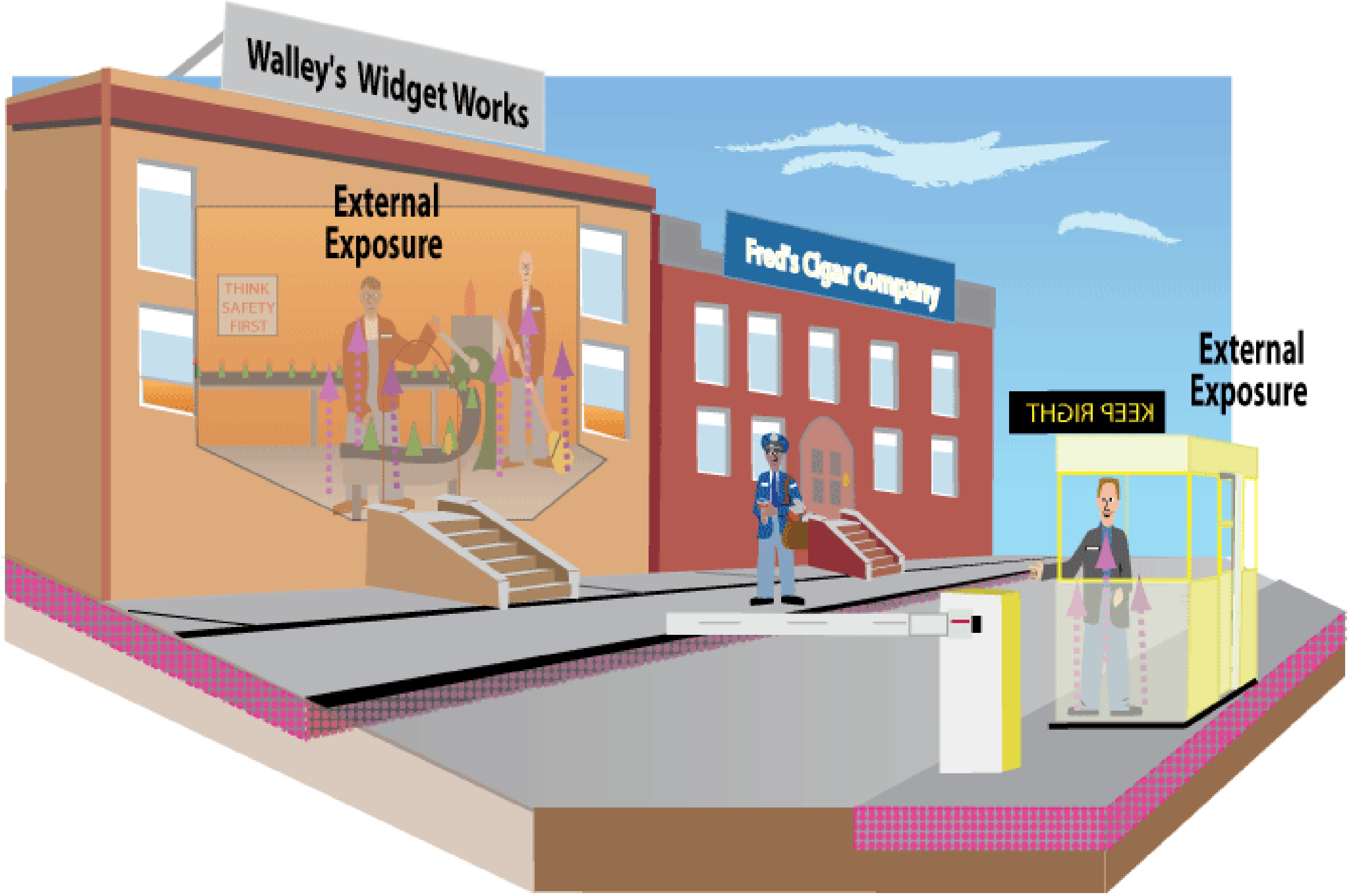
Res 2D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Finite Slabs



OW 2D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Finite Slabs



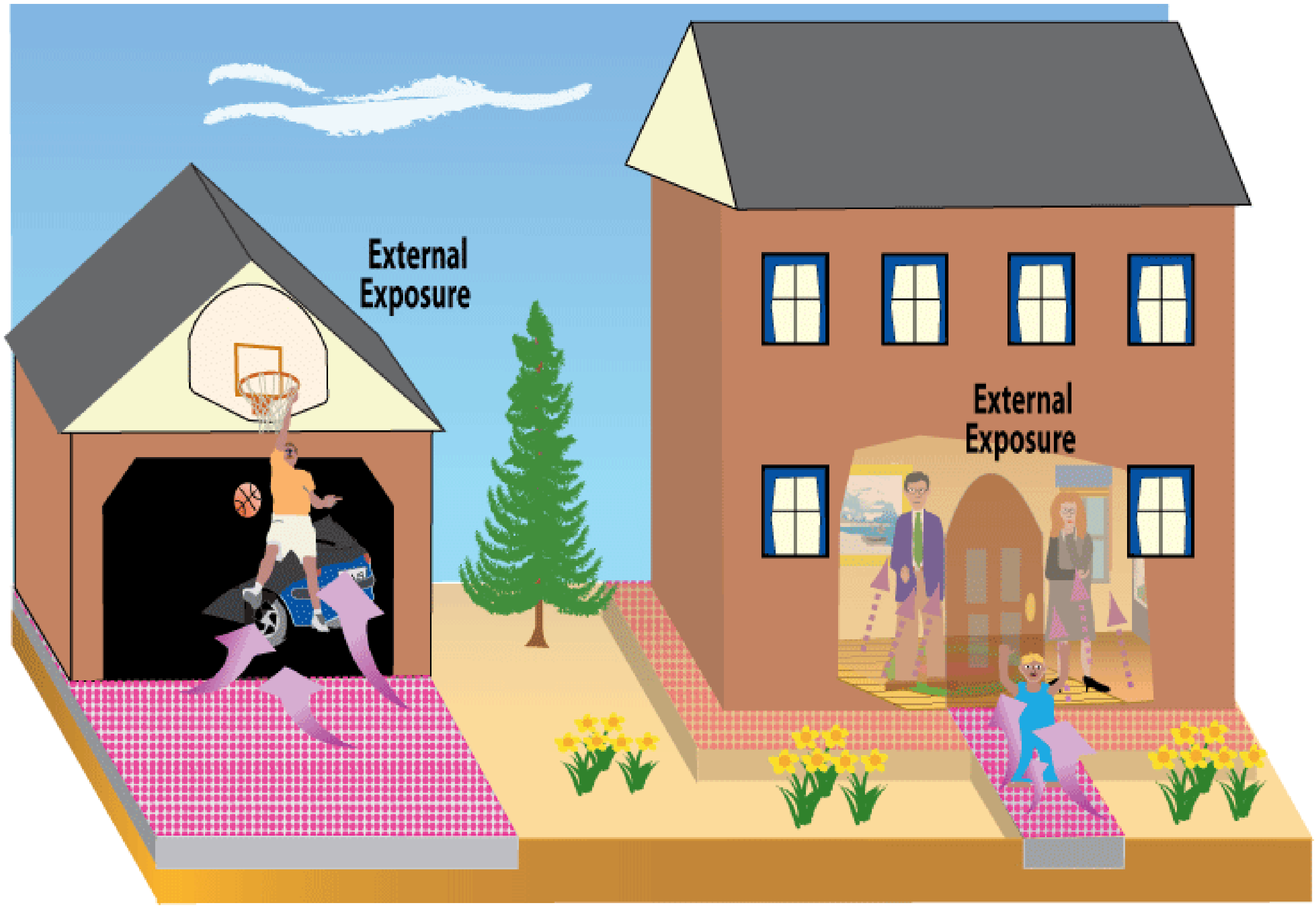
IW 2D Direct Ext Exposure to Fixed Contaminated Finite Slabs



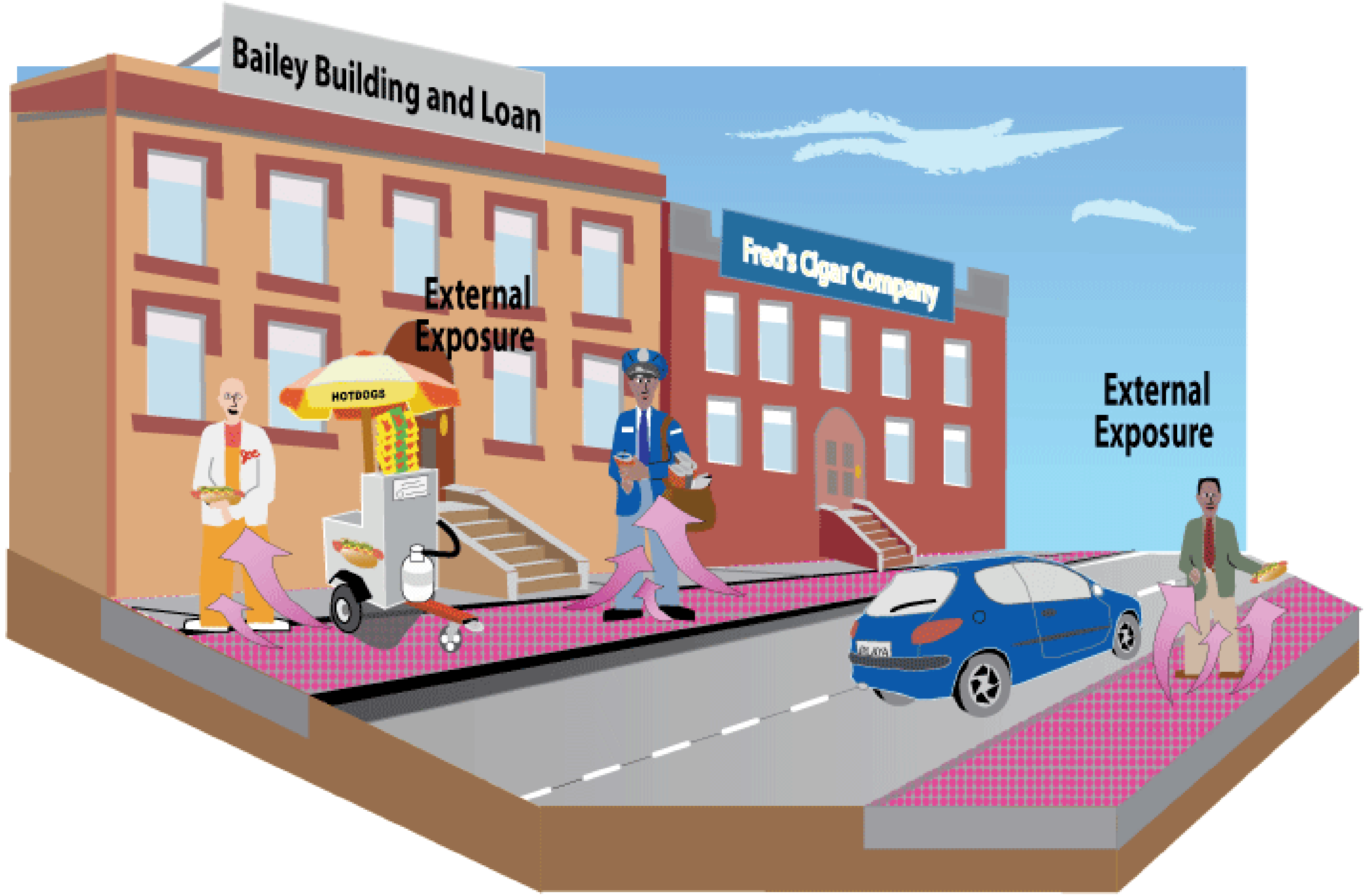
2D Direct External Exposure to Settled Dust on Finite Slabs

- Exposure route: external exposure to ionizing radiation.
- Assume that dust on finite slab (horizontal) is radioactively contaminated.
- Scenario details:
  - Resident assumed to live in structure built on top of the middle of the slab.
  - Indoor worker assumed to be employed in structure built on top of the middle of the slab.

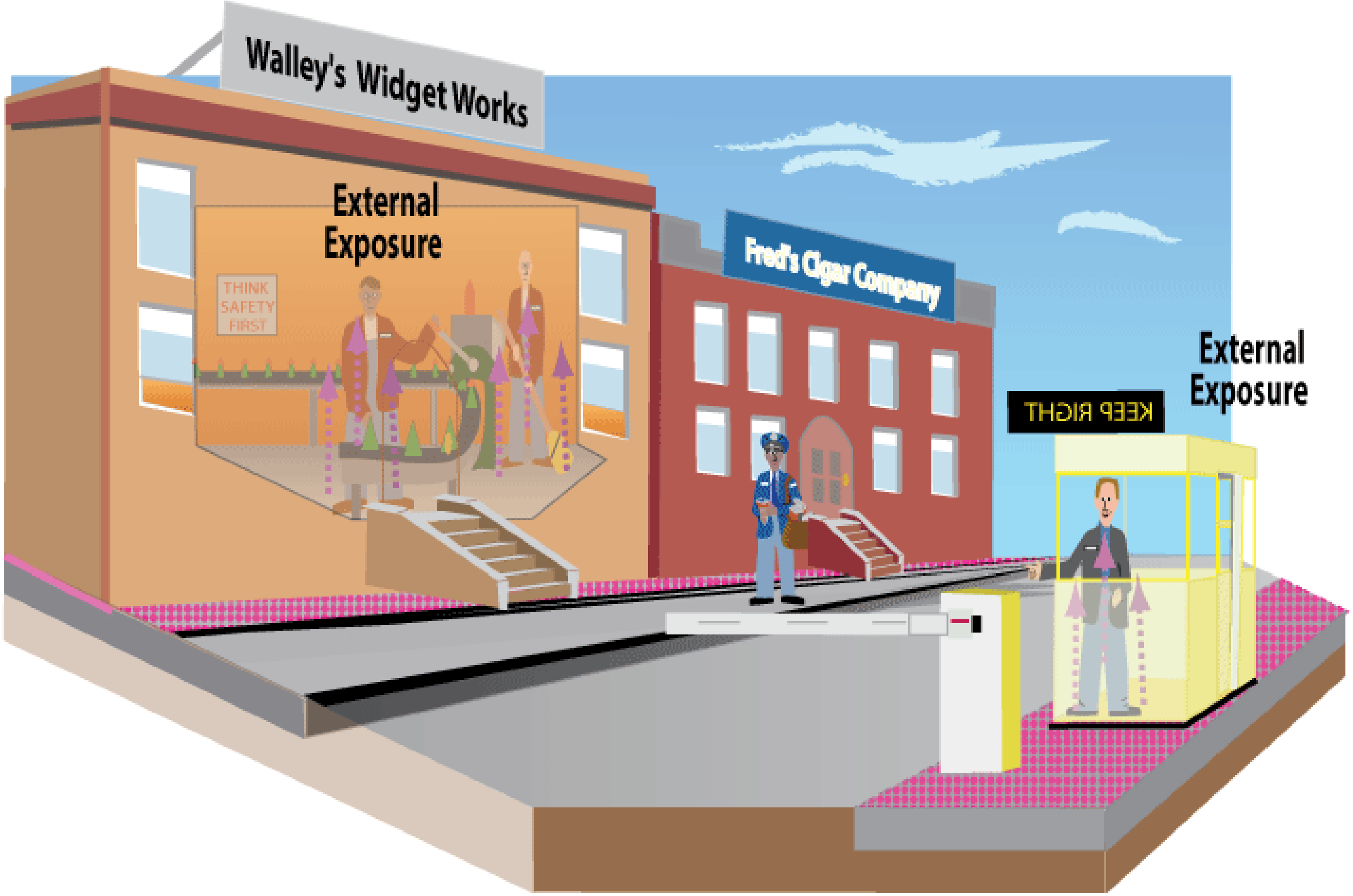
Res 2D Direct External Exposure to Settled Dust on Finite Slabs



OW 2D Direct External Exposure to Settled Dust on Finite Slabs



IW 2D Direct External Exposure to Settled Dust on Finite Slabs



EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Superfund Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Residential State Inputs
PEF Wind Driven

Particulate Emission Factor Wind Driven

PEF Wind Equation

Default	City (Climatic Zone) - Selection based on most likely climatic conditions for the site
0.5	A_s (acres)
1.36E+09	PEF_w / Wind Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)
93.77	Q/C_{wind} / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux at center of a square source (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3)
0.5	V / fraction of vegetative cover (unitless)
4.69	U_m / mean annual wind speed (m/s)
11.32	U_t / equivalent threshold value
0.194	F(x) / function dependant on U_m/U_t derived using Cowherd et al. (1985) (unitless)
16.2302	A (Dispersion Constant)
18.7762	B (Dispersion Constant)
216.108	C (Dispersion Constant)

Residential State Inputs

PEF Mechanically Driven for Public Paved Roads

Select a State | Select Geographic Setting

Particulate Emission Factor Mechanically Driven for Public Paved Roads

PEF Equation

2.11E+07	PEF_{m-pp} / Mechanical Particulate Emission Factor - paved public (m^3/kg)
93.77	Q/C_w / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux at center of a square source (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3). Calculated from A_s above. (default Minneapolis)
0.185811027	F_D / Dispersion correction factor (unitless)
31536000	T / Time in seconds (calculated from worker ED)
8760	t_c / Time in hours (calculated from worker ED)
274.2134	A_R / Area (m^2)
147.5805	L_R / Length of road segment (ft); Calculated from As above.
0.015	sL / Road surface silt loading (g/m^2)
112015000000	AKV / Annual vehical kilometers per road class (km/yr)
2821594.655	Σ VKT / Sum of fleet vehicle kilometers traveled during ED (km/yr)
1786	km per road class
3.2	W / (mean vehicle weight) tons
20	W_R / Width of road segment (ft)
4.6	k-pp / Particle size multiplier for public-paved road (g/VKT)
0.1317	C / Emission factor for fleet exhaust, brake and tire wear
150	p / number of days in a year with at least 0.001 inches of precipitation
16.2302	A (Dispersion Constant)
18.7762	B (Dispersion Constant)
216.108	C (Dispersion Constant)

Site-Specific Inputs

Select Scenario (streets, outside surfaces)

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Indoor Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Composite Worker

Select Media:

- [x] Dust
- [x] 3-D External Exposure
- [x] 2-D External Exposure

Select Result Type

- ( ) Defaults
- ( ) State
- (•) Site-specific

Select Road Type: Public Paved

-select-
Public Paved
Public Unpaved
Industrial Unpaved

Select Isotope Info ... chy defaults

Residential SS Inputs

Settled Dust – Combined Ingestion & Ground Plane External Exposure

Combined Ingestion and Ground Plane External Exposure

Dust Total

0.8	AAF_{r-a} (annual age fraction - resident adult)
0.2	AAF_{r-c} (annual age fraction - resident child)
1	DL (dose limit) unitless
1	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
16.4	$ET_{i,r}$ (indoor exposure time - resident) hr/day
1.752	$ET_{o,r}$ (outdoor exposure time - resident) hr/day
1	F_{AM} (area and material factor) unitless
1	$F_{OFF-SET}$ (off-set factor) unitless
0.4	GSF_i (Indoor Gamma Shielding Factor) unitless
1	GSF_o (Outdoor Gamma Shielding Factor) unitless
18	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted dust inhalation rate - resident) m^3/day
64.5	IFD_{r-adj} (age-adjusted dust ingestion rate - resident) cm^2/day
0.0	k (dissipation rate constant) yr^{-1}
6.67E+08	SLF (Silt Loading Factor) cm^2/kg

1	t_r (time - resident) yr
1	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
1	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
4	$ET_{r-a,h}$ (exposure time - resident adult hard surface) hr/day
4	$ET_{r-c,h}$ (exposure time - resident child hard surface) hr/day
Select a slab size	Slab size for ACF
1	FQ_{r-a} (frequency of hand to mouth - resident adult) event/hr
9.5	FQ_{r-c} (frequency of hand to mouth - resident child) event/hr
0.5	$FTSS_h$ (fraction transferred surface to skin - hard surface) unitless
20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
45	SA_{r-a} (surface area of fingers - resident adult) cm^2
15	SA_{r-c} (surface area of fingers - resident child) cm^2
0.5	SE (saliva extraction factor) unitless

Residential SS Inputs (cont.)

Settled Dust – Combined Ingestion & Ground Plane External Exposure

NOTES:

1. λ=decay constant
2. When k = 0.0, the dissipation term is not included in the calculation to prevent division by zero which would result a PRG of zero.
3. A, B, and C are constants.
4. $ED_r = ED_{r-a} = ED_{r-c} = t_r$
5. $DCF_{d\text{-}oral}$ = ingestion dose conversion factor
6. DCF_{inh} = inhalation dose conversion factor
7. $DCF_{d\text{-}ext}$ = external exposure dose conversion factor
8. $IFD_{r\text{-}adj}$ = age-adjusted ingestion factor
9. $IFA_{r\text{-}adj}$ = age-adjusted inhalation factor
10. $L_r = (A_s * 43560)^{0.5}$

Residential SS Inputs

Settled Dust – PEF Wind Driven

PEF Wind Equation

$$PEF_w = Q/C_w\left(\left(\frac{g}{m^2\text{-}s}\right)\Big/\frac{kg}{m^3}\right) \times \frac{3{,}600\left(\frac{s}{hr}\right)}{0.036 \times (1\text{-}V) \times \left(U_m\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)/U_t\left(\frac{m}{s}\right)\right)^3 \times F(x)}$$

where

$$\frac{Q}{C_w}\left(\left(\frac{g}{m^2\text{-}s}\right)\Big/\frac{kg}{m^3}\right) = A \times \exp\left[\frac{\left(\ln A_s\,(acres) - B\right)^2}{C}\right]$$

Default ▾ City (Climatic Zone) - Selection based on most likely climatic conditions for the site

0.5 ▾ A_s (acres)

1.36E+09	PEF_w / Wind Particulate Emission Factor (m^3/kg)
93.77	Q/C_{wind} / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux at center of a square source (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3)
0.5	V / fraction of vegetative cover (unitless)
4.69	U_m / mean annual wind speed (m/s)
11.32	U_t / equivalent threshold value
0.194	F(x) / function dependant on U_m/U_t derived using Cowherd et al. (1985) (unitless)
16.2302	A (Dispersion Constant)
18.7762	B (Dispersion Constant)
216.108	C (Dispersion Constant)

Residential SS Inputs

Settled Dust – PEF Mechanically Driven for Public Paved Roads

2.11E+07	PEF_{m-pp} / Mechanical Particulate Emission Factor - paved public (m^3/kg)
93.77	Q/C_w / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the emission flux
Calculated from A_s above. (default Minneapolis)	
0.185811027	F_D / Dispersion correction factor (unitless)
31536000	T / Time in seconds (calculated from worker ED)
8760	t_c / Time in hours (calculated from worker ED)
274.2134	A_R / Area (m^2)
147.5805	L_R / Length of road segment (ft); Calculated from As above.
3.2	W / (mean vehicle weight) tons
2821594.655	Σ VKT / Sum of fleet vehicle kilometers traveled during ED (km/yr)
1786	km per road class
20	W_R / Width of road segment (ft)
4.6	k-pp / Particle size multiplier for public-paved road (g/VKT)
0.015	sL / Road surface silt loading (g/m^2)
0.1317	C / Emission factor for fleet exhaust, brake and tire wear
150	p / number of days in a year with at least 0.001 inches of precipitation
16.2302	A (Dispersion Constant)
18.7762	B (Dispersion Constant)
216.108	C (Dispersion Constant)
.	# of trips per day * Required
.	# of days per week the trip is taken * Required
.	# of weeks per year the site is traveled * Required
.	average # of cars per day * Required
.	average # of trucks per day * Required
.	Tons/car * Required
.	Tons/truck * Required

Residential SS Inputs (cont.)

3D – Soil Volume & Ground Plane External Exposure

Soil Volume and Ground Plane External Exposure

3-D Direct External Exposure (1 cm)

3-D Direct External Exposure (15 cm)

3-D Direct External Exposure (5 cm)

3-D Direct External Exposure (ground plane)

3-D Direct External Exposure (sv)

Select a sidewalk/street position ▾	Select sidewalk/street position	1	F_{AM} (area and material factor) unitless
Select a building height (ft) ▾	Select building height (ft)	1	F_{CD} (depth and cover function) unitless
1	DL (dose limit) unitless	1	$F_{OFF\text{-}SET}$ (off-set factor) unitless
1	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr	0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr	1	GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor) unitless
16.4	$ET_{i,r}$ (exposure time - resident indoor) hr/day	1	t_r (time - resident) yr
1.752	$ET_{o,r}$ (exposure time - resident outdoor) hr/day		

NOTES:

1. SF_{ext}=soil-volume external exposure slope factor (risk/yr per pCi/g). radionuclide-specific
2. λ=decay constant. radionuclide-specific
3. F_{SURF}=Ratio of the surface dose rate to that for an infinite plane source - radionuclide-specific
4. ED_r = t_r

Residential SS Inputs

2D – Soil Volume & Ground Plane External Exposure

Soil Volume and Ground Plane External Exposure
2-D Direct External Exposure (1 cm)
2-D Direct External Exposure (15 cm)
2-D Direct External Exposure (5 cm)
2-D Direct External Exposure (ground plane)
2-D Direct External Exposure (sv)

NOTES:

1. Equation parameters from 3-D external exposure will be used in addition to slab size
2. ACF - radionuclide-specific
3. Slab size for ACF in 2-D alternate external equation is determined by area selected in dust section above

SPRG Residential Generic Output

Surfaces

Radionuclide	Soil Ingestion DCF (mrem/pCi)	Inhalation DCF (mrem/pCi)	External Exposure DCF (Ground Plane) (mrem/yr per pCi/cm^2)
K-40	2.29E-05	7.77E-06	2.38E-01

Area Correction Factor	Lambda	Halflife (years)
6.18E-01	5.54E-10	1.25E+09

PEF_w	PEF_m	SDCC (Wind) (pCi/cm^2)	SDCC (Mechanical) (pCi/cm^2)
1.36E+09	2.81E+10	1.71E+00	1.76E+00

3D Direct External Exposure

Radionuclide	Soil Volume External Exposure DCF (Infinite Volume) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	Soil Volume External Exposure DCF (1 cm) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)
K-40	9.94E-01	1.77E-01

Soil Volume External Exposure DCF (5 cm) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	Soil Volume External Exposure DCF (15 cm) (mrem/yr per pCi/g)	External Exposure DCF (Ground Plane) (mrem/yr per pCi/cm^2)
5.04E-01	8.21E-01	2.38E-01

F_{surf}	Lambda	Halflife (years)	Soil Volume SDCC (pCi/g)	Soil Volume 1cm SDCC (pCi/g)
9.95E-01	5.54E-10	1.25E+09	3.04E+00	1.71E+01

Soil Volume 5cm SDCC (pCi/g)	Soil Volume 15cm SDCC (pCi/g)	Ground Plane SDCC (pCi/cm^2)	Soil Volume SDCC (mg/kg)
6.01E+00	3.69E+00	1.27E+01	4.27E-01

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 8: Differences between EPA and DOE tools

Why Does Radiation Easily Fit within the Superfund Framework?

- Primary effect is cancer
- People ingest, inhale, eat, same amount of contaminated dust and food whether it is chemical or radioactive contamination,
- Dust gets resuspended the same whether it is chemically or radioactively contaminated
- Inorganic elements move through the subsurface the same whether they are radioactive or not

RSL, PRG, DCC, Similar Look and Feel

Select Screening Level Type

- (•) Regional Screening Levels (RSLs)
- ( ) Regional Removal Management Levels (RMLs)

Select Hazard Quotient

- (•) 0.1
- ( ) 1
- ( ) Other:

Select Target Risk

- (•) 10^{-6}
- ( ) 10^{-5}
- ( ) 10^{-4}
- ( ) Other:

Select Scenario

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Indoor Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Composite Worker (presented in Generic Tables)
- ( ) Construction Worker (Site Specific only)
- ( ) Fish (Site Specific Only)
- ( ) Soil to Groundwater
- ( ) Recreator (Site Specific only)

Select Media:

- [ ] Soil
- [ ] Air
- [ ] Tapwater

Select Screening Level Choice

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) Site Specific

Select Target Risk

- (•) 10^{-6}
- ( ) 10^{-5}
- ( ) 10^{-4}
- ( ) Other:

Select Scenario

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Indoor Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Composite Worker
- ( ) Construction Worker (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Recreator (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Farmer
- ( ) Soil to Groundwater

Select Media:

- [ ] Soil
- [ ] Air
- [ ] Tap Water
- [ ] 2-D External Exposure
- [ ] Fish

Select Site Info Type

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) Site-specific

Select Dose Limit (mrem/yr)

- (•) 1
- ( ) Other:

Select Scenario

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Indoor Worker
- ( ) Outdoor Worker
- ( ) Composite Worker
- ( ) Construction Worker (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Recreator (Site-specific only)
- ( ) Farmer
- ( ) Soil to Groundwater

Select Media:

- [ ] Soil
- [ ] Air
- [ ] Tap Water
- [ ] 2-D External Exposure
- [ ] Fish

Select Site Info Type

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) Site-specific

RSL, PRG, DCC, Consistent Exposure Assumptions

RSL Calculator

- RSL Home
- User's Guide
- What's New
- FAQ
- Equations
- Generic Tables
- RSL Calculator
- Risk Calculator

Soil

Resident Exposure to Soil

Instructions

Exposure Assessment Details

☐ Substitute Soil-Saturation Concentration (CSAT) for soil inhalation RSL?

☐ Substitute theoretical ceiling limit for total soil RSL?

Age Segment (yr)	AF (mg/cm^2)	BW (kg)	ED (yr)	EF (day/yr)	ET (hr/event)	IRS (mg/day)	SA (cm^2/day)
0-2	0.2	15	2	350	24	200	2373
2-6	0.2	15	4	350	24	200	2373
6-16	0.07	80	10	350	24	100	6032
16-26	0.07	80	10	350	24	100	6032
Child (0-6)	0.2	15	6	350	24	200	2373
Adult (6-26)	0.07	80	20	350	24	100	6032

Preliminary Remediation Goals for Radionuclides

Select a slab size ▾ Slab size for ACF

Select a soil thickness cover layer ▾ Select cover layer thickness for GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor)

26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr/day
24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr/day
16.416	ET_{r-i} (exposure time - indoor resident) hr/day
1.752	ET_{r-o} (exposure time - outdoor resident) hr/day
0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
161000	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted soil inhalation factor - resident) m^3
1120000	IFS_{r-adj} (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor - resident) mg
20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
100	IRS_{r-a} (soil intake rate - resident adult) mg/day
200	IRS_{r-c} (soil intake rate - resident child) mg/day
0.26	MLF (produce plant mass loading factor) unitless
26	t_r (time - resident) yr
1.0E-6	TR (target cancer risk) unitless

Dose Compliance Concentrations for Radionuclides (DCC)

Select a slab size ▾ Slab size for ACF

Select a soil thickness cover layer ▾ Select cover layer thickness for GSF_o (gamma shielding factor - outdoor)

0.77	AAF_a (annual age fraction - resident adult) unitless
0.23	AAF_c (annual age fraction - resident child) unitless
1	DL (dose limit) mrem
26	ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr
20	ED_{r-a} (exposure duration - resident adult) yr
6	ED_{r-c} (exposure duration - resident child) yr
350	EF_r (exposure frequency - resident) day/yr
350	EF_{r-a} (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr
350	EF_{r-c} (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr
24	ET_{r-a} (exposure time - resident adult) hr/day
24	ET_{r-c} (exposure time - resident child) hr/day
16.416	ET_{r-i} (exposure time - indoor resident) hr/day
1.752	ET_{r-o} (exposure time - outdoor resident) hr/day
0.4	GSF_i (gamma shielding factor - indoor) unitless
6195	IFA_{r-adj} (age-adjusted soil inhalation factor - resident) m^3
43050	IFS_{r-adj} (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor - resident) mg
20	IRA_{r-a} (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day
10	IRA_{r-c} (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day
100	IRS_{r-a} (soil intake rate - resident adult) mg/day
200	IRS_{r-c} (soil intake rate - resident child) mg/day
0.26	MLF (produce plant mass loading factor) unitless
26	t_r (time - resident) yr

RSL, PRG, DCC
Consistent treatment of inorganics

- Resuspension – same
- Soil to groundwater – same
- All 3 steady state models. Not depleting source (transfer/dynamic) models

Guidance: World Trade Center (WTC) Benchmark

- Document used to establish $1x10^{-4}$ risk based cleanup levels for the reuse of chemically contaminated buildings after the 9/11 attacks.
- Equations and parameters were the latest EPA chemical methodology
- Ingestion, inhalation, and dermal
  - http://www.epa.gov/wtc/reports/contaminants_of_concern_benchmark_study.pdf

Guidance: World Trade Center (WTC) Benchmark (continued)

- WTC benchmark document includes 1 land use scenario
  - Residential
- This land use includes 2 exposure routes
  - Settled dust
  - Ambient air

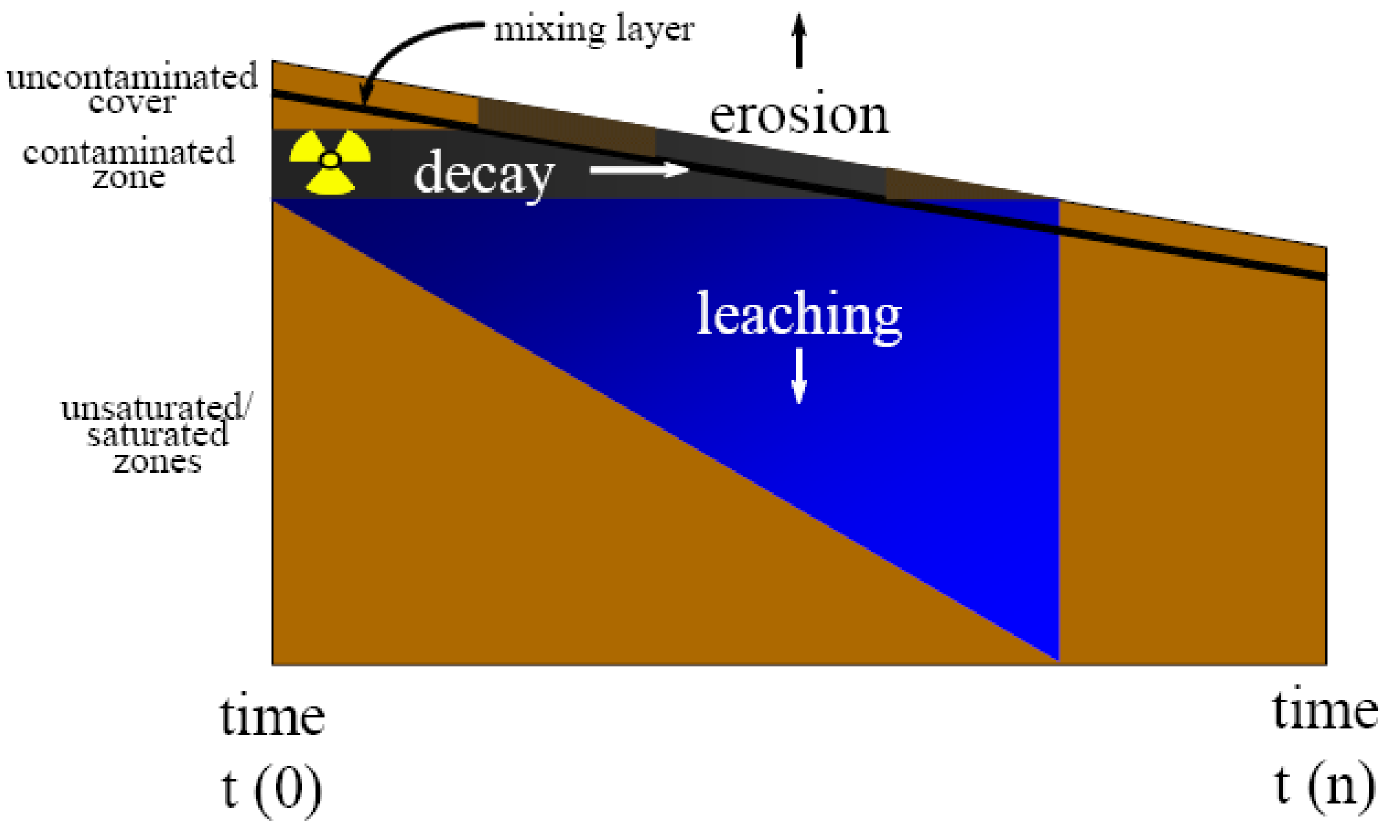
Select Differences

- Some examples that have come up during site issues
  - Input parameters and default values
  - Steady state vs dynamic/transfer
    - Depleting source in soil
    - Movement of dust through buildings
- Not an attempt at any comprehensive analysis of differences, these are issues which have been on sites and/or interagency discussions

Steady State vs Dynamic Transfer

- EPA PRG, DCC, and RSL calculators are steady state models
  - Conservative assumption of no lessening of contaminated source, except radioactive decay
  - This assumption is in early EPA CERCLA risk assessment documents (RAGs, SSG, Rad SSG)
- RESRAD assumes source is depleting from erosion (soil runoff) and leaching into the subsurface
  - Not conservative compared to EPA

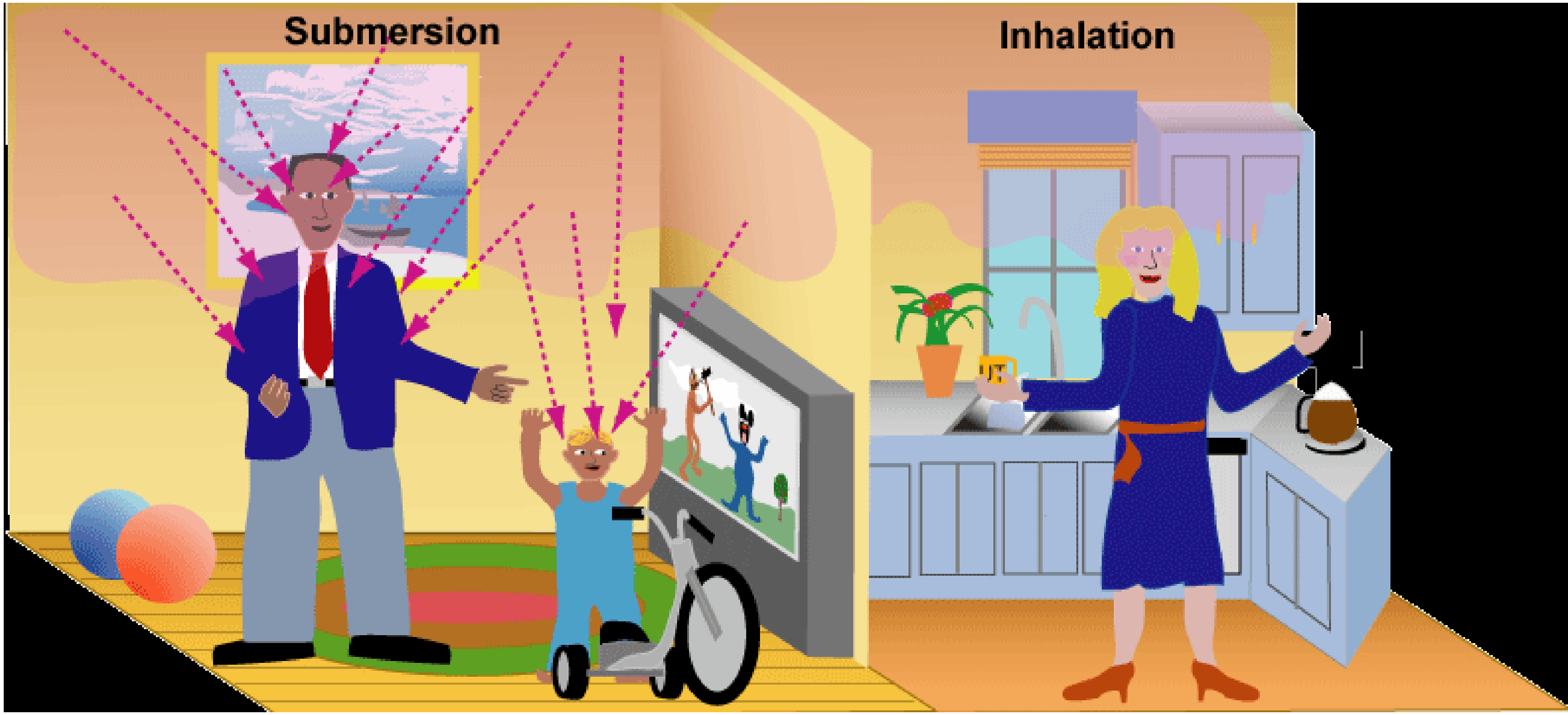
Factors Affecting Source Loss



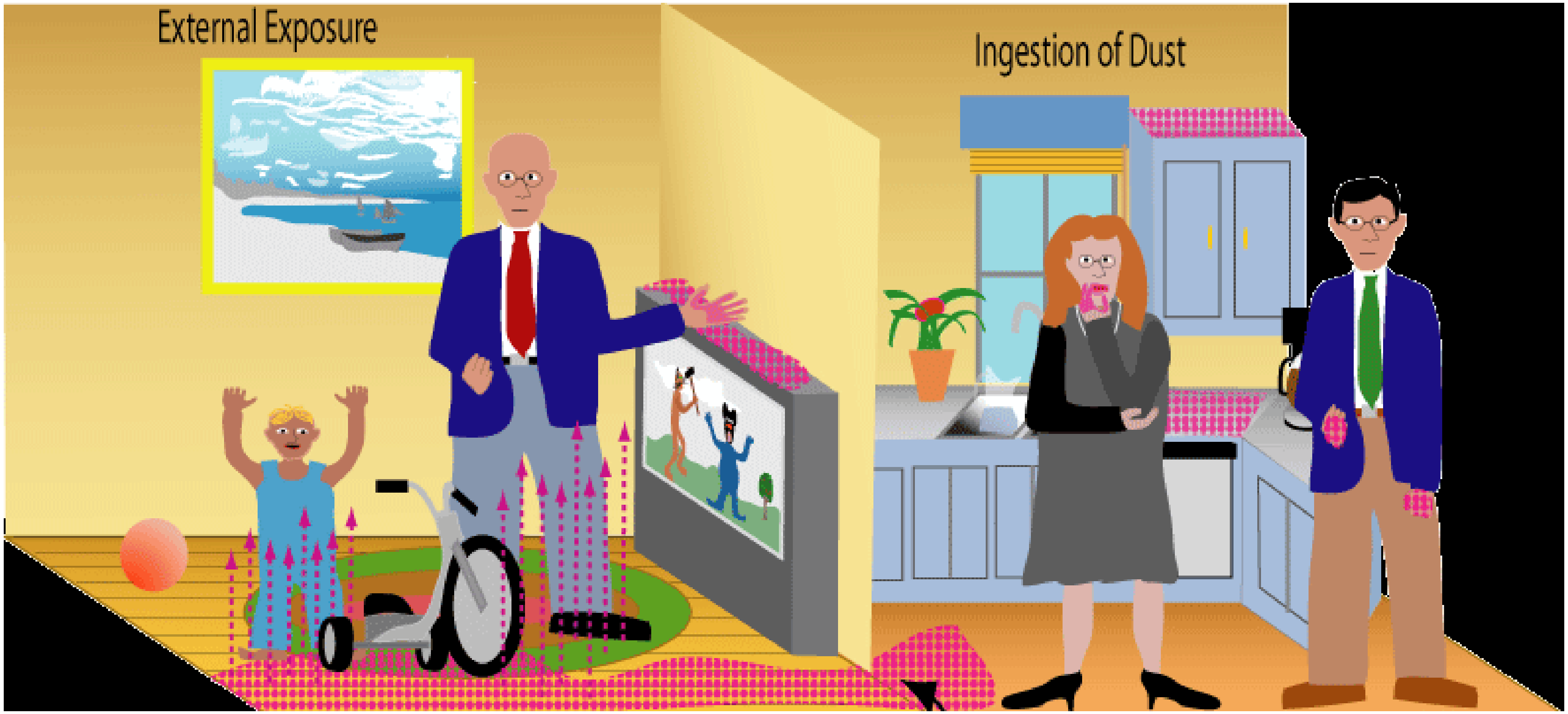
Settled Dust & Indoor Air Resuspension

- EPA BPRG and BDCC calculators and WTC document

BPRG – Indoor Air

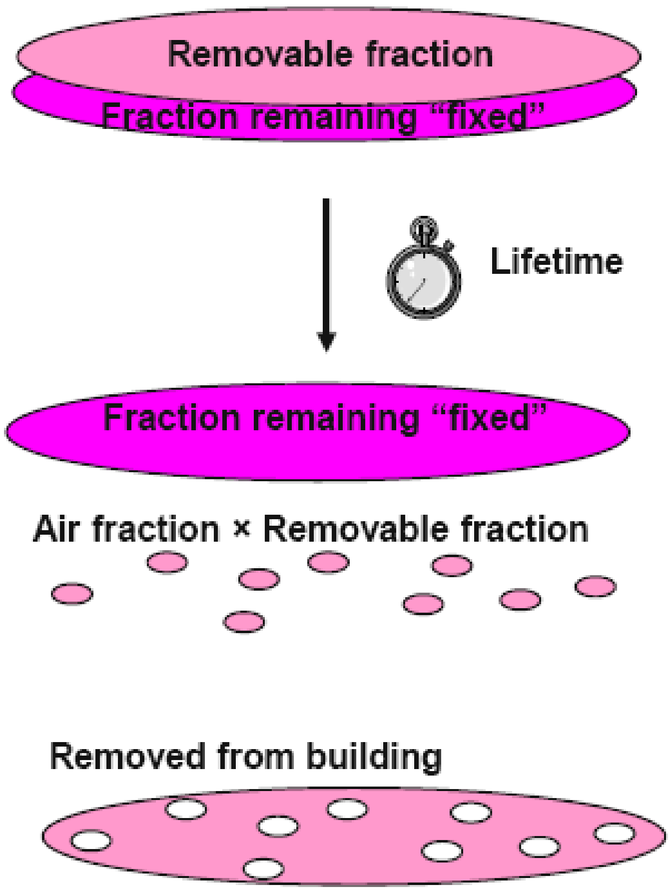


BPRG – Settled Dust



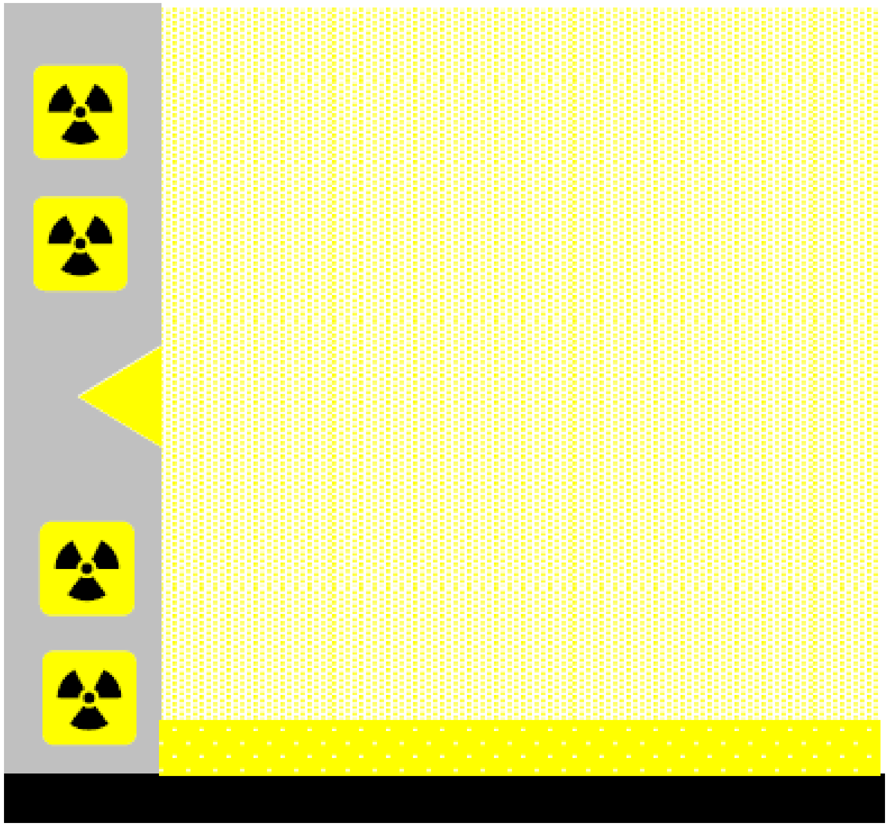
Source Removal/Injection - Point, Line, Area Sources

- Source removal and injection treated the same for point, line and area
- Parameters affecting source removal
  - Removable fraction
  - Source lifetime
- Parameters affecting source injection
  - Source lifetime
  - Removable fraction
  - Air fraction
- Source is linearly removed over the source lifetime
  - "Erosion Rate" or removal rate
    - *Removable Fraction/ Source Lifetime*
    - *20% over 10 years*
      - 2% per year
- Radioactive decay occurs simultaneously



Source Injection to Air Pathways

- Models the release of the radionuclides from the source to the air
  - Building renovation
  - Building occupancy
- The airflow in the building will transport the airborne nuclides from room to room
- Nuclides will deposit and will be resuspended
- Pathways considered
  - External
    - *Submersion, deposited nuclides*
  - Inhalation
  - Ingestion
    - *Deposited nuclides*



RESRAD-BUILD One Room Air Flow Model

$$V\,dC/dt = I - QC - \lambda VC + \lambda VC_P - \lambda_D VC + \lambda_R \lambda_D VC / (\lambda_R + \lambda)$$

Change of Activity in the room

Injection Rate

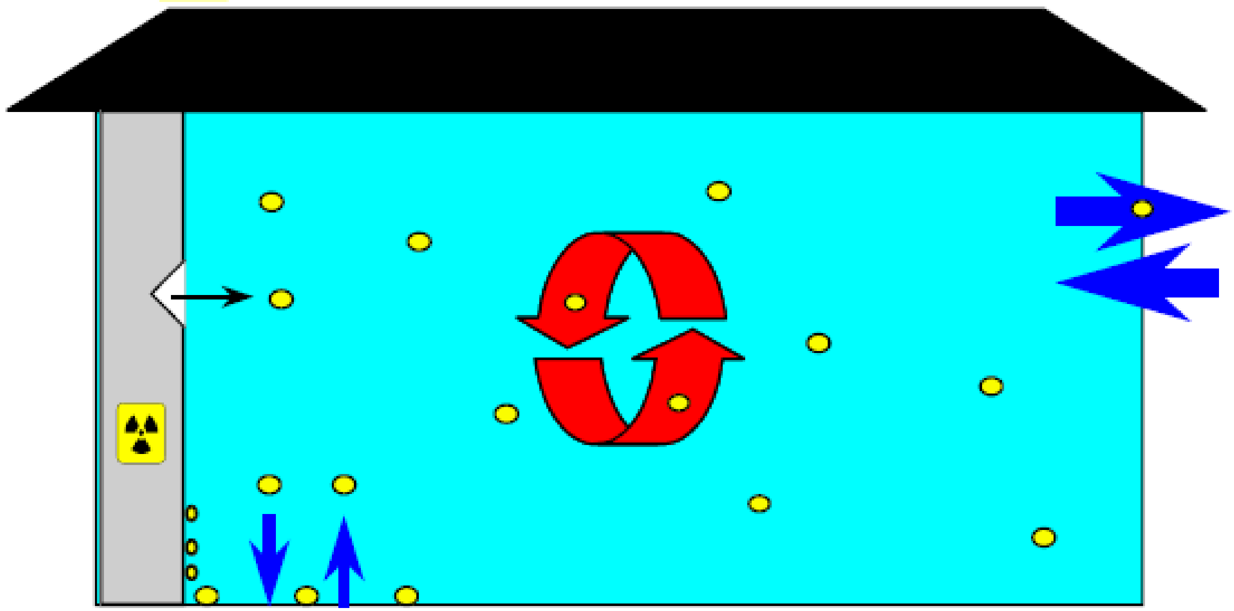
Exchange with outside

Decay in Air

Decay of parent in Air

Deposition

Resuspension



Default Parameters

- **EPA.** Inhalation and ingestion parameters and default input values the same for radiation and chemical risk assessment methods.
- **DOE.** Uses different parameters and different defaults input parameters for radiation vs chemical risk assessment methods.
  - DOE differs from both EPA radiation and chemical parameters and default input values
  - There is no scientific reason for these differences
    - It was a policy decision by RESRAD developers

PRG and RSL Inhalation

Default City (Climatic Zone) - Selection based on most likely climatic conditions for t

0.5 A_s (acres)

1359344438 PEF (particulate emission factor) m^3/kg

93.77 Q/C_{wp} / inverse of the ratio of the geometric mean air concentration to the em source (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3) PEF Selection

16.2302 A (Dispersion Constant)

18.7762 B (Dispersion Constant)

216.108 C (Dispersion Constant)

0.5 V / fraction of vegetative cover (unitless)

4.69 U_m / mean annual wind speed (m/s)

11.32 U_t / equivalent threshold value (m/s)

0.194 F(x) / function dependant on U_m/U_t derived using Cowherd et al. (1985) (unitless)

26 ED_r (exposure duration - resident) yr

20 $ED_{r\text{-}a}$ (exposure duration - resident adult) yr

6 $ED_{r\text{-}c}$ (exposure duration - resident child) yr

350 EF_r (exposure frequency) day/yr

350 $EF_{r\text{-}a}$ (exposure frequency - resident adult) day/yr

350 $EF_{r\text{-}c}$ (exposure frequency - resident child) day/yr

24 ET_r (exposure time - resident) hr

24 $ET_{r\text{-}a}$ (exposure time - resident adult) hr

24 $ET_{r\text{-}c}$ (exposure time - resident child) hr

1.0 GSF_a (gamma shielding factor - air) unitless

161000 $IFA_{r\text{-}adj}$ (age-adjusted inhalation factor) m^3

20 $IRA_{r\text{-}a}$ (inhalation rate - resident adult) m^3/day

10 $IRA_{r\text{-}c}$ (inhalation rate - resident child) m^3/day

26 t_r (time - resident) yr

1.0E-6 TR (target cancer risk) unitless

Default City (Climatic Zone) - Selection based on most likely climatic cor

0.5 A_s (acres)

1359344438 PEF (particulate emission factor) m^3/kg

93.77 Q/C_{wp} (g/m^2-s per kg/m^3) PEF Selection

16.2302 A (PEF Dispersion Constant)

18.7762 B (PEF Dispersion Constant)

216.108 C (PEF Dispersion Constant)

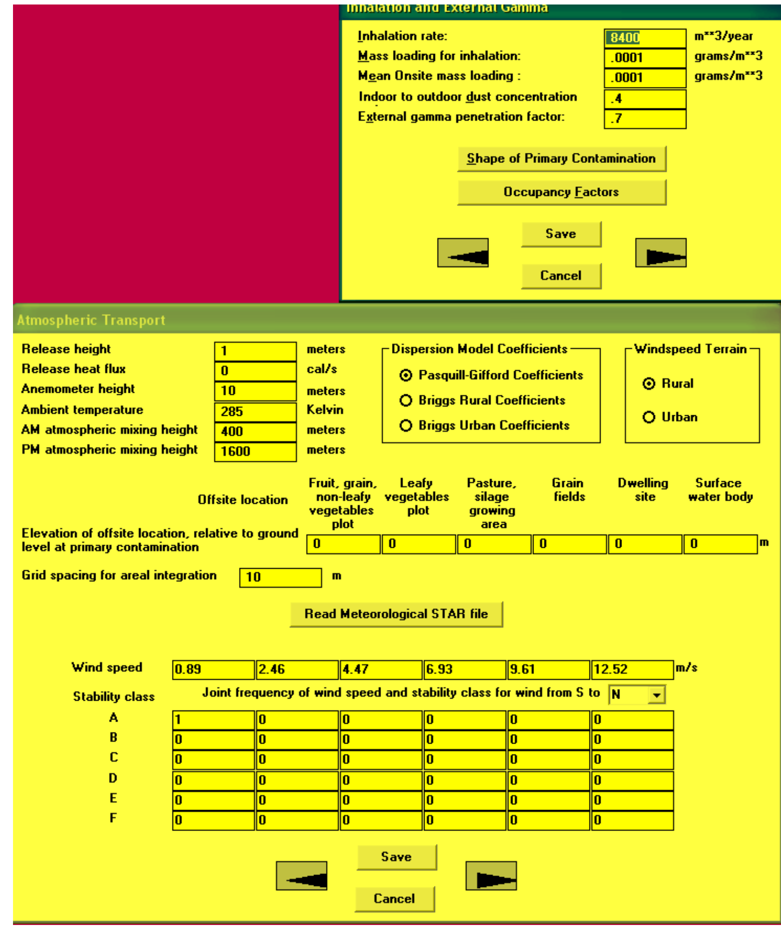
0.194 F(x) (function dependant on U_m/U_t) unitless

0.5 V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless

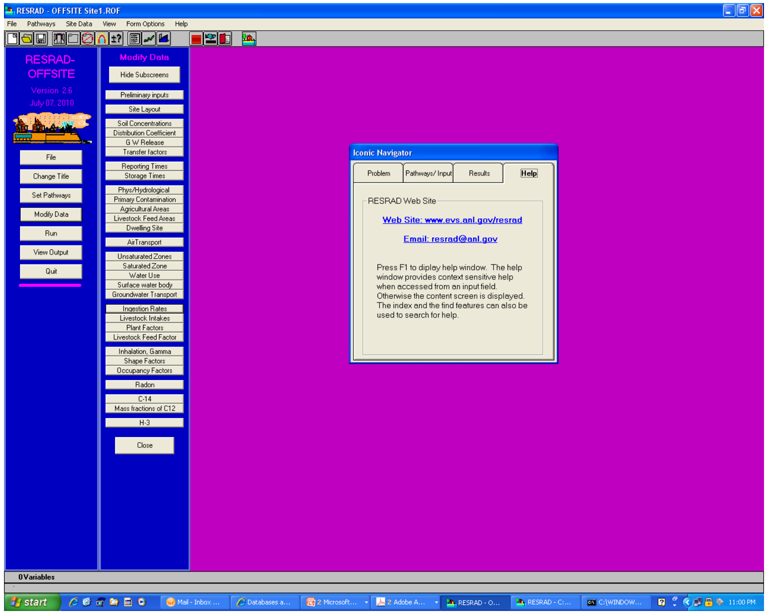
4.69 U_m (mean annual wind speed) m/s

Age Segment (yr)	AF (mg/cm^2)	BW (kg)	ED (yr)	EF (day/yr)	ET (hr/event)	IRS (mg/day)	SA (cm^2/day)
0-2	0.2	15	2	350	24	200	2373
2-6	0.2	15	4	350	24	200	2373
6-16	0.07	80	10	350	24	100	6032
16-26	0.07	80	10	350	24	100	6032
Child (0-6)	0.2	15	6	350	24	200	2373
Adult (6-26)	0.07	80	20	350	24	100	6032

RESRAD and ~~RESCHEM~~ Inhalation



~~RESCHEM~~ and RESRAD look and feel



Implications

- RME exposure defined by EPA through its guidance
  - When using RESRAD, you are protecting a different RME than using EPA guidance
- Use of RESRAD results in unnecessary inconsistency how chemicals and radionuclides are addressed at the same site
  - RESRAD differs from EPA's PRG and RSL, and even with RESCHEM before DOE withdrew RESCHEM

Why is this important?

- EPA cannot defer to states, DOE, DOD, or other entities for remedy selection.
- EPA is a signature on the ROD.
- EPA **needs to fully understand** what is being said and be able to stand behind it based on the NCP, CERCLA, and EPA guidance.
  - This includes what concentrations constitute meeting the risk range and/or ARARs.

EPA is the Decision Maker

- EPA determines the levels needed for protections and compliance with ARARs and guidance (TBCs)
- EPA needs to be able to justify the level selected.
- EPA's PRG calculators are recommended for Superfund radiation risk assessments.
  - If another model is to be used, EPA needs to:
    1. run both models
    2. have a thorough understanding of both models
    3. be able to explain the differences.

EPA As the Decision Maker (cont.)

- Federal Facilities Disputes ultimately resolved by the EPA Administrator
- Mather AFB/George AFB Dispute by Adm. Carol Browner (April 1993) regarding interpretation of a State standard:
  - "Thus, while state law is applied, the decision is made by EPA, not the state…As the remedial decision is made by EPA the interpretive decision is necessarily EPA's as well."

EPA Policy
2014 Risk Assessment Q&A

- 3 PRG (PRG, BRPG, SPRG) and 3 DCC (DCC, BDCC, and SDCC) calculators are EPA's recommended models for risk and dose assessment
- Reiterate more strongly that risk assessments (e.g., models used) should be consistent with chemicals at site and with other regional sites
- Don't use a steady state model for chemical and a transfer/dynamic model for radionuclides
  - Such as using RSL calculator for chemicals then RESRAD for radionuclides

EPA Policy
2014 Risk Assessment Q&A, continued

- If EPA regions are considering use of model other than PRG or DCC calculators, **for some portion** of the risk or dose assessment then they should:
  1. Consult with EPA HQ (Stuart Walker)
  2. Region should run PRG/DCC calculators and alternative model using PRG/DCC default input parameters
  3. Region should have technical justification why alternative model would replace preferred PRG/DCC calculator for some portion of risk/dose assessment

Consistency with Rad and Chem Risk Assessment is Long-standing Policy

- EPA Superfund remedial approach to address chemical and radiation risks consistently dates back to the 1990 NCP and guidance of that era.
- More recent EPA guidance continues that approach
- Remaining slides in this section will demonstrate that earlier and current EPA guidance are consistent on this matter

CERCLA risk assessments use RME

- In the NCP preamble EPA identified RME (reasonable maximum exposure scenario) as the approach for developing CERCLA risk assessments
  - RME is a mix of average and 95th percentile default input assumptions (see 55 FR 9710, March 8, 1990)

assumptions. The reasonable maximum exposure scenario is "reasonable" because it is a product of factors, such as concentration and exposure frequency and duration, that are an appropriate mix of values that reflect averages and 95th percentile distributions (see the "Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Human Health Evaluation Manual").

rule. EPA will continue to use the reasonable maximum exposure scenario in risk assessment, although EPA does not believe it necessary to include it as a requirement in the rule.

EPA responds to the requests for clarification of the reasonable maximum exposure scenario and the baseline risk assessment in the remainder of this section. In the Superfund program, the

RME based risk assessments are used for compliance with risk range

- In the NCP (see 55 FR 9710, March 8, 1990), EPA stated that RME was used to:
  - comply with the 10-4 to 10-6 risk range for all "carcinogenic contaminants" (add chemicals and radionuclides)

    Develop PRGs at 10-6

The primary goals of Superfund cleanups are to protect human health and the environment and to comply with ARARs. When ARARs are not available, Superfund develops a reasonable maximum exposure scenario that describes the current and potential risk posed by the site in order to determine what is necessary to achieve protection against such risks to human health (see preamble section above on baseline risk assessment for more discussion of reasonable maximum exposure scenario). Based on this scenario, Superfund selects remedies that reduce the threat from carcinogenic contaminants at a site such that the excess risk from any medium to an individual exposed over a lifetime generally falls within a range from 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}. EPA's preference, all things being equal, is to select remedies that are at the more protective end of the risk range. Therefore, when developing its preliminary remediation goals, EPA uses 10^{-6} as a point of departure (see next preamble section on point of departure).

EPA 1989 guidance against using different models for rad and chem

- In “Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS) Part A” (December 1989), Chapter 10 "Radiation Risk Assessment Guidance,”
  - EPA warned that using different risk assessment models for radionuclides and chemicals may result in incompatibilities when trying to sum the risk assessment (see pg. 10-33)

> In cases where different environmental fate and transport models have been used to predict chemical and radionuclide exposure, the mathematical models may incorporate somewhat different assumptions. These differences can result in incompatibilities in the two estimates of risk. One important difference

EPA Superfund chem & rad Risk Harmonization efforts

- Since 1991 EPA has been developing consistent approaches for chemical and radiation Superfund risk assessments.
  - See "Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS) Part B" (RAGS Part B), December 1991, Chapter 4, "Risk-based PRGs for Radioactive Contaminants," pg 33.

EPA 1991 consistent PRGs

- RAGS Part B includes PRGs for chemicals and radionuclides that use:
  - Same land uses and similar equations
  - Standard default exposure parameters for RME risk assessments

In general, standardized default exposure equations and parameters used to calculate risk-based PRGs for radionuclides are similar in structure and function to those equations and parameters developed in Chapter 3 for nonradioactive chemical carcinogens. Both types of risk equations:

- Calculate risk-based PRGs for each carcinogen corresponding to a pre-specified target cancer risk level of 10^{-6}. As mentioned in Section 2.8, target risk levels may be modified after the baseline risk assessment based on site-specific exposure conditions, technical limitations, or other uncertainties, as well as on the nine remedy selection criteria specified in the NCP.

- Use standardized default exposure parameters consistent with OSWER Directive 9285.6-03 (EPA 1991b). Where default parameters are not available in that guidance document, other appropriate reference values are used and cited.

- Incorporate pathway-specific default exposure factors that generally reflect RME conditions.

High Level Review of Superfund Approach for Risk Harmonization

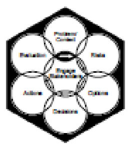
- EPA's approach of addressing radiation and chemicals in a similar approach has received outside high- level review, both:
  - Risk management/policy review
  - Scientific review

Blue-ribbon committee

- The Presidential/Congressional Commission on Risk Assessment and Risk Management developed a 1997 report to Congress on the appropriate uses of risk assessment and risk management in Federal regulatory programs.
- Final Report Volume 2 issued 1997, Risk Assessment and Risk Management In Regulatory Decision-Making recommended:
  - Radiation and chemicals should be addressed consistently, particularly when co-located.
  - Superfund should continue to use the 10-4 to 10-6 cancer risk range and reasonably anticipated land use

Blue-ribbon committee screen shots (pp 82, 122)

RISK ASSESSMENT AND
RISK MANAGEMENT IN
REGULATORY DECISION-MAKING



THE PRESIDENTIAL/CONGRESSIONAL
COMMISSION ON RISK ASSESSMENT
AND RISK MANAGEMENT

FINAL REPORT
VOLUME 2
1997

Recommendation

A concerted effort should be made to evaluate and relate the methods, assumptions, mechanisms, and standards for radiation risks to those for chemicals to clarify and enhance the comparability of risk management decisions and investments, especially when both types of hazards are present.

Recommendation

EPA should continue to use its 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} risk range as a guide for site-specific risk-based cleanup goals, related to future land use. Site-

EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB)

- In 1992 the EPA SAB sent a letter to the EPA Administrator "Commentary on Harmonizing Chemical and Radiation Risk-Reduction Strategies." The SAB:
  - SAB acknowledged that EPA guidance for Superfund sites, including DOE sites under CERCLA, would use a consistent risk-based approach for addressing radiation and chemical contamination in both risk assessment methodology and cleanup levels (e.g., no more than 10-4 cancer risk).
  - SAB viewed the harmonization of radionuclides to the chemical approach as scientifically valid.

SAB screenshots (pg 2)

accomplished economically. The corollary to that principle is that similar risks should be treated similarly, which calls for the harmonization, in so far as is possible, of risk-reduction strategies between chemicals and radiation. Harmonization does not necessarily imply identical treatment, but it does imply that any differences in treatment are clearly explained and justified.

A resolution to the seeming discrepancy between the radiation paradigm and the chemical paradigm could be achieved in any of several ways: bringing risk-reduction strategies for excess radiation exposures consistently in line with the chemical paradigm, as appears to be happening in some parts of the Agency;

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 18, 1992

EPA-SAB-RAC-COM-92-007

Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Subject: Commentary on Harmonizing Chemical and Radiation Risk-Reduction Strategies

Dear Mr. Reilly:

[illegible]

SAB screenshots (pg 9)

The facilities of the Department of Energy that are part of the nuclear weapons complex form another group of problem sites where radionuclides are a significant or even dominating part of the cancer risk equation. Whether these facilities are treated as Superfund (CERCLA) problems or current waste disposal sites under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the treatment of radioactive materials is seen as necessarily being subject to the same types of risk analyses and remedial responses that EPA has used for chemicals. The document "Risk Assessment Guidelines for Superfund" (RAGS), for example, contains a section on how to assess the cancer risks from exposure to radionuclides, but does not suggest any different risk-reduction strategies than for carcinogenic chemicals. The implication is that remediation is expected if the lifetime risks from radionuclides are calculated to exceed about 10^{-4} (or lower in some proposals for radiation sites).

SAB screenshots (pp 10, 12)

Need for Harmonization

Clearly, EPA needs to adopt policies that will allow its staff, the regulated community, scientific consultants to both parties, and the general public all to know what to expect in EPA's regulation of residual radioactivity and other radiation issues. The Radiation Advisory Committee does not claim any special insight in how the resolution should be accomplished, but does emphasize the importance of achieving such harmonization. Interest in the comparative risks of radiation and chemicals has a substantial history (NCRP, 1989) and is now becoming more widespread (Kocher and Hoffman, 1991).

Clearly, the choice among these options -- and others that may exist -- is a policy choice that transcends scientific analysis. The leadership of the Environmental Protection Agency has the authority and the responsibility to make the choice. We urge the choice to be articulated clearly so that the scientists who assess the risks of radiation and chemicals can understand the basis for subsequent decisions about risk reduction.



Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 9: RVISL

What does the RVISL do?

- The RVISL calculator output provides comparison values for residential and commercial/industrial exposures to radons (Rn-219, Rn-220, and Rn-222) in soil gas, air, and groundwater

- Output provides risk estimates for residential and commercial/industrial exposures to radon in soil gas, air, and groundwater

RVISL Scope

- Developed to provide concentrations of radons in soil and groundwater that will not result in radon intrusion into buildings that exceed target levels
- Indoor radon/thoron target level concentrations based on:
  - » Risk (default to 1 x 10-6)
  - » UMTRCA correspond to 0.02 Working Levels (Rn-220 and 222 only)
  - » Dose (default to 1 mrem/yr)
  - » Potential State 4 pCi/l standard

RADON GETS IN THROUGH:

1. Cracks in solid floors.
2. Construction joints.
3. Cracks in walls.
4. Gaps in suspended floors.
5. Gaps around service pipes.
6. Cavities inside walls.
7. The water supply.

RVISL: Conceptual model

- Same as VISL conceptual model for chemicals
- Assumes a groundwater or vadose zone of vapors that diffuse upwards through unsaturated soils toward the surface and into buildings
- Soil is relatively homogeneous and isotropic
  - » Horizontal layers of different soil types can used

RVISL: Conceptual model, cont.

- Receptors are occupants in buildings with concrete foundation
  - » Resident or Workers
- Subsurface and building characteristics reduce or attenuate radon concentrations

RVISL: Site-Specific Adjustments

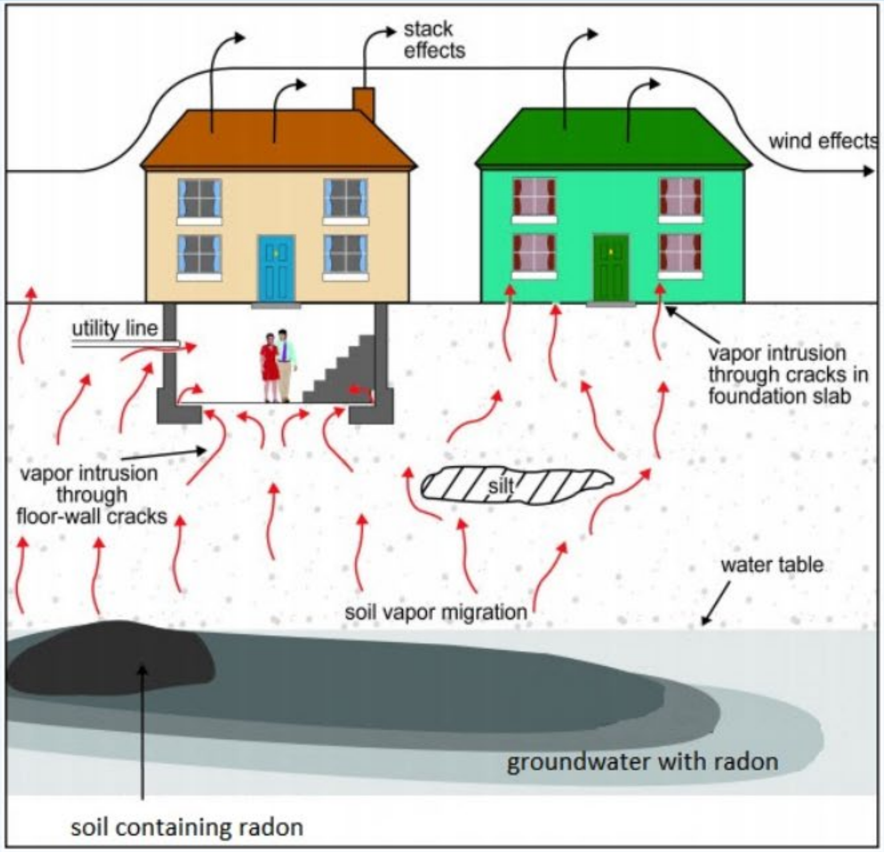
- Users should consider whether assumptions underlying generic conceptual model are applicable at each site
  - Use professional judgement to make adjustments based on site-specific information

RVISL: Site-Specific Adjustments, cont.

- Factors that may result in unattenuated or enhanced transport of radon, and render default RVISL generic defaults inappropriate, include:
  - Very shallow groundwater (e.g., depth to water <5 feet)
  - Shallow soil contamination source (e.g., within few feet of foundation)
  - Buildings with significant openings to the subsurface (e.g., sumps, unlined crawlspaces, earthen floors) or significant preferential pathways

RVISL – Home page

RVISL Home



RVISLs for Radon

- Home Page
- User's Guide
- What's New
- Frequent Questions
- Equations
- RVISL Calculator
- Generic Tables

RVISL – User Guide

RVISL User's Guide

PDF of User Guide

RVISLs for Radon

- Home Page
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- Generic Tables

Welcome to the EPA's Radon Vapor Intrusion Screening Level (RVISL) Calculator User's Guide for Radionuclide Contaminants at Superfund Sites. This guide contains descriptions, equations, and default exposure parameters used to calculate cancer risk and dose-based RVISLs. Additional guidance is also provided on sources of parameters and proper RVISL use. It is suggested that users read the RVISL Frequent Questions page before proceeding. The user's guide is extensive, so please use the "Open All Sections" and "Close All Sections" links below as needed. Individual sections can be opened and closed by clicking on the section titles. Before proceeding through the user's guide, please read the Disclaimer.

This tool provides screening level (SL) concentrations of radon (Rn) for groundwater, soil gas (sub-slab and exterior), and indoor air to assist Agency staff with making a RVISL determination based on limited, initial data. In addition to calculating SLs, this tool can calculate indoor air concentrations from radon in soil gas and groundwater concentrations entered by the user. The cancer risk and dose from calculated indoor air concentrations and user-provided indoor air concentrations can also be calculated. The equations for these features are presented in the following sections. Note that for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) remedial actions, dose assessment is generally done only to show compliance with a dose-based Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement (ARAR). In addition, the calculator presents the option to compare the indoor air concentration, entered by the user or derived from groundwater or soil gas activities, to state standards or Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) standards, which also may be potential ARARs. For more information on when UMTRCA indoor radon standards are potential ARARs, see the guidance document "Establishment of Cleanup Levels for CERCLA Sites with Radioactive Contamination" Attachment A: Likely Federal Radiation (AEA, UMTRCA, CAA, CWA, SDWA) ARARs, page 3 (OSWER Directive 9200.4-18, August 1997). Users should note that since background radon levels are typically outside the risk range, the RVISL calculator is likely to be used primarily for ARAR compliance. For example, the UMTRCA indoor radon standards 40 CFR 192.12(b)(1) and 192.41(b) were identified as likely Federal ARARs for Rn-222 and Rn-220 in Attachment A of the EPA guidance document "Establishment of Cleanup Levels for CERCLA Sites with Radioactive Contamination." There are some state standards expressed in pCi/l or mrem/yr that, if more stringent than the UMTRCA standards, may be selected as ARARs.

RVISLs are a type of preliminary remediation goal (PRG) and both are a specific variety of the broad SL category. The RVISL calculator provides updated guidance for developing SLs), for indoor Rn-222, Rn-220, and Rn-219 that are risk- or dose-based and for showing compliance with the UMTRCA indoor radon standards for Rn-222 and Rn-220. The RVISL, therefore, supersedes the risk assessment approach in Preliminary Remediation Goals for Radionuclides in Buildings (BPRG) electronic calculator, the dose assessment approach in ARAR Dose Compliance Concentrations Goals for Radionuclides in Buildings (BDCC) electronic calculator, and Q17 of the guidance document "Radiation Risk Assessment At CERCLA Sites: Q & A" issued on May 2014. Computer codes such as the RVISL, which were developed to predict hazards from potential human exposure to radon concentrations in indoor air, are based on simplified equations and protective assumptions. While RVISLs may be imprecise for an individual house or structure they are protective in nature for screening a wide variety of buildings. EPA would recommend, where possible, Regions use measurements of radon indoors rather than rely on the transport portions of the RVISL. In particular, testing of groundwater or soil gas is not required to demonstrate compliance with RVISL WL, pCi/L, risk, or dose targets.

Open All Sections | Close All Sections

RVISL - Calculator page

Radon Vapor Intrusion Screening Levels (RVISL) Calculator

Hover over any form section for instructions about the individual selection and requirements.

RVISLs for Radon

- Home Page
- User's Guide
- What's New
- Frequent Questions
- Equations
- RVISL Calculator
- Generic Tables

Select Screening Level Type

- (•) UMTRCA-based
- ( ) Risk-based
- ( ) Dose-based

Select Target UMTRCA WL Standard

- (•) 0.02
- ( ) Other:

Select Exposure Scenario

- (•) Resident
- ( ) Commercial Worker

Predict indoor air concentrations and WL from measured media concentrations

- (•) No
- ( ) Yes

Select Site Info Type

- (•) Defaults
- ( ) Site Specific

Select Units

- (•) pCi
- ( ) Bq

Groundwater Temperature (˚ C)

25

Attenuation Factor Sub-Slab (unitless)

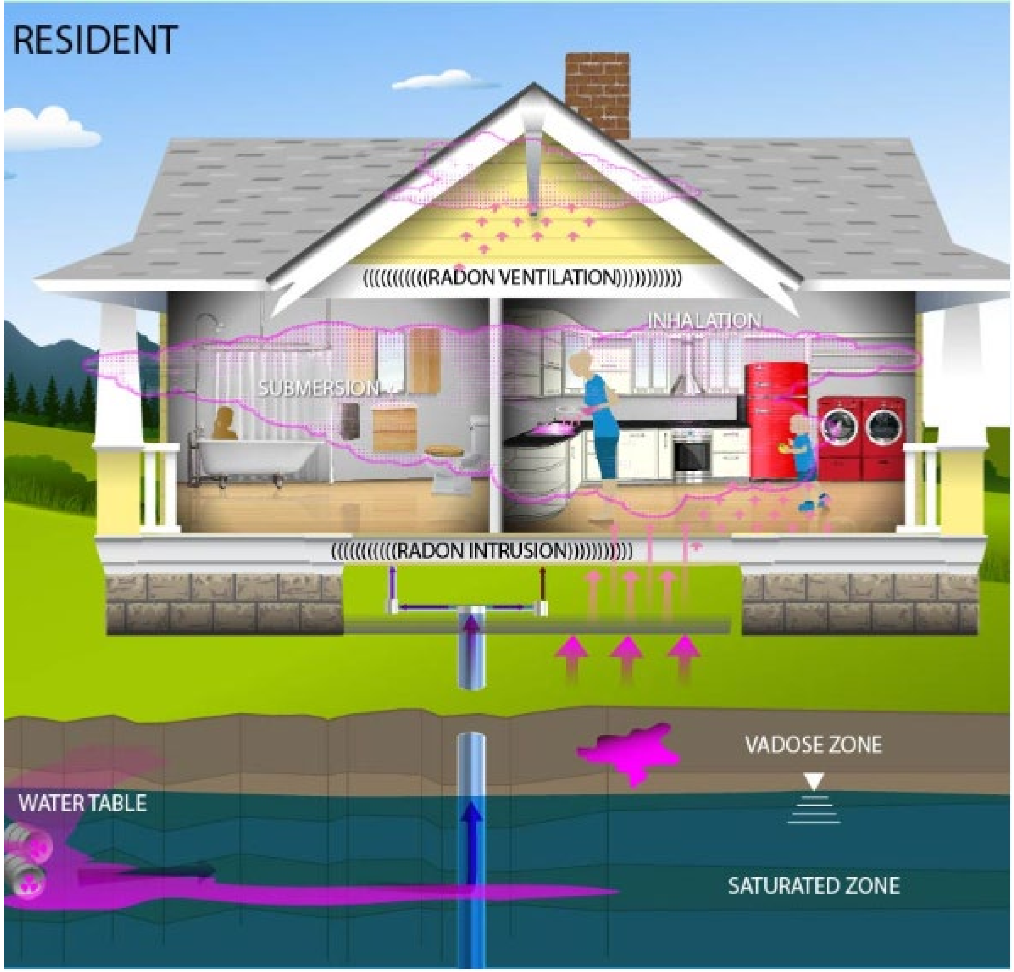
0.03 For sub-slab soil gas, the recommended generic attenuation factor (α_{ss}) is 0.03.

Attenuation Factor Groundwater (unitless)

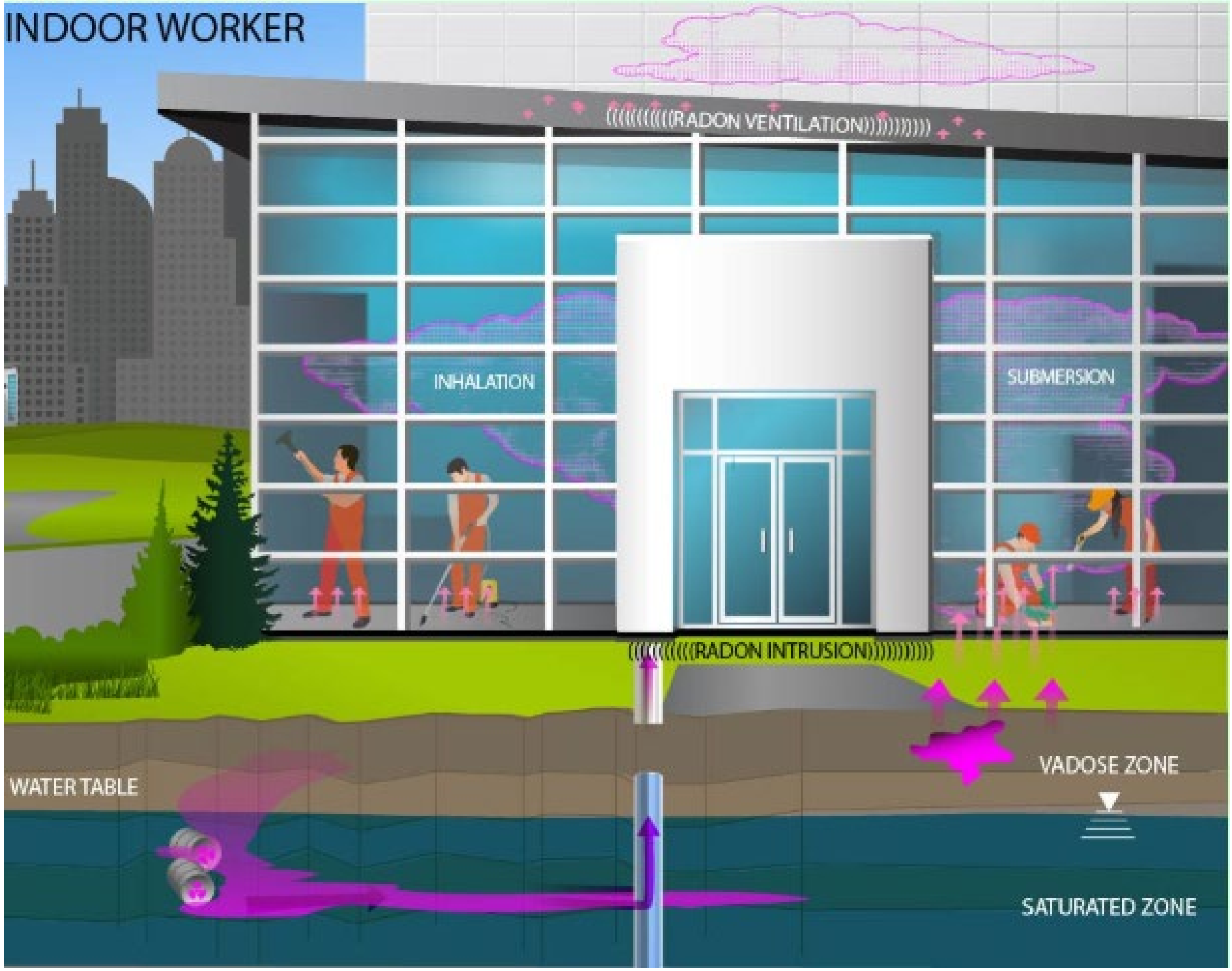
0.001 For groundwater, the recommended generic attenuation factor (α_{gw}) is 0.001.

Retrieve

RVISL - Scenarios (Resident)



RVISL - Scenarios (Indoor Worker)



Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 10: CPM Calculator

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

CPM Background

- Counts per minute is a measure of radioactivity: number of atoms in a given quantity of radioactive material that are detected to have decayed in 1 minute.
- Similar to DPM (or DPS), but the efficiency of the radiation detector must be accounted for in CPM.
- CPM vs. DPM: number of atoms measured to have decayed vs. number of atoms that have decayed.

CPM Background

- Field screening tool.
- Helps equate detector measurement in CPM to a remedial level in pCi/cm^2 or pCi/g given in ARAR, PRG, or DCC.
- No current EPA guidance on correlating CPM field reading with risk, dose, or ARAR-based concentrations.

CPM Background

- Intended to facilitate use of real-time measurement techniques to **supplement** sampling.
- **Not** to replace sampling.

CPM Calculator Scenarios

- 3 major sub-calculators
  - Ground-based scanning of surface contamination
  - Ground-based scanning of volumetric contamination
  - Air-based scanning of contamination (under consideration)

CPM Model Assumptions

- Only addresses gamma emitters.
  - Alpha and beta rad omitted because field measurements are difficult.
  - Nuclides w/gamma yield <0.1% omitted.
  - Only uses primary gamma particle.
- Does addresses ingrowth of daughters.
  - Daughter radionuclides included in output.

CPM Model Assumptions

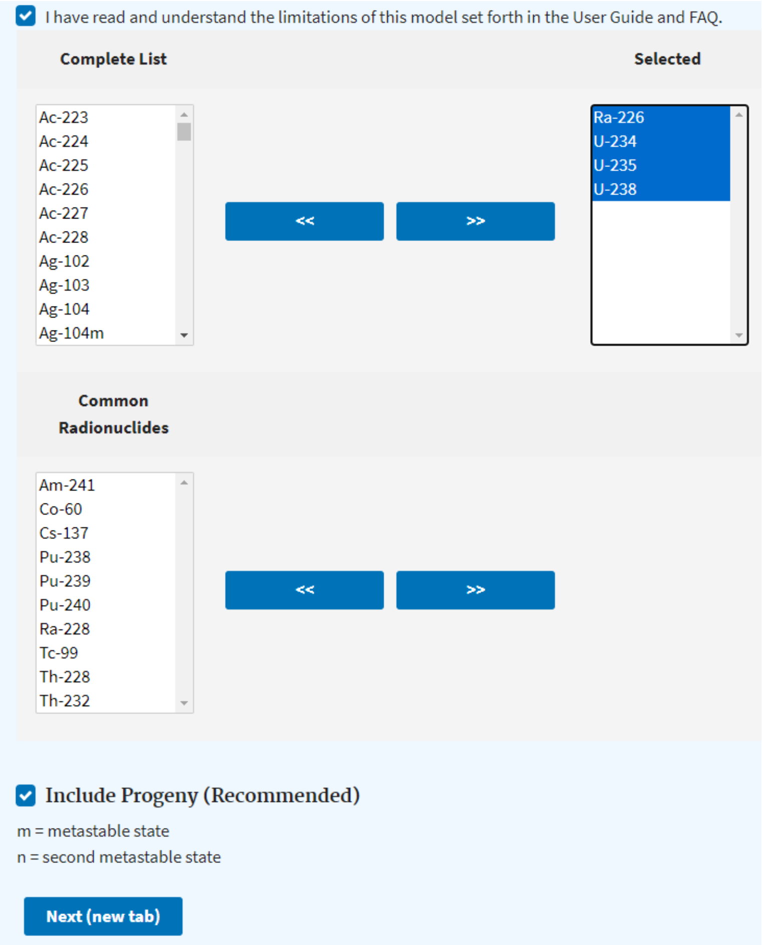
- Uniform contamination.
- Source surface free from all substances (oil, moisture, etc.)
- Background radiation not considered.
- Omits shielding factors.
- Backscatter or buildup in surface not accounted for.

CPM Model Equation

- Goal detector response is the total calculated response of the detector in cpm for the desired remedial activity of the particular radionuclides in soil.
- MARSSIM equation is used to find the goal detector response:

$$Goal\ Detector\ Response = \frac{1}{\frac{ratio_1}{C_{r,1}} + \frac{ratio_2}{C_{r,2}} + \cdots + \frac{ratio_n}{C_{r,n}}}$$

CPM Calculator Walkthrough



CPM Calculator Walkthrough

Radionuclide	Field Activity Concentration	Target Activity Concentration
Ra-226	8	8
U-234	8	8
U-235	8	8
U-238	8	8

Next (new tab)

Detector Specifications	
Select Source Material	Soil (Soil, Steel, Concrete, Glass, Wood, Drywall)
Select Source Depth	1 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm, 15 cm, Ground Plane, Infinite
Select Detector size	0.5 x 1, 1 x 1, 2 x 2, 3 x 3
Select Detector Height	0.5 cm, 1 cm, 2.54 cm, 10 cm, 30 cm

Next (new tab)

CPM Calculator Walkthrough

Input and calculation parameters								
Radiouclide	Daughter	Fractional Activity of Parent	Number of Photons	CF (cpm/pCi)	Field Activity (pCi/g)	Target Activity (pCi/g)	Field Activity (cpm)	Target Activity (cpm)
Ra-226			3	5.070e+1	8	8	406	406
	Rn-222	1.000E+00	0	1.598e+0	8	8	13	13
	Po-218	1.000E+00	0	0.000e+0	8	8	0	0
	Pb-214	9.998E-01	9	1.352e+3	7.9984	7.9984	10813	10813

CPM Calculator Walkthrough

Gross Detector Response for user supplied detector parameters	
Source Material	Soil
Source Depth	Infinite
Detector Size	2 x 2 in
Detector Height	1 cm
Gross Detector Response (cpm) Above Background	**3850**

Gross Detector Response (GDR) is the instrument reading that must be achieved in order to meet the target activity entered by the user. A Field or Target Activity (CPM) result of "-" indicates that no photons are generated by the radionuclide's decay chain and thus cannot be detected by a gamma scintillation detector. Radionuclides with 0 photons do not contribute to the total GDR. This tool only works for gamma emitters.

Calculator Links

- PRG: http://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/radionuclides/
- DCC: http://epa-dccs.ornl.gov/
- SPRG: http://epa-sprg.ornl.gov/
- SDCC: http://epa-sdcc.ornl.gov/
- BPRG: http://epa-bprg.ornl.gov/
- BDCC: http://epa-bdcc.ornl.gov/
- RVISL: https://epa-visl.ornl.gov/radionuclides/
- Decay Chain: https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/radionuclides/chain.pl
- SADA: http://www.sadaproject.net/
- CPM: Draft. Scheduled finalization 2024.
- BCG: Draft. Scheduled finalization 2025?

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 11: BCG Calculator

BCG Outline

- Background
- Development approach
  - Representative species
  - DCFs
  - CSM
- Calculator walkthrough
  - Exposure scenarios
  - Species- and site-specific

BCG Background

- Biota Concentration Guides (BCGs), also known as ecological screening benchmarks, are used in ecological risk assessment at CERCLA sites.
- BCGs are environmental concentrations of radionuclides that would result in an exposure of radiation equal to NOAEL biota dose limits.
  - NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

BCG Background – NOAEL

- NOAEL: level of exposure at which there is no biologically or statistically significant increase in severity of adverse effects in exposed population.
- Critical points: impairment of reproductive capability; alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or lifespan;
- Does not consider biota risk from mechanisms other than cell death.

BCG Background (cont.)

- Develops conservatively protective ecological benchmarks based on cell death.
- Protective of populations, not individuals.
- Does not address human cancer risk.
- Does not address nonradioactive toxicity.
- Calculates generic steady-state BCGs. Can also be used to find species- or site-specific BCGs.

Biota Dose Limits

- Thresholds of protection:
  - Terrestrial and riparian animals: 1 mGy/day (0.1 rad/day)
  - Aquatic animals: 10 mGy/day (1 rad/day)
  - Aquatic and terrestrial plants: 10 mGy/day (1 rad/day)

Developmental Approach - Selecting a Representative Species

Considerations:

- Home range (prefer small)
- Susceptibility to ionizing radiation (prefer radiosensitive)
- Represent major exposure pathways for aquatic and terrestrial biota
- Indigenous to and utilizes evaluation area
- Familiarity with general public
- Data available from literature or site-specific studies.
- Keystone or focal species of ecosystem evaluated.

Developmental Approach – Dose Conversion Factors

- External DCFs
  - Give dose rates for external exposure per unit concentration of radionuclides in environmental media.
  - Only penetrating radiation (photons, electrons) of concern.
  - For terrestrial biota, contaminated air is not an important source medium.

Developmental Approach – Dose Conversion Factors

- Internal DCFs
  - Give dose rates from internal exposure per unit concentration of radionuclides in wet tissue.
  - Dose factors calculated as sum of all decay energies and multiplied by appropriate unit conversion factors.
  - The default RBE is 20 for exposure to alpha particles.
  - Dose factors calculated as Gy/y per Bq/kg of wet tissue.

Developing a Conceptual Site Model

- CSM should address the following checklists:
  - Terrestrial Habitat Checklist for
    - Wooded
    - Shrub/scrub
    - Open field
    - Miscellaneous
  - Aquatic Habitat Checklist – non-flowing systems
  - Aquatic Habitat Checklist – flowing systems
  - Wetlands Habitat Checklist

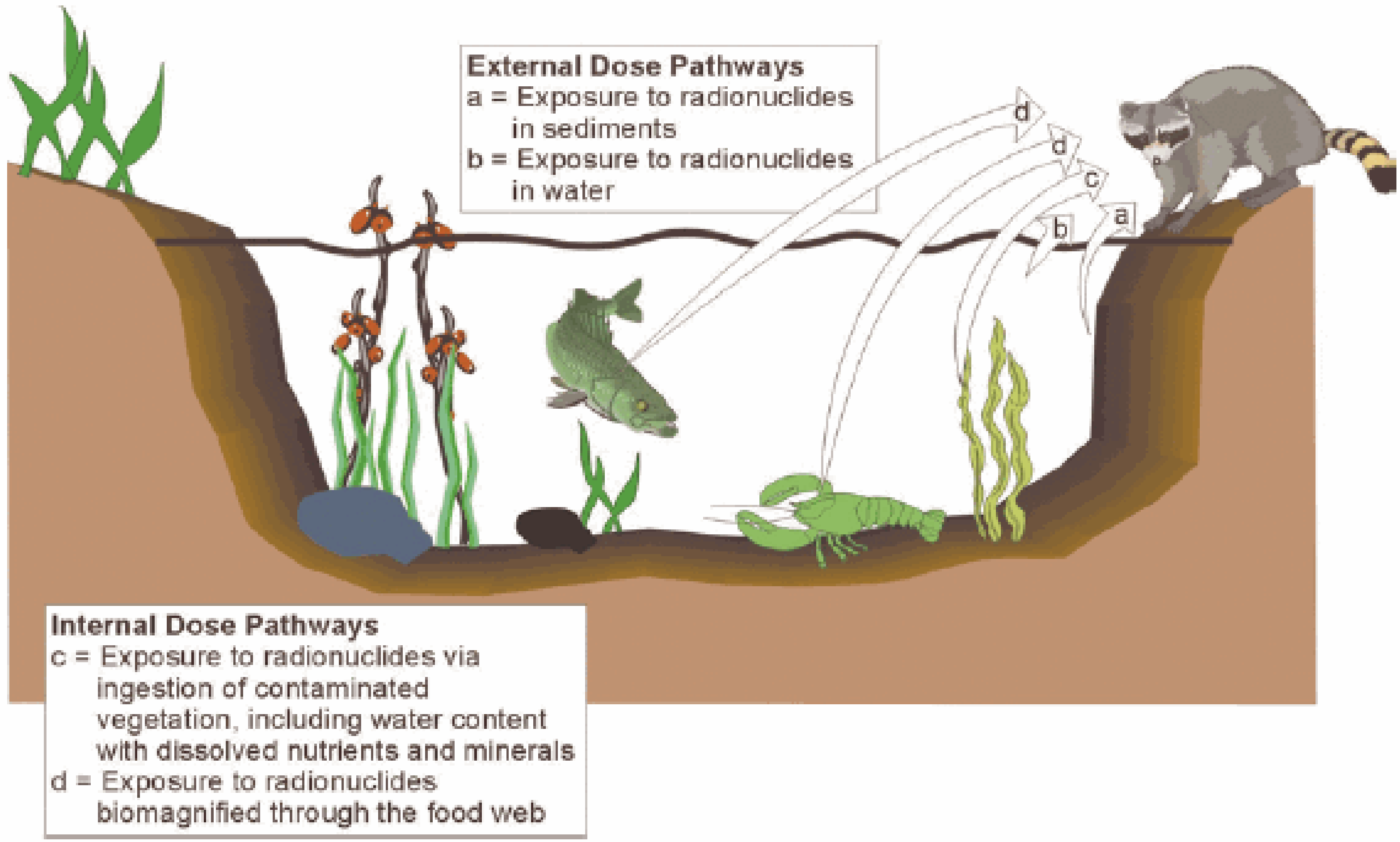
Additional Considerations for Developing a CSM for Biota

- Are there potential human health concerns?
- Is there potential for future land uses other than those covered by the BCGs?
- Are there other likely species not considered in the development of the BCG levels?
- Are there unusual site conditions that might make the site attractive for certain species?

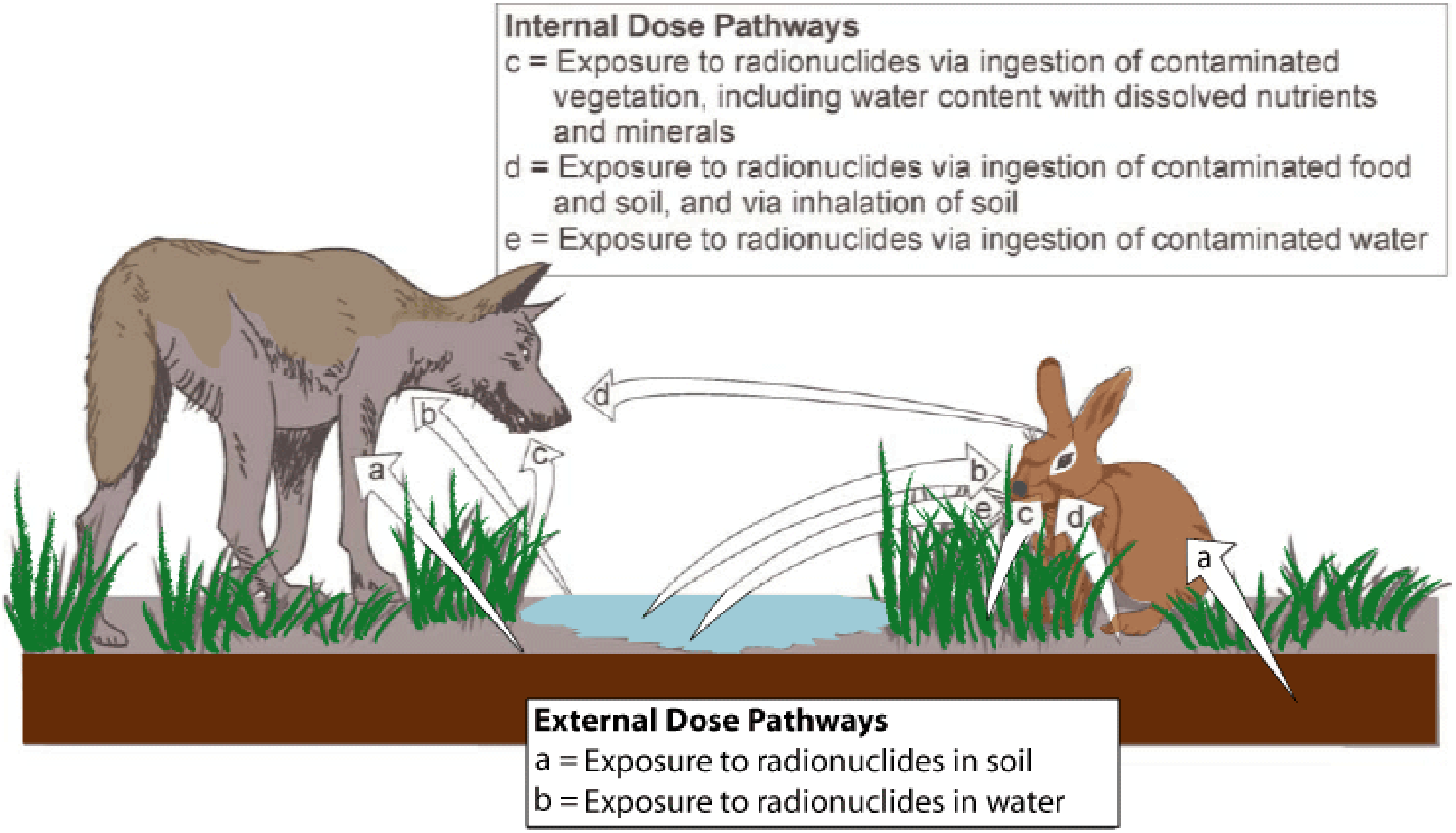
BCG Calculator Walkthrough

- Source media
  - Water
  - Sediment
  - Soil
- Exposure scenarios
  - Riparian animal (living on shore/banks of bodies of water)
  - Terrestrial animal
  - Aquatic animal
  - Aquatic plant
  - Terrestrial plant

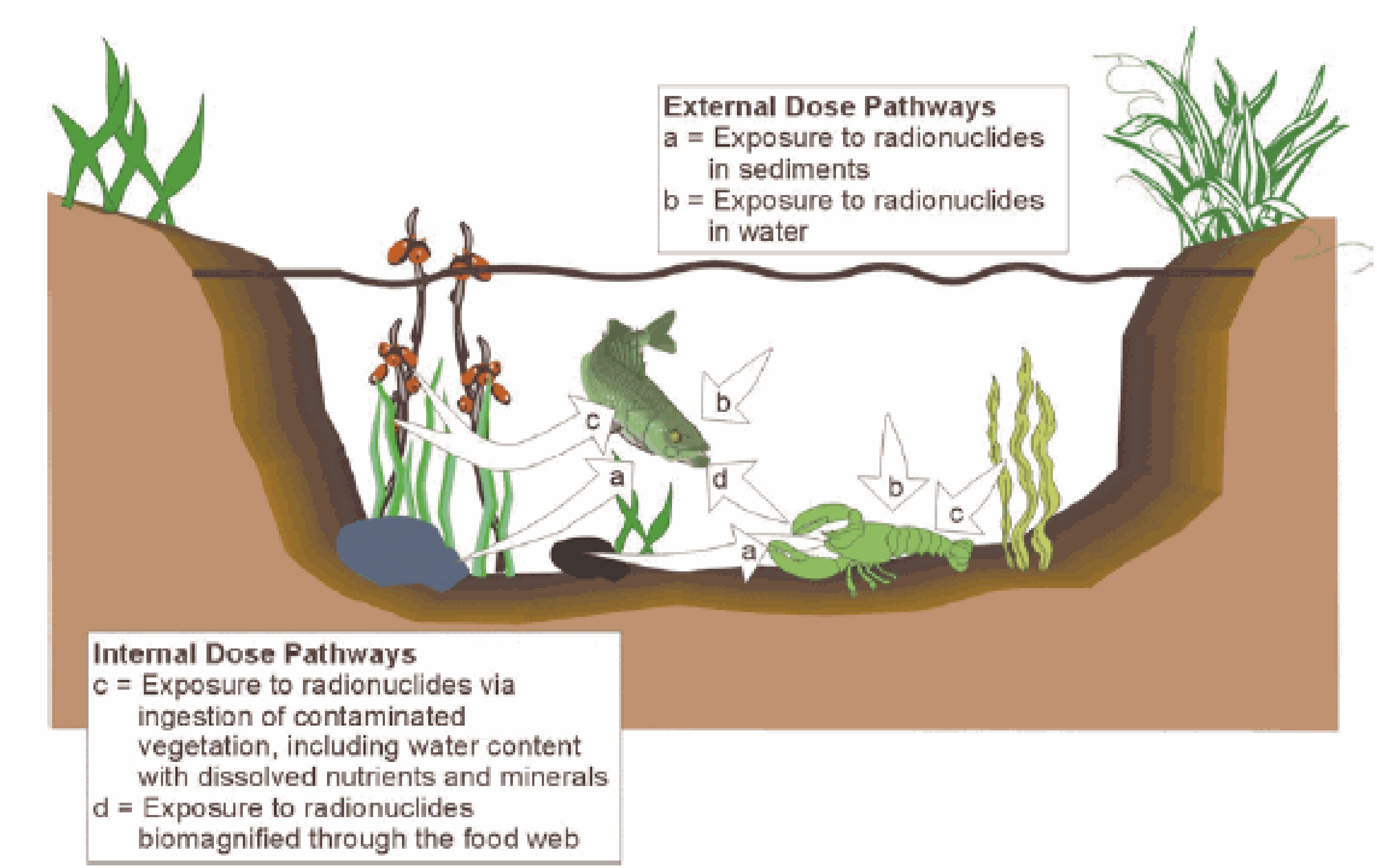
Riparian Animal



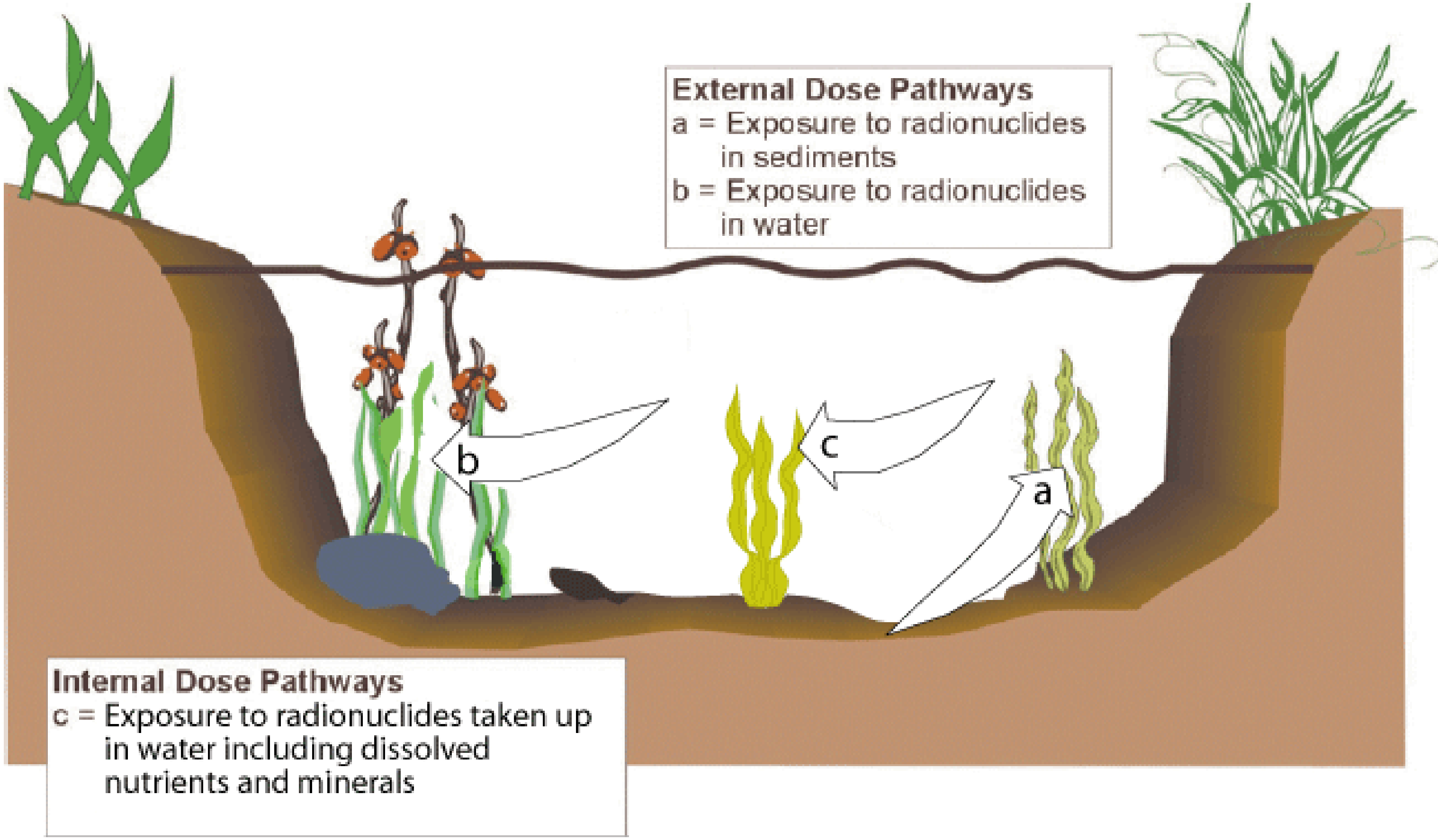
Terrestrial Animal



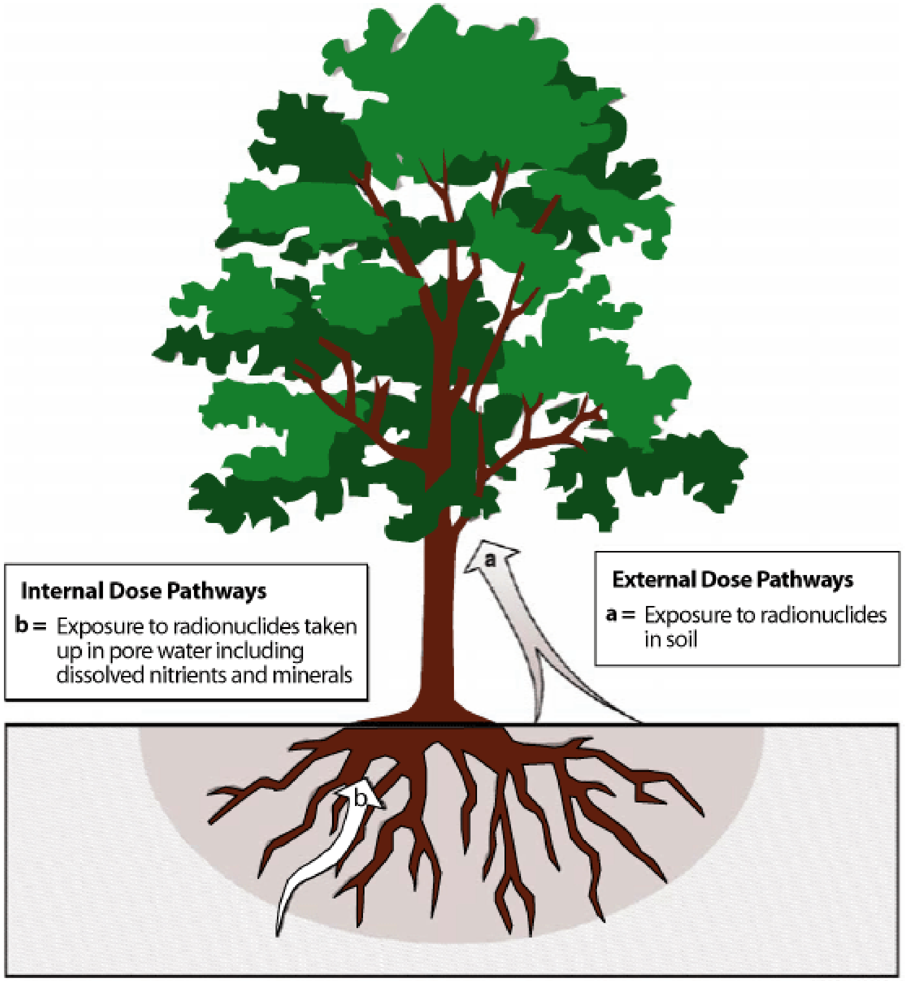
Aquatic Animal



Aquatic Plant



Terrestrial Plant



Animal Exposure Pathways

	Aquatic	Riparian	Terrestrial
External: rad in soil	✓	✓	✓
External: rad in water	✓	✓	✓
Internal: ingestion of contaminated vegetation	✓	✓	✓
Internal: ingestion of contaminated food and soil, inhalation of soil	✓	✓	✓
Internal: ingestion of contaminated water			✓
Internal: biomagnified through food web	✓		

Plant Exposure Pathways

	Aquatic	Terrestrial
External: rad in sediments	✓	
External: rad in water	✓	
External: rad in soil		✓
Internal: rad taken up in (pore) water, incl. dissolved nutrients and minerals	✓	✓

Calculator Walkthrough

Select Generic Composite Benchmarks.

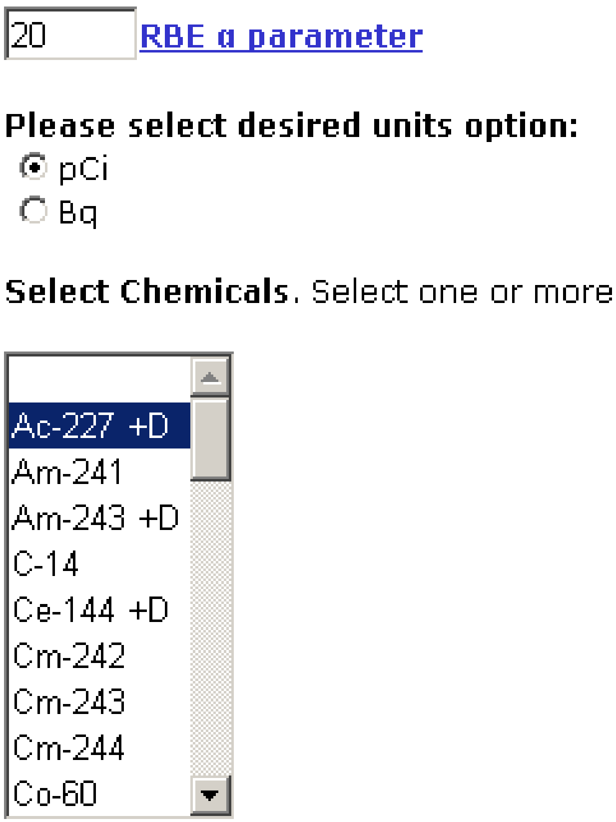
- [x] Sediment Aquatic Animals (generic only)
- [ ] Water Aquatic Animals (generic only)
- [ ] Sediment Aquatic Plants (generic only)
- [ ] Water Aquatic Plants (generic only)
- [ ] Sediment Riparian Animals
- [ ] Water Riparian Animals
- [ ] Soil Terrestrial Plants (generic only)
- [ ] Water Terrestrial Plants (generic only)
- [ ] Soil Terrestrial Animals
- [ ] Water Terrestrial Animals

Select Species-Specific/Site-Specific Benchmarks.

- [ ] Sediment Riparian Animals
- [ ] Water Riparian Animals-carnivorous
- [ ] Water Riparian Animals-herbivorous
- [ ] Soil Terrestrial Animals-carnivorous
- [ ] Soil Terrestrial Animals-herbivorous
- [ ] Water Terrestrial Animals

- Generic composite benchmarks require input of DL and CF.
- Species-specific and site-specific benchmarks permit more detailed input about diet, physiology, etc.

Calculator Walkthrough (cont.)



- RBE of alpha radiation. Default is 20.
- Units in pCi or Bq.
- Select radionuclides and/or radionuclide decay chains.

BCG Generic Input

Aatic Animals – Sediment

$$BCG\ (sed)_{aquatic\ animal}\left(\frac{pCi}{g}\right)=\frac{DL_{aa}\left(\frac{rad}{d}\right)}{CF_{aa}\times DCF_{ext\text{-}sed}\left(\frac{rad/day}{pCi/g}\right)}$$

Variables with Defaults

1	DL_{aa} = Target Dose Limit - terrestrial animal (rad/day)
1	CF_{aa} = Area/Residence Time Correction Factor (unitless)

BCG Site/species-specific Input

Sediment Riparian Animals

$$BCG\ (sed)_{riparian\ animal}\left(\frac{pCi}{g}\right) = \frac{DL_{ra}\left(\frac{rad}{d}\right)}{CF_{ra}\times\left\{\left[\frac{\left(f_1\times f\times r\times\left(1-e^{-\left(k_{rad}\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)+k_{bio}\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)\right)\times 365.25\left(\frac{d}{yr}\right)\times T}\right)\times DCF_{int}\left(\frac{rad/day}{pCi/g}\right)\right)}{\left(k_{rad}\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)+k_{bio}\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)\right)\times M(kg)}\right]+\left[DCF_{ext\text{-}sed}\left(\frac{rad/day}{pCi/g}\right)\right]\right\}}$$

where:

$$T = \text{Lifespan of Organism } (yr) = C_L\times M(kg)^{b_L}$$

$$r = \text{Food Intake Rate } (kg/d) = 10^{-3}\times\left(\frac{a}{d\times c}\right)\times 70\times M^{b_i}$$

BCG Site/species-specific Input

Sediment Riparian Animals

Variables with Defaults

0.1	DL_{ra} = Target Dose Limit - riparian animal (rad/day)
1	CF_{ra} = Area/Residence Time Correction Factor (unitless)
0.1	f = Fraction of Daily Diet coming from Sediment (unitless) [Recommended Range: 0.01 - 0.55]
2	a = Ratio of Active of Maintenance Metabolic Rate to the Basal Metabolic Rate (unitless) [Recommended Range: 0.5 - 3.0]
0.65	d = Fraction of Energy Ingested that is Assimilated and Oxidized (unitless) [Recommended Range: 0.3 - 0.9]
5	c = Caloric Value of Food (kcal/g) [Recommended Range: 4 - 9]
1	M = Live Body Weight (kg) [Recommended Range: 0.02 - 6000]
0.75	b_i = Exponent in allometric relationship detailing consumption as a function of body mass (unitless) [Recommended Range: 0.68 - 0.8]
1.02	C_L = Constant detailing lifespan as a function of body mass (unitless) [Recommended Range: 0.9 - 2.0]
0.3	b_L = Exponent detailing lifespan as a function of body mass (unitless) [Recommended Range: 0.25 - 0.33]

BCG Generic Calculator Output

Aquatic Animals – Sediment

Radionuclide	Decay Energy (MeV)	Total Alpha	k_{rad}	$k_{bio-sdra}$	$k_{bio-swrac}$	$k_{bio-swrah}$	$k_{bio-sotac}$	$k_{bio-sotah}$	$k_{bio-swta}$	f_1	B_{aa}	B_{ap}	B_{ra}
C-14	0.0495	0	3.3119E-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	0

LP_{ra-sed}	$LP_{ta-soil}$	$LP_{tp-soil}$	$LP_{ta-water}$	Sediment External DC (rad/d per pCi/g)	Water External DC (rad/d per pCi/L)	Soil External DC (rad/d per pCi/g)	Internal DC (rad/d per pCi/g)	Default Sediment BCG for Aquatic Animals (pCi/g)
0	0	0	0	1.27E-06	1.27E-09	2.53E-06	2.54E-06	7.89E+05

Species-specific and Site-specific

- Examine internal exposure pathways in greater detail.
- Generic equations estimate internal tissue concentrations using lumped parameters from measurements of contamination in environmental media.
- Alternative approach is kinetic/allometric:
  - Fills in data gaps from lumped parameters
  - Provides more sophisticated method for evaluating dose.

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

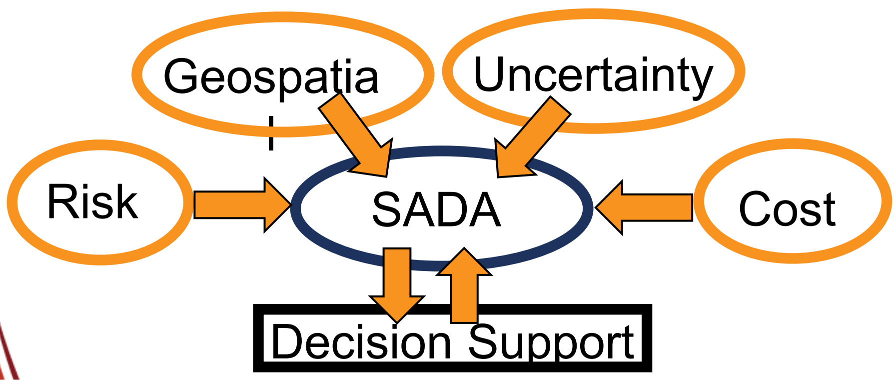
Section12: SADA

Spatial Analysis & Decision Assistance

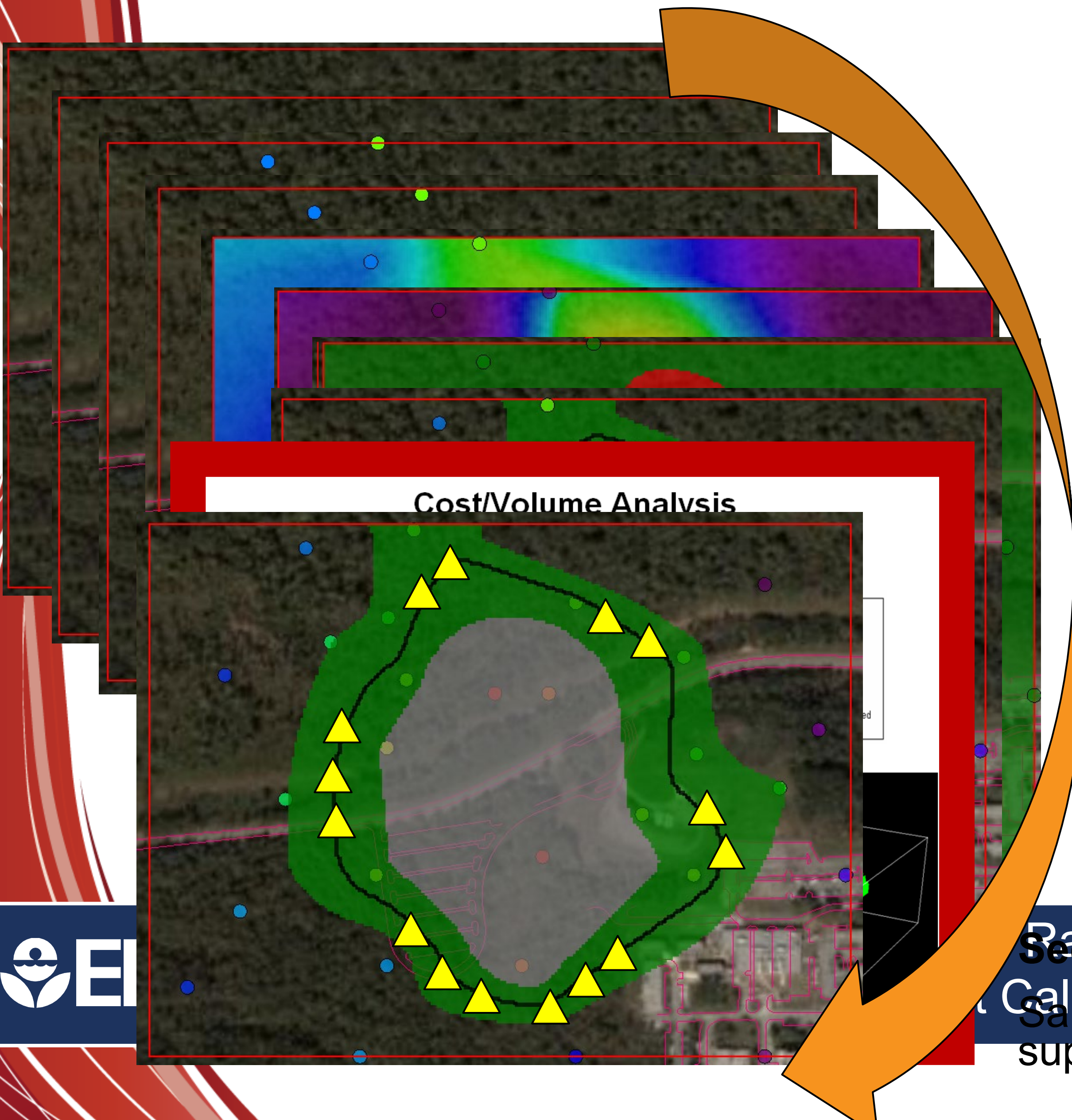
- SADA project engages research and development at the nexus of geospatial analytics, risk assessment, and decision analysis.
- Goals are to embed risk assessment (environmental, decision, etc.) , uncertainty modeling, and downstream decision processes entirely within a spatial context
- Two lanes define project activities
  - Advancing methods in a variety of areas particularly well connected to environmental regulatory community, characterization, remediation, RCRA, Superfund, MARSSIM etc
  - Freeware desktop application (SADA) integrating environmental risk analytics, spatial modeling, and decision sciences

Questions That SADA Addresses

- What exposure scenarios are likely dangerous?
- What contaminants are driving the risk?
- What pathways (ingestion, inhalation, etc)?
- What is the risk or concentration limit for an exposure time of 30 years?, 1 day? 1 hour?
- Where is exposure unsafe? Who might be in harms way? How sure are we?
- Where should we apply risk mitigation measures?
- Where and what type of additional information would support the model?
- What are our decision risks?



Answers that SADA V5&6 Provide



Traditionally risk was used in an all or nothing decision

SADA integrates spatial modeling with risk that propagates spatial uncertainty through the risk

Moving away from all or nothing decisions enables risk based decisions that offer better choices to stakeholders

And quantifying uncertainty in the final decision

Database of 1000s of analyses

Cost Benefit Analytics

Built on risk-space models

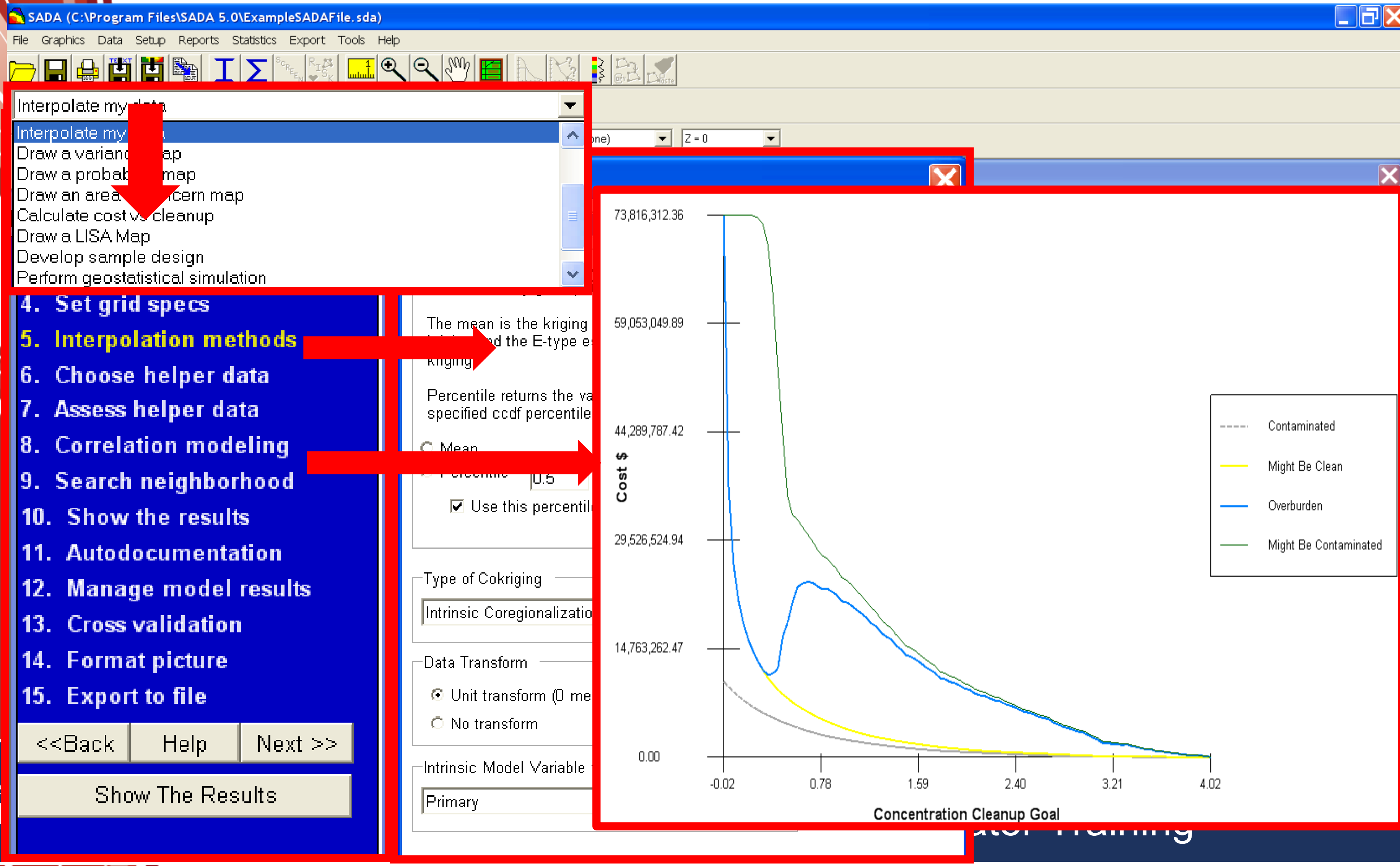
Permit what if's

Quantify *cost* and *decision* risk reduction

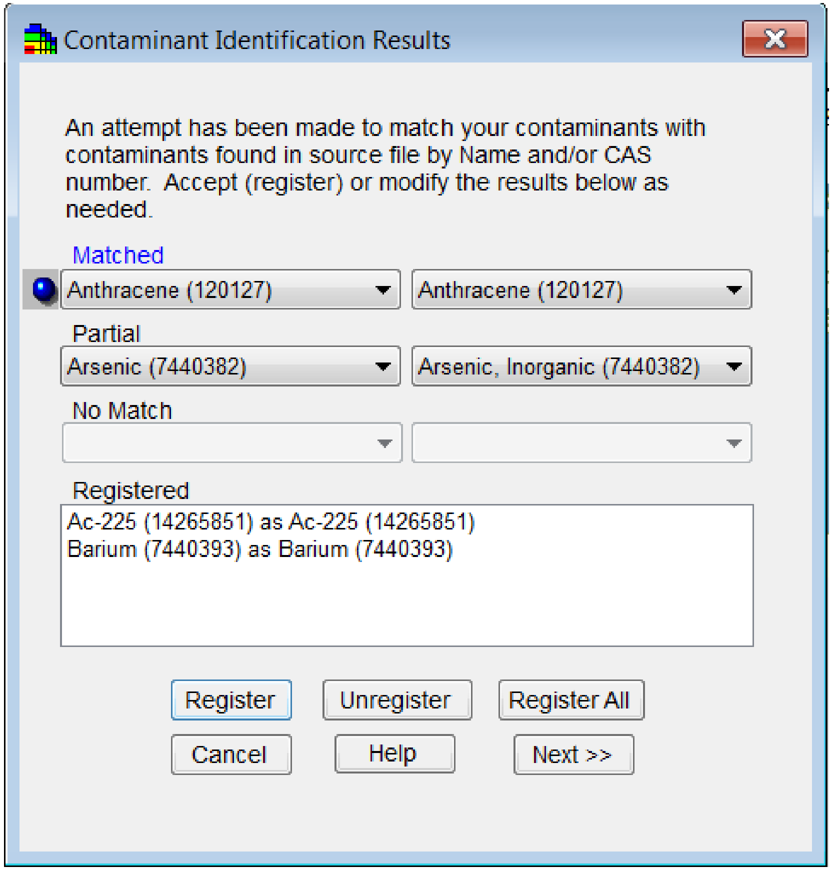
Secondary Sample Designs

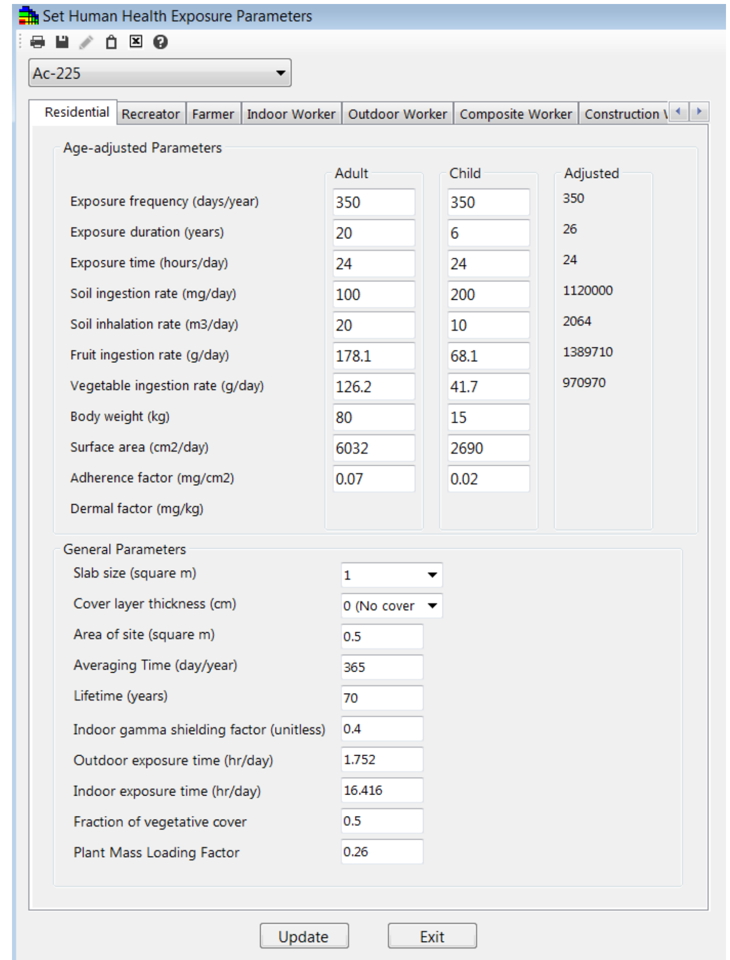
Sample where model needs most support....

How SADA Version 5 Looks

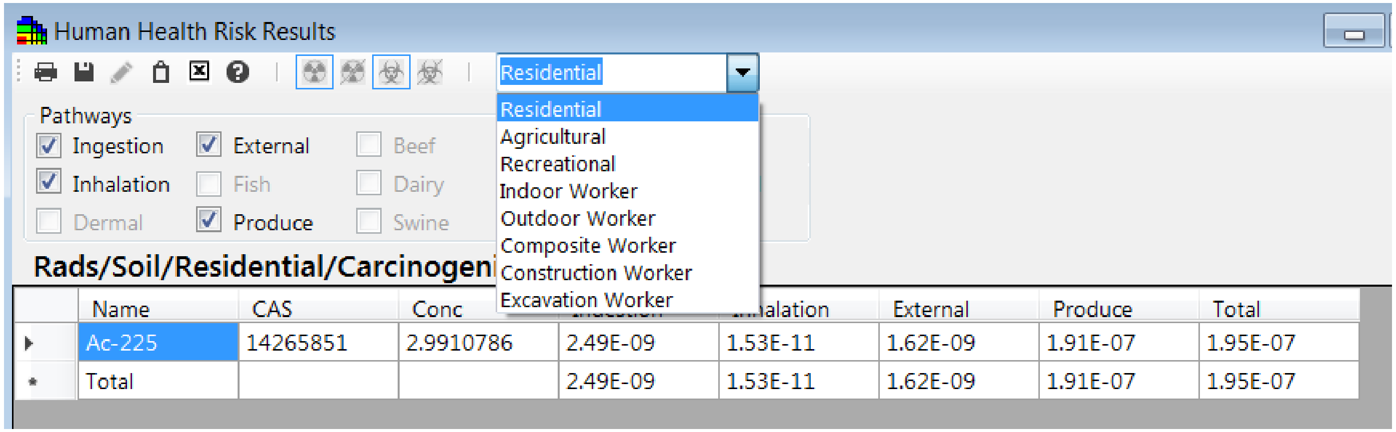


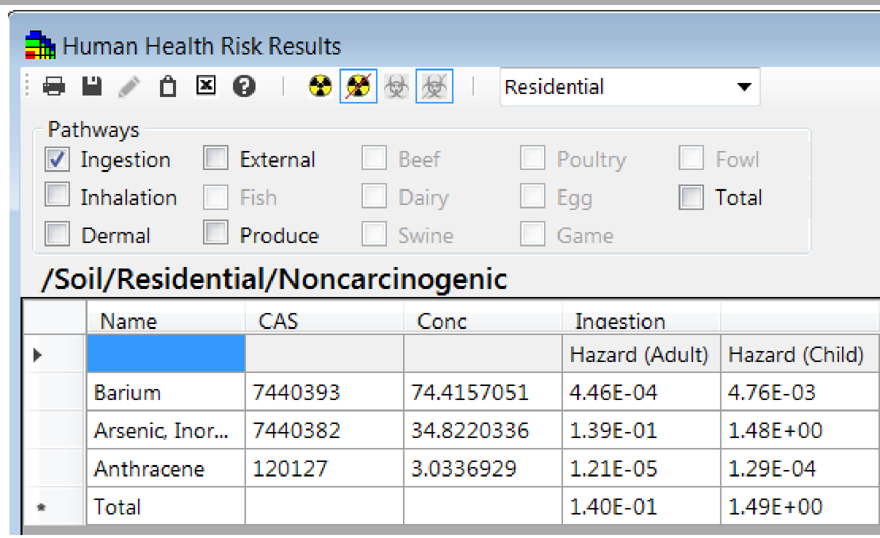
Version 6 Inputs





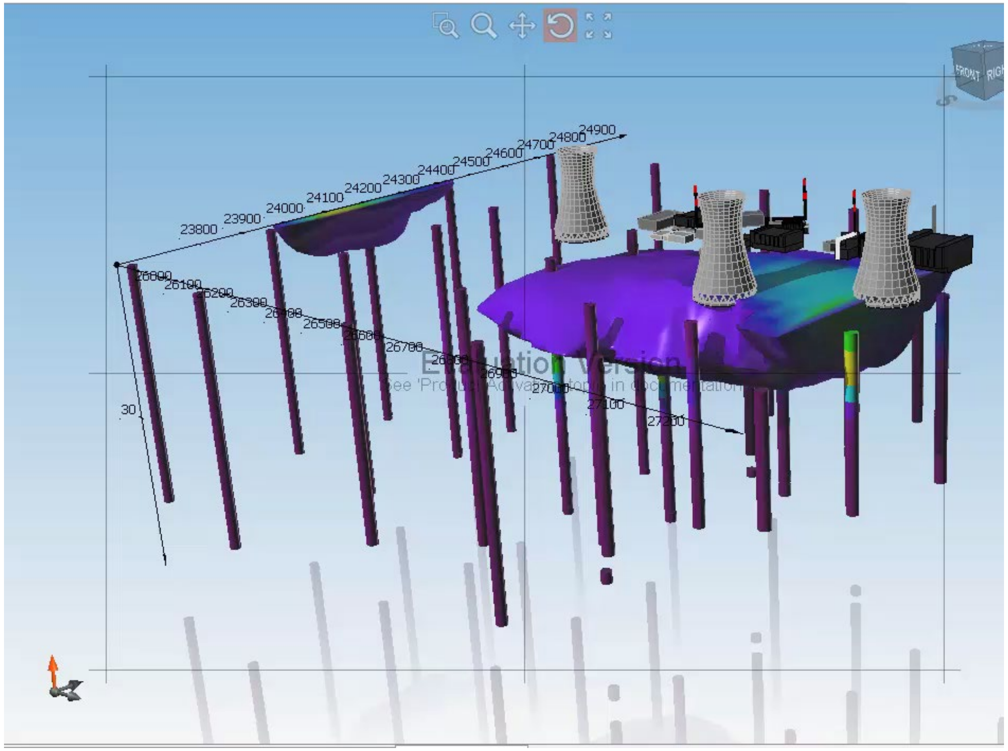
SADA Risk and PRG results



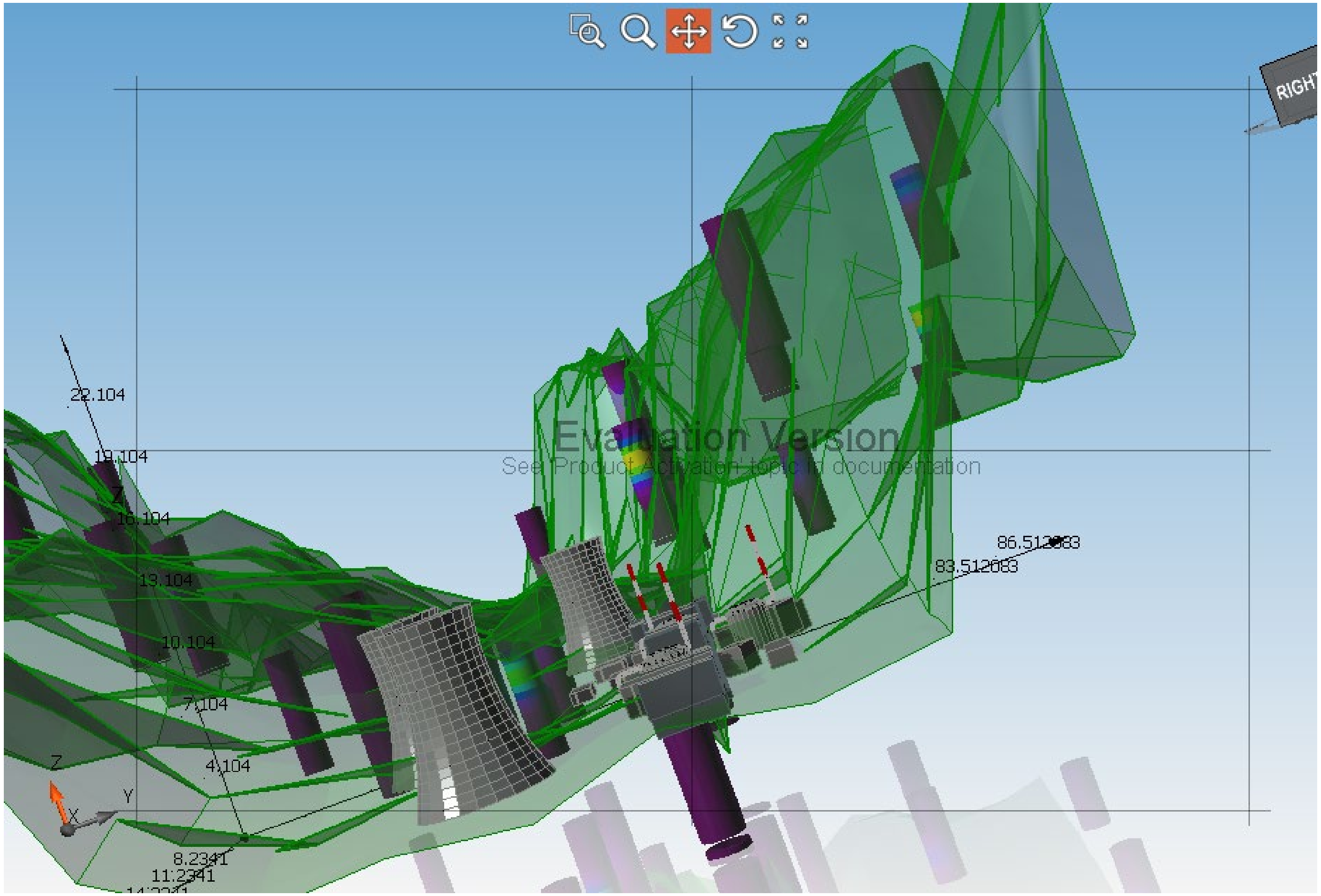


SADA Version 6

- Modern GIS infrastructure
- Advanced 3d visualization and scene creation



SADA Version 6



Thank You for Participating

- Contact: Stuart Walker
  - walker.stuart@epa.gov
  - (202) 566-1148
- Additional Resources
  - Calculator Links (next slide)
  - ITRC: http://www.clu-in.org/conf/itrc/radsdd/resource.cfm

Calculator Links

- PRG: http://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/radionuclides/
- DCC: http://epa-dccs.ornl.gov/
- SPRG: http://epa-sprg.ornl.gov/
- SDCC: http://epa-sdcc.ornl.gov/
- BPRG: http://epa-bprg.ornl.gov/
- BDCC: http://epa-bdcc.ornl.gov/
- RVISL: https://epa-visl.ornl.gov/radionuclides/
- Decay Chain: https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/radionuclides/chain.pl
- SADA: http://www.sadaproject.net/
- CPM: Draft. Scheduled finalization 2024.
- BCG: Draft. Scheduled finalization 2025?

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

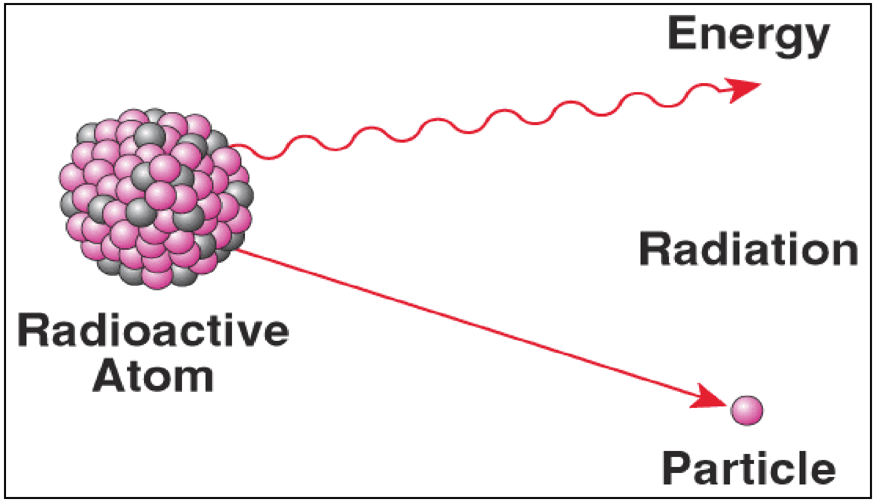
Section 13: Radiation Primer

Radiation Outline

- Definitions/background
- Toxic effects
- Types of radiation
- Radiation Concepts and Units
- Decay products
- Decay chains
- Transfer and accumulation
- Common radionuclides

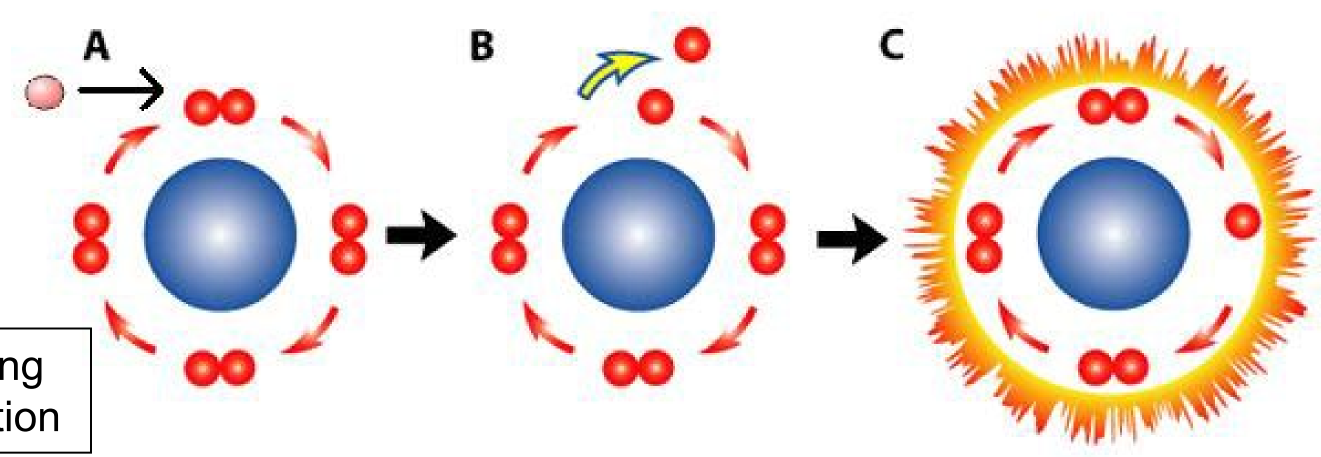
Background

- The primary stressor from radiological contamination is ionizing radiation resulting from the decay of unstable isotopes that have been released to the environment.



Ionizing Radiation

- Either particle or electromagnetic radiation
- Individual particles/photons carry enough energy to ionizing atoms by removing an electron from orbit.



Ionizing Radiation

Ionizing Radiation

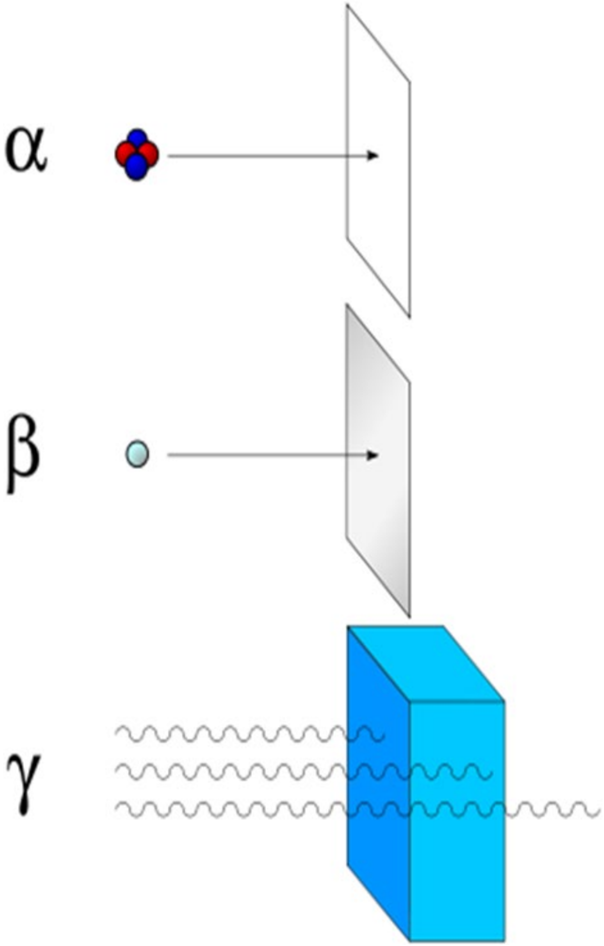
- Ionized atoms/molecules can become free radicals, oxidants, and other highly reactive molecules.
- Can damage living tissue through DNA damage and mutation.
- Carcinogen, mutagen, and teratogen.

Toxic Effects

- Primarily effects at cellular level, rather than organ level.
- Possible outcomes of toxic effects.
  - Cells experience DNA damage; able to detect and repair the damage.
  - Cells experience DNA damage; unable to repair the damage. Cells go through programmed cell death, eliminating the potential genetic damage from the larger tissue.
  - Cells experience a nonlethal DNA mutation that is passed on to subsequent cell divisions. This mutation may contribute to the formation of a cancer.
- Cells and organisms can repair a limited amount of radiation damage.

Types of Radiation

- Alpha particles (α)
- Beta particles (β)
- Gamma rays (γ)



Alpha radiation:

- Consists of two protons and two neutrons bound together; helium atom stripped of electrons. $^{4}_{2}He^{2+}$
- Highly ionizing
- Low penetration, but highly destructive.
- Not considered dangerous unless ingested or inhaled.
- Not a significant source of risk in external dose pathways because of low penetration power.
- Primary source of risk in internal dose pathways.

Beta radiation

- High-speed, charged particles (electrons)
- Moderate penetrating power
  - Can penetrate skin
  - Require thin shielding (thin metal, clothes)
- Can enter body through ingestion, inhalation, unprotected open wounds, lens of eye

Gamma radiation

- Emission of electromagnetic radiation from nucleus.
- High-frequency, low wavelength
- High penetrating power
  - Penetrates deeply into tissue and damages internal organs.
  - Can travel long distances in air.

Radionuclides – Source of Ionizing Radiation

- A **radionuclide** is an atom with an unstable nucleus.
- The radionuclide can undergo radioactive decay and emit gamma rays and/or subatomic particles. These particles and rays constitute ionizing radiation.

Radionuclides

- A radionuclide will normally exhibit all the usual chemical characteristics of that atom/molecule.
  - Molecules that exhibit chemical toxicity will need to be addressed through standard risk assessment methods as well as the method used for ionizing radiation.
  - Fate and transport of radionuclides in the environment is generally determined by chemical properties, rather than isotopic properties.

Activity

- Transformation (or disintegration, or decay) rate of a radioactive substance.
- Measured in disintegrations per second (dps).
- Units
  - 1 Becquerel (Bq) = 1 dps
    - SI unit
  - 1 Curie (Ci) = 3.7×10^{10} dps = 3.7×10^{10} Bq
    - Usually use pCi. 1 pCi = 1×10^{-12} Ci

Absorbed Dose

- Energy imparted by radiation onto an absorbing material, or energy deposited per unit mass.
- Also known as Total Ionizing Dose (TID)
- Not a good indicator of biological effect because it does not account for RBE of different types of radiation.
- Units
  - 1 Gray (Gy) = 1 J/kg (SI unit)
  - 1 rad = 100 Gy (obsolete unit)

Dose Equivalent

- Dose in terms of its biological effect.
- DE = absorbed does x W_R
- $W_R = N * Q$
  - Q (quality factor) = RBE
    - Q = 1 for gamma, x-ray, and beta radiation
    - Q = 20 for alpha radiation
  - N – product of other multiplying factors
    - Depends on organ type, time and volume over which dose is spread, and species.

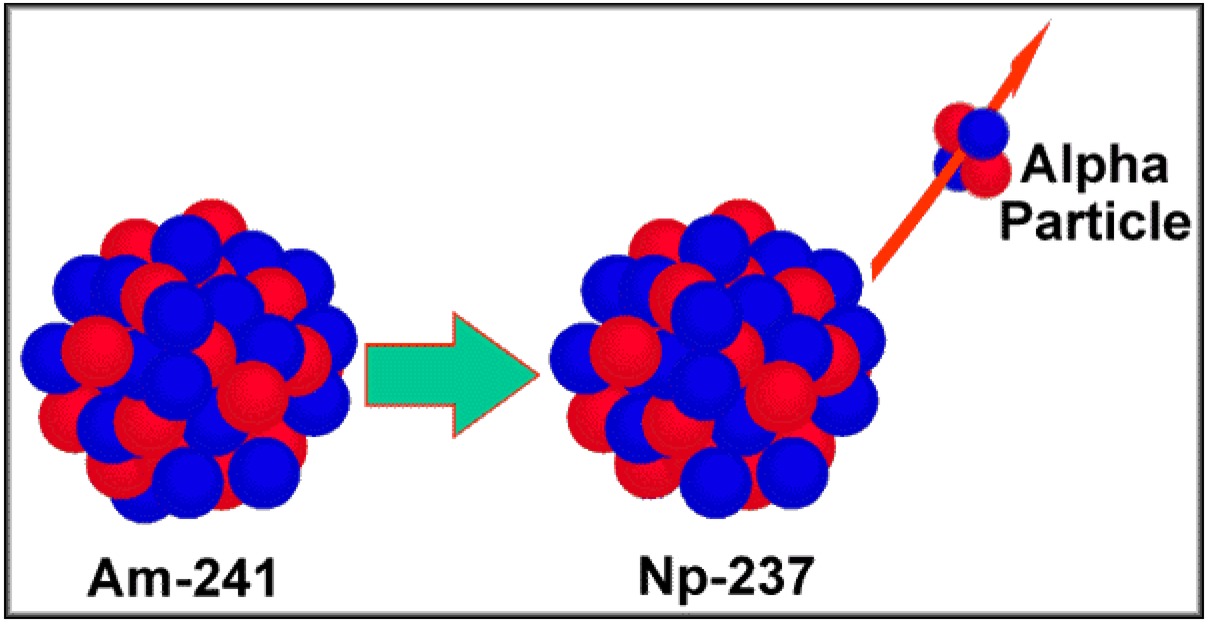
Dose Equivalent (cont.)

- The effectiveness of radiation in producing tissue damage is related to linear energy transfer (LET).
  - Greater LET indicates greater effectiveness of radiation in producing tissue damage.
- Units
  - Sievert (Sv) – same units as Gray
    - SI unit
  - 1 rem (Roentgen equivalent man) = 100 Sv
    - Obsolete unit

Exposure

- Ability of radiation to ionize air and create electric charges.
- Units
  - 1 Roentgen (R) = amount of radiation required to liberate positive and negative charges of 1 esu from 1 cm^3 of dry air at STP
    - 1 R = 2.58 x 10^{-4} C/kg air

Decay Products



Alpha Decay of Americium-241 to Neptunium-237

The decay product (Np-237) is called a daughter product, daughter isotope or daughter nuclide.

Decay Products

- Alpha: subtract the ${}^{4}_{2}He^{2+}$ particle:
  - Atomic mass decreases by 4 amu.
  - Atomic number decreases by 2.
- Beta:
  - Atomic mass does not change.
  - Atomic number increases by 1 as a neutron is transmuted to an additional proton.
- Gamma:
  - Atomic particles are not emitted.
  - Atomic mass and number do not change.

Decay Chains

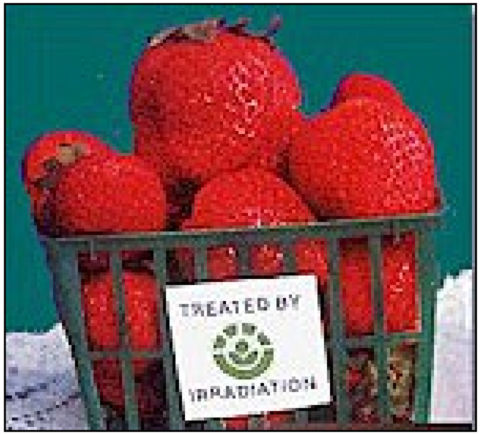
- Most radioactive elements do not decay directly to a stable state, but rather undergo a series of decays until a stable isotope is reached.
- A parent isotope decays to form a daughter isotope. The daughter may be stable, or can decay to form a daughter isotope of its own.

Decay Chains in Calculator

- Risk/dose coefficients are provided for several different decay chains for individual radionuclides. They factor in the decay energies for the parent isotope and subsequent daughter isotopes.
  - +D: 100-yr environmental commitment period
  - +E: 1000-yr environmental commitment pd.
  - +pD: Partial inclusion of daughters. When a long-lived daughter in decay chain is reached, the summing of decay energies are stopped.

Transfer and Accumulation

Exposure to ionizing radiation generally does not cause ambient media or biological tissues to become radioactive. This occurs through the transfer and accumulation of radionuclides that are the source of ionizing radiation.



Ionizing radiation is sometimes used to sterilize food and medical equipment.

Additivity of Exposure

- The absorbed dose (or dose rate) of ionizing radiation from all radionuclides, in all media, should be added together.
- Dose conversion factors (DCFs) are used to account for differences in ionizing energy and exposure.
- The safe exposure levels or Biota Dose Limits that have been established are based on the total absorbed dose of ionizing radiation.

Common Radionuclides

Some radionuclides commonly found at Superfund sites:

- Americium-241
- Cesium-137
- Cobalt-60
- Iodine-129, 131
- Plutonium-239, 240, 241
- Radium-226, 228
- Radon-220, 222
- Strontium-90
- Technetium-99
- Thorium-230, 232
- ^{3}H (Tritium)
- Uranium-234, 235, 238

Radiation Risk Assessment Calculator Training

Section 14: Radiation Risk Assessment Basics

Basis of Radiological Risk Assessments

- Ionizing radiation is a carcinogen, a mutagen, and a teratogen.
- Cancer risks are usually the most harmful, so most assessments of harmful effects only consider carcinogenic effects.
- Risks from radiological exposure are generally estimated in a manner similar to exposures to chemical contaminants.
- Total incremental lifetime cancer risk from radiation exposure = sum of risks from all radionuclides in all exposure pathways.

Risk Approach

- Risk = exposure x cancer slope factor
- Exposure: estimated lifetime intake or external exposure (in Roentgen units)
- CSF: estimate of the probability of response; i.e. the probability of an individual developing cancer per unit intake.
  - CSF takes intake, uses set of assumptions and calculates absorbed dose.
  - Dose is compared to human exposure/cancer data and a risk of cancer is assigned.

Dose Approach

- Dose = exposure x dose conversion factor
- DCF: assigns a unit dose for every unit exposure. Based on an annual exposure to radiation.
- DCFs depend on:
  - Type of radiation
  - Relative strength of radiation
  - Target organs and tissues
  - Cancer induction rates

Dose Definitions

- **Absorbed dose**: expression of energy imparted per unit mass of tissue. Units: rad, Gray (Gy). 1 Gy = 1 J/Kg = 100 rads.
- **Dose equivalent** (DE): measure of the energy absorbed by living tissue, adjusted by the quality factor of different types of radiation. Units: rem, Sievert (Sv). 1 Sv = 100 rems.

Dose Definitions (cont.)

- **Effective Dose Equivalent** (EDE): DE adjusted by organ-based weighting factors to provide a risk-based equivalence to external radiation dose.
- **Committed Effective Dose Equivalent** (CEDE): EDE summed over projected 50-yr exposure from internal radiation
- **Total Effective Dose Equivalent** (TEDE) = EDE (external) + CEDE (internal)

Example: Inhalation Pathway

- Risk =

  (Inhalation slope factor) x (radionuclide concentration in air) x (breathing rate) x exposure duration
- Dose =

  (DCF) x (radionuclide concentration in air) x (breathing rate) x (exposure duration)

Risk and Dose Approaches

Risk	Dose
Used by EPA.	Used by NRC and DOE.
Approach: cleanup of sites to a particular cancer risk	Approach: safe dose that protects workers and public from ongoing nuclear operations on site.
Lifetime exposure to an individual with a RME (EPA)	Annual exposure to an average member of critical group
Risk is unitless measurement of likelihood of an adverse effect.	Dose equivalent is measured in units of rem, mrem, or sievert.

Basis for Risk and Dose Approaches (cont.)

Risk	Dose
Standards expressed in terms of risk (e.g. CERCLA 10-4 to 10-6 range)	Standards expressed in terms of dose equivalent (e.g. NRC 25 mrem/year)
CSFs based primarily on US population.	DCFs based on populations from other nations.
Age- and sex-dependent risk models in CSFs	Age-dependent DCFs
CSFs do not consider genetic risk	DCFs consider genetic risk

Basis for Risk and Dose Approaches (cont.)

Risk	Dose
Considers causes of death other than rad-induced cancer.	Does not consider other competing causes of death.
Low-LET and high-LET estimates considered separately for each target organ.	DE includes both low-LET and high-LET rad multiplied by appropriate RBE factors
RBE for most sites = 20 RBE for breast = 10 RBE for leukemia = 1	RBE for alpha rad, all sites = 20

Basis for Risk and Dose Approaches (cont.)

Risk	Dose
Estimates of absorbed dose to 16 target organs/tissues, considered for 13 specific cancer sites, plus residual risk	Effective dose considers dose estimates to 12 target organs plus average of 10 other organs
Lung dose based on weighted sum of absorbed dose to tracheobronchial (80% weight) and pulmonary regions (20%)	Lung dose based on average dose to total lung (tracheobronchial, nasopharyngeal, and pulmonary regions)
Variable length to integration period (<110 years). Depends on organ-specific risk models and considerations of competing risks.	Fixed length of 50 years for integration period

Basis for Risk and Dose Approaches (cont.)

- **Reasonable maximum exposure** (RME): highest exposure that is reasonably expected to occur at a site; resulting from a combination of all intake variables.
- **Average member of critical group**: the group of individuals reasonably expected to receive the greatest exposure to residual radioactivity for any applicable set of circumstances.

Summary: Risk vs Dose

- EPA believes that the SF method produces a more reliable estimate of risk.
- Most national and international guidelines/standards for rad protection are in terms of dose or concentration.
  - Most standards are concerned w/radiological doses. No need to calculate associated risk – simply compare the dose to an appropriate dose-based standard.

Summary: Risk vs Dose (cont.)

- Dose can be converted into risk and vice versa using a probability coefficient.
  - Risk = total dose x probability coefficient (risk/unit dose)
  - Fed Guide 13: 8.46x10-4/rem
- EPA believes that DCFs are **NOT** adequate for assessing risks, especially from internal exposure to alpha- and beta-emitting radionuclides.

Updates to Dose Equivalent Approach

- Most standards are based on DCFs in ICRP Publications 26/30 (1979)
- Revised DCFs in ICRP Publication 72 (1996).
  - Based on additional scientific data
  - More applicable to general public
  - Correspond to current cancer slope factors
- 2014 ORNL DCFs based on ICRP 107.

Updates to Slope Factor Approach

- Old slope factors issued in 2001
- Based on updated and improved radiation risk coefficients in Federal Guidance Report No. 13 (EPA 1999) and ICRP Publication 72.
- Updated risk coefficients are based on developments in radiation risk and dosimetry.
- New Slope Factors issued in 2014 from ORNL based on ICRP 107.

Updates to Slope Factor Approach (cont.)

- Changes to Slope Factors (ORNL 2014) include:
  - Cancer risk model updated
  - Biokinetic and dosimetry models
  - External dosimetry models
  - Exposure pathways expanded
  - Population group now based on average member of general public (vs. adult worker)