ICS 13.200 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA Október 2016

STN	**Chemické, biologické, rádiologické a nukleárne riziká (CBRN). Posudzovanie zraniteľnosti a ochrana ľudí počas rizika.**	**STN** **P CEN/TS 16595** 83 0020

CBRN - Vulnerability Assessment and Protection of People at Risk

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 09/16

Obsahuje: CEN/TS 16595:2013

obsahuje farebné strany

123549

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE

TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CEN/TS 16595

September 2013

ICS 13.200

English Version

CBRN - Vulnerability Assessment and Protection of People at Risk

NRBC - Evaluation de la vulnérabilité et protection des populations à risque

ABC-Risiken - Verwundbarkeitsbewertung und Schutz gefährdeter Bevölkerungsteile

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 19 August 2013 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. CEN/TS 16595:2013: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 16595:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 391 “Societal and Citizen Security”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This Technical Specification (TS) on CBRN vulnerability assessment, awareness and management provides a common frame of reference and recommends methodologies to assess the vulnerabilities of citizens, first responders and other assets to an ‘all-hazard’, i.e. natural, incidental or intended, exposure to hazardous substances.

These hazardous substances could be Chemical, Biological or Radiological (the latter forming the hazardous part of Nuclear, together abbreviated to CBRN). CBRN agents can cause significant direct and indirect damage to persons, livestock, vegetation and environment as well as disrupt the system of products and services we need to sustain our daily livelihoods, i.e. our ‘Critical Infrastructure’.

This Technical Specification can be used as a starting point for further risk and vulnerability assessment and for guidelines on the many issues surrounding a CBRN incident. It is intended for any organisation involved or interested in CBRN, both in the private sector and for public authorities.

The elaboration of this European technical specification has been financially supported by the European Commission and the CIPS programme (Grant agreement HOME /2009/CIPS/FP/CEN-003 VAPPAR).

Important notice:

> Whereas the original request called for a ‘risk’-based approach, CEN/TC 391 ‘Societal and Citizen Security’ recommended to change this to a ‘vulnerability’-based approach. Terms such as ‘risk’ and ‘vulnerability’- and their assessment, awareness and management – can be approached from both a social sciences as well as a natural sciences approach. By combining the latest academic insights with operational lessons, this document attempts to reconcile some of the differences between these conflicting scientific approaches.

It cannot be emphasised enough that this Technical Specification:

— is intended to meet the complex and variable needs of a wide range of different end-users;

— is an initial document of which other versions can be developed in the future;

— offers a common frame of reference and a common context;

— can be viewed in the context of being a ‘standard’, a ‘scientific paper’ and an ‘open source’ document;

— puts a stronger emphasis on ‘recommendations’ then on ‘requirements'. These advantages include the fact that recommendations facilitate customisation by the end-users themselves and allow for an interactive, participatory format of tools such as models, tables and checklists;

— is not a European Standard. Technical Specifications such as the VAPPAR document can co-exist with any national standard whereby specific (national) regulations take precedence over any Technical Specification.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

National regulations in most European countries focus on emergency responders (e.g. personal protective equipment (PPE) and intervention procedures), and European and national regulations regulate contingency planning of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological plants and industries. The protection of the population, animals, vegetation and environment from CBRN incidents is a field in need of a common understanding of vulnerability assessment, awareness and management.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification is based on an all-hazards approach, with a specific focus on terrorism and other security related risks. Looking at the combination of threats, vulnerabilities and values to be protected, threats may be terrorist attacks with chemical, explosive and biological agents, or nuclear waste materials, or with conventional means on CBRN plants, causing a similar devastating effect on a potentially large scale. Major CBRN incidents may jeopardise critical infrastructure, while emergency services may have great difficulty performing their response tasks.

The scope excludes the vulnerability assessment of some specific systems that comply, at the European and Member State level, with existing sets of legal measures: network for drinking water distribution, food chain supply and cosmetics and pharmaceutical products production and distribution chains.

The objective of this Technical Specification is to strengthen common understanding and a common frame of reference for all organisations with an interest and involvement in CBRN. It does so by providing a number of considerations and tools that can be used in the development of a semi-quantitative conceptual framework for vulnerability assessment, awareness and management. The vulnerability assessment covers all members of the population at risk including the requirements of children, the elderly and those with disabilities.

2 Normative references

Not applicable.