

Spain

EPR Fact Sheet

Decision making

Decision making in case of emergency rests in local authorities. The main position for decision making is the Plan Director, filled by the State Government Delegate at the province. This position is aided by an Executive Committee composed of five to seven posts responsible for radiation protection (filled by CSN), public health, security, logistics and local civil protection, as well as a representative of the local municipalities.

Upon request, help can be provided by the State Government through the Central Response and Help Plan, which is coordinated by State Civil Protection and encompasses the rest of the State resources.

Advice

The Nuclear Safety Council (CSN – Consejo de Seguridad Nuclear) is the only authority responsible for providing advice and recommendations regarding radiological protection and nuclear safety in case of emergency. CSN advice to decision makers encompasses emergency assessment, prognosis, protection measurements to the public and environment, etc.

CSN operates information systems for the monitoring of environmental radiation as well significant plant parameters and status.

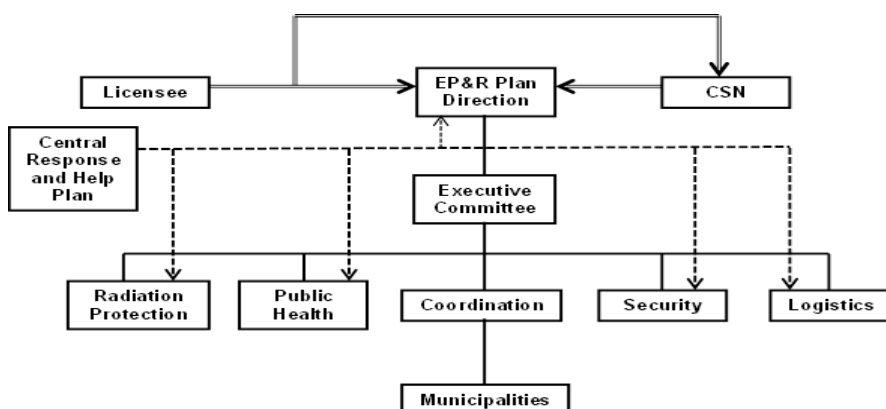
Licensee

Additionally to the notifying requirements in case of an emergency event, licensees must make the necessary information available (including external dose predictions) to the CSN in order to assess plant status and possible consequences. Licensees are also required to update the information as soon as it is known to have changed.

Alarming

Licensees are obliged to notify the CSN and the Plan Director (see Decision making paragraph) Emergency Centre any event that fulfills predefined criteria that requires activation of EP&R Plans.

Organizational structure



Country info

Capital	Madrid
Official language	Spanish
Population	46 M
Area	504 000 km ²
Currency	Euro (€)
Time zone	UTC+1
Calling code	+34
Internet TLD	.es
NPPs /ele. share	6/20%

NWP*

CSN - Nuclear Safety Council (Salem-Emergency Centre)

NCA*

CSN - Nuclear Safety Council (Salem-Emergency Centre)
Emergencies and Civil Protection Office (DGPECE)

Emergency website

www.csn.es

Online measurements

www.csn.es

Bilateral agreements

Portugal, France

RANET capabilities

- Radiological assessment and advice
- Dose assessment
- NI assessment and advice

Nuclear facilities* and population

NPP	Type	MW _e	GPS coordinates	5 km pop.	20 km pop.	50 km pop.
Almaraz	AL1	PWR	39.807008° N 5.698364° EW	1 500	27 100	162 500
	AL2	PWR				
Ascó	AS1	PWR	41.201058° N 0.567850° E	6 700	33 800	448 100
	AS2	PWR				
Cofrentes	COF	BWR	39.213227° N 1.050972° W	2 000	11 000	366 700
Garroña	GAR	BWR	42.775442° N 3.207159° W	270	8 200	403 300
Trillo	TRI	PWR	40.701573° N 2.622687° W	1 300	6 300	120 700
Vandellós2	VA2	PWR	40.950718° N 0.865283° E	630	57 000	461 000

*The IAEA emergency preparedness category 1 and other relevant facilities

Planning zones



On-site emergency classification

Category I.- Pre-Alert

A situation with a potential degradation of plant safety

Category II.- Emergency Alert

An event that can cause an important degradation of plant safety

Category III.- Site Area Emergency

An event that can induce important failures in plant safety functions

Category IV.- General Emergency

An event that can cause important damage to plant core

Off-site emergency classification

Off-site emergency can be classified in four different groups (Situation 0, 1, 2 and 3) according to the protection measures required by the on-site emergency and its off-site consequences.

Protection strategy

Protective Action	On-site classification	Off-site classification
None	I	Situation 0
Access Control	II, III	Situation 1
Situation 1 measures plus Sheltering, Thyroid Blocking, Food and Water Restrictions	IV	Situation 2
Situation 2 measures plus Evacuation and Personnel Decontamination	IV	Situation 3

Criteria

Protective Action	OILs /EALs	Comments
Sheltering	10 mSv	Avertable dose in 48 h (up to 10 km)
Thyroid Blocking	100 mGy	Equivalent avertable dose
Evacuation	50 mSv	Avertable dose in 1 week. Greater or minor levels can be justified (weather conditions, easy evacuation, large population, up to 5 km)
Long term protection measures		
Temporal Relocation	30 mSv the first month and 10 mSv the following months	
Permanent Relocation	Projected dose for one month > 10 mSv after 1 or 2 years of temporal relocation, or life projected dose > 1 Sv	

Comments

Planning zones are divided in 16 sectors of 22° 30' named after the compass rose.