Environmental Radiation Monitoring in Chernobyl Exclusion Zone

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Three Questions We Must Answer Today

WHAT

WHY

HOW to monitor?







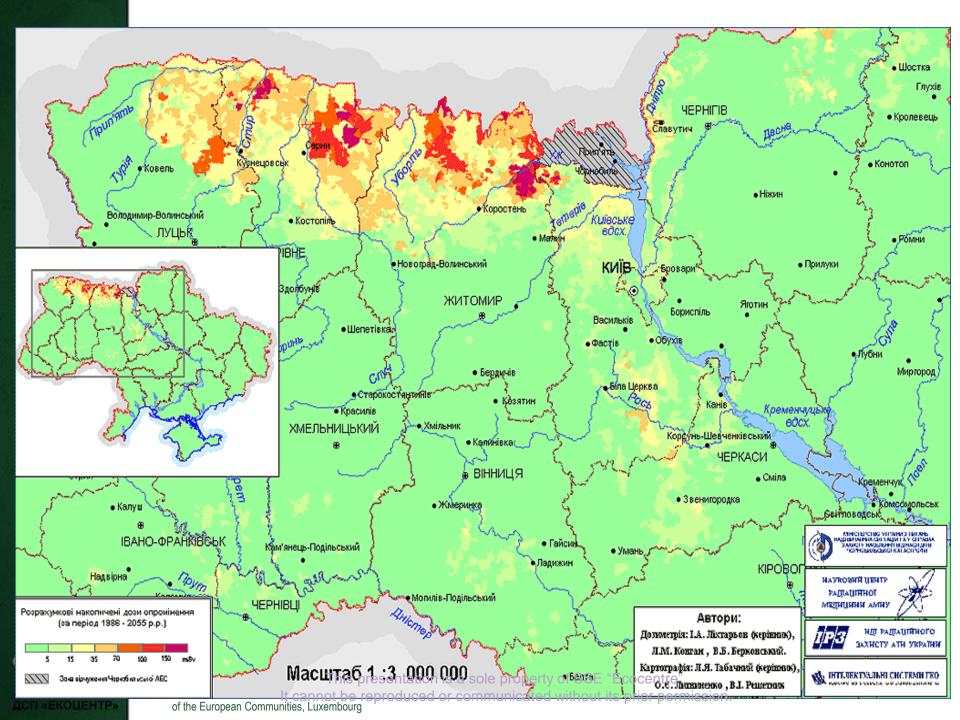
Chernobyl accident: Technogenic Humanitarian Environmental Consequences: Social Economic Political New Safe Confinement (NSC)

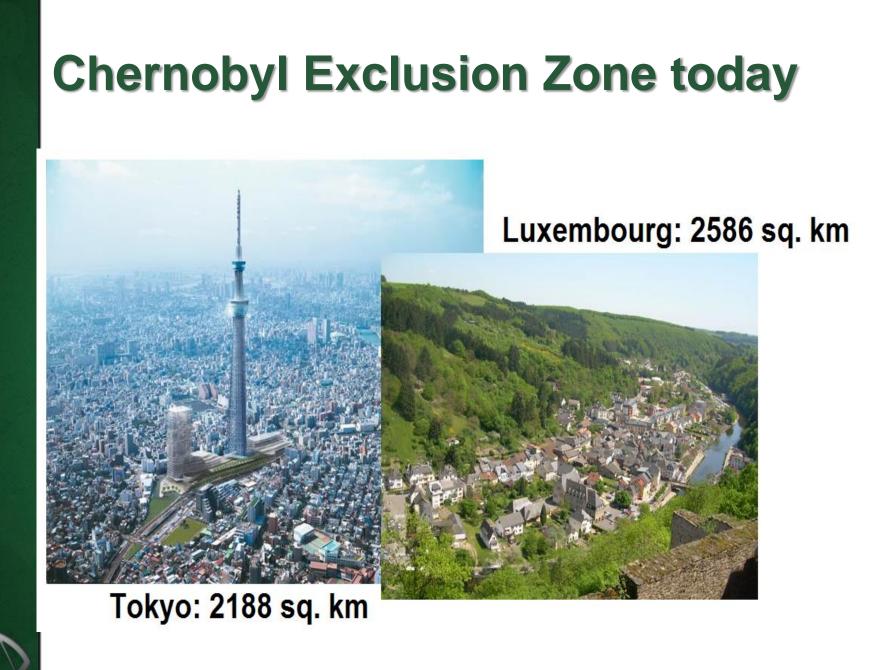




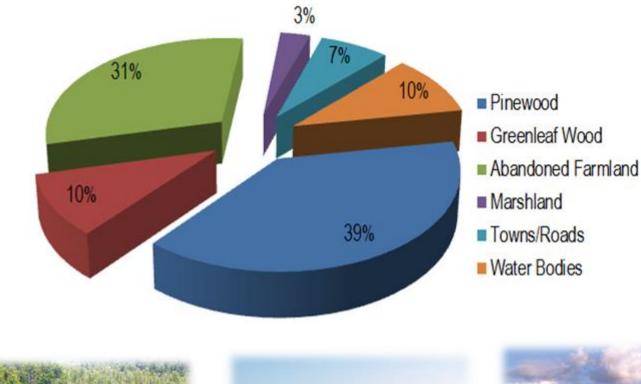
WHAT TO MONITOR?







Chernobyl Exclusion Zone today









Chernobyl Exclusion Zone today

Barrier function of ChEZ is realized through...



Geological environment, vegetation cover



Artificial objects

RAW storage/disposal facilities



Artificial processes

Control of technogenic transportation of RN, water protection measures etc.

The town of Chernobyl

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Self-settlers (returnees)

Документ № 98

Довідка 3-го відділу 6-го Управління КДБ УРСР про недоліки у забезпеченні охорони 30-ти км зони Чорнобильскої АЕС. 14 листопада 1987 р.

С П РАВКА * о недостатках в обеспечении охраны 30-ти километровой зоны ЧАЭС и фактах самовольного возвращения граждан в эвакуированные районы

KGB note #98 of 14/11/1987

1038 people returned to ChEZ (14 villages):

- Inability to accept new lifestyle;
- Concerns about their property;
- Lack of understanding of radioactivity and consequences of exposure to radiation;
- Lack of regulation.

Residence in ChEZ is considered illegal since 1991



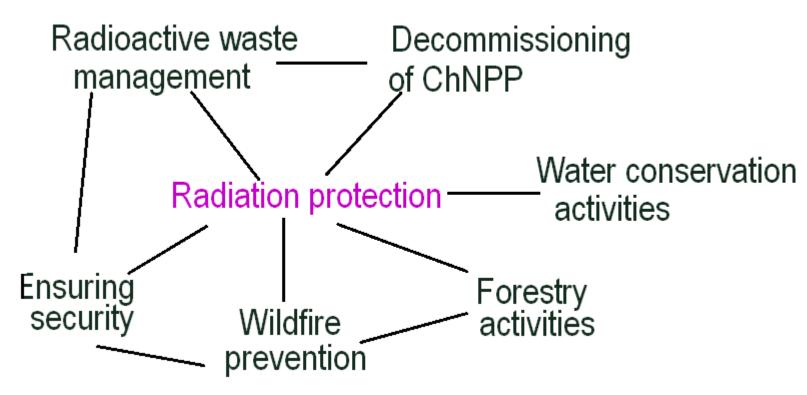
Self-settlers (returnees)



ДСП «ЕКОЦЕНТ

Activities in ChEZ









HOW TO MONITOR?

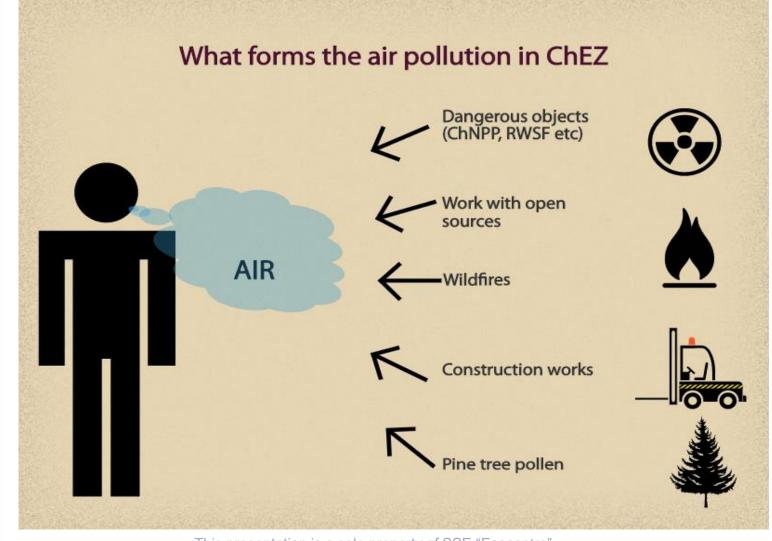


System establishing

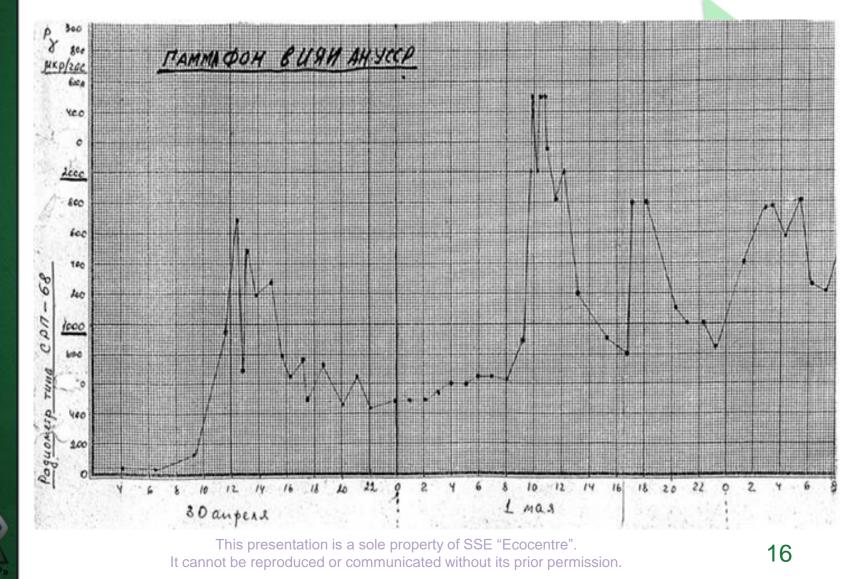
<u>Radiation Environmental Monitoring</u> = data collecting + data processing + data transfer + long-term storage and analysis of data + prognosing + making recommendations for managerial decision-making



System establishing



System establishing



ДСП «ЕКОЦЕНТР

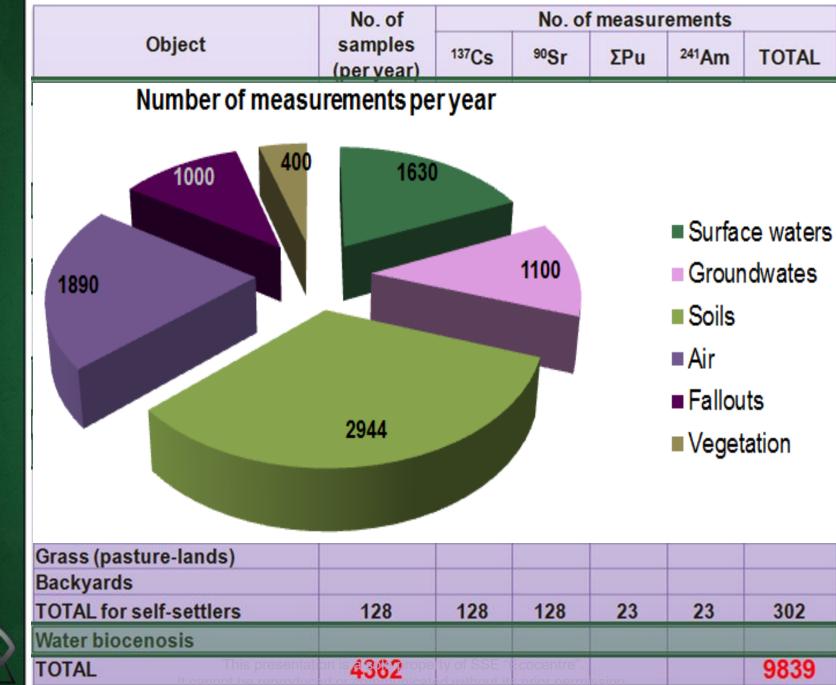
Monitoring Schedule

A document which determines:

- The objects covered under REM;
- Places of sampling/field measurements;
- Scope and frequency of REM;
- Types of measurements/parameters;
- Sampling & measurement methodologies

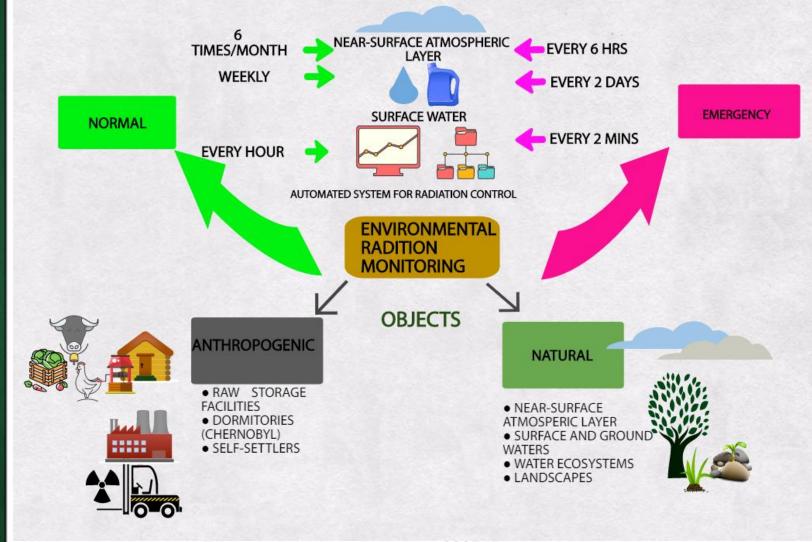






ДСП «ЕКОЦЕНТР

Monitoring structure and modes



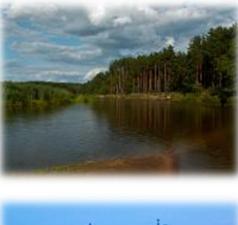
Monitoring capacity

Surface Water

- 645 samplings;
- 1630 measurements
 Groundwater
- 138 boreholes;
- 2 water supply points;
- 680 samplings, 1100 measurements.

Soil

- 1096 samplings
- 2944 measurements







Monitoring capacity

Air

- 9 stationary aspirating systems in the far field; 900 samplings, 1890 measurements per year
- 26 plates to collect the fallouts;
- 600 samplings, 1000 measurements per year

Vegetation

- 213 samplings per year
- 394 measurements per year





Components of monitoring

- Ongoing measurements
- Sampling and field measurements
- Laboratory measurements
- Data analysis & reporting



Ongoing measurements

Automated system for radiation control







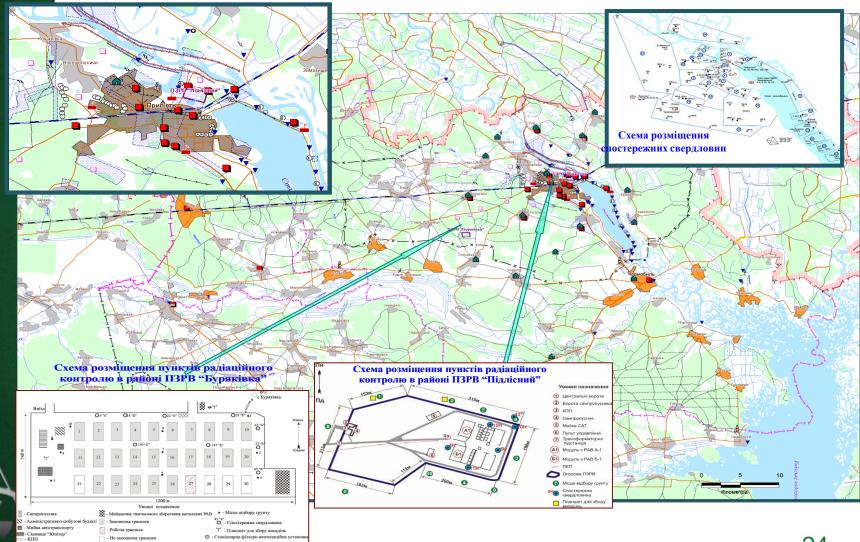


System for non-proliferation control





Monitoring stations



- Barosa

👄 - Пересувна фільтро-вентиляційна устан

Automated system for radiation control and early warning



Sampling

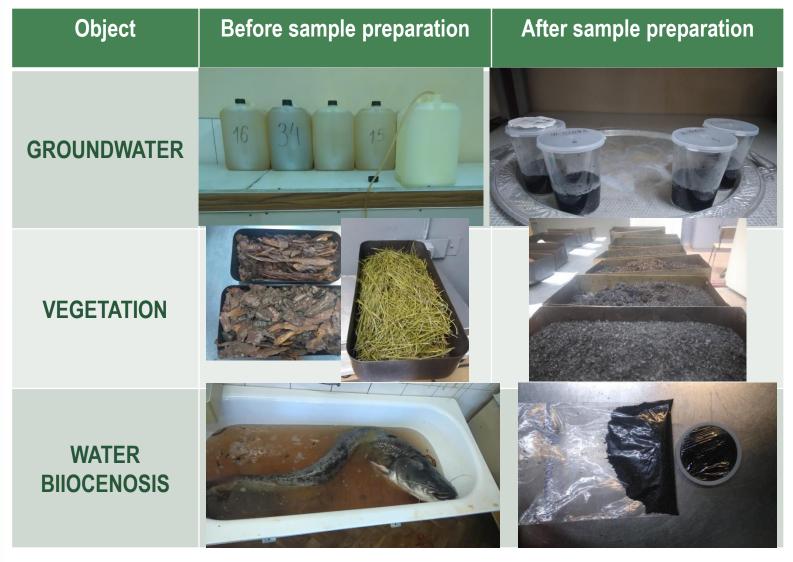
Air Sampling

Groundwater level measurement

Groundwater Sampling

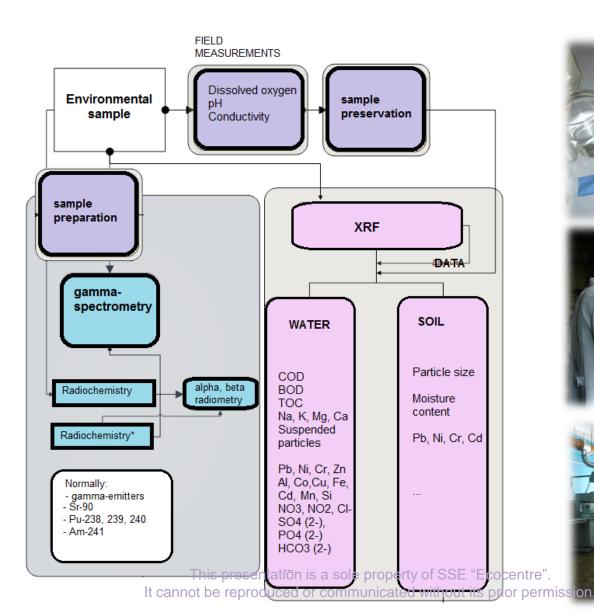


Sample preparation*





Laboratory measurements



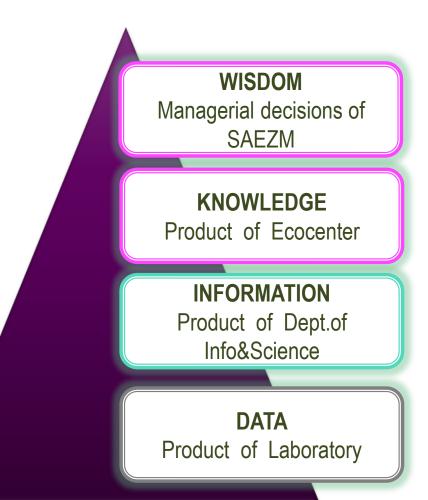






Data analysis

- Providing on-line information
- Modeling & prognosing
- Decision making
- Raising public awareness





DEVELOPMENT OF NEW, PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE = WHY TO MONITOR

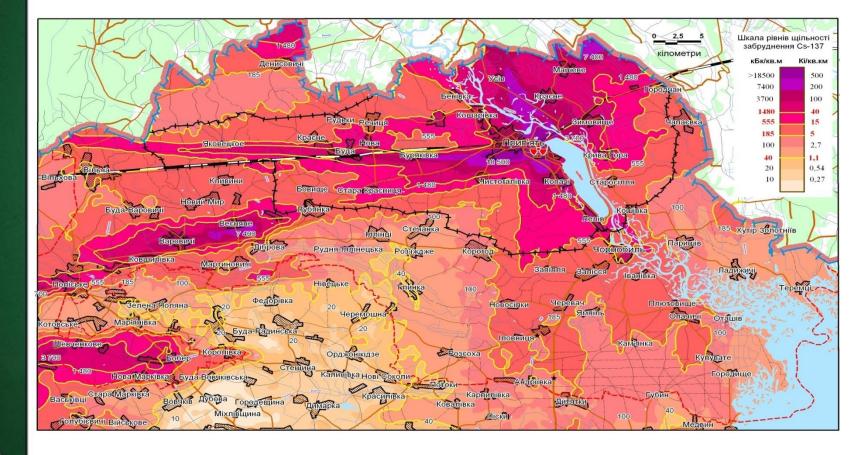
What kind of knowledge can be created?



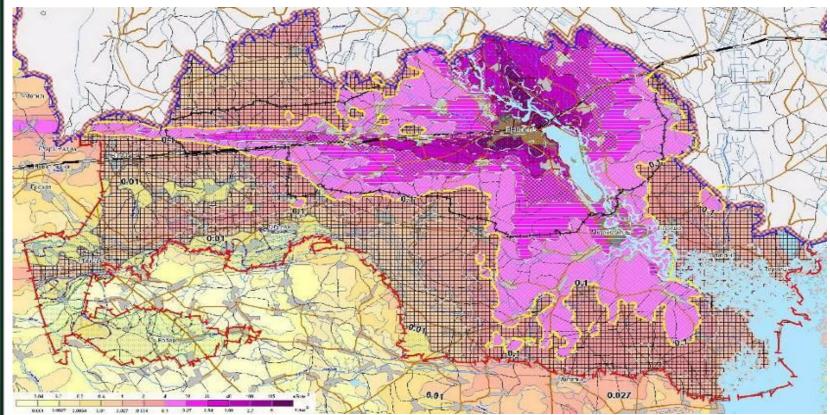
1. Data for Radiation Mapping



Contamination of ChEZ by Cs-137

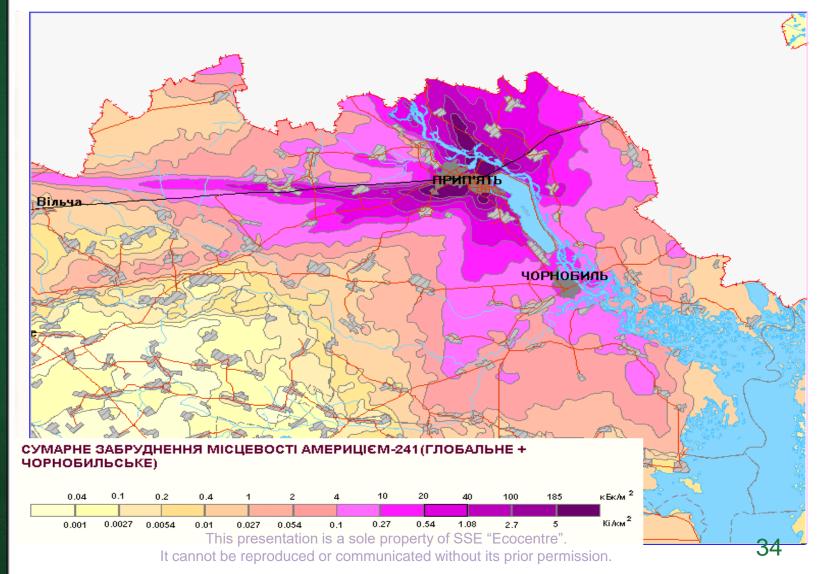


Contamination of ChEZ by Pu isotopes



JCR «EKOLJEHTP»

Predicted contamination of ChEZ by Am-241 in 2056



2. Assessment of RA contamination



Balance of radioactivity in various objects of ChEZ

Object	Activity, n×10 ¹⁵ Bq			
Object	TOTAL	¹³⁷ Cs	⁹⁰ Sr	TUE
Territory of ChEZ	8.13	5.5	2.5	0.13
Cooling pond	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.002
RAW Disposal facility	5.49	3.6	1.8	0.09
RAW Temporary storage facility	2.14	1.4	0.7	0.04
TOTAL	16	10.7	5	0.26
The Shelter	340	190	145	4.5



Contamination of products consumed by self-settlers (returnees)

Product	Permissible activity of radionuclides, Bq/kg		Excess contamination (times)	
	¹³⁷ Cs	⁹⁰ Sr	¹³⁷ Cs	⁹⁰ Sr
Potatoes	60	20	8	20
Other vegetables	40	20	6	140
Fruit	70	10	2	18
Fish from river Pripyat	150	35	30	12
Fresh mushrooms	500	50	1000	80
Bush meat	400 This presentation is a s	40 ole property of SSE "Ed	220 cocentre".	15

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3. Risk Assessment and Safety Assurance



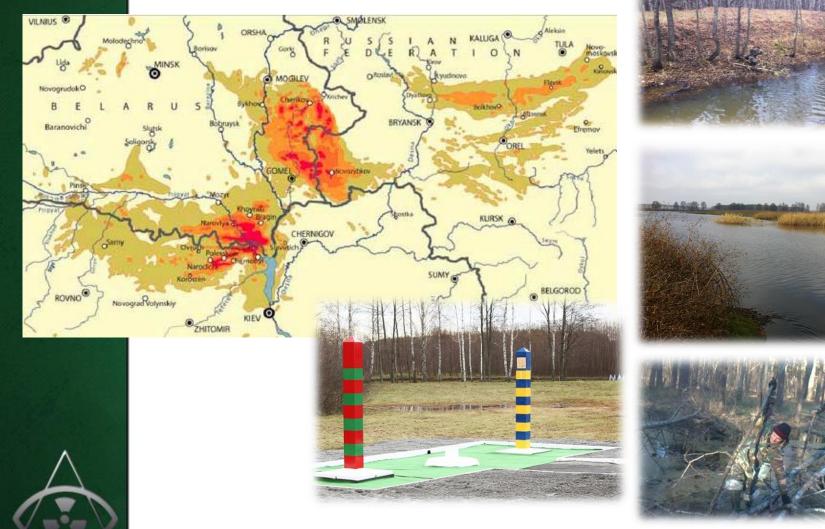
Risk assessment

Source of exposure	Max.individual dose, mSv/yr	Max. collective dose, man- mSv/yr	Probability, year^(-1)	Index of radiation hazard, mSv/yr
Water transport of RN	2	250	0.25	62
Personnel exposure (routine work)	1.8	25	1.0	25
Radiation accident at NSC	2000	200	0.01	2
Technogenic transport of RN	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2
Unauthorized food consumption in ChEZ	25	100	0.01	1.0
Air transport of RN	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.6
This	20			

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Demarcation of the Ukraine-Belarus State border



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ACH «EKOLEHTE

Demarcation of the Ukraine-Belarus State border



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4. Obtaining Information about Nuclear Incidents



Fukushima Accident in March, 2011

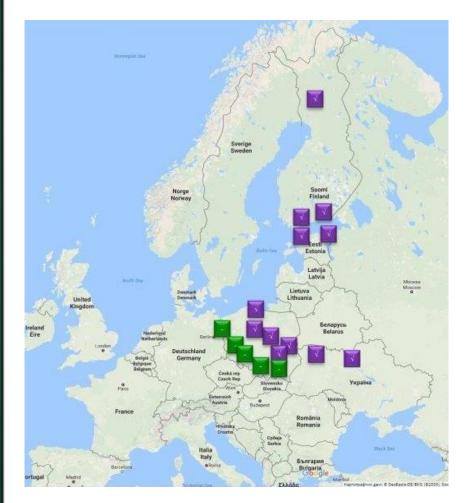


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Europe, October 2016



- I-131 detected in the near-surface atmospheric layer.
 - 25th October:
 Norwegian Institute for
 Energy Technology
 reported a small leakage
 of radioactivity from
 Halden Research
 Reactor



Conclusion

- ChEZ is an open area source of radiation with a specific distribution of radionuclides.
- Personnel working in ChEZ is exposed to a potential radiation risk.
- Environmental radiation monitoring is a complicated system involving considerable amount of resources.
- Environmental radiation monitoring is a vital part of radiation safety not only for EZ, but also for the whole country.
- Observing the trends is only one of the many tasks of the environmental radiation monitoring.





Thank you for your attention! Questions?

