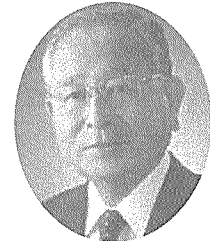


Education and Training System for Preventing Radiation Hazard in Japan



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The law and ordinances concerning prevention and protection for radiation hazard in Japan were first established in 1957, and were revised partly at several times to date for taking into accounts of the ICRP recommendations. Recently the frame of such law and ordinances were changed drastically, and they have put into operation from June of this year. Although the law and ordinances have been changed in many aspects, the main purpose of the present drastic revision is to introduce the concepts of the Basic Safety Standards (BSS) issued from the IAEA. In this report, the education and training system defined in this new regal framework will be introduced briefly.

In Japan every establishment who wishes to use radiation and/or radioisotopes should be requested to get a regal permission or a preliminary registra-

tion, and should be operated under the control of a radiation protection supervisor who has a regal license and is in charge of the practice of radiation protection. The national regal licenses are categorized into three classes; 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class which are classified according to the maximum radioactivity, nature and origin of radiations (sealed sources, unsealed sources and accelerators). Whereas the 2nd class or 3rd class licenses are imposed some limitations, the 1st class license can cover for handling all categories of radiation and sources with any radioactivity.

In order to get the first and second class licenses, passing the national examination conducted by the governmental authority is essential. The national examination for the 1st class license is composed of six subjects;

physics, chemistry, biology, law, measurement and control techniques and comprehensive problem. For the case of 2nd class license, only the test for the measurement and control techniques and law are requested.

In order to become a radiation protection supervisor of any establishment, the candidate should complete a training course for practical use and safe handling of radiation and radioisotopes. Such kinds of training are operated by the Japan Radioisotope Association and the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute for 1st class license, and by the Atomic Safety Technology Center for 2nd class license. The third class license can be obtained without any national examination after taking a short-term

training course operated by authorized organizations including the Japan Radioisotope Association. In the present report, details of the lectures and experiments performed in these organizations will be introduced.

According to the ordinance, all radiation protection supervisors should take a short-term official course for every three years to confirm up-to-date knowledge and practice for the radiation protection.

In order to ensure knowledge and internal practice to use radiation and radioisotopes safely in their own facilities, all members who engage in the works concerning radiation and/or radioisotopes should be take part to an educational lecture meeting held by the establishment at least once a year. 