



RPE – RPO: thoughts and initiatives for the transposition of the 2013/598/EURATOM Directive

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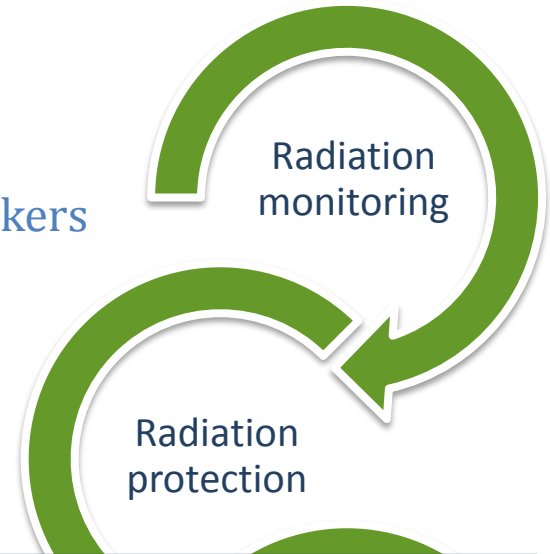
EEAE: Regulatory body

Competent national regulatory authority in the fields of radiological protection and nuclear safety and security



Responsibilities

- Regulatory work
- Inspections and licensing of facilities
- Individual monitoring of occupationally exposed workers
- Monitoring of environmental radioactivity levels
- Response to radiation emergencies
- Combating of radioactive materials illicit trafficking
- Calibrations of ionizing radiation instruments



- Education and training:
 - Recognition of the competence of occupationally exposed personnel in RP
 - Recognition of syllabi in RP (guidelines)
 - Participation in the recognition process of MP
 - E&T activities:
 - Regional Training Centre of IAEA (PGEC)
 - Participation in the Post-graduate course in MP
 - Training and continuing training of occupationally exposed workers
 - Training of scientists and experts on RP and nuclear safety

Legislation - Current National Framework

Regulatory Requirements for E&T in Radiation Protection

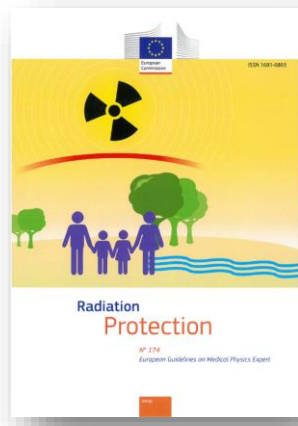
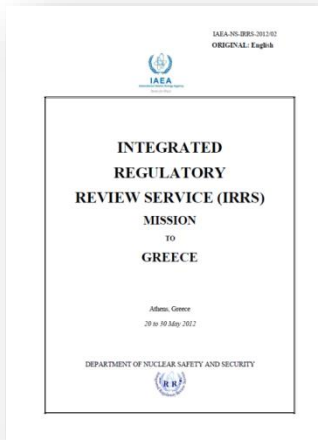
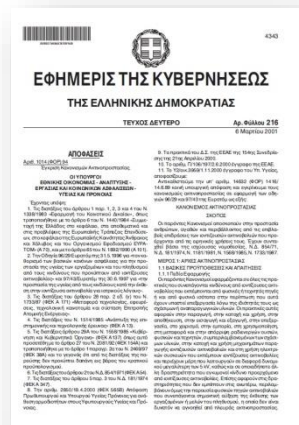
The Radiation Protection Regulations:

- All persons involved in radiological procedures **must have knowledge** on RP (theoretical and practical training).
- **The competence** of the personnel working in radiation facilities and activities is verified before issuing (or renewing) the operation license of a facility
- Requirements for RPE, MP recognition and RPO approval
- EEAE **issues certificates** of competency on RP for occupationally exposed personnel (exams, CVs, personal interviews)
- EEAE **recognizes syllabi** on RP.



Basis for the regulatory framework revision

- International Basic Safety Standards (IAEA GSR 1-4, 7)
- New EC Directive
- Recommendations of the IRRS Mission in Greece
- Operational experience from the implementation of the current regulatory framework
- Policy, Strategy, Goals of EEAE (including E&T)
- Common approaches



Graded approach in the regulatory framework revision

Issuing of legislative acts (graded approach):



Presidential Decree
(main text of the Directive)

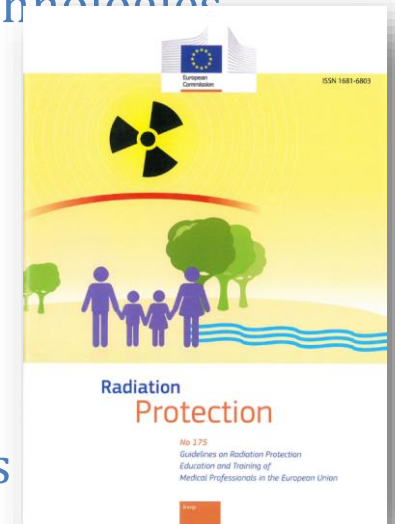
Common Ministerial Decisions
(Regulations)

EEAE Decisions
(Guidelines)

- Update of the Law 181/1974 (mainly on enforcement)
- Transposition of the new EC Directive in the national legislation in the form of Presidential Decree:
 - ✓ Issue of Ministerial Decrees (national policy and strategy, procedures and requirements for licensing, ...)
 - ✓ EEAE decisions describing the technical requirements
 - ✓ EEAE decisions with guidelines and explanatory circulars

Special concerns in the General Provisions

- Take into consideration the new scientific data and new technologies
- Apply the graded approach in the regulatory control
- Prime responsibility
- Safety and security culture
- Establishment of strategies (radon, NORM, ...)
- Dose limit for the lens of the eye
- Medical surveillance of the occupationally exposed workers
- Occupational health services
- Recognition, roles and responsibilities (e.g. RPE and RPO)
- Promote tools for quality (QMS, clinical audits, ...)
- Promote further the coordination and cooperation between involved parties (e.g. transport, buildings codes, local authorities,...)



Special concerns in “Education and Training”

- Further strengthen education and training
- Ensure that all health professionals with specific duties in relation to radiation protection of patients have adequate education, training and competence in radiation protection
- Further promote safety and security culture



RPE and RPO general provisions

- For all exposure situations depending on the practice
- Graded approach
- RPE Recognition – RPO Approval by EEAE

- MP recognised by the Ministry of Health
- MPE to be recognised by the Ministry of Health (RP 174)

Non- Medical Applications

Simple facilities *(industry, research)*

- RPE is not required
- RPO is a member of the staff with E&T in RP in the specific activity
- EEAE issues the reference curricula for RPO training
- Approval of RPO during the practice/activity licensing process



Non - Medical Applications

More complex facilities *(industry and research)*

- RPE is required
- RPE is required for the Safety Report (construction design and licensing)
- RPE is:
 - A scientist with postgraduate studies in RP (theoretical and practical) and experience in the specific field of RP
 - The syllabi for RPE training is based on the IAEA PGEC
- RPO is a member of the staff with E&T in RP in the specific activity
- RPE could act as RPO but not the opposite



Medical Applications



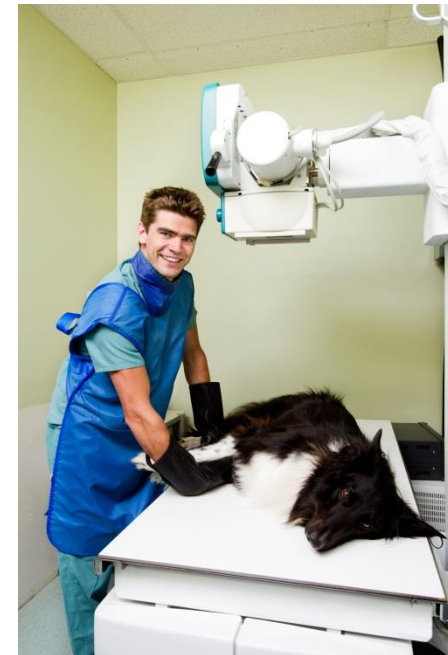
Simple Facilities

(X-rays, in-vitro NM, dental, veterinary)

- MP is required for the Safety Report (construction design and licensing)
- RPE is not required
- RPO can be MP, Med.doctor, Dentist, Vet.
- EEAE issues the reference curricula for RPO training
- Approval of RPO during the practice/activity licensing process

Example Dental Radiology:

- Dentist (RPO)
- Safety Report by MP
- an RPE is not required





More complex facilities

(radiotherapy, in-vivo NM, interventional, CT, PET-CT)

- RPE is required
- RPE is required for the Safety Report (construction design and licensing)
- RPE is an MPE *(for each specialty?)*
- RPO is an MP
- RPE could act as RPO but not the opposite
- EEAE issues the recognition requirements and recognize the RPE



Example Interventional Radiology:

- MPE - RPE in Radiology
- MP (RPO)
- Radiologist
- Technicians

Conclusions – key points

Conclusions for RPE and RPO

- RPE covers all exposure situations depending on the practice
- Graded approach
- RPE Recognition – RPO Approval

Issues for Discussion

- In medical applications the RPE should be an MPE or an MP?
- RPE may be a group of persons or a group of RPEs?
- Could an RPE act as an RPO?

Thank you very much for your attention!!!



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