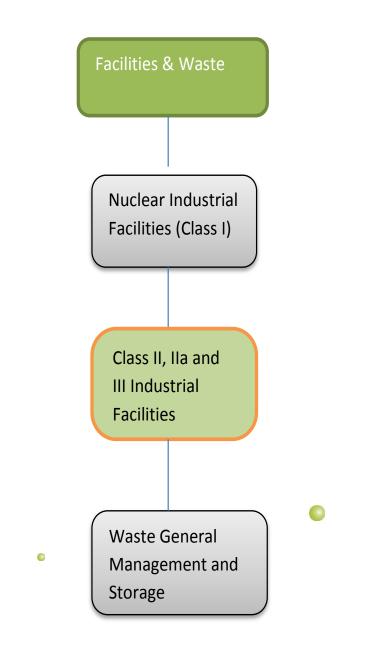
RADIATION PROTECTION IN INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS

Pascal Carlier & Ludo Jadoul

November 20th, 2015









some examples:













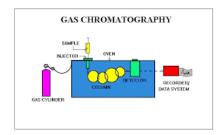
some examples:







Class III some examples:







Radiation protection

Problems

- ✓ A lot of specific applications
- ✓ A large variety of work site conditions
- ✓ Lack of defence in depth (relative to fuel cycle operations)
- ✓ Personnel limitations due, in many instances, to the small size of the organizations involved





What is needed?

- ✓ Strong emphasis on worker training
- ✓ Seeking best practices

General application of regulation

- ✓ Justification
- ✓ Optimisation alara
- ✓ Dose limits dose constraints

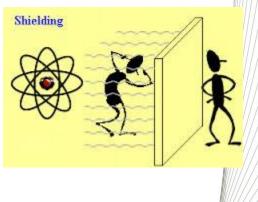




General protection principles

- ✓ Distance to sources
- ✓ Time
- ✓ Collective and individual protection devices







Very important: PROCEDURES/TOOLBOXES

- ✓ Provide education
- ✓ Procedures understood by the workers
- ✓ Procedures applied by the workers



How to draft procedures/toolboxes

- Gain all possible usefull information:
 - ✓ What equipment is used (protection included)
 - ✓ Which tasks have to be performed near the equipment
 - ✓ Which information (education) has
 to be provided to the workers
 (directly involved indirectly
 involved)



Points of attention



- ✓ Organisation of work (only workers of the facility or/and outside workers one, two or more shifts, ...)
 - ✓ Female workers
 - ✓ Location of the equipment and the environment (sources easy accessible or not, limited access to the workplace)
 - ✓ Radiological risks (dose, zone, contamination)



- ✓ Classic/conventionnel risks (mechanical, chemical, fire, explosion, ...)
- ✓ Ambiant factors (ventilation, noise, heat, light, ...)
- ✓ Signalisation
- ✓ Classification of workers
- ✓ Incidents/accidents (REX)





FANC AFCN



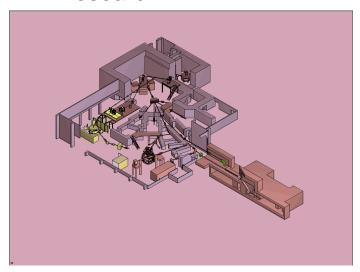




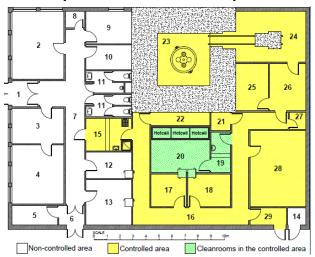
Class IIA



Research



Radiopharmaceutical production



Sterilization facilities

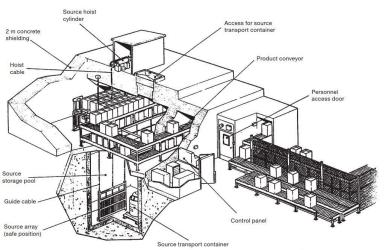
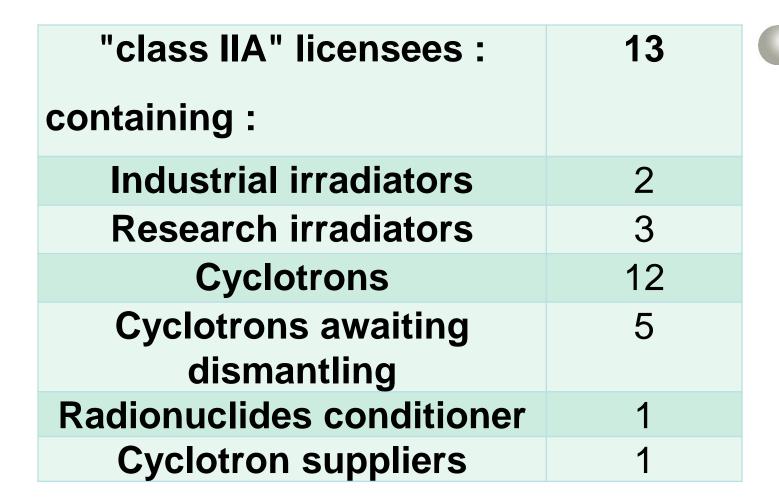


FIG. 3. Category IV gamma irradiation facility: Panoramic wet source storage irradiator.

Producer of high activity sealed sources (for gammagraphy or HDR brachytherapy)









More informations on FANC website





Safety report requiered for class IIA





FANC AFCN NOTA

Nummer/ 009-078, herz. 0 Numéro :

NOTE Datum/date: 2009-04-16





Radiation protection in cyclotron facility for radiopharmaceutical production

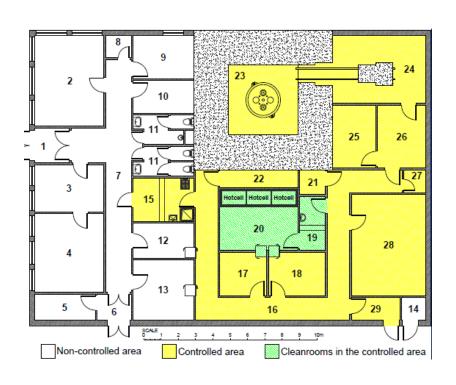


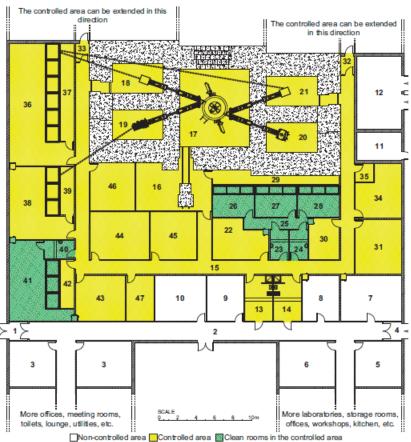
- Cyclotron facility that is suitable for radiopharmaceutical production can be divided into two areas:
- Non-controlled area with or without access control.
- Radiological controlled area, with (normally) strict access control.

Cyclotron facilities: controlled area

- Cyclotron's bunker (sometimes with beam lines to other casemate),
- Maintenance area (essentially for target),
- Radiopharmaceutical area (production laboratories with hotcells for production and dispensing),
- QC laboratory (low activity)
- Packaging/shipping
- Storage space for batch samples and radioactive waste.
- Air extraction system: potentially contaminated



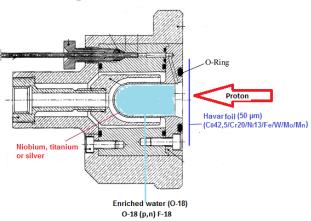


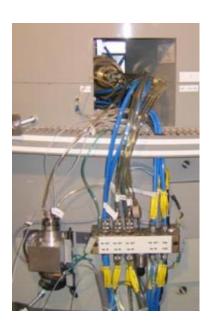




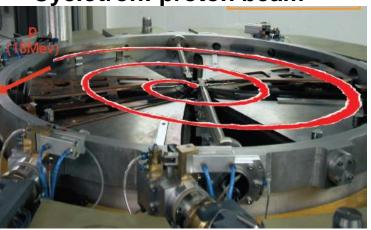
Production of molecule labelled with fluorine-18 (T1/2=110 min.)

Target





Cyclotron: proton beam



Hotcell with automated module



Production operation : main steps

- Irradiation of the target (automatised)
- Preparation of synthesis module (kit replacement) (man)
- Transfert of activity via tubing from target to hotcells (automatised but operator have to choose the right hotcell)
- Synthesis (automatised)
- Dispensing (automatised/man)
- QC (low activity) (man)
- Packaging/shipping (man)



Example of synthesis module











Risks encountered

- Area with high dose rate (bunker and hotcells) + possibility of contamination with high activity of C-11, F-18 due to failure or human error).
- Low contamination by short half-life radioisotope (QC, kit replacement,...).
- Contamination by medium (Co-57, Mn-54, Zn-65,...) half-life radioisotope (cyclotron and target maintenance, kit replacement,...).
- Air contamination (bunker, ventilation failure,...).
- ...



All equipments (valve, tubing, parts of synthesis module) in contact with irradiated water are potentially contaminated by medium half-live radioisotopes (Co-57, Mn-54.. Havar and target activation)

Take care (contamination) for kit replacement and maintenance Separation between radioactive waste (short and medium half-live)

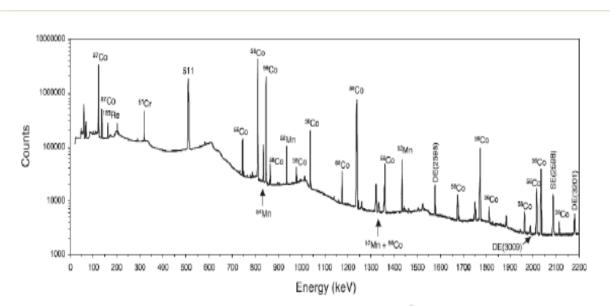
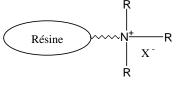


Fig. 1. Gamma spectrum of a typical irradiated Havar⁴⁰ foil.

R.G. O'Donnell et al. | Applied Radiation and Isotopes 60 (2004) 539-542

Specially QMA, used for trapping fluorine





 $X = OH, F, \dots$

R = chaine alkyl

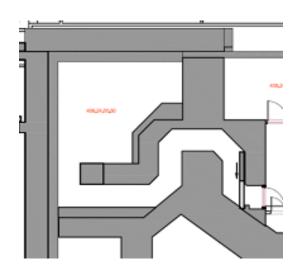


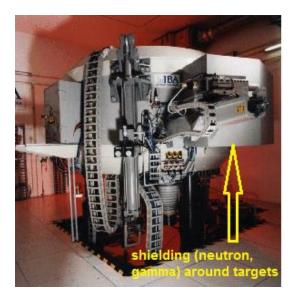
Collective safety systems

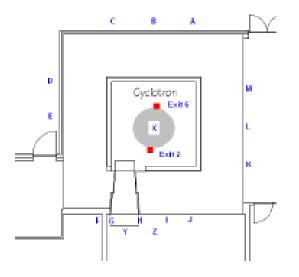
- Shieldings (bunker, hotcells,).
- Programmable logic controller (PLC): manages informations/interactions between safety components/cyclotron/targets (and eventually hotcells).
- Monitoring (dose rate, air contamination,...).
- Dynamic (ventilations) and static (tightness of rooms and hotcells) containment.



Cyclotron shielding











Risk inside bunker

During irradiation

- -High (several Sv/h around target) dose rate (neutron and γ)
- -Slight activation of the air (Ar-41, t1/2= 109 min.)
- -Air contamination at high level in case of target failure

During transfert (beam stopped)

- -Dose rate (γ) around target and transfert-line
- -Air contamination in case of leak on transfert-line (valve, connection...).

After irradiation

-Residual activity in target + activation of target component dose rate around target from few mSv/h to more than hundred mSv/h (contact).



Interlocks system

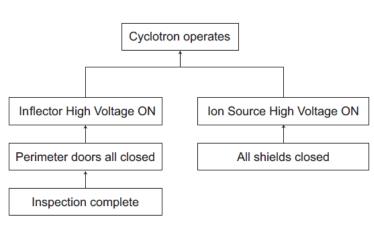


FIG. 3.7. Interlock logic chain for cyclotron operations.

Interlock logic includes:

- 'rondier'
- emergency stop
- switchs
- information from monitoring system

-...

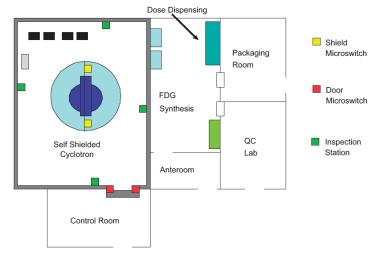
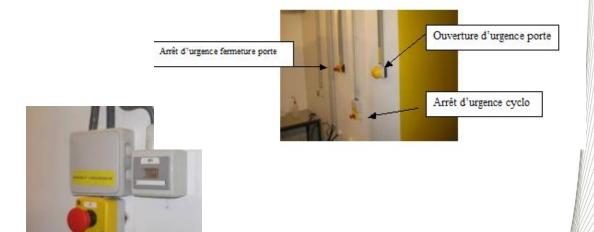


FIG. 3.6. Interlock chain with microswitches on perimeter doors, a second system on shields and inspection stations which must be energized prior to cyclotron operation.





Example of logic associated with bunker/cyclotron

Impossible to open the door if:

- Beam is on
- Dose rate above predefined treshold
- Air contamination above predefined treshold
- γ probe is 'out of order'.

Impossible to close the door:

Without activation of 'rondier' (check nobody inside + sound alarm)

Imposible to start beam if:

- Door not closed
- Depression inside bunker is not reached





Transfert of activity

When there are several operators and several posts of control (cyclotron/target), **the big risk** is to transfert activity (human error) to an hotcell where an operator works on the synthesis module (kit replacement for example).

Some installation are equipped with hotcells which communicate with the PLC controling the filling / emptying of the targets.

In this case, it's impossible to transfert activity if the doors of hotcells are open and, during the transfert, the doors are locked.

For other installations, it's regulated by procedure (risk of human error remains?). Electronic dosimeter can help, but too late in case of operator contamination.



Hotcells (protection of operators)

Shielding (7,5 to 10 cm of lead)



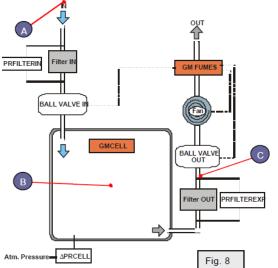
Possibility of:

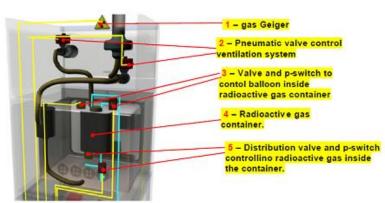
- Internal γ probe (lock the door)
- Good tightness (inflatable seal around the door).
- Communication with PLC cyclotron/target



Hotcells (reduction of discharge)

- Possibility of:
- Charcoal filter.
- Monitoring of air contamination
- close extraction/pulsion → containment
- activate gas storage system
- Use of bag or specific trap (ex. sodalime for 11CO2) to collect the radioactive gaseous effluents from module

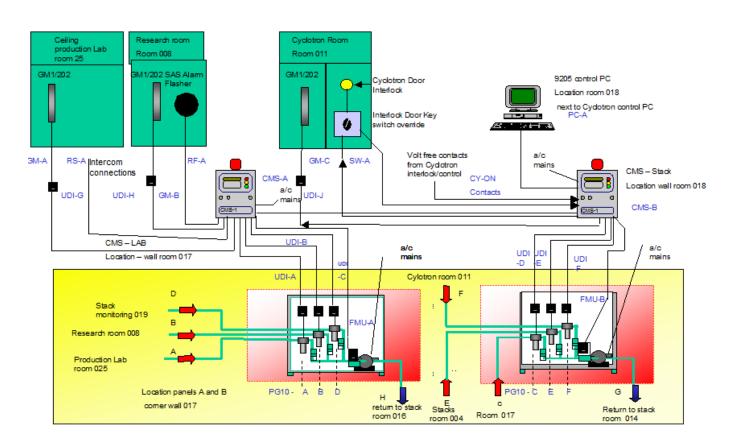


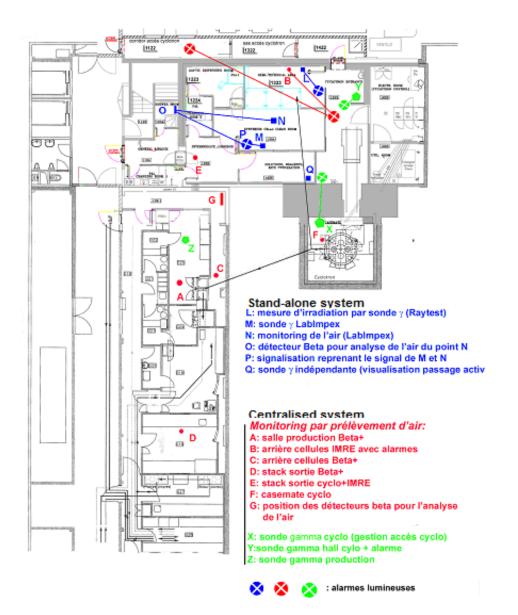




Monitoring system

Schematic diagram of the realtime Health Physics monitoring system







A good practice :local informations about alarm.







Ventilation (HVAC)

 Radiopharmaceutical: compromise between requirements for radiation protection and pharmaceutical.

- Pharmaceutical: nothing can enter
- Radiation protection: nothing can get out.
 - Complicated design and ventilation control



Recommandations for ¹⁸FDG production

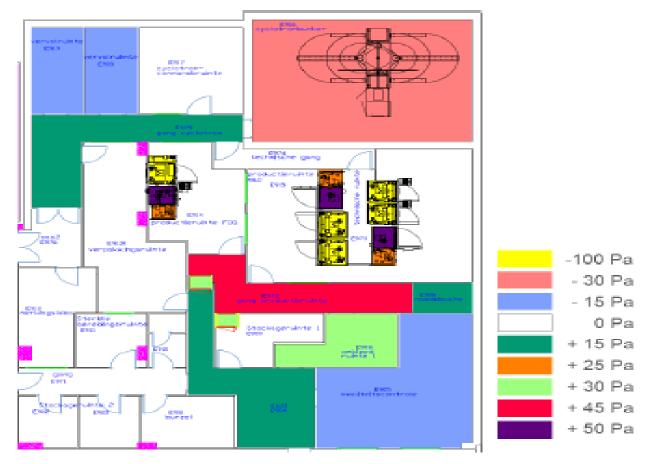
TABLE 2.4. BASIC DESIGN AND OPERATION CONSIDERATIONS OF CLEANROOMS

	EU GMP class		
	A, B	С	D
Area per occupant (m²)	30	10	5
Room overpressure (Pa)	15	10-15	5-10
Air changes per hour	500	20-40	10-20
Clean air inlet as % of ceiling (wall) area	90	10–20	5–10
Clean air inlet locations	Ceiling (wall)	Ceiling	Ceiling or high sidewall
Return air location	Low level or floor (opposite wall)	Low sidewall	Sidewall
Terminal velocity at clean air inlet (m/s)	0.36-0.54	0.15-0.45	0.15-0.45
Airlock entrance needed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupants properly attired	Full gowns	Coverall	Smocks
Occupant activity	Minimum	Occasional movement	Constant activity
Traffic in/out per hour	Minimum	2-6	>6
Equipment in room	Minimum	≤30% floor	≤50% floor
Housekeeping	Meticulous	Good	Mediocre
Routine particle count interval	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly

Cyclotron Produced
Radionuclides: Guidance
on Facility Design and
Production of
[18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)

Note: These suggestions are based on best practices; national regulations may dictate other practices.





Figuur 5.16: Drukkenschema PET-radiofarmacie

Dispensing hotcell have positive pressure



More informations on: http://www-pub.iaea.org/mtcd/publications/

