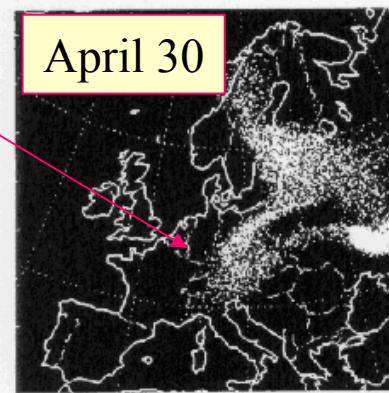
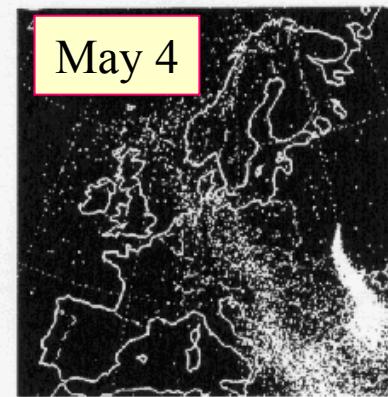
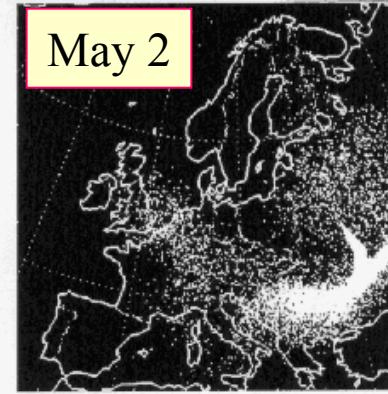


## **LA DISPERSIONE**

### Nel resto dell'Europa

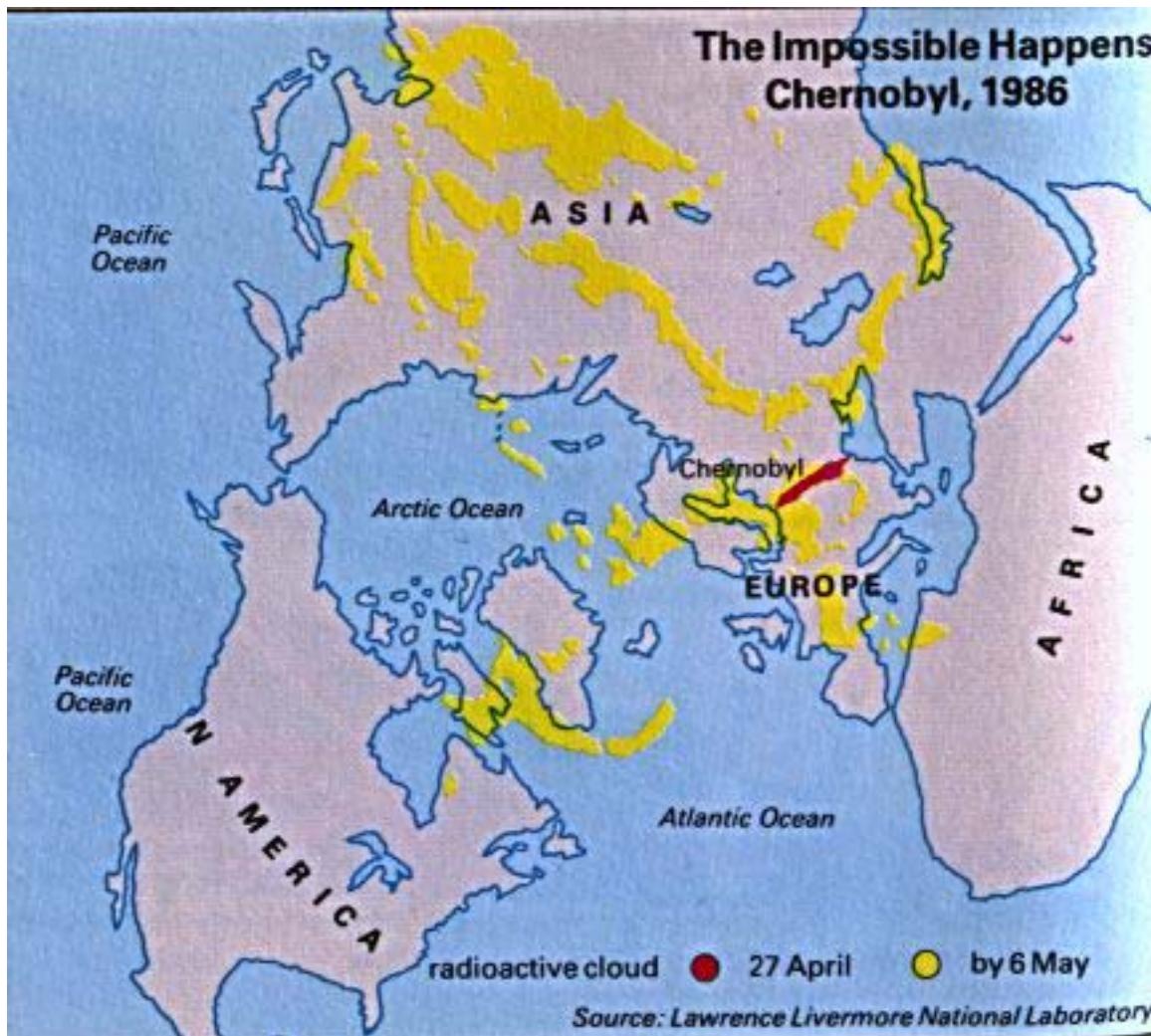
**L'arrivo in Italia il 30 aprile**



Credit: ARAC

## LA DISPERSIONE su scala planetaria

Solo l'Emisfero Sud rimane indenne da questa contaminazione



## DEPOSIZIONE AL SUOLO

Viene presa di riferimento una contaminazione di

- $^{137}\text{Cs}$  at  $37 \text{ kBq m}^{-2}$  ( $1 \text{ Ci km}^{-2}$ )
  - Facilmente misurabile
  - 10 volte il livello del fallout esistente
  - Radiologicamente significativa

Vivendo senza contromisure in una zona con questa contaminazione, nel corso del primo anno si assorbe una dose di 1 mSv.

# LA DEPOSIZIONE DEI RADIONUCLIDI

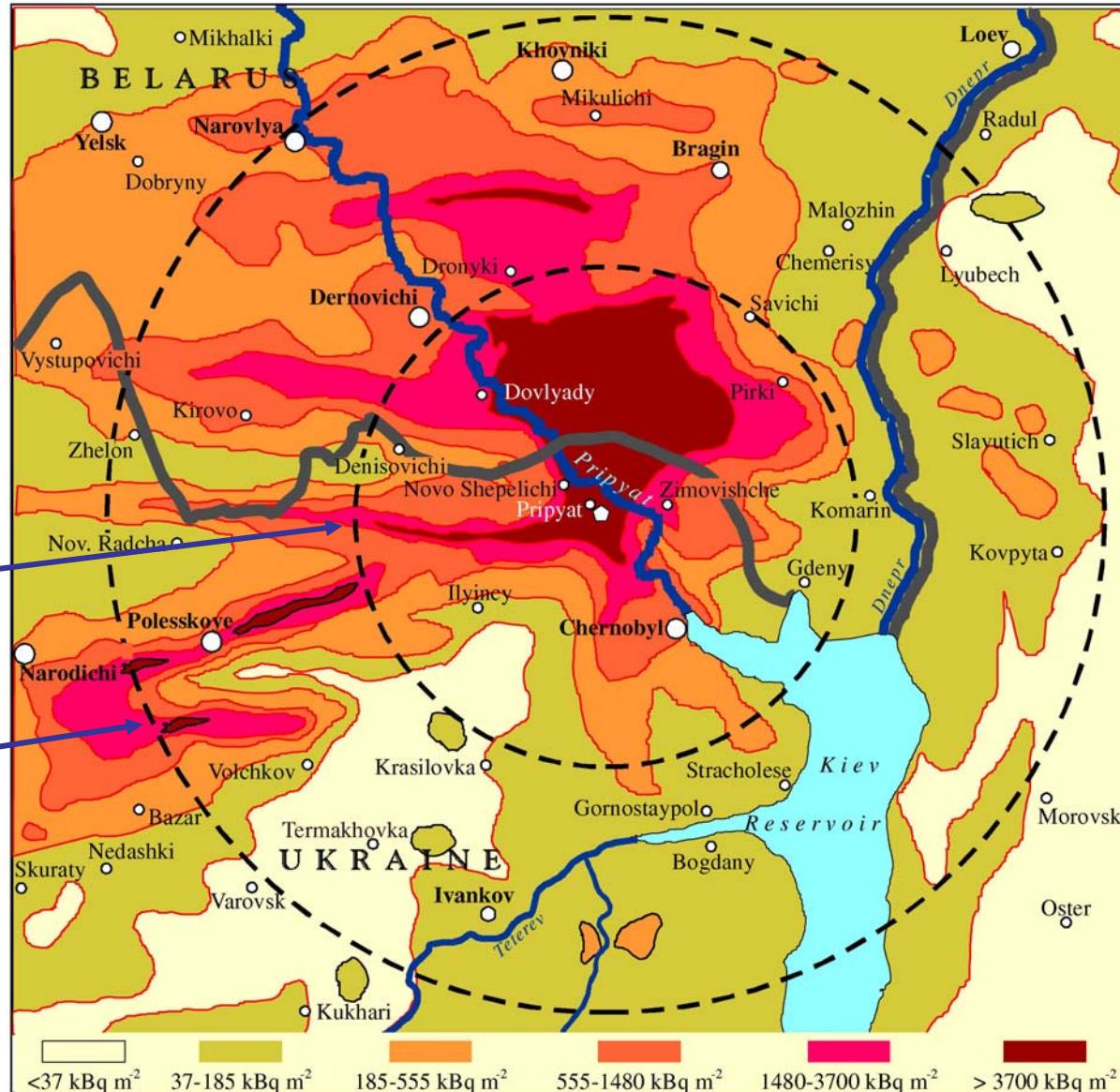
37 kBq/m<sup>2</sup> => 1mSv/anno

Intorno a Chernobyl

137  
55 Cs

30 Km

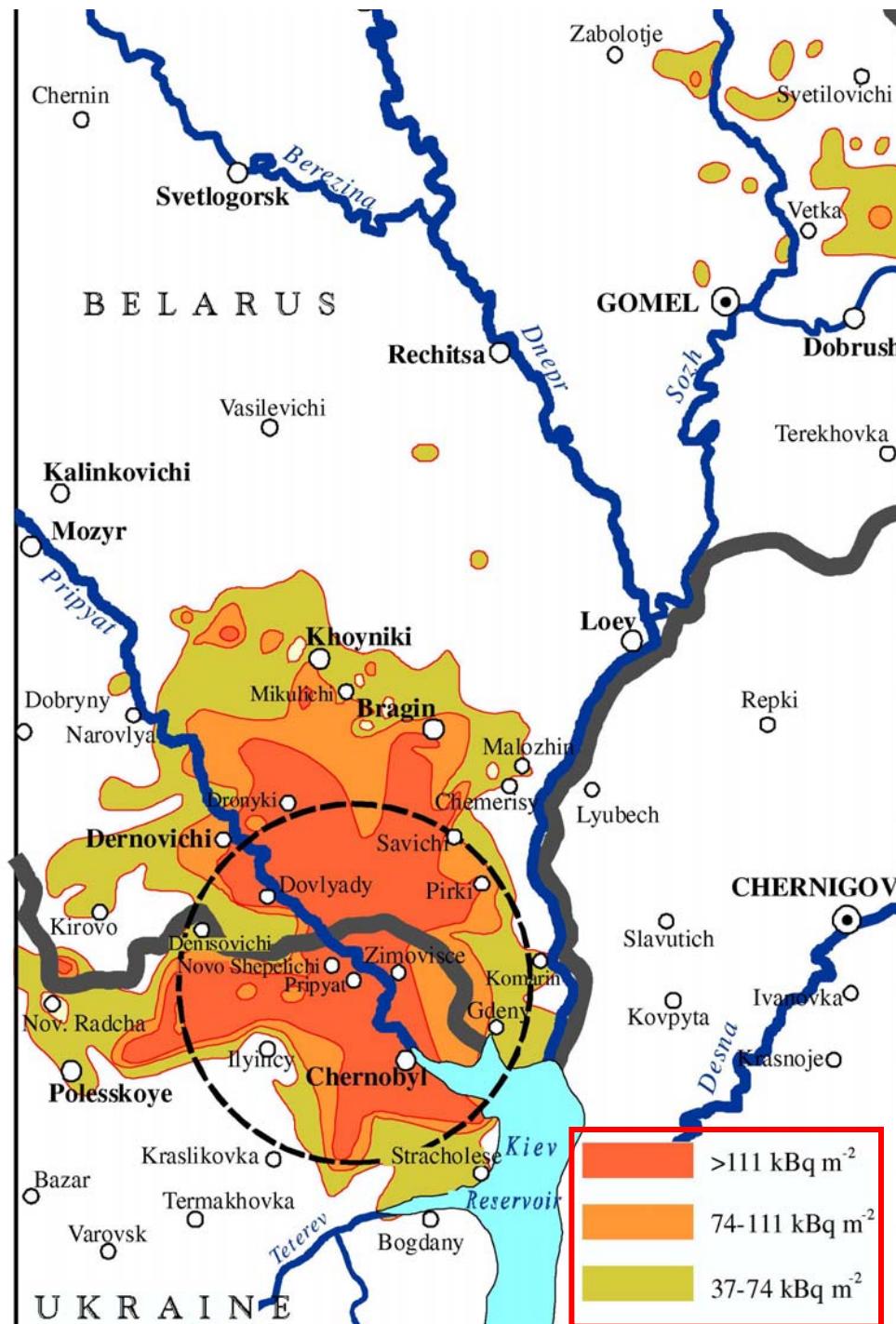
60 Km



## Deposizione

$^{90}\text{Sr}$

La deposizione di  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  e  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  ha interessato soprattutto le zone vicine alla centrale; le zone con contaminazione da plutonio superiore a 4 kBq m<sup>-2</sup> si trovano entro i 30-km nelle aree di Gomel, Mogilev e Briansk.



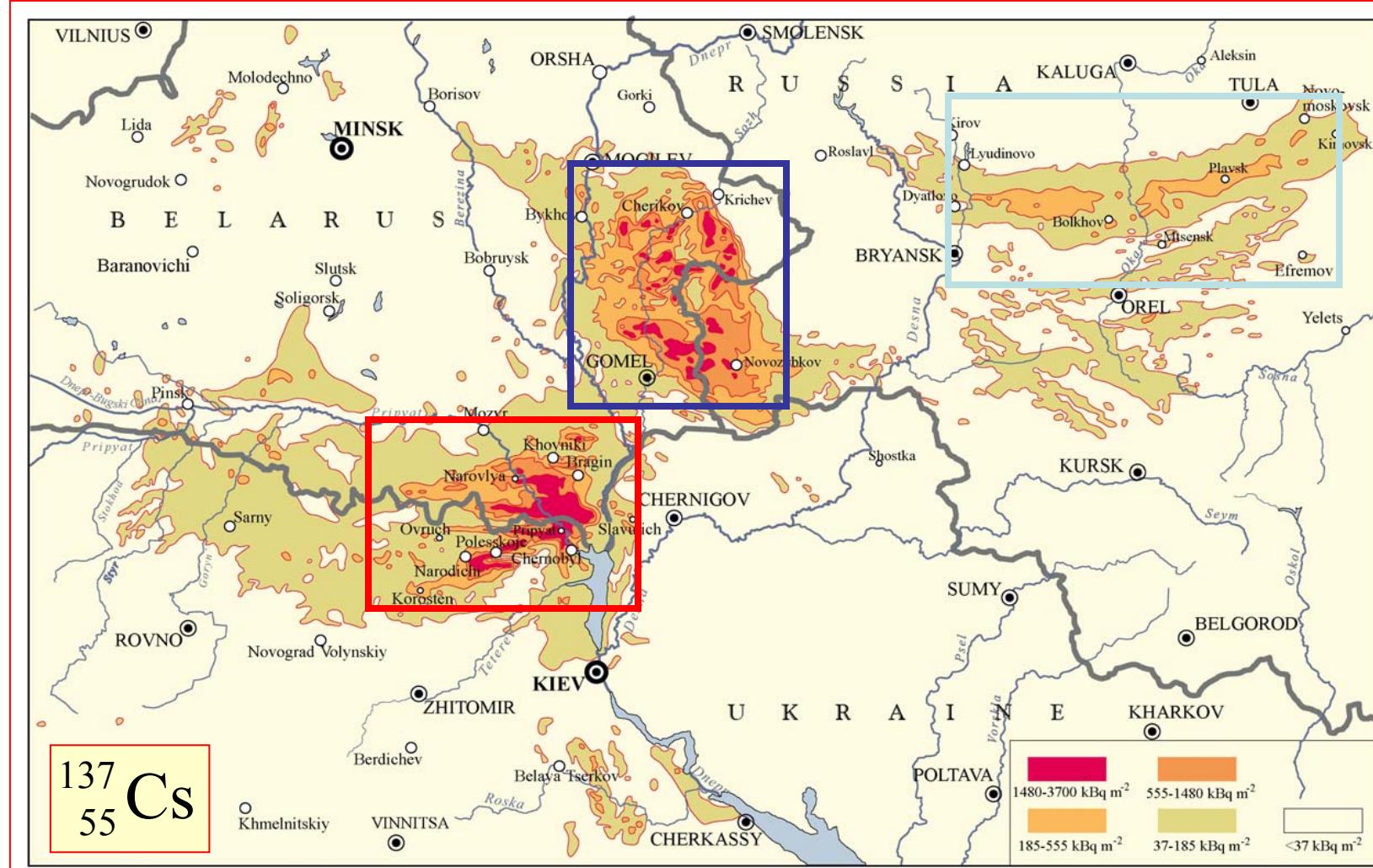
## **Deposizione**

$^{239}\text{Pu}$ – $^{240}\text{Pu}$



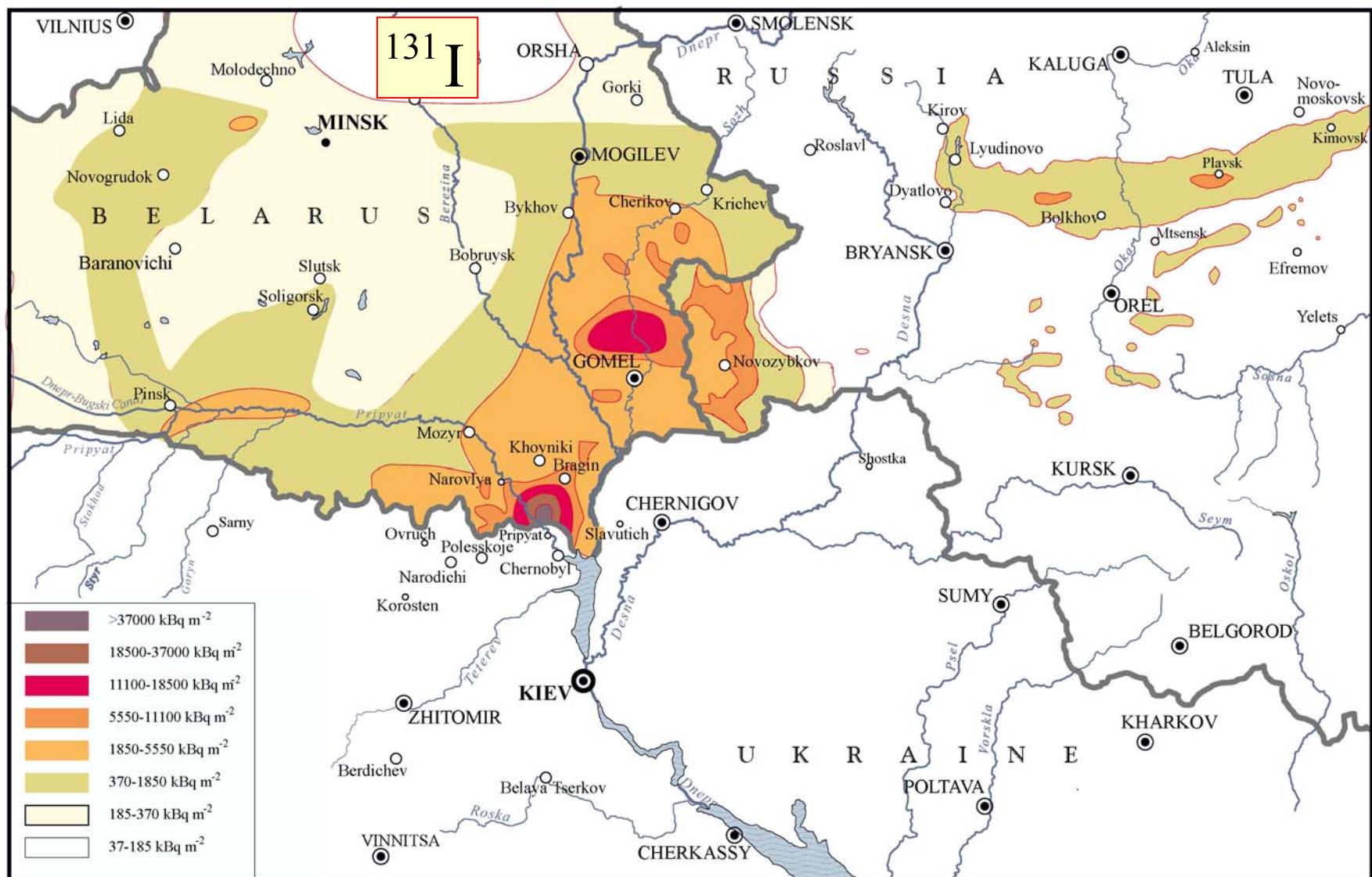
**Figure IX. Surface ground deposition of plutonium-239 and plutonium-240 released in the Chernobyl accident at levels exceeding  $3.7 \text{ kBq m}^{-2}$  [11].**

The three main spots of contamination have been called the Central, Bryansk-Belarus, and Kaluga-Tula-Orel spots. The Central spot was formed during the initial, active stage of the release predominantly to the West and North-west. Ground depositions of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  of over  $40 \text{ kBq/m}^2$  covered large areas of the Northern part of Ukraine and of the Southern part of Belarus.



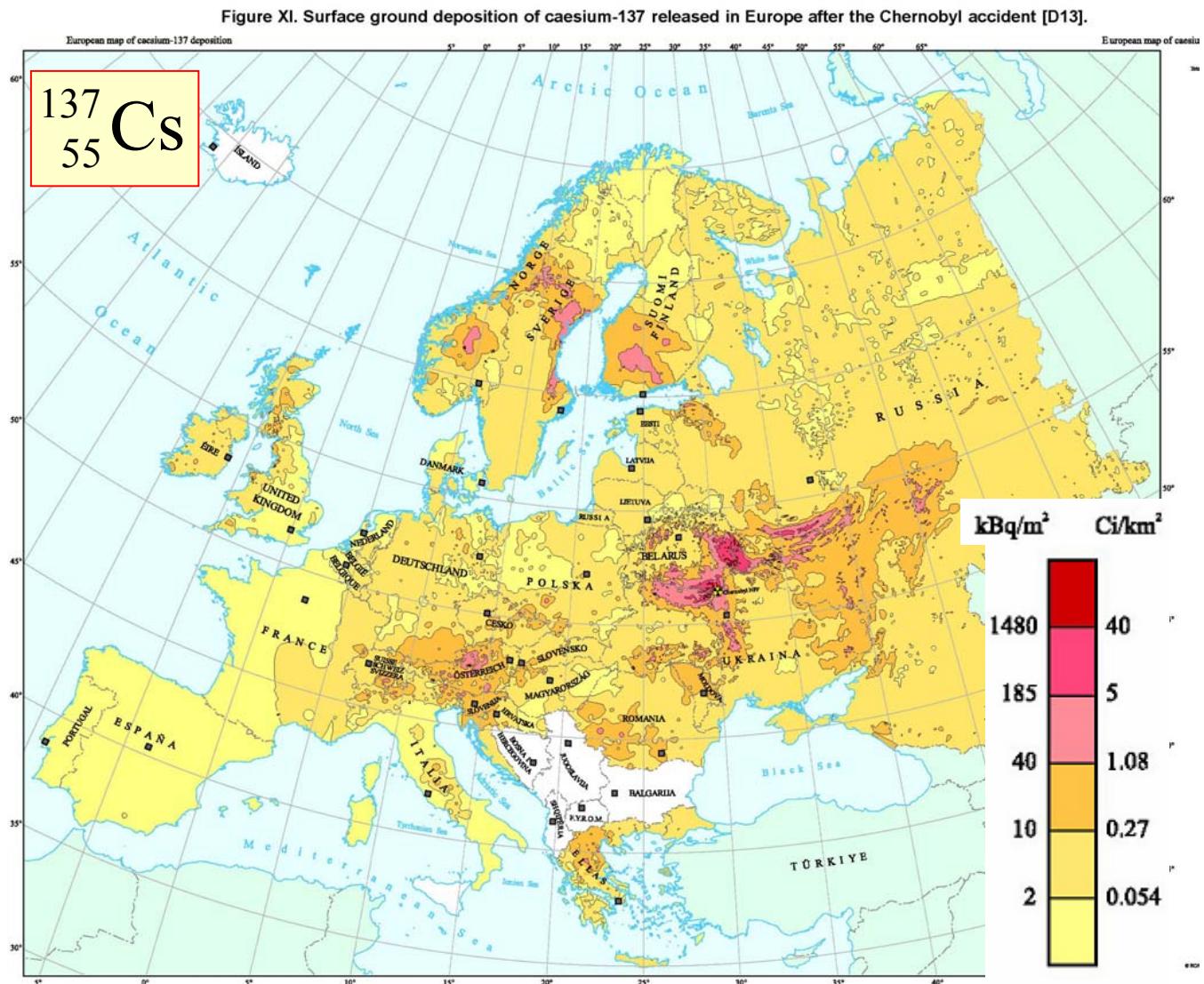
**Figure VI. Surface ground deposition of caesium-137 released in the Chernobyl accident [I1, I3].**

The three main spots of contamination have been called the Central, Bryansk-Belarus, and Kaluga-Tula-Orel spots.



**Figure X.** Estimated surface ground deposition in Belarus and western Russia of iodine-131 released in the Chernobyl accident [B25, P19].

Most countries in Europe experienced some deposition of radionuclides, mainly  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{134}\text{Cs}$ , as the plume passed over the country. In Austria, Eastern and Southern Switzerland, parts of Southern Germany and Scandinavia, where the passage of the plume coincided with rainfall, the total deposition from the Chernobyl release was greater (exceeding  $37 \text{ kBq m}^{-2}$ , with an extensive deposition in a  $2\text{-}4 \text{ km}^2$  area in Sweden within the commune of Gävle (exceeding  $185 \text{ kBq m}^{-2}$ )



than that experienced by most other countries, whereas Spain, France and Portugal experienced the least deposition. For example, the estimated average depositions of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  in the provinces of Upper Austria, Salzburg and Carinthia in Austria were 59, 46 and 33  $\text{kBq/m}^2$  respectively, whereas the average  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  deposition in Portugal was  $0.02 \text{ kBq/m}^2$

# Areas ( $\text{km}^2$ ) contaminated at $>37 \text{ kBq m}^{-2}$ ( $>1\text{Ci km}^{-2}$ )

• Russian Federation	57,000
• Belarus	46,500
• Ukraine	41,900
• Sweden	12,000
• Finland	11,500
• Austria	8,600
• Norway	5,200
• Bulgaria	4,800
• Switzerland	1,300
• Greece	1,200
• Slovenia	300
• Italy	300
• Republic of Moldava	60

## L'ESPOSIZIONE DELLA POPOLAZIONE

La popolazione esposta può essere suddivisa in quattro categorie

- (1) Lo staff della centrale nucleare e i lavoratori che hanno partecipato alle operazioni di decontaminazione (i cosiddetti “liquidatori”)
- (2) i residenti nelle vicinanze che furono evacuati dalla zona dei 30-km durante le prime settimane dall’incidente
- (3) la popolazione dell’ex-Unione Sovietica, inclusi i residenti delle aree contaminate: circa 5 milioni
- (4) la popolazione nei Paesi fuori dall’ex-Union Sovietica

# Lo staff della centrale

presenti sul posto

arrivati dopo

**Table 10**

**Staff on site and emergency workers in initial hours of the accident**

[K23]

491

566  
emergency  
workers

<i>Professional group</i>	<i>Accident witnesses</i>	<i>Emergency workers (at 8 a.m. on 26 April 1986)</i>
Staff of the power plant (Units 1, 2, 3 and 4)	176	374 <sup>c</sup>
Construction workers at Units 5 and 6	268	–
Firemen	14 <sup>a</sup> , 10 <sup>b</sup>	69
Guards	23	113
Staff of the local medical facility	–	10

*a* Arrived on the site of the accident at 1.27 a.m.

**Explosion at 1.24 hr**

*b* Arrived on the site of the accident at 1.35 a.m.

*c* Excluding the accident victims, the numbers of whom are given in Table 11.