THEME 1: Radioactive Release Assessment

Working Group 3 The Chernobyl I-131 release: model validation and assessment of the countermeasure effectiveness working group

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1

EMRAS Iodine Working Group

Background

IWG continues some of the more traditional work of the previous international programmes that have been aimed at increasing confidence in methods and models for the assessment of radiation exposure related to the environmental releases.

the IAEA's Validation of Model Predictions (VAMP)

the IAEA's BIOMOVS

the BIOMOVS II* (Biospheric Model Validation Study)

the IAEA's BIOMASS (BIOsphere Modelling and ASSessment)

terminated in 2001

* supported by organisations from Canada, Spain and Sweden.

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The activities of EMRAS ¹³¹I Working Group are targeted primarily at evaluation of the predictive capability of environmental models, notably in relation to the impact of released radioactivity on thyroid exposure via inhalation and ingestion pathways.

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The IWG activities are focused on several main tasks:

i) collection of measurement data sets, quality check of input and measurement data and evaluation of appropriate standard scenario for model validation purposes,

ii) model runs and comparison of outputs with the independent data sets, once caring out blind test models calculations (without disclosing observed data)

iii) perform evaluation of predictions discrepancies and identification of the most important sources of bias and uncertainty.

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main targets of IWG

•check models performance in dose reconstruction in case when
 ¹³⁷Cs (¹²⁹I) tracer is used for estimation of ¹³¹I deposition
 •check models applicability to countermeasure response

countermeasures

- administration of stable iodine
- Iimitation of fresh milk consumption
- restriction of cows pasturing

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ADDITIONAL ASPECT OF IWG ACTIVITY

Numerous reports have confirmed an increasing number of cases of thyroid cancer, particularly in the most heavily contaminated regions of Ukraine and Belarus, but also in Russia. Also, in other countries epidemiological studies have been carried out and adequate measurements data sets of most important environment components are available.

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ADDITIONAL ASPECT OF IWG ACTIVITY

The credible assessment of thyroid doses (including their statistical distribution for critical groups of population) in areas affected by release of radioiodine is gaining the special significance because:

confirmation that special medical aid to the population and measures of social protection is required,

to provide the reliable information to the society or to carry out the accurate epidemiological research.

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, 6–10 November 2006

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MEETINGS



IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, 6–10 November 2006

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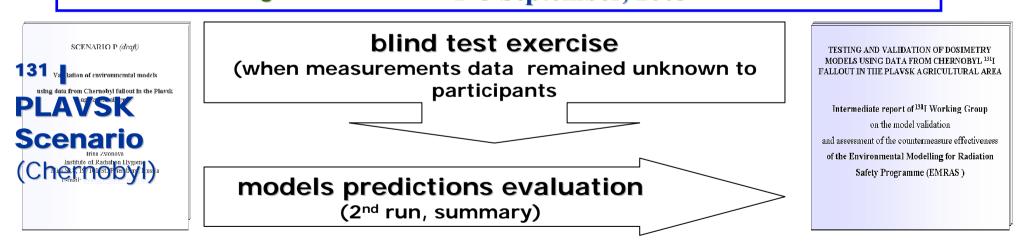
MILESTONES

before 1st EMRAS meeting (1-5 September 2003)



Questionnaire to identify participants of potential working group and toidentify suitable data sets and models for testing9 modellers10 scenarios proposals

1st Combined Meetings at the Agency Headquarters in Vienna
 1st IWG Meeting
 1-5 September, 2003



2nd Combined Meetings at the Agency Headquarters in Vienna
 3rd IWG Meeting
 8–11 November, 2004

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, 6–10 November 2006

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SCENARIO P (draft)

Validation of environmental models

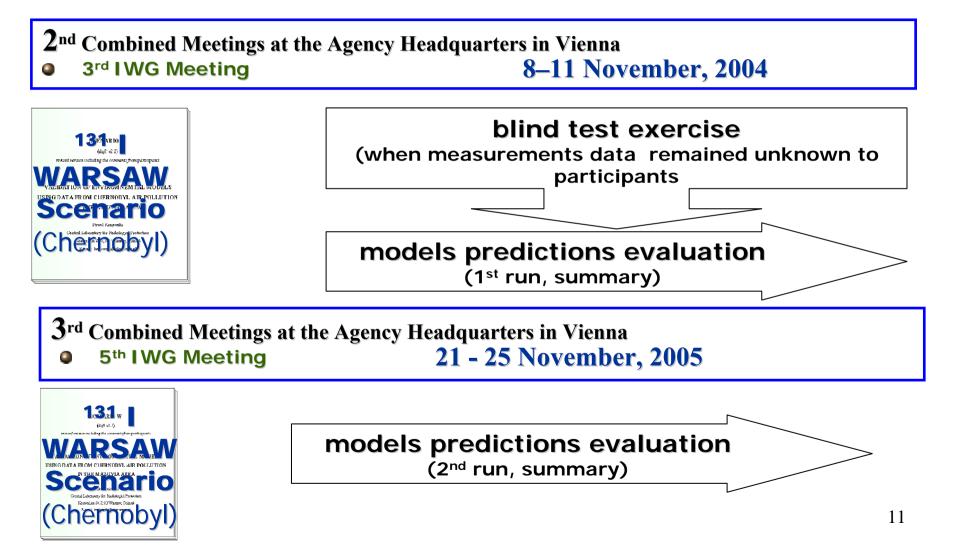
using data from Chernobyl fallout in the Plavsk agricultural area

Irina Zvonova Institute of Radiation Hygiene Mira St.8, 197101 St. Petersburg, Russia E-mail: irvaz@iz10087.spb.edu TESTING AND VALIDATION OF DOSIMETRY MODELS USING DATA FROM CHERNOBYL ¹³¹I FALLOUT IN THE PLAVSK AGRICULTURAL AREA

Intermediate report of ¹³¹I Working Group on the model validation and assessment of the countermeasure effectiveness of the Environmental Modelling for Radiation Safety Programme (EMRAS)

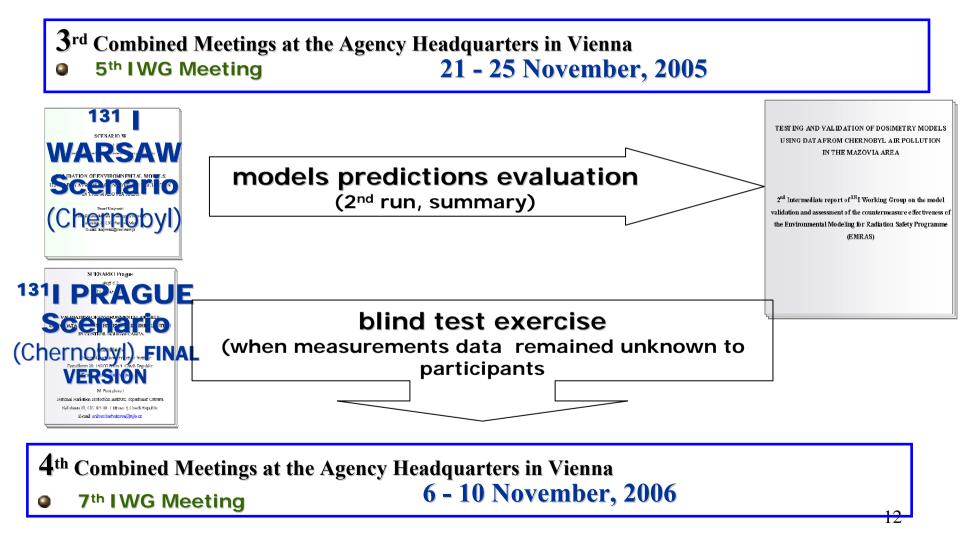
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(daft v2.2) revised version including the comments from participants

VALIDATION OF ENVIROMNEMTAL MODELS USING DATA FROM CHERNOBYL AIR POLLUTION IN THE MAZOVIA AREA

Pawel Krajewski Central Laboratory for Radiologic1 Protection Konwalica St.7, 93 Warsaw, Poland E-mail: krajewski@clor.waw.pl TESTING AND VALIDATION OF DOSIMETRY MODELS USING DATA FROM CHERNOBYL AIR POLLUTION IN THE MAZOVIA AREA

2nd Intermediate report of ¹³¹I Working Group on the model validation and assessment of the countermeasure effectiveness of the Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety Programme (EMRAS)

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, 6–10 November 2006

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SCENARIO Prague draft 4.2 4 October 2006 VALIDATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODELS USING DATA FROM CHERNOBYL I-131 AIR POLLUTION IN CENTRAL BOHEMIA AREA Irena Malátová National Radiation Protection Institute Bartoškova 28. 140 00 Praha 4. Czech Republic E-mail: irena malatova@suro.cz M Bartusková National Radiation Protection Institute, department Ostrava Syllabova 21, CZ-703 00 Ostrava 3, Czech Republic E-mail: miluse.bartuskova@sujb.cz

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MILESTONES

All documents are supported by suitable Excel spreadsheets:

scenarios input data

scenario predictions formularies

evaluations of predictions

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MILESTONES

- 4th Combined Meetings at the Agency Headquarters in Vienna
- 7th I WG Meeting

6 - 10 November, 2006

Current activities:

Final evaluation of WARSAW Scenario: full set of predictions (6 modellers) TESTING AND VALIDATION OF DOSIMETRY MODELS USING DATA FROM CHERNOBYL AIR POLLUTION IN THE MAZOVIA AREA

2nd Intermediate report of ¹³¹I Working Group on the model validation and assessment of the countermeasure effectiveness of the Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety Programme (EMRAS)

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MILESTONES PLANNED

before 5th Combined Meetings at the Agency Headquarters in Vienna ? - ? November, 2007



1 2nd run of predictions for Prague, evaluation of results

• 8th IWG Meeting (June in Vienna ???)

idistribution of the of the draft Report of Prague SCENARIO



DRAFT OF FINAL REPORT ON IWG Activities full set of 3 Scenarios (input data, output data, evaluations, recommendations)

5th Combined Meetings at the Agency Headquarters in Vienna ? - ? November, 2007

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Just few examples:

¹³¹ I PLAVSK Scenario (Chernobyl)

¹³¹ I WARSAW Scenario (Chernobyl)

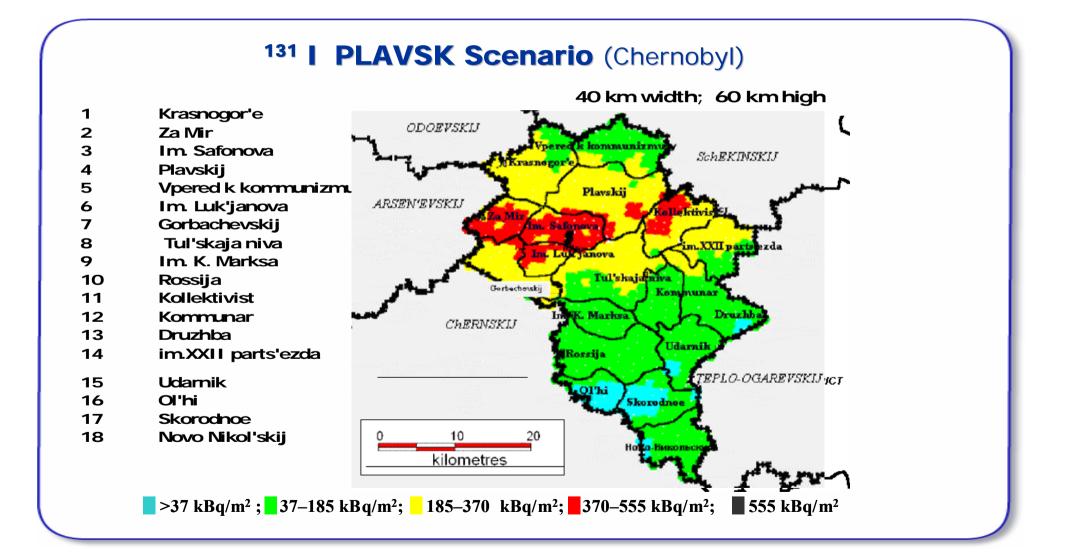
¹³¹I PRAGUE Scenario (Chernobyl)

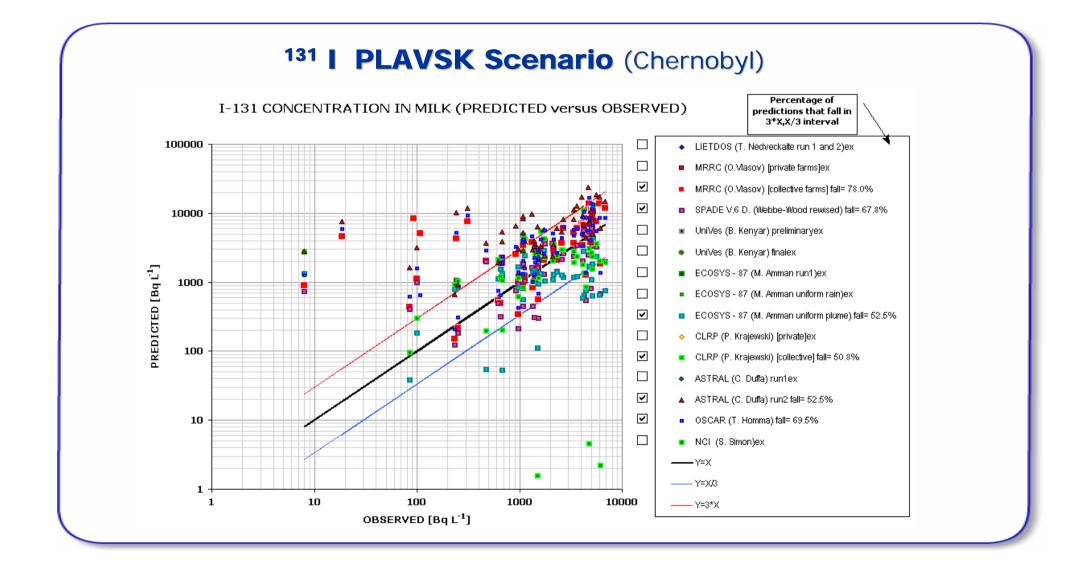
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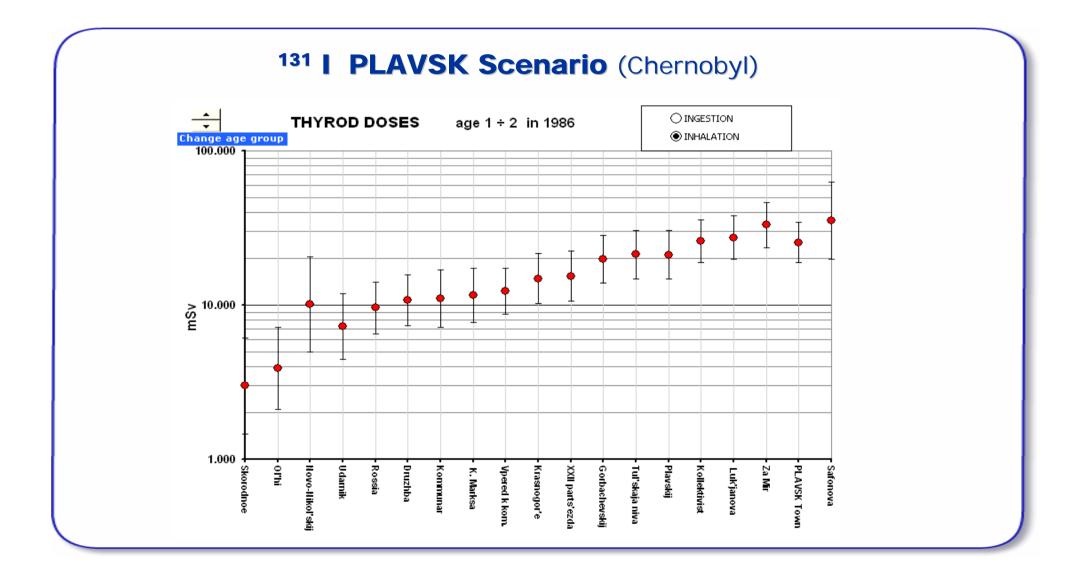
¹³¹ I PLAVSK Scenario (Chernobyl)

The Scenario of the Plavsk agricultural area has provided an excellent opportunity to perform an approximation of ¹³¹I contamination of food-chain and to evaluate thyroid doses for urban and rural population in area on the basis of isotopic ratio ¹³¹I/¹³⁷Cs.

The participants of IWG has been asked to provide uncertainty analysis of thyroid doses when relatively short time of rain during the cloud passage yielded the mixed (dry&wet) and consequently inhomogeneous ¹³⁷Cs deposition and when the time when cows had been put on pasture was not exactly known.







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¹³¹ I PLAVSK Scenario (Chernobyl)

model of grass interception in a case of mixed (dry&wet) radioiodine fallout need to be carefully considered.

The time when cows have been put on a pasture seems to be the most important factor of miss predictions of ¹³¹I concentration in milk and consequently ingestion doses.

In general, although IWG was dealing with areas of assessment modelling for which the capabilities are not yet well established; there is remarkably improvement in models performance comparing with previous radioiodine scenarios. Predictions of the various models were with in a factor of three of the observations, discrepancies between the estimates of average doses to thyroid produced by most participant not exceeded a factor of ten.

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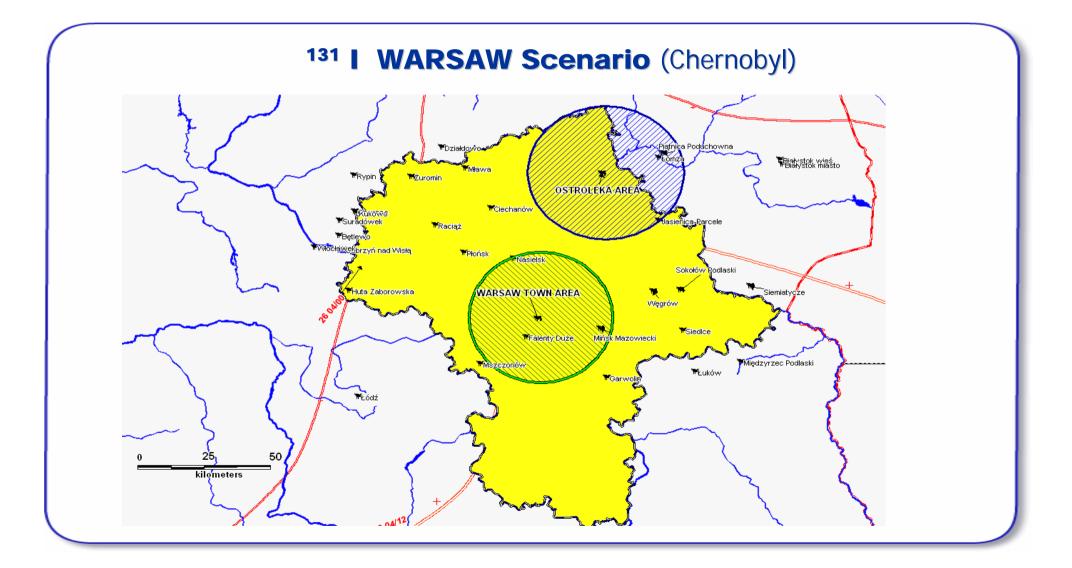
¹³¹ I WARSAW Scenario (Chernobyl)

a versatile assessment of the effectiveness of short-term protective measures that had been applied in the Mazovia province (Poland) in the April 29- 30 to reduce the radioiodine thyroid burden of inhabitants.

These countermeasures included:

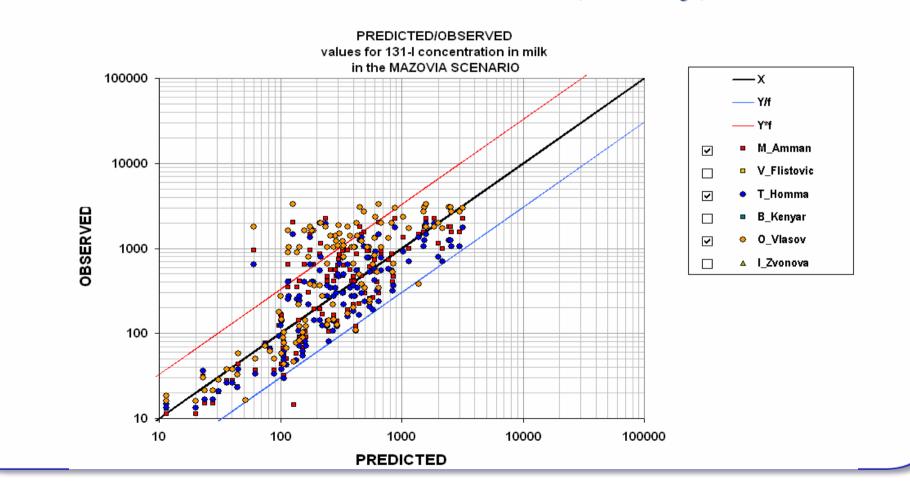
•administration of stable iodine in form of solution
(so called "Lugol liquid") to children and teenagers up to 16 of age,
•putting grazing animals on stored feed, followed by the banning of potentially contaminated milk, milk products and leafy vegetables.

During the time period investigated the result of the such introduced measures was unpredictable.

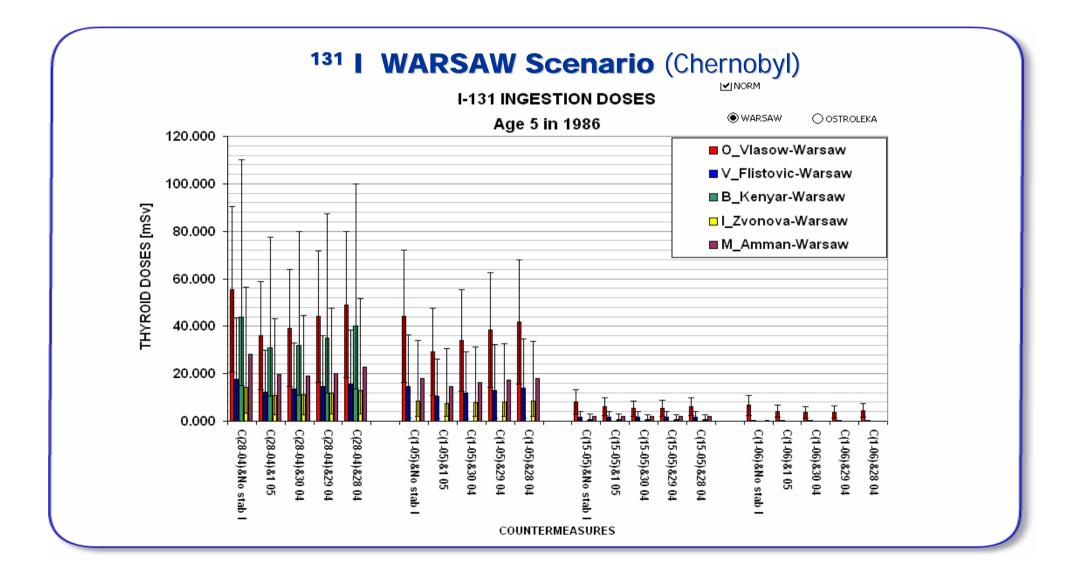


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¹³¹ I WARSAW Scenario (Chernobyl)



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¹³¹ I WARSAW Scenario (Chernobyl)

The participants of IWG has been asked to provide input and sound advice on methodology for evaluation of countermeasures' effectiveness for radioiodine and uncertainty combined with averted dose when several of protective actions are applied. The critical groups of exposure are considered with special attention.

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131 **PRAGUE Scenario** (Chernobyl)

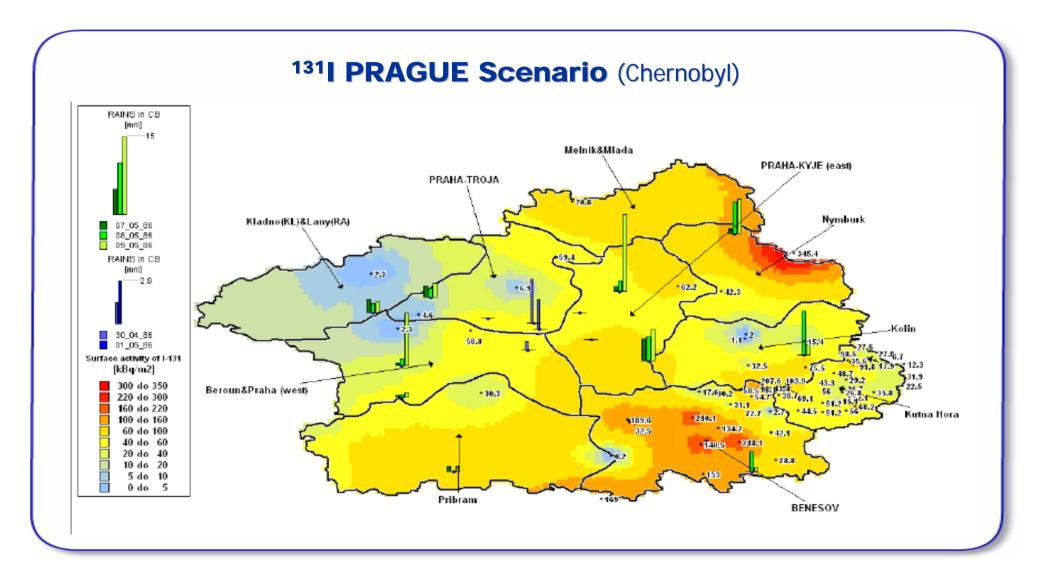
The third Prague Scenario has been focused on several aspects of the internal ¹³¹I dose evaluation in a case when special cow feeding regime is applied.

This regime consists in keeping cows in cowsheds and feeding them by silage mixture.

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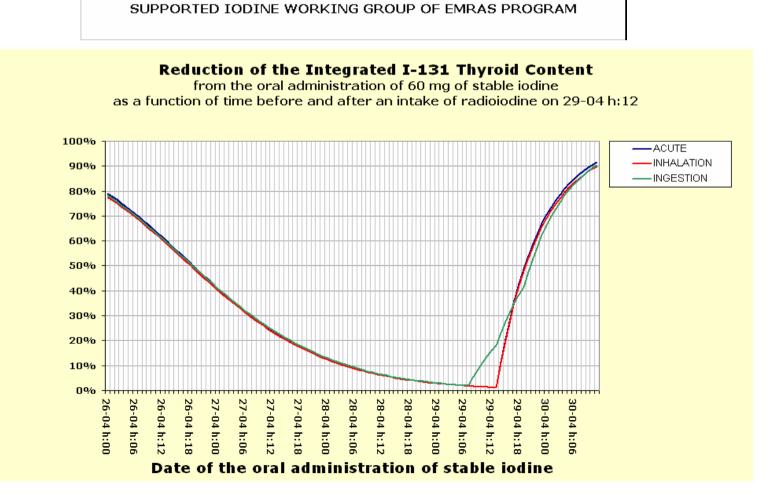


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WORKSHEET "THYROID v2.2" (extended!)

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additional task of IWG



31

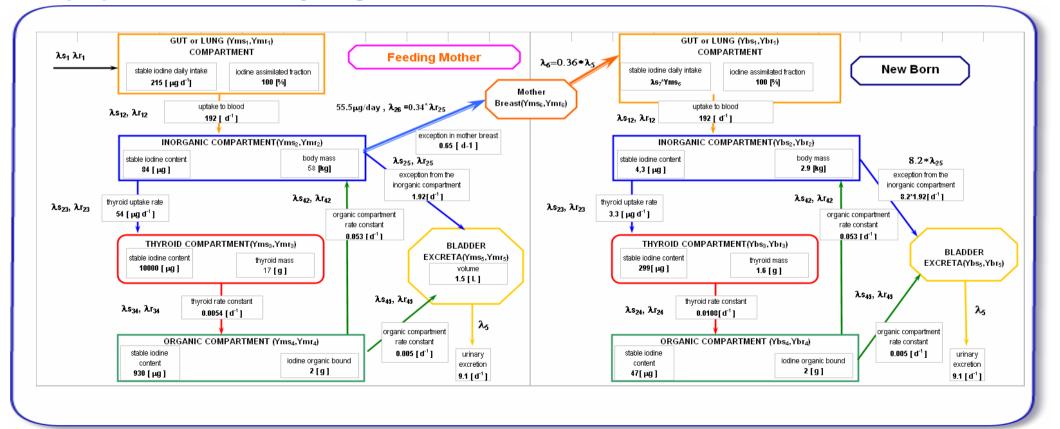
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additional task of IWG

a new born iodine dosimetric model base on:

Johnson, J.R. (1981). Radioiodine Dosimetry. Journal of Radioanalitycal Chemistry, 65, 223-238.

proposed and tested by Oleg Vlasov



Model		Participant Name	Country	Organization	
1	LIETDOS	Ms T. Nedveckaite (BIOMASS) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Lithuania	Institute of Physics	
2	OSCAAR	Mr T HOMMA (BIOMASS) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Japan Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA)		
3	UniVes	Mr B.Kanyár (BIOMASS) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Hungary	Lungary University of Pannonia (former University of Veszprém)	
4	CLRP	Mr P. Krajewski (BIOMASS) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Poland	Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection	
5	ASTRAL	Ms C. Duffa (New) PLAVSK	France	Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire (IRSN)	
6	Ecosys-87	Mr M. Ammann (New) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Finland	Radiation & Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK)	
7	Plavsk Dose Calculator	Mr S. Simon (New) PLAVSK	USA	USA National Cancer Institute	
8	SPADE V.4.6	Mr D. Webbe-Wood (New) PLAVSK	UK	Food Standard Agency	
9	CLIMRAD	O. Vlasov (New) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Russian Federation	Medical Radiological Research Center	
10	IRH-model	Irina Zvonova (New) PLAVSK, MAZOVIA, PRAGUE	Russian Federation	Institute of Radiation Hygiene	
11	Scenario provider	Irena Malatowa (vamp) PRAGUE	Czech Republic		



Form B IAEA-CN-145

Form for Submission of a Paper International Conference on Environmental Radioactivity: From Measurements and Assessments to Regulation

23-27 April 2007, Vienna, Austria

To be sent to the competent official authority (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, national atomic energy authority) for transmission to the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna International Centre, Wagramer Strasse 5, P.O. Box 100, A-1400 Vienna, Austria (Telefax No. +43 1 26007)

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Title of the paper: VALIDATION OF DOSIMETRY MODELS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE COUNTERMEASURE EFFECTIVENESS USING DATA FROM CHERNOBYL ¹³¹ I RELEASES						
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Thanks for your attention

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Most of the IWG documents are on the html analogue of an ftp server:

http://www-ns.iaea.org/downloads/rw/fileshare/wss/default.asp?lg=a&fd=161