

Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBER STATES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATORY CONTROL

SECTION 6

Existing exposure situations

Article 100

Programmes on existing exposure situations

- 1 Member States shall ensure that measures are taken, upon indication or evidence of exposures that cannot be disregarded from a radiation protection point of view, to identify and evaluate existing exposure situations taking into account the types of existing exposure situations listed in Annex XVII, and to determine the corresponding occupational and public exposures.
- 2 Member States may decide, having regard to the general principle of justification, that an existing exposure situation warrants no consideration of protective or remedial measures.
- 3 Existing exposure situations which are of concern from a radiation protection point of view and for which legal responsibility can be assigned shall be subject to the relevant requirements for planned exposure situations and accordingly such exposure situations shall be required to be notified as specified in Article 25(2).

Article 101

Establishment of strategies

- 1 Member States shall arrange for the establishment of strategies to ensure the appropriate management of existing exposure situations commensurate with the risks and with the effectiveness of protective measures.
- 2 Each strategy shall contain
 - a the objectives pursued;
 - b appropriate reference levels, taking into account the reference levels laid down in Annex I.

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

Article 102

Implementation of strategies

1 Member States shall assign responsibilities for the implementation of strategies for the management of existing exposure situations, and ensure appropriate coordination between relevant parties involved in the implementation of remedial and protective measures. Member States shall provide as appropriate for the involvement of stakeholders in decisions regarding the development and implementation of strategies for managing exposure situations.

2 The form, scale and duration of all protective measures considered for implementation of a strategy shall be optimised.

3 The distribution of doses that has resulted from the implementation of a strategy shall be assessed. Further efforts shall be considered with the aim of optimising protection and reducing any exposures that are still above the reference level.

4 Member States shall ensure that those responsible for the implementation of a strategy shall regularly:

- a evaluate the available remedial and protective measures for achieving the objectives and the efficiency of planned and implemented measures;
- b provide information to exposed populations on the potential health risks and on the available means for reducing their exposure;
- c provide guidance for the management of exposures at individual or local level;
- d with regard to activities that involve naturally occurring radioactive material and are not managed as planned exposure situations, provide information on appropriate means for monitoring concentrations and exposures and for taking protective measures.

Article 103

Radon action plan

1 In application of Article 100(1), Member States shall establish a national action plan addressing long-term risks from radon exposures in dwellings, buildings with public access and workplaces for any source of radon ingress, whether from soil, building materials or water. The action plan shall take into account the issues set out in Annex XVIII and be updated on a regular basis.

2 Member States shall ensure that appropriate measures are in place to prevent radon ingress into new buildings. These measures may include specific requirements in national building codes.

3 Member States shall identify areas where the radon concentration (as an annual average) in a significant number of buildings is expected to exceed the relevant national reference level.