

# NAC

## **Topical Day: Creating Synergies on Regional Assistance Capabilities**

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# Problem

**Nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies can, when they occur, have significant and long term impacts:**

 **Workers**

 **Public**

 **Environment**

# Issue

**Nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies, while infrequent, have shown that:**

- ➡ **Capabilities and resources of any country can be quickly overwhelmed**
- ➡ **Timely response is needed to minimize consequences**

**Ensuring timely response can be problematic.**

**Historically, reliance has been on a few select countries.**

**HOWEVER**

**History has shown, this reliance has not produced a timely response.**

# National Assistance Capabilities (NAC)

**A program to ensure that nuclear and radiological response capabilities and resources:**

- ➡ can be supplemented, as necessary,
- ➡ are timely, and
- ➡ are harmonized.

# NAC

## The NAC Program provides for:

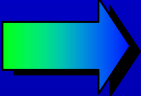
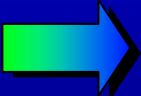
- ➡ Identification of existing country capabilities and resources
- ➡ A common understanding of the regional emergency response needs
- ➡ Sharing and leveraging of capabilities and resources within a region
- ➡ Promotion of joint planning and exercises
- ➡ Deployable and non-deployable (external based) capabilities and resources

# NAC

- ❑ Aerial survey
- ❑ Radiation monitoring
- ❑ Environmental measurements
- ❑ Source search/recovery
- ❑ Assessment and advice
- ❑ Medical support
- ❑ Public health protection
- ❑ Biodosimetry
- ❑ Internal dose assessment
- ❑ Bioassay
- ❑ Histopathology
- ❑ Dose reconstruction

# NAC

**NAC response capabilities and resources  
can be:**

-  External based and/or
-  Deployable to the scene

# NAC

 **NAC external based support is:**

- Provided from a base of operation in the donor country or from another location**

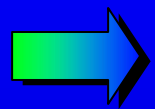
 **Includes the following types of support:**

- Expert advice**
- Analytical advice**
- Laboratory analysis**
- Modeling capabilities**
- Specialized emergency response functions**

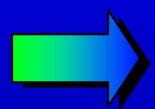
# **Response Deployment to the Scene Could Include:**

- Assessment of radiological or emergency situation**
- Technical advise and assistance**
- Stabilization activities, including where appropriate source recovery**
- Medical advice, consultation and/or medical assistance**
- Interpretation of analysis and models**
- Monitoring and assessment**
- Emergency response and mitigation functions**

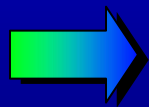
# Responsibilities



**Country providing the NAC resources maintains overall control and direction of all resources and capabilities**

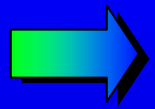


**Counties are responsible for ensuring that NAC responding personnel are qualified to perform functions and duties assigned**

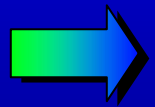


**Countries ensure that responders are equipped with all items necessary for efficient performance of emergency tasks**

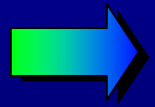
# **To be Effective, NAC Capabilities and Resources:**



**Must be trained on and be aware of country specific, regional and international guidelines and requirements (bilateral – multilateral-international)**

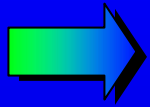


**Must participate in country and regional drills and exercises**



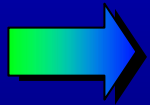
**When possible, should participate in international drills and exercises**

# The NAC Concept:



Provides compatible and integrated systems:

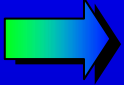
- ❑ for provisions of regional and international assistance
- ❑ to minimize actual or potential radiological consequences



Builds on co-operative arrangements defined in:

- ❑ bilateral and/or multilateral arrangements and agreements, and
- ❑ international arrangements and agreements

# **NAC support of RANET**

 **NAC capabilities and resources complement and can become the building blocks of the IAEA Response and Assistance Network (RANET)**

# What is RANET

**RANET is an IAEA system of Competent Authorities capable and willing to provide upon request:**

- ❑ timely and effective specialized assistance
  
- ❑ appropriately trained, equipped and qualified personnel with the ability to respond to:
  - nuclear accidents or radiological emergencies
  - other nuclear or radiological events

# Conclusions

## The NAC concept:

- Is built on practical experience of IAEA Member States
- Provides a common understanding of regional emergency response needs and facilitates enhancement of regional and international capabilities for assistance
- Enhances radiation emergency response capabilities worldwide and provides a harmonized and timely response to regional and world wide nuclear and radiological events.
- Utilizes bilateral, multilateral and international arrangements and agreements, conventions and Statute as its legal basis