

#### Bridging Frameworks: The International System of Radiological Protection and the Hierarchy of Controls

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### Land Acknowledgement





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• Video, answers to questions, copy of the slides

#### Follow up email will be sent

• Topics covered, time of attendance



### Introduction

#### Schema

System of Radiological Protection

**Hierarchy of Controls** 

Comparison

System of Radiological Protection

Hierarchy of Controls

Q&A



#### Schema

Bartlett (1932) Long-term knowledge structures which people use to interpret and make predictions about the world around them

Rutherford and A procedural data structure in memory Wilson (2004)

Holland et al.Inflexible knowledge structures stored in long-term memory provide(1986)"predictive knowledge for highly regular and routine situations"

Brewer (1987) Precompiled generic knowledge structures

Based on Table 1 of <u>Mental Models: An Interdisciplinary Synthesis of Theory and Methods</u>, Jones et. al.



#### Safety Frameworks

#### **System of Radiological Protection**



#### **Hierarchy of Controls**







#### System of Radiological Protection

ELSEVIER	ICRP Publication 103	Annals of the ICRP		
Th	e 2007 Recommendations	<del>rof</del>		
the International Commission on Radiological				
Protection				
ICRP Publication 103				
Approved by the Commission in March 2007				
Abstract-These revised Recommendations for a System of Radiological Protection formally replace the Commission's previous, 1990, Recommendations; and update, consolidate, and develop the additional guidance on the control of exposure from radiation sources issued since 1990. Thus, the present Recommendations update the radiation detriment, based on the latest available scientific information of the biology and physics of radiation exposure. They maintain the Commission's three fundamental principles of radiological protection, namely justification, optimisation, and the application of dose limits, clarifying how they apply to radiation sources delivering exposure and to individuals receiving exposure. They recognise planned, emergency, and existing exposure situations, and apply the fundamental principles of justification. They maintain the Commission's three indicates devices and apply the fundamental principles of justification, and optimisation of protection to all of these situations. They maintain the Commission's current individual dose limits for effective dose and equivalent dose from all regulated sources in planned exposure situations. They recognise planned, emergency, and existing exposure situations. They reinforce the principle of protection, which should be applicable in a similar way to all exposure situations, subject to the following restrictions on individual doses and risk; dose and risk constraints for planned exposure situations also include an approach for developing a framework to demonstrate radiological protection of the environment. (© 2007 ICRP. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.				

https://www.icrp.org/publication.asp?id=ICRP+Publication+103



#### **Principles of Radiological Protection**



• Any decision that alters the radiation exposure situation should do more good than harm.



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 The likelihood of incurring exposure, the number of people exposed, and the magnitude of their individual doses should all be kept as low as reasonably achievable, taking into account economic and societal factors.



# risk cancer Radiation-related Dose

### Linear Non-Threshold

**Theoretical model** 

Not known what happens at low doses

Assumes that linear risk from high doses can be extrapolated back to zero

No threshold

Little dose = small increase in risk

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#### Hierarchy of Controls Most $\overline{\mathbb{W}}$ Effective Elimination AN Substitution Engineering Controls **O**O Administrative Controls PPE Least Effective

# Hierarchy of Controls

- Identifying and ranking of hazards
- Lower assumed burden on workers at the top; increases as you go down
- Reduce risk of illness and/or injury
- Prevention by design

https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/hazard/hierarchy\_controls.html



### **REGDOC 2.7.1**



- Radiation Protection
- Section 4 on ALARA

https://www.cnsc-ccsn.gc.ca/eng/acts-andregulations/regulatorydocuments/published/html/regdoc2-7-1/

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# **Control of Exposures**

- Preferred methods:
  - Elimination
  - Reduction
- If not possible:
  - Engineering controls
- If impractical or inadequate
  - Administrative controls
- PPE should be provided when engineering and administrative controls are not sufficient



Summarized from REGDOC 2.7.1 Section 4.4



### Overlap

Hierarchy of Controls	System of Radiological Protection	
Elimination	If a nuclear source is used, the risk will be there. For some applications, there are no alternatives. If alternative is found, then the System of Radiological Protection does not apply.	
Substitution	There are examples of substitution: ultrasounds instead of x-ray for pregnant women. Radar or ultrasound density gauges when they can be fit inside a vessel. Again, not always possible.	





### **Overlap Continued**

Hierarchy of Controls	System of Radiological Protection	
Engineering Controls	Frequently used. "Properly designed workplace as well as appropriate personnel safety, radiation monitoring and emergency response equipment"	
Administrative Controls	Frequently used. "Work procedures such as written safety policies, work authorizations (such as radiation work permits) and restrictions, access controls to areas with the potential for radiological hazards, and training"	
PPE	Preference for higher level control actions. For example, air exchanges in preference to respirators. "Consideration should be made to determine if the benefit afforded by the PPE is outweighed by the consequence of wearing the equipment. All radiological hazard types, as well as conventional hazards, should be considered when selecting PPE."	

Quotes from <a href="https://www.cnsc-ccsn.gc.ca/eng/acts-and-regulations/regulatory-documents/published/html/regdoc2-7-1/">https://www.cnsc-ccsn.gc.ca/eng/acts-and-regulations/regulatory-documents/published/html/regdoc2-7-1/</a>



### Unique

Hierarchy of Controls	System of Radiological Protection
Protection of workers	Protection for all people and the environment
Applies to any hazard	Specific to Radiological Protection
Many hazards are not dose-related	Focus on doses
If dose-related, often keeping below TLV is appropriate	Driven by the ALARA principle
Can be part of a broad OHS Program, with individual components such as training broken out by specific hazard.	Requirement for training, internal reviews, record- keeping is part of overall Radiation Protection Program. Again, singular focus.



# Thoughts

- Radioactive sources are everywhere
- OHS/IH have many great systems to protect workers
- RP and OHS/IH have these parallel, overlapping systems
- Value in breaking down silos, look for common language, share schema







• During the interview, feel free to post questions in the Q&A.



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Questions?

- As time permits, we will address questions posted in the Q&A
- Questions we do not get to
  - Answers will be posted to our website and a link to resources emailed out





# **"Good science in plain language"** *Thank you for listening!* <u>www.radiationsafety.ca</u> 1-800-263-5803 <u>info@radiationsafety.ca</u>





- Workplace Safety & Prevention Services:
  - <u>https://www.wsps.ca/</u>
  - For Ontario workplaces





#### Wellness Break



Ji Hong Tai Chi & Qi Gong, Richmond Hill, ON