

RADIATION PROTECTION ACT 2007

2020 REVISED EDITION

This revised edition incorporates all amendments up to and including 1 December 2021 and comes into operation on 31 December 2021

An Act to control and regulate the import, export, manufacture, sale, disposal, transport, storage, possession and use of radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus, to make provision in relation to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, to establish a system for the imposition and maintenance of nuclear safeguards, and to implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and to provide for matters connected therewith.

[20/2014]

[1 July 2007]

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Radiation Protection Act 2007.

Interpretation

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

“Agency” means the National Environment Agency established under the National Environment Agency Act 2002;

“authorised officer” means any person appointed as an authorised officer under section 4(2), and includes the Director-General;

“Convention country” means a foreign country that is a Party to the Nuclear Material Convention;

“conveyance” includes any vessel, train, vehicle, aircraft or other mode of transport;

“country” includes a State or territory, as the case may be;

“Director-General” means the Director-General of Environmental Protection appointed under section 3(1) of the Environmental Protection and Management Act 1999;

“disposal”, in relation to waste, includes —

- (a) its removal, deposit or destruction;
- (b) its discharge, whether onto land, into water or air, into a sewer or drain, or otherwise; and
- (c) its burial, whether underground or otherwise,

and “dispose of” is to be construed accordingly;

“IAEA” means the International Atomic Energy Agency established by the IAEA Statute;

“IAEA inspector” means an individual designated as an inspector by the IAEA Board of Governors according to the procedures set out in the Safeguards Agreement to carry out an inspection or a visit in accordance with that Agreement;

“IAEA Statute” means the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, being the Statute ratified by Singapore on 5 January 1967, and includes any amendment to, or substitution of, the Statute that is binding on Singapore;

“ionising radiations” means electromagnetic radiations and corpuscular radiations which give rise to the formation of ion pairs on interaction with matter;

“irradiating apparatus” means —

- (a) any apparatus that is capable of producing ionising radiation;
- (b) any apparatus of a prescribed type that is capable of producing non-ionising radiation; and
- (c) any component of or accessory to an apparatus described in paragraph (a) or (b);

“licence” means a licence granted under section 8;

“national inspector” means any person who is a national inspector by virtue of, or appointed under, section 20;

“non-ionising radiations” means electromagnetic radiations and fields with wavelengths greater than 100 nanometers and all acoustic radiations and fields with frequencies below 16 Hz and above 16 kHz;

“nuclear material” has the meaning given in the First Schedule;

“Nuclear Material Convention” means the Convention on the Physical Protection

of Nuclear Material adopted in Vienna on 26 October 1979, as amended by the amendments adopted in Vienna on 8 July 2005;

“nuclear offence” means —

- (a) an offence under section 29, 31, 32, 33 or 34;
- (b) an offence specified in the Second Schedule committed in relation to any nuclear material;
- (c) an abetment of, or a conspiracy to commit, an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) an attempt to commit an offence under section 29, 32 or 33, or an offence mentioned in paragraph (b) except any offence under section 384, 385, 386, 387, 388 or 389 of the Penal Code 1871 committed in relation to nuclear material; or
- (e) an act by a person which would make the person liable for an offence mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (d) by virtue of section 34, 35 or 37 of the Penal Code 1871;

“nuclear trafficking offence” means —

- (a) an offence under section 35;
- (b) an abetment of, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit, an offence under section 35; or
- (c) an act by a person which would make the person liable for an offence under section 35 or an attempt to commit such an offence by virtue of section 34, 35 or 37 of the Penal Code 1871;

“owner”, in relation to any premises, includes —

- (a) the person for the time being receiving the rent for the premises, whether on the person’s own account or as an agent or a trustee for any other person, or the person who would so receive the rent if the premises were let to a tenant; and
- (b) the person whose name is entered in the Valuation List prepared under section 10 of the Property Tax Act 1960;

“premises” includes —

- (a) messuages, houses, buildings and lands, whether open or enclosed, and whether public or private;

- (b) any place underground and any land covered by water; and
- (c) any structure or conveyance;

“radiation” means ionising radiation or non-ionising radiation;

“radioactive material” means any article containing a radioactive substance giving it a specific or total radioactivity exceeding the prescribed level, and includes any article containing any nuclear material;

“radioactive substance” means a radionuclide or mixture of radionuclides, either alone or in chemical combination with other elements;

“radioactive waste” means any waste which consists wholly or partly of —

- (a) the substance or article which, if it were not waste, would be radioactive material; or
- (b) a substance or an article which has been contaminated in the course of the production, keeping or use of radioactive material or by contact with, or proximity to other waste falling within paragraph (a);

“radionuclide” means an isotope of any element which spontaneously emits any ionising radiation;

“registered medical practitioner” means any person registered or deemed to be registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Registration Act 1997;

“Safeguards Agreement” means the Agreement between Singapore and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons signed on 18 October 1977, and includes —

- (a) that Agreement as amended from time to time;
- (b) the protocol to that Agreement signed on 18 October 1977, as amended from time to time; and
- (c) the protocol additional to that Agreement for the application of safeguards, signed at Vienna on 22 September 2005;

“sell” includes —

- (a) supplying or otherwise dealing in or disposing of, whether by way of sale, loan or gift;
- (b) offering or attempting to sell, receiving for sale, exposing for sale,

having in possession for sale, sending or delivering for sale, or causing to be sold, offered or exposed for sale; and

(c) barter,

and “sale” and “purchase” have corresponding meanings.

[20/2014]

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, any word or expression used and not defined in this Act but defined in the Safeguards Agreement has the same meaning as in the Safeguards Agreement.

Application of Act to Government

3.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), Parts 3 to 8 and 10 and regulations made for the purposes of these Parts bind and apply to the Government.

[20/2014]

(2) Nothing in this Act renders the Government liable to prosecution for an offence.

[2A

[20/2014]