Regulatory Aspects of ALARA

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Regulatory Aspects of ALARA

- Introduction General Principles
- ALARA Programme in Regulatory demand
- Practical Implementation : some examples
- Future
- Conclusion



Introduction

ALARA is a general concept

- Aiming to reduce radiological hazards to
 - Workers
 - Public
 - Environment
- Taking into account other considerations like
 - Economic
 - Technical & Practical
 - Social
- Integral part of overall safety programme and safety culture



Not easily translated into « regulatory text »



Regulatory Approach demands for ALARA Programme

- ALARA Programme to be implemented on-site
 - Commitment of all staff (Top-Down)
 - Dedicated staff
 - ALARA Manual or Procedures
 - Education & Training
 - ALARA Organisation
 - Health Physics Service which reports to upper management
 - Regular review of ALARA programme
- Elements of this ALARA programme are imposed by
 - Royal Decree (20th July 2001)
 - Specific requirements in licence



General Principles

(Royal Decree 20th July 2001 Chapter III, Art. 20: General Protection)

Royal Decree of 20th July 2001

- General Regulation for the Protection of the Population, the Workers and the Environment against the Danger of Ionising Radiation
- Justification of each activity
 - Before licensing : part of license application
 - Review by FANC: possible exclusion of activities
- Optimisation as low as reasonably achievable
 - FANC can impose dose constraints for each source, activity or manipulation
- Limitation of effective doses
 - For workers
 - For public



Elements of ALARA Programme in Royal Decree (1)

- Commitment of staff (art. 26)
 - Comply to regulations
 - No unnecessary exposure
 - Notify problems
- Dedicated Staff
 - Health Physics (art. 23)
 - Internal department for class I utilities
 - "Aangestelde voor bewaking"/"Préposé à la surveillance" (art. 30.4)
 - Deputy health physics
 - For each controlled area
 - Assure safety and protection measures



Elements of ALARA Programme in Royal Decree (2)

- Education & Training for all staff (Art. 25)
 - Renewed 1x/year, job change, new technology,...
- Education & Training for specific persons/tasks
 - Aangestelde voor bewaking/Préposé à la surveillance (Art. 30.4)
 - Experts medical radio physics (Art 51.7)
 - Initial training
 - Permanent education
 - Permanent education for medical doctors, dentists, veterinary doctors (Art 53.1)
 - Training for medical assistant personnel (Art 53.2)
 - Initial training
 - Permanent education
 - Experts health physics
 - Class I
 - Class II



Elements of ALARA Programme in Royal Decree (3)

ALARA Manual & Procedures

- Safety Factor (Art. 27)
 - Distance
 - Shielding of sources : < 0.02 mSv/h at contact
 - Shielding of workspace
 - Avoiding contamination
 - Sealed sources
 - Lowest possible radio toxicity
 - Minimise activity
 - Avoid spread of radioactive substances
 - Avoid loss/theft of radioactive substances
 - Retrieval of radioactive substances
 - Exact account of radioactive substances
 - Workspace in accordance with activity, toxicity, physical and chemical properties
 - Non-sealed sources only in appropriate workspace
 - Methodology to avoid contamination of personnel
 - Limit time of exposure



Elements of ALARA Programme in Royal Decree (4)

ALARA Manual & Procedures

- Protection of Workspace (Art. 29)
 - Controlled areas designed to cope with external hazards (fire, explosion, water)
 - Easy evacuation
 - Clear separation with other spaces
- Individual protection of personnel (Art. 30)
 - Controlled access (Art. 30.1)
 - Prohibition for food, drinks, smoking, cosmetics, ... (Art. 30.2)
 - Adapted (personal) protective equipment (Art. 30.3)
 - Individual adapted dosimetry (Art. 30.6)
 - Nominal (legal) dosimeter
 - Extremity dosimeters
 - Alarm dosimeters
 - Same protection for external workers (Art. 37 ter-quinquies)



Elements of ALARA Programme in Royal Decree (5)

- Health Physics Department (Art. 23)
 - Responsible for the application of and control over the regulatory demands
 - Head of Health Physics department : Expert Class I or Class II
- ALARA Organisation and review for Class I facilities
 - Specific demand in license
 - To be managed and controlled by Internal Health Physics department
 - Supervised and reviewed by Authorised Inspection Organisation
- ALARA Organisation and review for Class II facilities
 - To be managed by Health Physics



Practical Implementation of ALARA by FANC

- During Licensing
 - Examination of justification principle
 - Examination of protection measures
 - Workspaces
 - Waste treatment
 - Etc...
 - Specific requirements in issued license
- During Facility operation : Control & Surveillance
 - Periodic inspections by Authorised Inspection Organisations
 - Control of elements of ALARA programme
 - Specific inspection campaigns by FANC such as
 - Hospital campaign (education & training of medical assistant personnel)
 - Class II facilities with large sources and cyclotrons
 - Industrial radiography with gamma sources
 - Periodic contacts with major facilities



Practical Implementation of ALARA by FANC: licensing examples

- Private collection of radioactive sources : no justification
- Hospitals
 - Maximum allowed activity per isotope
 - Exact inventory of sources
 - Construction materials in hot lab: smooth materials for easy decontamination
 - Maximum allowed energy for accelerators
- Cyclotrons for production of medical isotopes
 - Maximum allowed energy
 - Exact inventory of sources
 - Storage and treatment methods of isotopes
 - Control of induced radioactivity
 - Release limits
- Industrial radiography with gamma-sources
 - Specific conditions to avoid loss/theft of sources
 - Specific procedures in case of malfunctioning device
 - Highly Active Sealed Source Record sheet



Practical Implementation of ALARA by FANC: control & surveillance examples

- Hospitals: Systematic inspection campaign with specific attention to
 - Individual user's license
 - Education & training of medical assistant personnel
 - Exact inventory of sources
 - Procedures for storage and treatment of waste
- Class II facilities with large sources and Cyclotrons : systematic inspection campaign to increase safety measures
 - Protection measures
 - Access control
 - Testing of safety related equipment
 - Content and update of safety analysis report
- Industrial radiography with gamma-sources: intensive consultation with industry and in the field inspections
 - Increase operational safety of radiography by
 - Optimisation of dose constraints (preparation)
 - Management of doses (performance)
 - Analysis of doses (feedback and improvement)



Future Approach of FANC

More attention to Dose Constraints

- Per type of application
- Risk and safety analysis

Dosimetry Survey

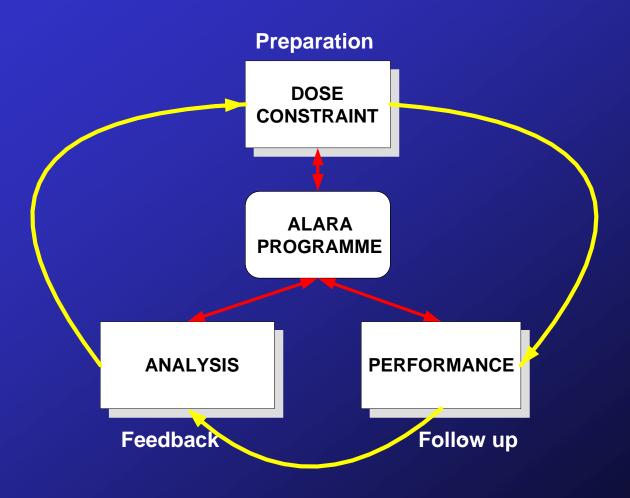
- Identify activities with high exposures
- Develop together with the industry an ALARA programme to reduce doses
- Evaluate the programme and provide feedback to the industry (lessons learned)
- Develop specific training programmes for particular groups/activities

Example of this new approach

Industrial radiography



Example of new approach: Industrial Radiography





Industrial Radiography: 10-points plan

- Dose constraints: ALARA
- Risk analysis safety analysis for each type of equipment
- Two operators: 1 for surveillance
- Procedures for normal operation and in case of accidents
- Inventory of sources in use
- Internal safety audit
- Education & Training of operators
- Specific training for surveillance
- Feedback to operators
- Replace where possible- radiation techniques by others



Conclusion

- ALARA = concept/philosophy and not easily to be put in regulations
- REGULATOR can stimulate ALARA by
 - Including the ALARA concept, principles and approaches in its regulatory texts.
 - Including specific points of attention and specific requirements in the facilities license.
 - Drawing attention to ALARA related aspects during their inspections.
 - Consulting and collaborating with the licensees to further enhance the application of ALARA in the field

