ILO Activities on Occupational Radiation Protection

Safety and health at work and radiation protection of workers

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International Labour Organization

The ILO is a tripartite organization with worker and employer representatives taking part in its work on equal status with those of governments.

The number of the ILO member countries now stands at 186.

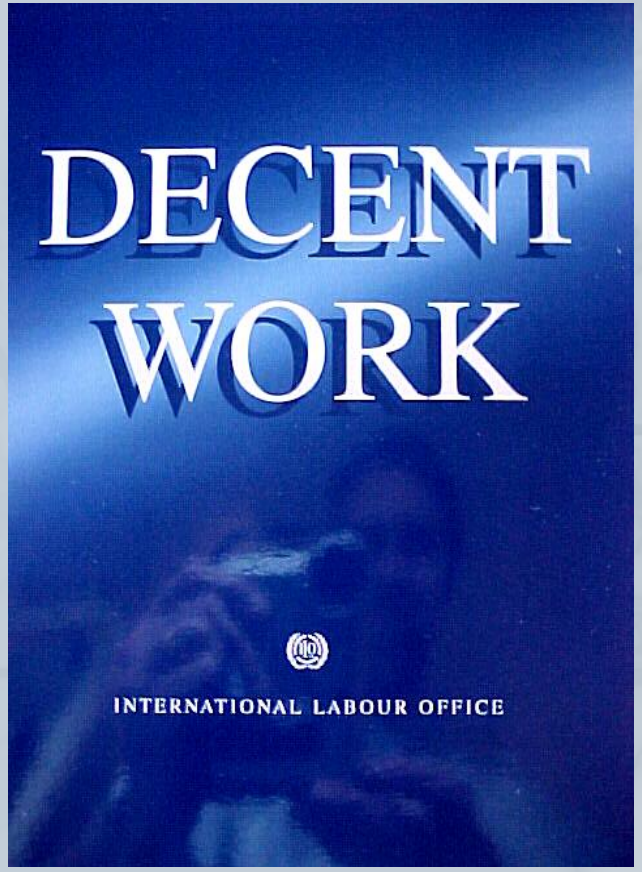
In 1969 the ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize

Decent Work must be Safe Work

ILO Response

The International Labour Organization was founded to ensure everyone the right to earn a living in freedom, dignity and security, in short, the right to decent work. We have never accepted the belief that injury and disease "go with the job"

ILO OSH activities



International Labour Organization

- ✓ **Standard-setting** is one of the ILO's major means of action to improve conditions of life and work worldwide.
- ✓ ILO standards are **Conventions** and **Recommendations** adopted by the International Labour Conference.

International Labour Conference

- ✓ Between 1919 and 2015, 189 Conventions, 6 protocols and 204 Recommendations were adopted.
- ✓ Many of these instruments relate to occupational safety and health.

NORMLEX

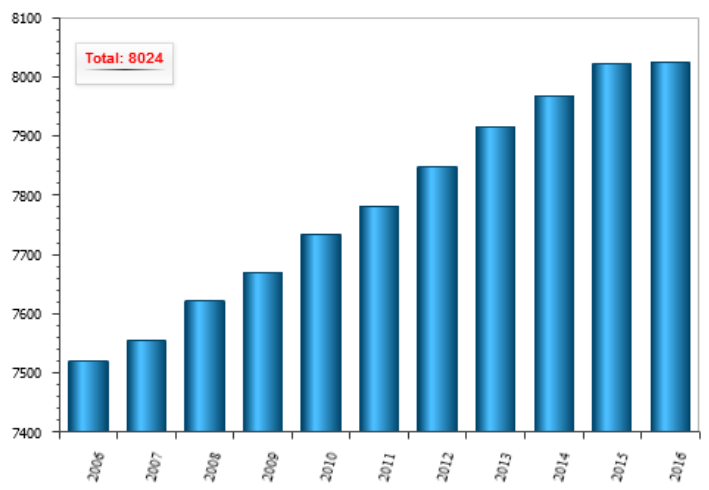
Information System on International Labour Standards

NORMLEX Home

NORMLEX is a new information system which brings together information on International Labour Standards (such as ratification information, reporting requirements, comments of the ILO's supervisory bodies, etc.) as well as national labour and social security laws.

NORMLEX has been designed to provide comprehensive and user friendly information on these topics and includes the NATLEX database as well as the information which was previously contained in the former APPLIS, ILOLEX and Libsynd databases. more

Total number of ratifications registered since 1919



As of Today 1 March 2016

ILO member States: 187

ILO instruments adopted: 399

- Conventions: **189**
- Protocols: **6**
- Recommendations: **204**

Latest Ratifications

February 2016

- Sri Lanka - **C122** - Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122) - 03 Feb 2016

Major Hazard Control

- C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993
- R181 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Recommendation, 1993

Working Environment

- C148 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977
- R156 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Recommendation, 1977

Toxic Substances and Agents

- R3 Anthrax Prevention Recommendation, 1919
- C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986
- R172 Asbestos Recommendation, 1986
- C136 Benzene Convention, 1971
- R144 Benzene Recommendation, 1971
- C170 Chemicals Convention, 1990
- R177 Chemicals Recommendation, 1990
- C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960
- R114 Radiation Protection Recommendation, 1960
- C13 White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921

Occupational Cancer

- C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974
- R147 Occupational Cancer Recommendation, 1974

International Labour Organization

Convention (No. 115) and Recommendation (No. 114) concerning the protection of workers against ionizing radiations

Adopted in June 1960 at the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference

Radiation Protection Convention, No. 115

C. 115 applies to **all activities** involving **exposure** of workers to ionizing radiations **in the course of their work** and provides that each Member of the ILO who ratifies it shall give effect to its provisions by means of laws or regulations, codes of practice or other appropriate methods.

Radiation Protection Convention No. 115

Some key requirements:

- Protective measures be taken in the light of knowledge available at the time. Article 1
- Exposure of workers to ionizing radiations to the lowest practicable level & any unnecessary exposure be avoided. Article 5
- Dose limits for various categories of workers be fixed and be kept under constant review in the light of current knowledge. Article 6
- Dose limits for young workers and worker under 16 be forbidden in work involving ionizing radiations. Article 7

Radiation Protection Recommendation No.114

I. General Provisions

3. For the purpose of giving effect to paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Radiation Protection Convention, 1960, every Member should have due regard to the recommendations made from time to time by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and standards adopted by other competent organizations.

II. Maximum Permissible Levels

4. The levels referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Radiation Protection Convention, 1960, should be fixed with due regard to the relevant values recommended from time to time by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. In addition, maximum permissible concentrations of radioactive substances in such air and water as can be taken into the body should be fixed on the basis of these levels.

Radiation Protection Recommendation No.114

IV. Methods of Protection

10. Plans should be made in advance for measures--

(a) to detect as promptly as possible any leakage from, or breakage of, a sealed source of radioactive substances which may involve a risk of radioactive contamination; and

(b) to take prompt remedial action to prevent the further spread of radioactive contamination and to apply other appropriate safety precautions, including decontamination procedures, with, as necessary, the immediate collaboration of all authorities concerned.

11. Sources which may involve exposure of workers to ionising radiations, and the areas in which such an exposure may occur or where workers may be exposed to radioactive contamination, should be identified, in appropriate cases, by means of easily recognisable warnings.

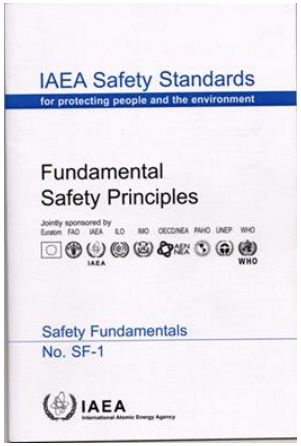
12. All sources of radioactive substances, whether sealed or unsealed, in use or stored by an undertaking, should be appropriately recorded.

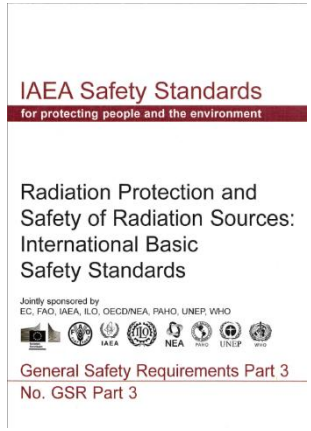
Codes of Practice & Guidelines

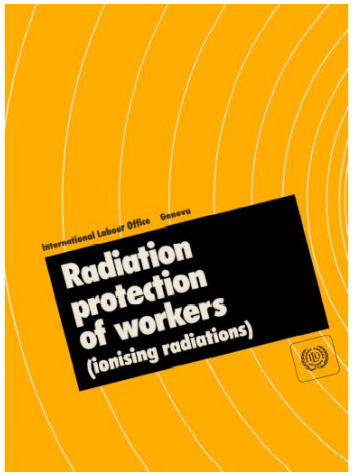
- ILO also provides practical guidance in the form of codes of practice or guidelines. They are used as reference work by anyone in charge of formulating detailed regulations or framing occupational safety and health programmes.

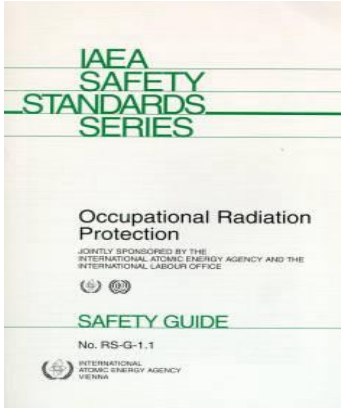
International Labour Organization

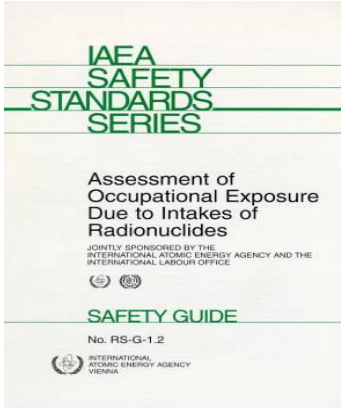
- **Convention (No. 115) and Recommendation (No. 114)**
- **Code of Practice on Radiation Protection of Workers (Ionizing Radiation)**
- **Inter-Agency Cooperation**
- **Employers' and workers' participation**

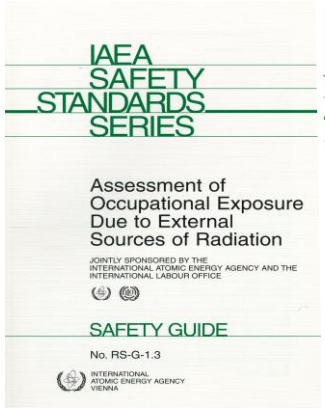


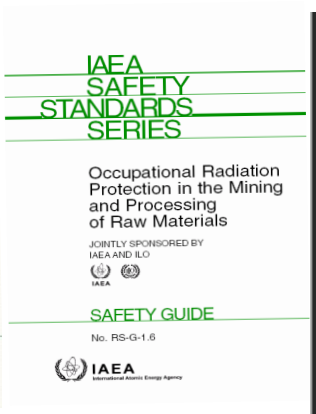


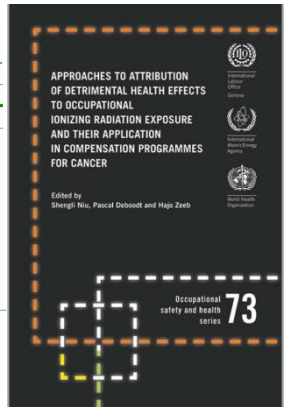


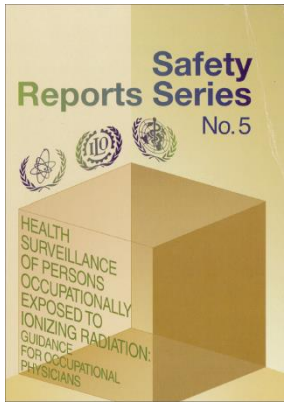


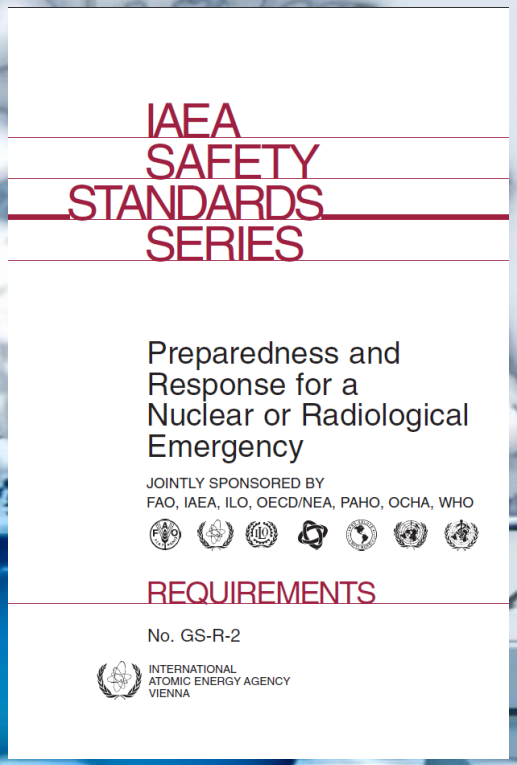


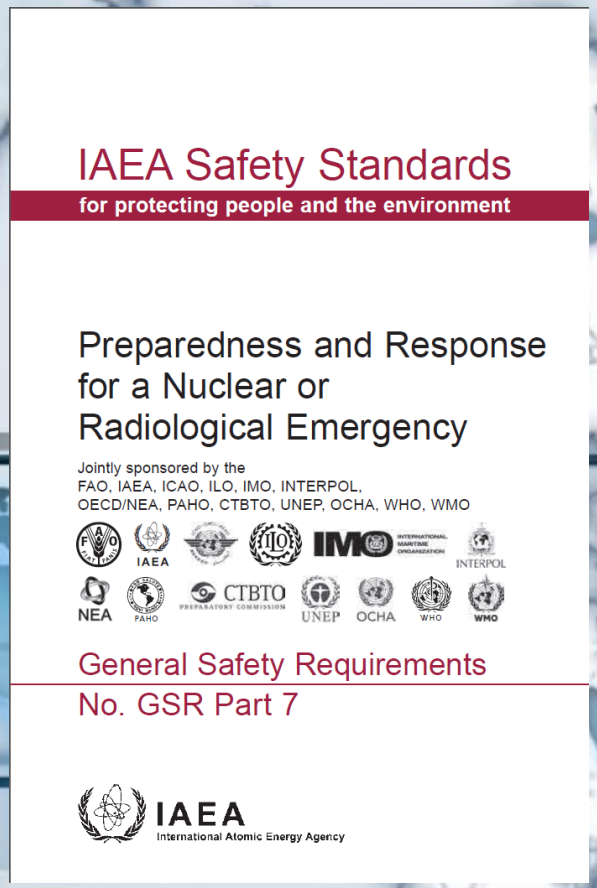






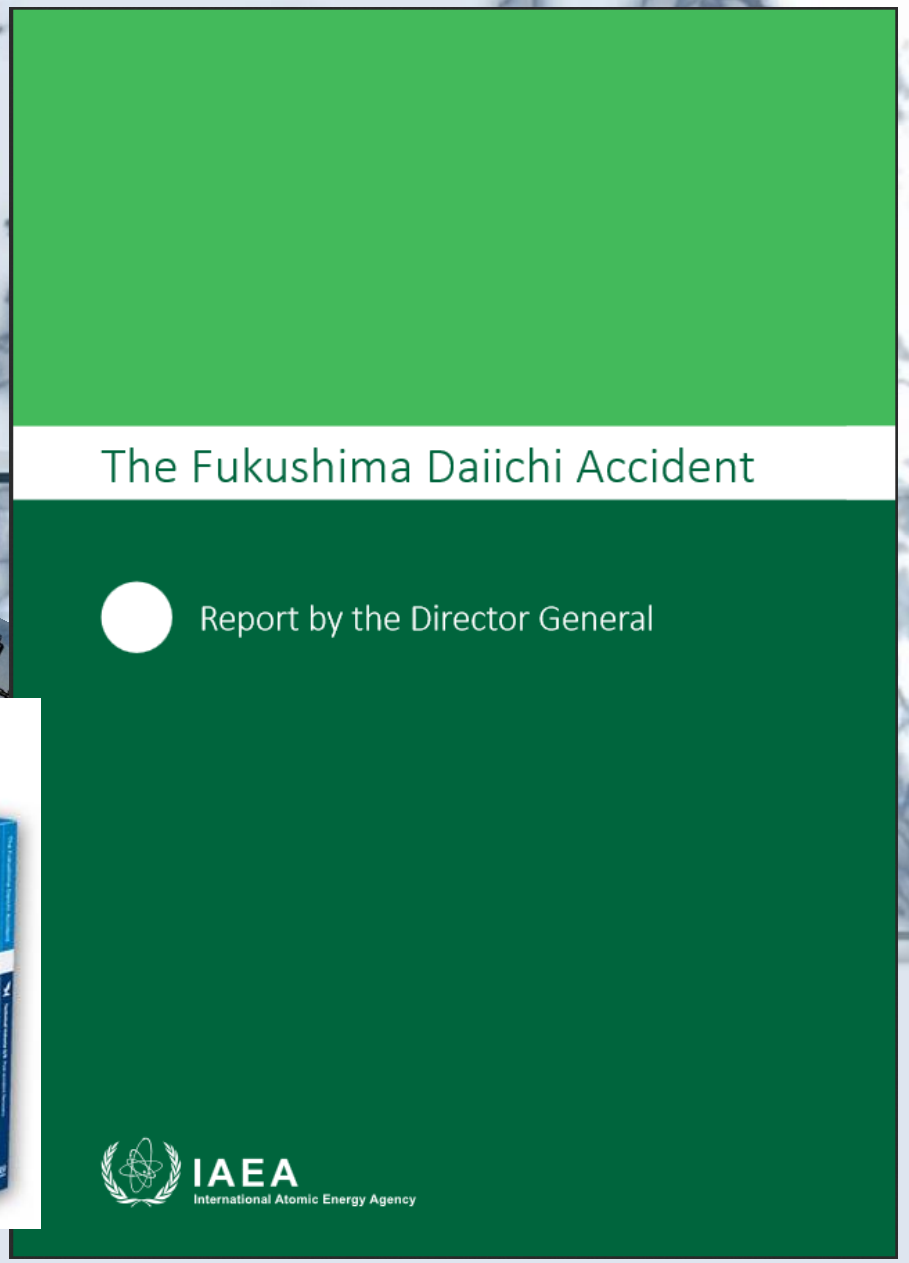






On 29 March 2012, ILO confirmed its participation in the revision of GS-R-2 and its intention for co-sponsorship.

International Technical Advisory Group (ITAG) on the IAEA International Report on Fukushima NPP Accident



The IAEA Radiation Safety Standards Committee (RASSC)

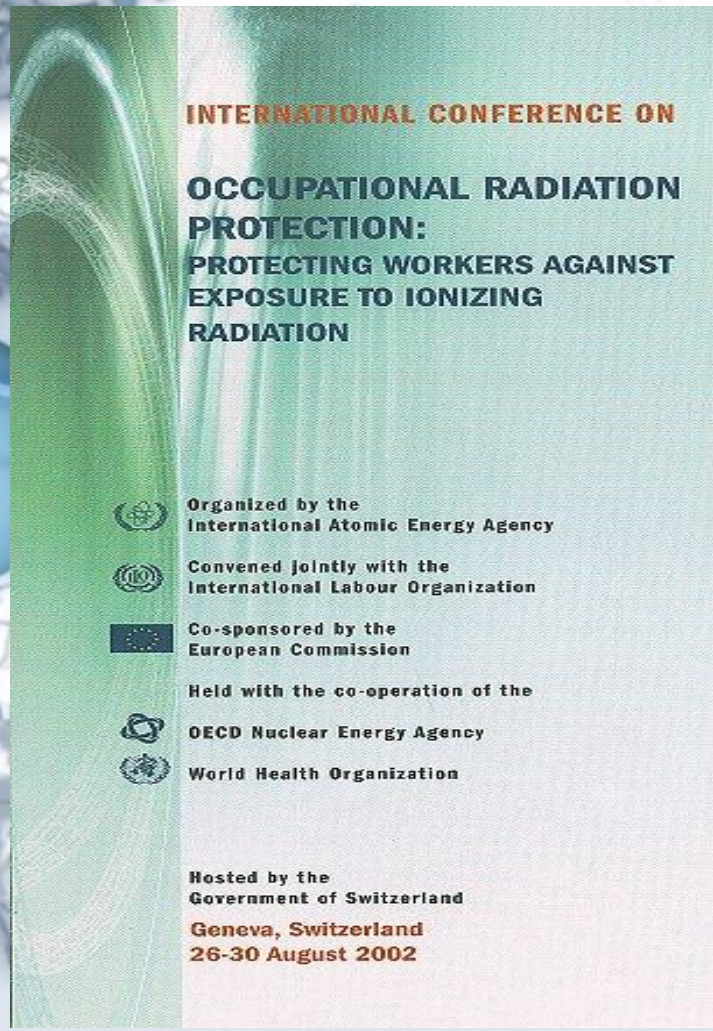
The IAEA Emergency Preparedness and Response Standards Committee (EPReSC)

Inter-Agency Committee on Radiation Safety

(IACRS)

International Action Plan for Occupational Radiation Protection

- ✓ Developed by IAEA in co-operation with ILO.
- ✓ Approved by the IAEA Board of Governors on 8 September 2003.
- ✓ Fourteen actions grouped in areas, such as:
  - ILO Convention 115
  - Information exchange
  - Education and awareness
  - Promotion of a holistic approach to workplace safety
  - Protection of pregnant workers
  - Probability of causation



Basic Principles in Occupational Safety and Health

- Responsibilities of the employer
- Role of the competent authority
- Basic workers' rights

Let us work together for the realization of

Decent Work = Safe Work