

Ireland

EPR Fact Sheet

Decision making

In the case of a nuclear or radiological emergency, the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) is the lead government department with responsibility for coordinating and leading Ireland's response to the emergency. Decision making and oversight of the implementation of protective actions would be performed by a National Emergency Coordination Group made up of officials from key government departments and other public authorities and chaired by DCCAE.

Advice

Under the National Plan for Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Exposures, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has responsibility for technical assessment, monitoring and measurement of radioactivity and for the provision of advice to the National Emergency Coordination Group on the potential consequences of any accident and on the measures to be taken.

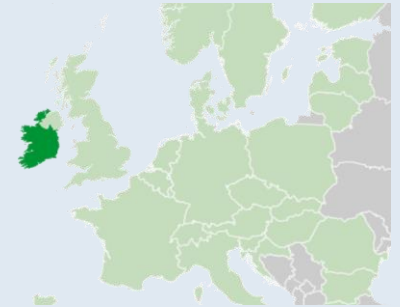
Licensee

In the event of a radiological emergency, the licensee is required to inform EPA and the local emergency services immediately. The licensee is also required to make an initial provisional assessment of the emergency and its possible consequences.

Alarming

The licensee is required to inform EPA and the local emergency services immediately in the event of a radiological emergency arising. The dissemination of information to the public will be done through Government Information Services in consultation with the National Emergency Coordination Group.

Organizational structure



Country info

Capital	Dublin
Official language	Irish, English
Population	4.76 M
Area	70 000 km ²
Currency	Euro (€)
Time zone	UTC
Calling code	+353
Internet TLD	.ie
NPPs /ele. share	0/0%

NWP*

An Garda Síochána
www.garda.ie

NCA*

Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.ie

Emergency website

<http://www.nuclear.ie>

Online measurements

<http://www.epa.ie/radiation/monassess/mapmon/>

Bilateral agreements

United Kingdom

RANET capabilities

-Sampling and Analysis
-Radiological Assessment and Advice

Protection strategy

Following a nuclear accident abroad the most significant route of potential exposure for members of the Irish public would be from the consumption of radioactively contaminated food. Most of the ingestion dose could be averted by the restriction of sale of contaminated food and other measures taken to reduce transfer of radioactivity to food products.

Criteria

Protective Action	Guidance Level (Projected Dose)	Comments
Evacuation	International guidance: 100 mSv in first 7 days	Not recommended for use in for Ireland due to distance from nearest nuclear facilities
Sheltering	50 mSv in first 7 days	Most effective during passage of the plume
Temporary relocation	100 mSv in first year	Largely from groundshine pathway
Food controls	1 mSv per annum from food ingestion	EU MPLs would be adopted.

Comments

Ireland has no nuclear facilities or research reactors. The nearest nuclear facility is over 100 km away in the United Kingdom.