



Le Reti Europee per l'emergenza nucleare

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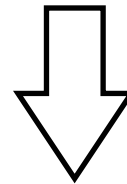


ECURIE

- EC** - Euratom Treaty - art 35-36
- Basic Safety Standards Directive - art. 45

- IAEA** - Early Notification Convention (27/10/86)
- Early Assistance Convention (26/2/87)

- EC** - Council Decision 87/600 (14/12/87)



**European Commission Urgent Radiological
Information Exchange (ECURIE)**



European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange (ECURIE)

- Early Notification system for Nuclear accidents, based on 87/600 Council Decision;
- 24h Contact Points (EU27 + CH + NO)
- Transmission of Notifications, Information and Data.
- Notifications are created, sent and received by the CoDecS software in use at the CP's and CA's;
- compatibility with IAEA
- Developed by REM, operated by DG TREN H.4 in Luxembourg.

<http://rem.jrc.cec.eu.int>

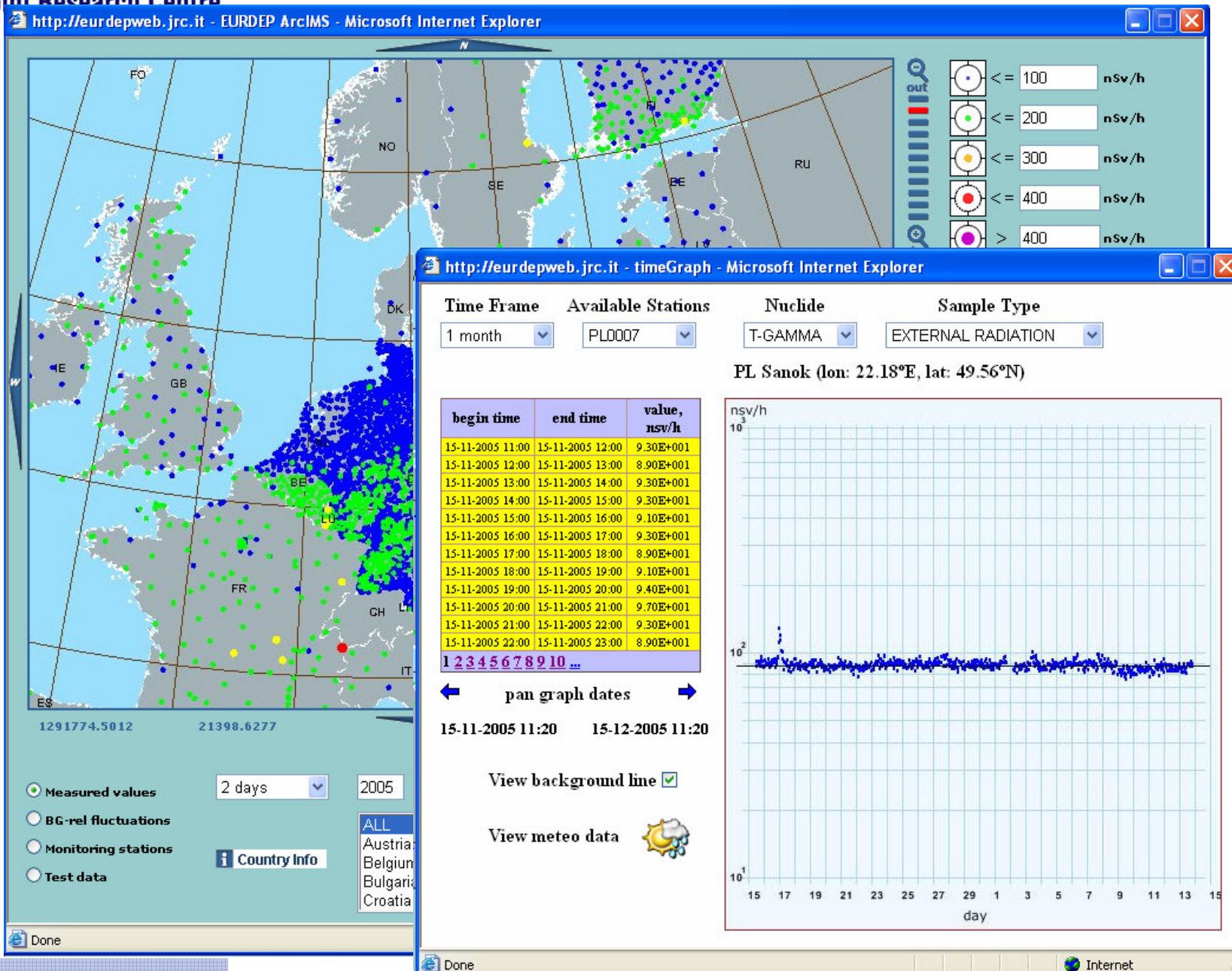
The screenshot displays the ECURIE CoDecS Version 1.3 interface. The main window shows a list of received messages with columns for 'At...', 'Accident seq. nr.', 'Date', 'Type', 'Level', 'Originator', 'Serial Nr.', and 'Comment'. Below the list are three panels: 'Accident details', 'Message details', and 'Status area'. The 'Status area' includes fields for 'Nr. of messages', 'Last message', 'Unread messages', and various status indicators for network, ISDN, and directory services.

At...	Accident seq. nr.	Date	Type	Level	Originator	Serial Nr.	Comment
ISDN SMTP		2005-10-04 12:14	Initial N...	0	ES,CSNE,2973		
ISDN SMTP		2005-10-04 12:02	Initial N...	0	ES,CSNE,2972		
ISDN SMTP		2005-10-04 09:46	Initial N...	0	IT,JRC,0170		
LAN SMTP		2005-10-04 05:09	Initial N...	0	LU,EC TREN H4,1711		
LAN SMTP		2005-10-02 05:08	Initial N...	0	LU,EC TREN H4,1708		
LAN SMTP		2005-09-30 05:09	Initial N...	0	LU,EC TREN H4,1707		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-28 09:33	Initial Not.D		IT,JRC-TEST,0142		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-28 09:10	Initial Not.D		SI,SNSA,0462		
LAN SMTP		2005-09-28 05:09	Initial N...	0	LU,EC TREN H4,1697		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-28 05:07	Initial Not.D		LU,EC TREN H4,1697		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-28 00:03	Initial N...	0	ES,CSNE,2930		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-27 12:02	Initial N...	0	ES,CSNE,2929		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-27 00:01	Initial N...	0	ES,CSNE,2926		
ISDN SMTP		2005-09-26 15:07	Respo...	0	SI,SNSA,0443		



European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP)

- Standard data-format for radiological monitoring data
 - **Used for national and international data-exchange**
 - EURDEP, CBSS, PDX, EGASKRO, ARGOS, RODOS, IMIS, ECURIE
 - **EURDEP data-format is included in future IRIX data-format specifications (IAEA)**
- Network for the exchange of monitoring data
 - **Mostly Gamma-dose**
 - **Some other Sample Types and meteo-data**
 - **30 Countries, more than 4200 stations**
 - **Mostly hourly data-exchange, both in routine and emergency**
 - **All data available from 3 FTP mirror-sites: JRC-Ispra (Italy), BfS-Freiburg (Germany), DG-TREN Luxembourg.**
 - In future also at the IAEA, Vienna (Austria)
 - **All data visible through Web-site at JRC-Ispra**
 - At end of 2007 also web-site at DG TREN, 2008 web-site at IAEA.





Future enhancements

- **More countries** such as Turkey (ongoing: EWERMS, 78 stations), Cyprus (ongoing: 7 stations), Ukraine (Gamma 1-3, Prototype, Basic radiation monitoring network), Belarus (RCRCM)
- **More stations** (Russia: through EGASKRO obtain Rosatom, Rosenergoatom, Murmansk, Leningrad stations)
- **More Sample types**: all monitoring data significant during emergencies should be exchanged
- **More Meteo-data** from the monitoring stations



The AIRDOS Project:

Evaluation of existing standards of dose rate; and of sampling, sample preparation and measurement for estimating radioactivity levels in air

Contract with DG TREN H-4

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- H. Lettner Univ. Salzburg (AT)
- M. Futas Ispra Site Directorate, Ispra (IT); formerly IES
- et al.

Baseline for final report: Data received by 18 January 2007



AIRDOS: summary

Aim

- Inventory of national networks in Europe on gamma dose rate an aerosol (on-line/off-line) measurements
- Identify the differences
- Suggest how to improve the harmonisation at European level

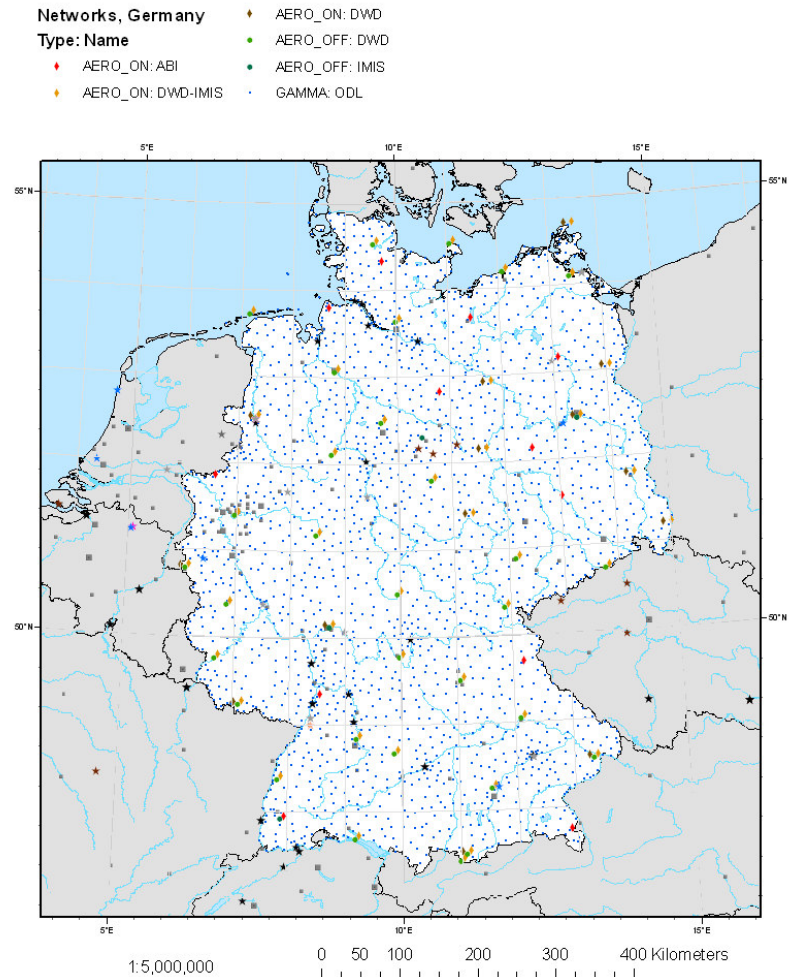
Current status

- Information from 32 countries evaluated
- 7 additional countries contacted
- Finalisation of report as input to Commission Recommendation

Future development

- Link the information to EURDEP
- Develop protocol to continuously update the information

Monitoring networks in Germany





AIRDOS rationale (1)

Situation:

- Monitoring environmental radioactivity requires measuring
- EC/JRC collects data, should be managed in “useable” form
- Data submitted by >30 countries (EU & non-EU)
- Nearly every country has different monitoring set-up & procedures. (for legal, political, geographical, historical etc. reasons)

Problem:

- Data from each country, even if nominally the same quantity, may represent physically different things: different temporal/spatial support and resolution, different data acquisition and aggregation logic etc. =: “**factors**”
- In general, information about these **factors** has not been available to the JRC → data difficult to interpret, QA of information generated from the data can be weak



AIRDOS rationale (2)

Solution strategy: →

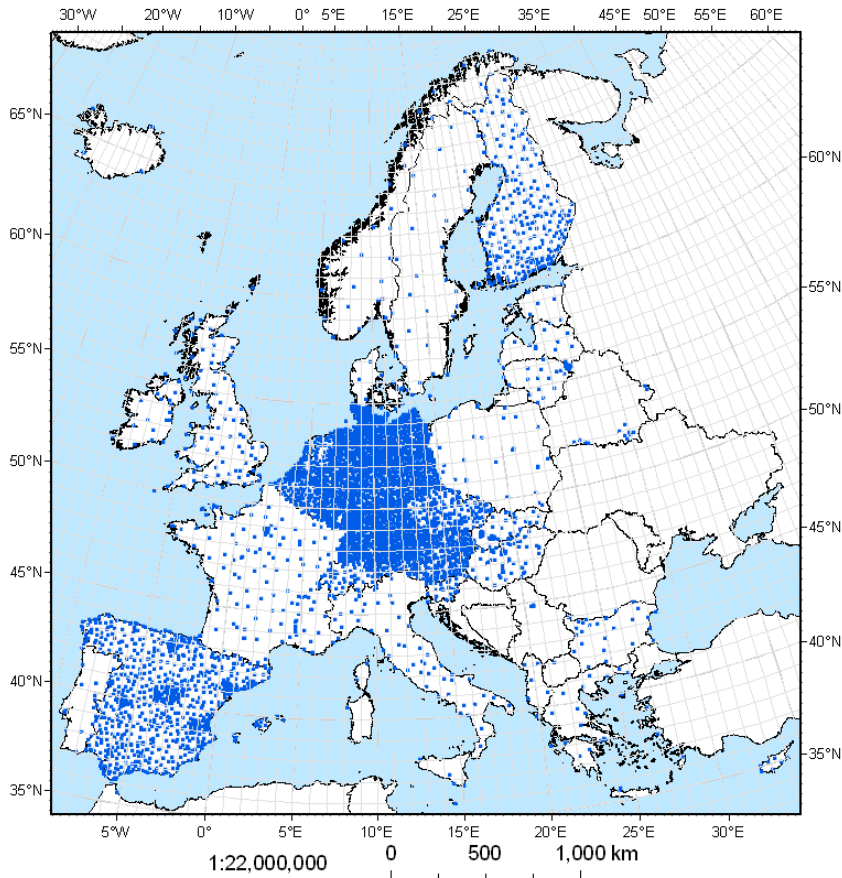
- identify and quantify these factors;
- understand their impact on the data received by the JRC;
- conclusions;
- harmonization:
 - country level
 - JRC level

Method:

- questionnaire (+ additional discussions)
- statistics on information from questionnaire, models of: underlying physics; technical realization; data aggregation logic
- AIRDOS report, discussions
- suggestions:
 - modify system where feasible
 - develop methods for homogenizing data... FUTURE



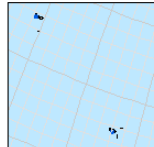
Monitoring networks in Europe: gamma stations



- 33 countries
- 67 networks
- 5295 stations

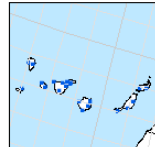
All networks shown, including those around nuclear sites

Azores and Madeira (Portugal)



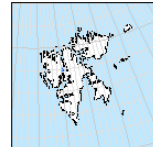
1:30,000,000 0 200 400 km

Canary Islands (Spain)



1:15,000,000 0 100 200 km

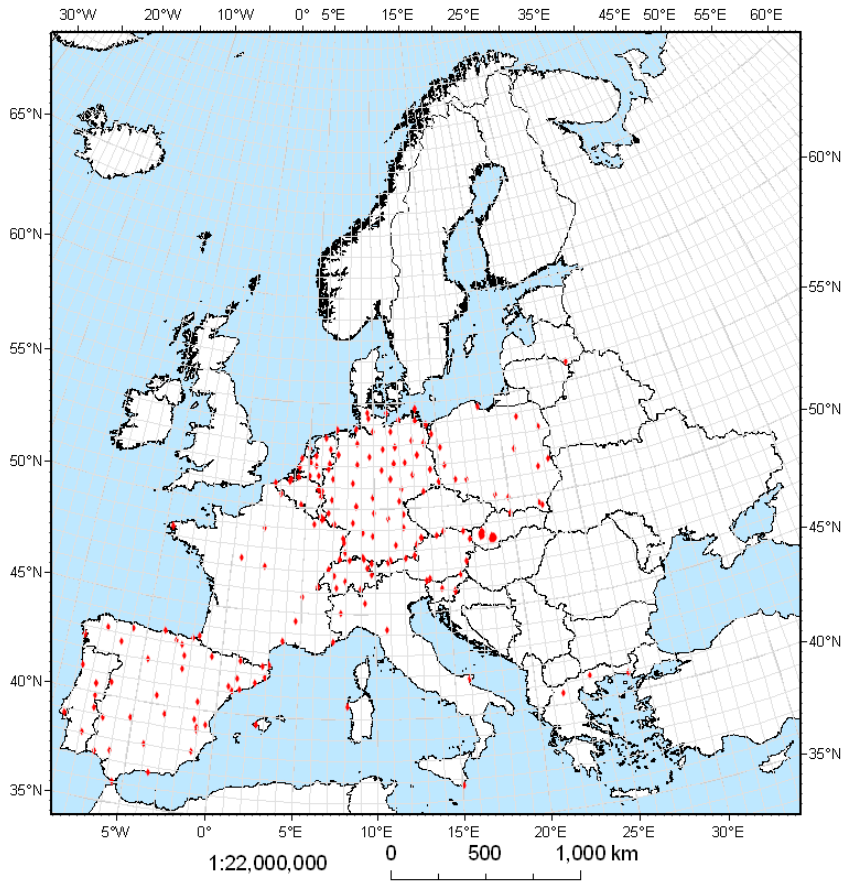
Svalbard (Norway)



1:20,000,000 0 200 400 km



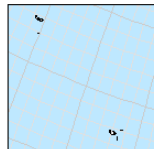
Monitoring networks in Europe: aerosol on-line stations



- 15 countries
- 22 networks
- 236 stations

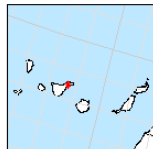
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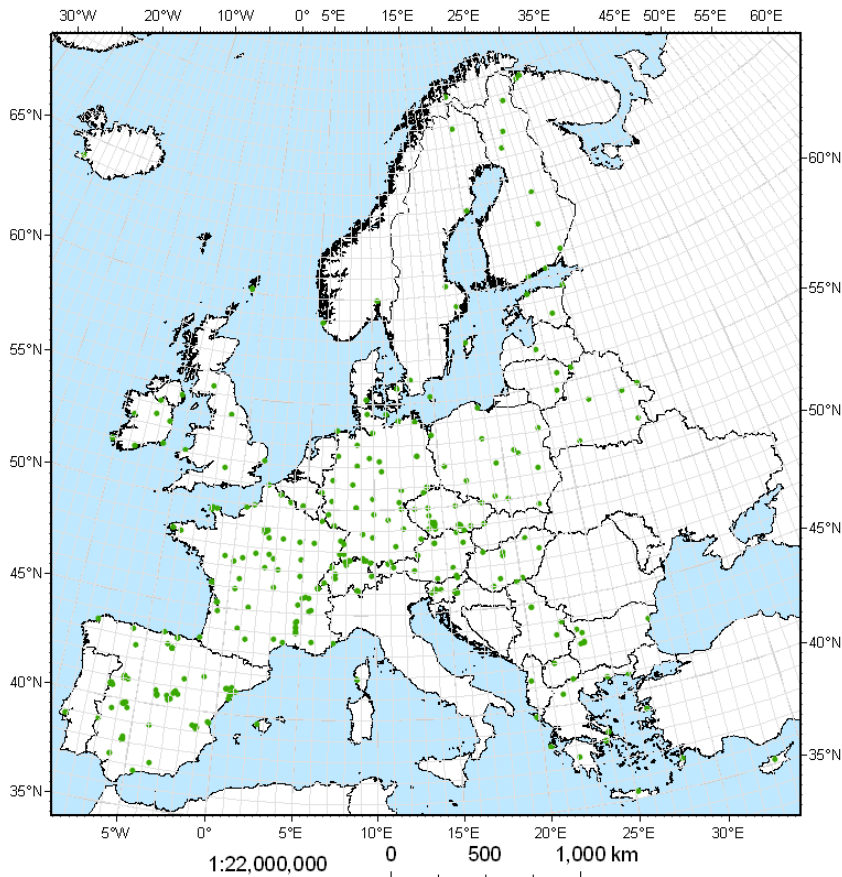
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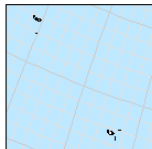
Monitoring networks in Europe: aerosol off-line stations



- 28 countries
- 39 networks
- 383 stations

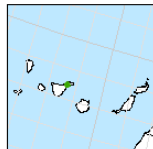
All networks shown, including those around nuclear sites

Azores and Madeira (Portugal)



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Canary Islands (Spain)



1:15,000,000 0 100 200 km

Svalbard (Norway)

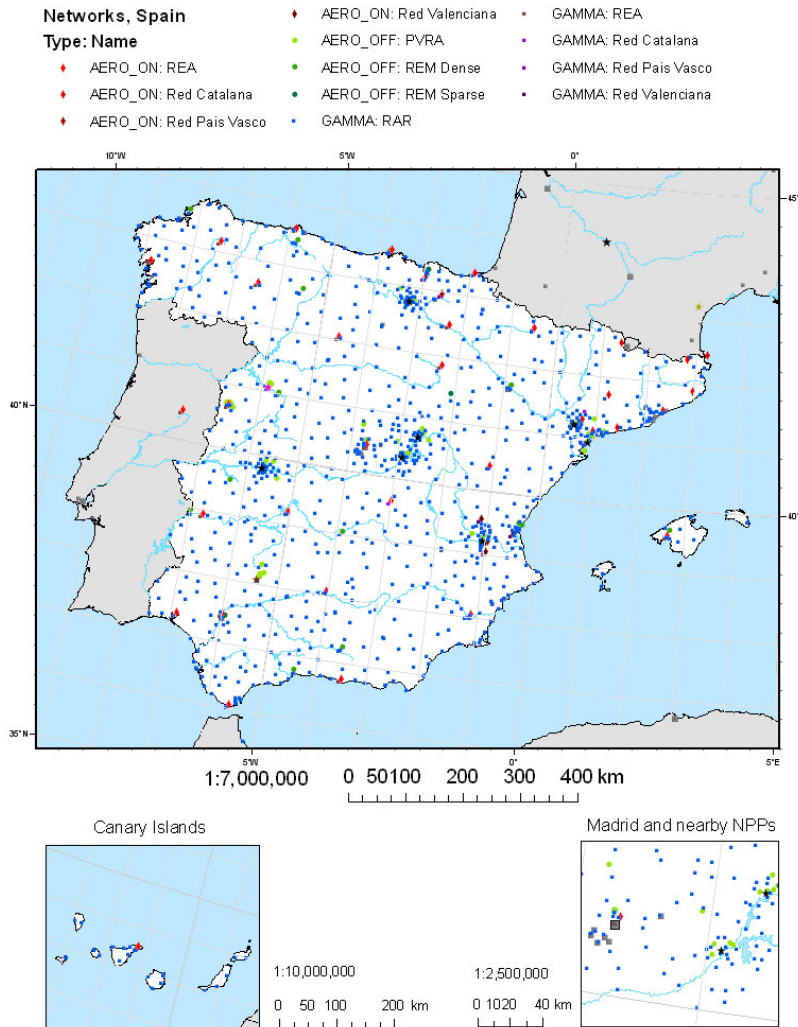


1:20,000,000 0 200 400 km



Monitoring networks in Spain

Monitoring networks in Spain

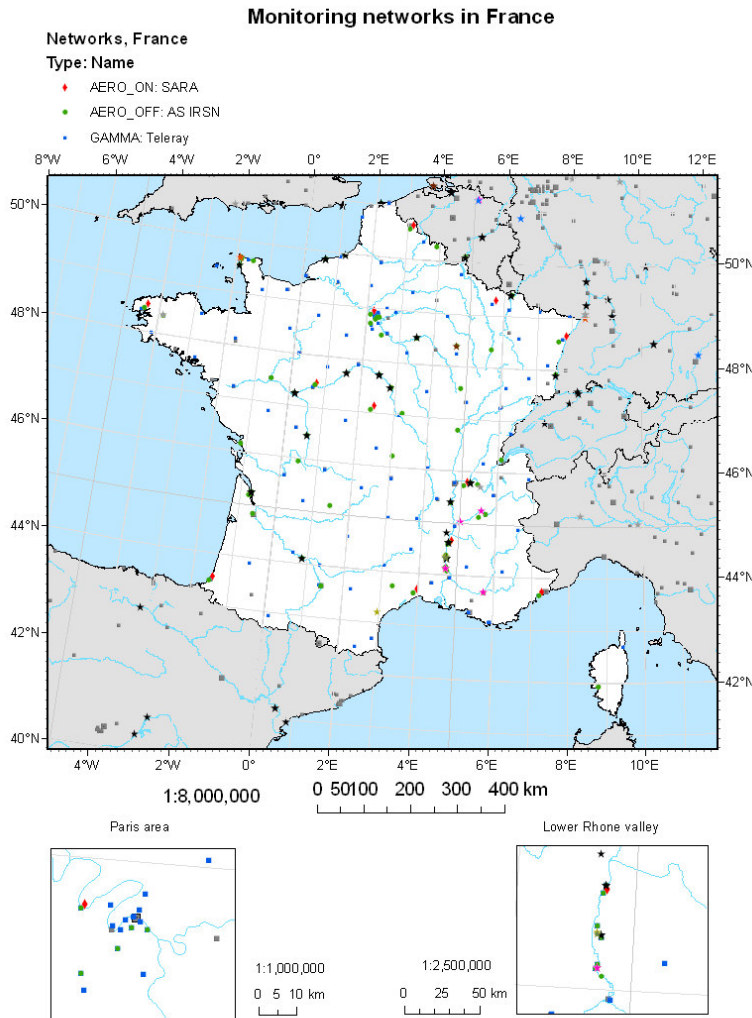


Type: Name	No. stations
• AERO_ON: REA	24
• AERO_ON: Red Catalana	10
• AERO_ON: Red País Vasco	2
• AERO_ON: Red Valenciana	4
• AERO_OFF: PVRA	64
• AERO_OFF: REM Dense	18
• AERO_OFF: REM Sparse	5
• GAMMA: RAR	881
• GAMMA: REA	24
• GAMMA: Red Catalana	3
• GAMMA: Red País Vasco	2
• GAMMA: Red Valenciana	4

**RAR is a civil-defence network
(not reporting to EURDEP)**



Monitoring networks in France



Type: Name **No. stations**

- **AERO_ON: SARA** **12**
- **AERO_OFF: AS IRSN** **67**
- **GAMMA: Teleray** **157**

BUT

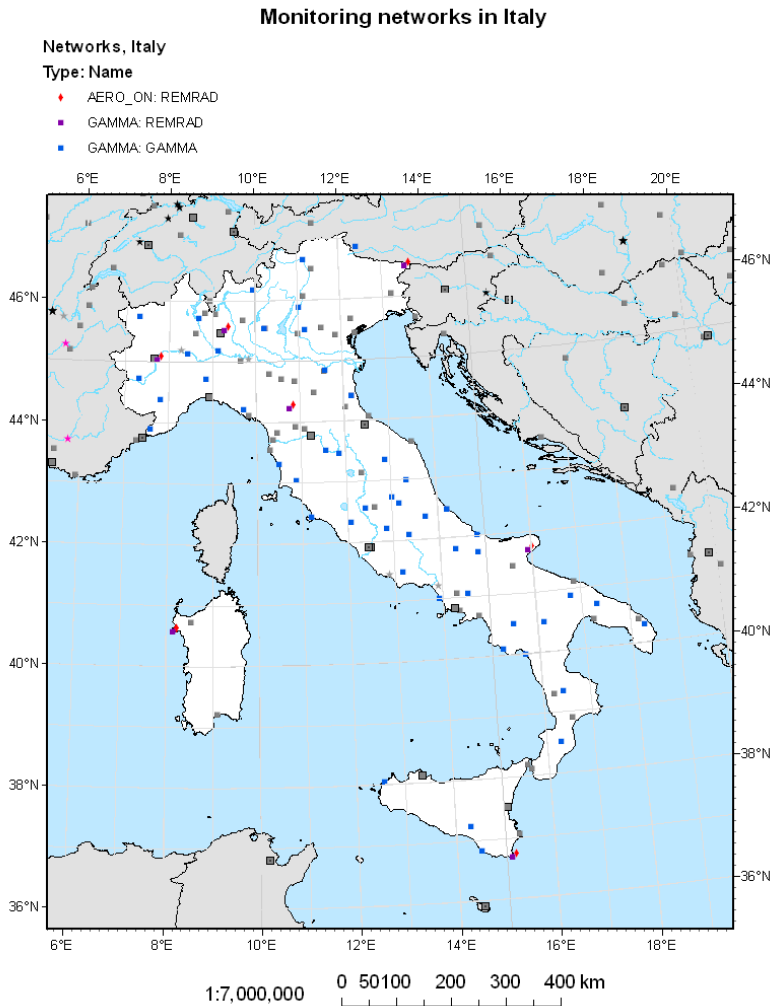
Station locations not provided for:

- **AERO_OFF: AS Site** **?**
- **GAMMA: GDR Site** **?**

These networks are being overhauled



Monitoring networks in Italy



Type: Name	No. stations
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- **AERO_ON: REMRAD** **7**
- **GAMMA: REMRAD** **7**
- **GAMMA: GAMMA** **50**

BUT

Station locations not provided for:

- **AERO_OFF: RESORAD** **>21**

**RESORAD is operated by 21
 Regional Agencies**



Sources of disharmony

- Physical realm of monitoring system

	<i>network level</i>	<i>station level</i>
geometry	network topology	siting, setup (systematic / random component)
transfer function: response $r=T(\text{true value})$	aggregation	probe specification; aggregation

→ “measured” value (i.e. response)

- External factors:**
 - natural: physical nature of a phenomenon, BG
 - political: legal limits, cov. factor, α , β (false acceptance / rejection risk)

→ delay times, DT, LLD → signal = information about “anomaly”

- Data analysis:**

→ reaction to an “anomaly”: alert or not ?

classification: “true” / “spurious” / “harmless” event

if “true event” → reliable alert = purpose of an emergency network

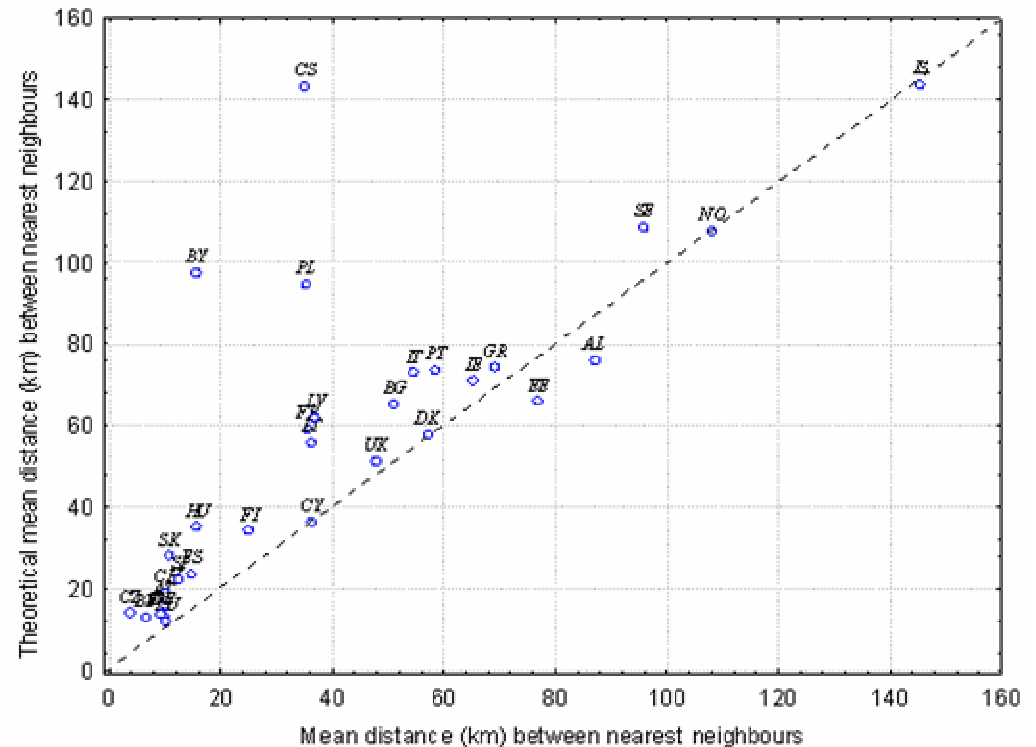


Examples (1)

Purpose of networks:

- surveillance of potential emitters
- surveillance of borders
- monitoring territory
- monitoring population centres
- etc.

→ resulting network design/
topology



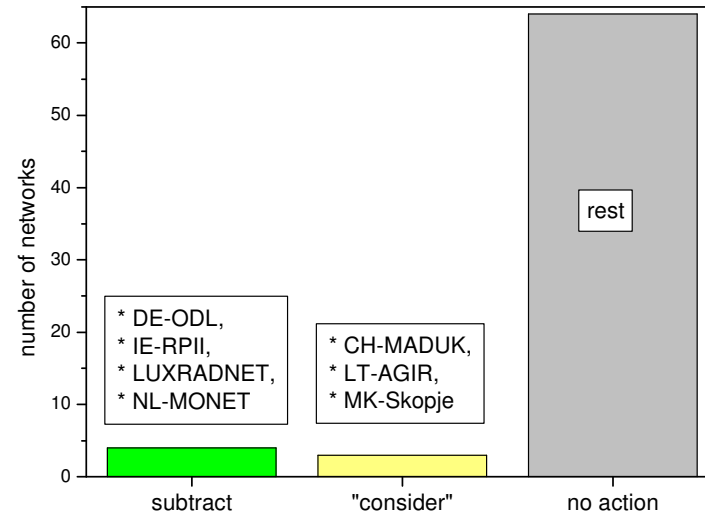
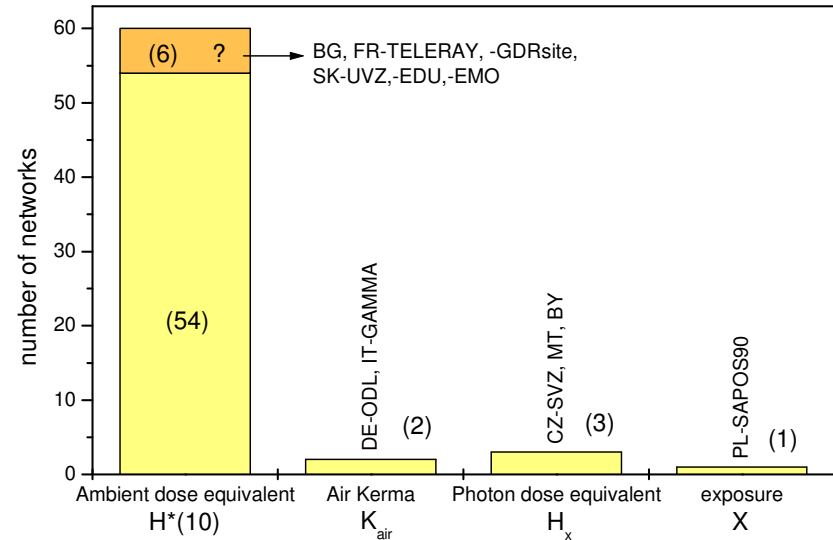


Examples (2)

Which quantity is reported?

example: gamma dose rate

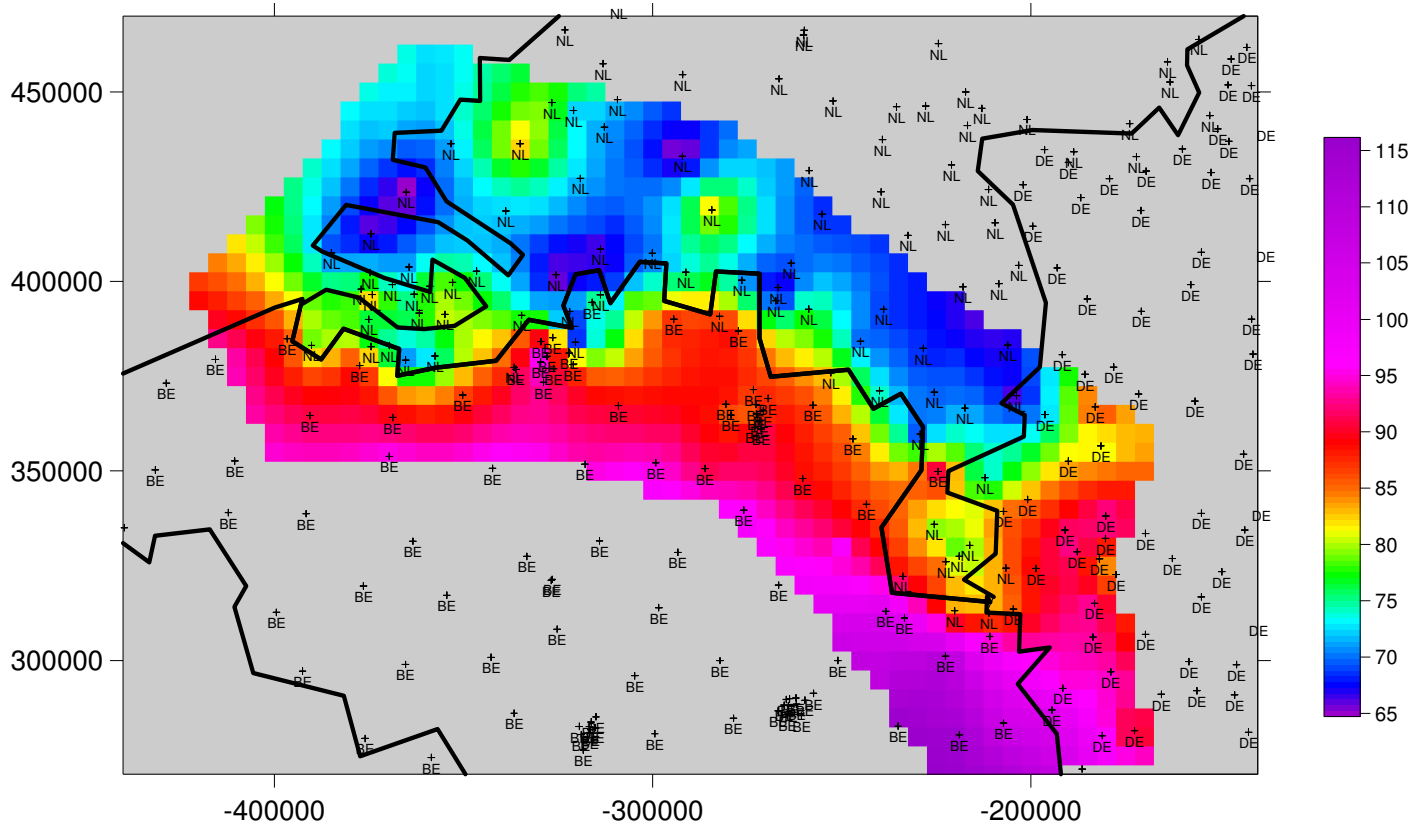
Internal detector BG
(gamma dose rate)





Examples (3)

- An example of inconsistency:
gamma dose-rate NL/BE border





A tentative quantification of harmonization need

