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Workshop on Understanding and Evaluating Radioanalytical Measurement Uncertainty

5 - 16 November 2007

Nuclear emergency preparedness and response in Italy.

Paolo ZEPPA

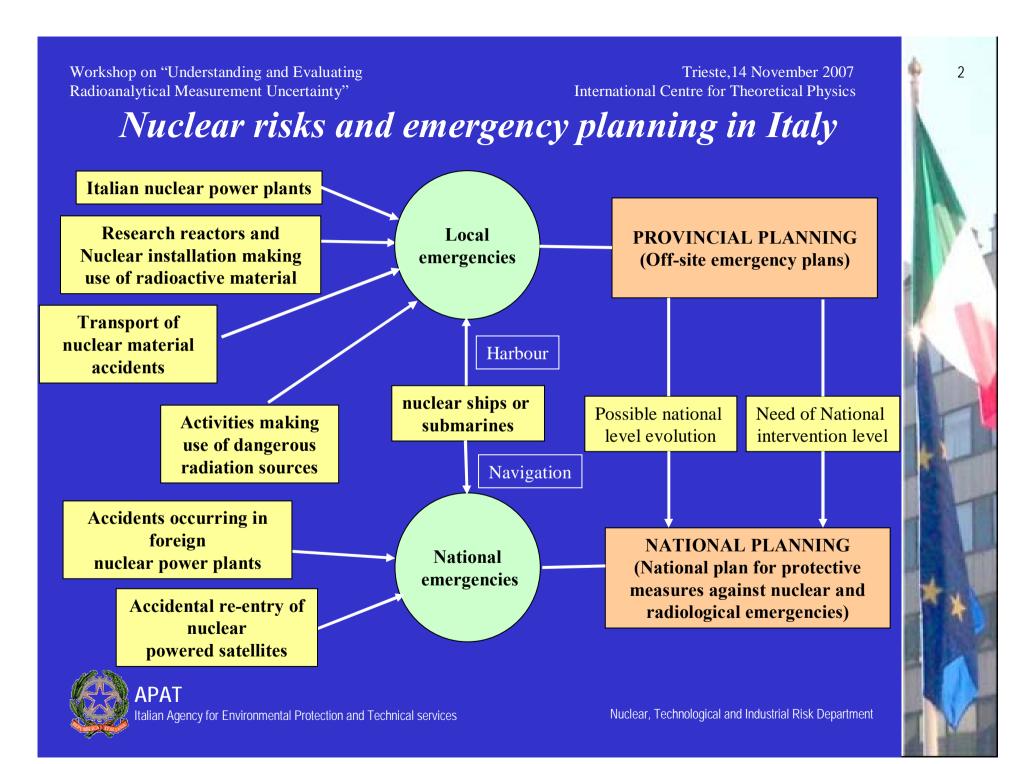
APAT - Agenzia Protezione Ambiente e Servizi Tecnici Via Brancati Vitaliano 48 00144 Roma ITALY

Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response in Italy

Paolo Zeppa

Nuclear Activities Control Service Emergency Coordination Unit





Nuclear risks and emergency planning in Italy

- The plans are under the responsibilities of local authorities (Prefectures)
- At present there are about 11 plans (respectively related to 4 NPPs under decommissioning, 3 old fuel treatment and fabrication installations, 4 research reactors under operation)
- Several plans related to the presence of nuclear submarines in ports are under revision
- The plans are established with the support of a Committee, established at province level, and following a review process involving APAT and the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection)

Nuclear risks and emergency planning in Italy

Most relevant countermeasures envisaged by the off-site plans are:

- Environmental monitoring in the range of a few kms
- Banning of exposed foods in the range of a few kms
- In the case of one research reactor Iodine Prophylaxis is envisaged (a few hundred metres)

NPP's close to Italian border



National Emergency - Key Capabilities

- Prompt information about the event
- Early warning on the presence of radioactive contamination
- Forecast of weather conditions and radioactive plume diffusion
- Radiation measurements on environmental and food chain samples (radiometric characterization of the environment)
- Estimation of radiological consequences to the members of the public



APAT role and competencies in nuclear and radiological emergencies

- Technical body supporting local and national Authorities in the definition of the technical bases and in the preparation of emergency planning (on the basis of advise of National Committe for Nuclear Safety and Health Protection)
- Provide technical support to local and national Authorities in the response to the different phases of a radiological emergencies, in cooperation with other national and local technical bodies
- Provide technical support to the Ministry of Interior for planning and response to radiological emergencies induced by malicious acts

APAT role and competencies in nuclear and radiological emergencies

Coordination of the CEVaD Commission (Data elaboration and evaluation Centre)

CEVaD is a technical committee providing technical support to the Department of Civil Protection with reference to the decision making process on countermeasures to be undertaken during an emergency requiring the activation of the National Plan.

CEVaD – Data Processing and Evaluation Centre

It is composed by representatives of different Administrations:

- APAT (coordinates the committee activities and gives technical and logistic support)
- National Institute of Health
- Ministry of Interior Fire Brigades Corp
- National Meteorological Service
- National Institute for Occupational Prevention and Safety ISPESL
- Regional representatives (usually from Regional Agencies for Environmental Protection)

CEVaD – Data Processing and Evaluation Centre

The tasks performed by the Committee concern:

- the evaluation of the information related to the accidental scenario and its possible evolution
- the prognosis of the expected evolution, in time and space, of the radioactive release and of its atmospheric dispersion
- the monitoring of the radioactive cloud arrival and crossing on the national territory
- the assessment of the trend of the radioactive contamination in the environment and food
- the assessment of the health impact and the identification of the countermeasures to submit to the decisional level organization

CEVaD Commission tasks

Automatic network for the radiological monitoring

Regional laboratories for the environmental radiological monitoring (ARPA/APPA)

Radiological Data Evaluation of the emergency in progress and its evolution

Health consequence evaluation

Competent Authorities

National Meteorological Service

Meteo Data

CEVaD

Evaluation of the contamination levels in the environment and food

Early Notification Systems IAEA o UE

Information about the Accident evolution

Public information



Nuclear, Technological and Industrial Risk Department

APAT Emergency Centre CEVaD Room





Italian Agency for Environmental Protection and Technical services

APAT







APAT's Integrated Support System to the nuclear emergency management Main Tasks

- provide prompt information for reciprocal data exchange among international and national institutions involved in emergency management
- forecast the meteorological condition and estimate the radioactivity diffusion on different geographical scale
- monitor the main access routes of radioactivity to the national territory and give an early warning for the major nuclear accidents
- inform about the actual radiation levels both in an emergency condition and for background routine observation

APAT's Integrated Support System to the nuclear emergency management Functional components

- 24 hours / 7 days on call availability of on duty experts team
- Point of contact for the international early-notification systems of nuclear emergencies
- Computational model for radioactive plume diffusion prognosis, based on real time meteorological data
- Automatic network for radiological monitoring at national scale
- Centralized gathering of radiometric measurements from the Regional Laboratories for the environmental radioactivity
- Measurement data exchange at international level

International early-notification systems

EMERCON (EMERgency CONventions) is the first international system of early notification, established by the IAEA on the basis of the 1987 Convention on early notification and Convention on assistance

ECURIE (Emergency Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange) as a system for early notification of nuclear and radiological emergencies within the European Union based on 87/600 European Union Council Decision (1987)

IAEA - EMERCON

- National Warning Point NWP
 APAT
- National Competent Authority (Domestic events) NCA(D)
 Department of Civil Protection APAT
- National Competent Authority (Abroad events) NCA(A)
 Department of Civil protection

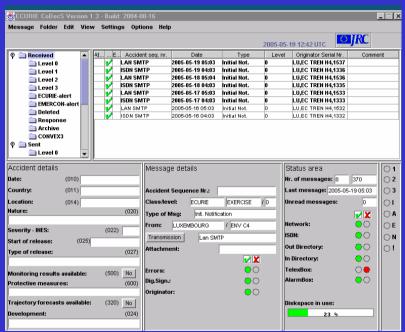


European Commission - ECURIE

- Each Member State has to establish a **Competent**Authority to transmit notifications and to implement actions consequent to a received notification For Italy Department of Civil Protection
- Each Member State has to establish a **Contact Point** to receive and send messages, with an official CoDecS station. For Italy APAT
- The European Commission has its CA and CP respectively in Luxemburg and Brussels Offices.

International early-notification systems ECURIE-CoDecS





Atmospheric dispersion models - ARIES Accidental Releases Impact Evaluation System

Consisting of <u>3 atmospheric dispersion models</u>

- APOLLO: Atmospheric POLluant LOng range dispersion
 - for <u>long range</u> evaluations –
- LAPMOD: LAgrangian Particle dispersion MODel
 - for medium range evaluations
- TOXFLAM: for short range evaluations



ARIES - Tasks

Real time and prognosis assessment of the evolution of radioactive releases on different geographic scales



APAT's Integrated Support System for nuclear and radiological emergencies

Reference scenarios identification from selected plants



EMERGENCY PLANNING



How ARIES works

- 1. Acquisition of meteorological data daily provided by CNMCA (Italian Air-Force)
- 2. Display meteo data
- 3. Real time calculation of transport and diffusion of radioactive cloud (long and medium range models)
- 4. Doses calculation for different exposition routes for each radionuclide involved in the release
- 5. Maps production





ARIES - APOLLO long range model Input Data

Metorological data

ARIES uses forecast meteorological data from the European Center Medium Word Forecast (ECMWF) - Reading (UK) provided automatically by the Italian Air force

- •Wind field at surface (x and y components)
- •Wind field at 4 pressure levels (1000, 925, 850, 700 Pa) (x, y, z components)
- •Geopotential height at 4 pressure levels
- Precipitation (mm)

Geophysical data

Orography

•Roughness length

Release data

- •Release rate (for each nuclide)
- •Day and hour of the beginning of release
- •Release height



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ARIES - APOLLO long range model Input Data

GEO data

- •Coordinates and spacing of meteorological and geographical matrices
- •Source point coordinates
- •Coordinates and spacing output matrices
- •Nuclide properties (deposition rate, half lives)
- •Code parameters (simulation length, particle generation, vertical diffusion coefficent, time interval among meteorological data)



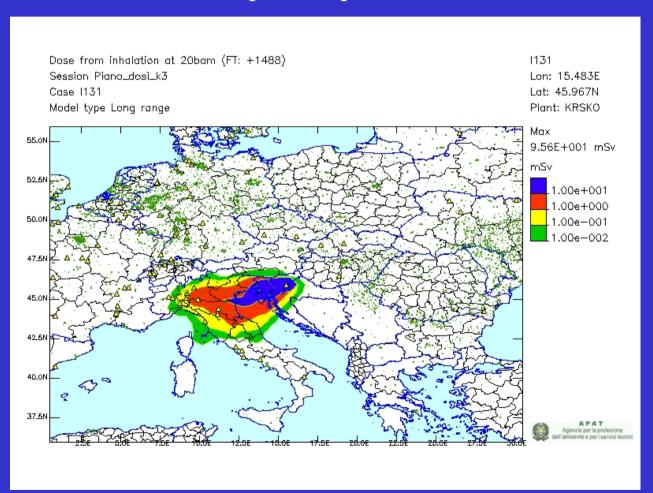
ARIES - APOLLO long range model Output Data

For each nuclide in input the code calculates at required output times:

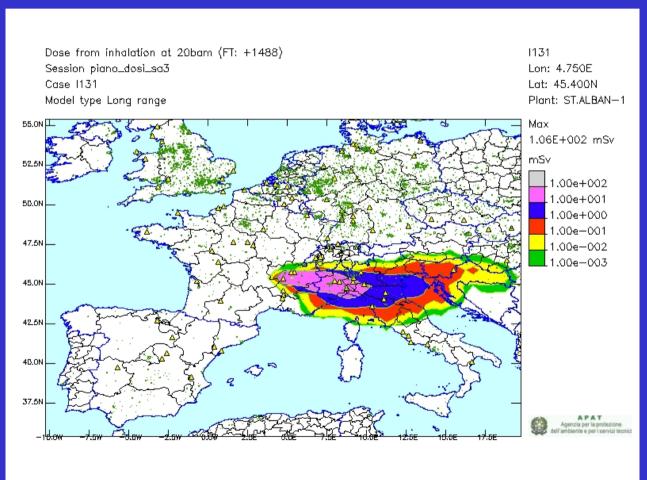
- Instantaneous concentration (Bq/m^3) and time integrated concentration (Bq*s/m^3)
- Dry, wet and total (d+w) deposition (Bq/m^2)
- Cloudshine dose (mSv)
- Groundshine dose (mSv)
- Inalation dose for 3 age classes mSv (effective dose and equivalent dose for thyroid and critic organ)
- Total dose (Cloudshine + Groundshine + Inhalation, mSv)



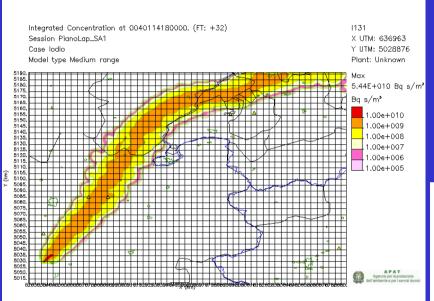
ARIES - APOLLO long range model Output Map

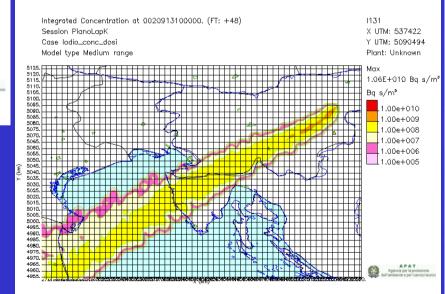


ARIES - APOLLO long range model Output Map



ARIES - LAPMOD medium range model- Output Map







Automatic networks for radiological monitoring

-confirm the information produced by the international notification systems, in particular when the national territory is involved in the contamination,

- generate an early warning when the data exchange information are not available
- inform about the actual radiation level following the fallout of the radioactivity due to the crossing of the contamination on the national territory





REMRAD Network



Bric della Croce (TO)



Monte Cimone (2163 mt)



Capo Caccia (SS)



Roma





Sgonico (TS)



Monte Sant'Angelo (FG)



Cozzo Spadaro (SR)



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REMRAD Network Monitoring tasks

- air particulate sampling on a glass fiber filter tape.
- prompt alpha and beta measurement of both natural and artificial radioactivity component.
- on-line high resolution gamma spectrometry.
- alpha/beta delayed measurement 5 days after the sampling.
- ambient gamma dose rate monitoring.
- measurement of local meteorological parameters.

REMRAD Network Station Components

- sheltering structure
- monitoring unit with sampling and measurement equipment
- station control unit for data collection and transmission, system supervision
- power cabin with UPS and diesel generator
- meteorological kit



REMRAD Network Monitoring unit



HPGe detector



Multichannel analyser



Electric Cooler





 α/β detectors



Glass fiber filter





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REMRAD Network α/β monitoring performances

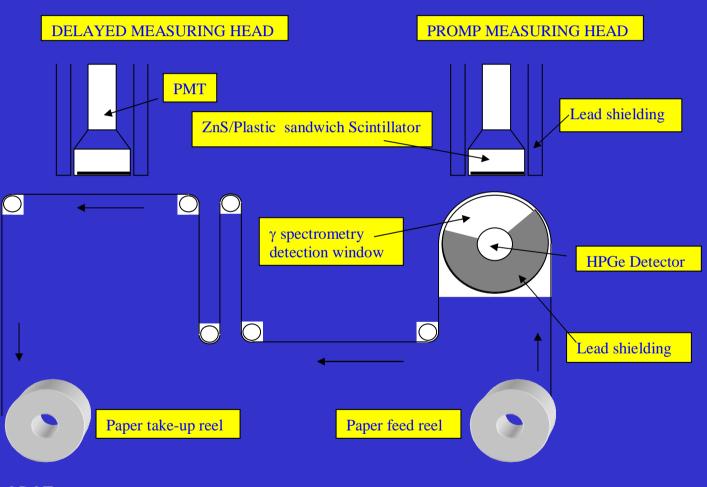
- historical data based on 1h measurement time
- renewable moving average every 10 min
- artificial component ranging 0.1- 0.5
 Bq/m3 depending on the fluctuation of natural radioactivity,
- delayed measurement about 1
 mBq/m3 for alpha and 3 mBq/h for
 beta component



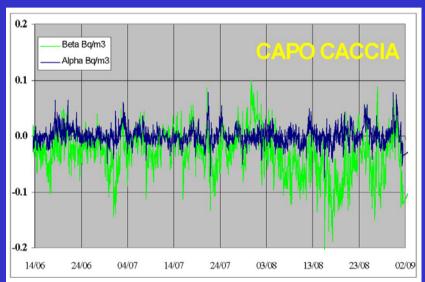


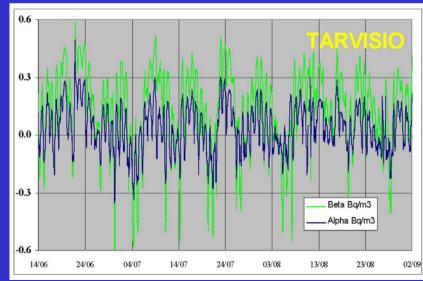


REMRAD Network Measuring unit



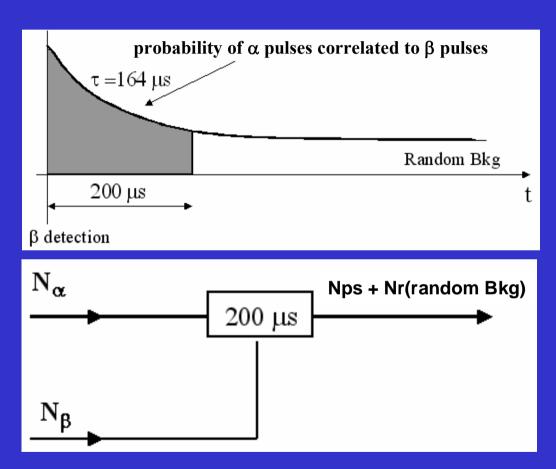
REMRAD Network Artificial α/β signal



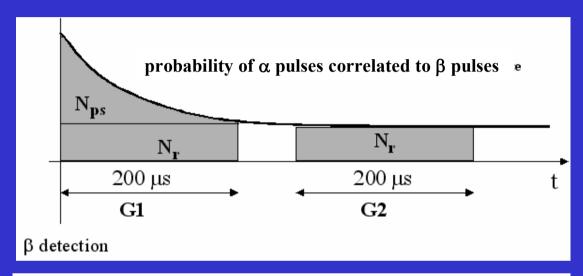


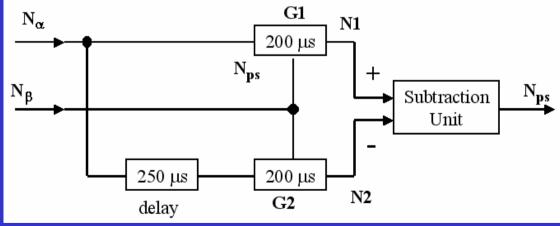


REMRAD Network Pseudo-Coincidence Technique



REMRAD Network Pseudo-Coincidence Technique







REMRAD Network Meteo devices

Metereological unit composed by a set of meteo devices giving:

- local wind, speed and direction
- temperature
- relative humidity
- barometric pressure
- precipitation intensity







REMRAD Network HPGe technical specifications

- high purity germanium coaxial detector P type
- tipical power supply: 1700 3000 V
- efficency :> 30% (1.33 MeV Co⁶⁰)
- energy range : 40 KeV 10 MeV
- energy resolution (FWHM): 2.04 KeV (1.33 MeV Co⁶⁰)
- cooling time: 12 h



REMRAD Network Gamma spectrometry





Cryostat

HPGe detector head

REMRAD Network Gamma spectrometry performances

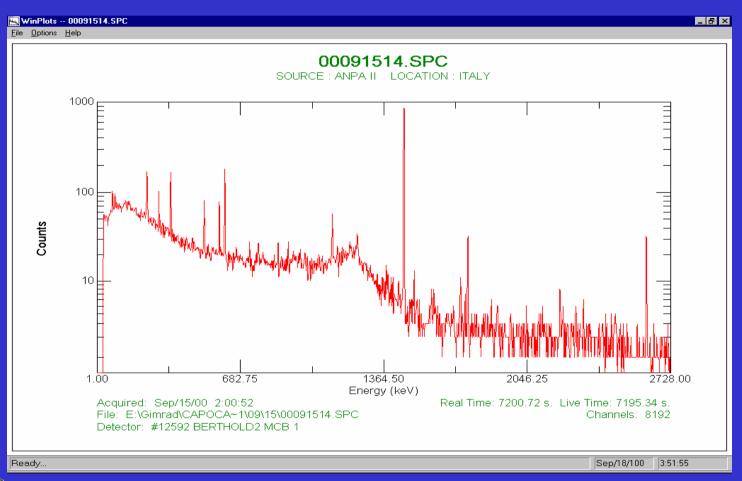
- spectrum and analysis every 2 hours (measurement time)
- daily sum-spectrum and analysis of the 12 spectra (each 2h meas.time)
- MDA refferred to Cs¹³⁷:

< 200 mBq/m³ 2h sampling and measure (early-warning)

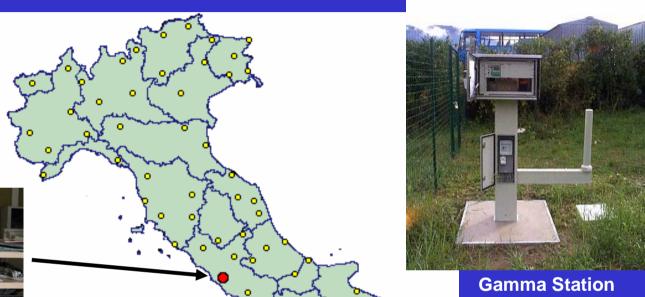
< 10 mBq/m³ 24h sampling and 2h measure

< 5 mBq/m³ 24h sampling and measure (daily spectrum)

REMRAD Network Gamma spectrum



GAMMA Network



Control Centre Roma







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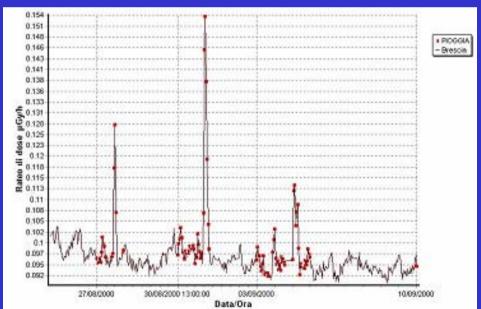
GAMMA Network Station equipments

- Three Geiger-Müller counting tubes: 2 large volume low dose tubes 1 high level tube
- Response range: 10 nGy/h 10 Gy/h
- Energy range: 40 keV 1.3 MeV
- Accuracy: 25% LD and 15% HD vs. 137Cs
- Operating temperature: -40°C +60°C
- measurement values in 1 min. intervals
 mean values in 10 min. and in 1 hour intervals
- 72h memory and battery autonomy
- rain sensor (Y/N)

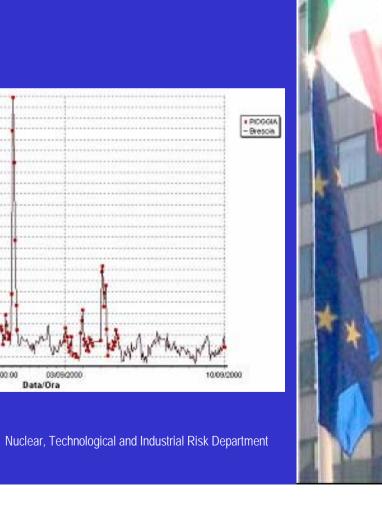


GAMMA Network Rain detector



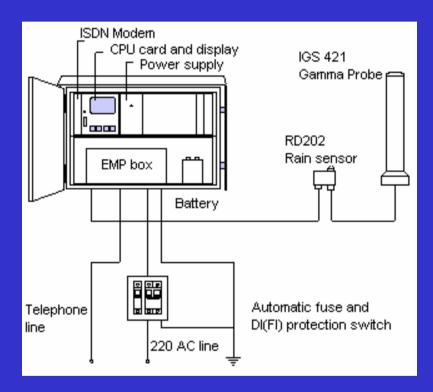






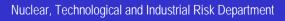
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GAMMA Network Data logger

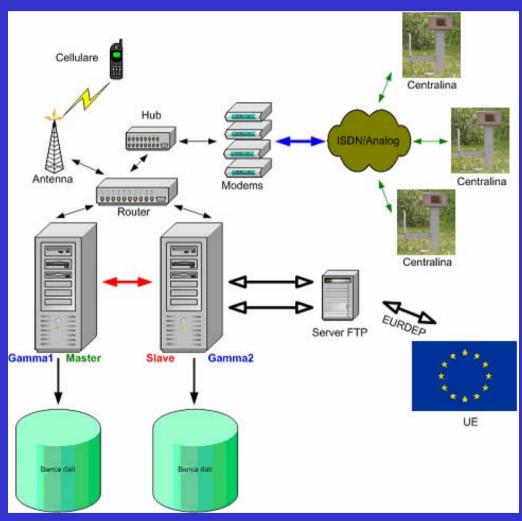








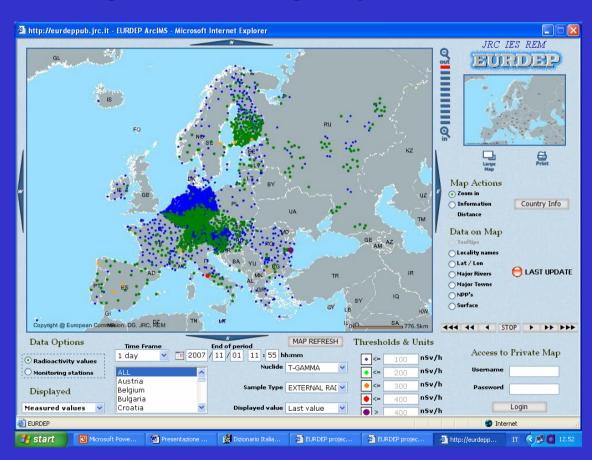
GAMMANetwork System Architecture



EURDEP

EUropean Radiological Data Exchange Platform

- Participation of EU member states regulated by Council Decision 87/600 and the Recommendation 2000/473/Euratom.
- 29 European countries
- Routine time: daily
- Emergency : every two hours





Third European Intercomparison of National Early-Warning Network by EURADOS WG on Environmental Monitoring

September 2006



Asse mine UDO laboratory (-490 mt)



Lake platform



Plum simulation



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Thanks for your attention