

# Global Nuclear Awareness Program

## SYMPOSIUM

### CURRENT NUCLEAR RISKS, RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION

It doesn't matter whether the cause of a nuclear or radiological event is hostile, accidental or industrial, whether it is an emergency incident or chronic environmental exposure. People want to understand the risks and realities, the facts and the consequences of plausible and likely nuclear incidents, exposures and contamination. They want to know how they can protect themselves and their families from harm.

### CURRENT NUCLEAR RISKS AND RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS - TEDD WEYMAN

The opening presentation will address the current threats locally and globally. It will review the basics of nuclear reactions, bio-physical principles of radiation, human exposure and radiological risk vectors. The modern nuclear weapons arsenals and practicality of military defensive solutions and civilian defensive solutions will be discussed. We will also gain insights into what would be faced in a serious radiological incident and what must be done by a brief examination of the of 1945 bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Japan) and the consequences for local communities and first responders at Chernobyl, Three-Mile Island and Fukushima.

Presentation Details:

[www.globalnuclearawareness.org/events](http://www.globalnuclearawareness.org/events)



### BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONAL AND FAMILY PROTECTION - PAUL ZIMMERMAN

The detonation of nuclear weapons, be it by war or terrorism, or a Fukushima-type accident will produce zones contaminated with radioactivity. These once peaceful surroundings, so easily taken for granted, will instantly be rendered hostile to health. For people caught in an enhanced radiation environment, the number one priority is to remain safe from harm.

This is not at all difficult for one who is properly educated in advance and who has made relatively simple preparations. The top priority is to acquire a basic understanding of nuclear radiation and its hazards. Following in importance is knowledge of simple radiation detection equipment and its usage. Only through instrumentation can a person determine when it is necessary to take shelter, whether or not the chosen shelter is adequate, and when it is safe to exit the shelter. The third mandatory area of study is the science of radiation shielding and methods for creating an effective fallout shelter. This presentation will cover all of these subjects in non-technical language and provide an introduction to what is required for personal and family protection in a radiation emergency.

