Individual Monitoring and Occupational Dose Record Management in China

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National Institute for Radiological Protection, CDC, China December 1-5, 2014, Vienna

Contents

- Radiation workers and Law requirements on Individual Monitoring (IM)
- IM service and central database
- Dose record management
- Summary and challenges

1. Radiation workers and requirements by law and order



most of them are located in eastern region.

No. of radiation workers:

more than 300 thousands

- Medical Use: 70 80% (223,000 workers)
- Nuclear Industry: ~30,000

increasing in NPPs.

- Industrial Use: 10%
- Others: 10%。



Distribution of radiation workers in hospitals in China in 2012



Distribution by job (CRRW data, 2012, 223 thousands.) Medical Imaging, 72% Dental, 1% Nuclear medicine, 3% Interventional Radiology (IVR), 9% Radiation therapy, 8% Others and unknown, 7%

Regulatory agencies and their duties



Main authority and duties concerning the control of occupational exposure

- National Commission of Health and Family Planning (i.e., the former Ministry of Health): supervision and regulation of radiation workers in medical field; accreditation and regulation of individual monitoring service provider
- State Administration of Work Safety: Supervision and regulation of radiation workers in all other fields;
- Ministry of Environmental Protection: supervision and regulation of radiation source safety;
- Ministry of Public Security: Security of radiation source

Law on Prevention and Control of occupational disease



- Adopted in 2001, put in force since May 1, 2002
- Amended extensively in 2012 (re-arranged the supervision and management function among the various ministries and agency).

Article 26, 34, 35 and 36, clear **requirements for individual monitoring**, notification of occupational health hazard, education and training, health examination

Health Ministry Order No. 55 on administration of occupational health for radiation workers



- More detailed requirements are presented in ministrylevel document, i.e. the No.
 55 order by Health Ministry.
- Adopted on March 23, 2007
- Put in force since November 1, 2007
- 7 chapters 46 articles

Main contents of No.55 administration of occupational health for radiation workers

- Pass the training and text before taking the radiation work, and renew the training every 2 years
- Health checkup before taking the radiation work, and renew the checkup every 2 years
- Holding the Certificate/pass
- Covering by individual monitoring (IM)
- may take 2-4 weeks special leave, and receive special allowance
- Diagnosis and treatment of disease caused with occupational exposure to ionizing radiation
- Others

2. IM service and central register/database in China

	卫.	生	部	
				(85) 卫防字第71号
关于发行	乍《放 :	射工作	下人	员个人剂量
	监测规	定》	的通	知
	(1985	年10月	20日)
各省、自治区、直辖 防科工委、中国科学		文 府,各	·部、	委、局,总后卫生部、国
現发布《放射工	作人员个		and a start of the	規定》,自 1985 年 12 月 验,积累资料,以便进-
步修订。 实施中的技术口	作由中国	国医学和	斗学院	的射医学研究所负责。
附件: 放射工作	:1日本]	人刻景明	空间顿	「定

共总则,监测原则,评价的基本原则,个人剂量档案和管理工作等5章23条组成,三个附表(异常照射调查表、外照射监测报表、内照射监测报表)。

《放射工作人员个人剂量监测方法》(GB5294-85)

- Before 1985, IM was enforced only in nuclear industry
 - It was started in 1950s.
 - Dose management system was also established and updated since then.
 - 1981, the first IM meeting was held in China.
- Since 1985, mainland China started the IM in non-nuclear industries.

National standards for IM

- Specification of individual monitoring for occupational external exposure (GBZ 128-2002)
- Specification of individual monitoring for occupational internal exposure (GBZ 129-2002)
- Specifications of individual monitoring radioactive contamination at occupational worker's skin (GBZ 166-2005)
- Performance testing criteria of personal dosimetry for external exposure (GBZ 207-2008)
- "Performance testing criteria for radio-bioassasy" is being drafted.

IM service providers

- 203 certificated IM service providers are now running; increased from 190 providers in 2009.
 - Medical field: 80% (CDC/institutions of prevention and treatment of occupational disease)
 - Nuclear cycles: Several providers act as self-serve in nuclear facilities, 1 service provider for uranium miners.
 - Commercial ones developed well
 - All can measure X/γ radiation
 - 23 can measure neutrons, 12 for beta surface contamination
 - 2 can measure internal exposure

IM service providers

 Most of the providers are small, only about 10 covers more than 4000 radiation workers, about 3 covers 10,000 workers

- >1000 workers,
 30 providers
- >4000 workers, 10 providers
- >10,000 workers,
 3 prividers

Number of radiation workers monitored annually by each service provider



TLD badges and materials

- TLD: Record dosimeter EPD: Alarm and ALARA
- TLD materials: >95% service providers use LiF(Mg, Cu, P)
- Chips or powder
- Hp(10), Hp(0.07)



National dose registry

Establishment of national dose registry with IAEA help

In Aug 2004, IAEA ORPAS strongly suggested China to establish a national central database, and improve QC/QA of IM



日期	时间	行为
B月15日(星期天)	中午	到达北京。发布会。
	9:00 - 12:00	参观故宫博物馆,夭安门广场*
	12:30 - 13:30	午餐
	14:00 - 14:30	在辐射安全所(NIRP)召开会议,讨论访问时间 表
	14:30 - 15:15	听取中方人员(岳保荣,孙金富)介绍
8月16日(星期一)	15:15 - 15:30	休息
	15:30 - 16:00	由Rodolfo先生介绍IABA关于职业辐射防护计划 方面的活动
	16:00 - 16:30	由Rodolfo先生介绍在中国的评价审核程序
	16:30 - 17:00	讨论
	17:20 - 19:00	欢迎晚宴
	9:00 - 12:00	访问北京疾控中心(个人监测服务机构)
B月17日(星期二)	12:00 - 13:00	午餐
6月11日(重朝二)	14:00 - 17:00	访问NIRP的校准实验室(SSDL)和剂量监测服务 即门。
8月18日(星期三)	上午	起程去太原。小组会议。
AU-11279540-11353-10064-U.	下午	访问山西疾控中心(SCDC)
8月19日(星期四)	上午	访问中国辐射防护研究院 (CIRP)
	下午	返回北京
	9:00 - 12:30	在NIRP进行讨论。离别发布会
8月17日(星期五)	12:30 - 13:30	午餐
	13:30 - 17:00	参观长城
8月21日(星期六)		起程离开

4. 2004. 8. 15-21. IAEA ORPAS 专家在北京的访问日程

Establishment of national dose registry with IAEA help

- The <u>China Registry of Radiation Workers (CRRW)</u> began to be built since 2005 under IAEA CPR Project (CPR/9/037, CPR 05047)
 - SV to Canada, Germany, Australia
 - Fellowship to Germany, Australia
 - Visited dose registry in Japan
- The objectives of CPR Project 9/0/37:
 - To establish a national management system for individual monitoring and health registry covering all various fields including medical practice, industrial and research practice and others.
- At the same time, National Institute for Radiological Protection (since 2005) and Ministry of health (2009) provided funds to develop the system

Structure of System: offline PC version + web version





2009年版

卫生部放射工作人员职业健康管理系统

Web Version

中华人民共和国卫生部 放射工作人员职业健康管理系统

一 外照射个人监测



CRRW was officially released by Ministry of Health in Nov. 25th, 2009

卫生部司(局)便函

卫监督放便函〔2009〕452号

卫生部监督局关于启用个人剂量监测信息 管理系统的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市卫生厅局监督处(法监处),新疆生 产建设兵团卫生局监督处,中国疾病预防控制中心、卫生部 卫生监督中心:

为加强放射工作人员个人剂量监测管理工作,切实保护 放射工作人员的健康,实现全国放射工作人员个人剂量监测 信息的互联互通、数据共享和统一管理,卫生部建立了"放 射工作人员职业健康管理系统一外照射个人监测管理子系统"(以下简称"个人剂量管理系统"),现就正式启用该系 统有关事项通知如下:

一、各地卫生行政部门要按照《卫生部办公厅关于加强放射工作人员个人剂量监测管理工作的通知》(卫办监督发 [2009]43号)要求。进一步加强对放射工作人员个人剂量 监测机构的监督管理,依法严肃查处未取得资质擅自开展放 射工作人员个人剂量监测工作等违法行为,同时要求取得资质的机构使用"个人剂量管理系统",及时上报相关信息。 二、放射工作人员个人剂量监测机构应当在 2009 年 12 月 31 日前完成以往个人剂量监测数据的录入、上传工作。 在完成周期个人剂量监测工作后,要及时登陆信息管理系统 录入周期监测数据,按照系统要求的统一格式出具监测报 告。未获得"个人剂量管理系统"授权的监测机构,应及时 与中国疾病预防控制中心辐射防护与核安全医学所(以下简 称辐射安全所)联系。

三、委托辐射安全所负责"个人剂量管理系统"的技术 服务、维护、管理以及对地方的技术指导工作。要进一步研 究完善"个人剂量管理系统",及时解决系统中存在的问题。 同时,分别按季度和年度对上报数据进行分析与评价,形成 书面报告上报我局。

如系统使用过程中出现问题,请及时报告我局或辐射安 全所。



IM coverage rate

- Stable increase since 1985
- In 2005, the coverage rate is 62.8% in hospitals. Now it is 90% in hospitals.
- However, a big difference exists in different regions and industries.



Annual dose per worker (mSv/a)



Note: The data during 2009-2012 comes from CRRW.

Averaged annual dose (mSv) for radiation workers in medical field



3. Occupational Dose Record Management requirements

 Law on Prevention and Control of occupational disease: Articles 21 and 37: Employer establish and keeps the IM records.

 Ministry of Health, Order #55, Article 11, Employer establish the IM records and keep them for the worker's lifetime.

Record of IM results in Radiation worker's pass, but bad practice



外照射个人受照剂量记录

起至年月	个人剂	个人剂量结果(mSv·a		监测机构	登记人
起王年月	Hp(10)	Hp(3)	Hp(0.07)	nn 030613	签章
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Uniformed IM Report & suspicious data inspection sheet, but no requirement for keeping the glow curve from the TLD reader as permanent record

			检测	报告			
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年月日	

- The employer keeps the IM reports, which provided by IM service provider, usually 1 report for three-month period, 4 reports in a year, for each worker
- Paper-based documents, no electronic version, no very good backup system, no duple copies

- There are more than 300,000 radiation workers among 60,000 employers in China.
- Since 1985, IM coverage rate increased significantly, about 90% in hospitals by now.
- China's national registry system for radiation workers (CRRW) has been developed and put in place since 2009, but still need to be improved.
- QA/QC of IM need to be improved, especially for internal contamination monitoring.
 - support competent services, more big service providers?
 - proficiency testing, intercomparison

In 2014, the first intercomparison of WBC measurement and dose assessment among China's 10 NPPs was held by CIRP and Daya Bay.

- > 14 WBC equipments participated.
- BOMAB-CRAM (Chinese Reference Adult Male) phantoms
- ➢ filled with six radionuclides, based on ISO 28218-2010.



More information please refer to : liuliye@cirp.org.cn

- Expand the scope of radiation workers
 - (Miners and aircrew workers)
 - 4 millions non-coal miners in China.
 - 15% of the underground mines exceeded 1000
 Bq/m³. Currently no radon monitoring.



- weakly penetration and Eye-lens dosimetry
 - An investigation research project (2014-2017) has been initiated by CIRP & CNNO (the CNNC's operators of NPPs).
 - The ratio of Hp(3)/Hp(10), Hp(0.07)/Hp(10) in PWR/Candu NPPs.
 - Field characterization, beta/gamma energy spectrum, source term.
 - Eye-D dosimeters for measuring H(3) were purchased from Radcard.
 - The first measurement campaign was just finished one week ago, data analysis is on-going.



Thanks for your attention.

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