

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM REALIZED BY ENVINET A.S., DOMESTIC AND ABROAD

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Within recent years, research and development has expanded the portfolio of applied results in the field of early warning systems - both stationary and mobile standalone. Their implementation in different areas all over the world in different climatic conditions and their coincidence of possible communication interface software, databases, data collection and assessment of the radiation situations allow the users to respond to possible events and thus significantly affect the decision-making level for the preventive countermeasures including their utilization during radiation accidents. Some of the results will be presented during the presentation:

- Implementation of monitoring stations in Varaždin, Velika Gorica, Sisak, Virovitica, Beli Manastir, Zadar, Knin and Ploče in Croatia 2014. Other locations such as Plitvice, Šibenik and Koprivnica are also considered. Radiometric monitoring station NuEM RAMS, dose rate from 10 nSv / h to 1 Sv / h.
- Implementation of radiation monitoring stations in Warszawa, Żagáń, Wrocław, Szczecin, Kraków, Lublin, Gdynia, Bydgoszcz, Rzeszów, Bartoszyce, Śrem, Świnoujście, and Ustka in Poland 2014-2015. Radiometric monitoring station NuEM RAMS, dose rate from 10 nSv / h to 9 Sv / h. Purpose of stations - for a radiation monitoring network in a given area and for integration into the networks of early warning system. Measurement by using smart probe with 2 (3) GM tubes according to a measuring range. Power supply from photo-voltaic panel for the standalone mode. Transmission of measured data is done by using a GSM network. Data are stored into database at a web server.
- Early warning system in Latvia 2013-2014. 20 pcs of stationary spectrometric AGR or IGS type or equivalent stations, NaI (TI) or LaBr detector for on-line identification of radionuclides based on integrated isotope base with at least 10 indicated radionuclides (K-40, Mo-99, Ru-103, Rh -106, Te-129, I-131, Te-132, I-133, Cs-134, Cs-137, and Ba-140). Objective - providing early warning in case of an increased radiation level. Automatic detection of individual radionuclides.