

## **Ministerial Decree 8/2002. (III. 12.) EüM of Minister of Health on the operation and structure of the radiological monitoring and data acquisition network of the health sector**

Based on the authorization provided in Paragraph *f*) of Subsection (2) of Section 68 of Act CXVI of 1996 on Atomic Energy, hereby I order as follows:

### **Section 1**

The environmental radiation health measurement network tasks of the health sector are fulfilled by the radiological measurement and data supply network (ERMAH) operated by the policy administration services of public health of the capital and county government offices (hereinafter referred to as: county policy administration services of public health).

(2) The ERMAH in its scope of tasks

*a*) takes samples and carry out on-scene and laboratory measurements within the environmental radiation protection monitoring activity,

*b*) forwards data to the National Environment Radiation Protection Monitoring System (OKSER) operated according to a separate law, and

*c*) determines the radiation exposure of the population from natural and artificial sources.

### **Section 2**

(1) The environment radiation health monitoring laboratories (ERMAH laboratories) of the county policy administration services of public health and the ERMAH Information Centre (ERMAH IC) operating in the „Frédéric Joliot-Curie” National Research Institute for Radiobiology and Radiohygiene (hereinafter referred to as: NRIRR) fulfil the ERMAH tasks.

(2) The professional methodological direction of ERMAH is performed by the NRIRR.

(3) The rules of operation of the ERMAH shall be determined in the Operational and Organizational Rules of the county policy administration services of public health operating the Radiation Health De-centre.

(4) The sectoral central tasks of data collection and provision of the OKSER is fulfilled by the ERMAH IC.

(5) Determination of radiation exposure of the population according to Chapter II of Annex 2 is performed by the NRIRR.

(6) In a radiological and nuclear emergency the ERMAH laboratories carry out environmental radiological monitoring under professional-methodological direction of the NRIRR in a 24 hours working order. The ERMAH IC promptly forwards the results to the designated institutes of the national nuclear emergency response organization to support the evaluation of radiological situation.

### **Section 3**

(1) The activity of the ERMAH laboratories covers the performance of tests and taking of samples listed in Chapter I of Annex 2.

(2) The NRIRR drafts the detailed annual test programme of the ERMAH (hereinafter referred to as: test programme) by November 1 of the year preceding the subject year and submits it for approval to the national chief medical officer.

(3) The chief medical officer orders for the execution of the test programme by December 31 of the year preceding the subject year.

(4) Modification of the test programme during the year can be initiated by the concerned policy administration services of public health by a submission to the NRIRR explaining also the cost effects. The modification of the test programme shall be approved by the national chief medical officer within 15 days.

### **Section 4**

(1) This decree shall enter into force on September 1, 2002.

(2) This decree in the domain of the European Agreement, signed on December 16, 1991 in Brussels on the establishment of the association among the Republic of Hungary and the European Commissions and their member states, and in harmony with section 3 of its promulgating Act I in 1994, contains reconcilable regulation in connection with Article 35 of Chapter III of Title 2 and with Article 7 of Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

**Annex 1 to Decree 8/2002. (III. 12.) EüM**

[repealed]

**Annex 2 to Decree 8/2002. (III. 12.) EüM**

***I. Analyzes directions for ERMAH laboratories and examined samples***

1. Samples analyzed by the ERMAH laboratories: airborne aerosol and fall-out, surface water, fish, soil, fodder and grass, grain and cereals, vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, meat, bread, egg, import foodstuff, mixed diet, drinking water, mineral water, human body.

2. The ERMAH laboratories perform the following analyzes:

a) high level accredited environment radiation health laboratories: total alpha measurement of drinking water and mineral water; total beta measurement; potassium and tritium determination; gamma-spectrometry and alpha-spectrometry tests; Sr-90 and Cs-137 determination by chemical separation; C-14 analysis; radon and daughter element measurement; external gamma dose-rate measurement; and determination of internal radioactive exposure of human body;

b) medium level environment radiation health laboratory: total beta measurement; potassium measurement; gamma spectrometry; Sr-90 and Cs-137 determination by chemical separation; external gamma dose-rate measurement.

3. The inspection frequency of drinking water and the testing methodology shall comply with the requirements included in Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

***II. Determination of radiation exposure of the population***

The NRIRR using the OKSER and ERMAH databases, in order to comply with Paragraph g) of Subsection (1) of Section 20 of Act CXVI of 1996 on Atomic Energy

a) determines the components of radiation exposure of the public from natural sources with a frequency, based on which the time evolution of radiation exposure can be tracked,

b) keeps track of post nuclear emergency radiation exposure of the population, and

c) determines the annual radiation exposure of the population living in the vicinity of important facilities from their operation as specified by Item 12 of Annex 7 of Decree 16/2000. (VI. 8.) EüM on the implementation of certain provisions of Act CXVI of 1996 on Atomic Energy.