

# Italy

## EPR Fact Sheet

### Decision making

The Operational Committee of the Civil Protection is responsible for the emergency management at national level. It is chaired by the Head of the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and composed by representatives from Ministries, Regions and local Authorities, National Corp of Fire Brigades, military forces, relevant agencies, volunteers, and public/private operators of critical infrastructures. At local level, the Prefect of the province, supported by the local emergency committee, is responsible of the emergency response.

### Advice

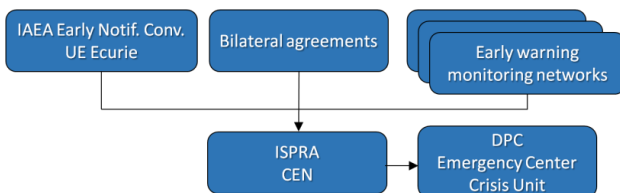
ISPRA - National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research is responsible of the emergency support system through its CEN - Nuclear Emergency Centre. The Committee for data analysis and radiological assessment (CEVaD), established at ISPRA Headquarters, provides the operational procedure for sampling and measurement activities performed by the regional radiological laboratories. CEVaD is coordinated by ISPRA and is composed by experts from national organization.

### Licensee

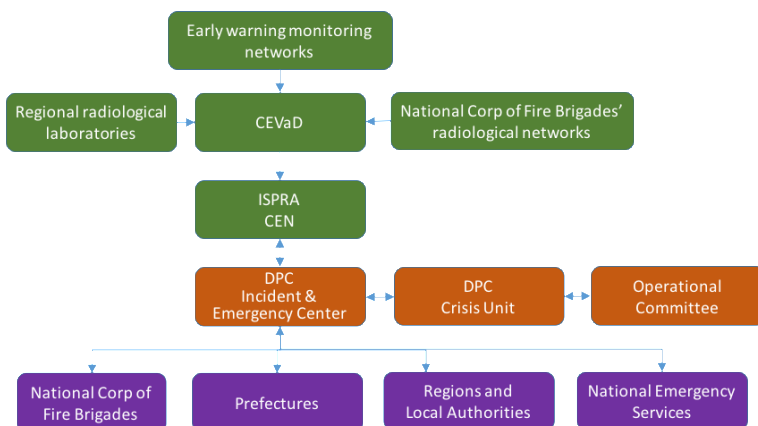
In case of nuclear or radiological emergency the operator must immediately notify the event and the measures taken to face it, reporting any relevant information and data for the implementation of the off-site emergency response.

### Alarming

At local level, the licensee (Category II and III) is responsible for notifying the off-site Authorities (Prefect) in case of abnormal event. The following scheme describes the alarming flow of the National Plan (Category V):



### Organizational structure



### Country info

Capital	Rome
Official language	Italian
Population	60.7 M
Area	301 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Currency	Euro (€)
Time zone	UTC+1
Calling code	+39
Internet TLD	.it
NPPs /ele. share	0/0%

### NWP\*

ISPRA - National Institute for the environmental protection and research

### NCA\*

NCA-A & NCA-D: Department of Civil Protection of the Presidency of Council of Ministers;  
NCA-D: ISPRA

### Emergency website

[www.protezionecivile.gov.it](http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it) (public)

### Online measurements

None

### Bilateral agreements

Switzerland (Governmental level)  
Slovenia and France (between Regulatory Authorities)

### RANET capabilities

None

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

## Nuclear facilities and practices

At local level, EPR arrangements are in place for former NPP & Fuel-Cycle facilities, now in decommissioning, for research reactors, nuclear powered vessels in Italian harbours, waste storage facilities, practices using radiation sources, transport of radioactive materials and in case of discovery of orphan sources. Regarding the the National Plan, the hazard assessment is related to an accident to an abroad NPP within 200 km from the Italian borders.

## Emergency classification

The national plan provides for two levels of activation:

- **Warning:** following the notification of an accident to an abroad NPP within 200 km from the Italian borders; this level requires the warning of national and regional authorities (especially for the northern regions of Italy);
- **Alarm:** worsening of the situation with the possibility that a radioactive release could affect the country; this level could entail the adoption of the protective actions.

## Protection strategy

The protective actions provided by the National Plan include food chain protection, ITB (age <18, pregnant and breast feeding women) and sheltering. The potentially affected territories extend along large areas of the northern Italy.

Intervention levels are defined by law for specific protective action, taking into account the relevant exposure pathways, and are expressed in terms of avertable dose; they are related to reference groups of the population likely to be affected by emergency, taking into proper account the prevailing circumstances (i.e. number and characteristics of the people affected, weather conditions).

The above strategy will be reviewed within the transposition process of the EURATOM BSS

An handbook for the radiological assessment and for the sampling and measurement of the environmental and food matrices during a nuclear or radiological emergency was issued by the CEVaD and is published in Italian language:

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/manuali-e-linee-guida/emergenze-nucleari-e-radiologiche-manuale-per-le>

## Criteria

Protective Action	Intervention Levels	Comments
Sheltering	a few - a few tenth	mSv of averted effective dose
ITB	a few tenth- a few hundreds	mSv of averted thyroid equivalent dose
Evacuation	a few tenth- a few hundreds	mSv of averted effective dose

### Comments

Concerning the ranges of the intervention levels, the lower values represents the level below which it is not considered justified the adoption of the countermeasure, while the upper one indicates the level above which the activation of the countermeasure should be guaranteed. It is worth to mention that the 1999 WHO guidelines for ITB were also taken into account by the hazard assessment which ISPRA performed for the implementation of the National Plan.

The maximum concentration levels for food and feedstuff are based on EURATOM regulations.

The above criteria will be reviewed within the transposition process of the EURATOM BSS.