

The Netherlands

EPR Fact Sheet

Decision making

The Minister of Infrastructure and the Environment and the minister(s) concerned are responsible for (strategic) decision making. Intersectoral crisis management will be coordinated in the Interdepartmental Commission Crisis Management (ICCB) and the Ministerial Commission Crisis Management (MCCB).

In the initial phase of an emergency the regional authorities (Safety Regions) may initiate protective actions, such as evacuation, sheltering etc., as described in the regional nuclear emergency response plans.

Advice

The National Nuclear Assessment team (EPAn) is responsible for information about the technical, meteorological and radiological situation and to advice on protective measures. The EPAn consists of nine organisations such as the Authority for Nuclear Safety and Radiation protection (ANVS), the National Institute of Public Health and the Environment, the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, RIKILT etc, and is chaired by the ANVS.

Information and advice from the EPAn will be provided to the national authorities as well as the regional authorities.

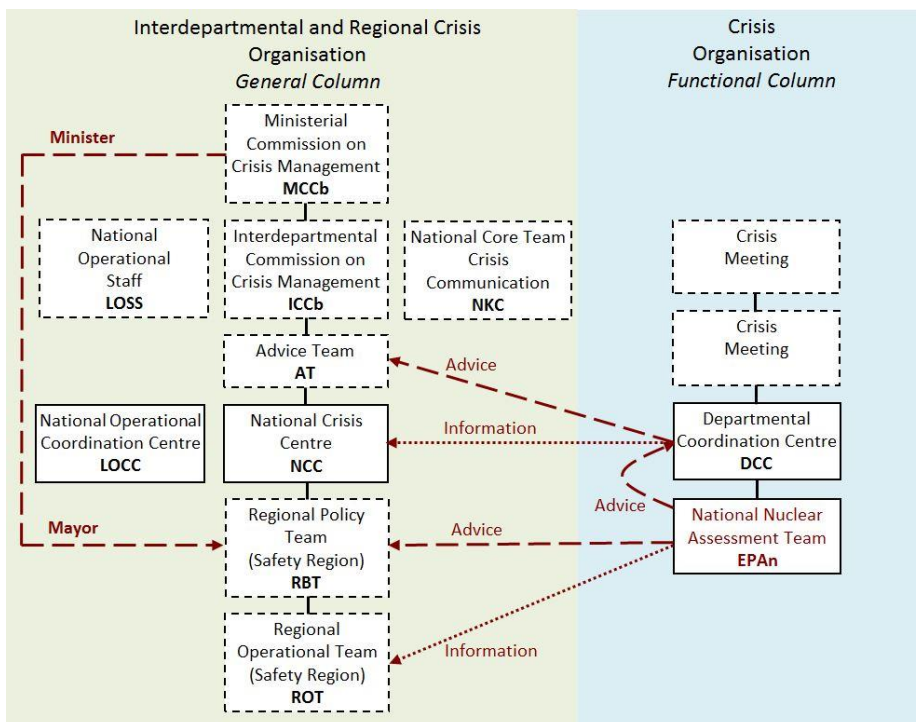
Licensee

The licensee is responsible for actions taken on-site to mitigate the situation. The licensee is obliged to provide all information required for crisis management to the mayor, the Safety Region and the ANVS.

Alarming

In case of a radiation incident the licensee is obliged to notify the ANVS, the mayor and the Safety Region.

Organizational structure



Country info

Capital	Amsterdam
Official language	Dutch
Population	17 M
Area	41 500 km ²
Currency	Euro (€)
Time zone	UTC+1
Calling code	+31
Internet TLD	.nl
NPPs /ele. share	1/4%

NWP*

ANVS (Authority for Nuclear Safety and Radiation protection)

NCA*

ANVS (Authority for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection)

Emergency website

<http://www.crisis.nl>

Online measurements

http://www.rivm.nl/Onderwerpen/N/Nationaal_Meetnet_Radioactiviteit/Resultaten

Bilateral agreements

Belgium, Germany

RANET capabilities

None

*National Warning Point and Competent Authority under the Emergency Conventions

Nuclear facilities* and population

NPP	Type	MW _e	GPS coordinates		5 km pop.	10 km	20 km	100 km	Comments
Borssele	KCB PWR	490	51.43126° N	3.717364° E	4 500	57 000	238 000	4.7 M	
Petten ^b	HFR Pool	45 ^a	52.78786° N	4.677731° E	5 000	48 000	340 000	7.8 M	Research Reactor
	MPF	n.a.	n.a.						Isotope Production
Delft ^c	HOR Pool	2 ^a	51.99119° N	4.381675° E	147 500	857500	2410 000	11.0 M	Research Reactor

NPP (foreign)			GPS coordinates		5 km pop.	10 km	20 km	25 km	100 km	Comments
Doel	Be	51.3239° N	4.2592° E		39	6 000	99 500	170 000	6.4 M	
Tihange	Be	50.5349° N	5.2766° E		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1 M	
Mol-SCK	Be	51.2160° N	5.0901° E		n.a.	n.a.	23 000	59 000	7.4 M	Research Reactor
Emsland	Ge	52.47417° N	7.31778° E		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11 000	2.8 M	

* The IAEA emergency preparedness category 1 and other relevant facilities
^a MW_{th}

^b Petten: 2.1 km population=588 and 3 km population=2500.

^c Delft: 0.5 km population=2.

Planning zones



Emergency classification

Emergency Standby: Situation requiring increased vigilance. No protective actions off-site are required.

Plant Emergency: Event with possible on-site radiological effects. No protective actions off-site are required.

Site Emergency: Event with possible radiological effects on-site and in the near surrounding.

No direct protective actions (sheltering, ITB or evacuation) are required. Protective actions for the food chain might be required.

Off-site Emergency: An emergency requiring direct protective actions (sheltering, ITB or evacuation), as well as actions to protect the food chain.

Protection strategy

The protection strategy is based on the reduction of the projected dose.

When taking protective actions, the actions in the neighboring countries are taken into consideration in order to aim for harmonized approach.

Criteria

Protective Action	Guidance Level (projected dose*)	Planning Zone (km)		
		KCB (Borssele)	HFR (Petten)	HOR (Delft)
Evacuation	200 mSv (E)	5	3	
Sheltering	10 mSv (E)	20		0.5
ITB < 40-45 a	1000 mSv (H _{thvr})	10	2.1	
ITB < 18 a or pregnant	100 mSv (H _{thvr})	10	2.1	
Water, food and feed protection	Radionuclide specific OIL's			

*Time period for dose integration is 48 hours.

Comments

A harmonized approach for emergency preparedness and response was developed and has been approved by the responsible minister in July 2014, its implementation is currently under progress. In this harmonized approach the Netherlands will initially follow the protective actions of the accident country. To allow for this, a range of intervention levels will be introduced and the planning zones will be aligned with the neighboring countries.