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FROM: T. G. Grumbles

DATE: July 24, 1986

**Interoffice
Communication**

SUBJ: LCCC GROUNDWATER PROJECT MEETING

VISTA

Enclosed are the draft minutes from the last G&M, Conoco, Vista meeting. Please review and call me with comments. Gary Wojnowski should collect comments from Conoco and G&M and arrange for a conference call to finalize the minutes.

Thomas G. Grumbles

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Enclosure

DISTRIBUTION:

Mike Hayes
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VVV 000015368

MODELING PROJECT

GOAL

To produce data that will allow Vista to assess future releases in terms of potential for off-site concentrations of hazardous chemicals.

METHOD

Model release scenarios to give quantitative ranges of contaminant levels under specified conditions. Variables will include contaminant, release rate and points, and atmospheric conditions.

STEPS

1. Obtain capability, including evaluation of models, software, and training to model in-house.
2. Evaluate use of the modeling data for future use in release response and determine format of end-product as indicated.
3. Identify chemicals to be modeled at each plant. These should be prioritized based on hazard, volume, use, storage, and delivery (transfer) conditions. Hazard evaluation should include volatility, flammability and toxicity.
4. Based on the above choose release scenarios to evaluate off-site concentration potentials.

5. Determine criteria levels for action (notification, evacuation, etc.) for those contaminants modeled.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Many of the steps outlined can be done concurrently. The tendency will be to use intuition to pick the contaminants of concern. A consistent technique of hazard prioritization should be used to pick the chemicals to be modeled. The end result may be the same but we may be surprised. A screening method example is attached. This method was contained in EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program.

The action level will take a good deal of discussion on any specific contaminant. Basically the affect to be avoided (irritation, lung damage, etc.) and the level where those effects occur must be reviewed. Acutely toxic materials (i.e., HF or HCl) are easier to deal with than VCM, or chronic hazards.

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