

Radon Requirements in the International BSS and Difficulties in Implementation of National Action Plans

Radon National Action Plan Workshop

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Structure of the Presentation

- IAEA Safety Standards
- Radon and the International Basic Safety Standards
- Key Implementation Issues

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Mandate of IAEA

IAEA Statute (Article III.A.1-3)

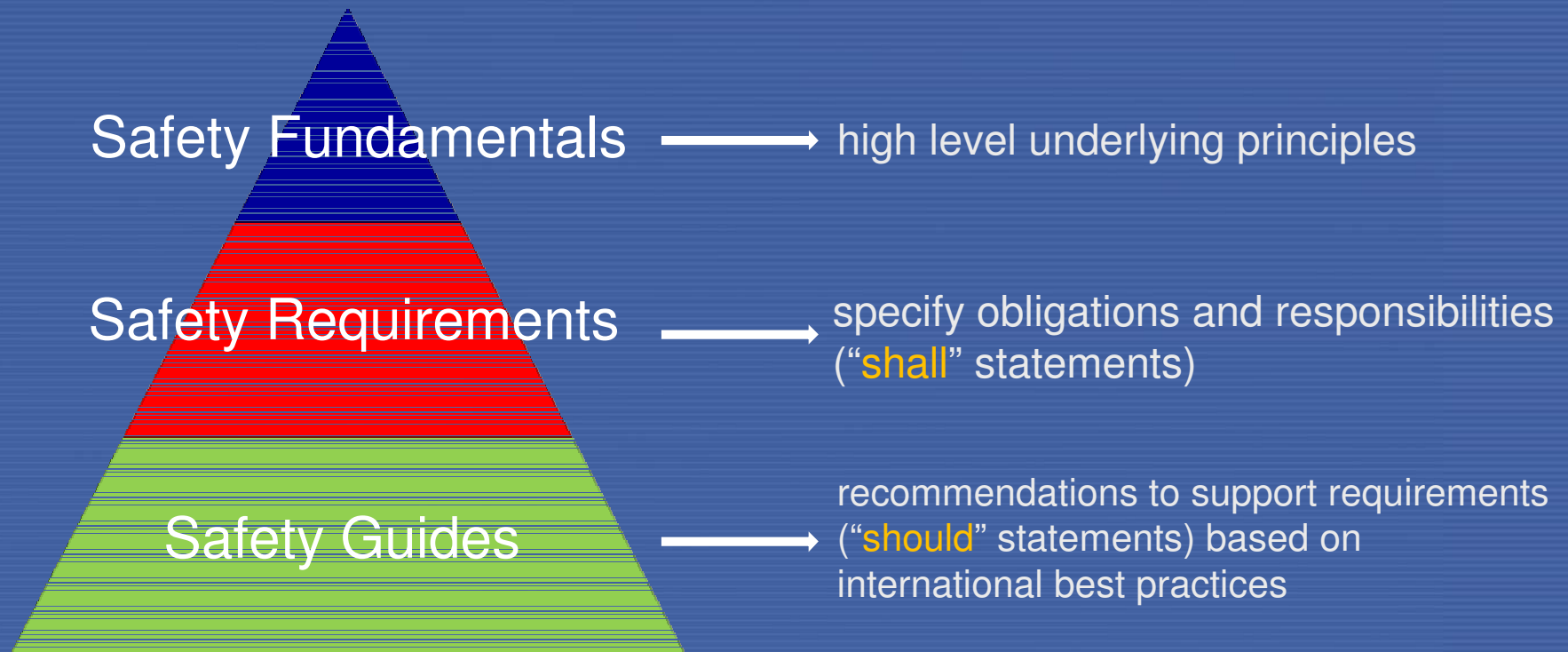
1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, **atomic energy** for peaceful uses throughout the world; and..... to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, **atomic energy** for peaceful purposes;
2. To make provision.....research on, and development and practical application of, **atomic energy** for peaceful purposes, **including the production of electric power**, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world;
3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of **atomic energy**;

Mandate of IAEA

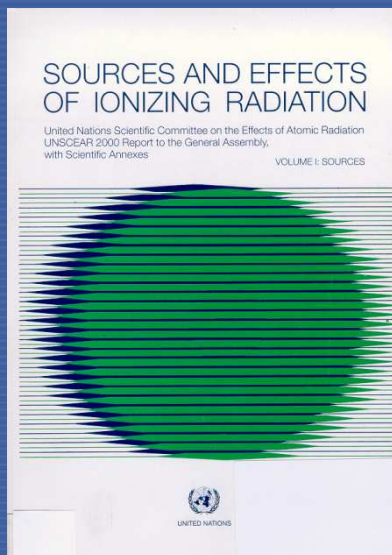
IAEA Statute (Article III.A.6)

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operation as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties, to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangements, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy

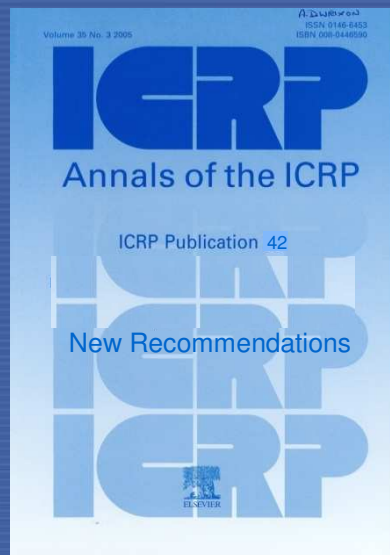
IAEA Safety Standards



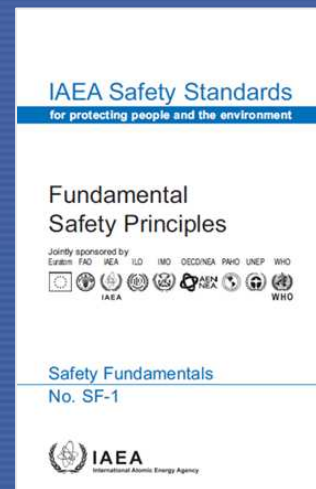
IAEA Safety Standards



Effects of
Radiation

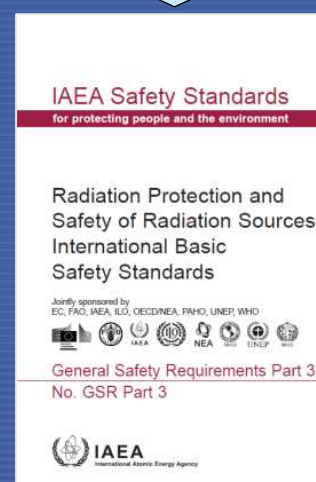


Recommendations
for protection



Essential
Principles

(moral obligation)



Essential
Requirements

(legal obligation)

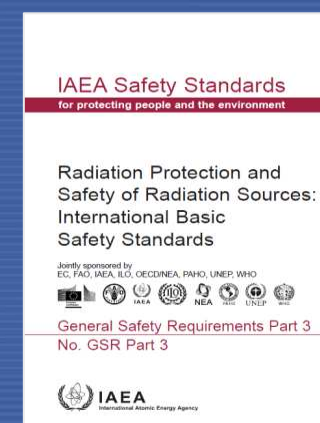
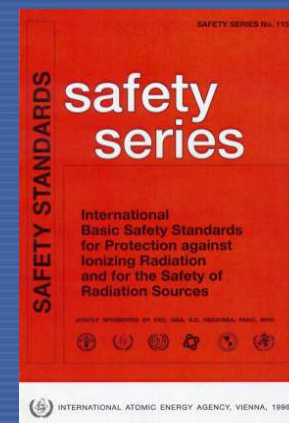
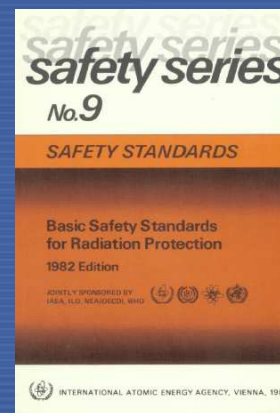
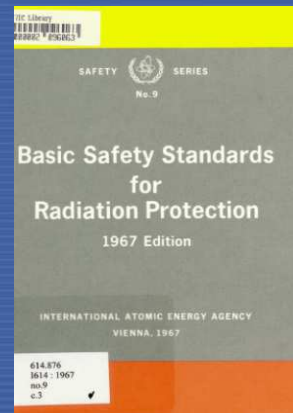
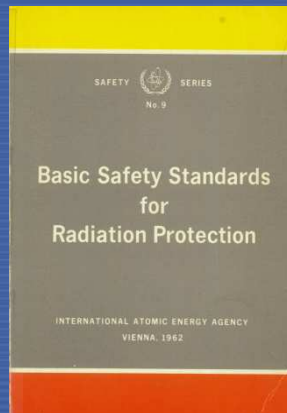
Basic Safety Standards

ICRP recommendations

- 1958 ("Publication 1")
- 1966 (Publication 9)
- 1977 (Publication 26)
- 1990 (Publication 60)
- 2007 (Publication 103)

International BSS

- 1962
- 1967
- 1982
- 1996
- 2014



Relationship to European BSS

- Not legally binding on Member States
- Direct link to ICRP Recommendations
- Jointly sponsored
 - outreach to over 190 countries, with very different levels of expertise
 - requirements addressed to specific sectors (employers, medical professionals etc)
- Development process had full involvement of International Organizations and national experts from the start

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BSS Requirements on Radon

Requirement 50: Public exposure due to radon indoors

*The government shall **provide information** on radon indoors and the **associated health risks** and, if appropriate, shall **establish and implement an action plan** for controlling public exposure due to radon indoors.*

Protection of the Public against Exposure Indoors due to Radon and Other Natural Sources of Radiation (SSG 32)

National and Regional Surveys of Radon Concentration in Dwellings: Review of Methodology and Measurement Techniques (IAEA/AQ/33)

BSS Requirements on Radon

NATIONAL RADON STRATEGY

INFORMATION

+

ACTION PLAN

BSS Requirements on Radon



to know if an action plan is required, we need to know the activity concentrations of radon that are present i.e. **we need a measurement programme**

**A MEASUREMENT PROGRAMME DOES NOT NECESSARILY
MEAN A NATIONAL RADON SURVEY**

Radon Action Plan (1)

1. Establish a reference level for radon in dwellings (see Part 2)
2. Establish a reference level for radon in workplaces
3. Identify “radon prone” areas
4. Implement corrective actions to reduce radon
5. Develop building codes for new buildings
6. Implement the action plan
7. Evaluate effectiveness



General Approach to Existing Exposure Situations (ICRP)

- Evaluate the exposure situation – where, when and how are people exposed
- Identify the possible corrective actions
- Select the best protective action(s) under the prevailing circumstances, prioritizing the protection of those receiving the highest exposures
- Implement the selected actions
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the actions taken.

**AS TIME GOES BY, GREATER ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO
PREVENTING EXPOSURE RATHER THAN MITIGATION**

Summary

National Radon Strategy

Information – whether or not there is a radon action plan

Radon Measurements – to decide if you need a radon action plan

Radon Action Plan

- establish
- implement
- review and update



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Regional Project RER 9127

Establishing Enhanced Approaches to the Control of Public Exposure to Radon

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Rep.
Estonia

Georgia
Greece
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kyrgystan
Latvia
Lithuania
Macedonia, FYR of
Malta
Montenegro
Moldova

Poland
Romania
Russian Fed.
Slovakia
Slovenia
Serbia
Tajikistan
Turkey
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

14 EU MSs and 4 EU Candidate Countries

Inhibitors to Action

- Coordination among different government agencies
 - radiation protection, health and construction
 - “language” is different
- Tendency to underestimate the risks
 - is radon an issue only for smokers?
 - programme effectiveness is long-term and difficult to measure
 - international organizations are not always visible
 - Ministries of Health do not highlight the problem
 - Ministries of Construction are not aware of the issue
- Lack of resources (financial and personnel)
 - new programmes take money away from existing programmes
 - lack of experts to start the programme

Inhibitors to Action

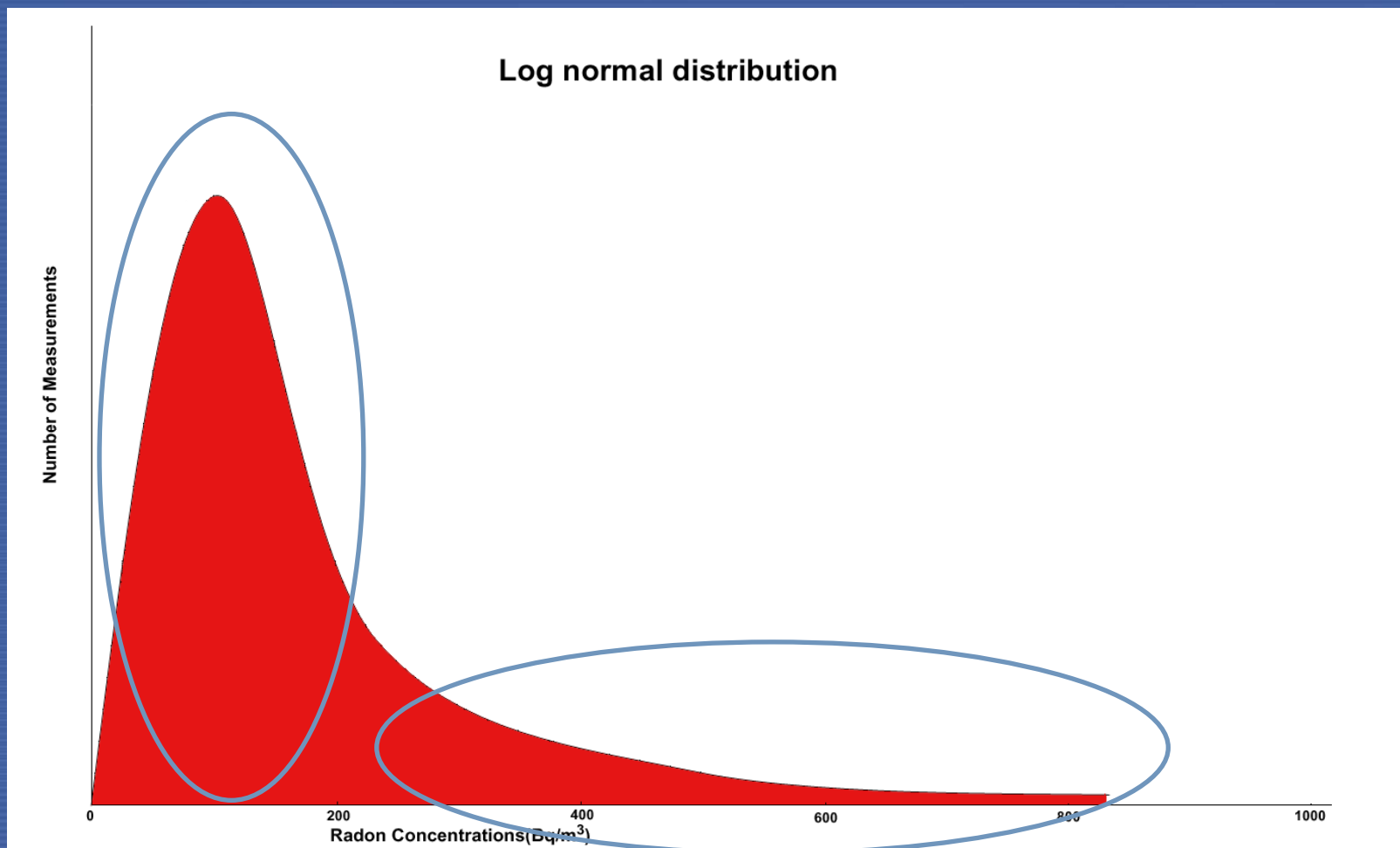
- We know how to measure radon
- We know how to build new homes
- We know how to apply corrective measures
- The real challenges are
 - communication of the problem
 - policy development and implementation



Key Issues for Discussion

- What is the right balance in responsibilities between the State and the individual (taking into account national differences)?
- Is the concept of “radon prone” areas useful and do we use it effectively?
- Do we do a good enough job in explaining the risks for non-smokers?
- Do we have appropriate outreach to building professionals?
- Should we give less attention to reducing high radon concentrations in the current housing stock and more/full attention to new/future housing?

Distribution of Radon



Thank You



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