

**DS475: Arrangements for Public Communication in Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency**

(Comments received based on DS475\_Draft\_at\_Step\_11, dated 11/09/2018)

| Country/Org. | COMMENTS RECEIVED |   |  |  | RESOLUTIONS |                                   |          |   |
|--------------|-------------------|---|--|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|
|              | Comment No.       | Para/Line No.   | Proposed new text  | Reason   | Accepted    | Accepted, but modified as follows | Rejected | Reason for modification/rejection   |
| AUSTRALIA    | 1.                | General<br>Para 2.53<br>Para 3.12<br>Para 3.13<br>Para 3.19<br>Para 3.29<br>Para 3.33<br>Para 3.50<br>Para 3.68<br>Para 3.114<br>Para 3.134<br>Para 3.146<br>Para 4.41<br>Para 4.86<br>Para 5.2<br>Para 5.4<br>Para 5.5<br>Para 5.7<br>Para 5.14<br>Para 5.27 | Update to reflect actual paragraph numbers – many of the paragraph references do not refer to actual paragraphs in the document. | Mistaken cross-references at several points through the document.  | x           |                                   |          | The numbering will be corrected in technical editing                                      |
| FINLAND      | 2.                | 1.5-1.9,<br>1.12-1.15,<br>1.17, 1.20  | These paragraphs are copies from relevant parts of GSR Part 7 (req 10, 13 and 16) and GSR Part 3 (req 43). The                   | Repeat of text, especially from GSR Part 7, makes the background chapter disjointed. The detailed text of the requirements is difficult to place in context at this point of | x           |                                   |          | To ensure that the background section retains an overview, para 1.16 is likewise removed. |

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|            |    |          | <p>paragraphs are repeated later in the document at appropriate chapters.</p> <p>Suggest replacing these paragraphs with appropriately edited version second sentence 1.22 (“<i>The main requirements for public communication in preparedness and response for emergencies are principally Requirements 10, 13 and 16 of GSR Part 7 and Requirement 43 of GSR Part 3</i>”).</p> | <p>the document. Every requirement is more comprehensively discussed in corresponding chapter later.</p> |   |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA  | 3. | 1.10     | <p>“... in a nuclear or radiological emergency. This plan should... “</p>  | <p>Typographical. Remove extra full-stop.</p>  | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA- | 4. | 2.1, 2.7 | <p>Replace “...maintaining trust on the part of the public” with “maintaining the trust of the public”</p>   | <p>Simplifying awkward wording</p>   | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY    | 5. | 2.8      | <p>Organizations should also be frank and open if information cannot be released. Information might have to be withheld for reasons of</p>   | <p>To clarify how the goal formulated in the first sentence of para. 2.8 should be attained.</p>         | x |  |  |  |

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|         |    |                 | security or for legal reasons, for example, or because it is unverified. If certain information has to be withheld, organizations should openly inform about what type of information is being withheld and for which reason. |  |   |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 6. | New para 2.10 A | In order to maintain trustworthiness, organizations should also be frank and open if information which has been published needs to be rectified due to prior mistakes made by members of the organization.                    | Suggestion to add this issue, as creating the impression among members of the public and/or news media that mistakes are being concealed will lead to a loss of trust and thus has to be avoided.      | x |  |  |  |
| FINLAND | 7. | 2.14            | Add reference to 2.63   | 2.63 (and 2.64) discuss preparing the preliminary statement and should be included in the reference in this paragraph. Reference to Annex I might be also removed (2.64 references it in more detail). | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 8. | 2.20            | The language to be used in public information should be given careful consideration, to ensure, for example, that it is comprehensible to people of different generations and in different population groups, such            | Although this aspect is already addressed in other parts of the draft, it seems adequate to stress the importance of this issue by mentioning it also in the “Principles of Public Communication”.     | x |  |  |  |

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|           |     |                | as people with special needs, as well as to population groups that do not share the same native tongue as the majority of the population.  |  |   |  |  |  |
| GERMANY   | 9.  | 2.22<br>Line 2 | .... Any such usage should be supported as necessary by definitions and explanations in clear and comprehensible plain language, to the extent possible, and should put the radiological health hazard in perspective.”  | To improve consistency: in line with the respective use in linguistics, the text refers in most of its paragraphs to the term “plain language” (as defined in para. 2.19.).  | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 10. | Para 2.25      | Remove   | No text present.   | x |  |  |  |
| SWEDEN    | 11. | 2.42/-         | It should be borne in mind that the perception of risk on the part of the public may be different from assessments of risk provided by experts in radiation protection, and this has implications for public communication during a nuclear or radiological emergency. Risk perception can be influenced by various factors, including <u>knowledge</u> , individual | We propose to add ‘knowledge’ to the last sentence. The first sentence explains the difference between expert’s and public’s perception of risk which to a large extent can be explained by a difference in knowledge. | x |  |  |  |

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|          |     |       | beliefs, values and norms, as well as wider societal and national aspects.   |   |          |  |  |   |
| GER,MANY | 12. | 2.53. | The principles of public communication (see paras 2.4-2.392.402.21) should be applied to help maintain trust on the part of the public during a nuclear or radiological emergency.”  | Editorial correction  | x        |  |  |   |
| GER,MANY | 13. | 2.59. | The early hours of the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency are crucial for the public communication response. The <u>increasing</u> use of social media platforms <u>in many societies</u> , for example, increases the demand for timely public communication.” | The general reference to the “use of social media platforms” seems ambiguous: it is presumed that this sentence is meant to address the use of social media in societies in general; at the same time, it could be read as referring to the use of social media by the organization (which might also lead to an increased demand). Thus, clarification should be considered. Our suggestion for this formulation: “The increasing use of social media platforms in many societies...”. | x        |  |  |   |
| GERMANY  | 14. | 2.60. | <b>A statement</b> should be provided early on with the aim of dissuading providers of unofficial information from spreading misinformation  | Clarification is required regarding highlighted words: It seems unclear whether the “statement” referred to in this para. is (1) identical to the “pre-approved preliminary statement” referred to in para. 2.63.   | See note |  |  | Clarification: the purpose of early issuance of public statements is to limit the opportunity for non-official, |

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|         |     |            | and rumours and undermining trust in the emergency response.” | and/or the “preliminary statement” referred to in para. 2.64. or (2) whether para 2.60. suggests publishing a separate statement which explicitly addresses the issue of spreading misinformation etc. (e. g. “Please do not engage in publishing or disseminating information which is not confirmed by (...”). If the last is the case, it should be suggested to have such a statement pre-approved. |   |  |  | possibly erroneous, narratives to gain prominence in the media or social media (‘go viral’). Rumours are most likely to appear in periods of uncertainty, such as the early phase of an accident and thus should be challenged by fact-based, authoritative statements. The intention of the sentence is not to encourage the issuance of a specific early statement to discourage rumours. That message could have the opposite effect. |
| FINLAND | 15. | 2.63-2.64  | Suggest combining these two paragraphs.                       | Paragraphs discuss the same issue, 2.64 is direct continuation of 2.63 and would be clearer if combined.  | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 16. | 2.63./2.64 | <b>Clarification is required</b>                              | Clarification suggested: It seems unclear whether para. 2.63. and 2.64. refer to the same identical statement or, as the additional use of the term “pre-approved” in para.   | x |  |  | The statement in question is the initial statement. Para’s 2.63 and 2.64 were combined in  |

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|         |     |       |   | 2.63. might indicate, para. 2.63. and 2.64. speak of different statements. If the latter is intended, para. 2.63. should be complemented by a short description of the intended content of the statement.   |          |  |  | order to aid understanding and provide the needed detail regarding the statement's content.  |
| GERMANY | 17. | 2.63  | A pre-approved preliminary statement should be prepared for prompt distribution in an emergency, <b>either actively</b> (e.g. by press release, on the web site and/or on social media platforms) <b>or reactively</b> (i.e. in answer to specific requests from the news media, the public or other interested parties), as necessary. | Clarification/amendment suggested regarding highlighted words: para. 2.63. suggests that the statement should either be published actively or used only reactively. In several paragraphs, the draft strongly emphasizes the importance of informing the public as quickly as possible about the fact that the organization is either aware of a situation that might constitute an emergency or is actually already dealing with an emergency. To this end, it seems arguable to suggest a merely reactive use the pre-approved statement. | See note |  |  | Reactive use is stipulated to take into account the possibility that media may become aware of an accident before the authorities are informed. In that case, the relevant authority should issue a statement swiftly. Ideally, the authorities would be informed of the event or accident so expeditiously that the authoritative statement would be among the first media mentions of the event or accident. |
| GERMANY | 18. | 2.67. | The public communication programme should take account of the fact that the conduct of public   | Clarification suggested regarding highlighted words: the intended meaning of the term "social context" remains vague. It is suggested to further clarify to   | x        |  |  | Regarding the last sentence, additional language to detail the diversity in reception conditions   |

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|           |     |       | <p>communication and its perception by the public may vary depending on the <b>social context</b>. [...]</p> <p><b>In organizing public communication, arrangements should be made to enable interested parties to participate as appropriate and activities should be prepared accordingly.</b></p> | <p>which aspects the term shall refer (e. g. levels of education in certain areas or groups within the general population etc.).</p> <p>Furthermore, it remains unclear why the last sentence (which obviously holds true on a very generic level) interrelates with from the specific context of para. 2.67.</p>     |   |  |  | <p>has been inserted, which provides the justification for including a generic principle of ensuring the public's informed participation given this diversity.</p> |
| GERMANY   | 19. | 2.73. | <p><u>Strategies and clear guidelines should be developed and put in place on how to communicate with the public on social media platforms, as appropriate in the national context.</u></p>  | <p>To emphasize that an effective two-way communication via social media requires not only guidelines referring to concrete aspects (e. g. use of wording, dealing with inappropriate messages etc.) but a strategic approach (covering i. a. which target audiences should be addressed by which platform etc.).</p> | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY   | 20. | 3.12. | <p>The public communication strategy, and the public communication plan that is formulated from the strategy, should be based on a graded approach (see para. 1.281-14).</p>   | <p>Editorial correction</p>   | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 21. | 3.13  | <p>The public communication strategy should include, but not be limited to, the following elements;</p>  | <p>It is the strategy that should include these elements.</p>   | x |  |  |  |



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| GERMANY   | 22. | 3.13<br>Line 8            | (c) Specific objectives for the public communication response for each scenario, with account taken of the strategic considerations, in support of achieving the goals of emergency response and the key objectives of public communication set out in paras <del>2.2.1</del> and <del>2.2.3-2.1</del> to <del>2.3</del> ; |                      | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 23. | Footnote 15<br>(3.13 (a)) | Footnote number should be superscript  | Typographical        | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY   | 24. | 3.16.                     | On the basis of information obtained in these surveys, a public awareness programme should be established to provide information in plain language (see para. <del>2.2</del> -19) at the preparedness stage.   | Editorial correction | x |  |  |  |

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| GERMANY   | 25. | 3.24. | The public communication plan should be regarded as providing operational guidelines for an appropriate public communication response to an emergency whose nature cannot be foreseen. | Clarification suggested: as the scope of DS475 encompasses nuclear and radiological emergencies, the rationale for the use of wording seems unclear.                              |   | x |  | Revised wording retains the important point that some uncertainty exists in the planning phase: “3.24. The public communication plan should be regarded as providing operational guidelines for an appropriate public communication response to an nuclear or radiological emergency whose nature cannot be foreseen.” |
| AUSTRALIA | 26. | 3.25  | The sentence starting “The purpose of strategic planning...” is incomplete. The sentence that follows does not make sense. Suggest revision of paragraph.                              | The second half of the paragraph does not make sense.   | x |   |  |  |
| JAPAN     | 27. | 3.26  | (a) A description of the organizational structure and responsibilities for the public communication response;  | We propose to conform it to the definition of EPR-Communication Plan (2015).<br><br>[Ref: EPR-Public Communication Plan (2015), P.1, “The plan describes the organization, roles, | x |   |  |  |

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|  |  |  | <p>(b) <b>A description of the concept of operation for communicating with the public during an emergency;</b></p> <p>(c) A description of the available infrastructure and resources;</p> <p>(d) A list of possible spokespersons and technical briefers (i.e. technical experts for the preparation of briefing materials) already identified;</p> <p>(e) A description of the tasks for public communication and a plan for allocating these tasks to staff;</p> <p>(f) <u>An operational manual</u> specifying actions to be taken for public communication in an emergency, and at which stage they should be taken, on the basis of the use of public communication tools</p> | <p>responsibilities, principles and <u>concept of operation for communicating with the public during an emergency.</u>”]</p> <p>Concept of operation isn’t “<u>an operational manual</u>” but a framework. Definition of these terms should be properly separated. The concept operation regarding public communication could be a common operating picture to foster better understanding of the roles and responsibilities among stakeholders during an emergencies at preparedness stage.</p> |  |  |  |  |
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|           |     |                | [10];<br><br>(g) A description of any expected transfer of responsibilities for public communication in the transition phase.  |   |   |   |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 28. | 3.28           | Replace “(see paras 3.106-3.126)” with “(see paras 3.106-3.123)”.  | Cross referencing error.  | x |   |  |
| GERMANY   | 29. | 3.45<br>Line 2 | ... The roles and responsibilities assigned should be clearly specified <u>at the preparedness stage</u> and should be rehearsed through training and exercises.”  | To emphasize that respective specifications should already be in place and not be agreed upon once an emergency actually occurs (see also para. 3.41.). | x |   |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 30. | 3.46           | Replace “paras 3.47-3.69” with “paras 3.47-3.74”.  | Cross referencing error.  | x |   | paras <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> –3.72  |
| FINLAND   | 31. | 3.51           | “ <del>A point of contact</del> <u>Contact arrangements</u> for public communication should be established at each national authority at the preparedness stage and the contact details should be communicated to all response | Suggest using a more general description for all contact arrangements.  |   | x | Re-phrased to ensure that at least the role of point of contact is assigned organisationally to a specific post and is thus enabled to fulfil the function. Generic references |

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|           |     |                  | organizations.”  |   |   |  |  | alone risk a lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities. |
| GERMANY   | 32. | 3.60             | .... The preparations should include the provision of reliable channels of communication (e.g. warning sirens, mobile or fixed loudspeakers, local television and radio stations, <u>mobile text messaging or warning apps</u> ), .....  | To make readers aware of the possibility of using these tools as well.  | x |  |  |   |
| AUSTRALIA | 33. | 3.67, 3.68, 3.72 | Replace reference [3] with reference [4].  | Incorrect reference number. EPR-JPLAN is reference [4]  | x |  |  |   |
| FINLAND   | 34. | 3.72             | “In the event that an international organization receives a request for assistance in the response to a nuclear or radiological emergency, the international organization should coordinate with the other international organizations as per the arrangements in Ref [3] and obtain the requesting State’s clearance <del>if at all</del> | International organization should not discuss <i>request for assistance</i> publicly before clearance from State.<br><br>Compare with 3.71 where “to extent possible” is appropriate. | x |  |  |   |

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|         |     |           | possible before issuing public information on the emergency to the news media and to the public.”  |  |   |  |  |  |
| FINLAND | 35. | 3.75      | Suggest moving the paragraph to under Public Communication Plan (after 3.26 for example).  | The paragraph does not seem to belong under “Infrastructure and Resources” as it deals more with more general planning.  | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 36. | 3.78/3.80 | <del>3.80. “Sufficient numbers of personnel should be available to respond to misinformation and rumours in a timely manner, and to respond to requests for information from the public and the news media.”</del> | Responding to misinform-ation and rumours requires respective monitoring of social media/ news media as well as communicating corrective information via respective information channels. Thus, the task referred to in para. 3.78. The same applies for the task of responding to requests from the public and news media, as this is typically in the range of tasks covered by the personnel referred to in para. 3.78. Para. 3.80. therefore seems redundant and could be deleted. If deemed necessary, the taks of responding to misinformation and rumours could be included explicitly in the enumeration of tasks in para. 3.78. | x |  |  |  |
| USA     | 37. | 3.79      | Trained spokespersons and technical briefers (i.e. technical experts for the preparation of briefing materials), and experts in fields such as   | Remove unneeded words  | x |  |  |  |

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|           |     |       | health physics, radiation protection, medical counselling and psychological counselling, should also be available as and where necessary for public communication   |  |   |  |  |  |
| FINLAND   | 38. | 3.82  | Remove paragraph  | 3.82 is simply a repeat of 3.81. Actual arrangements are discussed in 3.83, so removing the paragraph would not result in any loss.  | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 39. | 3.87  | Remove space after "...centres for public communication".   | Typographical  | x |  |  |  |
| GER.MANY  | 40. | 3.107 | The capacity for performance and the resilience necessary for roles in public communication should be matters for consideration. Personal characteristics should include the ability to be effective in difficult situations, to solve problems <u>in an effectively and efficient manner</u> and to cope in extraordinary, unpredictable and trying circumstances. | Given the high probability of time constraints and limited resources being imposed on communication personnel during an emergency, the ability to solve problems not only effective but also efficiently seems important, especially in leading positions. | x |  |  |  |

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| GERMANY | 41. | 3.111             | <p>Arrangements should be made for a presence on social media platforms in an emergency in order to disseminate information, to respond to misinformation and rumours, and to respond to enquiries as necessary and as possible. <u>Organizations should be aware that a continuous presence on social media platforms (i. e. also outside of emergencies) significantly enhances the likelihood of an effective communication on these platforms in an emergency (i. a. by increasing the experience of personnel responsible for social media and the number of followers on specific platforms).</u></p> | <p>To emphasize the importance of a continuous presence of the organization on social media (ref. para. 3.158 and 3.159) and to avoid the impression that setting up a presence on social media platforms only by the time an emergency occurs would result in a comparable degree of effectiveness.</p>                             | x |   |  |   |
| GERMANY | 42. | 3.124. –<br>3.148 | <p><b>Clarification is required</b></p>   | <p>Clarification suggested: The example templates for a “preliminary statement” and an “initial press release” provided for in Annex I and the fact that both forms of information are addressed separately in para. 3.124 – para. 3.145. and para. 3.146 – para. 3.148 might suggest that the former should not be published in</p> |   | x |  | <p>The channels to be utilized for issuing the initial statement depends upon the national assessment (para 3.134), which may indeed determine that a press release is the most effective</p> |



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|           |     |              |   | the form of a press release. This seems arguable, in particular as publishing the content of the “preliminary statement” in form of an official press release would very likely increase its dissemination via news media etc. |   |  |  | means of quickly achieving the widest distribution. Nonetheless the initial statement needs to be formulated in advance and prepared for issuance in any channel that is deemed effective. |
| AUSTRALIA | 43. | 3.127        | Replace “(see 1.14 Requirement 4...” with “(see Requirement 4...”   | Text “1.14” mistakenly included.   | x |  |  |  |
| SWEDEN    | 44. | 3.131/Fig. 1 | The red curve in Figure 1 shows the need for communication with ‘interested parties’ during the different phases of an emergency. The population affected or potentially affected by an emergency, e.g. people living in the emergency planning zones is an important ‘interested party’ (Para 4.38). However, the red curve seems inconsistent with the statement of Para 3.63: “Extensive communication should be | To be considered when editing the Figure.  | x |  |  | To be revised following technical editing  |

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|           |     |       | undertaken if an evacuation is ordered or if long term measures may be required for the public who are affected or are potentially affected.“. Given that evacuation can be ordered during the urgent phase (e.g. precautionary), the need for communication is therefore also large early on. |  |   |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 45. | 3.131 | Add a full-stop to the end of first sentence.  | Typographical  | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 46. | 3.141 | Replace “appendix” with “Appendix”   | Convention used elsewhere.   | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 47. | 3.142 | Replace “universal coordinated time” with “coordinated universal time”.  | Usual convention for UTC   | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY   | 48. | 3.158 | A strategy for public communication by means of social media platforms should be <u>developed and implemented</u> <del>followed</del> at the preparedness stage.   | To clarify and to emphasize that the development of such a strategy is a task in itself. | x |  |  |  |

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| AUSTRALIA | 49. | 3.168   | Insert a space between “1.14” and “Requirement” near end of paragraph.   | Typographical   | x |  |  |   |
| GERMANY   | 50. | 3.180   | Disruption of the emergency web page that makes it unreachable for a long period should be avoided. Such disruption could undermine the organization’s trustworthiness and trust on the part of the public in the emergency response. <u>Therefore, organizations should place particular importance on providing adequate measures to secure its websites against malevolent attacks.</u> | So-called hacking or other forms of cyber-crime might not only disrupt the emergency web page but could also lead to display fabricated content on the organization’s emergency web page, which would very likely lead to an even greater damage to the organization’s trustworthiness.   | x |  |  |   |
| SWEDEN    | 51. | 3.185/- | A report by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) [13] (see <u>Annex V</u> ) distinguishes between: .<br>(a) health effects that are <del>objectively</del> demonstrable and therefore can be attributed <sup>18</sup> to radiation exposure; and   | Is it supposed to be Annex A of the UNSCEAR 2012 Report?<br><br>We propose to remove the words “objectively” and “subjectively”. These words are not necessary to convey the key message in the paragraph and could give rise to questions. For example, what is the difference between a demonstrable and an objectively demonstrable health effect? | x |  |  | <a href="#">Annex V of DS475 makes reference to Annex A of the UNSCEAR 2012 Report.</a> |

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|         |     |         | (b) radiation ‘risks’, or possibilities of harm usually associated with radiation exposure, which could be subjectively inferred in possible or future exposure situations, and are used mainly for radiation protection purposes.  |   |   |  |   |   |
| SWEDEN  | 52. | 3.195/- | <del>The inference of radiation risks should continue forming a basis for precautionary radiation protection measures in normal situations primarily (i.e. planned and existing exposure situations) to be applied even in the longer term after the nuclear or radiological emergency as long as they are justified.</del> | We propose to delete this paragraph. The guide is on communication during emergency exposure situations. The basis for radiation protection during planned exposure and existing exposure situations would be more appropriate in other safety guides dealing with those exposure situations. |   |  | x | Although there is an agreement on the justification that the text might be not needed, the text is kept as most concerns being raised at earlier stage are related to this aspect. It is consistent with GSR Part 3 and GSR Part 7 and associated guides. |
| GERMANY | 53. | 3.195   | <b>Clarification is required</b>  | Clarification suggested: the intended message of the para. in general and of the term “inference” seems unclear.  | x |  |   | Meaning of ‘inference’ was clarified in a footnote and wording slightly revised. See below  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>3.195. The inference<sup>x</sup> of radiation risks should continue forming a basis for precautionary radiation protection measures, as long as they are justified, in normal situations primarily (i.e. planned and existing exposure situations) including in the longer term after the nuclear or radiological emergency has been declared ended.</p> |
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<sup>x</sup> In this context and in line with Ref. [13], inference relates to the process of drawing conclusions from scientific observations, evidence and reasoning in the presence of uncertainty with focus on prospectively inferring risk.

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| GERMANY | 54. | 3.212.<br>Line 9  | <p>Training programmes on public communication:<br/>....<br/>(c) Should be mandatory for those with responsibilities in emergency response, such as senior managers, technical experts, emergency response personnel, public information officers and spokespersons, <u>personnel operating telephone enquiry hotlines</u>, and should be in accordance with their duties in emergency response;<br/>....</p> | As operating respective hotlines requires special communicative and social skills (in particular with regard to dealing with concern or fear), explicit mentioning seems adequate. |   |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 55. | 3.213.<br>Line 19 | <p>Exercises, including drills, should be conducted to test and validate the effectiveness of the public communication programme, for the purpose of continuous improvement and necessary adjustment of plans, procedures and</p>   | Given the importance of the task (the respective personnel are as much a “voice” of the organization as for instance a spokesperson), explicit mentioning seems adequate.          | x |  |  |  |

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|     |     |      | <p>response arrangements. Drills and exercises should be as realistic as possible:</p> <p>....</p> <p>(g) Others with specified responsibilities in the public communication programme, such as technical briefers, emergency response personnel <u>and personnel responsible for on social media platforms</u>, should be regularly tested in drills and exercises;</p> <p>.....</p> |   |   |  |  |  |
| USA | 56. | 4.14 | <p>Information material prepared during the preparedness stage (see para. 3.108) should be used in the initial response to an emergency.</p> <p>Current text: “Specific information material should be prepared for the public communication response (see para. 3.108), in addition to materials prepared at the preparedness stage. This information material</p>                   | <p>As written, this seems illogical. The material is pre-written in order to have something ready to issue. Why prepare new materials at this time in addition?</p> | x |  |  |  |

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|         |     |       | should be disseminated by means of the public communication tools that were identified at the preparedness stage.”   |   |   |  |  |  |
| USA     | 57. | 4.50  | Text edit (single word change)<br><br>“The coordination of public communication between among participating international organizations should follow the Joint Radiation Emergency Management Plan of the International Organizations [4], in coordination with response organizations to the extent feasible.” | Assuming several (more than two) organizations would be involved.   | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 58. | 4.75. | <b>Clarification is required to:</b><br>“Staff from technical and scientific support organizations should be involved as necessary in preparing information to be made available on the organization’s web site and other web sites and on social media platforms, and other public information                  | While the content of para. 4.75. is plausible and deemed useful, its positioning in the sub-chapter on “Telephone enquiry hotlines” (para. 4.71 – 4.77.) does not seem consistent as is does not refer in any way to these hotlines. Alternatively, mentioning possible support by TSO staff in the respective sub-chapters (e. g. on the “Emergency web page” and “Background information material”) could be envisaged. | x |  |  | Inserted in the section Emergency Web Page , now para 4.83 |



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|         |     |      | material.”   | Furthermore, TSO experts could also, as deemed necessary or useful by the organization, play a role in supporting and/or preparing briefings for news media. |   |  |  |  |
| USA     | 59. | 4.85 | <p>Old text: Maps and mapping products that are issued subsequently should include data that have become available subsequently. Such data should include data from radiation monitoring that have become available, as appropriate. All products should be regularly reissued as appropriate to include new data that have become available.</p> <p>New text: “Maps and mapping products should be updated regularly as new information becomes available.”</p> | Remove unneeded words  | x |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 60. | 5.8  | The public communication strategy and the public communication plan should give guidance on the use of public communication tools in the event of disruption of  | Deemed to be a useful addition.  | x |  |  |  |

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|         |     |      | <p>the infrastructure for communication. The consequences of a natural event might disrupt infrastructure and some means of public communication (e.g. mobile communication services) might be unavailable or might not be usable to the full extent. <u>In case of a large-scale loss of electric power transmission or connection to the internet, radio broadcast might serve as an effective way to communicate to the broader public.</u></p> |                              |   |  |  |  |
| GERMANY | 61. | 5.14 | <p>Requirements to protect sensitive information may be perceived by the public and other interested parties as compromising the principles of public communication (see paras <u>2.2.62.2.21–2.2.21</u>).</p>   | Editorial correction needed. | x |  |  |  |

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| AUSTRALIA | 62. | Para 5.33(d)   | Suggest a reference to a waste management or waste disposal guide be included after the text "...such as waste management and waste disposal" | Linkages to waste management, which is consistent with the requirements of GSR7.   | X |  |  | Reference to be included to be determined – text insertion is flagged |
| AUSTRALIA | 63. | Appendix Title | Insert a space between "HEALTH" and "HAZARDS"   | Typographical  | x |  |  |   |
| JAPAN     | 64. | ANNEX II       |   | <p>Just comment.</p> <p>There might be better to draw a dot-line between the box "Liaison Officers to other sections" and the box "Lead PIO." Same applies to "Lead PIO" and "Spokesperson." Because the relationship among "Liaison Officers," "Lead PIO" and "Spokesperson + Technical Briefers" is unclear.</p> <p>"Liaison Officers" and "Lead PIO" cooperate and support "Spokesperson + Technical Briefers" together. ANNEX II should be helpful and useful to understand their relationship among the sections within a unified command and control system.</p> <p><b>OR</b>, please refer to page.4-5 (Sec 2.1. Incident Command System and Sec 2.2. Organization of Communication with the public) of</p> |   |  |  |   |

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|         |     |                        |  | EPR-Public Communication (2012)  |  |   |  |   |
| GERMANY | 65. | ANNEX III, TABLE III-1 | “Presences on <u>Ssocial</u> media platforms need to be <del>adapted</del> <u>established</u> before an emergency occurs;” | The use of the term “adapted” does not seem to plausible. It is assumed that the need for prior establishment of respective presences is meant here.   |  |   |  |   |
| GERMANY | 66. | ANNEX III, TABLE III-1 | <b>[proposed: deletion of third table row (referring to “Email, web sites)]</b>  | <p>The third row of Table II-1 should be deleted for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In contrast to the first two rows it does not refer to general types of communication (“One way”, “Two way”) but to two specific tools (“Email, web sites”) which does not seem consistent.</li> <li>- In doing so, it subsumes tools which are in various aspects extremely different – putting e-mails in the same category as Twitter, blogs or whole websites does not seem plausible.</li> <li>- Some of the items, especially in the “Cons”-column, are either not per se plausible (“If no official email communication is in place, important emails can be lost”) and for some it remains unclear to which of the examples of the second column they refer (e. g.</li> </ul> |  | x |  | The inconsistencies addressed through editing – the information is useful since the channels noted are of growing importance and in some countries reach more readers than traditional media. Currently the online population numbers more than 4 billion people, most of whom have mobile access to digital communications channels. Given this technology’s spread, it is important to include at least cursory guidance on these channels. |

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|           |     |                |  | “The platform determines the pace of communication”).  |   |  |  |  |
| GERMANY   | 67. | ANNEX IV, IV-1 | “[...] Explanations of most common isotopes: Am-241, Ir-192, Cf-252, Pu-238, Cs-137, Po-210, Co-60, Ra-226, Sr-90, Se-75, I-131, <u>U-235.</u> ” | Although uranium in general and U-235 might not play an paramount role in an emergency from a radiological standpoint, it is probably one of the most commonly known isotopes (in particular in the context of nuclear power applications) and should therefore also be addressed. | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 68. | A.6            | Remove the word “followed”   | Extra word that doesn’t fit in the sentence.   | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 69. | V-10           | Remove full-stop after “However, .”  | Typographical  | x |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA | 70. | ANNEX VI       | Include text and Table in Appendix   | The example graphic complements the Appendix, so should be included with the relevant text rather than in its own stand-alone Annex  | x |  |  |  |