ID: Type: **Poster**

Radiation Monitoring System in Belarus

Chernobyl accident has shown an importance of maintenance of high level national system of reaction in the case of radiological accident. In Belarus the general assessment of the radiological situation and the control of radioactive contamination of settlements and surface water are carried out by several governmental bodies: Ministry of Emergency Situations and Ministry of Environment protection. Observation over a natural radiation background and radioactive contamination are conducted on points of observation (stations and posts, observant alignments on water objects, observant chinks and hydro-geological posts arranged on sites with natural and broken ground water dynamics) and on 4 automated systems of radiating control in nuclear power plant's influence zones. Radiation monitoring system can effectively detect the excess of background radiation in Belarus. But at the same time it can not predict distribution of radionuclides from the territories of neighboring states in the case of an emergency. In this situation, the most effective is the use of radionuclide monitoring data provided by the CTBTO International Monitoring System. National Data Center provides daily observations of radionuclide station RN33 (Germany), RN61 and RN54 (Russia), RN63 (Sweden) and RN40 (Kuwait). These stations are located in the immediate vicinity of the territory of Belarus.

Primary author: ANDREYENKA, Aliaksei (Republican Emergency Management and Response Centre)

Presenter: ANDREYENKA, Aliaksei (Republican Emergency Management and Response Centre)

Track Classification: Theme 3: Advances in Sensors, Networks and Processing