



Challenges in the Nuclear Legacy Regulation

Michail Kiselev - Deputy Head of FMBA, RF

Natalya Shandala, Deputy Director of FMBC, RF

Malgorzata K. Sneve, Director, NRPA, Norway

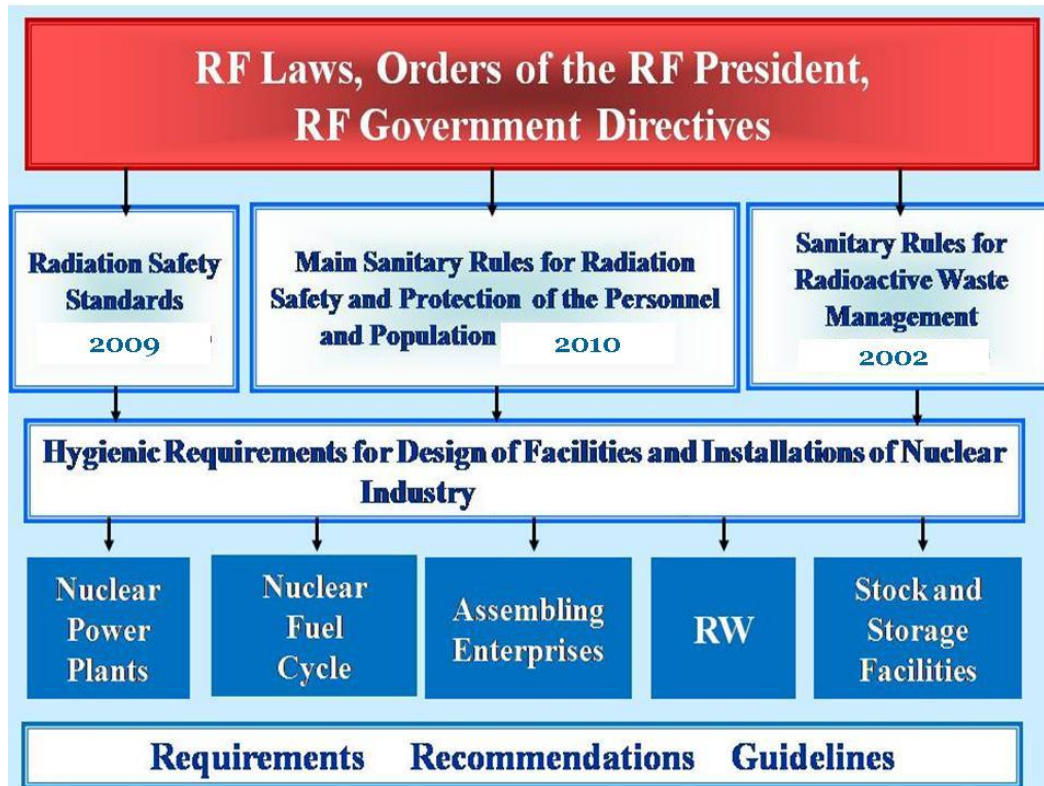


The Russian nuclear legacy consists of

- Areas of legacy works with radionuclides
- Radiological accident areas
- Former naval support technical bases
- Landfills for nuclear weapons and areas for peaceful nuclear explosions
- Uranium tailing dumps



Normative Basis of Regulation

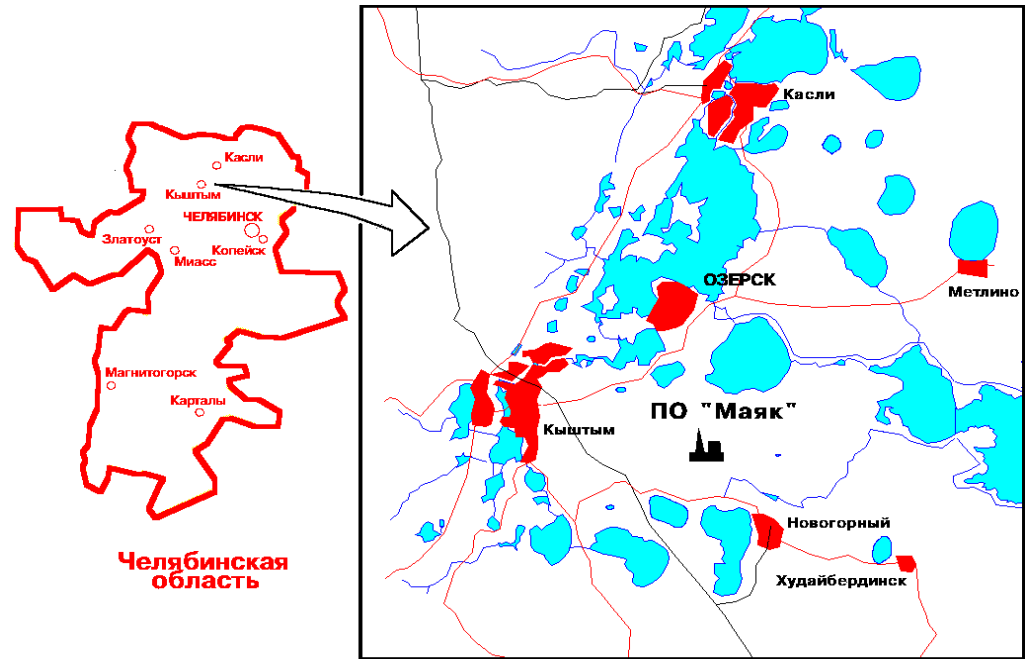


Current Regulatory Nuclear Legacy Problems:

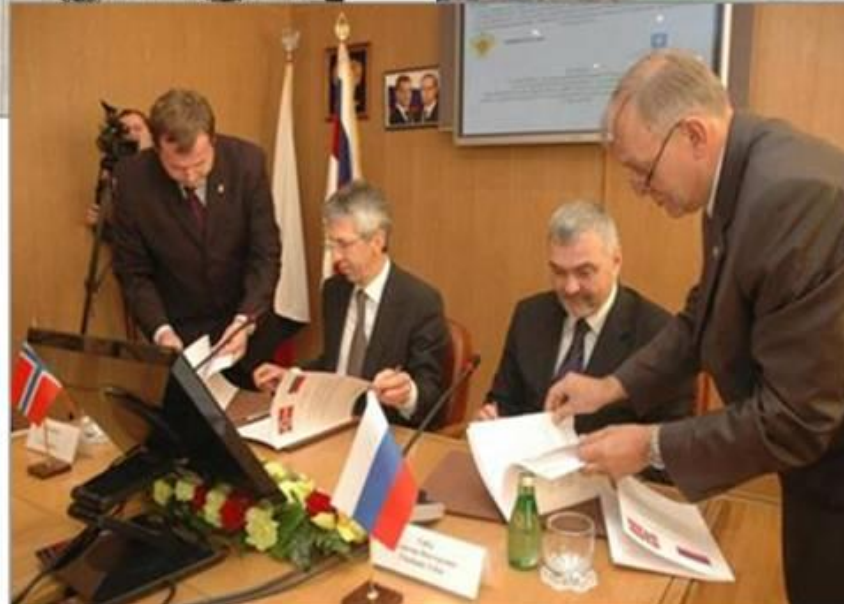
- The documental basis insufficient
- New: ICRP & IAEA documents, Russian Law on “Radioactive Waste Management”, 2011

Nuclear legacy - Southern Urals

FMBA
Registry of
Mayak's
personnel &
population



FMBA of Russia – NRPA cooperation



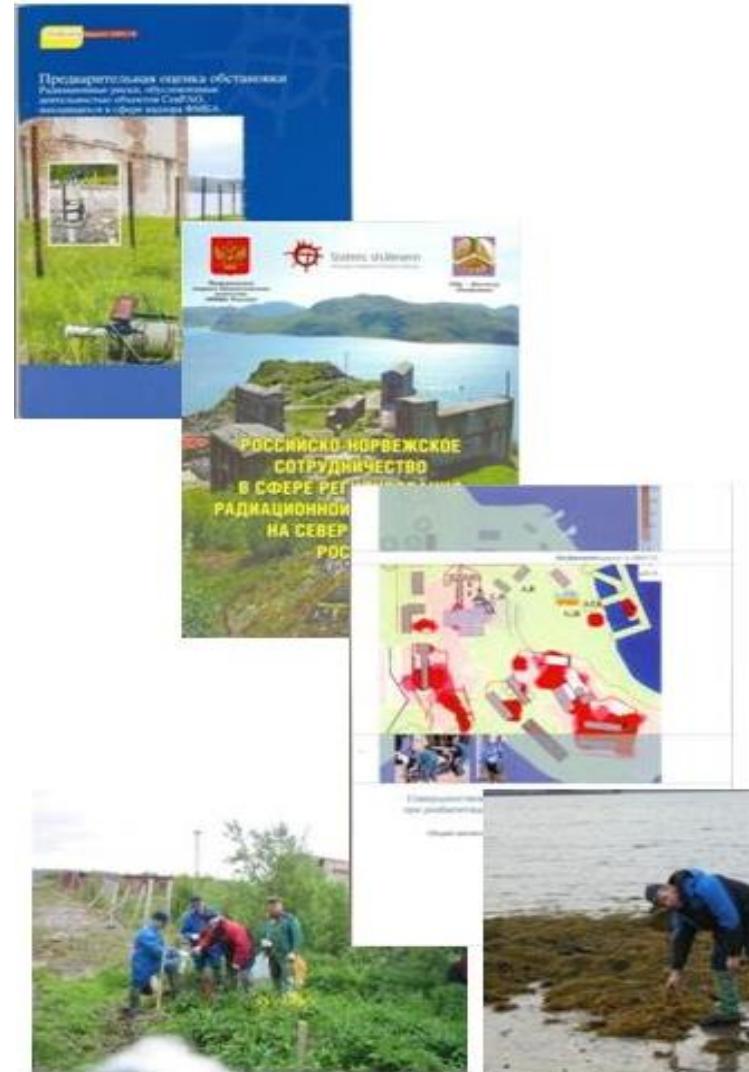
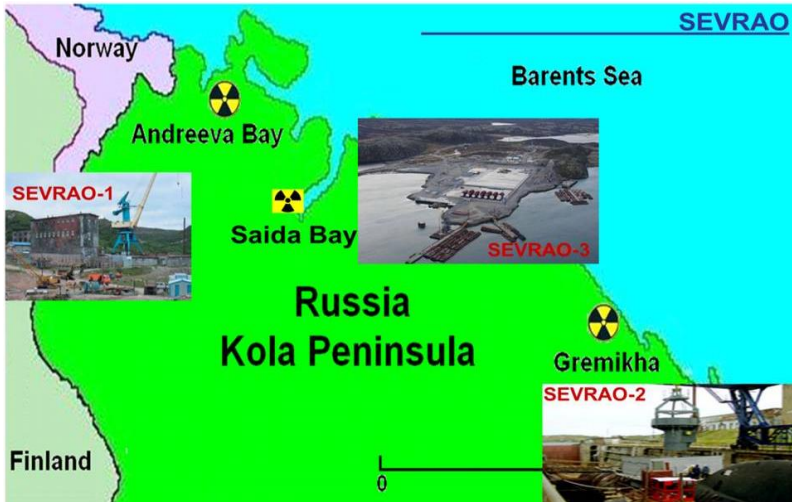
Agreement
between Russian
& Norwegian
Ministries of
Health

Was signed
on November
13, 2008



13-18 May 2012 Glasgow Scotland

Nuclear legacy- former Naval bases

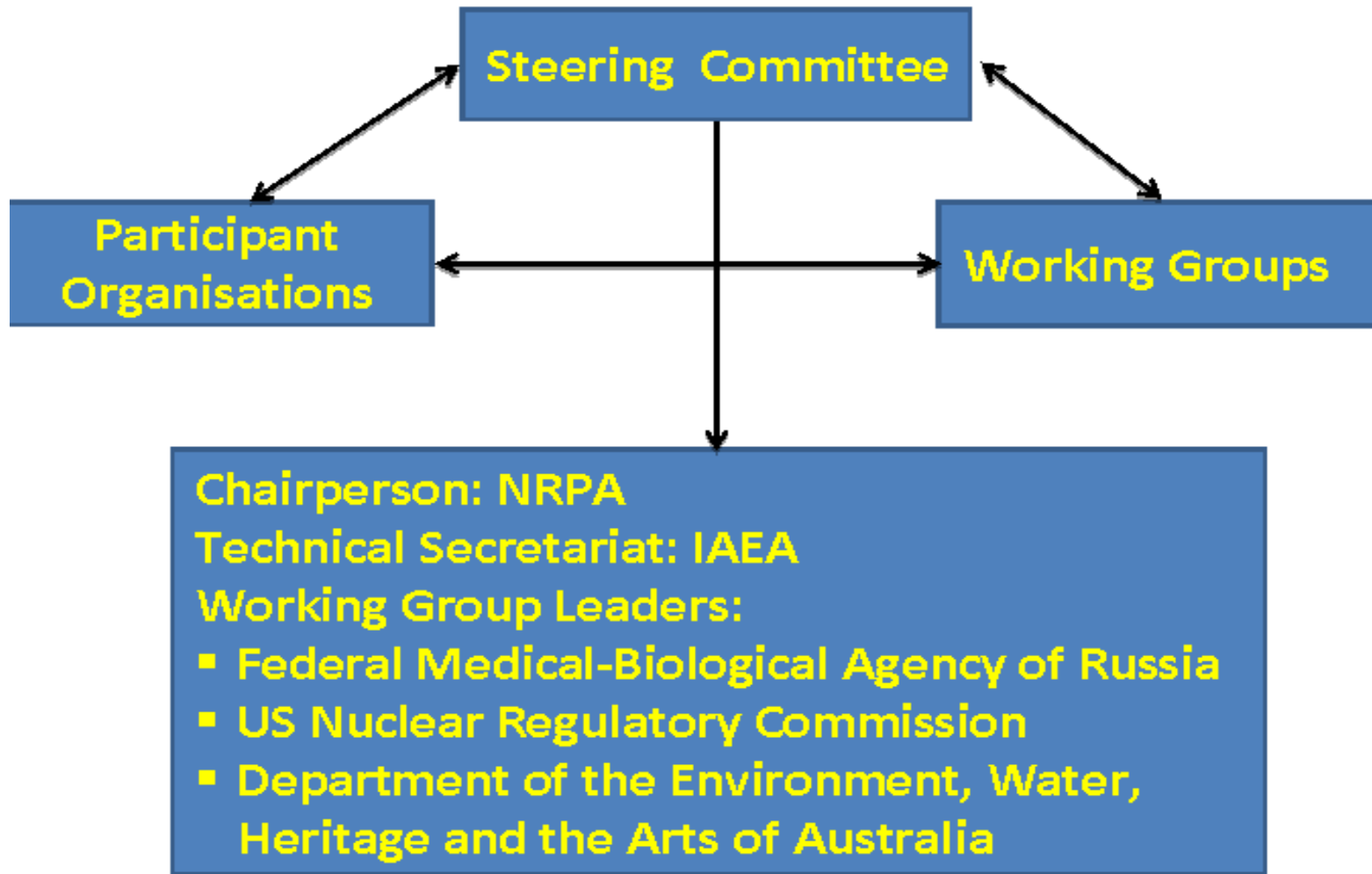


- Independent Analysis
- Threats Assessment
- Regulatory Documents
- Supervision, Monitoring
- Emergency Response
- Expert Review

Participation of FMBA in IAEA International Forum on Regulatory Supervision of Nuclear Legacy (RSLS)



IAEA RSLs Forum Organization Structure



13-18 May 2012 Glasgow Scotland

What Else is Needed to Regulate the Nuclear Legacy?

1. To introduce the existing exposure situation
2. To develop criteria for site remediation and return to uncontrolled uses
3. To consider methods of optimization for the remediation strategies
4. To introduce legal limit relating to stop generation of new nuclear legacy
5. International development documentation, supervision, review and assessment, stakeholder involvement

Thank you for attention



Statens strålevern
Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority

Kiselev@fmbamail.ru
Shandala-fmbc@bk.ru
Malgorzata.Sneve@nrpa.no