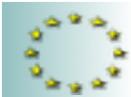


Overview of PREPARE/WP3: Management of contaminated goods in post-accident situations The voice of national panels

S. Charron (IRSN), S. Lafage (CEPN), J-F. Lecomte (IRSN)

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Atomic Energy Community Seventh Framework Programme [FP7/2007-2011] [FP7/2012-2013] under grant agreement n° [323287].



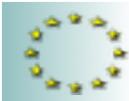


Work Package 3 (Contaminated Goods)

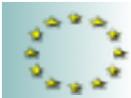
PREPARE

- Aim: to contribute to the development of strategies for the management of **contaminated goods** by taking into account the **point of view of relevant stakeholders**
- Coordinated by IRSN with the support of CEPN
- **11 European countries** involved (Belgium, Finland, French & Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom)
- Constitution of **panels** to gather the expression of their relevant stakeholders: producers, retailers, consumers, experts, associations, authorities, administrations, industries, universities
- Experiences learned from **past accidents** also taken into account
- Testimonies from **Japanese stakeholders**





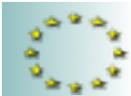
- Common framework but autonomy for the organisation of panels according to national specificities and experiences
- However, common approach adopted
 - Presentations of basic issues on radiological protection, regulation framework, post-accident management, feedback experience (Chernobyl, Fukushima)
 - Discussion sessions on specific topical issues, sometimes based on table top exercises or NPP accident scenarios



Focus achieved by each country

PREPARE

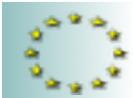
Belgium	Contaminated food product and other consumer goods
Finland	Contaminated industrial products
France & Switzerland	Contaminated food
Greece	Contaminated ships, trucks and containers Foodstuffs
Ireland	Contaminated foodstuffs
Netherlands	Contaminated foodstuffs and feedstuffs
Norway	Contaminated foodstuffs and feedstuffs
Portugal	Contaminated foodstuffs, feedstuffs and other consumer goods
Spain	Contaminated foodstuffs, feedstuffs and other consumer goods
United Kingdom	Contaminated scrap metal and goods



Panels activities ... in pictures

PREPARE





Time schedule

PREPARE

20-22 January 2016

● Dissemination Workshop of the PREPARE Project - Bratislava

12-13 November 2015

● Final Workshop of the PREPARE WP3 Project - Paris

20-22 May 2015

● Third Task Force WP3 Meeting - Dublin

26-28 May 2014

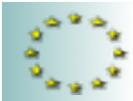
● Second Task Force WP3 Meeting - Athens

May 2013

● First Task Force WP3 Meeting - Madrid

February 2013

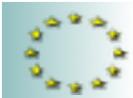
● Kick-off Meeting of the PREPARE Project



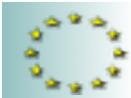
3 key messages

PREPARE

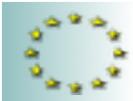
- Everything must be done to avoid any accident. Citizens are victims, they are not responsible for the situation.
- Post-accident situation is new, unexpected and disturbing for everybody. Preparedness is crucial but nobody will be fully ready. Be ready to react and respond quickly.
- Maximum Permitted Levels (MPLs) are useful but questionable. Their rationale is complex to understand. They are not always adapted to the actual situation. MPL should not be a black & white concept. Below is not always good (artificial radioactivity should not be here). Above is not always bad (depending on the whole diet). Dialogue with consumers (locally) and accountability based on monitoring and improvement process are crucial (solidarity & ethics).



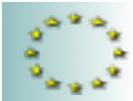
- Market, trade, economic aspects
- Monitoring strategies
- Information strategies
- Management of other goods than foodstuffs
- Preparedness and stakeholder participation process



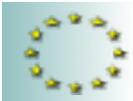
- Multi-dimension: societal, economic, environmental
- Loss of references, uncertainties
- Discrimination of territories, people, products
- Radioactivity cannot be seen, smelled, tasted
- Only measurement can make it visible
- Need to disseminate RP culture to be better prepared
- Through existing networks, exercises, etc.



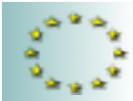
- The final decision maker is the consumer
- Criteria are: taste, price, quality
- Need to be in confidence
- Action should be prompt, reasonable, justified
- Long-term perspective needs to be considered
- Image of products is also at stake
- Information clear, understandable, constant
- Several sources, without cacophony
- Use of social networks



- Many stakeholders between producer and consumer (long/short circuits)
- Sometimes divergent interests
- Compromises are needed: based on health, economic and ethical considerations
- Monitoring, improvement process, accountability
- Standing criteria ensuring health protection + flexible criteria for quality improvement
- Compensation measures are necessary. But can lead to perverse effects
- Lifting of countermeasures is delicate: difficult to proof they are no longer justified



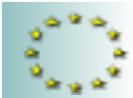
- Not really a health issue (not a dominant pathway)
- Possible high disturbance
- Many stakeholders (trade + transport)
- Roles and responsibilities not well defined, especially in case of contamination revealed
- Few regulations, no thresholds. But no claim from panels' stakeholders
- Guidance is needed, to manage the situation depending on its size, in a way as pragmatic and harmonised as possible
- Traceability



- Final PREPARE/WP3 workshop
 - 12-13 November 2015 in Paris (France)
 - With panels' stakeholders from 11 countries
 - International organisations (European Commission, OECD-NEA, IAEA, ICRP, FAO, HERCA, NERIS)
 - And Japanese experts
- Dissemination workshop of PREPARE Project
 - 20-22 January 2016 in Bratislava (Slovakia)



- Continue dialogue with local European stakeholders
- Continue cooperation with Japanese stakeholders
- Reactivation of the NERIS “Congoo” working group



Thank you for your attention