Radiation Protection Regulatory Activities

The Division of Radiation Protection is responsible for implementation of radiation protection regulations promulgated under the AEA Act no 19 of 1969. The regulations require a authorization from the authority to carry out any activity which involves ionizing radiation. The authorization takes the form of a licence, registration or a approval.

Licensing and Inspection of facilities where ionizing radiation is used

The authority issues licences for the following categories of practices and inspections are carried out to find out radiation protection facilities provided for the facilities and sources are in accordance with AEA radiation protection requirements. Depending on the risk involved in the use of radiation the facilities are categorized as low risk, medium risk and high risk.

Duration of licensing and inspection are as per current requirement is given in the below table.

For Radiation Sources

Risk category	Practice	Duration of inspe
High Risk	Radiotherapy / Industrial Irradiators / Self Shielded irradiators which use radiation sources etc.	Every 06 mon
Medium Risk	Industrial radiography, Nuclear Medicine, Calibration facility, Nuclear Imaging etc.	Annual
Low Risk	Gauges, Calibration sources, Well logging sources, lighting preventers, sources used in analytical instrument etc.	Every 2 year

Authorization for import & export of radiation sources

Under the AEA regulations promulgated under sections 18, 19 & 20 , 40 of the AEA Act, prior authorization is required for importing and exporting of Radiation Sources either for medical purposes or industrial purposes. The Division of Radiation protection on behalf of AEA issues authorization for import & export of radioactive materials. Importers and exporters wishes to import and export of a radioactive material or a x ray machine should submit a application with the requested information and attaching documents as described in the application before any intention of import of a radioactive material or a x ray machine. Approval for such import or export is granted with in maximum 7 days on receipt of all information.

Certification of construction plans of radiation facilities

The Division of Radiation Protection certification is required to be obtained for any construction of building or facility which involve installation or use of ionizing radiation. Before any construction is commenced lay out plan of the facility should be submitted to the AEA with details of machine/source to be installed with technical details of the machine/sources. Rooms and facilities which require certification include ,as X- Ray Rooms, Therapy Rooms, Nuclear Medicine Rooms, NDT exposure room and Storage Rooms of Radioactive Materials etc..

Licensing for disposal of radioactive wastes & transport of radioactive materials

No holder of an authorization shall transfer any radiation sources or radioactive waste to any other party without the prior

authorization issued by AEA. Any person who wishes to transport and disposal of radioactive sources shall obtain a licence from the AEA submitting necessary applications. Application can be downloaded from Downloads Tab in the Home page.

Coordination of radiological Emergency and response activities

In May 2005, the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No.13 was enacted, which provides the legal basis for instituting the Disaster Risk Management System in the country. With the cooperation of National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC),AEA is responsible for responding of any radiological emergency accident and handling those situations to minimize the risk.

Under the IAEA Technical Cooperation programme AEA is developing the national capability to respond radiological emergencies in Sri Lanka. Under the IAEA TC Project SRL/9/009 following activities are caring out

Upgrading the AEA environmental radiation monitoring capacity with introducing advanced monitoring systems and environmental sampling

Establishment of Continuous Radiation Monitoring and net work System for early detection of nuclear accidents inn neighboring countries and early warning to the public.

Dissemination of knowledge on Radiation Protection (Training)

For the safety and the security of the radiation workers The Division of Radiation Protection is organizing training programs for those who are working with radioactive materials in the field of medicine as well as the industrial. And also we are cooperating with local universities to deliver lectures for the university students and for their researches as a social community service as the major institution of the country which is responsible for promotion of peaceful uses of radiation.

Waste Management

Certain uses of radio isotopes (unsealed or open sources) in medicine, industry, research and teaching could generate wastes contaminated with radioactive materials. The Radiation Protection Regulations prohibit the disposal of such materials without approval of AEA. Approval will be granted for disposal by appropriate methods only if the radio activity levels are below stipulated limits. The radioactivity levels can be reduced either by dilution or or by storage to allow short-lived isotopes to decay.

Sealed sources do not generate contaminated wastes, but should be safely stored or properly disposed of, when their useful life is over. Sealed source used in high intensity radiators and radio therapy machines are imported under the condition that they will be taken back to the suppliers. Other spent sealed sources are stored at the user premises on Atomic Energy Authority advice. The division of Radiation Protection is coordinating these procedures and maintains information of those premises for the betterment of the users.

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Organization Information.
Atomic Energy Board

60/460,
Baseline Road,
Orugodawatta,

Wellampitiya.

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Atomic Energy Board

The Atomic Energy Board (AEB) of Sri Lanka is a Statutory Body functioning under the Ministry of Power and Energy which was established by the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Act No.40 of 2014.Radiation and Radioisotope Technology has a wide range of applications in many fields that can make a significant contribution to the development of medical, agricultural, industrial, energy and environmental sectors in Sri Lanka. The Atomic Energy Board (AEB) has the responsibility of facilitating the utilization of this technology in the above-mentioned sectors in Sri Lanka.

New Act of Sri Lanka Atomic Energy

The ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY (AEA) which was established by the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Authority Act, Number 19 of 1969, has been repealed and two institutions – The Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board and The Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council, have been established by the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Act, No. 40 of 2014. The new Act was published as a Supplement to Part II of the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka of November 07th, 2014.

Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Act, No. 40 of 2014 certified on 04th November, 2014, empowers the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board (AEB) to carry out activities to promote and encourage the use of Nuclear Science and Technology for national development purposes; while the Atomic Energy Regulatory Council for the regulation of practices involving ionizing radiation, the safety and security of sources and the Non- Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the safeguards.

The Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board permits the beneficial and peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology in health, industry, environment and agriculture, for national development within Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council ensures adequate protection of individuals, society and the environment now and in the future, against the potentially harmful effects of ionizing radiation and for the safety and security of radiation sources, by the establishment and maintenance of a regulatory control system, including the adoption of standards, licensing system, inspection and enforcement to govern all practices involving ionizing radiation.

The New Act fulfills obligations of the government of Sri Lanka under relevant international instruments in the field of nuclear energy entered into by Sri Lanka, and in particular the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Safeguards Agreements.The new Act came into operation on 1st January 2015.

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