



**Preliminary view of the IWG
on future plans for a follow-up programme to EMRAS**

COUNTERMEASURES & REMEDIATION ASSESSEMENT WG

IWG issues:

The inhomogeneous character of the radioactive contamination within the test areas and application of various countermeasures caused serious difficulties for modelers.

nonflexible structure for the computer code excludes possibility to validate code's predictions base on monitoring data and makes code useless in cases where assessment of effectiveness of countermeasures is required emergency plan.

recommended codes for radioecological assessment of radioiodine impact should be enough flexible, providing users the capability to start calculations from the most appropriate starting point determined by scenario

Example: possibility to calculate thyroid burden , whole bodyburden, and thyroid blocking should be included.



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In emergency circumstances, it may be foreseen that in reality, the rapid introducing countermeasures (distribution of stable iodine, transfer of animals to stored feed, restrictions of consumption contaminated food) cannot be arranged or planned and also there are no means to make items compulsory but only to raise the level of public recognition.

Therefore, the requirements of emergency response preparedness prompt validated methodology for realistic dose and dose uncertainty range assessment, furthermore, the justification of different variants of protective action.



Central Laboratory for
Radiological Protection
(CLOR)

Iodine-131 Working Group 3

5th Combined Meeting of the IAEA's Programme on
Environmental Modelling for Radiation Safety (EMRAS)
IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, 5–9 November 2007

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It requires firm analysis to ensure safety threshold.



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Modelers learned that countermeasures (especially rapidly introduced) are complex and their effects are hard to predict.

They are characterized by several important factors:

- 1. social and economic situation,*
- 2. efficiency of emergency response system,*
- 3. public awareness and transparency of public information.*



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Including other short lived isotops: I-132, I-133; Te-132

Model validation for I-129

Extend model validation program to urban environment



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It is necessary to involve in modeling programme young scientists for providing transferring the knowledge



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Thanks for your attention

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