2/11/00
@ 4:30 p.m.

Observations:

1) Ru increases prompt fatalities in all cases

2) For uniform pop. density, increase is about a factor of 5. (Early evacuation case) and about a factor of 15 (Late evacuation case).

3) For surry pop. density, increase is about a factor of 25 (Early evac. case) and about a factor of 100 (Late evac. case).

4) Only get >1 early fatality w/ Surry/late evac.

Plan to complete work

I can do these calcs.

3. Verify that Ru-106 acute-DCF for inhalation is dominating prompt fatalities by setting it to 0. DONE 2/14

1. Run 100 persons/mi² with .75 mile EAB for the late evacuation case to get this number DONE 2/14

2. Run a case w/ 1000 persons/mi² (vs 100) to verify that all consequences increase by exactly a factor of 10. DONE 2/14

4. Find out about D, W, Y and why Ru-106 has higher DCF than Cs-137 ← Talk w/ Health Physicist. ← WF Tim Mo 2/14/00

Speak w/ J. Gregory

5. What is the cause of the higher dose increases for Surry (x 25) vs. unitron (x 5)? Is it because at Surry the prevailing wind is toward the population?

6. How far away from the site are the doses high enough to cause a prompt fatality?

7. Write up results and give it to CT for review and feedback.