

Republic of Latvia
Cabinet
Regulation No. 535
Adopted 22 September 2015

Procedures for Performing the Radiometric Control of Goods, Luggage, Persons and Vehicles at the Border Crossing Points, and the Requirements for Training of the Persons Involved in Radiometric Control in Radiation Safety Matters

*Issued pursuant to
Section 9, Paragraph 2.¹ of the Law On Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety*

I. General Provision

1. This Regulation prescribes the procedures for performing the radiometric control of goods, luggage, persons and vehicles at the border crossing points, and the requirements for training of the persons involved in radiometric control in radiation safety matters.

II. Radiometric Control at the Border Crossing Points

2. The initial measurements of the ionising radiation of goods, luggage, persons and vehicles at the border crossing points laid down by the Cabinet shall be performed by the officials of the State Border Guard (hereinafter – the border guards) within the competence thereof.

3. The customs officials, officials of the Food and Veterinary Service and representatives of the Radiation Safety Centre of the State Environment Service (hereinafter – the Centre) shall cooperate with the border guards and perform activities within the competence thereof in order to prevent relocation of such goods, luggage, persons or vehicles in which the amount of radioactive substances exceeds the permissible levels, and also unauthorised relocation of sources of ionising radiation.

4. The owner or renter of the border crossing point of an overland route, manager of railway infrastructure, port authority or owner or administrator of the port facility, airport administration, airfield owner or operator (hereinafter – the infrastructure manager) within the competence thereof shall provide support to competent authorities in performing radiometric control and organising safety measures in accordance with the type of the border crossing point, specific features and competence thereof.

5. In order to perform a radiometric control, the following measuring equipment shall be used at the border crossing points:

5.1. a gamma detector to be used in the energy range between 60 kiloelectron-volts (keV) and 1.5 megaelectron-volts (MeV) and with which it is possible to detect the power of gamma radiation dose:

5.1.1. commencing from 0.05 microsieverts per hour ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) – a portable radiometer;

5.1.2. commencing from 0.1 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ – a stationary or portable (mobile) measuring equipment;

5.2. a neutron detector to be used in the energy range of up to 15 MeV with capacity to detect a neutron flow up to 20 000 neutrons per second.

6. The following requirements shall be complied with in the use of a portable radiometer:

6.1. such calibrated radiometer is used the conditions of use of which comply with the conditions specified by the manufacturer;

6.2. the natural background of gamma radiation is determined prior to taking measurements of the object;

6.3. in taking measurements of the natural gamma radiation, the recording part of the radiometer (detector) is located one metre above the ground and not closer than five metres from the measured object;

6.4. in taking measurements, the recording part of the radiometer (detector) is located not farther than five centimetres from the surface of the measured object;

6.5. measurements are taken at several points until the peak value is determined;

6.6. object measurements are performed by relocating the portable radiometer not faster than 3–5 centimetres per second. Measurements of a large object are taken along the perimeter at different levels, at several points at each level, and the distance between measurement points cannot exceed one metre.

7. The following requirements shall be complied with in the use of a stationary and portable (mobile) measuring equipment:

7.1. such measuring equipment is used the conditions of use of which comply with the conditions specified by the manufacturer. The measuring equipment shall be inspected at least once a calendar year in conformity with the conditions specified by the manufacturer by using proper sources of ionising radiation containing radioactive substances;

7.2. the measuring equipment is continuously switched on;

7.3. in performing the radiometric control of the object, the speed of the controlled object or speed of the measuring equipment must not exceed the maximum speed laid down in the technical parameters of the measuring equipment;

7.4. if the warning threshold of the measuring equipment is exceeded, a detailed inspection shall be performed with a portable radiometer.

8. The State Border Guard shall electronically register the cases in which a raised level of ionising radiation has been detected at border crossing points, compile the information and submit it to the Centre until 31 January of each year.

III. Action Upon Detecting a Raised Level of Ionising Radiation from a Good, Luggage or a Vehicle

9. The border guard shall take the following measures upon detecting a raised level of ionising radiation:

9.1. draw up a report regarding the detection of a raised level of ionising radiation from a good, luggage or a vehicle (Annex 1) if:

9.1.1. the results at the site of measurement exceed the natural background level of gamma radiation by 50 %;

9.1.2. the radiation level is higher than 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ in the distance of one metre from the surface of the cargo, in transporting radioactive materials;

9.1.3. neutron radiation or nuclear materials are detected;

9.1.4. release of radioactive substances is detected;

9.2. the prepared report is immediately handed over to the customs official;

9.3. border check is temporarily suspended and relocation of a good, luggage or a vehicle to the temporary storage site previously specified by the infrastructure manager is

organised in cooperation with the driver who is transporting the good or luggage by taking into account the protection measures referred to in Paragraph 16 of this Regulation.

10. Having received a report regarding the detection of a raised level of ionising radiation, the customs official shall fill in the section on a good, luggage or a vehicle and shall send the report to the Centre and to the Security Police. A border guard shall send the report to the Centre and to the Security Police at the border crossing point where no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control.

11. If a raised level of ionising radiation is detected from a railway rolling stock and it complies with:

11.1. the levels of ionising radiation referred to in Sub-paragraphs 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3 of this Regulation, the railway rolling stock continues movement to the rail terminal where it is possible to disconnect the part of the railway rolling stock wherein a raised level of ionising radiation has been detected;

11.2. the levels of ionising radiation referred to in Sub-paragraphs 16.4 and 16.5 of this Regulation, the movement of the railway rolling stock is stopped at the border crossing point where the radiometric control is performed.

12. The Centre shall evaluate the received report regarding the detection of a raised level of ionising radiation from a good, luggage or a vehicle and shall immediately prepare a decision drawn up in written form which accordingly is sent to the customs official or border guard (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point). The Centre shall specify the following in the decision:

12.1. the required radiation safety and nuclear safety measures;

12.2. further action – either to permit or prohibit relocation of the good, luggage or vehicle;

12.3. authorities to be notified by the customs official or border guard (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point) on the relevant incident in case a decision on relocation has been taken;

12.4. the action of the Food and Veterinary Service in respect of the possibility to approach the cargo which in accordance with the laws and regulations is subjected to the control by the Food and Veterinary Service if a raised level of ionising radiation has been detected;

12.5. procedures by which a detailed inspection shall be performed by taking into account the protection measures referred to in Paragraph 16 of this Regulation, and the time for the performance thereof.

13. Upon receiving a decision drawn up in a written form to permit relocation of the good, luggage or vehicle, the customs official or border guard (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point) shall inform the authorities specified in the decision of the Centre regarding the relevant incident and continue the border control or customs control of the good, luggage or vehicle.

14. If a raised level of ionising radiation has been detected from a cargo which in accordance with the laws and regulations is subjected to the control by the Food and Veterinary Service and a decision of the Centre on permission to approach the cargo is received, the Food and Veterinary Service shall perform an official control of the cargo and shall send the information on further movement thereof to the Centre.

15. If a decision drawn up in a written form by the Centre to prohibit to relocate the good, luggage or vehicle is received:

15.1. the customs official or border guard (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point) shall:

15.1.1. ensure that further movement of the good, luggage or vehicle is stopped. If the customs official has received the decision of the Centre, he or she shall inform the border guard on the decision of the Centre;

15.1.2. inform the owner of the good, luggage or vehicle or the authorised person thereof on the fact that a raised level of ionising radiation has been detected from the good, luggage or vehicle and that it is necessary to relocate it to the temporary storage site previously specified by the infrastructure manager;

15.2. the infrastructure manager shall ensure a temporary storage site to the good, luggage or vehicle until the Centre takes a decision on further action by complying with the protection measures laid down in Paragraph 16 of this Regulation.

16. If a raised level of ionising radiation is detected to the good, luggage or vehicle, the following protection measures shall be taken:

16.1. if measurement results exceed the natural background level of gamma radiation by 50 % and the dose rate of gamma radiation does not exceed 0.2 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ in the distance of one metre from the object, the good, luggage or vehicle must be relocated to the temporary storage site;

16.2. the relevant good, luggage or vehicle must be relocated to the temporary storage site and the relevant object must be marked off with tapes or demarcation means (approximately in the radius of three metres around the object) if the overall dose rate of gamma radiation on the surface does not exceed 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ and, while transporting radioactive materials, a radiation level exceeding 100 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ in the distance of one metre from the object has been detected;

16.3. the relevant good, luggage or vehicle must be relocated to the temporary storage site and the relevant object must be marked off with tapes or demarcation means (approximately in the radius of 10 metres around the object) if the overall dose rate of gamma radiation on the surface exceeds 100–10 000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ provided that by relocating the good, luggage or vehicle the dose received by inhabitants and workers does not exceed the laid down dose limits;

16.4. the relevant good, luggage or vehicle must not be relocated to the temporary storage site, people must be evacuated and the location of the object must be marked off with tapes or demarcation means (approximately in the radius of 100 metres around the object) if the overall dose rate of gamma radiation on the surface is within the range of 10 000 up to 100 000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, neutron radiation has been discovered, grease or release of radioactive substances is detected;

16.5. the relevant good, luggage or vehicle must not be relocated to the temporary storage site, people must immediately be evacuated and the location of the object must be marked off with tapes or demarcation means (approximately in the radius of 400 metres around the object) if the overall dose rate of radiation on the surface exceeds 100 000 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, alpha contamination ≥ 100 becquerels per square centimetre (Bq/cm^2), beta and gamma contamination ≥ 1000 Bq/cm^2 . The duration of stay within this area varies from a couple of minutes to one hour.

17. In the case provided for in Sub-paragraph 16.4 or 16.5 of this Regulation the border guards shall, after consulting with the Centre, without posing a threat to oneself and the surrounding people, immediately stop further movement at the border crossing point in

accordance with the procedures laid down in international treaties on the activity of border crossing points.

IV. Detailed Inspection of a Good, Luggage or a Vehicle

18. If a decision on prohibition to relocate the good, luggage or vehicle has been taken in accordance with Sub-paragraph 12.2 of this Regulation, a detailed inspection of the good, luggage or vehicle shall be performed by the representatives of the Centre in cooperation with customs officials or the border guards (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point). If there is a cause for suspicion on illegal activities with the relevant good, luggage or vehicle, the Centre shall invite the representatives of the Security Police to participate in the inspection.

19. If information on the fact that an unauthorised source of ionising radiation has been detected or could be in the good, luggage or vehicle has been received prior to arrival of the good, luggage or vehicle at the border crossing point, the customs official or border guard (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point) shall send information to the Centre and request a written opinion on necessity to stop the movement of the object and to ensure a detailed inspection of the good, luggage or vehicle.

20. The following shall be ensured in performing a detailed inspection of the good, luggage or vehicle:

20.1. compliance with the required radiation safety and nuclear safety measures;

20.2. compliance with the customs procedure for opening the good, luggage or vehicle;

20.3. compliance with the protective measures, including x-ray scanning, if there is a justified cause for suspicion on potential hazard of the good, luggage or vehicle;

20.4. evaluation of the potential radiation exposure to the border guards, customs officials, officials of the Food and Veterinary Service and other persons who have been in contact with the good, luggage or vehicle.

21. The representatives of the Centre together with the representatives of the Security Police shall ensure the preservation of evidence for performance of a forensic expert-examination.

22. During a detailed inspection of the good, luggage or vehicle:

22.1. the dose rate of gamma radiation shall be determined;

22.2. the dose rate of neutron radiation shall be determined;

22.3. if possible, radionuclides shall be identified;

22.4. radioactive contamination on the surface of the good, luggage or vehicle shall be determined.

23. After performance of a detailed inspection, the Centre, by using the information included in the report regarding the detection of a raised level of ionising radiation from a good, luggage or a vehicle, shall prepare and send the following to the customs authority or State Border Guard (if no customs control is envisaged or the good, luggage or vehicle is not subjected to the customs control at the border crossing point):

23.1. the decision taken in relation to either giving permission or prohibiting the transportation of the good, luggage or vehicle;

23.2. an inspection report with measurement results, if necessary, appending the statement on the dose rate and flux intensity measurement.

24. Upon detecting the source of ionising radiation during a detailed inspection of the good, luggage or vehicle, the representatives of the Centre shall:

24.1. remove the source of ionising radiation and organise temporary storage thereof until further transportation;

24.2. notify the State limited liability company “Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre” on the detected source of ionising radiation and the necessity of immediate transportation thereof to the storage site;

24.3. independently or together with the employees of the State limited liability company “Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre” prepare the source of ionising radiation for transportation to the radiometric or radiochemical laboratory (hereinafter – the laboratory) for further investigation or to a storage site.

25. After receipt of a report from the Centre on necessity to transport the source of ionising radiation to the storage site, the State limited liability company “Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre” shall immediately transport the detected source of radiation to the storage site.

26. The laboratory experts shall:

26.1. retain the evidence and analyse the non-radioactive packaging material and traces on the packaging;

26.2. perform the visual inspection of the source of ionising radiation;

26.3. determine the quantity of the source of ionising radiation;

26.4. check the properties of the source of ionising radiation (if necessary);

26.5. perform analysis of the source of ionising radiation to such extent to enable definition of its origin, anticipated use and the last owner.

27. If no laboratory in Latvia is able to perform the necessary analyses, the Centre shall organise the transfer of a sample of the source of ionising radiation to a specialised laboratory abroad. Until performance of the necessary analyses the source of ionising radiation shall be stored at the storage site by the State limited liability company “Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre”.

V. Action Upon Detecting a Raised Level of Ionising Radiation from a Person

28. If a raised level of ionising radiation is detected from a person as the result of the radiometric control, the border guard shall draw up a report regarding the detection of a raised level of ionising radiation from a person (Annex 2).

29. If a raised level of ionising radiation is detected from a person by using a stationary radiometer and during an interview the person presents a document issued by a medical treatment institution wherein there is a medical entry specifying the date on which the person was discharged from the medical treatment institution and the conducted radiological manipulation and also potential radioactivity, a border guard shall:

29.1. repeatedly perform the inspection of the person by using a portable radiometer and in addition inspect also the luggage of the person;

29.2. find out the potential cause of a raised level of ionising radiation and also the travel route and destination of the person while interviewing the person;

29.3. allow the person to continue the journey and draw up the report referred to in Annex 2 to this Regulation and send it to the Centre.

30. If a raised level of ionising radiation is detected from a person by using a stationary radiometer, but the source of ionising radiation is not found in the luggage owned by the person and during an interview the person is unable to present a document issued by a medical treatment institution wherein there is a medical entry specifying the conducted radiological manipulation, a border guard shall:

30.1. repeatedly perform the inspection of the person by using a portable radionuclide identification device by detecting the radionuclide causing a raised ionising radiation;

30.2. interview the person in order to find out the potential cause of a raised level of ionising radiation, and also the travel route and destination of the person;

30.3. if the person has undergone a radiological manipulation, the person is recommended to keep the document issued by a medical treatment institution wherein there is a medical entry specifying the conducted radiological manipulation for a period of three months after discharge from the medical treatment institution so that it could be presented in case of necessity;

30.4. having consulted the Centre, draw up the report referred to in Annex 2 to this Regulation and send it to the Centre and to the Security Police;

30.5. allow the person continue the journey if a decision drawn up in written form regarding the permission to cross the State border has been received from the Centre;

30.6. organise stay of the person (luggage) in the room previously specified by the infrastructure manager where the person may stay until arrival of a representative of the Centre if a decision drawn up in a written form regarding the prohibition to continue the journey has been received from the Centre.

31. If the person is prohibited to continue the journey in accordance with Sub-paragraph 30.6 of this Regulation, the Centre shall perform a detailed inspection of the person and his or her luggage and take a decision on further action in respect of the person.

32. Upon detecting radioactive contamination of a surface, the representatives of the Centre shall organise decontamination of clothing and surface of skin of the person (if necessary, also of other persons). If decontamination works of a greater scale are required, the officials of the Centre shall notify the State Fire-Fighting and Rescue Service, emergency medical assistance services and State limited liability company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre" thereon.

VI. Action with an Undeclared Source of Ionising Radiation

33. Within 24 hours after the undeclared source of ionising radiation has been detected, the Centre shall send a preliminary notice regarding the detected undeclared source of ionising radiation to the International Atomic Energy Agency. If additional information is received, the Centre shall prepare and send another updated notice to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

34. The Centre shall return the undeclared source of ionising radiation to the radiation safety and nuclear safety supervision authority in the country from which the source was brought into the Republic of Latvia.

35. In accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968 undeclared nuclear material shall be returned to the consigning country. If it is not possible to determine the consigning country, the undeclared nuclear material shall be returned to the country from which it was brought into the Republic of Latvia. If the relevant country has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Centre

shall resolve the issue regarding the return of the undeclared nuclear material with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

36. All costs incurred when performing the activities laid down in Sub-paragraph 15.2, Paragraphs 16, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of this Regulation shall be covered by:

36.1. the consignor or recipient of the good, luggage or cargo if the undeclared source of ionising radiation has been in the good, luggage or cargo;

36.2. the carrier of the good or luggage if the undeclared source of ionising radiation has been in a vehicle;

36.3. the carrier of the cargo if the undeclared source of ionising radiation has been in a traction vehicle;

36.4. the person from whom an undeclared source of ionising radiation has been detected.

VII. Requirements for Training of Persons in Radiation Safety Matters

37. The Chief of the State Border Guard shall determine the procedures for training and the programme for raising qualification in radiation safety matters for the border guards who perform radiometric control. The State Border Guard shall develop the radiation safety training programme of the border guards in cooperation with the Centre.

38. The following shall be included in the radiation safety training programme for the border guards who perform radiometric control:

38.1. information regarding the requirements laid down in the laws and regulations regarding radiation safety;

38.2. information regarding types of ionising radiation;

38.3. information regarding possible health risks and protection measures against ionising radiation;

38.4. theoretical training and practical training regarding the radiometric control of goods, luggage, persons or vehicles;

38.5. information regarding measures to be taken upon detecting an undeclared source of ionising radiation in a good, luggage, with a person or in a vehicle and action in the case of a raised ionising radiation;

38.6. information regarding measuring equipment to be used in radiometric control, technical parameters and use thereof.

39. The training in the field of radiation safety shall be ensured by:

39.1. the management of the relevant service in collaboration with the Centre – to customs officials involved in ensuring customs control at the border crossing points;

39.2. the management of the relevant units in cooperation with the Centre – to officials of the Food and Veterinary Service involved in radiometric control;

39.3. the port authority or owner or administrator of the port equipment or airport administration, airfield owner or operator in collaboration with the State Border Guard and the Centre – port or airfield (airport) employees involved in radiometric control.

40. The following shall be included in the radiation safety training programme for customs officials and officials of the Food and Veterinary Service and port and airfield (airport) employees involved in radiometric control:

40.1. information regarding the requirements laid down in the laws and regulations regarding radiation safety;

40.2. information regarding types of ionising radiation;

40.3. information regarding possible health risks and protection measures against ionising radiation;

40.4. information regarding measures to be taken upon detecting an undeclared source of ionising radiation in a good, luggage, with a person or in a vehicle and action in the case of a raised ionising radiation.

41. Training and a test of knowledge regarding radiometric control, protection against ionising radiation and other radiation safety measures shall be organised for the border guards who perform radiometric control, customs officials, officials of the Food and Veterinary Service and port and airfield (airport) employees at least once every five years.

42. If the training in radiation safety and nuclear safety for persons referred to in Paragraphs 37 and 39 of this Regulation and officials involved in radiometric control is organised in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding procedures for licensing action with the sources of ionising radiation, it is not necessary to additionally perform the training referred to in this Regulation.

43. An extraordinary training and test of knowledge shall be organised if other types of measuring equipment have been introduced within radiometric control.

VIII. Closing Provisions

44. The training of the border guards who perform radiometric control in accordance with the requirements laid down in Paragraphs 37, 38 and 41 of this Regulation shall be performed until 1 January 2019.

45. Personnel training of customs officials, officials of the Food and Veterinary Service and of all other involved institutions in accordance with the requirements laid down in Paragraphs 39, 40 and 41 of this Regulation shall be performed until 1 January 2018.

Informative Reference to Directives of the European Union

This Regulation includes legal norms arising from:

1) Council Directive 2013/59/EURATOM of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom;

2) Council Directive 2003/122/Euratom of 22 December 2003 on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources.

Prime Minister

Laimdota Straujuma

Minister for Environmental Protection
and Regional Development

Kaspars Gerhards

**Report Regarding Detection of a Raised Level of Ionising Radiation from a
Good, Luggage or a Vehicle**
No. _____

(place of drawing up the document)

(day)	(month)	(year)		(time)		

Report drawn up by _____
(given name, surname, position, phone number of the official)

FILLED IN BY A BORDER GUARD

1. The radiometric control has been performed (mark the appropriate with “X”):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.1. by using a portable radiometer | |
| 1.2. by using a stationary gamma radiometer (or a portable (mobile) measuring equipment) | |
| 1.3. by using a neutron detector | |

No.	Name of the equipment	Calibration date	Calibration coefficient
1.			
2.			
3.			

2. A raised level of ionising radiation has been detected from (mark the appropriate with “X”):

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 2.1. a good | |
| 2.2. luggage | |
| 2.3. a vehicle | |
| 2.4. _____ | |

Additional information (for example, a raised level of ionising radiation detected from several railway wagons (numbers) is specified)

3. Characterisation of the detected ionising radiation (mark the appropriate with “X”):

- 3.1. local (dotted)
- 3.2. dispersed
- 3.3. _____

4. Measurement results:

No.	Measurement site	Height above the ground (m)	Distance from the surface of the object (m)	Measurement readout			Unit of measurement
				N ₁	N ₂	N ₃	
4.1.	Natural background gamma radiation	~1	–				
4.2.	Maximum gamma radiation values						
4.3.	Gamma radiation values in the distance of 1 m from the object		~1				
4.4.	Dose rate of neutron radiation						

Measurement scheme*

*If necessary.

4.5. Radionuclide(s) identified as the result of initial measurements

FILLED IN BY A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL

5. Documentation of a good, cargo or a vehicle:

- 5.1. Community goods yes no
- 5.2. Non-Community goods yes no

6. Composition/content of a good, luggage or a vehicle

7. Identification documents of a good, luggage or a vehicle, including compulsory licence (permit), if such has been issued, have been appended to the report

8. Recipient of a good, luggage or a vehicle (name, address, etc.)

9. Other information

10. Report drawn up and dispatched by

(the given name, surname, position, signature of the official)

11. A note of the Radiation Safety Centre of the State Environmental Service on receipt

(the given name, surname, position, signature of the person, date)

Minister for Environmental Protection and
Regional Development

Kaspars Gerhards

Report Regarding Detection of a Raised Level of Ionising Radiation from a Person

No. _____

(place of drawing up the document)

(day)	(month)	(year)			(time)	

Report drawn up by _____
(given name, surname, position, phone number of the official)

1. The radiometric control has been performed (mark the appropriate with “X”):

1.1. by using a portable radiometer

1.2. by using a stationary gamma radiometer (or a portable (mobile) measuring equipment)

1.3. by using a neutron detector

No.	Name of the equipment	Calibration date	Calibration coefficient
1.			
2.			
3.			

2. Information on the person:

2.1. the given name (block letters) _____

2.2. the surname (block letters) _____

2.3. the gender (mark the appropriate with “X”) male female

2.4. the date of birth _____

2.5. the address, where the person plans to stay in the Republic of Latvia _____

2.6. the cause of a raised level of ionising radiation (explanation of the person)

2.7. the extract from a medical treatment institution (mark the appropriate with "X") yes no

2.8. the name of the medical treatment institution

2.9. the date of discharge from the hospital

2.10. radionuclide, activity

2.11. registered luggage (airport, airfield) yes no units

3. Measurement results:

No.	Measurement site	Height above the ground (m)	Distance from the person (m)	Dose rate measurement readout			Unit of measurement
				N ₁	N ₂	N ₃	
3.1.	Natural background gamma radiation	~1	–				
3.2.	Maximum gamma radiation values						
3.3.	Gamma radiation values in the distance of 1 m from the person		~1				

3.4. radionuclide(s) identified as the result of initial measurements:

4. Other information

5. Report dispatched by

(the given name, surname, position, signature of the official)

6. A note of the Radiation Safety Centre of the State Environmental Service on receipt

(the given name, surname, position, signature of the person, date)

Minister for Environmental Protection
and Regional Development

Kaspars Gerhards