



# Progress with the revision and consolidation of the European BSS and the role of networking for their Implementation

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#### **Outline**

- Revision and consolidation of European Radiation Protection Legislation
- Natural radiation sources
- Role of networking for the implementation of European Legislation





# Role of the European Union

- Euratom Treaty (1957)
  - allow the development of nuclear energy while protecting the Health and Safety of workers and members of the public
- Establish uniform Basic Safety Standards
  - Ensure their application (transposition; implementation; infringement procedure)
- Ensure the protection of the "environment"
  - "air, water, soil"
- Research (fission/fusion Framework Programmes)
  - radiation biology





# Development of a new European Basic Safety Standards Directive

- Consolidation of existing European radiation protection legislation
- Revision of the Euratom Basic Safety Standards (Directive 96/29/Euratom)





# Consolidation of European Radiation Protection Legislation

- Basic Safety Standards, Directive 96/29/Euratom
- Medical Exposures, Directive 97/43/Euratom
- Public Information, Directive 89/618/Euratom
- Outside Workers, Directive 90/641/Euratom
- Control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources, Directive 2003/122/Euratom
- Radon, Commission Recommendation 90/143/Euratom





# Motivation for Revision of Euratom BSS

- More binding requirements on
  - Natural radiation sources
  - Criteria for clearance
  - Cooperation between Member States for emergency planning and response
- Review of regulatory control system
  - Graded approach to regulatory control
- New recommendations by ICRP
- Revision of International Basic Safety Standards





# Impact of new ICRP Recommendations

- Based on three different exposure situations
  - Existing
  - Planned
  - Emergency
- Constraints and Reference levels
  - Source related prospective tool for optimisation
  - Societal basis Bands of constraints
- Forthcoming ICRP Documents on
  - Emergency exposure situations
  - Existing exposure situations (rehabilitation of contaminated areas)





# Topical issues for BSS Revision

- Natural Radiation sources
  - NORM industries
  - Building materials
  - Radon
  - Cosmic radiation (aircrew)
- Exemption and Clearance
- Graded approach to regulatory control
- Education and training
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Occupational Exposure (outside workers)
- Protection of the Environment





### **NORM** industries

- "Positive" list of types of industries
  - Identification of industries of concern
- Activity concentrations above 1 Bq/g (10 Bq/g for K-40)
  - Higher values for segments of the decay chain
  - Not applicable to recycling in building materials
  - Lower values where appropriate in specific cases
- Assessment of doses to workers
  - 1-6 mSv: keep under review apply ALARA
  - > 6 mSv: controlled areas
- Assessment of effluents and disposal of waste
  - Constraint of 300 µSv 1 mSv to the public
  - Recycling rather than radioactive waste disposal





### **Natural radiation sources**

#### Planned exposure situations:

- identified NORM industries
- workplaces with high radon concentrations
- placing on the market of building materials with high activity index

#### Existing exposure situations:

- Radon in dwellings
- "normal" NORM industries and building materials

#### Links:

- radon as an exposure pathway in NORM industries
- recycling of NORM residues in building materials





### Radon

#### Requirement for a national action plan

- All sources: soil, building material, water
- Definition of radon prone areas
- Reference levels for existing dwellings, workplaces and public buildings
- Building codes for new buildings

#### Provide information

- House owners
- Building Profession

#### Occupational Exposure

- Radon measurements
- Reference levels





# **Building Materials**

- Identification of types of building materials liable to be in the scope of control measures
  - List to be established by national authorities
  - based on indicative list given in BSS
- Categorisation of building materials
  - on the basis of an activity index and
  - minor or major stuctural component
  - exemption
- Placing on the market subject to regulatory control
  - if the building material is identified by national authorities
  - through assessment on the basis of a reference level
- Trade, labelling or information





# **Exemption and clearance**

- Same levels for both concepts
  - Basis: IAEA RS-G-1.7
  - Study launched to
    - evaluate differences with EC RP 122,
    - assess impact of lowering the exemption levels





# **Regulatory Control**

- Graded Approach to Regulatory Control
  - Exemption
  - Notification
  - Registration
    - i.e. "authorisation in cases of a limited risk"
  - Licensing
- In line with approach for NORM industries





### **Outline of new Euratom BSS**

- Preamble
- Title I Subject matter and Scope
- Title II Definitions
- Title III: System of Protection
- Title IV: Responsibilities for Regulatory Control
- Title V: Requirements for Education and Training
- Title VI: Justification and Regulatory Control of planned exposure situations
- Title VII: Protection of Workers, Apprentices and Students
- Title VIII: Protection of Patients and other individuals submitted to medical exposure
- Title IX: Protection of Members of the Public
- Title X: Protection of the Environment
- Title XI: Emergency exposure situations
- Title XII: Existing exposure situations
- Title XIII: Final provisions





# **Revision process**

#### How to assess the impact of the modifications proposed?

- Presenting concepts and ideas at an early stage
- Discussing potential impact with those who will be involved in the implementation of the new regulations

#### Where?

- International symposia, conferences, workshops...
- > Associations of stakeholders, e.g. authorities, industry, unions, ...
- Specialised networks, e.g. ALARA networks





# Idea of networking

- Decentralised support to implementation
- Create a platform for sharing information on similar issues, problems, questions (on a voluntary basis)
- Link different groups of stakeholders, e.g. regulatory authorities, industry, designers, vendors, workers/unions,
   ...
- Involve those with practical experience in operational radiological protection
- Provide the means for communication (workshops, websites, electronic communication, ...)





# **European Network Projects**

- European ALARA Network (EAN)
- European ALARA Network for NORM industries
- European ALARA Network for the non-destructive testing industry
- European Study on Occupational Radiation Exposure (ESOREX)
- European Training and Education in Radiation Protection Platform (EUTERP)





# Why ALARA networking?

- Information and experience exchange on dose reduction programmes
  - Regulatory requirements, administrative and operational procedures, practical experience ...
- Information and experience exchange on failures, incidents, accidents, ...
- Guidance on ALARA, best practices, ...
- Establishment of Safety Culture, ALARA Culture
  - Dissemination of experience





# European ALARA Network (EAN)

#### Created in 1996 by the European Commission

#### **Objectives:**

- promote wider and uniform use of optimisation techniques in the various fields of occupational application in Europe
- provide focus and mechanism for the exchange and dissemination of information from practical experience
- propose topical issues of interest that should be subject of European meetings, workshops or research projects





### **EAN Products**

- Annual topical workshops
  - 10<sup>th</sup> workshop, Prague, 12 15
     September 2006
- Newsletters
- Surveys
  - e.g. on best practices
- Network of colleagues personal contacts



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# European ALARA Network for Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (EAN-NORM)

Project initiated and financed by the European Commission

**Project Duration: December 2006 – December 2008** 

#### **Objectives:**

- promote the establishment of guidance and recommendations on operational and practical measures to optimise doses to workers and to the general public during industrial applications involving naturally occurring radioactive material
- facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information on regulatory initiatives, industry activities and operational radiation protection measures in the field of naturally occurring radioactive material





## **Expected EAN-NORM deliverables**

- Identification of, and contact with relevant stakeholders
- Review of implementation of optimisation in NORM industries
- Assessment of the level of harmonisation of radiological protection in NORM industries
- Establishment of a system for permanent information exchange
  - Workshops, websites, communication fora





# EC expectations from this workshop

- presentation by EC of current ideas on how to improve the EU regulatory framework with regard to NORM industries
- Open discussions in breakout sessions
- Identify potential impact on different stakeholders industry, regulatory authorities, workers, public, ...
- Receive input for further improvement
- Impact assessment





### **Conclusions**

#### European legislation

- Consolidation of existing European radiation protection legislation
- Revision of the Euratom Basic Safety Standards

  - Integrate natural and artificial sources of radiation
  - Graded approach to regulatory control

#### Networking

- Optimisation of doses
- Dissemination of ALARA culture
- Enhance awareness
- Stakeholder involvement





### **Further Information**

- www.ec.europa.eu/energy/nuclear/radioprotection
- www.eu-alara.net
- www.ean-norm.net
- <u>www.esorex.cz</u>
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