

Superior Health Council

Recommendation 9235

**Nuclear accidents, environment and health in the
post-Fukushima era: emergency response**

Seminar BVS-ABR

Public Communication on Nuclear Emergencies

Brussels, March 4, 2016



Overview seminar presentation

Gilbert Eggermont , chairman WG SHC

- **Overview of the Advisory Report SHC:**
- **Psycho-Social Consequences**
- **Perception**
- **Communication**
- **Public Participation**



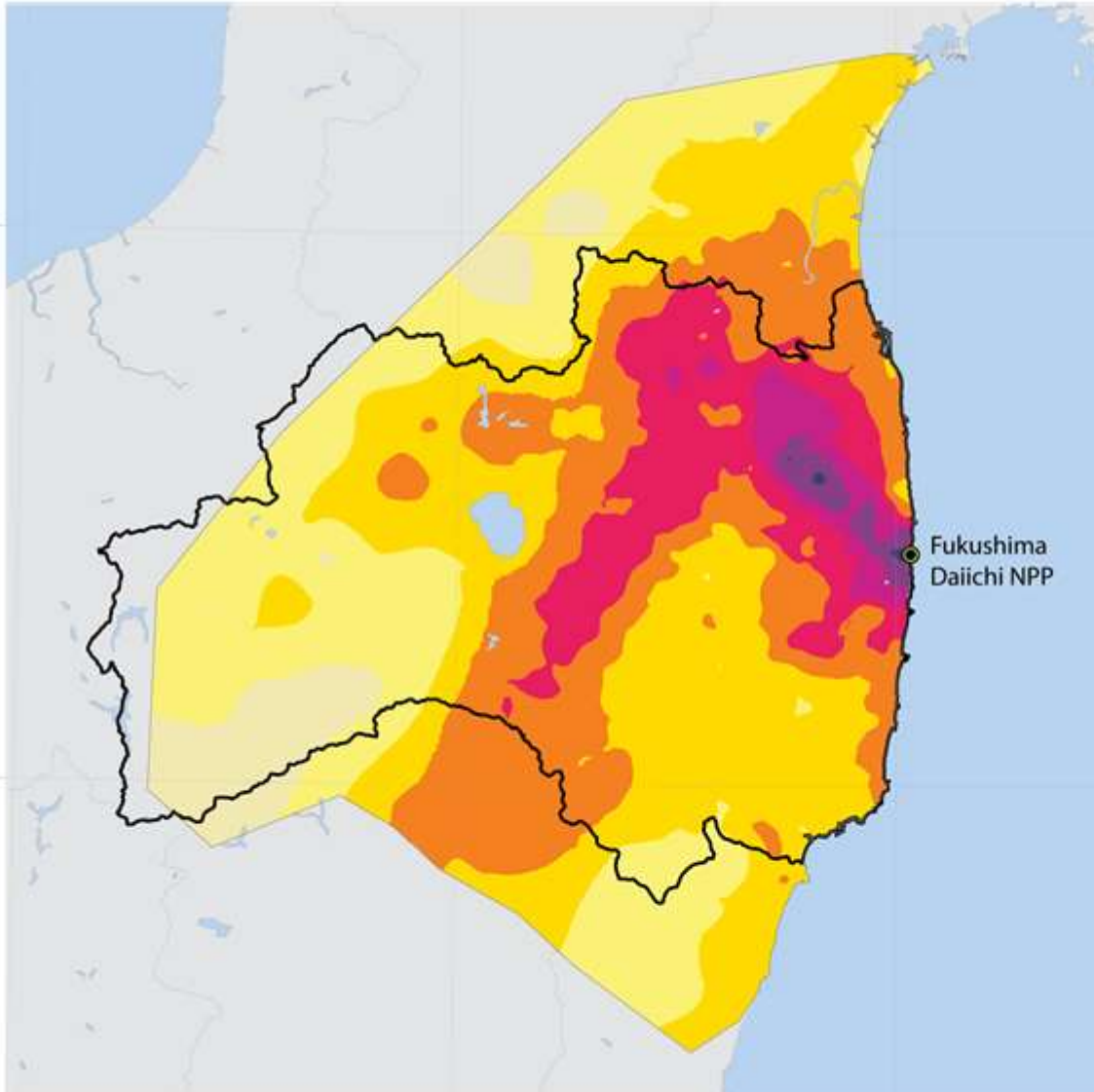
Dynamics of post-Fukushima revision of emergency response

- Off site emergency preparedness is **a gap** in nuclear **safety re-evaluation**
 - ✓ Put forward by EC-ENSREG panel on **stress tests**
 - ✓ 5y later: **Lessons learned** after Fukushima (**11/3/2011**)
 - ✓ Context of analysis of **other** (non-)nuclear **accidents**
 - ✓ **Need** expressed by **Red Cross Flanders** after Fukushima
- Proper initiative of SHC to consider emergency planning as **cornerstone of nuclear safety** in a **broader perspective**



^{137}Cs deposition on the ground (H.Vanmarcke/BVS/UNSCEAR)

(based on measurement data adjusted to 14 June 2011)



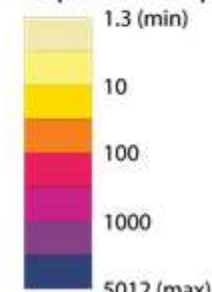
Fukushima Prefecture

- Area: 13 783 km²
- Population: 2 million

Flanders

- Area: 13 522 km²
- Population: 6 million

Deposition kBq/m²



the
Highest
number on the
scale is
5 MBq/m²

Key question

SHC

post Fukushima

**considering the high population density in Belgium
considering the high density of NPP's: 20 within 100 km
and learning lessons from earlier accidents worldwide**

*How might a process of careful preparation
prevent or reduce as much as possible
the detrimental effects to man and the environment
in the event of a serious nuclear accident?*



3 y work of SHC has pushed Scientific Council of FANC and the Crisis Centre **to take action**

core WG : **7 experts** with no conflict Interest **(+2*)**

7 disciplines: risk analysis, nuclear safety, radiation protection, environment, radiobiology, (nuclear)medicine, psychology, extended with

- **Medical subgroup on Iodine profylaxis**: 1° advice 2015 (SHC 9275)
- **Ad hoc meetings** with specific experts (4+2+**3***)
 - ✓ Communication and perception
 - ✓ Crisis centre **(1)** Ministry Internal affairs, SCK.CEN/NERIS **(1)**
 - ✓ International: EC **(1)**, NI (1), Fr **(2)**

(FANC and other competent authorities*)



Output: an 120p report with executive summary, 20 transversal messages/conclusions, 200 references is presented to policy makers, press and **Scientists**

a **Precautionary Strategy**

in Nuclear Emergency Response, with more

Awareness, Preparedness and Completeness

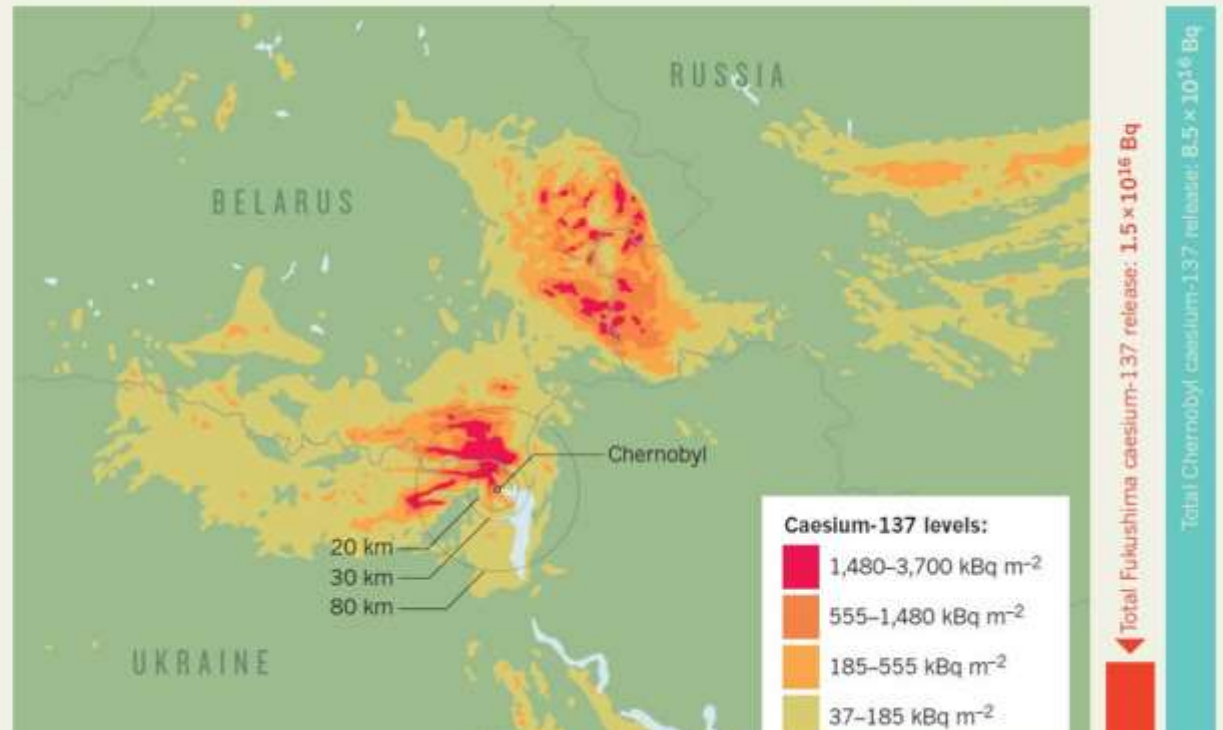
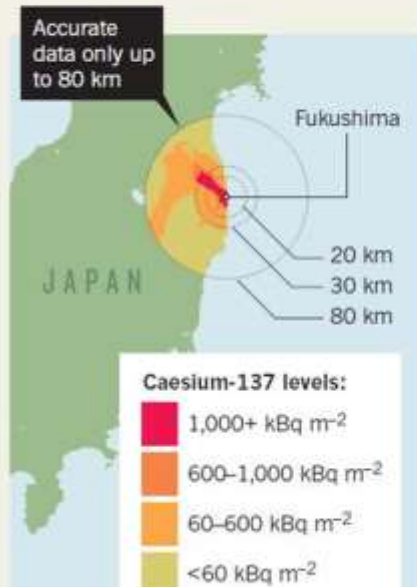
in a **Cross Border dimension**



Comparison Fukushima - Chernobyl Cesium-137 soil contamination

FALLOUT COMPARISONS

New data from Fukushima show caesium-137 levels approaching those of Chernobyl — but over a much smaller area.




Comparable contamination levels in Fukushima, but over a much smaller area

➤ The releases and fall-out in sea are not included in the Fukushima figures

Emergency report SHC at a glance (1)

More awareness on risks

1. Serious nuclear accident **can happen** also in **Belgium**  ***Reconsider emergency planning***
2. Dispersion of **radioactivity** can disturb a **large region** **and create anxiety**
3. Serious consequences can last for **many years**
4. Prevention of **health effects** is needed including **psycho-social impact**



(2) Complete risk analysis in emergency planning as cornerstone of nuclear safety policy

5. Focus more underlying general failure types as root causes of accidents including **supervision**
6. Enlarge risk analysis with **vulnerability assessment** of complex technology/organisation
 - **Population density, traffic, chemical risk, siting**
 - **Scenarios with probability and large consequence**
 - **Aquatic dispersion in ground water and river**
 - **Human interaction in emergency planning**

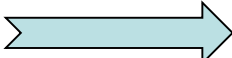


Prepare more adequate intervention measures over distances of relevance - transparency (3)

7. Extend planning zones

- **Sheltering** to at least 100km
- **Iodine distribution** over at least 100 km
- **Evacuation** over at least 20km **with more care for**

8. Communication with population

- **Bilateral with 2 directions** + active role **social media**
- **Transparent** and balanced  **RISCOM model**



Improve coordination and **develop a long term strategy for recovery and relocation (4)**

9. More attention for medical coördination: >Iodine

- **Vulnerable people**
- **Psychological effects** of rupture of living conditions
- **Social concerns (family, animals** in evacuated areas,..)

10. Social tissue can be disturbed over decennia

after end of direct threats and transition period starts
long term recovery → **CODIRPA - ASN**, France

- Cleaning contaminated areas and nuclear waste

Return of evacuees



Involve citizen in emergency preparation to make response more adequate (5)

10. Crisis can become worse through interaction with other risks and failing communication

11. Emergency planning: continuous participative learning proces of transdisciplinary nature

- **Should start and be integrated at school**
- **Integrate actively concern and indications of people**



Vulnerability analysis with citizen

13. Enough elements for revision of crisis response

Evaluate periodically crisis centre



A response to a serious nuclear accident requires more Europe and international support (6)

14. Any serious nuclear accident will have a cross border impact in particular for Belgium

Strengthen international collaboration

15. Better harmony in nuclear safety (and emergency)

- Cross border harmonisation of liability and insurances
- Nuclear waste policy approach for serious accidents
- Protect external intervention and clean-up workers
- Strengthen nuclear safety collaboration + EU authority



Overview

- Advisory Report SHC
- **Psycho-Social consequences**
- Perception
- Communication
- Public Participation



Psycho-Social effects for population, helpers and crisis staff can affect adequacy of emergency response

- Health impact is larger than exposure effects of IR
 - Psychiatric disorders are related to concerns
 - Anxiety for IR effects of long term exposure
 - Uncertainty on future
 - Sheltering: treath of loss of safe reliable environment
 - Evacuation: problem of leaving
 - relatives, house, goods, care, clothing, medication
 - animals and cattle
 - Uncertainty on return, confusion also on iodine
 - Stigma's related to exposure
- ref. **Nobel Prize Svetl.Aleksijevitsj**
food, products, people, evacuees



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Risk Perception: Threats and fear dominate on facts for experts as well as citizen while values are crucial

Risk: *A situation or event in which something of human value (including humans themselves) has been put at stake and where the outcome is uncertain >> facts*

- Different value references -> range of risk perception

Cost of serious nuclear accident can be the order of Belgian BNP

Citizen and experts colour risk differently: ex. fear for panic

At stake: responsibility of supervising authority to guarantee the common good (**CI procedure**), review nuclear energy siting (German Eth. Com.)

Independancy, quality and **critical reflection has influence** on **confidence**



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Risk communication **Confrontation and attempt to bridge opposing perceptions in open dialogue**

Risk Communication (in crisis) is:

- Continuing ethical justification of technological risk starting in normal times and aiming to increase awareness
- Part of decision making at three levels: within the crisis centre, the public response and the helpers
- Only effective when **bilateral**, legitimate and authentic
- not only telling the facts or truth, but also discussing the context of (dis)advantages, the hidden agenda or interests

challenge is how to guarantee transparency



Risk communication

fails if not offering perspectives

- Main problem in Fukushima is how to adapt to new reality, to live with radioactive contamination
- Confidence for crisis response should be build in peace time
- Emergency communication needs **planning** with
 - Long term dimension
 - Active use of new social media
 - Vulnerability analysis to identify public concerns and needs
- Avoid confusion and distrust in crisis managers



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Public participation creates new opportunities for accident response and indicates vulnerabilities

- **Legally structured involvement** on all elements of importance for nuclear safety (CLI(Com.Loc.Inform) et Assoc. Nat.CLI in France) with resources for **critical expertise**
- Allows local vulnerability analysis, **identifying problematic people**
- Allows to better define a long term strategy at all levels
 - **Who pays? Under which circumstances can people work, live, play in contaminated areas. How can men adapt to new reality?**
 - **Traffic infrastructure, energy vulnerability, industrial risks?**
 - **What are the opportunities when return becomes impossible?**



to conclude on the **Cornerstone of Nuclear Safety**

In nuclear energy, nuclear safety and **emergency response** complex questions arise with numerous uncertainties that confront values of people

for such policy issues the Superior Health Council is opting for a
precautionary strategy

which implies a broader participative approach involving the public within a legal framing, guaranteeing independancy of expertise and control, and reinforcing European collaboration



The SHC **thanks you** for your attention and **BVS-ABR** for the seminar opportunity

While referring the collaborators of the **core working group**:

Véronique De Gucht, François Jamar, Jean-Paul Samain,
Patrick Smeesters, Hans Vanmarcke, **Rapporteur** Wim
Passchier and **Chairman** Gilbert Eggermont

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