

**DPP DS475, Draft Safety Guide “Arrangements for Communications in Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency”
(Version 4 dated 28 March 2013)**

		COMMENTS BY REVIEWER				RESOLUTION			
Reviewer: Page 1 of 6 Country/Organization: Date:									
Argentina									
Relevance	Comment No.	Para/Line No.	Proposed new text	Reason	Accepted	Accepted, but modified as follows	Rejected	Reason for modification / rejection	
	1		General	<p>It complements DPP DS474, so its preparation and publication are advisable.</p> <p>As it is addressed to both nuclear and radiological emergencies, consideration should be given to the grading concept (as it was also mentioned for DS474).</p> <p>Regarding Overview: In first bullet of item 2 is not clear; is it referred to communication of risk perception aspects during the communication process?</p>	✓			<p>In section 2. of the proposed overview contents of the safety guide, a bullet has been added “Applying a graded approach.”</p> <p>To clarify: it is not about communicating about risk perception, but about taking into account risk perception (which is very different between public and experts) and how this influences emergency</p>	

Relevance: 1 – Essentials 2 – Clarification 3 – Wording/Editorial

				<p>Seventh bullet of item 2 should be clarified at the forthcoming NUSSC meeting.</p> <p>Fifth bullet of item 3 is not clear.</p> <p>In first bullet of item 4 clarification of human or technical error should be considered, confusion is conceivable.</p>				<p>public communications.</p> <p>Can be clarified at NUSSC meeting. Already here some information: the effectiveness of public communications in an emergency depends heavily on already solid routine stakeholder involvement/engagement activities, and vice versa if emergency public communications plans do not exist, routine communications cannot serve their full purpose (earning trust and credibility, etc.).</p> <p>Arrangements for media and social media monitoring are important in order to keep an eye on rumours, misinformation, general public mood, for example.</p> <p>This section is mainly to highlight the different communication needs that could come up when faced with an</p>
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				<p>Communication on Nuclear, Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety: A Practical Handbook, IAEA TECDOC 1076 is an additional interface that, in spite to be a TecDoc, provides useful guidance for at least newcomers; consideration should be given to its inclusion.</p> <p>The new document EPR-Public Communications 2012 is another useful guidance.</p> <p>Therefore, the DPP should be endorsed at the NUSSC Plenary Meeting.</p> <p>It is advisable that both Safety Guides (DS474 and DS475) be published simultaneously, they are complementary.</p>			<p>accidental versus a security event. Not only because of confidentiality of information concerns but also because of the public's different acceptance of risk (more accepting of natural risks than manmade, for example).</p> <p>This TECDOC has been added to the list in Section 5 of the DPP.</p> <p>These Safety Guides have similar proposed production schedules.</p>
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Germany								
2	2	Proposed Title	“Arrangements for Public Communications in Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency”	Clarification that this Safety Guide does address communications with the public and the media, as stated in Sections 2 and 4 of the DPP.	✓			Agreed.
3	3	Section 3	1 st para, 3 rd sentence: “The current IAEA Safety Requirements publication No. GS-R-2 is under revision to take into account the developments and experience gained since their publication in 2002, especially the lessons learnt in response to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. ”	For completeness.		. including, but not limited to, lessons identified in the response to the accident at TEP- CO’s Fukushi- ma Daiichi nuclear power plant.		
3	4	Section 3	2 nd para: “... providing useful-, timely, truthful, consistent and appropriate information ...”	Editorial. When finalizing the DPP, please keep in mind that the cited requirement 4.83 of GS-R-2 has been changed as follows in DS457 (see Para 5.94 in the draft version dated 3 May 2013; future GSR Part 7): “... providing useful, timely, truthful, consistent, clear and appropriate information to the public in a nuclear or radio-	✓			

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				logical emergency, with account taken that the usual capabilities for communication might have been damaged as consequence of the emergency or its initiating event (e.g. by an earthquake, flooding, etc.) or overburdened by public use.”				
3	5	Section 3	2 nd para: “... and seek to harmonize public information and media communications arrangements and practices during radiation incidents and nuclear or radiological emergencies.”	For completeness. EPR-Public Communications 2012 defines the term ‘radiation emergency’ as “a nuclear or radiological emergency”. This term, however, is neither established in the IAEA Safety Glossary (2007 Edition) nor introduced in the IAEA Safety Standards dealing with emergency preparedness and response.	✓			Thank you for the comment. The text has been clarified in the DPP.
1	6	Section 5	1 st para: Interface with international conventions, IAEA Safety Standards and other publications: ... 3. ... Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GS-R-2, IAEA, Vienna (2002) (under revision, DS457); 4. ... Governmental, Legal and Regulatory Framework for Safety, General Safety Requirements, GSR Part 1, IAEA, Vienna (2010) (under revision, DS462); ...	No. 3, 4: Beside GS-R-2, also GSR Part 1 is currently under revision. A revision notice is recommended in both cases. No. 12: As mentioned in the last para of Section 3, the new Safety Guide will also interface with EPR-Public Communications 2012. This document provides practical guidance to those responsible for keeping the public and media informed and for coordinating all	✓			

			<p>7. ... Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Source: International Basic Safety Standards (Interim Edition), General Safety Requirements, GSR Part 3, IAEA, Vienna (2011);</p> <p>...</p> <p>12. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Communication with the Public in a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency, EPR-Public Communications, IAEA, Vienna (2012);</p> <p>13. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Lessons Learned from the Response to Radiation Emergencies (1945–2010), EPR-Lessons Learned, IAEA, Vienna (2012);</p> <p>14. ... INES, The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale User’s Manual, 2008 Edition, IAEA, Vienna (2009) and other INES documentation.</p>	<p>sources of official information to ensure a consistent message is being provided to the public before, during and after an emergency.</p> <p>No. 13: This publication provides a review of the lessons from the response to a number of nuclear and radiological emergencies with the purpose of consolidating the lessons. Those related to communications with the public and the media are addressed in subsections 3.6 “Providing information and issuing instructions and warnings to the public” and 3.10 “Keeping the public informed”.</p> <p>General note: The citation of IAEA Safety Standards should follow a consistent format, e.g. <i>author, title, name of series, series number, IAEA, Vienna (year of publication)</i>.</p>				
1	7	Section 5	<p>2nd para: Interface with documents under development:</p> <p>15. General Safety Requirements No. GSR Part 7 (revision of GS-R-2, DS457);</p> <p>16. General Safety Requirements No. GSR Part 1 Rev. 1 (revision</p>	<p>Revisions of existing IAEA Safety Standards should be specified in the list of draft documents. Beside GS-R-2, also GSR Part 1 is currently under revision und has an interface with the new Safety Guide. Therefore, it should be</p>	✓			

			through addition of addendum, DS462); 17. DS460 Communication and Consultation with Interested Parties; ...	mentioned here as well.				
1	8	Section 6	Topic 2, 2 nd item: “Public communications program setup and maintenance (infrastructure, roles and responsibilities, organization and coordination, procedures, communication channels , resources, personnel, budget, etc.)	In fact, the designation of roles and responsibilities is required in paras 3.3 and 4.7 of GS-R-2 as well as in Requirement 2 of DS457. Organization and coordination are reflected by the Requirements 19 and 20 of DS457. The public communications program that has to be established should cover the determination of communication channels that will be used in case of an emergency. In particular, this should also contain a concept, which allows the public to get in contact with the authorities responsible for emergency preparedness and response.	✓			
2	9	Section 6	Topic 2, last item: “Interface with media and routine stakeholder involvement (building trust, communicating basics of radiation, etc.)”	Clarification.		Interface with routine (non-emergency) communication activities (media relationships, building trust,		Text has been clarified.

						communi- muni- cating basics of radiation, etc.)	
1	10	Section 6	Topic 2, include new item: “ Dissemination of information in advance ”	In order to communicate with the public in a transparent manner, important information for the public should be provided regularly in advance, especially for the public in the vicinity of a nuclear facility. This should contain information about e.g.: 1.) Basic principles of radioactivity and effects of radioactivity on persons and environment; 2.) Radiological emergency situations and their consequences for the general public and the environment, including planned rescue and protection measures; 3.) Sufficient information on how the affected persons will be warned and receive continuous information on the development of a radiological emergency situation; 4.) Sufficient information on how the affected persons are to act and behave in a radiological emergency situation; 5.) Confirmation that the license holder has taken suitable	✓		Thank you for the comment and useful input.

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				<p>ble measures at the location, including contacts that have been made to competent authorities in charge of the public safety or order and disaster control, in order to be prepared at the onset of the radiological emergency situation and to keep its effects to a minimum;</p> <p>6.) Reference to external alarm and hazard combating plans that have been put into effect outside of the location;</p> <p>7.) Designation of the competent authorities for public safety or order as well as for disaster control.</p>				
Japan								
	11	General / 4.SCOPE	Comment only	<p>It is not clear the allocation of the scope of this new Safety Guide and DS460. It should be clearly described their relationship and difference of cover range.</p>	✓			<p>This proposed safety guide will provide guidance to a specialized target audience: those responsible for communicating with the public and the media in a nuclear or radiological emergency <u>within all organizations involved in emergency preparedness and response at facility, local, national and international levels.</u></p> <p>Scope and Objective of DS460: The objective of this guide is to pro-</p>

								vide practical guidance, good practices and recommendations <u>for regulatory bodies concerning communication and consultation with interested parties</u> about the possible radiation risks associated with facilities and activities, and about processes and decisions of the regulatory body.
	12	General / 4.SCOPE	Comment only	<p>It is important that the communication not only with the public and the media, but also with the others, for instance, communication within the responsible operator or between the operator and local government at the emergency situation.</p> <p>We would like to make sure such descriptions are expected to be in this guide or the other Safety Guide documents.</p>	✓			Thank you for the comment. The safety guide will also address the information exchange between different organizations (facility, local, national and international levels), as this is crucial for coordination and consistency of messages.
	13	General / 6. OVERVIEW	Comment only	<p>The difficulty of the communication during emergency situation is the significant point of lessons learned from the response against Fukushima Nuclear Accident.</p> <p>On the occasion of making of</p>	✓			

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				the draft of this guide, we would like to be noted that it is important for the public understanding to perform enlightenment activity including education as the preparedness for emergency during normal situation.				
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