

6th EUTERP WORKSHOP

Legislative change in Europe: the implications for training in radiation protection -Rising to the challenge-

September 30 – October 2, 2015 Athens, Greece



6th EUTERP WORKSHOP

Legislative change in Europe: the implications for training in radiation protection -Rising to the challenge-

50 participants from 19 countries

September 30 – October 2, 2015 Athens, Greece





New chapter on Requirements for Radiation Protection Education, Training and Information

- Establishment of education, training and retraining to allow the recognition of radiation protection experts and medical physics experts, as well as occupational health services and dosimetry services, in relation to the type of practice
- MS may make arrangements for the establishment of education, training and retraining to allow the recognition of radiation protection officers, if such recognition is provided for in national legislation



Session 1

- Information and training of workers potentially exposed to orphan sources, emergency workers, outside workers
- Non-medical imaging purposes: training for operators, information for exposed persons
- Medical exposures: information to patients, comforters and carers
- Information to workers and members of the public potentially exposed to radon



- Trainers need to be objective and unbiased in the presentation of facts; a balanced approach should be followed
- □ Target audiences can be subdivided into:
 - Professionals who need rp information to carry out their work: eg solicitors, engineers – information provision
 - Exposed persons and workers trying to achieve changes in behaviour
 - Members of the public: provision of information to enable informed judgements
- Training must be carefully designed to meet the needs of the target audience



- □ Member States currently reviewing their training
- Most have persons already carrying out roles of RPE & RPO, but not named as such
- Desire to minimise legislative change
- Graded approach to recognition based on sectors both RPE and RPO
- Many different levels of qualification in some countries options to reduce in some circumstances
- □ Encourage core training?
- Limited discussion on workers



- □ Specialised training modules for RPE now being offered
- □ TTT course now offered
- Dtabase and website being developed
- □ RPE/RPO guidance

Ongoing – discussions with Consultancy Group



Session 5: occupational exposure in the medical sector

Well-established training

RPE in medical sectorE learning - face-to-face course and examination

Guidelines on RP E&T of medical professionals in the EU EC Radiation Protection Report No. 175

MPE training □ EUTEMPE-RX

□ Important to clarify the specific roles of RPE & MPE



- □ Training of RPEs in emergency response
- □ Training of first responders
- Comprehensive emergency response training already in place in many countries
- □ Link to NERIS on EUTERP website
- Orphan sources?Public information?



Working Group 1: Stakeholders

Wide range of stakeholders: Employers, E&T platforms, Scientific Institutes, Unions, Workers etc.

Good discussion on what each stakeholder expects

Greater communication between stakeholders needed?

□ Endorsement of courses?



- Making the RPE (and others) a better trainer
- To optimize resources
- □ "Overdimension" the trainers give them more than they need
- Good trainer: be able to communicate, suitable level of expertise, facilitator, offer a "spectrum of possibilities"
- Development of RP trainer "standards"?
- □ Successful? Feedback of participants, indicators doses etc.
- Incidents, working practices
- Difficult to assess
- □ RP training only one component of safety culture



- A TTT package:
- Establish prerequisites for trainer and trainee
- "Know your audience"
- □ Training methods for adults
- Group exercises, voting systems etc
- □ Preplanning of event
- □ Evaluation role play, self evaluation, feedback etc.

Very valuable but must be carefully planned to achieve objectives => resource intensive!



Working group 3: communication and risk perception

- □ Communication should be adjusted to different sensitivities to risk
- Objectives of communication are different depending on audience
- Important to balance risks and benefits
- EUTERP can be a facilitator of the communication of risks
- □ Resources for public
- Educational materials
- □ Offer training
- Promote transdisciplinary approach
- IR professionals need additional training in communication skills and learning process



Conclusions

- □ Legislators currently transposing BSS into national legislation
- Trainers looking at implications gap analysis?
- Development of required competencies and training for RPEs and RPOs in progress
- ENETRAP III Guide
- MS and trainers must ensure that adequate information & training is provided to the "new" groups: scrap metal workers, non-medical imaging operators, persons exposed to radon, first responders
- Development of RP trainer "standards"
- □ RP trainer qualification?
- Development of guidance on TTT approach
- □ Further consideration of course "design"



Recommendations to EUTERP

- Development of RP trainer "standards"
- Development of guidance on TTT approach
- □ Information on course design
- □ EUTERP can be a facilitator of the communication of risks
- □ Provide information/ links on subjects such as radon exposure
- □ Focus more on worker training



Future events

- September 2016: ENETRAP III Workshop, Madrid
- 2017: 6th International Conference on Education and Training in Radiological Protection
- 2018: IRPA regional congress, The Hague (EUTERP collaborator)





GAEC: Konstantinos Karfopoulos & Anna Dalles

□ SCK•CEN: Griet Vanderperren

□ All participants!

All presentations will be on the EUTERP website in a few weeks





Have a safe journey home and see you next time!