



**International Atomic
Energy Agency**

FORUM FOR NUCLEAR REGULATORY BODIES IN AFRICA

MODEL REGULATION ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

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NOTE ON HOW TO USE THIS REGULATION

1. The legislative framework for preparedness and response (EPR) for a nuclear or radiological emergency should include:
 - national EPR requirements (e.g. regulations, national plans) for all response organizations (e.g. operating organizations, local authorities, regulatory authorities and national organizations), in order to ensure that appropriate emergency arrangements are in place both on the site and off the site
 - Specific regulatory requirements for operating organizations, upon which the regulatory judgements, decisions and actions are based, in order to ensure that arrangements are in place for preparedness and response at the level of facilities and activities under regulatory control.
2. The model regulation presented here includes specific regulatory requirements for operating organizations, to be used:
 - by the operating organizations in order to establish and maintain EPR arrangements and
 - by the regulatory authorities in support to the regulatory control over facilities and activities.
3. While assuming that national requirements for preparedness and response for a nuclear or radiological emergency may be missing in a country, some general concepts (e.g. reference level, protection strategy, generic criteria, operational intervention levels) have been included in this Model Regulation in support to the specific regulatory requirements.
4. The regulatory requirements included in this Model Regulation are in compliance with the international safety requirements for preparedness and response for a nuclear or radiological emergency (IAEA GSR Part 7) and address the emergency preparedness categories I to IV (Table I).
5. For the African countries, there have been identified three possible options in terms of emergency preparedness categories:
 - countries with EPC I, II, III and IV (e.g. South Africa),
 - countries with EPC II, III and IV (e.g. Egypt) and
 - countries with EPC III and IV (most countries).Therefore, three versions of this Model Regulation can be utilized, to be consistent with the hazard assessment of countries in Africa.
 - one for operating organizations in EPC I, II, III and IV;
 - one for operating organizations in EPC II, III and IV and
 - one for operating organizations in EPC III and IV.
6. In countries in which there are more than one regulatory body performing the regulatory control over facilities and activities, the RBs should agree on the regulatory requirements included in this Model Regulation; allocation of responsibilities over regulating and controlling on-site EPR arrangements should be briefly addressed under the last Chapter of this Regulation, in accordance with the national legal provisions.
7. Other national particularities might cause changes in the structure and/or content of Articles, nevertheless the final text should be consistent with the provisions included in this Model Regulation and, in this way, with international requirements.
8. Chapters on “Final Provisions” and “Penalties” will be completed according to national legislation and experience.

CHAPTER I. SCOPE, PURPOSE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

I.1. Purpose, scope and definitions

Article 1

(1) The regulation establishes the regulatory requirements for facilities and activities involving the use of ionizing radiation¹ for preparedness and response (EPR) for a nuclear or radiological emergency, irrespective of the initiator of the emergency, whether the emergency follows a natural event, a human error, a mechanical or other failure, or a nuclear security event.

(2) The requirements shall be applied by the operating organization in all stages in the lifetime cycle of the facility or duration of activity. Their implementation shall minimize the consequences for people, property and the environment of any nuclear or radiological emergency.

(3) In order to ensure that there is a capability to observe the response requirements, the requirements for preparedness set by this regulation shall be met before the commissioning of the facility or start of the activity.

Article 2

(1) The regulatory requirements apply to all facilities and activities under regulatory control that involve the use of nuclear fuel and/or radioactive sources or materials which are categorized as dangerous², with the potential for causing radiation exposure, environmental contamination or public concern warranting protective actions and other response actions in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) The types of facilities covered by this regulation include: nuclear power plants; research reactors and nuclear reactors used to provide power for the propulsion of vessels; irradiation installations; some mining and raw material processing facilities such as uranium mines; radioactive waste management facilities; and any other places where radioactive material is produced, processed, used, handled, stored or disposed of, or where radiation generators are installed.

(3) The activities covered by this regulation include: the production, use, import and export of radiation sources for industrial, research and medical purposes; the transport of nuclear or radioactive material; other authorized activities involving mobile dangerous sources such as industrial radiography sources, or radioisotope thermoelectric generators.

(4) The regulation does not apply to those facilities or activities involving the use of radioactive sources or materials which are not categorized as dangerous.

(5) The regulation does not apply to preparedness or response for emergencies involving hazards associated with non-ionizing radiation such as microwave, ultraviolet or infrared radiation.

(6) The regulatory requirements established here provide for a coordinated and integrated approach with security plans, but they do not cover preparedness for, or response measures that are specific to, nuclear security events.

¹ For the purposes of radiation protection, radiation capable of producing ion pairs in biological material(s) [IAEA Safety Glossary 2007]

²Source categorization as per IAEA Source Categorization xxx

Article 3

- (1) For the application of this regulation, the specific terms are defined in Appendix 1.
- (2) For the purpose of these requirements, radiological hazards at facilities and activities are grouped in five emergency preparedness categories (EPC), for a graded approach for planning the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency. Description and criteria for emergency preparedness categories are included in Appendix 2.
- (3) The preparedness and response requirements here have to be applied by facilities and activities, according to the EPC to which they belong.
- (4) For the purpose of this regulation, facilities in EPC III (see Appendix 2) are those which imply the use of dangerous radioactive sources or materials at fixed locations and activities in EPC IV are those which imply the use of dangerous radioactive sources at unknown location.
- (5) For those facilities and activities with no significant radiological risk which use non-dangerous radioactive sources (source categories 4 and 5, see Appendix 6), only emergency response instructions shall be prepared by the operator in accordance as part of the radiation protection programme.

I.2. Emergency management system

Article 4

- (1) The operating organization³ shall take all reasonably practical measures to prevent nuclear or radiological emergencies and to mitigate their consequences if emergencies would occur.
- (2) The operating organization shall make arrangements for effective, prompt and adequate compensation of victims for damage due to a nuclear or radiological emergency, in line with the existing national liability regime and arrangements.

Article 5

- (1) The operating organization shall establish an emergency management system for preparedness and response commensurate with the results of the hazard assessment.
- (2) The on-site emergency management system shall be designed to enable an effective emergency response to all postulated events, including very low probability events.
- (3) The on-site emergency management system shall be integrated with the off-site emergency management system of local and national authorities.

I.3. Roles and responsibilities in emergency preparedness and response

Article 6

- (1) The operating organization shall:
 - a) perform and periodically review a hazard assessment with consideration of full range of postulated events, including those not considered in the design;
 - b) prepare and periodically review, revise, test and implement an on-site emergency plan, based on the hazard assessment;

³ Operating organization – means operators of all facilities and activities, in all EPCs. When no special mention is included about one or the other EPC, the requirement applies to all EPCs.

b) establish and maintain arrangements for on-site preparedness and response for facilities or activities under its responsibility, in order to ensure a timely, managed, controlled, coordinated and effective response in case of a nuclear or radiological emergency; these arrangements shall be described in the on-site emergency plan;

d) promptly take necessary mitigatory and protective actions on the site in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 7

(1) The operating organization shall establish the on-site emergency preparedness and response arrangements by the time the source is brought to the site and shall test them by means of an emergency exercise before the commencement of operation of a new facility or activity.

(2) The operating organizations of facilities in EPC I shall test the on-site plan and EPR arrangements by means of a full-scale national emergency response exercise.

(3) The operating organization shall ensure that the on-site emergency plan and EPR arrangements are integrated with those of other response organizations at local, regional and national levels and with contingency plans, as appropriate, and with the relevant security plans.

I.4. Hazard assessment

Article 8

(1) The operating organization shall perform the hazard assessment before commencement of activities and periodically review it, in order to ensure that all situations that could necessitate an emergency intervention are identified.

(2) The full range of postulated events shall be considered in the hazard assessment, including emergencies involving a combination of a nuclear or radiological emergency with a conventional emergency (e.g. earthquake). The hazard assessment shall include consideration of:

(a) events that could affect the facility or activity, including events of very low probability and events not considered in the design;

(b) events involving a combination of a nuclear or radiological emergency with a conventional emergency (e.g. an emergency following an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, a tropical cyclone, severe weather, a tsunami, an aircraft crash or civil disturbances) that may affect wide areas and/or impair the infrastructure and capabilities to provide support in the emergency response, the availability of instruments, lighting and means of communication, as well as the safety of emergency workers (e.g. high temperatures and toxic gases, high external dose rates, and airborne, surface and water borne contamination);

(c) events that could affect several facilities and activities concurrently and the interactions among the facilities and activities affected.

(4) The nature and extent of emergency arrangements for preparedness and response shall be commensurate with the potential magnitude and nature of the identified hazards associated with the facility or activity.

(5) Based on the results of the hazard assessment, the operating organization shall assign its facility or activity to belong to one of the EPCs described in Appendix 2.

Article 9

For facilities in EPC I or II, the operating organization shall perform a probabilistic safety analysis as part of the hazard assessment, in order to assess the adequacy of the on-site emergency response arrangements.

Article 10

(1) In the preparedness phase, for facilities and activities in EPC III and IV a comprehensive safety analysis shall be carried out by the operating organization to identify all sources of exposure and to evaluate radiation doses that could be received by workers and the public, as well as potential effects on the environment.

(2) The safety analysis shall include event sequences that may lead to an emergency.

Article 11

(1) For all facilities and activities, the non-radiation related hazards to people on and off the site which are associated with the facility or activity (such as the release of toxic chemicals, e.g. uranium hexafluoride (UF₆), fires, explosions, etc.) shall be identified in the hazard assessment.

(2) The operating organization shall ensure that the hazard assessment includes consideration of the results of threat assessments for nuclear security purposes.

Article 12

(1) When performing the hazard assessment, the operating organization shall identify on-site and off-site areas for which any of the following protective actions may be required in case of a nuclear or radiological emergency:

- (a) precautionary urgent protective actions to avoid or to minimize severe deterministic effects by keeping doses below levels approaching the generic criteria in Appendix 3 (Table 1) at which urgent protective actions and other response actions are to be undertaken under any circumstances;
- (b) urgent protective actions and other response actions to avoid or to minimize severe deterministic effects and to reduce the risk of stochastic effects (Appendix 3, Table 2);
- (c) early protective actions and other response actions (Appendix 3, Table 3);
- (d) other emergency response actions such as longer term medical actions (Appendix 3, Table 4) and emergency response actions aimed at enabling the termination of the emergency; and/or
- (e) protection of emergency workers (Appendix 4).

Article 13

(1) For facilities in EPC I and II, the operating organization shall set-up the radii of the off-site areas for taking precautionary urgent protective actions, urgent protective actions, early protective actions and other response actions in an emergency, as part of the hazard assessment.

(2) The operating organization shall propose these radii and shall justify them to the regulatory body.

(3) The radii shall be included in the on-site emergency plan and shall be consistent with

the radii adopted by the off-site response organizations.

Article 14

(1) After commencement of operational activities, the operating organization shall conduct a periodical review of the hazard assessment at every 3 to 5 years⁴ and whenever the conditions related to the facility or activity change in a way that the hazard assessment needs to be updated.

(2) Any change in the hazard assessment shall be notified to the regulatory authority for approval.

(3) The operating organization shall appropriately revise the emergency arrangements:

(a) prior to any change in the facility or activity that may impact the existing hazard assessment (e.g. movement of irradiated reactor fuel to a new location, projected flooding or storms) and

(b) when new information becomes available that provides insights into the adequacy of the existing arrangements.

(4) Any change of emergency arrangements shall be notified by the operating organization to the regulatory body and any other relevant organization in order to integrate all needed changes with the off-site emergency arrangements at local and national level.

I.5. Protection strategy

Article 15

(1) The operating organization shall prepare at the preparedness stage an on-site protection strategy with set of protective actions for protecting the public and personnel inside the facility and for protection of the emergency workers performing response actions on the site.

(2) The on-site protection strategy shall include sets of protective actions which have to be implemented in case of accident so that the residual doses for the public on the site will be kept as low as reasonably achievable, below the reference level.

(3) The on-site protection strategy shall be based on the same reference level and generic criteria⁵ as the off-site protection strategy. As triggers for implementing the set of protective actions, the generic criteria and associated operational intervention levels included in Appendix 3, Tables 1-4 shall be applied.

(4) The set of on-site protective actions shall be justified and optimized, at the preparedness stage and during the response to an emergency, with due account to radiation detriments and also to non-radiological consequences having impact on public health, the economy, society and the environment.

(5) The operating organization shall establish arrangements to assess the effectiveness of the on-site protective actions taken and adjust them based on prevailing conditions and

⁴Each country should decide the time interval for the periodical review of the hazard assessment.

⁵ Countries should set a reference level in the range 20 – 100 mSV effective dose, acute or annual; the derived generic criteria should be consistent with the value adopted as reference level.

In the absence of a national legislative act with reference level and generic criteria for emergency preparedness and response, the reference level of 100 mSv for the first year after the accident, defined as individual projected effective dose which includes contributions via all exposure pathways, and the generic criteria from GSR Part 7 should be applied and included in Appendix 3 of this regulation.

available information during an emergency and to revise the on-site protection strategy according to actual situation.

(6) Provision of criteria to discontinue on-site protective actions and other response actions when they are no longer justified shall be established at the preparedness stage and applied during the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 16

When developing the on-site protection strategy, the following shall be considered for justification and optimization purposes:

- a) nature of the event, potential consequences and radiation doses on the site;
- b) event's timings and dynamics in evolution (urgency of protective actions implementation, prioritization, time needed for implementation, coordination with the local off-site emergency response actions);
- c) availability of resources, such as: emergency workers and their availability; availability of roads, communication means, transportation means and other infrastructure elements; number of people to be evacuated; availability of stable Iodine tablets, if appropriate; availability of personal monitoring, environmental monitoring and decontamination tools and devices; systems for registration; means to provide first aid and initial medical treatment for the injured personnel; means to provide protection for the emergency workers on the site, etc.); and
- d) social and psychological factors (family separation; normal life disruption).

Article 17

(1) The operating organization shall assist at the preparedness stage in the development of the off-site protection strategy by ensuring that all relevant information in terms of scenarios, source terms and projected doses is available to relevant off-site response organizations (at local, regional and/or national level, as appropriate).

(2) The operating organization shall ensure that the on-site protection strategy is harmonized with the off-site protection strategy.

(3) The operating organization shall have arrangements in place to provide the off-site response organizations with relevant information and actions (e.g. off-site radiation monitoring) for the implementation and optimization of the protection strategy during the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 18

(1) For facilities in EPC I and II, in the urgent phase of an accident the operating organization shall select the appropriate off-site protection strategy and recommend to the local decision makers the protective actions for the population within the emergency planning zones.

(2) According to accident progression or facility status evolution, the operating organization shall revise the on-site protection strategy and shall optimize the recommendations on off-site protective actions whenever significant changes occur.

CHAPTER II. PLANNING BASIS

II.1. Concept of operations

Article 19

For all facilities and activities, the operating organization shall briefly describe in the on-site emergency plan the intervention actions in chronological order and the evaluation work which constitute the response of its own emergency organization in the context of the general response.

II.2. Emergency Classification

Article 20

(1) The operating organization shall make arrangement for promptly classifying, on the basis of the hazard assessment, a nuclear or radiological emergency warranting protective actions and other response actions to protect workers, emergency workers, members of the public, in accordance with the protection strategy.

(2) The operating organization shall apply the following emergency classification system to initiate the response and the implementation of emergency operations, including mitigatory actions, urgent protective actions and the emergency protection of workers:

(a) **General emergency** at facilities in EPC I or II for an emergency that warrants taking precautionary urgent protective actions, urgent protective actions, and early protective actions and other response actions on the site and off the site. Upon declaration of this emergency class, appropriate actions shall promptly be taken, on the basis of the available information relating to the emergency, to mitigate the consequences of the emergency on the site and to protect people on the site and off the site;

(b) **Site area emergency** at facilities in EPC I or II for an emergency that warrants taking protective actions and other response actions on the site and in the vicinity of the site. Upon declaration of this emergency class, actions shall promptly be taken: (i) to mitigate the consequences of the emergency on the site and to protect people on the site; (ii) to increase the readiness to take protective actions and other response actions off the site if this becomes necessary on the basis of observable conditions, reliable assessments and/or results of monitoring; and (iii) to conduct off-site monitoring, sampling and analysis;

(c) **Facility emergency** at facilities in EPC I, II or III for an emergency that warrants taking protective actions and other response actions at the facility and on the site but does not warrant taking protective actions off the site. Upon declaration of this emergency class, actions shall promptly be taken to mitigate the consequences of the emergency and to protect people at the facility and on the site. Emergencies in this class do not present an off-site hazard;

(d) **Alert** at facilities in EPC I, II or III for an event that warrants taking actions to assess and to mitigate the potential consequences at the facility. Upon declaration of this emergency class, actions shall promptly be taken to assess and to mitigate the potential consequences of the event and to increase the readiness of the on-site response organizations.

(e) Other nuclear or radiological emergency for an emergency in EPC IV that warrants taking protective actions and other response actions at any location. Upon declaration of this emergency class and the level of emergency response, actions shall promptly be taken to mitigate the consequences of the emergency on the site, to protect those in the vicinity (e.g. workers and emergency workers and the public) and to determine where and for

whom protective actions and other response actions are warranted.

(3) The first four emergency classes shall be used for facilities in EPC I and II.

(4) For facilities in EPC III, the third and fourth emergency classes are applicable.

(5) For activities in EPC IV, the fifth emergency class applies.

II.3. On-site Areas and Emergency Planning Zones

Article 21

(1) For all facilities and activities, the operating organization shall establish an on-site area, defined as the area under its immediate control.

(2) For facilities in EPC I, II and III the on-site area is the area surrounding the facility within the security perimeter, fence or other designated property marker.

(3) For activities in EPC IV the on-site area is the controlled area around a radioactive source or a contaminated zone.

(4) For transport accidents or emergencies involving uncontrolled radioactive sources or localized contamination, the operating organization shall establish an on-site area at the onset of the emergency.

(5) The operating organization is responsible to prepare for and respond to a nuclear or radiological emergency inside the on-site area.

Article 22

(1) At the preparedness stage, the operating organization of facilities in EPC I and II shall propose the appropriate radii of the emergency planning zones off the site, for which detailed planning shall be prepared for implementing urgent and early protective actions and other response actions in case of a nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) The proposed emergency planning zones shall be submitted to the Regulatory Body for review and approval.

(3) The following emergency planning zones and distances shall be established:

a) A **Precautionary Action Zone** (PAZ), for facilities in EPC I, for which arrangements shall be made for taking urgent protective actions and other response actions, before any significant release of radioactive material occurs, on the basis of conditions at the facility i.e. conditions leading to the declaration of a general emergency in order to avoid or to minimize severe deterministic effects;

b) An **Urgent Protective action planning Zone** (UPZ), for facilities in EPC I and II, for which arrangements shall be made to initiate urgent protective actions and other response actions, if possible before any significant release of radioactive material occurs, on the basis of conditions at the facility (i.e. conditions leading to the declaration of a general emergency), and after a release occurs, on the basis of monitoring and assessment of the radiological situation off the site, in order to reduce the risk of stochastic effects;

c) An **Extended Planning Distance** (EPD) from the facility, for facilities in EPC I and II, which is the area beyond the urgent protective action planning zone for which arrangements shall be made to conduct monitoring and assessment of the radiological situation off the site in order to identify areas within such a period of time as would allow

the risk of stochastic effects to be reduced effectively by taking protective actions and other response actions within a day to a week and a month following a significant release;

d) An ***Ingestion and Commodities Planning Distance*** (ICPD) from the facility, for facilities in EPC I and II, is the area beyond the extended planning distance for which arrangements shall be made to take response actions for protecting the food chain and water supply as well as for protecting commodities other than food from contamination following a significant release and for protecting the public from the ingestion of food, milk and drinking water and from the use of commodities other than food with possible contamination following a significant release.

Article 23

(1) For activities in EPC IV the operating organization shall establish two distinct areas where the intervention shall be carried out, in case of emergency: the inner and the outer cordoned area.

a) the inner cordoned area, defined as the safety perimeter which delimitates the radioactive contaminated area and

b) the outer cordoned area, defined as the security perimeter which delimitates the area with controlled access surrounding the radioactive contaminated area.

(2) During emergency situations involving activities in EPC IV, it is the responsibility of the operating organization to establish the security perimeter containing the inner and outer cordoned areas, by using the sizes and/or criteria presented in Appendix 5, depending on the emergency situation.

CHAPTER III. FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

III.1. Managing operations in an emergency response

Article 24

In case of emergency, the operating organization shall:

- i) promptly execute and manage the on-site emergency response without impairing the performance of the continuing operational safety and security functions both at the facility and at any other facilities on the same site;
- ii) clearly specify and effectively make the transition from normal operations to operations under emergency conditions on the site are;
- iii) designate the responsibilities of all personnel who would be on the site in an emergency, as part of the arrangements for the transition.

Article 25

(1) The operating organization shall have in place a clearly specified command and control system for emergency response, which shall establish:

- i) the responsibility for making decisions on on-site emergency response actions, including the discharge of responsibility;
- ii) the authority and responsibility for directing the on-site emergency response, including the transfer of responsibility;
- iii) effective coordination of the on-site and off-site response actions.

(2) After the declaration of an emergency, the command and control system shall be immediately activated on the site and directed by a single clearly designated emergency manager.

(3) The on-site command and control system shall be responsible also for the allocation of resources and the assessment of needs in terms of resources, for performing the on-site mitigatory, protective and other response actions.

Article 26

For all facilities and activities, the transition from normal operations to emergency operations shall be clearly addressed in the on-site emergency plan and relevant emergency procedures and the responsibilities of all persons who would be on the site or at the scene of an emergency shall be designated as part of the arrangements for the transition.

Article 27

(1) The operating organization shall make arrangements in order to ensure that the on-site emergency response is effectively managed and coordinated with the off-site response at local, regional and national level to a conventional emergency and to a nuclear security event.

(2) Arrangements have to be made so that the facility or activity has a nuclear security system or systems in place that would be functional in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 28

The operating organization of facilities in EPC I and II, where several facilities are collocated on the same site, shall ensure that adequate arrangements are in place on the site to manage the emergency response at all the facilities if each of them is under emergency conditions simultaneously.

Article 29

(1) For facilities in EPC I and II, the operating organization shall ensure that the transition to the emergency response and the performance of initial response actions do not impair the ability of the operational staff (such as the control room staff) to follow the procedures needed for safe operations and for taking mitigatory actions.

(2) In the beginning of the emergency, for facilities in EPC I the shift supervisor shall act as emergency manager, until the whole command and control system is activated.

Article 30

The operating organization shall make arrangements as far as practicable, so that the on-site safety measures and response actions can be performed in case of emergency without compromising the functionality of existing on-site nuclear security systems.

III.2. Identifying and notifying a nuclear or radiological emergency and activating the emergency response

Article 31

(1) When circumstances necessitate an emergency response, the operating organization shall promptly determine and declare the appropriate emergency class by using the classification system described in Chapter 2 and shall initiate the appropriate on-site actions.

(2) In the preparedness phase, the operating organization shall establish Emergency Action Levels (EALs) for the classification of emergencies that relate to abnormal conditions for the facility or activity concerned, security related concerns, releases of radioactive material, environmental measurements and other observable indications.

(3) Detailed EALs shall be developed for each emergency class. The EALs shall be submitted for approval to the Regulatory Body and afterwards included in the on-site emergency plan and in the operating procedures of the facility or activity.

(4) For facilities in EPC I, II or III, arrangements shall be made to review the emergency class in the light of any new information and, as appropriate, to revise it. Criteria for changing the emergency classification shall be established at the preparedness stage. The criteria shall consider both facility conditions and off-site radiological conditions. The accident classification schemes shall be included in the on-site emergency plan.

Article 32

For facilities in EPC I and II, the operating organization shall assess, classify and declare the emergency within 15 minutes after the operator has the indication that an EAL has been met or exceeded.

Article 33

(1) For all facilities and activities, immediately after declaration of the emergency situation, the operating organization shall notify the regulatory authority and other public organizations, according to the provisions included in the on-site emergency response plan.

(2) The operator shall provide sufficient and periodically updated information, at least at every 30 minutes, to the off-site response organizations, in accordance with the development of the emergency.

(3) For facilities in EPC I and II the notification form shall include as a minimum the time of event occurrence, type of the event, emergency class, basis for classification, operational status, short event description, meteorological conditions on the site, radiological conditions on the site, protective actions recommended for the population in the EPZs, the person who is in charge for emergency management.

(4) For facilities in category III and IV, in the event of loss of a radioactive source or of loss of control over a radioactive source, the operator remains liable for the recovery of the source. The notification form shall particularly include as a minimum the radionuclide, the activity, the identification number of the source, type and identification number of the source container and a detailed description of the relevant events leading to the loss or loss of control.

Article 34

In case of general emergency at facilities in EPC I and II, together with the first notification of the emergency, the operating organization shall provide the local authorities with recommendations for protective actions to the population located in the emergency planning zones, according to the off-site protection strategy developed at the preparedness stage.

Article 35

(1) The operating organization of facilities and activities shall have a person on the site at all times with the following authority and responsibilities: to classify a nuclear or radiological emergency and upon classification promptly and without consultation to initiate an appropriate on-site response, to notify the appropriate off-site public authorities and to provide sufficient information for an effective off-site response.

(2) This person shall be provided with suitable means of alerting on-site response personnel and notifying the off-site public authorities and also is responsible for:

(a) the early prediction or assessment of the extent and significance of any unplanned discharge of radioactive substances to the environment or exposures;

(b) rapid and continuous assessment of the nuclear or radiological emergency as it proceeds; and

(c) determining the need for protective actions for the public and workers.

(3) The responsibilities of the response personnel have to be clearly assigned and addressed in the on-site emergency plan and relevant emergency procedures for each class of emergency.

Article 36

(1) For all facilities and activities, the operating organization shall establish notification point(s) where from to initiate notification and exchange information of an actual or potential

nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) The notification point(s) shall be provided with communication means and connections with the off-site response organizations designated to have specific tasks as addressed in the on-site and relevant off-site emergency response plans.

(3) The operating organization shall ensure that the notification point (s):

a) is/are maintained continuously and available to receive any notification or request for support and to respond promptly or to initiate a preplanned and coordinated off-site response appropriate to the emergency class or the level of emergency response;

b) have immediate communication with the response organizations that are providing support using suitable, reliable and diverse means of communication.

Article 37

(1) Sufficient personnel shall be designated by the operating organization of facilities and activities to perform the notification and initial response actions.

(2) The operating organization shall establish an 'on call' system for activating the emergency personnel and shall have in place appropriate means and procedures to reach pre-defined critical persons 24 hours a day.

Article 38

For facilities in EPC I and II, the notification point(s) shall have direct and immediate communication with the authority assigned the responsibility to decide on and to initiate precautionary urgent protective actions and urgent protective actions off the site.

Article 39

At facilities and locations where there is a significant likelihood of encountering a dangerous source that is not under control, arrangements shall be made to ensure that the on-site managers of operations and other personnel are aware of the indicators of a potential radiological emergency, the appropriate notification, and protective actions and other response actions warranted immediately in an emergency.

Article 40

(1) In the event of loss of a radioactive source or of loss of control over a radioactive source, the operator remains liable for the recovery of the source.

(2) In the above mentioned situation, the operator shall notify with undue delay the loss of a radioactive source or the loss of control over a radioactive source to the Regulatory Body and to relevant organizations in order to enable comprehensive investigations to recover the radioactive source.

(3) The notification form shall particularly include as a minimum the radionuclide, the activity, the identification number of the source, type and identification number of the source container and a detailed description of the relevant events leading to the loss or loss of control.

III.3. Taking mitigatory actions

Article 41

During emergencies, the operating organization shall promptly decide on, and take the actions necessary to mitigate the consequences of a nuclear or radiological emergency involving a facility or activity under its responsibility.

Article 42

(1) In the preparedness phase, the operating organization shall make arrangements to promptly mitigate the consequences of an emergency.

(2) Whenever off-site support is identified as needed, the operating organization shall initiate and establish written agreements and protocols for receiving the support of off-site emergency services (e.g. police, medical and fire fighting services).

(3) For facilities and activities in EPC III and IV, the operating organizations shall ensure that arrangements are in place for receiving on the site technical expertise in radiation protection from off-site organizations.

(4) Arrangements shall be in place on the site so that the off-site support personnel shall be afforded prompt access to the facility and shall be informed of on-site conditions and the necessary protective actions.

Article 43

(1) For facilities in EPC I, II and III arrangements shall be made in the planning phase for taking actions to:

- prevent an escalation of the emergency,
- return the facility to a safe and stable state,
- ensure the continued functionality of nuclear security systems,
- reduce the potential for releases of radioactive material or exposures and
- mitigate the consequences of any actual releases or exposures.

(2) These arrangements shall take into account the following aspects of the emergency response:

- the operational actions necessary;
- the operational information needs;
- the workload and conditions of the operating personnel (such as in the control room);
- the response actions necessary in the facility;
- the conditions in the facility, and where appropriate the conditions in the vicinity of the facility, in which response actions are necessary;
- the response of the personnel, instrumentation and structures, system and components of the facility under emergency conditions and
- the continued functionality of nuclear security system(s).

(3) The arrangements shall include emergency operating procedures and guidance for the operating organization on mitigatory actions for the full range of postulated emergencies.

(4) For facilities in EPC I and II, the operating organization shall establish severe accident management guidelines.

Article 44

(1) For facilities in EPC I, II or III the operating organization shall provide technical assistance to the operational staff. Teams for mitigating the consequences of an emergency (damage control, fire fighting) shall be available and shall be prepared to perform actions on the site. Any equipment necessary in response shall be placed at the most suitable location to ensure its ready availability at the time of need and to allow human access in the anticipated emergency conditions or environmental conditions.

(2) The on-site personnel directing mitigatory actions shall be provided with an operating environment, information and technical assistance that allow them to take effective action to mitigate the consequences of the emergency.

Article 45

(1) As part of the planning, the operating organization of an activity in EPC IV using a dangerous source shall make arrangements to respond promptly to an emergency involving the source in order to mitigate any consequences.

(2) Arrangements shall include the initiation of a prompt search and issuing a warning to the public in the case when the dangerous source is lost or illicitly removed and possibly being in the public domain.

(3) To support the response, the operator shall include protocols for prompt access to a radiation protection specialist who is trained and qualified to assess the emergency and to mitigate any consequences.

III.4. Taking urgent protective actions and other response actions

Article 46

(1) In case of emergency, the operating organization shall take all appropriate measures to save lives and shall take urgent protective actions on the site in order to prevent the occurrence of severe deterministic health effects and to avert doses to the extent practicable, in line with the on-site protection strategy.

(2) The on-site urgent protective actions shall be revised as appropriate to take into account any new information relating to the emergency that becomes available or the previous one is no longer justified.

(3) The operating organization of an activity in EPC IV shall take all necessary actions and support emergency services to save lives or to prevent serious injury on the site and/or on scene, whenever an immediate threat to life of a person is perceived.

Article 47

(1) At the preparedness stage, the operating organization shall establish arrangements to assess the magnitude and likely development of emergency conditions initially and throughout the emergency and to take urgent protective actions and other response actions effectively in a nuclear or radiological emergency, in line with the on-site protection strategy.

(2) For ensuring the safety of all persons on the site, the operating organization of a facility in EPC I, II and III shall make arrangements for:

- notifying the staff on the site of an emergency;
- taking appropriate actions for all persons on the site, immediately upon notification of an emergency;
- accounting for those on the site;
- locating and recovering those unaccounted for;
- taking urgent protective actions; and
- providing immediate first aid.

(3) This also shall include ensuring of:

- suitable assembly points for all persons on the site;
- sufficient number of safe evacuation routes, clearly and durably marked, with reliable emergency lighting, ventilation and other building services essential to the safe use of these routes; and
- suitable alarm systems and means of communication so that all persons present in the facility and on the site could be warned and instructed, even under emergency conditions
- means of communication with off-site officials responsible for the implementation of protective actions and other response actions off the site.

Article 48

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization of a facility in EPC I, II or III shall make arrangements to assess promptly:

- abnormal conditions at the facility;
- exposures and releases of radioactive material;
- radiological conditions on and off the site; and
- any actual or potential exposures of the public.

(2) These assessments shall be used:

- for mitigatory actions taken by the operating personnel;
- as a basis for determining the emergency action levels and for emergency classification;
- for urgent protective actions and other response actions to be taken on the site;
- for the protection of workers; and for
- formulating recommendations for urgent protective actions and other response actions to be taken off the site.

(3) These arrangements shall include access to instruments displaying or measuring those parameters that can readily be measured or observed in a nuclear or radiological

emergency and which form the basis for the emergency action levels (EALs) used to classify emergencies. The expected response of instrumentation and structures, systems and components at the facility under emergency conditions shall be taken into account.

(4) These shall also include arrangements for promptly conducting environmental monitoring within the emergency planning zones and promptly assessing the results of the monitoring on the basis of predetermined operational intervention levels (Appendix 3).

(5) The operating organization shall establish arrangements for a proper use and sharing of monitoring results, data analysis and provision of relevant information (e.g. maps) with relevant off-site response organizations, for decision making.

Article 49

(1) For facilities and activities in EPC III and IV, the operating organization shall make arrangements to assess promptly the extent and/or the significance of any abnormal conditions on the site, any exposures or any contamination.

(2) The arrangements shall include conducting radiation monitoring on the site and/or at the scene.

(3) These assessments shall be used:

- for initiating the mitigatory actions,
- as a basis for protective actions and other response actions to be taken on the site;
- to identify members of the public who could potentially be exposed; and
- to communicate the extent of the hazard and the recommended protective actions and other response actions to the appropriate off-site response organizations.

Article 50

(1) In case of general emergency, the operating organization of a facility in EPC I and II shall be responsible to provide to off-site officials the recommendations for taking urgent protective actions within the emergency planning zones and distances, in line with the off-site protection strategy.

(2) The recommendations shall be formulated and sent to off-site officials immediately after the declaration of emergency, together with the early notification of the event.

(3) The recommendations shall be revised throughout the emergency, with due consideration of accident progress and of the impact produced by protective actions implementation.

Article 51

(1) In the planning phase, for a facility in EPC I or II arrangements shall be made to assess emergency conditions (radioactive releases, levels of radioactivity on the site, meteorological conditions, source term estimation) and provide for recommendations and any necessary revision of these prior to their implementation, to take account of factors (such as conditions for travelling or sheltering) that may affect the implementation of protective actions and other response actions and any exposures or results of environmental monitoring following a release of radioactive material.

(2) A single position shall be assigned on the site at all times, as part of the emergency organization of the facility, with the authority and responsibility to promptly recommend

protective actions and other response actions to the off-site notification points upon the declaration of a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 52

(1) In the planning phase, for facilities in EPC I or II the operating organization shall be responsible to make arrangements for promptly assessing contamination, releases of radioactive material and doses within emergency planning zones and distances, for the purpose of deciding on or adjusting the protective actions and other response actions that have been taken.

(2) These shall include arrangements for promptly conducting environmental monitoring within the emergency planning zones and distances and promptly assessing the results of the monitoring on the basis of predetermined operational intervention levels.

(3) Arrangements shall be established for a proper use of monitoring results, data analysis and provision of relevant information (e.g. maps) for decision making.

Article 53

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization of activities in EPC IV shall establish emergency procedures and/or instructions on taking urgent protective actions and other response actions in accordance with national generic criteria (Appendix 3).

(2) Emergency procedures and/or instructions shall:

- a. be based on hazard assessment and developed concept of operations for the specific activity in EPC IV;
- b. include the approximate radius of the inner cordoned area in which urgent protective actions and other response actions should initially be taken and its adjustment on the basis of observed or assessed conditions at the scene.

(3) The roles and responsibilities of the operator in recommending urgent protective actions and other response action to the on-scene response organizations shall be clearly addressed in the emergency response plan and other relevant documents (local off-site emergency response plan, protocols with local authority, agreements, etc.).

Article 54

The operating organizations of facilities and activities shall make arrangements to ensure that relevant information is recorded during an emergency and retained for use during the emergency, in evaluations conducted following the emergency and for the long term health monitoring and follow-up of the emergency workers and members of the public who may potentially be affected.

III.5. Providing instructions, warnings and relevant information to the public for emergency preparedness and response

Article 55

(1) Upon declaration of an emergency, the operating organization of a facility in EPC I or II shall promptly coordinate with local authorities the warning of permanent, transient and special population groups in the emergency planning zones and distances and providing them information on the nature of the hazard and immediate actions that they should take in order to protect themselves, without any undue delay that could jeopardize the effectiveness of the protective actions.

(2) In a joint and coordinated manner with the relevant off-site response organizations, the operating organization shall provide the general public and mass-media with useful, timely, truthful, consistent and appropriate information on the type of emergency which has occurred, extent and probable development, advice on health protection actions.

(3) The operating organization shall promptly respond to any enquiries from the public and from news and information media during response to an emergency.

Article 56

(1) For facilities in EPC I or II, the arrangements for alarming the population resident in the emergency planning zones shall include the installation and maintenance of sirens and warning systems in the emergency planning zones and the elaboration of instructions in the main languages spoken in these zones on immediate protective actions and other actions to be taken.

(2) When establishing these arrangements, the operating organization shall work closely and shall coordinate with the relevant off-site local authorities.

(3) The operating organization of a facility in EPC I or II shall describe in the on-site emergency response plan the arrangements perfected with the local authorities and its own actions (resulted from the collaboration protocol) on the information, warnings and instructions, prior to and during the emergency, of the population in the emergency planning zones.

(4) The on-site emergency response plan shall describe the material resources and the warning systems used by the operating organization of a facility in EPC I or II for warning, instruction and information of the population in the emergency planning zones.

Article 57

(1) During planning phase, the operating organization shall establish arrangements to provide the general public with information on the risks posed by facility or activity, on initial response and on immediate protective actions in case of nuclear or radiological emergency, through educational campaigns.

(2) The above mentioned arrangements shall be commensurate with the radiological risk perceived for the respective facility or activity and shall be established in cooperation with relevant off-site response organizations responsible for public information.

Article 58

(1) Before operation and periodically throughout the lifetime of a facility or duration of the activity, the operating organization shall organize educational campaigns to provide public and mass-media with information on the risks posed by facility or activity, on initial response and on immediate protective actions in case of nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) In these educational campaigns, the operating organization shall coordinate with relevant off-site response organizations.

Article 59

(1) For facilities in EPC III or IV, the operating organization shall make arrangements to warn the population in the affected area, for those situations which may need such actions, in order to identify and locate people who may have been affected by a nuclear or radiological emergency and who may need response actions such as decontamination, medical examination or health screening.

(2) The above mentioned arrangements shall be commensurate with the radiological risk perceived for the respective facility or activity and shall be established in co-operation with relevant off-site local authorities responsible for public information.

(3) These arrangements shall include arrangements for issuing a warning to the public and providing information in the event that a dangerous source could be in the public domain as a consequence of its loss or unauthorized removal.

(3) The relevant arrangements for warning and providing instructions to the population in the affected area shall be included in the on-site emergency plan and relevant local arrangements.

III.6. Protecting emergency workers and helpers

Article 60

(1) The operating organization shall designate at the preparedness stage, to the extent practicable, its emergency workers and shall make arrangements for their initial and continuing health and fitness surveillance for their intended duties in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 61

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall anticipate and shall prepare for the hazardous conditions in which emergency workers may be required to perform response functions on the site.

(2) In addition, the operating organization shall designate as emergency workers those who may undertake an intervention on the site to:

(a) save lives or to prevent serious injury, including severe deterministic health effects;

(b) take actions to avert a large collective dose;

(c) take actions to prevent the development of catastrophic conditions.

(2) The emergency personnel of police, fire-fighters, medical personnel and drivers and crews of evacuation vehicles acting on the site shall be designated also as emergency workers.

(3) For facilities and activities in EPC III or IV, the radiation protection specialists who may respond on the site shall be designated as emergency workers.

Article 62

(1) The operating organization shall make arrangements at the preparedness stage to protect its emergency workers.

(2) These arrangements shall include:

- training those emergency workers designated as such in advance;

- providing emergency workers not designated in advance in an emergency immediately before the conduct of their specified duties with instructions on how to perform the duties under emergency conditions ('just in time' training);

- arrangements for managing, controlling and recording the doses received;

- availability of appropriate specialized protective equipment and monitoring equipment, procedures and training for emergency response in the anticipated hazardous conditions;

- provision of iodine thyroid blocking, as appropriate, if exposure due to radioactive iodine is possible;

- arrangements to obtain informed consent to perform specified duties, when appropriate;

- arrangements for medical examination, longer term medical actions and psychological counselling, as appropriate or when requested by emergency workers.

(3) In addition, the operating organization shall make arrangements to register the doses received by its emergency workers during the intervention and to provide medical support appropriate for the doses they have received or at their request.

Article 63

(1) During emergencies, the operating organization shall be prepared to register and integrate into their on-site emergency operations those emergency workers not designated as such in advance and also helpers in an emergency.

(2) Information on the doses received during the intervention and on any consequent health risks shall be recorded by the operating organization and communicated to the emergency workers and helpers in an emergency.

(3) The operating organizations shall provide its emergency workers and the helpers in an emergency with medical attention appropriate for the doses they have received in intervention.

Article 64

(1) During emergencies, the operating organization shall ensure that all practicable means are used to minimize exposures of emergency workers in the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency and to optimize their protection.

(2) Where feasible, the system of radiological protection consistent with that for planned exposure situations shall be applied also for the emergency workers.

(3) In life saving actions or actions to prevent deterministic effects or serious injuries or large collective doses, the exposure of emergency workers shall be optimized and shall be below a predetermined dose level appropriate to the type of task undertaken, in accordance with the criteria presented in Appendix 4 of this regulation.

(4) For those identified response actions which could produce exposures for some workers higher than the dose limit for planned exposure situations (e.g. lifesaving actions or actions to prevent deterministic effects or serious injuries or large collective doses), the selection of emergency workers shall be made on a volunteering basis.

(5) In exceptional cases where an emergency worker has received an effective dose exceeding 200 mSv, the operating organization shall ensure that qualified medical advice is obtained before any further occupational exposure is incurred.

(6) Helpers in an emergency shall not be allowed to take actions on the site that could result in their receiving doses in excess of an effective dose of 50 mSv.

Article 65

(1) For facilities in EPC I, II and III, the operating organization shall inform those off-site emergency workers coming on the site to support the intervention about the risks of radiation exposure and the meanings of radiation signs and placards.

(2) The operating organization is responsible for the protection of the external emergency workers and shall have arrangements in place to provide them with personal protective equipment, when appropriate, and to control their radiation doses.

(3) Arrangements shall be made at the preparedness stage to clearly address roles and responsibilities of the operating organization for the protection of helpers undertaking works on the site.

Article 66

Once the emergency phase of an intervention has ended, workers undertaking recovery operations, such as the recovery of sources, repairs to the facility and buildings, waste disposal or decontamination of the site and surrounding area, shall be subject to the full system of detailed requirements for occupational exposure.

Article 67

When the intervention has ended, the operating organization shall communicate to the emergency workers involved the doses received and the consequent health risk.

Article 68

(1) The person responsible within the operating organization for ensuring compliance with the current requirements for protecting the emergency workers undertaking an intervention on the site and helpers in an emergency shall be specified in the on-site emergency plan and related emergency procedures.

(2) This person shall be the contact person during regulatory body's inspections and other relevant regulatory activities related to the operating organization.

III.7. Managing the medical response

Article 69

(1) In case of emergency, the operating organization shall ensure the treatment of contaminated or overexposed workers, including first aid, estimation and reconstruction of radiation doses, medical transport and initial treatment of contaminated or highly exposed individuals in pre-designated medical facilities.

(2) The operating organization shall ensure long term medical follow-up and treatment for those workers exposed to increased levels of radiation.

(3) A registry shall be kept during emergency with all workers to be tracked and to receive first aid, specialized treatment and/or long term medical follow up.

Article 70

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization of facilities in EPC I, II or III shall arrange for a local medical facility to be used to treat a limited number of contaminated or overexposed workers, including arrangements for first aid, the estimation of doses, medical transport and the initial medical treatment of contaminated or highly exposed individuals in local medical facilities.

(2) In addition, the operating organization shall make arrangements for the medical personnel and emergency staff of the above mentioned medical facility to be aware of the appropriate notification procedures and other response actions warranted if a nuclear or radiological emergency has occurred or is suspected.

(3) Arrangements shall be in place and criteria shall be established and included in the on-site emergency response plan for identification, tracking and long term medical follow-up and treatment of the health effects for the personnel exposed to increased levels of radiation.

Article 71

For activities in EPC IV, the operating organization shall ensure to the extent possible that medical assistance is provided to its workers when needed in emergency situations.

III.8. Communicating with the public in a nuclear or radiological emergency

Article 72

(1) During a nuclear or radiological emergency, through official channels, the operating organization shall provide the public and mass-media with useful, timely, truthful, consistent and appropriate information on the type of emergency which has occurred, extent and probable development, initial response and advice on health protection actions.

(2) The information shall be provided to the public in plain and understandable language, and jointly coordinated with the information provided by the local and national authorities.

(3) The operating organization shall protect sensitive information in circumstances where a nuclear or radiological emergency is initiated by a nuclear security event.

(4) In addition, the operating organization shall promptly and publically identify and address concerns, misconceptions, and rumours as well as the consequence and risk of action beyond those that are warranted and shall promptly respond to any rumours or enquiries from the public and from media which might occur during an emergency.

Article 73

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall prepare a communication strategy as part of the on-site protection strategy and shall make arrangements to provide the general public with information on the risks posed by facility or activity, on initial response and on immediate protective actions in case of nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) These arrangements shall include the elaboration of pre-defined press release statements and the periodically conduct of educational campaigns for informing the public and mass-media.

(3) The arrangements shall include a system for putting radiological health hazards in perspective in a nuclear or radiological emergency, with due consideration to pregnant women, children and individuals who are most vulnerable with regard to radiation exposure.

III.9. Taking early protective actions and other response actions

Article 74

(1) In case of emergency, the operating organization shall be responsible to promptly assist the off-site response organizations with the information necessary to take decisions on early protective actions and other response actions off the site, by using the national generic and operational criteria (Appendix 3).

Article 75

(1) The operating organization shall make arrangements at the preparedness stage to promptly assist off-site response organizations and the public to gain an understanding of radiological health hazards in a nuclear emergency in order to make informed decisions on protective actions.

(2)) The operating organization shall make arrangements to assess the magnitude of hazards and the possible development of hazardous conditions throughout a nuclear or radiological emergency in order to promptly identify, characterize or anticipate, as appropriate, new hazards or the extent of hazards and to support the revision of the off-site protection strategy.

(3) The operating organization shall make arrangements to support the off-site response organization by conducting environmental radiation monitoring within the emergency planning zones and distances, and monitoring for contamination of vehicles, personnel and goods moving into and out the contaminated areas in order to control the spread of contamination. These arrangements shall clearly specify the operating organization's role and responsibilities and shall be based on the use of pre-established operational criteria in accordance with the off-site protection strategy (Appendix 3).

III.10. Managing radioactive waste in an emergency

Article 76

(1) During a nuclear or radiological emergency, the operating organization shall be responsible to ensure the safe and effective management of radioactive waste arising in a nuclear or radiological emergency, including radioactive waste resulted from associated protective actions and other response actions.

(2) The national policy and strategy for radioactive waste management shall be considered by the operating organization when planning the management of radioactive waste generated in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

(3) The radioactive waste arising from the emergency situation shall be managed in a manner that does not compromise the protection strategy, with account taken of prevailing conditions as these evolve.

Article 77

(1) In order to release materials from the regulatory control, the operating organization shall apply for and shall receive the approval of the Regulatory Body.

(2) With respect to the materials released from the authorization regime, the operating organization shall submit to the purchaser, and, if applicable, to the carrier, the radiological monitoring certificate and the Regulatory Body's approval with respect to the removal of such materials from the site.

(3) The recovered radioactive material/waste shall be transported for the purpose of temporary or final storage according to the national regulations applicable to transport of radioactive materials.

Article 78

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall make arrangements for the safe and effective management of radioactive waste resulted from an emergency. These arrangements shall include:

- a plan to characterize waste, including in situ measurements and analysis of samples;
- criteria for categorization of waste;
- avoiding to the extent possible the mixing of waste of different categories;
- minimizing the amount of material declared as radioactive waste;
- method for determining appropriate options for storage, predisposal management and disposal; and
- a plan for the long term management of waste and
- considerations of non-radiological aspects of waste (e.g. chemical properties such as toxicity, and biological properties).

III.11. Mitigating the non-radiological consequences

Article 79

(1) At the preparedness stage, the operating organization shall make arrangements for mitigating the non-radiological consequences of a nuclear or radiological emergency and of an emergency response and for responding to concerns of the public in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) As part of these arrangements, the operating organization shall consider ways of solving concerns and misperceptions that could lead to inappropriate actions of workers, their families and the general public.

(3) These arrangements shall include providing the emergency workers, helpers, and evacuated non-essential personnel with:

- information on any associated health hazards and clear instructions on the actions to be taken;
- medical and psychological counselling; and
- social support for personnel and dependents.

III.12. Requesting, providing and receiving international assistance

Article 80

During emergencies, when needed, the operating organization shall request international assistance through existing channels in the country designated as national competent authorities in relation to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Article 81

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall make the adequate arrangements to request international assistance, through using the existing national channels.

(2) In addition, arrangements shall be in place at the level of operating organization for receiving international assistance, in case of nuclear or radiological emergency.

III.13. Terminating a nuclear or radiological emergency

Article 82

(1) At the preparedness stage, the operating organization shall establish provisions and criteria to discontinue the implemented on-site protective actions when further assessment shows that they are no longer justified.

(2) The operating organization shall make arrangements for the transition from an emergency exposure situation to an existing exposure situation, with due account to assignment or transfer of responsibilities and actions to be performed for safe and stable conditions on the site.

(3) For facilities in EPC I, II and III, a strategy and detailed planning shall be prepared in advance with on-site actions for the transition to an existing exposure situation and with recovery actions after the termination of the emergency.

Article 83

(1) For all facilities and activities, the operating organization shall recommend the termination of the emergency exposure situation and the transition to an existing exposure situation, based on comprehensive analysis of facility/activity status and the use of criteria mentioned above.

(2) The operating organization shall submit the justification and the results of the analysis for termination of the emergency to the Regulatory Body for approval.

Article 84

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall make arrangements with the off-site response organization for supporting the transition from an emergency exposure situation to an existing exposure situation, with account taken of the need for the resumption of accustomed social and economic activities.

(2) The operating organization shall provide any necessary input for off-site decision making on cancelling restrictions and other arrangements imposed during the response phase of a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 85

Following the termination of the emergency phase and the concurrent transition to an existing exposure situation, all workers undertaking relevant work on the site shall be subject to the relevant requirements for occupational exposure in planned exposure situations.

III.14. Analysis of the nuclear or radiological emergency

Article 86

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall make arrangements to document, protect and preserve data and information important for an analysis of the nuclear or radiological emergency and of the emergency response.

(2) Arrangements shall be made to enable comprehensive interviews on the causes of the nuclear or radiological emergency to be conducted with those involved.

(3) Arrangements shall be made to acquire the expertise needed to perform the evaluation of the nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 87

(1) For all facilities and activities, the operating organization shall evaluate the causes and its own response to the nuclear or radiological emergency in order to identify actions to be taken to prevent for future the occurrence of similar emergencies and to improve emergency arrangements.

(2) This review shall consider:

- a. reconstruction of the scenario for the emergency;
- b. root causes of the emergency;
- c. the possible involvement of other sources or devices (including those in other States);
- d. general implications for safety;
- e. general implications for nuclear security, as appropriate;
- f. necessary improvements to emergency arrangements.

(3) Data and information important for such an assessment shall be protected and preserved, to the extent practicable, during the emergency response and for the next 30 years after the event ending.

(4) Arrangements shall be made to integrate the results of the analysis into the general assessment of the emergency and of the emergency response.

Article 88

The operating organization shall make arrangements at the preparedness stage for taking actions promptly on the basis of an analysis to avoid other emergencies, including provision of information to other operating organizations, as relevant, or to other States, directly or through the IAEA.

IV. REQUIREMENTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

IV.1. Authority

Article 89

(1) In the planning phase, the operating organization shall establish and assign the authority and responsibility for making decisions on the site.

(2) The on-site emergency arrangements shall include the clear allocation of responsibilities, authorities, transfer of authorities and arrangements for coordination and communication in all phases of the response.

(3) A single position on-site shall have the authority and responsibility to direct and coordinate the response actions at a moment.

(4) The delegation and/or transfer of authority, together with arrangements for notifying all appropriate parties of the transfer shall be documented.

Article 90

During an emergency, on-site personnel with authority and responsibility to perform critical response functions in an emergency response shall not be assigned any other responsibilities that would interfere with their specified functions.

IV.2. Organisation and Staffing

Article 91

(1) In the preparedness phase, the operating organization shall establish specific emergency response organization for performing its tasks during emergency situations.

(2) When establishing the emergency response organization, an incident command system shall be adopted.

(3) The positions responsible within the emergency response organization for the performance of the response functions shall be specified in the on-site emergency plan and relevant emergency procedures.

(4) Qualified personnel shall be assigned for the positions in the on-site emergency response organization, and they shall be assessed for their initial fitness and continuing fitness for their intended duties

(5) Sufficient numbers of qualified personnel shall be available at all times (including during 24 hour a day operations, and in the long term) in order that appropriate positions can be promptly staffed as necessary following the declaration and notification of a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Article 92

For a facility in EPC I or II with multiple units, a sufficient number of qualified personnel shall be available to manage all the units if each of them is under emergency conditions simultaneously.

IV.3. Coordination of emergency preparedness and response

Article 93

(1) In the preparedness phase, the operating organization shall make arrangements for the coordination of emergency response and sign protocols for operational interfaces with all relevant authorities at the local, regional and national levels, to include those responsible for the response to conventional emergencies and to emergencies initiated by nuclear security events.

(2) For facilities in EPC I, II and III, the operating organization shall make written agreements with the off-site response organization for receiving external emergency services on the site. The agreements shall include at minimum: circumstances in which the support will be required; description of supporting organization and the type of assistance to be provided on the site; roles and responsibilities of operating organization and the off-site response organization for protecting the external emergency workers, for recording their radiation doses and provision of medical assistance if needed; emergency actions to be performed on the site; resources and equipment available for providing the emergency actions on the site.

(3) The operating organization shall ensure that arrangements are in place to harmonize its own tools, procedures, measurements and assessments (e.g. radiation doses and radiation induced health effects) with those of other response organisations.

IV.4. Plans and Procedures

Article 94

(1) At the preparedness stage, the operating organization shall prepare and subsequently review, revise, test and implement an on-site emergency plan for performing its assigned functions during emergency response operations.

(2) The operating organization shall ensure that its response organization is involved in the reviewing of the on-site emergency plan and that any lessons learned from operating experience and emergencies that have occurred are taken into account and incorporated into the new version of the on-site emergency plan.

(3) The operating organization shall ensure that the emergency plan is approved, periodically reviewed and updated for its facility or activity taking into consideration lessons learned from operating experience and past emergencies.

(4) The operator shall ensure that the response organization is involved in the preparation of the emergency plan.

(5) After elaboration or revision, the on-site emergency plan shall be submitted to the Regulatory Body for verification and approval.

Article 95

For all facilities and activities, the on-site emergency plan shall be coordinated with the on-site security plan and with any other plans of relevant off-site response organizations, in order to ensure that the simultaneous implementation of the plans would not reduce their effectiveness or cause conflicts.

Article 96

(1) The on-site emergency plan of a facility in EPC I, II or III shall include the following as appropriate:

- A description of the on-site organization used to perform the specified functions, including the designation of persons for directing on-site activities and for ensuring liaison with off-site organizations;
- The conditions under which an emergency shall be declared, including the criteria for emergency classification, a list of job titles and/or functions of persons empowered to declare it, and a description of suitable arrangements for alerting the response personnel and public authorities;
- The arrangements for initial and subsequent assessment of the conditions at the facility and radiological conditions on and off the site in the EPZs;
- Arrangements for minimizing the exposure of persons on the site to ionizing radiation and for ensuring medical treatment of casualties, including arrangements to take protective actions if warranted on the basis of conditions at the facility to reduce the risk of severe deterministic health effects;
- Assessment of the status of the facility and the actions to be taken on the site to limit the extent of any radioactive release;
- The chain of command and communication, including a description of related facilities and procedures;
- An inventory of the emergency equipment to be kept in readiness at specified locations;
- The actions to be taken by each position in the emergency response organization;
- Measures to be taken for declaring the termination of an emergency.
- A description of all activities needed to maintain emergency preparedness, including arrangements with local authority as appropriate.

(2) The standard format / outline of the facility on-site emergency response plan is presented in Appendix 7.

(3) Based on the provisions included in the on-site emergency plan, the operating organization shall develop the necessary implementing procedures, analytical tools and computer programs in order to be able to perform the response functions.

(4) The procedures, analytical tools and computer models to be used in performing functions to meet the requirements for emergency response shall be tested under simulated emergency conditions validated as correct prior to use and any limitations shall be made clear to, and understood by, those responsible for decision making.

Article 97

(1) For activities in EPC IV, a contingency plan shall be prepared, including both emergency response actions and normal standing instructions for the operation of the mobile radioactive source.

(2) The outline of a contingency plan for activities in EPC IV is presented in Appendix 7.

IV.5. Logistical Support and Facilities

Article 98

During emergencies, according to event progression, the operator of facilities or activities shall continuously appraise the information necessary for making decisions on the allocation of resources.

Article 99

(1) The operating organization shall provide adequate tools, instruments, supplies, equipment, communication systems, facilities and documentation (such as procedures, checklists, telephone numbers and manuals) for performing the functions in emergency situation.

(2) These items and facilities shall be selected or designed to be operational under the postulated conditions (such as the radiological, working and environmental conditions) that may be encountered in the emergency response, and to be compatible with other procedures and equipment for the response as appropriate.

(3) These support items shall be located or provided in a manner that allows their effective use under postulated emergency conditions.

Article 100

(1) Emergency response centres shall be designated by operating organizations of facilities and activities, with the following functions, as appropriate:

- notifications and initiating the response;
- coordination and direction of on-site response actions;
- providing technical and operational support to those personnel performing tasks within a facility;
- coordination of public information on the site;
- coordination of radiological monitoring, sampling and assessment; managing those evacuated from the site (including reception, registration, monitoring and decontamination);
- safe storage of necessary resources.

(2) Designing of emergency response centres shall be commensurate with the radiological risk perceived for the respective facility or activity under the operator's control.

(3) The on-site emergency response centre shall be interconnected with all relevant emergency response facilities of off-site response organizations for information exchange during emergency situations.

Article 101

(1) For facilities in EPC I and II, an on-site emergency response centre separated from the facility control room, shall be provided to serve as a working place for the emergency response organization who will operate from this location in the event of an emergency.

(2) In addition, an emergency control room has to be established for facilities in EPC I and II.

(3) Information about important facility parameters and radiological conditions in the facility and its immediate surroundings should be available at the emergency centre. The operating organization shall make arrangements that interfaces are available for receiving data and information from the control room/emergency control room to the on-site emergency response centre.

(4) The on-site emergency response centre shall be equipped in such way to protect the occupants for a protracted time against hazards resulting from a severe accident.

Article 102

(1) For facilities in category I or II (e.g. nuclear power plants, research reactors), alternative supplies as contingency measures, such as the supply of water, compressed air and mobile electrical power, including any necessary equipment, that are necessary for mitigating severe emergency conditions shall be located and maintained in such a way that they can withstand and will be readily accessible in postulated emergency conditions.

(2) For a facility in category I or II with multiple units, adequate arrangements (in terms of amount of equipment and supplies, for example) shall be made to manage all the units if each of them is under emergency conditions simultaneously.

Article 103

The operating organization of a facility in EPC I, II or III shall ensure the availability of means of communication necessary for protective actions to be taken within the facility and in the areas controlled by the operator and also to off-site agencies with responsibility for taking protective actions within the precautionary action zone (PAZ) and the urgent protective action planning zone (UPZ) at all times. This requirement shall be taken into account in the design and the diversity of the methods of communication selected.

IV.6. Training, Drills and Exercises

Article 104

(1) The operating organization shall identify the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to be able to perform its response functions as specified in present regulation.

(2) The operating organization shall make arrangements for the selection of personnel and for training to ensure that the personnel have the requisite knowledge, skills, abilities, equipment, and procedures and other arrangements to perform their assigned response functions. The arrangements shall include ongoing refresher training on an appropriate schedule and arrangements for ensuring that personnel assigned to positions with responsibilities for emergency response undergo the specified training.

Article 105

For facilities in EPC I, II or III all staff and all other persons on the site shall be instructed in the arrangements for receiving notifications of an emergency and of their subsequent actions.

Article 106

(1) For all facilities and activities, the operating organization shall develop training and exercise programmes for the emergency organization, in order to test the existing emergency plans, arrangements, infrastructure and personnel knowledge and skills, needed for performing the response functions.

(2) The staff responsible for critical response functions shall participate in drills and training exercises at least once every year.

(3) The exercise programmes shall include the participation in some exercises of, as feasible, all of the relevant regulatory bodies and off-site emergency organizations and the news media.

(4) The exercises shall be systematically evaluated against pre-established response objectives that demonstrate that identification, notification, activation and other response actions can be performed effectively to achieve the goals of emergency response.

(5) Lessons learned from exercises shall be assimilated and used for enhancing the existing on-site arrangements.

IV.7. Quality Management Programme

Article 107

(1) The operating organization shall establish a quality management programme as part of its integrated management system, to ensure a high degree of availability and reliability of all supplies, equipment, communication systems, plans and facilities necessary to perform the functions in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

(2) This program shall include arrangements for inventories, resupply, tests and calibrations, made to ensure that these items and facilities are continuously available and functional for use in an emergency. Arrangements shall be made to maintain, review and update emergency plans, procedures and to incorporate lessons learned from research, operating experience, emergency drills and exercises.

Article 108

(1) The operating organization shall establish and maintain records in relation to both the emergency arrangements and the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency, to include dose assessments, monitoring results and inventory of radioactive waste managed, in order to allow for their review and evaluation.

(2) These records shall also provide for the identification of those persons requiring long term health monitoring and follow-up, as necessary, as well as for the long term management of radioactive waste.

(3) The operator shall make arrangements to review and evaluate responses in real events and in drills and exercises, to record the areas in which improvements are necessary and to ensure that the necessary improvements are made.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

[..... Country specific]

Article 109

(1) The present Regulation is treated as health and safety regulations under the Law / Act...

(2) The provisions of Regulation No..... [or any other legislative act, depending on country's specific] are amended / revoked when the present Regulation will come into force.

Article 111

When more than one Regulatory Body have roles and responsibilities for regulatory control over emergency preparedness and response of facilities and activities, the regulatory bodies shall effectively coordinate their regulatory control.

Article 112

(1) When necessary, the Regulatory Body shall facilitate the assistance request of the operating organization and will address the request for assistance to the national decision makers.

(2) The Regulatory Body shall ensure that the operating organization is given sufficient authority to promptly take necessary protective actions on the site in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency that could result in off-site consequences.

CHAPTER VI. OFFENCES and PENALTIES

[..... Country specific]

APPENDIX I- DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this Regulation.

arrangements

See (emergency) arrangements.

authorization

The granting by a regulatory body or other governmental body of written permission for a person or organization to conduct specified activities.

control

The function or power or (usually as controls) means of directing, regulating or restraining.

It should be noted that the usual meaning of the English word control in safety related contexts is somewhat 'stronger' (more active) than that of its usual translations and other similar words in some other languages. For example, 'control' typically implies not only checking or monitoring something but also ensuring that corrective or enforcement measures are taken if the results of the checking or monitoring indicate such a need. This is in contrast, for example, to the more limited usage of the equivalent word in French and Spanish.

Regulatory control is any form of control or regulation applied to facilities and activities by a regulatory body for reasons relating to nuclear safety and radiation protection or to nuclear security.

dangerous source

See source.

deterministic effect

A health effect of radiation for which generally a threshold level of dose exists above which the severity of the effect is greater for a higher dose.

The level of the threshold dose is characteristic of the particular health effect but may also depend, to a limited extent, on the exposed individual. Examples of deterministic effects include erythema and acute radiation syndrome (radiation sickness).

Such an effect is described as a severe deterministic effect if it is fatal or life threatening or results in a permanent injury that reduces quality of life.

Deterministic effects are also referred to as 'harmful tissue reactions'.

early protective actions

See protective actions.

emergency

A non-routine situation or event that necessitates prompt action, primarily to mitigate a hazard or adverse consequences for human health and safety, quality of life, property or the environment. This includes nuclear and radiological emergencies and conventional emergencies such as fires, release of hazardous chemicals, storms or earthquakes. It includes situations for which prompt action is warranted to mitigate the effects of a perceived hazard.

nuclear or radiological emergency. An emergency in which there is, or is perceived to be, a hazard due to:

- 1) The energy resulting from a nuclear chain reaction or from the decay of the products of a chain reaction; or
- 2) Radiation exposure.

The term radiation normally refers only to ionizing radiation.

emergency action level (EAL)

A specific, predetermined, observable criterion used to detect, recognize and determine the emergency class.

(emergency) arrangements

The integrated set of infrastructural elements, put in place at the preparedness stage, that are necessary to provide the capability for performing a specified function or task required in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency. These elements may include authorities and responsibilities, organization, coordination, personnel, plans, procedures, facilities, equipment or training.

emergency class

A set of conditions that warrant a similar immediate emergency response.

This is the term used for communicating to the response organizations and to members of the public the level of response needed. The events that belong to a given emergency class are defined by criteria specific to the installation, source or practice, which, if exceeded, indicate classification at the prescribed level. For each emergency class, the initial actions of the response organizations are predefined.

emergency classification

The process whereby an authorized official classifies an emergency in order to declare the applicable emergency class.

Upon declaration of the emergency class, the response organizations initiate the predefined response actions for that emergency class.

emergency exposure situation

An emergency exposure situation is a situation of exposure that arises as a result of an accident, a malicious act, or any other unexpected event, and requires prompt action in order to avoid or reduce adverse consequences.

Emergency exposures can be reduced only by protective actions and other response actions.

emergency plan

A description of the objectives, policy and concept of operations for the response to an emergency and of the structure, authorities and responsibilities for a systematic, coordinated and effective response. The emergency plan serves as the basis for the development of other plans, procedures and checklists.

*A **concept of operations** is a brief description of the ideal response to a postulated nuclear or radiological emergency, used to ensure that all those involved in the development of a capability for emergency response share a common understanding.*

emergency planning distance

See extended planning distance (EPD) and ingestion and commodities planning distance

emergency planning zone

See precautionary action zone (PAZ) and urgent protective action planning zone (UPZ).

emergency planning zones and distances

See precautionary action zone (PAZ), urgent protective action planning zone (UPZ), extended planning distance (EPD) and ingestion and commodities planning distance (ICPD).

emergency preparedness

The capability to take actions that will effectively mitigate the consequences of an emergency for human life, health, property and the environment.

emergency procedures

A set of instructions describing in detail the actions to be taken by emergency workers in an emergency.

emergency response

The performance of actions to mitigate the consequences of an emergency for human life, health, property and the environment. It may also provide a basis for the resumption of normal social and economic activity.

emergency (response) action

An action to be taken in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency to mitigate the impact of an emergency on human health and safety, property or the environment.

Emergency response actions comprise protective actions and other response actions.

Other response action. An action to be taken in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency that is not a protective action.

The most common other response actions are: medical examination, consultation and treatment; registration and longer term medical follow-up; providing comprehensive psychological counselling; public information and other actions to mitigate non-radiological consequences and for public reassurance.

emergency response facility or location

Facility or location needed for supporting an emergency response, to which specific functions are assigned at the preparedness stage and which need to be usable under emergency conditions.

There are two different types of emergency response facilities or locations: those established in advance (e.g. technical support centre for nuclear power plants) and those established at the time of an emergency (e.g. medical screening and triage area).

Depending on the emergency preparedness category and on the nature of an emergency, an emergency response facility may be an emergency response location.

emergency services

The local off-site response organizations that are generally available and that perform emergency response functions. These may include police, fire fighters and rescue brigades, ambulance services and control teams for hazardous materials.

emergency worker

A person having specified duties as a worker in response to an emergency.

Emergency workers may include workers employed, both directly and indirectly, by registrants and licensees as well as personnel of responding organizations, such as police officers, fire-fighters, medical personnel, and drivers and crews of evacuation vehicles.

Emergency workers may or may not be designated as such in advance to an emergency.

Emergency workers not designated as such in advance to an emergency, are not necessarily workers prior to the emergency.

existing exposure situation

An existing exposure situation is a situation of exposure that already exists when a decision on the need for control needs to be taken.

Existing exposure situations include exposure to natural background radiation that is amenable to control; exposure due to residual radioactive material that arose from past practices that were never subject to regulatory control or exposure due to residual radioactive material arising from a nuclear or radiological emergency after an emergency exposure situation has been declared to be ended.

extended planning distance (EPD)

A distance around a facility for the area within which arrangements are made following declaration of a general emergency to conduct monitoring and to identify areas warranting response actions to be taken off the site within a period following the significant release that would allow to effectively reduce the risk of stochastic effects among members of the public.

The area within EPD serves for planning purposes and may not be the actual area in which monitoring is to be conducted to identify where early protective actions such as relocation are necessary. While efforts need to be made at the preparedness stage to prepare for taking effectively early protective actions within this area, the actual area will be determined by the prevailing conditions during an emergency. As a precaution, some urgent actions may be warranted within EPD to reduce the risk of stochastic effects among members of the public.

facilities and activities

A general term encompassing nuclear facilities, uses of all sources of ionizing radiation, all radioactive waste management activities, transport of radioactive material and any other practice or circumstances in which people may be subject to exposure to radiation from naturally occurring or artificial sources.

Facilities includes: nuclear facilities; irradiation installations; some mining and raw material processing facilities such as uranium mines; radioactive waste management facilities; and any other places where radioactive material is produced, processed, used, handled, stored or disposed of — or where radiation generators are installed — on such a scale that consideration of protection and safety is required.

Activities includes: the production, use, import and export of radiation sources for industrial, research and medical purposes; the transport of radioactive material; the decommissioning of facilities; radioactive waste management activities such as the discharge of effluents; and some aspects of the remediation of sites affected by residues from past activities.

This term is intended to provide an alternative to the terminology of sources and practices (or intervention) to refer to general categories of situations. For example, a practice may involve many different facilities and/or activities, whereas the general definition (1) of source is too broad in some cases: a facility or activity might constitute a source, or might involve the use of many

sources, depending upon the interpretation used.

The term facilities and activities is very general, and includes those for which little or no regulatory control may be necessary or achievable: the more specific terms authorized facility and authorized activity should be used to distinguish those facilities and activities for which any form of authorization has been given.

In the Fundamental Safety Principles (Safety Fundamentals), the term ‘facilities and activities — existing and new — utilized for peaceful purposes’ is abbreviated for convenience to facilities and activities as a general term encompassing any human activity that may cause people to be exposed to radiation risks arising from naturally occurring or artificial sources

first responders

The first members of an emergency service to respond at the scene of an emergency.

generic criteria

Levels for the projected dose or the received dose at which protective actions and other response actions are to be taken.

graded approach

1) For a system of control, such as a regulatory system or a safety system, a process or method in which the stringency of the control measures and conditions to be applied is commensurate, to the extent practicable, with the likelihood and possible consequences of, and the level of risk associated with, a loss of control.

2) An application of safety requirements that is commensurate with the characteristics of the practice or source and with the magnitude and likelihood of the exposures.

hazard assessment

Assessment of hazards associated with facilities, activities or sources within or beyond the borders of a State in order to identify:

(a) Those events and the associated areas for which protective actions and other response actions may be required within the State;

(b) The actions that would be effective in mitigating the consequences of such events.

helpers in an emergency

Members of the public who willingly and voluntarily help in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Helpers in an emergency are protected and are aware that they may be exposed to radiation while helping in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency.

ingestion and commodities planning distance (ICPD)

A distance around a facility for the area within which emergency arrangements are made to take effective response actions following the declaration of a general emergency in order to reduce the risk for stochastic effects among members of the public and to mitigate the non-radiological consequences as a result of distribution, sale and consumption of food, milk and drinking water and of use of commodities other than food that may have contamination from the significant radioactive release.

The area within ICPD serves for planning purposes to prepare for implementation of response actions to monitor and control commodities including food either for domestic use or for international trade. The actual area will be determined by the prevailing conditions during an emergency. As a precaution, some urgent actions may be warranted within ICPD to prevent

ingestion of food, milk or drinking water and to prevent use of commodities that may have been contaminated following the significant radioactive release.

inner cordoned off area

An area established by the first responders around source of a potential radiation hazard within which protective actions and other response actions are recommended to be taken to protect the first responders and the public from possible external exposure and contamination.

interested party

A person, company, etc., with a concern or interest in the activities and performance of an organization, business, system, etc.

The term interested party is used in a broad sense to mean a person or group having an interest in the performance of an organization. Those who can influence events may effectively become interested parties — whether their ‘interest’ is regarded as ‘genuine’ or not — in the sense that their views need to be considered. Interested parties have typically included the following: customers, owners, operators, employees, suppliers, partners, trade unions; the regulated industry or professionals; scientific bodies; governmental agencies or regulatory bodies (national, regional and local) whose responsibilities may cover nuclear energy; the media; members of the public (individuals, community groups and interest groups); and other States, especially neighbouring States that have entered into agreements providing for an exchange of information concerning possible transboundary impacts, or States involved in the export or import of certain technologies or materials.

management system

A set of interrelated or interacting elements (the system) for establishing policies and objectives and enabling the objectives to be achieved in an efficient and effective manner.

The component parts of the management system include the organizational structure, resources and organizational processes. Management is defined (in ISO 9000) as coordinated activities to direct and control an organization.

The management system integrates all elements of an organization into one coherent system to enable all of the organization’s objectives to be achieved. These elements include the organizational structure, resources and processes. Personnel, equipment and organizational culture as well as the documented policies and processes are parts of the management system. The organization’s processes have to address the totality of the requirements on the organization as established in, for example, IAEA safety standards and other international codes and standards.

non-radiological consequences

Adverse psychological, social or economic consequences of a nuclear or radiological emergency or of the response to an emergency that have effects on human life, health, property or the environment.

notification

(1) A report submitted promptly to a national or international authority providing details of an emergency or a possible emergency; for example, as required by the Convention of Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.

(2) A set of actions taken upon detection of emergency conditions with the purpose of alerting all organizations with responsibility for emergency response in the event of such conditions.

notification point

A designated organization with which arrangements have been made to receive notification (meaning (2)) and to initiate promptly predetermined actions to activate a part of the emergency

response.

notifying State

The State that is responsible for notifying (see notification (1)) potentially affected States and the IAEA of an event of actual, potential or perceived radiological significance for other States.

This includes:

(1) *The State Party that has jurisdiction or control over the facility or activity (including space objects) in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident; or*

(2) *The State that initially detects, or discovers evidence of, a transnational emergency, for example by: detecting significant increases in atmospheric radiation levels of unknown origin; detecting contamination in transboundary shipments; discovering a dangerous source that may have originated in another State; or diagnosing clinical symptoms that may have resulted from exposure outside the State.*

nuclear or radiological emergency

See emergency.

nuclear security

The prevention and detection of, and response to, criminal or intentional unauthorized acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive material, associated facilities or associated activities.

nuclear security event

An event that has potential or actual implications for nuclear security that must be addressed

off-site (area)

See site (area).

on-site (area)

See site (area).

operational criteria

Values of measurable quantities or observables to be used during the response in a nuclear or radiological emergency in order to determine the need for appropriate protective actions and other response actions.

These include operational intervention levels (OILs), emergency action levels (EALs), specific observables and other indicators of conditions on the site. The operational criteria are sometimes referred to as triggers.

operational intervention level (OIL)

A set level of a measurable quantity that corresponds to a generic criterion.

Operational intervention levels are typically expressed in terms of dose rates or of activity of radioactive material released, time integrated air concentrations, ground or surface concentrations, or activity concentrations of radionuclides in environmental, food or water samples. An operational intervention level is a type of action level that is used immediately and directly (without further assessment) to determine the appropriate protective actions on the basis of an environmental measurement.

operating organization

Any organization or person applying for authorization or authorized and/or responsible for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste or transport safety when undertaking activities or in relation to any nuclear facilities or sources of ionizing radiation. This includes, inter alia, private individuals, governmental bodies, consignors or carriers, licensees, hospitals, self-employed persons, etc.

Operator includes either those who are directly in control of a facility or an activity during use of a source (such as radiographers or carriers) or, in the case of a source not under control (such as a lost or illicitly removed source or a re-entering satellite), those who were responsible for the source before control over it was lost.

operating personnel

Individual workers engaged in operation of an authorized facility or conduct of an authorized activity.

planned exposure situation

A planned exposure situation is a situation of exposure that arises from the planned operation of a source or from a planned activity that results in an exposure from a source.

Since provision for protection and safety can be made before embarking on the activity concerned, associated exposures and their probabilities of occurrence can be restricted from the outset. The primary means of controlling exposure in planned exposure situations is by good design of installations, equipment and operating procedures. In planned exposure situations, a certain level of exposure is expected to occur.

precautionary action zone (PAZ)

An area around a facility for which emergency arrangements have been made to take urgent protective actions in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency to avoid or to minimize severe deterministic effects off the site. Protective actions within this area are to be taken before or shortly after a release of radioactive material or exposure on the basis of the prevailing conditions at the facility.

preparedness stage

The stage prior to a nuclear or radiological emergency at which arrangements for an effective emergency response are established.

projected dose

The dose that would be expected to be received if planned protective actions were not taken.

protective action

An action for the purposes of avoiding or reducing doses that might otherwise be received in an emergency exposure situation or an existing exposure situation.

early protective action

A protective action in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency that can be implemented within days to weeks and still be effective.

The most common early protective actions are relocation and longer term restrictions on consuming food with contamination.

mitigatory action. Immediate action by the operator or other party:

(a) To reduce the potential for conditions to develop that would result in exposure or a release of radioactive material requiring emergency response actions on or off the site; or

(b) To mitigate source conditions that may result in *exposure* or a release of radioactive material requiring emergency response actions on or off the site.

urgent protective action

A protective action in the event of an emergency which must be taken promptly (usually within hours to a day) in order to be effective, and the effectiveness of which will be markedly reduced if it is delayed.

Urgent protective actions include iodine thyroid blocking, evacuation, short term sheltering, actions to reduce inadvertent ingestion, decontamination of individuals and prevention of ingestion of food, milk or water possibly with contamination.

The urgent protective actions which must be taken before or shortly after a release of radioactive material, or before an exposure, on the basis of the prevailing conditions to avoid or to minimize the risk of severe deterministic effects are referred to as precautionary urgent protective actions.

radiological assessor

A person or team who in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency assists the operator or off-site response organizations by performing radiation surveys, performing dose assessments, controlling contamination, ensuring the radiation protection of emergency workers and formulating recommendations on protective actions and other response actions.

regulatory body

An authority or a system of authorities designated by the government of a State as having legal authority for conducting the regulatory process, including issuing authorizations, and thereby regulating nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste and transport safety.

The national competent authority for the regulation of radioactive material transport safety is included in this description.

representative person

An individual receiving a dose that is representative of the doses to the more highly exposed individuals in the population.

ICRP Publication 101 indicates that the dose to the representative person "is the equivalent of, and replaces, the mean dose in the 'critical group'", and provides guidance on assessing doses to the representative person. The concept of critical group remains valid.

residual dose

The dose expected to be incurred after protective actions have been terminated (or a decision has been taken not to implement protective actions).

This applies in an existing exposure situation or an emergency exposure situation.

response organization

An organization designated or otherwise recognized by a State as being responsible for managing or implementing any aspect of an emergency response.

This also includes those organisations necessary to support the management and/or implementation of an emergency response, such as meteorological services.

site (area)

A geographical area that contains an authorized facility, authorized activity or source within which the management of the authorized facility or authorized activity or first responders may directly initiate emergency response actions.

This is typically the area within the security perimeter fence or other designated property marker. It may also be the controlled area around a radiography source or an inner cordoned off area established by first responders around a suspected hazard.

On-site (area), (Area) within the site area.

Off-site (area), (Area) outside the site area.

source

1. Anything that may cause *radiation exposure* - such as by emitting *ionizing radiation* or by releasing *radioactive material* - and can be treated as a single entity for *protection and safety* purposes.

For example, a sterilization gamma irradiation unit is a source for the practice of radiation preservation of food and sterilization of other products; an X ray unit may be a source for the practice of radiodiagnosis; a nuclear power plant is part of the practice of generating electricity by nuclear fission, and may be regarded as a source (e.g. with respect to discharges to the environment) or as a collection of sources (e.g. for occupational radiation protection purposes). A complex or multiple installation situated at one location or site may, as appropriate, be considered a single source for the purposes of application of international safety standards.

2. Radioactive material used as a source of radiation.

Such as those sources used for medical applications or in industrial instruments. These are, of course, sources as defined in (1), but this usage is less general.

dangerous source

A source that could, if not under *control*, give rise to *exposure* sufficient to cause *severe deterministic effects*. This categorization is used for determining the need for *emergency arrangements* and is not to be confused with categorizations of sources for other purposes.

The term dangerous source relates to dangerous quantities of radioactive material (D- values) as recommended in the IAEA publication on Dangerous Quantities of Radiative Material.

radioactive source

A source containing radioactive *material* that is used as a source of radiation.

special facility

A facility for which predetermined facility specific actions need to be taken if urgent protective actions are ordered in its locality in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency.

Examples include chemical plants that cannot be evacuated until certain actions have been taken to prevent fire or explosions and telecommunications centres that must be staffed in order to maintain local telephone services.

special population groups

Members of the public for whom special arrangements are necessary in order for effective protective actions to be taken in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency. Examples include disabled persons, hospital patients and prisoners.

stochastic effect

A radiation induced health effect, the probability of occurrence of which is greater for a higher radiation dose and the severity of which (if it occurs) is independent of dose.

Stochastic effects may be somatic effects or hereditary effects, and generally occur without a threshold level of dose. Examples include solid cancer and leukaemia.

transient population groups

Those members of the public who are residing for a short period of time (days to weeks) in a location (such as a camping ground) that can be identified in advance. This does not include members of the public who may be travelling through an area.

transnational emergency

A nuclear or radiological emergency of actual, potential or perceived radiological significance for more than one State. This may include:

- (1) A significant transboundary release of radioactive material (however, a transnational emergency does not necessarily imply a significant transboundary release of radioactive material);
- (2) A general emergency at a facility or other event that could result in a significant transboundary release (atmospheric or aquatic) of radioactive material;
- (3) A discovery of the loss or illicit removal of a dangerous source that has been transported across or is suspected of having been transported across a national border;
- (4) An emergency resulting in significant disruption to international trade or travel;
- (5) An emergency warranting the taking of protective actions for foreign nationals or embassies in the State in which it occurs;
- (6) An emergency resulting in or potentially resulting in severe deterministic effects and involving a fault and/or problem (such as in equipment or software) that could have serious implications for safety internationally;
- (7) An emergency resulting in or potentially resulting in great concern among the population of more than one State owing to the actual or perceived radiological hazard.

significant transboundary release

A release of radioactive material to the environment that may result in doses or levels of contamination beyond national borders from the release which exceed generic criteria for protective actions and other response actions, including food restrictions and restrictions on commerce.

urgent protective action

See protective action.

urgent protective action planning zone (UPZ)

An area around a facility for which arrangements have been made to take urgent protective actions in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency to avert doses off the site in accordance with international safety standards. Protective actions within this area are to be taken on the basis of environmental monitoring — or, as appropriate, prevailing conditions at the facility.

warning point

A designated organization to act as a point of contact that is staffed or able to be alerted at all

times for promptly responding to, or initiating a response to, an incoming notification (meaning (1)) warning message, request for assistance or request for verification of a message, as appropriate, from the IAEA.

worker

Any person who works, whether full time, part time or temporarily, for an employer and who has recognized rights and duties in relation to occupational radiation protection.

A self-employed person is regarded as having the duties of both an employer and a work

APPENDIX 2 – EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CATEGORIES: DESCRIPTION AND CRITERIA

Table I: Description and Criteria for Emergency Preparedness Categories

Category	Description
I	Facilities, such as nuclear power plants, for which on-site events ^{a, b} (including those not considered in the design ^c) are postulated that could give rise to severe deterministic effects ^d off the site that warrant precautionary urgent protective actions, urgent or early protective actions and other response actions to achieve the goals of emergency response in accordance with international standards, or for which such events have occurred in similar facilities.
II	Facilities, such as some types of research reactor and nuclear reactors used to power vessels, for which on-site events ^{a, b} are postulated that could give rise to doses to people off the site that warrant urgent or early protective actions and other response actions to achieve the goals of emergency response in accordance with international standards, or for which such events have occurred in similar facilities. Category II (as opposed to category I) does not include facilities for which on-site events (including those not considered in the design) are postulated that could give rise to severe deterministic effects off the site, or for which such events have occurred in similar facilities.
III	Facilities, such as industrial irradiation facilities or some medical facilities, for which on-site events ^b are postulated that could warrant protective actions and other response actions to achieve the goals of emergency response in accordance with international standards on the site, or for which such events have occurred in similar facilities. Category III (as opposed to category II) does not include facilities for which events are postulated that could warrant urgent or early protective actions off the site, or for which such events have occurred in similar facilities.
IV	Activities and acts that could give rise to a nuclear or radiological emergency that could warrant protective actions and other response actions to achieve the goals of emergency response in accordance with international standards ^e in an unforeseen location. These activities and acts include: (a) transport of nuclear or radioactive material and other authorized activities involving mobile dangerous sources such as industrial radiography sources, nuclear powered satellites or radioisotope thermoelectric generators; and (b) theft of a dangerous source and use of a radiological dispersal device or radiological exposure device. This category also includes: (i) detection of elevated radiation levels of unknown origin or of commodities with contamination; (ii) identification of clinical symptoms due to exposure to radiation; and (iii) a transnational emergency that is not in category V arising from a nuclear or radiological emergency in another State. Category IV represents a level of hazard that applies for all States and jurisdictions.
V	Areas within emergency planning zones and distances in a State for a facility in category I or II located in another State.

^aInvolving an atmospheric or aquatic release of radioactive material, or external exposure (due, for example, to a loss of shielding or a criticality event), that originates from a location on the site.

^bSuch events include nuclear security events.

^cThis includes events that are beyond the design basis accidents and, as appropriate, events that are beyond design extension conditions.

^dSee 'deterministic effect' in the Definitions list.

APPENDIX 3 – REFERENCE LEVELS, GENERIC AND OPERATIONAL CRITERIA

REFERENCE LEVELS, GENERIC AND OPERATIONAL CRITERIA

II.1. This Appendix provides generic criteria:

- (a) at which protective actions and other response actions are expected to be undertaken in a nuclear or radiological emergency under any circumstances to avoid or to minimize severe deterministic effects;
- (b) at which protective actions and other response actions are expected to be taken, if they can be taken safely, in a nuclear or radiological emergency to reasonably reduce the risk of stochastic effects;
- (c) at which restriction of international trade is warranted in a nuclear or radiological emergency, with due consideration of non-radiological consequences;
- (d) for use as a target dose for the transition to an existing exposure situation.

Appendix II includes examples of associated protective actions and other response actions. These generic criteria and associated protective actions and other response actions shall be considered in the development of the protection strategy including national generic criteria. Careful consideration is necessary if protective actions in the context of the protection strategy are to be taken when doses are below the generic criteria in Table II.1 and Table II.2 in order to ensure that such actions are justified (i.e. do more good than harm) and are optimized in accordance with Requirement 5.

TABLE II.1: GENERIC CRITERIA FOR ACUTE DOSES FOR WHICH PROTECTIVE ACTIONS AND OTHER RESPONSE ACTIONS ARE EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TO AVOID OR MINIMISE SEVERE DETERMINISTIC EFFECTS

External acute exposure (<10 hours)		If the dose is projected: - Take precautionary urgent protective actions immediately (even under difficult conditions) to keep doses below the generic criteria - Provide public information and warnings - Carry out urgent decontamination
$AD_{Red\ marrow}^a$	1 Gy	
AD_{Fetus}	0.1 ^b Gy	
AD_{Tissue}^c AD_{Skin}^d	25 Gy at 0.5 cm 10 Gy to 100 cm ²	
Internal exposure from acute intake ($\Delta = 30$ d^e)		If the dose has been received: - Perform immediate medical examination, consultation and indicated medical treatment - Carry out contamination control - Carry out immediate decorporation ^g (if applicable) - Conduct registration for long term health monitoring - Provide comprehensive psychological counselling
$AD(\Delta)_{Red\ marrow}$	0.2 Gy for radionuclides with atomic number $\geq 90^f$ 2 Gy for radionuclides with atomic number $Z \leq 89^f$	
$AD(\Delta)_{Thyroid}$	2 Gy	
$AD(\Delta)_{Lung}^h$	30 Gy	
$AD(\Delta)_{Colon}$	20 Gy	
$AD(\Delta')_{Fetus}^i$	0.1 Gy	

^a $AD_{red\ marrow}$ represents the average RBE weighted absorbed dose to internal tissues or organs (e.g. red marrow, lung, small intestine, gonads, thyroid) and to the lens of the eye from exposure in a uniform field of strongly penetrating radiation.

^bAt 0.1 Gy there would be only a very small probability of severe deterministic effects to the fetus and only during certain periods post-conception (e.g. between 8 and 15 weeks of gestation age), and only if the dose is received at high dose rates. During other periods post-conception and for lower dose rates, the fetus is less sensitive. There is a high probability of severe deterministic effects at 1 Gy. Therefore, 1 Gy is used as the generic criterion for doses to the fetus received within a short period of time: (i) in the hazard assessment, to identify facilities and activities, on-site areas, off-site areas and locations for which a nuclear or radiological emergency could warrant precautionary urgent protective actions to avoid or to minimize severe deterministic effects; (ii) for identifying exposure situations that are 'dangerous to health'; and (iii) for making arrangements for applying decisions on urgent protective actions and other response actions to be taken off the site to avoid or to minimize the occurrence of severe deterministic effects (e.g. establishing a precautionary action zone).

^cDose delivered to 100 cm² at a depth of 0.5 cm under the body surface in tissue due to close contact with a radioactive source (e.g. source carried in the hand or pocket).

^dThe dose is to the 100 cm² dermis (skin structures at a depth of 40 mg/cm² (or 0.4 mm) below the surface).

^e $AD(\Delta)$ is the RBE weighted absorbed dose delivered over a period of time Δ by the intake (I_{05}) that will result in a severe deterministic effect in 5% of exposed individuals.

^fDifferent generic criteria are used to take account of the significant difference in RBE weighted absorbed dose from exposure at the intake threshold values specific for these two groups of radionuclides.

^gDecorporation is the action of the biological processes, facilitated by chemical or biological agents, by means of which incorporated radionuclides are removed from the human body. The generic criterion for decorporation is based on the projected dose without decorporation.

^hFor the purposes of these generic criteria 'lung' means the alveolar-interstitial region of the respiratory tract.

ⁱFor this particular case, ' Δ ' means the period of in utero development of the embryo and fetus.

GENERIC CRITERIA FOR PROTECTIVE ACTIONS AND OTHER RESPONSE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF STOCHASTIC EFFECTS

II.3. Table II.2 provides generic criteria for taking protective actions and other response actions to reduce the risk of stochastic effects in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

TABLE II.2. GENERIC CRITERIA FOR PROTECTIVE ACTIONS AND OTHER RESPONSE ACTIONS IN AN EMERGENCY TO REDUCE THE RISK OF STOCHASTIC EFFECTS

Generic criteria		Examples of protective actions and other response actions ^a
Projected dose that exceeds the following generic criteria: Take urgent protective actions and other response actions		
H_{thyroid}	50 mSv ^b in the first 7 days	Iodine thyroid blocking ^c
E^d	100 mSv in the first 7 days	Sheltering ^e ; evacuation; prevention of inadvertent ingestion; restriction on food, milk and drinking water ^g and restriction on food chain and water supply; restriction on commodities other than food; contamination
H_{fetus}^f	100 mSv in the first 7 days	
Projected dose that exceeds the following generic criteria: Take early protective actions and other response actions		
E^d	100 mSv in the first year	Temporary relocation; prevention of inadvertent ingestion; restriction on food, milk and drinking water ^g and restriction on food chain and water supply; restriction on commodities other than food; contamination control; decontamination;
H_{fetus}^f	100 mSv for the full period of in utero development	
Dose that has been received and that exceeds the following generic criteria: Take longer term medical actions to detect and to effectively treat radiation induced health effects		
E^d	100 mSv in a month	Health screening based on equivalent doses to specific radiosensitive organs (as a basis for longer term medical follow-up) ^h , registration, counselling
H_{fetus}^f	100 mSv for the full period of in utero development	Counselling to allow informed decisions to be made in individual circumstances

^aThese examples are neither exhaustive nor grouped in a mutually exclusive way.

^bThis generic criterion applies only for administration of iodine thyroid blocking. For the thyroid, iodine thyroid blocking is an urgent protective action that is prescribed: (a) if exposure due to radioactive iodine is involved, (b) before or shortly after a release of radioactive iodine, and (c) within only a short period before or after the intake of radioactive iodine.

^cThe equivalent dose to the thyroid (H_{thyroid}) only due to exposure to radioiodine.

^dEffective dose.

^e H_{fetus} is the equivalent dose to the fetus set to the sum of the dose from external exposure and the maximum committed equivalent dose to any organ from intake to the embryo or fetus for different chemical compounds and different times relative to conception.

^fAs a less disruptive protective action, sheltering may be implemented at lower doses as long as justified and optimized with due consideration of the reference level

^gRestrictions on food, milk and drinking water using these generic criteria are to be applied before sampling and analysis of food, milk and drinking water are carried out. Such restrictions apply as long as replacements of food, milk and drinking water or other alternatives are available to ensure they would not result in severe malnutrition, dehydration or other severe health consequences.

^hWhen results of the screening indicate that the criteria in Table II.1 are exceeded, then appropriate medical attention on the basis of Appendix 3 (see Table II.1) is necessary.

GENERIC CRITERIA FOR FOOD, MILK AND DRINKING WATER AND OTHER COMMODITIES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF STOCHASTIC EFFECTS

II.4. Table II.3 provides generic criteria for taking protective actions and other response actions to reduce the risk of stochastic effects from the ingestion of food, milk and drinking water and from the use of other commodities in a nuclear or radiological emergency.

II.5. A value of 1/10 of the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for early protective actions and other response actions is established as generic criteria for restrictions on food, milk and drinking water and other commodities to ensure that the dose via all exposure pathways, including ingestion, will not exceed the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for early protective actions and other response actions.

II.6. If restrictions on food, milk or drinking water would result in severe malnutrition or dehydration because replacements are not available, food, milk or drinking water with concentration levels of radionuclides that are projected to result in doses above the generic criteria given in Table II.3 may be consumed until replacements are available; otherwise, the people affected may be relocated, provided that this would not result in doses above the generic criteria given in Table II.1.

TABLE II.3. GENERIC CRITERIA FOR FOOD, MILK AND DRINKING WATER AND OTHER COMMODITIES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF STOCHASTIC EFFECTS

Generic criteria		Examples of protective actions and other response actions
Projected dose from ingestion of food, milk and drinking water and from the use of other commodities that exceeds the following generic criteria: Take protective actions and other response		
Actions		
E^a	10 mSv per annum	Restrict consumption, distribution and sale of non-essential ^b food, milk and drinking water ^c and restrict the use and distribution of other commodities. Replace essential food, milk and drinking water as soon as possible or relocate the people affected if replacements are not available.
Hf_{etuis}^d	10 mSv for the full period of in utero development	

^aEffective dose.

^bRestricting essential food, milk or drinking water could result in dehydration, severe malnutrition or other severe health consequences; therefore, essential food, milk and drinking water is to be restricted only if alternatives are available.

^c Hf_{etuis} is the equivalent dose to the fetus set to the sum the dose from external exposure and the maximum committed equivalent dose to any organ from intake to the embryo or fetus for different chemical compounds and different times relative to conception.

^dThese criteria for taking actions on food, milk and drinking water are applied once the sampling and analysis of food, milk and drinking water is carried out. This would also provide a basis for discontinuing restrictions imposed on food, milk and drinking water as a precaution on the basis of the generic criteria in Table II.2.

GENERIC CRITERIA FOR VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF STOCHASTIC EFFECTS

II.7. Table II.4 provides generic criteria for taking protective actions and other response actions to reduce the risk of stochastic effects arising from the use of vehicles, equipment and other items from an area affected by a nuclear or radiological emergency.

II.8. A value of 1/10 of the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for early protective actions and other response actions is established as a generic criterion for vehicles, equipment and other items from an affected area, to ensure that the dose via all exposure pathways, including the use of such vehicles, equipment and other items, would not exceed the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for early actions for a member of the public.

II.9. Restricting the use of vehicles, equipment and other items from an affected area could interfere with taking urgent protective actions and other response actions or with providing services essential to public health or wellbeing (e.g. the transfer of patients requiring continuous specialized medical treatment, who would reach a final destination only once a ship or an aircraft has left the affected area). Such vehicles, equipment and other items whose use would give rise to a projected dose above the generic criteria given in Table II.4 may be used until replacements are available, provided that:

- (a) their use will not result in doses that exceed the generic criteria given in Table II.1 for members of the public or the guidance values given in Appendix I for restricting the exposure of emergency workers, or the restriction set for exposures of helpers in an emergency;
- (b) actions are taken to manage and control the dose to the user as an emergency worker, a helper in an emergency or a member of the public, as appropriate.

TABLE II.4. GENERIC CRITERIA FOR VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF STOCHASTIC EFFECTS

Generic criteria		Examples of protective actions and other response actions
Projected dose from the use of vehicles, equipment or other items from an affected area that exceed the following generic criteria: Take protective actions and other response actions.		
E ^a	10 mSv per annum	Restrict non-essential ^b use.
H _{fetus} ^c	10 mSv for the full period of in utero development	Use essential vehicles, equipment and other items from an affected area until replacements are available provided that: (a) their use will not result in doses exceeding the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for a member of the public or the guidance values given in Appendix 4 for restricting the exposure of emergency workers, and (b) actions are taken to control the dose to the user as an emergency worker, helper in an emergency or a member of the public, as appropriate. Estimate the exposure of those emergency workers, helpers in an emergency and members of the public who may have used a vehicle, equipment and other item from an affected area to determine whether this could have resulted in a dose warranting medical attention in accordance with Table II.2.

^aEffective dose.

^bRestricting use of essential vehicles, equipment and other items from an affected area could interfere with taking urgent protective actions and other response actions or with providing services essential to public health or wellbeing (e.g. the transfer of patients requiring continuous medical treatment).

^cH_{fetus} is the equivalent dose to the fetus set to the sum of the dose from external exposure and the maximum committed equivalent dose to any organ from intake to the embryo or fetus for different chemical compounds and different times relative to conception.

GENERIC CRITERIA FOR FOOD AND OTHER COMMODITIES TRADED INTERNATIONALLY

II.10. Table II.5 provides generic criteria aimed at the effective implementation of response actions to reduce the non-radiological consequences of a nuclear or radiological emergency by providing a basis for the continuation or the resumption of international trade.

II.11. Values that exceed the generic criteria in Table II.5 may be acceptable under emergency (temporary) conditions.

II.12 The generic criteria for food traded internationally derive from the level used by the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission. These generic criteria, and generic criteria for other commodities traded internationally that could contain radionuclides following a nuclear or radiological emergency, are established at 1/100 of the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for early protective actions and other response actions to ensure that doses to the public would be a small fraction of those for which actions are warranted to reduce the risk of stochastic effects.

II.13. For food traded internationally that could contain radionuclides following a nuclear or radiological emergency, the operational criteria (i.e. guideline levels) as published by the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission may ultimately be used.

II.14. If restricting trade in food and other commodities could result in severe health impacts or other detrimental effects in another State, then the food and other commodities that would give rise to a projected dose that exceeds the generic criteria in Table II.5 may be traded if justified until replacements are available, provided that:

- (a) trade is approved with the receiving State;
- (b) trade will not result in doses that exceed the generic criteria given in Table II.2 and Table II.3 for the public;
- (c) actions are taken to manage and control the dose during shipping;
- (d) actions are taken to control the consumption and use of food and other commodities and to reduce the dose to members of the public.

TABLE II.5. GENERIC CRITERIA FOR FOOD AND OTHER COMMODITIES TRADED INTERNATIONALLY

Generic criteria		Examples of other response actions
Projected dose from food and other commodities that exceed the generic criteria: Take response actions to restrict international trade.		
E^a	1 mSv per annum	Restrict non-essential ^b international trade.
H_{fetus}^c	1 mSv for the full period of in utero development	Trade essential food and other commodities until replacements are available if: (a) trade is approved with the receiving State; (b) trade will not result in doses to the public that exceed the generic criteria given in Table II.2 for all exposure pathways and in Table II.3 for the respective pathways; (c) actions are taken to manage and control the dose during shipping; and (d) actions are

^aEffective dose.

^bRestricting the trade of essential commodities and food could result in severe health impacts or other detrimental conditions in another State.

^c H_{fetus}^c is the equivalent dose to the fetus set to the sum of the dose from external exposure and the maximum committed equivalent dose to any organ from intake to the embryo or fetus for different chemical compounds and different times relative to conception.

GENERIC CRITERIA FOR ENABLING TRANSITION TO AN EXISTING EXPOSURE SITUATION

II.15. Generic criteria shall be established in terms of the projected dose for the implementation of protective actions and other actions aimed at enabling the termination of a nuclear or radiological emergency through transition to an existing exposure situation with due consideration of, and verification of the fulfilment of, the conditions set in para. II.16. These criteria are established to 1/5 of the generic criteria for the early protective actions and other response actions given in Table II.2⁴² and are:

- (a) an effective dose of 20 mSv per annum;
- (b) an equivalent dose to a fetus of 20 mSv for the full period of utero development.

II.16. The decision to terminate the nuclear or radiological emergency and the concurrent transition to an existing exposure situation is to be taken after:

- (a) justified actions have been taken to reach the generic criteria⁴³ for enabling transition to an existing exposure situation and it has been confirmed that further actions to reach these criteria would do more harm than good;
- (b) confirmation that the source of exposure is fully characterized for all members of the public living as normal in the area;
- (c) the exposure situation is understood and remains stable;
- (d) any restrictions on normal living conditions are limited and provisions are in place to confirm compliance with such restrictions;
- (e) confirmation that interested parties, including the public, have been consulted and are being kept informed about the basis for the adjustment and the transition, with the associated health hazards put into perspective.

⁴²Criteria established to 1/5 of the generic criteria for the early protective actions and other response actions given in Table II.2 are considered to be generically justified. This is of the order of the dose for which the government is required to establish an action plan to reduce activity concentrations of sources of exposure (e.g. Rn-222) for the existing exposure situation. Being at the lower bound of the reference level for an emergency exposure situation, this level is also consistent with the reference levels established in for both emergency exposure situations and existing exposure situations.

⁴³Actions taken to reach the generic criteria in para. II.15 need to be justified and optimized. However, it may not be feasible to reach these criteria for enabling the transition to an existing exposure situation. If not feasible or justified to reach these generic criteria, the transition may still be enabled as long as the generic criteria for early protective actions and other response actions given in Table II.2 are not exceeded.

APPENDIX 4 – GUIDANCE VALUES FOR RESTRICTING EXPOSURE OF EMERGENCY WORKERS

III.1. This Appendix provides guidance values as a basis for operational guidance for restricting the exposure of emergency workers.

III.2. Table III.1 provides guidance values for restricting exposure of emergency workers in an emergency response in terms of personal dose equivalent $H_p(10)$ from external exposure to strongly penetrating radiation. The values for $H_p(10)$ in Table III.1 assume that every effort has been made for protection against external exposure to weakly penetrating radiation and against exposure due to intakes or skin contamination.

III.3. The total effective dose and the relative biological effectiveness (RBE) weighted absorbed dose to an organ or tissue via all exposure pathways (i.e. both dose from external exposure and committed dose from intakes) need to be estimated as early as possible. Table II.1 provides guidance for the effective dose and the RBE weighted absorbed dose to an organ or tissue for consideration in restricting further exposure in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency once these doses have been estimated.

I.4. Possible severe deterministic effects to a fetus can occur at an equivalent dose to the fetus of greater than 100 mSv. Consequently, female workers who are aware that they are pregnant or who might be pregnant need to be (1) informed of this risk and (2) excluded from taking actions in response to a nuclear or radiological emergency that might result in an equivalent dose to the fetus exceeding 50 mSv for the full period of in utero development of the embryo and fetus.

TABLE III.1. GUIDANCE VALUES FOR RESTRICTING EXPOSURE OF EMERGENCY WORKERS

Tasks	Guidance value ^a			
	$H_p(10)^b$	—	E^c	AD_T^d
Life saving actions	< 500 Sv	—	< 500 mSv	$\frac{1}{2}AD_T^e$
	This value may be exceeded - with due consideration of the generic criteria in Table II.1 of Appendix II - under circumstances in which the expected benefits to others clearly outweigh the emergency worker's own health risks, and the emergency worker volunteers to take the action and understands and accepts these health risks			
Actions to prevent severe deterministic effects and actions to prevent the development of catastrophic conditions that could significantly affect people and the environment	< 500 Sv	—	<500 mSv	$\frac{1}{2}AD_T$
Actions to avert a large collective dose	< 500 Sv	—	<500 mSv	$\frac{1}{2}AD_T$

^aThese values are set to be two to ten times lower than the generic criteria in Table II.1 of Appendix 3 and they apply for:
(a) the dose from external exposure to strongly penetrating radiation for $H_p(10)$. Doses from external exposure to weakly penetrating radiation and from intake or skin contamination need to be prevented by all possible means. If this is not feasible, the effective dose and the RBE weighted absorbed dose to a tissue or organ have to be limited to minimize the health risk to the individual in line with the risk associated with the guidance values given here; and

(b) the total dose E (effective dose) and the RBE weighted absorbed dose to an organ or tissue AD_T via all exposure pathways (i.e. both dose from external exposure and committed dose from intakes) which are to be estimated as early as possible in order to enable any further exposure to be restricted as appropriate.

^b $H_p(10)$ is the personal dose equivalent $H_p(d)$ where $d = 10$ mm.

^cEffective dose.

^dRBE weighted absorbed dose to a tissue or organ.

^eValues of RBE weighted absorbed dose to a tissue or organ given in Table II.1 of Appendix 3

APPENDIX 5 – SAFE DISTANCES SIZES IN RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES (EPC IV)

Situation	The radius of the inner cordoned area, around the radioactive contaminated area^{1, 2}
Intact package with a I-WHITE, II-YELLOW or III-YELLOW label	Immediate area around the package
Damaged package with a I-WHITE, II-YELLOW or III-YELLOW label	Radius of 30 m or at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ambient dose rate: 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, - 1000 Bq/cm^2 for gamma/beta contamination, - 100 Bq/cm^2 for alpha contamination
Common radioactive source, undeteriorated, such as smoke detectors	None
Other unshielded or unknown radioactive sources (deteriorated or not)	Radius of 30 m or at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ambient dose rate: 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, - 1000 Bq/cm^2 for gamma/beta contamination, - 100 Bq/cm^2 for alpha contamination
Spill	The area where the material spread because of the overturning
Major spill	The area where the material spread because of the overturning
Fire, suspected radiological bomb, explosion or fumes, spent fuel, Plutonium spill	Radius of 300 m (or more, in order to ensure protection against an explosion effects) or at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ambient dose rate: 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, - 1000 Bq/cm^2 for gamma/beta contamination,
Explosion / fire involving nuclear weapons	Radius of 1000 m or at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ambient dose rate: 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, - 1000 Bq/cm^2 for gamma/beta contamination, - 100 Bq/cm^2 for alpha contamination

¹The distances around the radioactive contaminated area, in case of radiological emergencies that take place in the open areas; if the emergency occurs inside a building, the distances shall be smaller in order to be able to control the access in the area and, more over, the buildings may be a filter or a shielding for what is released;

²The operational intervention levels (the ambient gamma dose rates and radioactive concentrations in depositions) are calculated for the generic criteria corresponding to the evacuation (50 mSv/week); when calculating the depositions, the re-suspension phenomenon and the accidental ingestion of radioactive material are considered; the operational intervention levels for beta contamination are calculated for high or unknown radio-toxicity radionuclides; for beta emitters radionuclides with low radio-toxicity (H-3, C-14, S-35, Cr-51, Fe-55, Ni-63, Tc-99m or I-125), the operational intervention levels for beta contamination may be 10 – 100 higher; the ambient gamma dose rate shall be measured at 1 m distance from the soil.

APPENDIX 6 – CATEGORIES FOR SEALED SOURCES USED IN COMMON PRACTICES

Category	Ratio of activity in the source to activity that is considered dangerous^a (A/D)	Example of sources^b and practices
1 (extremely dangerous)	$A/D \geq 1000$	Radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) Irradiators Teletherapy sources Fixed, multibeam teletherapy ('gamma knife') sources
2 (very dangerous)	$1000 > A/D \geq 10$	Industrial gamma radiography sources High/medium dose rate brachytherapy sources
3 (dangerous)	$10 > A/D \geq 1$	Fixed industrial gauges incorporating high activity sources Well logging gauges
4	$1 > A/D \geq 0.01$	Low dose rate brachytherapy sources (except eye plaques and permanent implants) Industrial gauges not incorporating high activity sources Bone densitometers Static eliminators
5	$0.01 > A/D$ and $A > \text{Exempt}^c$	Low dose rate brachytherapy eye plaques and permanent implant sources X ray fluorescence devices Electron capture devices Mossbauer spectrometry sources Positron emission tomography check sources

APPENDIX 7 – OUTLINE OF EMERGENCY PLANS

The response to a radiation emergency may be caused by or may involve different types of hazards, including natural (e.g. storms), technological (e.g. radiation), biological or criminal activity (e.g. theft, sabotage, terrorist attacks). The response to each of these hazards probably involves different response organizations with their own response terminology, cultures and plans.

Consequently, the plans and procedures for response to all hazards should be structured into a coherent and interlocking system. The composition and size of a response may vary considerably from one emergency to another, involving elements from the national, regional, local and operator levels and conventional response organizations such as law enforcement. Emergency preparations should allow for the response elements from all these levels and organizations to be quickly integrated, expanded or contracted to meet the requirements of the particular emergency. Consequently, plans at all these levels must have compatible:

- (1) terminology;
- (2) concepts of operations;
- (3) emergency operations management;
- (4) organization and functional descriptions;
- (5) co-ordination, activation and integration;
- (6) facilities, communications;
- (7) procedures, methods and equipment used for performing common or integrated tasks;
- (8) training and exercises; and
- (9) maintenance and quality assurance.

The following is an outline of the proposed plans for an off-site emergency plan for EPC I-III and plan/procedure for EPC IV. The plan outlines to be developed take essentially a “process” approach for developing an emergency plan, to respond to an emergency and to develop and maintain a response capability. The plans should contain information that other organizational elements (e.g. States, ministries, local governments facilities, teams) need in order to develop an effective response capability and to ensure that the plans are compatible.

Detailed information or information that may change frequently should be provided by reference to other publications available to planners. Other formats or structures can be entirely adequate provided that they are comprehensive and compatible in the above areas with the other national and local emergency plans.

6.1 FACILITY (ON-SITE) EMERGENCY PLAN OUTLINE FOR EPC I, II and III

TITLE (COVER) PAGE

- *title of the plan,*
- *approval date,*
- *version number,*
- *signatures, facility and local off-site response / organizations*

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

- *Describe the purpose of the plan.*

1.2 Participating organizations

- *List all organizations participating in the plan.*

1.3 Scope

- *Describe the scope of the plan.*

1.4 Legal basis

- *List the national laws, codes or statutes that define responsibility for planning, decisions and actions governing the response to radiation and conventional emergencies and criminal activities.*

1.5 Related plans and documents

- *Describe the relationships to the local jurisdictions' emergency plan, the NREP and other plans that are to be used simultaneously with this plan.*
- *Provide a complete list of all the supporting documents in an appendix.*

2. PLANNING BASIS

2.1 Types of hazards and protection strategy

- *Give a brief description of the characteristics of facility emergencies that were considered in development of the plan. This should include the results of a comprehensive safety analysis and low probability events as well as nuclear security.*
- *Provide a brief description of the on-site protection strategy based on the same reference level and generic criteria as the off-site protection strategy with a set of protective actions for protecting the public and personnel inside the facility and for protection of the emergency workers performing response actions on the site. List the generic criteria and associated operational intervention levels included.*

2.2 Terms

- *List the standard definitions of terms that should be used consistently in other plans and procedures in order to promote co-ordination. Where possible, the terms used by the organizations involved in the response to conventional emergencies should be adopted.*

2.3 Response roles and responsibilities

- *Describe the roles and responsibilities of the on-site departments, off-site organizations and corporate management in this plan.*
- *Discuss responsibility for authorizing/activating the response (e.g. shift supervisor) and directing the total on-site response in relation to time.*
- *Show how responsibilities would differ as the on-site staff is augmented or in other circumstances (e.g. simultaneous execution of the security plan).*
- *Describe how responsibilities are delegated or transferred.*

2.4 Response organization

- *Provide a block diagram of the on-site response organization components (sections, groups, teams or positions) with a brief description of responsibilities of each “block” and the emergency facility or location where these organizational elements will probably perform.*
- *Show how the organization integrates into the off-site organization structure, and describe participation in the off-site response command group and other appropriate organizational components, such as the public information or radiological assessment groups.*
- *Provide a detailed discussion of authorities, responsibilities, and duties of the organizational components should be provided in the implementing procedures for the component.*

2.5 Response facilities

- *Describe the response facilities that may be functional during a response.*

2.6 Response communications

- *Describe systems used for communication with off-site officials, emergency services, in-plant personnel and teams, and environmental monitoring teams.*
- *Describe how continued compatibility of communications will be maintained.*

2.7 Logistics/resource commitments (see Elements B5.1, B4.6)

- *Describe the arrangements, including the organizational component responsible during a response for providing logistics support, for prompt procurement of needed supplies and services, possibly bypassing normal procurement arrangements.*
- *Describe the resources of that will be made available to meet their obligations under the plan or that could be provided as assistance to local governments or other States.*
- *Describe the conditions under which resources will be provided*

2.8 Concept of operations

- *Give a brief description of the ideal response of the organization in the context of the total response.*

3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCESS

- *Describe the arrangements for the organizations to perform their functions assigned under the NREP or for local jurisdictions to carry out the functions in the following subsection and, where appropriate, to co-ordinate them under the NREP.*
- *Identify the response organization component responsible for performing the functions.*
- *Refer to the appropriate implementing procedures that will be used during an emergency to carry out each function.*

3.1 Notification, activation and request for assistance

- *Describe the arrangements, including those for the emergency organization responsible, for declaration of an emergency, off-site notification, activation of the response organization, and transition to the on-site response organizations.*
- *The classification system and the emergency action levels (EALs) used to decide on the level of emergency to declare should be consistent with the NREP and described in an appendix.*

3.2 Emergency management

- *Describe the command and control system used to manage the onsite response and the relationship to the local jurisdiction command and control system and, if appropriate, how it will function in the event of simultaneous response under other on-site plans (e.g. security plan).*
- *This should include a single on-site emergency manager and integration, as soon as practical, into the off-site ICS command group.*
- *Refer to the appropriate implementing procedures that will be used during an emergency to carry out these functions.*
- *This should include an overall procedure for on-site response for the on-site emergency manager guiding the response to each type of emergency (e.g. general emergency).*

3.3 Performing mitigation

- *Describe the arrangements for technical support for the operations staff, on-site damage control, fire fighting, and medical aid and describe arrangements to obtain off-site emergency services assistance.*

3.4 Taking urgent protective action

- *Describe the arrangements to promptly recommend off-site protective actions to off-site officials, including criteria based on facility conditions and environmental measurements.*
- *Describe the arrangements for protection of on-site personnel.*
- *Provide maps of the on-site area, showing assembly points, sheltered areas, and evacuation routes in an appendix.*

3.5 Providing information, warnings and instructions to the public

- *Describe the provisions for the on-site organization to support the local jurisdiction arrangements to perform this function.*

3.6 Protecting emergency workers

- *Describe the arrangements to protect on-site responders against all anticipated hazards*

3.7 Providing medical assistance and mitigating the non-radiological consequences

- *Describe the on-site arrangements for treatment/first aid, dose reconstruction, decontamination and transport of injured people and for initial off-site treatment.*

3.8 Assessing the initial phase

- *Describe the on-site system to assess plant conditions and environmental releases used to assess the course of the emergency and determine the event classification and potential off-site consequences.*
- *Describe the arrangements for conducting environmental monitoring on and near the site in co-ordination with off-site response, and include the default OILs to be used.*
- *Describe the teams available and other organization elements involved and provisions for participation in the radiological monitoring and assessment centre (RMAC).*

3.9. Keeping the public informed (media relations)

- *Describe the arrangements to co-ordinate providing information to the media with the off-site jurisdictions through a single spokesperson or during joint briefings with off-site officials at the Public Information Centre.*

3.10 Taking agricultural, ingestion and long term countermeasures.

- *Describe the arrangements to provide the agreed on support (if any) to off-site jurisdictions in this functional area.*

3.11 Terminating a nuclear or radiological emergency

- *Describe how the termination of the emergency will be co-ordinated with off-site officials.*

3.12 Managing radioactive waste in a nuclear or radiological emergency

- *Describe how radioactive waste will be managed and co-ordinated with off-site officials.*

3.13 Mitigating non-radiological consequences of a nuclear or radiological emergency and of an emergency

- *Describe how non-radiological consequences will be managed and coordinated with off-site officials*

3.14 Requesting, providing and receiving international assistance for emergency preparedness and Response

- *Describe the arrangements to ensure that relevant international assistance for emergency preparedness and response is obtained.*

3.15 Analysing the nuclear or radiological emergency and the emergency response

- *Describe the arrangements to ensure that the emergency response is analysed.*

3.16 Financing operations

- *Describe the system for financing of operations and reimbursement of organizations that provide support during a response and existing agreements.*

3.17 Maintaining records and management of data

- *Describe the arrangements to ensure that relevant information is recorded and retained for use in evaluations conducted after the emergency, and for long term health monitoring and follow-up of emergency workers and members of the public who may be affected.*

4. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROCESS

- *Describe the arrangements, and the responsible person, to perform the functions listed in the subsections below which are needed to develop and maintain the capability to respond to an emergency as described in the plan. Refer to the appropriate implementing procedures that will be used routinely to ensure these preparedness functions are adequately performed.*

4.1 Authorities and responsibilities

4.2 Organization

4.3 Co-ordination

4.4 Plans and procedures

4.5 Logistical support and facilities

4.6 Training

4.7 Exercises

4.8 Quality assurance and programme maintenance

REFERENCES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DISTRIBUTION LIST

- *List (and distribute to) all individuals/organizations that are parties to this plan or that will be developing response arrangements that should be consistent with this plan.*

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 - Organization authorities, responsibilities and capabilities
 - *Describe (or refer to a publication describing) organization authorities, responsibilities, capabilities and resources in emergency situations.*
- Appendix 2 - Agreements
 - *List (or refer to a publication listing) summarized agreements to receive assistance from offsite emergency services and off-site medical institutions.*
- Appendix 3 - Emergency planning maps and diagrams
 - *Provide (or refer to publications providing) maps/diagrams of the on-site area or facility showing assembly points, sheltered areas, evacuation routes, monitoring/sampling locations, emergency facilities, and areas that are potentially hazardous under emergency conditions.*
- Appendix 4 - Emergency classification system
 - *Provide (or refer to publications providing) a description of the emergency classification system and associated EALs.*
- Appendix 5 – Protective Action
 - *Provide (or refer to a publication providing) a summary of the protective actions to be implemented on-site and recommended to off-site authorities for each class of emergency.*
- Appendix 6 - Facilities and specialized radiological resources
 - *List (or refer to publications listing) major facilities and radiological resources that are needed to implement the plan and that may be provided to support local governments, and the organizations responsible for providing them.*
 - *This should include, as appropriate, the response teams.*
 - *List the organizations (e.g. research reactors, universities) that could be sources of additional specialized personnel and equipment.*
- Appendix 7 - Supporting documentation
 - *List all the supporting documentation relevant for maintenance and implementation of the plan.*

6.2 MOBILE SOURCE OPERATOR'S CONTINGENCY PLAN/PROCEDURE OUTLINE

This outline is for the plan for the operator of a practice involving a dangerous mobile source (e.g. industrial radiography or brachytherapy).

- *Unlike other plans, the contingency plan for operators of mobile sources should contain the detailed procedures needed for implementation.*
- *Include information that should be updated regularly (e.g. phone numbers) as attachments.*
- *The procedures should be tested with typical users to ensure that they work under emergency conditions.*

1. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- *On the title (cover) page write title of the plan, version No., and validation date.*
- *Other information such as: author(s) and preparation date, reviewer and review date, responsible manager and approval date, and signatures.*

1.1. ENTRY CONDITIONS

- **Prominently display** *the emergencies covered by the plan, e.g. operator injury, suspected overexposure, lost or stolen sources, stuck, damaged, or unshielded source, fire, suspected contamination, and unanticipated.*

1.2 RESPONSIBILITY

- **Prominently display** *who is responsible for implementation and maintenance of this plan, including the operator.*

1.3 CAUTIONS

- **Prominently display** *the safety steps performed before use of the plan, potential hazards and protective equipment/measures to be used.*

1.4 IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIONS

- *Refer to the page number of the section in the plan that lists the immediate actions for the emergency.*
- *Have separate procedures for each emergency that list the immediate steps (actions) to be taken by the operator.*
- *Refer to appendices for lists of phone numbers and other supporting details.*
- *The steps should refer to information in an appendix to be used by the radiological assessor or radiation protection officer and local off-site officials.*

2. NORMAL STANDING INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 OPERATOR DAILY CHECKS

- *List the checks that the operator should complete before starting and finishing work.*
- *List equipment, procedures etc. to be taken to the job site.*

2.2. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

- *Describe the employee training requirements and process*

2.3 PLAN AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

- *Describe arrangements to maintain the contingency plan and equipment, calibration and other equipment checks and naming the person responsible.*

DISTRIBUTION LIST

- *List all individuals and organizations that are to receive the plan, including operators, their supervisors and the radiological assessors or radiation protection officers.*

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 - Contact numbers
 - *List the phone numbers of the notification point for reporting emergencies, radiological assessors or radiation protection officers and sources of governmental radiation protection expertise and services.*
- Appendix 2 - Information for radiological assessor or radiation protection officer
 - *Provide information for the emergency assessment and mitigation actions to be performed by the radiological assessor or radiation protection officer.*
- Appendix 3 - Information for local off-site officials
 - *Describe and provide a picture of the device and a description of the associated hazard if lost or stolen.*
 - *Provide basic instructions to be given to local officials in the event of an emergency.*