

The German Risk-Acceptance Concept for carcinogenic hazardous substances and its implications for radiation protection of NORM

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The challenge



RP

(Natural) radioact. substances

residues

Occupational exposures

Regulations, limits authorization, ...

Protection of environment

NORM
U, Ra, Th Hg, As, ...



Protect humans and the environment against adverse effects

HSE

Toxic substances

waste

Occupational exposures

Regulations, limits authorization, ...

Environmental Protection

The substances



RP

NORM

U, Ra, Th

Hg, As, ...

HSE

Natural radioact. substances

Carcinogenic substances (ionizing radiation)

Natur. & artificial toxic substances

Non-carcinogenic

Carcinogenic with effect threshold

Linear non-threshold effects

Carcinogenic subst. without effect threshold

The concepts



RP for NORM

(Justification)

Limitation

Optimization (ALARA)

Cardinal rules of behavior

Instruction

NORM
U, Ra, Th Hg, As, ...



Manage the risks

HSE for carcinogenic substances

Avoidance

Limitation

?

Basic rules of behavior

Instruction

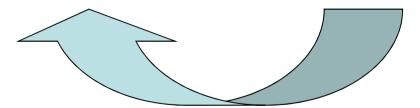




- In 2008 the German Committee of hazardous substances (AGS) has adopted a new concept of occupational health and safety regarding carcinogenic substances. This concept replaces the formerly used concept of technical exposure limits (TRK) and intends to introduce a process of reasonable exposure reduction.
- HSE for carcinogenic substances

- Deals with hazardous carcinogenic substances.
- → ? How this concept is transferable to the radiation protection of NORM and what benefits could be result from its application?









Available in English:

http://www.baua.de/en/Topics-from-A-to-Z/Hazardous-Substances/TRGS/Announcement-910.html

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Version: June 2008

Announcement on Hazardous Substances Risk figures and exposure-risk relationships in activities involving carcinogenic hazardous substances

Announcement 910

Risk continuum and break points





Exposure exceeds tolerance level

Mean risk

Exposure between acceptance and tolerance level

Low risk

Exposure below acceptance level

Lifetime risk

Likelihood of health damage as a result of exposure

4E-3 → 8 mSv

(0.2 mSv/a)

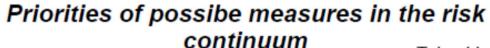
4E-4 → 0.8 mSv (20 μSv/a)

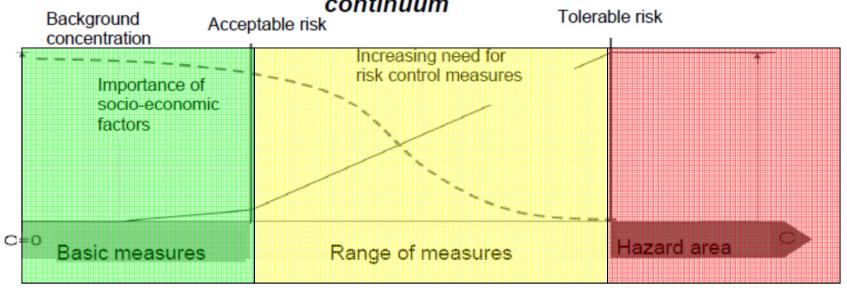
Not applicable for radioactivity?

Interpret doses as doses from a "toxic" substance – not from other sources!!

Risk acceptance concept







Damage merely possible low risk
→ accepted

Concern about health damage

Medium risk
→ undesirable

Damage sufficiently likely
High risk

→ Expos. intolerable

0.3 mSv/a

20 mSv/a





Administrative measures

- Prohibition
- Conditional approval
- Communication with supervisory authority
- Plan for actions

Organizational measures

- Basic hygiene measures
- Minimizing duration of expos.
- Risk transparency and communication
- Operating instructions, advisories, training

Technical measures

- Technical measures
- Isolation (if appropriate)
- Reducing relevant quantities
- Respiratory protection
- Minimizing exposures

Preventive medical measures

- Voluntary check-up
- Mandatory check-up

Measures of substitution

- Checking
- Execute (if appropriate)

(*) Transferred from similar plans in the Netherlands





- The Risk Acceptance Concept gives a dynamic approach for dealing with hazardous substances without effect thresholds.
- Should not reduced to the formal risk levels (which are rather low)
- Specifies requirements of the ALARA principle in a rather detailed way.
- May be used as a guideline for RP in the field of NORM.

Make the world easier – use synergy effects!





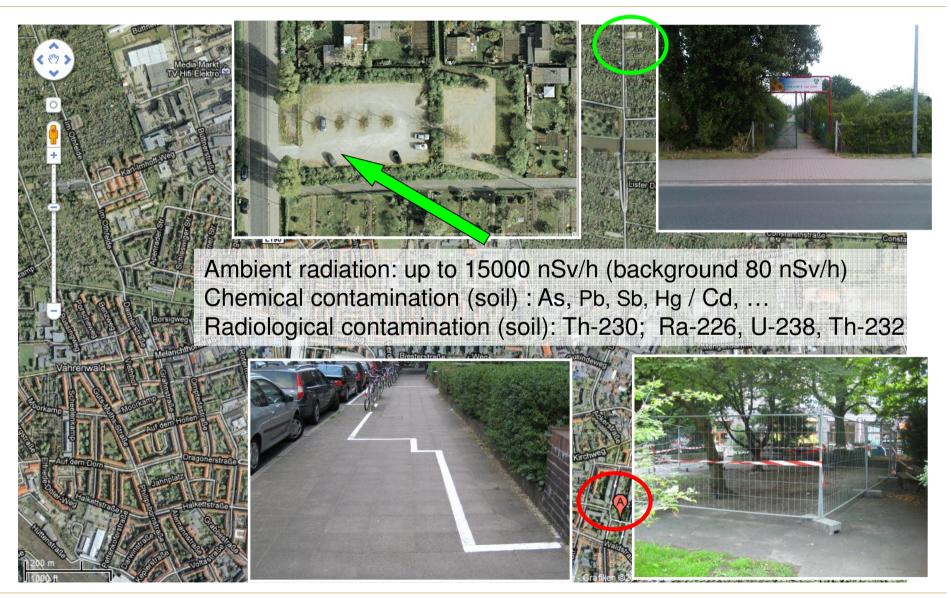
Radioactive contaminated sites in Hanover

Experience from remediation measures cf. presentation on EAN-NORM-Workshop Hasselt, 2011

http://www.ean-norm.net/lenya/ean_norm/images/pdf/workshop_4/praesentationen/Gellermann.pdf

Tug

Situation in 2008 (*)



Experience



- The involvement of affected people is of great importance. Factual information about the actual risks is necessary but not sufficient.
 - Radioactivity is perceived as a very special danger. Concerned people must be taken seriously, also if their concern seems causeless.
 - Documents that present the hazards of radioactive and chemical substances in a integrated framework makes the communication easier.
 - Remediation workers have usually no personal experience with radioactivity. But they accept radiation as "common" risk component (like other toxic substances), if it is clearly communicated as part of occupational safety.
 - Communication about hazards needs both: rational and emotional arguments.

In how many worlds will we live?





NORM

U, Ra, Th Hg, As, ...

HSE for carcinogenic substances











"Any fool can make things bigger, more complex, and more violent. It takes a touch of genius - and a lot of courage - to move in the opposite direction." (A. Einstein)

→ Integrate different fields! / Use synergies!





BSS Article 76

• Member States shall include, in their legal framework for radiation protection provision for the radiation protection of non-human species in the environment. Where appropriate, types of practices shall be identified for which regulatory control is warranted in order to implement the requirements of this legal framework.

Practices include NORM → NORM-industries are probably more relevant for environmental effects than NPP!? How to deal with environmental protection – do we need specific provisions of RP?

Conclusion 2



There remain many interesting things to do / to discuss.

Thank you for attention