



Unique system for real time determination of HAZMAT emission danger zones



It can happen to you!



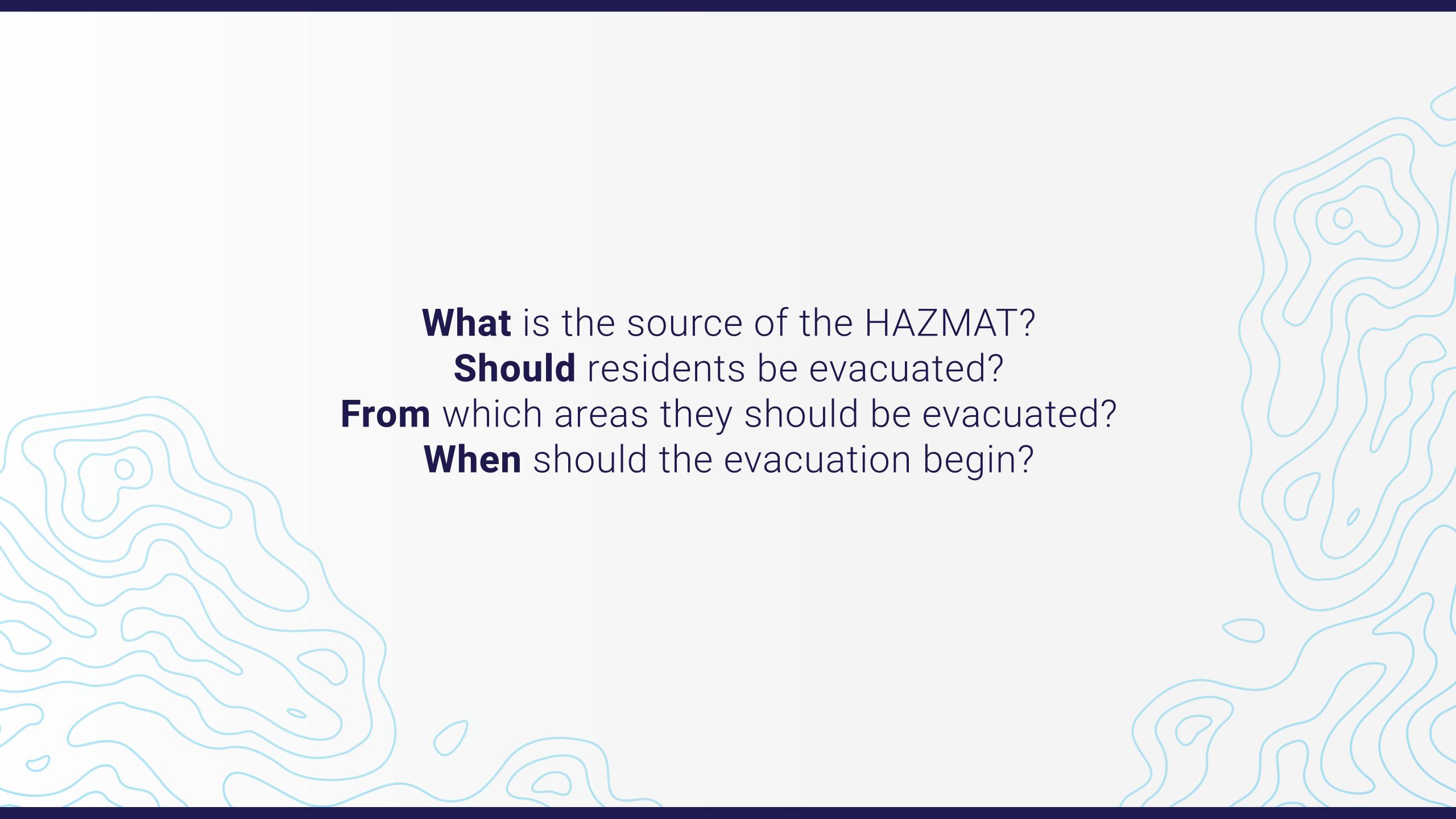


A monitoring station in the area detects an high concentration (above a preset threshold) of a hazardous material in the air.



THE RESIDENTS ARE IN DANGER!







Having all of the details is essential for: Making correct and quick decisions
Issuing warnings and instructions to the residents and notifying the army/home front command/rescue forces

ALL DETAILS ARE ESSENTIAL:





What is the emission **source?**What is the emission **rate?**What is the HAZMAT **concentration?**

What is the rate and direction of the HAZMAT propagation in the air?

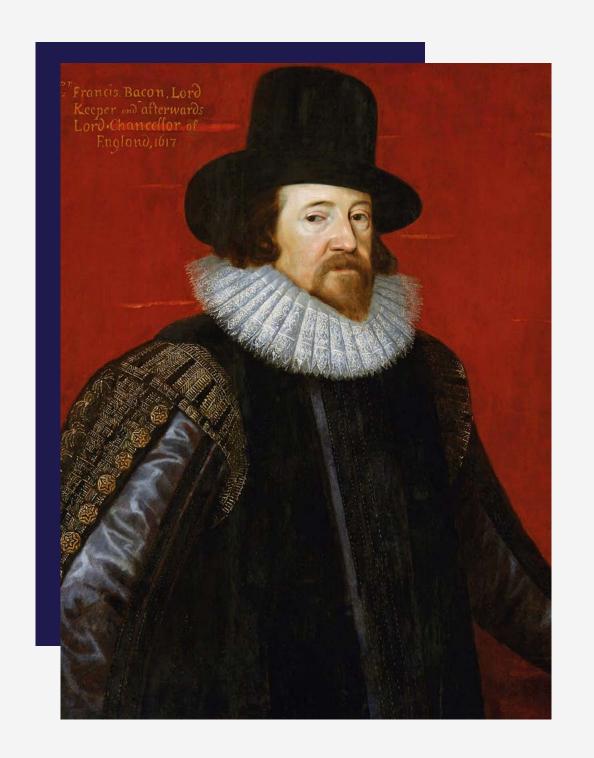






"The greater the knowledge, the smaller the risk"

(Steven Harper)



"Knowledge is Power"

(Francis Bacon)

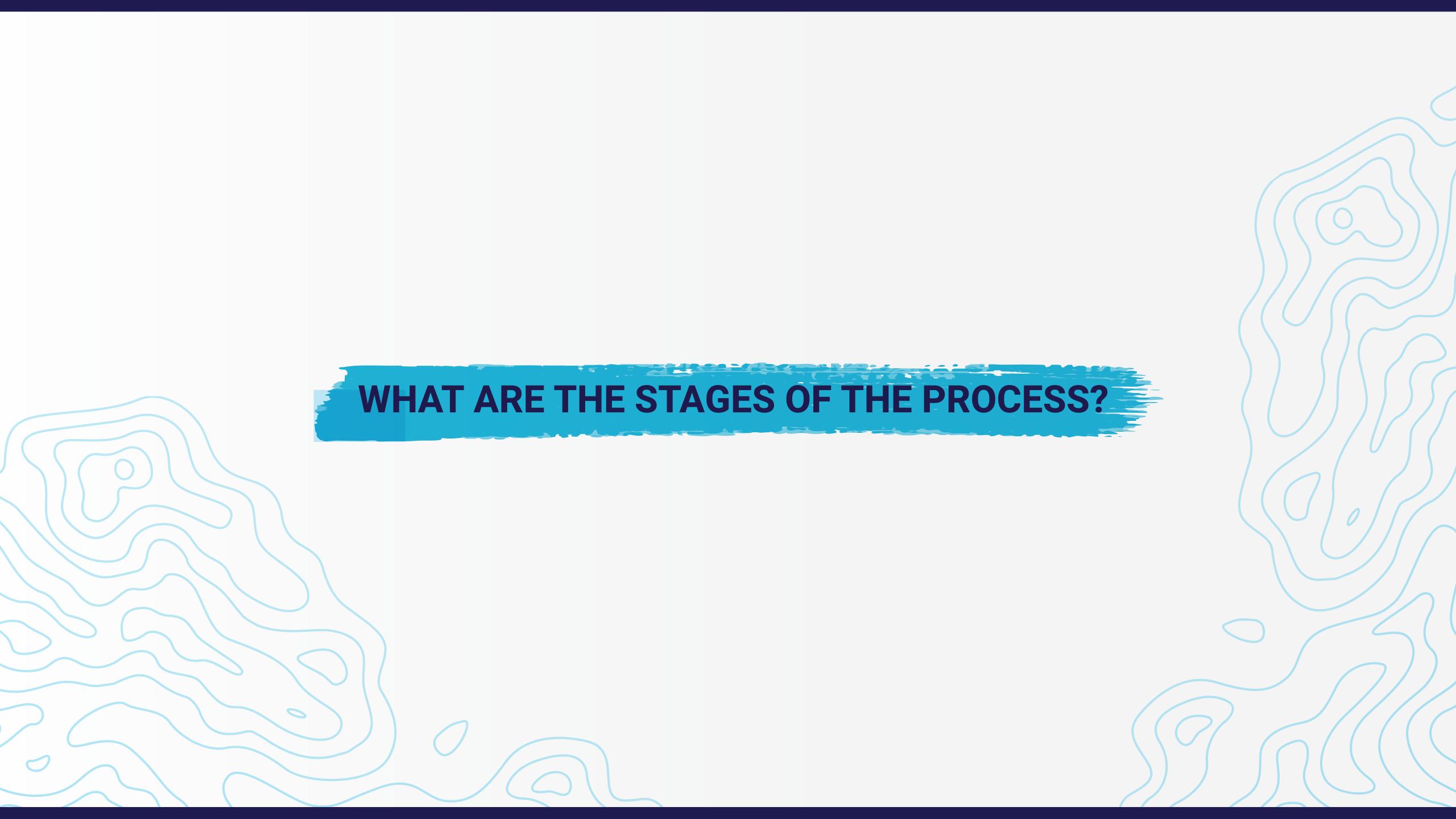


METEO-TECH INTRODUCES:

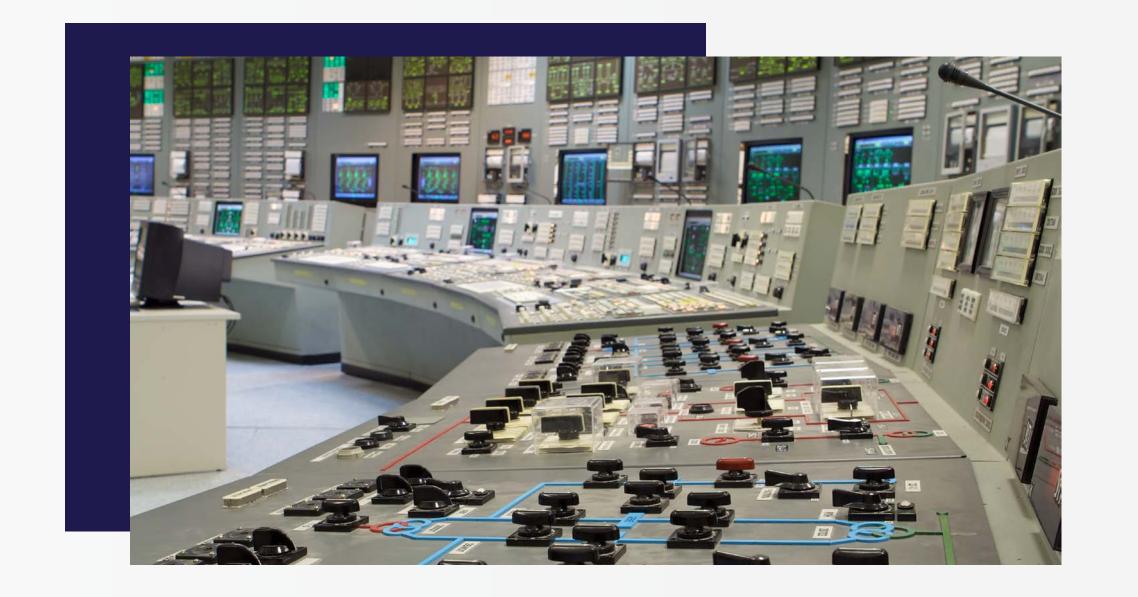
Unique system for real time estimation of HAZMAT emission danger zones during an HAZMAT emission event

The unique, patent protected, system of Meteo-Tech system continuously compiles meteorological and monitoring data in real time.

Upon receiving an alert of an HAZMAT concentration above a threshold value, the system identifies a potential emission source calculates and displays the HAZMAT concentration plume, and progress rate and determines the danger zones

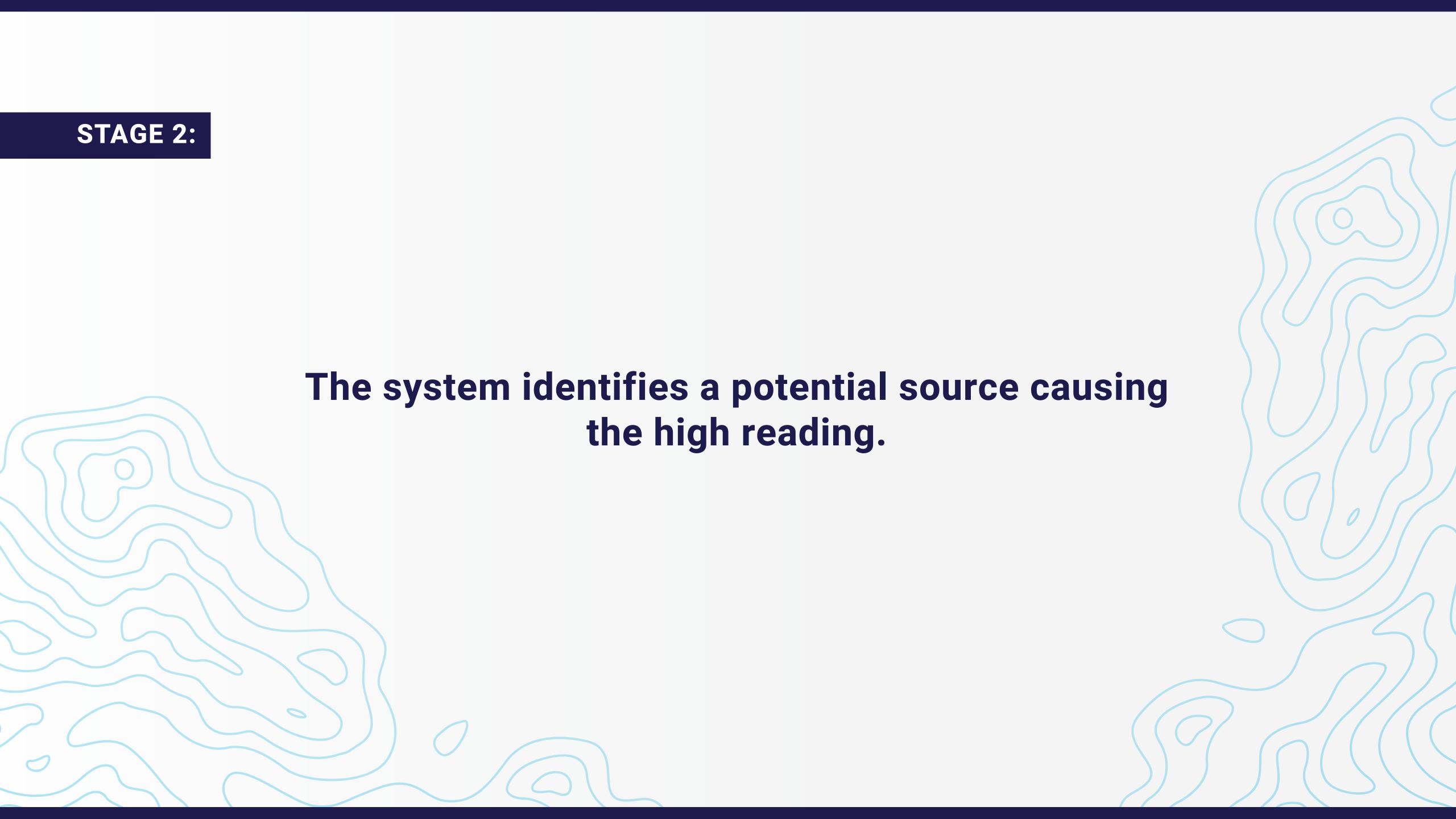


STAGE 1:



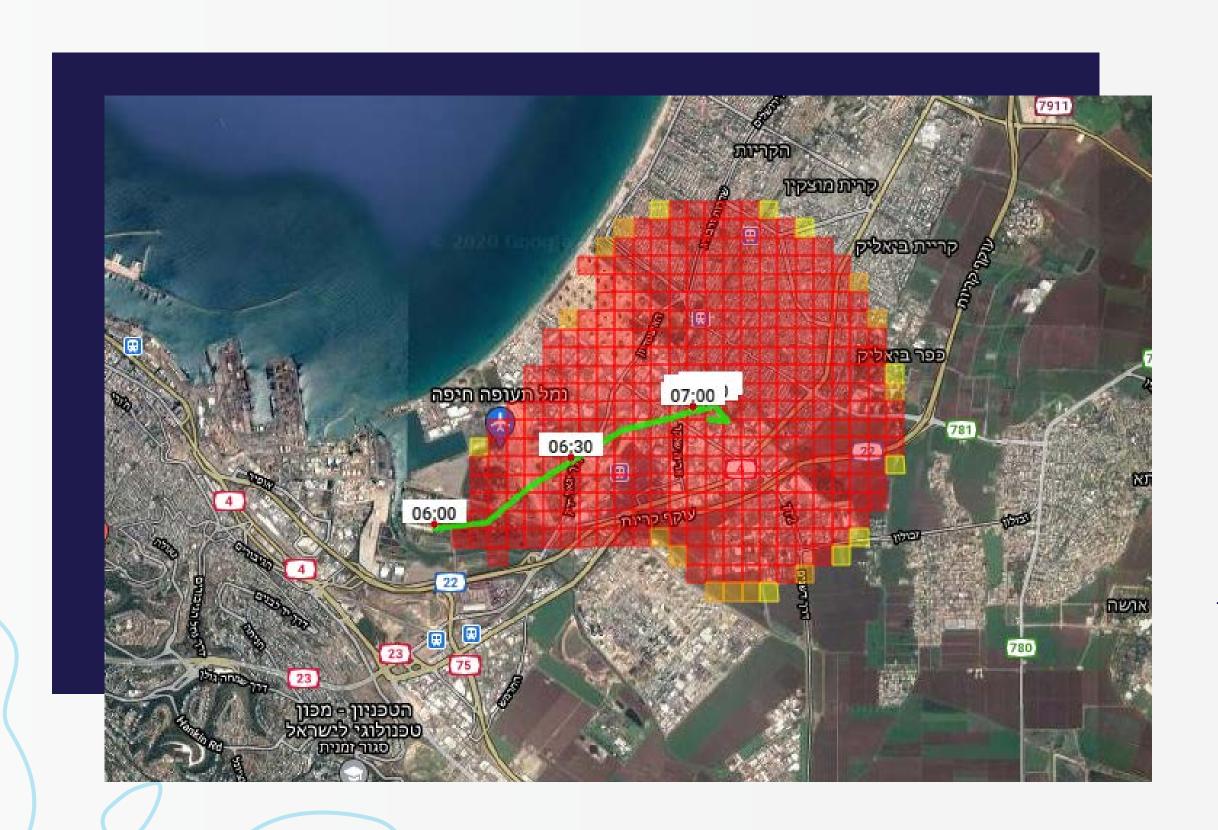
A sensor on in an area sends an alert as the measured concentration measured exceeds a threshold predetermined value.

The measured Concentration measured is reported to the control center **online**.



STAGE 3:

The system calculates the central line of the HAZMAT propagation from the potential emission source



(This is an image from the system under development, it will be replaced with a nicer plume) The system calculates and displays the **spatial concentrations distribution** of the HAZMAT around the central line and the ensuing **danger zones** according to **real time** PAC values!

Now one can evacuates the residents **only** from the **indicated dangerous specific areas** and thus there is no need for a comprehensive 180° downwind evacuation.

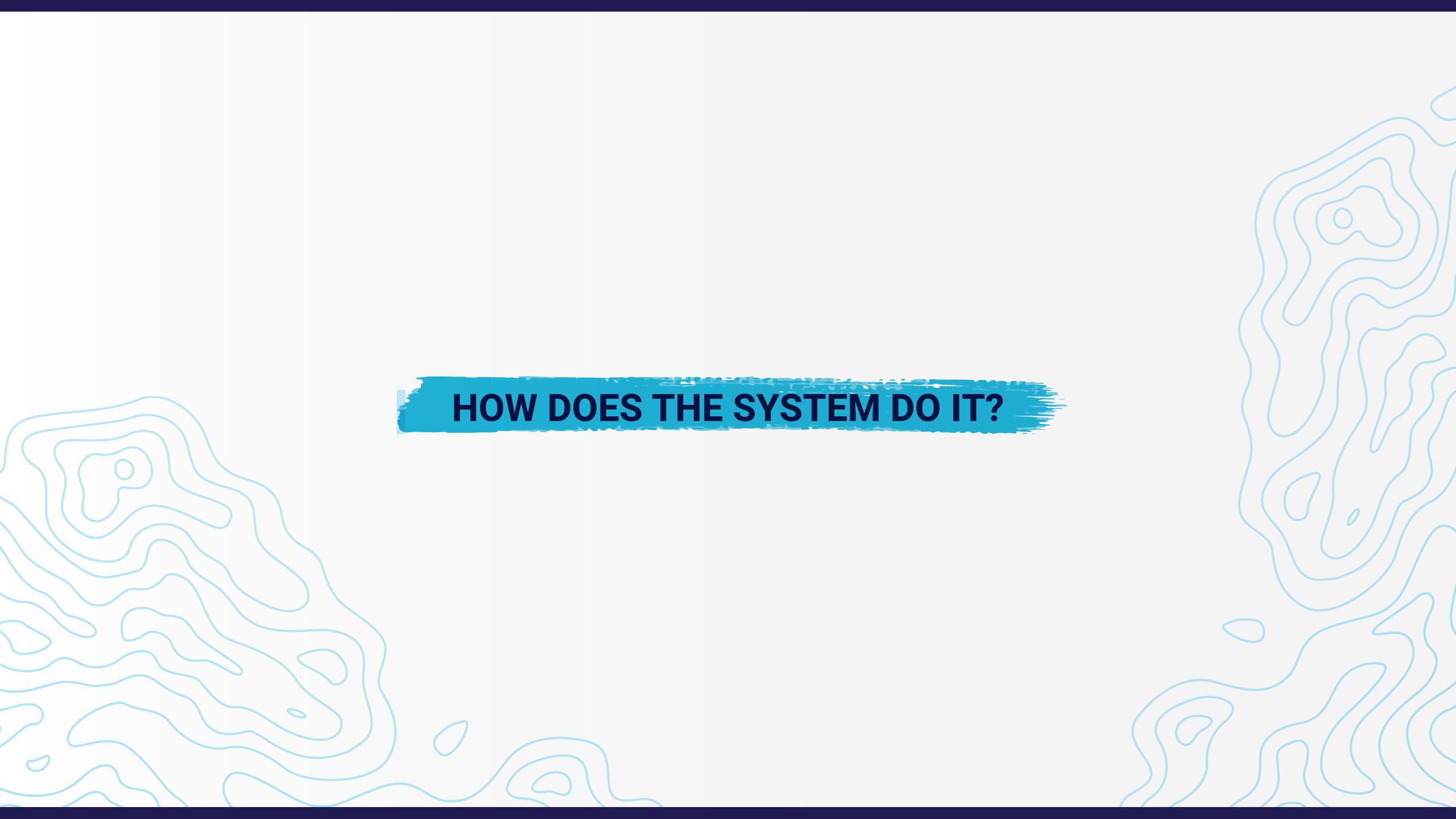
Such evacuation:

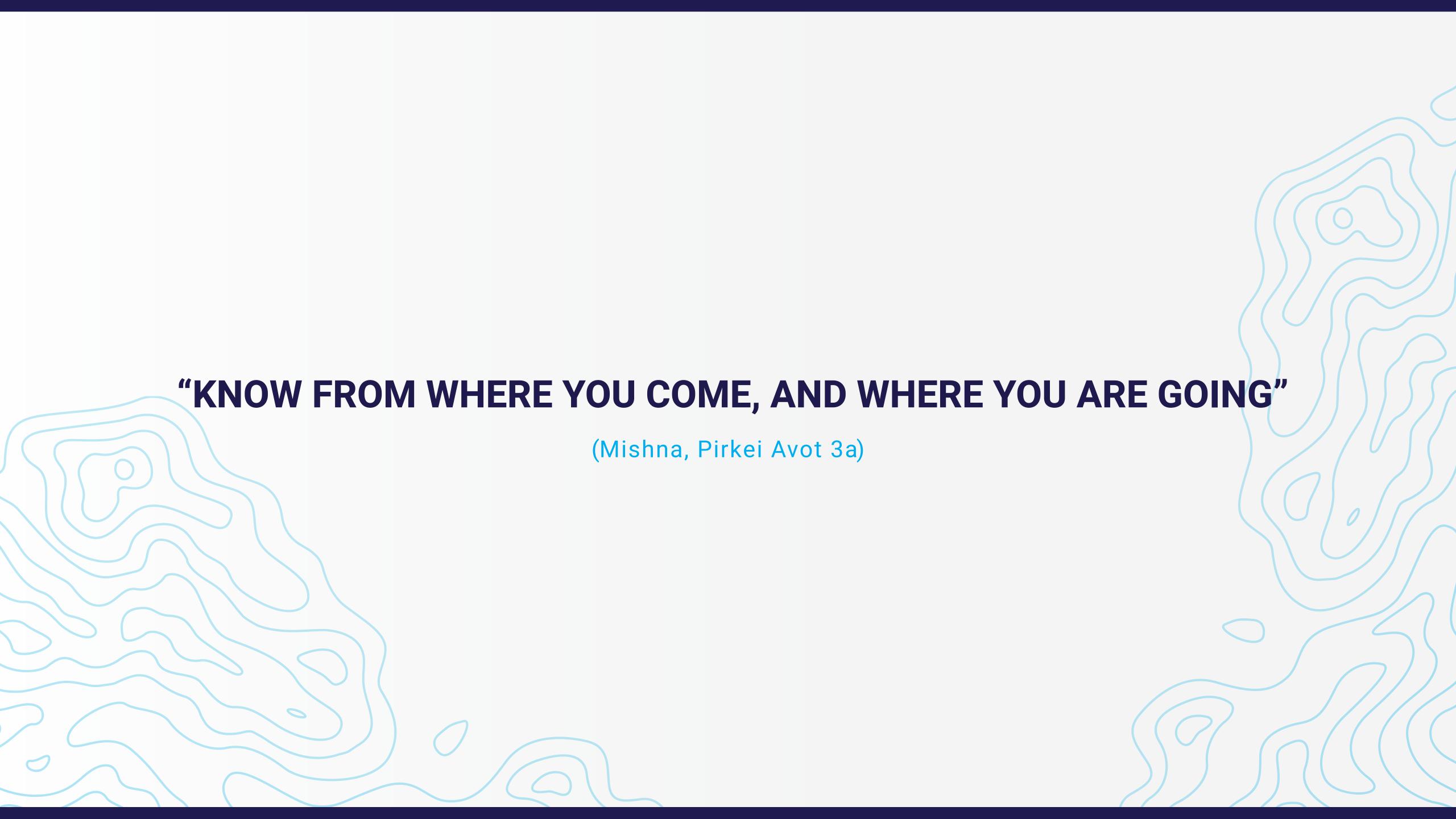
Saves time

Prevents waste of resources

Enables more effective evacuation

Saves lives!

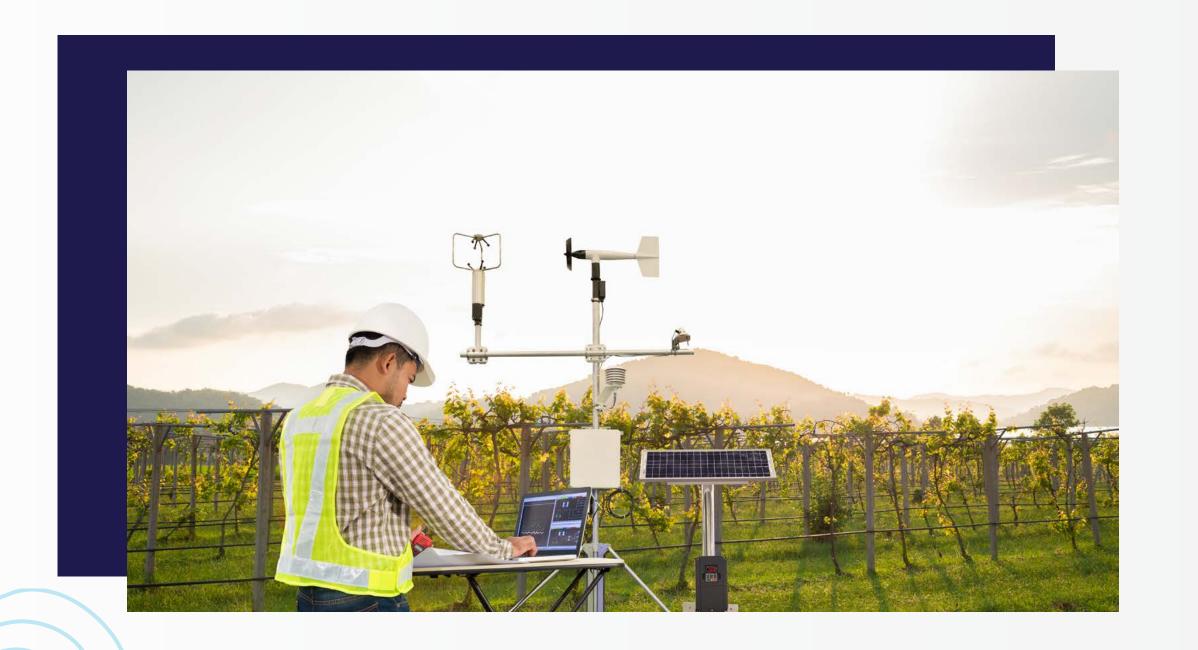


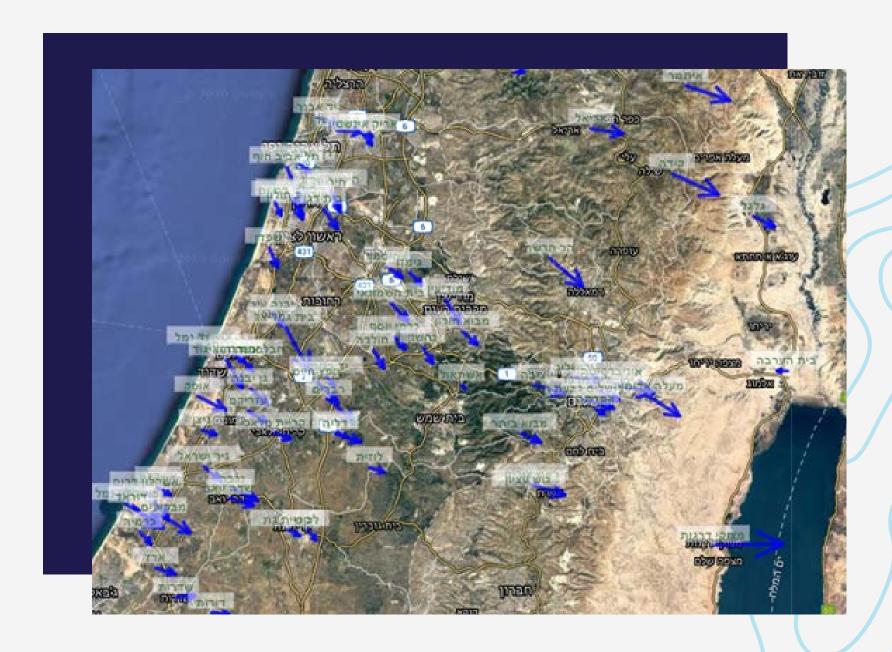




The system consists of three modules:

Meteorological and HAZMAT detection network
HAZMAT source determination algorithm
spatial distribution of HAZMAT concentration algorithm

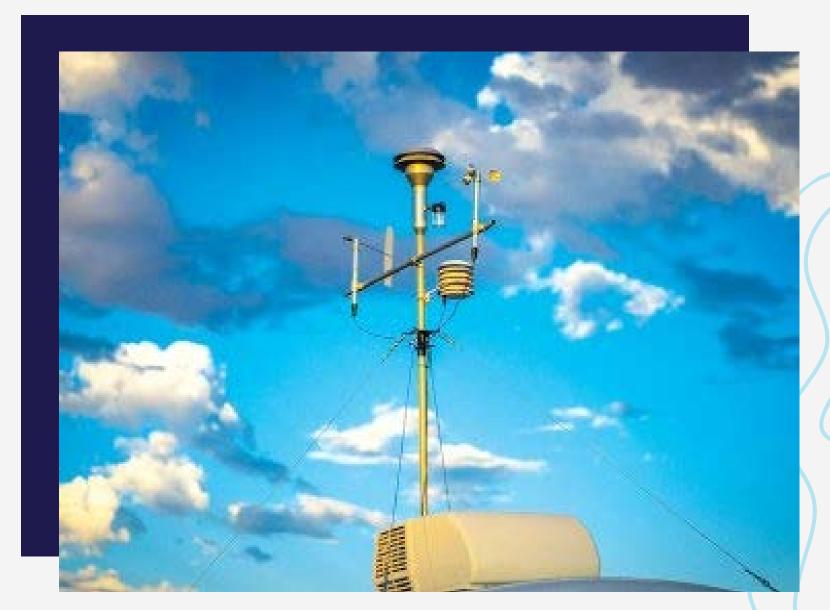




The system operates continuously and is connected to **meteorological stations**, 24/7, compiling wind data (direction and speed).

In Israel, the system is connected to ~200 meteorological stations.





Once one of the HAZMAT sensors reports excess values of HAZMAT concentration above the permitted threshold, the system activates the module that uses the meteorological data relevant to the incident time and place in order to determine the potential pollution source.

Once one of the sensors reports excess values of HAZMAT concentration above the permitted threshold, the system activates the module that uses the meteorological data relevant to the incident time and place in order to determine the potential **pollution source.**





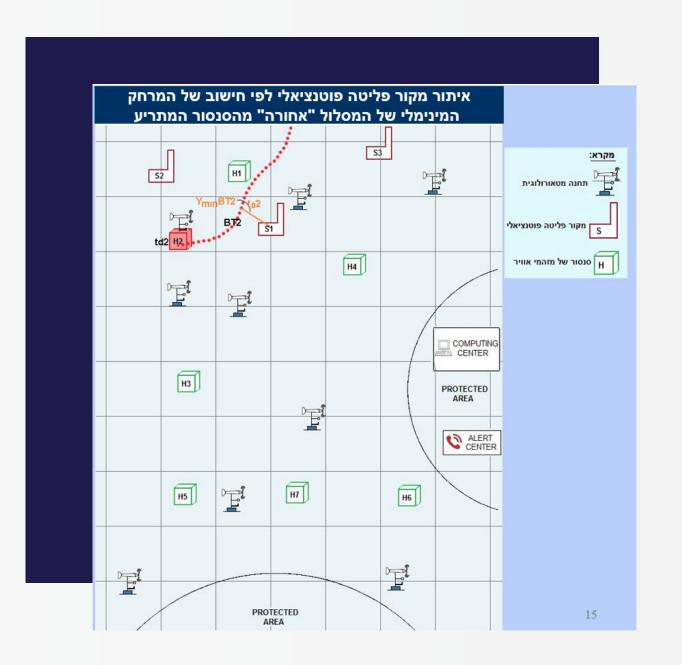
STAGE 1:

The system calculates a **backward trajectry** and of the airflow from the alerting sensor, using the following formulas:

$$X(t+dt) = X(t) + Vx(k,t)dt$$

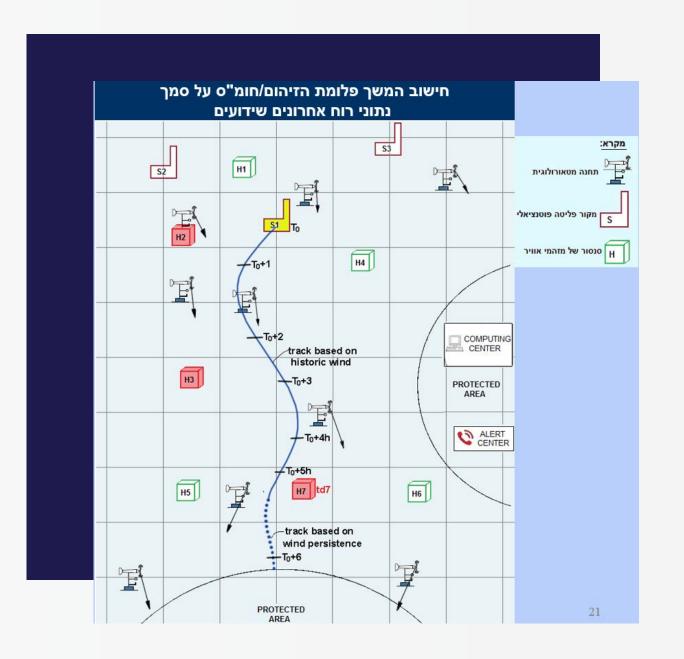
 $Y(t+dt) = Y(t) + Vy(k,t)dt$

STAGE 2:



The system identifies the closest source to the calculated trajectory as the incident generator- S1.

STAGE 3:



Based on the measured wind data, the system Calculates the forward trajectory of the HAZMAT flow from the determind source, in order to estimate the HAZMAT arrival time to the protected area andthe spatial concentration.

STAGE 4:

The system calculates the **emission** rate based on the concentration reported by the alerting sensor in order to evaluate the pollutant's **arrival time** to the populated area based on a forward looking calculation and its **concentration** in space using Pasquil equations:

Q – Pollutant emission rate

U – Wind intensity

C(x,y) – Concentration in alerting sensor

Y - Distance between alerting sensor and plume axis

óy – Turner

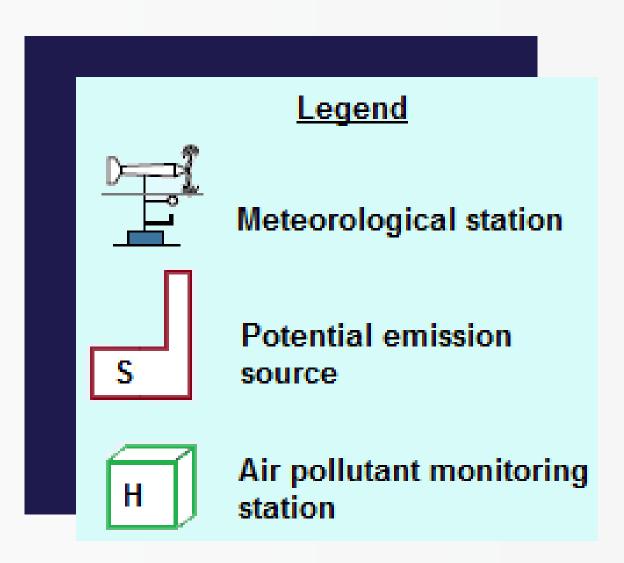
Where:

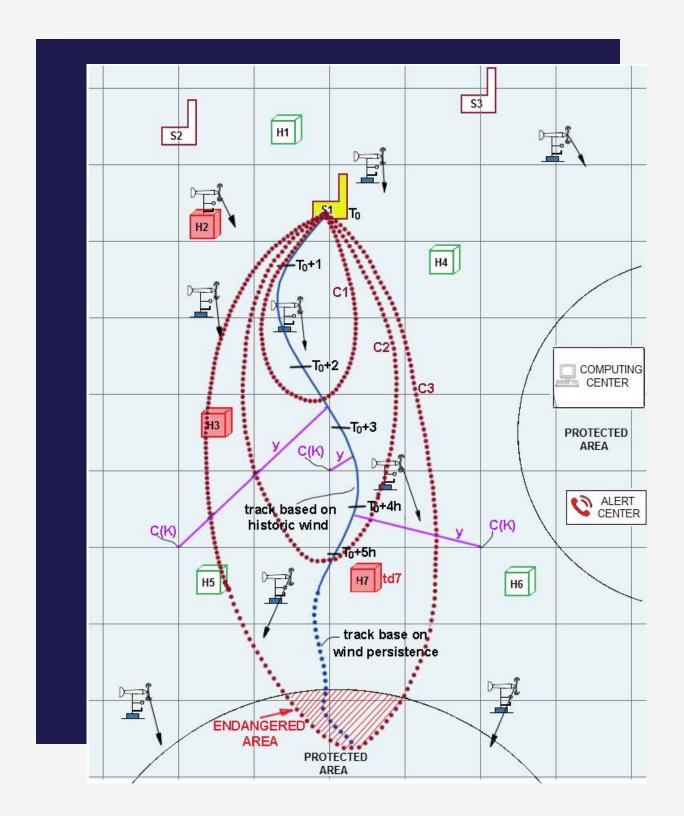
C(x,y) – Concentration in alerting sensor

Y – Distance from the plume axis

óy – Turner

STAGE 5:





The system displays the potential concentration distribution in space and estimates its arrival time to the populated area





The real time plume calculation enables

Responsible and Informed Decisions
regarding population evacuation.

Summary:

The system operates quickly and in real time for case of explosions/unust HAZMAT emissions and enables:

- · Identification of the HAZMAT emission source
- Estimation of the HAZMAT plume progress axis and spatial concentration levels in real time
- · identifying the populated endangered areas
- Estimation of the time at which HAZMAT excessive concentration will reach the populated areas.

ENVIWIZARD 3 ADVANTAGE OVER ALOHA:

The ENVIWIZARD 3 modules demonstrates a significant and very important advantage compared to the ALOHA;

- Aloha defines the air trajectory based on wind data compiled from just one meteorological station
- The **ENVIWIZARD 3** bases its calculation on an interpolation of wind data concurrently measured **at all meteorological stations in the analyzed zone.**

As a result, the ENVIWIZARD 3 provides a accurate and real time assessment of the situation of the HAZMAT flow and concentration.

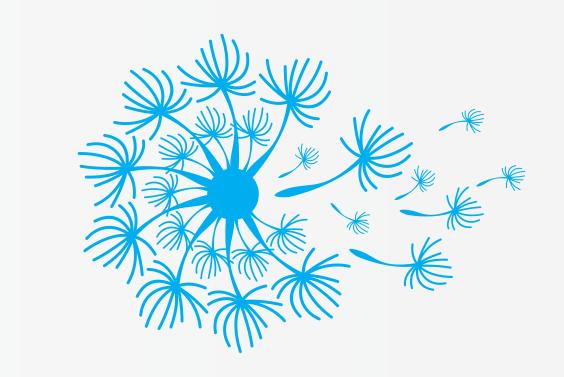
SIMPLE. CONVENIENT. QUICK. ACCURATE!

The system operates online on the internet IN REAL TIME and can be easily and simply operated by any subscriber in the field or at the office:

- On a Google Maps map
- Using Google Chrome and Microsoft Edge
- From any PC or laptop, smartphone or tablet with internet access.







Envillizard

SENSING FOR LIFE