Department of Nuclear Safety and Security

IEC

INCIDENT AND EMERGENCY CENTRE



IEC - Mission Statement

Global Focal Point

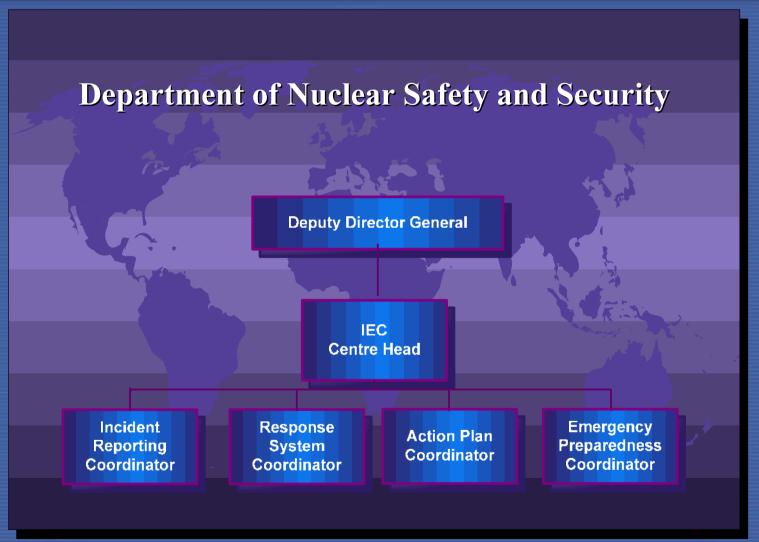
for

International Preparedness, Communication and Response

for

Nuclear and Radiological Safety or Security Related Incidents, Emergencies, Threats or Events of Media Interest

Current Organizational Structure as of 2005





IEC - Rationale - Why are we needed

TODAY'S WORLD:

- Expansion of use of nuclear power and use of radiation sources
- **→** 21st century threats







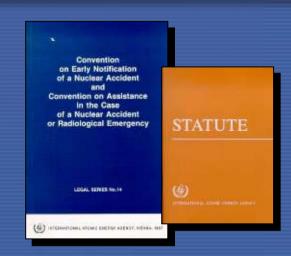
Treaty obligations



IEC – Rationale - Why are we needed

IEC Activities based on:

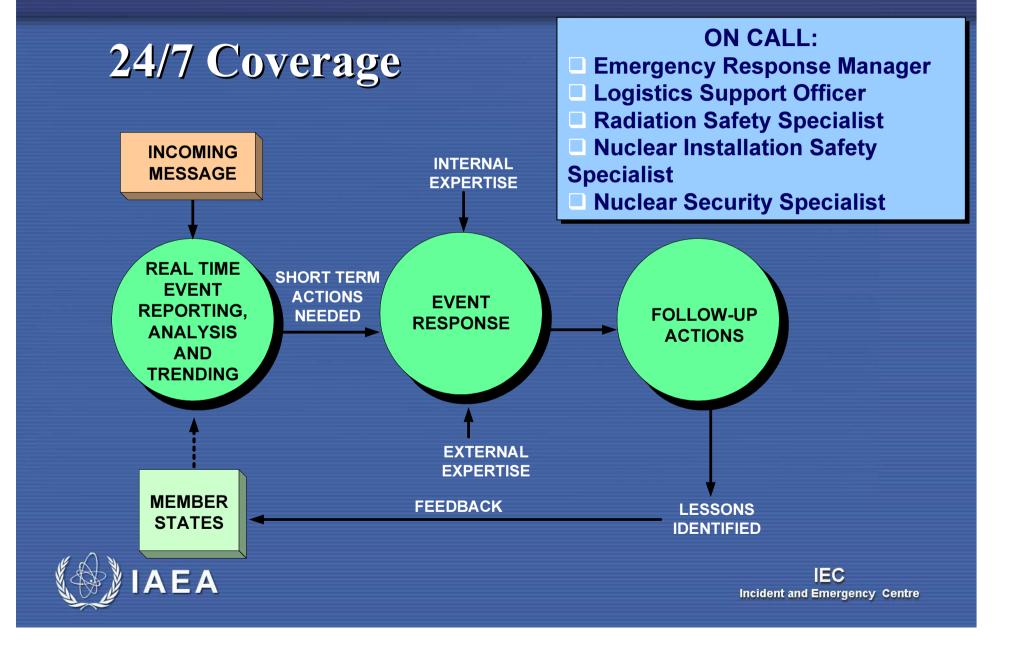




- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material



IEC – Flow of Response



Response Plans and Protocols

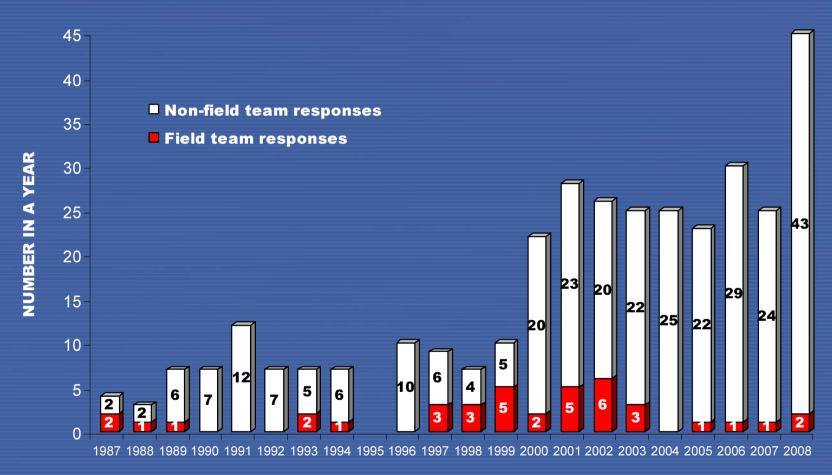
We follow procedures as agreed to MS:







IEC - Responses



YEAR

Updated Dec 2008



Assistance Mission Chile 2005



Radiological
Accident
Coordination of
medical assistance
and dose
reconstruction



Assistance Mission Venezuela 2006



Recovery of Radiation Source



Assistance Mission Benin, 2008



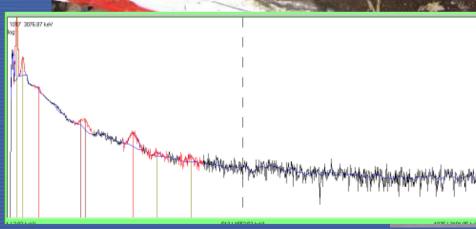


Assistance Mission Benin, 2008

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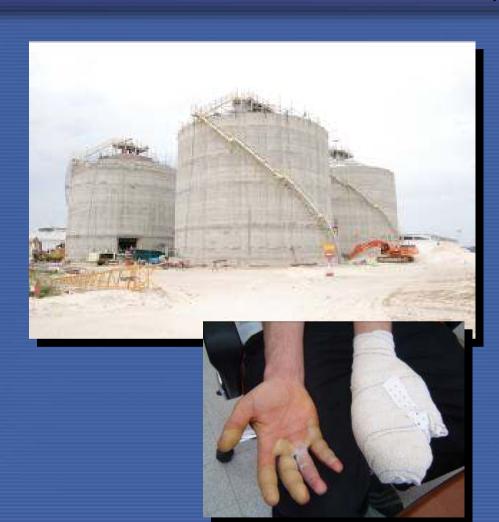
AMNV.340 TN model 5020







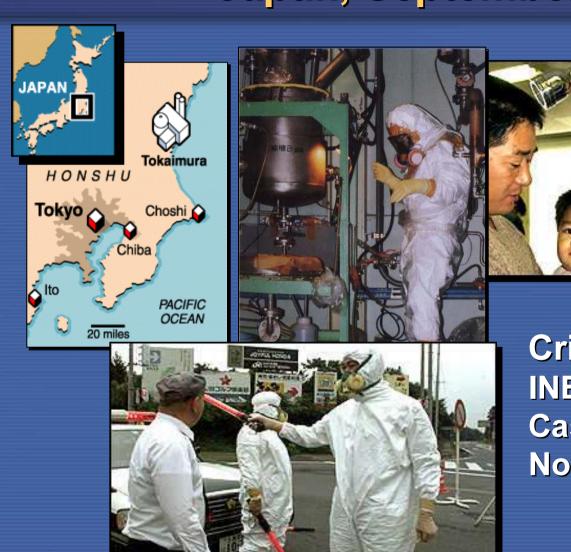
Assistance Mission Tunisia, 2008







Fact Finding Mission - Tokaimura Japan, September 1999





Criticality Accident
INES Rating: 4
Casualties: 3
No major off-site release



Assistance Mission - Sarov Russia, September 1997

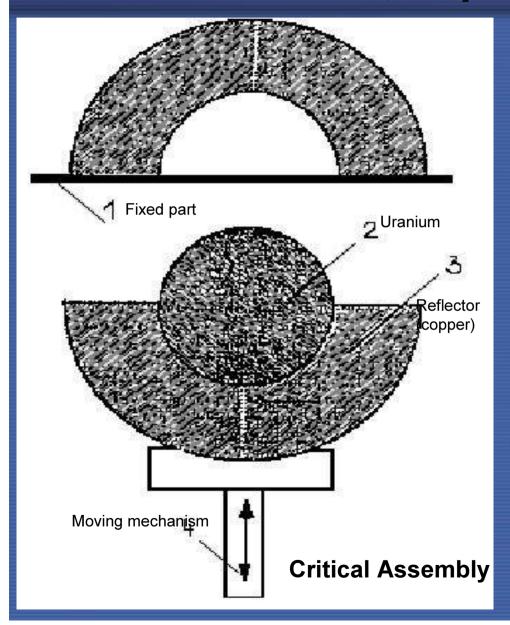




Photo 5. Computer tomographic image of the thorax at the level of Th-10

Note compression of the lung by pleural fluid and intensification of the lung pattern

Criticality Accident
Casualties: 1 (dead within 3 days)
High neutron radiation dose

Expert Mission - Paks NPP Hungary, April 2003

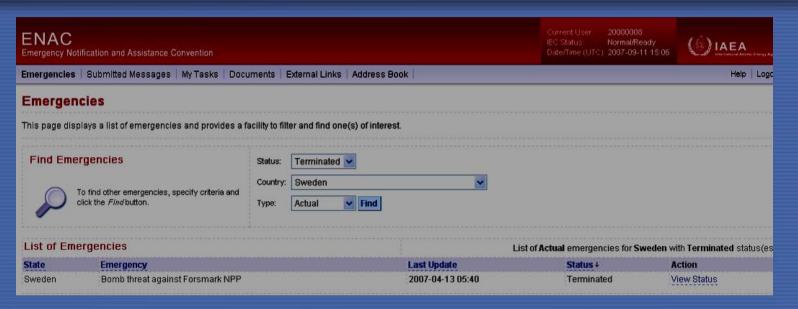


Fuel Cleaning Accident

INES Rating: 3



Emergency notification – ENATOM/ENAC Forsmark NPP,Sweden, March 2007





Bomb threat against Forsmark NPP – IEC set to Basic Response Mode

21 March 2007, 07:30 hrs UTC



Standards, Guidance and Tools for Strengthening States' Preparedness





Exercise-TM, 2006

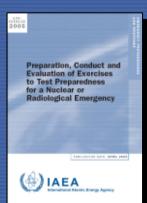


Methods, 2003



Medical-TM, 2002





Medical, 2005

Genetic procedures for

medical response during

a nuclear or radiological emergency

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(A) IAEA



Counterparts

- ☐ Member States'Competent Authorities
- **☐** Regulatory Bodies
- **□** Emergency Planners
- **□** Emergency Managers
- □ First Responders
- □ Radiological Assessors
- □ Medical Community
 IAEA



Training on Emergency Monitoring in Chernobyl Exclusion Zone



ConvEx-3 Mexico, 2008





First Responders Manual Exercise









RDD Exercise in Indonesia using FIRST RESPONDER MANUAL (IAEA, 2005)









Emergency Preparedness Review

EPREV missions

- ☐ Indonesia 2004
- ☐ Peru 2005 (PAHO)
- ☐ Qatar 2006
- ☐ Egypt 2007
- ☐ Russia 2007
- ☐ Tajikistan 2007
- ☐ Uzbekistan 2008
- ☐ Tunisia 2008
- ☐ Montenegro 2008
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan 2008



EPREV

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REVIEW

WHAT IS AN EPREV?

A service provided by the INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY to appraise preparedness for nuclear and/or radiological emergencies in Member States.



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).



Emergency Preparedness Review

- **□** EPREV missions
 - ☐ Indonesia 2004
 - ☐ Qatar 2006
 - ☐ Egypt 2007
- ☐ EPREV missions on assessment of medical capabilities for response
 - □ **Peru 2005** (performed by PAHO)



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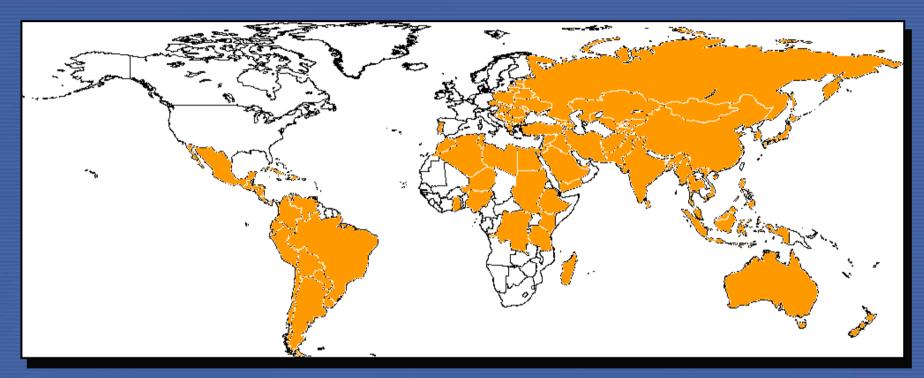


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Trained Countries in the Area of EP&R

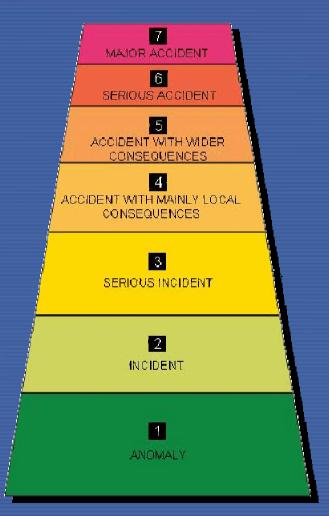


IAEA Trained

Trained Specialists in the Area of EP&R (06.1997 – 12.2008): 6120



IEC – Incident Reporting



INES

Methodology for communicating the safety significance of events applicable to all types of nuclear and radiological events

- ☐ At nuclear facilities
- ☐ Involving radiation sources
- ☐ During transport of radioactive material



G8 Summit





"At previous summits, we agreed to enhance global controls on nuclear and radioactive materials and facilities in order to minimize the risk of the malicious use of these materials and facilities. We are implementing those decisions. However, we recognize that we must also enhance as necessary our ability to effectively respond to nuclear and radiological accidents and incidents if they do occur. We welcome the establishment of the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre and will support the IAEA in this work."

G8 Summit documents - New: Chair's summary

- I was a second of the second
- Declaration on trade (17.4 KB)
- Report on the Nuclear Safety and Security Group (36 KB)
- Report on the So support to the Sit Sounds Terrorism Efforts (25.0 kg)



Future Directions

- ☐ Harmonize reporting mechanisms
- ☐ Focus on security response capabilities (limited by availability of resources)
- Increase Member State preparedness (Action Plan)
- Increase outreach effort ensuring Member States are aware of IEC capabilities and services

