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STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

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**2017 No. 229**

**The Ionising Radiations Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017**

**PART 5**

**CLASSIFICATION AND MONITORING OF PERSONS**

**Investigation and notification of overexposure**

**26.**—(1) Where an employer suspects or has been informed that any person is likely to have received an overexposure as a result of work with ionising radiation carried out by that employer, that employer shall make an immediate investigation to determine whether there are circumstances which show beyond reasonable doubt that no overexposure could have occurred and, unless this is shown, the employer shall—

- (a) as soon as practicable notify the suspected overexposure to—
  - (i) the Executive;
  - (ii) in the case of an employee of some other employer, that other employer; and
  - (iii) in the case of the employer's own employee, the relevant doctor;
- (b) as soon as practicable take reasonable steps to notify the suspected overexposure to the person affected;
- (c) make or arrange for such investigation of the circumstances of the exposure and an assessment of any relevant dose received as is necessary to determine, so far as is reasonably practicable, the measures, if any, required to be taken to prevent a recurrence of such overexposure; and
- (d) immediately notify the results of the investigation and assessment referred to in sub-paragraph (c) to the persons and authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and shall—
  - (i) in the case of the employer's employee, immediately notify that employee of the results of the investigation and assessment; or
  - (ii) in the case of a person who is not the employer's employee, where the investigation has shown that that person has received an overexposure, take all reasonable steps to notify that person of their overexposure.

(2) An employer who makes any investigation pursuant to paragraph (1) shall make a report of that investigation and shall—

- (a) in respect of an immediate investigation, keep that report or a copy of the report for at least 2 years from the date on which it was made; and
- (b) in respect of an investigation made pursuant to paragraph (1)(c), keep that report or a copy of the report until the person to whom the record relates has or would have attained the age of 75 years but in any event for at least 30 years from the date on which it was made.

(3) Where the person who received the overexposure is an employee who has a dose record, the employer shall arrange for the assessment of the dose received to be entered into that dose record.