

## Dictionary

- a) **Emergency Event (Accident)** – shall mean an event resulting, or potentially resulting, in irradiation, i.e. radioactive contamination of working environment, persons working with sources of ionising radiation, population, or material goods, exceeding the limits set forth under the regulations.
- b) **Applicant** – legal person who applies to regulatory body filing a application to the regulatory body for the purpose of obtaining the authorisation for undertaking of specific activities.
- c) **Authorisation** – permit issued by the regulatory body to legal persons, which applied for the performance of a practice or another activity. Authorisation can be in the form of a registration or a license.
- d) **Exclusion** – exclusion of a particular category of exposure from the scope of regulatory control on the grounds of amenable to regulatory control.
- e) **Ionising radiation** – for the purpose of radiation protection , shall mean the radiation capable of producing ion pairs in biological materials.
- f) **Legal Person** – any organisation, corporation, company, firm, association, public or private institution, or other persons registered in line with the State law, which holds or hold the responsibility and the license for undertaking of any activity provided for under this Act.
- g) **Notification** – document submitted by a legal person to the regulatory body, informing the respective body on the intention of the legal person to carry out a practice described under this Act or under regulations.
- h) **Practice** – any human activity , that introduces additional sources or additional exposure pathways,or extends exposure to additional people or modifies the network of exposure pathways from existing sources, so as to increase the exposure or the likelihood of people or the number of people exposed.
- i) **Radiation protection** – protection of people from the effects of exposure to ionising radiation, and the means for achieving of this protection.
- j) **Exposure** – act or condition being subject to irradiation.
- k) **Potential exposure** – an exposure that not expected to occur with certainty but that may result from an accident at a source or owing to an event or sequence of events of a probabilistic nature, including equipment failures and operating errors.
- l) **Exemption** – determination by a regulatory body that a source or practice need not be subject to some or all aspects of regulatory control on the basis that the

exposure(including potential exposure) due to the source or practice is too small to warrant the application of those aspects;

- m) **Inspection** – examination, observation, measurement, or test undertaken to assess structures, components, and materials, as well as operational activities, technical processes, organisational processes, procedures, and personnel competence.
- n) **Radioactive waste management** – all administrative and operational activities involve handling , pretreatment, treatment, conditioning, transport, storage, and disposal of radioactive waste.
- o) **Radiation safety** – set of measures with the purpose to minimise the probability of accidents involving radiation sources, and, in the event of accidents, to mitigate their consequences if they were to occur.
- p) **Regulatory Body** – organised by the State Government (authority) for regulatory purposes, for the radiation protection , radiation and nuclear safety.
- r) **Registration** – permit issued by the State regulatory agency for radiation and nuclear safety for low and moderate risk practices, for which the legal person responsible for the practice prepares and submits the safety assessment. The practice is authorised with conditions and limitations. The requirements for safety assessment and the conditions or limitations applied to the practices are less severe than those for licensing.
- s) **License** – permit issued by the State regulatory agency for radiation safety and nuclear safety to the legal person for the performance of higher or high risk practice, on the basis of safety assessment and along with the specific requirements and terms, which have to be met by the license holder.
- t) **Operator** – legal person applying for authorisation for performance of a practice (applicant, registrant and licensee).
- u) **Safety assessment** – inspection of all aspects, pertaining to design and operation of the sources, relevant for radiation protection and for radiation safety, including the analysis of safety and protection requirements established under the design and operation of the source, and analysis of risks associated with normal operation and accidental situations.
- v) **Security of radioactive and nuclear materials** – measures of prevention of unauthorised access to the source, loss, theft, or unauthorised transfer of radioactive and nuclear materials.
- z) **Medical exposure** – exposure incurred the patients as a part of their own medical or dental diagnosis (diagnostic exposure), or treatment (therapeutic exposure); or by persons, other than those occupationally exposed , knowingly while

voluntarily helping in the support and comfort of patients, and by volunteers in a programme of biomedical research involving their exposure.

- aa) **Occupational exposure** – all exposures of workers at work incurred in the course of their work, with the exception of exposures excluded from international standards, and source exposures, and practices exempted from the standards.
- bb) **Public exposure** – exposures of members of public from critical group from radiation sources, excluding any occupational or medical exposure and normal, local, natural background radiation, but including the exposure from authorized sources and practices, and from intervention situations.
- cc) **Intervention** – any action intended to reduce or avert exposure or the likelihood of exposure to sources that are not part of controlled practice or that are out of control as a consequence of an accident.
- dd) **Radioactive waste** – material, whatever its physical form, remaining from practices or interventions, which is the waste product from a practice or an intervention for which no further use is foreseen and (i) that contains or is contaminated with radioactive substances and has an activity or activity concentration higher than the level for clearance from regulatory requirements and (ii) exposure to which not excluded from regulations.
- ee) **Regulatory control** – any form of control or of regulation applied by the regulatory body to facilities or activities, for the reasons relating to radiation protection or to safety of radiation sources, or security of radioactive sources.
- ff) **Radiation source** – anything that may cause radiation exposure, which envelops radioactive material and radiation generating equipment.
- gg) **Radiation generating equipment** – devices that can produce or emit radiation during operation.
- hh) **Nuclear safety** – set of measures mitigate the consequences of nuclear accident, occurring in the countries in the region, which can affect Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ii) **Nuclear accident** – event or series of events occurring in operations of a nuclear facility, causing one of the consequences that fall under the definition of an emergency event.
- jj) **Nuclear damage** is:
  - 1) damage due to death, physical injury, or other infringement to human health, loss or damage to property, occurring or being a consequence of radioactive characteristics or a combination of such characteristics with poisonous, explosive or other hazardous characteristics of nuclear fuel or radioactive products or waste located in a nuclear facility, or nuclear

material sent to a nuclear facility or produced in the facility or being sent out of it;

- 2) damage due to death, physical injury, or other infringement to human health, loss or damage to property, occurring or being a consequence of other ionising radiation originating from any other radiation source in a nuclear facility.

kk) **Nuclear material:** uranium and thorium of natural isotopic structure, uranium with reduced (depleted uranium), or increased contents of isotope 235, uranium of isotopic structure 233, plutonium 239 and its heavier isotopes, industrial products or products made of such substances, as well as other substances designated by the state regulatory body competent for radiation safety and nuclear safety.

ll) **Radioactive material:** material (solid, liquid, or gas), which spontaneously emit radiation, including accelerator produced material, by-product material, natural material, source and special nuclear material.

mm) **Source material** includes:

- 1) uranium containing an isotopic mixture appearing in nature,
- 2) depleted uranium in 235 isotope,
- 3) thorium,
- 4) any of the stated materials in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound, or concentrate,
- 5) any material other substance containing one or more of the above stated elements with concentration level designated by the state regulatory body.