Torness Nuclear Power Station

Off-Site Emergency Plan

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1. General

1.1 Introduction

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 (REPPIR) establish a framework of preparedness measures to ensure that arrangements are in place to effectively respond to radiological emergencies, both on the operator's site and off-site where members of the public might be affected. The Regulations ensure that members of the public are provided with information, both before and during an emergency, so that they are properly informed and prepared, in advance, about what they need to do in the unlikely event of a radiation emergency. This plan has been written in compliance with REPPIR 2019 and sets out preparedness and response measures that have been, or will be taken by resilience partners in response to the risks posed by Torness Nuclear Power Station should an Off-site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) be declared.

More information on REPPIR 2019 can be found HERE.

1.2 Principles and purpose of the plan

The principles of this plan as per REPPIR 2019 Schedule 7, Part 1 are as follows:

- The necessity for the plan to respond to the particular characteristics of a given radiation emergency as those characteristics emerge.
- The necessity to optimise protection strategies to ensure that the proposed response is predicted to do more to mitigate the radiation emergency and facilitate transition from that emergency than to increase its duration or consequences, taking into account:
    - The health risks arising from exposure to ionising radiation as a result of the radiation emergency in both the long and short term.
    - The economic consequences of the radiation emergency.
    - The effects of the disruption, both on the premises and the area immediately surrounding it, and on the public perception of the effects of the radiation emergency.
- The necessity of avoiding, so far as possible, the occurrence of serious physical injury to any person or persons.
- The necessity of ensuring that an appropriate balance is struck between the expected harms and benefits of any particular protective actions to maximise the benefit of that action.

The purpose of this plan is to:

- Provide a framework for the initial response to an emergency at Torness Power Station, to mitigate the effects of an off-site nuclear emergency.
- To outline the management structure at Strategic and Tactical levels established in response to incidents at Torness Power Station.
- To highlight the roles and responsibilities of the participating agencies when responding to emergencies affecting the site and the surrounding area.
- To highlight in broad terms the initial anticipated actions of the participating agencies in responding to an emergency affecting Torness Power Station and the surrounding area.

- To describe the various protective measures which can be taken to minimise the effects of an incident. This includes how and when these protective measures are to be applied.
- To set out the arrangements for proving the public with specific information relating to the emergency.

1.3 Torness Nuclear Power Station: Overview

Torness Nuclear Power Station is located approximately 30 miles East of the City of Edinburgh at Torness Point near the town of Dunbar in East Lothian, Scotland. Torness can provide up to 1190MW of electricity to the national grid. Torness Generates power via its two Advanced-Gas Reactors (AGR's) turning 2 conventional turbines and generators. Upon deregulation of the United Kingdom's electricity generation market the site passed to the state-owned Scottish Nuclear, privatised as part of British Energy, which was sold to the French company EDF in January 2009, and incorporated in the latter's UK subsidiary EDF Energy.

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 (REPPIR) place a statutory duty on East Lothian Council to prepare and maintain an Off-Site Emergency Plan for Torness Nuclear Power Station.

The scale of the plan is based on a reference release, which is the largest release expected from any set of circumstances considered to be reasonably foreseeable. In practice, this means faults with a very low likelihood. Estimates of the dispersion and potential public dose uptake for this release lead to the conclusion that shelter and stable iodine distribution would be appropriate for people within about 2 km of the site. The default protective actions zone for shelter and stable iodine is currently 3 km for Torness.

The Torness Off-site Plan is an Integrated Emergency Management (IEM) document designed to bring together the emergency arrangements of all the responding off-site agencies with a role to play in the intervention of a radiation emergency occurring at Torness Nuclear Power Station.

1.4 Foreword by Monica Patterson, Chief Executive, East Lothian Council

East Lothian Council, has, as required under the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019, completed this full review of the 'emergency plan', referred to as the Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan for 2023.

This review has been completed with the cooperation of our partner agencies - both local and national - who also have statutory responsibilities under REPPIR 2019. The comments and revised information obtained from these partner agencies, and included in this review, are critical in ensuring this emergency plan remains accurate and fit for purpose.

Close liaison is maintained with the East Lammermuir Community Council, as the Torness Nuclear Power station is located in this area, under the council's 'Resilient Communities' initiative. East Lothian Council staff and elected councillors attend the annual Torness Local Liaison Committee meeting when the community can be reassured that safety is key and all stakeholders are considered.

The nuclear industry is strongly regulated, and it is reassuring that the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) works with councils and other partner agencies to ensure they can fulfil their statutory obligations in relation to safety. Continual improvements of the emergency arrangements and facilities - along with an annual comprehensive multi-agency emergency training and exercise programme - ensure that staff from all agencies have the necessary knowledge and skills to be in a strong position to respond to, and deal with, any unlikely emergency situation. For East Lothian Council this extends to a predicted (in the unlikely event of a radiation release) long-term 'recovery' period when, again, partner agencies will be expected to follow pre-determined and agreed processes.

A stand-alone plan has been completed dealing with the 3km to 30km Outline planning Zone (OPZ).

Thanks to our many partner agencies who have assisted East Lothian Council in completing this and the OPZ plan.

Monica Patterson
Chief Executive

1.5 Co-operation between partner agencies under REPPIR 2019

Regulation 14 of REPPIR outlines the requirement for cooperation between local authorities in relation to reviewing and testing emergency plans as per the following:

- A local authority may request, in writing, the cooperation of another local authority in order to:
  - Make or review its off-site emergency plan; and
  - Test its off-site emergency plan as required under REPPIR regulation 12(1) (b).
- Where a local authority has made a written request of another local authority under Regulation 14, the local authority which has received such a request must, as soon as reasonably practicable, cooperate in assisting the requesting local authority in both making and testing the off-site emergency plan.

REPPIR 19, regulation 15 requires local authorities and employers with duties under the off-site emergency plan to work together to establish and maintain a suitable and sufficient plan. To do this the regulation puts duties on all such organisations.

All organisations with a role in responding to a radiation emergency should be involved, as appropriate, in the preparation of emergency plans. Nominated representatives of these responding organisations are invited to attend the Torness Emergency Planning Consultative Committee (EPCC), to assist East Lothian Council to review this plan and participate in training, testing and exercising. Minutes and agendas from the Torness EPCC can be found on the EDF Energy Torness Resilience Direct page HERE.

The mandatory requirements, as described in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 for Category 1 and Category 2 responders remain in place for any nuclear incident as much as any other emergency.

The following organisations are identified as having a role in the formulation and implementation of this plan:

- British Telecom (BT)
- City of Edinburgh Council (CEC)
- East Lothian Council (ELC)
- EDF Energy
- Food Standards Agency (FSA)
- Food Standards Scotland (FSS)
- Government Decontamination service
- Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA)
- Met Office
- Midlothian Council
- Network Rail
- NHS Borders
- NHS Lothian
- Northumberland County Council
- Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)

- Police Scotland
- Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS)
- Scottish Borders Council (SBC)
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS)
- Scottish Government
- SP Energy Networks
- Scottish Water
- UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)

1.6 Exercise and training record

Exercise/Training	Date
Completed	
Exercise Yeti Level 2	30th October 2003
Exercise Hudson Level 2	8th November 2006
Exercise Orrin Level 2	18th February 2009
Exercise Una Level 2	2nd November 2011
Exercise Falcon Level 2	1st October 2014
Exercise Fortitude 'proving exercise' for the TSCC	9th June 2016
Exercise Magpie Prepare	20th September 2017
Exercise Magpie Level 2	27th September 2017
Exercise Mercury 17	11th December 2017
Exercise Mercury 18	22nd November 2018
Exercise Mercury 19	20th November 2019
Exercise Centaurus Prepare	24th February 2021
Exercise Mercury 22	23rd February 2022
Exercise Centaurus (Modular for STAC)	9th June 2022
Exercise Centaurus (Modular for RMU)	23rd June 2022
Exercise Mercury (Janus) 23	22nd February 2023

Planned	
Exercise Puma Prepare	4th June 2024
Exercise Puma	19th June 2024

1.7 Distribution List

This plan will be uploaded on to the East Lothian Council Resilience Direct page. Permission should be requested for access to this page by any agency wishing to access this plan. A redacted version will also be made available on the East Lothian Council public facing website (East Lothian Council Homepage).

1.8 Supporting Documentation

Title	Link
Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations 2019	Radiation - Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Inf... (hse.gov.uk)
REPPIR 2019 - Approved Code of Practice (ACOP)	The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance (onr.org.uk)
Torness Power Station Consequences Report	Consequences Report (resilience.gov.uk)
Torness Nuclear Power Station Emergency Plan	Torness Emergency Plan (resilience.gov.uk)
UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents	PHE-CRCE-018:: Abstract (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Preparing Scotland (Various Titles)	The national guidelines, Preparing Scotland (ready.scot)
The Ionising Radiations Regulations (IRR) 2017	The Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)
National Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance	Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance
Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP) – Joint Doctrine	Introduction to the Joint Doctrine - JESIP Website

1.9 Amendments Record

Amendment Date	Pages Amended	Amended By	Version Number	Date
July 2007	Full Document amend	New issue		
December 2008	Full document reviewed, amended and re-issued	New issue		
May 2009	Full document review, post Exercise Orrin	EPO/agencies	01/09	30 May 2009
January 2010	Full document review post HSE/Atkins review of Dec '08 plan – Plan re-issued	EPO/agencies	01/10	8 February 2010
November 2011	Full document review, post Exercise Una	EP&RM / agencies	01/12	26 June 2012
November 2013	Review under REPPIR.	Sandy Baptie & partner agencies.	01/13	22 November 2013
August 2016	Review under REPPIR. Removal of GTA role and changes to the location of the TSCC.	Sandy Baptie & partner agencies.	01/16	September 2016
3rd October 2016	Change to Midlothian Council's contact details	Sandy Baptie	02/16	3rd October 2016
October 2019	Review under REPPIR 2019.	Sandy Baptie & partner agencies.	01/19	October 2019
November 2020	Review under REPPIR 19	Sandy Baptie & partner agencies.	01/20	November 2020
November 2023	Full document review prior to Exercise Puma under REPPIR 19.	Scott Kennedy, Lee Wright & partner agencies	01/23	November 2023

1.10 Glossary of Abbreviations

APHA	Animal Plant Health Agency
BT	British Telecom
CESC	Central Emergency Support Centre
CFIL	Community Food Intervention Levels
CPHM	Consultant in Public Health Medicine
CTA	Company Technical Adviser
DEPZ	Detailed Emergency Planning Zone
DPH	Director of Public Health
DRL	Diagnostic reference Levels
ECC	Emergency Control Centre
EDF	EDF Energy
ERC	Emergency Rest Centre
ERL	Emergency Reference Levels
FSA	Food Standards Agency
FSS	Food Standards Scotland
LAEC	Local Authority Emergency Centres
LRP	Lothian & Borders Local Resilience Partnership Group
MBC	Media Briefing Centre
MCA	Maritime & Coastguard Agency
NEPLG	Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison Group
OEPZ	Outline Emergency Planning Zone
ONR	Office for Nuclear Regulation
OSF	Off-Site Facility
PIC	Public Information Co-ordinator
RCE	Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards Directorate
RRP	East Regional Resilience Partnership group
REPPIR	Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (REPPIR)
RG	Recovery Group
RREMS	Radiological Response and Emergency Management System
RIO	Rail Incident Officer
RMU	Radiation Monitoring Unit
RPA	Radiation Protection Adviser
SAS	Scottish Ambulance Service
SCC	Strategic Co-ordination Centre.
SCG	Strategic Coordinating Group
SAGE	Scientific Advisory Group in Emergencies
SGoRR	Scottish Government Resilience Room
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFRS	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
SGRD	Scottish Government Rural Directorate
SGLO	Senior Government Liaison Officer
SMAC	Strategic Media Advice Cell
SPEN	Scottish Power Energy Networks

SSPCA	Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
STAC	Scientific and Technical Advice Cell
TAG	Technical Assessment Guidance
TSCC	Torness Strategic Coordinating Centre
TCG	Tactical Coordination Group
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency

The UK Cabinet Office emergency responder interoperability lexicon can be found HERE.

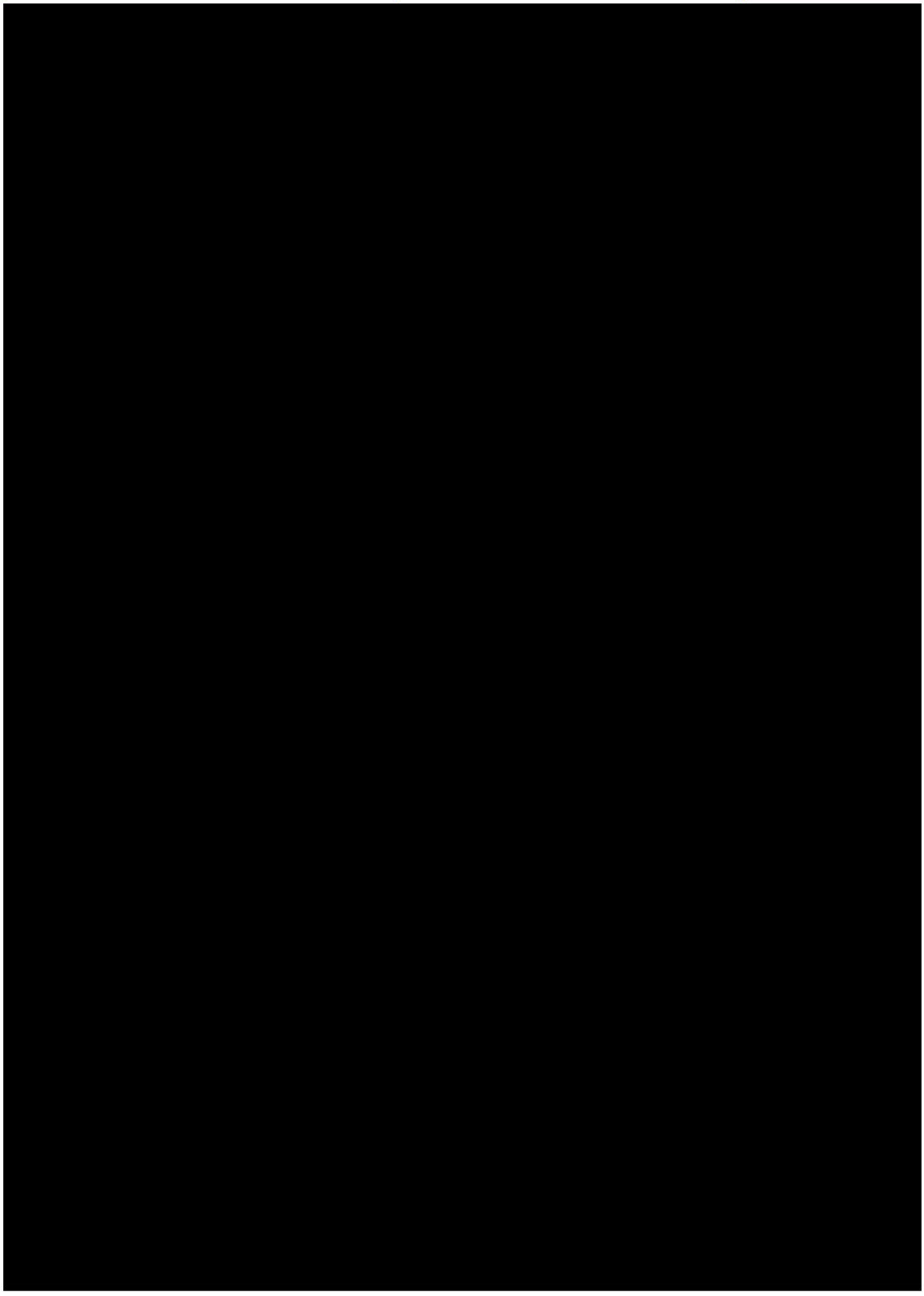
2. Premises

2.1 Torness Nuclear Power Station

Torness Nuclear Power Station	
Address	EDF Energy, Torness Power Station, Dunbar, East Lothian, EH41 1QU
Telephone Number	01368 873000
Contact	Reception – In Office Hours, Main Security Gatehouse – Out of Office Hours
Nat Grid Reference	NT 745 752
Description	Torness Power Station is a civil nuclear power station.
Risks/Potential Hazards	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 but are not limited to: • Ammonia • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Soda • Fuel Oil • Hydrogen • Hydrazine • Methane • Nitrogen • Propane • Radioactive fission products • Sulphuric Acid 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	Entry to site from the A1 is either via the main entrance road or from the flask roadway. The site has a Main Gatehouse and an alternative should the main facility become untenable. Appropriate site entry instructions will be given as part of the METHANE message given by the site during the notifications process.

2.2 Torness Nuclear Power Station Site Plan

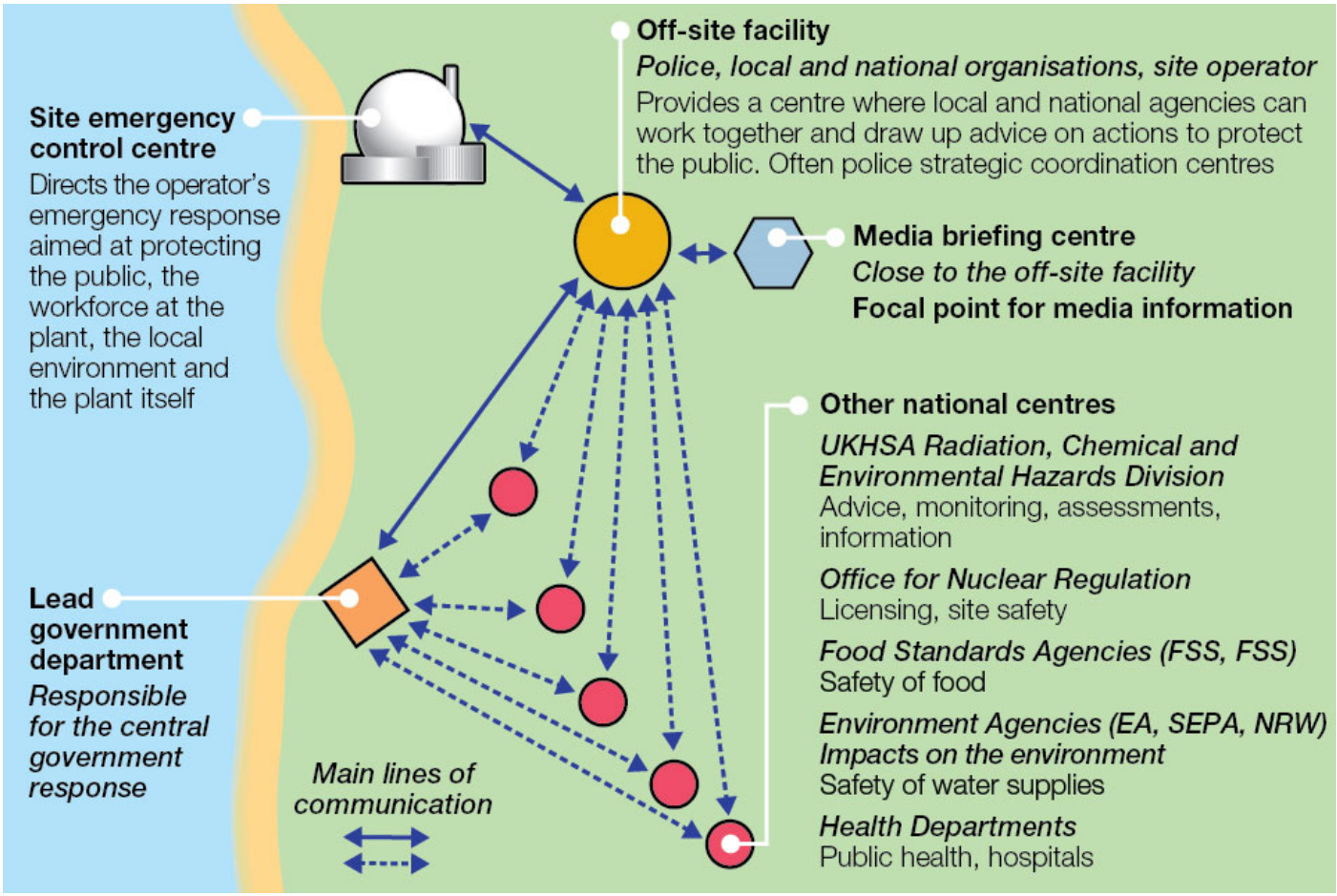
A higher definition version of the below map is available on Resilience Direct (Maps (resilience.gov.uk)



3. Emergency Organisation

This section gives a brief overview of the emergency organisation that is expected to be stood up in response to an OSNE. The operation of the off-site aspects of the below are discussed in more detail throughout this plan.

Basic overview of OSNE response arrangements.



3.1 Torness Nuclear Power Station Emergency Team

Torness has emergency facilities and trained personal to respond to the initial stages of an incident until further support from external emergency services and or the wider EDF response structure is available to support the site. Details of the on-site response, facilities and capabilities of emergency teams can be found in the Torness Nuclear Power Station Emergency Plan and handbook available on Resilience Direct HERE.

3.2 EDF Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC)

The prime function of the CESC is to acquire and assess all necessary technical data that has a bearing upon the radiological hazard to the public and to pass clear advice based upon that technical assessment to the SCC in such a form that those at the SCC can make informed and timely decisions on the need to take action to protect the public. This function is primarily discharged by the Radiological Assessment Team.

The CESC also provides a technical support service to the affected station and acts as the focal point for routing advice and material assistance to the affected station. The Technical Support Team primarily discharges this function.

The CESC will also take responsibility for the onward transmission of monitoring results and the outcome of radiological assessments to external agencies.

3.3 Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC)

The prime function of the TSCC is to decide on the actions to be taken off-site to protect the public, to ensure that those actions are implemented effectively and to ensure that authoritative information and advice on these issues is passed to the public. The operational status and functions of the TSCC are coordinated by the Police Scotland Strategic Coordinator who is responsible for the executive management of the off-site aspects of the incident during the response phase.

The TSCC initially receives expert advice on protective actions from the Torness Emergency Controller. When operational, the CESC will supply expert advice on protective actions to the TSCC. The Company Technical Advisor uses this expert advice to provide authoritative advice to the TSCC Strategic Co-ordinator until relieved by the STAC Chair.

More detail on the TSCC and its operation can be found in section 5 of this plan.

3.4 Strategic Coordination Group

The purpose of the Strategic Coordination Group is:

- To consider the emergency in its wider context.
- Determine longer-term and wider impacts and risk strategic implications.
- Define and communicate the overarching strategy and objectives for the emergency response.
- Monitor risks, impacts and progress towards defined objectives.

Strategic Coordination Group meetings should be attended by representatives of appropriate seniority and authority who are empowered to make executive decisions in respect of their organisation’s resources.

3.5 Media Briefing Centre (MBC)

The provision of a Media Briefing Centre (MBC) is an important component in the off-site emergency arrangements for Torness Power Station. The MBC provides accommodation for representatives of all the agencies with a major role to play in this plan allowing a co-ordinated multi agency approach. It is expected that TV networks will arrive in East Lothian should an emergency off-site incident be declared.

The pre-determined MBC is sited at the Port Seton Community Centre and more detail can be found in section 6 of this plan.

3.6 Tactical Coordination Group

The purpose of the Tactical Coordination Group (TCG) is to ensure that actions taken at the operational level are coordinated, coherent and integrated to maximise effectiveness and efficiency. The CG will be chaired by the Police Tactical Commander. Circumstances will dictate if it meets prior to or after the Strategic

Coordinating Group meeting. The Police Tactical Commander will call meetings of the TCG, as and when necessary to disseminate strategic decisions and report issues/advice back to SCG. Police Scotland will carry out the administrative tasks of these meetings. A suggested agenda is available in police guidance documents.

3.7 Local Authority Emergency Centre

The East Lothian Council Emergency Co-ordination Centre (ELC ECC) is at the heart of the council's response to any significant emergency and/or incident and will coordinate the delivery of assistance, working alongside partner agencies as required for the benefit of the public. An additional primary role of the ELC ECC is to maintain a record of all information received, the resulting actions and the outcomes.

3.8 Receiving Hospital

The pre-defined receiving hospital for an OSNE at Torness is Edinburgh Royal Infirmary (ERI). However, Scottish Ambulance Service or other NHS partners may transfer patients to other facilities based on the situation and wider service demands.

3.9 Rest centres and Radiation Monitoring Units (RMU)

ELC and NHS Lothian have identified potential rest centre and RMU locations. Both the rest centre and RMU plans are standalone documents that are available from Resilience Direct via the links below.

Rest Centre Plan

3.10 Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR)

In the event of a Scottish civil nuclear emergency, Scottish Government (SG) will activate its SG Resilience Room (SGoRR) arrangements to support the local response. SGoRR will share information with the wider UK government response structure such as the Cabinet Office Briefing Room (COBR).

3.11 Wider Government Department Response

It is expected than in response to an OSNE at Torness several Government Departments would activate their emergency arrangements in support of the response. This includes but is not limited to United Kingdom Health Security Agency, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Ministry of Defence, Cabinet Office and Cabinet Office Briefing Room.

3.12 Communications – Resilience Direct (RD)

Resilience Direct is an information sharing platform used by resilience partners in the UK. A Resilience Direct page has been created for information sharing during an OSNE at Torness. This page is in draft and until published can only be viewed by the ELC Emergency Planning Team. On notification of an OSNE this page will be made live and will automatically notify members of the East Lothian Council, Torness EPCC and the Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership (L&B LRP) of the incident with a link to the page.

The RD page will be updates by ELC and is a central point for information sharing/situational awareness. This includes METHANE briefings, Sitreps, agency reports and an incident log.

The page also contains Meeting links that should be used for SCG and STAC meetings if required.

A link to the TSCC General Meeting is also available. This should be dialled into by any agencies attending remotely to allow for quick communications with agencies not present in the TSCC.

Agencies or individuals can be added to this group at anytime by contacting the ELC Emergency Planning Team at emergencyplanning@eastlothian.gov.uk

4. Emergency Declarations, Notifications & Response

4.1 Site Declarations

During an incident at Torness Nuclear Power Station that requires the use of the site's emergency arrangements the Emergency Controller or Shift Manager can choose from three emergency states depending on the nature of the incident and the mitigations required in accordance with the EDF Protection Priorities (Public, Personnel, Environment, Plant, and Security). These three emergency states are Operational Alert, Site Incident and Off-site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE).

4.1.1 Operational Alert

Definition: "Operational Alert procedures enable the establishment of a response organisation to support the management of an incident on site that does not meet the criteria for a Site Incident or an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency."

Torness may choose to make notifications to emergency services if the situation requires their attendance. However, there is no requirement for Torness to inform emergency services or other category 1 and 2 responders of entry into Operational Alert.

Examples of when Operational Alert may be used are as follows:

- A spill or leak of non-Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) chemical that does not put personnel at risk or affect the safety of the site but could disrupt normal operations.
- Nuclear Safety related plant failures and other technical challenges that occur out of hours and require support from relevant site/company experts to mitigate/manage.
- A major water leak.
- An event which may attract press/public interest.
- A security event.
- Other situations which cannot be dealt with as part of normal operations but fall short of the criteria for a Site Incident or an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency declaration.

Responding agencies should be aware of Operational Alert as this is entry into the site's emergency arrangements and an incident that is initially deemed to be an Operational Alert could escalate into a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency. Operational Alert is not referred to after this point in this plan however more information is provided in the Torness Emergency handbook that is available on Resilience Direct HERE.

4.1.2 Site Incident

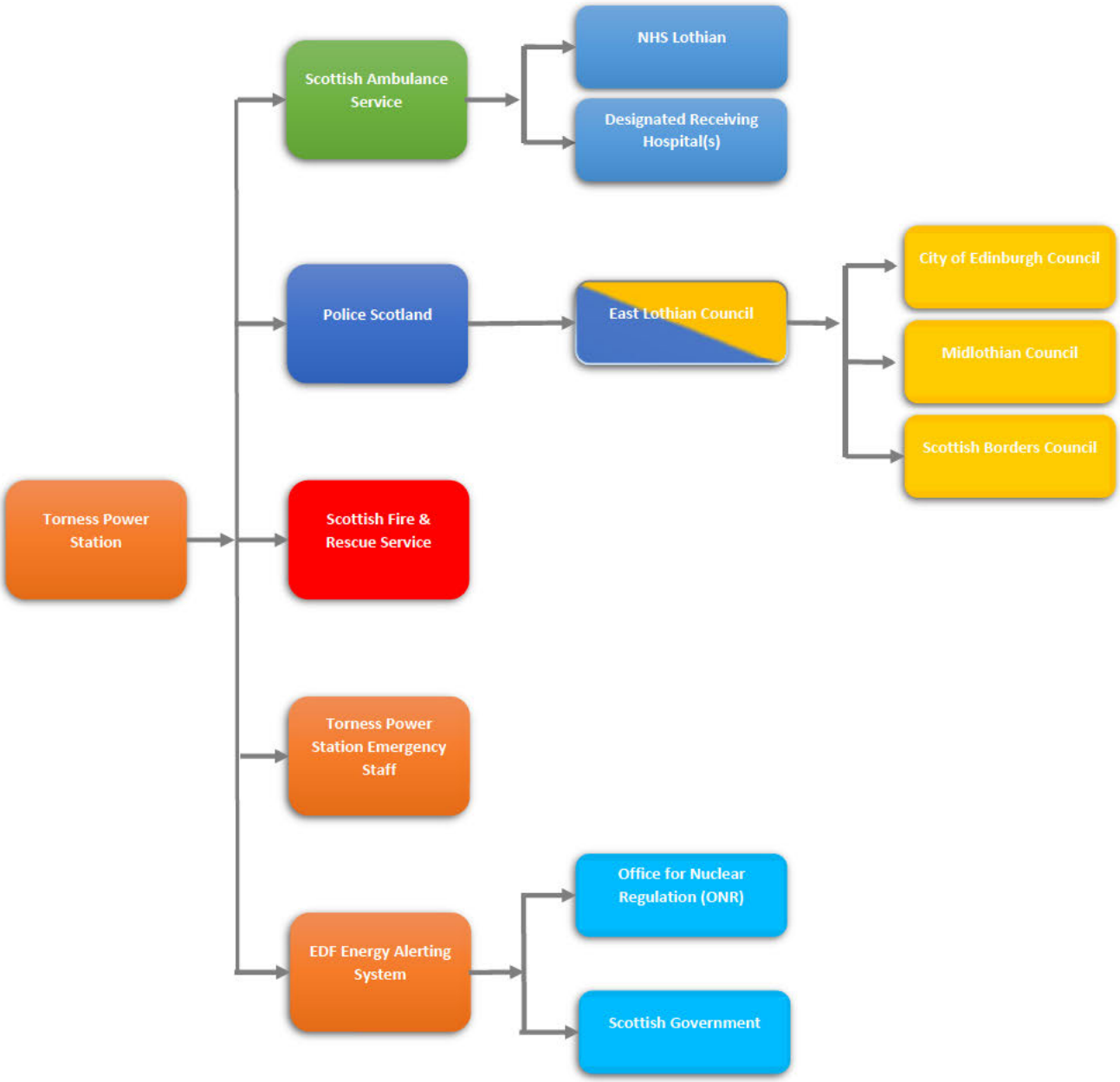
Definition: “A hazardous condition which is confined in its effect to within the boundary of the site aligned with the perimeter fence monitoring system”.

The declaration of a Site Incident does not necessarily require the fully implementation of the on-site emergency arrangements including notifications to emergency services. However, Police Scotland should be informed if a Site Incident is declared and the notification cascade below should be completed as required. Parts of this plan may be adapted as seen fit by emergency responders and partner agencies to tailor an appropriate response to a Site Incident at Torness Nuclear Power Station. The declaration of a Site Incident may identify 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.

The following are examples of when a Site Incident is likely to be declared by the site:

- Evidence that fuel integrity may have been jeopardised coupled with an uncontrolled rise in reactor power or reactor temperature is observed.
- A significant loss of coolant gas from the reactor circuit is confirmed.
- A rapid and significant rise in circuit gas activity or Burst Can Detection (BCD) readings is observed.
- A loss, or damage to, electrical supplies or conventional plant occurs having significant implications for reactor safety.
- A safety hazard on-site from new fuel or irradiated fuel outside the reactor is considered to exist.
- An unexpected and potentially hazardous rise in on-site radiation or contamination levels is confirmed.
- A rapid rise in BCD readings is observed associated with a reactor trip on automatic protection.
- There is evidence of obstruction or damage to irradiated fuel pins which may involve the release of activity to the reactor gas circuit.
- Reactor conditions are such that the use of the secondary or tertiary shutdown becomes necessary.
- Emergency Services personnel are required to make access to a Radiological Controlled Area (RCA) in significant numbers.
- Evacuation of the Central Control Room.
- An occurrence with the potential to harm persons on-site requiring full accounting for personnel across site, such as a major fire, flooding, severe weather, a significant release of gas or liquor which could present an asphyxiation or toxic hazard.
- An external hazard which could affect the safety of the site.
- The person empowered to declare a Site Incident considers that the circumstances demand such action or that there is an operational safety benefit in initiating the emergency organisation.

On declaration of a Site Incident Torness Central Control Room will make the following notifications to emergency services. It should be noted that notifications to the Scottish Ambulance Service and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service will only be made if the site’s assessment of the incident determines support from these services is required.



For site incidents that have an impact off site such as a chemical gas clouds or discharge of oil to the sea, responding agencies (including the local authority) will respond using their normal “non-nuclear” emergency response procedures.

The focus of this plan is OSNE and as such Site Incident will not be discussed further in this plan. More information on the expected actions of Torness emergency teams and the emergency services on site during a Site Incident can be found in the Torness emergency handbook on Resilience direct HERE

4.1.3 Off-site Nuclear Emergency

Definition: "A hazardous condition which results, or is likely to result, in the need to consider urgent protective actions to protect the public outside the boundary of the site, which may be supported by perimeter fence monitoring system information, 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 Regulation 2.

> *"Radiation Emergency means a non-routine situation or event arising from work with ionising radiation that necessitates prompt action to mitigate the serious consequences -*
> - *Of a Hazard resulting from that situation or event.*
> - *Of a perceived risk arising from a hazard*
> - *Or at any time one or more of –*
> - *Human life*
> - *Health and safety*
> - *Quality of life*
> - *Property*
> - *The "Environment"*

More information on the term "radiation emergency" and Regulation can be found in the REPPIR 2019 Approved Code of Practice available HERE.

The following are examples of when an Off-site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) is likely to be declared by the site.

- A significant loss of coolant gas occurs together with a high level of radioactivity in the coolant gas.
- Measurements on or off-site indicate that a discharge of radioactive material has occurred which could result in the need for urgent protective actions to protect the public.
- Perimeter monitoring equipment indicated that a significant quantity of airborne radioactivity is being released from the site.
- The person empowered to declare an Off-site Nuclear Emergency Considers that the circumstances demand such action.

On declaration of an OSNE Torness Central Control Room will make the following notifications.


Torness Power Station
Scottish Ambulance Service
Police Scotland
Scottish Fire & Rescue Service
Torness Power Station Emergency Staff
EDF Energy Alerting System
NHS Borders
NHS Lothian
NHS 24
Designated Receiving Hospital(s)
East Lothian Council
Maritime & Coastguard Agency
MET Office
SEPA
Scottish Water
Northumbria Police
Network Rail
Transport Scotland
British Telecom
Scottish Government
Food Standards Agency
Office for Nuclear Regulation
UK Government Departments
UKHSA & DESNZ
Food Standards Scotland
Northumberland County Council
Fife Council
Naturescot
City of Edinburgh Council
Midlothian Council
Scottish Borders Council
MOD
Traffic Scotland
APHA
RPID
Food Standards Scotland

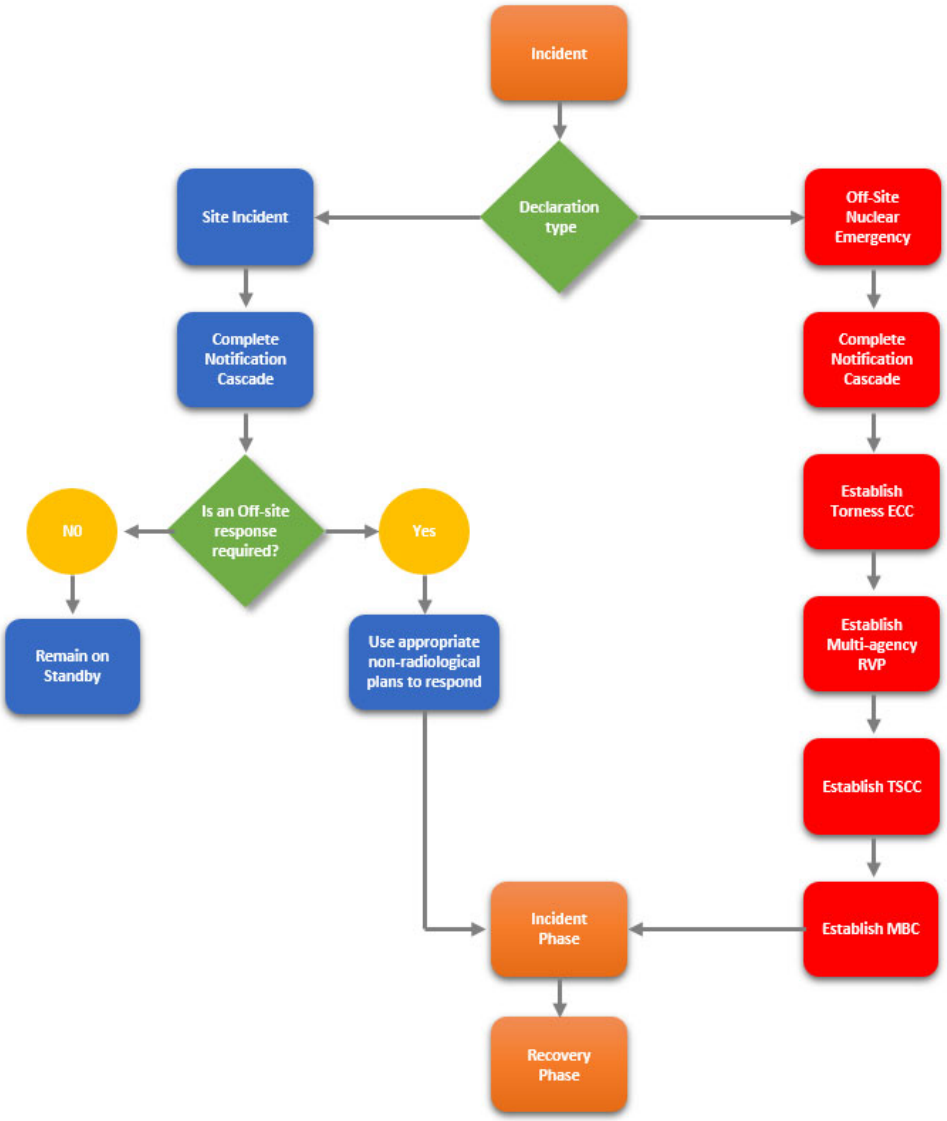
It is expected that on declaration of an OSNE emergency service attending Torness site will gather at a multi-agency rendezvous point (RVP) while conditions on site are assessed by respective agencies Radiation Protection Advisors (RPA). The predetermined RVP for Torness is Dunbar Police Station. If this is unsuitable due to the nature of the incident Police Scotland will advise on a suitable alternative with assistance from Torness.

Torness will use the JESIP METHANE briefing format to communicate with emergency services when completing notifications and any radiological hazard present on site will be passed as part of the Hazards category of METHANE. Scottish Fire & Rescue service have two predetermined attendances for Torness based on conventional or radiological incidents. This can be found in the SFRS Torness plan available on Resilience Direct. Police Scotland and the Scottish Ambulance Service will provide resources based on the needs of the incident.

4.2 Stand-down of Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

Once the situation has been brought under control, the declaration made can be stood down. The responsibility for issuing the stand-down declaration rests with either the Emergency Controller at Torness or the Strategic Co-ordinator at the TSCC.

4.3 Basic incident flow diagram



4.4 Emergency workers

REPPIR 19, Regulation 2(1) states:

> "Emergency worker means any person who has a defined responding role in an operator's emergency plan or a local authority's off-site emergency plan, and who might be exposed to radiation as a result of a potential or actual radiation emergency"

An emergency worker is someone who might be exposed to radiation while taking action in response to an emergency and has a defined role in this plan or the Torness emergency plan. To be in receipt of such exposures, their role will usually involve working on the operator's premises or in the vicinity of the premises, for example, in a detailed emergency planning zone during the radiation emergency. A volunteer from a voluntary organisation may be classed as an emergency worker if they have a defined role in the emergency plan and have been given appropriate training. However, a member of the public volunteering their services

on the day of an emergency would not. People providing assistance to the handling of the radiation emergency but unlikely to be exposed to radiation arising from it (e.g. people located remote to the premises) are not considered to be emergency workers.

Employees of emergency workers have a duty to comply with emergency exposure requirements set out in REPPIR 19, regulations 18 and 19. More information on these regulations can be found HERE

4.4.1 Emergency workers: Training

The provision of information, instruction and training for emergency workers identified in this plan rests with the employer of emergency workers. Training provided should be proportionate to the role that individual emergency workers fulfil, EDF energy are able to assist with and give advice on appropriate training for emergency workers.

4.5 Emergency Exposure

4.5.1 Emergency Exposure – Emergency workers

Emergency Exposures are those incurred by Emergency Workers in excess of the occupational limits set out in the Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 (IRR). If an emergency worker receives a dose below the IRR limits it is not an emergency exposure. Emergency Workers are those who take action to bring help to endangered people, prevent exposure of many people, and prevent harm to the environment or save valuable property, plant, or goods. Such exposures are permitted to exceed statutory dose limits but only for pre-identified employees who have received appropriate information and training and are properly equipped.

Regulation 18 of REPPIR 19 requires that training and equipment should be provided to employees by their employer where there is the possibility of that employee receiving an emergency exposure of ionising radiation and makes further provision for employees where an emergency plan is put into place. Responding agencies should seek advice on emergency exposure from their respective Radiation Protection Advisers (RPA) when responding incidents where a radiological hazard has been identified. Torness will provide the radiological data required for RPAs to make their assessment of a radiological incident. In the initial stages of an incident this information can be provided by the Torness Emergency Health Physics team based at the on-site ECC. As the incident progresses and emergency facilities are established radiological data will be available from the EDF company technical advised based in the TSCC.

Until the use of emergency exposures has been authorised by the responder's employer, doses received should remain within the limits specified in schedule 3 part 1 of IRR17 and in all cases should be kept As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

When communicating dose and dose rate, Sieverts (Sv), millisieverts (mSv) and Microsieverts (µSv) should be used as the unit of measurement to ensure information is understood by all agencies involved in the response.

For incidents likely to expose emergency workers to doses more than the IRR17 statutory dose limits (20mSv) priority must be given to reducing doses below an effective dose of 100 mSv. In extremely severe incidents involving the saving of lives or when preventing a major release of radioactivity employers may authorise

emergency workers to exceed 100mSv, but not exceed 500mSv. It should be stressed authorisation to exceed 100mSv is for the most extreme circumstances only and authorisation can only be given to informed volunteers.

Each agency is responsible for keeping records of emergency exposures their employees have received and should have appropriate procedures in place to do so. Entry into emergency exposures should be reported to ONR.

4.5.2 Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA)

Employers of emergency workers detailed in this plan are required to consult their respective RPA for specific advice concerning the employer's preparation for responding to radiation emergencies.

Employers must select suitable RPAs, one or more, who have the specific knowledge, experience and competence required for giving advice on the particular working conditions or circumstances for which the employer is making the appointment.

The advice of the RPA should cover, where relevant, but not be limited to, contingency planning, emergency procedures and remedial actions. RPAs appointed are expected to have sufficient knowledge and understanding to advise operators accordingly.

4.5.3 Emergency Exposure – Members of the public

Regulation 20 of REPPIR 19 states that the Local Authority's off-site emergency plans must record reference levels in order to prioritise reducing doses to members of the public below an effective dose of 100mSv. ELC will receive advice on reference levels for the public from UKHSA Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards Directorate.

Reference levels should relate to the total residual effective dose (the dose expected to be incurred by an individual after protective action has been implemented) estimated to be received both during the emergency (acute) and, for members of the public, over the first year following the emergency (annual). Reference levels for members of the public should include doses from the longer-term exposure pathways of ingestion, resuspension and external irradiation (from deposited gamma-emitting radionuclides).

4.6 Intervention Levels

Responding agencies have differing operational dose constraints as detailed in their own policy documents. If at any stage it becomes apparent that responding agencies staff will be required to exceed their operational dose constraints then advice should be taken from their respective RPAs.

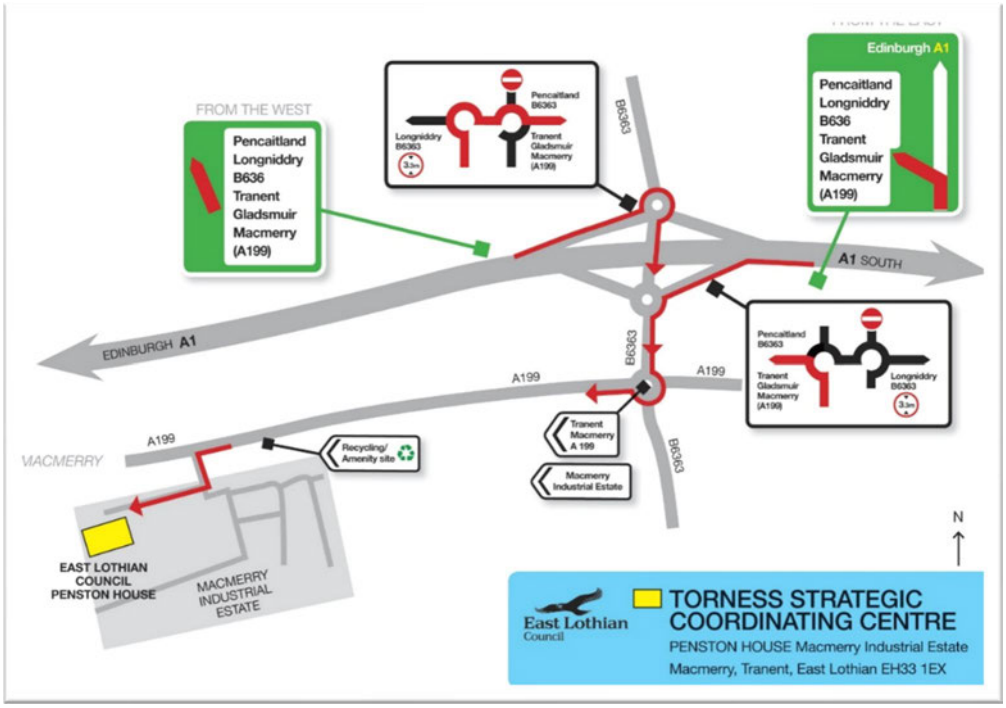
UKHSA RCE will share occupational risk assessments with those organisations providing support to the incident to inform their own risk assessments. Each agency must complete their own risk and impact assessment taking into account impacts that are additional to what would be expected under the 'baseline' and impacts that are a direct result of the proposed intervention.

5 Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC)

The TSCC provides accommodation for representatives of all the agencies and services with a role in this plan, allowing a co-ordinated, integrated and multi-agency approach.

The TSCC is located within the East Lothian Council building within Macmerry Industrial Estate.

Penston House
Macmerry Industrial Estate
Macmerry
East Lothian
EH33 1EX
W3W – back.falls.flitting



Responsibility for the co-ordination of activities within the TSCC is with the Strategic co-ordinator. During the response phase this will be a representative from Police Scotland. This responsibility will sit with East Lothian Council during the recovery phase. This transfer of co-ordination will be by mutual agreement and must be documented appropriately. The recovery phase is detailed in a separate plan, Torness Recovery Plan and is available on resilience direct HERE.

Police Scotland have produced a TSCC activation guide which is available to police officers via their internal intranet page. This guide gives practical advice on the set up of the TSCC.

5.1 TSCC Membership

The following agencies and services are expected to attend the TSCC in response to an OSNE being declared and should provide appropriate staff to participate in the groups/ functions as shown in the table below.

Organisation	Strategic Co-ordination Group	Scientific & Technical Advisory Cell	Recovery Working Group	Strategic Media Advice Cell
Animal and Plant Health Agency	As required	Member	Member	As required
British Telecom	As required		As required	As required
City of Edinburgh Council	As required		As required	As required
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	As required		As required	As required
East Lothian Council	Member	Member	Chair	Member
EDF Energy	Member	Member	Member	Member
Food Standards Agency	Member	Member	Member	As required
Food Standards Scotland	Member	Member	Member	As required
Met Office	As required		As required	As required
Midlothian Council	As required		As required	As required
Network Rail	As required		As required	As required
NHS Lothian	Member	Chair	As required	As required
HM Coastguard	As required		As required	As required
Office for Nuclear Regulation	As required		As required	As required
Police Scotland	Chair / Member		As required	Chair
Public Health Scotland	As required	member	As required	As required
Scottish Ambulance Service	Member		As required	As required
Scottish Borders Council	As required		As required	As required
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Member	Member	Member	As required
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Member		Member	As required
Scottish Government	Member	Member	Member	As required
Scottish Power Energy Networks	As required		As required	As required
Scottish Water	Member		Member	As required
UK Health Security Agency	Member	Member	Member	As required

5.2 TSCC Security

The security of the TSCC is the responsibility of Police Scotland. East Lothian Council will work with Police Scotland to ensure the facility remains secure.

Penston House will remain a working environment for council staff however the TSCC will be kept secure during activation. ELC staff like all others attending will be unable to enter the TSCC unless authorised to do so by Police Scotland.

Access to the TSCC will be via the east most door where the Police Scotland security room is located. Each person entering the TSCC will be issued with a security pass. Passes must be displayed at all times when in the TSCC and surrendered to the Police Scotland security room on leaving the facility. Personal identification is required from each person entering the TSCC to confirm identity, which can be a staff ID card, driving licence or passport.

Access to the car park will be restricted to TSCC attendees only and council staff will be asked to move their vehicles to other locations.

5.3 TSCC – Arrival briefing

Once a pass has been issued to arriving agencies by Police Scotland, they will be directed to the initial briefing area. When possible, a verbal briefing will be provided by Police Scotland however in the initial stages this information may be communicated via a briefing whiteboard. Once an initial briefing has been received attending agencies are invited to find their appointed seating in the TSCC as detailed in the drawings below.

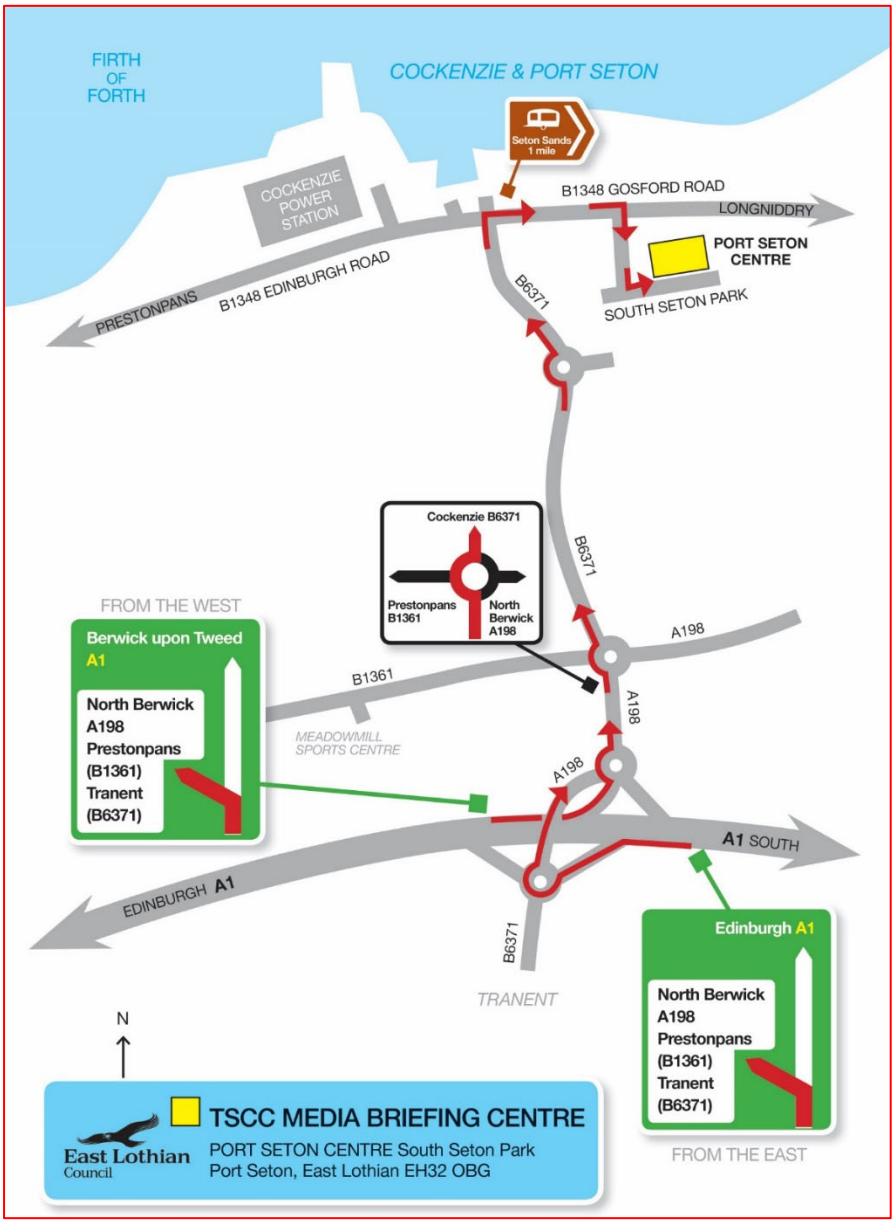
5.4 TSCC – User Guide

The TSCC User Guide provides information on the use of installed IT infrastructure, Police Scotland message action system and other general information around the operation of the TSCC. This guide will be issued by Police Scotland on arrival to the TSCC and is also available on Resilience Direct HERE.

6 Media Briefing Centre

The Media Briefing Centre (MBC) provides accommodation for representatives of all agencies and organisations with a major role in this plan allowing for a co-ordinated multi-agency approach. It is expected that an OSNE would attract attention from global media operators. Any media agencies arriving in the East Lothian area should be directed to this facility.

The predetermined MBC is the Port Seton Centre, South Seton Park, Port Seton, Prestonpans, East Lothian, EH32 0BG.



Co-ordination for the MBC is the responsibility of the Police Scotland TSCC Strategic Co-ordinator who will appoint a MBC Manager and Public information Co-ordinator as well as declare when the MBC is operational.

Police Scotland will assume overall responsibility for the running of press conferences. Individual organisations should not hold their own press conferences or briefings without first obtaining clearance from the MBC Manager.

6.1 Initial Media Statement

The following statement (or a version of) will be issued by Police Scotland Corporate Communications Team.

"We can confirm that an incident has taken place at Torness Power Station around (time) today. 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 Detailed Emergency Planning Zone around the power station are being advised to shelter indoors, take the stable iodine tablets previously distributed and tune into local television, radio stations and/or check social media channels for further information.

A Media Briefing Centre is in the process of being set up at Port Seton Community Centre, Port Seton and you will be advised of the timings of the briefings once the Centre is established."

6.2 Activation of the MBC

In the event of an incident occurring that requires the activation of the MBC, Police Scotland or a member of the ELC Emergency Planning Team will contact the Community Centre main reception and notify staff that the MBC is to be set up. Centre staff have a guide for the initial set up of the MBC. If activation of the MBC is required out of hours the ELC Emergency Planning Team will make the required access arrangement and complete the? to initial set up of the MBC. Contact details for key holder are included in the communications directory in section 14 of this plan.

6.3 Operating the MBC

It is the responsibility of Police Scotland to declare the MBC open and operational. The MBC is only operational when the Strategic Coordinator is satisfied that:

- Security is in place.
- Public Information Coordinator is appointed.
- The MBC manager is appointed and in place.
- Equipment and IT have been installed and tested.
- Communications have been established with TSCC.

Telephones and Wi-Fi will be made available at the MBC for responding agencies. Catering will be provided by ELC.

6.4 Forward Media Briefing Point

A 'Forward Media Briefing Point' (FMBP) site, coordinated by Police Scotland, with good views over the area affected by an incident, at which media briefings are conducted should be considered at an early stage taking into account safety of all personnel and the security of the work being undertaken by the Emergency Workers.

7 Public Information

Regulation 21 REPPIR 19 requires that the population in Detailed Emergency Planning Zones (DEPZs) are appropriately informed and prepared in the unlikely event of a radiation emergency and that members of the public in the Outline Planning Zone (OPZ) have access to information should they require it.

During the early stages of an incident, members of the public should be directed to UKHSA publications on actions to be taken during a radiological emergency available HERE.

7.1 Public Information - DEPZ

REPPIR requires that residents of the DEPZ are provided with prior information and this should be proactively provided without the public having to ask for it. The responsibility for the provision of this information rests with East Lothian Council and it must include the following areas:

- Basic facts about ionising radiation and its effects on persons and on the environment.
- The various types of radiation emergency identified and their consequences for the general public and the environment.
- Protective action envisaged to alert, protect and assist the general public in the event of a radiation emergency.
- Appropriate information on protective action to be taken by the general public in the event of a radiation emergency.
- The authority or authorities responsible for implementing the protective action.
- The extent of the detailed emergency planning zone.

This is achieved by the distribution of calendars and information leaflets to residences and businesses within the DEPZ on an annual basis. A copy of the most recent calendar can be found on the EDF Energy Torness Resilience Direct page HERE.

7.2 Public Information - OPZ

In the OPZ, prior information will be made available to members of the public if they request such information. The appropriate information is available electronically through the East Lothian Council website where a stand-alone OPZ plan can be found albeit in a redacted manner. Hard copies of this redacted plan can be obtained from any local library in East Lothian.

The information provided within the OPZ plan includes a description of the size and shape of the OPZ. In this plan are maps showing the OPZ and is accompanied by a general description of the area to aid understanding.

There is also, within the stand-alone OPZ plan, a short summary of the emergency arrangements to make people living further afield aware of such arrangements. This does not specify any specific action. The plan indicates that in the extremely unlikely event of a radiation emergency that triggers a response in the OPZ, members of the public in the area may be asked to take action but that more information will be provided at the time.

7.3 Initial Media Statement

The following statement (or a version of) will be issued by Police Scotland Corporate Communications Team.

'We can confirm that an incident has taken place at Torness Power Station around (time) today. At this time, it is too early to say what has happened but emergency services are at the scene and early indications are that there may be a risk to the public in the immediate vicinity.

As a precaution, residents in the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone around the power station are being advised to shelter indoors, take the stable iodine tablets previously distributed and tune into local television, radio stations and/or check social media channels for further information. This information will be made available as soon as the facts are confirmed.'

7.4 Social Media

The use of social media should be discussed with the Police Scotland corporate communications team in order to avoid any miscommunications with the public. The below is an example statement that could be used if seen fit by Police Scotland.

*'We can confirm that an incident has taken place at Torness Power Station around (**time**) today. At this time, it is too early to say what has happened but emergency services are at the scene and early indications are that there may be a risk to the public in the immediate vicinity.*

*As a precaution, residents in the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone around the power station are being advised to shelter indoors, take the stable iodine tablets previously distributed and tune into local television, radio stations and/or check social media channels for further information. We will continue to update this (**Website, Facebook page, Twitter/X account**) when more details become available.'*

7.5 EDF Energy Telephone Warning System

The EDF Energy Central Emergency Support Centre will activate an automated telephone warning system when an Off Site Nuclear Emergency is declared. This will be completed as soon as possible but can take up to an hour to activate. The under noted message is passed to all residents who have joined the scheme and provided telephone details:

This is an Emergency Message from Torness Power Station. Please listen carefully. This is not a test. An Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has occurred at Torness Power Station. Please go inside, shut all doors and windows and switch of any non-critical ventilation and extraction systems. Take the stable iodine tablets you have been provided with, as directed in the leaflet. Tune into local radio and television for information. The emergency services have been called and are responding. Press the hash key to repeat this message.

Predefined evacuation messages can also be sent to residents enrolled in the EDF telephone warning system. This can be requested via the EDF Central Emergency Support Centre. Predefined messages are as follows:

Evacuation to Dunbar (ERC11)

"An incident has occurred at Torness Power Station and has resulted in a leakage of radiation that is affecting the sector in which you live. As a precautionary measure, we are evacuating the sector in which your property is located. Please ensure you have taken your potassium iodate tablets and then make your way to the Reception Centre, which has been established at Dunbar Grammar School, Dunbar and/or Knox Academy, Haddington. Should you wish to use an alternative location please inform the Police at the Evacuation Point. If you do not have any means of transport please contact Police Scotland on the following number 101"

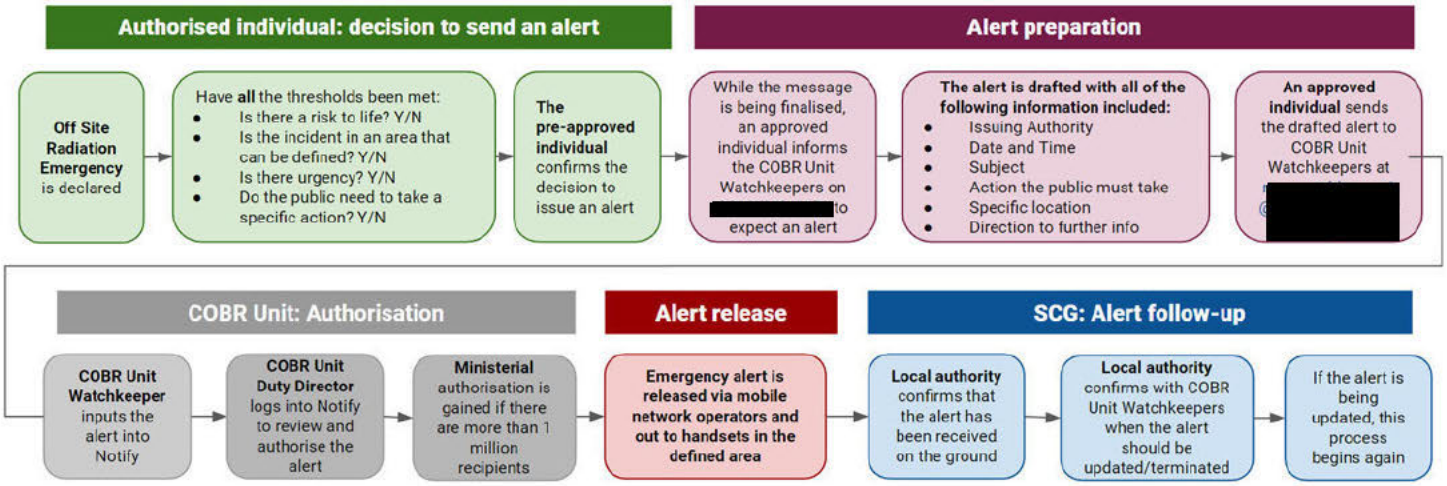
Evacuation to Eyemouth (ERC12)

"An incident has occurred at Torness Power Station and has resulted in a leakage of radiation that is affecting the sector in which you live. As a precautionary measure, we are evacuating the sector in which your property is located. Please ensure you have taken your potassium iodate tablets and then make your way to the Reception Centre, which has been established at the Eyemouth High School, Eyemouth. Should you wish to use an alternative location please inform the Police at the Evacuation Point. If you do not have any means of transport please contact the Police Scotland on the following number 101"

The EDF CESC can also send bespoke messages on the request of the Strategic Coordinator.

7.6 Government Emergency Alerts

Mobile phones within the DEPZ can be alerted of an OSNE using the UK government emergency alert system utilising the following process.



Authorisation to request an emergency alert can come from either the Strategic Coordinator or the LRP Chair.

Pre-approved individuals with the ability to request an emergency alert to be released to the public are as follows:

Name	Job Title	Email Address	Phone Number
Caroline Rodgers	Head of Communities	[redacted]	
Lynn Crothers	Protective Services Manager		
Scott Kennedy	Team Manager, Emergency Planning & Resilience		
Lee Wright	Emergency Planning & Resilience Officer		
Jon Fleetwood	Emergency Planning & Events Officer		
Sarah Barrett	Technical Officer – Emergency Planning & Resilience		

The pre-approved target area for emergency alerts is based on Electoral wards. Torness sits in East Lothian Council's Dunbar and East Linton Ward. As a result the population in this area but out with the DEPZ will also receive the emergency alert. This should be taken into consideration when authorising an alert to be released. An updated version of the emergency alert system is expected in Q1 2024 which will allow for an alert to be targeted at a smaller area. This section will be updated once these improvements have been made.

8 Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC)

A Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) will be formed at the TSCC to provide scientific and technical advice during an OSNE.

The aim of the STAC is to provide the SCG with information and agreed advice on the risk assessment of health and environmental hazards. This will be achieved by:

NHS Boards in Scotland have the statutory duties of "the securing of improved health for people in Scotland and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness". Where there are issues of public health to consider, these statutory responsibilities place an onus on the NHS Board to provide a chair, normally the Director of Public Health (DPH) or a Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPHM) on behalf of the DPH, and administration for the STAC during an emergency. The NHS Board should continue to chair the STAC as long as there are significant issues of public health to consider. Once the incident moves into the recovery phase this role may be occupied by the lead agency, East Lothian Council.

The STAC should have a standard core membership to ensure consistency, to support a rapid response and for planning purposes. The core membership should normally consist of the following – preferably meeting in person or by MS Teams/hybrid meeting if necessary:

- NHS Board - Director of Public Health or Consultant in Public Health Medicine, as initial chair in the majority of cases unless early circumstances indicate that risks to human health are not considered to be a significant concern
- Local Authority - Senior Environmental Health Representative
- Fire and Rescue Service – Appropriate specialist advisor based on the incident
- Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Consultant
- UKHSA RCE
- Met Office
- SEPA
- Scottish Water
- Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency
- Food Standards Agency
- Food Standards Scotland
- Lead Responder - Liaison Officer to liaise between the STAC and the wider multi-agency (SCG) response (usually from Police Scotland)
- EDF Energy – Health Physicist
- Police Scotland Communications Officer

A suggested agenda for STAC meetings can be found in Appendix F of the Preparing Scotland STAC guidance which can be found HERE.

8.1 STAC – Integration with Scottish Government

The STAC operates as an advisory group and is not an operational group. Its focus is to provide practical advice on public health, environmental, scientific and technical issues to those responsible for mounting and coordinating the response to an emergency. It will therefore provide advice to the SCG. SGoRR when activated will receive key points from the STAC advice within the SCG Common Recognised Information Picture (CRIP).

9 Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) Arrangements

The DEPZ is the 3km area around Torness Nuclear Power Station for which REPPIR requires East Lothian Council to prepare this detailed off-site emergency plan with the purpose of restricting, so far as is reasonably practicable, public exposure in the event of a reasonably foreseeable radiation emergency.

Regulation 8 of REPPIR 19 states that East Lothian Council must determine the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) based on EDF Energy's recommendation, through a 'Consequence Report' which is available on Resilience Direct HERE.

With the implementation of the REPPIR 19 regulations and during the review of this plan, ELC has decided there is no requirement to change the 3km DEPZ.

REPPIR states that this plan must describe the arrangements to prevent or restrict radiation exposure of both the public and emergency workers in the DEPZ. It must include advice on aid and protective actions such as sheltering, evacuation and, in the case of operational reactor sites, the administration of stable potassium iodate tablets.

9.1 Stable Potassium Iodate Tablets

Stable Potassium Iodate tablets block the thyroid from absorbing radioactive iodine during radiological emergencies and can prevent conditions such as thyroid cancer as a result of exposure to radiation. Residents and businesses within the DEPZ have been pre-issued with stable potassium iodate tablets and stores are also held in the following locations:

Number of tablets	Location
[redacted]	[redacted]

9.2 Issuing Protective Action Advice

On the declaration of an OSNE, EDF Energy will, as a default, recommend the application of shelter and stable iodine protective actions to all DEPZ sectors. This is because it will take some time to fully understand the radiological implications of the incident and the protective actions are most effective if implemented before or shortly after exposure and carry limited short-term risk.

Notification to residents will be via the automated messaging system, which is activated by EDF Energy. This decision will be relayed to Police Scotland by the Site Emergency Controller to be reinforced with media messaging and public alerts as this will occur before the TSCC is stood up.

Subsequent notification could be made dependant on the levels of contamination and environmental factors such as wind change.

Once the emergency response structure is set up, the STAC Chair has the responsibility to provide advice on protective actions to the SCG. The SCG has the responsibility to ensure the public are aware of these protective actions through the most appropriate channels, one of which will be the telephone notification system but also social and conventional media.

To assist with the protective actions and in particular warning the public to shelter and take iodate tablets, in the DEPZ, EDF Energy have a record of who is signed up to the automated telephone information system.

EDF will:

- Contact each of the premises in the designated sectors, who have signed up to receive such contact, using the automated messaging system.
- Advise the occupants to take their stable iodine tablets according to the government leaflet and patient information leaflet, to stay indoors keeping all external windows and doors closed with non-safety critical ventilation systems turned off and to listen to local radio/television and/or to follow social media and other internet services, if possible, for information bulletins.
- Advise the occupants that those protective actions will remain in force until either changed or cancelled and that notice of such change/cancellation will be given via the automated message system and/or by radio/television information bulletin.

Police Scotland will undertake follow up visits to all households if appropriate and safe to do so.

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 STAC.

The EDF Energy ECC or CESC Health Physicist will continually review the status of the incident and provide data to UKHSA RCE so that protective action advice can be assessed and updated as necessary. The formation of protective action advice will be based on modelling and monitoring results, such as local environmental monitoring activities. UKHSA RCE will continually use this data in conjunction with the Emergency Reference Levels (ERLs) to revise the advice to the STAC.

If it is recommended to extend the protective actions beyond the DEPZ then the Outline Planning Zone (OPZ) plan will be initiated.

9.3 Evacuation

Any decision to evacuate sectors of the DEPZ will be based on the advice of the EDF Emergency Controller, TSCC Coordinator and/or STAC as appropriate. They in turn will base their advice on the results of the mobile radiation monitoring teams (both on and off the site), local weather conditions and estimates from the station operators of the scale and likely duration of the radioactive release.

If the decision to evacuate one or more DEPZ sectors is taken, this should be communicated to the relevant residents in the most appropriate fashion, utilising media outlets, or house visits if appropriate. EDF Energy will support this action by:

- Contacting each of the premises in the designated sectors using the automated message warning system or such other measures as may be appropriate.
- Explain the need for evacuation, transport arrangements and the location of the Emergency Rest Centre.

Police Scotland will coordinate any evacuation as per their current processes. However, the police have no powers to compel people to leave their homes. In the event of occupants refusing to evacuate, they will be advised to shelter in their homes.

It is the responsibility of East Lothian Council to arrange for transport to assist with any evacuation plan taking into account 'Emergency Worker' information under REPPIR 19. Should further assistance be required from bus companies ELC will request this through the Local Resilience Partnership (LRP).

Consideration should also be given to the management of members of the public within the DEPZ that have self-evacuated.

9.4 Radiation monitoring

Land and air monitoring teams called in from other nuclear sites will monitor extended sectors out to 40km.

Extended monitoring beyond the area out to 40km covered by the EDF mobile monitoring teams will be co-ordinated by the UKHSA RCE from the UKHSA RCE Emergency Operations Centre (Chilton, England), with assistance from UKHSA RCE teams based in Glasgow.

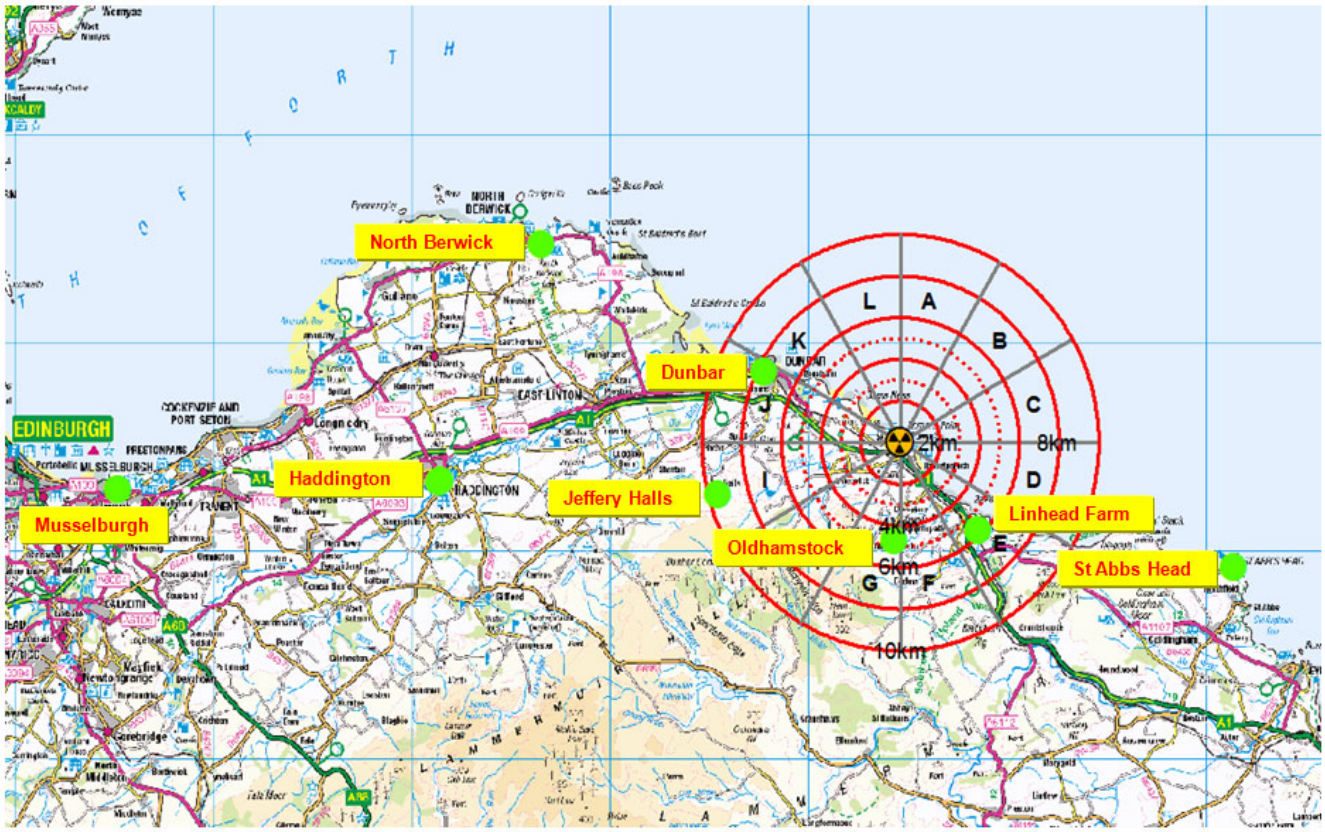
Following the Chernobyl accident in 1986, the UK government developed a National Response Plan to ensure that any future similar emergency could be effectively managed. Under the plan the UK has a multi departmental and agency response approach.

The Radiological Response and Emergency Management System (RREMS) application is a key response capability within our national response and over the years has developed – both as a multi response tool and as a platform for the effective coordination of emergency response for radiological events.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero manages RREMS on behalf of all government departments and agencies who would be involved in a radiological / nuclear incident. RREMS replaced RIMNET as the

primary system in 2022, and RIMNET has subsequently been decommissioned. RREMS has a network of fixed gamma dose rate monitoring sites across the UK, along with an additional mobile monitor network. The monitors automatically measure, analyse, and inform on background radiation levels 24 hours a day. All measurement and reference data are stored in RREMS and the system also provides an incident document management capability and a mapping capability, including the display of plume models.

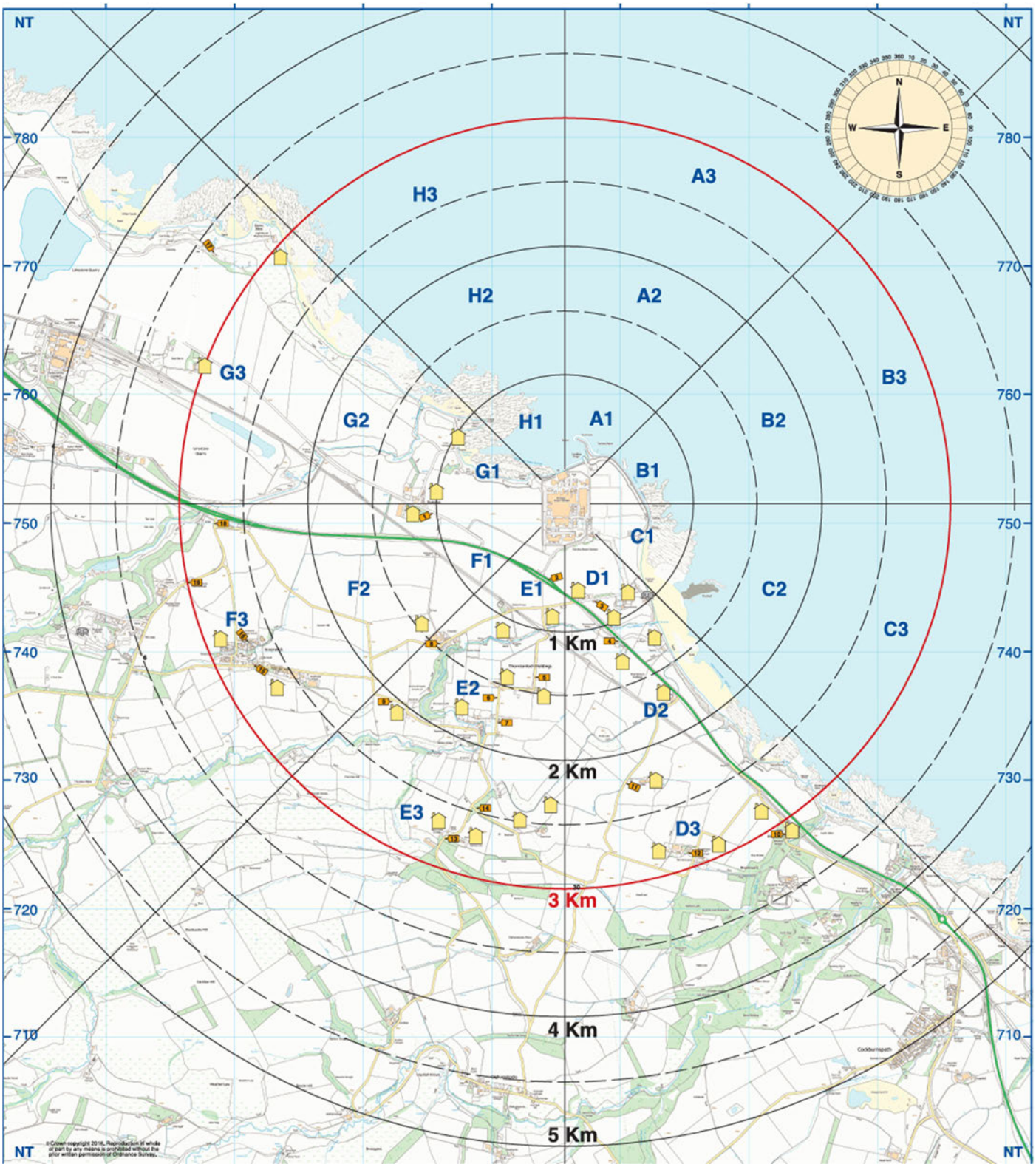
The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero have supplied East Lothian Council, through the Previous Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET) programme, with five fence mountable static R3M's Gamma Dose Rate Monitor Units. The static R3Ms are located at Dunbar, Haddington, North Berwick, Longniddry and Musselburgh. A 'Memorandum of Understanding' exists between the DESNZ RREMS Team and East Lothian Council for data exchange and information to be drafted in accordance with national principles.



A Radiation Monitoring Unit (RMU) should be set up as soon as possible after the declaration of an OSNE, this may be located at a Rest Centre or another suitable venue. UKHSA RCE will provide the radiation monitoring elements of the RMU and will aim to have the first monitoring teams at the RMU within 6 hours of a decision that an RMU is required. The RMU should be fully operational within 24 hours. NHS Lothian's Public health team will consult with its Radiation Protection Advisors on the best way to achieve this using pre-prepared plans.

9.5 DEPZ Sectors

The DEPZ is divided in to 24 sectors as show below.



9.5.1 DEPZ A Sectors (0 to 1km)

Estimated population – 10/25 depending on time of day/year.

A section of the A1 runs through sectors A4, A5 and A6. Based on bumper to bumper traffic with vehicle carrying their maximum capacity a further 906 members of the public could be within this sector.

Thortonloch Caravan Park is located in sector A3 and has maximum residency for 50 people.

A section of the east coast main line railway runs through sectors A5 and A6.

9.5.2 DEPZ B Sectors (1 to 2km)

Estimated population – 50/105 depending on time of day/year.

A section of the A1 runs through sectors B4, B5 and B6. Based on bumper to bumper traffic with vehicle carrying their maximum capacity a further 1331 members of the public could be within this sector.

A section of the east coast main line railway runs through sectors B4, B5 and B6.

9.5.3 DEPZ C Sectors (2 to 3km)

Estimated population – 90/210 depending on time of day/year.

The population on the main roads in this sector could be up to 852 based on bumper to bumper traffic and full capacity vehicles.

Innerwick Primary School is located in C6 and accommodates 63 pupils.

10 Outline Emergency Planning Zone

A separate plan for the Outline Planning Zone (OPZ) and covers 5km – 30km from Torness. The OPZ plan can be accessed via Resilience Direct HERE.

A separate plan for the OPZ is available from Resilience Direct – HERE.

11 Recovery

A separate plan for Recovery is available from Resilience Direct – HERE.

When an OSNE transitions from response to recovery the responsibility of strategic coordination moves from Police Scotland to East Lothian Council. This takes place with agreement from both parties. The multi-agency approach during response should be the same during recovery.

12 Roles, Responsibilities and agreed actions of partner agencies

This section details the agreed roles, responsibilities and actions of those agencies expected to respond to an OSNE at Torness Power Station. It is for each responding agency to ensure that it has adequate internal plans and resources to meet commitments under this plan.

Under REPPIR 2019, regulation 11(1) and explained within the Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) and Guidance for REPPIR 19 East Lothian Council should seek confirmation, to the extent possible, from other responding organisations that the underpinning capabilities required to implement the plan are in place and readily available such as asking for written confirmation of this when consulting on and reviewing the plan.

12.1 Category 1 responders

12.1.1 City of Edinburgh Council

Roles and responsibilities

- To represent the interests of the City of Edinburgh Council in the event of an incident occurring that falls within the scope of this plan and at all stages of the planning process.
- To co-ordinate the City of Edinburgh Council's response to the effects of the incident.
- To provide support to the Emergency and Health Services and the other agencies involved in responding to the effects of the incident.
- To ensure, as appropriate and in liaison with other agencies, that the population of the City of Edinburgh is kept adequately informed with regular and accurate information on the effects of the incident.

Agreed actions

- Assess the information received and determine the Council's likely involvement.
- Arrange for appropriate representation to attend at the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC) in order to liaise with other represented agencies regarding the Council's involvement in the incident. (Communications service, Resilience, Place – Environment)
- If appropriate, arrange for forward deployment of Communications service Officer to Torness Media Briefing Centre at Cockenzie. (Communications service)
- Inform the Chief Executive and appropriate senior management.
- Activate the Council's Incident Coordination Centre. (CICC).
- If required, the Chief Executive or designated deputy will arrange for a Council Incident Management Team to convene within the CICC as appropriate. (Chief Executive or nominated deputy).
- Establish liaison between the Council's representatives at the TSCC and the Council Incident Management Team.

- Collect and collate information relevant to the City of Edinburgh Council's involvement from reliable sources for assessment by the Council Incident Management Team, if established, or otherwise for dissemination to Chief Executive and appropriate senior management.
- Provide advice and assistance as required to the Emergency and Health Services and the other agencies involved in responding to the effects of the emergency.
- Ensure as appropriate, and in liaison with those agencies responding to the effects of the incident, that Elected Members, staff and the public are kept adequately informed with regular and accurate information on the consequences of the emergency. (Communications service).
- If required, arrange additional Social Work presence at designated hospitals. (Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership and Children, Education and Justice Services as appropriate).
- If required, arrange for the collection and transportation of any fatalities from the scene of the incident to mortuary facilities. (Place – Scientific, Bereavement and Registration Services).
- If required, in conjunction with Police Scotland, NHS Lothian and other agencies, establish emergency mortuary facilities. (Place – Scientific, Bereavement and Registration Services).
- If required, work with the affected local authorities, health boards and Police Scotland to establish a post-disaster support service. (Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership and Children, Education and Justice Services as appropriate.)
- If required, assist with the provision of signs, barriers and personnel to facilitate road closures and diversions. (Place – Roads.)
- If required, the Finance function will document the Council's expenditure on emergency and post emergency remedial actions. (Finance service.)
- If the national Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network (RREMS) system is activated, disseminate RREMS information bulletins and radiological monitoring information received to the Health Boards and other Councils in the Lothian and Borders area.

12.1.2 East Lothian Council

Roles and responsibilities

- To ensure that the interests of the population of East Lothian are recognised and promoted at all stages of the planning process as well as in the event of an incident covered by this plan.
- To provide appropriate support to the Emergency Services in their response to the emergency.
- To provide care and support to victims of, and staff responding to, an incident both in the short and long term.
- To provide care and support to families and friends of the victims.
- To provide temporary accommodation to local residents, or holidaymakers, 'day-trippers' who require to be evacuated by the police from their homes / accommodation.
- In liaison with the other authorities, ensure the public are kept adequately informed with regular and accurate information.

- In conjunction with other agencies prevent / limit any damage or pollution of the environment.
- To endeavour to return the situation to normal as soon as possible without jeopardising the effectiveness of the emergency response.
- To provide the OSC Co-ordinator during the recovery phase.

Agreed Actions

Chief Executive

- Ensure appropriate representatives from the ELC attend at the Torness Strategic Co-ordination Centre (TSCC).
- Inform Scottish Borders, Midlothian, City of Edinburgh, Fife and Northumberland Councils.
- Be represented at all inter-agency meetings and briefings at these Centres.
- Initiate and co-ordinate the necessary response of Council resources as requested by Police Scotland.
- Place the designated ERCs on standby.
- Inform Council Management Team as appropriate.
- Conduct early Council management Team (CMT) meeting and set 'battle rhythm').
- Instigate the opening of the Council Emergency Co-ordination Centre (ECC) and appoint a Head of Service to lead the ECC.
- Establish the Crisis Management Team to co-ordinate the response of the Council as detailed in the Corporate Emergency Plan
- Keep Elected Members of the Council informed.
- The Corporate Policy and Improvement Manager will liaise with EDF and Police Media Relations Officers to ensure no conflicting press and media releases.
- Consider mutual aid assistance, initially from Scottish Borders Council, Midlothian Council and the City of Edinburgh Council.
- Ensure a senior manager attends the Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC).
- Ensure the Recovery Coordination Group is established as soon as possible into the Emergency and chaired by an appropriate Head of Service possibly from Development.
- Consider invoking Business Continuity plans framework.
- On completion of the incident, carry out an internal structured debrief with those Services responding to the incident, notifying any amendments required to the plan and highlighting best practice.
- Ensure ELC is represented at any multi-agency structured debrief and incorporate the necessary amendments to the plan as recommended from the outcomes of any such debrief.

East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership

- In conjunction with Education (Knox Academy and Dunbar Grammar School) and Housing, assist Police Scotland with the activation and staffing of the Emergency Rest Centres.

- Provide temporary care for evacuees at the Emergency Rest Centres.
- Arrange for the provision of emergency feeding as appropriate.
- Complete the documentation for all evacuees.
- Invoke the assistance from the voluntary agencies such as the British Red Cross, Salvation Army and Lothian 4x4 and co-ordinate their efforts.
- Provide alternative/temporary accommodation for members of the public evacuated to Emergency Rest Centres should the circumstances/timescale of the incident dictate.
- Provide local community specialist health care provision e.g. mental health support et al., engaging with local third sector provision as appropriate.

Housing

- Assist with set up and operation of Emergency Rest Centres.

Protective Services

- Emergency Planning, Risk and Resilience team will act as advisors to Council Management Team.
- Establish the East Lothian Council, Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) within the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC). Identify a Head of Service to lead.
- Consult with appropriate agencies regarding (possible) pollution of the environment.
- Sample milk, water or other products if appropriate.
- Direct a senior manager to become a member of the Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC).
- Liaise with RIMNET.
- Establish a mechanism to record insurance claims and make early contact with brokers/insurance companies.
- Work closely with Resilient Communities.

Council Resources / Communications Service

- Appoint a member of staff from Communications to take the lead with media issues and joins the Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC) at the Torness Coordination Centre (TSCC).
- Ensure a Communications member of staff attends at the Media Briefing Centre.
- Work with partner agencies to ensure a standard and uniform message is communicated to the public.
- Use and monitor social media.

Development Service

- Chair and run the Recovery Coordination Group.
- Ensure ‘return to normality’ remains key working with partner agencies.

Infrastructure Service

- Provide transport if required to take evacuees to / from the ERC(s).
- Provide plant, machinery and labour as appropriate.
- Provide signs, and staff to assist the police with road closures and diversions.
- Assume responsibility for damaged property owned by the Service.
- Arrange closure of coastal and other public footpaths

Education

- If the decision is made at the Torness Strategic Coordination that evacuation is to take place, in conjunction with the East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership, arrange for children to be taken to the Emergency Rest Centres or be held at the school until other arrangements for their safety can be made.
- In conjunction with the East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership, staff the Emergency Rest Centre's to support services for children.

Council Resources / Finance

- Establish mechanisms for identifying all costs associated with the incident and ensure that they are recorded.

Communities / Customer Services and Connected Communities

- Consider invoking Business Continuity in the Contact Centre.
- The Contact Centre Manager should Work with the Head of Service in charge of the Emergency Coordination Centre and agree strategy.
- The Contact Centre will issue a 'helpline' once agreed through the Strategic Coordination Group (SCG).
- Consider temporary closure of community facilities to enable deployment of staffing resource to assist operation of Rest Centre.

Infrastructure / Facilities Management - Security Staff (Macmerry)

- Invoke the Security Officers, Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC) plan including clearing the car park, staffing the car park to allow only TSCC attendees to park in the main car park and liaise with the Emergency Planning, Risk and Resilience Manager as to further duties.

12.1.3 Fife Council

Agreed Actions

- If OPZ plan is invoked Fife Council will liaise with NatureScot who manages The Isle of May.

12.1.4 Midlothian Council

Roles and responsibilities

- Representing the interests of Midlothian Council and the population of Midlothian during the planning and response phases in respect of an incident within the scope of this plan.
- Providing a coordinated Midlothian Council response to the incident.
- Providing support to the emergency services and other partners involved in the emergency response as reasonably practicable.
- Participating in the multi-agency coordination activities within the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre/Media Briefing Centre.
- Maintaining up to date situational awareness.

Agreed Actions

- Log details, assess the information received, and determine the Council's initial involvement.
- Inform Senior management and relevant specialist officers within the Council.
- Arrange for a liaison officer to represent Midlothian Council at the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC). (Place Directorate, Protective Services: Environmental Health / Contingency Planning).
- If appropriate, arrange for a Communications Officer to attend the Torness Media Briefing Centre.
- Convene an Emergency Management Team.
- Inform elected members of the Council.
- Establish a communications link between the Midlothian Council liaison officer(s) at the TSCC and Council Headquarters/Emergency Management Team.
- Provide assistance as appropriate to the emergency services, neighbouring local authorities and other agencies involved in responding to the effects of the emergency.
- If required, assist with the provision of signs, barriers and personnel to facilitate road closures and diversions.
- Ensure that the population of Midlothian, senior management, elected members, specialist officers and other staff as appropriate are kept adequately informed with regular and accurate information, in liaison with those agencies coordinating the response to the emergency.
- Maintain incident logs and expenditure records throughout.

12.1.5 Northumberland County Council (Including Northumberland Fire and Rescue)

Roles and Responsibilities

- A small part of the OPZ is in Northumberland.

Agreed Actions

- Providing support to the emergency services and other partners involved in the emergency response.
- Invoke the Northumberland REPPIR plan.
- Log all details and requests for support which may be received.

12.1.6 Scottish Borders Council

Roles and responsibilities

- Promoted at all stages of the planning process as well as in the event of an emergency covered by this plan.
- To provide support to the emergency services in their response to the emergency.
- To provide an alternative Emergency Rest Centre (ERC) at a Council owned and staffed facility.
- To support NHS Borders in the provision of a Radiation Monitoring Unit (RMU) at the facility chosen to host a Rest Centre.
- To provide support and care for those affected by the emergency.
- To provide temporary accommodation in the event of evacuation.
- In liaison with the TSCC and MBC to ensure that, the population of the Scottish Borders are supplied with accurate and timely information.
- To take all possible steps to limit damage to the environment.
- To carry out reassurance monitoring within the council area.
- To participate fully in the recovery phase.
- In the discharge of the above responsibilities, Scottish Borders Council will act under the strategic guidance of the TSCC.

Agreed actions

Chief Executive's Department

- Implement the SBC Major Incident Plan (Part 6 – Torness).
- Arrange for liaison officers to attend the TSCC.
- Activate the Council Emergency Control Centre and the Incident Management Team.
- Implement the Emergency Incident Media and Public Information Plan.
- Provide appropriate support to the emergency services.
- Provide appropriate support to neighbouring councils.

- Alert the elected members of the Council and arrange for them to be briefed on a regular basis.

Social Work Services

- Implement Social Work Care for People Plan.
- If requested, prepare and open a Rest Centre at a suitable location, staffed and managed by Council staff.
- Support NHS Borders to establish a Radiation Screening Unit at or near to the established Rest Centre.
- Activate the Care for people Team.
- Co-ordinate the efforts of the voluntary and welfare organisations.

Infrastructure and Environment

- After consultation with appropriate agencies, consider measures to limit the effects of pollution.
- Provide transport to/from the ERC for evacuees.
- Provide emergency catering at the ERC.
- Provide plant, machinery and labour as required.
- Liaise with Transport Scotland regarding diversions on the A1 Road.
- Provide signs, barriers and labour to assist with road/diversion closures.
- Arrange closure of coastal and other public footpaths

Education & Lifelong Learning

- Acting on the advice from the TSCC take all appropriate measures to ensure the welfare of school children and staff.

Corporate Resources

- Provide additional liaison officers to attend the TSCC as the incident determines.
- Provide administrative support to Incident Management Team.
- Monitor and collate expenditure.
- Provide GIS and other support to the Incident Management Team.
- Take a lead role during the recovery phase.

12.1.7 Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)

Role and responsibilities

HM Coastguard has a Statutory Duty under the Coastguard Act 1925 by order of the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, laid before parliament on 9 March 1992, for the initiation and co-ordination of civil maritime 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 the shoreline of the United Kingdom.

HM Coastguard (HMCG) Search and Rescue Teams are equipped with vehicles, lighting, cliff rescue equipment and VHF (Maritime) radio communications.

HMCG teams are trained to set up and control local landing sites for helicopters, having direct communications with HM Coastguard rescue helicopters, Police, and other air assets.

CGOC (Coastguard Operations Centre) Aberdeen will initiate radio and satellite broadcasts/alerts to commercial shipping, fishing vessels and pleasure craft as appropriate.

For non-coastal incidents, rescue teams may be made available to assist the other Emergency Services.

Agreed Actions

- Open an incident on the Command and Control system.
- Alert and dispatch, when possible, officers to the TSCC.
- Initiate information broadcasts to shipping as and when advised by Police/TSCC liaison officers.
- Use AIS, and broadcasts if required, to determine what vessels are in the Torness area out to a specified range.
- Direct shipping to locations advised by TSCC staff.
- Notify appropriate harbour authorities, Flag Officer Scotland, Northern England and Northern Ireland, ARCC (Air Rescue Co-ordination Centre) at Fareham and appropriate Coastguard duty officers Co-ordinate any air assets involved in coastal or maritime operations in support of the incident and agree with ARCC/Police the co-ordination of air assets involved in inland operations.
- Conduct any Search and Rescue operations in the affected area in consultation with TSCC liaison officers.
- Respond to any other requests for assistance from TSCC liaison

12.1.8 NHS borders

Roles and responsibilities

- Liaising with NHS Lothian on the information available.

- Providing monitoring and decontamination facilities for members of the public who are, or who may be contaminated with radioactive material in the immediate post incident period.
- Providing reassurance monitoring of members of the public who have reason to suppose that they may have been exposed to radioactive contamination.
- Liaising with Scottish Borders Council Social Work staff re the provision of counselling and support to members of the public and staff as required.
- Subsequent validation monitoring of a sample of the population to confirm calculated assessment of population exposure.
- Providing advice to local authorities, the public and the media on health aspects of a radiation incident, including those relating to foodstuffs and water, following liaison with FSS & Scottish water.
- Liaising with NHS Scotland and other NHS Boards.
- Assisting NHS Lothian as required.

Agreed Actions

Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPH):

- Liaise with NHS Lothian Consultant in Public Health Medicine at the TSCC.
- Alert Borders General Hospital and Borders Primary Care Services.
- Establish a Board Control Centre to manage the response, if required.

- Liaise with EDF Energy, Police Scotland and Scottish Borders Council Public Relations Officers along with NHS Borders Communications Manager to ensure that no conflicting press releases are issued.

Consultant Radiologist on call:

Implement Borders General Hospital Major Incident Procedures in respect of providing radiation monitoring facilities at the Radiation Screening Unit, Eyemouth Swimming Pool ((new site to be determined)), if required.

Borders Primary Care Services:

Arrange for the attendance of general practitioners at the Radiation Screening Unit, (Eyemouth Swimming Pool (new site to be determined)) as required.

Supply Community Nursing Staff to the Radiation Screening Unit and Emergency Rest Centre as required.

12.1.9 NHS Lothian

Roles and responsibilities

NHS Lothian's role is to make the necessary arrangements to safeguard the health of its population by:

- Designating a receiving hospital and arranging for the reception and treatment of casualties.

- Coordinate the provision of radiation monitoring with partner agencies. This includes:
    - Providing radiation monitoring at the designated radiation monitoring unit.
    - Providing monitoring to members of the public who are concerned they have been exposed to radioactive contamination.
    - Liaise with UKHSA RCE regarding subsequent validation monitoring of a sample of the population to confirm calculated assessment of population exposure.
- Provide advice to local authorities, the public and the media on health aspects of a radiation incident, including those relating to foodstuffs and water in conjunction with FSA/FSS and other agencies.
- Participation at the TSCC and the Radiation Monitoring Unit as appropriate.
- Setting up and running a Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC).
- Liaise with the Scottish Government Health Resilience Unit and with other Health Boards in particular with NHS Borders, HPS and NHS 24.
- NHS Lothian will act as "Lead Health Board" in relation to the formulation, exercising and implementation of the above Off-Site Emergency Plans.

Agreed Action

On receipt of notification from EDF Energy via Police Scotland:

1) Cascade of incident notification:

- Call the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh Emergency Department to ensure it has been alerted.
- Notify NHS Lothian Medical Physics: Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA). Start escalation to deploy Public Health staff to the TSCC.
- Notify NHS Lothian's executive team/executive director on call.
- Notify NHS Borders Public Health.
- Contact UKHSA RCE radiation on-call officer for initial advice.

2) HPT/Public Health on call then proceed to the TSCC after risk assessment.

On arrival, obtain an update on the situation:

- Listen to introductory briefing by Police Scotland of current situation.
- Ensure situation awareness of what is happening inside TSCC (command and control arrangements, when is first SCG meeting? How many PH staff do you have?).
- CPHM to make contact with a Senior Police Officer present (SCG Co-coordinator or Police Liaison Officer).
- Collect EDF Energy protective actions Advice Form (if already issued).
- Discuss EDF Energy protective actions Advice with the Police, EDF Energy, UKHSA RCE and, when available, the NHS Lothian Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA) as required.

3) Arrange and chair the first STAC meeting in conjunction with relevant agencies (EDF Energy, UKHSA RCE, SGED, SW, ELC Environmental Health Officer, SEPA and SAS, FSA) as represented in the TSCC (note that at the start this may be a limited few).

A pre-determined agenda is in Section 9, Appendix 1.

STAC chair must then ensure appropriate update and feedback to the SCG. Think about timing of meetings and how these fit with SCG meetings.

Public Health issues to consider at STAC include:

- Ensure you have a proper picture of events and data.
- Risk assessment of priorities and risks to health.
- Protective actions validity and advice
- Specific advice on early/later protective actions (sheltering, PITs, food, water)
- Health advice to local people and public in general (food, water, sheltering, monitoring)
- Public Communications
- Assessment of future protective actions needed
- Monitoring requirements - public and emergency services. Arrangements, if required, for later validation monitoring of the public.
- Review radiological monitoring data and take appropriate action.

4) At the same time Public Health will need to:

Assign roles and responsibilities to members of the PH team as and when resource become available (see STAC action cards at TSCC). Consider the need for mutual aid.

Respond to ad-hoc requests for health advice from the Police, EDF Energy, Local Authorities and members of the public.

Prepare briefing information/Situation report for transmission to relevant NHS Lothian staff, including Emergency control room, primary and secondary care services and senior managers, NHS Borders, Directorate of Public Health, Scottish Government Resilience Room, Health Admin, for onward cascade as appropriate.

Obtain updates from on the condition and numbers of casualties from the control hospital (if any).

Liaise with the police and other agencies regarding first joint press release (ensure adequate Health Advice in joint press release) and assign CPHM to attend the Media Briefing Centre at Port Seaton.

Liaise with NHS24 on the setting up of information helpline (see below).

Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (RIE):

RIE will take appropriate measures to provide healthcare to patients from the incident in their care. Particular consideration will be given to:

- Radiological aspects of healthcare.
- Joint working with SAS to address decontamination.
- Contamination risks and the protection of patients, staff key health assets and the environment

- The impact on health services to people not otherwise affected by the incident.

Medical Physicist:

NHS Lothian Medical Physics staff will be consulted when available and should consider Provision of Medical Physics guidance and support to affected hospital departments.
The most effective use of available Medical Physics resources to address the needs of the incident and other essential work.

Arrangements to collaborate with UKHSA RCE to make the best use of available Medical Physics and UKHSA RCE resources, including staff, equipment and personal protective equipment to address the needs of the affected sites.

Provide supervision and briefing to Radiation staff and assessment of the RMU layout before admission of the first person (only after which should people be allowed to proceed to the reception and waiting areas).

Provide monitoring and record monitoring results of each person passing through the RMU. Arrange for follow up of affected individuals, for short and long term, as appropriate, in conjunction with other health services.

Primary Care and Unscheduled Care Services:

NHS Lothian will brief primary care and health and social care partnerships on the incident.

Health Advice to the Public:

NHS Lothian will provide NHS24 with information to establish a helpline, which can answer questions from those with health concerns and redirect them to appropriate services.

Temporary special helplines can be set up where necessary to cover specific local or national situations.

12.1.10 Police Scotland

Roles and responsibilities

In responding to an off-site incident, Police Scotland share the common response objectives. These are:

- Protect human life, property and the environment;
- Minimise the harmful effects of the emergency;
- Promote a swift return to a normal life;
- Maintain normal services at an appropriate level;
- Provide mutual support and cooperation between responders;
- Support the local community to recover and its part in recovery; and
- Participate in an effective and coordinated joint response.

Thereafter Police Scotland have specific responsibilities, which can be summarised as follows:

- Coordinate the activities of the local responders and others acting in support at the scene of an incident except when HM Coastguard coordinate search and rescue in a maritime environment.
- Treat the affected area as a crime scene, in parallel to the general response, unless it is obvious that the emergency is caused by a natural event.
- Act under the direction of the Procurator Fiscal, where appropriate facilitate the inquiries carried out by bodies such as the Health and Safety Executive, Rail Air or Maritime Accident Investigation Branches of the Department for Transport and the Police Information and Review Commissioner (PIRC).
- Process casualty information include the identification of the deceased and removal of the dead of behalf of the Procurator Fiscal.

Agreed Actions

- Alert the agencies as per 4.7 of this plan (Off-site nuclear emergency), repeating the message received from EDF Energy.
- Appoint and send a Strategic Coordinator to the Torness Strategic Co-ordination Centre (TSCC).
- Establish and chair the Strategic Coordination Group at the TSCC and during the response phase.
- Provide the Police Incident Officer (PIO).
- Send Police Liaison Officers to the ECC, if safe to do so.
- Establish and Chair Tactical Coordination Group.
- Establish cordons in area as advised by the ECC or TSCC.
- Establish and manage the Rendezvous Point, decided as per circumstances and information available at the time.
- Establish the Forward Control Point .
- Establish proportionate Traffic Management plan.
- Provide security for the TSCC and Media Briefing Centre (MBC)
- Deploy resources to coordinate the public information response.
- Establish a message action system within the TSCC.
- Send Documentation Teams to receiving hospitals and Emergency Rest Centres where required.
- Implement decision taken at the TSCC or by the Police Incident Officer/Overall Incident Commander to progress agreed protective actions (sheltering or evacuation) if safe to do so.
- Assist other agencies with the issue of Potassium Iodate Tablets.
- Consider establishing a Casualty Bureau.

12.1.11 Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS)

Roles and responsibilities

The Scottish Ambulance Service invariably provides the first component of the National Health Service (NHS) response to major incidents in Scotland. This response is primarily geared to address the immediate medical

needs of those involved. This will include arrangements for access, assessment, initial treatment, coordination of clinical care and the subsequent distribution of patients to appropriate treatment centres or sites of definitive care.

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 major incident at any location in Scotland, responsibilities may be summarised as follows:

Agreed actions

- SAS will deploy appropriate resources to key locations such as the site, TSCC and/or Dunbar Police Station to effectively manage ambulance activity and multi-agency working.
- Any response will be commensurate with the scale and nature of the incident.

12.1.12 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

Roles and responsibilities

SEPA is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR). Under EASR, SEPA is responsible for authorising the management of radioactive waste on and from the site and maintains an independent monitoring regime for radioactivity in food and the environment around the site. SEPA also has access to the Radiological Response Emergency System (RREMS) in Scotland.

During an emergency SEPA may make environmental measurements in support of its 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 management of any radioactive wastes arising as a result of an incident.

Agreed Actions

- Provide appropriate representatives, as required, to meet local and national co-ordination arrangements.
- Provide appropriate staff to the SEPA Emergency Control Centre.
- Provide advice on the environmental impact of a radiological incident to relevant organisations.
- Provide information on the environmental effects of the incident where appropriate.
- Maintain operational links with appropriate organisations to ensure an integrated response to the incident.
- Advise on appropriate management of radioactive waste and, if appropriate, authorise such disposals.
- Determine if a breach of site authorisation has occurred and gather relevant information if necessary.

12.1.13 Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)

Roles and responsibilities

Responding to emergencies is a normal function of the SFRS. Statutory responsibilities as set out in the Fire Scotland Act 2005, the Fire (Additional Functions) (Scotland) Order 2005 and the Police and Fire reform (Scotland) Act 2012 comprise:

- Fire Safety including fire protection and prevention activities
- Firefighting and rescue from fire
- Rescue from road traffic and other transport accidents
- Hazardous materials and environmental protection incidents
- Urban search and rescue
- Flood water rescue
- Dealing with CBRN incidents
- Responding to miscellaneous rescues
- Responding to other emergencies

It is generally accepted however that the SFRS is the organisation best able to undertake the rescue element of all serious incidents involving trapped persons and / or immediate hazard to the public. These core responsibilities are therefore extended to include rescue from collapsed structures or industrial accidents, the control of incidents involving hazardous materials, the safeguarding of the environment and safety management in and around areas of Fire and Rescue Service operations.

Command & Coordination of Operations:

Full details are given in the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Incident Command System.

- Incident Command Policy and Operational Guidance.
- Control Operating Procedure for Hazmat Incidents

All SFRS operations will take cognisance of the prevailing multi-agency emergency management protocols.

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service fully support the primacy of Police Service of Scotland in control and co-ordination of a major incident.

Where fire exists however, the Senior FRS Officer (Incident Commander) will be in command of all firefighting and rescue operations.

Where no fire exists but rescue operations are necessary, or dangerous or hazardous conditions exist, the SFRS will control operations within the inner cordon.

The Police will continue to control access to the outer cordon.

Agreed actions

On receipt of the message informing the SFRS of an incident requiring the activation of the TSCC, SFRS Operations Control will mobilise a Command Officer to act as liaison officer.

This Command Officer will attend at the TSCC and proceed to the designated SFRS position. They will assess the overall scale of the situation and its likely development and relay the information to the SFRS Operations Control. According to circumstances the initial liaison officer shall either request assistance or, through consultation with SFRS Operations Control, be supported by additional command officers whose role is commensurate with the situation.

On declaration of an Off-site Nuclear emergency the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service will:

Deploy decontamination assets in the following locations depending on wind direction:

Option 1 – Wind Direction from the North, South or West: Mass Decontamination Response constructed on the A1 dual carriageway, under the direction of Police Scotland, due to the scale of this equipment and improved control of public. (Resources coming from South and East direction of Torness must confirm a safe route to incident via OC/RPA.)

Option 2 – Wind Direction from the East: Mass Decontamination Response constructed on the A1 dual carriageway, under the direction of Police Scotland, due to the scale of this equipment and improved control of public. (Resources coming from North, South or West direction of Torness must confirm a safe route to incident via OC/RPA).

Initially this may be a holding area for SFRS resources or an area for construction of Mass Decontamination resources.

Additionally, all SFRS Operations Controls will be notified of response and deployment arrangements and additional SFRS assets will be placed on operational readiness.

12.2 Category 2 responders

12.2.1 Openreach/British Telecom (BT)

Roles and responsibilities

- To manage BT networks during the period of high activity.
- To provide additional telecommunications equipment / services as requested by the emergency agencies.

Agreed Actions

- Establish an incident control point at our Network Control Centre.
- If requested send a liaison manager to the TSCC.
- Manage BT's networks during the period of high activity.
- Provide additional telecommunications equipment / services as requested by the emergency agencies.

12.2.2 Network Rail

Role and responsibilities

Network Rail is the owner and operator of the railway infrastructure in the UK. They control all train operations although services are provided by Train Operating Companies (TOCs) and Freight Operating Companies (FOCs).

The Scotland Route of Network Rail is controlled from the Route Control 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. Network Rail 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 Torness Power Station, Network Rail will assume this role by appointing a Rail Incident Officer (RIO) who will attend at the TSCC.

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

Agreed Actions

On receipt of advice of an off-site nuclear emergency at Torness Power Station from Police Scotland, Network Rail Route Control will activate the relevant section of the Network Rail Emergency Plan. This involves alerting a designated individual who will assume the role of Rail Incident Officer (RIO). The RIO will proceed to the TSCC and may be accompanied by an assistant who will provide administrative assistance at the TSCC.

On arrival at the TSCC, the RIO will:

- Identify his/herself to the Staff Manager/OSC Co-ordinator.
- Proceed to the designated accommodation position.
- Confirm his/her arrival to Network Rail Route Control.
- In liaison with other agencies at the TSCC and Network Rail Route Control, formulate rail industry strategy and facilitate its implementation.
- To provide if requested assistance in the evacuation of the OEPZ, primarily trains from Dunbar.

12.2.3 Scottish Water

Roles and responsibilities

Scottish Water has responsibility for establishing procedures for protecting and decontaminating water treatment facilities, related infrastructure and the public water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, related infrastructure and protecting the aquatic environment. Scottish Water must be contacted immediately

there is any indication of / potential for contamination to any raw water source or sewerage system, or potential for / actual contamination of or damage to Scottish Water's water and wastewater infrastructure.

Should an off- site nuclear emergency occur Scottish water will, once notified, provide initial support via online attendance at meetings and shall also arrange for the following staff to attend the TSCC as a minimum, in the first instance:

- Operational Line Manager;
- Public Health Scientist;
- R&S Team Member.

In addition, as a minimum, a member of Scottish Water's Corporate Affairs Directorate shall attend the Strategic Media Advice Cell.

Agreed Actions

Public water supply

- Ensure that any immediate risks to Scottish Water staff / contractors working on the public water system are adequately controlled.
- Assess the risk of contamination to the public water supply (including raw water sources).
- Assess the risk / impact of damage to the public water supply infrastructure.
- Arrange and co-ordinate sampling and analysis of public water supplies (including raw water sources) as appropriate and where relevant, in conjunction with SEPA and other relevant agencies.
- Collate information on the level and nature of any contamination of public water supplies, including raw water sources.
- Assess the risks to the public health from any impacted / contaminated public water supplies.
- Assess the risks to staff, contractors, the public and other third parties including the environment of any damage to and / or contamination of the public water supply infrastructure.
- Take measures to minimise the risk to public health from contaminated public water supplies.
- In co-ordination with and where appropriate, the agreement of, key stakeholders, take the required measures to minimise risks to Scottish Water staff, contractors, the public and other third parties including the environment of any contamination of the public water supply infrastructure.
- Provide advice to customers and Licenced Service Providers (LRPs) on public water supplies in accordance with the Public Health Guidelines agreed.
- Where there is a disruption to the public water supply, Scottish Water will, with the support of Police Scotland and other relevant stakeholders arrange for / support the provision of alternative supplies of drinking water.
- In consultation and agreement with SEPA, HPS, UKHSA RCE and other relevant agencies, take the required measures to decontaminate and / or recover impacted public water supply infrastructure.

Sewerage (Wastewater) Network

- Ensure that any immediate risks to Scottish Water staff / PFI Operator's staff and contractors working on the wastewater drainage network are adequately controlled.

- Assess the risk of contamination to the wastewater drainage network and related infrastructure.
- Assess the risk / impact of damage to the wastewater drainage network and related infrastructure.
- Arrange and coordinate sampling and analysis of process, point discharges, sludge and other relevant environmental samples in conjunction with SEPA and other relevant agencies.
- Collate information on the level and nature of the contamination of the wastewater drainage network and related infrastructure.
- Assess the risks to Scottish Water staff, PFI Operator's staff, contractors, the public and other third parties including the environment of any damage to and / or contamination of the wastewater drainage network and related infrastructure.
- In coordination and where appropriate, agreement with SEPA and other stakeholders, take the required measures to minimise risks to Scottish Water staff, PFI Operator's Staff and contractors, the public and other third parties including the environment of any contamination of the wastewater drainage network and related infrastructure.
- In consultation and agreement with SEPA, HPS, UKHSA RCE and other relevant agencies take the required measures to decontaminate and / or recover any impacted areas of the wastewater drainage network and related infrastructure.

12.2.4 Scottish Power Energy Networks

Roles and responsibilities

SP Energy Networks (SPEN) is responsible for the Transmission and Distribution Electrical Network across Central and Southern Scotland. We own, operate and maintain the electrical network ensuring our customers stay connected. This is done through a network of Substations, Cables and Overhead Lines operating from 400kV to efficiently transmit electricity down to our distribution network which goes down to 230v for our domestic customers. The network is managed 24/7 365 days per year, with out of hours provision provided by our Operational Control Centre and our standby provision of Technical and Engineering Resources.

EDF is a connected customer onto the SP Transmission Network and relies on the connection for the export of generation and the safe operation of the Nuclear site. There are two electrical substations on site which provide a connection to Torness Nuclear power station at 400kV and 132kV. The Electricity System Operator (ESO) is responsible for managing the power available on the electricity network and coordinates all generation onto the UK Transmission System.

Agreed Actions

- The Operational Manager will identify his/herself to the Staff Manager/OSC Co-ordinator.
- Proceed to the designated accommodation position.
- SPEN will review the requirement to establish an Emergency Action Centre which will be responsible for coordinating SPEN response to information being shared at the TSCC.
- SPEN are responsible for the safe operation of the electrical network and will review any resources deployed in the DEPZ.
- SPEN will review any requests for the operation of the electrical network for safety.

12.3 National Agencies

12.3.1 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) CBRN Emergency Team

The DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team is part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and is concerned with the recovery of the open and built environment following a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) or major hazardous materials (HazMat) incident.

The DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team primary functions are:
To provide advice, guidance and assistance on decontamination related issues to responsible authorities in their contingency planning for, and response to, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) and major HazMat incidents.

CBRN –a deliberate act involving Chemical, Biological, Radioactive or Nuclear materials.

Major HAZMAT – an accident, regardless of scale, involving Chemical, Biological, Radioactive or Nuclear materials where the incident is in excess of local capability and/or knowledge and authorities request the DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team.

To maintain and build on the DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team framework of specialist suppliers and ensure that responsible authorities have access to these services if the need arises.

To advise central Government on the national capability for the decontamination of buildings, infrastructure, transport and open environment, and be a source of expertise in the event of a CBRN incident or major release of HazMat materials

The DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team operational capability includes:

Facilitate the rapid decontamination of CBRN releases using private sector capability
On call 24/7 to provide access to The DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team expertise and Framework services

Provide expert scientific and technical advice to relevant groups, including Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) and Recovery Co-ordination Group (RCG), on the most appropriate decontamination methods.

The DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team also produces the Strategic National Guidance. The decontamination of buildings, infrastructure and the open environment exposed to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials.

12.3.2 Food Standards Scotland

Roles and Responsibilities

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is responsible for food safety in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Food Standards Scotland (FSS), which was established on 1 April 2015, is responsible for food safety in Scotland. FSS's role is to help protect the public from risks to health in relation to food and feed.

In the event of a radiological emergency in the UK (including those in or affecting Scotland), the food safety incident response will be led by the FSA unless it is mutually agreed that FSS will take over the lead. FSS will provide the site response in Scotland and the FSA will provide appropriate modelling. FSA and FSS will collaborate closely, maintain compatible incident management plans and ensure effective communication throughout the emergency.

In the event of an emergency FSS will lead the Scottish Government's response on food/feed safety issues, assess the impact of the emergency on the food chain and implement any necessary protective actions. Specific responsibilities are:

- To liaise with relevant partners to determine the level of any contamination in the food and feed chain.
- To take action to ensure that food which exceeds maximum permitted levels does not enter the food chain.
- To liaise with relevant partners, as necessary, to implement restriction orders under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 to restrict the supply, movement or sale of produce from the affected area.
- To provide support, advice, information and guidance to local authorities, businesses and the public on the implications for food and feed.
- To provide support and advice to the Scottish Government & partners dealing with the emergency.
- To ensure that subsequent recovery arrangements take account of food and feed safety issues.

Agreed Actions

- Attend the Torness Strategic Coordinating Centre (TSCC), as appropriate.
- Attend and provide scientific advice relating to food via the Science & Technical Advisory Cell (STAC).
- Provide the precautionary advice area in which relevant Maximum permitted levels in food and feed might be exceeded, as determined by the Food Standards Scotland/Food Standards Agency. The areas affected by this precautionary advice can often be much larger than those areas where immediate protective actions, such as sheltering, have been implemented**.**

If it is assessed that levels of radioactivity in any potential food & feed products may exceed Maximum permitted levels, Food Standards Scotland will:

- Liaise with Scottish Government Rural Inspections Directorate (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 local authorities to take action to ensure that food contaminated to unacceptable levels does not enter the food chain.
- Liaise with relevant partners, as necessary, to implement restriction orders under the Food & Environment Protection Act 1985 (FEPA) to restrict the supply, movement or sale of produce from the affected area.

- Liaise with the Media Briefing cell & prepare press releases to provide advice to the public, businesses and stakeholders regarding any implications for food/feed.

12.3.3 The Met Office

Agreed Actions

- The Met Office operate the PACRAM (Procedures and Communications in the event of a release of Radioactive Material) service. PACRAM is a comprehensive service that provides predictions of the trajectory of possible contamination plumes and streamlines our response to any potential incident at a UK nuclear power plant. The service allows the nuclear industry and overseeing government bodies to access the atmospheric dispersion predictions, which come from our dispersion model.
- On notification of an incident or on request, the meteorologists in the Met Office EMARC (Environment Monitoring and Resource Centre) will provide PACRAM forecasts (text and plume information) as required.
- Met Office Advisors (Civil Contingencies) will be available to brief on the weather to the overall response/STAC, either in person or remotely.
- In a nuclear incident, the Met Office will also be briefing the UK and Scottish Governments on weather and dispersion.

- The Met Office will provide dispersion advice, and work with partner agencies in delivering sector impact assessments through the Joint Agency Modelling (JAM) process to the UK Government's Scientific Advisory Group in Emergencies (SAGE).

12.3.4 Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)

Roles and Responsibilities

ONR is responsible for regulating nuclear and conventional safety for the GB nuclear facilities. In the event of an emergency ONR is responsible for monitoring the activities of the operators, Local Authority and responding agencies and keeping the central Government and devolved administrations fully informed on all matters related to the response. ONR provides authoritative, independent advice and guidance to the Government in the event of a nuclear emergency in the UK or overseas. Senior ONR representatives, usually the Chief Nuclear Inspector, attend the Government-level meetings and, for UK emergencies, ONR inspectors attend local response co-ordination centres. ONR's headquarters in Bootle, Merseyside, has an incident suite, from which the overall ONR response would be co-ordinated.

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

Agreed Actions

- 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 and provide advice through the STAC.

- 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 and the ONR inspectors on the site, at the off-site facility or at the CESC.
- Make independent assessments of the likely cause of the accident, its consequences and consider any implications for other nuclear installations.
- Deploy the Chief Nuclear Inspector to the NEBR or SGoRR. The Chief Nuclear Inspector will act as an advisor to central Government in nuclear emergencies and will give advice based on ONR's assessments to Government departments, devolved administration, HSE, and the operators as appropriate.

As the licensing authority for Civil Nuclear Installations, ONR will be informed of a 'site incident' or an 'off-site nuclear emergency' occurring at Torness Power Station. In the event of such a declaration, ONR is responsible for:

- Establishing the ONR Incident Suite at Redgrave Court, Bootle, Merseyside to provide an assessment facility and deployed ONR Inspectors
- Sending ONR Inspectors to the affected site (and other locations as required) in connection with the responsibilities detailed below.
- Investigating the circumstances of the incident, monitoring events on the affected site and satisfying itself that the appropriate actions are being taken by the site licensee to restore the plant to a safe condition.
- Considering implications for safety at other nuclear sites
- Advising Central Government Departments on the likely cause of the accident, its consequences and the implications for other nuclear installations.
- Advising the ONR Inspectors at the SCC on the likely cause of the accident and its consequences
- Investigating the circumstances of the event, if it considered that a breach of health and safety legislation may have occurred.

12.3.5 EDF Energy (Operator)

Roles and responsibilities

In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Torness, EDF Energy will provide advice on any early protective actions necessary to protect the public until the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) assumes this responsibility at the TSCC. Further to this provision, EDF Energy will provide radiological survey information including the results of the analysis of air samples out to 40km from the Site in accordance with the Site Emergency Plan. The Company also has a responsibility to inform the Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland of any release, which may affect the food chain.

EDF Energy will remain responsible at all times for activities on Torness power station.

Agreed Actions

- Notify the relevant agencies, (see Section 6.7 - Off-site nuclear emergency).
- Establish the Emergency Control Centre on site under the direction of an Emergency Controller.
- Deploy Site Emergency Teams to mitigate effects.
- Deploy Off-Site Survey Teams to monitor off-site conditions.

- Warn and inform the public in conjunction with other agencies. (EDF Energy is responsible for invoking PETIS, the Public Emergency Telephone Information System).
- Provide advice to the police and NHS Lothian on the need or otherwise for early protective actions until such times as responsibility for this function is accepted by the STAC.
- Activate the Central Emergency Support Centre.
- Deploy emergency staff at the TSCC to provide facilities such as TiiMs and support functions associated with these facilities.
- Provide information to agencies attending the TSCC and support the integrated management approach under the co-ordination of the TSCC Co-ordinator.
- Establish a media interface and support the co-ordinated approach in the Media Briefing Centre.
- Resource permitting, a station supporting Torness in the emergency response will on a best endeavours basis deploy radiological monitoring, IT staff and equipment to the reassurance monitoring unit(s).

12.3.6 UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards Directorate (RCE)

Provide expert advice and information relating to the radiological aspects of the emergency (including any public protection measures necessary) to government and any strategic group set up to manage the response.

Set up an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at RCE HQ, Chilton for events as appropriate, based on the level, or potential level, of radiological risk. The key functions of this centre will be to gather relevant information (particular radiation monitoring information), to assess this information and to provide expert advice based on this information.

Deploy senior staff to a number of key locations depending on the nature of the event. These would include:

- Cabinet Office Briefing Room (COBR) and Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE), as appropriate.
- The Strategic Coordination Centre (to provide advice on the strategic co-ordinating group (SCG), the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) and the Recovery Advisory Group (RAG) on radiological protection aspects of the emergency).
- The Media Briefing Centre (MBC).
- The Central Emergencies Support Centre (CESC).
- Deploy radiation-monitoring teams capable of measuring environmental contamination and measurements of radioactivity on or in people. Support will be provided to Radiation Monitoring Units (RMUs) as appropriate.
- Undertake the role of national radiation monitoring co-ordination (see below).
- Provide expert advice on radiological issues for the recovery phase.
- Liaise effectively with other key stakeholders in the response including the Food Standards Agency (FSA), Food Standards Scotland (FSS), the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Local Authority Environmental Health Departments and water companies.

Radiation Monitoring Teams and Monitoring Co-ordination

A fundamental component of the (UKHSA) (RCE) radiation 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 leader based in the Chilton EOC who reports directly to the UKHSA RCE Operations Director.

In addition to deployment and management of RCE monitoring teams, UKHSA also has a national monitoring co-ordination role during radiation emergencies, which is managed by RCE. UKHSA will coordinate the monitoring resources made available to it in the event of an emergency and prepare a monitoring strategy for approval by the SCG. 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. UKHSA has no power to commandeer resources and UKHSA would not expect to take direct tactical control of any resources made available.

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

- A summary of the incident situation
- UKHSA RCE local rules for its own monitoring teams being deployed
- UKHSA RCE radiological risk assessment for its own monitoring teams being deployed

Organisation's monitoring teams will however need to:

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

12.3.7 Radiological Response and Emergency management System (RREMS)

Following the Chernobyl reactor accident in 1986, RIMNET, the nuclear radiation monitoring and nuclear emergency response system, was installed in 1988 to monitor the consequences for the UK of nuclear incidents abroad. The system is now utilised in the UK response to all major radiological events.

Radiation dose rate readings (gamma plus cosmic) from 96 sites around the UK are collected every hour and checked for any indication of abnormal increase. Any readings of radiological significance for the UK would result in an alert being raised and investigated.

Background radiation continues to be the main component of observed levels of gamma radiation recorded at RREMS sites. The observed UK annual radiation dose rate ranges from around 0.5 mSv to 1.0 mSv with an average of less than 0.7mSv.

The main factor influencing the observed radiation dose rate is the geology of the site. Higher levels are found in areas of igneous rocks, which have relatively high uranium and thorium contents, whilst lower levels

are typical of clay and chalk areas. The pattern can be influenced by height above sea level for the cosmic component and climatic effects, for example heavy rain, can cause increased levels of gamma dose rate owing to the wash-out of radioactive daughter products from the decay of naturally occurring radon.

Quarterly monitoring statistics published in Microsoft Excel are published HERE. Separate results are also provided for mobile monitors also measuring gamma dose rate.

12.3.8 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

Nuclear energy is a reserved matter. The Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero is Lead Government Department (LGD) in the event of an emergency at a civil nuclear site in England, Wales or

Scotland. The Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero is the policy lead for civil nuclear, which includes onsite aspects of any response. Emergency plans and exercises are required for all REPPIR civil nuclear sites. Policy implications of an emergency and regulatory response will fall to The Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero.

Scottish Government will play a key role in supporting the response at a Scottish civil nuclear site, with off-site consequence management planning, response and recovery devolved to Scottish Government.

The Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero's main function is to provide strategic national direction on policy impacts, oversee national response and manage international liaison.

During a civil nuclear emergency, the Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero will:

- Act as the Lead Government Department (LGD) for a civil nuclear emergency in England, Scotland or Wales and will work closely with Scottish Government who retain responsibility for off-site. consequence management at Scottish civil nuclear sites.
- Activate its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in London.
- Provide accurate, timely briefing and situational awareness for UK Government Ministers and manage UK parliamentary interest.
- Coordinate national public messaging.
- Manage the Radiological Response Emergency Management System (RREMS) and monitor the delivery of the Joint Agency Modelling (JAM) process and products.
- Send personnel to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (England and Wales) as part of the MHCLG led Government Liaison Team (GLT) to provide a communications link between central government and the local response, including requests for national support. The GLT, along with the MOD Joint Regional Liaison Officer if military assistance is required, will act as an escalation route for additional assistance needed to support the local response. Send a liaison officer to the Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR) for an emergency at a Scottish civil nuclear site.
- Liaise with international organisations (International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Commission and countries with bilateral arrangements) on notification, information sharing and any offers of aid.
- Coordinate the deployment of national-level assets.

12.3.9 Scottish Government

In the event of a Scottish civil nuclear emergency, Scottish Government SG will activate its SG Resilience Room (SGoRR) arrangements to support the local response.

Upon receipt of notification, the Scottish Government will notify The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Cabinet Office (via the Civil Contingences Secretariat - CCS) and Scottish Resilience Partnerships on call teams. Scottish Government Liaison Officer(s) (SGLO) will be deployed to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC) and will liaise with SGoRR. A SG liaison officer will be deployed to the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero EOC.

SG's Resilience Division will lead the operation of SGoRR. SGoRR will schedule 'officials' and 'ministerial' meetings during the response and recovery phases. Typically, SGoRR will include participants from the main affected Scottish Government Directorates including the Resilient Essential Services and Communities Unit, and representatives of relevant agencies.

Main functions:

- provide strategic national direction in respect of off-site consequence management planning, response and recovery.
- capture and maintain off-site consequence management situational awareness of the emergency and brief COBR and Scottish Ministers.
- provide up-to-date information to CCS to produce the national SitRep.
- ensure effective communication between local, Scottish and UK levels, including the co-ordination of reports on the response and recovery effort.
- liaise with UK Government (The Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero EOC and COBR) to ensure effective information exchange.
- Work closely with The Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero to ensure the delivery of accurate, timely and consistent flow of information to the public and other key stakeholders to maintain public confidence in the response to the emergency.
- support the response and recovery efforts as appropriate, including appropriate allocation of national resources.
- provide the focal point on public health and NHS resilience issues at Scottish level.
- animal welfare - provide advice and support activity to minimise the impact of radiation on food production and water supply.

When a Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) is activated, it will provide advice to and interact with SGoRR as well as the STAC.

12.3.10 Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Role and Responsibilities

To provide advice, guidance and short-term care of domesticated pet animals.

Agreed Actions

If required, will find pets short-term accommodation until pet owners make alternative provisions for their pets. Due to animal accommodation availability, this might involve considerable travel to get to the accommodation; pet owners will need to make their own arrangements to collect their pets from whichever Animal Rescue and Rehoming Centre their pet is lodged at.

13. Food Safety

13.1 Food Safety General

- Radiological Incidents in the UK will be led by the Food Standards Agency (FSA). Where appropriate in Scotland, Food Standards Scotland (FSS) will lead the Scottish Government's response on food/feed safety issues.
- FSS will attend the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC) in Scotland and link into the Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR). FSA will link into Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms (COBR).
- FSA will provide radiological modelling, which considers the long-term effects of ingesting radioactive contamination, and will also provide technical advice. FSS will assess the impact on the food/feed chain and provide precautionary advice and any necessary protective measures to food businesses and consumers.
- The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) will co-ordinate monitoring effort including both sampling and analysis for the assessment of the impact on the human food chain together with other monitoring programmes e.g. for the environment. FSA will co-ordinate the production of radiological food monitoring data/reports and provide to FSS, SEPA and UKHSA. FSA will provide up to date risk assessment advice to FSS who will work closely with SEPA, UKHSA, Local Authority Environmental Health/Trading Standards teams, Scottish Government (SG) including the SG Legal Department (SGLD), SG Animal Health and Welfare Division (SG AHWD), SG Rural Payments and Inspections Division (SG RPID), Marine Scotland and others to ensure that food controls are put in place.
- FSS will liaise with FSA to input into the appropriate monitoring programme for assessment of the impact on human foodstuffs.
- FSS will provide advice on food contamination issues to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG), Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) and Recovery Working Group (RWG) within the SCC and responder organisations. FSA will liaise directly with the Science Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE).
- FSS may advise Scottish Ministers to issue statutory food restriction orders under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (FEPA), to restrict the supply, movement or sale of produce from the affected area. This is to ensure that contaminated food, which may pose a risk to human health, does not enter the food chain. FSS will liaise with SGLD, SG Agriculture Food and Rural Communities (AFRC) Directorate and Local Authorities to develop the FEPA order, which once in place, is enforced by Local Authority enforcement officers or Marine Scotland if the affected area is offshore out with the Local Authority's jurisdiction.
- SEPA will provide advice to ensure contaminated foodstuffs are disposed of appropriately in accordance with the best advice available e.g. UK Recovery Handbooks for Radiation Incidents. SEPA will contribute to advice for multi-agency responders regarding disposal routes.

13.2 Livestock and Animal Health

- In implementing food safety advice and controls, animal welfare issues must also be considered. For example, it may be possible to shelter animals and switch off ventilation to reduce exposure to contamination but this may not be suitable for prolonged periods. Therefore, for animal welfare reasons it may be appropriate to allow some exposure to contamination even where this means the animals will no longer be suitable for food production. This may be a decision for STAC and the SCG within the SCC in conjunction with FSS, SG AHWD and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA).
- SG AHWD will provide advice and support activity to minimise the impact of the radiological contamination of livestock. SG AHWD's policy responsibilities include the health and welfare of livestock, working, companion and zoo animals.
- FSS, following liaison with FSA and SG AHWD, will consider the need for advisory and statutory controls on livestock movements on the basis of food safety and AHWD will consider the need for similar measures on the basis of welfare. If restrictions are required, FSS will share food risk assessments with SG AHWD/APHA to inform animal welfare decisions.
- SG Agricultural & Rural Directorate (AR Directorate) will co-ordinate communication with farms on the movement of livestock.
- SG AR Directorate will provide guidance to STAC / farmers on the milking of cattle.
- SG RPID will be available to offer on the ground local agricultural knowledge to FSS, as required, including farm location information where not provided by FSS.
- Local Authority Environmental Health/Trading Standards enforcement teams will provide information regarding locations of food businesses and farms in the vicinity, as required.
- FSS will provide information regarding locations of registered feed businesses in the vicinity, as required.
- APHA will undertake some of the practical work on SG's behalf, such as providing local veterinary advice where appropriate.
- The Strategic team and STAC within the SCC, in conjunction with FSS, SG, Local Authorities and APHA will take decisions on matters such as the need for evacuation of animals, the housing of evacuated animals, particularly companion animals, and movement restrictions.

13.3 Milk

- For milk consumption, FSA in liaison with FSS will undertake a risk assessment to decide if restrictions on the supply of milk are required.
- FSS will work with local authorities to enforce any restrictions as required and make arrangements for the monitoring and analysis of milk from affected farms.
- SEPA will provide advice to the STAC on the potential disposal of any affected milk. Local responders at STAC may need to agree the options for the disposal of milk and this may need to be escalated to SAGE if disposal cannot be managed locally.
- SG AFRC Directorate will provide guidance to STAC / farmers on the milking of cattle.

13.4 Fish/Shellfish

- FSA will carry out a risk assessment to determine if shellfish harvesting restrictions are required. FSS hold details of the various shellfish harvesting sites around Scotland. SEPA and Marine Scotland can provide advice and information on freshwater fisheries aquaculture, seaweed/algae harvesting, etc.

- FSS will liaise with Marine Scotland should sea fish be affected by the nuclear radiological emergency.
- FSS will liaise with Local Authorities, SEPA and Marine Scotland who hold details of approved fishery establishments.

13.5 Water

- The Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland is responsible for ensuring that water supplies are safe to drink, and will work with stakeholders such as Scottish Water, local authorities and health boards to co-ordinate work to preserve safe public and private drinking water supplies and provide consistent advice to consumers in accordance with the UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents – Drinking Water Supplies25.
- Scottish Water has statutory responsibility for the provision of the public water supply in Scotland and is responsible for ensuring that the drinking water that it provides to its customers meets the standards set by the Public Water Supplies (Scotland) Regulations 2014. Scottish Water will provide advice to customers and Licenced Service Providers (LRPs) on public water supplies in accordance with the Public Health Guidelines issued.
- Local authorities will issue advice to the owners of private water supplies on any actions they should take, following guidance from government and health professionals.
- Scottish Water will arrange and co-ordinate sampling and analysis of public water supplies (including raw water sources) as appropriate and where relevant, in conjunction with SEPA.
- SEPA will provide advice on the impact of any contamination in the environment including water courses and the potential impact on both public and private water supplies.
- FSS, following liaison with FSA, will provide advice on bottled water products and use of water in food production.

14. Communications Directory

Organisation	Contact Name	Office Hours	Out of Office Hours
EDF Energy – Torness	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
British Telecom (BT)	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
City of Edinburgh Council	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
East Lothian Council	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Fife Council	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Food Standards Scotland	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Food Standards Agency	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
HM Coastguard	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
ONR	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
UK Health Security Agency	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Organisation	Contact Name	Office Hours	Out of Office Hours
Scottish Fire & Rescue Service	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Police Scotland	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Met Office	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Midlothian Council	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Ministry of Defence	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Network Rail	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Organisation	Contact Name	Office Hours	Out of Office Hours
Northumberland County Council	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Northumbria Police	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
NHS Borders	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
NHS Borders	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
NHS Lothian	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
NHS Lothian	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Organisation	Contact Name	Office Hours	Out of Office Hours

Scottish Ambulance Service	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Scottish Borders Council	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
SEPA Please ask to speak to SEPA's duty Resilience Officer	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Scottish Government (Resilience Room)	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
RPID	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
APHA	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Scottish Government (Resilience Room)	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Scottish Power Energy Networks	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Organisation	Contact Name	Office Hours	Out of Office Hours
Scottish Water (All numbers provided are available 24/7) In the first instance, the call should be routed to the CEC and if this fails in the order listed. Once connected state that there is an off-site nuclear emergency at Torness Nuclear Power station and ask for your information / details to be passed to the Duty Emergency Planning Support (DEPS).	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
SSPCA	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Transport Scotland Call Traffic Scotland Resilience who will then page Transport Scotland on TSOnCallTR@OnPage.com and relay the full message to them	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
ELC, MBC Key holders	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
HQ 51st Infantry Brigade & HQ Scotland	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

15 Plan review, amendments and records

REPPIR 2019 requires this plan to be reviewed at least once every 3 years. The ELC Emergency Planning Team will maintain this plan as a live document and keep an up-to-date version available to all partner agencies on Resilience Direct.

It is the responsibility of participating agencies to inform the ELC emergency planning team of any amendments required to the plan via email to emergencyplanning@eastlothian.gov.uk

East Lothian Council Emergency Planning Team are responsible for keeping records of all amendments made to this plan.

Appendix 1 - OSNE Quick Guide