

Monitoring exposure of workers

■ Emerging issues

- Dose limits
- Eye dose – reduced dose limit under IRR19 (100mSv over 5 years/
~ 20mSv/ year)
- PPE not being utilised correctly
- Staff working in multiple workplaces



■ Risk assessment is the starting point

- Conducted by RPA & staff involved in the practice
- Determines if workers are categorised as exposed workers
 - Category A & B
- Based on the workers expected & potential exposures
- Must consider total exposure in all workplaces

Monitoring of exposed workers – Undertaking responsibilities

- Ensure that individual dose monitoring is carried out for categorised workers
 - Whole body/Hand/ Eye as appropriate
 - Personal dosimeters – no sharing!
 - Must use a dosimetry service approved by the EPA – [Approved Dosimetry Services | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#)
- Ensure workers are wearing PPE including dosimeters
 - Training – type and placement of dosimeters, procedures
 - Compliance audits
- Ensure reported doses are accurate
 - Investigate inaccurate readings/gaps in dose record
 - Estimate dose in conjunction with RPA



Monitoring of exposed workers – Undertaking responsibilities

- Ensure doses that exceed thresholds in licence are investigated
 - Report to EPA within two weeks

- Ensure dose limits are not exceeded
 - Proactive management of staff with high doses
 - Provision of PPE
 - Review of work practices
 - Ensure workers disclose work involving radiation exposure in other workplaces
 - Dose limits apply to total exposure in all workplaces
 - Exchange dose data at intervals sufficient to ensure compliance with dose limits (not less than every 3 months)

Individual monitoring - Worker responsibilities

- Make full use of PPE provided, including personal dosimeters
- Notify undertaking of any suspected exposure likely to cause a breach of a dose limit
- Disclose details of work involving radiation exposure in other workplaces

Thank you

