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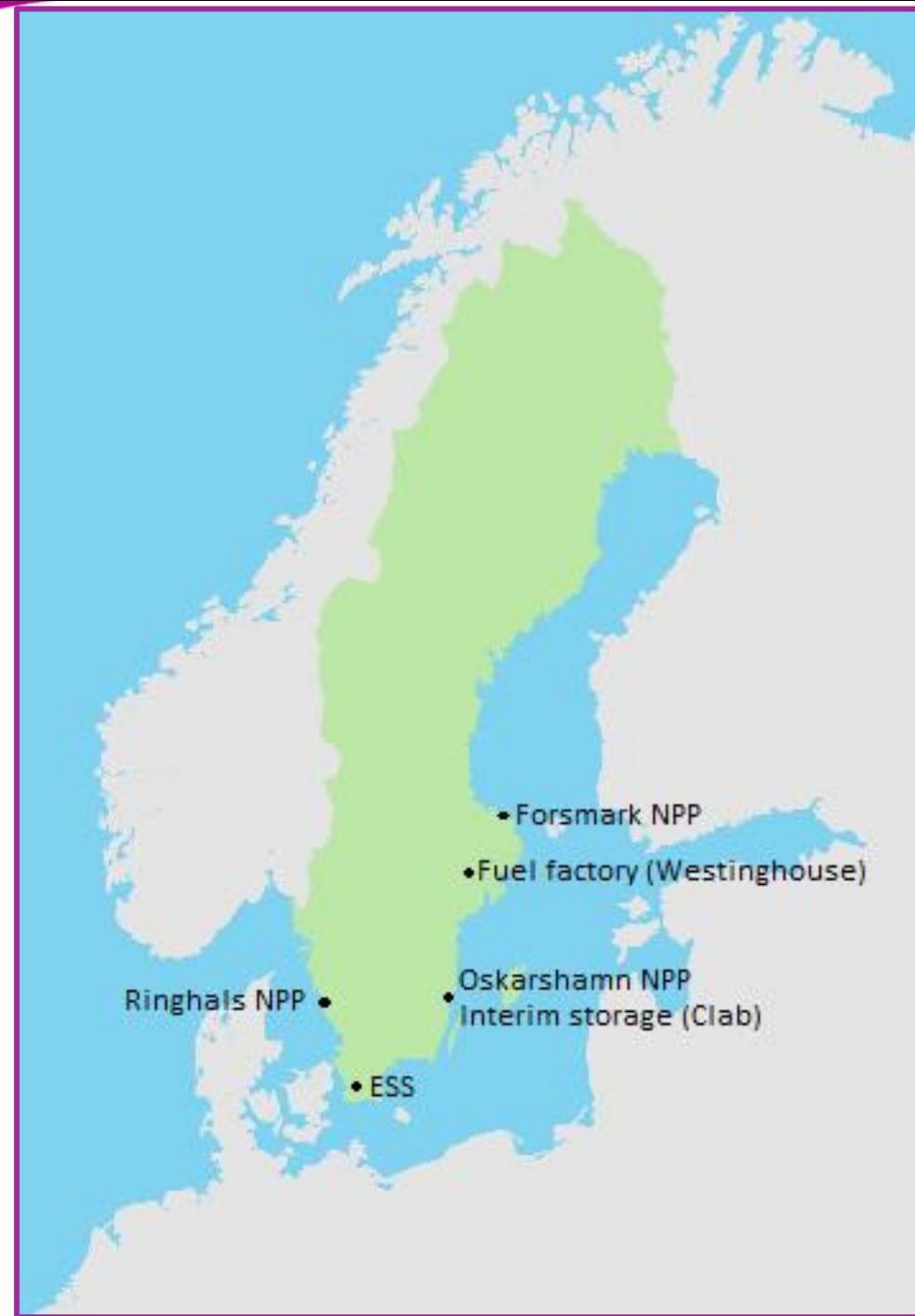
Swedish Radiation Safety Authority

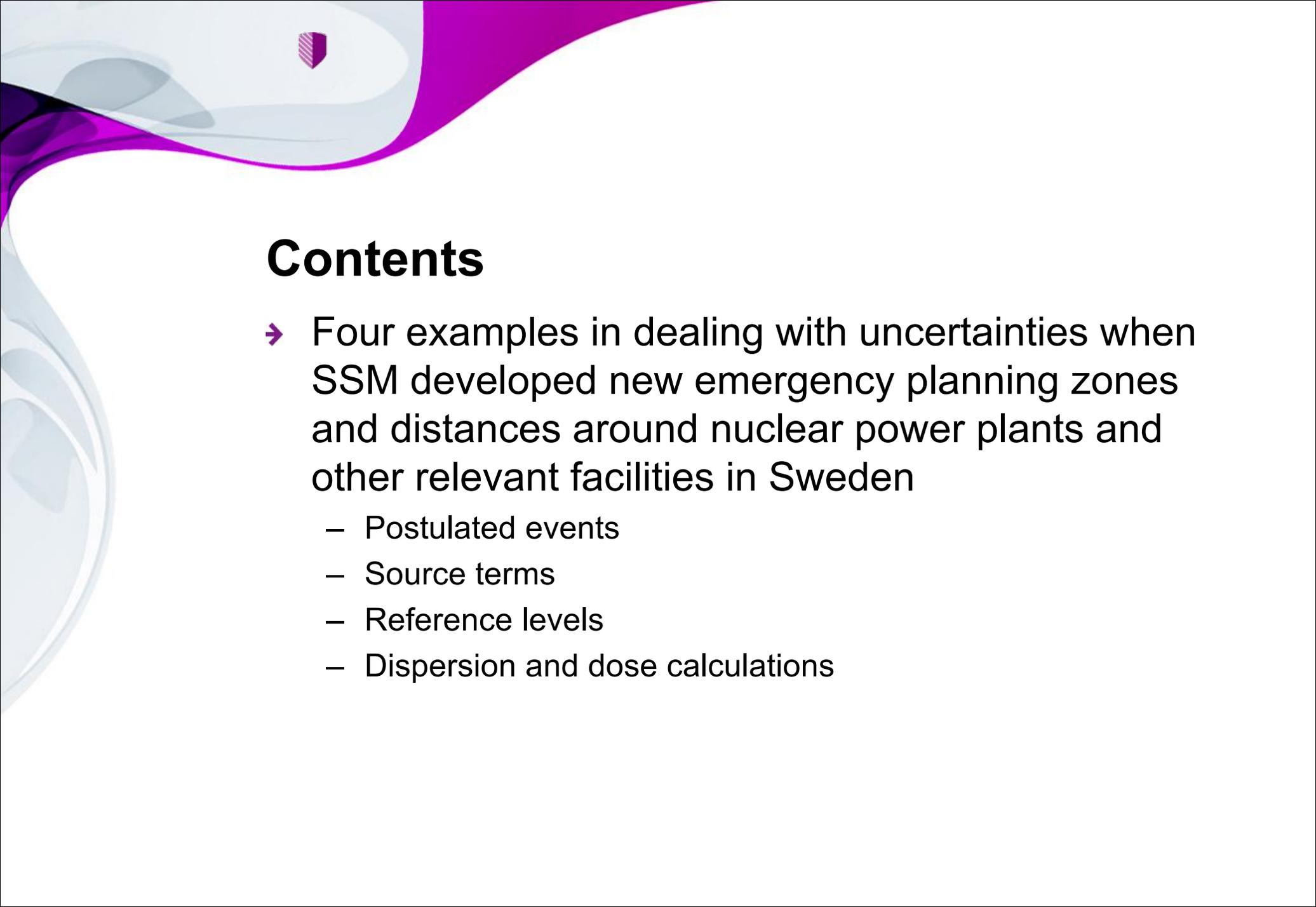
New emergency planning zones and distances in Sweden

4th NERIS Workshop, 25-27 April 2018

Jan Johansson, Peder Kock, Jonas Boson, Simon Karlsson, Patrick Isaksson,
Jonas Lindgren, Elisabeth Tengborn, Anna Maria Blixt Buhr, Ulf Bäverstam

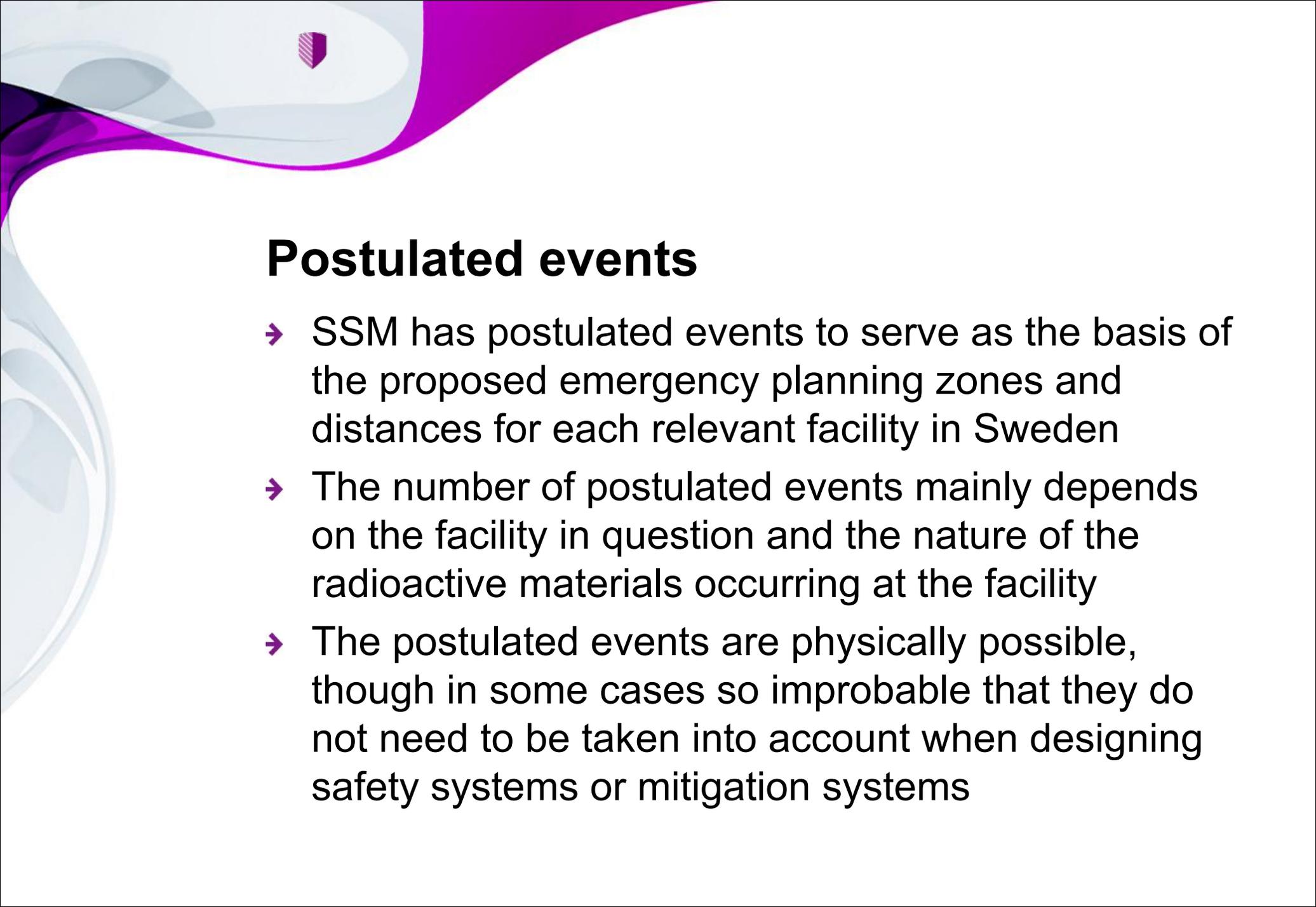
Facilities in emergency preparedness categories I and II in Sweden





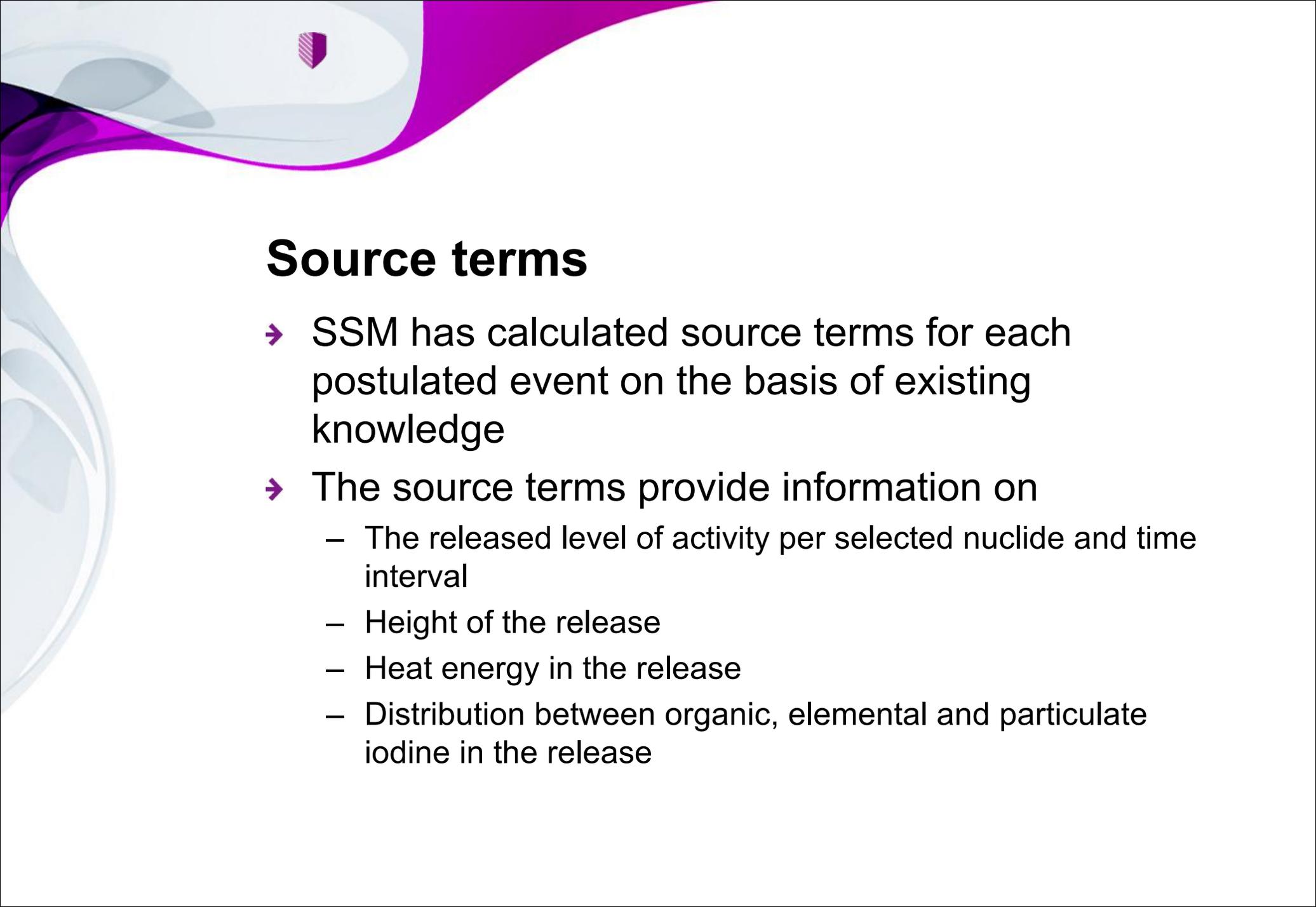
Contents

- Four examples in dealing with uncertainties when SSM developed new emergency planning zones and distances around nuclear power plants and other relevant facilities in Sweden
 - Postulated events
 - Source terms
 - Reference levels
 - Dispersion and dose calculations



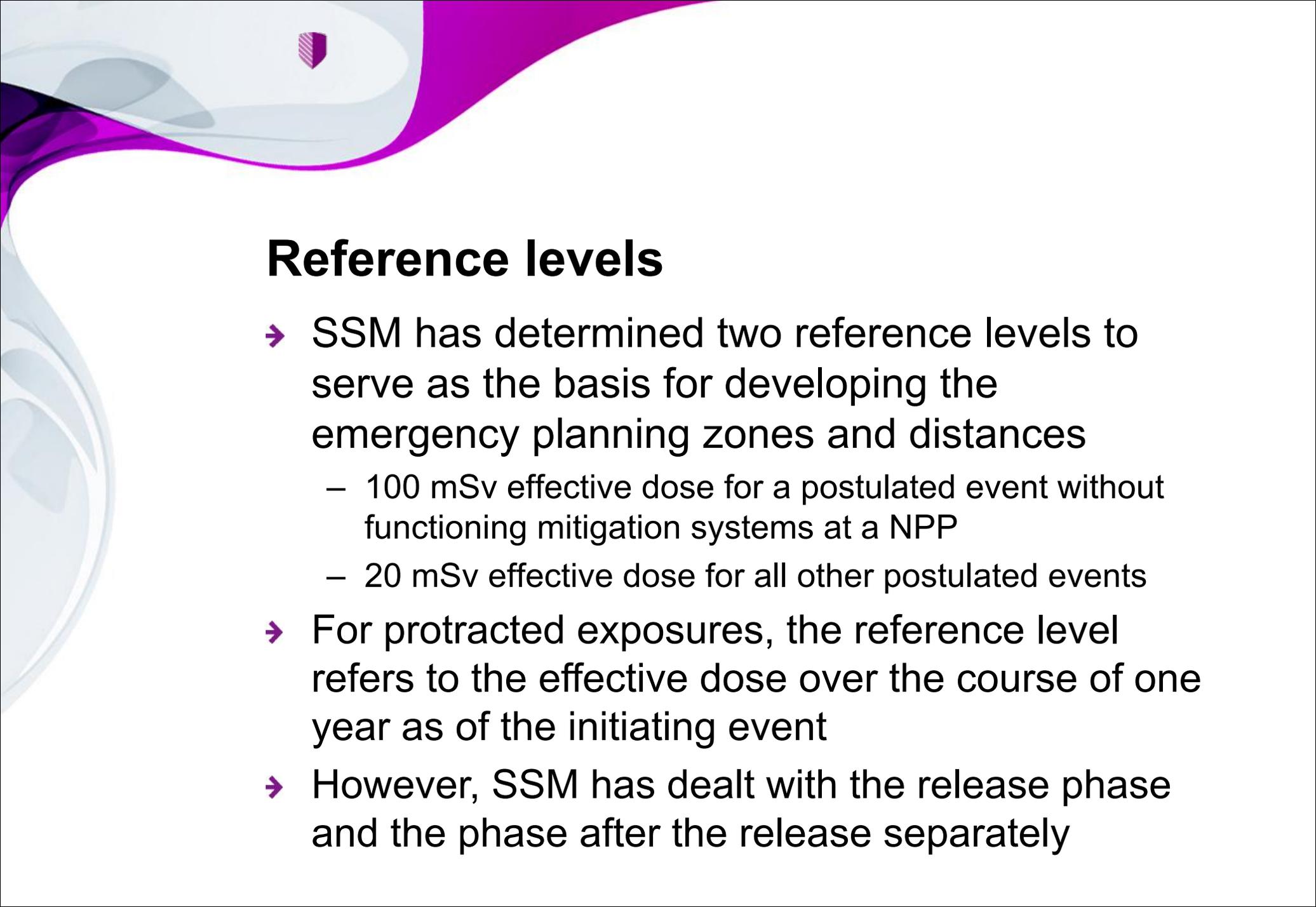
Postulated events

- SSM has postulated events to serve as the basis of the proposed emergency planning zones and distances for each relevant facility in Sweden
- The number of postulated events mainly depends on the facility in question and the nature of the radioactive materials occurring at the facility
- The postulated events are physically possible, though in some cases so improbable that they do not need to be taken into account when designing safety systems or mitigation systems



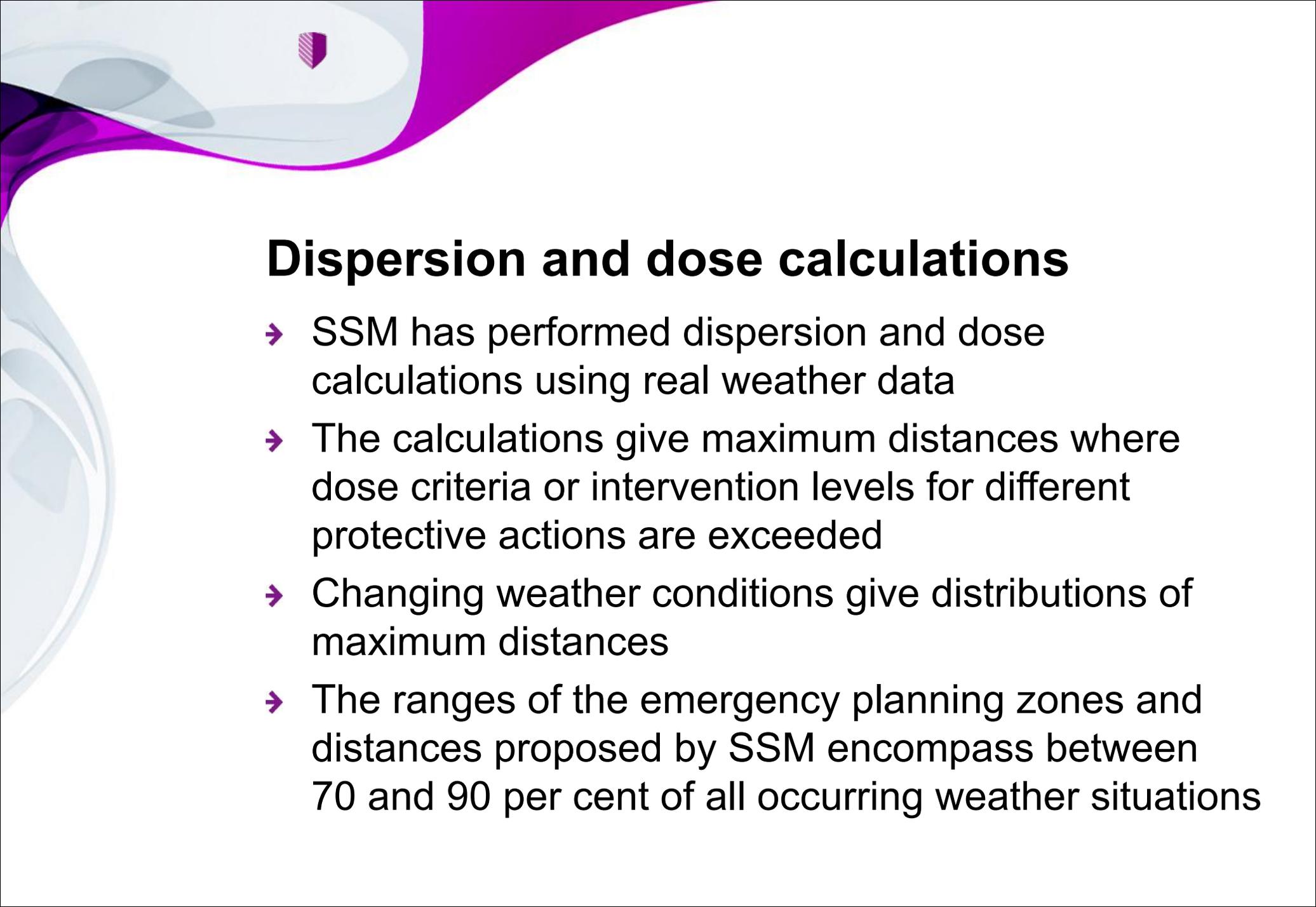
Source terms

- ➔ SSM has calculated source terms for each postulated event on the basis of existing knowledge
- ➔ The source terms provide information on
 - The released level of activity per selected nuclide and time interval
 - Height of the release
 - Heat energy in the release
 - Distribution between organic, elemental and particulate iodine in the release



Reference levels

- ➔ SSM has determined two reference levels to serve as the basis for developing the emergency planning zones and distances
 - 100 mSv effective dose for a postulated event without functioning mitigation systems at a NPP
 - 20 mSv effective dose for all other postulated events
- ➔ For protracted exposures, the reference level refers to the effective dose over the course of one year as of the initiating event
- ➔ However, SSM has dealt with the release phase and the phase after the release separately



Dispersion and dose calculations

- ➔ SSM has performed dispersion and dose calculations using real weather data
- ➔ The calculations give maximum distances where dose criteria or intervention levels for different protective actions are exceeded
- ➔ Changing weather conditions give distributions of maximum distances
- ➔ The ranges of the emergency planning zones and distances proposed by SSM encompass between 70 and 90 per cent of all occurring weather situations



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The report on new emergency planning zones and distances in Sweden is available in English at:

**[www.ssm.se/en/publications/reports/
radiation-protection/2017/201727e](http://www.ssm.se/en/publications/reports/radiation-protection/2017/201727e)**

Scroll to the bottom of the webpage to find the report

Contact: Jan.Johansson@ssm.se