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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2021 No. 792**

**The Space Industry Regulations 2021**

**PART 9**

Cosmic radiation requirements: crew of a launch vehicle and crew of a carrier aircraft

**CHAPTER 1**

Interpretation

**Interpretation**

**134.**—(1) In this Part—

“approved doctor” means a registered medical practitioner who—

- (a) is an appointed doctor for the purposes of the Ionising Radiation Regulations 2017<sup>(1)</sup> (see regulation 2 of those Regulations),
- (b) has completed a course of training in providing medical surveillance for crew who have been exposed to ionising radiation, and
- (c) has been approved by the regulator for the purposes of carrying out a medical assessment or a health review for the purposes of this Part;

“approved medical assessor” means an individual employed by the regulator who—

- (a) is qualified and holds a valid licence to practise medicine from the General Medical Council,
- (b) has qualifications in aviation or space medicine, and
- (c) has been authorised by the regulator for the purposes of regulations 73(5) and 74(5);

“carrier aircraft cabin crew” means those individuals carried in a carrier aircraft for the purpose of performing duties in the interests of safety of the passengers but who do not act as members of the carrier aircraft flight crew;

“carrier aircraft flight crew” means individuals working on a carrier aircraft who undertake to act as pilot, flight navigator, flight engineer or flight radiotelephony operator of the aircraft;

“carrier aircraft task specialist” means an individual who performs specialised tasks on board the carrier aircraft;

“classified crew member” has the meaning given in regulation 143(1);

“crew” means—

- (a) in relation to a carrier aircraft, individuals carried in the aircraft who are—
  - (i) members of the carrier aircraft flight crew,
  - (ii) members of the carrier aircraft cabin crew, or
  - (iii) carrier aircraft task specialists, and

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<sup>(1)</sup> S.I. 2017/1075, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

- (b) in relation to a launch vehicle, individuals carried in the launch vehicle who are—
- (i) members of the flight crew, or
  - (ii) members of the cabin crew, and

“crew member” is to be read accordingly;

“the Directive” means Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom<sup>(2)</sup> as it was on IP completion day<sup>(3)</sup>, laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation;

“effective dose” has the meaning given in Article 4(25) of the Directive;

“health review” has the meaning given in regulation 144;

“launch vehicle task specialist” means a spaceflight participant who performs specialised tasks on board the launch vehicle;

“mSv” means one thousandth of a sievert;

“overexposure” means in relation to a crew member performing duties for a spaceflight operator—

- (a) in relation to a classified crew member, that the crew member has received an effective dose of cosmic radiation that exceeds 20 mSv in a calendar year;
- (b) in relation to any other crew member, that the crew member has received an effective dose of cosmic radiation that exceeds 6 mSv in a calendar year.

(2) For the purposes of this Part a launch vehicle task specialist is treated as a crew member.

(3) References in this Part to a crew member in relation to a spaceflight operator are to a crew member of a carrier aircraft or launch vehicle which takes part in the operator’s spaceflight activities.

(4) References in this Part to cosmic radiation do not include cosmic radiation prevailing at ground level.

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(2) O.J. No. L 13/1, 17.1.2014, p.1.

(3) Schedule 1 to the Interpretation Act 1978 (c. 30) provides that “IP completion day” has the same meaning as in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (c. 1) (see section 39(1) to (5) of that Act).