

ANCCLI : a national network to discuss about transparency and nuclear safety

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ANCCLI's involvement on emergency and post-accident

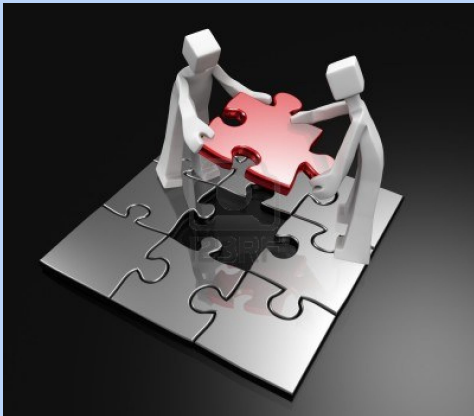


The civil society is highly concerned by post-accident and emergency preoccupations

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2008 – ANCCLI - Creation of a pluralistic working group on post-accident and emergency questions - GPPA

- Forum for debates to share knowledges and express the recommendations of civil society
- to be aware of the consequences of a radiological emergency situation, to anticipate reactions and relationships between local actors and to educate population (good behaviors) ...
- To be involved and assessed all emergency and post-accident plans (off-site plan, iodine plan...)
- Opal tool : sensibilization of local actors on post-accident stakes



In France, legal context strengthens local responsibilities

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The GPPA has compiled an inventory of recent legal context that highlight new responsibilities and constraints for the local level (mayors) :

- Bachelot Law (30/07/2003)
- Law about the Modernization of the civil security (30/08/2004)
- Law about Transparency and safety - TSN (13/06/2006)
- Decree (2007 and 2009) which strongly impact the urbanization projects

FACT : new responsibilities given to communities that have not yet fully grasped the scope of these new responsibilities and which need financial resources and expertises to take decisions ...



CLI and ANCCLI are involved in french post-accident doctrine : CODIRPA

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❑ CODIRPA is a french doctrine on post-accident developed in 2005 by the ASN

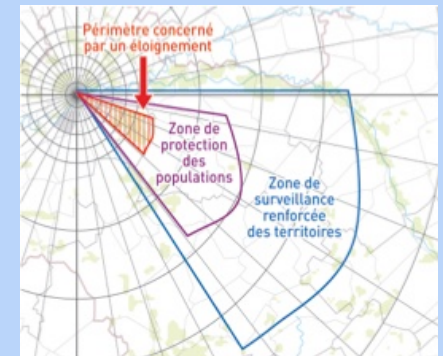
- protect people against ionizing radiation
- provide support to people affected by the consequences of the accident
- reclaiming areas affected economically and socially



❑ The work goes on : the recommendations of CODIRPA will be integrated in planning documents and declined at local level

❑ The feedback of Fukushima should be also analysed and integrated

By their knowledge of the local situation, the civil society should participate to the local declinaison of CODIRPA



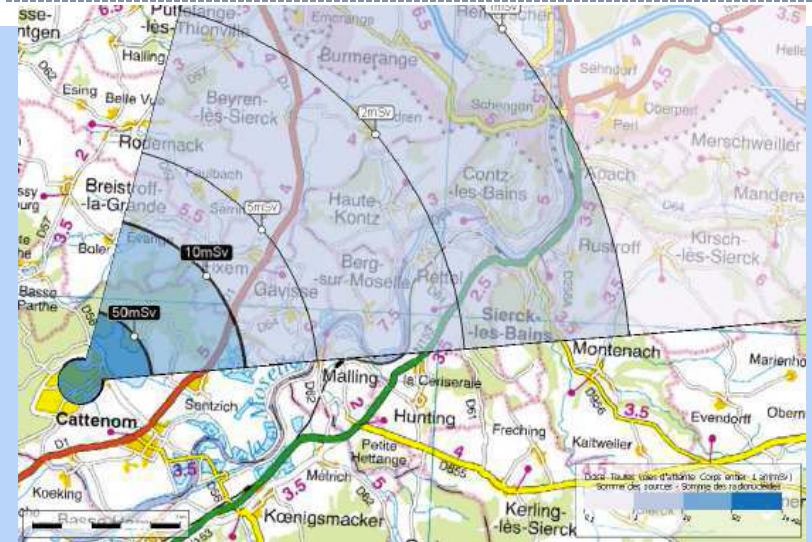
Cattenom - June 2013 – crisis exercise devoted to post-accident

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Post-accident – The situation

Recommandations :

- Iodine on 6 km
- Sheltering on 3,5 km
- Evacuation on 1,5 km



After the end of the release, the IRSN has established deposit maps of the first estimate post-accident zoning

- ZPP : approximately 23 km
- ZST : approximately 83 km
- PE : approximately 2, 5 km

Participation of two members of the ANCCLI as observers

Feedback of Cattenom exercise (1/4)

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Quick feedbacks from the ASN

- Need to strengthen the coordination of measures with neighboring countries (audioconferencing)
- Difficulty to separate the expertise of decision-making
- Needs of materials (connections, Sharing Zone ...)
- End of the containment and late implementation of the zoning
- Need to strengthen the participation of local actors
- Need to strengthen communication and support for populations
- Specific issues that need to be strengthened :
 - implementation of post-accident zoning doctrine
 - criteria for return of evacuees population
 - identification and management of populations
 - criteria for management of drinking water
 - management products manufactured ...

Feedback of Cattenom exercise (2/4)

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Remarks from the ANCCLI

- Too much unknown acronyms to share **during** the 4 days' exercise
- The day before the exercise, computers have been checked. The access permissions and links between staffs were controlled ...
What will happen if a real crisis occurs?
- The principles applied on both sides of the frontier are radically different, especially on the definition of zoning (much larger in Germany) that required a lot of negotiations between the partners involved and a lot of translations.
- The local used as crisis center were not adequate (small and very warm room,)
- Very quickly, farmers, ranchers need official documents to prove the contamination or non contamination of the products
- ...

Feedback of Cattenom exercise (3/4)

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- The number of emergency exercise (60) is clearly insufficient for real effectiveness in real situations
- Lack of coordination of information between the Member States
- In an emergency situation, current plans (PPI) will be no longer valid
- Evacuation of people : nobody will wait for the administrative information about evacuation or containment. The risk will be that they will evacuate themselves without waiting instructions (problems with road infrastructure...)
- Population, including elected officials, including mayors were not enough associated to the exercise

Feedback of Cattenom exercise (4/4)

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Recommandations from the ANCCLI

- Post-Accidental (PA) must start at the beginning of the emergency plan
- Civil society have a role to play (resource persons, good knowledge of local situation) and can provide their own reflexion and recommendations on measures to implement (communication, information, zoning ...)
- Importance of testing the implementation of CAI with municipalities and populations
- Acted the presence of representatives of civil society in the nuclear emergency exercises

Two major challenges for civil society in preparedness of nuclear emergency and post-accident

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- 1) Protect themselves, take good decisions based on reliable information (necessity to have access to a plurality of information sources)
- 2) Be involved upstream in the local and national emergency preparedness situations to test the effectiveness and relevance of plans and emergency measures



Positive elements to prepare emergency and post-accident situations

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Mains stakes

- ❑ Identification of concret issues of a post-accident situation at local level
- ❑ Develop tools to share trustworthy information
- ❑ Sharing information between civil society and institutionnal experts
- ❑ Associate civil society to reflexions and decision making on post-accident issues at local, regional and national level

Need to remember the Art 5.1. of the Aarhus Convention

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La Convention d'Aarhus (art. 5.1 c.) precise : In the case of any imminent threat to human health or the environment, whether caused by human activities or due to natural causes, all information which could enable the public to take measures to prevent or mitigate harm arising from the threat and is held by a public authority is disseminated immediately and without delay to members of the public who may be affected..».

Thanks for your attention

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The screenshot shows the ANCCLI website interface. At the top left is the ANCCLI logo. Below it are navigation links: 'Accueil', 'Qu'est-ce que l'ANCCLI?', 'Les textes', and 'Contact'. A search bar is present with the text 'Vous recherchez ...' and a 'Go' button. To the right of the search bar are links for 'Accéder au contenu', 'Accessibilité', 'Recherche', and 'Contact'. Below the search bar is a 'Espace CLI' button. The main content area features a video player titled 'Réseau National d'échange sur la transparence et la sécurité nucléaire' with a thumbnail of a meeting. Below the video player are sections for 'A la Une' and 'Actualités'. The 'A la Une' section has two items: one dated '20 Jan' about a meeting on the balance of analyses, and another dated '15 Fév' about a European Round Table on the Fukushima accident. The 'Actualités' section has two items: one about a national conference and another about a letter from the ANCCLI president to the President of the Republic.

www.anccli.fr



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Questions?

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