



# THE PRACTICE OF PUBLIC COMMUNICATION OF NUCLEAR SAFETY REGULATOR IN CHINA

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# 1 Introduction

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- The public were paying more attention to information of nuclear and radiation safety after Fukushima accident.
- Related knowledge of the public is very limited and the public opinions on nuclear energy are changing.
- The public needs quick, transparent and accuracy information from the nuclear safety regulator.

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## Nuclear Safety Regulator in China

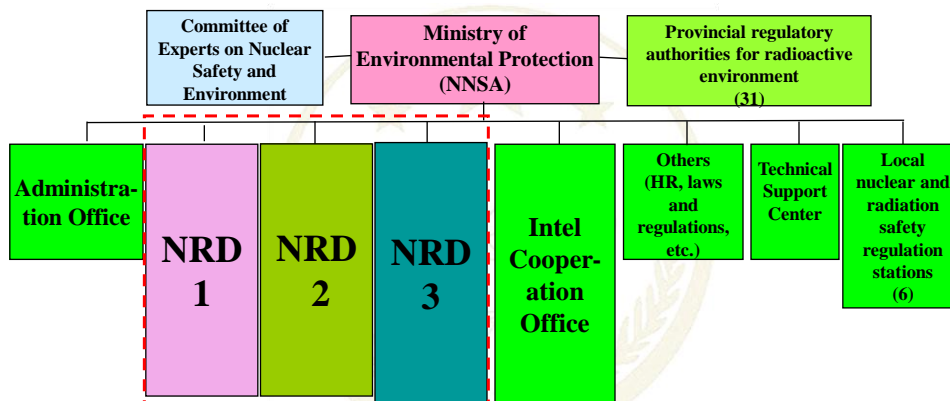
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- National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) is regulator.
- NNSA is an administration in Ministry of Environmental Protection. One vice minister is the administrator of NNSA.
- NNSA reports to the premier through MEP.
- NNSA consists of headquarter, six regional inspection offices, and TSO.

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## Current Framework of Nuclear and Radiation Safety in China



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## NNSA Staff and Budget

### ● NNSA Staffing:

- Headquarter: 3 technical departments, 85 persons
- Six Regional offices: 331 inspectors
- TSO: NSC, 600 persons
- Radiological Monitoring Center: 100 persons

- **Regular Budget in 2011: RMB 220 million**  
**in 2012: RMB 350 million**

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## 2 Public Communication during emergency response to Fukushima accident

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- During Fukushima accident, NNSA use traditional media and website
  - to publish radiological monitoring data
  - to provide information of accident status
  - to disseminate basic knowledge on nuclear and radiation safety.
  - to establish rules on public information

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### 2.1 publish radiological monitoring data

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- **To conduct dose rate continuous monitoring,  $\gamma$  spectrometry analysis of artificial radioactivity of aerosol, iodine in air, soil samples, water samples, dry/wet deposition, and biological samples in whole country**
- **To publish monitoring data on CCTV every day from March to June 2011.**
- **To publish  $\gamma$  dose rate, iodine in air etc in 31 provinces and 3 operating NPPs every day on the website of NNSA since March 2011.**

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## 2.2 Provide information of accident status

- On official website of NNSA
  - 121 news releases on accident status and radiological consequences
  - 78 translated reports of NISA on accident
- On CCTV and other TV stations
  - Progress and status of accident status
  - Explanations of technical expertes on accident status and radiological consequences

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## NNSA website on Fukushima nuclear accident

中华人民共和国环境保护部（国家核安全局）

您现在的位置：首页 > 专题报道 > 热点专题 > 日本地震核安全相关信息

### 日本地震核安全相关信息

**环境保护部（国家核安全局）发布5月21日全国主要城市环境辐射水平**

环境保护部（国家核安全局）有关负责人今日介绍说，环境保护部（国家核安全局）5月21日19时继续发布全国省会城市和部分地级市辐射环境监测实时空气吸收剂量率监测值。监测结果汇总图中绿色曲线代表监测值，蓝色曲线代表天然本底水平，绿色曲线均在蓝色柱状范围内。监测结果表明日本核事故未对我国环境及境内公众健康产生影响。

[详细内容>>](#)

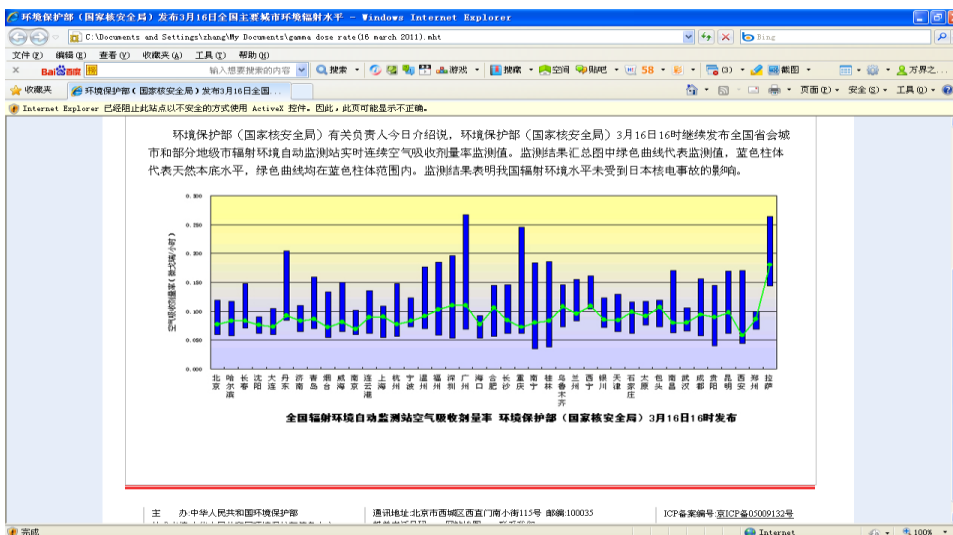
全国辐射环境自动监测站空气吸收剂量率（2012.5）

转载新闻 [更多>>](#)      综合信息 [更多>>](#)

• 萨科齐呼吁二十国集团就建立  
• 日本福岛核事故后续工作阶段我国辐射环境监测预警 [2011-09-23]



## $\gamma$ dose rate in different cities in China



## $\gamma$ dose rate in different cities in China

全国辐射环境自动监测站空气吸收剂量率 (2012年4月22日9:00 - 2012年4月23日9:00) - Windows Internet Explorer

http://hsp.nep.gov.cn/gj/701304/20120423\_20016.htm

文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 收藏夹(A) 工具(T) 帮助(H)

输入想要搜索的内容

收藏夹 全国辐射环境自动监测站空气吸收剂量率(2012)

2012-04-23

(2012年4月22日9:00 - 2012年4月23日9:00)

单位:  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

地点	测值范围	平均值	参考本底范围 (当地探野)	结论
北京市	77.2-80.7	79.1	60.2 -119.9	正常水平
哈尔滨市	65.0-84.0	73.5	57.6-117.1	正常水平
长春市	67.8-79.8	72.5	70.0-147.4	正常水平
沈阳市	69.2-81.4	76.3	61.6-91.2	正常水平
济南市	83.4-85.3	84.6	65.0-110.4	正常水平
南京市	67.4-71.9	69.5	64.9-102.1	正常水平
上海市	90.8-92.4	91.6	54.9-108.2	正常水平
杭州市	67.4-78.1	73.8	56.8-148.2	正常水平
福州市	108.0-110.4	108.9	59.0-184.8	正常水平
广州市	107.4-110.4	108.9	69.3 -266.9	正常水平
海口市	76.6-76.8	76.2	63.6 -49.9	正常水平



## $\gamma$ dose rate around operating NPPs

我国运行核电站周围环境空气吸收剂量率 (2011年3月23日24:00 - 24日03:00)

2011-03-24

(2011年3月23日24:00 - 24日03:00)

单位: nGy/h

核电站	点位	测值范围	平均值	运行本底范围 (当地原野)	结论
秦 山 核	秦山山顶	100.3-100.6	100.4	70.4 - 123.8	正常水平
	夏奈湾	95.5-95.9	95.7	70.4 - 123.8	正常水平
	秦山核	99.4-99.6	99.5	70.4 - 123.8	正常水平
	二期码头	91.8-92.5	92.1	70.4 - 123.8	正常水平
	秦东	98.6-99.1	98.8	70.4 - 123.8	正常水平



### 2.3 Disseminate basic knowledge of nuclear and radiation safety

- 20 articles on nuclear safety in website of NNSA
- 1 brochure on basic information of nuclear safety
- Reports on nuclear safety examination on TV
- Reports on Safety of NPPs and expertes interview on TV and newspaper
- Communicate with public, especially university students



## 99 Questions of Nuclear safety and Radiation Protection



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## 2.4 Establish rules on public information

- *NNSA issued Rule on Public Information on Nuclear Safety of NPPs in April 2011.*
  - NPP and NNSA should publish information on incidents or accidents above grade 1 of INSE in time.
  - NPP and NNSA should publish information on events in grade 0 if the public interested.
  - NPPs will publish the status of NPPs periodically, and disseminate nuclear safety to the public.

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## Public communications activities

- NNSA held Meeting on nuclear safety between the Mainland and Hongkong in April 2011
- NNSA required Daya Bay NPP to provide information on operation and events to Guangdong province and Hongkong.
- Guangdong province and Hongkong established information exchange on events and monitoring data

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## Meeting on nuclear safety between the Mainland and Hongkong on 20, April 2011





### 3 Future Improvements

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NNSA will further improve its public information communication by:

- To establish working team in NNSA on public information and communication. The function:
  - To collect, analyze, and evaluate information
  - To provide quick, transparent and curacy information to the public, and
  - To push forward public dissemination.

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### 3 Future Improvements

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- To request the operating organization to strengthen the public communication.
- To establish information exchange with nuclear operating organization on public communication and dissemination.

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### 3 Future Improvements

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- To conduct public dissemination, such as
  - Basic knowledge in Internet website
  - Training course and workshop to media people
  - Training course to NNSA spokesman
  - To develop easy understanding and vivid reading materials and TV program.
  - Site visit to nuclear facilities.

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### Conclusion

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- New challenges to nuclear regulators in the world after Fukushima accident.
- The public confidence and communication become more and more important for both regulator and nuclear operator.
- NNSA is taking efforts to improve its public communication in China.

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