

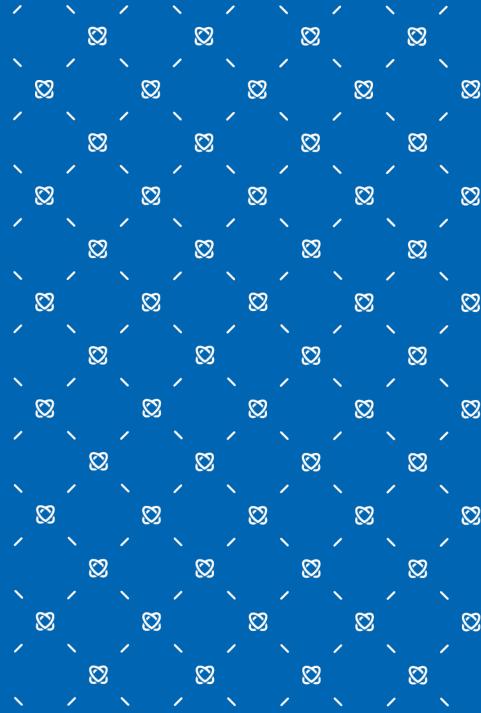
## Improved radiation safety in Finland with graded approach in the new regulatory framework

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# The new Finnish radiation legislation and regulation

#### Legislation

 Radiation Act 859/2018 (into force 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018)

#### Regulation

- Governmental Decree on Ionizing Radiation 1034/2018
- Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on Ionizing Radiation 1044/2018
- Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on the limitation of public exposure to non-ionizing radiation 1045/2018

#### **STUK Regulations**

– 12 Regulations

Leadership and Management of Safety	Radiation Protection of Workers and Members of the Public
Radiation Protection Education and Training	Planned Exposure Situations
Emergency Exposure Situations	Existing Exposure Situations
Natural Radiation	Non lonizing Radiation
Regulatory Oversight	Enforcement

## **Graded approach: general principle**

Radiation Act, 11 §

Taking into account the risks in regulatory control

In supervising compliance with the obligations under this Act, the Authority shall take into account:

- 1) the nature and extent of the exposure situation;
- 2) risks associated with radiation exposure and radiation sources;
- 3) the impact that control may have on reducing risks and improving radiation safety.

The aim is to ensure that radiation sources requiring a safety license are under regulatory control throughout the life cycle of the source.



## Graded approach 1/2

- Licensee's responsibility is emphasized
  - Safety first (evaluated and documented)
  - Less detailed requirements
  - More possibilities to adjust the system to fit the needs of the operator
- New profession 'radiation safety expert'
  - Helps with the design and implementation of the system
  - Advices with the requirements
- The role of STUK changes
  - ST-guides -series discontinued
  - Emphasis in the surveillance of the operators capabilities rather than specific requirements

## Graded approach 2/2

- Exemption from authorization
  - practices causing minor exposure
  - practices whose authorization would not increase safety
- <u>Categorization</u> of exposures
  - Basis for targeting requirements and control



## **Categorization 1/2**

Categorization is made by the licencee **separately** for:

- Types of exposure
  - Occupational, general public, medical
- Types of sources
  - Sealed sources
  - Unsealed sources in laboratories
  - Releases of radioactive substances
  - Heap disposal of waste



#### **Categorizations based on exposure**

Type of	Category			Notice
exposure	3	2	1	
Occupational exposure	Effective dose ≤ 1 mSv <sup>1</sup>	Effective dose ≤ 6 mSv	Effective dose > 6 mSv	Effective dose refers to the annual effective dose to a worker (normal or potential exposure).
Public exposure	Effective dose ≤ 0,1 x mSv <sup>2</sup>	Effective dose ≤ 0,3 mSv	Effective dose > 0,3 mSv	Effective dose refers to the annual effective dose to the representative person (normal or potential exposure). For the purpose of categorization, the exposure to a wrong patient is considered as unintended medical exposure.
Medical exposure	Effective dose ≤ 0,1 mSv, and no deterministic effects to the patient.	Effective dose ≤ 100 mSv, and no deterministic effects to the patient.	Effective dose > 100 mSv, or localized or organ absorbed dose > 10 Gy, or deterministic effects to the patient are possible.	Effective dose refers to the effective dose caused by one examination or operation to the patient.

<sup>1</sup> The category is 3 if the practice may cause occupational exposure but it is so small that workers do not need to be classified as occupationally exposed workers. The **category is E** if the practice does not cause occupational exposure.

<sup>2</sup> The category is 3 if the practice may cause public exposure. The **category is E** if the practice does not cause public exposure.

#### **Categorizations based on radiation sources**

Type of source	Category			
	3	2	1	Notice
Unsealed sources in	Activity $\leq k \times 10 x$	Activity $\leq$ k x 10000 x	Activity > $k \ge 10000 x$	Activity is the maximum
laboratory	exemption level	exemption level	exemption level	activity handled at a time.
	Coefficient depends on			
	work involving particula			
	methods: k=1, simple v			
Releases of	Efective dose $\leq 10$		Effective dose > 0,1 mSv	Effective dose refers to the
radioactive	μSv	mSv		annual effective dose to the
substances				representative person
				(normal or potential
				exposure).
Sealed sources	Activity ≤ HASS-level	Activity $\leq$ 1000 x	Activity > 1000 x HASS-level	
		HASS-level		
Heap disposal of				Final disposal in a separate
waste	$M \cdot \sum_{i} C_i \leq 1000$	$M \cdot \sum_{i} c_{i} < 10000$	$M \cdot \sum_{i} c_i > 10000$	heap or among other waste
	$M \cdot \sum_{i} \overline{CL_i} \leq 1000$	$M \stackrel{i}{\rightharpoonup} \underbrace{CL_i}{CL_i} \leq 10000$	$M \cdot \sum_{i} \frac{c_i}{CL_i} > 10000$ tai	generated by the practice.
	ja	ja	tai	Defens to redice ative weath
	c <sub>i</sub> ≤ 10 x CL <sub>i</sub>	c <sub>i</sub> ≤ 100 x CL <sub>i</sub>	c <sub>i</sub> >100 x CL <sub>i</sub>	Refers to radioactive waste
	where M is the mass o	and waste prescribed in section 78 point 3 of the Act.		
	nuclide i in the waste ir	Section 76 point 5 of the Act.		
	i in units kBq/kg. All nu			

## **Categorization 2/2**

- Categories provide a basis for applied requirements
  - Requirements of using Radiation safety expert;
    closely involved / available / when starting a new practice ...
  - Interval of required clinical audits
  - Required extent of the safety assessment
- Categories affect the intensity of regulatory control
  - Licensing protocols (amendment, notifications...)
  - Interval and extent of the inspections
  - Also other factors affect to the intensity of regulatory control





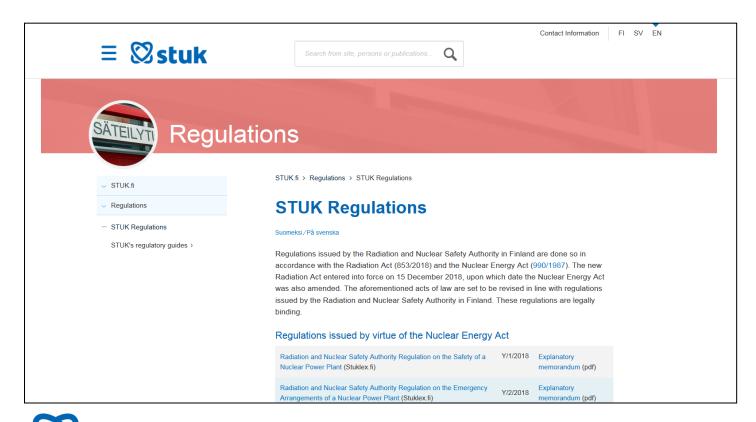
## **STUK Regulation enacted under Radiation Act**

- 1. SY/1/2018 on exemption and clearance levels
- 2. S/1/2018 on the investigation, assessment and monitoring of occupational exposure
- 3. S/2/2018 on a plan for radiation safety deviations and actions during and after radiation safety deviations
- 4. S/3/2018 on security of radiation sources licenced upon the Radiation Act
- 5. S/4/2018 the use of high-power laser equipment
- 6. S/5/2018 on the use of non-ionizing radiation in a cosmetic or other comparable procedure
- 7. S/6/2018 on radiation measurements
- 8. S/2/2019 on the radioactive waste and discharges of radioactive substances in the use of unsealed sources
- 9. S/3/2019 on the practice exposing to natural radiation
- 10. S/4/2019 on the justification and optimization of medical exposure

### **STUK Regulation enacted under Radiation Act**

To be published in June:

- 11. S/5/2019 on safety of radiation sources during the practice
- 12. S/6/2019 on obligations of undertakings



Săteilyturvakeskus strålsäkerhetscentralen radiation and nuclear safety authority