

Stakeholder Involvement with Development and Implementation of ICRP Recommendations: The NEA Experience

Dr. Ted Lazo

OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

CRPPH / ICRP Relationship

- Since its creation in 1957, what has become the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH) of the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency has been extremely interested in the development and implementation of ICRP recommendations
- Although the CRPPH and its membership has for some time been involved, to a certain extent, in the development of ICRP recommendations, the most active period of interactions has been since 1999

Development of ICRP 103

- Roger Clarke published “Control of low-level radiation exposure: time for a change?” in 1999 and actively solicited comments on his proposal
- Many organisations answered this request, including the CRPPH, IRPA, the EC and the IAEA
- Interest by the CRPPH membership in this topic was substantial, and lead to 7 years of detailed interactions

Chronology (1)



Chronology (2)

2006 Process of Reg. Auth.

2006 Pub. 101, Optimisation

2006 Draft Recommendations

2006 Tokyo 3

2006 Prague

2006 Washington

2006 EGIR 3

2007 Env. & Law Survey

2008 Summary of Conferences

2007 (1) Draft Recommendations

2007 EGIR 4

2007 (2) Draft Recommendations

2008 Pub. 103, New Recommendations

2008 Pub. 104, Scope of recommendations



ICRP document	Reference
NEA sponsored activity	
Report: A Critical Review of the System of Radiation Protection	NEA 2000
Report: The Way Forward in Radiological Protection	NEA 2002
Conference: Taormina, Italy; 2002	NEA 2003a,b
Protection of Non-Human Species From Ionising Radiation: Proposal for a Framework for the Assessment and Management of the Impact of Ionising Radiation in the Environment	ICRP 2002a
Conference: Tokyo (1), Japan; 2002	NEA 2004a
The Evolution of the System of Protection: the Justification for the New ICRP Recommendations	ICRP 2002b
Report: A New Approach to Authorisation in the Field of Radiological Protection	NEA 2003c
Report: Possible Implications of Draft ICRP Recommendations (EGIR 1)	NEA 2003d
Conference: Lanzarote, Spain; 2003	NEA 2004b,c
2005 Draft Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection	ICRP 2004
Conference: Tokyo (2), Japan; 2004	NEA 2005a
Review: EGIR 2	NEA 2004d
Report: Optimisation in Operational Radiological Protection	NEA 2005b
Draft; The Optimisation of Radiological Protection; Broadening the Process	ICRP 2005a
Report: The Process of Regulatory Authorisation	NEA 2006a
2006 Draft Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection	ICRP 2006a
Assessing Dose of the Representative Person for the Purpose of Radiation Protection of the Public <i>and</i> The Optimisation of Radiological Protection: Broadening the Process; Publication 101	ICRP 2006b
Conference: Tokyo (3), Japan; 2006	NEA 2007a
Conference: Washington DC, United States of America; 2006	NEA 2008a
Conference: Prague, Czech Republic; 2006	NEA 2008b
Review: EGIR 3	NEA 2006b
Report: Environmental Radiological Protection in the Law: A Baseline Survey	NEA 2007b
Report: Summary of the Tokyo, Washington & Prague Conferences	NEA 2008c
2007 Draft Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection	ICRP 2007a
Review: EGIR 4	NEA 2007d
2007 Draft #2, Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection	ICRP 2007b
2007 Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection; Publication 103	ICRP 2008a
Scope of the Radiological Protection Control Measures; Publication 104	ICRP 2008b

Topics Followed

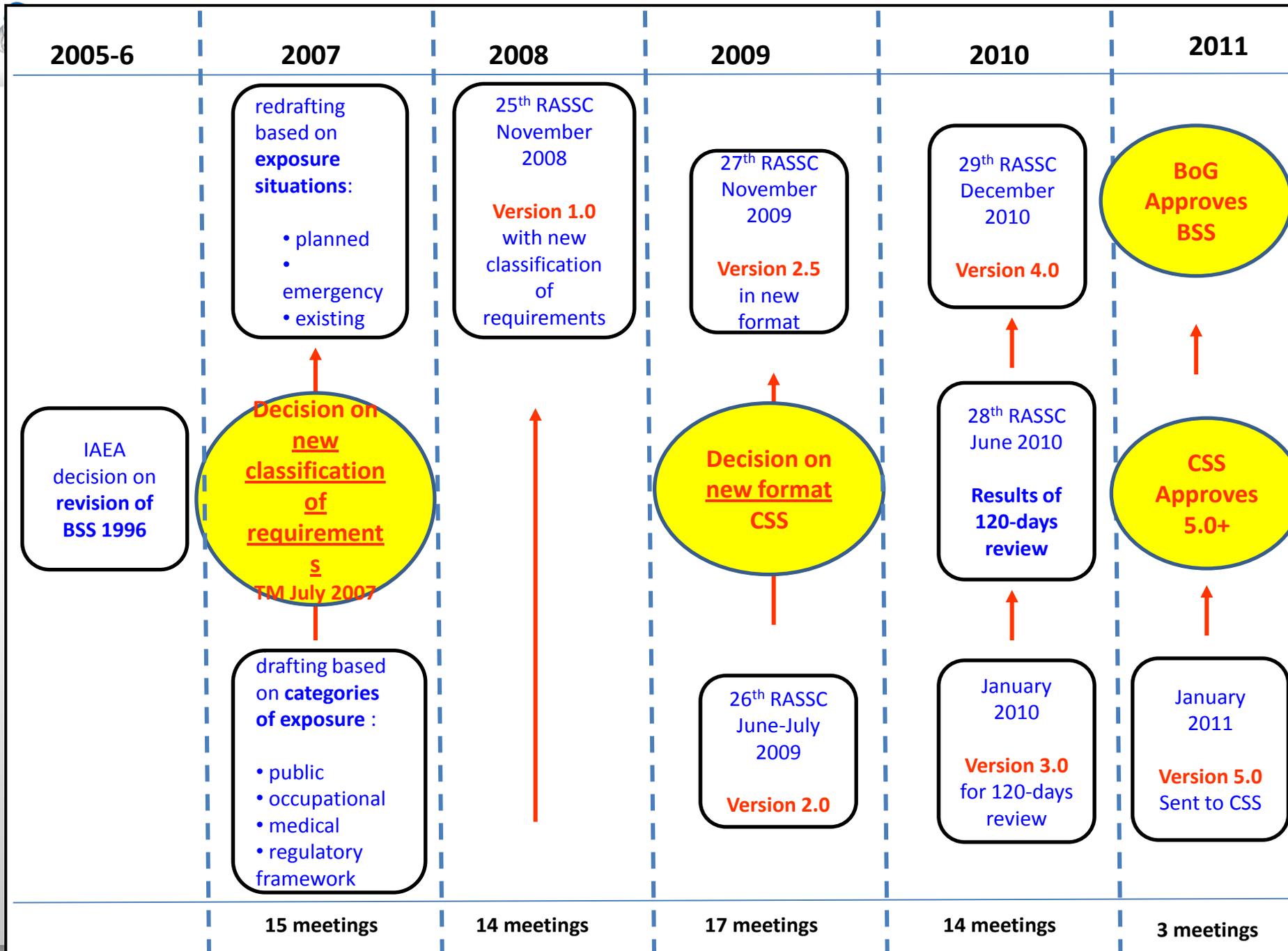
Principles	Justification Optimization
Nature of the system	Exposure situations Environmental protection
Concepts & quantities	LNT Dose constraints Exclusion, exemption, clearance and the process of regulatory authorization Collective dose
Tools	Stakeholder involvement

The Results of NEA Participation

- After 7 years of participation in discussions the NEA community was very well informed on the new ICRP recommendations when they were finally issued in 2007
- The ICRP acknowledged that the detailed discussion with CRPPH enhance the overall quality of the final recommendations
- The NEA community was very well prepared to transpose the digested ICRP philosophy into regulatory standards

BSS Development

- The NEA has been an active cosponsor of the International Basic Safety Standards since their 1982 edition
- Following the intense CRPPH activity in the development of ICRP 103, it was natural to continue this level of participation for the development of their most significant implementation document, the International BSS



NEA activities in revision

- NEA participated in most of to-BSS-revision-related meetings, incl. drafting, secretariat, review, IAEA Technical and RASSC meetings (**63 meetings** in total)
- NEA organized the **drafting meeting on Emergency Exposure Chapter** (27-28 March 2007)
- NEA nominated experts from within **CRPPH constituencies** (485 person-meetings, including participation of the NEA Secretariat)
- NEA organized of
 - **7 EGIR meetings**
 - **2 ISOE BSS review meetings**
 - **1 CRPPH Topical Session**

Selected issues addressed in the revised BSS

- The document is consistent with the **ICRP** (e.g. ICRP Publ.103 – classification of exposure situations; ICRP Publ.101 Part 2 – role of optimization)
- The document is structured into **Overarching** and **Associated** requirements – both having the equal level of binding status
- All paras of the document (except Scope ones) state:
“who shall do what”
- The document clearly establishes responsibility tree:
Government → Regulatory body → Other parties
(principal and other parties)

The Results of NEA Participation

- NEA Co-sponsorship of the 2011 BSS was supported by all the NEA's Standing Technical Committees and approved by the NEA Steering Committee in September 2011
- In spite of some long technical discussions of some contentious issues, the NEA's member countries were broadly in agreement with how the ICRP recommendations have been implemented and are broadly prepared for their national implementation

Conclusions

- The involvement of stakeholders is a long and sometimes painful process
- The benefits of CRPPH involvement with the ICRP and with the BSS to our members are both broad and deep, and clearly outweigh the heavy burden that this involvement imposed on our membership and on the NEA Secretariat
- The ICRP recommendations and the International BSS have benefitted from CRPPH involvement in their development