Fostering Global Networks within our Mandate

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IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

Who are we? Some details about the IAEA



Key Activities COORDINATION. of the IAEA INFORMATION EXCHANGE. include: AGENCY'S SAFETY STANDARDS.





.... Consensus, Harmonization

The Basis – the Safety Fundamentals

IAEA Safety Standards for protecting people and the environment

Fundamental Safety Principles

Jointly sponsored by Euratom FAO IAEA ILO IMO OECD/NEA PAHO UNEP WHO ILO IMO OECD/NEA PAHO UNEP WHO ILO IMO OECD/NEA PAHO UNEP WHO ILO IMO OECD/NEA PAHO UNEP WHO

Safety Fundamentals No. SF-1



"The fundamental safety objective is to protect people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation."



Therefore, A Key Objective Is:





Harmonized protection of both humans and the environment.



Whereby:

- Human activities involving the use of radiation and radioactive substances can cause radiation exposure to the public and the environment.
- This exposure should be regulated and monitored in accordance with international safety standards and national legislation.





System of Radiation Protection:

Demonstration of Protection



• Three Exposed Groups:

O WorkersO Patients

• General public

Three Exposure Situations:
 Planned exposures
 Emergency

• Existing exposures

• Three Radiation Protection Principles:

O JustificationO LimitationO Optimization

But HOW?

To demonstrate protection, we need to first determine where to start.



Common approach for protection of human and biota



And this can be accomplished in the context of frameworks that provide a working structure and context within which decisions can be made.



Some Scientific Questions over Recent Years





Level of Protection: What do we protect? Protection of the Individual vs. the Population (and higher ??). Which species? Demonstration of Protection: What do we measure? [mutation, mortality, morbidity, reproduction, biodiversity, adaptation(?)] Setting the Standard: Concept of Reference Organism vs. Reference Animals

and Plants (equivalent to 'Reference Man').

Harmonization with 'Man' (coming 'fullcircle'): Can a system be developed that will ensure the protection of both humans and the environment?

Harmonization in Nature: How can this be done in the context of multiple contaminants and multiple stressors?



Some Possible Objectives - A Rough Breakdown -



Tool Testing

How good?

Compilation, Evaluation & Harmonization (?)

Where can this fit?

Compatibility, Consensus & Guidance

• Where do we go from here?



.... and how do we practically apply it?

Tool Development

Tool Testing

Compilation, Evaluation & Harmonization

Compatibility, Consensus & Guidance

e.g., CROM (SRS-19), RESRAD codes, ERICA, PC-CREAM, CROMERICA (& others)

MODARIA, EMRAS-II, EMRAS (& predecessors – VAMP, BIOMASS, etc.)

e.g., IAEA guidance on Radiological Environmental Impact Analysis, Revision of Safety Review Series (SRS)-19, etc.

IAEA, ICRP, UNSCEAR, IUR, BIOPROTA, etc. etc.



International COORDINATION

The objective is to establish a 'coordinating mechanism' to facilitate the coordination of work amongst international and regional organizations by reviewing their ongoing work on topics related to radiation protection.

 This involves coordination amongst international and regional organizations (e.g. UNSCEAR, ICRP, IUR, OECD/NEA, EC and national institutions for coordination).



.... STRENGTH in coordination

Objectives of IAEA Model Validation Programmes

To improve capabilities in the field of environmental dose assessment by means of acquisition of improved data for:

- Model testing
- Model testing and comparison
- Reaching consensus on modeling philosophies
- Approaches and parameter values
- Development of improved methods
- Information exchange





Tool Development

e.g., CROM (SRS-19), RESRAD codes, ERICA, PC-CREAM, CROMERICA (& others)

Tool Testing

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International COORDINATION through Model Validation Programmes

- BIOMOVS (BIOspheric Model Validation Study) and BIOMOVS II (initiated by the Swedish Regulatory Authority in 1985)
- VAMP (VAlidation of Model Predictions, 1988–1996)
- BIOMASS (BIOsphere Modelling and ASSessment, 1996– 2001)
- EMRAS (Environmental Modelling for Radiation Safety, 2003-2007)
- EMRAS-II (2009-2011)
- MODARIA (MOdelling and DAta for Radiological Impact Assessments, 2012-2015)



.... STRENGTH in coordination



Information **EXCHANGE**

 Fostering information exchange on nuclear safety to facilitate early identification of issues by regulators, by national bodies of research and expertise, and by other key stakeholders.



.... information SHARING





Information **EXCHANGE**

Conferences, workshops, meetings, dialogue
Integration of information into documentation
Presentations, internet, email, phone calls

<u>Are there ways we can work together in a</u>

mutually beneficial way?





.... information SHARING

Development of IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

- **SUPPORT** to Member States through understanding, experience and practical implementation of the framework.
- **REVIEW** of existing IAEA Safety Standards and the implications of including radiation protection in these standards.
- **DEVELOP** safety requirements for radiation protection of the environment and related safety guides (as appropriate).
- **DEVISE** a technical framework and methodology for drafting procedures that may be used to demonstrate compliance with the objectives of radiation protection of the environment.
 - **PROVIDE** for the application of Safety Standards through assisting in the development of national capabilities.





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Standards Development Process





ICRP Publication 103

Commission on Radiological Protection



UNSCEAR
Scientific reports
Data on sources and effects of radiation

ICRP Recommendations for protection



IAEA Regulatory style standards



Hierarchy of IAEA Safety Standards:







Tool Development

CROM (SRS-19), RESRAD codes, ERICA, PC-CREAM (& others)

Tool Testing

Compilation, Evaluation & Harmonization **MODARIA**, EMRAS-II, EMRAS (& predecessors)

IAEA GUIDANCE ON REMEDIATION OF AFFECTED AREAS; RSLS (REGULATORY SUPERVISION OF LEGACY SITES; ETC.

Compatibility, Consensus & Guidance

IAEA, ICRP, UNSCEAR, IUR, BIOPROTA, etc.







Summary:

- The IAEA is responsible for activities of coordination, information sharing and development of safety standards.
- Activities are carried out in a harmonized manner, with consideration of those undertaken by other organizations.
- For example, international model validation programmes provide a forum for evaluation of tools and standardization of approaches to assess potential risk. Findings from such studies can then be considered in IAEA safety standards (e.g., updated SRS 19).
- In addition, through such programmes, international data are compiled to gain understanding of natural processes for a range of situations.







Summary:

- The outputs of activities, such as MODARIA, form the technical basis that informs higher-level IAEA guidance documents.
- One example is IAEA SRS-19, which provides guidance on predicting radionuclide transport in the environment and corresponding doses .
- Through such activities and programmes, it would be useful to identify mechanisms to leverage such efforts and strengthen international networking.
- In this way, self-perpetuating positive feedback loops can be created to the benefit of the international community.



Let's do it!







Thank <u>YOU</u>!



