

The Act of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution

(Adopted at the Third Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress and hereby promulgated by the Presidential Decree No.6 of the People's Republic of China on June 28, 2003, and shall go into effect as of October 1, 2003.

Contents

Chapter I	General Provisions
Chapter II	Supervision and Administration for the Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution
Chapter III	Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution Caused by Nuclear Installations
Chapter IV	Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution Caused by Utilization of Nuclear Technology
Chapter V	Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution during Exploitation of Uranium (Thorium) and Associated Radioactive Minerals
Chapter VI	Control of Radioactive Wastes
Chapter VII	Legal Responsibilities
Chapter VIII	Supplementary Provisions

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This *Act* is enacted to prevent and control radioactive pollution, protect the environment, ensure human health and promote the development and peaceful use of nuclear energy and technology.

Article 2 This *Act* shall be applicable to the prevention and control of radioactive pollution discharged in the course of siting, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations and in the course of development and utilization of nuclear technology, uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals in the territory of the People's Republic of China and in the territorial waters under its jurisdiction.

Article 3 In the prevention and control of radioactive pollution, the State applies the principles of putting the prevention first, combining the prevention and control measures, exercising rigorous control, and giving priority to the safety.

Article 4 The State encourages and supports scientific research in, and the development and utilization of technology for, the prevention and control of radioactive pollution, and promotes the wide use of advanced technology.

The State supports international exchange and cooperation in the prevention and control of radioactive pollution.

Article 5 The local government at or above the county level shall incorporate the work for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution into their environmental protection plans.

The local government at or above the county level shall take charge of the publicity and education aimed at preventing and controlling radioactive pollution, in order to keep the general public informed of the situation, and impart to them scientific knowledge, related to the prevention and control of radioactive pollution.

Article 6 Any organization and individual shall have the right to report to their authorities and bring against any act that causes radioactive pollution.

Article 7 The local government at or above the county level shall give rewards to organizations and individuals that make outstanding achievements in the prevention and control of radioactive pollution.

Article 8 The environmental protection administrative department of the State Council shall, in accordance with law, exercise unified supervision and administration for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution nationwide.

The health administrative department of the State Council and other departments concerned shall, in compliance with their duties defined by the State Council and in

accordance with law, exercise supervision and administration for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution.

Chapter II Supervision and Administration for the Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution

Article 9 The environmental protection administrative department of the State Council shall, in accordance with the requirements for environmental safety and on the basis of the economic and technological conditions of the State, formulate national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution. Such standards shall be jointly issued by the environmental protection and standardization administrative departments of the State Council.

Article 10 The State shall establish a radioactive pollution monitoring system. The environmental protection administrative department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with relevant departments under the State Council, form an environmental monitoring network to monitor and control radioactive pollution.

Article 11 The environmental protection administrative department of the State Council and other departments concerned shall, in accordance with their division of duties and respective responsibilities and by exchanging information and acting in close co-ordination, carry out supervision and inspection for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution discharged from nuclear installations and in the course of uranium (thorium) exploitation.

The environmental protection administrative department of the local government at or above the county level or departments concerned at the same level shall, in accordance with their division of duties and respective responsibilities and by exchanging information and acting in close co-ordination, carry out supervision and inspection for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution discharged in the course of utilizing nuclear technologies and exploitation of associated radioactive minerals in their respective administrative regions.

When carrying out on-site inspection, the inspectors shall show their certificates. The organizations under inspection shall give a truthful report of the *situation* and provide necessary information. The inspectors shall keep confidential for the technological and business secrets of the organizations under inspection. When conducting inspection for organizations and locations involving national secrets, they shall observe relevant provisions on keeping national secrets and go through relevant review and approval formalities in accordance with law.

Article 12 Organizations that operate nuclear installations, utilize nuclear technology, or exploit uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals shall be responsible for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution in their own organizations, and shall be subject to the supervision and administration by the environmental protection

administrative department and other departments concerned and bear the responsibility for radioactive pollution caused by them in accordance with law.

Article 13 Organizations that operate nuclear installations, utilize nuclear technology, or exploit uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals shall adopt safety and protective measures to prevent the occurrence of any kind of accident that may lead to radioactive pollution and to avoid hazards incurred by such pollution.

Organizations that operate nuclear installations, utilize nuclear technology, or exploit uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals shall provide education and training on radiation safety for their working personnel and adopt effective protection and safety measures.

Article 14 The State applies a qualification control system for professionals engaging in the prevention and control of radioactive pollution as well as for organizations engaging in the monitoring of radioactive pollution.

Article 15 For transport of radioactive materials and radiation-emitting devices containing radioactive sources, effective measures shall be adopted to prevent the radioactive pollution. Specific measures shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 16 Radioactive materials and radiation-emitting devices shall be attached with clear radiation labels and warning descriptions in Chinese. The premises where radioactive materials and radiation-emitting devices are produced, sold, used, stored or disposed of and the means of transport for radioactive materials and radiation-emitting devices containing radioactive sources shall be put with clear marks of radiation.

Article 17 Products containing radioactive materials shall conform to national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution; products which do not conform to such standards shall not leave factory or be put on the market.

Slag from associated radioactive minerals and stone materials containing natural radioactive substances can only be used as construction and decoration materials when they are in conformity with national standards for the control of radioactive nuclides in construction materials.

Chapter III Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution Caused by Nuclear Installations

Article 18 The site for a nuclear installation shall be selected on the basis of scientific demonstration, and the review and approval formalities shall be gone through in accordance with relevant national regulations. Before going through the review and approval formalities for the siting, an environmental impact assessment report shall be prepared and submitted for review and approval by the environmental protection

administrative department of the State Council; without approval, the department concerned shall not issue the approval document for selection of such a site.

Article 19 Before the construction, fueling, operation or decommissioning of a nuclear installation, the organization that operates the nuclear installation shall, in accordance with provisions on the safety regulation of nuclear installations of the State Council, apply for the construction and operation licenses and go through the review and approval formalities for fueling and decommissioning.

The organization that operates a nuclear installation shall, only after obtaining relevant license or approval document, proceed to the construction, fueling, operation or decommissioning work accordingly.

Article 20 Before applying for the construction and operation licenses of a nuclear installation or going through the review and approval formalities for its decommissioning, the organization that operates the nuclear installation shall prepare an environmental impact assessment report and submit it for review and approval by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council; in the absence of such approval, the department concerned shall not issue the license or approval document.

Article 21 The facilities for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution in support of nuclear installations shall be designed; constructed and put into operation simultaneously with the main part of the project.

The facilities for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution shall be checked and accepted simultaneously with the main part of the project. Only after acceptance as qualified may the main part of the project be put into production or operation.

Article 22 Imported nuclear installations shall conform to the national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution; where there are no such standards appropriate to imported nuclear installations, relevant foreign standards designated by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council shall be used.

Article 23 Planned restricted zones shall be delimited in the periphery areas of important nuclear installations including nuclear power plants. Measures for delimiting and controlling the planned restricted zones shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 24 The organization that operates a nuclear installation shall monitor the types and concentration of radioactive nuclides in the surrounding environment of the nuclear installation as well as the total quantity of radioactive nuclides in effluents from the nuclear installation and shall, at regular intervals, report the monitoring results to the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council and such departments of the provincial, autonomous region and municipal governments under their jurisdiction.

The environmental protection administrative department of the State Council shall be responsible for supervisory monitoring of important nuclear installations including nuclear power plants, and for monitoring of effluents from other nuclear installations as appropriate. The expenses for establishment, operation and maintenance of the monitoring system shall be covered by the financial budget.

Article 25 The organization that operates a nuclear installation shall set up a sound security and safeguard system, enhance security and safeguard work, and accept supervision and guidance from the public security department.

To be fully prepared for an emergency, the organization that operates a nuclear installation shall draw up an on-site emergency plan for nuclear accident in conformity with the size and nature of the nuclear installation.

In the event of nuclear accident emergency, the organization that operates a nuclear installation shall immediately take effective emergency measures to keep the accident under control and report to the competent authority of the nuclear installation, the environmental protection, health and public security administrative departments, and other departments concerned.

Article 26 The State shall establish a sound nuclear accident emergency system.

The competent authority of a nuclear installation, the environmental protection administrative departments, health and public security, and the other departments concerned shall, under the coordination and leadership of the local government of the same level, in compliance with their respective duties and in accordance with law, properly cope with nuclear accident emergency.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force shall, in accordance with relevant regulations of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, render effective assistance during nuclear accident emergency.

Article 27 The organization that operates a nuclear installation shall draw up the decommissioning plan for the installation.

The expenses for the decommissioning of the nuclear installation and for disposing of radioactive wastes shall be withdrawn in advance and shall be included in the budgetary estimates of investment or in production cost. The measures for withdrawal and control of the money to defray the expenses for the decommissioning of the nuclear installation and for disposal of radioactive wastes shall be formulated by finance and pricing departments of the State Council, in conjunction with the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council and the competent authority of the nuclear installation.

Chapter IV Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution Caused by Utilization of Nuclear Technology

Article 28 Any organization which produces, sells or uses radioisotopes or radiation-emitting devices shall, in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council regarding the protection against radiation released by radioisotopes or radiation-emitting devices, apply for a license and go through the registration formalities.

Any organization that transfers the ownership of or imports radioisotopes or radiation-emitting devices and any organization that is equipped with radioisotope instruments shall, in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council regarding the protection against radiation released by radioisotopes or radiation-emitting devices, go through relevant formalities.

Article 29 Any organization that produces, sells and uses radioisotopes, accelerators, neutron generators or radiation-emitting devices containing radioactive sources shall, before applying for a license, draw up an environmental impact assessment document and submit it for review and approval by the environmental protection administrative departments of the provincial, autonomous region and municipal governments; in the absence of such approval, the department concerned shall not issue the license.

The State shall establish a radioisotope registration system, and specific measures shall be formulated by the State Council.

Article 30 The radiation protection facilities to be constructed, reconstructed or expanded at radiation workplaces shall be designed, constructed and put into operation simultaneously with the main part of the project.

The radiation protection facilities shall be accepted simultaneously with the main work of the project, only after they are accepted as qualified, may the main work of the project be put into production or operation.

Article 31 Radioisotopes shall be stored separately and shall not be stored together with combustible, explosive and corrosive substances, etc. Effective safety and protective measures shall be taken at radioisotope storage premises against fire, theft and leakage of radioactive rays, and a person shall be particularly designated to be in charge of the storage of radioisotopes. When radioisotopes are stored, taken, used and returned, they shall be registered and checked to ensure the registration is in conformity with the radioisotopes.

Article 32 Any organization that produces or uses radioisotopes and radiation-emitting devices shall, as required by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council, collect, pack and store any radioactive waste produced.

Any organization that produces radioactive sources shall, as required by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council, retrieve and utilize the disused radioactive sources; any organization that uses radioactive sources shall, as required by the environmental protection administrative department of the

State Council, return the disused radioactive sources to the organization that is specialized in the storage or disposal of solid radioactive wastes.

Article 33 Any organization that produces, sells, uses, or stores radioactive sources shall establish a sound security and safeguard system, particularly designate a person to take charge and implement the security responsibility system, and formulate necessary accident emergency measures. When radioactive sources are missing or stolen or an accident causing radioactive pollution occurs, the organization and individuals concerned shall immediately adopt emergency measures and report to the public security department and the health and environmental protection administrative departments.

After receiving the report of the missing or theft of radioactive sources or an accident causing radioactive pollution, the public security department and the health and environmental protection administrative departments shall report to the local government of the same level and, in compliance with their respective responsibilities, immediately make arrangements and take effective measures to prevent the spread of radioactive pollution and mitigate the losses caused by the accident. The local government shall promptly inform the public of the situation and conscientiously investigate and deal with the accident.

Chapter V Prevention and Control of Radioactive Pollution during Exploitation of Uranium (Thorium) and Associated Radioactive Minerals

Article 34 Any organization that intends to exploit or close down uranium (thorium) mines shall, before applying for a mining license or going through the review and approval formalities for decommissioning, prepare an environmental impact assessment report and submit it for review and approval by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council.

Any organization intends to exploit associated radioactive minerals shall, before applying for a mining license, prepare an environmental impact assessment report and submit it for review and approval by the environmental protection administrative department of the local government at or above the provincial level.

Article 35 The facilities for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution to be built in support of a construction project for the exploitation of uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals shall be designed, constructed and put into operation simultaneously with the main part of the project.

The facilities for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution shall be checked and accepted simultaneously with the main part of the project; and only after they are accepted as qualified may the main part of the project be put into production or operation.

Article 36 Any organization that exploits uranium (thorium) mines shall monitor the effluents from the mines and the surrounding environment and shall, at regular intervals, report the monitoring results to the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council and such departments of the provincial, autonomous region and municipal governments under their jurisdiction.

Article 37 The tailings repository shall be constructed for the storage and disposal of tailings produced in the course of exploitation of uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals; such repositories constructed shall conform to the requirements for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution.

Article 38 Any organization that exploits uranium (thorium) mine shall draw up plans for decommissioning of uranium (thorium) mines. The expenses for decommissioning uranium mines shall be covered by the national financial budget.

Chapter VI Control of Radioactive Wastes

Article 39 Any organization that operates nuclear installations, utilizes unclear technologies, or exploits uranium (thorium) and associated radioactive minerals shall rationally select and use raw and processed materials and adopt advanced production techniques and equipment in order to reduce as far as possible the quantity of radioactive waste produced.

Article 40 Any organization that discharges gaseous or liquid radioactive wastes into the environment shall conform to national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution.

Article 41 Any organization producing and discharging gaseous or liquid radioactive wastes into the environment in conformity with national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution shall apply for the discharge quantity of radionuclides to the environmental protection administrative department which is in charge of the review and approval of environmental impact assessment documents, and shall report the discharge quantity calculated at regular intervals.

Article 42 Any organization that produces liquid radioactive wastes shall, in accordance with national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution, treat or store the liquid radioactive wastes that are not allowed to be discharged into the environment.

Any organization producing and discharging liquid radioactive wastes into the environment in conformity with national standards for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution shall adopt the means of discharge that conforms to provisions of the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council.

The use of seeping wells, seeping pits, natural crevices, limestone caves or other means of liquid radioactive waste discharge forbidden by the State shall be prohibited.

Article 43 Low- and intermediate-level solid radioactive wastes shall be disposed of near the surface areas in conformity with national provisions.

High-level solid radioactive wastes shall be disposed of in the centralized deep geological disposal facility.

Solid alpha-radioactive wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with provisions of the above paragraph.

The disposal of solid radioactive wastes in inland waters or oceans shall be prohibited.

Article 44 The administrative department of the State Council for nuclear installations shall, in conjunction with the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council, depending on geological conditions and the need of solid radioactive waste disposal and on the basis of the environmental impact assessment, draw up siting plans for solid radioactive waste disposal, and shall have the plans implemented after obtaining approval from the State Council.

The local governments concerned shall, in accordance with the siting plans for solid radioactive waste disposal, provide land for the construction of such disposal sites, and adopt effective measures in support of the solid radioactive waste disposal.

Article 45 Any organization that produces solid radioactive wastes shall, in accordance with the provisions of the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council and after treatment of solid radioactive wastes produced, send such wastes to a professional organization for disposal and shall pay for the disposal.

The administrative methods for the collection and use of these disposal fees shall be formulated by the finance and pricing department, in conjunction with the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council.

Article 46 The establishment of a specialized organization for the storage and disposal of solid radioactive wastes shall be subject to the review and approval by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council before obtaining a license. Specific measures shall be formulated by the State Council

Engaging in activities for the storage or disposal of solid radioactive wastes without a license or at variance with relevant provisions for the licensee shall be prohibited.

Sending or entrusting solid radioactive wastes to an organization without a storage or disposal license shall be prohibited.

Article 47 Importing radioactive or radioactive-contaminated items into or transferring them from the territory of People's Republic of China shall be prohibited.

Chapter VII Legal Responsibilities

Article 48 Any staff member exercising the supervision and administration for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution who, in violation of legal provisions, commits one of the following acts by taking advantage of his administrative power to accept money or properties from other persons or to seek for other benefits, or neglecting his duty, shall be given an administrative sanction in accordance with law; and if the violation constitutes a crime, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law:

- (1) Issuing a license or approval document to an organization that does not meet the statutory requirements;
- (2) Failing to perform his regulative duties in accordance with law; and
- (3) Failing to investigate and deal with an illegal act discovered.

Article 49 Any organization which commits one of the following acts in violation of this *Act* shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department or the department concerned of the local government at or above the county level in compliance with their administrative functions and power, to rectify before the deadline and a fine up to 20,000 yuan may be imposed:

- (1) Failing to report relevant environmental monitoring results as required; and
- (2) Refusing to accept the on-site inspection by the environmental protection administrative departments and other departments concerned or during inspection failing to give a truthful report and provide necessary data.

Article 50 Any organization which, in violation of this *Act*, performs activities such as construction, operation, production and utilization without drawing up an environmental impact assessment document or obtaining approval for such document from the environmental protection administrative department, shall be instructed by the above-mentioned administrative department to cease such violation, go through relevant formalities before the deadline, or recover the site back to its original state and shall, in addition, be fined 10,000 yuan up to 200,000 yuan.

Article 51 Where, in violation of this *Act*, facilities for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution or for the radiation protection are not constructed, or the main part of the project is put into production or operation when the said facilities are not accepted as qualified, the environmental protection administrative department responsible for the review and approval of the environmental impact assessment documents shall order to cease such violation, set a deadline for rectification and, in addition, impose a fine of 50,000 yuan up to 200,000 yuan.

Article 52 Any organization operating nuclear installations that, in violation of this *Act* and without obtaining a license or approval, constructs, loads fuel into, operates or decommissions nuclear installations, shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department of the State Council to cease the violation and to rectify before the deadline and shall, in addition, be fined 200,000 yuan up to 500,000

yuan. If the violation constitutes a crime, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law.

Article 53 Any organization that, in violation of this *Act*, produces, sells, uses, transfers the ownership of, or stores radioisotopes or radiation-emitting devices or is equipped with radioisotope instruments, shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department or departments concerned of the local government at or above the county level, in compliance with their functions and power, to cease the violation and to rectify before the deadline. If it fails to rectify when the deadline is due, it shall be instructed to suspend the production and operation or its license shall be revoked. The illegal gains, if any, shall be confiscated; if the illegal gains exceed 100,000 yuan, it shall, in addition, be imposed a fine of the least amount equal to such gains up to five times of that amount; if there are no illegal gains or such gains are less than 100,000 yuan, it shall, in addition, be fined 10,000 yuan up to 100,000 yuan. If the violation constitutes a crime, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law.

Article 54 Any organization that, commits one of the following acts in violation of this *Act*, shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department of the local government at or above the county level to cease the violation and to rectify before the deadline and shall be fined. If the violation constitutes a crime, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law:

- (1) Storing and disposing of uranium (thorium) and tailings of associated radioactive minerals without a tailings repository, or with a tailings repository none in conformity with requirements for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution;
- (2) Discharging into the environment gaseous and liquid radioactive wastes which are not allowed for discharge;
- (3) Failing to discharge liquid radioactive wastes as required, instead, using seeping wells, seeping pits, natural crevices, or limestone caves, or other means prohibited by the State to discharge liquid radioactive wastes;
- (4) Failing to treat or store liquid radioactive wastes as required, which are not allowed for discharge into the environment; and
- (5) Sending or entrusting solid radioactive wastes to an organization without a license for storage or disposal.

Any organization that commits one of the acts specified in the above-mentioned subparagraphs (1), (2), (3) and (5) shall be imposed a fine of 100,000 yuan up to 200,000 yuan; if it commits one of the acts specified in subparagraphs (4), it shall be fined 10,000 yuan up to 100,000 yuan.

Article 55 Any organization that commits one of the following acts in violation of this *Act* shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department or departments concerned of the local government at or above the county level, in

compliance with their functions and power, to rectify before the deadline. If it fails to rectify when the deadline is expired, it shall be instructed to suspend production and operation and shall, in addition, be fined 20,000 yuan up to 100,000 yuan. If the violation constitutes a crime, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law:

- (1) Failing to place radiation labels or marks or warning signs in Chinese as required;
- (2) Failing to establish a sound security and safeguard system and to draw up accident emergency plans or take emergency measures as required; and
- (3) Failing to report the missing or theft of radioactive sources or a radioactive pollution accident as required.

Article 56 Any organization producing solid radioactive wastes, which fails to have such wastes disposed of in accordance with relevant provisions of Article 45 of this *Act*, it shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department, which reviews and approves the environmental impact assessment document, to cease the violation and to rectify before the deadline. If it fails to rectify when the deadline is expired, the said department shall designate a capable organization to rectify, the expenses incurred shall be paid by the organization producing the solid radioactive waste, and it may, in addition, be imposed a fine up to 200,000 yuan. If a crime is constituted, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law.

Article 57 Any organization that commits one of the following acts in violation of this *Act* shall be instructed by the environmental protection administrative department of the local government at or above the provincial level to suspend production or operation or its license shall be revoked. Its illegal gains, if any, shall be confiscated; if the illegal gains exceed 100,000 yuan, it shall, in addition, be fined the least amount equal to such gains up to five times of that amount; if there are no illegal gains or such gains are less than 100,000 yuan, it shall, in addition, be imposed a fine of 50,000 yuan up to 100,000 yuan. If the violation constitutes a crime, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law:

- (1) Engaging in the storage and disposal of solid radioactive wastes without a license; and
- (2) Failing to store and dispose of solid radioactive wastes as required by the license.

Article 58 Any organization that imports radioactive wastes or radioactive-contaminated items into the territory of the People's Republic of China or transfers such wastes or items from the territory of the People's Republic of China shall be instructed by the customs to send back such wastes or items and shall, in addition, be fined 500,000 yuan up to 1,000,000 yuan. If a crime is constituted, the criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with law.

Article 59 Where radioactive pollution causes harm to other people, the civil responsibility shall be borne in accordance with law.

Chapter VIII Supplementary Provisions

Article 60 The supervision and administration for the prevention and control of radioactive pollution caused by military installations or equipment shall be conducted by competent authorities of the State Council and the armed forces, in accordance with principles prescribed in this *Act* and in compliance with their duties assigned by the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

Article 61 Occupational diseases suffered by workers due to their contact with radioactive materials in their work shall be prevented and controlled in accordance with relevant provisions of the *Act of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Treatment of Occupational Diseases*.

Article 62 For the purpose of this *Act*, the definitions of the following terms are:

(1) **Radioactive pollution** refers to the presence of radioactive materials or rays in excess of national standards, caused by human activities, on the surface of or inside the media of materials, human bodies, premises, or the environment.

(2) **Nuclear installation** refers to nuclear power plants including nuclear thermal power plants, nuclear steam and heat supply plants, etc. and other reactors (research reactors, experimental reactors, and critical facilities, etc); Facilities for the fabrication, processing, storage and reprocessing of nuclear fuels; facilities for the treatment and disposal of radioactive wastes; etc.

(3) **Utilization of nuclear technology** refers to the use of sealed radioactive sources, unsealed radioactive sources and radiation-emitting devices in medical treatment, industry, agriculture, geological investigation, scientific research and teaching, etc.

(4) **Radioisotopes** refer to a certain type of elements producing radioactive decay that have the same atomic number but different mass of nuclides.

(5) **Radioactive sources** refers to radioactive materials permanently sealed in a vessel or tightly clad in a solid state, with the exception of materials found in nuclear fuel cycles of research reactors and power reactors.

(6) **Radiation-emitting devices** refer to X-ray machines, accelerators, neutron generators and devices containing radioactive sources.

(7) **Associated radioactive minerals** refer to non-uranium minerals containing relatively high concentrations of natural radionuclides (e.g. rare-earth minerals, and phosphate minerals, etc.).

(8) **Radioactive wastes** refer to the discarded wastes which contain or are contaminated by radionuclides at concentrations or activities higher than the clearance level determined by the State, and are not expected for any use.

Article 63 This *Act* shall go into effect as of October 1, 2003.