

Radiation Regulations 2002 No 1

made under the

Radiation Act 1983

Republication No 1

Republication date: 5 March 2002

Regulations not amended up to this date

Provisions effective to 5 March 2002

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Radiation Regulations 2002*, made under the *Radiation Act 1983* as in force on 5 March 2002. It includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law up to 5 March 2002 and any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes).

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the Legislation Act 2001 applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial amendments

The Legislation Act 2001, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see Legislation Act 2001, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol $\boxed{\textbf{U}}$ appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



Australian Capital Territory

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulations

These regulations are the *Radiation Regulations 2002*.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of these regulations is part of these regulations.

- Note 1 The dictionary at the end of these regulations defines certain words and expressions used in these regulations.
- Note 2 A definition in the dictionary applies to the entire regulations unless the definition, or another provision of the regulations, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

4 Notes

A note included in these regulations is explanatory and is not part of these regulations.

Note See Legislation Act 2001, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

Part 2 Dose limits

5 Meaning of effective dose for reg 6

- (1) For regulation 6, a person's effective dose for a relevant period is the sum of—
 - (a) the effective doses that the person receives, from external exposure, during the relevant period; and
 - (b) the person's committed effective dose, received from intakes during the relevant period, for the next 50 years.
- (2) However, if the person is under 18 years old, the committed effective dose must be worked out on the basis of the number of years calculated by subtracting the person's age, at the time of the calculation, from 70.
- (3) In this regulation:

relevant period means—

- (a) for a person subject only to public exposure—1 year; or
- (b) for a person subject to occupational exposure—5 years.

6 Effective dose limits

- (1) The effective dose limit for occupational exposure is 20mSv in a year, averaged over 5 consecutive years.
- (2) However, the effective dose for a person subject to occupational exposure must not, in a year, be more than 50mSv.
- (3) The effective dose limit for public exposure is 1mSv in a year.
- (4) The effective dose limit for an unborn child is 1mSv in a year.
 - Note An employee who becomes pregnant should advise her employer as soon as practicable. Appropriate measures may then be taken to control the employee's exposure, so that doses that may be received by the foetus (during the remainder of the pregnancy), while the employee is at

work, are consistent with reg 6 (4): see National standard for limiting occupational exposure to ionising radiation [NOHSC: 1013 (1995)]. The standard was adopted in the ACT as a code of practice under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1989*, s 87, commencing on 3 January 1996.

NOHSC means the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission established by the *National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Act 1985* (Cwlth), s 6.

7 Equivalent dose limits

- (1) The equivalent dose limit to the lens of the eye is—
 - (a) for occupational exposure—150mSv in a year; and
 - (b) for public exposure—15mSv in a year.
- (2) The equivalent dose limit to the hands and feet for occupational exposure is 500mSv in a year.
- (3) The equivalent dose limit to the skin is—
 - (a) for occupational exposure—500mSv in a year; and
 - (b) for public exposure—50mSv in a year.
- (4) The equivalent dose limit to the skin applies to the average dose received by any 1cm² of skin.

Dictionary

(see reg 3)

committed effective dose means the effective dose that a person is committed to receive from an intake of radioactive material.

Note See the Recommendations for limiting exposure to ionizing radiation (1995) (Guidance note [NOHSC: 3022 (1995)]) (the *recommendations*), annex B.

The recommendations were developed by an expert committee advising standing committees of both the National Health and Medical Research Council (the *council*) and the NOHSC. The council adopted the recommendations on 7 June 1995. The NOHSC endorsed the recommendations as a NOHSC guidance note.

excluded exposure means the component of exposure that arises from natural background radiation.

exposure means the circumstances of being exposed to radiation.

external exposure means exposure to radiation from a source outside the human body.

medical exposure means—

- (a) the exposure of a person to radiation received as—
 - (i) a patient undergoing medical diagnosis or therapy; or
 - (ii) a volunteer in medical research; or
- (b) non-occupational exposure received as a consequence of assisting an exposed patient.

occupational exposure means exposure of a person to radiation that happens in the course of the person's work and that is not excluded exposure.

public exposure means the exposure of a person to radiation that is not occupational or medical exposure.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnotes.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

If the republished law includes penalties, current information about penalty unit values appears on the republication inside front cover.

2 Abbreviation key

ord = ordinance am = amended amdt = amendment orig = original ch = chapter p = page cl = clause par = paragraph def = definition pres = present dict = dictionary prev = previous disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative (prev...) = previously Assembly prov = provision div = division pt = part exp = expires/expired r = rule/subrule

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{exp} = \text{expires/expired} & \text{r} = \text{rule/subrule} \\ \text{Gaz} = \text{Gazette} & \text{reg} = \text{regulation/subregulation} \\ \text{hdg} = \text{heading} & \text{renum} = \text{renumbered} \\ \text{ins} = \text{inserted/added} & \text{reloc} = \text{relocated} \\ \text{LA} = \text{Legislation Act 2001} & \text{R[X]} = \text{Republication No} \\ \text{LR} = \text{legislation register} & \text{s} = \text{section/subsection} \\ \text{LRA} = \text{Legislation} & \text{(Republication) Act 1996} & \text{sch} = \text{schedule} \\ \end{array}$

mod = modified / modification
num = numbered
No = number

scrit = scriedule
sdiv = subdivision
sub = substituted
SL = Subordinate Law

o = order <u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced om = omitted/repealed

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3 Legislation history

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notified LR 15 February 2002 reg 1, reg 2 commenced 15 February 2002 (LA s 75) remainder commenced 5 March 2002 (reg 2 and LA s 79)

4 Amendment history

Commencement

s 2 om LA s 89 (4)

