

Importance of CTBT Radionuclide Data for Emergency Preparedness

Nuclear emergencies require fast and reliable information for governments as well as for the public and the scientific community. The Fukushima accident illustrated this necessity very well. People, even in large distances to the source of releases like in Europe, wanted to know whether and to which extent they might be affected. For evaluation of the radiological situation the global dispersion of the radionuclides had to be observed. The Fukushima accident demonstrated in an impressive way that the International Monitoring System of the CTBT is the only system which is suited to measure the global dispersion of the released radionuclides. It indicated the transport of the radionuclides over the Pacific to the USA and further to Iceland, Scandinavia and middle Europe. These measurements did not only show the radiological situation at the different measuring stations, they also allowed to predict the time of arrival of contaminated air in other areas by atmospheric transport modelling and the order of magnitude of the radionuclide concentration in air expected. The poster will indicate which data from the CTBTO were used in Germany as supplement to other available information for briefing the government by means of emergency response and for information of the public.

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