

## Relevance for regulated sectors: control of radioactive sources

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# **Uses of ionising radiation**

## Many beneficial uses of ionizing radiation developed early after discovery.

- Medicine | Cancer treatment Image diagnosis
  - Industry procceses control
- Industry
- Non destructives testingMaterial properties

Agriculture | • pest control • soil properties





Research (Biology, Medicine, Chemistry, Materials....)

Many practices use <u>non sealed sources</u> or radiation generators

**Concern of radioactive material in scrap metal derived** mainly from practices using sealed radioactive sources.



## Uses of sealed radioactive sources. Spain

USE	RADIONUCLIDE	TYPICAL ACTIVITIES		N Currently
		TeraBecquerels	Curies	In Spain
Thermoelectric generators	Sr-90	7.4E+02	2.0E+04	0
Irradiators used in sterilization and food preservation	Co-60	1.5E+05	4.0E+06	1
Self-shielded irradiators	Cs-137	5.6E+02	1.5E+04	1
Blood/tissue irradiators	Cs-137	2.6E+02	7.0E+03	19
Multi-beam teletherapy (gamma knife)	Co-60	2.6E+02	7.0E+03	1
Teletherapy	Co-60	1.5E+02	4.0E+03	42
	Co-60	2.2E+00	6.0E+01	
Industrial radiography	Ir-192	3.7E+00	1.0E+02	534
	Se-75	3.0E+00	8.0E+01	
	Co-60	3.7E-01	1.0E+01	
Brachytherapy	Cs-137	1.1E-01	3.0E+00	71
	Ir-192	2.2E-01	6.0E+00	
	Cs-137	1.9E-01	5.0E+00	
Industrial gauges	Co-60	1.9E-01	5.0E+00	122
	Am-241	2.2E-02	6.0E-01	



## **Regulation** of facilities and activities

- •Early uses of ionizing radiation harmful effects.
- •Need to regulate all practices with radiations identified.
- •Definition of <u>safety</u> + <u>security</u> systems based on Radiation Protection principles defined by ICRP. Derived from scientific knowledge, periodically updated.

•Regulatory infrastructure development.



•Oversight by a Regulatory Body independent from organizations involved in development/use of practices with exposure to radiations. In Spain CSN, created in 1980.



# The system for <u>safety</u> of radiation sources

To protect people, goods and environment from

effects of radiation, allowing beneficial uses.

**Spain: established in 1972** 

## •Well implemented with satisfactory results.

## •Based on:

- Regulatory framework development.
- Authorization of activities with R.S.
- Control of authorized activities.
- Control of radioactive sources purchasing & management when out of use.
- Personnel Training/Qualification.



# Safety of Radioactive sources. Regulatory Framework

### International

- International BSS (IAEA)
- EU Directive 1996/29/Euratom

#### National

- Act 25/1964 on Nuclear Energy
- Act 15/1980 Creation of CSN
- RD 1836/1999. Nuclear and Radioactive Fac. Regulation
- RD 783/2001. Radiological Protection
- RD 1891/1991. Medical X-ray facilities
- Operation Permits of radioactive facilities.



## The system for <u>security</u> of radiation sources

To protect people, goods and environment from malevolent use of nuclear and radioactive materials

#### **Recent international development.**

### Spain: under development.

# Avoid access of non-authorized personnel to radioactive materials.

- Protecting facilities, activities and materials against sabotage and robbery
- Fighting against radiological terrorism
- Preventing and prosecuting radiological crime
- Detecting and preventing illicit trafficking of rad. materials
- Detecting inadvertent movement of radioactive materials
- Accomplishing with international commitment
- Protecting assets of great economical/social value.



# **CSN**

## <u>Security</u> of Radioactive sources. Regulatory framework

## International

- Code of Conduct (IAEA, 2004)
- EU Directive 2003/122/Euratom (Directive HASS)

## National

• RD 229/2006 Safety and Security of HASS

### **National on Public Security**

- Organic Law 2/1986 of Security Forces
- Organic Law 1/1992 of Citizen Security
- Act 23/1992 of Private Security
- RD 2364/1994. Private Security Regulation

## Control of radioactive sources. From cradle to grave.



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## **Control of sealed sources. Recent requirements.**

## >Spain: regulation 229/2006.

Follow up of individual sources (serial number) from manufacturing to end of life disposal in an authorized facility.

## Holders:

- Inventory sheets sending (new source, transfer, modifications, yearly)
- Monthly verifications (inventory, location, good condition)
- Financial security for management of disused sources

#### Authorities:

- Creation/maintenance of <u>national inventories</u> (sources, holders)
- Import/export/transfer control.

#### Manufacturers:

- Provide source photograph
- Serial number engraved or stamped when feasible

## Security. Recent requirements.

#### Regulation 229/2006.

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- Definition of security objectives: Anticipate, detect, avoid sources loss of control.
- Security measures to be considered during facilities licensing, control and inspection.



- International approach : OIEA category 1 y 2 sources.
- •Technical (barriers, fasteners, alarms..) and administrative measures (access control, keys, inventories ...)
- CSN to develop General Criteria and reference regulations

# **CSN**

## Orphan sources recovery

#### >Before regulation 229/2006. :

- Authorization for disposal of orphan sources found.
- •Free cost confiscation of medical Ra-226 needles.

• Protocol for surveillance of radioactive material in metal scrap.









#### >Additional requirements

- Surveillance of all places where orphan sources may be encountered.
- •CSN technical advisory/assistance to anyone suspecting the presence of an orphan source.

•Industry Ministry to organize campaigns to recover orphan sources from past practices. (Co-operation Enresa & CSN).

•Costs produced by orphan sources to be paid by:1° last holder, 2° licensee of the facility where found (except scrap protocol).



## **Orphan Sources National Recovery Campaign.**

Effective control in force concern: practices from the past.
Financing provision. Nat. Budget 07 – 08 (MITYC => ENRESA)
Plan development ENRESA. Approval MITyC & CSN.
Approach similar to proposed in IAEA TECDOC-1388.





## NATURAL ORIGIN RAD. MATERIALS (NORM). OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

• Radioactive isotopes (Ra-226, Ra-228, Ra-224) contained in formation water at oil and gas reservoirs.

•Changes in temperature and pressure conditions during the extraction process, promote the co-precipitation of Ra as sulphate and carbonate compounds on the inner surface of tubes and other production equipment.







•A gamma radiation field is found coming mainly from Ra-226 decay products (Bi-214, Pb-214) contained in the scales.

•Since the implementation of the Scrap Protocol, about 500 notifications have been made concerning NORM (50% of notifications)



# Conclusions

- Wide use of radioactive sources (Medicine, Industry Research...)
- Likelihood of sources to became orphan and end up as metal scrap.
- Systems for Safety + Security should be implemented.
  - > Based in Classical Radiation Protection approach.
  - Reinforced with recent developments.

#### •Elements for effective control of radioactive sources included.

>Special attention: transfers & end of life disposal.

•Oversight by Regulatory Body + Co-operation from other Authorities and affected sectors needed.

#### •Concern about orphan sources from past practices.

> National recovery campaigns to be launched.

#### •Scrap from Gas and petroleum industries produce a lot of alarms on surveillance systems due to presence of NORM.

#### •Key element : international co-operation.

- > All countries to develop similar approach.
- > Avoid orphan sources inadvertent transfer through scrap trade.