

ALARA Network

Practical implementation of ALARA

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Introduction

Practical implementation of ALARA

- Exposure situations
 - Planned, existing and emergency situations

Domains

- Industry & research
- Medical
- NORM
- Public









 $TotalCost = Cost + \alpha_{base}.CollectiveDose$



European ALARA Network		Rationale for dose classes
	Dose band (mSv)	Rationale
	0 to 1	1 mSv, acceptable risk, Limit for the public, Minimal effort
	1 to 2	Mostly composed of multiple small exposures, difficult to reduce
	2 to 5	Already seen by workers as important, still comparable with background values
	5 to 10	Higher then background, seen as important doses by the workers
	10 to 20	Treated as important doses where efforts for dose reduction are considered important



Planned exposure situation industry and research

- Well defined structures
- Large feedback experience
- Clear understanding of the risk
- A uniform knowledge base







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Existing exposure situations

Definition

- An exposure that already exist when a decision to control the exposures has to be taken.
 - Radon, management of contaminated area's, NORM,....

Stakeholders

- Specific to each type of situation
- Not a uniform knowledge base, different risk perception

Implementation of ALARA

- Reference levels (sometimes interpreted as limits)
- Importance of individual behaviors to help people to reduce their dose => Practical RP Culture
- Difficult by regulation only
- Encouragement
 - Influencing attitudes and individual behavior trough E&T and information



Emergency situations

Definition

 Urgent action to limit or reduce the unwanted consequences (exposures)

Stakeholder

 Not a uniform knowledge base, different risk perception, specificity of "new exposed" workers (responders) usually not trained in RP

Implementation

- Complicated
- Integrate protection strategies into the planning stage as well as during the implementation of the emergency response

Elements used in the ALARA process

- Scenario evaluations
- Generic intervention levels for pre-defined actions
 - Sheltering, Evacuation, Iodine prophylactics,...
- Predetermined emergency zones
- Evolution towards Safety demonstrations for new installations to mitigate consequences (avoiding off-site emergency measures, protective measures limited in area or time)



Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures

- Stakeholders \rightarrow medical staf, patients, carers, comforters
- Occupational exposure
 - Optimization through
 - Design of the facilities, work places
 - Individual monitoring
 - PPM
 - Procedures for save handling of radiopharmaceuticals
 - Procedures for handling incidents and accidents

Patient exposures

- Justification of the exposure
- No dose limitation
- DRLs assist in the optimization of protection by helping to avoid unnecessarily high doses to the patient. The system for using DRLs includes the estimation of patient doses as part of the regular quality assurance programme.
- Comparison of techniques
- Optimizing dose to carer's and comforters
 - Mainly by proper information to the carer's and comforters

Medical exposures





Attitudes and behaviuors













Thank you for your Attention Questions ?