Waste Safety Standards Committee

37th Meeting

23-27 June 2014

Agenda Item W.15.1

Response to the Russian Federation Proposal

Tony Colgan
RSM/NSRW
Proposal 1

Developing the criteria for decision making during transboundary transport of people, freights and vehicles with superficial radioactive contamination in case of a large-scale radiation accident

- Generic criteria have been developed in the draft revised safety requirements for emergency preparedness and response (DS457)

- Technical guidance, including operational intervention levels, already exists with regard to the management (including decontamination) of contaminated people and other items in the aftermath of an emergency

- Lack of clear guidance in relation to non-food commodities
Proposal 2

Managing radioactive waste generated during decontamination of people and decontamination and disposal of freights and vehicle arriving from suffering states in case of a large-scale accident

- Extensive guidance exists in relation to radioactive waste management. These apply for a radioactive waste irrespective of the fact how the radioactive waste was generated.

- Transboundary issues are dealt with in the framework of existing conventions, treaties and bilateral agreements.

- Waste generated during decontamination activities that fulfils the criteria to be exempted or cleared is to be managed through conventional waste streams, according to national regulations.
Proposal 3

Ensuring radiation protection of the public in case of a radiation accident at a non-radiation facility (a steel mill, a carrier) leading to radioactive contamination of an area.

• The safety guide “Control of Orphan Sources and Other Radioactive Material in the Metal Recycling and Production Industries” (SSG-17)

• The safety guide “Remediation Process for Areas Affected by Past Activities and Accidents” (GS-G-3.1) - to be superseded by “Remediation Process for Areas with Residual Radioactive Material” (DS468).

• Many relevant IAEA Safety Standards and supporting documents in emergency preparedness and response
Regulatory control of use of examination equipment which may cause additional man-induced irradiation of people

• The justification of such radiation exposures is covered by the safety guide “Justification of Practices, including Non-Medical Human Imaging” (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSG-5).

• The regulation of such justified practices will be addressed in the safety guide “Radiation Safety of X-ray Generators and Radiation Sources Used for Inspection Purposes and for Non-Medical Imaging”. The DPP for this safety guide was approved by the Safety Standards Committees in 2013.
Proposal for Additional Work

• The regulatory body or other relevant authority shall establish specific reference levels for exposure due to radionuclides in commodities such as construction material, food, feed and drinking water, each of which shall typically be expressed as, or based on, an annual effective dose to the representative person generally that does not exceed a value of about 1 mSv (BSS Requirement 5.22)

• This requirement does not differentiate between radioactive material present as surface contamination or incorporated within the commodity in question, between radioactive material of natural and artificial origin or between materials destined for national use or likely to be traded internationally

• It is therefore proposed to carry out, in cooperation with international experts, a review of existing IAEA documents in order to identify the extent to which these may be applicable and, consequently, the additional specific topics on which further guidance is required. The outcome of this review will be brought to RASSC and TRANSSC for discussion and advice in relation to further work
Thank You

t.colgan@iaea.org