

# Slovakia

## EPR Fact Sheet

### Decision making

The level of decision making is dependent on the territory that is affected by the emergency. If only local areas are affected, regional crisis headquarters will serve as a coordinating body and the chairman of the regional county office is responsible for decision making. In case the emergency exceeds territory of one region, Central Crisis Headquarters (CCH) is responsible for coordination of activities. CCH provides advice to the Government of the Slovak Republic that takes the decisions.

### Advice

For assessing of course and consequences of incidents and accidents at nuclear installations and for preparation of recommendations for actions licensee, NRA SR and PHA SR are responsible.

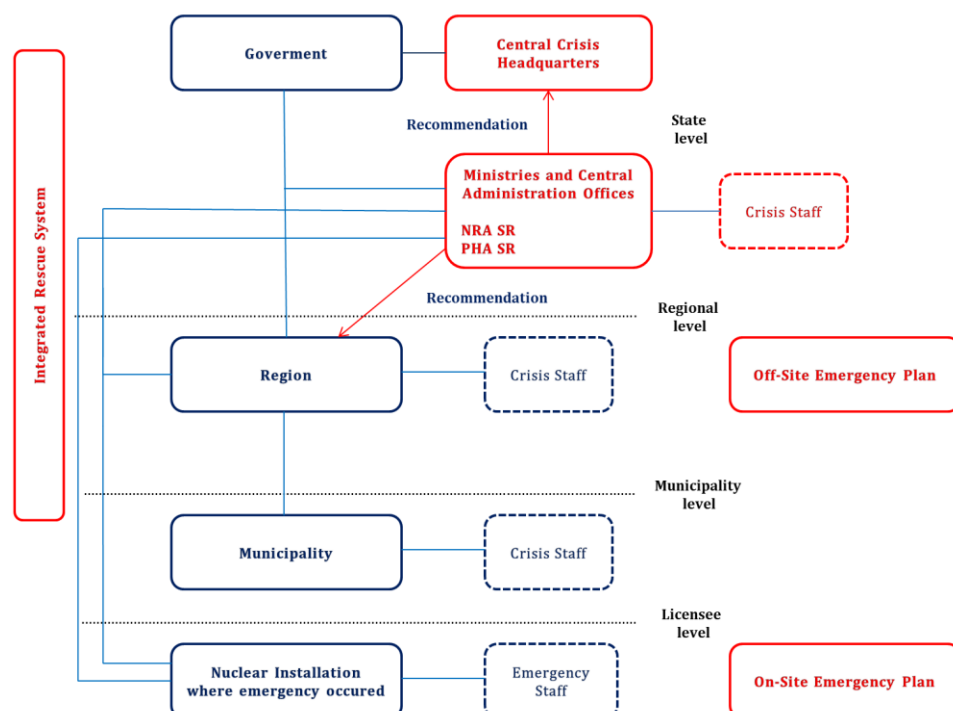
### Licensee

Licensee declares emergency and takes protective and mitigatory actions on-site to prevent or to control releases and is responsible for its workers as well as for all other persons on the premises of the nuclear installation. Licensee has some further practical responsibilities relevant for EPZ area.

### Alarming

The licensee shall notify the NRA SR of incidents or accidents over the telephone without delay. For event classified as "alert", the licensee is also obligated to inform the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, PHA SR and other responding organizations with no delay. Licensees are required to update the information as soon as it is known to have changed. The operator, in cooperation with the civil protection, provides warning (sirens) and notification (radio, TV) to the population.

### Organizational structure



### Country info

Capital	Bratislava
Official language	Slovak
Population	5.4 M
Area	49 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Currency	Euro (€)
Time zone	UTC+1h
Calling code	+421
Internet TLD	.sk
NPPs /ele. share	2/51%

### NWP\*

Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

### NCA\*

Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic (NRA SR)

### Radiation protection

Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic (PHA SR)

### Emergency website

[www.ujd.gov.sk](http://www.ujd.gov.sk)

### Online measurements

[www.shmu.sk/sk/?page=1894](http://www.shmu.sk/sk/?page=1894)

### Bilateral agreements

Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Slovenia

### RANET capabilities

None

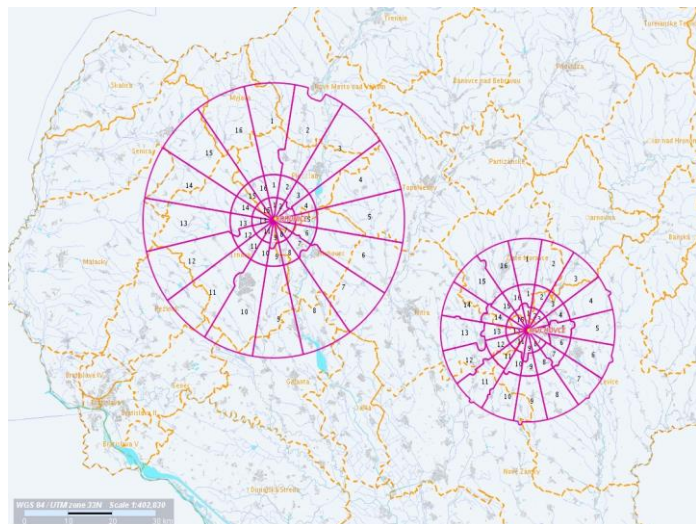
\*National Warning Point and Competent Authority under the Emergency Conventions

## Nuclear facilities\* and population

NPP	Type	MW <sub>e</sub>	GPS coordinates	5 km pop.	20 km pop.	Comments
Bohunice	3	PWR	505	48.4944° N 17.6819° E	14 804	266 922
	4	PWR	505	48.4944° N 17.6819° E	14 804	266 922
Mochovce	1	PWR	470	48.2639° N 18.4569° E	3 147	139 798
	2	PWR	470	48.2639° N 18.4569° E	3 147	139 798

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

## Planning zones



## Emergency classification

**1<sup>st</sup> degree** – “alert” – for the condition upon which performance of safety functions is threatened or compromised, safety barriers are compromised or non-functioning, radioactive substance release is imminent or already occurred, which may lead or leads to unacceptable irradiation of persons within building structures of the nuclear facility and in the case of adverse development of the event, release of radioactive substances outside of the nuclear facility premises is imminent

**2<sup>nd</sup> degree** – “on-site emergency” – for a condition that may lead or leads to a release of radioactive substances outside of the nuclear facility building structures and to its area,

**3<sup>rd</sup> degree** – “off-site/general emergency” – for a condition that may lead or leads to a severe release of radioactive substances to the nuclear facility surroundings

## Comments

The EPZ is defined based on analysis of the source term and radiological consequences of selected severe accidents and represents a circle with the centre in the nuclear facility and further divided into 16 sectors (of 22.5° each). The radius is NPP-specific and is defined as 20 km for Mochovce and 21 km for Bohunice. In case that the boundary demarcating the EPZ interferes with an inhabited area, the whole inhabited area is considered as a EPZ

## Protection strategy

The important measures connected with the protection of population are as follows: monitoring of the radiation situation; iodine prophylaxis (iodic preparations are provided by the licensee for all inhabitants within a radius of 21 km (Jaslovské Bohunice) or 20 km (Mochovce) from the NPPs; sheltering, which is carried out immediately after the warning and notification of the population about the radiation accident; evacuation, from the areas endangered by the radiation gradient. Performing of an intervention must be carefully considered if intervention levels are exceeded

## Criteria

Protective Action	Effective or equivalent dose*	Equivalent dose* in single organs and tissues	Recommended optimized dose*
Sheltering <sup>a)</sup>	5 mSv to 50 mSv		10 mSv
Iodine prophylaxis <sup>b)</sup>		50 mSv to 500 mSv	100 mSv
Evacuation of people <sup>c)</sup>	50 mSv to 500 mSv	500 mSv to 5000 mSv	100 mSv

\* Doses are avertable

## Comments

<sup>a)</sup> We assume sheltering will not be longer than 48 hours, the values of avertable effective dose during the time of that sheltering

<sup>b)</sup> The values of avertable sum total of the equivalent dose caused by iodine radioisotopes in thyroid

<sup>c)</sup> We assume the evacuation will not be longer than 7 days, the values of avertable effective dose over the time of evacuation