After the Fukushima Daiichi accident, external events have been studied and evaluated to verify their impact on safety and applied in the emergency drills conducted since 1996, with the objective of verifying the integrated response solutions and recommendations. Gromann [1] mentioned and discussed the ZPE-5, such as the evacuation by sea using vessel of the Navy of Brazil, are common.

Available analyses of comparative risk, has shown great differences in the conclusions and results, normally due to specific conditions, precepts and different data bases used. Individuals and society seems to react sometimes in an inconsistent and irrational way, related to different risks, Gromann [2]. The main lesson of all these experiences has been that scientific specialists, as well as, the rational decision making process and the public values, are not in advantage one over the other. Normally this results in an open, fruitful and well-structured discussion. It is timely to think on the potential of information, as an instrument to reduce uncertainty related to preparedness and response to nuclear emergencies and the dynamic participation of the local population. One should think about the importance of establishing appropriate communication channels, to provide dialogue among those involved. There is a clear relationship between cause and effect involving communication and risk perception, in which the effectiveness of the first, allows the second to be built from facts and reliable information.

Conclusion

The relevance of the risk communication processes related with the evolution of the planning process of emergency preparedness and response actions, diminished the fear and concerns of the public ahead of its fragility to the understanding of technological risks, in modern society. There is a clear demand in obtaining more information. Not involving the public living around the NPP can mean and result in losing opportunities, to improve the planning process, that is understood as an interactive process of exchange of information and opinions, among individuals, groups and institutions, and strengthen the relationship of trust with the population. A communication, provide means for it to be an increasingly participatory actor within the system, submitting issues, considerations and alternative suggestions. To propose this model in order to move forward, in risk communication, there were conducted interviews with representatives of the CNAAA emergency staff, applied questionnaires to the ZPE-5 population (Praia Vermelha), to obtain their perception about the communication and dissemination of the emergency plan information process. This interactive process would constitute an important tool for adjusting and improving the CNAAA Emergency Plan, contributing to the convergence between specific demands of the local population and the needs identified by the involved organizations, promoting the maintenance and expansion of confident relationships between these actors, and eventually, bringing a perceptible benefit for the day-to-day life, of the people.

References