Radiological Emergency System in Korea

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KINS KOREA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR SAFETY

Public Protective Action Level

Standards for Determining Sheltering, Evacuation, Iodine Prophylaxis Distribution, etc.

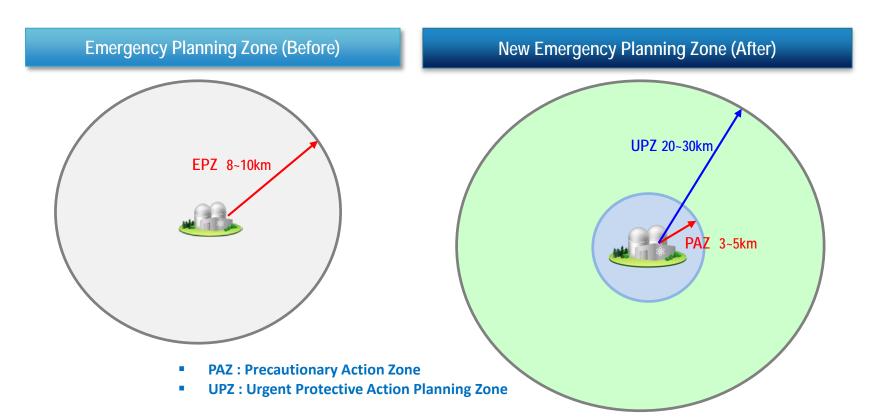
Urgent Public Protective Action	Determination Standards		
Sheltering	10 mSv		
Evacuation	50 mSv		
Distribution of lodine Prophylaxis	100 mGy		
Temporary Relocation	30 mSv/first one month 10 mSv/next one month		
Permanent Resettlement	1 Sv/lifetime		

Standards for Restriction on the Ingestion of Food

Classification			Meat/ Fish/ Crops (Bq/kg)	Vegetable /Fruit (Bq/kg)	Milk	Infant Food (Bq/kg)
	Group 1	¹³⁴ Cs, ¹³⁷ Cs, ¹⁰³ Ru, ¹⁰³ Ru, ⁸⁹ Sr	2,000	1,000	200	100
7.	Group 2	¹³¹ I, ⁹⁰ Sr	1,000	500	100	10
Radionuclide	Group 3	²³⁵ U, ²³⁸ U	100	100	20	10
	Group 4	²⁴¹ Am, ²³⁸ Pu, ²³⁹ Pu, ²⁴⁰ Pu, ²⁴² Pu	10	10	10	1
	Group 5	³ H	100 kBq/L			

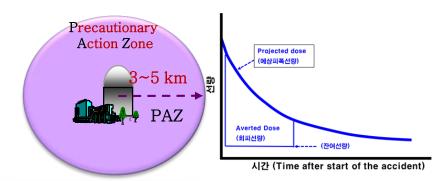
New Strategy of Emergency Management in Korea

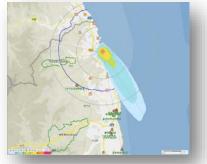
- New Strategy of Emergency Management in Korea
 - Set up the Goal of Emergency Management
 - To prevent occurrence of deterministic effects, to reduce occurrence of stochastic effects in emergency situation
 - Establish Precautionary Action Zone (PAZ, 3~5km)
 - Establish Urgent Protective action planning Zone (UPZ, 20~30km)



New Strategy of Emergency Management in Korea

- 1. Establish **precautionary action zone (PAZ)** in advance and do precautionary urgent protective actions **(EAL, General Emergency)**
 - to prevent the deterministic effects
- 2. From (projected) dose assessment result, to perform protective actions in accordance with **GIL (Generic Intervention Level)**
 - to reduce stochastic effect
 - before radiological materials release
- 3. Based on environmental monitoring (sampling and analysis) results, to perform protective actions applying **OIL(Operational Intervention Level)**
 - to reduce stochastic effect
 - after radiological materials release



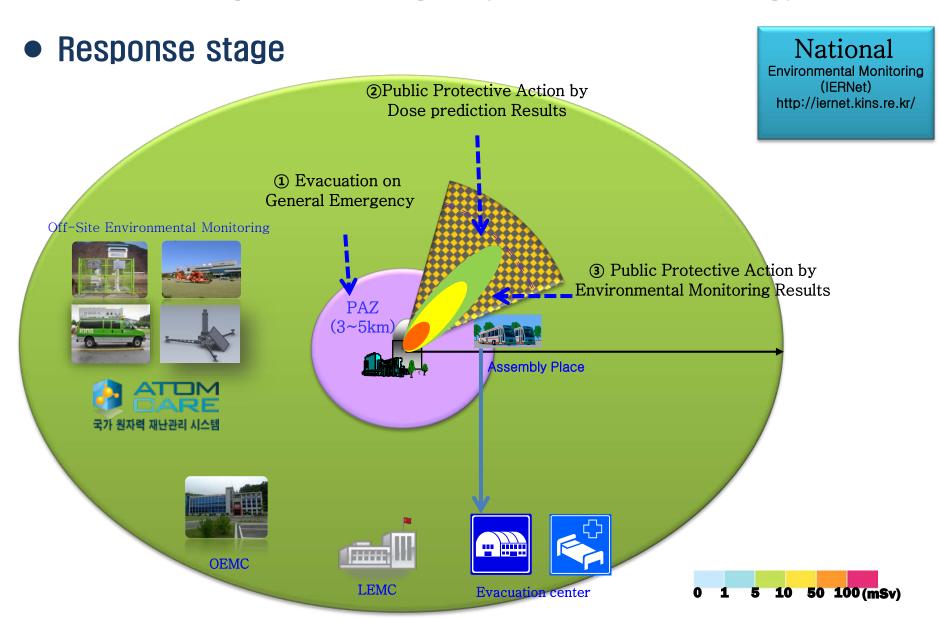








3 Stages of Emergency Response Strategy



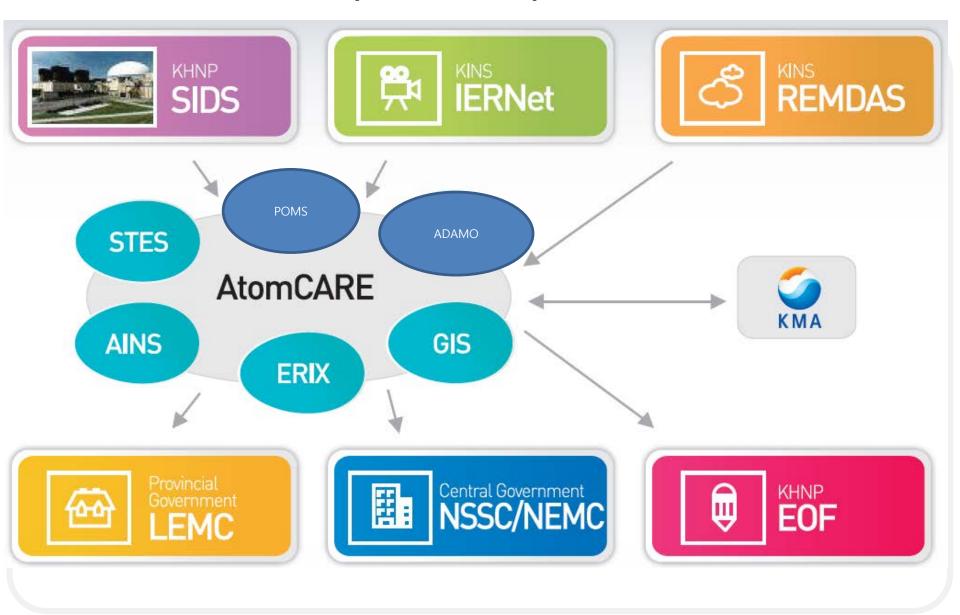
Radiological Emergency Technical Advisory Center (KINS-RETAC)

- Technical Advice on Emergency Management
- Off-Site Radiological Monitoring and Evaluation Support
- Makes recommendation for emergency response measures
- Operates the Nuclear Emergency Management System (AtomCARE)





Emergency Technical Supporting System (AtomCARE)

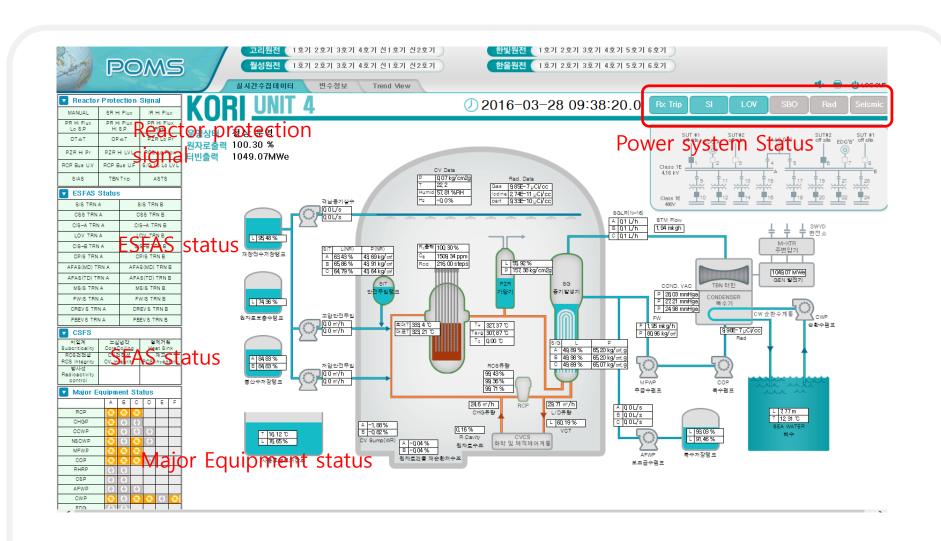


Plant Operation Monitoring System (POMS)

- Restructure of the NPP's safety parameter transmission system
- **Collecting parameters :** primary system, SG, ECCS, SF pool, radiation monitoring, power system, significant alarm, Engineering Safety Feature Actuation signal, major equipment signal etc.

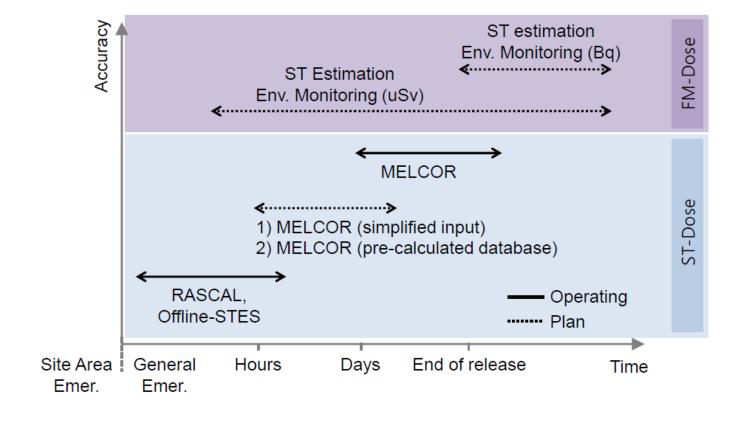


Plant Operation Monitoring System (POMS)



Source Term Estimation for Accident

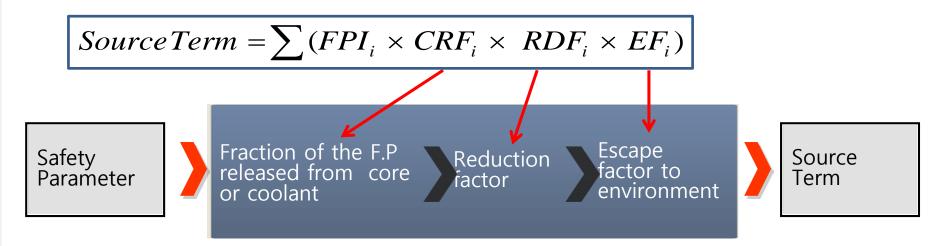
- Analyzes the causes and current status of an accident
 - Assesses the degree of reactor core damage
 - Estimates the reduction factor & pathways of radioactive materials
 - Evaluates the amount of released radioactive materials



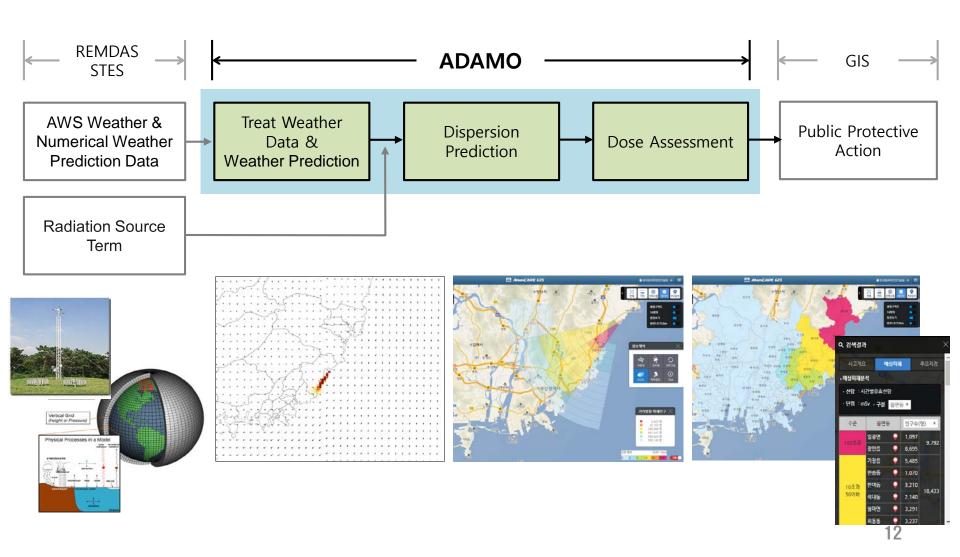
STES (Source Term Estimation System)

- Analyzes the causes and current status of an accident
 - Assesses the degree of reactor core damage
 - Estimates the reduction factor & pathways of radioactive materials
 - Evaluates the amount of released radioactive materials

Estimates the Radiation Source Term (RTM & XSOR)



Accident Dose Assessment MOdeling System (ADAMO)



Accident Dose Assessment MOdeling System (ADAMO)

Input Data

- Meteorological data (NWP and AWS data)
 - : Wind, Precipitation, Temperature, etc.
- Topological data
- Radiation source term
- Multi-point release data

Evaluates the Resultant Dose & Effects

- Predicts the size of an affected area
- Evaluates the radiation dose for the public
 - cloudshine (radiation from the plume of radioactive aerosols)
 - groundshine (radiation from ground contamination)
 - inhalation (radioactive aerosol particles entering the body)

Automatic Weather System (REMDAS)

Collects Meteorological Information

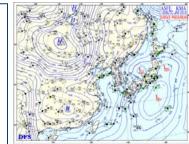
- Automatic weather stations in each NPP site
- AWS weather information every 10 minutes from KMA (about 600 site)
- Numerical Weather Prediction data every 6 hours
 from KMA (horizontal res. 25, 12, 1.5km)





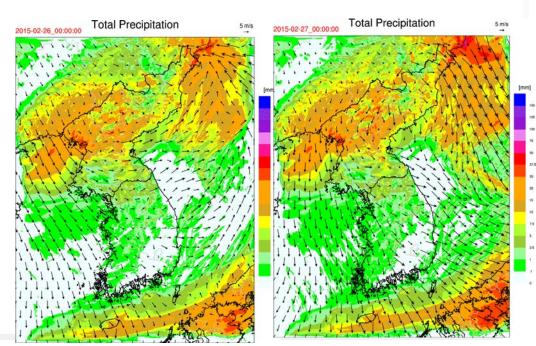






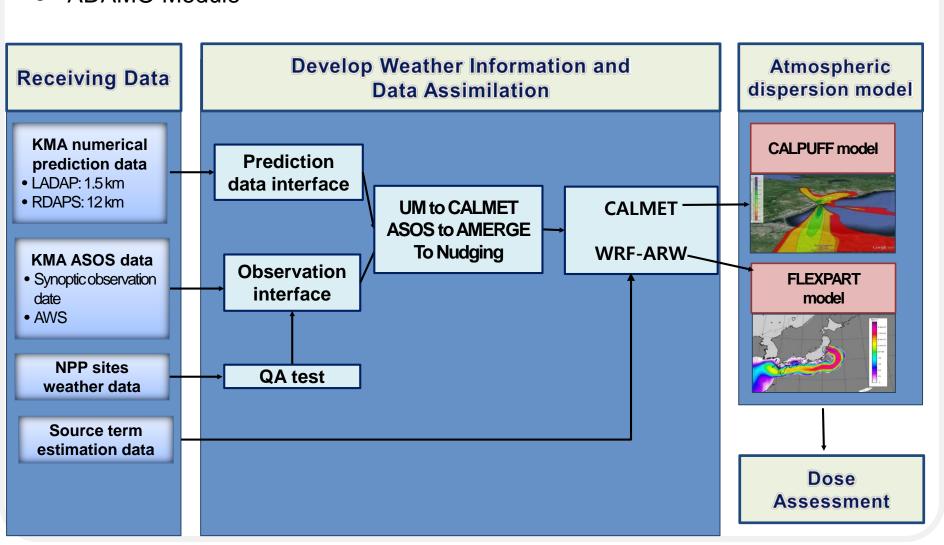
Generates 3-D Wind Fields

- Altitudinal Range: 50 ~ 1500 m
- Numerical Weather Prediction Data from KMA



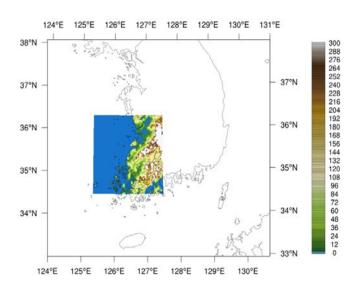
Accident Dose Assessment MOdeling System (ADAMO)

ADAMO Module



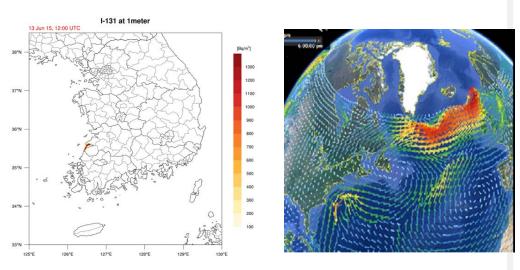
Results of ADAMO

CALPUFF – **Preprocess**



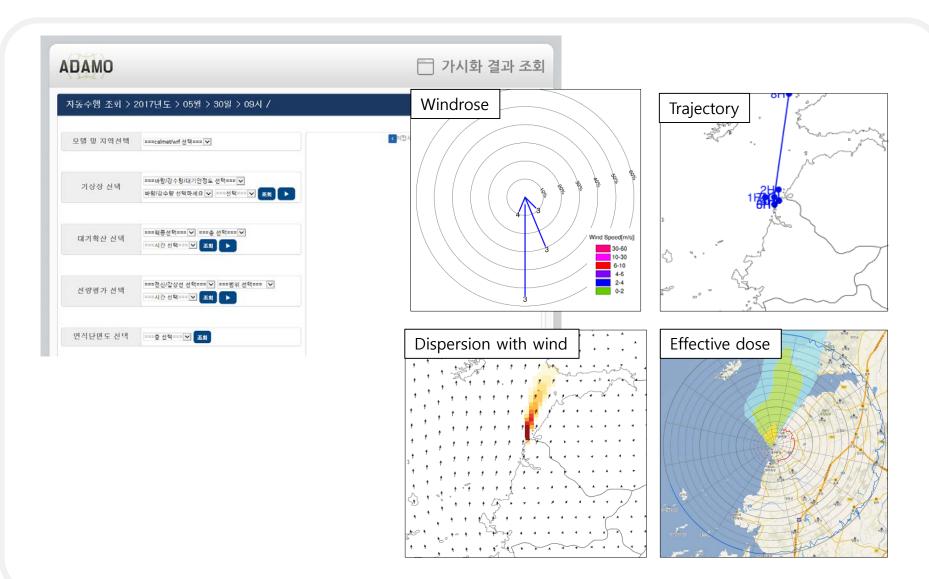
	content		
Map projection	UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator Grid)		
location	50 km from NPP site		
Horizon resolution	1km (101 × 101)		
Vertical layer	0, 20, 40, 80, 160, 300, 600, 1000, 1500, 2200, 3000m		

FLEXPART - Preprocess



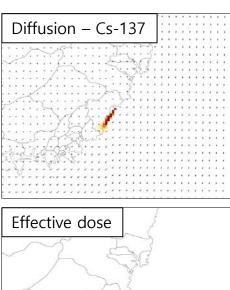
	content		
projection	Lambert Conformal Conic projection		
location	127.6E, 38.0N (Korea, Global)		
Horizon resolution	2 km (450 × 575)		
Vertical layer	28 layers, model top = 100mb		

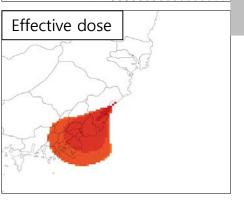
Visualization (Web) of ADAMO



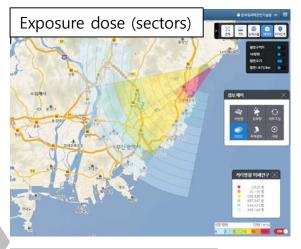
ADAMO to GIS (Geographic Information System)

ADAMO output

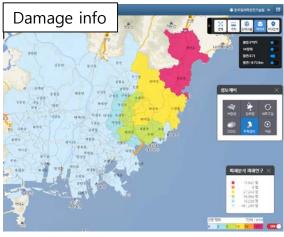




GIS output



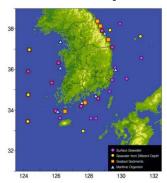






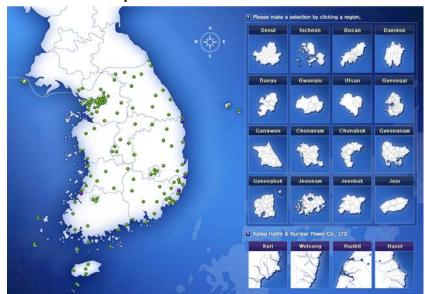
Environmental Radiation Monitoring (IERNET)

- Collects Environmental Radiation Levels (National Wide & Marine)
 - Real time monitoring of nationwide environmental radiation levels
 - 1 Central Monitoring Station / 14 Regional Monitoring Stations (CAMSNet)
 - Total 172 Monitoring Posts (by Dec. 2018)
 - 3 Xenon Monitoring Station (meteorological monitoring posts, remote islands, army bases)
 - Monitoring Data of all NPPs are provided public by IERNET



- Detects any Abnormal Variations in Environmental Radiation Levels
- Open to public using web & mobile phone application

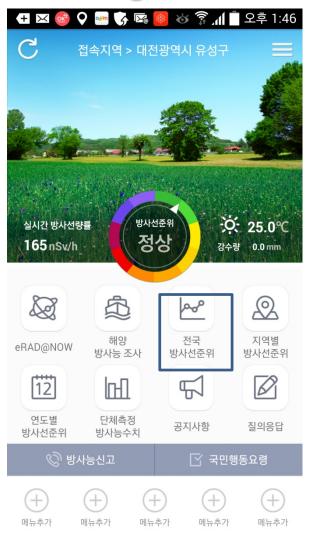
http://IERNet.kins.re.kr/

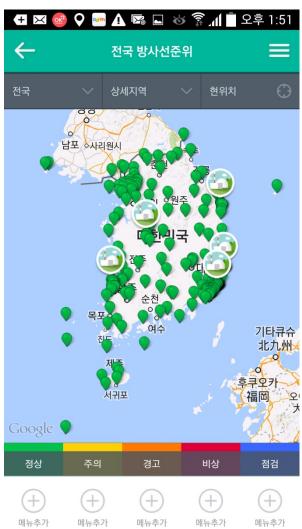


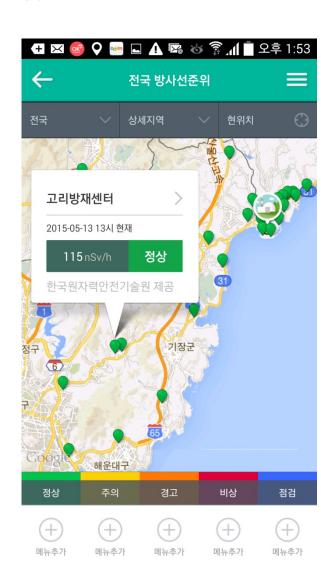


Environmental Radiation Monitoring

- Environmental monitoring Information open to mobile phone application
- eRAD@NOW2







Joint Radiological Environmental Monitoring







Marine Survey



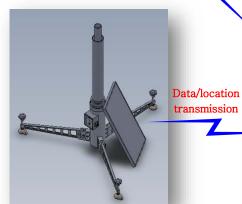












Mobile Monitoring Post

Complement



Datallocation

SIREN

System for Identifying Radiation in Environments Nationwide

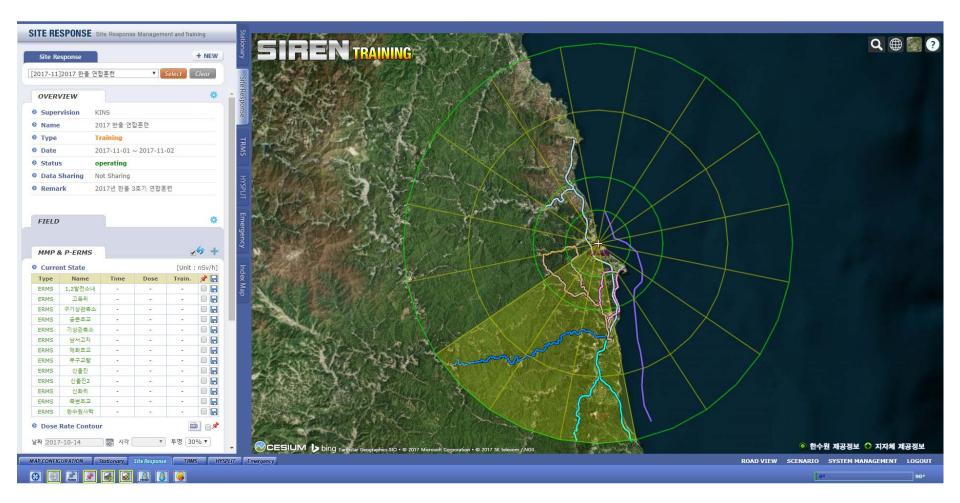


In Situ Gamma Spectroscopy

National Wide Systems (IRENet)

Overview of Joint Radiological Emergency Monitoring Center Activities

- Monitoring area: within a radius of 25-30 km from NPP (UPZ)
- 3 Sectors of wind direction



SIREN for Radiation Monitoring Plan

- Monitoring route design : m-Siren
- Monitoring area: depended on the extent of leakage of radioactive materials
- Survey route design: by SIREN
- Data collection: real-time data collection and send to SIREN via CDMA
- Final result : Radiation Contour map —— Decision maker





Thank you for your attention