

Belgium

EPR Fact Sheet

Decision making

Off-site emergency preparedness and response is a federal responsibility. Decision taking falls under the responsibility of a Management Cell constituted by Ministers and State Secretaries with direct responsibilities in nuclear or radiological emergencies. The Management Cell is seconded by a Federal Coordination Committee responsible for drawing an holistic image (including radiation protection, social, economic... aspects) of the situation, proposing strategy options for protective action and following the implementation of the decisions.

Advice

The technical, meteorological & radiological aspects are of the responsibility of the Evaluation Committee constituted by the Federal Agency for Nuclear Control (chair) and its TSO (Bel V), Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain, Royal Meteorological Institute, research institutes (SCK•CEN, IRE), and representative of the licensee of the concerned nuclear facility. The social, economic and any other relevant aspects are dealt with within the Crisis Cells of the federal and regional ministerial departments according to their legal competencies. The FANC operates the automatic monitoring network (Telerad) and organises the measurement strategy.

Licensee

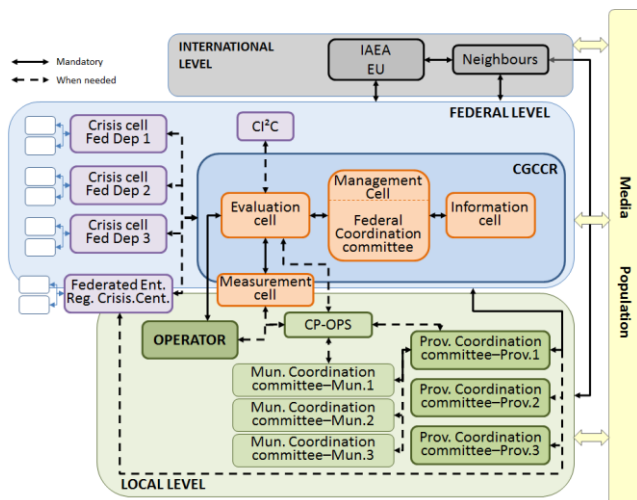
The licensee is responsible for notifying the authorities in case of abnormal event. He is also responsible of all actions taken on-site to mitigate the situation, prevent or control releases, protect its workers, off-site responders intervening on the site and any other people present on-site, and deliver relevant information and data needed to assess the situation to the authorities. The on-site response is coordinated with the national off-site response; in absence of concerted agreement, the Emergency Director of the Authorities (EDA) has the right to impose his decisions to the licensee.

Alarming

The licensee is obliged to notify the authorities with no delay of any abnormal event.

Off-site alert of the population is of the responsibility of the authorities.

Organizational structure



Country info

Capital	Brussels
Official language	French, Dutch, German
Population	11 M
Area	30 528 km ²
Currency	Euro (€)
Time zone	UTC+1
Calling code	+32
Internet TLD	.be
NPPs /ele. share	7/56%

NWP

Crisis centre of the Federal Public Service Internal (CGCCR)

NCA

NCA(A): General Directorate Crisis Centre (ADCC-DGCC)

NCA(D): Federal Agency for Nuclear Control (FANC)

Emergency website

<http://centredecrise.be/>

Online measurements

<http://telerad.fgov.be/>

Bilateral agreements

France, Netherlands, GD Luxemburg, Germany

RANET capabilities

- Source Search and Recovery
- Radiation Survey
- Environmental Sampling and Analysis
- Radiological Assessment and Advice
- Dose Assessment
- Decontamination

Nuclear facilities* and population

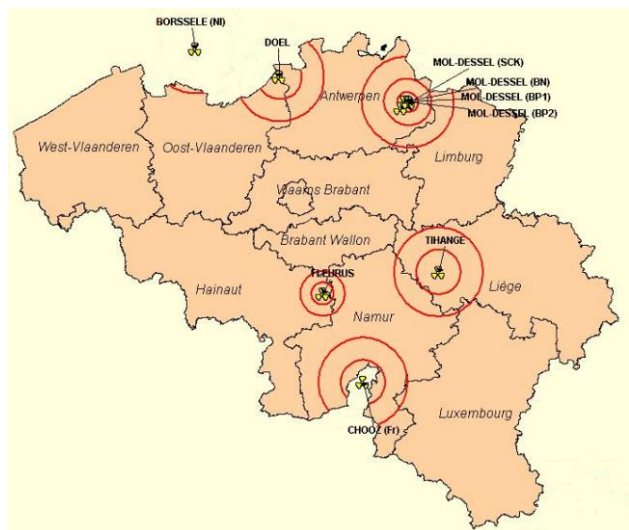
Facility	Type	MW _e	GPS coordinates	10 km ^b	20 km ^b	100 km ^b	Comments		
Doel	KCD1	PWR	433	51.322873N	4.261114E				
	KCD2	PWR	433	51.322873N	4.261114E				
	KCD3	PWR	1006	51.324157N	4.257593E	30.000	732.000	8.037.000	
	KCD4	PWR	1039	51.325719N	4.256869E				
Tihange	CNT1	PWR	962	50.534430N	5.271625E				
	CNT2	PWR	1008	50.535782N	5.272862E	78.000	292.000	7.684.000	
	CNT3	PWR	1046	50.534940N	5.276620E				
SCK-Mol	BR1	GG	[4] ^a	51.216876N	5.084202E		Research reactor		
	BR2	PWR	[120] ^a	51.215037N	5.095933E	111.000	409.000	7.743.000	Research reactor
BP-Dessel	Site1	na	na	51.224565N	5.085487E			Waste management & storage	
	Site2	na	na	51.218234N	5.098547E			Waste management & storage	
IRE	na	na	na	50.450230N	4.536214E	290.000	581.000	9.018.000	Radioisotope production

*The IAEA emergency preparedness category 1 and other relevant facilities

^b Population on the Belgian territory (data: National Register 2013 – CGCCR)

^a MWth

Planning zones



Emergency classification

Alert

Abnormal events not requesting protective actions either on-site or off-site. The off-site emergency plan is not implemented, unless otherwise decided by the Emergency Director of the authorities.

Facility emergency

Events requesting protective actions on-site only.

Site area emergency

Events requesting protective actions for the food chain but no direct protective action for the population.

General emergency

Events requesting actions for the direct protection of the population (Sheltering, ITB, evacuation).

General emergency in reflex mode

Events involving short-term radioactive releases (rapid kinetics) likely to lead to exposure that exceeds guideline intervention levels within a period of less than 4 hours and therefore require immediate actions for the direct protection of the population (Sheltering).

Protection strategy

Protective Action	Guidance Level (projected Dose)	Planning zone (implementation zone may differ)
Reflex Sheltering	Rapid kinetic accident	NPP 3.5 km SCK+BP 3.8 km; IRE 1.15 km
Evacuation	50 mSv (eff., 7d ext.+inh.)	NPP 10 km SCK+BP 4 km; IRE no evacuation planning zone
Sheltering	5 mSv (eff., 24h ext.+inh.)	NPP 20 km SCK+BP 20 km; IRE 10 km
ITB < 40 a	50 mSv (thy. inh.)	
ITB < 18 a or pregnant/breast feeding women	10 mSv (thy. inh.)	NPP 20 km SCK+BP 20 km; IRE 10 km Pre-distributed in the planning zone
Food and Feed Ban	Based on Maximum concentration levels in food products and animal feeding stuffs (Euratom Directives)	Belgium

Comments

The planning zones are divided in 12 sectors of 30 degrees numbered clockwise from 1 to 9 and A to C (with sector 1 from 0° to 30°). Outside the planning zones administrative entities (municipalities) will be used. Conform to the HWA, the response strategy foresees the possible extension of evacuation up to 20 km and of sheltering and ITB up to 100 km (i.e. the whole country).