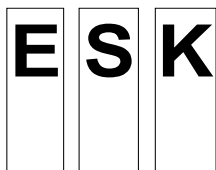


Note:

This is a translation of the ESK document entitled
“Anhang 3 der ESK-Empfehlung vom 01.03.2018: Zusammenstellung der verwendeten Begriffe”
In case of discrepancies between the English translation and the German original, the original shall prevail.



Annex 3 to the ESK recommendation of 1 March 2018:

List of terms used

Note:

Annex 3 was subsequently adopted at the 65th meeting of the Nuclear Waste Management Commission on 19 April 2018.

The following terms referred to in the AtSMV were used and adopted literally. In addition, a definition for “finding” was added:

Contamination

Pollution caused by radioactive substances.

Controlled area

Controlled areas are areas in which persons may receive an effective dose of more than 6 mSv or higher organ doses than 45 mSv for the eye lens or 150 mSv for the skin, the hands, the forearms, the feet and ankles in a calendar year.

Damages

Damages are defined as changes to a component which impair or render impossible its intended function or which are likely to impair it.

Discharge of radioactive material

Intentional release of liquid, aerosol-bound or gaseous radioactive substances from installations and facilities via paths provided for this purpose.

Environment

Air, water, soil outside of facility buildings.

Exclusion area

Exclusion areas are areas of the controlled area in which the local dose rate may be higher than 3 mSv per hour.

Finding

Every result, i.e. the result of a test, inspection or investigation, is to be evaluated in terms of the need for action. Every result with immediate or non-immediate need for action is a finding.

Having a dangerous effect

Facility states in which the safety precautions taken to prevent damage are no longer sufficient or in which it is to be expected that the accident planning levels pursuant to § 50 in conjunction with § 117(16) of the Radiation Protection Ordinance (Strahlenschutzverordnung – StrlSchV)¹ will be exceeded are having a dangerous effect.

Loss of function

Loss of function is the loss of the ability of structures, systems and components to fulfil the required function.

Note: The event “loss of function” marks the time point of transition from correctness to error. A loss of function may lead simultaneously to a failure, but does not have to. For example, equipment which is not activated can have suffered a loss of function, but it fails only if it is activated and does not fulfil its function.

Radiation protection areas

Supervised area, controlled area and exclusion area as part of the controlled area.

Release of radioactive material

The escape of radioactive substances from the intended enclosures into the facility or into the environment.

Small fires

Small fires are fires which were extinguished in a short time with individual small extinguishers or fires which were extinguished by themselves without further safety-related impacts.

Suspected to occur

A circumstance is to be considered suspected to occur if, based on specific facts or available experience, its occurrence cannot be excluded.

¹ For the AtSMV, § 49(1) StrlSchV is used, which, however, is not applicable to the facilities with a handling licence according to the StrlSchV for radioactive waste with negligible heat generation, which are addressed here.