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

NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 6, JUNE 2021

REPROLAM WEBINAR_Computational Dosimetry Group

"USE OF COMPUTATIONAL DOSIMETRY IN THE SUPPORT TO RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES "

June 30, 2021_13: 00hs (Argentina time)

ISODOSIS
DOSIMETRÍA
COMPUTACIONAL

In this webinar, leaders in the area will discuss the use of numerical dosimetry in the event of a radiological accident.

Accidental overexposure victims have been found to be more likely to survive if they receive early medical treatment. Knowledge of the dose distribution at an early stage, together with physical, clinical and biological dosimetry, allows the medical team to guide treatment and reduce complications.

In this seminar the use of numerical dosimetry in different accidents will be discussed and analyzed radiological.

Panelists:

Sebastián Gossio
Master in Medical Physics (UBA)
Head of Department of Physical Dosimetry
Nuclear Regulatory Authority
Argentina

María Josefa Granada Ferrero
Degree in Chemical Sciences, Uni. Complutense de Madrid
Nuclear Safety Council Technician
Incident and Emergency Center
IAEA

John Graham Hunt
Occupational radiation protection areas, individual internal and external monitoring, area monitoring and emergency response.
CNEN Radioprotection and Dosimetry Institute
Brazil

Denison de Souza-Santos
Technologist
Dosimetry Division.
Institute of Radioprotection and Dosimetry.
Brazil

Access to the Webinar at: https://meet.google.com/uub-fqvu-fxg

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IAEA E- LEARNING: Occupational Radiation Protection based on General Safety Guide No. GSG-7

The purpose of this course is to increase understanding of the occupational exposure control requirements contained in GSR Part 3 and how these safety standards fit within the IAEA Safety Standards hierarchy. Participants will learn how to fulfil the requirements of GSR Part 3 with respect to occupational exposure and GSG-7 recommendations relating to planned, existing and emergency exposure situations for occupational exposure.

The course contains 10 modules and covers:

- Framework for occupational radiation protection;
- Exposure of workers in different exposure situations;
- Monitoring and recording;
- Assessment of occupational exposures;
- Management system for service providers;
- Occupational exposure control measures;
- Protection of workers in special cases
- Workers' health surveillance.

IAEA E- LEARNING: Management and Control of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)

Natural resources that are extracted from the ground such as coal, oil, natural gas and other mineral ores contain various amounts of natural radioactivity. When these resources are extracted and processed, their natural state can be modified which may result in the enhancement of the natural radioactivity content originally present. Such enhancements may be observed in the residues or the waste created and/or in the products or by-products and are sometimes high enough to pose a risk to workers, members of public and the environment if they are not controlled properly. Materials of this kind are commonly referred to as Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material or NORM.

The International Basic Safety Standards (GSR Part 3) establishes requirements for industrial activities involving NORM. For the application of the IAEA Safety requirements on NORM activities, consideration needs to be given to radiation protection of workers, the public and the environment for a wide range of industrial activities on a global basis.

This e-learning course provides guidance based on GSG-7 on fulfilling the requirements of GSR Part 3 with respect to worker protection in industrial processes/operations involving NORM.

The course includes 15 modules and covers:

- Overview of natural radionuclides and NORM;
- Overview of the industrial activities involving NORM and an indication of those that are most likely to require regulatory consideration;
- Guidance on regulatory control (focusing on the application of a graded approach);
- Radiation protection issues for workers and the public associated with materials containing NORM;
- Guidance on the characterization of NORM and the assessment of exposures;
- Guidance on the management of NORM residues and the disposal options for NORM wastes;
- Guidance on the transport of NORM.

To access the courses: https://elearning.iaea.org/m2/course/index.php?categoryid=109&lang=es

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JOB OPPORTUNITY: Radiation Safety and Monitoring Programme Officer(P4) - (2021/0288 (012889))

Organization: NSRW-Radiation Safety and Monitoring Section
Primary Location: Austria-Vienna-Vienna-IAEA Headquarters
Job Posting: 2021-05-28, 9:29:47 AM
Closing Date: 2021-07-09, 6:59:00 PM
Duration in Months: 36
Contract Type: Fixed Term - Regular
Probation Period: 1 Year

More information:
https://iaea.taleo.net/careersection/ex/jobdetail.ftl?job=2021/0288%20(012889)&tz=GMT%2B02%3A00&tzname=Europe%2FVienna

AVAILABLE
QUALITY CONTROL PROTOCOL OF THE NUCLEAR MEDICINE INSTRUMENTATION Ver. 2020_SEFM

The update of the Nuclear Medicine Instrumentation Quality Control Protocol (2020 version) prepared by SEFM Spanish Society of Radiological Protection and official SEMNIM has been published.

https://sefm.es/wp-content/uploads/Protocolo-2020-final.pdf

"III SYMPOSIUM ON RADON IN BRAZIL: NATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE IMPACT OF RADON (III SRNBR)" AND "II LATIN AMERICAN RADONIUM SYMPOSIUM (II SLARN)" From December 6 to 10, 2021, (IEN / CNEN), Rio de Janeiro

The Natural Radioactivity Laboratory of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (LARANA-UFRN), the Brazilian Association for the Development of Nuclear Activities (ABDAN) and the Institute of Nuclear Engineering of the National Nuclear Energy Commission (IEN-CNEN) will be pleased to receive the participants of the III Symposium on Radon in Brazil (III SRnBR) and the II Latin American Radon Symposium (II SLARn), which will be held from Monday, December 6 to Friday, December 10, 2021 in the City of Rio de Janeiro Brazil.

The main objective of the III SRnBR - "National Program of Risks and Impacts of Radon" is to call attention to the scientific community and organizations, which are working in the areas of mining and public health, to initiate an urgent discussion on the national mapping of radon risk areas with respect to the health of the general public and employees of companies that live and operate in these regions.

Tobacco is known to be the leading cause of lung cancer, but the second is radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that, in high concentrations, can increase the risk of malignancies.

For nearly four decades, the World Health Organization (WHO) has been warning about the possible effects of Radonium gas, but the scientific community recognizes that the level of public awareness is generally very low. Some countries of the European Community have this concern, in addition to the United States and Canada, and perform measurements in closed environments, such as homes, schools, shopping centers and other places with high traffic with the possibility of gas occurrence.

In previous editions, the symposia discussed the possible implications of radon in Brazilian territory, giving rise to two research networks, the Radon Network in Rio Grande do Norte (RnRN) and the Northeast Radon Network (RADONE). In this third edition, we intend to assume the commitment to create the Radonium Brazil Network (RADONBR), which will work on the construction of the Geogenic Radonium Potential Map in Brazil.

The success of this important technical-scientific event will be carried out with the participation of geoscientists and radioprotectionists from all over Latin America, which will make the city of Rio de Janeiro, in 2021, the “Latin American Capital of Radonium”.

For more information and registration, go to: https://www.3srnbr.com/