

OSART Good Practices
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS
Emergency Programme

Mühleberg, Switzerland

Mission Date; 6-23 November, 2000

All organizations involved in the emergency plan, internal as well as external, make use of an information system that runs on PCs connected via the Internet ("Elektronische Lagedarstellung" – electronic representation of the current status). All organizations provide comprehensive input on the actual status and about individual activities on this system. Background information about the power plants is also available. All organizations have access to the information. In this way, everybody is informed on-line about the actual status. It relieves the stress on the organization to supply information to a large number of partners. This was already recognized as a good practice in an earlier OSART mission to Switzerland, but at that time the system was not yet fully utilized by some organizations. Today, all involved parties are connected to the system: the power plants, the NAZ (national alarm center), the HSK (regulator), the cantonal police and the federal government. Press releases are also entered into the public sector of this system, which helps the different organizations to give a uniform message to the public.

Strong long term relationships with off-site entities, especially rescue services, lead to an efficient and common response.

Relationships with off-site entities (local authorities, medical assistance, hospitals, fire brigades, ...) are extremely well developed and continuously maintained through regular contacts.

In the case of external fire brigades, this leads to the following actions and results:

- Set-up of a common mixed commission, called "fire commission", which meets every 2 months in order to confirm the arrangements and to initiate corrective actions if needed.
- A document has been developed jointly by Civaux and the off-site fire brigades to optimise fire fighting on the site.

This document ("PER" in French) is used by the off-site fire brigades. It gives an accurate indication of all plant locations, including details regarding sensitive plant equipment like main and auxiliary power transformers. It also lists the main industrial safety and radiological risks encountered on the plant.

After receiving a phone call from the plant, the relevant fire brigades simply need to refer to a detailed chart indicating the number of human and material resources required to fight a fire according to its specific conditions and location. Especially for sensitive equipment, fire-fighting plans included in the document have been drawn up by the off-site fire brigades. Moreover, this plan has been drawn up using standard formats and wording used by the fire brigades.

This document has the added advantage of directing fire-fighters to the location of the fire even before arrival at the plant. The document also provides a clear definition of responsibilities assigned to the fire fighters and to Civaux staff.

The PER is an important tool for fire-fighting since it defines the resources to be used and ensures that fire fighters and the site are using the same frame of reference. It makes it easier for fire fighters to operate and meets their expectations.

It is reviewed periodically (every 2 months) not only for updating purposes but also for raising awareness of the concerned personnel. This includes regular joint visits of the installations.

The document is available at the main entrance building, in the vehicles of the off-site emergency services, the second response team vehicle (PCOM) and at the logistics command centre (PCM).

The off-site fire brigades thus have a high quality, updated operational document.

- Review of on-site EPP-arrangements to involve a management function (PCD2) in the field to become Civaux interlocutor with the fire brigade officer.
- Organization of more exercises with external rescue services than required by the national doctrine (3 per year instead of 1) with effective deployment on the site.
- Organization of common training (plant staff and fire brigades) to promote mutual exchanges, discussions and common understanding.
- Organization, if needed or in function of turnover of personnel, of educational exercises with various specific objectives, such as the protection and decontamination measures to be taken in the case of interventions in RCA.
- Establishment of a training centre, located near to the Civaux site and partially funded by EDF, to perform most of the common training sessions.

Concerning the relationships with the hospital of Poitiers, similar arrangements are in place also to perpetuate the relationships between the plant staff and the medical rescue teams.

Examples are:

- mixed training at the plant and at the hospital of Poitiers,
- 2 of 3 exercises per year with a specific medical section,
- management of the personal protection equipment dedicated to the Poitiers hospital personnel by the Civaux plant staff using sealed boxes, contributing to perpetuate the

relationships between the plant and the hospital staffs.

Finally, close contacts exist between the plant staff and the local authorities (prefecture, mayors of the villages within the 10 km EPZ, local information commission, ...). In that frame, proactive communication from the Civaux NPP would limit the adverse effects of inappropriate response of the population in case of an emergency.

These relationships promote team working and common understanding of the concerned actors as part of an ongoing improvement process.

Tianwan, China

Mission Date; 26 Jan.-12 Feb., 2004

There is a good working relationship between TNPS and officials at all levels. The provincial and local emergency command organizations are very well staffed, trained and drilled in their respective responsibilities for facilitating the implementation of public protective actions. During the exercise in October 2003, authorities implemented actual traffic control, evacuation, contamination surveys, as well as realistic simulation of the distribution of stable iodine. This exercise involved extensive "extent-of play", hundreds of community members participated in the simulations. This exercise gave the local authorities the opportunity to really test implementation of their procedures on large numbers of area residents.

Cernavoda, Romania

Mission Date; 22 Jan.-10 Feb, 2005

A well-developed and comprehensive "shift deployment sheet" leads to keeping of shift personnel emergency preparedness.

At the beginning of the shift, Shift Supervisor completes a "Shift Deployment Sheet" where shift staff is deployed along with normal duties and for all emergency tasks/positions (intervention coordinator, assessment coordinator, monitoring teams, response teams, etc.). This practice presents the following advantages:

- Shift Supervisor can appoint for all emergency tasks/positions qualified persons, who have all necessary knowledge (theoretical and practical)-emergency qualification to perform their emergency responsibilities and duties.

- All appointed personnel know in advance, in case of accident his place and responsibilities during the emergency. In this way the emergency organization can be set up in timely manner and can perform the emergency activities more efficiently.

- In addition these daily procedures keep the shift personnel prepared on emergencies all times.

Cernavoda, Romania

Mission Date; 22 Jan.-10 Feb, 2005

The periodical control of the Exclusion marked Zone.

The plant has an instruction named "Control of the Exclusion Zone" (SI-01365-RP12) that is used as fifth barrier for defense in depth. Inside the exclusion zone there exists the rule of interdiction of the pasturage and positioning of animal farms or permanent residence. The zone is clearly defined by 130 land marking indicators which are periodically verified (twice per year). Using these marking indicators helps to:

- Recognize easily the exclusion zone area in order to respect all the rules established for the Exclusion Zone;
- Identify all the contractors inside the exclusion zone and to conclude with them conventions regarding the control measures for the Exclusion Zone.

South Ukraine³, Ukraine

Mission Date; 9-25 Oct., 2006

Round table discussions for plant Emergency Planning Preparedness representatives

Round table discussions are regularly organized with the plant Emergency Planning Preparedness representatives in the course of the public information process.

At the SUNPP they routinely organize "round table discussions" (1-2 times per month) involving representatives of public authorities, institutions of local governing, social and party organizations, mass media and enterprises.

"Round table discussions" are carried out on regional and local levels. NPP managers, including Emergency Response Department Head, take part in them.

During 2006 (from February to July) the following "round table discussions" took place:

- on regional level - 2;
- on local level- 5; and
- on enterprise level - 1;

About 359 representatives of off-site organizations participated in the "round table discussions".

"Round table discussions" allowed NPP visitors to understand the principles of the SUNPP safe operation including EPP tasks. The visitors receive comprehensive and qualified answers to all questions, what creates the atmosphere of openness and trust towards nuclear power engineering.

South Ukraine3, Ukraine

Mission Date; 9-25 Oct., 2006

There is a very strong and regular based co-operation with local authorities involved in EPP tasks.

Every month two NPP representatives as staff members take part in the meetings of so called local committee on technological and environmental safety and emergency situations formed out of the town organizations.

In 2006:

- 10 committee meetings were held;
- 21 questions related to the prevention and elimination of the consequences of potential emergency situations on NPP site and in the town were raised,
- 7 schedules of activities were approved; and
- 3 exercises were conducted.

This reflects good interaction between plant and town ERO organizations in the frame of territorial subsystem of United State system of prevention and response to man-caused and environmental emergency situations.