

Ireland

EPR Fact Sheet

Decision making

In the case of a nuclear accident abroad, the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG) 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 co-ordination group made up of officials from key government departments and other public authorities and chaired by DECLG.

Advice

Under the National Emergency Plan for Nuclear Accidents, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has responsibility for radioactivity monitoring and for the provision of advice to the national co-ordination group on the potential consequences of any accident and on the measures to be taken.

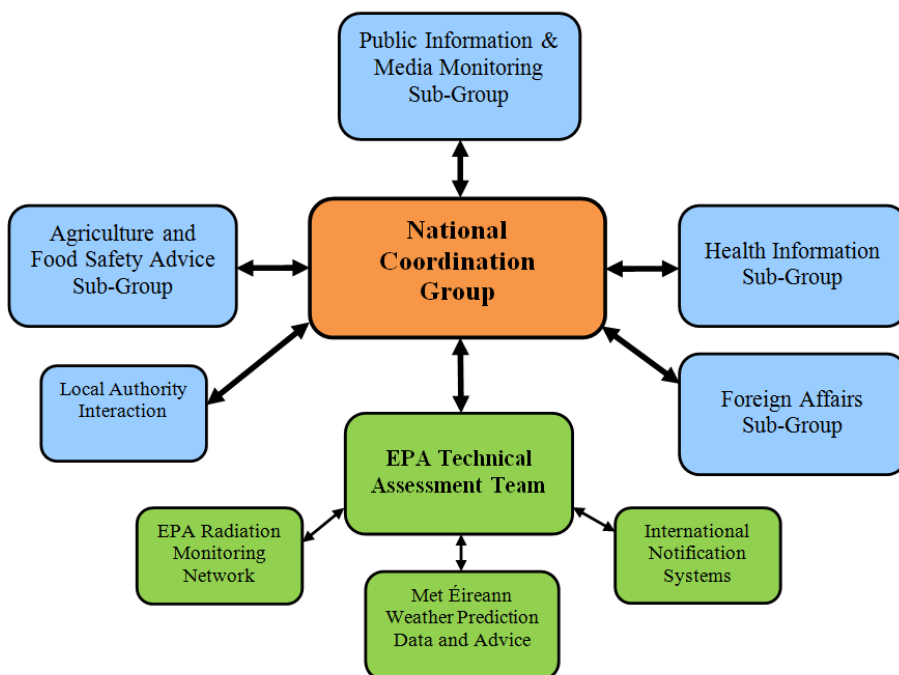
Licensee

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 the Government Information Service in consultation with the national co-ordination group.

Organizational structure



Country info

Capital	Dublin
Official language	Irish, English
Population	4.6 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

NCA*

Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.ie

Emergency website

www.emergencyplanning.ie
www.nuclear.ie

Online measurements

www.epa.ie/radiation/monassess/mapmon/

Bilateral agreements

United Kingdom

RANET capabilities

None

*National Warning Point and Competent Authority under the Emergency Conventions

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 one week	Not recommended for use in for Ireland due to distance from nearest nuclear facilities
Sheltering	10 mSv over 2 days	Most effective during passage of the plume
Temporary relocation	30 mSv in 1st month (100 mSv in 1st 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 approximately 110 km away in the United Kingdom.

The above criteria will be reviewed when the new EURATOM Basic Safety Standards Directive is being implemented in Ireland.