ILO Activities on Occupational Radiation Protection

Safety and health at work and radiation protection of workers

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The ILO is a <u>tripartite</u> organization with worker and employer representatives taking part in its work on equal status with those of governments.

International Labour Organization

The number of the ILO <u>member</u> <u>countries now stands at 186</u>.

In 1969 the ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize



Decent Work must be Safe Work ILO Response

The International Labour Organization was founded to ensure everyone the right to earn a living in freedom, dignity and security, in short, the right to decent work. We have never accepted the belief that injury and disease "go with the job" **ILO OSH activities**

DECENT WORK

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

International Labour Organization

- Standard-setting is one of the ILO's major means of action to improve conditions of life and work worldwide.
- ILO standards are Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference.

International Labour Conference

Between 1919 and 2015, 189Conventions, 6 protocols and 204Recommendations were adopted.

Many of these instruments relate to occupational safety and health.



NORMLEX Information System on International Labour Standards

NORMLEX Home

NORMLEX is a new information system which brings together information on International Labour Standards (such as ratification information, reporting requirements, comments of the ILO's supervisory bodies, etc.) as well as national labour and social security laws.

NORMLEX has been designed to provide comprehensive and user friendly information on these topics and includes the NATLEX database as well as the information which was previously contained in the former APPLIS, ILOLEX and Libsynd databases. <u>more</u>



As of Today 1 March 2016	
ILO member States: 187	
ILO instruments adopted: 399	
Conventions: 189	
▶ Protocols: 6	
Recommendations: 204	

Latest Ratifications

February 2016

 Sri Lanka - C122 - Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122) - 03 Feb 2016



Major Hazard Control

- <u>C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention</u>, 1993
- R181 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Recommendation, 1993

Working Environment

- C148 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977
- <u>R156 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration)</u> <u>Recommendation, 1977</u>

Toxic Substances and Agents

- <u>R3 Anthrax Prevention Recommendation, 1919</u>
- <u>C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986</u>
- R172 Asbestos Recommendation, 1986
- <u>C136 Benzene Convention</u>, 1971
- R144 Benzene Recommendation, 1971
- <u>C170 Chemicals Convention, 1990</u>
- R177 Chemicals Recommendation, 1990
- C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960
- R114 Radiation Protection Recommendation, 1960
- C13 White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921

Occupational Cancer

- C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974
- R147 Occupational Cancer Recommendation, 1974





International Labour Organization

Convention (No. 115) and **Recommendation** (No. 114) **concerning the protection of workers against ionizing radiations**

Adopted in June 1960 at the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference

Radiation Protection Convention, No. 115

C. 115 applies to **all activities** involving **exposure** of workers to ionizing radiations **in the course of their work** and provides that each Member of the ILO who ratifies it shall give effect to its provisions by means of laws or regulations, codes of practice or other appropriate methods.

Radiation Protection Convention No. 115

Some key requirements:

- Protective measures be taken in the light of knowledge available at the time. Article 1
- Exposure of workers to ionizing radiations to the lowest practicable level & any unnecessary exposure be avoided. Article 5
- Dose limits for various categories of workers be fixed and be kept under constant review in the light of current knowledge. Article 6
 Dose limits for young workers and worker under
 - 16 be forbidden in work involving ionizing radiations. Article 7

Radiation Protection Recommendation No.114

I. General Provisions

3. For the purpose of giving effect to paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Radiation Protection Convention, 1960, every Member should have due regard to the recommendations made from time to time by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and standards adopted by other competent organizations.

II. Maximum Permissible Levels

4. The levels referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Radiation Protection Convention, 1960, should be fixed with due regard to the relevant values recommended from time to time by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. In addition, maximum permissible concentrations of radioactive substances in such air and water as can be taken into the body should be fixed on the basis of these levels.

Radiation Protection Recommendation No.114

IV. Methods of Protection

10. Plans should be made in advance for measures(a) to detect as promptly as possible any leakage from, or breakage of, a sealed source of radioactive substances which may involve a risk of radioactive contamination; and
(b) to take prompt remedial action to prevent the further

spread of radioactive contamination and to apply other appropriate safety precautions, including decontamination procedures, with, as necessary, the immediate collaboration of all authorities concerned.

11. Sources which may involve exposure of workers to ionising radiations, and the areas in which such an exposure may occur or where workers may be exposed to radioactive contamination, should be identified, in appropriate cases, by means of easily recognisable warnings.

12. All sources of radioactive substances, whether sealed or unsealed, in use or stored by an undertaking, should be appropriately recorded.



Codes of Practice & Guidelines

 ILO also provides practical guidance in the form of codes of practice or guidelines. They are used as reference work by anyone in charge of formulating detailed regulations or framing occupational safety and health programmes.



IAEA Safety Standards

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IAEA Safety Standards

Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards

General Safety Requirements Part 3 No. GSR Part 3

International Labour Organization

- Convention (No. 115) and Recommendation (No. 114)
- Code of Practice on Radiation Protection of Workers (Ionizing Radiation)
- Inter-Agency Cooperation
- Employers' and workers' participation









Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency

REQUIREMENTS

No. GS-R-2

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY VIENNA

On 29 March 2012, ILO confirmed its participation in the revision of GS-R-2 and its intention for co-sponsorship. IAEA Safety Standards for protecting people and the environment

Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency

Jointly sponsored by the FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, INTERPOL, OECD/NEA, PAHO, CTBTO, UNEP, OCHA, WHO, WMO



General Safety Requirements No. GSR Part 7

 International Technical Advisory Group (ITAG) on the IAEA International Report on Fukushima NPP Accident

The Fukushima Daiichi Accident



Report by the Director General

The Fukushima Daiichi Accident

Report by the Director General and Technical Volumes





The IAEA Radiation Safety Standards Committee (RASSC)

The IAEA Emergency Preparedness and Response Standards Committee (EPReSC)



Inter-Agency Committee on Radiation Safety

(IACRS)



International Action Plan for Occupational Radiation Protection

- Developed by IAEA in co-operation with ILO.
- ✓ Approved by the IAEA Board of Governors on 8 September 2003.
- Fourteen actions grouped in areas, such as:
 - ILO Convention 115
 - Information exchange
 - Education and awareness
 - Promotion of a holistic approach to workplace safety
 - Protection of pregnant workers
 - Probability of causation

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

OCCUPATIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION: PROTECTING WORKERS AGAINST EXPOSURE TO IONIZING RADIATION

Organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency

> Convened jointly with the International Labour Organization

Co-sponsored by the European Commission

Held with the co-operation of the

OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

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World Health Organization

Hosted by the Government of Switzerland

Geneva, Switzerland 26-30 August 2002 Basic Principles in Occupational Safety and Health

Responsibilities of the employer
 Role of the competent authority
 Basic workers' rights

Let us work together for the realization of

> Decent Work = Safe Work

> > Thank you!