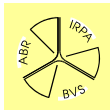


The qualified expert: competences, training and experience requirements

M. Coeck, H. Vanmarcke, SCK•CEN
J. Delhove, K. Persyn, J. Van Cauteren, Controlatom
L. de Thibault de Boesinghe, Universiteit Gent
H. Drymael, M. Sonck, Association Vinçotte Nuclear
H. Janssens, XIOS Hogeschool Limburg
P. Kockerols, EC-Joint Research Centre-IRMM
P. Smeesters, Federal Agency for Nuclear Control



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Working Group of the BVSABR



Content :

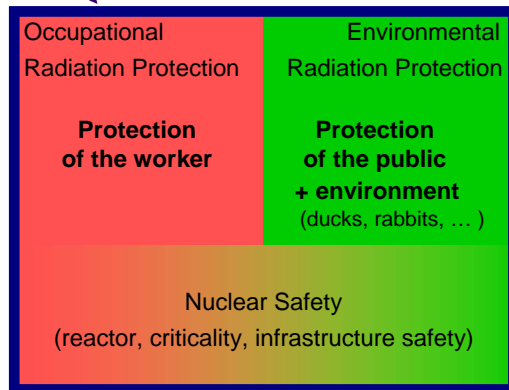
- 1 Competences of the qualified expert
- 2 Basic training requirements
- 3 Experience requirements
- 4 Additional continuous training
- 5 Conclusions

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1 Competences

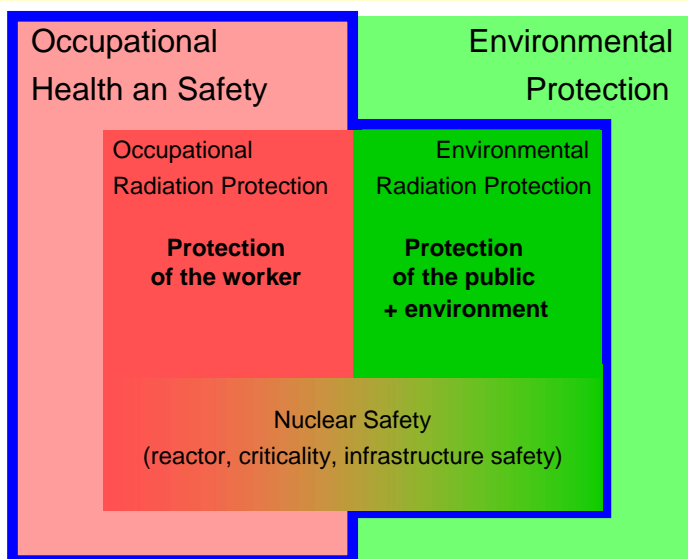


« HEALTH PHYSICS » service



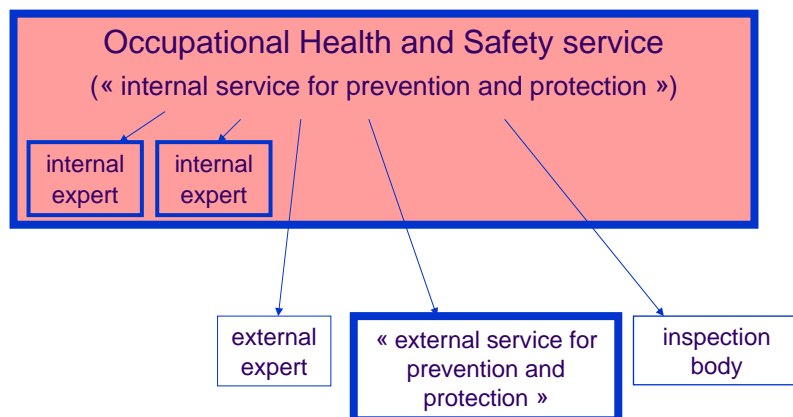
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1 Competences



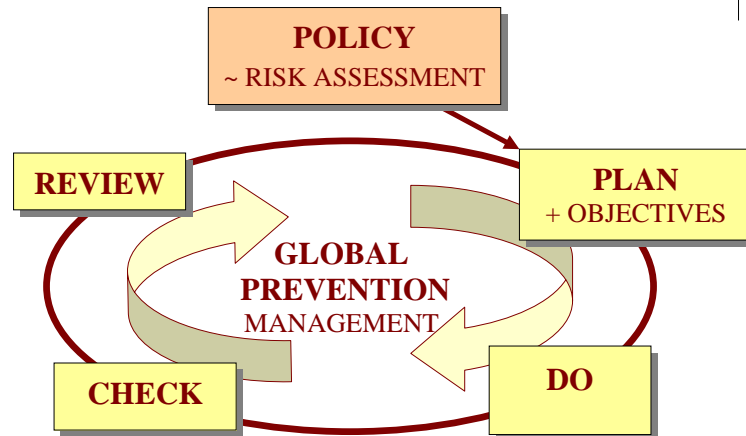


Delegation of expertises



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☞ *Common management*



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2 Basic training

Belgian regulation requests (for « health physics expert ») :

- training in radiation protection (120 h)
- training in nuclear safety (~ installation)

Problem : full-scope training ?

- ☞ *Possibility for a modular 'training file' presented to assessment committee*
- ☞ *Requirement : trainings to be concluded by exam or evaluation by a jury*

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3 Experience



Experience should be important aspect for recognition of experts

In regulatory framework experience is only vaguely addressed

☞ *Experience requirements should be more explicitly defined*

☞ *Suggestion :*

- *3 years for 'class 1' installations*
- *1 year for 'class 2' installations*

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4 Continuous training



Assessment systems for continuous training:

- (1) allocation of **'points'** ~ followed training
- (2) organisation of **refresher courses + exam**
- (3) assessment based on an **application file**

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(1) allocation of **'points'** ~ followed training :

- ☺ Pure quantitative appraisal (objectivity)
- ☹ Quick 'processing' of application files
- ☹ 'Scoring' becomes motivation

(2) organisation of **refresher courses + exam** :

- ☺ Objective and controllable
- ☹ Difficult to establish refresher courses enough focussed on real necessities experts

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(3) assessment based on periodic introduction of an **application file**

= current system in Belgium, normal periodicity = 6 years

☞ *Should be maintained, but formalised (structured)*

☞ *Subjects to be covered :*

- *regulation*
- *fundamentals of the radiation protection*
- *ALARA and prevention in radiation protection*
- *radiation measurement techniques*
- *contamination-risk assessment*
- *environmental aspects*
- *social and ethical aspects*

☞ *Minimum time spent on training (external & internal)*

☞ *Appraisal by assessment committee*

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5 Conclusions

1/2



- radiation protection and nuclear safety must be seen in broader frame of management of health, safety and environmental issues; but *delegation* to qualified experts in specific *competence areas* must be possible
- appraisal of *basic and continuous training* by assessment committee, based on both *quantitative as qualitative criteria*, with enough flexibility to deal with specificities
- *experience* requirements to be more emphasised

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5 Conclusions

2/2



In Europe : various systems in place for QE
(different qualification criteria, different competences)

→ towards harmonised system ?

- each country could designate 'assessment body' to judge on equivalence of an application for QE
- assessment should be realised in a pragmatic and flexible way
 - limit the expertise to specific area, installation or period of time
 - base assessment on quantitative and qualitative criteria and have possibility to impose additional specific courses
 - consider also experience requirements
- working rules of 'assessment body' should be rather uniform over Member States ; could be mapped out by E.C.

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