



# National Arrangements for Incidents involving Radioactivity

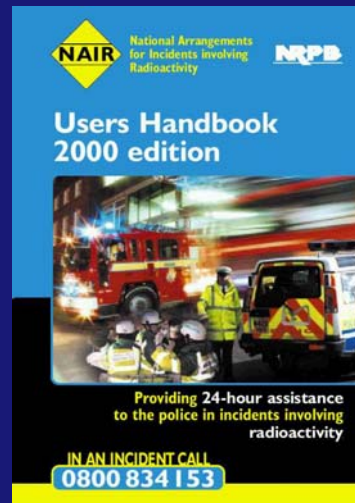
**NAIR**

**RADSAFE**



# Introduction

- Widespread use of radioactive materials
- Users are legally required to produce contingency plans
  - Plans may not exist or may prove inadequate
- NAIR provides a national 'long-stop'





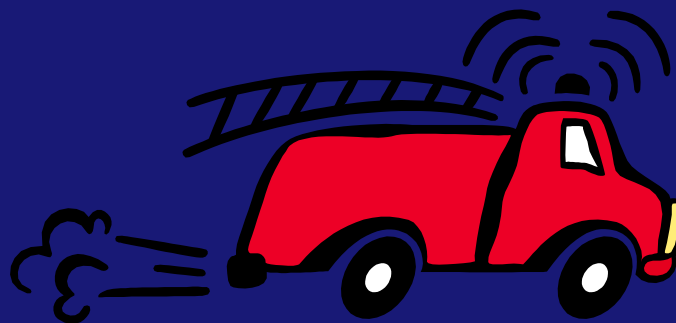
## Objectives

- Quick and widely available advice and assistance to the civil police
  - In the event of incidents involving radioactivity
  - Which might give rise to a hazard to the public
  - Where no radiation expert is otherwise available
- NAIR is NOT intended for:
  - Situations where pre-planning for emergencies already exist.



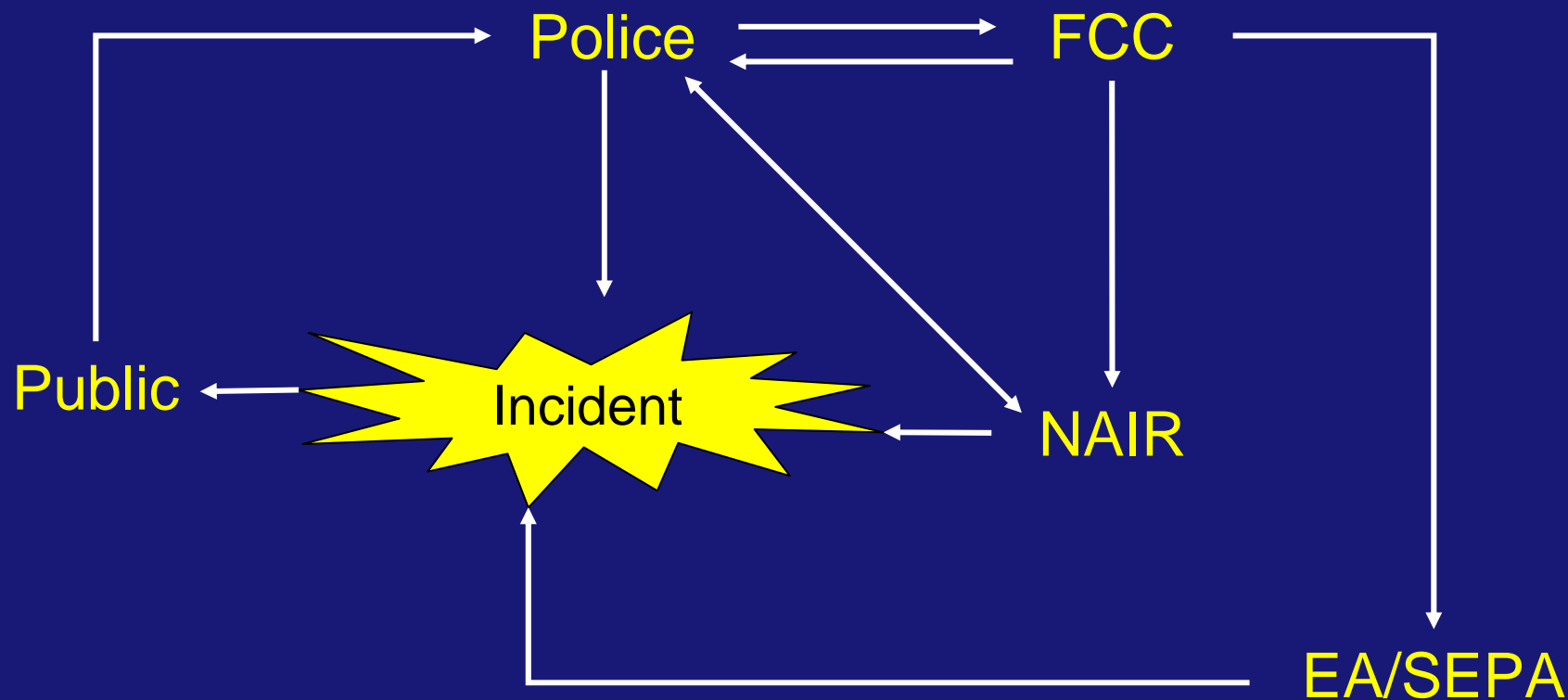
## Initial Actions

- In an incident the emergency services would have to:
  - Evaluate the situation
  - Check for the existence and suitability of contingency plans
  - Invoke NAIR if necessary





# How it works





## Stage One Assistance

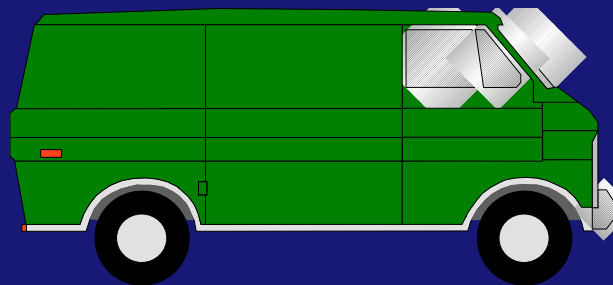
- Single radiation expert
  - Limited resources and simple equipment
  - Can identify if a real hazard exists and undertake limited recovery operations
  - Primary role is rapid advice to the Police
- Medical physicists or health physicists
  - Local hospitals, nuclear establishments, government departments





## Stage Two Assistance

- A small (up to four persons) team of radiation experts
  - Well equipped with further resources available
  - Can cope with relatively large-scale recovery operations
- Provided by all the major nuclear establishments





## Dose Limitation

- Participants aim is to control radiation doses to the emergency services, public and themselves
- Police have the ultimate responsibility and have to deal with the disruption
- Any recovery operations should be well planned, optimised and rehearsed
  - Doses should be ALARA and kept to fractions of the public dose limit
  - Discuss 'practicalities' with all the emergency services



## Disposal of waste

- Appropriate Agency automatically notified
- Environmental contamination
  - The Agency should be contacted for disposal advice
- Agency's will endeavour to trace owner
- Agency's have contracts for limited clean up & disposals
- NOT NAIR respondents responsibility

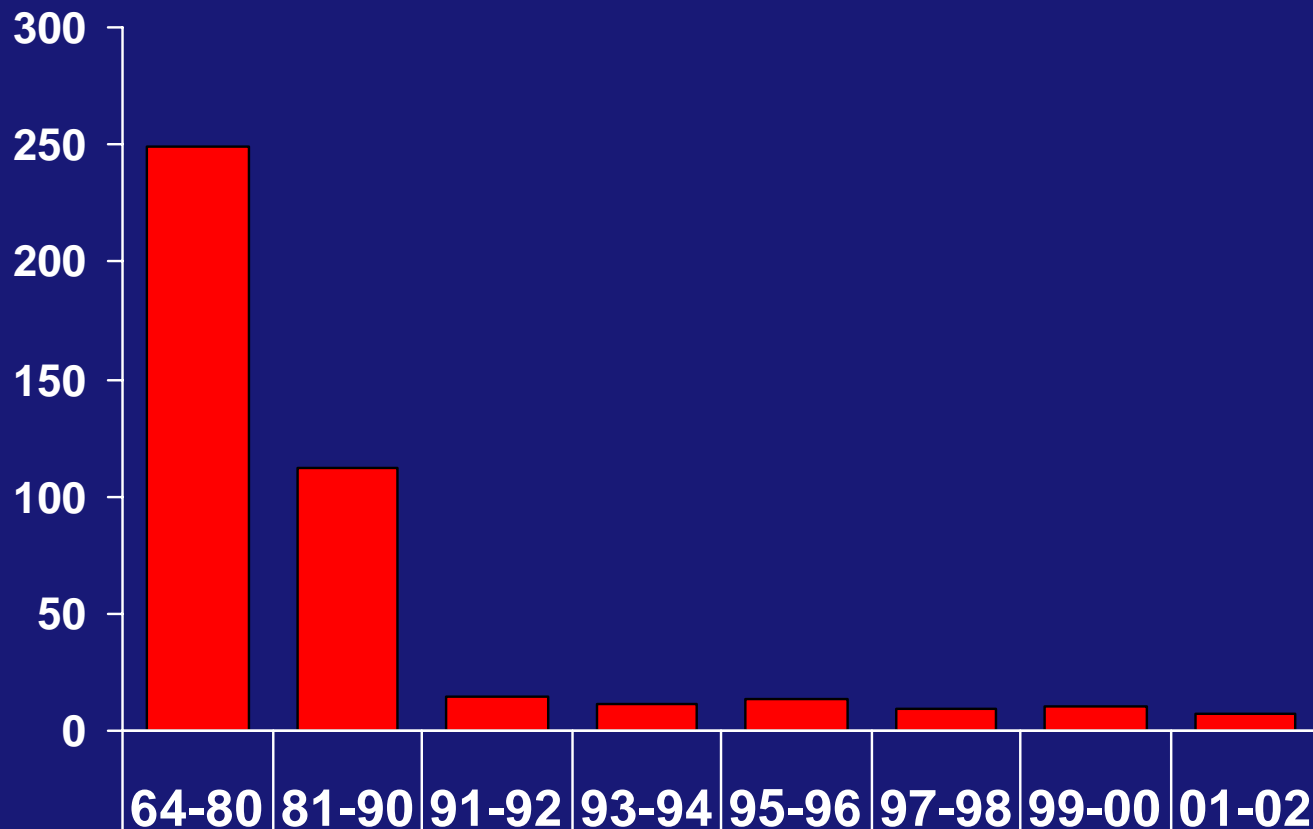


# NAIR Responsibilities

- NAIR Respondents are expected to:
  - Assess radiological hazard
  - Work with emergency services to stabilise situation
- NAIR Respondents are NOT expected to:
  - Take away radioactive material for safe storage
  - Arrange disposal of radioactive waste



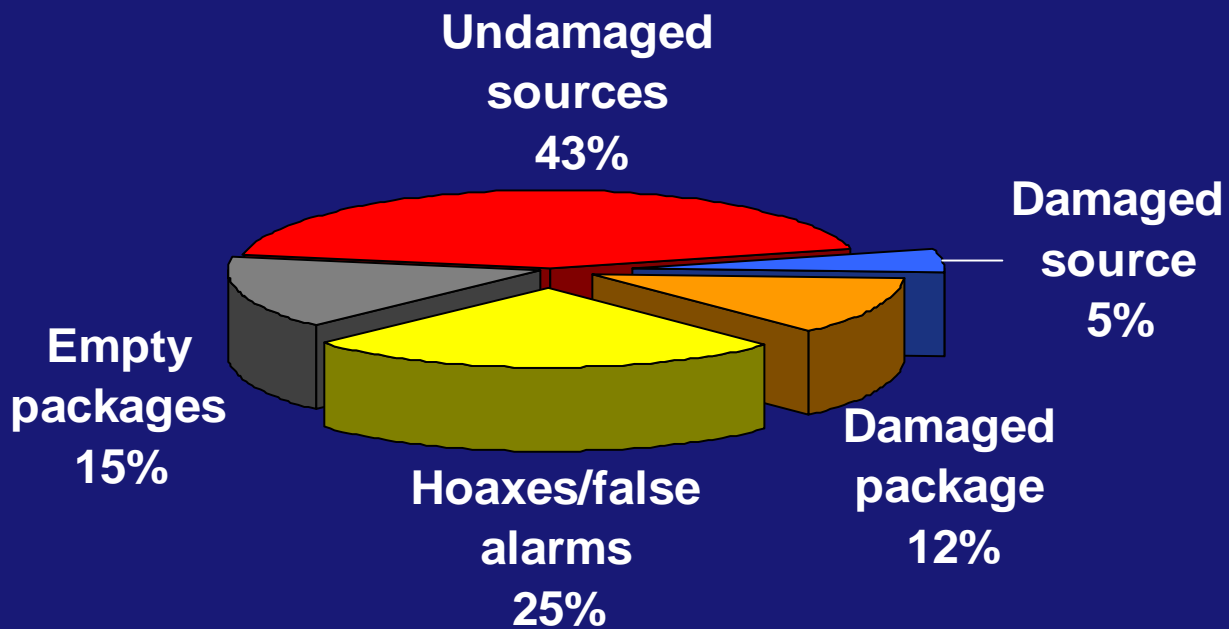
# Number of Incidents



<b>Incidents</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
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# Types of Incident





## Similarities with RADSAFE

Same national telephone number

Early advice to emergency services

Responders not responsible for clean up

Stage 2 NAIR and RADSAFE often the same



## Differences to RADSAFE

RADSAFE covers only the signatories

NAIR - not limited to transport

- Any radioactive material in public place where no plan exists

NAIR - long stop