



RPC



*Management of DSRS
in ALBANIA
CoC safety and security of
DSRS*

Rustem PACI

ZMR



Zyra e Mbrojtjes nga Rrezatimet

USA 24-28 Feb 2013

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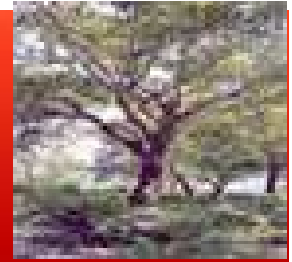
Content of Presentation



1. National Legislation related DSRS
2. CoC safety and security of DSRS
3. Join Convention Status
4. Campaign on suspected DSRS to put under control



Mission Statement



“ to provide for the **safe and secure use** of DSRS and to **protect** people and the environment against potential harmful effects , simultaneously ensuring to community the **maximum benefit** from use of radiation sources ”



1. National Legislation related DSRS



1995 New framework Law No 8025

1996 July Established Radiation Protection
Office

2008 Amendments to the Law 9973

Security ,Effective independence,



1. National Legislation related DSRS



Regulation

Safe handling of Radiation Sources

No 543 date 7/7/2010 1997

Licensing and Inspection

No 10 Date 7/1/2010

Radioactive Waste Management

No 8 date 7/1/2010

Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources IAEA No 1388 14/04/2004

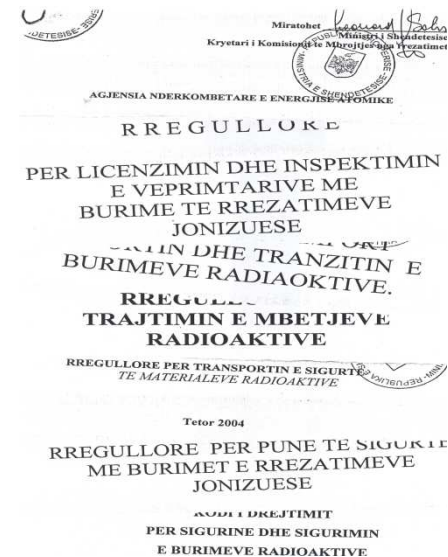


1. National Legislation related DSRS



disused source.

A radioactive source that is no longer used, and is not intended to be used, for the practice for which an authorization has been granted





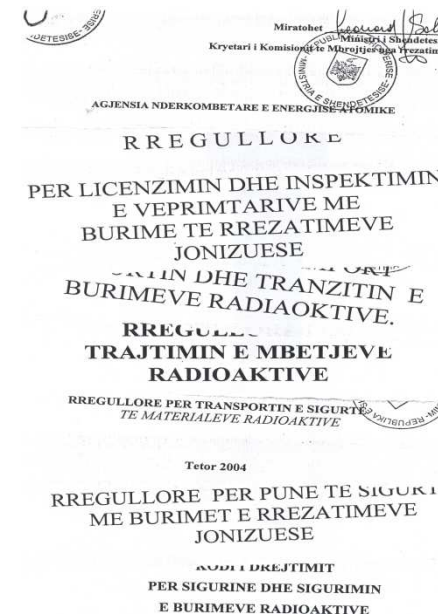
1. National Legislation related DSRS



**Categorization of
Radioactive sources**
No 9 date 7/1/2010

**Guidance on Import export
Of radioactive sources cat 1 and 2**
No 134 date 12 April 2011

Decision of CoM on Import export
No158 13/02/2008





Objectives of legal documents

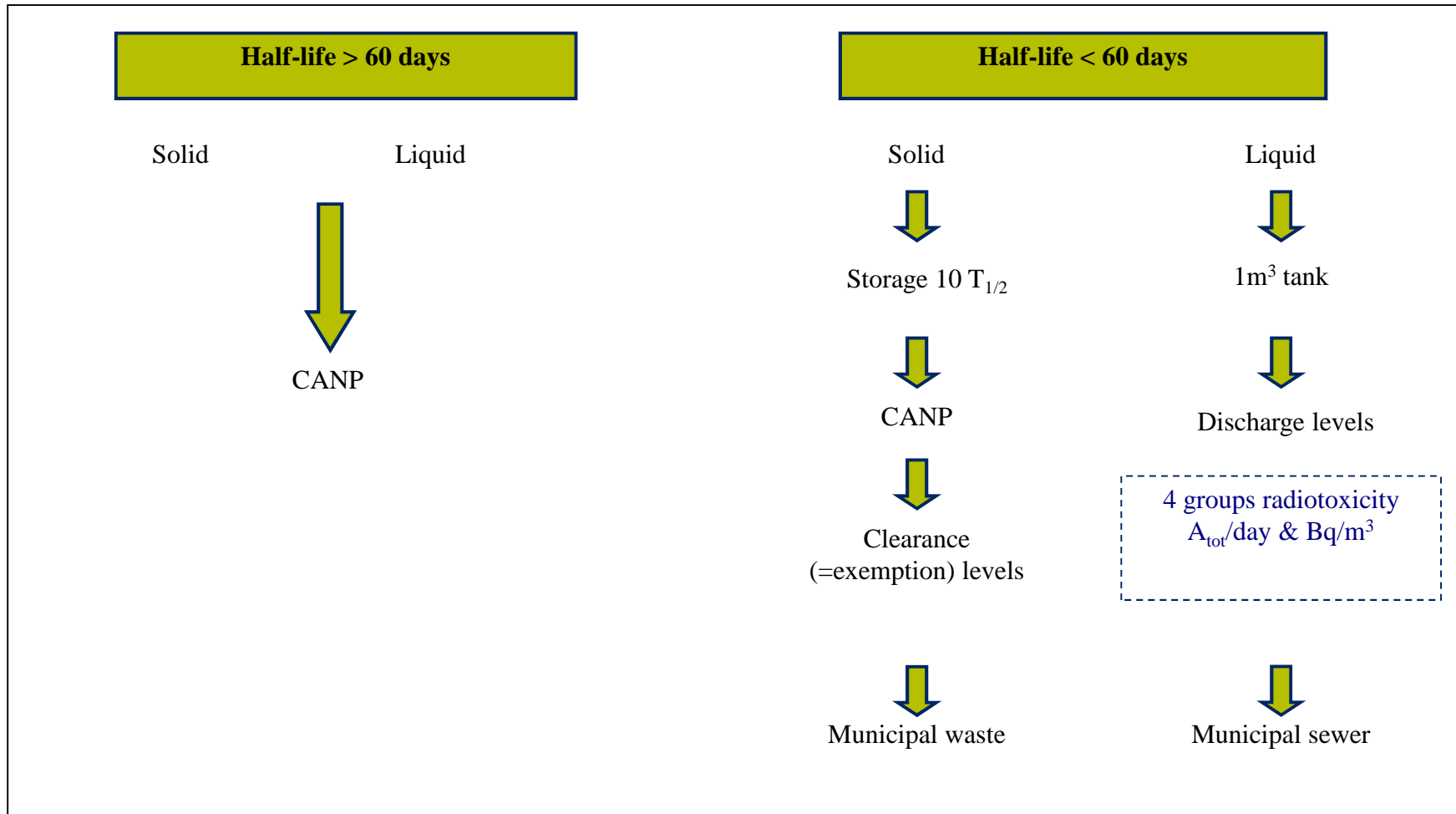
To achieve and maintain a high degree of safety and security of DSRS

To ensure that there are effective defences against potential hazards so that individuals, society and the environment are protected now and in the future

To prevent accidents, sabotage and mitigate their consequences should they occur



Radioactive Waste Management No 8 date 7/1/2010





DSRS



Contrat for disused sources at beginning of activity with sources

CANP has the only temporary storage

Clearly, an integrated strategy for lifecycle management of disused sealed radiation sources is needed



Integrated Source Management Strategy



Albania has Establish a national inventory

Locate and transport disused sources to storage facilities

Characterize the sources and categorize them for storage

Conditioning and packaging of sources for storage and/or disposal

Disposal ????



Conditioning and packaging of disused sources Management Strategy



Conditioning

Those operations that produce a waste package suitable for handling, transport, storage

Conditioning include the conversion of the waste to a solid waste form, enclosure of the waste in containers and, if necessary, providing an overpack

Packaging

Preparation of radioactive waste for safe handling, transport, storage and/or disposal by means of enclosing it in a suitable container

Source characteristics and national or regional strategy will determine conditioning strategy



Storage of disused sources Management Strategy



Issues to consider

Storage conditions not always satisfactory

Most sources remain in storage pending the availability of a suitable disposal option

Adequate final management option for sources containing short-lived radionuclides

Centralized storage facility for a country

Various options can be used as storage facilities

Shipping container

Record keeping and radiation protection principles essential

Specific activity of many disused sources exceed the waste acceptance criteria for near-surface disposal facilities

Lack an infrastructure for long-term waste management

Borehole disposal of disused sealed radioactive sources

Safety considerations in the disposal of disused sealed radioactive sources in borehole facilities

Establish the policy and strategy on radioactive waste



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



15. Every State should, in implementing this Code, emphasize to designers, manufacturers suppliers and users and those managing disused sources their responsibilities for the safety and security of radioactive sources.

REGULATORY BODY

20. Every State should ensure that the regulatory body established by its legislation has the authority to:

(vii) the safe and secure management of disused sources, including, where applicable, agreements regarding the return of disused sources to a supplier;

(q) ensure that, where disused sources are stored for extended periods of time, the facilities in which they are stored are fit for that purpose.



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



Every State should ensure that its regulatory body:

(b) ensures that arrangements are made for the safe management and secure protection of radioactive sources, including financial provisions

Where appropriate, once they have become disused;

27. Every State should allow for re-entry into its territory of disused radioactive sources if, in the framework of its national law, it has accepted that they be returned to a manufacturer authorized to manage the disused sources.



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



(a) The objectives of this Code are, through the development, harmonization and implementation of national policies, laws and regulations, and through the fostering of international co-operation, to:

(i) achieve and maintain a high level of safety and security of radioactive sources;

7. Every State should, in order to protect individuals, society and the environment, take the appropriate measures necessary to ensure:

(b) the promotion of safety culture and of security culture with respect to radioactive sources.



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



8. Every State should have in place an effective national legislative and regulatory system of control over the management and protection of radioactive sources. Such a system should:

(a) place the prime responsibility for the safe management of, and the security of, radioactive sources on the persons being granted the relevant authorizations;



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



9. Every State should ensure that appropriate facilities and services for radiation protection, safety and security are available to, and used by, the persons who are authorized to manage radioactive sources

13. Every State should:

(a) promote awareness among industry, health professionals, the public, and government bodies of the safety and security hazards associated with orphan sources;

14. Every State should encourage the reuse or recycling of radioactive sources, when practicable and consistent with considerations of safety and security.



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



18. Every State should have in place legislation and regulations that:
- (a) prescribe and assign governmental responsibilities to assure the safety and security of radioactive sources;
 - (d) specify the requirements for the safety and security of radioactive sources and of the devices in which sources are incorporated.
 - (g) requirements for security measures to deter, detect and delay the unauthorized access to, or the theft, loss or unauthorized use or removal of radioactive sources during all stages of management;



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



(h) requirements relating to the verification of the safety and security of radioactive sources, through safety and security assessments, monitoring and verification of compliance, and the maintenance of appropriate records

20. Every State should ensure that the regulatory body established by its legislation has the authority to:

(a) establish regulations and issue guidance relating to the safety and security of radioactive sources; (b) require those who intend to manage radioactive sources to seek an authorization, and to submit:

(i) a safety assessment; and

(ii) a security plan or assessment as appropriate for the source and/or the facility in which the source is to be managed, if deemed necessary in the light of the risks posed and, in the case of security, the current national threat assessment;



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



- . Every State should ensure that the regulatory body established by its legislation has the authority to:
 - (iv) minimum performance criteria and maintenance requirements for equipment and systems used to ensure the safety and Security of radioactive sources;
 - (ix) the confidentiality of information relating to the security of sources;
 - (m) liaise and co-ordinate with other governmental bodies and with relevant non-governmental bodies in all areas relating to the safety and security of radioactive sources



2. CoC safety and security of DSRS

Security



22. Every State should ensure that its regulatory body:

(d) promotes the establishment of a safety culture and of a security culture among all individuals and in all bodies involved in the management of radioactive sources;

(m) provides guidance on appropriate levels of information, instruction and training on the safety and security of radioactive sources and the devices or facilities in which they are housed, to manufacturers, suppliers and users of radioactive sources;



3. Join Convention Status



JOINT CONVENTION ON THE SAFETY OF SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT AND ON THE SAFETY OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Is in force form 27 Sep 2011

Submit a National Report

The National Report :

Address waste management and practices

Address criteria used to define and categorize radioactive waste

Include a listing of national waste management facilities

Include an inventory waste

Include a listing of facilities being decommissioned

Albania shall, in the framework of its national law, take the appropriate steps to ensure that the possession, remanufacturing or disposal of disused sealed sources takes place in a safe manner.



4. Campaign on suspected DSRS to put under control



Campaign two teams

RPO



Old inventory

CANP

Research on site



Contact with old user

There was a success on finding DSRS



Thank you for attention