Instituts thématiques

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Personal Exposure to Ionising Radiation Forms
Explanatory notice

Why?	To fulfil **employer**'s regulatory obligations**: articles R4451-57 to 61, R4451-88 to 90 and R4451-115 to 118 of the Employment Code.** Identify people who are exposed to ionising radiation as well as understand the nature and level of the exposure.
Who is affected?	Anyone directly exposed to ionising radiation when handling radionuclides or using sealed sources or X-rays.
Who is it for?	The agent sends the original to the HR Department and keeps a copy. After it has been signed by the DR, a copy is kept in the agent's file, one is sent to the occupational physician and another to the prevention advisor.
Who fills it in?	The agent with the Radiation Protection Officer and, if necessary, the occupational physician and the prevention advisor. It is signed by the agent.
When is it filled in?	These forms should be filled every year at the time of risk assessment and sent back together with the Risk Assessment Questionnaire. It should be updated for any new protocol or whenever any change to a technique might affect exposure to ionising radiation.
What is its point?	For: • the agent: career-long traceable exposure and the implementation of **post-occupational medical surveillance;** • the host establishment: help with risk assessment and **enhanced prevention;** • the employer: the possibility of preparing for the **occupational exposure certificate;** • the PCR (RPO): assessment of the **provisional dose;** • the physician: **help in classifying the worker** and his/her medical surveillance.
How is it filled in?	On the basis of experimental protocols and job-based dosimetric studies conducted by the PCR (RPO) together with the occupational physician and prevention advisor. For approval, the Director of the Unit sign's the print-out (before it is sent to HR). The tables are in accordance with the items stipulated in the laws: source characteristics, nature of the radiation, nature of the work, exposure time and other risks. **Source characteristics**: • unsealed sources: radionuclide *(e.g. S-35),* compound *(e.g. methionine)* and handled activity (in kBq), • sealed and X-ray sources: the type of source and the machine, the confinement and the dose delivered at one meter. **Nature of the radiation**: the type (α, β, γ, X, neutrons) and the energy of the radiation

	Nature of the work: – unsealed sources: techniques used *(e.g. molecular biology, enzyme assay, use as a tracer in small animal imaging, etc.)*, protective equipment used and estimated/measured exposure levels; – sealed and X-ray sources: collective and personal protective measures in normal working conditions (screens, gloves, etc.) and estimated/measured exposure levels. **Annual exposure time**: exposure time per operation is estimated. The number of such operations carried out over the year then gives the annual exposure time. **Other risks and associated risks**: use of a radionuclide as a tracer or marker usually means handling products that pose chemical risks (CMR or other) or biological risks.