

## Regulations / Laws

Country: BELARUS

Reporting Year: 2005

<b>Name:</b>	<b>RadSafeLaw</b>		
<b>Title or Name:</b>	Law on Radiation Safety of Public		
<b>Reference Number:</b>	122-3		
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	1/5/1998		Law

Comment **# 183: Law on Radiation Protection of Population**

The Law defines the basis for legal regulation in the area of radiation protection of the public and is intended for creation of conditions ensuring protection of life and health of people against harmful effects of ionising radiation. It introduces the principles of norm-setting, justification and optimisation in ensuring radiation safety (article 3) and establishes basic hygienic standards (acceptable dose limits) of radiation exposure in the territory of Belarus which occurs as a result of using ionising radiation sources (article 8), in particular:

- the average annual effective dose for population is 0.001 Sv or the effective dose for life (70 years) is 0,07 Sv;
- the average annual effective dose for personnel is 0.02 Sv or the effective dose for the whole period of work (50 years) is 1 Sv

which corresponds to the international standards.

The Law defines:

- Functions of the state in the field of radiation safety;
- General requirements for radiation safety assurance, including those for radioactive waste and radiation emergency;
- Rights and duties of people and public associations in the field of radiation safety;
- Liability for non-observance of the requirements concerning radiation safety, including safety of radioactive waste management, etc.

In particular, the Law says that any activity involving the use and disposal of ionising radiation sources shall only be performed if prior authorisation is given by the competent state authority.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>SanLaw</b>		
<b>Title or Name:</b>	Law on Sanitary and Epidemic Well-being of Public		
<b>Reference Number:</b>	as amended 29.06.2003 #217-3		
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	10/23/1993		Law

Comment **# 184: Law**

Law on Sanitary and Epidemic Well-being of Public defines the sphere of competence of state governing and control bodies, the responsibilities of economic entities in relation to observance of sanitary norms and regulations as well as undertaking of sanitary-hygienic and radiation protection measures. It says that production, use, storage, transportation of ionising radiation sources and disposal of radioactive substances are only allowed with prior authorisation of these kinds of activities obtained from state sanitary control authorities and other empowered bodies. All cases of violation of radiation safety standards in working with radioactive materials are subject to investigation with obligatory participation of executives exercising technical and sanitary control on behalf of the state

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<b>Name:</b>	<b>ChernLaw</b>	
<b>Title or Name:</b>	Law on Legal Status of the Territories Contaminated as a Result of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant	
<b>Reference Number:</b>	as amended 12.05.1999 #258-3	
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	11/19/1991	Law

Comment **# 186: Law on Legal Status**

Law on Legal Status of the Territories Contaminated as a Result of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant establishes the legal status of the territories of the Republic of Belarus contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl Accident, and is aimed at the reduction of radiation influence at the population and the ecological systems, at conducting recovery and protection arrangements, at the natural, economic and scientific resources conservation of these territories. The Law regulates the status of the radioactively contaminated territories, the conditions of residence and carrying out the economical, research and other activities on these territories.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>AdmLaw</b>	
<b>Title or Name:</b>	Administrative Code	
<b>Reference Number:</b>	47-3	
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	7/16/2001	Law

Comment **# 188: Administrative Code**

The Administrative Code has the following articles:  
Article 268. Hiding or deliberate distortion of the information concerning with environmental contamination.  
Article 278. Breach of safety rules while managing ecologically dangerous substances and waste.  
Article 301. Breach of industrial and technical discipline rules or safety rules at the facilities concerned with the use of nuclear energy.  
Article 322. Illicit acquisition, storage, sale or destruction of radioactive material.  
Article 323. Theft of radioactive materials.  
Article 324. Threat of the dangerous use of radioactive materials.  
Article 325. Breach of rules of managing radioactive material.  
Article 326. Breach of rules of radiation control.  
Article 531. Violation of safety rules of management of substances and waste posing danger to the environment - fine of up to 50 minimal salaries for citizens and 100 - for officials.  
Article 1711. Violation of radiation control rules - fine of up to 3 minimal salaries.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Post/L-nse</b>	
<b>Title or Name:</b>	On licensing activities carried out by economic subjects	
<b>Reference Number:</b>	456	
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	8/21/1995	Regulation

Comment **# 191: The Ordinance on licensing**

The regulation "On licensing activities carried out by economic subjects" prescribes a license procedure for specific activities related to transportation, storage and disposal of radioactive waste.

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<b>Name:</b>	<b>Post/Nadz</b>	
Title or Name:	Ordinance "On the state control over safe conduct of work in industry and atomic power engineering"	
Reference Number:	572	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	10/13/1995	Regulation

Comment **# 192: Ordinance "On the state control ..."**

The Ordinance "On the state control over safe conduct of work in industry and atomic power engineering" which has been approved by special Governmental resolution empowers Promatomnadzor to exercise state technical control over nuclear and radiation-hazardous production facilities, objects, installations using radioactive materials and radiation sources in their activities, and installations performing processing and disposal of radioactive waste.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>OSP-2002</b>	
Title or Name:	Basic Sanitary Rules for Radiation Safety (OSP-2002)	
Reference Number:	SanPiN 2.6.1.8-8-2002	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2/22/2002	Regulation

Comment **# 193: OSP 72/87**

OSP 72/87 is one of the normative documents of the former USSR which have been in force so far. It has a special section on management of solid and liquid radioactive waste.

New Basic radiation safety regulations for work with ionizing radiation sources are being drafted to meet the requirements of the new national standards (NRB-2000) and the international standards.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>SPORO-2005</b>	
Title or Name:	Sanitary Rules for Radioactive Waste Management (SPORO-2005)	
Reference Number:	SanPIN 2.6.6.11-2005	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	6/1/2005	Regulation

Comment **# 194: SPORO-2005**

In June 2005 on the territory of the Republic of Belarus the new Sanitary Regulations of Radioactive Waste Management (SPORO-2005) have been put into force. They contain radioactive waste classification, main principles of radioactive waste management, radiation safety criteria for radioactive waste management, basic requirements for the safety of public and personnel at the stages of radioactive waste management (collection, storage, transport, processing, and disposal). These requirements don't apply to irradiated fuel and nuclear materials, industrial waste with high concentration of natural radionuclides, to the disposal of liquid waste in deep geological horizons (reservoir beds).

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<b>Name:</b>	<b>SPOOD-2004</b>		
<b>Title or Name:</b>	Sanitary Rules for Chernobyl NPP Decontamination Waste Management (SPOOD-2004)		
<b>Reference Number:</b>	SanPIN 2.6.6.8-8-2004		
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	11/23/2004	Regulation	

Comment **# 195: SPOOD-2004**

SPOOD-2004 were designed for regulation of a 'special' group of waste (ChernDW) which are formed as a result of work to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

Depending on specific activity or surface contamination of decontamination waste as well as formation history solid decontamination waste is disposed in DFDW.

According to engineering structure DRDW are divided into three categories:

DFDW-I is a special engineering structure intended for disposal of decontamination waste with the specific activity more than 100 kBq/kg according on Cs-137 to ensure their isolation using special engineering barriers, hydrotechnical measures, and permanent system of radiation control.

DFDW-II is near-surface engineering structure with clay bottoms intended for disposal of decontamination waste with the specific activity from 1 kBq/kg to 100 kBq/kg according on Cs-137.

DFDW-III are facilities formed as temporary units while mass decontamination of inhabited localities carried out by civil defence forces in Gomel Region (1986-1989).

According to national legislation only decontamination waste of Chernobyl origin of first and second type are considered as radioactive waste.

The SPOOD-2004 requirements were formulated taking into account waste peculiarities, situation developed on "emergency" storage sites, and predictive estimates of nuclides migration from those sites, based on the results of radioecological monitoring.

The SPOOD-2004 contains regulations on waste collection, temporary storage, transportation, inventory taking, radiological and technical control for all stages of handling this waste category. Measures for individual protection of personnel are also covered.

<b>Name:</b>	<b>NRB-2000</b>		
<b>Title or Name:</b>	Basic Radiation Safety Standards (NRB-2000)		
<b>Reference Number:</b>	GN 2.6.1.8.-127-2000		
<b>Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:</b>	4/19/2000	Regulation	

Comment **# 196: NRB-2000**

New Radiation Safety Standards NRB - 2000 have been developed on the basis of the Russian standards NRB-1999 and the International Basic Safety Standards (IAEA Safety Series 115).

These standards represent the requirements for radiation safety of human in all conditions of influence of ionizing radiation of natural and man-caused origin, basic dose limits, acceptable levels of influence of ionizing radiation and other requirements for limitation of human's exposure.