

Hunterston B Nuclear Power
Station and Hunterston A
Decommissioning Site

Off-Site
Contingency Plan

ABRIDGED VERSION

Prepared by Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team on behalf of

North Ayrshire Council

for Strathclyde Emergencies Coordinating Group

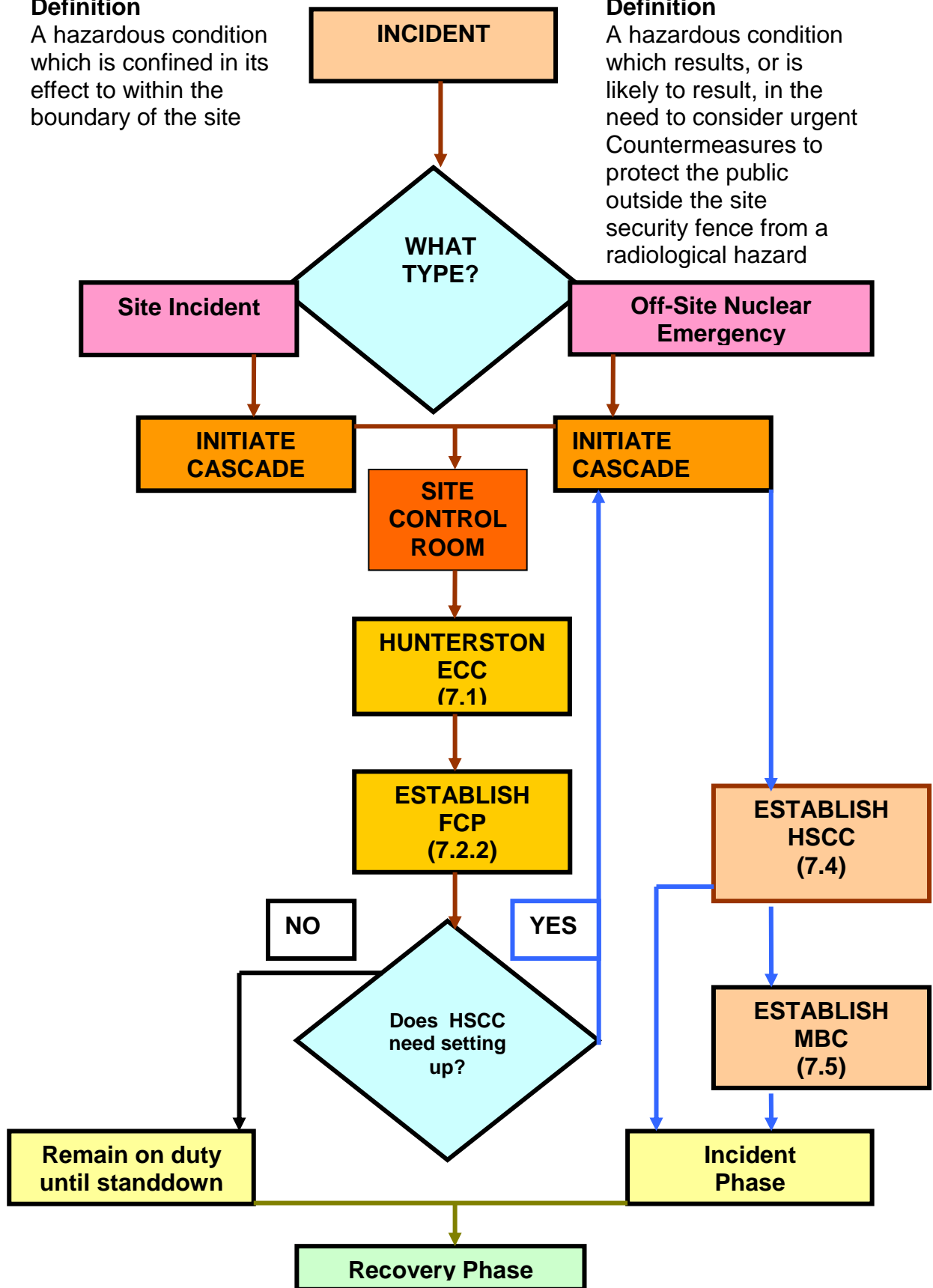
Site Incident/Off Site Nuclear Emergency Procedure

Definition

A hazardous condition which is confined in its effect to within the boundary of the site

Definition

A hazardous condition which results, or is likely to result, in the need to consider urgent Countermeasures to protect the public outside the site security fence from a radiological hazard



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2.2 Distribution List

Organisation

British Energy part of EDF Energy

British Telecom

East Ayrshire Council

East Lothian Council

Food Standards Agency

Glasgow Scientific Services

Health Protection Agency (Radiation Protection Division)

HM Nuclear Installation Inspectorate (HMNII)

Magnox North Ltd

Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA)

Meteorological Office

Network Rail

NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

NHS Ayrshire & Arran

North Ayrshire Council

Scottish Ambulance Service

Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Scottish Government

Scottish Water

South Ayrshire Council

Strathclyde Fire & Rescue

Strathclyde Police

Abridged Version – North Ayrshire Council Library Services

- 2.2.1 Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team will be responsible for the distribution of plans and amendments to the appropriate Emergency Planning liaison contacts within the relevant organisation. Each organisation is thereafter responsible for the internal promulgation and maintenance of any required plan copies held.

2.4 Supporting Documentation

Title	Organisation	Date
Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations	Health & Safety Executive	2001
Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations 6 (4) – Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation (HIRE) Report	British Energy Group – Power Station	February 2002
Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations 6 (4) – Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation (HIRE) Report	Magnox North Ltd	February 2002
UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents – Version 1	Health Protection Agency – Radiation Protection Division	March 2005
Generic Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Stations	Magnox North Ltd	November 2006
Generic Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Stations	British Energy	March 2007
Hunterston ‘A’ Site Emergency Plan	Magnox North Ltd	March 2007
Hunterston ‘B’ Power Station Emergency Plan Ref: HPS/EP Rev 15	British Energy	April 2007
Consolidated Guidance	Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison Group	October 2007

2.5 Foreword

2.5.1 The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPiR) place a statutory duty on North Ayrshire Council to prepare an Off-Site Emergency Plan for Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site.

2.5.2 The Hunterston Off-site Contingency Plan is an integrated emergency management document designed to bring together the emergency arrangements of all the off-site agencies with a role to play in the intervention of a radiation emergency occurring at either Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station or Hunterston A Decommissioning Site. In addition to North Ayrshire Council the following organisations have been identified as having a role in any response and have made appropriate inputs to this plan:

British Energy

British Telecom

Food Standards Agency

Glasgow Scientific Services

Government Decontamination Service

Health Protection Agency (Radiation Protection Division)

HM Coastguard

HM Nuclear Installations Inspectorate

Magnox North Ltd

Meteorological Office

Network Rail

NHS Ayrshire & Arran

Scottish Ambulance Service

Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Scottish Government

Scottish Water

Strathclyde Fire & Rescue

Strathclyde Police

2.5.3 This plan follows the consolidated guidance provided by NEPLG

2.5.4 All correspondence in relation to this Plan should be addressed to the secretary of the Contingency Planning Liaison Group responsible for preparing this plan. The Secretary is currently the Civil Contingencies Co-ordinator, Building 372 Alpha Freight Area, Robertson Road, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, Prestwick, KA9 2PL.

2.6 Glossary of Abbreviations

2.6.1 Abbreviations

ACCT	Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team: North, South and East Ayrshire Emergency Planning Units are now working in partnership and are known as the Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team. The Team deal with all matters relating to the Plan on behalf of North Ayrshire Council
AIO	Ambulance Incident Officer
BT	British Telecom
CBRN	Chemical Biological Radiological or Nuclear
CESC	Central Emergency Support Centre
CFIL	Community Food Intervention Levels
CPHM	Consultant in Public Health Medicine
CTA	Company Technical Advisor
DEPZ	Detailed Emergency Planning Zone
DPH	Director of Public Health
ECC	Emergency Control Centre
FSA	Food Standard Agency
GDS	Government Decontamination Service
GLO	Government Liaison Officer
GTA	Government Technical Adviser
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMNII (or NII)	Her Majesty's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate
HPA - RPD	Health Protection Agency Radiation Protection Division
HPS	Health Protection Scotland
HSCC	Hunterston Strategic Co ordination Centre
MBC	Media Briefing Centre
MCA	Maritime & Coastguard Agency

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

MOD	Ministry of Defence
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Co ordination Centre
NEPLG	Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison Group
NHS	National Health Service
OEPZ	Outline Emergency Planning Zone
PIC	Public Information Co-ordinator
REPIR	Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations
RIMNET	Radioactive incident Monitoring Network
RIO	Rail Incident Officer
RPA	Radiation Protection Adviser
RVP	Rendezvous Point
RWG	Recovery Working Group
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SCC	Strategic Co-ordination Centre
SGBEED	Scottish Government Business, Enterprise & Energy Directorate
SGCD	Scottish Government Communications Group
SGHD	Scottish Government Health Department
SGoRR	Scottish Government Resilience Room
SGRD	Scottish Government Rural Directorate
SGRPID	Scottish Government Rural Payments & Inspections Directorate
SGSR	Scottish Government, Scottish Resilience
STAC	Scientific & Technical Advice Cell
VHF	Very High Frequency

3 Purpose of the Plan

3.1 Purpose

3.1.1 In accordance with the REPPiR Regulation 9, Schedule 7 Part iii and Schedule 8 the Off-site Emergency Plan is to:

1. Provide a framework for the initial response to an emergency at either Hunterston A Decommissioning Site or Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station to mitigate the effects of a site or off site emergency.
2. To outline the management structure at Strategic and Tactical levels established in response to any such emergency.
3. To highlight the Roles and Responsibilities of the participating Agencies when responding to an emergency affecting either Site.
4. To establish in broad terms the initial anticipated actions of the participating Agencies in responding to an emergency as specified above.
5. To provide a source of information from which relevant Agencies can progress a 'Procedures' manual for internal use by the staff of that Agency.
6. To describe the various counter measures which can be taken to minimise the effects of an incident and identify how these counter measures can be applied.
7. To set out the arrangements for providing the public with specific information relating to the emergency.
8. To outline a post emergency recovery strategy for reinstating the off site environs to a condition as close as possible to their pre emergency status.

4 Premises

4.1 Premises

	HUNTERSTON A Decommissioning Site	HUNTERSTON B Nuclear Power Station
Address:	Magnox North Ltd Hunterston A Decommissioning Site, West Kilbride, KA23 9RA	British Energy Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station West Kilbride, KA23 9QJ
Telephone No:	See Section 17.1 Annex A	See Section 17.1 Annex A
Contact:	Site Emergency Preparedness Engineer	Central Emergency Planning Group
Grid Reference:	NS 182 512	NS186 515
Description of Premises:	The Site consists of two Magnox Nuclear Reactors, now defuelled, plus associated buildings and plant. Decommissioning work is being carried out which entails the removal, from site, of redundant plant and equipment.	Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station is a civil nuclear power station used to generate electricity.
Risks/Potential Hazards:	Active waste vaults fires. Fires in areas handling radioactive material. Fires in conventional areas. General industrial site accidents. Clean and contaminated nitric acid, fuel oil and solvents	Potential hazards at the power station arise from the presence of hazardous materials. These materials are used in, and arise from, the processes carried out on site. They include:- Ammonia Carbon Dioxide Caustic Soda Hydrogen Methane Nitrogen Propane Sulphuric Acid Radioactive fission products Fuel Oil These materials present potential hazards, which include combustion, asphyxiation, toxicity and exposure to ionising radiation. It is estimated that the potential effects of the majority of these hazards would be restricted to the site. However, a release of radioactive material has the potential to necessitate emergency actions beyond the site boundary.
Access Points:	In an emergency, access to the "A" site will be via the main Hunterston "A" site gatehouse at the main vehicular access on the A78 (T) road, 3km north of Seamill.	In an emergency, access to the "B" station can be obtained via the main vehicular access from A78 (T) road, 3km north of Seamill.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

4.1.1 Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station Operating Hours/On Site Staff

During normal day shift hours the staff on duty are: 575 - 600.

Outwith normal day shift hours the minimum number is approximately 30.

During Outage periods – numbers can rise to over 1000. The normal day shift is approximately 600 with an additional 400 individuals working between 08:00 and 20:00 and significant numbers, of between 100 - 200, working from 20:00 to 08:00.

4.1.2 Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

During normal dayshift hours the numbers of staff on duty are:
– 200 core staff (4 on silent hour shifts).

Outwith normal day shift hours there are on average, 47 agency supplied workers and 183 contractor supplied workers. There can be contractors employed for weekend working but numbers are quite variable.

5 Emergency Organisation

5.1 Definition of Site Incident and Off Site Nuclear Emergency

5.1.1 Site Incident

A hazardous condition which is confined in its effect to within the boundary of the site security fence.

A Site Incident does not call for the full implementation of the Emergency Plan, or, necessarily, the alerting of the offsite emergency services. However, following the activation, the emergency organisation detailed in this plan will be adapted to respond effectively to the specific circumstances of the event. The declaration of a Site Incident may identify when mitigating actions are required to prevent a radiation emergency occurring. To this end the possibility of a Site Incident developing into an Off Site Nuclear Emergency would be continuously assessed.

5.1.2 Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

A hazardous condition, which results, or is likely to result, in the need to consider urgent countermeasures to protect the public outside the site security fence from a radiological hazard.

The declaration of an Off Site Nuclear Emergency identifies when mitigating action may be required to prevent a radiation emergency occurring or that a radiation emergency has begun. In this case a radiation emergency is as defined in REPPiR.

5.2 Objectives

5.2.1 For the purposes of this Plan the Emergency Organisation refers to all the participating organisations and agencies with a role to play. The primary purpose of the emergency organisation is to respond quickly and effectively to an incident that has created or could produce a radiological or other hazard to members of the public living near to the site.

5.3 Participating Organisations

5.3.1 The organisations participating in these arrangements are detailed in section 2.5 of this document.

5.4 Response of the Emergency Organisation

5.4.1 In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency the Plan calls for the Site Emergency Control Centre (ECC), the Central Emergency Support Centre, (CESC)-Barnwood, Gloucester, the Hunterston Strategic Co-ordinating Centre (HSCC) – Liberator House, Glasgow Prestwick Airport and a local Media Briefing Centre (MBC) – Aviator Suite, Main Terminal, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, to be established. The arrangements to set up the CESC, HSCC and MBC start as soon as the declaration is made. Once the CESC is established, the Emergency Controller at the site hands over responsibility for advising on emergency actions outside the site to the CESC Controller and a company technical representative at the HSCC. The Emergency Controller retains responsibility for control of site activities and for restoring the plant to a safe condition but liaison with all other organisations with duties under the emergency plan passes to the HSCC.

In the event of a site incident, the CESC would be established, along with the MBC if required, based on circumstances, however HSCC would not be set up.

Depending upon the duration and nature of an incident the emergency organisation may be extended in three clear stages: For incidents where the effects were confined solely to the site, then only Stage 1 would arise.

STAGE 1

- Stage 1 starts with the declaration of a site incident or an off site nuclear emergency by site staff. At this time, trained site staff would form an emergency organisation under the direction of a Site Emergency Controller.
- The Emergency Controller is responsible for providing advice to the Emergency Services and the National Health Service (NHS) on any measures justified to protect the public and for initiating all emergency action justified to protect the workforce. The site is permanently manned such that an emergency organisation can be formed immediately with additional staff being available at short notice.

STAGE 2

- Stage 2 occurs within a few hours of the declaration of an off site nuclear emergency when the HSCC and CESC are established. The MBC would also be established.
- The operation of the HSCC and MBC is co-ordinated by the Strategic Co-ordinator, who, in the emergency phase of the incident would be a senior police officer. The Strategic Co-ordinator is responsible for decisions relating to public safety and reassurance.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

- A senior member of British Energy or Magnox North Ltd will act as the focal point for liaison with the Strategic Co-ordinator, and other agencies in the HSCC, and takes over from the Emergency Controller the responsibility for providing advice on public safety.

STAGE 3

- Stage 3 would be reached when the Government Technical Adviser (GTA), appointed by the Scottish Government, assumes responsibility for giving authoritative advice to the Strategic Co-ordinator and local and health authorities on:
 1. The appropriate countermeasures off-site to protect the public and the personnel of the various agencies involved.
 2. The course of the emergency on-site and its effect on the environment beyond the site.
 3. The end of the on-site emergency and the return to normality off-site.
- At media briefings the GTA would provide, where necessary, an authoritative response on behalf of the Government on all these matters.
- Once the emergency phase has passed and the immediate hazard to the public has been mitigated by the implementation of early countermeasures, the role of the Strategic Co-ordinator would pass to the Chief Executive, North Ayrshire Council, or a person nominated by her or him.

6 Emergency Declarations, Notification & Response

6.1 Conditions for Taking Emergency Actions

6.1.1 The Hunterston “B” reactors are fully equipped with automatic protection systems, and key reactor plant information is displayed in the control room. In the event that this information indicates abnormal conditions, for example, a sudden loss of gas pressure, an unexpected rise in reactor temperatures, a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency will be declared. Similarly, conditions at Hunterston “A” Site are also monitored and an abnormal condition would be detected and if appropriate, the relevant declaration made. Conditions for taking emergency action are shown within this Section at:

Table A - Site Incident	(6.4)
Table B - Off-site Nuclear Emergency	(6.5)

6.2 Responsibility for Declaring or Cancelling an Emergency

6.2.1 **Declaration of an Emergency** - The Emergency Controller or his nominated deputy is responsible for declaring a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.

6.2.2 **Stand-down of an Emergency** - Once the situation which gave rise to the declaration of an emergency has been brought under control, the declaration of that condition will be stood down. The responsibility for issuing the stand down declaration will rest with either the Emergency Controller or the Strategic Co-ordinator in consultation with the British Energy / Magnox North Ltd / Company Technical Adviser and GTA, depending on the stage reached in the activation of the Plan.

6.3 Intervention Levels

6.3.1 Emergency Intervention staff will be adequately briefed regarding the availability and function of dosimetry equipment in accordance with the systems outlined in each sites’ normal everyday operational plans.

6.3.2 The Emergency Intervention methodology will be pre-arranged between the Intervention staff (the local emergency services – Fire and Rescue Service etc.), and the Site Operators via the Contingency Planning Liaison Group and the Emergency Arrangements Joint Working Group. This will include ‘Dose’, ‘Check-Dose’ and ‘Check-Dose Rate’ arrangements.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

6.4 Table 'A'

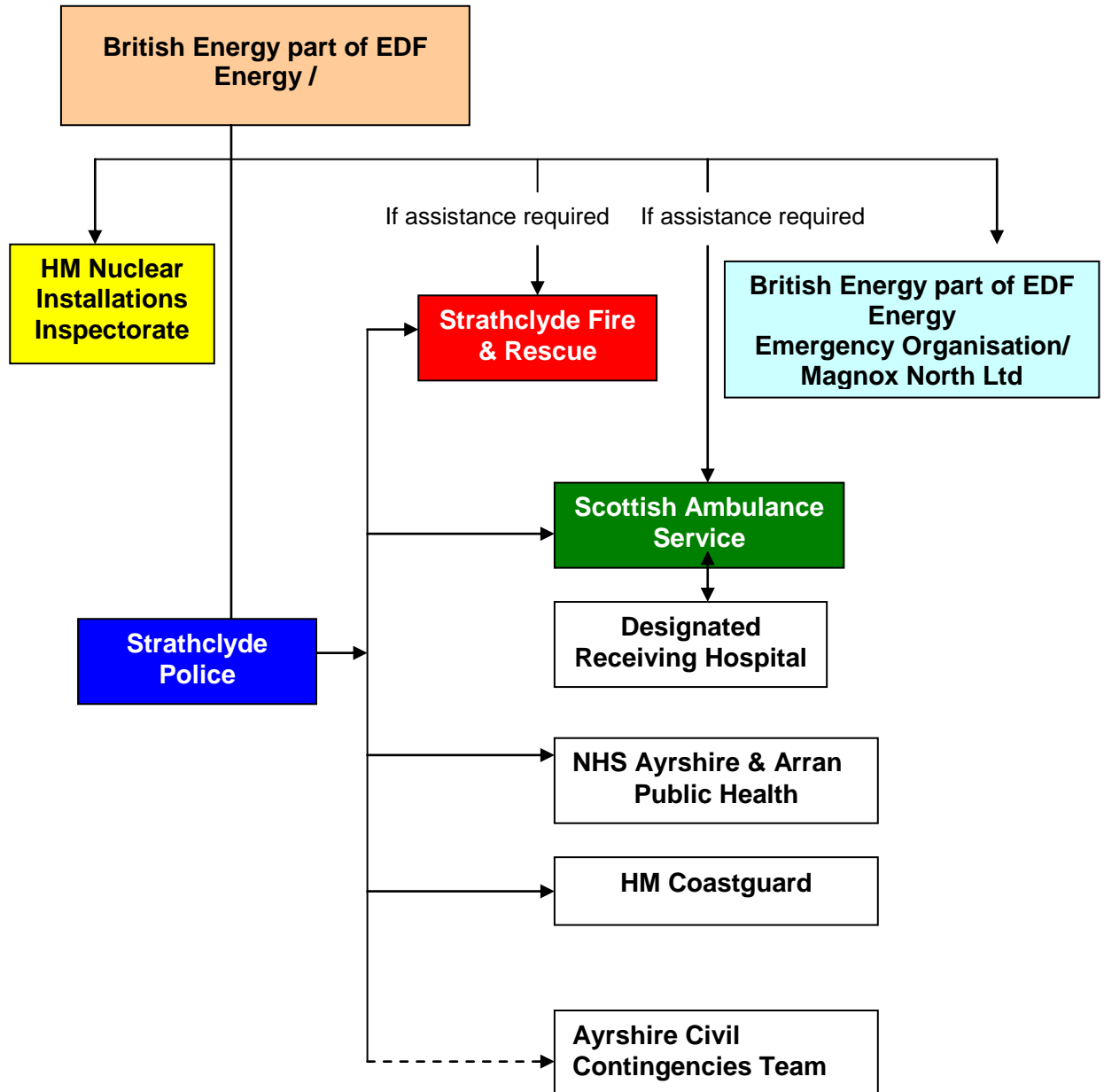
Declaration	Condition Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station	Condition Hunterston A Decommissioning Site	Response/Actions
Site Incident	Conditions as stated in the Hunterston B Emergency Plan Table 2.4 dated April 2007	Conditions as stated in the Hunterston A Emergency Plan Table 2.4 dated March 2007	<p>Declaration by Emergency Controller or nominated deputy.</p> <p>Initiate notification procedures at Diagram 'A', (Section 6.6)</p> <p>Site staff would form an emergency organisation under the direction of the Site Emergency Controller, who is also responsible for providing advice to the emergency services and the NHS on any measures to protect the public and initiating all emergency action necessary to protect the workforce.</p> <p>Emergency Controller appointed from either British Energy or Magnox North Ltd depending on the Station involved.</p> <p>Technical support to the sites is provided by the Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC), Barnwood.</p> <p>The MBC will be opened if required.</p> <p>See Section 14 for individual Agencies agreed actions</p>

6.5 Table 'B'

Declaration	Condition – Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station	Condition – Hunterston A Decommissioning Site	Response/Actions
<p>Off-Site Nuclear Emergency</p>	<p>Conditions as stated in the Hunterston B Emergency Plan Table 2.4 dated April 2007</p>	<p>Conditions as stated in Hunterston A Emergency Plan Table 2.4 dated March 2007</p>	<p>Declaration by Emergency Controller or nominated deputy.</p> <p>Initiate notification procedures at Diagram 'B' (Section 6.7)</p> <p>Site staff would form an emergency organisation under the direction of the Site Emergency Controller.</p> <p>Arrangements to set up HSCC and MBC start as soon as declaration is made.</p> <p>HSCC takes over responsibility for advising on off-site emergency actions and liaison with external agencies. The Emergency Controller retains responsibility for control of restoring the plant to a safe condition.</p> <p>HSCC & MBC co-ordinated by Strategic Co-ordinator (Senior Police Officer in emergency phase passing, at an agreed time to the Chief Executive North Ayrshire Council for the recovery phase).</p> <p>The Strategic Co-ordinator is responsible for decisions relating to public safety.</p> <p>GTA appointed and assumes responsibility for giving authoritative advice to the Strategic Co-ordinator, local and health authorities on action necessary to protect the public. The GTA would also be the principal Government spokesman to brief the media.</p> <p>See Section 14 for agreed actions of individual agencies.</p>

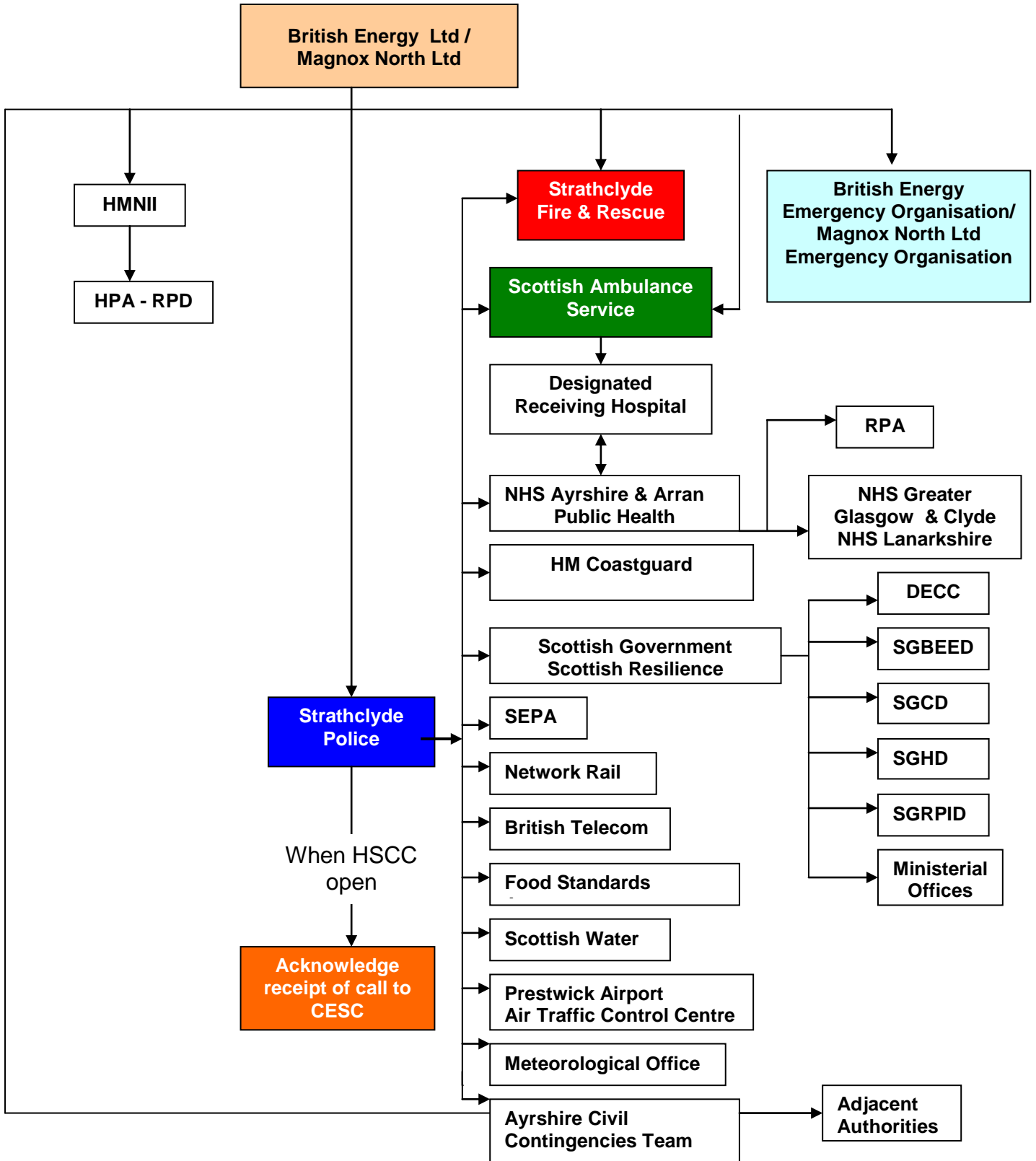
6.6 Emergency Notification – Site Incident

6.6.1 For External Telephone Numbers see Section 17.1



6.7 Emergency Notification – Off Site Nuclear Emergency

6.7.1 For External Telephone Numbers see Section 17.1



7 Key Locations

Information in this Section is restricted.

8 Detailed Emergency Planning Zone Arrangements

8.1 The Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

8.1.1 A Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) around the Site has been identified by the Health and Safety Executive. Arrangements have been made for the implementation of early countermeasures in this Zone within a few hours of the declaration of the emergency. This zone extends to a radius of 2.4 km from the site and is shown in Section 16.1. The early Countermeasures appropriate to this zone are discussed in the following sections.

The emergency procedures can be extended to cover a larger area in the unlikely event that this became necessary.

8.2 Criteria for the Introduction of Early Countermeasures

8.2.1 The criteria upon which the advice to introduce early countermeasures is based on the guidance presented to the Government by the Health Protection Agency (former National Radiological Protection Board); Documents, Vol. 1 No 4, 1990, Board Statement on Emergency Reference Levels).

8.3 Early Countermeasures, Radiological Hazard

8.3.1 In the Event of a release of radioactive material from the site presenting a hazard to the public the following early countermeasures may be recommended:-

Sheltering	Residents in the affected area will be requested to stay indoors with doors and windows closed and ventilation systems turned off.
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Potassium Iodate If the release has a sufficiently high iodine concentration that doses to the thyroid gland would be significant, Potassium Iodate tablets will be issued in conjunction with sheltering or evacuation residences within the DEPZ will be given instructions to take the pre distributed Potassium Iodate tablets.

The pre-distributed Potassium Iodate tablets are securely packaged and are issued with a Government Advice Leaflet and an explanatory leaflet.

Potassium Iodate are shelf life items and it is the responsibility of NHS Ayrshire & Arran to ensure that those pre-distributed are kept in date. Distribution will be carried out by NHS Ayrshire & Arran using the residents list maintained by the police

Evacuation The affected population can be evacuated in order to avoid (or potentially to avoid) relatively high short-term exposures.

8.3.2 To avoid confusion in the first few hours, advice will take into account the difficulties, which may be met by the police and the public if the recommendations on countermeasures are changed at short notice.

The advice on early countermeasures provided by British Energy or Magnox North Ltd will be based on the Action Levels in the following: -

Early Countermeasure	Gross Beta Air Activity (Bq/m ³)
Sheltering / Potassium Iodate Tablets prophylaxis	>10,000 - <100,000
Evacuation / Potassium Iodate Tablets prophylaxis	> 100,000

Note: Potassium Iodate Tablets would not be appropriate for a Hunterston “A” Site Emergency as there is no longer an Iodine release potential.

8.3.3 Within a few hours there will be sufficient radiological measurements together with an isotopic analysis of the release to make a fuller assessment of the hazard to members of the public and the protective measures may be continued, extended or terminated in line with advice from the GTA. HPA - RPD would advise the GTA on the radiological aspects of the situation.

8.4 Early Countermeasures Implementation Plan

8.4.1 On receipt of the message alerting the police to an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, Strathclyde Police will:

- Without delay, confirm with the respective site operator(s) that the automated telephone alert system has been activated by the CESC advising those residents within the DEPZ to take shelter and to tune into the local television or radio stations.
- Issue a holding statement to the media.

Potassium Iodate Tablets Issue. (applies to Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station only)

NHS Ayrshire & Arran have pre-distributed Potassium Iodate Tablets to residents within the DEPZ. The Emergency Controller can authorise the immediate countermeasures of sheltering and taking Potassium Iodate Tablets as agreed with NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

In the event of a release affecting the residents within the off-site area, communication arrangements utilising telephone messaging systems are in place to pass instructions to any affected residents to take the Potassium Iodate tablets already provided.

The NHS will arrange distribution of Potassium Iodate Tablets, as appropriate, to other affected individuals when they have been evacuated to a rest centre.

Potassium Iodate Tablets for Off-Site distribution, are held by the NHS. (See "Key Locations" at Section 17.4 for locations of storage).

8.5 Later Countermeasures, Radiological Hazard

8.5.1 The collection of milk, locally grown foodstuffs and drinking water samples will commence so that the imposition of longer term countermeasures may be considered by the HSCC organisation.

Additional countermeasures such as evacuation will also be considered. These are outlined in the Recovery Section (Section 13).

8.6 Public Information

8.6.1 Under the provisions specified in REPPiR Regulations 16 and 17 the following categories of information must be provided to the public:

- Prior information
- Information in the event of a Radiation Emergency

More detailed information as specified in the Regulations regarding public information is contained in Section 12.

9 Outline Emergency Planning Zone Arrangements

9.1 The Outline Emergency Planning Zone

9.1.1 This plan is supported by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, Civil Contingencies Planning (Scotland) Regulations 2005 and the guidance contained within Preparing Scotland issued in 2005 and has built in flexibility and extendibility in accordance with Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison Group guidance.

9.1.2 An Outline Emergency Planning Zone (OEPZ) around the Site has been identified by the HSE. Arrangements have been made for the implementation of early countermeasures in this Zone as soon as possible following the declaration of an emergency. This Zone extends to a radius of 10km from the site and is shown in Section 16.3. The early countermeasures appropriate to this Zone are discussed in the following sections.

9.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of agencies shown in Section 14 will continue to apply to the OEPZ. The following are however applicable:

9.2.1 Mutual Aid

- The Police and other Emergency Services have arrangements with neighbouring organisations or organisational areas for the supply of additional personnel and equipment. Consideration will need to be given to the probable longer-term involvement, particularly in the later stages of recovery and clean-up, of some personnel in the NHS and Local Authorities and the need to support their departments with additional material and staff resources.
- The OEPZ covers land in North Ayrshire and Argyll & Bute Councils.
- Extendibility out to 40km for radiation monitoring would involve the following council areas. South Ayrshire, East Ayrshire, Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire, Renfrewshire, Dunbartonshire and Glasgow City Council.

9.3 Public Warning & Information

9.3.1 Prior Information

- An abridged version of the Off-Site Contingency Plan for Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site is available within North Ayrshire Council Public Libraries.

9.3.2 Emergency Information

- The public warning and information systems for an Off-Site nuclear emergency would be as described in Section 12.
- Additional warning and public information media broadcasts on public safety countermeasures in sectors of the Outline Emergency Planning Zone would be carried out by the Police in conjunction with the other appropriate agencies.

9.4 Early Countermeasures, Radiological Hazards

- The procedures outlined in Section 8 for the DEPZ will be extended to cover the OPEZ.

9.5 Information on Population and Local Infrastructure

- The current estimated population within 10 kilometres of Hunterston is 27,389.
- The estimated population numbers have been based on 2005 Small Area Population Estimates provided by General Register Office for Scotland. These estimates do not include any visitors / tourists who may be staying in the area and provides only a rough guide to the scale of operations necessary.
- A number of isolated households and farms exist in the Outline Planning Zone. These may need special consideration in the event of public safety countermeasures being implemented.
- A number of schools, businesses and institutions are located within the Outline Planning Zone which may require special consideration in the event of public safety countermeasures being implemented.

9.6 Rest Centres

- In the event of countermeasures being implemented in the Outline Planning Zone, other suitable Rest Centres will be identified and managed as per North Ayrshire Council's Rest Centre Procedures.

9.7 Traffic and Access Control

- Although the main public safety countermeasures envisaged for implementation in the Outline Planning Zone are sheltering and stable Iodine tablet prophylaxis, traffic flow from the area might become problematic if a large number of people decide to self-evacuate. The Police will identify suitable traffic control points.
- Control points will also have to be identified at the outer edges of the Outline Planning Zone in order to regulate access to any areas where countermeasures have been implemented.

9.8 Radiation Monitoring

- Land and air quality monitoring teams called in from other nuclear sites, and the MOD, will monitor extended sectors out to 40km.
- Extended monitoring beyond the area out to 15km covered by the British Energy mobile monitoring teams will be co-ordinated by the HPA-RPD Emergency Operations Centre in Chilton Oxfordshire. This will be in co-operation with British Energy's Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC) at Barnwood, Gloucestershire.
- Monitoring / sampling by local authority staff would be carried out at those points lying outside Outline Planning sectors where countermeasures were advised or implemented.
- Additional monitoring / sampling may be required to be taken by other local authorities should any contamination spread beyond the boundary of North Ayrshire Council.
- It is possible that persons beyond the OEPZ and those who have self evacuated from the OEPZ will request personal monitoring. The NHS will co-ordinate the provision of reassurance monitoring centres for this purpose.
- NHS Ayrshire & Arran will liaise with other agencies regarding locations for reassurance monitoring purposes.

9.9 Monitoring Agencies

Agency	Responsibility to Monitor
British Energy	Up to 40km from Hunterston
Food Standards Agency	Monitoring food and restrictions
Health Protection Agency – Radiological Protection Division	Co-ordinate available monitoring assets
Local Authorities	Private water supplies; Retail food; Locally produced food including milk
Ministry of Defence	Provision of additional monitoring equipment
NHS Ayrshire & Arran	Monitoring of People
Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)	Gathers Data from gamma radiation monitors and passes information to local authorities (number to be decided at time of incident)
Scottish Water	Public Water Supplies
SGRD	Animal welfare, farming and fishing
SEPA	Environmental Monitoring

10 HSCC and Media Briefing Centres Management Plan

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The provision of an off-site facility at the HSCC and Media Briefing Centre (MBC) are important components in the off-site emergency arrangements for Hunterston Power Station and Decommissioning Site. The HSCC provides accommodation for representatives of all the agencies with a major role to play in this plan allowing a co-ordinated multi agency approach. The agencies attending the HSCC are listed in the following table.

The HSCC will be located at Liberator House, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, Prestwick KA9 2PL, see Section 16.4 for Location Map, and the MBC sited at Aviator Suite, Main Terminal, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, Prestwick KA9 2PL, see Section 16.5 for Location Map.

Responsibility for the overall co-ordination of activities in the HSCC and MBC lies with the Strategic Co-ordinator who will chair a **Strategic Co-ordination Group**.

Co-ordination of health issues is the responsibility of the Director of Public Health (DPH) / Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPHM) who will chair the **Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC)**.

Immediately it becomes apparent that there is an off-site implication to any On Site Incident, necessitating implementation of this plan the Strategic Co-ordinator and the Strategy Group will establish a **Recovery Working Group**.

The Strategic Co-ordinator and the Strategic Co-ordination Group will also determine the need to establish a **Media Working Group** to develop strategic media issues.

Core membership of these groups is shown in the following Table. Actual attendance at each of the meetings will be determined by the Chairperson and will, of course, depend on the issues being discussed and may be extended beyond the core group indicated.

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HSCC FUNCTION / ORGANISATION	STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATION GROUP	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL ADVICE CELL (STAC)	RECOVERY WORKING GROUP	MEDIA WORKING GROUP
Strategic Co-ordinator	Chairperson			Any agency within the HSCC with a Public/Media Relations Function.
Staff Officer to Str. Co-ord.	Secretary			
Government Technical Advisor	Member	Member		
Government Liaison Officer	Member			
British Energy/Magnox North Ltd	Member	Member	Member	
British Telecom			Member	
Food Standard Agency	Member	Member	Member	
Government Decontamination Service			Member	
HM Coastguard				
HM NII				
Met Office		Member	Member	
Network Rail				
NHS Ayrshire & Arran	Member	Chairperson	Member	
North Ayrshire Council	Member	Member	Chairperson	
Health Protection Agency RPD	Member	Member	Member	
Scottish Ambulance Service	Member			
SEPA		Member	Member	
SGRPID		Member	Member	
Strathclyde Fire & Rescue	Member			
Strathclyde Police	Member	Member	Member	
Scottish Water		Member	Member	
Public Information Co-ordinator	Member			

Model agendas for the Strategic Co-ordination Group, the Health Issues, Recovery Issues and Media Issues Sub-Groups are at Appendices 1 – 4 of this section`. These model agendas are for guidance purposes only and it is for the Chairperson of each group / sub-group to modify the agenda to meet the needs of the situation.

10.2 HSCC & MBC Co-ordination

10.2.1 Co-ordination of the off site response is the responsibility of the Strategic Co-ordinator who will harmonise the integration of the expertise of all the agencies involved, with the object of effectively and efficiently bringing the incident to a successful conclusion.

In the Emergency phase of an incident the Chief Constable or an individual of Chief Police Officer Rank (ACPOS) will be nominated to fulfil the role of the Strategic Co-ordinator. In the Recovery Phase of an incident the Chief Executive of North Ayrshire Council will fulfil this role.

10.2.2 The transfer of co-ordination will be by mutual agreement and will be recorded in writing. Guidance for the Recovery Phase handover criteria is shown at Appendix 5 of this section.

Specific responsibilities of the Strategic Co-ordinator are: -

- declaring when the HSCC and MBC are operational.
- all policy decisions relating to off site activities which concern the safety of the public. The Strategic Co-ordinator will call and chair the strategy meetings and ensure policy decisions are recorded in writing. These decisions will be promulgated without delay to all representatives in the HSCC.
- overall responsibility for the management of the MBC and determining the timing and representation at multi agency media briefings. The views of appropriate organisations will be taken into consideration.
- appointing an MBC Manager. All media representatives from participating organisations will be expected to work as a co-ordinated team at the MBC.
- appoint a Public Information Co-ordinator (PIC) and all media representatives from participating organisations will be expected to work as a co-ordinated team.

10.3 Technical Advice

10.3.1 In the initial stages of any emergency, advice for early countermeasures will be provided by British Energy or Magnox North Ltd from the Site or CESC to the HSCC. However, within a few hours, a Government Technical Advisor (GTA) will attend the HSCC and assume responsibility for the provision of this advice. Appointed by the Scottish Government, the GTA's terms of reference are:-

- to provide independent and authoritative advice to the Police and other authorities handling the off-site response to the emergency on all matters relating to the appropriate countermeasures off-site to protect the public and the personnel of the various agencies involved; the course of the emergency on-site and its effect on the environment

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beyond the site and the end of the on-site and the return to normality off-site.

- at media briefings to provide, where necessary, an authoritative response on behalf of the Government on all these matters.
- to ensure that the lead Government Department (principally through the Government Liaison Officer who will attend the HSCC) is kept fully informed on all matters relating to the emergency including action taken to protect the public, the environmental consequences and the prevailing situation at any time.

10.4 Public Information Co-ordination

- 10.4.1 The co-ordination of information to be released to the public will be the responsibility of the PIC. This person will attend strategy meetings where information pertaining to the emergency, which can be released to the public, will be clearly identified. All news releases produced by participating organisations should, where possible, be co-ordinated through the PIC prior to issue in order to ensure consistency. The subject of Public Information is covered in detail in Section 12 of this Plan.

10.5 Message Recording / Logging System

- 10.5.1 It is incumbent on each individual agency to maintain a comprehensive record of all actions undertaken in an incident for evidential referral in any subsequent enquiry. There is a basic SECG template document available to maintain a log of messages / replies and actions. A copy of this template is available within the HSCC User Guide for information. Each agency is responsible for maintaining their own participatory record.

10.6 Security of the HSCC & MBC

- 10.6.1 The security of the HSCC and MBC when being used for the purposes highlighted in this plan will be the responsibility of Strathclyde Police. Strathclyde Police have developed contingency arrangements which will ensure that the premises are secured. These arrangements are not reproduced here, however, the following information will be of benefit to other Agencies: -

- No Waiting signs will be placed around the HSCC and MBC.
- The police security control room will be located in the HSCC situated in the foyer of the 1st floor. Access / egress will be controlled from this location.
- Access / egress to the MBC will be controlled at the entrance to the aviator suite.
- All personnel attending the HSCC must be in possession of photographic identification. Failure to show valid identification will bar

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them from entry until their identity has been verified by other personnel.

- All entry to the HSCC will be made via the front door of Liberator House.
- Vehicles should be parked within any short stay car park or at a location as directed by Police.
- Security passes will be issued on arrival and must be worn in addition to the responders own agency identification pass at all times.

10.7 Administration

10.7.1 The role of Office Manager is performed by Strathclyde Police who are responsible for the management of the facility and ensuring that all information displayed is accurate and updated. Much of the HSCC, however, is a self help facility and everyone is expected to progress their own administration. Any queries regarding the facilities provided/available should be directed to the Office Manager when the centre is in use and to British Energy Emergency Planning at all other times.

More detailed arrangements are contained within the HSCC User Guide a jointly produced document by Strathclyde Police and British Energy which is available in the HSCC.

10.8 Access to the Internet HSCC

10.8.1 The HSCC is fitted with a WiFi system to provide access to the Internet. As well as having two Internet connected Desktop Computers available for general use (Information Centre).

10.8.2 Agencies are advised to bring WiFi enabled computers if they require dedicated access to the Internet. The HSCC does not have a computer printer. Agencies are advised to bring a printer compatible with their computer if they require to print data.

10.8.3 Connection instructions for the wireless internet access are provided from the SCC Co-ordination

10.9 MBC Co-ordination

10.9.1 The Police will assume overall responsibility for management of the MBC including the running of press conferences and will appoint an MBC Manager to carry out these functions. Individual organisations should not hold their own press conferences or briefings without first obtaining clearance from the MBC Manager.

10.10 HSCC User Guide

- 10.10.1 A user guide has been produced by the Emergency Planning Group, British Energy, Barnett Way, Barnwood, Gloucestershire GL4 3RS, based on NEPLG guidance, in consultation with Strathclyde Police.

10.11 Strategic Co-ordination Group Model Agenda

STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATION GROUP

MODEL AGENDA

(FOR GUIDANCE ONLY - actual agenda content will be at the discretion of the Strategic Co-ordinator)

1. Attendance and apologies
2. Strategic Co-ordinator's remarks
3. Outstanding actions
4. Radiation monitoring / levels / weather
5. Health issues
 - Early Countermeasures
 - Later Countermeasures
 - Casualties
6. Access to affected areas
7. Road / Rail / Air / Sea Traffic Control
8. Public information and media strategy (consider establishing a Media Issues Sub-Group when appropriate)
9. Recovery issues (consider establishing a Recovery Issues Sub-Group when appropriate)
10. Other key issues
11. Time of next meeting

10.12 Scientific & Technical Advice Cell Model Agenda

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL ADVICE CELL

MODEL AGENDA

(FOR GUIDANCE ONLY - actual agenda content will be at the discretion of the Advisory Group Chairperson)

1. Attendance and apologies
2. Declaration and conflict of interest
3. Outstanding actions
4. Summary of incident (including update)
5. Issues from Strategic Co-ordination Group
6. Engineering aspects of incident – Site Operator
7. Plant Prognosis – Site Operator and GTA
8. Predicted impact and actual / likely monitoring results
9. Outstanding actions
10. Early Countermeasures – GTA
11. Later countermeasures (Water implications, Food and Milk etc.)
12. Reassurance monitoring (requirements)
13. Communications Issues
14. Other key issues
15. Time of Next Meeting

10.13 Recovery Working Group Model Agenda

RECOVERY WORKING GROUP

MODEL AGENDA

(FOR GUIDANCE ONLY - actual agenda content will be at the discretion of the Working Group Chairperson)

1. Attendance and apologies
2. Chairperson's remarks
3. Outstanding actions
4. Issues from Strategic Co-ordination Group
5. Continuing Health Issues including restrictions on consumption of agricultural/ marine produce
6. Extent of environmental contamination
7. Feasibility of and options for decontamination
8. Need for and sources of specialist equipment/personnel
9. Long term environmental monitoring programme
10. Long term restriction on access
11. Support of evacuated persons including long/short term re -housing, financial support, legal advice etc.
12. Compensation
13. Recovery issues input to public information and press releases
14. Other key issues
15. Time of next meeting

10.14 Media Working Group Model Agenda

MEDIA WORKING GROUP

MODEL AGENDA

(FOR GUIDANCE ONLY - actual agenda content will be at the discretion of the Working Group Chairperson)

1. Attendance apologies
2. Chairperson's remarks
3. Outstanding actions of feedback from last press conference
4. Issues from Strategic Co-ordination Group
5. Issues from other Agencies
6. Emerging Media issues
 - Casualties
 - Monitoring
 - Countermeasures
 - Media coverage
7. Contents of Press Releases
8. Other key issues
9. Time of next meeting

10.15 Recovery Phase Handover Criteria

STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATION GROUP

RECOVERY PHASE HANDOVER CRITERIA

(For Guidance Only)

1. Attendance and apologies
2. On site incident contained and no significant risk of reoccurrence
3. Public safety countermeasures in place and working effectively
4. No significant issues remain to be resolved from the early post - incident phase
5. The Strategic Management Team activities firmly established in pro-active role
6. The HSCC is functioning effectively and has the necessary:
 - Resourcing
 - Communications
 - Logging and media co-ordination support
7. Individual organisations are functioning effectively with
 - Resourcing
 - Communications
 - Management of outstanding issues
8. Central Government (Government Technical Adviser, Government Liaison Officer, Scottish Government Resilience Room) supports the hand-over
9. North Ayrshire Council is able to accept Chairmanship of the Strategic Co ordination Group
10. The Chief Constable, Strathclyde Police and the Chief Executive, North Ayrshire Council are both in support of the hand-over
11. Other key issues
12. Time of next meeting

11 Rest Centre Management Plans

11.1 General Information

- 11.1.1 North Ayrshire Council Social Services have a set of Emergency Rest Centre Procedures which should be used in conjunction with the following information to ensure an effective response.
An Emergency Rest Centre should be a place of safety where people, who have been evacuated from an area of risk, can receive immediate welfare assistance including shelter, food and hot drinks, dry / clean clothing, comfort and support, and advice and information. It may be opened for a short or prolonged period depending on the circumstances at the time.
It is also a place where information can be collated, and through the registration process, assist the authorities to identify future requirements. Additionally it is a source of information for the Casualty Bureau, which may be established at Strathclyde Police Training & Recruitment Centre, Eaglesham Road, Jackton, East Kilbride G75 8GR
- 11.1.2 Casualty Bureau is a system used by the Police to collect information on persons possibly involved in major emergencies by recording specific details of victims at the scene, at hospitals and at rest centres. Should the Police initiate the Casualty Bureau, it is vital that the Casualty Bureau Form is completed in addition to the information required by the Local Authority.
- 11.1.3 It is normally the Police who recommend whether or not to evacuate and define the area to be evacuated. Their recommendation will take account of advice from relevant individuals and other organisations such as the Site Emergency Controller, at the HSCC, the Government Technical Adviser, the Health Protection Agency and the Director of Public Health or Consultant in Public Health medicine among others.
- 11.1.4 The two designated Emergency Rest Centre(s) for members of the public within the DEPZ affected by an incident at the Hunterston Site are Vikingar in Largs and West Kilbride Community Centre.
- 11.1.5 There is a slight possibility that some of those arriving at one of the Emergency Rest Centres could have their outer clothing and exposed body parts contaminated due to passing through a radioactive plume. Surface monitoring will be carried out prior to entering the premises to prevent any contamination of the Rest Centre facility. This monitoring will be organised by the NHS Ayrshire & Arran.
- 11.1.6 Should anyone be discovered to have external contamination, showering facilities and clean clothing will be provided. Contaminated clothing will be bagged and removed for safe disposal.

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If any surface contamination is found the individual will be required to undergo a decontamination process in a Decontamination Centre, as necessary. If after re-monitoring and found free from contamination, they may enter the Emergency Rest Centre(s).

If no contamination has been found, evacuees will be allowed to enter the Emergency Rest Centre(s) where refreshments will be made available. Whilst in the Emergency Rest Centre(s) all evacuees will be required to complete the necessary documentation.

- 11.1.7 If considered necessary, Potassium Iodate tablets may be dispensed at the Emergency Rest Centre(s) by staff from NHS Ayrshire & Arran.
- 11.1.8 Should additional premises be required a full list of available Emergency Rest Centre(s) is maintained by North Ayrshire Council Social Work Department. To activate additional Rest Centres, contact should be made with the Emergencies Planning Unit. (See Section 17.1)

11.2 Rest Centre(s) Information

- 11.2.1 Primary Emergency Rest Centre facilities are located at :-

Vikingar
Greenock Road
LARGS
KA30 8QL

West Kilbride Community Centre
15 Corse street
WEST KILBRIDE
KA23 9AX

- 11.2.2 To activate the Emergency Rest Centre(s), contact by agencies external to North Ayrshire Council should be through the Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team. (See Section 17.1).
- 11.2.3 Evacuees will not be permitted to enter the Emergency Rest Centre(s) until it is confirmed that they are not contaminated with radioactive material. After monitoring, and if found free from contamination, evacuees should make their way as directed to the registration area in the Emergency Rest Centre(s) to allow the necessary documentation to take place.

12 Public Information

12.1 Information to be Provided

12.1.1 The following categories of information must be provided to the public:

- Prior Information
- Information in the event of a Radiation Emergency

12.1.2 Prior Information

REPPiR requires that residents of the DEPZ be provided, without their having to request it, with prior information based on the recognised reference accident as being the worst reasonably foreseeable scenario. The responsibility for the provision of this information rests with the operators and it must include the following areas:

1. Basic facts about radioactivity and its effects on persons and the environment.
2. The various types of radiation emergency covered and their consequences for the general public and the environment.
3. Emergency measures envisaged alert, protect and assist the general public in the event of a radiation emergency.
4. Appropriate action to be taken by the general public in the event of a radiation emergency.
5. The authority or authorities responsible for implementing the emergency measures and action referred to above.

British Energy, in conjunction with Magnox North Ltd, distributes calendars and radiation information leaflets incorporating prior information annually to all residents and business premises within the DEPZ.

12.1.3 Information in the event of a Radiation Emergency

In the event of a radiation emergency occurring it is a duty of the local authority to supply information to the public (Ref Regulation 17 of REPPiR). Only information relevant to that particular type of emergency needs to be provided. Inclusion of information not relevant to the particular circumstances of the emergency should be avoided, as it is likely to cause confusion and be counterproductive.

The information that is given must however include the following elements:

1. Information on the type of emergency which has occurred and, where possible, its characteristics (e.g. origin, extent and probable development).
2. Advice on health protection measures including where appropriate:
 - Any restrictions on the consumption of foodstuffs or water supplies likely to be contaminated.
 - Any basic rules on hygiene and decontamination.

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- Any recommendation to stay indoors.
 - The distribution and use of protective substances.
 - Any evacuation arrangements.
 - Special warnings for certain population groups.
3. Any announcements recommending co-operation with instructions or requests by the competent authorities.
 4. Where an occurrence which is likely to give rise to a release of radioactivity or ionising radiation has happened but no release has yet taken place the information and advice should include the following:
 - Advice to tune in to radio or television.
 - Preparatory advice to establishments with particular collective responsibilities.
 - Recommendations to occupational groups particularly affected.
 5. If time permits, information setting out the basic facts about radioactivity and its effects on persons and the environment.
 6. The public must also be notified immediately that the incident is over and when any countermeasures are removed.

12.2 Information to the public in the event of a radiation emergency

12.2.1 A public telephone warning system has been established by the site operator(s) The undernoted message is to be passed to residents within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone without delay:

HUNTERSTON A MESSAGE

“This is a Magnox Electric message. An Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has been declared at Hunterston A Decommissioning Site. Please stay indoors, shut all doors and windows. Tune into local radio and television for information.”

HUNTERSTON B MESSAGE

“This is a message from British Energy. An Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has been declared at Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station. Please stay indoors and shut all doors and windows. Take your Potassium Iodate Tablets as instructed in the leaflet. Tune into local radio and television for further information.”

HOLDING STATEMENT FOR HUNTERSTON

Strathclyde Police Corporate Communications will issue the following approximate media message

“We can confirm that an incident has taken place at Hunterston around (time) today. At this time it is too early to say what has happened but early indications are that there may be a risk to the public.

As a precaution, residents in the immediate area around the power station/decommissioning site are being advised to take shelter indoors and

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tune into local television or radio stations for further information. This will be made available as soon as the facts are confirmed.

Staff from Strathclyde Police Corporate Communications will be arriving very soon. A Media Briefing Centre is in the process of being set up at Prestwick Airport "Aviator Suite" and you will be advised of the timings of the briefings once the Centre is established. All further media statements on this incident will be made through the Media Briefing Centre only."

12.2.2 Agreed Guidelines

The provision of information to the public following an off-site release of radiation is a legal requirement. This provision requires co-ordination to ensure that consistent information is being provided by the emergency organisations at the HSCC.

This information may be provided to the public by a number of different routes:

- Directly to the media present at the media briefing centre via press releases, statements, press conferences or one-to-one interviews.
- By fax or e-mail directly to media outlets.
- Via public help lines operated by participating organisations
N.B. Police Casualty Bureau is not a public information helpline.
- By public information broadcasts on TV or radio networks
- Via NHS utilities such as doctor surgeries, health centres and hospitals

The arrangements for the HSCC provide for the appointment of a PIC who will attend the strategy group meetings to ensure that information cleared for release to the public is clearly identified. Each organisation will be expected to liaise with the PIC in respect of all information routes identified above.

It is recognised that different organisations have different needs, however public safety must have primacy. The anxiety of any group to address its own agenda must not be allowed to divert from the primary objective of resolving the incident and getting essential information into the public domain quickly and efficiently.

It is vital that press officers work closely together, and it is important that staff remaining in public relations functions at organisational headquarters do not issue any statements without consulting their colleagues at the HSCC beforehand.

It is therefore suggested that the following guidelines are followed before information is released to the media:

- All relevant press statements relating to the management of the incident must be seen by each of the agencies before they are issued. Basic company statements containing background information do not come into this category.
- A multi -agency Media Issues Sub-Group should be established to develop strategic media issues, to co-ordinate the release of public information, and also to ensure that all parties who need to see the information have done

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so and that they are satisfied with the contents. This team will be led by the PIC, who in the emergency phase will be part of the Police media team.

The PIC will ensure that a full record of all statements issued from the HSCC and from organisations away from the centre is maintained.

- All participants involved in the public relations effort must restrict their comments to areas of their own expertise. In the unlikely event of a conflict of interests between parties the PIC will arbitrate to ensure that conflicting briefings are not issued.
- **Matters relating to casualties - dead or injured - will be handled only by the Police.** Under no circumstances should anyone else issue this information, as only the Police will be fully aware whether next of kin have been notified.
- All statements should be clearly marked with the name of the issuing organisation, the release number, time issued and the name of the responsible person who can be contacted for more information.

12.3 Public information for Local Residents

- 12.3.1 Each year the site operators issue a calendar containing emergency information for local residents. A copy of this information is enclosed at section 18 Annex 'A' within this plan for reference.

In addition electronic copies of this plan are held within North Ayrshire Council public libraries, and available for access on the council website.

12.4 Strathclyde Emergency Co-ordination Group (SECG) 'Helpline'

- 12.4.1 In certain circumstances it may be decided that the public information facilities available via the SECG Helpline should be established to deal with calls from the general public.
- 12.4.2 This is a multi tiered system provided by the SECG into which North Ayrshire Council subscribes and which has the ability to deal with large volumes of calls, with more than one emergency at a time or where an incident crosses the boundaries into other local authority areas. The purpose of the system is to allow an agreed initial pre-recorded holding statement to be given out quickly to the public in the first instance, followed up by more detailed information as it becomes available.
- 12.4.3 It also allows for "break-out" calls to be made directly to established information sources such as Strathclyde Police, NHS Ayrshire and Arran, Housing repairs, the Council's Call Centre or Social Work Stand-by etc.

13 Recovery Protocols

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 It is incumbent on all agencies involved in the development of the off site plan to consider the impact of both on site and off site incidents upon the staff, public and environment in and around the Hunterston complex. The foremost concerns are for the safety of personnel and the public, containment of any radiological or chemical release and the return of any and all affected areas, as far as realistically possible, to normal use.
- 13.1.2 A recovery strategy reflects a pattern of decisions that set the long term direction of the overall recovery process and determines its success.
- 13.1.3 It is proposed that planning of recovery following an accident should be supported by a Recovery Working Group (RWG), which would be established as soon as practicable after it became clear that off-site contamination was going to occur. The RWG would support the work of the HSCC Co-ordinating Group, on which the GTA and Government Liaison Officer (GLO) would be represented. The RWG would draw on international and national guidance concerning intervention following nuclear accidents in undertaking its work.

13.2 Management Framework

- 13.2.1 International experience, has demonstrated that the long term management and rehabilitation of contaminated territories is not a narrow radiological issue that can be dealt with largely or solely by technical means. Rather it is a broader issue of governance which must address all affected dimensions e.g. health, environmental, economic, social, cultural, ethical, political etc.
- 13.2.2 There is a need at the outset of an emergency event to develop policy and broadly applicable arrangements for the long term management and rehabilitation of potentially contaminated areas.
- 13.2.3 Such policies should establish a coherent framework for the sustainable rehabilitation of living conditions in areas with long term contamination. It should provide a way of integrating and co-ordinating an approach involving all stakeholders and dimensions. This involves direct involvement of the public and local professionals.

13.3 Key Issues

- 13.3.1 The Recovery Working Group will need to initiate and develop mechanisms and protocols to swiftly access and assimilate key data, so that they can provide a practical recovery strategy for the Strategic Co-ordinating Group.
- 13.3.2 Key issues, requiring resolution may include the following:-
- What is the level of contamination, extent, nuclide composition?
 - How effective are countermeasures at removing radioactivity or reducing doses?
 - What are the doses with and without the countermeasures?

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- What are the doses to the people implementing the countermeasures?
- What are the resource, time and cost implications?
- Are there important issues related to the timing of the accident / incident?
- Are there important issues related to other aspects, e.g. to the environmental, economic, social, cultural, ethical, political etc. dimensions?

13.4 General

13.4.1 The general principles of nuclear emergency response planning for intervention following nuclear accidents should apply equally to the recovery phase.

13.4.2 A study undertaken for NEPLG has shown that, even for a UK nuclear reactor accident representative of the reference accident, the amount of decontamination and restricted access measures to safeguard the public from direct radiation exposure is likely to be limited.

Some decontamination might be considered desirable to minimise short-term exposures, but in this case, relocation of the population for a few days, to allow decay of short-lived material, is also an option.

13.4.3 Widespread decontamination is only likely to arise for accidents well in excess of the reasonably foreseeable release. The chances of this occurring are extremely remote. However, the study also showed that a reference accident could have an impact on local agricultural produce. In such circumstances, European Union maximum permitted levels for radionuclides in foodstuffs are likely to be exceeded out to a distance of about 25km from the site. This would require statutory interdiction by the FSA in order to prevent contaminated foodstuffs entering public supply and which would need to be managed as a waste.

13.5 Radiological protection principles in Intervention tactics

13.5.1 The principles applying to any recovery activities necessary as a result of a UK nuclear accident should also follow the international principles applying to intervention following nuclear accidents, as drawn up by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and recommended for use in the United Kingdom by the Health Protection Agency, Radiation Protection Division. Using this information, HPA RPD have prepared a guide on Intervention for Recovery after Accidents

These recommendations state that:

- the proposed intervention should do more good than harm i.e. the reduction in detriment resulting from the reduction in dose should be sufficient to justify the harm and the costs, including social costs, of the intervention (the *justification* of intervention);
- the form, scale and duration of the intervention should be optimised so that the benefit of the reduction of dose i.e. the benefit of the reduction in radiation detriment, less the detriment associated with the intervention, should be maximised (the *optimisation* of intervention).

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- 13.5.2 Two important points follow from these principles. The first is that radiation dose is not the sole determinant of action. Second, where decontamination or other measures [e.g. access controls] are applied to a contaminated area, the reduction of dose achieved must be suitably weighed against the other forms of detriment to those affected e.g. restriction of access or damage to properties, general disruption to everyday life.

13.6 Reference / Guidance Materials

- 13.6.1 All stakeholders involved in progressing a recovery strategy should take cognisance of the reference and guidance material contained within the following documentation.

- Civil Nuclear Emergency Planning Consolidated Guidance prepared by the Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison Group.
- UK Recovery Handbook for Emergency Response to Radiation Incidents issued by HPA RPD.

- 13.6.2 These documents provide both legislative and radiological information, data sheets, decision trees etc on a multiplicity of recovery issues. A brief synopsis of factors identified in the above literature contains the following topics:

- ◆ General information
 - ❖ Framework for developing a recovery strategy
 - ❖ Scenarios
 - ❖ Radionuclides
 - ❖ Radiation Protection Principles
 - Radiation Protection Principles and criteria
 - Health effects
 - Types of radiation hazard
 - Recovery phase systems
- ◆ Agricultural food production
 - ❖ Radiation protection criteria for agricultural food production
 - ❖ Agricultural food production systems
 - ❖ Agricultural Countermeasures
 - ❖ Waste disposal options
 - ❖ Management options
- ◆ Domestic food production
 - ❖ Radiation protection criteria for domestic food production
 - ❖ Domestic food production systems
 - ❖ Countermeasures for use in gardens, allotments and from the wild
 - ❖ Waste disposal options
 - ❖ Management options
- ◆ Inhabited areas
 - ❖ Recovery criteria in inhabited areas

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- ❖ Nature, extent and character of contamination
- ❖ Estimating doses in inhabited areas
- ❖ Considering appropriate recovery options
- ❖ Assess consequences of implementing recovery options
 - Choice to do 'no clean up'
 - Clean up while people are in situ
 - Protection of workers
 - Management of contaminated waste
 - Comparison of options

- ◆ Drinking water
 - ❖ Drinking water supplies
 - ❖ Monitoring of supplies
 - ❖ Recovery options
 - ❖ Estimating doses and activity concentration

14 Roles, Responsibilities & Agreed Action of Participating Agencies

14.1 General

14.1.1 This section details the agreed roles, responsibilities and actions of those agencies expected to respond to an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site. It is for each responding agency to ensure that it has adequate internal plans and resources to meet commitments under this plan.

14.2 Health and Safety

14.2.1 Agencies who undertake, as part of this plan, to enter either the station premises or any adjacent area which may be affected by a release of radiation are responsible for the health and safety of their employees. In particular they must as part of their own planning process:

- Agree with British Energy and Magnox North Ltd on the dose levels for both on-site and off-site mitigating action.
- Ensure that any staff who may be required to enter the affected area are properly equipped, trained and briefed.

14.3 BRITISH ENERGY PART OF EDF ENERGY

14.3.1 Roles & Responsibilities

In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station, British Energy will provide advice on any early countermeasures necessary to protect the public until such times as a Government Technical Adviser assumes this responsibility at the HSCC. Further to this provision, British Energy will provide radiological survey information including the results of the analysis of air samples out to 15km from the Site in accordance with the Site Emergency Plan. The Company also has a responsibility to inform the Food Standards Agency of any release, which may affect the food chain.

British Energy will remain responsible at all times for activities on Hunterston "B" Site.

14.3.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

On declaration of a Site Incident Emergency at Hunterston "B", the operator will: -

1. Notify the relevant agencies, see Section 6 (Site Incident).
2. Establish the Emergency Control Centre on Site under the direction of an Emergency Controller.
3. Deploy Site Emergency Teams to mitigate effects.
4. Deploy Off-Site Survey Teams to monitor off-site conditions.
5. Establish the CESC.
6. Establish a Media interface.
7. Provide briefing for the Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team Duty Officer

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

On declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Hunterston "B", the operator will: -

1. Notify the relevant agencies, see Section 6 (Off-Site Nuclear Emergency)
2. Establish the Emergency Control Centre on Site under the direction of an Emergency Controller.
3. Deploy Site Emergency Teams to mitigate effects.
4. Deploy Off-Site Survey Teams to monitor off-site conditions.
5. Provide advice from the CESC to participating agencies on the need or otherwise for early countermeasures until such times as responsibility for this function is accepted by the GTA.
6. Deploy emergency staff at the HSCC and MBC to provide facilities and support functions associated with these facilities.

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7. Provide information to agencies attending the HSCC and support the integrated management approach under the co-ordination of the Strategic Co-ordinator.
8. Establish a Media Interface and support the co-ordinated approach in the Media Briefing Centre.

14.4 MAGNOX NORTH LTD

14.4.1 Roles & Responsibilities

In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Hunterston "A", the site will provide advice on any early countermeasures necessary to protect the public until such times as a GTA assumes this responsibility at the HSCC. British Energy will provide radiological survey information including the results of the analysis of air samples out to 15km from the Site in accordance with the Site Emergency Plan. Magnox North Ltd also has a responsibility to inform the Food Standards Agency of any release, which may affect the food chain.

Magnox North Ltd will remain responsible at all times for activities on Hunterston "A" Site.

At the HSCC, the Company Technical Adviser (CTA) will be the formal Magnox North Ltd source of advice to the Police and other agencies. When the responsibility for providing advice has passed to the GTA, the CTA will provide support and advice to the GTA.

14.4.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

On declaration of a Site Incident at Hunterston "A", the operator will: -

1. Notify the relevant agencies, see Section 6 (Site Incident).
2. Establish the Emergency Control Centre on site under the direction of an Emergency Controller.
3. Deploy Site Emergency Teams to mitigate effects.
4. Deploy Off-Site Survey Teams to monitor off-site conditions.
5. Establish the CESC.
6. Establish a Media interface.
7. Provide briefing for the Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team Duty Officer

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

On declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Hunterston "A", the operator will: -

1. Notify the relevant agencies, see Section 6 (Off-Site Nuclear Emergency)
2. Establish the Emergency Control Centre on site under the direction of an Emergency Controller.
3. Deploy Site Emergency Teams to mitigate effects.
4. Deploy Off-Site Survey Teams to monitor off-site conditions.
5. Provide advice from the CESC to participating agencies on the need or otherwise for early countermeasures until such times as responsibility for this function is accepted by the GTA.
6. Deploy emergency staff at the HSCC and MBC to provide facilities and support functions associated with these facilities.

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7. Provide information to agencies attending the HSCC and support the integrated management approach under the co-ordination of the Strategic Co-ordinator.
8. Establish a Media Interface and support the co-ordinated approach in the Media Briefing Centre.

14.5 BRITISH TELECOM (BT)

14.5.1 Roles & Responsibilities

1. **Site Incident** No action.
2. **Off Site Nuclear Emergency** On receipt of a call to the BT National Emergency Linkline number (See Section 17.1 for contact telephone number).
 - BT may assist with advice on communications issues and possible options to the Category 1 and 2 incident commanders, and other Resilience Forum Members prior to or during an incident.
 - BT may engage with Regional Government Offices and Devolved administrations in planning for an responding to major incidents.
 - Assist Category 1 & 2 responders to maintain their services during incidents.
 - Assist Category 1 & 2 responders so they may in turn help BT to maintain services.
 - BT may provide an emergency response, including restoration of essential services where infrastructure damage has occurred. BT also engages between the telecommunications industry on matters of mutual interest.

14.6 FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY

14.6.1 Roles & Responsibilities

In accordance with the Food Standards Act 1999 the Food Standards Agency's (FSA) statutory objective is "to protect public health from risks which may arise in connection with the consumption of food". The Agency's role in a nuclear emergency will be to ensure that the public is protected from contaminated food.

Specific responsibilities are as follows:

- To determine the level of any contamination of the food chain.
- To take action to ensure that any food contaminated to unacceptable levels does not enter the food chain, implementing as necessary restriction orders under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.
- To provide advice and information to the public.
- To ensure, in conjunction with the environment agencies, the safe disposal of contaminated food.

14.6.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

No action

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

On receipt of advice of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency the Food Standards Agency will carry out a rapid assessment of the emergency's potential impact on food safety, using whatever information is available. If it is assessed that levels of radioactivity in any potential food products may exceed Community Food Intervention Levels (CFILs) as a result of the accident the Agency will:

- Liaise with SGRPID and the local authority to gather relevant information on the local area (e.g. the type and extent of regional agricultural practices).
- Liaise with SGRPID and local authorities to arrange for the collection of samples on behalf of FSA.
- Describe the area in which the relevant CFILs might be exceeded.
- Name the food products affected.
- In conjunction with the Local Authority issue precautionary advice on food safety to the public and to food producers / businesses.
- Where appropriate, support its precautionary food safety advice with a statutory restriction order made under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.

14.7 GOVERNMENT DECONTAMINATION SERVICE

14.7.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Government Decontamination Service (GDS)

- Provide high quality advice and guidance to responsible authorities during their contingency planning for Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) incidents, civil nuclear accidents, Ministry Of Defence (MOD) nuclear accidents, major Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) incidents and during actual incidents, and regularly help validate and test the arrangements that are in place.
- Work with specialist suppliers and advisers to rigorously assess the ability of companies in the private sector to carry out decontamination operations, and ensure that responsible authorities have ready access to those services if the need arises
- Advise central Government on the national capability for the decontamination of buildings, infrastructure, mobile transport assets and the open environment, and will be a repository of information, and a source of expertise in the event of CBRN incident or major release of HAZMAT materials. The GDS will regularly review the United Kingdom's capability gaps.

14.7.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

No action

Off-site Nuclear Emergency

- Provide an early presence at a Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC) / or equivalent, to provide direct advice on the potential impact of decisions made during the incident response phase on short, medium and longer term decontamination approaches;
- Establish liaison with specialist suppliers to prepare for possible deployment for decontamination of the above;
- Provide advice and guidance to a Responsible Authority at any SCC / or equivalent, in the development of a decontamination strategy as part of an over-arching recovery strategy;
- Work with specialist agencies (e.g. specialist police and military resources) on specific aspects of decontamination as they might impact positively or adversely on their operations;

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- Work with other Government agencies (e.g. the Environment Agency/SEPA, HPA RPD, FSA) to develop joint strategies to deal with the consequences of a CBRN event upon the environment.
- Work with responders to identify, address and resolve operational issues arising from the possible deployment of specialist suppliers to undertake decontamination following a CBRN event;
- Provide guidance and advice to a Responsible Authority during delivery of a decontamination strategy;
- Participate in the development of decontamination priorities at Local, Regional and National levels.

14.8 HM NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS INSPECTORATE

14.8.1 Role of NII during an emergency (Civil Nuclear Sites)

The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate (NII) is that part of HSE Nuclear Directorate that is responsible for regulating nuclear safety. In the event of an emergency NII is responsible for monitoring the activities of the operators and advising the Government Technical Advisor (GTA) and central government and devolved administrations.

Using its statutory powers, NII will inspect and review the activities of the operator to ensure that they are taking all reasonable steps both to restore the plant to a safe state and to minimise the risk to the general public.

14.8.2 Actions

On being notified of a site incident or off-site emergency, NII will:

- Send inspectors to the affected site's emergency facilities and to the appropriate off site facility (SCC) who will monitor the situation and the steps taken to restore control.
- Send inspectors to the operators Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC) at Barnwood Gloucester.
- Set up its own Incident Suite at Redgrave Court Bootle to provide a technical assessment capability and to support the Chief Nuclear Inspector, the GTA and the NII inspectors on the site, at the off-site facility or at the CESC.
- Make independent assessments of the likely course of the accident, its consequences and consider any implications for other nuclear installations.
- Deploy the GTA to the SCC. The GTA is a ministerial appointment, made by DECC following consultation with the Chief Nuclear Inspector and will normally be one of the NII Deputy Chief Inspectors.
- Deploy the Chief Nuclear Inspector to the NEBR or SGoRR. The Chief Nuclear Inspector will act as advisor to central government in nuclear emergencies and will give advice based on NII's assessments to government departments, devolved administrations, HSE, and the operators as appropriate.

14.9 HEALTH PROTECTION AGENCY RADIATION PROTECTION DIVISION

14.9.1 Radiation Monitoring Teams and Monitoring Co-ordination

A fundamental component of the HPA RPD emergency response plan is maintenance of capability to deploy radiation monitoring teams capable of measuring environmental contamination and undertaking measurements of radioactivity on or in people. Teams can be deployed from Chilton, Leeds and Glasgow. Their deployment and tasking is controlled by the Monitoring Control team based in the Chilton Emergency Centre who reports directly to the Operations Director.

14.9.2 In addition to deployment and management of RPD monitoring teams, HPA also has a national monitoring co-ordination role during radiation emergencies, which is managed by RPD. HPA will co-ordinate the monitoring resources made available to it in the event of an emergency and prepare a monitoring strategy for approval by the strategic commander of the response (usually the police). This responsibility covers the responsibility for monitoring people and the environment. It does not change or re-allocate any existing responsibilities that organisations might hold with regards to radiation monitoring. HPA has now power to comander resources and RPD would not expect to take direct tactical control of any resources made available.

14.9.3 Each organisation is responsible for ensuring that its staff are properly trained, and its resources are adequately maintained. Operational responsibility would be retained at each monitoring organisation's emergency centre. HPA-RPD will periodically provide organisations with what information it has as the incident develops, this should include:

- A summary of the incident situation
- HPA_RPD local rules for its own monitoring teams being deployed
- HPA-RPD radiological risk assessment for its own monitoring teams being deployed.

Organisation's monitoring teams will however need to:

1. Be self sufficient in respect of their own accommodation, transport, meals, communications, etc;
2. Have appropriate health physics skills to competently carry out the agreed monitoring tasks;
3. Work under the supervision of their own management structures; and
4. Be self sufficient in terms of PPE (including RPE where appropriate).

14.10 HM COASTGUARD

14.10.1 Roles & Responsibilities

HM Coastguard (HMCG) is the Search and Rescue branch of the Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA). HMCG has a Statutory duty under the coastguard Act 10925, by order of the Secretary of State for Transport, as amended by Statutory Instrument, for the initiation and co-ordination of civil maritime and some inland Search and Rescue within the United Kingdom Search and Rescue Region.

This includes the mobilisation, organisation and tasking of adequate resources to respond to persons either in distress at sea, or to persons at risk of injury or death on cliffs or shoreline of United Kingdom.

HM Coastguard has the responsibility of broadcasting Marine safety information, including Navigation Warnings, Weather, Subfacts and Gunfacts information on Very High Frequency (VHF) and Medium Frequency. HMCG Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre (MRCC) Clyde will use scheduled and non-scheduled radio broadcasts to give alerts to commercial shipping, fishing vessels, yachts and other pleasure craft on Radio and Satellite Systems.

- HM Coastguard Search and Rescue Teams are equipped with vehicles, lighting, cliff and mud rescue equipment and VHF Radio Communications.
- HM Coastguard teams are able to communicate with rescue vessels at sea, Search and Rescue helicopters, Police/ Air ambulance units and fixed wing search and rescue aircraft. They are also able to set up and man, local helicopter sites.
- For non-coastal incidents, HM Coastguard Rescue Teams will carry out duties delegated to them in support of the other Emergency Services.

14.10.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

No action.

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

- MRCC Clyde will open an incident in their Command and Control System, and establish and maintain communications with the HSCC, and Force Overview.
- MRCC Clyde will dispatch personnel to attend at the HSCC and, if required, an Incident Officer to the Police Forward Control Post.
- HM Coastguard will initiate alert broadcasts on Radio and Satellite Systems at the request of the Police / HSCC Liaison Officer.
- HM Coastguard will conduct enquiries to establish the safety of vessels or persons, which may be in potential danger areas, in consultation with the Police / HSCC Liaison Officer.
- HM Coastguard may task Coastguard units to assist the other emergency services, and will respond to any other requests through the HSCC Liaison Officer.

14.11 METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

14.11.1 Roles & Responsibilities

The Met Office is responsible for providing weather and plume dispersal information as part of Procedures and Communications in the event of a Release of Radioactive Material (PACRAM).

14.11.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

Advice can be provided either by the Public Weather Service Advisors or Met Office Exeter if required.

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

The 24 hour Environment Monitoring and Response Centre (EMARC) at Exeter will provide weather forecasts following the release of radioactive materials into the environment. On notification of an accident via PACRAM the EMARC staff will run the Numerical Atmospheric Modelling Environment (NAME) simulation having input all given information about the release. Output from the model is in a graphical map based form, as an animation to show plume behaviour.

14.12 NEIGHBOURING COUNCILS

14.12.1 General

The neighbouring Local Authorities of East Ayrshire, South Ayrshire, Inverclyde, Argyll & Bute, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire, Dunbartonshire and the City of Glasgow are all within a 40Km radius of the Hunterston Power Station.

It may be required that information is passed onto these authorities to enable them to carry out appropriate monitoring should any incident dictate.

Agreed Actions

Site Incident

No Notification or action

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

- Notification no action.
- Possible request to monitor out to 40km.

14.13 NETWORK RAIL IN SCOTLAND

14.13.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Network Rail is the owner and operator of the railway infrastructure in the UK. All train operations are controlled by them although services are provided by Train Operating Companies and Freight Operating Companies.

The Scottish Route of Network Rail is controlled from its Control Room in Glasgow and it is from here that any emergency response will be initiated and co-ordinated. On-call staff are strategically located throughout the region, available to respond to incidents around the clock. It is Network Rail who manages any incident affecting the railway on behalf of the railway industry.

In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency being declared in respect of Hunterston Power Station, Network Rail will assume this role by appointing a Rail Incident Officer (RIO) who will attend at the Hunterston Strategic Co-ordination Centre Liberator House, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, Prestwick, KA9 2PL.

The RIO will liaise with other railway agencies as may be required in respect of the suspension of rail transport on the Largs branch and on any other affected routes. The RIO will also facilitate any request to use rail services for evacuation or other emergency purposes.

14.13.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

No action.

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

On receipt of advice of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station or Hunterston A Decommissioning Site from Strathclyde Police, Network Rail Control will activate the relevant section of the Network Rail Emergency Plan. This involves alerting a designated individual who will assume the role of RIO. The RIO will proceed to the HSCC and may be accompanied by an assistant who will provide administrative assistance at the HSCC. Network Rail may also elect to nominate a senior officer to act as Rail Incident Commander, although it must be noted that this person will not attend the HSCC but will operate at a strategic level from Network Rail HQ in Glasgow.

On arrival at the HSCC, the RIO will:

- Identify themselves to security staff.
- Proceed to the designated accommodation position.
- Confirm their arrival to Network Rail Control and to other agencies.

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- In liaison with other agencies at the HSCC and Network Rail Control, formulate rail industry strategy and facilitate its implementation.

14.14 NHS Ayrshire & Arran

14.14.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Provision is made for a response to medical emergencies as a normal feature of the work of the NHS. The role of the NHS encompasses health care and the protection of public health.

Emergency arrangements have been made by the NHS to deal with the treatment of large numbers of casualties, public health incidents and the treatment of casualties contaminated with radiation or toxic materials, i.e.

- NHS Ayrshire & Arran Major Incident Plan
- NHS Ayrshire & Arran Standing Orders for incidents involving Ionising Radiation

In response to an incident at the Hunterston Power Station the NHS responsibilities may be summarised as making provision for:

1. The reception and treatment of casualties.
2. The co-ordination of NHS arrangements with the Emergency Services, Local Authorities and where appropriate, the site operator.
3. The attendance of a Medical Incident Officer and / or Site Medical Team, if required.
4. Patients who are contaminated with radioactive material will be decontaminated at the hospital and monitoring will be undertaken by NHS Ayrshire & Arran radiation protection advisor.
Monitoring of members of the public and attendants who are, or who may be contaminated with radioactive material in the immediate post incident period.
5. Subsequent validation monitoring of a sample of the population to confirm calculated assessments of population exposure or monitoring of individuals who have reason to suppose that they have been exposed to higher than average levels of contamination.
6. Participation in the Hunterston Strategic Co-ordination Centre Liberator House, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, Prestwick, KA9 2PL (HSCC).
7. Give advice on health aspects of a radiation incident including those relating to water and foodstuffs (in conjunction with the Food Standards Agency), to the local authorities, the public and the media.
8. Liaise with Scottish Government Public Health & Wellbeing Directorate and with other NHS Boards.
9. In conjunction with the Ayrshire Major Incident Support Team make provision for post incident psychological support.

14.14.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

1. A Medical Incident Officer will attend the incident when notified by the Scottish Ambulance Service, and
 - with the Ambulance Incident Officer (AIO) formulate a casualty evacuation plan

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- communication with the Control Hospital
 - arrange triage of casualties
 - arrange attendance of additional medical resources as required
2. A Site Medical Team will attend the incident if requested to :
 - support the Medical Incident Officer
 - to provide the minimum of medical treatment in order to preserve life and minimise suffering at the scene of the incident and during transportation to hospital
 3. The Control Hospital will when notified by the Scottish Ambulance Service :
 - Initially co-ordinate the health service response to the situation
 - receive casualties from the incident
 - if necessary, notify and request the assistance of other Designated Receiving Hospitals
 - notify the NHS Board
 - Host the NHS Control Centre if it is required
 4. A Tactical Director will attend the Control Hospital to assist the Hospital Medical Controller and oversee the operation of the NHS Control Centre if it is established.
 5. The Major Incident Support Team, if requested, will make provision for post incident psychological support.
 6. There will be close communication and liaison between all parts of NHS Ayrshire & Arran.

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

1. When notified by Strathclyde Police the Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPHM) on-call will attend the HSCC with a support team incorporating staff from the Public Health Dept. and administrative support. The Chief Executive / Director on call will take on the Strategic role at the multi agency meetings within the HSCC to ensure co-ordination of NHS arrangements with those of the site operator and other services.
2. As part of the emergency countermeasures actions it may be necessary to issue Potassium Iodate Tablets. (not appropriate for an emergency at Hunterston A Decommissioning Site). The authority to issue these tablets is that of the DPH, however in the event of the DPH or CPHM not being immediately available and there is a need to issue the tablets without delay, prior authorisation for commencement of issue in these circumstances has been given to the Emergency Controller at Hunterston Power Station and the Government Technical Adviser (GTA).
3. If required the health Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA) with the Medical Physics staff will arrange radiation monitoring for members of the public.
4. The Major Incident Support Team will make provision for post incident psychological support.
5. There will be close communication and liaison between all parts of NHS Ayrshire & Arran. There may be a need to open the NHS Control Centre in such circumstances.

14.15 NORTH AYRSHIRE COUNCIL (incl. Glasgow Scientific Services)

14.15.1 Roles & Responsibilities

1. To discharge the legislative requirements placed upon it by the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001, by preparing, maintaining and exercising an Off-site Emergency Plan for Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site.
2. To provide appropriate support to all relevant agencies in their response to the emergency.
3. To provide welfare, care and support to victims of, and staff responding to, an incident both in the short and long term.
4. To provide care and support to families and friends of any victims.
5. To provide temporary accommodation to local residents, or holidaymakers, who require to be evacuated by the police from their homes / accommodation.
6. In liaison with the other authorities, ensure the public is kept adequately informed with regular and accurate information.
7. In conjunction with other agencies prevent / limit any damage or pollution of the environment.
8. To endeavour to return the situation to normal as soon as possible without jeopardising the effectiveness of the emergency response.
9. To provide the Strategic Co-ordinator during the Recovery Phase.

Glasgow Scientific Services

10. Liaise with Environmental Health regarding a suitable sampling protocol for food, water and other appropriate environmental substances.
11. Analyse samples for radioactivity received from, and report back to, North Ayrshire Council.

14.15.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

When notified of a site incident by Strathclyde Police Force Overview, North Ayrshire Council will, where appropriate, and through the Services listed below, carry out the following:-

Chief Executive's

1. Liaise with Strathclyde Police to keep updated on situation.
2. Notify Corporate Directors and Heads of Service and put on stand-by.
3. A Communications Officer will liaise with British Energy, Magnox North Ltd and Police Public Relations Officers to ensure no conflicting press and media releases.
4. Keep Elected Members of the Council informed.

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Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

When notified of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency by Strathclyde Police requiring the implementation of this Contingency Plan, North Ayrshire Council will, where appropriate, and through the Services listed below, carry out the following: -

1. Chief Executive's

- Arrange for appropriate representatives to attend the Hunterston Strategic Co ordination Centre (HSCC) Liberator House, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, Prestwick, KA9 2PL
- Be represented at all inter agency meetings and briefings at the HSCC.
- Initiate and co-ordinate the necessary response of Council resources as requested by Strathclyde Police.
- Inform Corporate Directors and Heads of Service as appropriate.
- Keep Elected Members of the Council informed.
- Assist in the Communications strategy by liaising with the appropriate site operator, i.e. British Energy / Magnox Electric. Ltd and Strathclyde Police Public Relations Officers to ensure no conflicting press and media releases. Co-ordinate the NAC response to the Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group Helpline.
- Arrange for mutual assistance, initially from South and East Ayrshire Councils if required.
- Notify other adjacent Local Authorities.
- On completion of the incident carry out an internal debrief with those Services responding to the incident, notifying any amendments required to the plan and highlighting best practices.
- Incorporate the necessary amendments to the multi-agency review.

2. Social Work

- Place Emergency Rest Centre(s) staff on stand-by.
- The activation and staffing of the Emergency Rest Centre(s).
- The temporary care of evacuees at any Rest Centre(s).
- Arrange for the provision of emergency feeding.
- In conjunction with Strathclyde Police, carry out the documentation of the evacuees.
- With the NHS Board initiate the Major Incident Support Team if required.
- Co-ordinate the effort of the voluntary welfare organisations.

3. Housing

- Assume responsibility for damaged property owned by Housing.
- Responsibility to provide alternative / temporary accommodation for members of the public evacuated to any Rest Centre(s).
- Assist Social Work in the staffing and management of the Rest Centre(s).

4. Legal & Protective Services - Environment Health

- Consult with appropriate agencies regarding (possible) pollution of the environment.
- Sample milk, water or other products if appropriate.
- Liaise with Glasgow Scientific Services in connection with the above.

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5. Legal & Protective Services - Trading Standards

- Liaise with SGRPID to advise farming community on the effect of radiation
- Liaise with SGRPID in the enforcement of emergency animal movement legislation
- Assist with the monitoring of non-foodstuffs.

6. Catering & Cleaning

- The provision of a catering service at the appropriate Emergency Centre(s).
- Provision of plant, machinery and labour.

7. Roads and Transportation Services

- Provision of signs, physical resources to assist road closures and diversions.
- Provision of plant, machinery and labour.

8. Cleansing, Grounds Maintenance & Transport

- The provision of transport, if required and safe to do so, to take evacuees to / from any Rest Centre(s).
- Provision of plant, machinery and labour.
- Liaise with SEPA on the disposal of contaminated waste.

9. Educational Services

- Arrange for children from affected areas to be taken, after school hours, to the Rest Centre(s).
- Make appropriate arrangements to open facilities required as Rest Centre(s), for this plan the initial designated Rest Centres are Vikingar in Largs and West Kilbride Community Centre.
- Arrange for the opening of and support to all centres and halls, to be used as emergency accommodation such as Rest Centres.
- Through the library service, provide an accessible public information service to those affected.

10 Glasgow Scientific Services

- Advise on a suitable sampling protocol for environmental materials for North Ayrshire Council, Environmental Health.
- Prepare for receipt of environmental materials for radioactivity analysis.
- Analyse environmental samples as and when they arrive, and report back results to North Ayrshire Council, Environmental Health.
- Consult with appropriate agencies regarding possible contamination of the environment.

14.16 SCOTTISH AMBULANCE SERVICE

14.16.1 Roles & Responsibilities

The purpose of the Service is to provide immediate care to patients at the scene of an incident and care during transportation, to, from and between healthcare facilities. To supplement road transport, the Service operates and controls an integrated air ambulance service using fixed wing aircraft and helicopters.

In the case of an incident requiring decontamination of people exposed to hazardous substances in the community the Service would assume responsibility for the triage and decontamination of those affected, as an extension of normal operational or major incident procedures.

In responding to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) incident requiring the decontamination of exposed people at any location in Scotland, responsibilities may be summarised as follows:

1. The saving of life and the provision of immediate care to patients at the scene of the incident and in transit to hospital.
2. The alerting of hospital services, immediate care doctors and other relevant NHS agencies.
3. The management of decontamination for people affected by hazardous substances, prior to evacuation from the scene.
4. The evacuation of the injured from the scene in order of medical priority.
5. Arranging and ensuring the most appropriate means of transport for the injured to the receiving hospital.
6. The supply of patient care equipment to the scene of a major incident.
7. The transport of appropriate medical staff and their equipment to the scene of a major incident.
8. Alerting and co-ordinating the work of the Voluntary Aid Societies acting in support of the ambulance service at the incident site.
9. The provision and maintenance of communications equipment for medical staff and appropriate Voluntary Aid Society personnel at the scene of a major incident.
10. The restoration of normality.

14.16.2 Agreed Actions

On receipt of a message indicating that an incident requiring decontamination of people exposed to hazardous substances has occurred:

Ambulance Control will according to the scale of the incident, as required:

1. Create an incident on the Command and Control System.
2. Dispatch an initial response to the incident – first crew to act as Ambulance Incident Officer (AIO) and Site Communications Officer.
3. Hold staff due to go off duty (operational and control), inform senior managers and consider further call out of personnel.
4. Dispatch Ambulance Officers to manage activity at the scene.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

5. Establish effective communication with the Ambulance Control Point as the focal point of NHS activity at the site.
6. Confirm the nature of the incident and obtain a standard situation report in respect of:
 - Casualties - number injured, contaminated, trapped, type of injury, triage category
 - Hazards - actual or potential hazards, substances involved – if known
 - Access - best access to the site for ambulances
 - Location - exact location of the incident
 - Emergency Services - present and required
 - Type - of incident
7. Maintain emergency cover; if required divert patients to other treatment centres.
8. Reduce, postpone, divert or cancel non-emergency patient transport services.
9. Inform / Activate:
 - a) Scottish Ambulance Service Air Desk
 - b) Other Emergency Services
 - c) Designated Receiving Hospitals / NHS / other relevant NHS organisations
 - d) Immediate Care Doctors
 - e) Neighbouring Control Rooms
 - f) Blood Transfusion Service
 - g) Voluntary Aid Societies acting in support of the Service
10. Deploy:
 - a) Ambulances; including Accident and Emergency, Non-Emergency resources and Air Ambulance support, Mobile Decontamination Units, Emergency Support Units, Mobile Ambulance Control Unit, Support vehicles and other major incident equipment and communications assets, as appropriate.
 - b) Personnel to act as Liaison Officers at Designated Receiving Hospitals and other key areas.
11. Obtain expert advice:
 - a) Health Protection Scotland
 - b) NHS Board
 - c) Fire & Rescue Service
12. Co-ordinate requests for the deployment of CBRN assets with Edinburgh Ambulance Control – responsible for co-ordination with the Scottish Government and other ambulance services.

Action at the scene:

The ambulance service provides the Ambulance Control Point at which all NHS, and Voluntary Aid Society activity in support of the NHS, will be co-ordinated at the scene.

1. The Ambulance Incident Officer is in command of ambulance service operations on site. The AIO will work in liaison and co-ordination with the Medical Incident Officer, if present, and the other Emergency Services.
2. Tactical considerations may be summarised as:
 - a) Command and Control
 - b) Safety
 - c) Communications
 - d) Assessment of healthcare needs and decontamination requirements
 - e) Triage
 - f) Treatment
 - g) Transport

The AIO will, as appropriate:

1. Ensure that command roles such as Forward Ambulance Incident Officer(s), Decontamination Officer and Casualty Clearing Officer are established.
2. Ensure that key points of activity such as the Ambulance Control Point and Decontamination Unit, Casualty Clearing Station, Ambulance Loading Point and Parking Point are established.
3. Ensure that all NHS and Voluntary Aid resources attend the RVP and report to the Ambulance Control Point for documentation and tasking.
4. Brief personnel and deploy resources to triage, decontaminate, treat or transport patients.
5. Ensure that full NHS specification personal protective equipment is used by all personnel entering the warm zone.
6. Ensure that appropriate dynamic triage and labelling of casualties is carried out using standard triage systems (sieve and sort), in consultation with the MIO, if present.
7. Develop a casualty decontamination, evacuation and distribution plan, in consultation with MIO, if present, co-ordinated and documented at the Ambulance Control Point and communicated to ambulance control and receiving hospitals.
8. Request additional / special resources, including personnel, decontamination teams, bulk patient care equipment or Pods from national stockpiles to be delivered by road / air.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

9. Initiate planned individual decontamination for contaminated casualties in accordance with established procedures.
10. Initiate, with Fire and Rescue support, mass casualty decontamination procedures, if the number of contaminated casualties exceeds NHS capacity.
11. Liaise with the police regarding patient destination, transportation of patients by air ambulance / MOD helicopter, scene management and any requests for ambulance assistance at Rest Centres or other sites.
12. Participate in regular co-ordinating group meetings arranged by the Police.
13. Ensure that suitable arrangements are made for relief, welfare and health and safety of ambulance personnel.

Note “Scottish Ambulance Service will, in the first instance, report to the RVP at the A78/Portencross junction and will only proceed to the Hunterston Site when it is declared safe to do so”

14.17 SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY

14.17.1 Roles & Responsibilities

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. Under the Act SEPA is responsible for the authorisation of radioactive discharges and disposals from the site and maintains an independent monitoring regime for radioactivity in food and the environment around the site. In addition SEPA maintains and operates the government's RIMNET system in Scotland. SEPA officers would attend the HSCC.

SEPA may make environmental measurements in support of our function and may contribute any environmental measurement capability to other organisations involved. SEPA will, if requested, provide advice to Government on sampling and measurement of radioactive contamination in the environment, potable and surface waters, and the food chain. SEPA will advise on and authorise the disposal of any radioactive wastes arising as a result of an incident. SEPA will also advise on any off site decontamination undertaken in the remediation phase. SEPA will ensure that information passed from the HSCC to the SEPA Emergency Control Centre was entered on the RIMNET system.

14.17.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

1. SEPA would investigate and take appropriate action in line with enforcement duties

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

1. Provide SEPA representatives at the HSCC.
2. Set up and staff SEPA Emergency Control Centre.
3. Provide advice on the environmental impact of a radiological incident to relevant organisations.
4. Provide information on the environmental effects of the incident where appropriate.
5. Advise on appropriate disposal of radioactive waste and, if appropriate, authorise such disposals.
6. Determine if a breach of site authorisation has occurred and gather relevant information if necessary.

14.18 SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT

14.18.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Scottish Government Business, Enterprise & Energy Directorate (SGBEED)

The SGBEED will assume the lead Government department role for the duration of the emergency phase of the incident and, through the Scottish Government Resilience Room, act as the authoritative and official channel for information to central government on all aspects of the emergency. SGBEED will appoint a Government Technical Advisor (GTA) to independently advise the strategic commander during the emergency phase. SGBEED will also nominate a senior government official to assume the role of Government Liaison Officer and act as the primary link between the GTA and Ministers. A small team from SGBEED will also attend the HSCC to support the GLO.

The Scottish government Rural Payment and Inspections Directorate (SGRPID)

SGRPID is responsible for co-ordination of information and action relating to the availability of food supplies and relations with the food industry and for the safety of drinking water in consultation with other agencies. The Directorate is also responsible for the health and welfare of livestock, control of animal movements and liaison with farming communities. SGRPID officials will also assist FSA with information and advice on local farming issues and assist with the collection of samples.

Scottish Government Communication Directorate (SGCD)

The SGCD will act as Press Officer to the GTA and will consult with the operator, police and other agencies on all media issues. SGCD will also co-ordinate all media statements issued by Central Government.

14.18.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

No Action

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

After receipt of notification, Scottish Resilience will:

1. Alert all the appropriate Directorates within the Scottish Government.
2. Consider the need to open the SGoRR.
3. Notify Scottish Ministers of the emergency.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

4. SGBEED will appoint a GTA and dispatch a team to the HSCC to support the GTA and act as the liaison between GTA and Ministers.
5. SGCD will provide a Press Officer to advise the GTA and liaise with all agencies on media issues.

14.19 SCOTTISH WATER

14.19.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Scottish Water has responsibility in establishing procedures for protecting or decontaminating water supplies, maintaining sewerage treatment facilities and protecting the aquatic environment.

Contact must be made immediately there is any indication of contamination to any water course or sewerage system, or damage to Scottish Water's infrastructure.

In responding to an incident at Hunterston Power Station Scottish Water's responsibilities may be summarised as follows:

Water Network

- Assess the risk of contamination of the public water supply.
- Arrange and co-ordinate sampling and analysis of public water supplies in conjunction with SEPA .
- Assemble information on the level of contamination of public water supplies.
- Assess the risk to the public health from contaminated water supplies in conjunction with NHS Ayrshire & Arran / Health Protection Scotland (HPS).
- Take measures to minimise the risk to public health from contaminated water supplies.
- Provide advice to customers on public water supplies in accordance with the Public Health Guidelines.
- Where there is a failure in the public water supply, Scottish Water will arrange for alternative supplies of drinking water.

Sewerage Network

- Ensure there is no risk to Scottish Water staff / contractors working on the sewerage system.
- Assess the affect of any pollution to the drainage / sewerage system.
- Take measures to minimise the threat from any contaminated drainage / sewerage system.
- Decide in consultation with SEPA / HPS how to deal with any contamination in the drainage / sewerage system.

14.19.2 Initial Actions By Scottish Water

The initial message informing Scottish Water of an incident will be received at one of their control rooms, it should stress that the incident location is a nuclear power station complex.

The operator will inform duty emergency planning support who should contact the originator of the initial message, make an assessment as necessary and /or on receipt of the message alerting Scottish Water of an incident requiring Hunterston Strategic Co-ordination Centre (HSCC) to come into operation, Scottish Water will notify the appropriate staff to attend at the HSCC

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

Senior Scientist Asset Operations Manager Press Officer Customer Services Key Customer Manager	By Business Alert Text Message
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In the event of a nuclear alert a specific request should be made for the “**Duty Emergency Planning Support**” – See Section 17.1, for contact details.

14.20 STRATHCLYDE FIRE & RESCUE

14.20.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Responding to emergencies is a normal function of Strathclyde Fire & Rescue. Statutory responsibilities are set out in the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, and encompass the saving of life, the protection of property, salvage and damage control, and the rendering of humanitarian services.

14.20.2 These core responsibilities also include rescues from collapsed structures or major industrial accidents, the control of incidents involving hazardous materials and substances, the safeguarding of the environment, and the safety management of all persons in and around defined areas of Strathclyde Fire & Rescue operations.

14.20.3 Strathclyde Fire & Rescue is capable of rapidly mobilising trained personnel and a broad range of specialist appliances and rescue equipment. In an emergency situation, these resources and technical expertise may be utilised as directed by the Chief Fire Officer / Incident Commander to assist other agencies in discharging their respective roles

Agreed Actions

Site Incident

14.20.4 On receipt of information reporting that an incident has occurred at Hunterston Nuclear Power Station the following actions will be initiated:

1. Strathclyde Fire & Rescue Operational Support Centre will mobilise an appropriate response in accordance with current Integrated Risk Management policy.
2. In accordance with established procedures the Operational Support Centre will confirm with other agencies, in particular Strathclyde Police Force Overview, that they also have received notification.
3. On arrival at the main security gate area appliances and personnel will be directed to the holding area to await further instructions.
4. The Officer in Charge of the first attendance will, in conjunction with Site representatives if available, carry out a risk assessment on the nature and extent of the incident, the appropriate actions to be initiated and consider if any further Fire & Rescue resources or other service attendance is immediately required.
5. Strathclyde Fire & Rescue will assume control of all firefighting and rescue activities

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

- 14.20.5 An Officer of at least Watch Commander level will be escorted to the Emergency Control Centre to act as the advisor and liaison officer for Fire & Rescue Service operations. The Officer performing this task need not be the Incident Commander but must at all times remain in radio contact with the Incident Commander. This Officer may be relieved of this duty as additional Senior Officers attend the incident.
- 14.20.6 The Fire & Rescue Service Liaison Officer will:-
1. Make contact with the Emergency Controller in order to gather information relevant to the incident.
 2. Maintain radio contact with the Incident Commander at all times
 3. Utilise information from the Emergency Controller to assess the situation and in turn inform the Incident Commander, updating this information, as it becomes available.
- 14.20.7 The Incident Commander will: -
1. Assign an Officer to take charge of the holding area. This Officer will ensure that no person advances beyond this point except on the orders of the Incident Commander.
 2. Remain at the holding area and await an assessment of the incident before formulating a plan of action.
 3. Utilise this information when available along with Fire & Rescue Service operational risk assessment data to form a plan of action, prioritising rescue, fire fighting and measures to deal with hazardous substances or situations, in accordance with documented Fire & Rescue Service procedures and at all times acting in co-ordination with the Fire & Rescue Service Liaison Officer.
 4. Follow the instructions and recommendations of Health Physics Monitors to ensure that crews at work are not exposed to excessive doses of radiation or contamination.
 5. Liaise with the Medical Incident Officer on the priority rescues and evacuation of casualties
 6. Identify and request such additional resources as may be appropriate.
 7. Implement the plan, maintaining operational control within the area of Fire & Rescue Service activity and liaison with the other Category 1 and Category 2 responders in attendance.
 8. Continually evaluate the situation, the effectiveness of actions being taken, and any potential for development, preparing to brief a more Senior Officer on progress.
 9. Participate in investigations as appropriate and prepare reports and evidence for enquiries
 10. Standby during non-emergency recovery phase to ensure continued safety at the incident location area.

Oncoming Senior Officers, where appropriate, will take command at Tactical and Strategic levels. These Officers will act in consultation with all other agencies present to ensure a co-ordinated response to the incident.

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

14.20.8 On receipt of the message alerting Strathclyde Fire & Rescue to an incident requiring Hunterston Strategic Co-ordination Centre (HSCC) to come into operation, Strathclyde Fire & Rescue Command and Control Centre will mobilise the following officers:

- The Duty Assistant Chief Officer.
- The Duty Area Commander
- Group Commander, Headquarters (Operations Department, if available)

14.20.9 On arrival Strathclyde Fire & Rescue representatives will:

1. Proceed to the designated accommodation position and activate the communications equipment.
2. Formulate Strathclyde Fire & Rescue strategy and instigate its deployment.
3. Handle requests for information and carry out associated administrative tasks.
4. Gather information on Strathclyde Fire & Rescue activities.
5. Assess the effects of the incident on Strathclyde Fire & Rescue resources.
6. Provide advice and information to other Strathclyde Fire & Rescue Command and Control Centres.
7. Provide advice and information to the Centre Emergency Management Team to allow the overall scale of the incident and its likely development to be established so that suitable actions can be anticipated and planned for.

14.21 STRATHCLYDE POLICE

14.21.1 Roles & Responsibilities

Responding to emergencies is a normal feature of the work of the Police Service. The normal roles and responsibilities of the Police encompass the protection of life and property.

In responding to an incident at Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site the Police responsibilities can be summarised as follows:

1. The saving of life in conjunction with other emergency services.
2. Co-ordination of the emergency services and other subsidiary organisations during the emergency phase of the incident.
3. To call out or place on standby essential services.
4. The protection and preservation of the scene.
5. The investigation of the incident in conjunction with other investigative bodies where applicable.
6. Identification of the dead on behalf of the Procurator Fiscal who is the principal investigator when fatalities are involved.
7. The collation and dissemination of casualty information.
8. The restoration of normality at the earliest opportunity.
9. Co-ordination of the response to the media.
10. Application of countermeasures to protect the public.

14.21.2 Agreed Actions

Site Incident

On receipt of the message alerting the Police to the incident the following action will be progressed:

1. Alert the agencies shown in Section 6.6 (Site Incident) by repeating verbatim the message received from British Energy / Magnox North Ltd.
2. Having first ascertained the safe access route, send an Inspector to the Emergency Control Centre, Hunterston Power Station, to be briefed by the Emergency Controller and monitor the situation.
3. Establish liaison between the Emergency Control Centre and Force Overview, Force HQ.

Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

On receipt of the message alerting the Police to the Off Site Nuclear Emergency the following action will be progressed:-

1. Alert the Agencies shown in Section 6.7 (Off-Site Nuclear Emergency) repeating verbatim the message received from British Energy / Magnox North Ltd.

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

2. Establish liaison between the Emergency Control Centre and Force Overview, Force HQ.
3. Having first ascertained the safe access route send an Inspector to the Emergency Control Centre, Hunterston Power Station, to be briefed by the Emergency Controller and monitor the situation.
4. Confirm with the site operator(s) that the DEPZ automated warning system has been actuated.
5. Establish a Forward Control Point.
6. Establish and manage the Rendezvous Point.
7. Establish control points as per plan. (Section 7.11).
8. Send an Officer to the HSCC to act as Office Manager.
9. Send an Officer of Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland rank to the HSCC to act as Strategic Co-ordinator.
10. Issue holding statement to the media. (Section 12.2.1).
11. Send the Divisional Commander or representative to the HSCC to act as Tactical Commander and also represent Strathclyde Police at the Strategic Co-ordinating Group.
12. Establish an Incident Control Post.
13. Deploy resources to manage the media response.
14. Provide security for the HSCC.
15. Establish a message / action system within the HSCC.
16. Establish Casualty Bureau if required.
17. Implement the decision of the Tactical Commander / Strategic Commander to co-ordinate the progression of countermeasures prior to the HSCC being established.
18. Send Documentation Teams to receiving Hospitals and Rest Centre(s) if applicable.
19. Investigate incident and report to the Procurator Fiscal if circumstances dictate.

15 Plan Review, Amendment and Records

15.1 Terms of Reference of the Contingency Plan Liaison Group

15.1.1 The Contingency Plan Liaison Group has been established to progress a multi agency Off-Site Emergency Plan in respect of Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site promoting mutual understanding of roles, identification of responsibilities and co-ordination of response to enable an efficient and effective response to a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency. The Contingency Plan Liaison Group will:

1. Call a meeting on an annual basis of the Contingency Plan Liaison Group to review the plan.
2. Produce an Off-site Emergency Plan as required by the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations.
3. Be responsible for approving the Off-Site Emergency Plan.
4. Be responsible for approving amendments to the Off-Site Emergency Plan.
5. Adopt if applicable national best practice.
6. Test the Off-Site Emergency Plan.

The Contingency Plan Liaison Group should at all times bear in mind the objectives of the Emergency Organisation responsible for responding to a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.

Amendments of an administrative nature can be introduced to the Off-Site Contingency Plan by the Secretary without reference to the Contingency Plan Liaison Group.

15.2 Members of the Contingency Plan Liaison Group

15.2.1 All agencies named in this Plan have been invited to provide representation for this group. A list of participating organisations is provided at the front of this document. (section 2.5.2)

15.3 Emergency Arrangements Joint Working Group (EAJWG) /Scottish Nuclear Emergency Group (SNEG)/National Emergency Planning Liaison Group (NEPLG)

15.3.1 The original intent of the EAJWG was to co-ordinate common response practices at nuclear establishments primarily Hunterston and Torness but also included the Faslane Naval Base. Under new Terms of Reference it provides a multi-agency forum for co-ordination of the emergency arrangements for Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site and Torness Nuclear Power Station. Chaired by the Scottish Government, the Scottish Nuclear Emergency Group (SNEG) was set up in June 2008 through a partnership between Government and key stakeholders and organisations. Its role is to provide the strategic direction necessary to identify and progress actions which will improve nuclear emergency planning arrangements in

Hunterston B Nuclear Power Station and Hunterston A Decommissioning Site

Scotland. It is not intended to replace or replicate the NEPLG but to act as the co-ordinating group for the deployment of guidance agreed at the NEPLG.

15.4 Review and Amendment of the Plan

15.4.1 REPPIR requires that this plan be reviewed at least three-yearly. In addition to the statutory reviews however amendments will also be issued as follows:

- Whenever changes of role, responsibilities or internal organisation of any participating agency necessitate it. Any such changes should be notified to the Emergency Planning Unit, North Ayrshire Council, as they occur.
- To incorporate lessons learned from exercises or real incidents.
- To incorporate best practice established within the nuclear industry or the emergency response community.
- To comply with changes in legislation.

Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team will be responsible for ensuring that any necessary inter-agency consultation is completed prior to amendments being incorporated into the plan.

15.5 Testing

15.5.1 This plan will be tested at least once every three years by either a live exercise or by a tabletop exercise.

15.6 Training

15.6.1 It is the responsibility of each organisation to ensure that officers are trained appropriately in respect of the roles and responsibilities of that organisation, and have an awareness of the wider multi-agency organisation, in the context of this contingency plan.

15.7 Records

15.7.1 Ayrshire Civil Contingencies Team will be responsible for keeping records of all amendments and any relevant correspondence pertaining to the Plan.

15.8 Costs

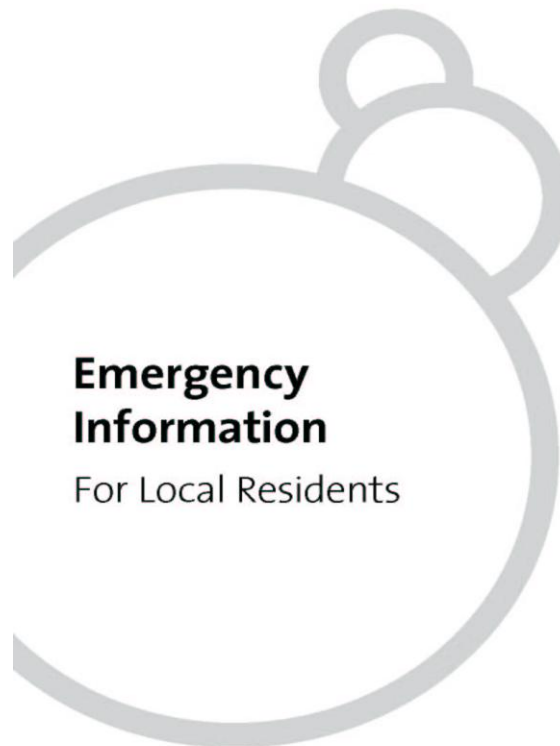
15.8.1 Costs may be recovered by the Local Authority, from the operator, for the preparation and testing of the off site plan.

16 Annexes

Annex "A"

16.1 Hunterston Emergency Information for Local Residents

Hunterston Power Stations



© Magnox North 2009
Berkeley Centre
Berkeley
Gloucestershire
GL3 9PB



© British Energy Generation 2009
Barnett Way
Barnwood
Gloucester
GL4 3RS

Published by:
British Energy Generation in accordance with the Radiation
[Emergency Preparedness & Public Information] Regulations 2001.

Nuclear Emergency Information



This calendar describes how the emergency arrangements might affect you as a local resident, visitor or worker. It has been issued by the site operator in accordance with the Radiation [Emergency Preparedness & Public Information] Regulations 2001 (REPPPIR).

Please retain this calendar.

- Nuclear power stations are designed, operated and regulated to ensure that accidents are highly unlikely. However, it is prudent to have arrangements to deal with such a situation should it occur.
- The information contained in this calendar tells you about these arrangements and explains what you need to do in the event of an emergency to protect you from exposure to radiation and radioactive material.

Initially



GO IN



STAY IN



TUNE IN

Contents



1. Actions
2. Information
3. Further Information
4. Location of Rest Centres
5. Registration Card

If you occupy a residential or business premises within the area, you will have been issued with a supply of Potassium iodate tablets. These need to be kept in a safe place, which should be recorded here in case you need to find them.

Safe place:

1. Actions



Warning



If there is an off-site Nuclear Emergency, the primary means of notification will be:

- By automated telephone notification system

Other means of notification will be:

- By Police Officers
- By local radio and/or television

Make sure any neighbours are aware of the emergency.

Protective actions may include:

- Staying indoors/shelter
- Taking Potassium Iodate tablets
- Leaving the area/evacuation

Staying Indoors



People at home should:

- Go indoors
- Bring domestic pets indoors
- Leave all farm animals where they are
- Close all outside doors and windows
- Switch off any ventilation or extractor fans
- Tune into your local radio/TV and listen for any further instructions

Television & Radio



Your local radio/TV frequencies and stations are:

- Radio Scotland (810 KHz MW / 92.4 - 94.7 MHz FM)
- West Sound (103 KHz MW)
- West FM (96.7 - 97.3 MHz FM)

If You Are Not At Home



People not at home should:

- If you are indoors, remain where you are
- If you are out of doors make your way to nearby premises where you can remain indoors
- If you are travelling in a vehicle, ensure all windows and vents are closed

1. Actions



Leaving The Area



If asked to leave the area:

- Get together the people in your household (excluding children at school) and pets
- Pack a supply of warm clothing
- Pack any special food that anyone in your family needs
- Pack any medicines that anyone in your family needs
- Take personal documents and valuables
- Pack some books and toys for children
- Complete the registration card in the calendar and take both with you
- Make sure fires are out and that cookers, ventilation fans, TVs etc. are turned off and unplugged
- Leave a sheet hung up inside a front room window
- Lock up your property
- Leave using your own transport, keeping windows and ventilation closed. If this is not possible you will be told where transport will be provided
- Go to the Rest Centre (see map) or any other centre designated, unless you wish to take your pets with you
- Or, go to a friend or relative's home if it is outside the evacuation area - but please inform the police of your location with the Registration card

Potassium Iodate Tablets



(See Information on page 5)

When advised, take the Potassium Iodate tablets issued to you, in accordance with the instructions provided.

In most cases evacuation will be precautionary and will occur before any radioactive release. In this case the tablets will not be required.

Where evacuation takes place during a release, further tablets will be available for issue at the Reception Centre.

Further advice will be given on the day, depending on the circumstances.

2. Information



School Children



The local authority will make special arrangements for children at school and for reuniting them with their families.

Do **not** go and collect children from school.

Persons With Special Needs



Persons being cared for in premises known to the local authority or health authority and who would have difficulty leaving the area will have special arrangements made for them.

Farmers, Fishermen & Food Producers



- The Food Standards Agency will provide advice on food safety in the event of a radioactive release.
- If a release occurs, radioactive material could contaminate fields, gardens, allotments, water and uncovered food stuffs over a wide area.
- In the longer term, the Food Standards Agency would continue to provide food safety advice and take appropriate action to protect the food chain. These would be likely to cover a larger area, for a longer time, than evacuation or sheltering.
- The Scottish Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is responsible for protecting animal welfare and minimising the impact of the emergency on food production, farming and fishing industries. They will also provide local support to the Food Standards Agency's response.

Food, Water & Medicines



- Safe to use:
 - Food stored in the home or shops
 - Medicines stored in their normal packaging
 - Mains tap water, unless told otherwise
- Wait for official guidance:
 - Before using private water supplies
 - Before harvesting fresh produce to eat

Shipping & Boats



The Coastguard will warn shipping and boats.

Pets



If you are advised to leave and circumstances permit take your domestic pets with you. If possible bring pets in a transporter such as a cage or basket and leave them in the car during registration. If they are left behind seek advice at the Rest Centre.

2. Information



Radiation & Its Effects



Please read the enclosed Health Protection Agency, Radiation Protection Division (formerly NRPB) "At a Glance" posters supplied with this calendar for information.

Potassium Iodate Tablets



Potassium Iodate tablets have been issued to occupiers of all premises within the area surrounding the Power Stations site.

The tablets act by "topping up" the thyroid gland with stable (non-radioactive) iodine in order to prevent it from accumulating any radioactive iodine that may be released to the environment.

Additional stocks of Potassium Iodate tablets are available to be issued following an emergency. These tablets will be issued on the advice of UK Departments of Health.

An information leaflet was provided with the tablets explaining the dose to be taken. Only one dose should be necessary and the tablets can be taken by all age groups. The tablets should be taken as soon as possible to get the maximum benefit.

Note 1: The only people who should **not** take these tablets are those who know that they are allergic to iodine and those who have the very rare conditions of Hypocomplementaemic vasculitis or Dermatitis herpetiformis. Your doctor will have told you if you have either of these conditions. But if you have any worries, check now with your GP.

Note 2: Very young babies (less than one month old) and women more than six months pregnant should take the tablets as directed in the leaflet issued with the tablets, but should thereafter be seen by their GP who will arrange for any necessary checks to be undertaken by a paediatrician.

After the emergency is over



You will be allowed to return home once the area has been declared safe.

3. Further Information



A copy of this calendar and guidance leaflets, together with the supplied pack of Potassium Iodate tablets should be kept at this property at all times.

Additional copies can be obtained from Hunterston B Power Station.

If you would like to know more details about these arrangements, the following publications are available at local libraries:

- Arrangements For Responding To Nuclear Emergencies (Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office [HMSO])
- Hunterston Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan
- Emergency Plan for Hunterston A Power Station

and / or

- British Energy Generation Emergency Plan for Hunterston B Power Station

The following organisations are involved in the emergency arrangements for the power stations and are represented on the Emergency Arrangements Joint Working Group:

- North Ayrshire Council
- Strathclyde Police
- NHS Ayrshire & Arran
- Strathclyde Fire & Rescue
- Scottish Ambulance Service
- Scottish Water
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- Maritime & Coastguard Agency
- Nuclear Installations Inspectorate
- Magnox North
- British Energy
- Scottish Government
- Food Standards Agency
- Health Protection Agency (HPA) – Radiation Protection Division (RPD)

Contacts



- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| • North Ayrshire Council | Tel: 0845 603 0590 |
| • Magnox North
Hunterston Power Station | Tel: 01294 824000 |
| • British Energy Generation Ltd
Hunterston Power Station | Tel: 01294 826000 |
| • Food Standards Agency (Scotland) | Tel: 01224 285100 |

4. Location of Rest Centres



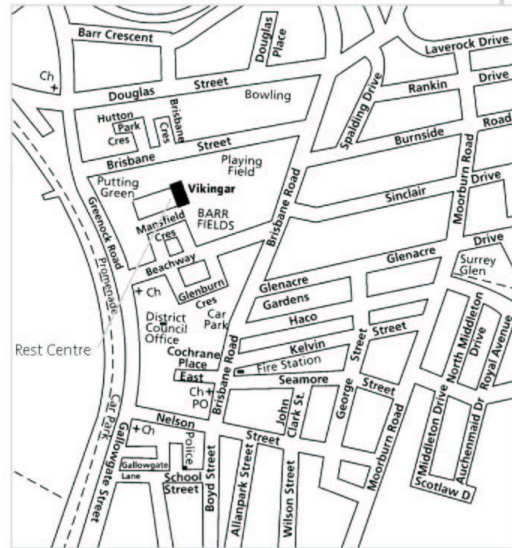
At Largs



Vikingsar

Greenock Road, Largs, KA30 8QL

• Street Plan



At West Kilbride



West Kilbride Community Centre

Corse Street, West Kilbride, KA23 9AX

• Street Plan



Hunterston Power Stations

