

Membership of subgroups

Subgroup 1 on source terms

Mr F. Diaz de la Cruz
Mr F. Luykx
Dr V.N. Lyscov
Dr O. Ilari (*leader*)

**Subgroup 4 on administrative, training
and public information
responsibilities**

Mr J.C. Villforth

**Subgroup 2 on health effects
and countermeasures**

Dr A.K. Bhattacharjee
Dr L.B. Sztanyik (*leader*)
Dr P.J. Waight

**Group 5 on planning guidance
for public health and medical
professionals**

Dr Celia T. Anatolio
Mr J.E. Logsdon (*leader*)
Dr S.E. Olsson
Mr J.C. Villforth

**Subgroup 3 on evaluation of
off-site consequences**

Dr G. Fieuw
Dr W. Jacobi (*leader*)
Mr R. Kirchmann
Dr V.N. Lyscov

Subgroup 6, composed of
Drs Clarke, Nénot, Suess and
Wald, acted as a steering
committee to review with the
other subgroups the development
and content of their respective
assignments, and to integrate
their activities.

Participants

Temporary advisers

Dr Celia T. Anatolio, Director, Radiological Health Service, Ministry of Health, Manila, Philippines

Dr A.K. Bhattacharjee, Deputy Director-General (Medical), Directorate-General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, India

Dr R.H. Clarke, Secretary, National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Didcot, United Kingdom (*Co-Rapporteur*)

Mr F. Diaz de la Cruz, Technical Adviser, Nuclear Safety Council, Madrid, Spain

Mr G. Fieuw, Head, Department of Measurement and Radiation Control, Nuclear Energy Research Centre (CEN/SCK), Mol, Belgium

Dr W. Jacobi, Professor and Director, Institute of Radiation Protection, Society for Radiation and Environmental Research, Neuherberg, Federal Republic of Germany

Mr R. Kirchmann, Manager, Radiation Protection Programme, Nuclear Energy Research Centre (CEN/SCK), Mol, Belgium

Dr A. Lafontaine, Professor, University of Louvain, Brussels, Belgium

Mr J.E. Logsdon, Health Physicist, Office of Radiation Programs, US Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, USA

Dr V.N. Lyskov, Associate Professor and Head, Biophysics Section, Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, USSR

Dr J.-C. Nénot, Chief, Radiation Health Services, Department of Health Protection, Institute of Protection and Nuclear Safety, Atomic Energy Commission (CEA), Fontenay-aux-Roses, France
(*Co-Rapporteur*)

Dr S.E. Olsson, Professor, Radiation Protection Medicine, National Institute of Radiation Protection, Stockholm, Sweden

Dr L.B. Sztanyik, Director-General, National Research Institute of Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest, Hungary (*Vice-Chairman*)

Mr J.C. Villforth, Director, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, MD, USA

Dr N. Wald, Professor and Chairman, Department of Radiation Health, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, PA, USA (*Chairman*)

Representatives of other organizations

Commission of the European Communities (CEC)

Mr F. Luykx, Head of Section, Health Protection and Public Health, Health and Safety Directorate, Luxembourg

International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)

Dr W. Jacobi

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Dr O. Ilari, Deputy Head, Division of Radiological Protection and Waste Management, Nuclear Energy Agency, Paris, France

World Health Organization

Regional Office for Europe

Dr M.J. Suess, Regional Officer for Environmental Health Hazards
(*Co-Scientific Secretary*)

Headquarters

Dr. P.J. Waight, Scientist, Prevention of Environmental Pollution, Division of Environmental Health (*Co-Scientific Secretary*)

The disaster at Chernobyl, USSR, has caused a major crisis of confidence in nuclear safety, and highlighted the need for comprehensive contingency planning for — and emergency response to — such accidents.

This report gives practical guidance on how the authorities should deal with an accident in any type of nuclear installation, whether it involves accidental releases to the air or into water.

It is based on principles developed in a previous WHO report published in 1984.

It summarizes the range of accidents for which plans need to be made to protect the public, the measures to be taken and the levels of dose at which they should be applied.

It indicates how to measure the levels of exposure and what are the most likely routes of exposure.

It then outlines the problems faced by public health authorities and medical practitioners, and the administrative arrangements that will have to be made. The example used is of a standard pressurized light water reactor of the type currently used for electricity generation, but many of the features will be common to other nuclear installations as well.

This report is addressed to those organizations and individuals responsible for public health in the event of a nuclear accident.

It will also be of use to those medical practitioners who are not administratively responsible in an accident, but who may need to be aware of the consequences and of the action to be taken in the aftermath of an accident. Coordination is vital between the public health administration and the organizations with direct responsibilities in the event of an accident, and this report is essential reading for them all.