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Radiation Safety Act 2016

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Contents

		Page
1	Title	5
2	Commencement	5
	Part 1 **Preliminary matters and regulation of activities that involve radiation source**	
	Subpart 1—Preliminary matters	
3	Purposes	5
4	Application	6
5	Interpretation	6
6	Act binds the Crown	10
7	Relationship with specified enactments	10
	Fundamental requirements	
8	Duty to comply with fundamental requirements	10
9	Protecting people from radiation	10
10	Safety of radiation sources	11
11	Security of radiation source	11

Note

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Health.

12 Transport, storage, and disposal of radiation source 12

Subpart 2—Activities that require authorisation

General provisions

13 Activities that require authorisation under this Act 12
14 Applications for authorisations must be made to Director 12
15 Situations where source licence not required 12
16 Situations where use licence not required 12

Source licences

17 Source licence 13
18 Radiation safety plan 13
19 When Director may grant source licence 14
20 Duties of holders of source licence 15

Use licences

21 Use licence 15
22 Grant of use licence 16
23 Duties of holders of use licences and other users 17

Consents

24 Grant of consent to import or export radioactive material 17
25 Duties of consent holders 17

Further provisions relating to all authorisations

26 When authorisation expires 18
27 Suspension, variation, or cancellation of authorisation 18
28 Application to renew authorisation 19
29 Director may require further information 20

Subpart 3—Register of controlled radiation sources and records

30 Director must keep register of controlled radiation sources 20
31 Controlled radiation sources must be registered 20
32 Information that must be on register 21
33 Form of register 21
34 Search of register by approved persons 21

Records

35 Duty to keep records and make them available 22

Subpart 4—Enforcement

Enforcement officers

36 Appointment of enforcement officers 23
37 Power to inspect places 24
38 Powers of enforcement officers when inspecting places 25
39 Compliance with Building Act 2004 26
40 Requirement to answer questions 26

41 General power to request information 26

International inspectors

42 Appointment of international inspectors 27
43 International inspector must be accompanied by enforcement officer 27

Compliance orders

44 Compliance orders 27
45 Form, content, and service of compliance order 28

Seizure of radiation source

46 Seizure, storage, and disposal of radiation source 28
47 Director may return seized material 30

Part 2
Appeals, emergencies, offences, and other matters

Subpart 1—Appeals

48 Appeal against Director's decision may be made to District Court 30
49 District Court may refer matter back for reconsideration 31
50 Decision to have effect pending determination of appeal 31
51 Procedure on appeal 31
52 Appeal on question of law to High Court 31

Subpart 2—Emergencies

53 Interpretation 32
54 Declaration of radiation emergency 32
55 On site declaration of radiation emergency 33
56 Effect of declaration on certain enforcement officers 35
57 Emergency powers 35
58 Compensation for property requisitioned or destroyed 36
59 Protection of enforcement officers and people assisting 37
60 Radiation response plan 37
61 Director to contribute to development of emergency management planning and strategies under other Acts 37

Subpart 3—Offences

62 Offence to contravene fundamental requirements 38
63 Offence to do certain things without authorisation 38
64 Offence to provide false or misleading information 38
65 Duties of persons who hold authorisations 39
66 Offences relating to register 39
67 Offence relating to record keeping 39
68 Offence to refuse entry 40
69 Offence not to answer questions or provide requested information 40
70 Offence to obstruct, etc, enforcement officers 40

71 Offence not to comply with requirement of enforcement officer in emergency 41
72 Offence not to comply with compliance order 41
73 Defence in prosecution for strict liability offence 41
74 Liability of body corporate, principal, or individual 42
75 Court may order person to mitigate or remedy adverse effects 42

Subpart 4—Director for Radiation Safety

76 Appointment of Director for Radiation Safety 42
77 Functions, duties, and powers of Director 42
78 Minister may authorise Director to approve authorisations relating to nuclear material 43
79 Delegation of powers, functions, or duties of Director 43

Subpart 5—Radiation Safety Advisory Council

80 Radiation Safety Advisory Council 44
81 Functions of Council 45
82 Advisory and technical committees 45
83 Other matters 45
84 Consultation 45
85 Annual report 45

Subpart 6—Codes of practice and regulations

Codes of practice

86 Codes of practice 46
87 Content of codes of practice 47
88 Codes of practice to be available on Internet site *[Repealed]* 47
89 Director may amend or revoke codes of practice 47
90 Codes of practice must be reviewed 47

Regulations

91 Regulations 48
92 Regulations relating to fees 49
93 Other regulations 51
94 Order in Council amending Schedules 2 and 3 52

Subpart 7—Other matters

95 Transitional, savings, and related provisions 52

Repeal and revocations

96 Radiation Protection Act 1965 repealed 52
97 Revocations 53

Amendments to Terrorism Suppression Act 2002

98 Amendments to Terrorism Suppression Act 2002 53

Consequential amendments to enactments

99 Consequential amendments 53

Schedule 1 54
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Schedule 2 56
List of radioactive material and acceptable activity concentration levels and activity levels

Schedule 3 74
Dose limits for ionising radiation

Schedule 4 75
Radiation Safety Advisory Council

Schedule 5 77
Consequential amendments

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Radiation Safety Act 2016.

2 Commencement

(1) This Act, other than section 98, comes into force on the date that is 1 year after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.

(2) Section 98 comes into force on the day after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.

Part 1
Preliminary matters and regulation of activities that involve radiation source

Subpart 1—Preliminary matters

3 Purposes

The purposes of this Act are to—

(a) establish a framework to protect the health and safety of people and protect the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation while allowing for the safe and beneficial use of ionising radiation; and

(b) enable New Zealand to meet its international obligations relating to radiation protection, radiation safety and security, and nuclear non-proliferation, including (but not limited to) its obligations under—

(i) the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material done at New York and Vienna on 3 March 1980; and

(ii) the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism done at New York on 14 September 2005; and

(iii) the Agreement between New Zealand and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons done at Vienna on 29 February 1972; and

(iv) the Protocols to the agreement described in subparagraph (iii).

4 Application

This Act applies to—

(a) any radioactive material listed in the first column of Schedule 2 if the radioactive material—

(i) has a radioactivity concentration that exceeds the acceptable activity concentration level for that material (as listed in the second column of Schedule 2); and

(ii) has a radioactivity that exceeds the acceptable activity level for that material (as listed in the third column of Schedule 2); and

(b) any irradiating apparatus.

Compare: SR 1982/72 r 5

5 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

authorisation means—

(a) a source licence:

(b) a use licence:

(c) a consent

code of practice means a code of practice issued under section 86

conditions includes any restrictions

consent means a consent granted under section 24

controlled radiation source has the meaning given in section 30(2)

Council means the Radiation Safety Advisory Council established by section 80

Customs officer and **Customs controlled area** have the meanings given to those terms by the Customs and Excise Act 1996

deal with, in relation to a radiation source, means—

(a) to manufacture, possess, control, manage, use, transport, store, export, import, sell, supply, or dispose of a radiation source; or

(b) to carry out any other activity or practice involving the radiation source

direct supervision means supervision by a person who is physically present and able to intervene

Director means the Director for Radiation Safety appointed under section 76

Director-General means the chief executive of the department of State or agency that, with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act

document means any record of information and includes—

(a) anything on which there is writing or any image; and

(b) anything on which there are marks, figures, symbols, or perforations that have a meaning for people qualified to interpret them; and

(c) anything from which sounds, images, or writing can be reproduced, with or without the aid of anything else

effective dose means the tissue-weighted sum of equivalent doses in all specified tissues and organs of the body

enforcement officer means a person appointed by the Director under section 36

equivalent dose means the radiation-weighted dose in a tissue or organ of the body

export means to transport, send, or cause to be transported or sent from a point inside New Zealand to a point outside New Zealand

fundamental requirements means the fundamental requirements set out in sections 9 to 12

IAEA means the International Atomic Energy Agency

import means bring or cause to be brought into New Zealand in any manner from a point outside New Zealand

ionising radiation means radiation capable of producing ion pairs in biological material

irradiating apparatus means electrical equipment that—

(a) is designed to generate ionising radiation such as X-rays, neutrons, electrons, or other charged particles; or

(b) produces ionising radiation as a by-product—

(i) resulting in a dose equivalent rate of or exceeding 1 microsievert per hour at a point 0.1 metres from any accessible surface; and

(ii) that has a maximum energy of or exceeding 5 kiloelectronvolts

Minister means the Minister of the Crown who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act

Ministry means the department of State that, with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act

nuclear material means any source material or any special fissionable material

occupational exposure means exposure to ionising radiation experienced by workers during the course of their work

occupier, in relation to a place, includes a person who is present at or in the place and who is in apparent control of the place

place includes—

(a) any dwelling, premises, vehicle, ship, craft, or aircraft; and

(b) a building or a structure; and

(c) part of a place

possess includes store

public exposure means exposure to ionising radiation experienced by a member of the public and, for the avoidance of doubt, does not include—

(a) occupational exposure; or

(b) exposure experienced by patients for the purpose of medical or dental diagnosis or treatment; or

(c) exposure experienced by caregivers or comforters while providing care, support, or comfort to patients undergoing radiological procedures for medical or dental diagnosis or treatment; or

(d) exposure experienced by volunteers in a programme of biomedical research

radiation means ionising radiation in the form of particles or waves that are emitted from a radioactive material or an irradiating apparatus, or both

radiation danger means actual or imminent danger to—

(a) the health or safety of people as a result of their exposure to radiation; or

(b) the environment as a result of its exposure to radiation

radiation safety plan means a plan submitted under section 18

radiation safety requirements means—

(a) the requirements of this Act, regulations, and the codes of practice; and

(b) the requirements of any radiation safety plan; and

(c) the conditions of any authorisation; and

(d) the conditions of any exemption granted under section 86(3)

radiation source means radioactive material to which this Act applies or an irradiating apparatus

radioactive material means any material that spontaneously emits ionising radiation, including any naturally occurring radioactive material or any nuclear material

regulations means regulations made under this Act

sealed radioactive material means radioactive material that is—

(a) permanently sealed in a capsule; or

(b) closely bonded and in solid form

seize includes secure against interference

sell includes—

(a) supply or otherwise deal in or dispose of, whether by way of sale, barter, loan, or gift; and

(b) receive for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale, or send or deliver for sale; and

(c) offer or attempt to sell; and

(d) cause or allow to be sold

source licence means a licence described in section 17

transport—

(a) means the deliberate physical movement of a radiation source (other than that forming part of the means of propulsion) from one place to another; and

(b) includes the temporary storage of the radiation source in transit, as well as carriage; but

(c) does not include the movement of the radiation source from one place to another within a specified site

unsealed radioactive material means radioactive material that is not a sealed radioactive material

use licence means a licence granted under section 22.

(2) For the purpose of the definition of nuclear material in subsection (1),—

source material means—

(a) uranium containing a mixture of isotopes occurring in nature, uranium depleted in the isotope 235, or thorium; and

(b) any material described in paragraph (a) that is in the form of metal, alloy, chemical compound, or concentrate; and

(c) any material prescribed under section 91(1)(c)

special fissionable material means—

(a) plutonium-239, uranium-233, or uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233 or both; or

(b) any combination of the material described in paragraph (a); or

(c) any material prescribed under section 91(1)(c).

(3) For the purpose of the definition of public exposure, **caregiver** or **comforter** means a person who willingly and voluntarily helps (other than in the person's occupation) in the care, support, and comfort of a patient.

6 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

7 Relationship with specified enactments

(1) Nothing in this Act affects or limits the application of—

(a) the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act 1987; or

(b) the Nuclear-Test-Ban Act 1999; or

(c) the Atomic Energy Act 1945; or

(d) any regulations made under an Act referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c).

(2) In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of an Act specified in subsection (1) and the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Act specified in subsection (1) prevail.

(3) In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of any regulations made under an Act specified in subsection (1) and any regulations made under this Act, the provisions of the regulations made under the Act specified in subsection (1) prevail.

(4) To avoid doubt, if any radioactive material to which this Act applies is also a substance to which the Atomic Energy Act 1945 applies, this Act applies to that material regardless of whether a consent has been obtained under the Atomic Energy Act 1945 for that material.

Fundamental requirements

8 Duty to comply with fundamental requirements

(1) Every person who deals with a radiation source must ensure that people and the environment are protected now and in the future from the adverse effects of the radiation source by complying with the fundamental requirements set out in sections 9 to 12.

(2) In sections 10 to 12, **unauthorised** means unauthorised by or under any enactment.

9 Protecting people from radiation

(1) A person who deals with a radiation source must ensure that as a result of dealing with the radiation source, the expected benefits to people and society outweigh the risk of harm to people and the environment.

(2) A person who deals with a radiation source must ensure that the magnitude of individual doses of ionising radiation to which a person may be exposed, the number of people subject to exposure, and the likelihood of exposures to ionising radiation are as low as is reasonably achievable, taking into account economic, social, and environmental factors.

(3) A person who deals with a radiation source must ensure that any ionising radiation exposure that results from a planned operation or activity does not exceed the applicable dose limits set out in Schedule 3.

10 Safety of radiation sources

(1) No person may deal with a radiation source unless it is fit for its intended purpose.

(2) A person who deals with a radiation source must take all reasonable steps to—

(a) ensure the safe placement and containment of the radiation source while it is stored or used; and

(b) minimise the likelihood of any accident, incident, or emergency that is caused wholly or partly by, or involves, the radiation source; and

(c) plan for action to be taken to respond to and mitigate the consequences of—

(i) any accident, incident, or emergency; or

(ii) any loss of or unauthorised removal of the radiation source.

(3) Despite subsection (1), a person may deal with a radiation source that is not fit for its intended purpose if—

(a) the purpose of the dealing is to enable the source to be serviced or repaired or otherwise made fit for its intended purpose; and

(b) the person holds a use licence or satisfies the requirements of this Act for dealing with a radiation source without an authorisation.

11 Security of radiation source

Every person who deals with a radiation source must ensure that there are appropriate security measures in place to prevent—

(a) unauthorised access to the radiation source or to the place where the radiation source is stored or used:

(b) the loss or theft of the radiation source:

(c) sabotage of the radiation source:

(d) the unauthorised transfer or unauthorised removal of the radiation source:

(e) any unauthorised act through the use of the radiation source.

12 Transport, storage, and disposal of radiation source

Every person who transports, stores, or disposes of a radiation source must do so safely and securely.

Subpart 2—Activities that require authorisation

General provisions

13 Activities that require authorisation under this Act

No person may, unless this Act or regulations provide otherwise,—

(a) manufacture, possess, manage, or control a radiation source without a source licence:

(b) use a radiation source without a use licence:

(c) import or export radioactive material without a consent.

14 Applications for authorisations must be made to Director

An application for a source licence, use licence, or consent must—

(a) be made to the Director; and

(b) contain the prescribed information; and

(c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

15 Situations where source licence not required

Despite section 13(a), a source licence is not required for—

(a) the transport of a radiation source:

(b) the temporary custody of a radiation source by a person other than the holder of the source licence if—

(i) the management or control of the radiation source is subject to the direction of the holder of the source licence; and

(ii) the temporary custody is not inconsistent with any term or condition of the source licence.

16 Situations where use licence not required

Despite section 13(b), a use licence is not required—

(a) for the performance of any prescribed activity involving a radiation source by a person authorised by regulations; or

(b) where the use of the radiation source is authorised by a source licence under section 17(2); or

(c) where the use of the radiation source is in accordance with section 21(4)(a) or (b).

Source licences

17 Source licence

(1) A source licence—

(a) authorises a person to manage and control a radiation source regardless of whether the person owns or has physical possession of the radiation source; and

(b) may authorise a person to—

(i) manufacture a radiation source; or

(ii) have possession of a radiation source; and

(c) may apply to 1 or more radiation sources.

(2) A source licence that authorises a person to have possession of a radiation source may authorise activities involving passive or limited use of the radiation source, such as the observation of the radiation source to obtain information.

18 Radiation safety plan

(1) The Director may require an applicant for a source licence or renewal of that licence to submit a radiation safety plan to the Director in respect of 1 or more radiation sources to which the application relates.

(2) A requirement by the Director to submit a plan must be in writing and state the matters that the plan must address.

(3) The plan must demonstrate how the applicant intends to comply with—

(a) the fundamental requirements that apply to the radiation source; and

(b) the requirements of this Act, regulations, and the codes of practice.

(4) The plan must—

(a) identify any risks of adverse effects on people or the environment that may be caused by—

(i) the radiation source; or

(ii) the proposed use of the radiation source; or

(iii) the proposed location of the radiation source; and

(b) identify any risks involved in transporting the radiation source; and

(c) identify mechanisms to—

(i) prevent risks of the kinds described in paragraphs (a) and (b) from arising; and

(ii) reduce and eliminate those risks if they do arise; and

(d) if required by the Director, set out the steps that the applicant will take to—

(i) reduce the likelihood of an accident, incident, or emergency that is caused by or involves the radiation source; and

(ii) mitigate any adverse effects of any such accident, incident, or emergency; and

(e) address any matter that the Director considers should be addressed (for example, how the radiation source is to be transported and how and where the radiation source is to be used or stored); and

(f) be in the prescribed form (if any).

(5) Before submitting the plan, the applicant must consult any agency that has a role in, or is likely to be affected by, the plan.

(6) The Director may approve the plan only if satisfied that the plan complies with the requirements of this section.

19 When Director may grant source licence

(1) The Director may grant a source licence if—

(a) the Director is satisfied that—

(i) the applicant is a suitable person to hold a source licence; and

(ii) the activity proposed in relation to the radiation source does not present a significant risk to the health or safety of people or to the environment; and

(b) the Director has approved any radiation safety plan submitted by the applicant; and

(c) the Director considers that granting the source licence is appropriate and justified.

(2) The Director may impose conditions on a source licence that the Director considers appropriate.

(3) Conditions on a source licence may, without limitation, relate to—

(a) the type of radiation source that the person is authorised to manufacture, possess, or control:

(b) the permitted uses of the radiation source:

(c) the place (or places) at which the radiation source may be held or stored:

(d) information that must be disclosed to other agencies regarding the radiation source.

(4) If the source licence applies to more than 1 radiation source, the Director may impose different conditions in respect of each radiation source.

(5) If the source licence relates to nuclear material, the Director must not grant the licence unless—

(a) the Director has received, to his or her satisfaction, assurances from the applicant that the applicant will comply with New Zealand's international obligations referred to in section 3(b); and

(b) either—

(i) the Minister approves the licence; or

(ii) the Director is authorised under section 78 to approve the licence.

20 Duties of holders of source licence

(1) The holder of a source licence is responsible at all times for the management and control of each radiation source to which the licence applies.

(2) The holder of a source licence has the following duties in respect of each radiation source to which the licence applies:

(a) the holder must ensure that the radiation source is properly maintained and stored; and

(b) the holder must ensure that appropriate security arrangements are in place to avoid accidental or malicious use of the radiation source; and

(c) the holder must not abandon the radiation source; and

(d) the holder must comply with the radiation safety requirements.

(3) If the holder of a source licence believes that an incident has occurred that has resulted in unintended loss or release of radiation, or overexposure of a person to radiation, the holder must—

(a) notify the Director as soon as practicable; and

(b) take steps to mitigate the effects of the incident, including, as appropriate, limiting access to the affected area; and

(c) provide appropriate clothing; and

(d) ensure that any person who has been exposed to radiation is provided with appropriate information; and

(e) comply with any other steps as required by the Director or prescribed by regulations (if any).

Use licences

21 Use licence

(1) A use licence may authorise the licence holder to use any radiation source, a specified radiation source, or a radiation source of a specified class.

(2) Only a natural person may apply for a use licence.

(3) The use of a radiation source includes—

(a) the use of radiation emitting from the radiation source:

(b) causing the radiation source to emit radiation:

(c) if the radiation source is radioactive material, administering, injecting, or implanting the material into a person, animal, plant, or thing.

(4) A natural person (**person A**) who does not hold a use licence for a specified radiation source may, despite section 13(b),—

(a) use the radiation source under the direct supervision of an authorised person; or

(b) use the radiation source under the written instructions of an authorised person if—

(i) the use of the radiation source is of a mechanical or procedural nature; and

(ii) person A is able to meet the fundamental requirements.

(5) The written instructions referred to in subsection (4)(b) must—

(a) contain procedures for the safe use of the radiation source; and

(b) comply with the fundamental requirements; and

(c) be recorded by the authorised person in accordance with section 35.

(6) In subsections (4) and (5), **authorised person** means—

(a) the person who holds the use licence for the radiation source; or

(b) a person who is authorised by regulations to perform a prescribed activity involving the radiation source.

22 Grant of use licence

(1) The Director may grant a use licence if satisfied that—

(a) the proposed use of the radiation source does not present a significant risk to the health or safety of people or to the environment; and

(b) the proposed use of the radiation source is appropriate and justified; and

(c) the applicant has the appropriate training, qualifications, and experience; and

(d) the applicant is a suitable person to hold the licence.

(2) The Director may impose conditions on a use licence that the Director considers appropriate.

(3) Conditions on a use licence may, without limitation, restrict—

(a) the type of radiation source that may be used; and

(b) the uses of the radiation source, including any practices that may be carried out that involve the radiation source; and

(c) the places at which the radiation source may be used.

(4) If the use licence relates to nuclear material, the Director must not grant the licence unless—

(a) the Minister approves the licence; or

(b) the Director is authorised under section 78 to approve the licence.

23 Duties of holders of use licences and other users

The following people must comply with the radiation safety requirements:

(a) the holder of a use licence; and

(b) any person who uses a radiation source in accordance with section 21(4)(a) or (b).

Consents

24 Grant of consent to import or export radioactive material

(1) The Director may grant a consent to import or export radioactive material if the Director is satisfied that—

(a) the applicant is a suitable person to hold the consent; and

(b) the proposed import or export does not present a significant risk to the health or safety of people or to the environment; and

(c) the proposed import or export is appropriate and justified; and

(d) the proposed import or export is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Director may impose conditions on the consent that the Director considers appropriate.

(3) Conditions on a consent may, without limitation, include—

(a) restrictions on the type and quantity of radioactive material that may be imported or exported; and

(b) restrictions relating to the date by which the importation or exportation must take place.

(4) If the consent relates to nuclear material, the Director must not grant the consent unless—

(a) the Director has received, to his or her satisfaction, assurances from the applicant that the applicant will comply with New Zealand's international obligations referred to in section 3(b); and

(b) either—

(i) the Minister approves the consent; or

(ii) the Director is authorised under section 78 to approve the consent.

25 Duties of consent holders

(1) A consent holder must—

(a) ensure that appropriate security arrangements are in place to prevent or avoid accidental or malicious use of the radiation source; and

(b) comply with the radiation safety requirements.

(2) If the consent holder believes that an incident has occurred that has resulted in unintended loss or release of radiation, or overexposure of a person to radiation, the holder must—

(a) notify the Director as soon as practicable; and

(b) take steps to mitigate the effects of the incident, including, as appropriate, limiting access to the affected area; and

(c) provide appropriate clothing; and

(d) ensure that any person who has been exposed to radiation is provided with appropriate information; and

(e) comply with any other steps required by the Director or prescribed by regulations (if any).

Further provisions relating to all authorisations

26 When authorisation expires

(1) The Director must determine the period for which an authorisation is in force, which must not exceed the maximum period prescribed by regulations (if any) for an authorisation or class of authorisation.

(2) The authorisation expires on the expiry date specified by the Director unless—

(a) it is earlier renewed, suspended, or cancelled; or

(b) section 28(6) applies.

27 Suspension, variation, or cancellation of authorisation

(1) The Director may suspend, vary, or cancel an authorisation if he or she believes on reasonable grounds that there is evidence of 1 or more of the following:

(a) the holder of the authorisation has failed to comply with any of the radiation safety requirements:

(b) the authorisation was obtained improperly:

(c) the holder of the authorisation has failed to comply with a compliance order:

(d) the holder of the authorisation has been convicted of an offence against this Act:

(e) there would be a risk to the health or safety of people or to the environment if the authorisation were not suspended, varied, or cancelled:

(f) there would be a risk to the security of the radiation source if the authorisation were not suspended, varied, or cancelled:

(g) the holder of the authorisation has ceased to hold a qualification, or meet other criteria, that formed the basis on which the authorisation was granted:

(h) the holder of the authorisation has persistently or repeatedly compromised radiation safety:

(i) the holder of the authorisation has ceased working under the authorisation:

(j) the holder of the authorisation has failed to register a controlled radiation source in accordance with section 31.

(2) The Director may vary an authorisation at the request of the holder.

(3) The Director must cancel an authorisation at the request of the holder.

28 Application to renew authorisation

(1) An application to renew an authorisation must—

(a) be made to the Director; and

(b) contain the prescribed information; and

(c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) The Director may, subject to subsection (5), renew an authorisation if the Director is satisfied that—

(a) the reasons for granting the original authorisation still apply; or

(b) there are other reasons that—

(i) justify the renewal of the authorisation; and

(ii) comply with the provisions of this Act that apply to the granting of the authorisation.

(3) The applicant, in the case of a source licence, must comply with any requirement to submit a radiation safety plan under section 18.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), if a radiation safety plan was required with the authorisation for which a renewal is sought,—

(a) the applicant must apply for the renewal of the approval for that plan; and

(b) the Director may—

(i) approve the plan if the reasons for approving the original plan still apply; or

(ii) approve the plan for different reasons if satisfied that the plan complies with the requirements of section 18.

(5) If the authorisation for which a renewal is sought relates to nuclear material, the Director must not renew the authorisation without the Minister's approval, unless the Director is authorised under section 78 to approve the authorisation.

(6) An authorisation remains in force until an application for its renewal has been determined, but only if the Director receives, before the authorisation expires,—

(a) the application for renewal; and

(b) the prescribed fee; and

(c) all necessary supporting information.

29 Director may require further information

(1) If the Director considers that an applicant for an authorisation or a renewal of an authorisation is able to provide further relevant information, the Director may, by written notice to the applicant given not later than 10 working days after receipt of the application, request that the applicant provide the information specified in the notice.

(2) If the applicant fails to comply with the request within 1 year after the date of the request, the application lapses and a new application will need to be made in relation to the same matter.

Compare: 1996 No 30 s 52

Subpart 3—Register of controlled radiation sources and records

30 Director must keep register of controlled radiation sources

(1) The Director must keep a register of all controlled radiation sources.

(2) In this Act, a **controlled radiation source** means—

(a) any irradiating apparatus:

(b) any sealed radioactive material:

(c) any nuclear material (whether sealed or unsealed):

(d) any unsealed radioactive material of a kind that regulations require to be registered.

(3) The purpose of the register is—

(a) to help the Director to ascertain and monitor the location of controlled radiation sources; and

(b) to facilitate the exercise of the compliance, assessment, and enforcement functions and powers of the Director; and

(c) to support emergency preparedness and responses.

31 Controlled radiation sources must be registered

A person who has management or control of a controlled radiation source must,—

(a) before dealing with the radiation source, register the radiation source with the Director; and

(b) comply with requirements for registration that are prescribed in regulations (if any); and

(c) after registration of the radiation source, notify the Director as soon as possible—

(i) of any change in the location of the radiation source; and

(ii) of any change in the possession of the radiation source; and

(iii) as to whether the radiation source has been disposed of or removed from New Zealand's jurisdiction; and

(iv) of any other matter prescribed by regulations for the purpose of this section.

32 Information that must be on register

(1) The register must include the following information for each controlled radiation source:

(a) a description of the radiation source:

(b) changes in the location of the radiation source as notified under section 31(c)(i):

(c) the name and contact address of the person who has management or control of the radiation source:

(d) if applicable, the nature of the authorisation and the date that the authorisation was granted, renewed, or varied:

(e) if the radiation source is covered by an exemption set out in regulations, the nature of that exemption:

(f) any other information that may be required by the Director or by regulations.

(2) The Director may include in the register any other information in respect of the controlled radiation source that the Director considers relevant.

33 Form of register

(1) The register may be kept in any manner that the Director thinks fit, including, either wholly or partly, by means of a device or facility that—

(a) records or shares information electronically or by other means; and

(b) permits the recorded information to be readily inspected or reproduced in a usable form; and

(c) permits the recorded information to be accessed by electronic means, including (without limitation) by means of remote logon access.

(2) The Director may, as he or she thinks fit, remove any information on the register to update the register or to ensure that the information on the register is accurate.

34 Search of register by approved persons

(1) A search of the register may be carried out by an approved person—

(a) for a purpose specified in section 30(3)(a) to (c); or

(b) if it is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of people or to the environment; or

(c) if it is necessary to avoid prejudice to the maintenance of the law (including the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of offences); or

(d) for a purpose authorised by the Privacy Commissioner under section 30 of the Privacy Act 2020; or

(e) if the information from the search is needed to plan for responses to any emergency.

(2) In this section, **approved person** means—

(a) the Director-General; or

(b) an enforcement officer; or

(c) a person approved by the board of Fire and Emergency New Zealand; or

(d) a person approved by the Director.

Section 34(1)(d): amended, on 1 December 2020, by section 217 of the Privacy Act 2020 (2020 No 31).

Section 34(2)(c): replaced, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

Records

35 Duty to keep records and make them available

(1) A person who has management or control of a radiation source must—

(a) keep records that contain sufficient information to enable the Director to ascertain whether the person is complying with the radiation safety requirements; and

(b) ensure that the records are made available to the Director when requested.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the records kept must include details of—

(a) the steps taken to ensure compliance with the radiation safety requirements; and

(b) any analysis undertaken or management or emergency management plans prepared by the person to assist him or her in complying with his or her duties under this Act; and

(c) the monitoring of steps taken to ensure compliance with the radiation safety requirements; and

(d) any complaints relating to the activity to which the authorisation relates that are received from any person, and the actions taken in relation to those complaints.

(3) If a person is granted an authorisation in relation to radioactive material, he or she must also keep, in sufficient detail, records of—

(a) the nature and quantity of any radioactive material that is held; and

(b) the nature and quantity of any radioactive material that is imported, exported, or proposed to be imported or exported, and the dates and times (including expected dates and times) of each export or import of radioactive material; and

(c) the place where the radioactive material is held; and

(d) the site plans of the place where the radioactive material is held, except where it is held in a Customs controlled area; and

(e) any radioactive waste associated with the radioactive material (regardless of whether the radioactive material is held, imported, or exported).

(4) The Director may, for the purposes of this Act, disclose any information obtained or made available under this section to—

(a) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and

(b) any agency inside or outside New Zealand.

Compare: 1956 No 65 s 69ZD

Subpart 4—Enforcement

Enforcement officers

36 Appointment of enforcement officers

(1) Temporary or permanent enforcement officers may be appointed—

(a) to perform the functions and duties, and exercise the powers, of enforcement officers conferred by this Act; or

(b) to perform particular functions or duties, or exercise particular powers, whether conferred on enforcement officers by this Act or delegated by the Director.

(2) Before appointing a person as an enforcement officer, the Director must be satisfied that the person has appropriate experience and expertise to perform the functions and duties and exercise the powers to which the appointment relates.

(3) The Director may impose conditions on the appointment of an enforcement officer.

(4) The Director must issue a warrant of appointment to every person appointed as an enforcement officer.

(5) A warrant of appointment must—

(a) specify the functions, duties, and powers of the holder; and

(b) be in the prescribed form; and

(c) bear the photograph and signature of the holder; and

(d) contain any other particulars that may be prescribed.

(6) A warrant of appointment is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, sufficient proof that the holder of the warrant may perform the functions and duties, and exercise the powers, conferred on an enforcement officer.

(7) A person who ceases to be an enforcement officer must return the person's warrant of appointment.

37 Power to inspect places

(1) An enforcement officer may, subject to subsections (3) and (6), at any reasonable time enter and inspect any place for the purpose of—

(a) monitoring compliance with the radiation safety requirements; or

(b) monitoring compliance with New Zealand's international obligations referred to in section 3(b); or

(c) monitoring compliance with any compliance order; or

(d) investigating and reporting on any complaints made to the Director in respect of any matter to which this Act applies.

(2) An enforcement officer may, subject to subsections (3) and (6), at any time enter and inspect—

(a) any place in which the officer reasonably believes a radiation source is located or is used for providing radiation services; and

(b) any place that the officer reasonably suspects—

(i) has been, is being, or will be used in the commission of an offence against this Act; or

(ii) contains a threat to the health or safety of people or to the environment.

(3) An enforcement officer must not enter a private dwelling except with the consent of an occupier or owner of that dwelling or pursuant to a warrant issued under section 98 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.

(4) A person to whom a request for entry is made by an enforcement officer under subsection (1) or (2) must comply with that request on the production of the enforcement officer's warrant of appointment.

(5) An enforcement officer may, when inspecting any place for the purpose in subsection (1)(b), be accompanied by an international inspector.

(6) An enforcement officer must exercise his or her powers under this section in a manner that does not prejudice—

(a) the security and defence of New Zealand; or

(b) the international relations of the Government of New Zealand.

38 Powers of enforcement officers when inspecting places

(1) An enforcement officer has, when inspecting any place under section 37, the power to—

(a) inspect any item reasonably believed to be a radiation source (an **item**):

(b) take samples or measurements of any thing reasonably believed to involve a radiation source:

(c) record, by any means, any thing, process, or situation reasonably believed to involve a radiation source:

(d) check the functioning and calibration of instruments and measuring equipment associated with the item:

(e) install and use equipment required for the measurement, surveillance, calibration, or containment of the item:

(f) take possession of and remove any equipment or device inspected:

(g) take possession of and remove any radiation source:

(h) inspect any document that is found in the place and that is believed on reasonable grounds to relate to a radiation source (whether in the place or elsewhere):

(i) take or make copies of, or copies of extracts from, any document inspected and, for that purpose,—

(i) take possession of and remove the document from the place for any reasonable period:

(ii) in the case of a document stored otherwise than on paper, take any reasonable steps to reproduce, in usable form, any or all of the information in it.

(2) Any person at the place must comply with a request made by an enforcement officer for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of any power under subsection (1).

(3) If an enforcement officer has taken any thing in accordance with subsection (1)(f), (g), or (i),—

(a) the officer must, within 5 working days after taking the thing, give the occupier of the place written notice of the thing taken, the reason for taking the thing, and where the thing will be kept; or

(b) the officer must, within 20 working days after taking the thing, give the person in charge of the place written notice that states—

(i) whether the thing will be returned or destroyed; and

(ii) either—

(A) the time and date of the return of the thing to the place; or

(B) the results of the analysis of the thing and why it is being destroyed.

(4) An enforcement officer exercising powers under this section may be accompanied by—

(a) any constable or international inspector; and

(b) any assistants necessary in the circumstances.

39 Compliance with Building Act 2004

(1) If, while inspecting a place under section 37, an enforcement officer considers that any building or sitework does not comply with the Building Act 2004, the enforcement officer must by written notice give to the appropriate territorial authority details of how the building or sitework is considered not to comply.

(2) In this section, **building**, **sitework**, and **territorial authority** have the meanings given to them by section 7 of the Building Act 2004.

40 Requirement to answer questions

(1) In this section, an **applicable person** means any person who appears to be in charge of, to be employed in, or to be undertaking any work in, or to have undertaken any work in, the place concerned (or any part of it).

(2) When inspecting any place under section 37, an enforcement officer may require an applicable person to answer any question that the officer may reasonably ask for the purpose of—

(a) monitoring compliance with the radiation safety requirements; or

(b) monitoring compliance with New Zealand's international obligations referred to in section 3(b); or

(c) monitoring compliance with any compliance order; or

(d) ascertaining whether the place concerned—

(i) is where a radiation source is located; or

(ii) has been, is being, or will be used in the commission of an offence against this Act; or

(iii) contains a threat to the health or safety of people or to the environment.

41 General power to request information

(1) An enforcement officer may request in writing any information about any radiation source from—

(a) any person who holds an authorisation under this Act or any person acting under that person's supervision; or

(b) any person who is exempted by regulations from the requirement to hold a use licence or any person acting under that person's supervision; or

(c) any person who the officer reasonably believes possesses or uses a radiation source.

(2) A person to whom the request is made must comply with the request within 10 working days after receiving it.

International inspectors

42 Appointment of international inspectors

(1) For the purpose set out in section 3(b), the Director may appoint an international inspector for a period specified by the Director.

(2) The Director must not appoint a person under subsection (1) unless the Director is satisfied that the person has been designated by the IAEA as an inspector.

(3) The Director must issue a certificate identifying the international inspector.

43 International inspector must be accompanied by enforcement officer

(1) An international inspector must be accompanied by an enforcement officer during the period specified by the Director under section 42(1).

(2) An international inspector must produce his or her identification certificate on request.

Compliance orders

44 Compliance orders

(1) An enforcement officer may, with the prior approval of the Director, issue a compliance order to a person if—

(a) the officer believes the person is not complying with the radiation safety requirements; or

(b) the officer believes on reasonable grounds that—

(i) the person has done or omitted to do anything that involves a radiation source; and

(ii) the act or omission has caused or is likely to cause significant adverse effects on the health or safety of people or on the environment.

(2) A compliance order made under this section—

(a) may require the person to cease anything being done, or prohibit the person from commencing anything to be done, by or on behalf of that person that the enforcement officer believes—

(i) contravenes or is likely to contravene the radiation safety requirements; or

(ii) relates to any radiation source and has, or is likely to have, an adverse effect on the health or safety of people or on the environment; or

(iii) relates to any radiation source and has, or is likely to have, an adverse effect on the safety or security of the radiation source; or

(b) may require the person to do something that the enforcement officer believes is—

(i) necessary to ensure that the person complies with the radiation safety requirements; or

(ii) necessary to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any actual or likely adverse effects on people or the environment caused by or on behalf of the person that result from any breach of the radiation safety requirements.

(3) A compliance order may be made subject to any conditions that the enforcement officer considers reasonable in the circumstances.

(4) The person to whom the compliance order is issued must—

(a) comply with the order within the time specified in the order; and

(b) pay all the costs and expenses of complying with the order, unless the order directs otherwise.

45 Form, content, and service of compliance order

(1) A compliance order must contain—

(a) the name of the person to whom it is addressed; and

(b) the reasons for the order; and

(c) the actions required to be taken or ceased or not undertaken; and

(d) the period within which the actions must be taken or cease (which must be a period that is reasonable in the circumstances); and

(e) the consequences of not obeying the order; and

(f) the name and address of the person who served the order; and

(g) any other information required by regulations.

(2) A compliance order must be served in the manner prescribed in regulations.

Seizure of radiation source

46 Seizure, storage, and disposal of radiation source

(1) The Director may at any time seize a radiation source in order to prevent or mitigate any immediate risk—

(a) to the health or safety of people or to the environment; or

(b) posed by the safety or security of the radiation source.

(2) The Director may at any time seize a radiation source that the Director has reasonable cause to suspect—

(a) is in the possession of a person who does not hold an authorisation for the radiation source; or

(b) is evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act or the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002.

(3) The Director or any Customs officer may at any time seize a radiation source that—

(a) is being, or is to be, exported without consent under this Act; or

(b) has been imported without consent under this Act.

(4) The Director must—

(a) store the radiation source seized under this section safely and securely in order to minimise any risk to people and the environment; and

(b) ensure that the storage of the radiation source complies with the radiation safety requirements; and

(c) take steps to render the radiation source harmless.

(5) The Director—

(a) may store or dispose of the radiation source seized under this section in any manner that the Director considers appropriate in the circumstances; but

(b) if the radiation source is seized under subsection (2)(b), the Director may dispose of it only after the completion of any proceedings that relate to the radiation source.

(6) The costs of seizing, storing, or disposing of a radiation source under this section may be recovered from—

(a) any person who, in failing to comply with a provision of this Act, caused or was likely to have caused the immediate risk referred to in subsection (1); or

(b) the person described in subsection (2)(a); or

(c) the person who committed the offence under this Act or the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002.

(7) The Director may,—

(a) in any manner that he or she considers appropriate, take steps to remedy any adverse effects or damage associated with the radiation source, including remediation of a site associated with the source (**remediation**); and

(b) recover the costs of any remediation from a person referred to in subsection (6).

47 Director may return seized material

The Director may return material seized under section 46(1) to another State if—

(a) the material—

(i) belongs to that State; or

(ii) belongs to a national or resident of that State; or

(iii) was stolen or unlawfully obtained from that State; and

(b) the return of the material is consistent with New Zealand's international obligations; and

(c) the Director is satisfied with the arrangements, if any, for the recovery of all or some of the costs of the return.

Part 2
Appeals, emergencies, offences, and other matters

Subpart 1—Appeals

48 Appeal against Director's decision may be made to District Court

(1) A person affected by any of the following decisions of the Director may appeal against the decision to the District Court:

(a) a decision to grant an authorisation:

(b) a decision to impose conditions or a particular condition on an authorisation:

(c) a decision to decline an authorisation:

(d) a decision to suspend, vary, or cancel an authorisation:

(e) a decision to issue a compliance order:

(f) a decision to impose conditions or a particular condition on a compliance order.

(2) The appeal—

(a) must be brought to the District Court by way of notice of appeal in accordance with the rules of court; and

(b) must be lodged within 20 working days after notice of the decision is communicated to the appellant, or within any further time that a District Court Judge allows on application made before or after the period expires.

49 District Court may refer matter back for reconsideration

(1) Instead of determining an appeal under section 48, the District Court may direct the Director to reconsider, either generally or in respect of any specified aspect, the whole or any part of the decision.

(2) In giving a direction under subsection (1), the court—

(a) must state its reasons for the direction; and

(b) may, as it thinks just, give any other directions in relation to the matter referred back for reconsideration.

(3) The Director—

(a) must reconsider the matter; and

(b) in doing so, must—

(i) take the court's reasons into account; and

(ii) give effect to the court's directions.

Compare: 2003 No 48 s 111

50 Decision to have effect pending determination of appeal

A decision of the Director against which an appeal is lodged continues in force unless the District Court orders otherwise.

51 Procedure on appeal

(1) An appeal under this Part must be heard as soon as is reasonably practicable after it is lodged.

(2) An appeal under this Part is by way of rehearing.

(3) On hearing the appeal, the District Court—

(a) may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision appealed against; and

(b) may make any other decision that the Director could have made.

(4) The court must not review—

(a) any part of a decision not appealed against; or

(b) any decision not appealed against.

(5) Except as provided in section 52, the decision of the District Court on an appeal is final.

52 Appeal on question of law to High Court

(1) A party to an appeal to the District Court under section 48 may appeal to the High Court against any determination of law arising in the appeal.

(2) The appeal must be heard and determined in accordance with the High Court Rules 2016.

Section 52(2): amended, on 18 October 2016, by section 183(c) of the Senior Courts Act 2016 (2016 No 48).

Subpart 2—Emergencies

53 Interpretation

In this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires,—

emergency management powers, in relation to the Police, means any powers conferred on the Police under any enactment that relates to the functions of the Police described in section 9(h) of the Policing Act 2008

enforcement officer means—

(a) an enforcement officer within the meaning of section 5(1); or

(b) any constable, or an employee, volunteer, or contractor of Fire and Emergency New Zealand exercising functions under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 or regulations made under that Act; or

(c) a person appointed, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, by a person referred to in section 97 of that Act

non-invasive radioactivity testing means the non-invasive testing of a person for the purpose of determining whether the person is so contaminated that the person has become a source of radiation

non-invasive testing means the testing of a person by visual inspection, screening devices, or other means that do not involve physical contact, except where the physical contact is minor or transitory in nature

on site means at the place where there is an actual or imminent danger to the health or safety of people or to the environment resulting from possible exposure to radiation.

Section 53 **enforcement officer** paragraph (b): replaced, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

54 Declaration of radiation emergency

(1) The Director may declare a radiation emergency if—

(a) the Director has reasonable grounds to believe there is a radiation danger; and

(b) a state of emergency is not in force under the Emergency Management Act 2026; and

(c) the radiation danger is not being dealt with under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017; and

(d) the Police are not exercising any emergency management powers in response to the radiation danger.

(2) Despite subsection (1),—

(a) subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the employee, volunteer, or contractor of Fire and Emergency New Zealand who is in control of the emergency

and an enforcement officer jointly decide that the provision does not apply:

(b) subsection (1)(d) does not apply if the member of the Police in control of the emergency and an enforcement officer jointly decide that the provision does not apply.

(3) The Director must specify the area to which the declaration of a radiation emergency applies.

(4) A declaration of a radiation emergency—

(a) comes into force at the time and date on which the declaration is made; and

(b) expires, subject to subsection (5), at the end of 10 days; and

(c) may, subject to subsection (5), be extended by the Director for a further 10 days; and

(d) may be terminated before its expiry by the Director at a time and date specified by the Director.

(5) A declaration of a radiation emergency that is not made in writing expires 48 hours after the declaration is made unless the Director confirms the declaration in writing within those 48 hours.

(6) If a declaration of emergency under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 is in force at the same time as a declaration under this section is in force, the declaration under this section overrides the declaration under that Act.

(7) A declaration of a radiation emergency under this section has effect over the area specified under subsection (3).

(8) Despite subsections (4) and (5), a declaration of a radiation emergency under this section ceases when a state of emergency is declared under the Emergency Management Act 2026.

Section 54(1)(b): amended, on 4 September 2026, by section 235 of the Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53).

Section 54(1)(c): amended, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

Section 54(2)(a): amended, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

Section 54(8): amended, on 4 September 2026, by section 235 of the Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53).

55 On site declaration of radiation emergency

(1) An enforcement officer may declare a radiation emergency on site if—

(a) the officer has reasonable grounds to believe there is a radiation danger; and

(b) a state of emergency related to the radiation danger is not in force under the Emergency Management Act 2026; and

(c) the radiation danger is not being dealt with under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017; and

(d) the Police are not exercising any emergency management powers in response to the radiation danger.

(2) Despite subsection (1),—

(a) subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the employee, volunteer, or contractor of Fire and Emergency New Zealand who is in control of the emergency and an enforcement officer jointly decide that the provision does not apply:

(b) subsection (1)(d) does not apply if the member of the Police in control of the emergency and an enforcement officer jointly decide that the provision does not apply.

(3) The enforcement officer must declare the radiation emergency by—

(a) identifying himself or herself to any people in the vicinity; and

(b) stating his or her authority to exercise emergency powers; and

(c) announcing the nature of the emergency and specifying the area to which the declaration applies.

(4) The enforcement officer must as soon as is reasonably practicable notify the Director that a radiation emergency has been declared under this section.

(5) The declaration of a radiation emergency under this section ceases on the earliest of the following times:

(a) 48 hours after the time of declaration:

(b) when a state of emergency related to the radiation danger is declared under the Emergency Management Act 2026:

(c) when the radiation emergency is managed under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017:

(d) when the Police exercise their emergency management powers in response to the emergency.

(6) Despite subsection (5), a declaration of a radiation emergency may be extended by the Director for a period of up to 10 days.

(7) If a declaration of emergency under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 is in force at the same time as a declaration under this section is in force, the declaration under this section overrides the declaration under that Act.

(8) A declaration of a radiation emergency under this section has effect over the area announced under subsection (3).

Section 55(1)(b): amended, on 4 September 2026, by section 235 of the Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53).

Section 55(1)(c): amended, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

Section 55(2)(a): amended, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

Section 55(5)(b): amended, on 4 September 2026, by section 235 of the Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53).

Section 55(5)(c): amended, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

56 Effect of declaration on certain enforcement officers

(1) As long as a declaration of a radiation emergency under section 54 or 55 is in force, an enforcement officer described in paragraph (c) of the definition of enforcement officer in section 53 may (in addition to any powers conferred under this subpart) exercise in respect of the radiation emergency any power under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 that the officer may exercise during an emergency within the meaning of Part 9 of that Act.

(2) Subsection (1) does not limit the exercise by the enforcement officer of any other power that the officer may exercise under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

57 Emergency powers

(1) An enforcement officer may, while a radiation emergency is in force or while subsection (2) applies, do 1 or more of the following:

(a) enter a place at any time—

(i) without a warrant; and

(ii) without complying with section 37:

(b) require a person to undergo non-invasive radioactivity testing if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person—

(i) has been exposed to radiation; and

(ii) may pose a risk to the health or safety of any person or to the environment:

(c) exercise 1 or more of the powers set out in section 37:

(d) exercise 1 or more of the powers set out in section 46:

(e) direct a person to stop an activity that may be contributing to the radiation danger:

(f) request, either orally or in writing, a person to take action to prevent or limit the extent of the radiation danger:

(g) direct a person to leave a place that is in the vicinity of the radiation danger:

(h) direct a person to refrain from entering the vicinity of the radiation danger:

(i) requisition property for use in responding to the radiation danger:

(j) destroy property or anything else in order to prevent or limit the extent of the radiation danger:

(k) secure the site for up to 24 hours after the radiation danger or state of emergency has ceased.

(2) This subsection applies if—

(a) a state of emergency is in force under the Emergency Management Act 2026; and

(b) the Director-General of Emergency Management or a Controller (within the meaning of the Emergency Management Act 2026)—

(i) has reasonable grounds to believe that a radiation danger has arisen as part of the emergency; and

(ii) has requested that an enforcement officer respond to or assist in responding to the radiation danger.

(3) An enforcement officer may exercise the powers conferred by subsection (1)—

(a) within or outside the declared radiation emergency area or the area in which the radiation danger is located; and

(b) only to the extent that those powers are reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce the extent of the damage caused by the radiation danger.

(4) If an enforcement officer enters private property pursuant to the powers conferred by subsection (1), he or she must advise the occupier of the property as soon as practicable.

(5) Every person who is required by an enforcement officer, under subsection (1), to take any action, or not to take any action, must comply with that requirement.

(6) In subsection (1)(f), **person** includes the New Zealand Defence Force or Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

Compare: 1996 No 30 s 137

Section 57(2)(a): amended, on 4 September 2026, by section 235 of the Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53).

Section 57(2)(b): amended, on 4 September 2026, by section 235 of the Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53).

Section 57(6): amended, on 1 July 2017, by section 197 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17).

58 Compensation for property requisitioned or destroyed

(1) This section applies if an enforcement officer or a person acting at the enforcement officer's request requisitions property from a person under section

57(1)(i) for use in responding to an emergency or destroys property under section 57(1)(j) in order to prevent or limit the extent of an emergency.

(2) If this section applies, reasonable compensation for any loss or damage caused by the requisition or destruction of the property must, at the written request of a person with an interest in the property, be paid,—

(a) if the enforcement officer is a member of the Police, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose; or

(b) if the enforcement officer was appointed under section 36, by the Director; or

(c) in any other case, by the organisation whose chief executive appointed the enforcement officer.

(3) Compensation is not payable under this section to any person who caused, or contributed substantially to, the emergency that brought about the requisition or destruction.

(4) A court of competent jurisdiction must determine any dispute about any 1 or more of the following:

(a) a person's entitlement to compensation under this section:

(b) the amount of compensation:

(c) the liability of the Crown, or any other person or organisation, to pay compensation.

Compare: 1996 No 30 s 138

59 Protection of enforcement officers and people assisting

No action or proceedings may be brought against an enforcement officer or a person acting at an enforcement officer's request under this Part in respect of any action taken by the person if the person acted in good faith and with reasonable care.

60 Radiation response plan

The Director must ensure that there is a radiation response plan for events that may involve radiation safety and that the plan contains appropriate operational arrangements.

61 Director to contribute to development of emergency management planning and strategies under other Acts

The Director must contribute to the development of emergency management strategies and emergency management plans under other Acts to the extent that those strategies or plans relate to radiation safety.

Subpart 3—Offences

62 Offence to contravene fundamental requirements

(1) A person who contravenes any of the fundamental requirements commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $500,000.

(2) If a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may, instead of or in addition to imposing a fine, order the person to mitigate or remedy, or pay the costs of mitigating or remedying, any adverse effects on people or the environment that—

(a) were caused by or on behalf of the person; or

(b) relate to any land of which the person is the owner or the occupier.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(4) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

63 Offence to do certain things without authorisation

(1) A person who contravenes any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 13 commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $500,000.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(3) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

64 Offence to provide false or misleading information

(1) A person commits an offence who provides false or misleading information in any—

(a) application for an authorisation or a renewal of an authorisation; or

(b) radiation safety plan submitted to the Director.

(2) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $50,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $250,000.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(4) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

65 Duties of persons who hold authorisations

(1) A holder of a source licence commits an offence who fails to comply with section 20.

(2) A person who uses a radiation source (whether as a holder of a use licence or in accordance with section 21(4)(a) or (b)) commits an offence if the person fails to comply with section 23.

(3) A consent holder commits an offence who fails to comply with section 25.

(4) A person who commits an offence against any of subsections (1) to (3) is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $50,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $250,000.

(5) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(6) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

66 Offences relating to register

(1) A person who contravenes section 31 commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $20,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100,000.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(3) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

67 Offence relating to record keeping

(1) A person who contravenes section 35 commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $20,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100,000.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(3) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

68 Offence to refuse entry

A person who refuses an enforcement officer's request for entry under section 37 commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $50,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $250,000.

69 Offence not to answer questions or provide requested information

(1) A person commits an offence who,—

(a) in response to a question by an enforcement officer under section 40, fails to provide an answer or provides a false or misleading answer:

(b) in response to a request under section 41, fails to provide information or provides false or misleading information:

(c) alters, conceals, or destroys a document or information, contrary to section 35(1) and (2) or any other applicable requirement of this Act.

(2) A person who commits an offence against this section is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $50,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $250,000.

70 Offence to obstruct, etc, enforcement officers

(1) A person commits an offence who obstructs, hinders, resists, or deceives an enforcement officer in the exercise or performance by that officer of—

(a) any power or function under section 57; or

(b) any other power or function under this Act.

(2) A person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(a) is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $500,000.

(3) A person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(b) is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $50,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $250,000.

(4) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(5) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

71 Offence not to comply with requirement of enforcement officer in emergency

(1) A person who contravenes section 57(5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $500,000.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(3) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

72 Offence not to comply with compliance order

(1) A person who does not comply with a compliance order commits an offence and is liable on conviction,—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding $50,000; or

(b) in the case of a person or an organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding $250,000.

(2) If the Director takes remedial action because a person has not complied with a compliance order, the Director may recover the costs of the remedial action from the person.

(3) In this section, **remedial action** means any action that the Director reasonably takes to protect the health or safety of people or protect the environment.

(4) In a prosecution for an offence against this section, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.

(5) Section 73 contains a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section.

73 Defence in prosecution for strict liability offence

(1) This section applies in a prosecution for an offence against any of sections 62 to 67 and 70 to 72.

(2) The defendant has a defence if the defendant proves that—

(a) the commission of the offence was due to—

(i) an act or omission of another person; or

(ii) an accident; or

(iii) some other cause outside the defendant's control; and

(b) the defendant took all reasonable steps to avoid the commission of the offence or offences of the same kind.

74 Liability of body corporate, principal, or individual

(1) This section applies when—

(a) a body corporate is charged with an offence against this Act for an act or omission of a director, an employee, or an agent:

(b) a principal is charged with an offence against this Act for an act or omission of an agent:

(c) an individual is charged with an offence against this Act for an act or omission of an employee or agent.

(2) The act or omission under subsection (1) is also treated as the act or omission of the body corporate, principal, or individual.

(3) In this section, **agent** includes a contractor.

75 Court may order person to mitigate or remedy adverse effects

If a person is convicted of an offence under a provision of this subpart, the court may, instead of or in addition to imposing a fine under that provision, order the person to mitigate or remedy, or pay the costs of mitigating or remedying, any adverse effects on people or the environment that—

(a) were caused by or on behalf of the person; or

(b) relate to any land of which the person is the owner or the occupier.

Subpart 4—Director for Radiation Safety

76 Appointment of Director for Radiation Safety

(1) There must be a Director for Radiation Safety.

(2) The Director-General must appoint a person as Director after being satisfied that the person has the appropriate experience and expertise to perform the functions and duties and exercise the powers of the Director.

(3) The person who is appointed Director must be an existing employee of the Ministry or be appointed as an employee of the Ministry.

77 Functions, duties, and powers of Director

(1) The functions, duties, and powers of the Director are those conferred or imposed by this Act or any other enactment.

(2) A function of the Director is to facilitate New Zealand's compliance with its international obligations, including providing assistance to international inspectors.

(3) In performing his or her functions or duties and in exercising his or her powers, the Director—

(a) must act independently of the Director-General; but

(b) is subject to any general policy directions given by the Minister that—

(i) affect radiation safety; and

(ii) are not inconsistent with this Act, regulations, or the codes of practice.

(4) The Director is accountable to the Director-General for the performance of his or her functions and duties and the exercise of his or her powers.

(5) The Director must have effective arrangements in place to avoid or manage any conflicts of interest that may arise in the performance of his or her functions and duties and the exercise of his or her powers.

(6) The Director must, after making any decision on an authorisation,—

(a) give notice of the decision to any authorities or agencies or any representative of those authorities or agencies that, in the Director's opinion, ought to be notified and are likely to have an interest in the subject matter of the decision; and

(b) if the Director thinks appropriate, include in the notice the reasons for the decision.

78 Minister may authorise Director to approve authorisations relating to nuclear material

The Minister may, in writing, authorise the Director to approve a source licence, use licence, or consent, or any class of source licence, use licence, or consent, that relates to a specified type or quantity of nuclear material.

79 Delegation of powers, functions, or duties of Director

(1) The Director may delegate to any person any of his or her functions, duties, or powers other than the general power to delegate or a power granted under section 78.

(2) A delegation under subsection (1)—

(a) may be made subject to any conditions that the Director thinks appropriate:

(b) may be made generally or in any particular case:

(c) does not affect or prevent the performance of any function or duty, or the exercise of any power, by the Director:

(d) does not affect the responsibility of the Director for the actions of any delegate acting under the delegation.

(3) A person who is delegated any function, duty, or power under subsection (1) may, unless the delegation provides otherwise, perform the function or duty or exercise the power in the same manner and with the same effect as if the delegate were the Director.

(4) Every person purporting to act under any delegation under subsection (1)—

(a) is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, presumed to be acting in accordance with the terms of the delegation; and

(b) must produce evidence of his or her authority to do so, if reasonably requested to do so.

(5) A delegation under subsection (1) may be revoked at will by—

(a) written notice to the delegate; or

(b) any other method provided for in the delegation.

Subpart 5—Radiation Safety Advisory Council

80 Radiation Safety Advisory Council

(1) This section establishes the Radiation Safety Advisory Council.

(2) The Council is the same organisation that immediately before the commencement of this Act was known as the Radiation Protection Advisory Council.

(3) The members of the Council are appointed by the Minister.

(4) In appointing members to the Council, the Minister must, subject to subsection (5), appoint—

(a) at least 2 members who, in the Minister's opinion, have appropriate knowledge, expertise, or interest in radiation and nuclear safety; and

(b) at least 2 members who, in the Minister's opinion, have appropriate knowledge and experience in the use of radiation and radiation sources; and

(c) at least 1 lay member.

(5) Despite subsection (4), the Minister may appoint 1 or more members to the Council who do not have the qualifications or qualities set out in that subsection if the Minister is unable to find suitable people who are willing to accept the appointment.

(6) The Director-General and the Director must not be members of the Council.

(7) Each member of the Council is appointed on any terms and conditions (including terms and conditions as to remuneration and travelling allowances and expenses) that the Minister determines by written notice to the member.

(8) A person, other than the Director-General or the Director, who was a member of the Radiation Protection Advisory Council immediately before the com-

mencement of this Act remains in office until the expiry of the person's term of office.

81 Functions of Council

The functions of the Council are to—

(a) provide advice to the Director and the Minister on general matters relating to or affecting radiation safety and standards relating to radiation safety; and

(b) advise and make recommendations to—

(i) the Minister on the exercise of the Minister's powers under this Act:

(ii) the Director on the adoption of recommendations, policies, codes of practice, and standards relating to radiation safety:

(iii) the Director in respect of authorisations referred to it by the Director; and

(c) provide advice as requested on any matter relating to radiation safety referred to it by the Minister, the Director-General, or the Director.

82 Advisory and technical committees

(1) The Council may, as it thinks fit, appoint advisory or technical committees to advise it on any matters within the scope of the Council's functions that are referred to the committees by the Council.

(2) The Council may appoint any person it thinks fit to be a member of a committee.

(3) Every committee may regulate its own procedure, subject to any direction from the Council.

83 Other matters

(1) The Council may, subject to this Act and regulations, regulate its procedure in any manner it thinks fit.

(2) Schedule 4 contains further provisions that apply to the Council.

84 Consultation

The Council may, in carrying out any of its functions, consult any person or body it considers appropriate.

85 Annual report

(1) The Council must, at least once each year, deliver to the Minister a report setting out its advice on the matters referred to in section 81(a) and (b).

(2) As soon as practicable after receiving a report under subsection (1), the Minister must present a copy of it to the House of Representatives.

Subpart 6—Codes of practice and regulations

Codes of practice

86 Codes of practice

(1) The Director may issue codes of practice for the purpose of specifying technical requirements that—

(a) a person who deals with a radiation source must comply with in order to comply with the fundamental requirements; and

(b) are appropriate to the level of risk posed by—

(i) the radiation source; and

(ii) the use of the radiation source.

(2) Before issuing a code of practice, the Director must consult any person who the Director reasonably considers is likely to be affected by the proposed code.

(3) The Director may exempt a person from a provision in a code of practice if satisfied that—

(a) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to comply with the provision; and

(b) compliance with the fundamental requirement to which the provision relates can be achieved in another way.

(4) The Director may impose conditions on any exemptions granted under subsection (3).

(5) A person who is granted an exemption must comply with any of the conditions of the exemption.

(6) A code of practice under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: 1996 No 30 ss 78(1), 117(3); 2004 No 72 ss 22, 23

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	The maker must: • notify it in the *Gazette* • make it available on a website maintained by, or on behalf of, the Director • if it is amended, make an up-to-date version of it available on that website	LA19 ss 73, 74(1)(a), Sch 1 cl 14
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 86(1): amended, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

Section 86(6): replaced, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

87 Content of codes of practice

(1) A code of practice must state—

(a) the date on which it comes into force; and

(b) the fundamental requirement to which it relates; and

(c) the scope of the code of practice.

(2) A code of practice must not contain a provision that is inconsistent with this Act.

Compare: 2004 No 72 s 25

88 Codes of practice to be available on Internet site

[Repealed]

Section 88: repealed, on 28 October 2021, by regulation 81 of the Legislation Act (Amendments to Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/247).

89 Director may amend or revoke codes of practice

(1) The Director may amend or revoke a code of practice at any time.

(2) The Director must consult any person who the Director reasonably considers is likely to be affected by the proposed amendment or revocation.

(3) An amendment or a revocation of a code of practice does not have retrospective effect.

(4) An amendment to, or revocation of, a code of practice under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: 2004 No 72 s 24

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section

Publication	The maker must: • notify it in the *Gazette* • make it available on a website maintained by, or on behalf of, the Director • if it is amended, make an up-to-date version of it available on that website	LA19 ss 73, 74(1)(a), Sch 1 cl 14
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 89(1): amended, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

Section 89(4): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

90 Codes of practice must be reviewed

The Director must—

(a) review each code of practice at least once every 5 years; and

(b) before reviewing a code of practice, consult any person who the Director reasonably considers is likely to be affected by the review.

Regulations

91 Regulations

(1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) providing for, subject to subsection (4), exemptions from any provision in subpart 2 or 3 of Part 1 in respect of—

(i) the operation of the armed forces; or

(ii) any radiation source temporarily entering New Zealand by ship or aircraft; or

(iii) any radiation source that,—

(A) in all reasonably foreseeable circumstances, is likely to result in an effective dose of less than 10 microsieverts per year; or

(B) in low-probability scenarios, is likely to result in an effective dose of less than 1 millisievert per year; or

(iv) any radiation source that, if regulated under this Act, is unlikely to achieve a worthwhile reduction in individual doses or health risks:

(b) imposing conditions on any exemptions provided for under paragraph (a):

(c) prescribing, in accordance with subsection (2), any material as a source material or a special fissionable material:

(d) prescribing requirements relating to the duties of source licence holders in incidents involving unintended loss of, release of, or exposure to any radiation source:

(e) prescribing requirements for radiation safety plans:

(f) prescribing requirements relating to radiation emergencies:

(g) prescribing information that must be included in—

(i) an application for a source licence, use licence, or consent; and

(ii) an application for a renewal of a source licence, use licence, or consent:

(h) authorising, for the purpose of section 16(a), a person to perform an activity or a class of activity prescribed under paragraph (i):

(i) prescribing, for the purpose of section 16(a), activities or classes of activities involving a radiation source that may be performed by a person authorised under paragraph (h):

(j) prescribing the manner in which radiation sources must be marked or labelled:

(k) prescribing requirements for signage of radiation sources:

(l) prescribing maximum periods for which authorisations may be granted, and different periods may be prescribed for—

(i) different radiation sources:

(ii) different purposes:

(m) prescribing controls to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment caused by a radiation source:

(n) prescribing controls to avoid or mitigate illness or injury to people or damage to the environment or chattels caused by a radiation source:

(o) prohibiting or restricting the use of a radiation source:

(p) specifying unsealed radioactive materials that must be registered under section 31:

(q) prescribing requirements for registration of a controlled radiation source.

(2) A regulation under subsection (1)(c) must be made on the recommendation of the Minister after the Minister has had regard to any relevant determination made by the IAEA.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(q), different requirements may be prescribed for the registration of different classes or types of controlled radiation sources.

(4) No regulations may be made under subsection (1)(a) that relate to a radiation source that is nuclear material.

(5) A regulation authorising a person under subsection (1)(h) must be made on the recommendation of the Minister after being satisfied that the person has the appropriate level of knowledge and experience of radiation safety for the activity or class of activity.

(6) Regulations under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 91(6): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

92 Regulations relating to fees

(1) The Governor-General may, on the recommendation of the Minister, by Order in Council, make regulations prescribing—

(a) the fees payable by a person applying for an authorisation or renewal of an authorisation:

(b) the method by which the fees are to be calculated:

(c) exemptions from or refunds of the whole or any part of any fee.

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may—

(a) prescribe different fees or methods of calculation of fees in respect of different classes or types of authorisation, or on the basis of the level of risk posed by a radiation source or on any other differential basis:

(b) enable, in accordance with subsections (3) to (5), the recovery of the direct or indirect costs of the Ministry in verifying compliance by holders of authorisations with the radiation safety requirements.

(3) Before recommending any regulations that enable cost recovery under subsection (2)(b), the Minister must, as far as is reasonably practicable, have regard to the following principles, in determining the most appropriate method of cost-recovery:

(a) equity, in that funding for a particular function, power, or service (or a particular class of function, power, or service) should generally, and to the extent practicable, be sourced from the users or beneficiaries of the relevant functions, powers, or services at a level commensurate with their use of or benefit from the function, power, or service:

(b) efficiency, in that the allocation of costs should generally be allocated and recovered in order to ensure that maximum benefits are delivered at minimum cost:

(c) justifiability, in that costs should generally be recovered to meet only the actual and reasonable costs (including indirect costs) of the provision of or exercise of the relevant function, power, or service:

(d) transparency, in that costs should generally be identified, and allocated as closely as practicable to, tangible service provision in the recovery period in which the service is provided:

(e) ease of administration, in that the costs of collection should generally be kept as low as possible.

(4) Costs should not be recovered under subsection (2)(b) unless—

(a) there has been appropriate consultation with persons or organisations that the Minister considers representative of the interests of persons likely to be substantially affected by the exercise of the power; and

(b) the persons involved have been given sufficient time and information to make an informed contribution.

(5) Subsection (4) does not require consultation in relation to specific fees or the specific levels of fees, as long as the fees are set reasonably within the scope of any general consultation.

(6) A failure to comply with subsection (4) does not affect the validity of any regulations made under this section.

(7) Regulations under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 92(7): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

93 Other regulations

(1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) providing for the keeping of records, the inspection of those records, and the making of returns of entries in those records in connection with a radiation source:

(b) specifying details that must be included in warrants of appointment for enforcement officers:

(c) prescribing matters that must be specified in any form that is required for the purposes of this Act or a particular provision of this Act:

(d) prescribing the content of a compliance order:

(e) prescribing the manner or form in which any order, document, or other matter under this Act is to be served:

(f) regulating the procedure of the Council:

(g) providing for any other matters contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to this Act and for its due administration.

(2) Regulations under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 93(2): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

94 Order in Council amending Schedules 2 and 3

(1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister made after complying with this section, amend Schedule 2 or 3.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), an amendment to Schedule 2 may, in relation to a radioactive material (radionuclide) listed in the first column of that schedule,—

(a) replace the level of activity concentration listed for that material in the second column of that schedule; or

(b) replace the level of activity listed for that material in the third column of that schedule.

(3) Before making any recommendation under this section, the Minister must—

(a) consult any person or organisation that the Minister considers has an interest in, or will be representative of the interests of people likely to be substantially affected by, the proposed order; and

(b) be satisfied that the proposed order is necessary in order to comply with any applicable requirements, guidelines, or standards of the IAEA, or is consistent with those requirements, guidelines, or standards; and

(c) be satisfied that the proposed order is necessary for the purpose of protecting the health or safety of people, or protecting the environment, from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.

(4) An order under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 94(4): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

Subpart 7—Other matters

95 Transitional, savings, and related provisions

The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1 have effect according to their terms.

Repeal and revocations

96 Radiation Protection Act 1965 repealed

The Radiation Protection Act 1965 (1965 No 23) is repealed.

97 Revocations

The following legislative instruments are revoked:

(a) Radiation Protection Act Commencement Order 1973 (SR 1973/47):

(b) Radiation Protection (Appeals) Regulations 1974 (SR 1974/319):

(c) Radiation Protection Regulations 1982 (SR 1982/72).

Amendments to Terrorism Suppression Act 2002

98 Amendments to Terrorism Suppression Act 2002

(1) This section amends the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002.

(2) In section 4(1), replace the definition of **radioactive material** with:

radioactive material has the meaning given in Article 1 of the Nuclear Terrorism Convention

(3) After section 13C(1)(a), insert:

(aa) without lawful authority, carries, sends, transports, or otherwise moves nuclear material into or out of New Zealand; or

(4) Replace section 13E(1)(d) with:

(d) unlawfully and intentionally demands by threat, in circumstances that indicate the credibility of the threat, or by use of force or by any other form of intimidation, any radioactive material, radioactive device, or nuclear facility; or

Consequential amendments to enactments

99 Consequential amendments

Amend the enactments specified in Schedule 5 as set out in that schedule.

Schedule 1
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 95

1 Interpretation

In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires,—

commencement means the commencement of this schedule

former Act means the Radiation Protection Act 1965

former regulations means the Radiation Protection (Appeals) Regulations 1974 and Radiation Protection Regulations 1982.

2 No compensation for loss of office

The Crown is not liable to make a payment to, or otherwise compensate, any person in respect of the person ceasing to hold any office established by or under the former Act.

3 Members of Radiation Protection Advisory Council

(1) Each member of the Radiation Protection Advisory Council whose term of office has not expired before or on the commencement of this clause—

(a) becomes, on commencement, a member of the Radiation Safety Advisory Council as if the member were appointed under section 80; and

(b) remains a member until the expiry of that term of office.

(2) Despite subclause (1), if a member of the Radiation Protection Advisory Council is, on commencement, the Director-General or the Director, his or her membership on the Council ceases immediately.

4 Obligations under former Act and former regulations

Nothing in this Act operates to relieve a licence holder, owner, or other person using or possessing a radioactive material or an irradiating apparatus from any obligation imposed on him or her by the former Act or the former regulations, or otherwise by law, in relation to radiation protection.

5 Consents under former Act

Every consent given under section 12 of the former Act that is in force immediately before commencement—

(a) continues to have effect despite sections 96 and 97; and

(b) may not be renewed after it expires.

6 Licences under former Act

(1) Every licence granted under section 16 of the former Act that is in force immediately before commencement is deemed to have been granted under section 22 of this Act.

(2) Every decision to cancel or suspend a licence under section 20 of the former Act that is in force immediately before commencement is deemed to have been made under section 27 of this Act.

(3) Every decision to impose conditions on or to vary or revoke conditions in licences under section 17 of the former Act that is in force immediately before commencement is deemed to have been made under section 22(2) of this Act.

7 Exemptions under former regulations

(1) Every exemption prescribed in Part 2 of the former regulations that is in force immediately before commencement continues to have effect (despite sections 96 and 97) until the date that is 1 year after the date of commencement.

(2) Every decision made under Part 2 of the former regulations to exempt materials, apparatus, ships, aircraft, certain licence holders, and employers of licence holders that is in force immediately before commencement continues to have effect (despite sections 96 and 97) until the date of its expiry or, if there is no expiry date, until the date that is 1 year after the date of commencement.

8 References to Radiation Protection Advisory Council

Every reference in a notice or document to the Radiation Protection Advisory Council must be read as a reference to the Radiation Safety Advisory Council.

Schedule 2
List of radioactive material and acceptable activity concentration levels and activity levels

s 4

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
H-3	1×10^{6}	1×10^{9}
Be-7	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Be-10	1×10^{4}	1×10^{6}
C-11	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
C-14	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
N-13	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Ne-19	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
O-15	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
F-18	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Na-22	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Na-24	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Mg-28	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Al-26	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Si-31	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Si-32	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
P-32	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
P-33	1×10^{5}	1×10^{8}
S-35	1×10^{5}	1×10^{8}
Cl-36	1×10^{4}	1×10^{6}
Cl-38	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Cl-39	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ar-37	1×10^{6}	1×10^{8}
Ar-39	1×10^{7}	1×10^{4}
Ar-41	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
K-40	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
K-42	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
K-43	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
K-44	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
K-45	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ca-41	1×10^{5}	1×10^{7}
Ca-45	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Ca-47	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Sc-43	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Sc-44	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sc-45	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Sc-46	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Sc-47	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Sc-48	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sc-49	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Ti-44	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ti-45	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
V-47	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
V-48	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
V-49	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Cr-48	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Cr-49	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Cr-51	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Mn-51	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Mn-52	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Mn-52m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Mn-53	1×10^{4}	1×10^{9}
Mn-54	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Mn-56	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Fe-52	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Fe-55	1×10^{4}	1×10^{6}
Fe-59	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Fe-60	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Co-55	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Co-56	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Co-57	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Co-58	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Co-58m	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Co-60	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Co-60m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Co-61	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Co-62m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ni-56	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ni-57	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ni-59	1×10^{4}	1×10^{8}
Ni-63	1×10^{5}	1×10^{8}
Ni-65	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ni-66	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Cu-60	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Cu-61	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Cu-64	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Cu-67	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Zn-62	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Zn-63	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Zn-65	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Zn-69	1×10^{4}	1×10^{6}
Zn-69m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Zn-71m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Zn-72	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ga-65	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ga-66	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ga-67	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ga-68	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ga-70	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ga-72	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Ga-73	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ge-66	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ge-67	1×10^1	1×10^5
Ge-68[b]	1×10^1	1×10^5
Ge-69	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ge-71	1×10^4	1×10^8
Ge-75	1×10^3	1×10^6
Ge-77	1×10^1	1×10^5
Ge-78	1×10^2	1×10^6
As-69	1×10^1	1×10^5
As-70	1×10^1	1×10^5
As-71	1×10^1	1×10^6
As-72	1×10^1	1×10^5
As-73	1×10^3	1×10^7
As-74	1×10^1	1×10^6
As-76	1×10^2	1×10^5
As-77	1×10^3	1×10^6
As-78	1×10^1	1×10^5
Se-70	1×10^1	1×10^6
Se-73	1×10^1	1×10^6
Se-73m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Se-75	1×10^2	1×10^6
Se-79	1×10^4	1×10^7
Se-81	1×10^3	1×10^6
Se-81m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Se-83	1×10^1	1×10^5
Br-74	1×10^1	1×10^5
Br-74m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Br-75	1×10^1	1×10^6
Br-76	1×10^1	1×10^5
Br-77	1×10^2	1×10^6
Br-80	1×10^2	1×10^5
Br-80m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Br-82	1×10^1	1×10^6
Br-83	1×10^3	1×10^6
Br-84	1×10^1	1×10^5
Kr-74	1×10^2	1×10^9
Kr-76	1×10^2	1×10^9
Kr-77	1×10^2	1×10^9
Kr-79	1×10^3	1×10^5
Kr-81	1×10^4	1×10^7
Kr-81m	1×10^3	1×10^{10}
Kr-83m	1×10^5	1×10^{12}
Kr-85	1×10^5	1×10^4
Kr-85m	1×10^3	1×10^{10}
Kr-87	1×10^2	1×10^9
Kr-88	1×10^2	1×10^9

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Rb-79	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Rb-81	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rb-81m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Rb-82m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rb-83[b]	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Rb-84	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rb-86	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Rb-87	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Rb-88	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Rb-89	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Sr-80	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Sr-81	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sr-82[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sr-83	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Sr-85	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Sr-85m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Sr-87m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Sr-89	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Sr-90[b]	1×10^{2}	1×10^{4}
Sr-91	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sr-92	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Y-86	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Y-86m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Y-87[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Y-88	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Y-90	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Y-90m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Y-91	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Y-91m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Y-92	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Y-93	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Y-94	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Y-95	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Zr-86	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Zr-88	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Zr-89	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Zr-93[b]	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Zr-95	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Zr-97[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nb-88	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nb-89	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nb-89m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nb-90	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nb-93m	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Nb-94	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Nb-95	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Nb-95m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	**Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)**	**Acceptable level of activity (Bq)**
Nb-96	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nb-97	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Nb-98	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Mo-90	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Mo-93	1×10^{3}	1×10^{8}
Mo-93m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Mo-99	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Mo-101	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-93	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-93m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-94	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-94m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Tc-95	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-95m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-96	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-96m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Tc-97	1×10^{3}	1×10^{8}
Tc-97m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Tc-98	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Tc-99	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Tc-99m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Tc-101	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Tc-104	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ru-94	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ru-97	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Ru-103	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ru-105	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ru-106[b]	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Rh-99	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rh-99m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rh-100	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rh-101	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Rh-101m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Rh-102	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Rh-102m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Rh-103m	1×10^{4}	1×10^{8}
Rh-105	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Rh-106m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Rh-107	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Pd-100	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Pd-101	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Pd-103	1×10^{3}	1×10^{8}
Pd-107	1×10^{5}	1×10^{8}
Pd-109	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Ag-102	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ag-103	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ag-104	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Ag-104m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ag-105	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ag-106	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ag-106m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ag-108m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ag-110m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ag-111	1×10^3	1×10^6
Ag-112	1×10^1	1×10^5
Ag-115	1×10^1	1×10^5
Cd-104	1×10^2	1×10^7
Cd-107	1×10^3	1×10^7
Cd-109	1×10^4	1×10^6
Cd-113	1×10^3	1×10^6
Cd-113m	1×10^3	1×10^6
Cd-115	1×10^2	1×10^6
Cd-115m	1×10^3	1×10^6
Cd-117	1×10^1	1×10^6
Cd-117m	1×10^1	1×10^6
In-109	1×10^1	1×10^6
In-110	1×10^1	1×10^6
In-110m	1×10^1	1×10^5
In-111	1×10^2	1×10^6
In-112	1×10^2	1×10^6
In-113m	1×10^2	1×10^6
In-114	1×10^3	1×10^5
In-114m	1×10^2	1×10^6
In-115	1×10^3	1×10^5
In-115m	1×10^2	1×10^6
In-116m	1×10^1	1×10^5
In-117	1×10^1	1×10^6
In-117m	1×10^2	1×10^6
In-119m	1×10^2	1×10^5
Sn-110	1×10^2	1×10^7
Sn-111	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sn-113	1×10^3	1×10^7
Sn-117m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sn-119m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Sn-121	1×10^5	1×10^7
Sn-121m[b]	1×10^3	1×10^7
Sn-123	1×10^3	1×10^6
Sn-123m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sn-125	1×10^2	1×10^5
Sn-126[b]	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sn-127	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sn-128	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-115	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-116	1×10^1	1×10^6

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Sb-116m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sb-117	1×10^2	1×10^7
Sb-118m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-119	1×10^3	1×10^7
Sb-120	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sb-120m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-122	1×10^2	1×10^4
Sb-124	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-124m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sb-125	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sb-126	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sb-126m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sb-127	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-128	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sb-128m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sb-129	1×10^1	1×10^6
Sb-130	1×10^1	1×10^5
Sb-131	1×10^1	1×10^6
Te-116	1×10^2	1×10^7
Te-121	1×10^1	1×10^6
Te-121m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Te-123	1×10^3	1×10^6
Te-123m	1×10^2	1×10^7
Te-125m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Te-127	1×10^3	1×10^6
Te-127m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Te-129	1×10^2	1×10^6
Te-129m	1×10^3	1×10^6
Te-131	1×10^2	1×10^5
Te-131m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Te-132	1×10^2	1×10^7
Te-133	1×10^1	1×10^5
Te-133m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Te-134	1×10^1	1×10^6
I-120	1×10^1	1×10^5
I-120m	1×10^1	1×10^5
I-121	1×10^2	1×10^6
I-123	1×10^2	1×10^7
I-124	1×10^1	1×10^6
I-125	1×10^3	1×10^6
I-126	1×10^2	1×10^6
I-128	1×10^2	1×10^5
I-129	1×10^2	1×10^5
I-130	1×10^1	1×10^6
I-131	1×10^2	1×10^6
I-132	1×10^1	1×10^5
I-132m	1×10^2	1×10^6

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
I-133	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
I-134	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
I-135	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Xe-120	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Xe-121	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Xe-122[b]	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Xe-123	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Xe-125	1×10^{3}	1×10^{9}
Xe-127	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Xe-129m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{4}
Xe-131m	1×10^{4}	1×10^{4}
Xe-133m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{4}
Xe-133	1×10^{3}	1×10^{4}
Xe-135	1×10^{3}	1×10^{10}
Xe-135m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Xe-138	1×10^{2}	1×10^{9}
Cs-125	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Cs-127	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Cs-129	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Cs-130	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Cs-131	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Cs-132	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Cs-134m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Cs-134	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Cs-135	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Cs-135m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Cs-136	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Cs-137[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Cs-138	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Ba-126	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Ba-128	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Ba-131	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ba-131m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Ba-133	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ba-133m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ba-135m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ba-137m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ba-139	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Ba-140[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ba-141	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Ba-142	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
La-131	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
La-132	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
La-135	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
La-137	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
La-138	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
La-140	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	**Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)**	**Acceptable level of activity (Bq)**
La-141	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
La-142	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
La-143	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Ce-134	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Ce-135	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Ce-137	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Ce-137m	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Ce-139	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ce-141	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Ce-143	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ce-144[b]	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Pr-136	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Pr-137	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Pr-138m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pr-139	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Pr-142	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Pr-142m	1×10^{7}	1×10^{9}
Pr-143	1×10^{4}	1×10^{6}
Pr-144	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Pr-145	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Pr-147	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Nd-136	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Nd-138	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Nd-139	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Nd-139m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Nd-141	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Nd-147	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Nd-149	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Nd-151	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Pm-141	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Pm-143	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Pm-144	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pm-145	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Pm-146	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pm-147	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Pm-148	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Pm-148m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pm-149	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Pm-150	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Pm-151	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Sm-141	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sm-141m	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Sm-142	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Sm-145	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Sm-146	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Sm-147	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Sm-151	1×10^{4}	1×10^{8}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Sm-153	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sm-155	1×10^2	1×10^6
Sm-156	1×10^2	1×10^6
Eu-145	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-146	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-147	1×10^2	1×10^6
Eu-148	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-149	1×10^2	1×10^7
Eu-150	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-150m	1×10^3	1×10^6
Eu-152	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-152m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Eu-154	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-155	1×10^2	1×10^7
Eu-156	1×10^1	1×10^6
Eu-157	1×10^2	1×10^6
Eu-158	1×10^1	1×10^5
Gd-145	1×10^1	1×10^5
Gd-146[b]	1×10^1	1×10^6
Gd-147	1×10^1	1×10^6
Gd-148	1×10^1	1×10^4
Gd-149	1×10^2	1×10^6
Gd-151	1×10^2	1×10^7
Gd-152	1×10^1	1×10^4
Gd-153	1×10^2	1×10^7
Gd-159	1×10^3	1×10^6
Tb-147	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-149	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-150	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-151	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-153	1×10^2	1×10^7
Tb-154	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-155	1×10^2	1×10^7
Tb-156	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-156m[a]	1×10^3	1×10^7
Tb-156m′[a]	1×10^4	1×10^7
Tb-157	1×10^4	1×10^7
Tb-158	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-160	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tb-161	1×10^3	1×10^6
Dy-155	1×10^1	1×10^6
Dy-157	1×10^2	1×10^6
Dy-159	1×10^3	1×10^7
Dy-165	1×10^3	1×10^6
Dy-166	1×10^3	1×10^6
Ho-155	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ho-157	1×10^2	1×10^6

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Ho-159	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ho-161	1×10^2	1×10^7
Ho-162	1×10^2	1×10^7
Ho-162m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ho-164	1×10^3	1×10^6
Ho-164m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Ho-166	1×10^3	1×10^5
Ho-166m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ho-167	1×10^2	1×10^6
Er-161	1×10^1	1×10^6
Er-165	1×10^3	1×10^7
Er-169	1×10^4	1×10^7
Er-171	1×10^2	1×10^6
Er-172	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tm-162	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tm-166	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tm-167	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tm-170	1×10^3	1×10^6
Tm-171	1×10^4	1×10^8
Tm-172	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tm-173	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tm-175	1×10^1	1×10^6
Yb-162	1×10^2	1×10^7
Yb-166	1×10^2	1×10^7
Yb-167	1×10^2	1×10^6
Yb-169	1×10^2	1×10^7
Yb-175	1×10^3	1×10^7
Yb-177	1×10^2	1×10^6
Yb-178	1×10^3	1×10^6
Lu-169	1×10^1	1×10^6
Lu-170	1×10^1	1×10^6
Lu-171	1×10^1	1×10^6
Lu-172	1×10^1	1×10^6
Lu-173	1×10^2	1×10^7
Lu-174	1×10^2	1×10^7
Lu-174m	1×10^2	1×10^7
Lu-176	1×10^2	1×10^6
Lu-176m	1×10^3	1×10^6
Lu-177	1×10^3	1×10^7
Lu-177m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Lu-178	1×10^2	1×10^5
Lu-178m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Lu-179	1×10^3	1×10^6
Hf-170	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hf-172[b]	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-173	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hf-175	1×10^2	1×10^6

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Hf-177m	1×10^1	1×10^5
Hf-178m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-179m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-180m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-181	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-182	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hf-182m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-183	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hf-184	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ta-172	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-173	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-174	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-175	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-176	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-177	1×10^2	1×10^7
Ta-178	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-179	1×10^3	1×10^7
Ta-180	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-180m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Ta-182	1×10^1	1×10^4
Ta-182m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ta-183	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ta-184	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ta-185	1×10^2	1×10^5
Ta-186	1×10^1	1×10^5
W-176	1×10^2	1×10^6
W-177	1×10^1	1×10^6
W-178[b]	1×10^1	1×10^6
W-179	1×10^2	1×10^7
W-181	1×10^3	1×10^7
W-185	1×10^4	1×10^7
W-187	1×10^2	1×10^6
W-188[b]	1×10^2	1×10^5
Re-177	1×10^1	1×10^6
Re-178	1×10^1	1×10^6
Re-181	1×10^1	1×10^6
Re-182	1×10^1	1×10^6
Re-182m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Re-184	1×10^1	1×10^6
Re-184m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Re-186	1×10^3	1×10^6
Re-186m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Re-187	1×10^6	1×10^9
Re-188	1×10^2	1×10^5
Re-188m	1×10^2	1×10^7
Re-189[b]	1×10^2	1×10^6
Os-180	1×10^2	1×10^7

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Os-181	1×10^1	1×10^6
Os-182	1×10^2	1×10^6
Os-185	1×10^1	1×10^6
Os-189m	1×10^4	1×10^7
Os-191	1×10^2	1×10^7
Os-191m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Os-193	1×10^2	1×10^6
Os-194[b]	1×10^2	1×10^5
Ir-182	1×10^1	1×10^5
Ir-184	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-185	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-186	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-186m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-187	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ir-188	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-189	1×10^2	1×10^7
Ir-190	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-190m[a]	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-190m′[a]	1×10^4	1×10^7
Ir-192	1×10^1	1×10^4
Ir-192m	1×10^2	1×10^7
Ir-193m	1×10^4	1×10^7
Ir-194	1×10^2	1×10^5
Ir-194m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Ir-195	1×10^2	1×10^6
Ir-195m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pt-186	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pt-188[b]	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pt-189	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pt-191	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pt-193	1×10^4	1×10^7
Pt-193m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Pt-195m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pt-197	1×10^3	1×10^6
Pt-197m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pt-199	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pt-200	1×10^2	1×10^6
Au-193	1×10^2	1×10^7
Au-194	1×10^1	1×10^6
Au-195	1×10^2	1×10^7
Au-198	1×10^2	1×10^6
Au-198m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Au-199	1×10^2	1×10^6
Au-200	1×10^2	1×10^5
Au-200m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Au-201	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hg-193	1×10^2	1×10^6

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Hg-193m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hg-194[b]	1×10^1	1×10^6
Hg-195	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hg-195m[b]	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hg-197	1×10^2	1×10^7
Hg-197m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hg-199m	1×10^2	1×10^6
Hg-203	1×10^2	1×10^5
Tl-194	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tl-194m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tl-195	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tl-197	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tl-198	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tl-198m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tl-199	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tl-200	1×10^1	1×10^6
Tl-201	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tl-202	1×10^2	1×10^6
Tl-204	1×10^4	1×10^4
Pb-195m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pb-198	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pb-199	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pb-200	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pb-201	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pb-202	1×10^3	1×10^6
Pb-202m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pb-203	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pb-205	1×10^4	1×10^7
Pb-209	1×10^5	1×10^6
Pb-210[b]	1×10^1	1×10^4
Pb-211	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pb-212[b]	1×10^1	1×10^5
Pb-214	1×10^2	1×10^6
Bi-200	1×10^1	1×10^6
Bi-201	1×10^1	1×10^6
Bi-202	1×10^1	1×10^6
Bi-203	1×10^1	1×10^6
Bi-205	1×10^1	1×10^6
Bi-206	1×10^1	1×10^5
Bi-207	1×10^1	1×10^6
Bi-210	1×10^3	1×10^6
Bi-210m[b]	1×10^1	1×10^5
Bi-212[b]	1×10^1	1×10^5
Bi-213	1×10^2	1×10^6
Bi-214	1×10^1	1×10^5
Po-203	1×10^1	1×10^6
Po-205	1×10^1	1×10^6

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	**Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)**	**Acceptable level of activity (Bq)**
Po-206	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Po-207	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Po-208	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Po-209	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Po-210	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
At-207	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
At-211	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Fr-222	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Fr-223	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Rn-220[b]	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Rn-222[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{8}
Ra-223[b]	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Ra-224[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ra-225	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Ra-226[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Ra-227	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ra-228[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Ac-224	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Ac-225[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Ac-226	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Ac-227[b]	1×10^{-1}	1×10^{3}
Ac-228	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Th-226[b]	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Th-227	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Th-228[b]	1×10^{0}	1×10^{4}
Th-229[b]	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
Th-230	1×10^{0}	1×10^{4}
Th-231	1×10^{3}	1×10^{7}
Th-232	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Th-234[b]	1×10^{3}	1×10^{5}
Pa-227	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pa-228	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pa-230	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pa-231	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
Pa-232	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Pa-233	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Pa-234	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
U-230[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
U-231	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
U-232[b]	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
U-233	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
U-234	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
U-235[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
U-236	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
U-237	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
U-238[b]	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
U-239	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
U-240	1×10^3	1×10^7
U-240[b]	1×10^1	1×10^6
Np-232	1×10^1	1×10^6
Np-233	1×10^2	1×10^7
Np-234	1×10^1	1×10^6
Np-235	1×10^3	1×10^7
Np-236	1×10^2	1×10^5
Np-236m	1×10^3	1×10^7
Np-237[b]	1×10^0	1×10^3
Np-238	1×10^2	1×10^6
Np-239	1×10^2	1×10^7
Np-240	1×10^1	1×10^6
Pu-234	1×10^2	1×10^7
Pu-235	1×10^2	1×10^7
Pu-236	1×10^1	1×10^4
Pu-237	1×10^3	1×10^7
Pu-238	1×10^0	1×10^4
Pu-239	1×10^0	1×10^4
Pu-240	1×10^0	1×10^3
Pu-241	1×10^2	1×10^5
Pu-242	1×10^0	1×10^4
Pu-243	1×10^3	1×10^7
Pu-244	1×10^0	1×10^4
Pu-245	1×10^2	1×10^6
Pu-246	1×10^2	1×10^6
Am-237	1×10^2	1×10^6
Am-238	1×10^1	1×10^6
Am-239	1×10^2	1×10^6
Am-240	1×10^1	1×10^6
Am-241	1×10^0	1×10^4
Am-242	1×10^3	1×10^6
Am-242m[b]	1×10^0	1×10^4
Am-243[b]	1×10^0	1×10^3
Am-244	1×10^1	1×10^6
Am-244m	1×10^4	1×10^7
Am-245	1×10^3	1×10^6
Am-246	1×10^1	1×10^5
Am-246m	1×10^1	1×10^6
Cm-238	1×10^2	1×10^7
Cm-240	1×10^2	1×10^5
Cm-241	1×10^2	1×10^6
Cm-242	1×10^2	1×10^5
Cm-243	1×10^0	1×10^4
Cm-244	1×10^1	1×10^4
Cm-245	1×10^0	1×10^3
Cm-246	1×10^0	1×10^3
Cm-247	1×10^0	1×10^4

Radioactive material radionuclide[a]	Acceptable level of activity concentration (Bq/g)	Acceptable level of activity (Bq)
Cm-248	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
Cm-249	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Cm-250	1×10^{-1}	1×10^{3}
Bk-245	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Bk-246	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Bk-247	1×10^{0}	1×10^{4}
Bk-249	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Bk-250	1×10^{1}	1×10^{6}
Cf-244	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Cf-246	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Cf-248	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Cf-249	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
Cf-250	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Cf-251	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
Cf-252	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Cf-253	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Cf-254	1×10^{0}	1×10^{3}
Es-250	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Es-251	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Es-253	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}
Es-254	1×10^{1}	1×10^{4}
Es-254m	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Fm-252	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Fm-253	1×10^{2}	1×10^{6}
Fm-254	1×10^{4}	1×10^{7}
Fm-255	1×10^{3}	1×10^{6}
Fm-257	1×10^{1}	1×10^{5}
Md-257	1×10^{2}	1×10^{7}
Md-258	1×10^{2}	1×10^{5}

[a] m and m′ denote metastable states of the radionuclide. The metastable state m′ is of higher energy than the metastable state m.

[b] Parent radionuclides and their progeny whose dose contributions are taken into account in the dose calculations (thus requiring only the exemption level of the parent radionuclide to be considered) are listed here:

Parent	Progeny
Ge-68	Ga-68
Rb-83	Kr-83m
Sr-82	Rb-82
Sr-90	Y-90
Y-87	Sr-87m
Zr-93	Nb-93m
Zr-97	Nb-97
Ru-106	Rh-106
Ag-108m	Ag-108
Sn-121m	Sn-121 (0.776)
Sn-126	Sb-126m

Parent	Progeny
Xe-122	I-122
Cs-137	Ba-137m
Ba-140	La-140
Ce-134	La-134
Ce-144	Pr-144
Gd-146	Eu-146
Hf-172	Lu-172
W-178	Ta-178
W-188	Re-188
Re-189	Os-189m (0.241)
Ir-189	Os-189m
Pt-188	Ir-188
Hg-194	Au-194
Hg-195m	Hg-195 (0.542)
Pb-210	Bi-210, Po-210
Pb-212	Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Bi-210m	Tl-206
Bi-212	Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Rn-220	Po-216
Rn-222	Po-218, Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214
Ra-223	Rn-219, Po-215, Pb-211, Bi-211, Tl-207
Ra-224	Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Ra-226	Rn-222, Po-218, Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214, Pb-210, Bi-210, Po-210
Ra-228	Ac-228
Ac-225	Fr-221, At-217, Bi-213, Po-213 (0.978), Tl-209 (0.0216), Pb-209 (0.978)
Ac-227	Fr-223 (0.0138)
Th-226	Ra-222, Rn-218, Po-214
Th-228	Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Th-229	Ra-225, Ac-225, Fr-221, At-217, Bi-213, Po-213, Pb-209
Th-234	Pa-234m
U-230	Th-226, Ra-222, Rn-218, Po-214
U-232	Th-228, Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
U-235	Th-231
U-238	Th-234, Pa-234m
U-240	Np-240m
Np-237	Pa-233
Am-242m	Am-242
Am-243	Np-239

Schedule 3
Dose limits for ionising radiation

s 9(3)

Occupational exposure

1 For occupational exposure of workers over 18 years of age, the dose limits for ionising radiation are—

(a) an effective dose of 20 millisieverts (**mSv**) per year averaged over 5 consecutive years (100 mSv in 5 years) and of 50 mSv in any single year; or

(b) an equivalent dose to the lens of the eye of 20 mSv per year averaged over 5 consecutive years (100 mSv in 5 years) and of 50 mSv in any single year; or

(c) an equivalent dose to the extremities (hands and feet) or the skin of 500 mSv in a year.

2 For occupational exposure of persons of 16 to 18 years of age who are being trained for employment involving radiation, and for exposure of students of 16 to 18 years of age who use ionising radiation sources in the course of their studies, the dose limits are—

(a) an effective dose of 6 mSv in a year; or

(b) an equivalent dose to the lens of the eye of 20 mSv in a year; or

(c) an equivalent dose to the extremities (hands and feet) or the skin of 150 mSv in a year.

Public exposure

3 For public exposure, including exposure of an embryo or a foetus in a female worker, the dose limits for ionising radiation are—

(a) an effective dose of 1 mSv in a year; or

(b) an equivalent dose to the lens of the eye of 15 mSv in a year; or

(c) an equivalent dose to the skin of 50 mSv in a year.

4 For public exposure, the effective dose may be higher than 1 mSv in a year, if so specified in regulations, provided that the average dose over 5 consecutive years does not exceed 1 mSv per year.

Schedule 4
Radiation Safety Advisory Council

s 83

1 Term of office

(1) A member of the Council—

(a) holds office for a term of 3 years from the date of the member's appointment or from the date (if any) specified in the instrument by which the member is appointed; and

(b) may from time to time be reappointed.

(2) A person—

(a) becomes ineligible for appointment to the Council after completing 6 consecutive years as a member; but

(b) becomes eligible for appointment 1 year after the date that the person became ineligible for appointment.

(3) A member whose term of office has expired continues, unless sooner vacating or being removed from office, by virtue of the appointment for the term that has expired, until—

(a) that member is reappointed; or

(b) a successor to that member is appointed.

2 Vacation of office

(1) A member of the Council may at any time be removed from office by the Minister for inability to perform the functions of the office, bankruptcy, neglect of duty, or misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the Minister.

(2) A member of the Council may resign from office by giving written notice to the Minister.

(3) A member of the Council who becomes ineligible for appointment under clause 1(2)(a) ceases to be a member of the Council.

(4) The powers of the Council are not affected by any vacancy in its membership.

3 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of Council

(1) The Council—

(a) must appoint a member as chairperson; and

(b) may appoint another member as deputy chairperson.

(2) The appointment must be by notice in writing to the member and the Council stating—

(a) the period (starting at or after the time the member comes into office as a member of the Council and ending at or before the time he or she must

cease to be a member) for which the member is appointed chairperson or deputy chairperson; and

(b) the date on which he or she comes into that office.

(3) A person whose appointment as chairperson or deputy chairperson has expired—

(a) continues in that office until his or her successor is appointed; and

(b) is eligible for reappointment to that office so long as he or she continues to be a member of the Council.

4 Meetings of Council

(1) The meetings of the Council are to be held at the times and places that the Council or the chairperson from time to time appoints.

(2) At any meeting of the Council, 4 members constitute a quorum.

(3) Every question before any meeting of the Council must be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(4) The chairperson has a deliberative vote and, in the case of an equality of votes, has a casting vote.

Schedule 5
Consequential amendments

s 99

Part 1
Amendments to Acts

Carriage of Goods Act 1979 (1979 No 43)

In section 30, replace "Radiation Protection Act 1965" with "Radiation Safety Act 2016".

Environment Act 1986 (1986 No 127)

In the Schedule, replace the item relating to the Radiation Protection Act 1965 with:

Radiation Safety Act 2016

Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 (2012 No 72)

In section 4(1), definition of **radioactive waste or other radioactive matter**, replace "Radiation Protection Act 1965" with "Radiation Safety Act 2016".

Fire Service Act 1975 (1975 No 42)

In section 2(1), definition of **hazardous substance**, replace paragraph (b) with:

(b) any radioactive material as defined in section 5(1) of the Radiation Safety Act 2016 or infectious substance that may impair human, animal, or plant health

Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 (2003 No 48)

Replace section 67(b)(xii) with:

(xii) the Radiation Safety Act 2016.

Replace section 100(2)(a)(xii) with:

(xii) the Radiation Safety Act 2016; or

Maritime Transport Act 1994 (1994 No 104)

In section 257, definition of **radioactive waste or other radioactive matter**, replace "the Radiation Protection Act 1965" with "section 5(1) of the Radiation Safety Act 2016".

Medicines Act 1981 (1981 No 118)

In section 3(1)(c)(iii), replace "section 2(1) of the Radiation Protection Act 1965" with "section 5(1) of the Radiation Safety Act 2016".

Medicines Act 1981 (1981 No 118)—*continued*

In section 38(1)(a), replace "section 2(1) of the Radiation Protection Act 1965" with "section 5(1) of the Radiation Safety Act 2016".

Official Information Act 1982 (1982 No 156)

In Schedule 1, replace "Radiation Protection Advisory Council" with "Radiation Safety Advisory Council".

Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24)

In the Schedule, repeal the item relating to the Radiation Protection Act 1965.

Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 (1997 No 60)

In Schedule 2, replace the item relating to the Radiation Protection Act 1965 with:

Radiation Safety Act 2016, to the extent that it deals with any requirement described in section 10(2) applicable to the sale of any radioactive material (within the meaning of section 5(1) of the Radiation Safety Act 2016)

Part 2
Amendments to legislative instrument

Accident Compensation (Liability to Pay or Contribute to Cost of Treatment) Regulations 2003 (SR 2003/388)

In regulation 3, replace the definition of **radiologist** with:

radiologist means —

(a) a medical practitioner who is registered in the diagnostic and interventional radiology scope of practice by the Medical Council of New Zealand; or

(b) a medical practitioner who—

(i) is registered in a general scope of practice by the Medical Council of New Zealand; and

(ii) holds a licence under the Radiation Safety Act 2016 to use X-ray equipment for the purposes of radiology; or

(c) a medical practitioner who—

(i) is registered in the general practice vocational scope of practice by the Medical Council of New Zealand; and

(ii) holds a licence under the Radiation Safety Act 2016 to use X-ray equipment for the purposes of general practice

In regulation 3, definition of **recognised branch of medicine**, replace paragraph (d) with:

(d) diagnostic and interventional radiology:

Accident Compensation (Liability to Pay or Contribute to Cost of Treatment) Regulations 2003 (SR 2003/388)—*continued*

Replace regulation 12(2) with:

(2) If a claimant receives treatment from a radiologist whose scope of practice includes the branch of medicine known as diagnostic and interventional radiology, the Corporation is liable to pay the amount specified for the treatment.

Notes

1 General

This is a consolidation of the Radiation Safety Act 2016 that incorporates the amendments made to the legislation so that it shows the law as at its stated date.

2 Legal status

A consolidation is taken to correctly state, as at its stated date, the law enacted or made by the legislation consolidated and by the amendments. This presumption applies unless the contrary is shown.

Section 78 of the Legislation Act 2019 provides that this consolidation, published as an electronic version, is an official version. A printed version of legislation that is produced directly from this official electronic version is also an official version.

3 Editorial and format changes

The Parliamentary Counsel Office makes editorial and format changes to consolidations using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019. See also PCO editorial conventions for consolidations.

4 Amendments incorporated in this consolidation

Emergency Management Act 2026 (2026 No 53): section 235

Legislation Act (Amendments to Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/247): regulation 81

Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7): section 3

Privacy Act 2020 (2020 No 31): section 217

Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (2017 No 17): section 197

Senior Courts Act 2016 (2016 No 48): section 183(c)

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