



Recent regulatory developments in the control of radon exposure in Spain

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- **1. Introduction**
- 2. Legislative framework
- 3. Regulatory guidance
- 4. Mapping radon-prone areas
- 5. Future work





01 | SPAIN FACTS



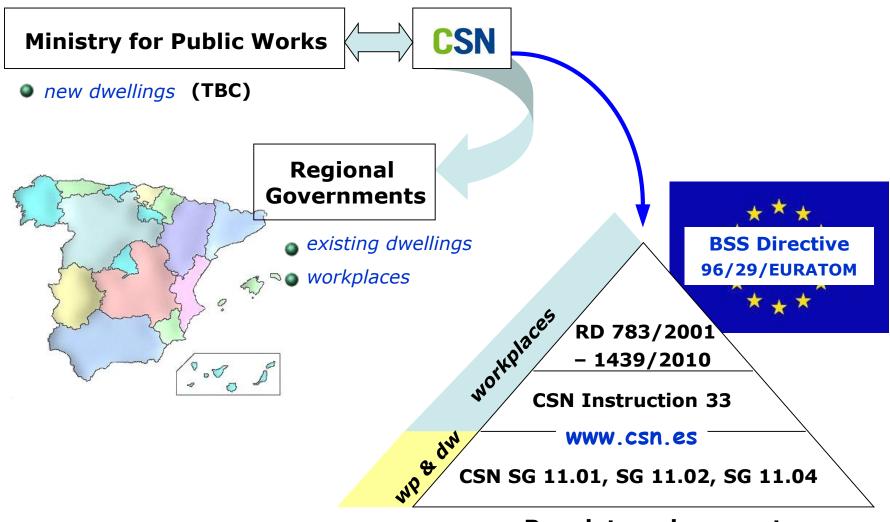
- 47,190,493 inhabitants (87 p/km²)
- Mostly concentrated along the coast and Madrid
- Less than 3% dwellings in ground or first floors
- Diverse geology: western Hercynian and

eastern Alpine areas





O2 | **LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**



Regulatory documents





12 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

...at home



...at work

PROTECTION



Existing dwellings

Reference level: **300 Bq/m³**

New development

Design objective: 100 Bq/m³ (TBC)

CSN SG-11.02

- Reference level : 600 Bq/m³ (or 300 Bq/m³)
- Graded approach to regulation: **1000 Bq/m³**
- Compulsory risk evaluation at workplaces: below ground; containing a groundwater source; at radon-prone areas

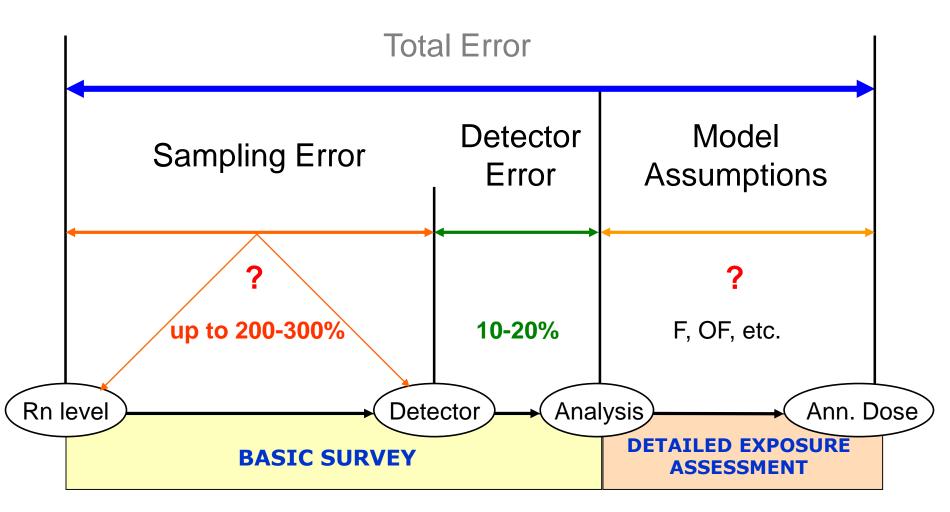
CSN IS-33





REGULATORY GUIDANCE

CSN SG-11.04 on the Methodology for radon studies at workplaces







03 | **REGULATORY GUIDANCE**

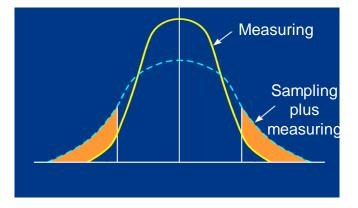
SG-11.04 • 1 year sampling period – in some cases 3-6 month (Oct-Apr)

- Homogenous zones (1 detector/HZ; 1 detector/100 m²)
- Rn diurnal variation (C_{WT}/C_{24h}):
- Continuum measurements
- At least over 5 non-consecutive days

- Equilibrium factor (F):
- Long-term or continuum meas. (as appropriate)
- F-value representative of working conditions

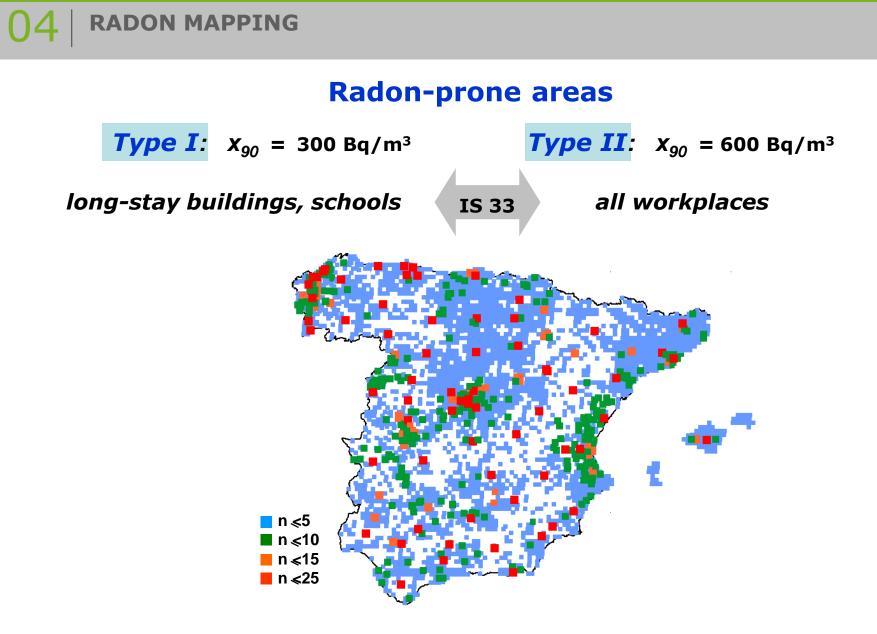
Statistical demonstration of compliance







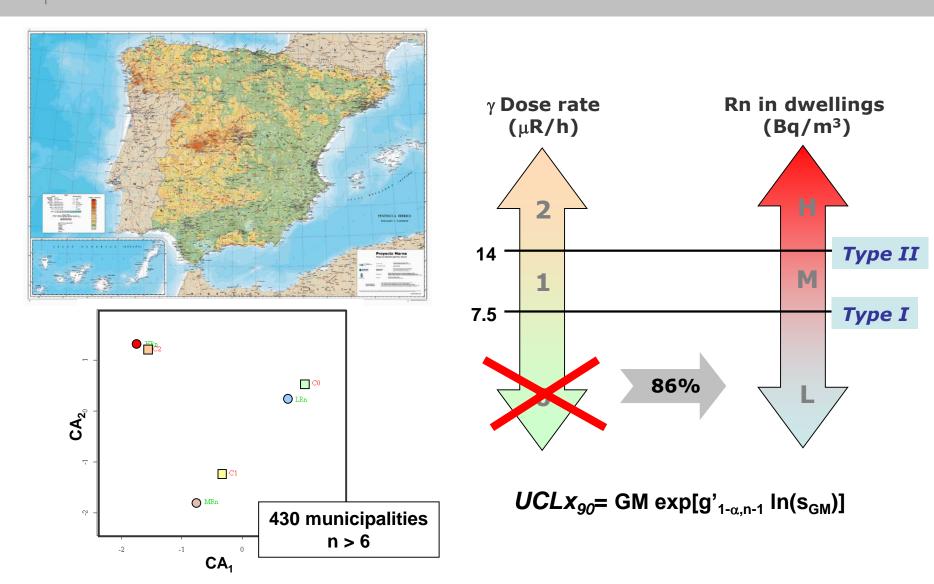








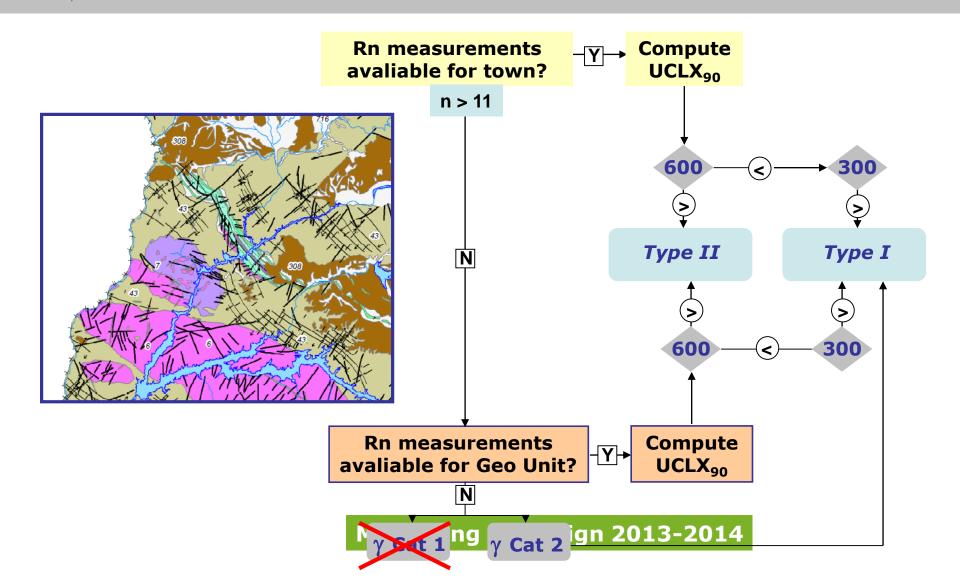
04 | RADON MAPPING







04 | RADON MAPPING







05 | FUTURE WORK

- Database maintenance and reassessment of radon-prone areas
- Public awareness and education programmes
- Institutional cooperation and stakeholder involvement
- Collaboration in TBC developments

