

OCCUPATIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION ASSESSMENT SERVICE (ORPAS)

PERU MISSION September 15 to 19, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the request made by the Government of Peru, the IAEA organized and carried out this evaluation on occupational radiological protection from September 15 to 19, 2014. The national counterpart of the mission was the Peruvian Institute of Nuclear Energy - IPEN.

The mission was conceived to independently study and evaluate the occupational radiation protection program at end-user facilities, technical services, as well as the national regulator.

The purpose of the mission was to support the institutions to evaluate their occupational radiological protection program and, if necessary, provide them with guidelines for its improvement.

REGULATORY BODY

- IPEN-Instituto Peruano de Energía Nuclear (Peruvian Institute of Nuclear Energy)

TECHNICAL SERVICE

- IPEN Centro RACSO (IPEN RACSO Center)
- Nuclear Control

END-USERS

- Hospital Almenara
- Hospital 2 de Mayo (May 2 Hospital)
- INEN
- Hospital Rebagliati
- Metalúrgica Peruana (Peruvian Metallurgical)
- IPEN Centro RACSO (IPEN RACSO Center)

At end users, there is a general limitation on the provision by management of appropriate financial and personnel resources to establish and maintain occupational radiation protection, safety, and quality control programs for all radioactive facilities.

In technical service providers, there is a general limitation in the provision of adequate financial and personnel resources to maintain services at the state-of-the-art level of the methods they use and guarantee the required self-sustainability. Although dosimetry service providers perform at an acceptable level, additional resources are required to ensure continued accuracy and traceability of reported dose results and calibrations.

The regulatory authority performs its functions in line with IAEA recommendations and has sufficient funds to carry out the regulatory functions and has the resources it requires to fulfill its missions. The investment in the incorporation of new staff and their continuous training must be considered to meet the growing demand.

There is a general lack of implementation of the quality management systems necessary to ensure the constant availability of appropriate and up-to-date training, information and record-keeping systems on occupational radiation protection for all employees performing tasks related to occupational radiation protection.

Although there are some occupational radiation safety training activities for specific practices involving exposure to ionizing radiation. There is no national policy and framework for providing initial and continuing training to all employees who need it.

The licensed owners of all facilities must comply with all national and international standards in guaranteeing the radiological protection of workers by providing financial resources for the incorporation of trained personnel and the establishment and implementation of occupational radiation protection programs.

Service providers in compliance with regulatory standards must ensure the permanent provision of their dosimetry services in an accurate and traceable manner, participate in national and international intercomparisons, and be accredited according to the corresponding quality standards.

The regulatory authority should work with training providers to establish a national occupational radiation protection training policy and framework, including up-to-date training, for all workers who are exposed to ionizing radiation.