



# Torness Nuclear Power Station



## Off-Site Emergency Plan: November 2020

Prepared by East Lothian Council<sup>1</sup>

**This version effective from 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020<sup>2</sup>**

Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (REPPiR) establishes a framework for the protection of the public through emergency preparedness for radiation accidents, with the potential to affect members of the public, from premises and specified transport operations<sup>3</sup>; ensure the provision of information to the public in advance in situations where a (REPPiR) radiation emergency might arise; and in the event of any kind of radiation emergency (however it may arise). **This Off-Site plan is completed in cognizance of these regulations.**

---

<sup>1</sup> Sandy Baptie, Emergency Planning, Risk and Resilience Manager

<sup>2</sup> This plan has been reviewed under REPPiR 2019.

<sup>3</sup> This plan does not cover transportation operations.

**PUBLIC REDACTED COPY**  
Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan

<b>1. Key information prior to reading plan</b>	9
1.1 Basic Process Diagram	9
1.2 Glossary of Abbreviations	10
1.3 Foreword by the Chief Executive, East Lothian Council, Monica Patterson:	11
1.4 Amendment Record	12
1.5 Distribution List	13
1.6 Exercise /Training Record	13
1.7 Supporting Documentation	14
1.8 Torness Nuclear Power Station: Brief Overview	14
1.9 Co-operation between partner agencies under REPPiR 19	15
1.10 Principle/ Purpose of the Plan	16
<b>2. Premises</b>	17
2.1 Torness Nuclear Power Station Overview	17
2.2 Torness Nuclear Power Station Site Plan	18
<b>3. Emergency Organisation</b>	19
3.1 Site Incident	19
3.2 Off-Site Nuclear Emergency	19
3.3 Radiation Emergency Management Phases	20
<b>4. Emergency Declarations, Notifications &amp; Response</b>	21
4.1 Conditions for Taking Emergency Actions	21
4.2 Responsibility for Declaring or Cancelling an Emergency	22
4.2.1 Declaration of a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency	22
4.2.2 Stand-down of a Site Incident or Off Site Nuclear Emergency	22
4.3 Emergency workers/Exposures/Reference Levels	23
4.3.1 Emergency Worker: overview	23
4.3.2 Emergency Workers: Training	23
4.3.3 Emergency Exposure	24
4.3.3.1 Emergency Exposure: Emergency Workers	24
4.3.3.1 Emergency Exposure: Members of the public	25
4.3.4 Intervention Levels – Police Scotland	25
4.3.5 Intervention Levels – Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	26
4.3.6 Intervention Levels – Scottish Ambulance Service	26
4.4 Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA)	27
4.5 Emergency Notification: Site Incident	28
4.6 Emergency Notification: Site Incident Response	29

4.7	Emergency Notification: Off-Site Incident.....	30
<b>5.</b>	<b>Key Locations .....</b>	<b>31</b>
5.1	Torness Emergency Control Centre .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.2	Tactical Coordination Group (TCG) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.3	Local Authority Emergency Centre (LAEC) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.4	Media Briefing Centre (MBC) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5	Torness Strategic Coordinating Centre (TSCC) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.6	Receiving Hospitals.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.7	Emergency Rest Centres and Radiation Monitoring Units (RMUs) ...	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.8	Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.9	EDF Energy HQ, Barnwood .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	5: Appendix 1 - Tactical Co-ordination Group (TCG): Model Agenda.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC).....</b>	<b>35</b>
6.1	TSCC (Background).....	35
6.2	TSCC Membership .....	35
6.3	TSCC Core Membership of the SCG .....	35
6.4	TSCC/MBC Coordination.....	36
6.5	TSCC – Security .....	37
6.6	TSCC – Briefing on Arrival .....	37
6.7	TSCC – ‘Information Zone’ .....	38
6.8	TSCC – Administration.....	38
6.9	TSCC – User Guide.....	38
6.10	TSCC – Communications.....	38
6.11	TSCC - Suggested SCG Agenda .....	38
6.12	TSCC - Suggested SCG Agenda .....	38
6.13	TSCC – Suggested Recovery Group Agenda (whilst still dealing with the emergency).....	38
6.14	TSCC – Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC): Model Agenda .....	39
6.15	TSCC – Recovery Phase Handover Criteria.....	39
6.16	Layout and Location of the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC).....	40
6.17	Directions to the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC).....	41
	6: Appendix 1 - Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG): Suggested Agenda.....	43
	6: Appendix 2 – Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC): Suggested Agenda .....	44
	6: Appendix 3 - Recovery Group: Suggested Agenda .....	45

**PUBLIC REDACTED COPY**  
Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan

6: Appendix 4 - Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC): Suggested Agenda.....	46
6: Appendix 5 - SCG - Recovery Phase Handover Criteria .....	47
<b>7. Media Briefing Centre (MBC).....</b>	<b>48</b>
7.1 Introduction .....	48
7.2 MBC Co-ordination .....	48
7.3 Public Information Co-ordination .....	48
7.4 Administration .....	48
7.5 Access to the Internet MBC.....	49
7.6 East RRP Public Communications Group .....	49
7.7 Activation of the MBC .....	49
7.7.1 Initial notification of the need to open the Media Briefing Centre .....	49
7.7.2 Access to the Centre .....	49
7.7.3 Preparation of the Centre.....	49
7.7.4 Operational Declaration.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.7.5 Forward Media Point .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.7.6 Administration of the MBC .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.8 Media Holding Statements for an Incident at Torness.....	50
7.9 Training.....	50
7.10 MBC: Location .....	51
7.11 Torness Media Briefing: Centre Layout Plan.....	52
7.12 Torness Media Briefing Centre: Press Office (floor plan) .....	43
<b>8. Public Information .....</b>	<b>55</b>
8.1 Information to be provided to the public .....	55
8.1.1 Overview .....	55
8.1.2 Prior Information .....	55
8.1.3 Information in the event of a Radiation Emergency .....	56
8.2 EDF Energy Automated Telephone Warning System.....	56
8.3 Pre-agreed information messages for the public.....	57
8.3.1 Initial warning information.....	57
8.3.2 Evacuation Dunbar: ERC .....	57
8.3.3 Evacuation Eyemouth: ERC .....	57
8.3.4 Holding statements for Torness.....	57
8.4 Agreed Media Guidelines: Legal Requirement.....	58
8.5 Strategic Media Advice Cell: Public Information coordinator.....	58
8.6 Public information for Local Residents .....	59

<b>9. Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC)</b>	60
9.1 STAC – Background	60
9.2 STAC – Chair	60
9.3 STAC – Composition/Structure	60
9.4 STAC – Integration with Scottish Government	61
9.5 STAC –Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE)	61
9.6 STAC – Suggested Model Agenda	61
9. Appendix 1 - Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Model Agenda	62
<b>10. Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) Arrangements</b>	63
10.1 DEPZ – Determination	63
10.2 DEPZ – Criteria for the Introduction of Early Protective Actions	63
10.3 DEPZ – Early Protective actions, Non-Radiological Hazard	64
10.4 DEPZ – Early Protective Actions Implementation Plan	64
10.5 DEPZ – Radiation Monitoring	65
10.6 Monitoring Agencies	66
10.7 Public Information	66
10.7.1 Prior Information	66
10.7.2 Information during an Emergency	67
10.8 School Pupils	67
10.9 Innerwick Residential Centre	68
10.10 Pedestrian and Traffic Control	68
10.11 Vehicle Decontamination	68
10.12 DEPZ data overview	68
10.13 Pets	69
10.14 Livestock	69
10.15 Torness 3km Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)	70
10.16 DEPZ: Traffic Management Plan	71
10.17 Tactical option for setting a cordon in the DEPZ	73
10: Appendix 1 – Torness Nuclear Power Station DEPZ Sectors 0km-3km	74
10: Appendix 1.1 DEPZ 0 to 1km Sector A	74
10: Appendix 1.2 DEPZ 1km to 2km Sector B	75
10: Appendix 1.3 DEPZ 2km to 3km C6 Innerwick	76
10: Appendix 1.4 DEPZ 2km to 3km Sector C except C6 (Innerwick)	77
<b>11. Outline Planning Zone (OPZ) Arrangements</b>	78
11.1 OPZ: Background	78

11.2	OPZ: Response .....	78
11.3	OPZ: Sectors .....	78
11.4	OPZ: Plan .....	78
11.5	Map of the 3km - 30km OPZ at Torness .....	79
<b>12.</b>	<b>Rest Centre / Radiation Monitoring Unit Plans .....</b>	<b>80</b>
12.1	Rest Centre Information .....	80
12.2	Invoking Rest Centres .....	80
12.3	NHS Scotland Radiation Monitoring Unit Template Plan .....	80
12.4	Overview of an Operational RMU .....	80
12.5	Rest Centre/Radiation Monitoring Unit Roles and Responsibilities .....	81
12.5.1	NHS Boards .....	81
12.5.2	Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS) .....	81
12.5.3	East Lothian and Scottish Borders Councils .....	82
12.5.4	Public Health Scotland (PHS) .....	82
12.5.5	Public Health England (PHE) CRCE .....	82
12.5.6	Police Scotland .....	83
12.6	Radiation Monitoring .....	83
<b>13</b>	<b>Recovery .....</b>	<b>85</b>
13.1	Recovery: Introduction .....	85
13.2	Recovery: Explanation .....	85
13.3	Recovery: Principles .....	86
13.4	Recovery Coordinating Group (RCG) .....	86
13.5	Recovery Coordinating Group (RCG): Structures .....	87
13.5.1	Response Phase .....	87
13.5.2	Recovery Phase .....	88
<b>14.</b>	<b>Roles, Responsibilities &amp; Agreed Actions of .....</b>	<b>89</b>
	<b>Participating Agencies .....</b>	<b>89</b>
14.1	General .....	89
14.2	Partner Agencies responsibilities .....	89
14.3	Health & Safety .....	89
14.4	Category 1 Responders .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.1	Local Authorities .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.2	City Of Edinburgh Council .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.3	East Lothian Council .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.4	Fife Council .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

14.4.5	Midlothian Council.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.6	Northumberland Council.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.7	Scottish Borders Council (SBC).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.8	Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.9	National Health Service (NHS) Borders.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.10	National Health Service (NHS) Lothian .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.11	Police Scotland.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.12	Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.13	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.4.14	Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.5	Category 2 Responders.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.5.1	British Telecom.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.5.2	Network Rail .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.5.3	Scottish Water.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6	National Agencies.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.1	DEFRA CBRN Emergencies Team.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.2	Food Standards Scotland .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.3	The Met Office.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.4	Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.5	Operators: EDF Energy Nuclear Generation .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.6	Public Health England (PHE) Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.7	RIMNET.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.8	The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Scottish Government .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.6.9	Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>15</b>	<b>Food Safety.....</b>	<b>119</b>
15.4	Food Safety General.....	120
15.5	Livestock and animal health .....	120
15.6	Milk.....	121
15.7	Fish/Shellfish.....	121
15.8	Water .....	121
15.9	Food Safety: Further Guidance .....	122
<b>16</b>	<b>Contact Details.....</b>	<b>123</b>
16.1	External Telephone Numbers for Initial Contact .....	123



**PUBLIC REDACTED COPY**  
Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan

16.2	Torness Power Stations Contact Telephone Numbers.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
16.3	Key Locations and Contact Telephone Numbers.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>17</b>	<b>Temporary DEPZ plans/information.....</b>	<b>127</b>
17.1	Neart na Gaoithe windfarm.....	127
17:	Appendix 1 – Neart Na Gaoithe Onshore Works <i>Temporary</i> Emergency Planning Arrangements: .....	128
	Appendix D: Work area (DEPZ) with staff assigned to each area.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>18</b>	<b>Plan Review, Amendments and Records.....</b>	<b>134</b>
18.4	Review and Amendment of the Plan.....	134
18	Costs .....	136

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



## **1. Key information prior to reading plan**

<b>1.1 Basic Process Diagram</b>
----------------------------------

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **1.2 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
CRCE	Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
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
FSS	Food Standards Scotland
ONR	Office for Nuclear Regulation
CRCE	Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
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
OSF	Off-Site Facility
PHE	Public Health England
PIC	Public Information Co-ordinator
RRP	East Regional Resilience Partnership group
REPPiR	Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (REPPiR)
RG	Recovery Group
RIMNET	Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network
RIO	Rail Incident Officer
RMU	Radiation Monitoring Unit
RPA	Radiation Protection Adviser
RMU	Radiation Monitoring Unit
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
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

The following link opens the UK Cabinet Office Emergency responder interoperability: lexicon

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-responder-interoperability-lexicon>

### **1.3 Foreword by the Chief Executive, East Lothian Council, Monica Patterson:**

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 2020.

This review has been completed with the cooperation of our partner agencies, both local and national, who also have statutory responsibilities under REPPiR 2020. 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'<sup>4</sup>.

Consultation with the public and elected councillors has also been completed. Close liaison is maintained with the East Lammermuir Community Council, as the Torness Nuclear Power station is located in that area, under the Councils' '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.

Torness Nuclear Power station plays an important part in the economy of East Lothian. The station employs 500 full time staff, 250 contract workers and is bolstered by a further 500 additional workers when regular maintenance work is completed on a regular basis.

The nuclear industry is strongly regulated and it is reassuring that the Office of 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, including the operators EDF Energy, 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.

It should be noted that this is the first Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan completed under REPPiR 19, incorporating the new responsibilities this legislation introduces, particularly for Local Authorities. 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

---

<sup>4</sup> All correspondence in relation to this Plan should be addressed to the Emergency Planning Risk and Resilience Manager, East Lothian Council, Penston House, Macmerry, Tranent, East Lothian. EH33 1EX.

#### 1.4 Amendment 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
3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2016	Change to Midlothian Council's contact details	Sandy Baptie	02/16	3 <sup>rd</sup> 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

## 1.5 Distribution List

This plan can be located on Resilience Direct in the East Lothian Council, Lothian and Borders Local Resilience Partnership and the Local Authority Nuclear Working Group, group sites. Permission should be sought if any agency wishes access to these sites.

## 1.6 Exercise /Training Record

Exercise/Training	Date
<b>Completed</b>	
Exercise Yeti Level 2	30 <sup>th</sup> October 2003
Exercise Hudson Level 2	8 <sup>th</sup> November 2006
Exercise Orrin Level 2	18 <sup>th</sup> February 2009
Exercise Una Level 2	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2011
Exercise Falcon Level 2	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2014
Exercise Fortitude 'proving exercise' for the TSCC	9 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
Exercise Magpie Prepare	20 <sup>th</sup> September 2017
Exercise Magpie Level 2	27 <sup>th</sup> September 2017
Exercise Mercury 17	11 <sup>th</sup> December 2017
Exercise Mercury 18	22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2018
<b>Planned</b>	
Exercise Mercury 19	20 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Exercise Centaurus Level 2	Postponed due to COVID 19.
Exercise Mercury 20	tbc
Exercise Mercury 21	tbc

## 1.7 Supporting Documentation

Title	Organisation	Date
Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations 2019	The Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR) and the Health & Safety Executive (HSE)	2019
REPIR 2019 - Approved Code of Practice (ACOP)	The Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR) and the Health & Safety Executive (HSE)	2019
EDF Consequence Report	EDF Energy	2019
Torness Nuclear Power Station Emergency Plan November 2020	EDF Energy	November 2006
UK Recovery Handbooks for Radiation Incidents 2015 <sup>5</sup>	Public Health England	5 June 2015
Preparing Scotland: various titles	Scottish Government	2009 onwards

## 1.8 Torness Nuclear Power Station: Brief Overview

Torness nuclear power station is located approximately 30 miles east of the city of Edinburgh at Torness Point near Dunbar in East Lothian, Scotland. It supplies up to 1190 MW to the national grid.

Torness was the last of the UK's second generation nuclear power plants to be commissioned. Construction of Torness began in 1980 and it commenced generating electricity on 25 May 1988.

Torness operates two advanced-gas reactors (AGR) and is capable of supplying over 2 million homes.

Upon deregulation of the United Kingdom's electricity generation market it 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. It is expected to operate until 2030.

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

---

<sup>5</sup> There are four handbooks. These provide guidance for the management of contaminated food production systems, inhabited areas and drinking water supplies, to help develop and implement a recovery strategy in the aftermath of a radiation incident.

The scale of the detailed 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 (typically less than 1 chance in 10,000 per year). 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 1 km of the site. In fact the default countermeasure 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.

## **1.9 Co-operation between partner agencies under REPPIR 19**

It should be noted that REPPIR 19 regulation 14 regulates the participation of cooperation between local authorities in relation to reviewing emergency plans and testing said plans as per the following:

*‘(1) A Local Authority may request, in writing, the cooperation of another Local Authority in order to—  
(a) make or review its off-site emergency plan; and  
(b) test its off-site emergency plan as required under regulation 12(1)(b).  
(2) Where a Local Authority has made a written request of another Local Authority under paragraph (1), 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 to assist East Lothian Council to review this plan and participate in training, testing and exercising.

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 event as much as any other emergency.

The following organisations have been identified as having a role in any response and have made appropriate inputs to this plan:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• East Lothian Council</li><li>• British Telecom</li><li>• Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE)</li><li>• City of Edinburgh Council (CEC)</li><li>• EDF Energy</li><li>• Food Standards Scotland (FSS)</li><li>• Food Standards Agency (FSA)</li><li>• Government Decontamination Service</li><li>• Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)</li><li>• Maritime &amp; Coastguard Agency (MCA)</li><li>• Midlothian Council (MLC)</li><li>• Network Rail</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NHS Borders</li><li>• NHS Lothian</li><li>• Police Scotland</li><li>• Public Health England (PHE) Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE)</li><li>• Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)</li><li>• Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS)</li><li>• Scottish Borders Council (SBC)</li><li>• Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)</li><li>• Scottish Government</li><li>• Scottish Water</li><li>• Torness Power Station</li></ul>
---	--



## **1.10 Principle/ Purpose of the Plan**

The **principles** of the Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan as per REPPiR 19, Schedule 7, Part 1:

Principles to which emergency plans must have regard

The person with responsibility for preparing an emergency plan under these Regulations must consider the following principles when preparing that plan—

- (a) the necessity for the plan to respond to the particular characteristics of a given radiation emergency as those characteristics emerge;
- (b) the necessity to optimise protection strategies to ensure that the proposed Page 183 of 208 response, as a whole, is predicted to do more to mitigate the radiation emergency and facilitate transition from that emergency than to increase its duration or consequence, taking into account— (i) the health risks arising from exposure to ionising radiation as a result of the radiation emergency, in both the long and the short term; (ii) the economic consequences of the radiation emergency; (iii) 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;
- (c) the necessity of avoiding, so far as possible, the occurrence of serious physical injury to any person or persons;
- (d) the necessity of ensuring that an appropriate balance is struck between the expected harms and benefits of any particular protective action so as to maximise the benefit of that action.

The **purpose** of the Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan is to:

Provide a framework for the initial response to an emergency at Torness Power Station, to mitigate the effects of a site incident or off- site nuclear emergency.

To outline the management structure at Strategic and Tactical levels established in response to any such emergency.

To highlight the Roles and Responsibilities of the participating Agencies when responding to an emergency affecting the Site.

To establish in broad terms the initial anticipated actions of the participating Agencies in responding to an emergency as specified above.

To provide a source of information from which relevant agencies can progress a 'procedures' manual for internal use by the staff of that Agency. It is strongly recommended that partner agencies do so.

To describe the various protective measures which can be taken to minimise the effects of an incident, and to identify how these protective actions can be applied.

To set out the arrangements for providing the public with specific information relating to the emergency.

## 2. Premises

### 2.1 Torness Nuclear Power Station Overview

	<b>TORNESS NUCLEAR POWER STATION</b>
<b>Address:</b>	EDF Energy, Torness Power Station, Dunbar, East Lothian. EH41 1QS
<b>Telephone No:</b>	
<b>Contact:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	
<b>Description of Premises:</b>	Torness Power Station is a civil nuclear power station used to generate electricity.
<b>Risks/Potential Hazards:</b>	<p>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:-</p> <p>Ammonia, Carbon Dioxide, Caustic Soda, Fuel Oil, Hydrogen, Methane, Nitrogen, Propane, Radioactive fission products and Sulphuric Acid</p> <p>These materials present potential hazards, which include combustion, asphyxiation, toxicity and exposure to ionising radiation.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Access Points:</b>	

**2.2 Torness Nuclear Power Station Site Plan**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

### **3. Emergency Organisation**

(Definition of Site Incident and an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency)

#### **3.1 Site Incident**

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

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

#### **3.2 Off-Site Nuclear Emergency**

An Off-Site incident relates to a hazardous condition, which results, or is likely to result, in the need to consider urgent protective actions to protect the public outside the site security fence from a radiological hazard.

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

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

**Participating Organisations:** The organisations participating in these arrangements are listed on page 5 of this plan.

**Response of the Emergency Organisation:** In the event of an Off-Site nuclear emergency this plan calls for the following facilities to be opened, established and made operational:

The arrangements to set up the CESC, TSCC and MBC start as soon as the declaration is made. Once the CESC is established, the Emergency Controller at the ECC hands over responsibility for advising on emergency actions outside the site to the CESC Controller and a company technical representative at the TSCC. The Emergency Controller retains responsibility for control of site activities from the ECC and for restoring the plant to a safe condition but liaison with all other organisations with duties under the emergency plan passes to the TSCC.

In the event of a Site Incident, the CESC would be established, along with the MBC if required. There would be no requirement to open the TSCC.

### **3.3 Radiation Emergency Management Phases**

Managing any nuclear emergency comprises the following three main phases:

**Preparation** (pre-planning). Preparing for radiation emergencies is an essential stage of managing any subsequent incident as it sets the conditions for the start of the response. Preparation covers the identification and training of people, the availability of infrastructure and equipment, the development of plans and operating procedures to guide coherent response activity and a validation process to ensuring these interlinked elements remain appropriate.

**Response** (mitigating an immediate risk or stopping things getting worse). The response phase comprises two separate but closely-related and often overlapping challenges:

Crisis management - this activity covers response actions that are aimed at preventing or averting a nuclear emergency developing further. These will be focused on intervention actions taken at the site by the operator and supported by local responders and other national agencies within the nuclear industry. These actions will be co-ordinated at the local level by the SCG with support from the national level - the Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR) in Scotland; and

Consequence (or impact) management – this takes place in parallel to crisis management and is concerned with steps taken to contain and control the probable impacts of a nuclear incident. It includes managing wider consequences such as the health of the public by implementing effective protective actions. Consequence management is also known as 'Impact Management' and will be led by the SCG supported by national actions coordinated through SGoRR.

**Recovery** (a longer-term activity of rebuilding, restoring and rehabilitating the community) – This phase formally starts once the situation has been stabilized; i.e. the risk of further radiological release has been removed or reduced sufficiently for recovery to be warranted. However, preparation for the recovery phase will start at the TSCC during the response phase with the formation of a Recovery Co-ordinating Group. Recovery from a nuclear emergency may be carried out at the local, national or UK level, depending on the scale of the event and its consequences. In contrast to the response phase, the recovery process can take a considerable amount of time (months or years), as it seeks to support affected communities in the restoration of the physical infrastructure and emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.

Once the emergency phase has passed and the immediate hazard to the public has been mitigated by the implementation of early protective actions, the role of the Strategic Co-ordinator will pass from the senior Police Scotland officer to the Chief Executive, East Lothian Council.

## 4. Emergency Declarations, Notifications & Response

### 4.1 Conditions for Taking Emergency Actions

The Torness reactors are fully equipped with automatic protection systems, and key reactor plant information is displayed in the control room. In the event that this information indicates abnormal conditions, for example, a sudden loss of gas pressure, an unexpected rise in reactor temperatures, an Site Incident or off-site emergency will be declared. Conditions for taking emergency action when 'Site or 'off-site' declaration are made are as the following:

Declaration	Condition	Response/Actions
<b><u>Site Incident</u></b>	As stated in the Torness Emergency Plan (site plan), table 2.3.1. Dated November 2020.	Declaration by Emergency Controller.  Initiate notification procedures as detailed on page:27.  Site staff would form an emergency organisation under the direction of the Site Emergency Controller, who is also responsible for providing advice to the emergency services and the NHS on any measures to protect the public and initiating all emergency action necessary to protect the workforce.
	As stated in the Torness Emergency Plan (site plan), table 2.3.1. dated November 2020	The MBC will be opened if required.
	As stated in the Torness Emergency Plan (site plan), table 2.3.1. dated November 2020	See Section 17 for individual Agencies agreed actions

**PUBLIC REDACTED COPY**  
**Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan**

Declaration	Condition	Response/Actions
<b>Off-Site Nuclear Emergency</b>	As stated in the Torness Emergency Plan (site plan), table 2.3.1. dated November 2020	Declaration by Emergency Controller or nominated deputy.  Initiate notification procedures as detailed on page: 29  Site staff would form an emergency organisation under the direction of the Site Emergency Controller.
	As stated in the Torness Emergency Plan (site plan), table 2.3.1. dated November 2020	Arrangements to set up TSCC and MBC start as soon as declaration is made.  TSCC takes over responsibility for advising on off-site emergency actions and liaison with external agencies. The Emergency Controller retains responsibility for control of restoring the plant to a safe condition.
	As stated in the Torness Emergency Plan (site plan), table 2.3.1. dated November 2020	TSCC & MBC co-ordinated by Strategic Co-ordinator (Senior Police Officer in emergency phase passing, at an agreed time to a senior Local Authority officer for the recovery phase).  The Strategic Co-ordinator is responsible for decisions relating to public safety.  See Section 17 for agreed actions of individual agencies.

## **4.2 Responsibility for Declaring or Cancelling an Emergency**

### **4.2.1 Declaration of a Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency**

The Emergency Controller at Torness Power Station or nominated deputy is responsible for declaring a Site incident or off-site nuclear emergency.

### **4.2.2 Stand-down of a Site Incident or Off Site Nuclear Emergency**

Once the situation which gave rise to the declaration of an emergency has been brought under control, the declaration of that condition will be stood down. The responsibility for issuing the stand down declaration will rest with either the Emergency Controller at Torness Power Station or the Strategic Co-ordinator at the TSCC after consulting with EDF Energy Company Technical Advisor at the TSCC, or the EDF Energy CESC Controller and the ONR. This is dependent on the stage reached in the activation of the Plan.



### **4.3 Emergency workers/Exposures/Reference Levels**

#### **4.3.1 Emergency Worker: overview**

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 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 such as within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) during the radiation emergency. A volunteer from a voluntary organisation may be classed as an emergency worker if they have a defined role in this 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. Due to the nature of an off-site nuclear emergency and its associated risks, this plan makes no allowances for the use of untrained "on the day" volunteers (i.e. members of the public).

People providing assistance to the handling of the radiation emergency but unlikely to be exposed to radiation arising from the radiation emergency (e.g. people located remote to the premises) are not considered to be emergency workers. A member of the public is any person not being; (a) a person for the time being present on premises where a radiation emergency can occur or where a radiation emergency has actually occurred, or (b) a person engaged in an activity of or associated with the response to a radiation emergency;

Regulation 18 of REPP19, provides a management framework for controlling the exposure of emergency workers. The elements of this framework are as follows:

- (a) planning - identifying emergency workers who can receive emergency exposures; ensuring they are prepared for the task by provision of training and equipment; making arrangements for medical surveillance and dosimetry that would be required; identifying those by role who would take charge of managing emergency exposures; and specifying limiting dose levels for emergency exposures.
- (b) implementation - checking that those who will receive emergency exposures are fit to be exposed and are properly equipped and instructed; managing the exposure of the emergency workers; ensuring that the limiting dose levels are not exceeded except in extreme situations to save lives; and determining the doses received in the emergency exposure.
- (c) documenting the emergency exposures - ensuring that dose records are made and kept by approved dosimetry services; providing copies to affected employees; and making a report of the circumstances of emergency exposures and resulting actions.

The regulation places a number of duties *on employers*. This is because the duties refer to employees who may receive emergency exposures, and it needs to be clear that the duties fall on the employers of those employees, whether they be operators, or others, such as the emergency services. All the requirements that apply to emergency exposures stem from the identification in an emergency plan that emergency workers might receive high doses of radiation, exceeding normal dose limits

#### **4.3.2 Emergency Workers: Training**

Information, instruction and training provided for the purposes of regulation 18 is in addition to that provided for those employees who are affected by emergency plans. The responsibility for provision of information, instruction and training rests with the employer of the employees concerned. The information and training for emergency workers included in emergency plans should be proportionate to the role they fulfil. The training requirements for those involved in direct intervention close to any source of radiation during an emergency are intended to be significant, detailed and continuing. Other training *may be on-the-day briefing, orally or via some prepared written information*. The duty lies with the emergency services or other responding organisation to provide training for its own employees.

EDF Energy will be able to assist with this and there are benefits from co-ordinating the training of employees that work at the premises with those of the emergency responders.

### **4.3.3 Emergency Exposure**

#### **4.3.3.1 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*. If an emergency worker receives a dose below the IRR limits it's not an emergency exposure. Emergency Workers are those who take action to bring help to endangered people, prevent exposure of a large number of 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 REPIR 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.

Regulation 20 of REPIR 19 provides that the Local Authority's off-site emergency plans must record reference levels in order to prioritise reducing doses to Emergency Workers and in exceptional circumstances below an effective dose of 500 mSv.

When the response to a radiation emergency is underway, reference levels may be revised or introduced for specific tasks. Specific reference levels may also be determined by the Local Authority on advice from the person coordinating the off-site response to that emergency. In exceptional circumstances, the reference level may be set in excess of 100 mSv, but not exceeding 500 mSv.

Arrangements for the provision of radiation protection advice and the control of exposure to radiation of employees on site are the responsibility of the site operator. The management of emergency exposure during any radiation emergency for identified site intervention personnel is detailed in the relevant Site Emergency Plan and follows ALARP<sup>6</sup> principles.

The management framework to be used by agencies with staff identified as being likely to deploy in the event of a radiation emergency is as follows:

Pre-Planning: The emergency services will:

1. Identify people who can receive emergency exposures;
2. Train and equip people to conduct likely intervention tasks;
3. Have arrangements for medical surveillance and dosimetry;
4. Identify those responsible for managing emergency exposures;
5. Specify limits of emergency exposures

Implementation: The emergency services will:

1. Check the fitness of people who will receive emergency exposure;
2. Check that such personnel are properly equipped and instructed for intervention task;

---

<sup>6</sup> "ALARP" is short for "as low as reasonably practicable". Reasonably practicable involves weighing a risk against the trouble, time and money needed to control it. Thus, ALARP describes the level to which we expect to see workplace risks controlled. Health and Safety Executive guidance.

3. Manage emergency exposures by ensuring that doses are ALARP and that emergency exposure limits are set commensurate with the tasks performed;
4. Assess the dose received during emergency exposure.

**Record Keeping:**

1. Ensure dose records are kept by approved dosimetry services;
2. Provide copy of dose record to employee;
3. Report any emergency exposure and resulting action to ONR.
4. Have arrangements for medical surveillance and dosimetry;
5. Identify those responsible for managing emergency exposures;
6. Specify limits of emergency exposures.

#### **4.3.3.1 Emergency Exposure: Members of the public**

Regulation 20 of REPP19 provides 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. Local Authority will receive advice on reference levels for the public by the PHE CRCE.

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).

#### **4.3.4 Intervention Levels – Police Scotland**

Intervention levels are based on the National Police Chiefs' Councils' 'Operational Response to the Police Service for Operations & Incidents Involving Radiation' (2020), where further guidance is contained.

**If during any stage of the planning or response phase it becomes apparent that Police Scotland officers may be required to exceed the police Operational Dose constraint of 5 mSv, the police Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA) from the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) must be informed and specific advice will be provided.**

The *operational dose limit* for police personnel is 5 milli-Sieverts (mSv) per calendar year. Note that for certain groups, a *statutory IRR17 annual dose limit* of 20 mSv may be applicable based on the activities undertaken. The 5 mSv operational dose limit, which corresponds to the alarm setting on the Radiation Detection Pager (RDP), is based on the following:

- If police personnel were to receive a dose in excess of one third of any statutory limit, a formal investigation would be undertaken. Using 5 mSv as the operational limit allows this requirement to be managed;
- The police are not expected to receive doses that would exceed the levels in IRR17 therefore there is no requirement for the police to be classified radiation workers.

RDP readings must be recorded in order to aid assessment of doses received by police personnel

There is an overall requirement under IRR17 regulation 9 to ensure that doses are kept as *low as reasonably practicable* (ALARP) during all work activities.

Under REPIR 19 regulations 14 and 15, where formally justified and authorised it is permissible during an emergency to disapply the IRR17 dose limits if in doing so it might be possible to save life or maintain critical infrastructure. Under REPIR regulation 14, an informed volunteer is one who has been given sufficient information on the risks involved and agreed to receive an emergency exposure above the limits imposed by IRR17. For police personnel, an informed volunteer will be any individual agreeing to exceed the operational dose limit of 5mSv. Informed volunteers (both male and female, excluding females that are pregnant or breast-feeding) can receive a dose up to 100mSv for plant intervention, simple rescues and future dose-saving activities and 500mSv for life saving activities. The requirement to ensure that doses remain ALARP still applies in these circumstances.

Females who are not pregnant / breastfeeding can be deployed to a planned operation and respond to an incident involving radiation. Females who have declared they are pregnant are subjected to a dose limit of 1 mSv to the foetus during the declared term of pregnancy. Females who have declared that they are breast feeding shall be subject to a specific risk assessment to provide advice regarding the ability to be deployed to a planned operation and respond to an incident involving radiation.

#### **4.3.5 Intervention Levels – Scottish Fire and Rescue Service**

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) recognise the requirements of the Ionising Radiation Regulations 2017 (IRR 17) and the maximum annual dose of 20 milliSieverts (mSv) for any individual during a calendar year.

The SFRS will restrict the initial exposure of its personnel to a dose constraint of 5mSv during operational incidents. This corresponds to the second alarm setting on the Electronic Personal Dosimeter (EPD) used by the SFRS.

##### Dose Limits – Female Firefighters

A female firefighter may be deployed to radiation incidents in the same way as a male firefighter where a 5mSv dose constraint is being applied. The only exception to this is if the firefighter has notified SFRS that they are is pregnant or is breastfeeding and is subject to modified duties.

##### Dose Limits – SFRS / RDS Dual Role Nuclear Industry Employees

Several SFRS Retained Duty System (RDS) personnel work in the nuclear industry. During their normal working practices, they may be subject to exposure to radiation. Both the employer and the employee must maintain a record of any exposure to radiation. This is recorded in the industry standard Passbook scheme for radiation workers.

#### **4.3.6 Intervention Levels – Scottish Ambulance Service**

The Scottish Ambulance Service guidance document *“The national Ambulance Resilience Unit Guidance on dealing with Radiological Incidents and Emergencies”* is as follows:

- **Reference level one: 1 mSv** total for all staff per event. This is the default DRL. It is expected that this will be applicable to almost all incidents, that the assessed risk is that ambulance personnel supporting the incident would not be expected to receive a dose more than 1mSv as a result of their actions.

- **Reference level two: 5 mSv** maximum dose per event. This DRL identifies the potential for individual exposures in excess of 1mSv but it should be possible to take the required actions and keep individual dose below 5mSv.

These two levels apply to first responders and Special Operations Response Team (SORT).

- **Reference level three: 100 mSv per event.** This is the maximum emergency exposure to ambulance staff (informed volunteers) for life saving operations (and where the patients cannot be moved to a lower risk radiation area). The emphasis should be on optimisation to ensure that the doses are as far below 100mSv as practicable. In extreme cases, staff rotations (to share the dose burden) may need to be considered.

This level only applies to SORT.

#### **4.3.7 Intervention Levels – Non ‘blue light’ responders**

Radiation Protection Advice for staff from PHE CRCE will be provided by this organisation’s own Radiation Protection Advisors. PHE CRCE will also share occupational risk assessments with those organisations providing support under monitoring coordination arrangements 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.

#### **4.4 Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA)**

Regulation 24 of REPPIR 19 requires Employers of Emergency Services staff, who carry out work with ionising radiation, to consult a radiation protection adviser (RPA) for specific advice concerning the employer’s preparations for responding to radiation emergency situations. Employers may need a range of emergency planning specialist advice in addition to the radiological protection advice provided by the RPA.

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 Emergency Notification: Site Incident**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



## **4.6 Emergency Notification: Site Incident Response**

### **Support to Torness Site Response:**

The emergency services each have arrangements with EDF Energy detailing the level of support that will be provided to Torness Nuclear Power Station. These arrangements include site access, dosimetry, risk assessment, communication and command/control. More detail is given in the EDF Energies site plan.

Attendance at Torness by the local emergency services is predetermined should there be an OSNE declaration. This will comprise of the initial response capability and liaison officers to the Emergency Control Centre (ECC). Emergency services will access the site via the main site entrance, unless informed otherwise by the site, and will be met by EDF Energy Generation staff who will:

- Provide a brief on the incident to the emergency services ground commanders.
- Confirm radiation protection requirements.
- Facilitate access to the site for uniformed emergency services personnel with issued ID.
- Provide a safe route to the incident scene where intervention action is taking place by site personnel.

The overall responsibility for the control of radiation exposures on the site during a radiation emergency is the Emergency Controller for all personnel on site. Regulation 19 (REPPiR) permits employees during, or in prevention of, a radiation emergency to receive emergency exposures for the purposes of saving life, helping endangered personnel, preventing a large number of people from being exposed to ionising radiation, or saving valuable installations or goods. The Emergency Controller is authorised to implement the emergency exposure limits in these situations to EDF Energy Emergency Workers, and will consult with representatives of Emergency Services regarding emergency exposures to their employees undertaking intervention tasks. It is the responsibility of the senior person on site for each Emergency Service to authorise their personnel to exceed their identified dose limits.



#### **4.7      Emergency Notification: Off-Site Incident**

**Note: This process will be tested on an annual basis through Exercise Mercury, organised by East Lothian Council.**

**This page deliberately blank.**

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **5. Key Locations**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **6. Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC)**

### **6.1 TSCC (Background)**

The provision of an off-site facility at the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC)

The TSCC provides accommodation for representatives of all the agencies with a role to play in this plan allowing a co-ordinated, integrated, multi-agency approach. Further information on the TSCC:

Responsibility for the overall co-ordination of activities in the TSCC and MBC lies with the Strategic Co-ordinator who will chair the Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG). **This will be Police Scotland for the emergency phase and East Lothian Council for the recovery phase.**

Co-ordination of public health issues is the responsibility of the Director of Public Health (DPH) or Consultant in Public Health Medicine of the NHS Board.

A 'Recovery Group' will be established by East Lothian Council as soon as possible after the declaration of an off-site incident, within the TSCC, taking all circumstances into consideration.

The Strategic Co-ordinator will establish a Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC) to develop strategic media issues and agreed statements. This small group will remain within the TSCC and liaise with media personnel at the MBC.

### **6.2 TSCC Membership**

The agencies that will be expected to attend at the TSCC are listed in the following table<sup>7</sup>:

EDF Energy	Defra CBRN Emergencies
HM Coastguard	Office for Nuclear Regulation
Network Rail	Scottish Government
British Telecom	City Edinburgh Council
Police Scotland	Midlothian Council
NHS Lothian	Scottish Borders Council
Scottish Ambulance Service	East Lothian Council
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Public Health England, Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
Food Standards Scotland	Animal Health Plant Agency
Scottish Water	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Scottish Power Energy Networks	

### **6.3 TSCC Core Membership of the SCG**

---

<sup>7</sup> This list will be kept under review as the specific characteristics of the event are revealed.

# PUBLIC REDACTED COPY

## Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan

Actual attendance at each of the SCG meetings, chaired by a strategic Police Scotland officer, will be determined by said Chairperson and will depend on the issues being discussed. This group may be extended beyond the core group if required. Core membership of these groups is shown in the following Table:

ORGANISATION/FUNCTION	STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATION GROUP (SCG)	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL ADVISORY CELL (STAC)	RECOVERY WORKING GROUP (RWG)	MEDIA (SMAC)
Strategic Co-ordinator	Chair			Police Scotland (chair), EDF and ELC.  Other members as required. Communicate s closely with staff at the MBC.
Staff Officer to Strategic Co-ordinator	Secretary			
Scottish Government	Member	Member	Member	
Animal Plant Health Agency		Member	Member	
NHS Lothian	Member	Chair	Member	
EDF	Member	Member	Member	
British Telecom	As required			
HM Coastguard	As required			
ONR	As required			
East Lothian Council	Member		Chair	
Public Health England/ CRCE	Member	Member	Member	
Network Rail	As required			
Scottish Ambulance Service	Member			
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Member	Member	Member	
Food Standards Scotland	Member	Member	Member	
Police Scotland	Member			
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Member		Member	
Scottish Water	Member	Member	Member	
Public/Media Information Co-ordinator	Member		Member	
Public Health Scotland	As required	Member		

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

*NOTE: Meetings MUST be kept short and to the point. The meetings should not exceed 30 minutes due to the critical nature of the incident being discussed and the dynamic circumstances at the time.*

### 6.4 TSCC/MBC Coordination

Strategic coordination of the off-site response is the responsibility of the Strategic Co-ordinator who will harmonise the integration of the expertise of all the agencies involved, with the objective of effectively and efficiently bringing the incident to an acceptable conclusion.

In the Emergency phase of an incident Police Scotland will nominate an executive officer to fulfil the role of the Strategic Co-ordinator. In the Recovery Phase of an incident the Chief Executive of East Lothian Council or his/her nominee will fulfil this role.

The transfer of co-ordination will be by mutual agreement and *will* be documented.

Specific responsibilities of the Strategic Co-ordinator include: -

- Declaring when the TSCC and MBC are operational (Section 7). Police Scotland will only open either the TSCC or MBC once they are satisfied that both venues are secure and able to



provide security for those who will arrive. Police Scotland are responsible for providing staff to work within the security reception room at the TSCC who will check the details of all arrivals at the TSCC and issue them with security passes if they are satisfied that person, has a role to play related to the emergency response.

- Ensure all policy decisions relating to off-site activities which concern the safety of the public are recorded. Any decisions should be communicated to all representatives in the TSCC without undue delay.
- The Strategic Co-ordinator will call and chair the SCG meetings.
- Overall responsibility for the management of the MBC and determining the timing and representation at multi agency media briefings. The views of appropriate organisations will always be taken into consideration.
- Appoint a MBC Manager and a Public Information Co-ordinator. All media representatives from participating organisations will be expected to work as a co-ordinated team at the MBC and follow agreed procedures as per the East Regional Resilience Partnership (RRP) Public Communications Group.

## **6.5 TSCC – Security**

The security of the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC) is the responsibility of Police Scotland during any activation or exercise. East Lothian Council will work with Police Scotland to ensure it remains secure. However, the following information will be of benefit to all agencies:

Security Cards must be visible and worn at all times whilst within the TSCC.

All personnel attending the TSCC must be in possession of personal identification. Failure to show valid identification may bar them from entry until their identity has been established.

## **6.6 TSCC – Briefing on Arrival**

All personnel entering the TSCC for the first time will be briefed on the current situation, by Police Scotland personnel. However, in the early stages of the incident it may be that staff arriving will not receive a verbal briefing. In such circumstances those arriving will still have view of the 'briefing board' and will be able to take a print/copy of the contents on the board.

## **6.7 TSCC – ‘Information Zone’**

An ‘Information Zone’ located on the ground floor within the Multi Agency centre will be controlled by Police Scotland and feature information to inform all present of the current situation. A variety of IT equipment is available at this zone for Police Scotland to use. Police Scotland will work closely with all organisations, particularly with EDF, to ensure this information is maintained.

## **6.8 TSCC – Administration**

The TSCC is a self-help facility and each agency is expected to complete its own administration. Any issues encountered regarding the facilities or equipment within the TSCC should, in the first instance, contact East Lothian Council (ELC) staff. ELC staff will thereafter liaise with EDF staff (if available) in an attempt to resolve any issue raised.

## **6.9 TSCC – User Guide**

A comprehensive TSCC ‘User Guide’ is available to all attendees at the TSCC. This guide provides user information in relation to welfare, IT, locality of each agency, message/action process and the telephony directory. This guide is circulated to all agencies who may expect to attend at the TSCC on a regular basis so they can be prepared.

## **6.10 TSCC – Communications**

The TSCC is fitted with open Wi-Fi and can be accessed throughout the facility. Secure Wi-Fi is also available. Agencies attending at the TSCC are advised to bring Wi-Fi enabled computers if they require dedicated access to the Internet.

The TSCC is fitted out with telephones for internal and external use. Each agency will have access to at least one such phone.

Video conferencing is available, located within several rooms featured in the ‘User Guide’.

Agencies attending the TSCC must bring their own connectivity IT. The TSCC is a BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) facility!

## **6.11 TSCC - Suggested SCG Agenda**

The chair of the SCG is responsible for the agenda for SCG meetings. A suggested model agenda is provided in Appendix 1 of this section.

## **6.12 TSCC - Suggested SCG Agenda**

The chair of the STAC is responsible for the agenda for STAC meetings. A suggested model agenda is provided in Appendix 2 of this section.

## **6.13 TSCC – Suggested Recovery Group Agenda (whilst still dealing with the emergency)**

The chair of the Recovery Working Group is responsible for the agenda for STAC meetings. A suggested model agenda is provided in Appendix 3 of this section.

**6.14 TSCC – Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC): Model Agenda**

The chair of the Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC) is responsible for the agenda for SMAC meetings. A suggested model agenda is provided in Appendix 4 of this section.

**6.15 TSCC – Recovery Phase Handover Criteria**

The transfer of co-ordination between Police Scotland (emergency phase) and East Lothian Council (recovery phase) will be by mutual agreement and *will* be documented as per Appendix 5.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**6.16 Layout and Location of the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**6.17 Directions to the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC)**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**6: Appendix 1 - Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG): Suggested Agenda**

**This page deliberately blank.**

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



**6: Appendix 2 – Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC): Suggested Agenda**

**This page deliberately blank.**

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**6: Appendix 3 - Recovery Group: Suggested Agenda**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**6: Appendix 4 - Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC): Suggested Agenda**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**6: Appendix 5 - SCG - Recovery Phase Handover Criteria**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **7. Media Briefing Centre (MBC)**

### **7.1 Introduction**

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 the global TV network will arrive in East Lothian should an emergency off-site incident be declared. This is where such companies will be directed.

Responsibility for the overall coordination of the media strategy remains with the Strategic Coordinator but the activities are discharged by the Public Information Coordinator.

### **7.2 MBC Co-ordination**

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

Specific responsibilities for the Strategic Co-ordinator are: -

- declaring when the MBC is operational.
- overall responsibility for the management of the MBC and determining the timing and representation at multi-agency media briefings. The views of appropriate organisations will be taken into consideration.
- appoint an MBC Manager<sup>8</sup>.
- appoint a Public Information Co-ordinator

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

### **7.3 Public Information Co-ordination**

The co-ordination of information to be released to the public will be the responsibility of the Public Information Co-ordinator *appointed by Police Scotland*. This person will attend strategy meetings where information pertaining to the emergency, which can be released to the public, will be clearly identified. All news releases produced by participating organisations should be co-ordinated through the Public Information Co-ordinator prior to issue in order to ensure consistency.

The subject of Public Information is covered in more detail in Section 8 of this Plan.

### **7.4 Administration**

The MBC is a self-help facility and each agency is expected to carry out its own administration. The MBC is a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) facility. Any difficulties with facilities or equipment supplied

---

• <sup>8</sup> All media representatives from participating organisations will be expected to work as a co-ordinated team at the MBC.

by EDF Energy should be referred in the first instance to the MBC Manager. Each agency attending at the MBC should provide an administration officer to support them and the MBC.

#### **7.5 Access to the Internet MBC**

Wi-Fi is obtainable at the MBC.

#### **7.6 East RRP Public Communications Group**

It is envisaged that the east Regional Resilience Partnership (RRP) group, Public Communications Group will be established quickly, should an off-site emergency be declared at Torness. This group meets regularly and has agreed procedures to follow.

#### **7.7 Activation of the MBC**

##### **7.7.1 Initial notification of the need to open the Media Briefing Centre**

In the event of an incident occurring that requires the activation of the Port Seton MBC, notification will normally come from either the ELC Emergency Planning and Risk Manager or the police Scotland Corporate Communications staff and will be given by the following method:

Out with the above hours via the ELC Emergency Contact List Direct to Designated Key Holders.

##### **7.7.2 Access to the Centre**

Outwith normal opening hours, access to the centre will normally be gained by contacting one of the designated key holders, through the 24/7 ELC Contact Centre.

##### **7.7.3**

**7.8 Media Holding Statements for an Incident at Torness**

**7.9 Training**

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



**7.10 MBC: Location**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**7.11 Torness Media Briefing: Centre Layout Plan**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

**PUBLIC REDACTED COPY**  
Torness Nuclear Power Station Off-Site Emergency Plan

**7.12 Torness Media Briefing Centre: Press Office (floor plan)**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **8. Public Information**

### **8.1 Information to be provided to the public**

#### **8.1.1 Overview**

Regulation 21 REPPPIR 19 requires 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<sup>9</sup> (OPZ) have access to information should they require it.

Providing prior information will help to ensure that the public are aware of the official sources of information which in turn should help to reduce the likelihood of members of the public taking unwarranted action.

#### **8.1.2 Prior Information**

##### **DEPZ**

REPPPIR 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:

1. Basic facts about ionising radiation and its effects on persons and on the environment.
2. The various types of radiation emergency identified and their consequences for the general public and the environment.
3. Protective action envisaged to alert, protect and assist the general public in the event of a radiation emergency.
4. Appropriate information on protective action to be taken by the general public in the event of a radiation emergency.
5. The authority or authorities responsible for implementing the protective action referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.
6. The extent of the detailed emergency planning zone.

East Lothian Council distributes calendars and radiation information leaflets incorporating prior information annually to all residents and business premises within the DEPZ.

##### **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

---

<sup>9</sup> The OPZ is covered in the East Lothian Council stand-alone plan.

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.

### **8.1.3 Information in the event of a Radiation Emergency**

It is a requirement that, in the event of a radiation emergency occurring, timely information be provided. Only information relevant to that particular type of emergency needs to be provided. Inclusion of information not relevant to the particular circumstances of the emergency should be avoided, as it is likely to cause confusion and counterproductive.

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

1. Information on the type of emergency which has occurred and, where possible, its characteristics (e.g. origin, extent and probable development).
2. Advice on health protection measures including where appropriate:
  - Any restrictions on the consumption of foodstuffs or water supplies likely to be contaminated.
  - Any basic rules on hygiene and decontamination.
  - Any recommendation to stay indoors.
  - The distribution and use of protective substances.
  - Any evacuation arrangements.
  - Special warnings for certain population groups.
3. Any announcements recommending co-operation with instructions or requests by the competent authorities.
4. Where an occurrence which is likely to give rise to a release of radioactivity or ionising radiation has happened but no release has yet taken place the information and advice should include the following:
  - Advice to tune in to radio or television.
  - Preparatory advice to establishments with particular collective responsibilities.
  - Recommendations to occupational groups particularly affected.
5. **If time permits**, information setting out the basic facts about radioactivity and its effects on persons and the environment.
6. The public must also be notified immediately that the incident is over and when any protective actions are removed.

## **8.2 EDF Energy Automated Telephone Warning System**

An automated telephone warning system will be invoked by the EDF Energy Central Emergency Support Centre 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:

## **8.3 Pre-agreed information messages for the public**

### **8.3.1 Initial warning information**

*"This is a Torness Power Station Message. An Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has occurred at Torness Power Station, EDF Energy. Please stay indoors, shut all doors and windows. Take your stable iodine tablets as directed in the leaflet. Tune into local radio and television for information. The emergency services have been called and are responding. To repeat this message press the hash key."*

Messages through the EDF Energy Automated Telephone Warning System can also be made to inform the public that they should evacuate and make their way to a facility that East Lothian Council will open as a Rest Centre.

Bespoke messages can be developed on the day by the EDF Energy Central Emergency Support Centre to assist the off-site response with providing information to the public.

### **8.3.2 Evacuation Dunbar: ERC10**

*"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"*

### **8.3.3 Evacuation Eyemouth: ERC 11**

*"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"*

### **8.3.4 Holding statements for Torness**

The following statement (or a version of) will be issued by Police Scotland Corporate Communications, following the approval of the Strategic Coordinator within the TSCC, to media, social media and via the Police Scotland website -

#### **Media statement -**

*'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.'*

**Note to editors:**

*'Staff from Police Scotland Corporate Communications are en route and will be setting up a Media Briefing Centre at Port Seton Community Centre, Port Seton. Media will be advised of the timings of the briefings once the Centre is established. All further media statements on this incident will be made through the Media Briefing Centre only.'*

**Facebook message** (point matching Twitter accounts to this) - Police Scotland, NHS Lothian and Scottish Borders and East Lothian pages -

*'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 Facebook page when more details become available.'*

The Police Scotland website will be updated with the media statement as soon as is possible (immediately during office hours and as soon as a member of Corporate Communications staff arrives at their office outwith this).

#### **8.4 Agreed Media Guidelines: Legal Requirement**

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

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

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

#### **8.5 Strategic Media Advice Cell: Public Information coordinator**

The arrangements for the TSCC provide for the establishment of a Strategic Media Advice Cell (SMAC) formed with representatives of Police Scotland (chair), EDF and ELC. The SMAC will maintain close communications with staff at the MBC.

The SMAC will appoint a Public Information Co-ordinator (PIC) who will attend the TSCC strategy group meetings to ensure that information cleared for release to the public is clearly identified. Each organisation will be expected to liaise with the PIC in respect of all information routes identified above.



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

It is vital that press officers work closely together, and it is important that staff remaining in public relations functions at organisational headquarters do not issue any statements without consulting their colleagues at the TSCC beforehand. It is therefore suggested that the following guidelines are followed before information is released to the media:

- All relevant press statements relating to the management of the incident will be processed through the Media Manager at the Media Briefing Centre before being issued. Basic company statements containing background information do not come into this category.
- A multi-agency Media Issues Sub-Group should be established to develop strategic media issues, to co-ordinate the release of public information, and also to ensure that all parties who need to see the information have done so and that they are satisfied with the contents. This team will be led by the Public Information Co-ordinator, who in the emergency phase will be part of the police Scotland Corporate Communications team.
- The PIC will ensure that a full record of all statements issued from the TSCC and from organisations away from the centre is maintained.
- All participants involved in the public relations effort must restrict their comments to areas of their own expertise. In the unlikely event of a conflict of interests between parties the PIC will arbitrate to ensure that conflicting briefings are not issued.

## **8.6 Public information for Local Residents**

East Lothian Council, working with EDF Energy, issue a calendar containing emergency information for local residents. This calendar provides information for the public as per schedule 8 of the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019.

## **9. Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC)**

### **9.1 STAC – Background**

A Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) will be formed at the TSCC to provide scientific and technical advice on any radiation emergency.

The aim of the STAC is to provide the SCG, within the TSCC, with authoritative information and agreed advice on the risk assessment of health and environmental hazards and technical failure, by:

- bringing together or arranging contact with all the relevant specialist advisers through a single group;
- providing agreed recommendations on risk management action;
- providing agreed risk communication messages; and
- confining the main discussion on such issues to within the STAC itself (rather than at the coordinating group meetings).

### **9.2 STAC – Chair**

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.

### **9.3 STAC – Composition/Structure**

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 in person or by tele/video communications 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 - if accident involves hazardous material HAZMAT Officer, or Scientific Adviser if available locally
- Public Health Scotland (PHS) - Consultant
- PHE CRCE
- Met Office
- SEPA Representative
- Scottish Water
- Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency Vet - if the incident impacts on animal health and welfare
- Lead Responder - Liaison Officer to liaise between the STAC and the wider multi-agency (SCG) response (usually from Police Scotland)
- Operator – Health Physicist

- Communications Officer

#### **9.4 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).

#### **9.5 STAC –Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE)**

If a nuclear emergency impacts elsewhere in the UK or affects matters reserved to Westminster, the UK Government may establish a Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE). SAGE provides advice to support decisions made during the UK Government's response to an emergency. The membership of SAGE may change during the lifetime of the response depending on the topics being covered, and the chairing of SAGE may also change as an emergency moves from the response to recovery phase.

#### **9.6 STAC – Suggested Model Agenda**

The chair of the STAC is responsible for the agenda for STAC meetings. A suggested model agenda is provided in Appendix 1 of this section.

**9. Appendix 1 - Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Model Agenda**

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## 10. Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) Arrangements

### 10.1 DEPZ – Determination

The DEPZ is the area around Torness Nuclear Power Station for which REPIR 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 REPIR 19 states that East Lothian Council must determine the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) on the basis of EDF Energy's recommendation, through a 'Consequence Report'<sup>12</sup>.

East Lothian Council (ELC), in November 2019 decided that there was no need or appetite to change the 3km DEPZ.

REPIR 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.

### 10.2 DEPZ – Criteria for the Introduction of Early Protective Actions

In the event of a release of radioactive material from the site presenting a hazard to the public the following early protective actions may be recommended:

Sheltering	Residents in the affected area will be requested to stay indoors with doors and windows closed and ventilation systems turned off.
Stable Iodine	<p>If the release has a sufficiently high iodine concentration that doses to the thyroid gland would be significant, iodate tablets will be issued in conjunction with evacuation<sup>13</sup> and instructions given to take pre distributed stable iodate tablets</p> <p>The pre-distributed stable iodate tablets are securely packaged and issued with a Government advice leaflet and an explanatory leaflet.</p> <p>Stable iodate tablets are shelf life items and it is the responsibility of NHS Lothian to ensure that those pre-distributed tablets are kept in date. Distribution is completed by EDF Energy on behalf of NHS Lothian, who are responsible for ensuring this task is completed, using the address data base maintained on Resilience Direct</p>
Evacuation	The affected population may be evacuated in order to avoid (or potentially to avoid) relatively high short-term exposures.

On the declaration of an Off Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) EDF Energy will, as a default, recommend the application of shelter and stable iodine protective actions to all DEPZ sectors. This

<sup>12</sup> This 'Consequence Report' can be found on the East Lothian Council website.

<sup>13</sup> The administration of stable iodine tablets is independent from the decision to evacuate. Stable iodine tablets could be pre-distributed in the DEPZ or distributed on the day. These decision should be automatic if planned in advance or be based on the recommended ERLs.

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.

The EDF Energy ECC or CESC Health Physicist will continually review protective actions advice based on the results of the local environmental monitoring activities and revise the advice to the police or the STAC as relevant.

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. PHE CRCE would advise STAC on the radiological aspects of the situation.

If it is recommended to extend the protective actions beyond the DEPZ then the Outline Planning Zone (OPZ)<sup>14</sup> plan will be initiated.

### **10.3 DEPZ – Early Protective actions, Non-Radiological Hazard**

In the event of the declaration of an off-site nuclear emergency, which resulted in a non-radiological hazard, appropriate protective actions would be implemented site. These protective actions could include sheltering or evacuation from specific areas. Any release off-site would be very limited and unlikely to affect any persons living nearby.

### **10.4 DEPZ – Early Protective Actions Implementation Plan**

In the event of a release of radioactivity from an accident at Torness Power Station the lead officer in the EDF Energy CESC will advise the public in the DEPZ or affected sectors, to take iodate tablets and to shelter indoors with windows and doors closed until informed it is safe to go outside.

Notification to residents will be via the automated messaging system which is invoked 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 SCC 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 it is the STAC Chair who has the responsibility to provide advice on protective actions to the SCG. The SCG has the responsibility to ensure the public are aware of 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, to stay indoors keeping all external windows and doors closed and to listen to local radio/television and/or to follow social media and other internet services if possible for information bulletins.

---

<sup>14</sup> The OPZ is covered in the East Lothian Council OPZ stand-alone plan.

- 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.

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 REPIR 19. ELC has contracts with local bus companies to assist them in emergency situations and in particular, evacuation processes. Should further assistance be required from bus companies ELC will request this through the Local Resilience Partnership (LRP).

East Lothian Council will assist in providing details of vulnerable people residing in any affected area.

Police Scotland will provide resources to any established Rest Centre to assist with safety and any public disorder issues.

Police Scotland will establish a Casualty Bureau if required.

## **10.5 DEPZ – 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 PHE CRCE from the TSCC.

The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) have supplied East Lothian Council, through the Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET) programme, with 5 road cone mobile and 5 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 RIMNET and East Lothian Council for data exchange and information to be drafted in accordance with national principles. See 12.6 where the map is shown with the static R3Ms thereon.



Radiation Screening Units (RSUs) should be located at Rest Centre's within 6 hours of a decision that an RMU is required. NHS Lothian's Public health team will liaise with its radiation protection advisors on the best way to achieve this using pre-prepared plans.

NHS Borders have a generic specification that would be used to identify premises for additional RMUs as required.

## **10.6 Monitoring Agencies**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Responsibility to Monitor</b>
EDF Energy	Up to 40km from Torness.
Food Standards Scotland	Food to determine levels of radioactive contamination within the food chain, including animal feed, in order to establish areas where food controls are required.
Public Health England, Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards	Co-ordinate available monitoring assets
Local Authorities	Private water supplies and food in order to support FSS and to enforce any food safety controls.
Ministry of Defence	Provision of additional monitoring equipment.
NHS Borders	Monitoring of People.
NHS Lothian	Monitoring of People.
Radioactive Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)	Gathers Data from 92 gamma radiation monitors and passes information to local authorities.
Scottish Water	Public Water Supplies and in conjunction with SEPA and other agencies, water and wastewater infrastructure, raw waters used for the production of drinking water and waste water discharge points.
Scottish Government	Animal welfare, farming and fishing <sup>15</sup> <i>Fishing &amp; any associated sampling off shore would be Marine Scotland's responsibility. Once it's landed and destined for the food /feed chain then FSS is responsible.</i>
SEPA	Environmental Monitoring.

## **10.7 Public Information**

### **10.7.1 Prior Information**

Prior information is provided by means of a calendar distributed annually to all households and business premises within the DEPZ by EDF Energy on behalf of East Lothian Council. In addition, redacted copies of this plan are held within East Lothian Council public libraries and at Innerwick Primary School. Redacted copies can be downloaded from the East Lothian Council website. These copies have been 'sanitised' to remove any personal or sensitive details.

<sup>15</sup>See Appendix 15 for more detailed information on the responsibilities for food safety, livestock/animal health, milk, fish, shellfish and water.



Local Community Councils including East Lammermuir (Innerwick) and Dunbar in East Lothian and Cockburnspath and Cove in the Scottish Borders are invited to attend the Torness Local Liaison Committee (TLLC) held annually.

All Community Councils in East Lothian and the Scottish Borders have/ are encouraged to complete their own Resilient Communities emergency response plans. The Emergency Planning and Risk Manager of East Lothian Council will attend any Community Council he/she is invited to and will provide updates on Torness as requested and as appropriate.

### **10.7.2 Information during an Emergency**

It will be essential to ensure that members of the public have accurate and timely information should an accident occur at the Torness Power Station. Police Scotland have prepared public announcements concerning advice on sheltering and taking Potassium Iodine tablets as well as media announcements regarding the incident, areas affected by it, and general advice given in conjunction with police actions on the ground. Police Scotland has standing arrangements<sup>16</sup> with BBC/ITV and local radio stations to have such media announcements made.

Protective action information for persons living in the DEPZ will be passed by telephone using an automated telephone warning system (PETIS) and by conventional media messaging. PETIS is a web-based system capable of calling many numbers simultaneously. The message can be updated to focus on individual sectors within the DEPZ. The PETIS system is managed by EDF and will be invoked by them.

East Lothian Council remain responsible for ensuring information for the public is progressed.

## **10.8 School Pupils**

The only school in the DEPZ is Innerwick Primary School (Sector I3). There are approximately 63 pupils, 4 teachers, a caretaker/cleaner and a kitchen assistant at the school.

Should an incident occur during school hours the Education Department are responsible for notifying Innerwick Primary School. The school will also receive messages through the automated PETIS telephone system.

The Head Teacher will be advised that children from affected sectors should be kept at the school until they can be safely re-united with their families or until alternative arrangements for their safety can be made.

A small number of children from the DEPZ attend schools outwith that area. Should an emergency take place during school hours the Education departments of East Lothian, Scottish Borders and City of Edinburgh Councils, through Police Scotland, will advise Education Departments that children resident in the DEPZ should be kept at the school until they can be safely re-united with their families or until alternative arrangements for their safety can be made. Transport could be made available through the Local Authority if required.

Innerwick Primary School is stocked with provisions to provide food and water during a prolonged incident.

The school has signed parental consent forms and supply of iodate tablets for administration during an incident or when instructed to do so.

---

<sup>16</sup> Check messages with Police Corporate Communications to see if these are same as quotes in sections 8 and 10.

**10.9 Innerwick Residential Centre**

The Innerwick Residential Centre is within Innerwick village in the DEPZ (Sector I3). Grid reference is **NT 720 739**

The Centre can accommodate up to 36 people. Some extra staff / pupils can on occasion be present during the day. The caretaker is also the caretaker for the village primary school.

The Group Leader at the Centre should be advised if the group are to remain within the Centre until they can be safely re-united with their families or until alternative arrangements for their safety can be made. The direct number for the Innerwick Residential Centre is 01368 840 319 – a pay phone. Please note

1. Approximately 60% of the groups using the Centre are from outwith East Lothian and may include overseas visitors.
2. Some groups using the Centre have Adults/Children with Special Needs who may need help in leaving the area.
3. All users are made aware of the DEPZ and leaders are advised to have consent forms for the Stable Iodine Tablets, a supply of which is stored at the Centre.

**10.10 Pedestrian and Traffic Control**

Police Scotland will implement cordons around the affected area(s) and provide/communicate guidance to those within affected areas.

**10.11 Vehicle Decontamination**

If surface contamination levels present a hazard Off-Site, the EDF Energy Emergency Controller will arrange for vehicles to be monitored and if necessary decontaminated at selected location(s). This may require assistance from East Lothian Council and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, taking into account safety of all Emergency Workers.

SEPA will advise SBC and ELC of the requirements for disposal or if necessary the storage of contaminated materials.

**10.12 DEPZ data overview****Sector A: 0km – 3km**

Sector	Population	Population during school term time	Population during school holidays	Harbour	Caravan/Camping sites	Residential Centre	Schools
<b>A</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>B</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>				
<b>C</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>				
<b>C6 (Innerwick)</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>110</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### **10.13 Pets**

Sheltering. When owners of pets are warned to take shelter and to take stable iodine they are to keep pets indoors or place outdoor pets like rabbits and guinea pigs undercover.

Evacuation. Owners are to try and make arrangements for the safekeeping of their pets. Pets will not be allowed into the rest centres.

Assistance. For individuals that cannot make alternative arrangements for their pets, arrangements will be made with voluntary organisations to take care of them.

It can be seen as animal abuse to leave pets unattended for more than 24 hours. Therefore, if properties are evacuated, pets are not to be left in the property.

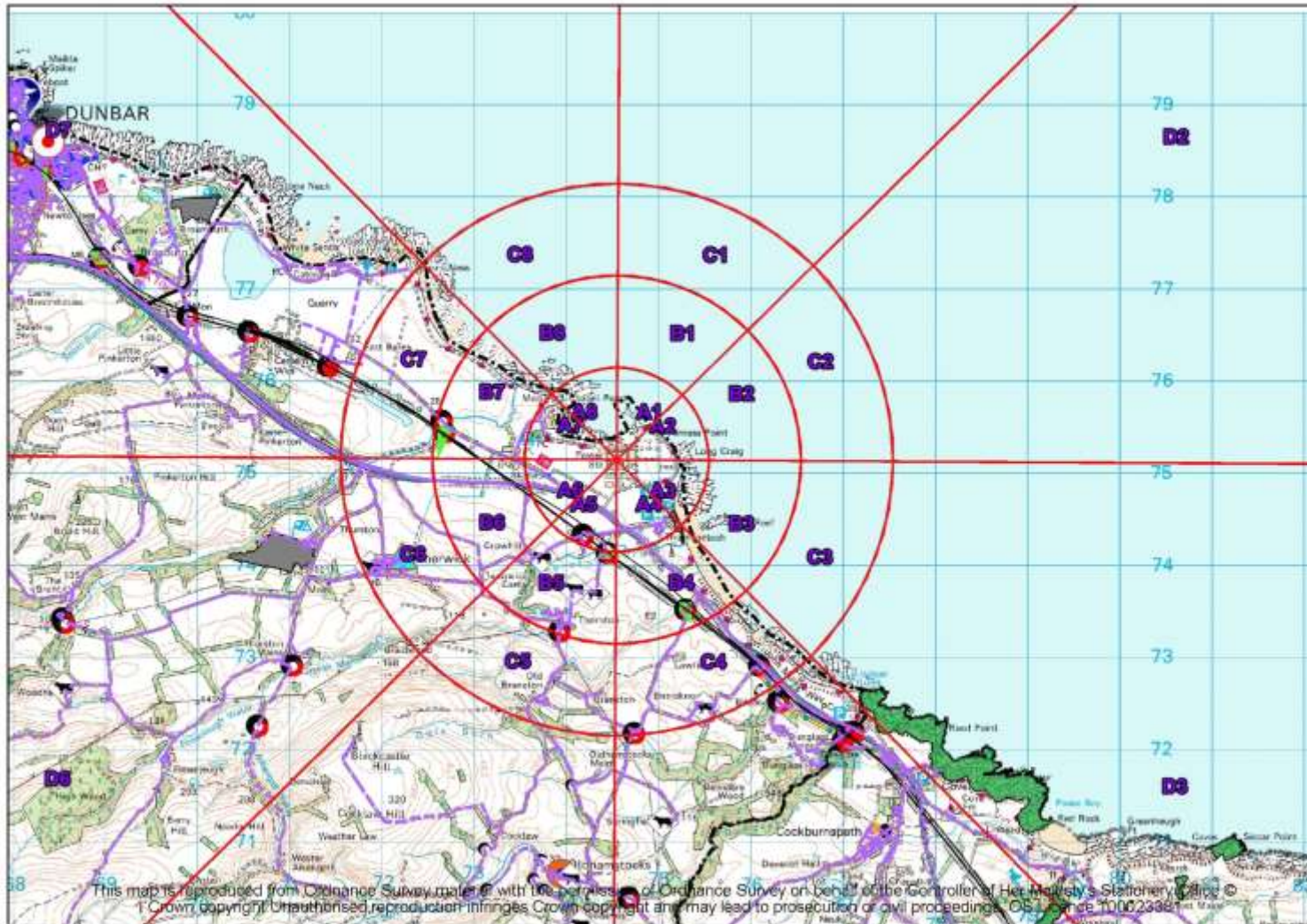
### **10.14 Livestock**

For practical reasons farm livestock will have to remain in situ, unless it is possible for the farmer to get it under cover.

On evacuation to a rest centre the farmer should report to the rest centre manager what the current situation is regarding his/her livestock.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

### 10.15 Torness 3km Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)



**10.16 DEPZ: Traffic Management Plan**

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

This page deliberately blank.

#### **10.17 Tactical option for setting a cordon in the DEPZ**

DEPZ boundary for Torness Nuclear Power Station taking into consideration, geographical, manmade and natural boundaries. This DEPZ has been captured on the East Lothian Council mapping software, Earthlight and is available to Police Scotland should they chose to use it as a tactical option when placing a physical cordon round the DEPZ.

A map showing this possible tactical option is reproduced below.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



## 10: Appendix 1 – Torness Nuclear Power Station DEPZ Sectors 0km-3km

### 10: Appendix 1.1 DEPZ 0 to 1km Sector A



View looking east towards Skateraw harbour.

A1 – A8: Earthlight Software Information			
Topic	Sector	Description / Numbers	Contact No's
Pop during school holidays	A4=8 A5=2 A7=1	Total in sector A= 11	
Pop during school term time	A4=6 A5=2 A7=1	Total in sector A= 9	
Night time population	A4=16 A5=5 A7=2	Total in sector A= 23	
People on main road bumper to bumper	A4=255 A5=415 A6=236	Total in sector A= 906	
Rail	The main east coast rail line is routed through sectors A5 & A6		
Roads	The A1 is routed through A4, A5 & A6		
Caravan's	A3	Thortonloch Caravan Park: season 1 <sup>st</sup> March to the 31 <sup>st</sup> October. Dunbar EH42 1QS Possible 50 residents.	
Harbour	A2	Skateraw (small) harbour	
Resilient Community		East Lammermuir	



## 10: Appendix 1.2 DEPZ 1km to 2km Sector B



B1 – B8: Earthlight Software Information			
Topic	Sector	Description / Numbers	Contact No's
Pop during school holidays	B4=5 B5=36 B6=3 B7=7	Total in sector A= 51	
Pop during school term time	B4=4 B5=28 B6=2 B8=6	Total in sector A= 40	
Night time population	B4=10 B5=72 B6=6 B7=17	Total in sector A= 105	
People on main road bumper to bumper	B4=461 B5=415 B6=455	Total in sector A= 1,331	
Rail	The main east coast rail line is routed through sectors B4 & B6		
Roads	The A1 is routed through B4 & B6		
Farms	3		
Resilient Community		East Lammermuir	SPoC through ELC 24/7 contact centre.

## 10: Appendix 1.3 DEPZ 2km to 3km C6 Innerwick



Innerwick is the only village within the 3km DEPZ. It has a small primary school and church. It also has a village hall where a number of clubs meet and some social events take place.

C6 Earthlight Software Information		
Topic	Description / Numbers	Contact No's
Pop during school holidays	110	
Pop during school term time	86	
Night time population	212	
People on main road: bumper to bumper	852	
Primary School	Innerwick Primary School: 63 pupils Dunbar, EH42 1SD	
Leisure Centre	Innerwick Residential Centre part of East Lothian Council Outdoor Learning Service. Has upgraded dormitories, showers and bathroom facilities. The Centre can accommodate 36 and has full disabled access. Innerwick DUNBAR East Lothian EH42 1SE	
Resilient Community	ELC: East Lammermuir SBC:	

## 10: Appendix 1.4 DEPZ 2km to 3km Sector C except C6 (Innerwick)



B1 – B8: Earthlight Software Information			
Topic	Sector	Description / Numbers	Contact No's
Pop during school holidays	C4=19 C5=8	Total in sector A= 27	
Pop during school term time	C4=13 C5=6	Total in sector A= 19	
Night time population	C4=33 C5=16	Total in sector A= 49	
People on main road bumper to bumper	C4=464 C7=30	Total in sector A= 494	
Rail	The main east coast rail line is routed through sectors B4 & B6		
Roads	The A1 is routed through C4 & C7		
Farms	1		
Resilient Community		East Lammermuir	SPoC through ELC 24/7 contact centre.



## **11. Outline Planning Zone (OPZ) Arrangements**

### **1.1 OPZ: Background**

**Regulation 9 (1) of REPPiR 2019:** The local authority must complete 'Outline Planning' in a zone (OPZ) as directed by the Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR). Regulation 9(1) (a) and schedule 5 of REPPiR-19 set a 30km outline planning zone.

The intention of the OPZ is to ensure proportionate emergency planning for more severe events. The central aim of the OPZ is to support the decision making of emergency responders in the event that detailed or generic arrangements are not sufficient. Outline planning is therefore about identifying what protective action may be needed at a high level and where those capabilities could be obtained from and the anticipated time frame over which they will become available, rather than having them in place ready to mobilise without delay.

The information gathered from the 30km OPZ is therefore primarily for strategic staff within the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC) to make informed decisions and have the information they seek available immediately.

Fife Council (Isle of May<sup>17</sup> only), the Scottish Borders Council and Northumberland Council (small area with a few farms) are all included within the 30km OPZ.

### **1.2 OPZ: Response**

A response in the Outline Planning Zone (OPZ) would be triggered by the SCG discussing the need for, or recommending protective actions beyond the DEPZ. In this event the Strategic Co-ordinator will make a declaration that the outline plan is in play alongside the off-site plan.

Persons employed within the TSCC will be expected to notify their organisations of this change. Information regarding the OPZ is located in the dedicated Torness Outline Planning Zone Plan. This plan is available through RD and hard copies are circulated throughout the TSCC.

### **1.3 OPZ: Sectors**

The OPZ plan has sectorised the 30km OPZ and then taken the information from each sector based on vulnerable people such as care homes, schools and hospitals. The population in each sector has been identified. The roads within each sector are clearly visible. Strategic staff engaged with an unlikely nuclear related emergency at Torness can use this information to inform their decision making on any activity required, such as evacuating any specific area. The information in the plan will ensure the staff responding to an unlikely emergency at Torness are as best prepared as they can be.

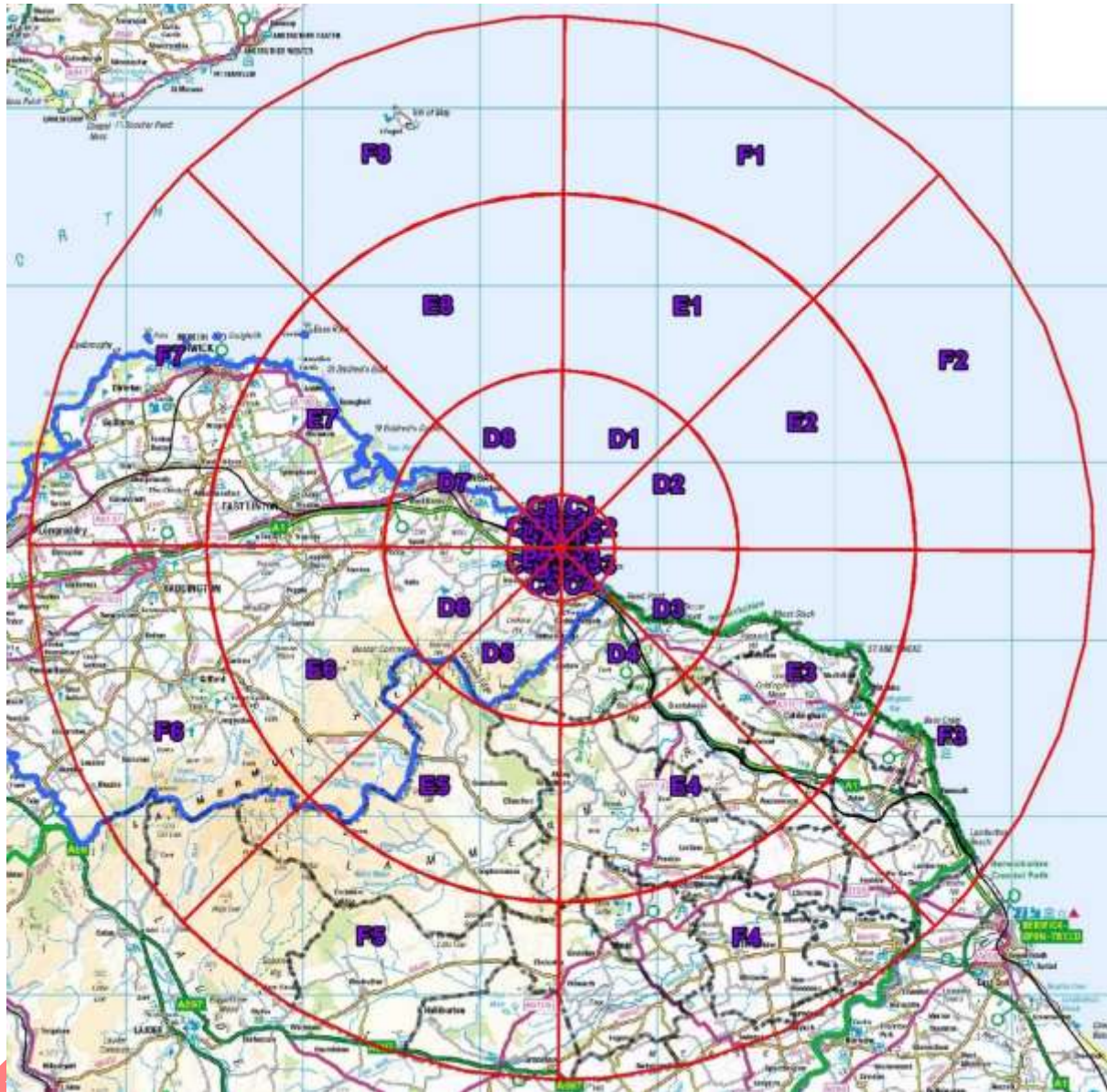
### **1.4 OPZ: Plan**

The OPZ plan can be found on RD through the ELC website.

---

<sup>17</sup> The Isle of May is uninhabited. Scottish National Heritage are responsible for the Island and many tourists visit the Island regularly, particularly in the summer months.

## 1.5 Map of the 3km - 30km OPZ at Torness



## **12. Rest Centre / Radiation Monitoring Unit Plans**

### **12.1 Rest Centre Information**

East Lothian and the Scottish Borders Council maintain lists of premises suitable for use as Emergency Rest Centres (ERC) in emergency situations and are responsible for identifying and opening up a suitable building for such use should the need arise. East Lothian and Scottish Borders Council maintain Rest Centre plans and exercise these plans regularly. Each Council is responsible for any transportation issues such as arranging bus travel if required. The relevant Local Authority will arrange transportation for the public affected if required.

Three facilities have been identified as suitable to accommodate large numbers of people and an attached Radiation Monitoring Unit (RMU).

#### **Invoking Rest Centres**

It will be for the strategic leads working within the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC) to decide if a Rest Centre is to be opened taking into account expert advice from all agencies and in particular the STAC. The health of staff expected to work within a Rest Centre and the bus drivers who will be employed to transport the public to them will be a key element of any such decision. It may be that the Rest Centres will not open until specialist radiation staff are in place to provide reassurance regarding the health risks. Staff will include Council care for People teams and members of the voluntary services such as the British Red Cross, Salvation Army and Lothian 4x4. It may be that provision is made for a counselling service.

### **12.2 NHS Scotland Radiation Monitoring Unit Template Plan**

NHS Scotland in August 2017 published a Radiation Monitoring Unit Template Plan. Taken from this plan:

*'In the event of a radiation emergency, there may be a requirement to establish a Radiation Monitoring Unit (RMU). The purpose of an RMU is to provide information on levels of radioactive contamination on or in people, by facilitating individual monitoring (also known as personal monitoring or people monitoring). This information will be used to inform decisions on some of the measures that could significantly reduce the amount of radiation on individuals, and to advise and inform affected members of the public. An important function of an RMU is to ensure that NHS Emergency Departments do not become overwhelmed by members of the public seeking monitoring.*

*This document provides a generic plan for Scotland in setting up and operating an RMU. It is designed to be used as a template and there are specific points throughout the document where local partners can add information or details which are specific to their local areas. Within the Appendix of this document each Regional Resilience Partnership (RRP) will have identified suitable locations for the establishment of RMUs. Each identified location will have its own plan of layout and local resources and processes. The production of the Scottish RMU plan will help to ensure that plans for people monitoring are in place and adequate, and more generally will contribute to meeting the needs of the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001, (REPPPIR).'*

### **12.3 Overview of an Operational RMU**

## **12.4 Rest Centre/Radiation Monitoring Unit Roles and Responsibilities**

The roles and responsibilities as detailed within the NHS Scotland Template Radiation Monitoring Unit plan are as follows:

### **12.4.1 NHS Boards**

#### **Planning**

NHS Boards will work with PHE (CRCE) to ensure the arrangements are in place locally.

#### **Response**

NHS Boards are responsible for initiating the implementation of emergency personal monitoring in the event of a radiation incident as follows:

- NHS Boards Director of Public Health or nominated deputy will initiate emergency personal monitoring following advice from PHE-CRCE on radiation protection issues.
- If the multi-agency Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG) is already in place, the decision to initiate emergency personal monitoring will be made by the SCG and the NHS Boards will then implement the decision.
- If a Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) has already been convened, it will provide advice to the SCG in relation to the need for personal monitoring.

#### **NHS Boards will:**

- Liaise with the Local Authority and PHE (CRCE) to identify a site suitable for the establishment of a Radiation Monitoring Unit (RMU).
- Liaise with the designated NHS Boards Radiation Protection Adviser (NHS Lothian/Borders) area to muster an immediate NHS personal monitoring team with support from industry if this is specified in the RMU plan.
- Liaise with PHE CRCE to initiate personal radiation monitoring response.
- Liaise with the Scottish Ambulance Service to provide mobile structures and decontamination facilities.
- Identify a manager for the RMU. This may be provided by the NHS Board or Health & Social Care Partnership. The RMU Manager will report to the NHS Board Tactical Representative.
- Ensure provision of clinical support to the RMU if this is required.
- Determine all on-going arrangements for the provision of emergency personal monitoring, subject to SCG decisions.

### **12.4.2 Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS)**

#### **Planning**

The Scottish Ambulance Service will incorporate this response in its relevant plans.



## **Response**

The Scottish Ambulance Service will be responsible for the following:

- Initiating the agreed major incident cascade (local arrangements)
- Provision of mobile structures and decontamination facilities to support the establishment of an RMU, working with the RMU Manager.
- Liaison with NHS Boards, other emergency services, nuclear site operators and PHE-CRCE personal monitoring team leader(s), as required.

### **12.4.3 East Lothian and Scottish Borders Councils**

#### **Planning**

Local Authorities plan for the use of suitable facilities to be Emergency Rest Centres (ERCs) for a range of incidents. It is likely that the site identified in response will be one of these facilities.

#### **Response**

Local Authorities will be responsible for provision of the “non-monitoring” resources (e.g. facilities to house the RMU, humanitarian support, and security) that are required to set up the RMU. This includes:

- Identification of a site suitable for the establishment of a RMU (following discussion with NHS Board & PHE (CRCE)).
- Establishing processes and staffing to ensure controlled access to the Reception Centre only for those members of the public confirmed as suitable following radiation monitoring and/or decontamination in the RMU.
- In conjunction with Police Scotland agree appropriate provision of security at the RMU.

### **12.4.4 Public Health Scotland (PHS)**

HPS has no specific expertise in relation to radiation incidents and defers to PHE CRCE colleagues, who provide this specialist service. However, HPS has a general role in Scotland, as with any public health incident, to provide support to local NHS boards in their local health protection role. HPS may also assist PHE CRCE colleagues in terms of helping to facilitate and coordinate local health protection support to them

### **12.4.5 Public Health England (PHE) CRCE**

#### **Planning**

The PHE CRCE will work with the NHS Boards, Public Health Scotland (PHS) to ensure the arrangements described in this plan are in place locally. PHE-Centre for Radiation Chemicals and Environmental Hazards (CRCE) can provide advice to LRPs on the content of local plans.

#### **Response – PHE-CRCE**

PHE-CRCE will provide advice as follows:

- PHE-CRCE will provide advice on the need to initiate personal monitoring, and the establishment of an RMU to the NHS Boards.
- If a STAC has already been convened, then the STAC will provide advice in relation to the need for personal monitoring to the SCG. PHE-CRCE will provide radiation protection advice to the STAC.

#### **PHE-CRCE will provide monitoring as follows:**

- PHE-CRCE will provide a guaranteed level of personal monitoring response (with teams capable of monitoring people for contamination by radioactive materials) by 24 hours after the request to CRCE to provide this support. Monitoring capabilities may



be provided earlier by PHE when this is practicable. Additional monitoring capabilities will be provided subsequently, if required.

- PHE-CRCE will invoke its UK wide monitoring co-ordination role with a view to securing extra monitoring resource to support response to the incident.
- PHE-CRCE will provide radiation protection advice relating to the need for decontamination of individual members of the public.
- PHE-CRCE will provide assessments of radiation doses for individual members of the public based on the results of personal monitoring, and will provide advice on any associated risks to health for those individuals.

#### **12.4.6 Police Scotland**

To provide security and assist with any public disorder as required. Police Scotland should appoint a liaison officer appointed who has local knowledge.

### **12.5 Radiation Monitoring**

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.

East Lothian Council monitors 8 fixed Radiation Monitoring Units (RMU) as per the following map:

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## 13 Recovery

### 1.1 Recovery: Introduction

The Scottish Government's<sup>18</sup> approach to protecting the public in case of emergency is built around the concept of resilience. This is defined as the ability "at every relevant level to detect, prevent and, if necessary, to handle and **recover** from disruptive challenges". Recovery is a fundamental element of resilience.

Once the immediate safety and welfare of people affected by an emergency has been secured, their thoughts will turn towards returning their lives to a form of normality. The public, their elected representatives and the media expect local responders and the Government to take steps to minimise the harm caused by emergencies.

Recovery is the process of rebuilding, restoring and rehabilitating communities and individuals' lives following emergencies. It is a process that embraces the intricacies of the relationships and processes that define all kinds of communities including those identified by geography and common interests.

Recovery requires the direct involvement of those who understand the complexity of working with people and communities, and their relationships with the services, systems and infrastructure that support them. The environment in which recovery is set is dynamic and constantly evolving. Management at all levels needs to be flexible, adaptable and, where necessary, innovative in its approach.

Promoting recovery should be a partnership between members of affected communities, the Regional Resilience Partnership (RRP) groups and the many agencies with a part to play. That partnership should be built upon tried and tested management structures and arrangements that can embrace change and remain relevant to the tasks in hand at all times following emergencies.

Scottish Government, Preparing Scotland guidance examines the nature of recovery, its place in the resilience process and its management. It explores some of the issues those managing recovery may encounter and how they can prepare for the task.

The guidance is targeted at senior managers acting at the strategic level, managers acting at the tactical level and the resilience practitioners/emergency planners who support them in their preparation. It aims to develop a shared understanding of multi-agency recovery arrangements across responding agencies.

### 1.2 Recovery: Explanation

Emergencies may be caused by failure of essential services, technological failures, natural phenomena, exotic diseases, terrorism or a range of other hazards. They may be limited to a single place or affect large parts of Scotland or the UK. The Community Risk Register drawn

---

<sup>18</sup> Taken from Scottish Government document, 'Recovering from Emergencies in Scotland'.  
<https://www2.gov.scot/Publications/2010/12/02150415/0>

up in each Local Resilience Partnership (LRP) area identifies local risks. Overseas emergencies can also affect UK residents, UK nationals visiting other countries, or the economy and environment of the UK.

Recovery is a co-ordinated process of rebuilding, restoring, rehabilitating and, perhaps, regenerating communities following an emergency. Its purpose is to minimise the emergency's harmful effects on individuals and communities. It is more than a simple remedial activity, replacing what has been destroyed, or recuperation for those affected. It is a complex social and developmental process. The manner in which recovery is undertaken is critical to its success. Recovery is best achieved when the affected community is able to exercise a high degree of self-determination and contribute to the process. East Lothian Council works closely with its communities to prepare for emergencies and this partnership working will extend across into recovery work. East Lothian Council maintains a 'recovery plan' for Torness and this document can be found within Resilience Direct.

Recovery can be wide ranging and long term, involving many more agencies and participants than an initial response to an emergency. It will be subject to close scrutiny from the affected community, its elected representatives and the media. It is essential for the process to be based on sound principles and effective management.

Recovery will begin at the earliest opportunity following an emergency and run concurrently with other activities. Recovery from an unexpected event at Torness may last for years or even decades.

### **1.3 Recovery: Principles**

Involved agencies will adopt the recovery principles outlined below, and prepare for managing recovery from emergencies. In particular that:

- All involved agencies consider recovery as a key feature of response to any emergency at Torness;
- All involved agencies should prepare for managing recovery as an integral part of their generic arrangements;
- the lead for managing recovery, will be East Lothian Council;
- recovery will commence at the earliest stage of response to emergencies;
- those managing recovery should consider the appropriateness of its management arrangements at all times;
- the management of recovery should embrace local political processes and structures;
- the community has a key part to play in its own recovery; and
- Flexibility, adaptability and innovation lie at the heart of the management of recovery.

### **1.4 Recovery Coordinating Group (RCG)**

East Lothian Council (ELC) will establish a RCG as soon as is practically possible within the Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (TSCC).

In the early stages ELC will staff the RCG working from this room. As the incident progresses, this group will grow to reflect the ongoing issues. A Head of Service will chair this group during the emergency phase of the incident, probably of the Economic and Development Service.

The SCG should discuss and agree criteria for the handover of co-ordination from the SCG (chaired by the police) to the RCG Chair (chaired by ELC). This will ensure all agencies are aware of the implications and process for handover which will mark the beginning of the

recovery phase. Although this is not an immediate priority for the SCG, handover criteria should be agreed early on in the response.

The Chief Executive of ELC will chair the RCG for Torness. Once the Emergency is over the Strategic Coordinator (police) will hand over to the ELC Chief Executive to lead and chair the recovery phase. The Chief Executive may appoint a representative possibly the Head of Service of Economic and Development.

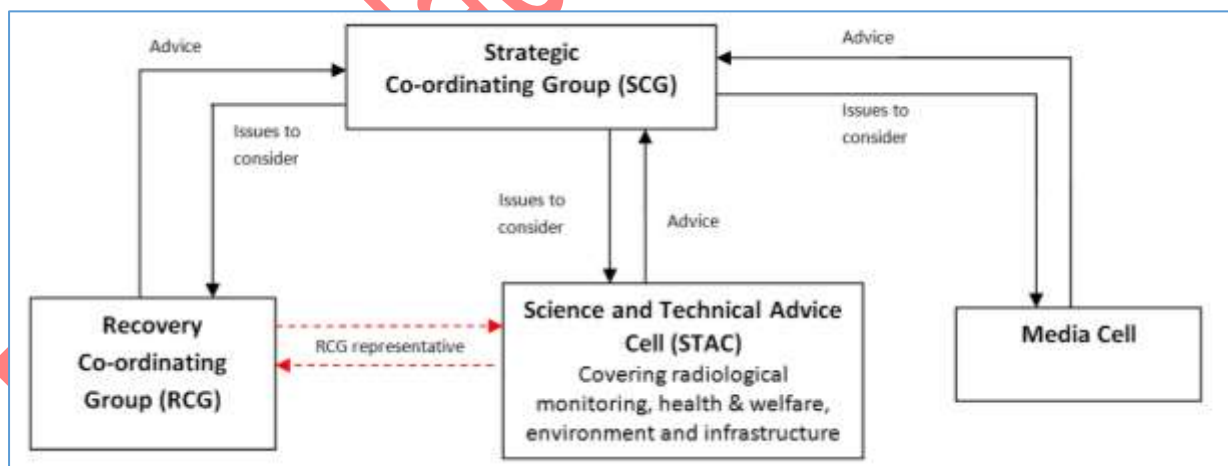
The RCG will need to initiate and develop mechanisms and protocols to swiftly access and assimilate key data, so that they can provide a practical recovery strategy for the Strategic Co-ordinating Group.

Key issues, requiring resolution may include the following:

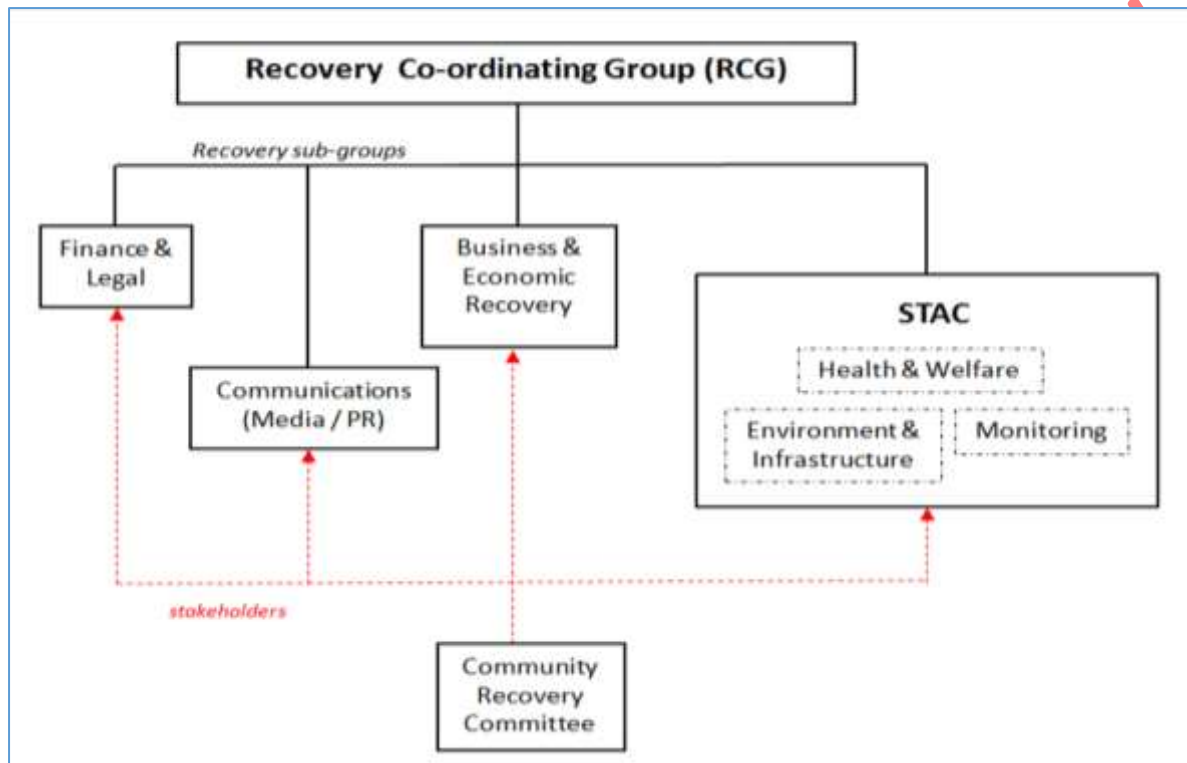
- What is the level of contamination, extent, nuclide composition?
- How effective are protective actions at removing radioactivity or reducing doses?
- What are the doses with and without the protective actions?
- What are the doses to the people implementing the protective actions?
- What are the resource, time and cost implications?
- Are there important issues related to the timing of the accident / incident?
- Are there important issues related to other aspects, e.g. to the environmental, economic, social, cultural, ethical, political etc. dimensions?

## 1.5 Recovery Coordinating Group (RCG): Structures

### 13.5.1 Response Phase



### 13.5.2 Recovery Phase



## **2. Roles, Responsibilities & Agreed Actions of Participating Agencies**

### **2.1 General**

This section details the agreed roles, responsibilities and actions of those agencies expected to respond to an off-site nuclear emergency 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.

### **2.2 Partner Agencies responsibilities**

Under REPIR 2019, regulation 11(1) and explained within the Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) and Guidance For REPIR 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.

Under REPIR 19 each agency is responsible for ensuring that training has been provided for any specific role and adequate 'risk assessments' have been completed.

The details stated under each agency have been received direct from a representative of that agency.

### **2.3 Health & Safety**

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

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

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **14 Food Safety**

(Summary of food safety, livestock/animal health, milk, fish/shellfish and water responsibilities in the event of nuclear radiological emergency in Scotland)

## 14.4 Food Safety General

- Food Standards Agency (FSA) will lead the food safety incident response unless it is mutually agreed that Food Standards Scotland (FSS) take over the lead.
- FSS will attend the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC) in Scotland and link into the Scottish Government Resilience Room (SGoRR). FSA will link into COBR.
- FSA will provide radiological modelling, which considers the long term effects of ingesting radioactive contamination, and will also provide technical advice. FSS will provide precautionary food safety advice to food businesses and consumers.
- Public Health England (PHE) Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE) 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 PHE CRCE. FSA will provide up to date risk assessment advice to FSS who will work closely with SEPA, PHE, 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.
- FSA and FSS will liaise 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 outwith 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<sup>19</sup>. SEPA is responsible for developing advice for multi-agency responders regarding disposal routes and availability.

## 14.5 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.

---

<sup>19</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-recovery-handbooks-for-radiation-incidents-2015>

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 to inform animal welfare decisions.

SG AFRC Directorate will co-ordinate communication with farms on the movement of livestock.

SG AFRC 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.

Local Authority Environmental Health/Trading Standards enforcement teams will provide information regarding locations of food businesses and farms 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.

#### **14.6 Milk**

For milk consumption, FSA 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.

#### **14.7 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 and aquaculture.

FSS will also 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.

#### **14.8 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 Supplies<sup>20</sup>.

---

<sup>20</sup>[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/433689/PHE-CRCE-018\\_Drinking\\_Water\\_Supplies\\_Handbook\\_2015.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/433689/PHE-CRCE-018_Drinking_Water_Supplies_Handbook_2015.pdf)

- 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.

#### **14.9 Food Safety: Further Guidance**

[National Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance](#)



## **15 Contact Details**

16.1

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## **16 Temporary DEPZ plans/information**

This section will contain plans/information relating to short term projects, within the Torness DEPZ, that require protective action to be completed.

### **17.1 Neart na Gaoithe windfarm**

Nearth na Gaoithe (NnG) windfarm will be erected in the outer Firth of Forth, about 30 kilometres north of Torness Nuclear Power Station and be made up of 54 turbines. The windfarm is due to be completed in 2023, with work onshore for the grid connection.

This onshore work consists of laying and burying 12.3km of cables and other works needed to connect the Neart na Gaoithe offshore windfarm to the National Grid through underground cables running from Thortonloch Beach to the existing wind farm at Crystal Rig II in the Lammermuir hills, where a new substation will be constructed.

The laying of these cable will include land in the DEPZ and therefore will be completed in this area until approximately December 2021.

As a result of contractors working within the DEPZ an Emergency Planning Arrangements plan has been circulated and can be found in Appendix 1 to this section.

**17: Appendix 1 – Neart Na Gaoithe Onshore Works *Temporary* Emergency Planning Arrangements:**



DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy



DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

This page deliberately blank.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## 17 Plan Review, Amendments and Records

### 17.4 Review and Amendment of the Plan

REPPIR 2019 requires that this plan is reviewed at least once every three years. In addition to the statutory reviews amendments will be issued as follows:

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

East Lothian Emergency Planning, Risk and Resilience Department will be responsible for ensuring that any necessary inter-agency consultation is completed prior to amendments being incorporated into the plan.

East Lothian Council  
Penston House  
Macmerry Industrial Estate  
Tranent  
East Lothian  
EH33 1EX  
01620 827779  
[emergencyplanning@eastlothian.gov.uk](mailto:emergencyplanning@eastlothian.gov.uk)

#### Testing

This plan will be tested in accordance with REPPIR 2019, regulation 12(1) i.e. a live exercise will be carried out every three years and appropriate table-top exercises will be arranged within that period. The ONR compile an annual programme of exercises and this is available via the HSE website.

#### Training

*It is the responsibility of each organisation to ensure that officers are trained appropriately in respect of the roles and responsibilities of that organisation, and have an awareness of the wider multi-agency organisation, in the context of this contingency plan. Where necessary specific training will be arranged for responding agencies, including voluntary agencies, on radiological protection measures.*

#### Records

East Lothian Council, Emergency Planning, Risk and Resilience Department will be responsible for keeping records of all amendments and any relevant correspondence pertaining to the Plan.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy

## 18 Costs

### **Costs: Local Authority**

Costs may be recovered by the Local Authority, from the operator, for the preparation, review and testing of this off-site plan as per REPPiR 2019, regulation 16.

DEPZ Redacted Public Copy