

Emergency Preparedness & Response issues NTW meeting

Brussels 07 November 2013

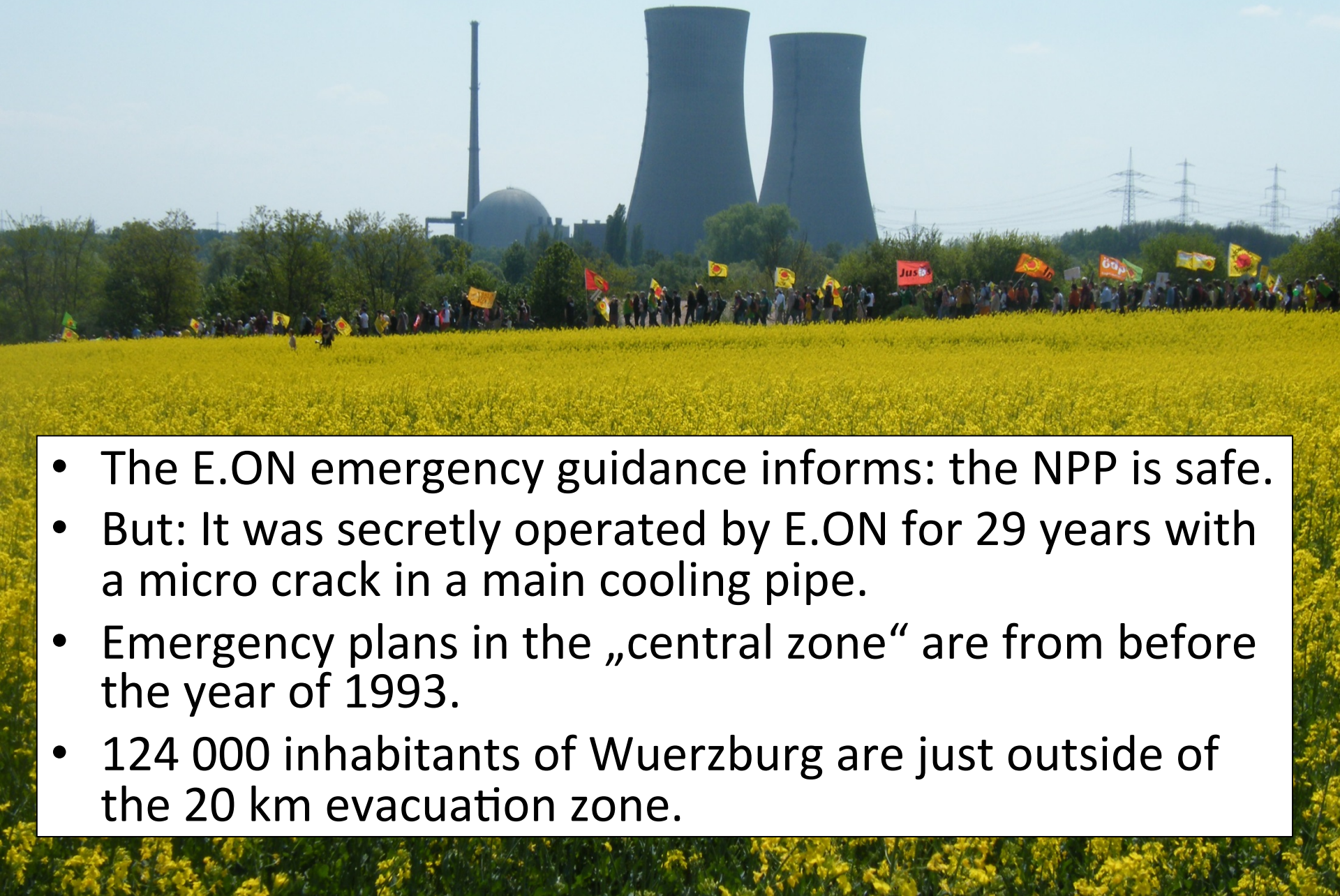
A practical view from Germany

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BI STOPPT TEMELIN

Where are the local emergency plans?

- Will they work in reality?
- Evacuation plans only exist in a zone of 20 km around a NPP.
- The “normal” public in Germany is not informed at all.

The German NPP Grafenrheinfeld



- The E.ON emergency guidance informs: the NPP is safe.
- But: It was secretly operated by E.ON for 29 years with a micro crack in a main cooling pipe.
- Emergency plans in the „central zone“ are from before the year of 1993.
- 124 000 inhabitants of Wuerzburg are just outside of the 20 km evacuation zone.

The experimental swimming pool reactor in Berlin/Wannsee

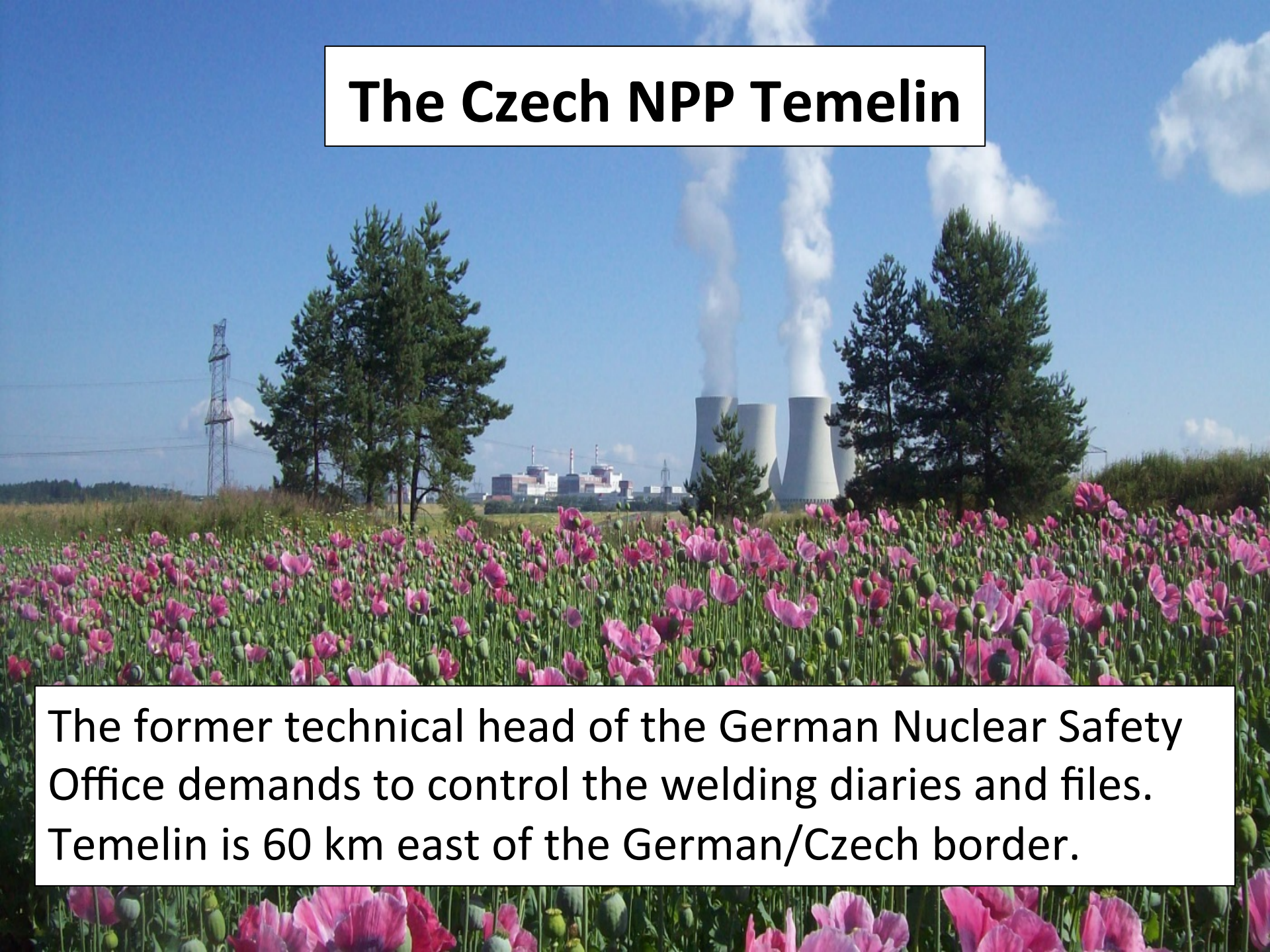
- No containment, but airplanes above, 830 grams of weapon-grade plutonium on the site (Answer from German Government to Greens in Parliament)
- In the 20 km evacuation zone: German Bundestag, German Kanzleramt, American, English, Russian embassies, some hundred thousand people.
- A serious meltdown of 10 megawatts will release radioactivity of 72 000 terabecquerel within 20 minutes. (So told in a study ordered by the operator)

The French NPP Cattenom



„No impact expected to Germany at all“ so told in 2012 in the official information of the German Environmental Ministry. The document was updated in 1985.

The Czech NPP Temelin



The former technical head of the German Nuclear Safety Office demands to control the welding diaries and files. Temelin is 60 km east of the German/Czech border.

The disaster is getting bigger

Study of the Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS):

- A severe nuclear accident can have much wider ranging consequences than previously officially supposed.
- The civil protection is not prepared at all.

The German Interior Ministers discuss:

- To expand the “central zone” from 2 km to 5 km, evacuated within 6 hours.
- To expand the “middle zone” from 10 km to 20 km, sectors in wind direction evacuated within 24 hours.
- To expand the “far zone” from 100 km to 200 km.
- New emergency plans open to the public.
- 50 mSv as annual radiation dose for long-term resettlement, today 100 mSv.
- Iodine tablets nationwide for children, teenager, pregnant.

Start to tell the public the truth! (I)

After a meltdown:

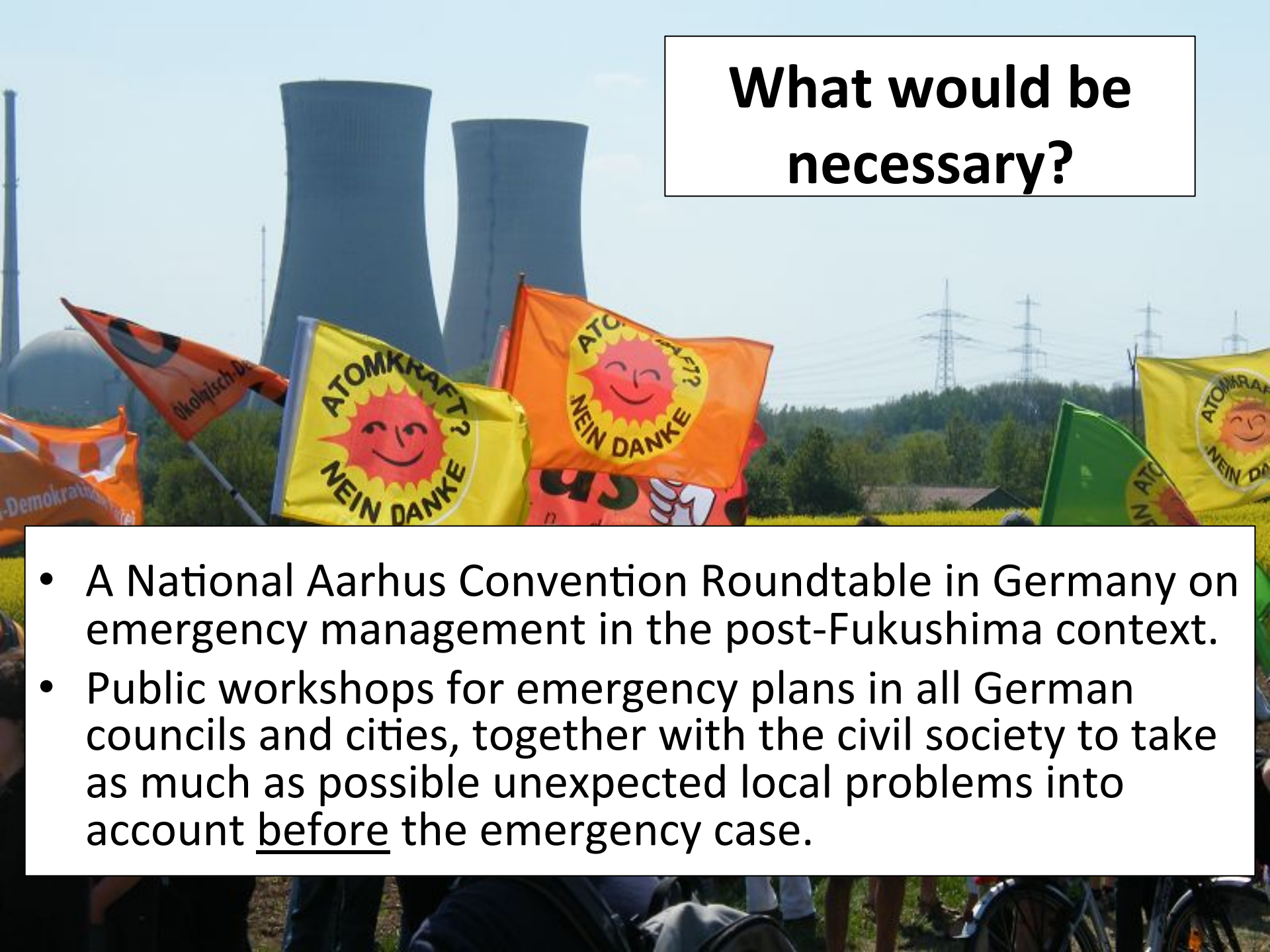
- The wind will change – all sectors must be evacuated.
- Gathering places for evacuation must be in enclosed spaces.
- Iodine tablets must be stored in all households in Germany. You have to take them before you go out to fetch them!
- Tell the public that left behind pets and cattle are left behind forever!

Start to tell the public the truth! (II)

After a meltdown:

- Open drinking water reservoirs will be contaminated!
- German and EU food radiation levels are too high and must be at least reduced to Japanese level:
Baby food/milk 50 Bq/kg (today 200), food 100 Bq/kg (today 500), water 10 Bq/kg (today 200).
- Japan long-term resettlements at an expected annual radiation dose of 20 mSv are better than the current German annual level of 100 mSv or the new 50 mSv.
- But would be still far too high to survive! The current normal German annual radiation dose is 1mSv!

What would be necessary?

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- A photograph of a protest in front of a nuclear power plant. In the background, two large, grey, hourglass-shaped cooling towers stand against a clear blue sky. In the foreground, several people are holding flags. The most prominent flags are yellow and orange, featuring a cartoon sun with a smiling face. The text on these flags reads 'ATOMKRAFT?' at the top and 'NEIN DANKE' (No thanks) at the bottom. Other flags are partially visible, including one with 'ökologisch' (ecological) and another with 'Demokratie'. The scene is set in a grassy field with some trees and power lines in the distance.
- A National Aarhus Convention Roundtable in Germany on emergency management in the post-Fukushima context.
 - Public workshops for emergency plans in all German councils and cities, together with the civil society to take as much as possible unexpected local problems into account before the emergency case.

Most important is prevention



Phase out now!