REPROLAM
Red de Optimización de Protección Radiológica Ocupacional en LatinoAmerica y Caribe

NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 2, FEB, 2021

EURADOS 2021 Annual Meeting

33rd EURADOS General Assembly

3 and 4 February 2021 (9:00-13:00, UTC+1)

Opening address: Filip Vanhavere, 09:00-09:10
Verification of the number of Voting Members present or represented: *Jean-François BottollierDepois*, 09:10-09:15
Acceptance of the Agenda
Chairperson's report: *Filip Vanhavere*, 09:15-09:45
Financial report 2020 and budget plan 2021: *Oliver Hupe*, 09:45-10:05
Report from financial auditors: *Veronika Olšovcová and Roger Harrison*, 10:05-10:15
Approval of financial report and discharge of the Extended Executive Board from liability
Presentation of **EURADOS** Young Scientist Awards and Grants: *Elena Fantuzzi*, 10:15-10:30
Break: 10:30-10:45
Presentation of ethical code, conflict of interest procedure and the proposed changes in the constitution: *Paola Fattibene, Bastian Breustedt, Jean-François Bottollier-Depois and Filip Vanhavere*, 10:45-11:15
Voting on new constitution
Presentation and election of New Voting Members: 11:15-11:30
Report of **EURADOS** Working Groups: 11:30-12:50

a: WG2: *Phil Gilvin*
b: WG3: *Arturo Vargas*
c: WG6: *Hans Rabus*
d: WG7: *Bastian Breustedt*
e: WG9: *Liliana Stolarczyk*
f: WG10: *Liz Ainsbury*
g: WG11: *Marco Caresana*
h: WG12: *Željka Knežević*

Closure and announcement of place and date of next General Assembly: 12:50-13:00

14th EURADOS Winter School (online event)
'Fetal radiation risk: dose assessment in occupational, medical and emergency situations'

3 and 4 February 2021 (14:30-18:00 UTC+1)

Topics

Epidemiology & Biological effects
External and internal dosimetry
Occupational and medical exposures
Emergency situations
International and national recommendations
Radiation related risk communication

More information and registrations at: https://www.eurados-registration.org/

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IOMP SCHOOL EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

IOMP SCHOOL WEBINARS

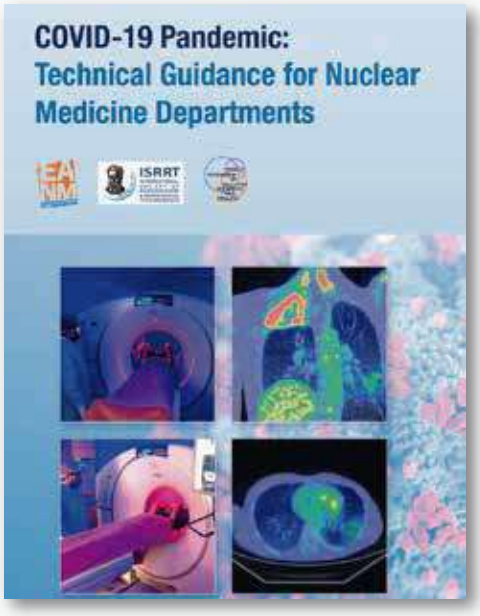
IOMP webinar jointly with WHO, IRPA and IAEA on Radiation Safety Culture

Tuesday, 9th Feb 2021 at 12 noon GMT

The transition from radiation safety to radiation safety culture occurs when we are able to make everyone involved practice safety. Thus, radiation safety culture has much to do with establishing culture. Experts from 4 major international organizations shall deliberate on this important topic and will cover both diagnostic and therapeutic activities in which staff in medical institutions are involved with.

Organizer and moderator: Prof. Madan Rehani, IOMP
Speakers in alphabetical orders of organization (IAEA, IOMP, IRPA, WHO):
Dr. Debbie Gilley, IAEA
Dr. Madan Rehani, IOMP
Dr. Bernard le Guen, IRPA
Dr. Maria Perez, WHO

Link to register: https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZEqd-mgrz8rGtN9Z46Ho87GTKFwR-9ba-3H



IAEA: COVID-19 pandemic:: Technical guidance for nuclear Medicine Departments

The objective of this publication is to advise nuclear medicine departments on the importance of adjusting their standard operation procedures to continue providing their essential services, while protecting their staff, patients and the public and subsequently preventing further spread of the virus.
This publication is focused on the infection prevention and control measures that have to be taken into consideration while executing all the steps needed to perform nuclear medicine diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, and provides detailed guidance on the adjustment of all the steps involved in the delivery of nuclear medicine services, from scheduling to reporting, during the **COVID-19** pandemic. While many institutions will have their own guidelines for clinicians and imaging experts to follow, these recommendations are meant to support nuclear medicine departments interested in developing or refining such policies, in addition to the existing ones.

Link to access: https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/COVID19_web.pdf

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Radiation Safety in Use of Nuclear Gauges: IAEA Issues Recommendations

There are several hundred thousand nuclear gauges incorporating a radioactive source or a radiation generator in use all over the world. They have been used in a wide range of industries to improve the quality of products, optimize processes, and save energy and materials. The economic benefits have been amply demonstrated, and there is clear evidence that nuclear gauge technology can be used safely and will continue to play an important role. Although generic guidance for source handling is available, there have been no targeted recommendations for radiation safety in the use of nuclear gauges. To fill this gap the current publication provides practical guidance for implementing the safety requirements specified in **IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 3**, Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards, related to the use of nuclear gauges.

Guide available at: https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/radiation-safety-in-use-of-nuclear-gauges-iaea-issues-recommendations

ISEMIR- IR
A tool for non-destructive testing companies performing industrial radiography

ISEMIR-IR is a web-based tool for regular data collection and analysis of occupational doses in industrial radiography, with the aim of using the collected information to improve occupational radiation protection. The system aims to help industrial radiography companies analyze and compare their radiation protection and safety procedures with global or regional trends. To improve the **ISEMIR-IR** system, the **IAEA** has launched a global survey with users and providers of non-destructive analysis (**DNA**) services. From the data collected on occupational exposure, **NDT** companies will be able to identify their own gaps in the implementation of occupational radiation protection. The questionnaire can be obtained through the link: http://www.reprolam.com/?page_id=62, and after completion it should be sent directly to:
ISEMIR.Contact-Point@iaea.org

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IAEA SURVEY
NORM: Radioactive materials of natural origin

NORM potentially includes all radioactive elements found in the environment. However, the term is used more specifically for all naturally occurring radioactive materials where human activities have increased the potential for exposure compared to the undisturbed situation, posing a risk to workers, the public or the environment. Actual radionuclide concentrations may or may not have increased; if they have, the term **NORM** can be used. Some **NORM** materials require radiation control and regulation.

During the extraction of minerals from the earth's crust and their physical or chemical processing, radionuclides can be unevenly distributed among the various materials emerging from the process. These human activities can significantly increase the concentration of **NORM** radionuclides around us. The **NORM** associated with these industrial activities can exist in many forms: it can be mineral, process raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or process residue. It can be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form.

In the case of existing exposure situations, it is generally already present when a decision on protection and / or corrective action must be taken.

Most exposures to natural sources are considered to increase existing exposure situations, which include:

• Radionuclides in waste in the environment
• Rn 222, Rn 220 and decomposition products in homes and other buildings with high occupancy factors for the public and in most workplaces
• Cosmics rays
• Radionuclides in everyday products
• Radionuclides in other materials (eg industrial, raw materials), as concentrations are not significantly high.

Materials containing naturally occurring radionuclides - **NORM** - for which exposure is treated as an existing exposure situation include:

- food
- animal feeding
- drinking water (It is noted that drinking water is included among the materials that may contain radionuclides of natural origin.)
- agricultural fertilizers / soil amendments
- Construction materials
- residues in the environment

In order to seek a deeper understanding of radiological exposure due to drinking water in member countries, the **IAEA** is promoting the search for information from regulatory bodies and service providers. They are separate surveys for each group, one for regulators and one for service providers.
REPROLAM supports this research and encourages everyone to participate in the research which can be found at:

http://www.reprolam.com/?page_id=62