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**Overview**

This unit deals with the following:

- 1 Providing advice on a range of nuclear regulatory matters
- 2 Influencing improvements by offering advice

**Previous Version:**

This is the first set of NOS for Nuclear Regulators

# COGNR7

## Provide advice on nuclear regulation

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### Performance criteria

- You must be able to:*
- P1 work safely at all times, complying with health and safety, environmental and other relevant regulations, legislation and guidelines
  - P2 identify the underlying issues(s)
  - P3 identify the recipient and the nature of their need for advice
  - P4 ensure the advice you give is up to date and addresses the issue(s)
  - P5 restrict your advice to your area of competence or obtain further help
  - P6 ensure the facts you quote are correct
  - P7 communicate unambiguously in a manner and at a level that is appropriate for the recipient
  - P8 confirm that the recipient understands the advice
  - P9 maintain your organisation's standards of conduct

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### Knowledge and understanding

*You need to know and understand:*

- K1 the health, safety, environmental and security and other statutory legislation, regulations and safe working practices and procedures governing nuclear activities, and their implications for your area of work
- K2 the regulatory principles of proportionality, targeting, transparency, accountability and consistency
- K3 the objectives of government, regulatory and other relevant organisations' strategy relevant to the advice being given
- K4 the structure and business operations of the nuclear industry
- K5 sources of information relating to the performance of the nuclear industry
- K6 public and political perception of the nuclear industry
- K7 the likely effect of your advice on recipient
- K8 the different ways in which stakeholders may be involved
- K9 the importance of giving timely advice
- K10 good practice in communication and influencing techniques
- K11 the limits of your competence

# COGNR7

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### Additional Information

#### Scope/range

- 1 Scope of the work: individually, in a team, jointly with other regulatory bodies
- 2 Occurrences: accidents, incidents, anomalies, near misses
- 3 Those involved: organization, directors, individuals
- 4 Circumstances: during normal operations, during the response to a nuclear occurrence

### Glossary

**Accident** is any unintended event, including operating errors, equipment failures or other mishaps, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection or safety.

**Activities** include:

- 1 construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning of any nuclear facility or reactor;
- 2 the accumulation, discharge, release and disposal of radioactive waste;
- 3 the transport of radioactive materials including the consignment, carriage and receipt of radioactive materials;
- 4 the safeguarding and security of nuclear facilities and materials.

**Consultation** is the process of seeking feedback methodically from a range of stakeholders relating to the regulation of current or future activities.

**Emergency** is a non-routine situation that necessitates prompt action, primarily to mitigate a hazard or adverse consequences for human health and safety, quality of life, property or the environment. It includes situations for which prompt action is warranted to mitigate the effects of a perceived hazard.

**Enforcement** means the activities directly associated with ensuring duty holders discharge their legal duties. Enforcement techniques may include, amongst others, giving advice (written or oral), withdrawing or varying permissions, licences and authorizations, serving notices, issuing cautions and prosecuting. The term implies the possibility of escalation if the duty holder does not act appropriately.

**Facilities** include any plant, building, facility, installation or establishment in which nuclear material is produced, processed, used, handled, stored or disposed of.

**Incident** is any unintended or intended event, including operating errors, equipment failures or other mishaps, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection or safety.

**Inspection** is the process carried out by the regulator that involves assessing relevant documents held by the duty holder, interviewing people and observing site conditions, standards and practices where relevant safety related activities are carried out under the duty holder's control. Its purpose is to secure compliance with legal requirements for which the regulator is the enforcing authority and to promote improving standards of safety in

organisations. Inspections may not be confined to the operator's facility or installation.

**Investigation** is a reactive process which includes all those activities carried out in response to an occurrence or a complaint to:

- 1 gather and establish the facts
- 2 identify immediate and underlying causes and the lessons to be learned
- 3 prevent recurrence
- 4 detect breaches of legislation for which the regulator is the enforcing authority
- 5 take appropriate action, including formal enforcement.

An investigation may range from an enquiry by a single inspector about a minor occurrence or complaint to a large enquiry involving a team of inspectors.

**Normal Operations** are the range of conditions and events taken explicitly into account in the design of a facility, according to established criteria, such that the facility can withstand them without exceeding authorised limits by the planned operation of safety systems.

**Nuclear Safety** means the achievement of proper operating conditions, prevention of accidents or mitigation of accident consequences, resulting in protection of workers, the public and the environment from undue radiation hazards.

**Nuclear Sector** means those companies, organisations and authorities involved in the activities defined above.

**Nuclear Security** is the prevention and detection of, and response to, theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities.

**Nuclear Occurrence** includes nuclear accidents, incidents, events, anomalies, near misses or any other occurrence that the regulator considers should be investigated.

**Grant Permission** includes the grant or issue of authorisations, licences, certificates, consents, agreements, letters of conclusion or acceptance by the regulator of a case or report submitted by the duty holder, or any other form of nuclear regulatory permission allowing the duty holder to build, commission, operate and decommission a nuclear facility or to start or continue a nuclear activity.

# COGNR7

## Provide advice on nuclear regulation

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**Regulator's Policy** consists of those decisions made under regulatory discretion and is generally set out in guidance and procedures.

**Refuse Permission** includes refusing an initial regulatory permission or withdrawing or revoking an existing or current permission.

**Regulation** encompasses a broad range of activities undertaken by the regulator. It includes establishing the legal framework, setting standards, carrying out research, providing authoritative advice, permissioning, inspection, and enforcement.

**Regulatory Body** is an authority or a system of authorities designated by the government as having legal authority for conducting the regulatory process.

**Response** is the regulatory reaction to a nuclear occurrence.

**Sanctions** mean application of an enforcement measure.

**Securing Compliance** includes all enforcement work with duty holders plus work the regulator does with other stakeholders that encourages duty holders to discharge their duties.

**Societal/Society** includes not only the collections of individuals comprising a community or living under the same organisation or government who may be affected by nuclear facilities and activities, but also the area of land that may be contaminated, sustainability and general economic loss.

# COGNR7

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**Suite** Nuclear Regulators

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