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Introduction.

Radon is the major contributor to the public exposure in Russia (from 40% to 90% in different regions). According to the results of the national radon survey (1995-2000), about 1,500,000 individuals receive annual doses above 10 mSv from this natural radiation source. For the purpose of radiation protection of the Russian population against radon, the national program took its rise in 1994 in the frame of federal target program (FTP) «RADON». The Russian population Radiation safety Law (1996) prescribes the statutory documents (radiation certificates) to be prepared annually for each region. If over the Russia to optimizing the measures aimed at reducing public exposure. At present, the main issues of FTP «Radon» are under implementation on the continuing basis under FTP «Nuclear and Radiation Safety Assurance».

Legislative Basis.


Requirements. Recommendations. Guidelines. Hygienic requirements for reduction of natural radiation sources induced public exposure (SanRP 2.6.1.2800-10)

Parameter under limitation.

\[ EEC_{Rn,Tn} = EEC_{Rn} + 4.6 \times EEC_{Tn} \]

- annual average equilibrium concentration of Rn and Tn daughters, Bq/m³
- indoor Rn progeny
- indoor Tn progeny

General Approach for the Management of Radon Exposure.

National Programs.


Radon Surveys.

Data Accumulation

- Federal Supervision Service for Protection of Consumers Rights and Public Welfare (Rospatoreznadzor)
- Federal Database
- Regional Databases
- Local Centers of Hygiene & Epidemiology (Radiation Monitoring Labs)

Radon-induced Effective Dose Distribution for the Public

- 1.5-10 mSv: 13% 88%
- > 15 mSv: 1%

Next Steps and New Challenges.

- Revision of the legal regulations in accordance with new epidemiological findings and current WHO, ICRP, IEAE recommendations.
- Development of national lung cancer risk model to set appropriate reference levels.
- Synchronization of the radon program with the related national programs (anti-smoking & energy saving).
- Expansion of the measurement campaigns. --- Planning an efficient strategy for remediation. --- Promotion of protective measures against radon.
- Improving public awareness to health problems caused by radon.