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Education and Training in Radiation Protection – Improving ALARA Culture
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PROVIDING QUALIFICATIONS AS THE KEY TO PROFESSIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION CULTURE

RP Education and Training in Germany in the light of the new EURATOM BSS

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Environment, Nature Conservation,
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RP culture, E&T, and the BSS

- Protection culture strongly dependant on personal qualifications
- E&T of staff and experts predominantly important so ensure availability of expertise and awareness



- E&T Closely linked to conferral of responsibility and accountability
- Existing national systems challenged by new functions in 2013 BSS?

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II Non-legislative acts

DIRECTIVES

★ Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom

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EAN/EUTERP WS E&T in RP,
May 8, 2014

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RP Functions in Germany

- Strahlenschutzverantwortlicher (**SSV**), “*RP Executive*”
 - Owner/director/board member of undertaking
 - Accountable for all legal duties of undertaking
- Strahlenschutzbeauftragter (**SSB**), “*RP Supervisor*”
 - Designated by SSV, number as required
 - Responsible for implementation of RP
 - Personal legal duties (for area of designation)
- Preconditions for designation of SSB
 1. Personal Professional **Integrity**
 2. **Competences** within undertaking to perform duties
 3. “Requisite **Expertise** in RP”
- NB. translations to EN may vary (non-standardized)



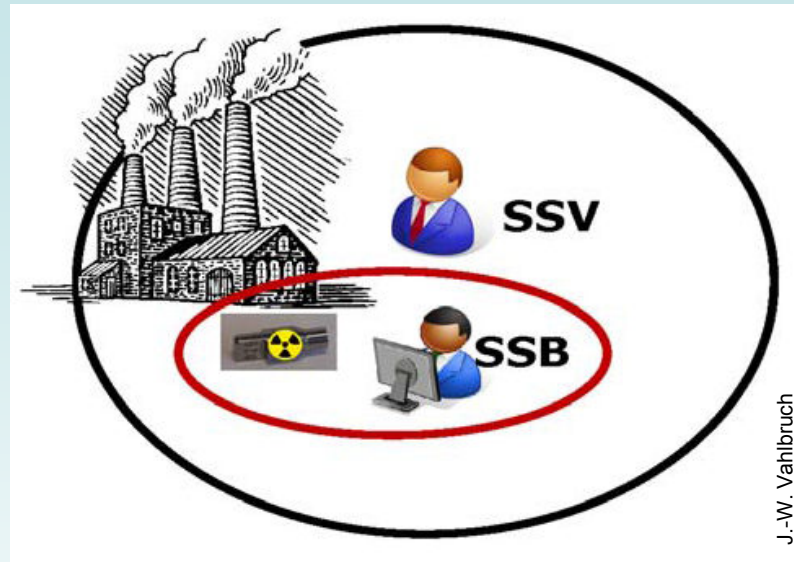


- Requirements
 1. Appropriate professional education
 2. Successful completion of courses in RP
 3. Sufficient professional experience in relevant practice
- Examined and conferred by competent body
- Concrete requirements in regulatory guidelines (~ 60 groups of expertise depending on type of practice)

[illegible]



DE system of Responsibilities



Advantages of DE system

- Responsibilities very clearly assigned
- Accountable person available in undertaking
- Person with expertise available „in-house“

Limitations of training (graded approach)

- Level of qualification dependant on risk of practice
- Recognition only valid within limits of qualification
- For low-risk practices only limited training is feasible





RPE and RPO in the new BSS

Personal qualifications **strengthened** in 2013 BSS: framework for E&T and recognition – focus here on two “new” functions

Radiation Protection Expert

- “having the knowledge, training and experience needed to give advice”
- “**competence recognised** by the comp. authority”
- “may be assigned tasks”
- ➔ undertaking **required** “to seek advice from RPE”

Radiation Protection Officer


- “technically competent [...for a...] type of practice”
- “supervise or perform the implementation”
- “undertakings [...provide...] with the **means necessary**”
- ➔ new function, **optional** for implementation by **MS**




RPE in BSS: Facts and Fiction


Concepts of RPE/RPO are used in other contexts – leads to some confusion what BSS do (not) require or prescribe

RPE works full-time in RP
(RPO may work part-time) 

RPE not responsible
for implementation of tasks 

RPE must be
independent
from undertaking 

RPO duties may be
assigned to RPE 

RPE practically
identical to „qualified
expert“ from 96 BSS 

RPE is in EQF level 6/7/8
EQF/ECVET NOT applicable
to the scope of EURATOM! 

RPE must have
university degree 

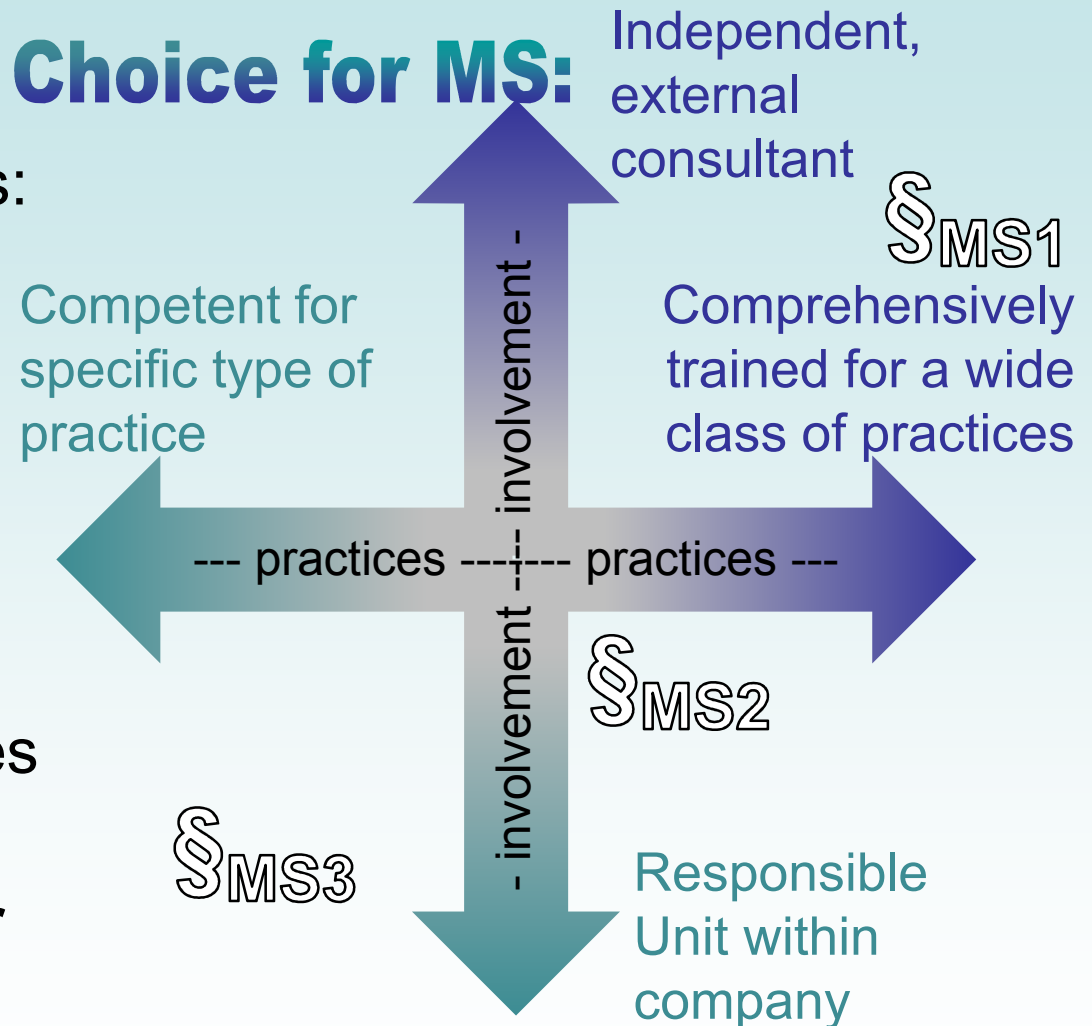




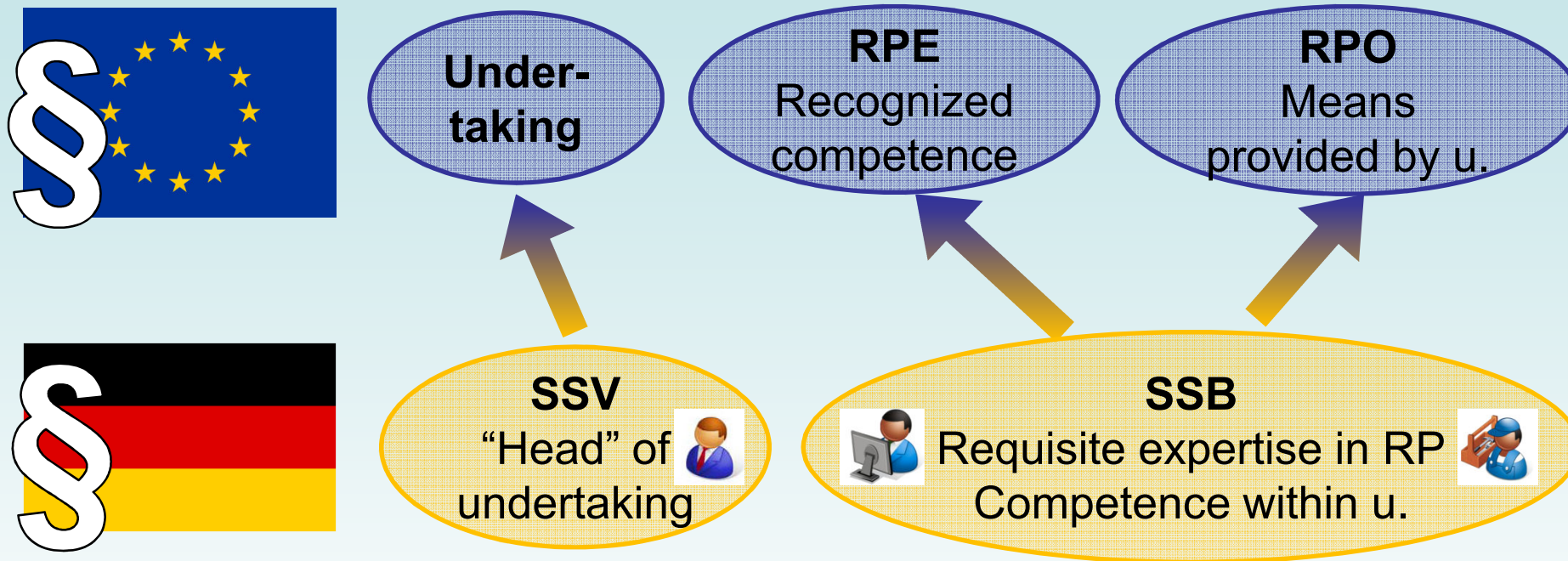
Implementing the RPE

- Assignment of legal duties / responsibilities: National competence
- **Not one**, but 28 **(systems of) RPE**
- Various options must be respected by
 - model curricula
 - recognition schemes
- Personal prediction: Diversity will be **larger** than for 96 BSS

Choice for MS:



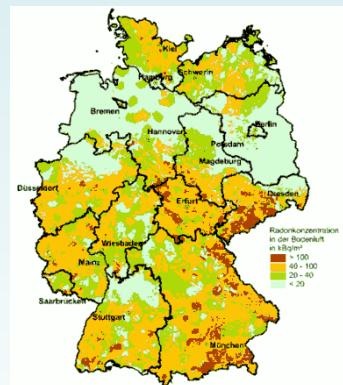
Correspondence DE / EU



- Reworking legislation is work in (first steps of) progress
- Change of system only viable if RP is improved
- Profound changes **not** foreseen for most practices

Challenges for E&T

- New fields of RP regulation
 - NORM activities now regulated as practices
 - Radon (at workplaces)
 - Spacecrew



Report to Parliament 2009



BfS



BfS (Oil and gas industry)

- New technologies (e. g., medical sector!)
 - New forms of teaching and learning
 - International exchange welcome and important
- Information and Training of workers (less international work done so far?)

Take Home



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- Germany has implemented a system based on
 - **clear responsibilities**
 - and a **graded approach** to training requirements
 - **in line with the 2013 BSS**
- **BSS** offers a multitude of options for implementation
- Successful **guidance** (or reference standards) have to **respect this diversity**
- Ensuring quality of E&T remains a challenge



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