

### 1: Chernobyl Children International - Home

*All the children have returned to Belarus. They are home and safe. Chernobyl Aid Ireland would like to thank Tamara Shchukina and everyone in Peace for the Children for doing the paperwork so the kids could travel to Ireland; our new interpreter Ludmila who's been very helpful, and also all the host families in Ireland.*

This was not about border controls or monetary policy but life itself. Violence I had seen, but not panic. The French government stance, coming as it did after these scenes, was a shock. France and everyone within its borders, we were told, had nothing to fear. We should carry on as usual as there was no chance that we would be harmed in any way by breathing French air. Living in a European country throws this issue into sharp relief due to the nature of the European Union. Most Americans if they know of the European Union at all probably think of it as a trade entity. In the past we could identify a British or Italian passport at 10 paces. Now you have to read the name on the cover to discover the nationality. On the one hand, the continental Europeans were pressing for a ban of British beef. On the other hand, the British government was saying the issue was contained even as new cases arose. The call for a ban was therefore self-serving on the part of the other European countries who stood to benefit from the absence of a major competitor. But YOU vaccinate them!! What could we say? Yes, we vaccinate ourselves, our children and our cattle against disease. A great idea until you see them destroyed actually murdered almost seems appropriate by the thousands as eventually happened. My problem was not for myself. So I listened and watched and observed. Her English was very clear but very slow so we literally hung on every word. For how many could survive a ban? Do you want us to kill 5.? How many cows do you want us to kill in order to stop the ban!?! Ten years on, British TV had British stations unless you had satellite. Ten years after that with foreign networks and the internet the dilemma of trust has not changed. It is still in many cases a personal judgement despite and even because of an excess of information. As a result, I have made it a habit of speaking to people in the country with long memories and in Britain they have told me. Nearly fifteen years on my system is working.

## 2: Chernobyl Children International - Wikipedia

*Chernobyl. On April 26, the most serious accident in the history of nuclear power operation took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine.*

Chernobyl Chernobyl, or Chornobyl, is the name of a city situated in northern Ukraine near the border with Belarus. Chernobyl was largely abandoned following the disaster at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant located Prior to its evacuation Chernobyl was inhabited by 16, people but is now populated only by Zone administrative personnel, some of those involved in decommissioning the power plants and a number of residents who refused to leave their homes or subsequently returned. What is the Chernobyl Disaster? An explosion and fire released large quantities of radioactive contamination into the atmosphere, which spread over much of Western USSR and Europe. It is considered the worst nuclear power plant accident in history and is one of only two classified as a level 7 event on the International Nuclear Event Scale the other being the Fukushima nuclear disaster in Aerial view of Reactor Four The disaster began during a systems test at reactor number four of the Chernobyl plant. There was a sudden surge of power output, and when an emergency shutdown was attempted a more extreme spike in power output occurred, which led a reactor vessel to rupture and a series of explosions. These events exposed the graphite moderator of the reactor to air, causing it to ignite. The resulting fire sent a plume of highly radioactive smoke into the atmosphere and over an extensive geographical area. The plume went on to drift over large parts of the western Soviet Union and Europe. Only after the level of radiation set off alarms at the Forsmark Nuclear Power Plant in Sweden, over one thousand kilometers from the Chernobyl Plant, did the Soviet Union publicly admit that an accident had occurred. The true scale of the disaster was concealed. After evacuating the nearby city of Pripjat, the following warning message was read on state TV: One of the nuclear reactors was damaged. The effects of the accident are being remedied. Assistance has been provided to any affected people. An investigative commission has been set up. Thirty one deaths are directly attributed to the accident, all among the reactor staff and emergency workers. Estimates of the number of deaths potentially resulting from the accident vary enormously. The World Health Organization WHO suggests it could reach 4, civilian deaths, a figure which does not include military clean-up worker casualties. A report predicted 30, to 60, cancer deaths as a result of Chernobyl fallout. A Greenpeace report puts this figure at , or more. The Russian publication, Chernobyl, concludes that , premature cancer deaths occurred worldwide between and as a result of radioactive contamination from Chernobyl. Nearly 5 million people including, more than 1 million children still live with dangerous levels of radioactive contamination in Belarus, Ukraine, and European Russia. Consequences of the Catastrophe for People and the Environment PDF; 4,3 MB A massive concrete and metal structure, a sarcophagus , was hastily constructed to encase Unit 4 as an emergency measure to halt the release of radiation into the atmosphere following the disaster. What is the Exclusion Zone? Established soon after the disaster by the Russian military to cover the areas worst affected by radioactive contamination it was initially an area of 30 kilometer 19 mile radius from the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant designated for evacuation and placed under military control. Its borders have since been expanded to cover a larger area of the territory of Ukraine, approximately 2, km<sup>2</sup>. The purpose of the Exclusion Zone is to restrict access to the most hazardous areas, reduce the spread of radiological contamination and conduct radiological and ecological monitoring activities. Today, the Exclusion Zone is one of the most radioactively contaminated areas in the world and draws significant scientific interest due to the high levels of radiation exposure in the environment, as well as an increasing interest from tourists. The Chernobyl Exclusion Zone is managed by an agency of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine whilst the power plant itself and its sarcophagus and replacement are administered separately. The Exclusion Zone that surround the power plant. Named after the nearby Pripjat River, Pripjat was founded on 4 February in northern Ukraine which was then part of the Soviet Union. It was built to house the employees of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plants located 4 kilometres away and became the ninth nuclear city in the Soviet Union. Pripjat was officially proclaimed a city in and had a population of roughly 49, prior to being evacuated on the 27 April following the disaster at Reactor Number 4 the day before. Pripjat now lies

within the Exclusion zone and remains uninhabited due to the high levels of radiation. Aerial view of Pripyat: Panorama of central Pripyat, spring The faint outline of the Nuclear Power Plant under construction in the background. It was a young and prosperous city with the average age of the population approximately 26 years old. Total area of living space, , m<sup>2</sup>. Yanov railway station, urban buses, the nuclear power plant car park had spaces. The evacuation of Pripyat The population of Pripyat, over 49, people, were not immediately evacuated after the explosion at the nuclear power plant in the early hours of Saturday the 26th April The majority of people, unaware of the explosion or its scale, went about their usual business the following day. Weddings were held, children played outside and gardeners worked on their plots. The smoke rising from the Power Plant, a highly radioactive plume, was explained away by officials as a routine steam discharge. However, within hours of the explosion, dozens of people began to fall ill. Later, reporting severe headaches and metallic tastes in their mouths, along with uncontrollable fits of coughing and vomiting. A few residents gathered on bridges and rooftops in order to view the burning reactor exposing themselves, in some cases, to doses of radiation that would later prove fatal. In the early hours of Sunday 27th the first of over buses began to arrive in Pripyat in preparation for a possible evacuation. Trains at the Yanov railway station were also prepared. At a meeting between At the same time radiation levels began to drop and there was briefly hope that an evacuation would not be necessary. But just two hours later radiation levels rose to what would later be recognised as their highest ever level. Local radio reported the order to evacuation to residents just after 1pm as police began to work their way from house to house. Residents gathered at the entrances to their homes at 1. The residents of Pripyat were asked to carry with them only what was required for two or three days away, some food, a change of underwear, and their identity papers. Residents recall that everyone was in a hurry, but nobody was panicking. No one would live in Pripyat again. The population of Pripyat are evacuated Igor Kostin. In the weeks following the evacuation most valuable articles, such as cars and electrical appliances were deliberately crushed or broken to prevent looting but many former residents believe a considerable amount of their belongings were in fact stolen. Later that year the city of Slavutich was constructed, 45 kilometres, from Pripyat to house the personnel of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and their families, evacuated from Pripyat. As of Slavutych had about 25, inhabitants with its economic and social situation remains closely linked to the decommissioning of power plants and other facilities within the Zone. Once a year, close to the disasters anniversary, former residents are allowed to return to Pripyat. A timeline of events surrounding the Chernobyl disaster.

## 3: Iceland and Chernobyl: Official Fallout – Engage Abroad!

*Chernobyl. THE STORY. On the 26th of April Chernobyl was the scene of the world's worst nuclear disaster when an explosion at a newly built nuclear power plant unleashed times more radioactivity than the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombs and affected forever the lives of 7 million people.*

Measurement Services Chernobyl On April 26, the most serious accident in the history of nuclear power operation took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine. What happened at Chernobyl? In violation of safety regulations, the operators of the Unit 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant were experimentally testing the electrical control system as the reactor was being shut down for routine maintenance. They switched off important control systems and allowed the reactor to reach unstable low-power conditions. Inherent design flaws in the reactor led to a sudden power surge which caused a steam explosion that ruptured the reactor vessel. Further violent fuel-steam interactions destroyed the reactor core and severely damaged the reactor building. Exposed to the air, the reactor core burned in an intense graphite fire for 10 days. Massive amounts of radioactivity were released into the environment. After the accident, access to the area in a 30 km radius around the plant was closed, except for people requiring official access to the plant and to the immediate area for evaluating and dealing with the aftermath of the accident and for operation of the other reactor units at the site. Approximately 100,000 people were evacuated from the most heavily contaminated areas surrounding the reactor in and a further 200,000 people from Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine were relocated in the following years. Why did the radioactivity spread so far? The initial explosion and subsequent fire ejected radioactivity high into the atmosphere which was subsequently spread by the wind. The plume of radioactivity spread over the countries of Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation and to a lesser extent, the countries in the rest of Europe. What were the health effects of the accident? Among the approximately 4,000 workers present on the site at the time of the accident, 134 received very high radiation doses and suffered from acute radiation sickness. Of these, twenty eight workers died in the first three months after the accident and another 19 died between 1986 and 1987 of various causes not necessarily associated with radiation exposure. Another 134,000 recovery workers involved in the initial cleanup work of received doses of between 10 and 100 millisievert mSv. By 1987, the number of workers involved in cleanup activities at Chernobyl rose to about 100,000. These workers are still at potential risk of late consequences such as cancer and other diseases and their health is being closely monitored on an ongoing basis. Average doses to Ukrainian and Belarusian evacuees were 17 millisievert mSv and 31 mSv, respectively - individual exposures ranged from a low of 0. In addition to causing radiation exposure, the accident caused long-term changes in the lives of the people living in contaminated districts, since the measures intended to limit radiation doses included resettlement, changes in food supplies and restriction on the activities of individuals and families. The health of these residents also has been monitored since 1986, and has focused on investigating the association between exposure caused by radionuclides released in the Chernobyl accident and late effects, in particular, thyroid cancer in children. A large number of children and adolescents in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian regions most affected received substantial radiation doses to the thyroid from drinking milk contaminated with radioactive iodine in the first few months after the accident. Up to 1987, more than 6,000 thyroid cancer cases have been reported among these children and more cases can be expected during the next decades. Although thyroid cancer in children can be successfully treated, nine children and adolescents have died from thyroid cancer. Based on data published up to 1987, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation UNSCEAR has concluded that apart from the dramatic increase in thyroid cancer incidence among those exposed at a young age, and some indication of an increased leukaemia and cataract incidence among the workers, there is no clearly demonstrated increase in the incidence of solid cancers or leukaemia due to radiation in the exposed populations. Neither is there any proof of other non-malignant disorders that are related to ionising radiation. UNSCEAR observes that many other health problems have been noted in the populations that are not related to radiation exposure. Authoritative, scientific reports on the health and environmental aspects of the Chernobyl accident are listed below. How did the radioactive plume affect Ireland? Part of the plume spread

south westwards across Europe, and from Poland a section turned northward towards Ireland. A sharp rise in radioactivity was recorded on air filters at Glasnevin on May 2, , indicating the arrival of the radioactive plume over Ireland. Patchy rainfall washed some radioactivity from the plume as it passed over Ireland leading to patchy deposition of radioactivity across Ireland. How was the radioactivity monitored? In common with other European countries, a major monitoring programme was initiated in Ireland. The programme involved testing foodstuffs, air filters, drinking water, vegetation, rain water and other environmental materials. At the time it was foodstuffs that proved the biggest potential source of exposure to radiation from Chernobyl. The national monitoring programme, therefore, concentrated on the testing of milk, vegetables, meat and other foodstuffs. Ireland adopted the same safety level for radiation as other European countries at the time. During the six months following the accident this was only exceeded in one sample. It was considered unnecessary to restrict the sale or consumption of foodstuffs produced within Ireland. How much radiation was the Irish population exposed to? The radiation exposure to the Irish population, as a result of the Chernobyl accident, has been estimated based on the large number of foodstuffs and environmental samples measured at the time. It was calculated that Chernobyl resulted in an approximate 3 per cent increase in radiation exposure to the average Irish person in the 12 months following the accident. Given that the radioactivity levels in the environment decreased rapidly in the months and years following the accident, the additional exposure to the Irish population in subsequent years would have been very much less. Are we still exposed to radiation from Chernobyl today? Today the radiation dose to the Irish population from Chernobyl is indistinguishable from the usual background radiation. Further reading and information.

### 4: Chernobyl Aid Ireland

*The main hangover in Ireland is the need to certify that certain foods being exported to countries outside of the EU are free from the radioactive particles released by Chernobyl. Source.*

Roche, previously a volunteer in a nuclear disarmament group, received a fax in which read "SOS appeal. It changed its name to Chernobyl Children International in . Over its lifetime, the organisation has grown in strength and numbers and is now the single largest contributor to Belarus and the fallout from Chernobyl. It works closely with the Belarusian government, the United Nations and many thousands of volunteers in Ireland, Belarus and worldwide to deliver a broad range of supports to the children and the wider community. It also acts as an advocate for the rights of those affected by the Chernobyl explosion, and engages in research and outreach activities to encourage the rest of the world to remember the victims and understand the long-term impact on their lives. Programmes[ edit ] Chernobyl Children International works with families and communities in Chernobyl affected regions to help them to overcome the domino effect of poverty, poor health, and social and psychosocial impact that was the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Active programmes of Chernobyl Children International include: CCI sends surgical teams into Ukraine to perform operations and train local doctors. Nursing and therapeutic training programs: Community centers and programs: Ten new centres have been built or refurbished giving educational, medical and social services to populations of over 30, per centre. It takes children out of orphanages, and places them these non-state homes. CCI has sponsored over 25, children from contaminated areas to spend summer and winter holidays families in Ireland. CCI hosted many other children in camps in their home country of Belarus, including special camps for children recovering from heart surgery and cancer, and seriously disabled children. CCI has built and equipped the first ever baby hospice in Belarus. CCI has provided expert training to the staff to ensure the best care to patients. CCI purchases and delivers necessary medical and humanitarian supplies in Belarus, for delivery to project sites and community centers throughout the country. Volunteers[ edit ] As a charitable, non-profit organisation, Chernobyl Children International relies heavily on the contribution of thousands of volunteers. Doctors, nurses, surgeons and dentists offer their time and talents to provide medical treatments and hospice care to the children of Chernobyl. Their efforts have saved the lives of thousands of children and reduced the pain and suffering of thousands more. Building and Construction Programme: Rest and Recuperation Programme: Families across Ireland open their homes and their hearts to more than 1, children affected by the Chernobyl disaster, giving them a chance to recover from the ravages of the toxic environment in which they are forced to live. Volunteers from Ireland and America also travel to Belarus each year to help run in-country rest and recuperation camps for children too ill to travel to Ireland. The organisation also helps and maintains Volunteer Outreach Groups that are located throughout Ireland and Northern Ireland. The Outreach groups organise their own awareness and fundraising events in aid of the CCI, and have helped raise millions of Euro for the victims of Chernobyl. Board of Directors[ edit ] Chernobyl Children International is overseen by an eight-person board of directors. Peter Lacy is the Chairperson of the Board of Directors. Awards Adi has been the recipient of many accolades including: The organization was awarded Special Congressional Recognition in , for "outstanding humanitarian work".

### 5: 30 years on: The impact of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

But, like many tragedies in the world, it just disappeared. On the night of April 26, 1986, an explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, in Pripyat, in Ukraine, released one hundred times more radiation than the atom bombs dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Nearby regions, such as Belarus and Russia, were also contaminated by the fallout. The results were devastating. Instances of thyroid cancer in Belarus, among adults aged 19 to 34, had increased from less than one per 100,000 people, in 1988, to eleven per 100,000 by 1990. Newborns were covered in tumours. Some were born with shortened limbs or extra digits, while others were born without them. We had ten children over the first time, and we were privileged to host two of them in our own home. At the media launch for a new ambulance, they got talking to Adi about a toddler in Belarus. I think, when we saw the photograph, we bonded there and then. Anna came over in January the following year. That is just one of many hurdles she has had in her 24 years. She talks frankly about her physical difficulties, but prefers to focus on her abilities. She has used artificial ones since the age of 10. Belarus had no adoption board, so negotiations for Anna had to be conducted at government level. The talks were long and arduous, and involved many trips back and forth to Minsk. But because of her medical visa, and ongoing treatment, Anna was able to stay in Ireland. Anna as a baby In 1990, the family had to return to Belarus to attend a formal court hearing over custody, and, in the end, she was adopted. She has yet to return and has no plans to do so. But she is sure that, some day, she will return. It might be five years, it might be ten years, but I will go back. He, too, has not returned to Belarus, since his adoption was formalised; a process made more difficult by an unexpected complication. I nearly collapsed there and then. Her baby was taken from her. I do remember being there and it was all a bit of blur, but we got the green light. Focussing on his studies at Maynooth is his current priority. For her part, Anna is keen to stress that both she and Alexi are among the lucky ones. But there are still people who are affected by this, even now, 30 years on.

### 6: Chernobyl – “New Nuclear for Ireland

*Irish Charity Chernobyl Aid Ireland was formed twelve years ago. Its head office is in Waterford but its members span the whole of Ireland. Its main aim is to provide comfortable living conditions, good food and holiday respite for the children of Grozovo orphanage.*

This itself was disputed by some. There is a higher leukemia risk among this group. Experts say a big factor behind the disaster was the unusual and poor design of the reactor, known as RBMK, particularly its propensity to sudden power surges – as happened at Chernobyl. In addition, and unlike elsewhere outside the Soviet Union, there was no containment structure shielding the reactor to stop radioactivity escaping. But there was also human error. Workers at the plant disabled safety systems and ignored warnings during the test that led to explosion. A chimney over the sarcophagus that covers the destroyed reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, pictured here last month. The sudden spike in the amount of one kind of radioactive material over Ireland is visible here. Heavy rain in some areas meant particles that would have normally stayed in the atmosphere were brought to the ground. The level of caesium found in lamb across Ireland between May and June, measured in Bq/kg. Mapping projects were launched to find where exactly these particles had settled, and if they posed any potential longer-term dangers. Large quantities can cause radiation poisoning, while smaller amounts can lead to an increased cancer risk. It proved to be the largest source of radiation from the Chernobyl disaster. One reason you find higher concentrations of the radioactive particles in uplands areas is because caesium binds to clay in lowland areas [a process that essentially takes it out of the environment] but not to peaty soils. Heather and mosses also take it up more effectively than other plants. Upland sheep tend to eat those, so the combination of peat and the vegetation meant we were able to detect it in sheep for longer. This is not to say that if you looked to the moors at night you would see them filled with glowing green sheep. The health effects on the sheep themselves were minimal due to the small amount of caesium, and were also easily mitigated before reaching the food chain. She said the solution was simple – test the animals before they were slaughtered. If elevated levels of caesium were found that could have potentially breached the conservative limits for this particle in food, the sheep were moved to lowland areas and fed on grass until the caesium passed naturally through their systems. There was just one sample that exceeded the guidelines for maximum amount of radioactive material that foodstuffs could contain. Still detected 30 years on from the disaster, these particles can only be detected in the soil using sensitive equipment. Larger quantities of radioactive material settled in upland areas of Wales and Scotland, but monitoring of this ceased in as there was no longer a risk to public health. This is not in the case in some parts of Europe and elsewhere, where caesium is still easily detectable in livestock. The main hangover in Ireland is the need to certify that certain foods being exported to countries outside of the EU are free from the radioactive particles released by Chernobyl. Measuring this is a confusing area of science, with differing units used in different countries and some measuring different factors than others, but for this will stick with a millisievert mSv. In a single dose this would cause temporary radiation sickness. According to the EPA: This would have varied from area to area, but means the average dose was between 0. In comparison, you would receive this in a matter of minutes during a chest x-ray. Now more than three decades later, you can not differentiate between the Chernobyl fallout and that of other events such as nuclear weapons testing in the 50s and Fukushima, combined with background radiation. A radiation dosimeter measures radiation showing slightly increased levels in abandoned cow farm near Zalyshany, Ukraine, on 7 April this year. This radioactive gas is produced by the decay of naturally-occurring uranium in rocks. It can build up in buildings, which certain areas more at risk than others.

### 7: Adi Roche - Wikipedia

*Chernobyl: the response in Northern Ireland Published in Features, Issue 3 (May/June), Volume 24 THIRTY YEARS AGO A RADIOACTIVE PLUME CREATED BY THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT DRIFTED OVER EUROPE.*

### 8: "Chernobyl": Stellan Skarsgård & Emily Watson To Star In HBO/Sky Mini | Deadline

*A Chernobyl type accident would be impossible with any reactor proposed for Ireland. Chernobyl Myths - "Nobody likes to be "had," but that is precisely what has happened to the American public with the documentary Chernobyl Heart".*

### 9: Senior scientist's fears at effect of Chernobyl in Northern Ireland revealed - Belfast Newsletter

*The Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland estimates that global fallout and nuclear discharges currently account for per cent of radiation absorbed by the Irish population, compared.*

*Diagnosing Plant Diseases Caused by Nematodes Applied general equilibrium modelling The university teaching of social sciences: statistics Captain Wynn and the monkey he smuggled from Accra 60 Industrial development in bangladesh Petty cash book questions Social cognitive career theory card sort Vance, J. Coup de Grace. Sumita arora c class 11 Looking for the Promise Urdu opposite words list The Face of Russia: Anguish, Aspiration, and Achievement in Russian Culture Alexander Boltin. List of figures of speech with examples C.S. Peirce Categories to Constantinople Technical aspects of data communication A descriptive catalogue of the maiolica, Hispano-Moresco, Persian, Damascus, and Rhodian wares in the Sou Sins of the heart Present yourself with impact and presence: influence others with an enhanced appearance and manner New Jersey, 1860, south, federal census index Communal Revivalism in India Wild Smoking Mixtures Affect Regulation, Mentalization, and the Development of Self Nonprofit Management Leadership, No. 2, Winter 2002 Reports of Cases Determined in the Appellate Courts of Illinois Sophocles: Antigone, Oedipus the King The Columbia I Ching on CD-ROM Jews and Democrats Fifty-Two Weeks of MTV News-1996 Calendar The Kootenai country Web 2.0 applications Legal secretary training manual My heart was wounded by the strangeness Abdulla Majid al Noaimi, the captive of dignity Performance fundamentals. Performance fundamentals. The aging climber III-IV. British dominion, 1760-1840. Alternative treatments The Complete Mike Grells Jon Sable, Freelance Volume 5 (Complete Mike Grells Jon Sable, Freelance) Accounting systems and data processing Where are you, Little Green Dragon? Managing the Software Enterprise*