IAEA Training Course on First Response to a Radiation Emergency in Cooperation with the Department of Energy, United States of America Vienna, Austria 22-26 July 2013

Assessment of National EPR Capabilities

Incident and Emergency Centre Department of Nuclear Safety and Security



- Introduction
- EPREV
- EPR and IRRS
- Conclusion





- Introduction
- EPREV
- EPR on IRRS
- Conclusion





Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC) Mission Statement

Global Focal Point for

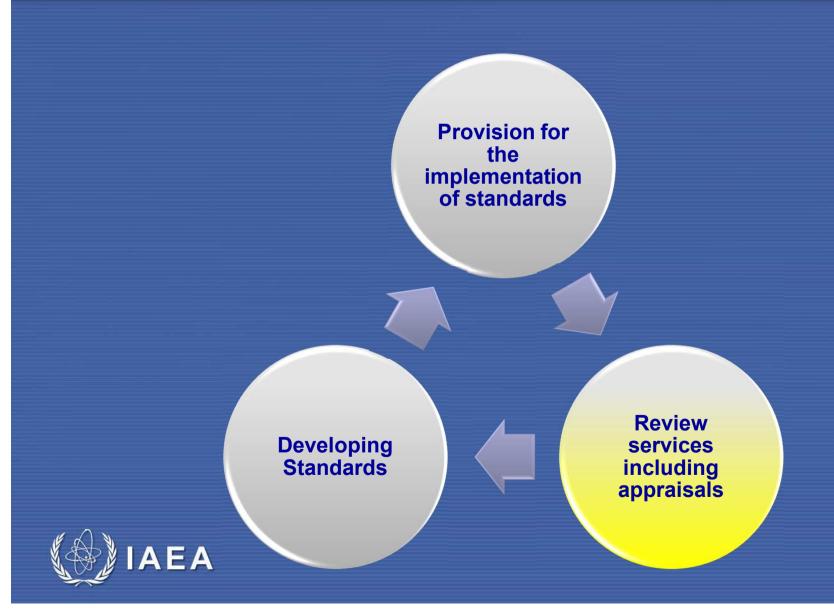
International Preparedness and Response
to Nuclear and Radiological Safety or Security
related Incidents, Emergencies, Threats or
Events of Media Interest
and for Coordination of International
Assistance



Preparedness Standards, Guides and Tools



Ways of Providing IAEA Assistance



- Introduction
- EPREV
- EPR and IRRS
- Conclusion



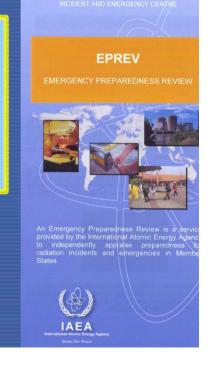


What is an EPREV?

The scope of the service is directly related to the areas addressed by the safety standards

The EPREV (Emergency Preparedness Review) is a service provided by the IAEA to appraise preparedness for nuclear and/or radiological emergencies in the Member States

The compliance of Member States with these Standards to ensure they are being applied.





The EPREV concept

While each Member State is responsible for conducting a periodic appraisal of its emergency preparedness and response capabilities, the IAEA can also conduct, at the request of the Member State, an independent Emergency Preparedness Review (EPREV)



EPREV inputs and outputs

COUNTRY INPUTS

- Counterparts
- Stakeholders
- National legislation
- Existing infrastructure
- National plan
- Self-assessment
-

EPREV TEAM INPUTS

- Team members' expertise
- Self-assessment appraise
- Other appraisal reports
- •

PROCESS

EPREV mission

- Determine the status of the EPR system.
- Identify strengths, and weaknesses.
- Prepare suggestions, recommendations and good practices

EPR standards (GS-R-2; GSG-2; GS-22.1)

OUTPUTS

Action plan development

Action plan implementation

Better prepared to face radiation emergencies

Better compliance with GS-R-2

Criteria

Safety/Requirements



Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency

JOINTLY SPONSORED BY FAO, IAEA, ILO, OECDINEA, PAHO, OCHA, WHO











REQUIREMENTS

No. GS-R-2





General requirements

1. Basic responsibilities





2. Assessment of threat

GS-R-2
Threat categories
I, III, III, IV
and/or V



Functional requirements

- 3. Establishing emergency management and operation
- 4. Identifying, notifying and activating
- 5. Taking mitigatory actions
- 6. Taking urgent protective actions
- 7. Providing information and issuing instructions and warnings to the public
- 8. Protecting emergency workers
- 9. Assessing the initial phase
- 10. Managing the medical response
- 11. Keeping the public informed
- 12. Taking agricultural countermeasures and countermeasures against ingestion and longer-term protective actions
- 13. Mitigating the non-radiological consequences of the emergency and the response

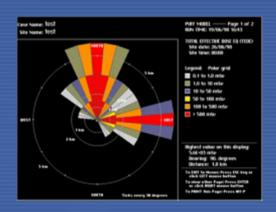


Infrastructural requirements

14. General requirements for the infrastructure (emergency plans, procedures, tools, instruments, supplies, equipment, communication systems, training, exercises, logistics etc.)











Main elements (MA) considered for assessment

ME 14: Infrastructure

ME 13: Mitigating the the non-radiological consequences

ME 12: Longer term protective actions

ME 11: Keeping the public informed

ME 10: Medical response

ME 9: Assessing the initial phase

ME 1: Basic responsibilities

ME 2: Assessment of threats

ME 3: Emergency management

ME 4: Identifying, notifying and activating

ME 5: Mitigatory actions

ME 6: Urgent protective action

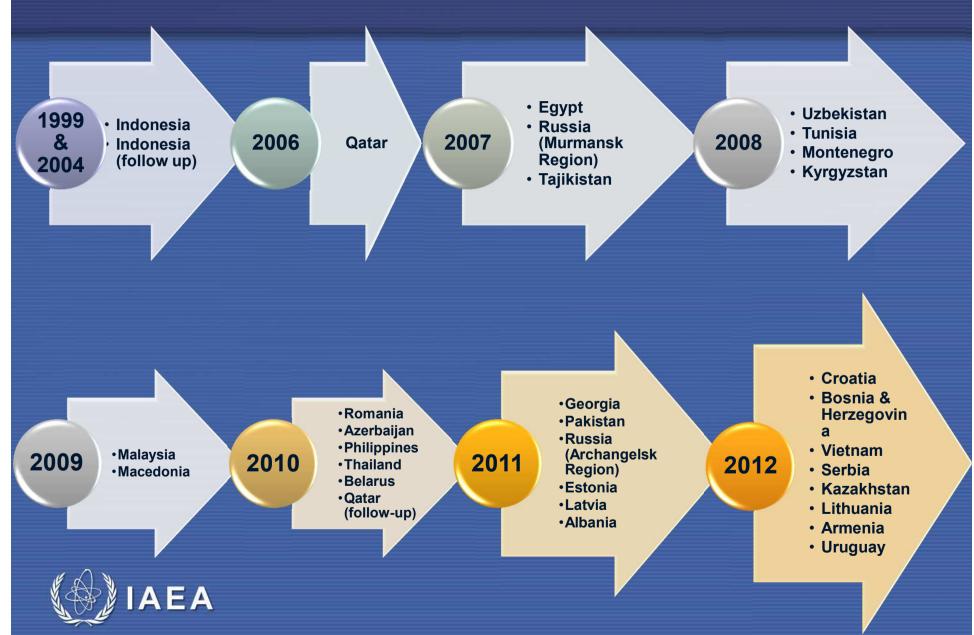
ME 7: Information response

MAIN ELEMENTS

ME 8: Protecting emergency workers

IALA

EPREVs conducted



- Introduction
- EPREV
- EPR and other missions
- Conclusion



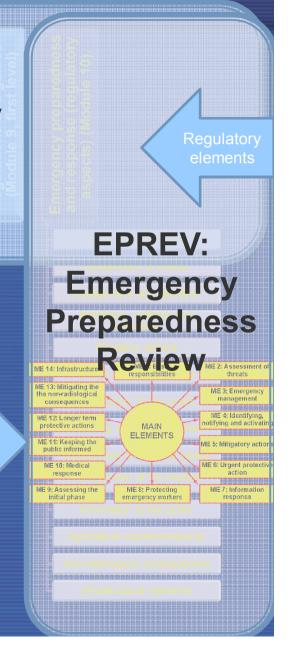


Horizontal vs. vertical

IRRS: Integrated Regulatory Review Service Mission

- Do the regulations cover all the relevant areas of GS-R-2 (i.e. those that fall under the jurisdiction of the regulator)?
- If not, which organization establishes those requirements and how is this coordinated with the regulatory body?
- Are the regulatory guides relevant to EPR consistent with IAEA requirements and safety guides?
- In general, how does the regulatory body verify that the licensees meet the regulatory requirements in EPR?

EPR Elements



- Introduction
- EPREV
- EPR and IRRS
- Conclusion





Conclusions

 Among the services the IAEA provides, the Emergency Preparedness Review EPREV, appraises preparedness for nuclear and/or radiological emergencies in Member States.



Questions, comments or suggestions?



Thank you!

