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Review on Radiation Area Zoning of NPPs in Korea



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Youngkyun KIM



한국원자력안전기술원
KOREA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR SAFETY

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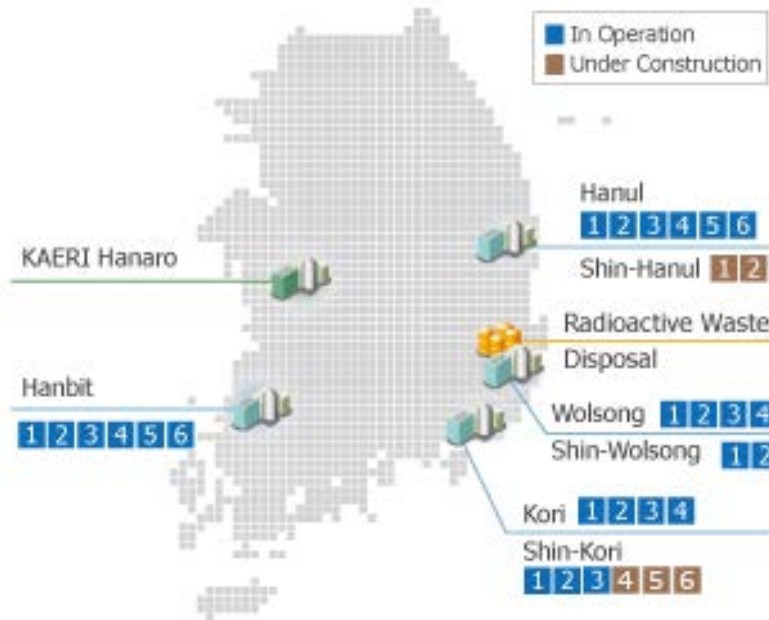
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1. Radiation Area Zoning of Korea NPPs

- There are 30 commercial reactors in Korea. (October, 2018)
 - 25 reactors in operation
 - 5 reactors under construction



Kori #2 (1983)	Kori #1 (1972)	Shin-Kori #3 (2015)
Zone 1	Zone 1	Zone 1
Zone 2	Zone 2	Zone 2
Zone 3	Zone 3	Zone 3
Zone 4	Zone 4	Zone 4
Zone 5	Zone 5	Zone 5
	Zone 6	Zone 6
		Zone 7
		Zone 8

- **Radiation Area Zoning** is one of radiation protection programs.
 - Radiation Area Zoning plays a **key role to** prevent radiation workers from over-exposure and keep the exposure **ALARA**.
 - It is improved from early 5 or 6 zones to recent 8 zones.

2. Comparison of Structures of Radiation Zones

- **3 Zones : CANDU (Wolsong #1, #2, #3, #4) (op. permit 1978-1999)**
 - Very different structures from radiation zones of PWR reactors
- **5 Zones (A type) : PWR (WH) (Kori #2 : op. permit 1983)**
- **5 Zones (B type) : PWR (Framatome) (Hanul #1,#2 : 1987, 1988)**
- **6 Zones (A type) : PWR (WH) (Kori #1 : operation permit 1972)**
- **6 Zones (B type) : PWR (CE) (operation permit 1984~1995)**
 - Kori #3,#4 , Hanbit #1,#2, Hanbit #3,#4
- **8 Zones : PWR (Korea) (2001 ~ 2018 current)**
 - Hanbit #5, #6, Hanul #5, #6, Shin-Kori #1, #2, #3 : in operation
 - Shin-Kori #4, #5, #6, Shin-Hanul #1, #2 : under construction

2. Comparison of Structures of Radiation Zones

- **Radiation Zone Structures are improved**

- Recent structures are getting more complicated than the early
 - from early 5 or 6 zones to recent 8 zones
- **Zone 1** upper dose is **lowered** into 0.001 mSv/h (= **1 uSv/h**)
- High radiation zones (above 1 mSv/hr) are more classified

Operation permit

1983

'87~'88

1972

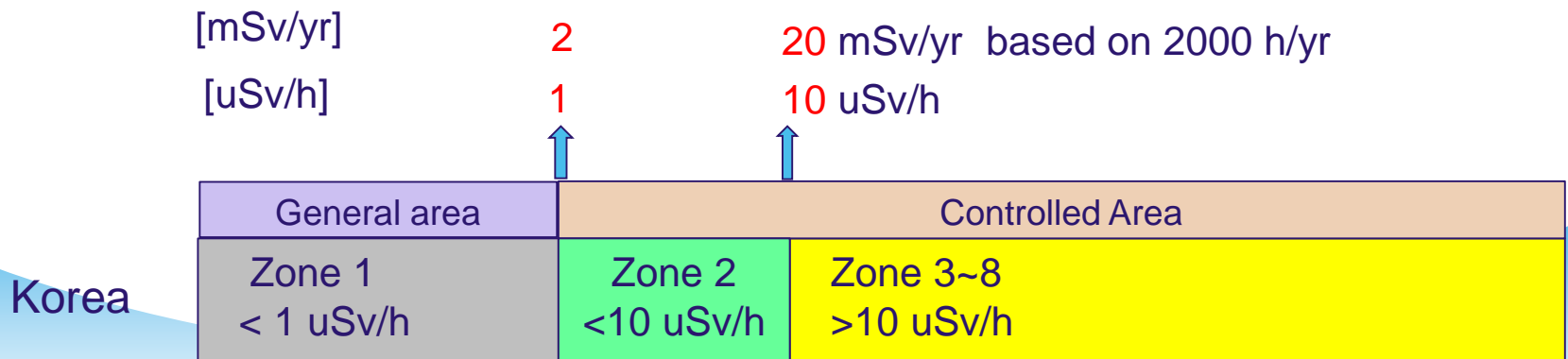
'84~'95

2001~

Zone Type [mSv/hr]	5 zones (A) max. level	5 zones (B) max. level	6 zones (A) max. level	6 zones (B) max. level	8 zones max. level
Zone 1	0.0025	0.0075	0.005	0.005	0.001
Zone 2	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.01
Zone 3	0.25	2	0.25	0.05	0.05
Zone 4	1	100	1	0.2	0.2
Zone 5	>1	>100	>1	1	1
Zone 6			>>1	>1	10
Zone 7					5000
Zone 8					>5000

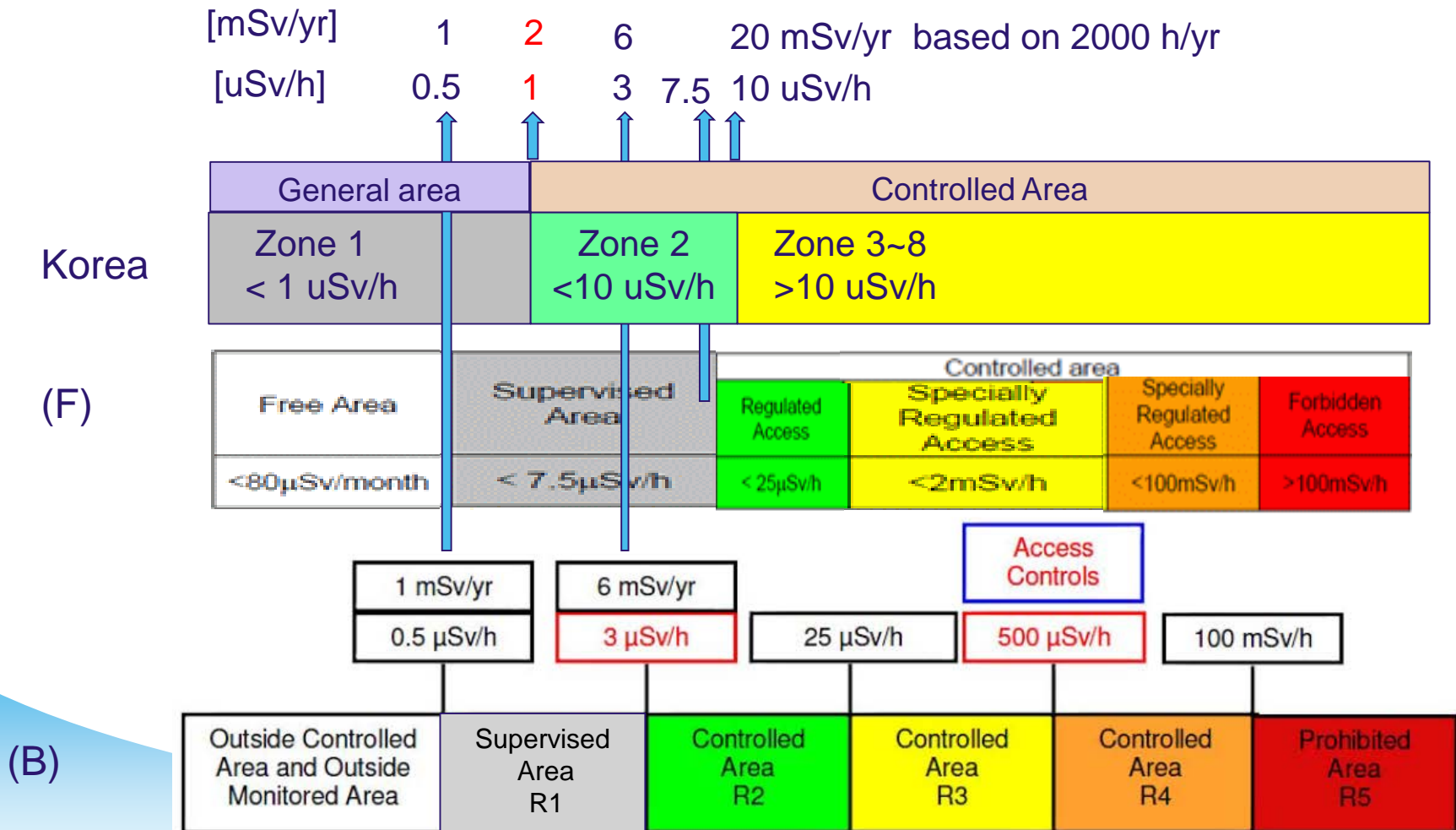
3. Bases of Upper Level of Radiation Zone 1 & 2

- **Zone 1 is called a general area. It is not a controlled area.**
 - Zone 1 is below 1 uSv/h (< 1 uSv/h)
- **From Zone 2 to Zone 8 are controlled areas (It is above 1 uSv/h)**
 - Zone 2 is between 1 uSv/h and 10 uSv/h (1 ~ 10 uSv/h)
- **Upper value of Zone 2 is 10 uSv/h.**
 - It is from ICRP-60 dose limit (annual averaged dose 20 mSv/yr)
 - $10 \text{ uSv/h} = 20 \text{ mSv/yr}$ divided by $40 \text{ hrs/week} * 50 \text{ weeks/yr}$
- **Upper value of Zone 1 is 1 uSv/h.**
 - It is from 10 % of radiation workers dose limit.
 - $1 \text{ uSv/h} = 10 \text{ uSv/h} * 10\%$ (or $2 \text{ mSv/yr} = 20 \text{ mSv/yr} * 10 \%$)



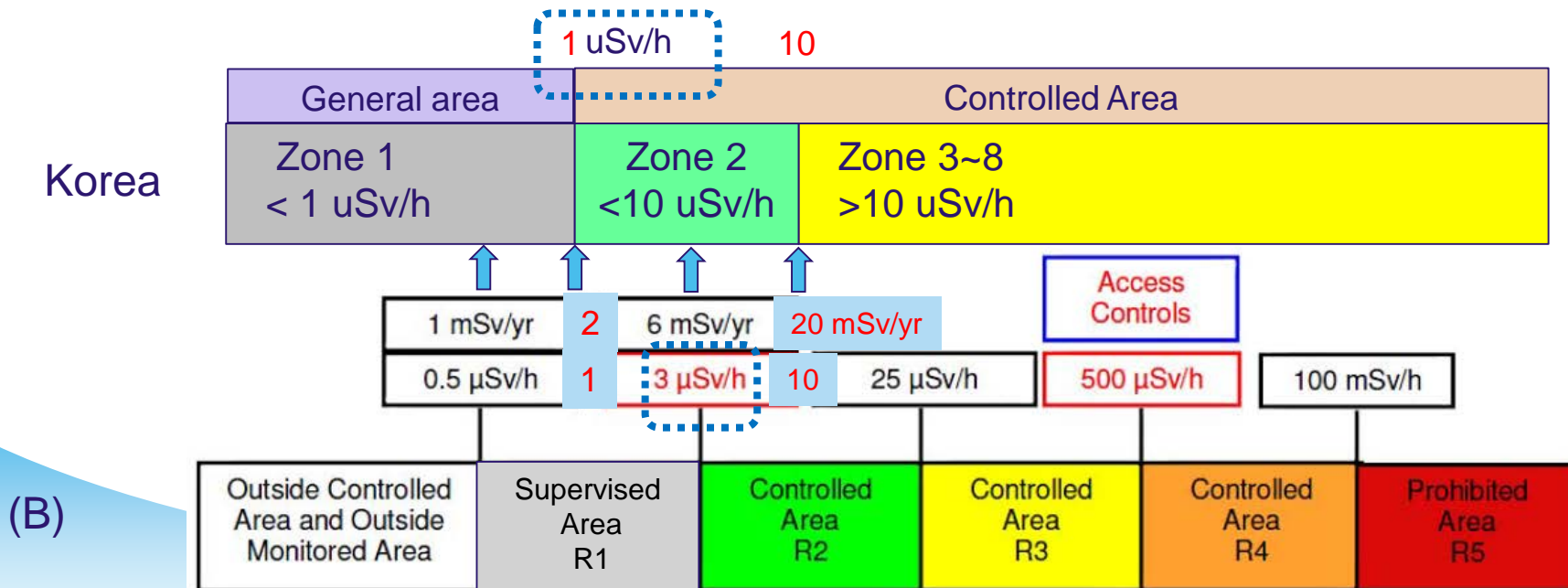
4. Comparison with NPPs of other countries

- Minimum level of controlled area (**Zone 2**) of Korea NPPs is lower than other countries. Zone 2 of Korea NPPs starts from 1 uSv/hr, whereas Zone 2 of other countries starts from 3 or 7.5 uSv/hr.



5. Comparison with Upper value of Zone 1

- In Korea, Zone 1 is a general area, not a controlled areas.
 - So, free entrance for NPP workers is allowed.
- Controlled areas are from Zone 2 to Zone 8.
 - So, the entrance for NPP workers should be controlled.
 - Decision of Lower value of Zone 2 (or Upper value of Zone 1) is important, because it is the criterion for controlled area.
- By the way, there is no supervised area in Korea regulation.



6. IAEA IRRS Recommendation on Supervised Area

- IAEA IRRS(Integrated Regulatory Review Service) in December 2014 recommended that
 - NSSC should introduce in the regulatory framework the **concept of the supervised areas** in addition to the controlled areas and ensure they are implemented consistent with GSR Part 3.
 - * NSSC is Nuclear Safety and Security Commission in charge of nuclear regulation in Korea.
- Supervised Area in Requirement 24 of IAEA GSR Part 3
 - Employers, registrants and licensees shall establish and maintain organizational, procedural and technical arrangements for the designation of **controlled areas** and **supervised areas**, for local rules and for monitoring of the workplace, in a radiation protection programme for occupational exposure.
 - 3.91. Registrants and licensees shall designate as a **supervised area** any area not already designated as a controlled area but for which occupational **exposure conditions** need to be kept **under review**, even **though specific measures** for protection and safety are **not normally needed**.
- There is no numeric guide for supervised area in GSR Part 3.
 - However, there is a numeric guide (30% rule) for supervised area that have commonly been set.

7. Numeric Guide for Supervised area

● Paragraph 252 of ICRP 60

- The **dividing line** between controlled areas and supervised areas, if the latter are used, **has commonly been set** with the aim of ensuring that the doses to workers in the supervised areas can confidently be predicted to be less than **3/10 of the occupational dose limits**. The Commission now regards **this definition** as being **too arbitrary**
- and recommends that the **designation** of controlled and supervised areas **should be decided** either at the design stage or locally by the operating management **on the basis of operational experience and judgement**. This judgement has to take account of the expected level and the likely variations of the doses and intakes, and the potential for accidents.

● **30 % rule** for dividing line between controlled & supervised areas

- **Although** it is **too arbitrary** according to ICRP 60,
- As it is not easy to consider operational experience & judgement,
- 30 % rule is **still useful** for cases of designating **supervised areas**.
- So, 30 % rule is **still implemented** and applied in NPP design stages.

8. Impacts on the introduction of supervised areas

- To implement IAEA IRRS recommendation on supervised areas,
 - The concepts of **supervised areas** will be introduced to the **regulatory framework** of Korea sooner or later.
- At the time of introduction of supervised areas,
 - **(1) In case of its implementation according to IAEA GSR Part 3,**
 - According to IAEA GSR Part 3, supervised areas don't demand strict numerical dividing with controlled areas, but demand that occupational exposure conditions need to be kept under review.
 - Zone 1 can be designated as supervised areas with additional survey activities.
 - In these cases, it is expected that there will be **no significant impacts** on the structure of radiation area zones.
 - **(2) In case of numerical regulation such as 30 % rule,**
 - Most of Zone 1 meet this regulation and Zone 1 can be designated as supervised areas with additional survey activities.
 - For a few NPPs that don't meet this regulation, restructure of Zone 1 will be necessary
 - So, **some impacts** can exist due to Zone 1 restructure for a few NPPs.

9. Conclusion

- **Radiation Area Zoning is a key role to ALARA in NPPs.**
 - It has been improved from early 5 or 6 zones to recent 8 zones.
 - Upper value (1 uSv/h) of Zone 1 of Korea NPPs is low enough to keep occupational exposure ALARA.
- **According to IAEA IRRS recommendation on supervised areas,**
 - The concepts of supervised areas will be introduced to regulatory framework sooner or later.
 - It is expected that impacts of supervised areas on Korea NPPs will be no significant or only a little to a few NPPs.
 - However, it is expected that impacts of supervised areas (if in case of numerical regulation such as 30 % rule) on other areas such as medical field, or industrial field where RI/RG are utilized, may not be small, because additional radiation area zoning will be necessary to them.
- **In summary, it could be concluded that Radiation Area Zoning has been effective and contributed to radiation protection for radiation workers in Korea NPPs.**

Thank you for your attention.