



17th Annual GMU Conference on Atmospheric Transport and Dispersion Modeling

**Office of Federal Coordinator of Meteorology
Special Session**

*“Progress in Governmental Atmospheric Transport and
Dispersion Modeling and Response”*

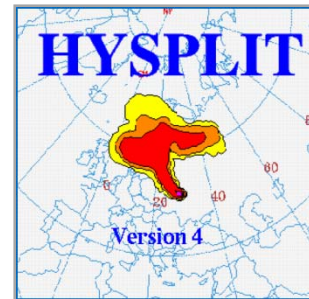




ALOHA and ALOHA/HYSPLIT Hybrid



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**Office of Response and Restoration
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**



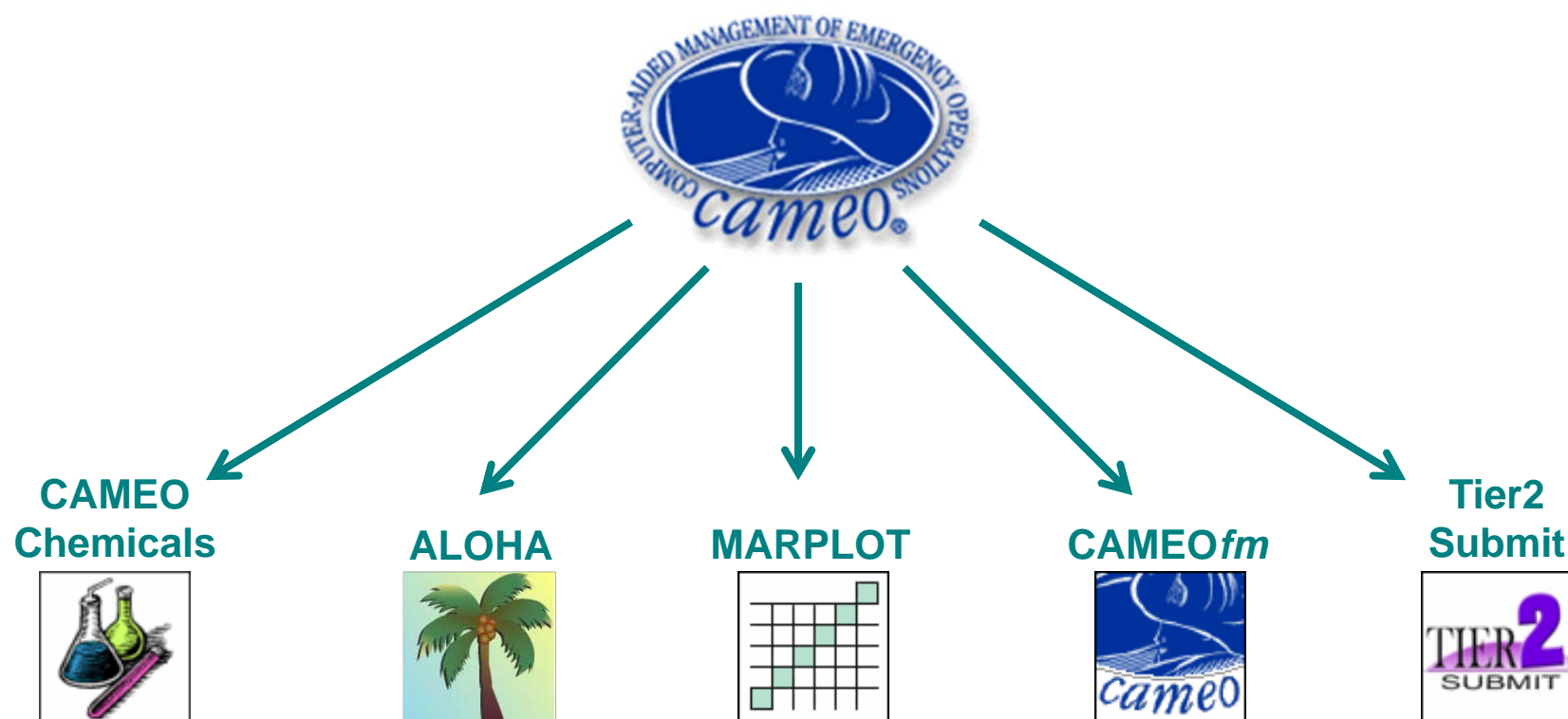


What is ALOHA?





CAMEO Software Suite





ALOHA Background

- Gaussian and Heavy Gas dispersion algorithms
- Designed for short-duration, short-range incidents (scaling model)
- Multiple time-dependent chemical source models (tank, puddle, gas pipeline, and direct)
- Upgraded to include fires and explosions models in addition to toxic gas dispersion models



ALOHA Users

(Based on a user survey completed in 2006)

- First Responders (Fire and Police Service) - 35%
- State/Local Planners - 25%
- Industry - 10%
- Other - 30%
 - Academics
 - Environmental Organizations

Downloads: 1,000-4,000 downloads/month (over the last decade)



ALPHA Sources and Scenarios

Source	Toxic Scenarios	Fire Scenarios	Explosion Scenarios
Direct			
Direct Release	Toxic Vapor Cloud	Flammable Area (Flash Fire)	Vapor Cloud Explosion
Puddle			
Evaporating	Toxic Vapor Cloud	Flammable Area (Flash Fire)	Vapor Cloud Explosion
Burning (Pool Fire)		Pool Fire	
Tank			
Not Burning	Toxic Vapor Cloud	Flammable Area (Flash Fire)	Vapor Cloud Explosion
Burning		Jet Fire or Pool Fire	
BLEVE		BLEVE (Fireball and Pool Fire)	
Gas Pipeline			
Not Burning	Toxic Vapor Cloud	Flammable Area (Flash Fire)	Vapor Cloud Explosion
Burning (Jet Fire)		Jet Fire	

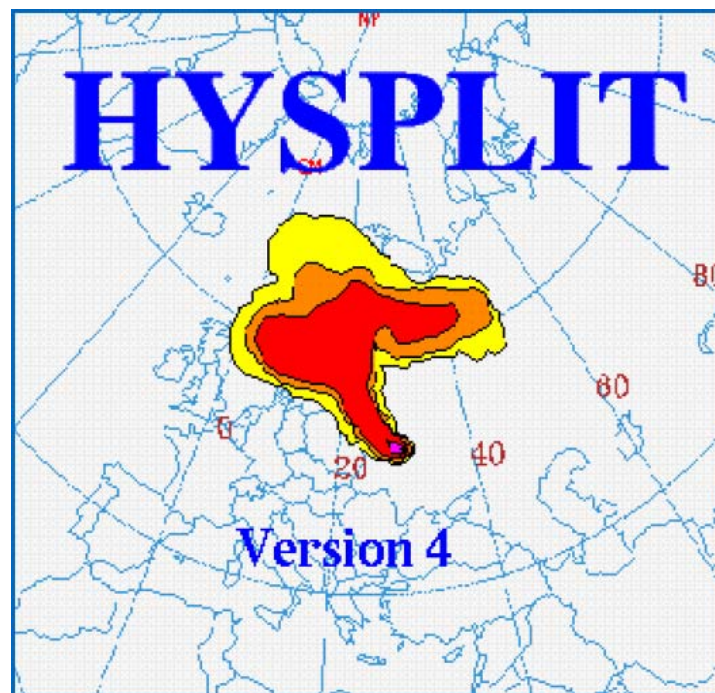


Reasons for ALOHA Web Transition

- **Update technology** – Move legacy ALOHA product onto the web
- **Model Integration** – Combine parts of two air dispersion models (ALOHA and HYSPLIT) in order to create a tool that better serves users
- **Cross-NOAA development** – Collaboration between NOAA's OR&R and NOAA's Air Resources Laboratory



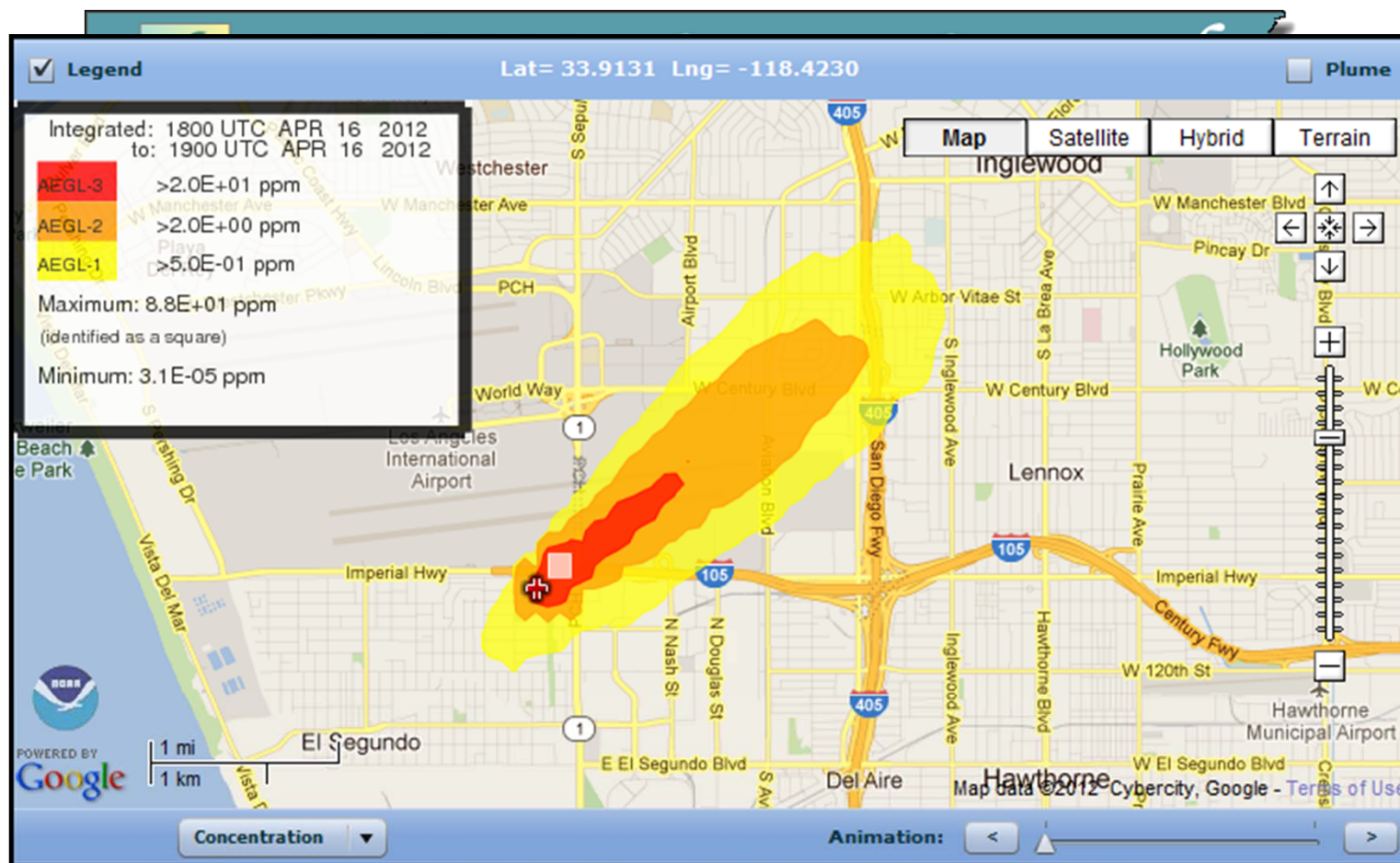
How was ALOHA integrated with HYSPLIT?



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Burning (Jet Fire)		Jet Fire	

ALOHA



Ambient Boiling Point: -28.9 °F (-33.8 °C)

Freezing Point: -149.9 °F (-101.0 °C)

Vapor Pressure at Ambient Temperature: greater than 1 atm

Go to CAMEO
Chemicals
Datasheet





Next Development – Tank Source Model Update

- Coordinating with Tim Bauer, Naval Warfare Center Dahlgren
- Implementing RAILCAR – compressed gases
- Predictions based on Jack Rabbit trials

