

# Norway

## EPR Fact Sheet

### Decision making

During the acute phase of a nuclear or radiological incident, the Crisis Committee for Nuclear Preparedness has the King's executive power and authority to make decisions and give orders concerning certain more closely specified mitigating actions. As the leader of the Crisis Committee, the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA) can as required make decisions on behalf of the Crisis Committee from the point in time when there is knowledge of a nuclear incident and until the Crisis Committee has assembled. NRPA is also the secretariat for the Crisis Committee, and staffs and operates its Operations Centre.

During the acute phase of a nuclear or radiological incident, the Crisis committee can use its powers as it deems necessary to protect lives, health, environment, or other important public interests. The Crisis Committee shall ensure that the incident is met with coordinated measures and information at the national level. The members of the Crisis Committee are responsible for the implementation of measures within their organizations, and report to the Crisis Committee and the secretariat. The County Governors are responsible for coordinating preparedness at the regional level.

### Advice

NRPA provides advice and expert assistance to the Crisis Committee, as well as a location for its Operations Centre. NRPA can also call upon the expertise of the Crisis Committee's advisors.

In addition, NRPA operates the automatic radiation measurement network and would coordinate radiation measurements in case of emergency.

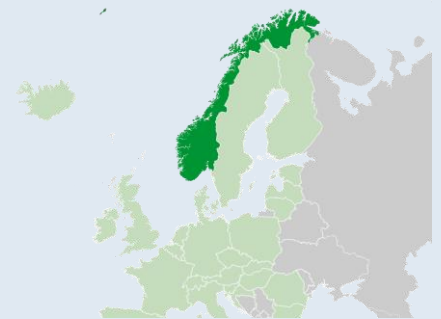
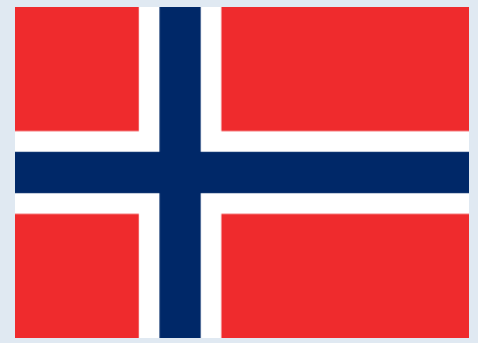
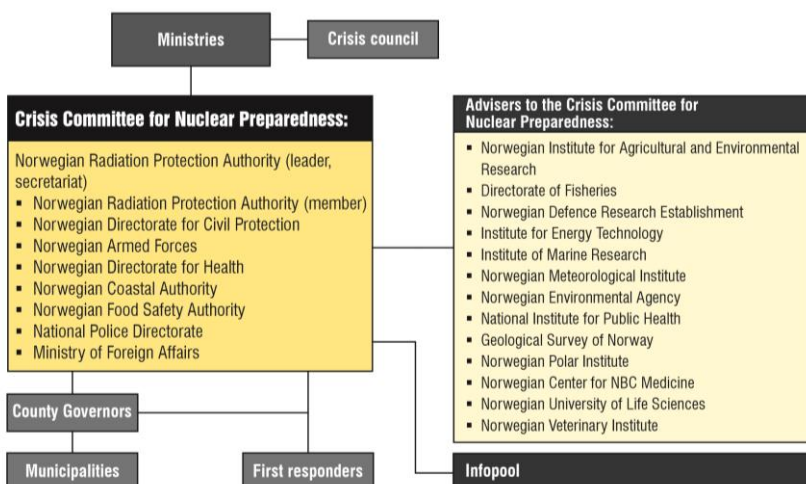
### Licensee

The licensee is obliged to make necessary information available to the authorities, to support the authorities in assessing the situation and to advise them in taking decisions on protective actions for the public.

### Alarming

In the event of a nuclear or radiological incident, the licensee shall notify NRPA immediately as well as emergency services. NRPA will begin coordinating the national response to the incident, as well as coordinate with on-site personnel.

### Organizational structure



### Country info

Capital	Oslo
Official language	Norwegian
Population	5.1 M
Area	385 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Currency	Krone (NOK)
Time zone	UTC+1
Calling code	+47
Internet TLD	.no
NPPs /ele. share	0/0%

### NWP, NCA\*

Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA)

### Emergency website

<http://www.nrpa.no>

### Online measurements

<http://radnett.nrpa.no>

### Bilateral agreements

Nordic countries (Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Denmark), Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, UK, Germany, Ukraine.

### RANET capabilities

- Source Search and Recovery
- Radiation Survey
- Environmental Sampling and Analysis

\*National Warning Point and Competent Authority under the Emergency Conventions

## Nuclear facilities\* and population

Research reactor	Type	MW <sub>e</sub>	GPS coordinates		Comments
HBWR	HWR	25	59°07'36.4"N	11°24'04.8"E	
JEEP-II	TANK	2	59°58'28.3"N	11°03'07.7"E	

\*The IAEA emergency preparedness category 1 and other relevant facilities

## Protection strategy

Reference levels of 20 mSv (eff. dose all pathways, 1 year) is a target for the protection strategy during nuclear or radiological emergencies. The protection strategy is described in detail in the [Nordic Flag Book](#).

## Criteria

Protective Action	OILs /EALs	Comments
Evacuation	Sheltering anticipated to be needed for more than 2 days	In addition, access and traffic restrictions (road, marine, rail, aviation)
Sheltering	100 microSv/h	In addition, access and traffic restrictions (road, marine, rail, aviation)
Partial Sheltering	10 microSv/h	
ITB	With sheltering and/or evacuation	
ITB for children under 18 and pregnant women	With partial sheltering	
Protection of food and livestock	1 microSv/h	