

Resolution of Public Consultation Comments for

## ***ICRP Publication 151: Occupational Intakes of Radionuclides: Part 5***

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### **Background**

ICRP is grateful for the time and effort taken to review and comment on draft publications during their public consultation period. Active public consultations are a valuable part of developing high-quality publications. Comments are welcome from individuals and organisations, and all are considered in revising the draft prior to publication.

To ensure transparency, comments are submitted through the ICRP website and visible by visiting [www.icrp.org](http://www.icrp.org).

### **Public Consultation**

This draft report was available for public consultation for three months until 15 January 2021. Responses were received on behalf of one organisation.

In addition to the response from public consultation, comments were received from the Main Commission before and after consultation. The revised report was approved for publication by the Main Commission by postal ballot in April 2021.

### **Resolution of Comments**

The only comment from public consultation concerned the limitation of the validity of the dose coefficients for  $^{40}\text{K}$ , which only apply to potassium with artificially enhanced  $^{40}\text{K}$ -content or to small intakes of natural potassium. The comment is true, but ICRP only provides reference transfer coefficients and does not address unusual conditions such as the intake of large amounts of potassium. Potassium-40 intake is in some ways an usual situation since  $^{40}\text{K}$  intake is “built in” to stable potassium intake. But many of the OIR models would not be applicable to persons with highly unusual dietary intake of the stable element. For example, the model for sodium would not work so well for  $^{22}\text{Na}$  for a person who has an extremely high or extremely low dietary NaCl intake.