

## Questionnaire on emergency preparedness and response provisions from a (practical) perspective of civil society

1. Which **stakeholders** should according to national legislation and regulations in your country be **included in off-site nuclear emergency and response (EP&R) activities** in case of a nuclear accident? Please provide evidence (The name and the paragraph of the relevant law/regulation/decreed, date of issuance and by whom it has been issued).

Formal issues of the EP & R are described in the "National Report of the Czech Republic On Emergency Preparedness And Response", which was prepared by State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) in April 2014. The overview of the legislation is in Annex 1 and is available for download here: [http://www.sujb.cz/fileadmin/sujb/docs/zpravy/zprava\\_EPR\\_final\\_en.pdf](http://www.sujb.cz/fileadmin/sujb/docs/zpravy/zprava_EPR_final_en.pdf).

Besides the nuclear power plant (NPP) operator (i.e. ČEZ, a.s.), the Statute specifies the roles and competence of the: National Security Council, Civil Emergency Planning Committee, Central Crisis Staff, Ministries and Other Central Administration Offices, Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, State Office for Nuclear Safety, Regional Office, Regional Security Council, Municipality with Extended Competences, Security Council of the Municipality with Extended Competences, Municipal Office, Regional Fire Rescue Service, Police of the Czech Republic, Transportation and Environmental Authorities. The distribution of information to mass media in the event of emergency is ensured.

Which stakeholders should in your own opinion be included, why, in which role and at what stage?

I believe that schools and companies with more employees or animals should be more directly involved in practicing responses to extraordinary events (such as sheltering and evacuation practical training) in the regular national emergency "ZÓNA" exercises.

2. What are the provisions regarding **inclusion of civil society** (local initiatives, NGOs) and/or local communities in EP&R activities according to your national legislation and regulations. Which paragraph of which law or which regulation or decree are defining these provisions? When and by whom have they been issued? How are they defining inclusion of civil society and/or local communities?

Nongovernmental organizations should not take responsibility for the consequences of use of nuclear energy. I have doubts about the involvement of local citizens' associations. Perhaps they should be targeted in awareness-raising campaign. The local Red Cross organizations could be involved in the education of fellow citizens and practicing responses to extraordinary events.

At what stage – if at all – **are local communities and/or NGOs/local initiatives included** in EP&R activities:

- a) In the preparation of the methodology and the guidelines for EP&R plans of activities at national level;
- b) In the approval of the methodology and the guidelines for EP&R plans of activities at national level;
- c) In the preparatory activities for a detailed off site EP&R plan of activities at the specific location of a nuclear power plant (NPP);
- d) In the approval of the detailed off site EP&R plan of activities at the specific location of an NPP;
- e) In the implementation of EP&R drills and exercises as defined by the local EP&R plan;
- f) In the evaluation activities of EP&R drills and exercise as carried out at local level.

They are not included in any stage.

3. Are local communities and/or civil society engaged in **cross-border EP&R activities**? In what role and how often?

They are not engaged in cross-border EP&R activities.

4. How do you assess the provision of **sheltering** in the off-site EP&R plans in your country?
  - a) Are the locations and capacities for sheltering adequate?
  - b) If not, what are main weaknesses/problems regarding the provision of sheltering at the specific locations?
  - c) How can sheltering be improved at specific locations?

I do not know, I do not have this information. I do not know where there is a shelter/assemble in České Budějovice.

5. How (and by whom) are the stocks of **stable iodine pills** planned in your country?
  - a) Are they planned as individual countermeasures or are they connected with sheltering?
  - b) Are these stocks sufficient also in case of a severe (beyond design) nuclear accident with a large emission of radioactive iodine?
  - c) How and by whom is the delivery of iodine pills organised?
  - d) Are there clear instructions in place when the pills should be distributed and consumed by people (potentially) exposed to radiation?

There is a plan called "Method of distribution, variation and dosage of iodine supplementation" as part of "External Emergency Plan" for each NPP. Iodine tablets are available for residents in the areas of emergency planning of NPPs. The households are issued four tablets for every permanently or temporarily living person, regardless of age. The school facilities are issued four

tablets per adult and child over 12 years and two tablets per child under 12 years of age. The facilities and organizations are issued four tablets per each person in the most busy shift. Residents also receive instructions in the user manual or calendar. Outside the emergency zone, I do not know, but people are not instructed. The Dukovany Nuclear Power Station Guide is for download here: <http://www.hzscr.cz/soubor/havarijni-prirucka-edu14-15w-pdf.aspx>

6. How do you assess the provisions of the **evacuation** plans in case of nuclear accidents in your country?
  - a) What are their strengths and weaknesses?
  - b) Have the evacuation plans been updated after the accident in Fukushima or are there plans update them? In case there are plans for an update, before when?
  - c) How can evacuation be improved in general and on specific sites?

Evacuation plans are part of the "External Emergency Plan" for each NPP. According to Table 2 in Annex 8 of Decree of the SÚJB No. 307/2002 Coll. [https://www.sujb.cz/fileadmin/sujb/docs/legislativa/vyhlaskey/R307\\_02a.pdf](https://www.sujb.cz/fileadmin/sujb/docs/legislativa/vyhlaskey/R307_02a.pdf) are approximate values of intervention levels for the evacuation of the population:

The range of effective doses of 50 mSv - 500 mSv

The range of equivalent doses in the organs and tissues of 500 mSv - 5000 mSv.

For decision on provedení evakuace in the post-emission phase, the intervention levels of averted effective dose are 100 mSv in the period of evacuation not longer than 1 week.

Specific evacuation plans are unknown to me.

7. Is there a clear strategy regarding **decontamination** in your country?
  - a) Are decontamination sites clearly defined and accessible?
  - b) Is there sufficient well trained staff and equipment for effective decontamination?
  - c) How much additional staff would be needed to assure sufficient capacities in case of a severe (beyond design) nuclear accident with considerable emissions of radioactive substances? Is this staff available and if so, where?

I can not say.

8. How are EP&R plans in your country addressing the issue of **relocation**?
  - a) Have these plans been updated after the accident in Fukushima or are there plans to update them? In case of the latter, before when?
  - b) What major changes have been made (respectively are planned) to be undertaken?

The External Emergency Plan of Temelín NPP was updated in 2013. The External Emergency Plan of Dukovany NPP is being updated in 2014. These should include experience from national emergency "ZÓNA" exercises and also Post-Fukushima Stress Tests. Namely: Ensuring Warning Service of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute for NPP, alternative means for internal and external communication, sufficient capacity and expertise of staff for multiple nuclear reactor accidents and the entire site accidents.

9. How are **food and drinking water restrictions** managed under the EP&R plan at national level?
- a) How will quality control be assured? Are there adequate capacities to assure an effective control?
  - b) How is the provision of non-contaminated food and drinking water to the affected population assured? Are there sufficient stocks of non-contaminated water and food also in case of a severe (beyond design) nuclear accident?
  - c) Have there been changes after the Fukushima accident or are there any changes planned? In case of the latter, before when? What are these changes?

I can not tell.

10. Are there in the EP&R plans clear criteria under which circumstances people will be allowed to **return** (to their homes and work places) **from evacuation or relocation**?
- a) How will this return be organised?
  - b) Are there clear instructions to people what to do and what not to do after return?
  - c) Are there sufficient information channels and capacities to distribute these instructions in time?

There are limits on effective dose, which determine whether the people can return to the site, but the ways of organisation and the guidelines are unknown to me.

11. How are people in the emergency protection zone **informed about EP&R activities**?
- a) What are the basic means/media of informing people on what they should and shouldn't do in case of an accident in a nearby NPP?
  - b) Are there any additional media/forms of communication and if yes which?

Czech Television and Czech Radio should transmit messages in the event of activation of the emergency plan. In the emergency planning zone are installed warning sirens that can emit voice messages to spread news around.

12. How (by which media) and by whom will the people in the emergency planning zone **be informed about a nuclear accident** in a nearby NPP? How and by whom will **the general public be informed** about a nuclear accident?
- a) What – if anything – should be improved in this respect in the first and/or in the second case?

It is described in the "National Report of the Czech Republic On Emergency Preparedness And Response", which was prepared by State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) in April 2014. Available at: [http://www.sujb.cz/fileadmin/sujb/docs/zpravy/zprava\\_EPR\\_final\\_en.pdf](http://www.sujb.cz/fileadmin/sujb/docs/zpravy/zprava_EPR_final_en.pdf) .

13. Would people consider **information** on the level of exposure to radiation, sheltering measures and evacuation activities **provided by authorities to be reliable, sufficient and trusted**?

- a) Do you believe that in the case of an emergency people would behave according to the instructions provided by authorities?

It is difficult to say. Ordinary people would probably not react well, because they are so often repeated, that the NPP is safe that they might believe it and did not understand the threat.

- b) If not why and what should be improved to enhance the effectivity of the provided information and instructions?

To start talking about nuclear energy rationally and in relation to risks.

14. Are there in your country enough calibrated measurement devices to assure an adequate **measurement of levels of radiation** in case of a severe nuclear accident?

- a) Are there enough skilled and trained people to provide measurement?  
b) How could the situation be improved?

I do not know how to answer this.

15. Which **civil society organization(s) and/or independent experts and/or institute(s)** have a **potential to provide trustful, credible and effective information** on EP&R in case of a severe (beyond design) accident in an NPP in your country?

- a) What would be needed to increase capacities of those organizations/individuals to provide reliable, timely and quality information on nuclear EP&R?  
b) What channels of distribution of that information would be most useful in case of an emergency situation?

I do not know.

16. Are there special provisions for **vulnerable groups** (disabled people, pregnant women, children, elderly, hospitals, clinics, pensioner homes and other social and health institutes)? Are there special regulations for staff of hospitals, clinics, pensioner homes and other social and health institutes?

Judging by the theoretical content of the emergency plan, I believe that it is secured.

17. What is the advice how to deal with **pets**? Is this information known by the population? Who has decision power about and who has the responsibility for necessary culling and disposal?

I think that the people do not know this. Who, that I do not know.

18. **Cattle and cows** in evacuated areas will need food and water and will have to be milked. Who has this responsibility? Who has decision power about and who has the responsibility for necessary culling and disposal?

I do not know.

**19.**Who is responsible **for the recruitment of** on-site emergency workers and off-site decontamination workers after an emergency (**liquidators**)? Which groups of the population are foreseen for these functions?

I do not know.

**20.**Who is responsible to pay for and who will have to cover the costs for EP&R **outside the officially defined** emergency and evacuation zones? Including casualties?

The atomic law fully preserves the current advantages of ČEZ, which has guaranteed limited liability for damage after possible crash of only 8 billion CZK and it must be insured for just 2 billion CZK. Liability for nuclear damage is limited for State too.

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