

The logo for IRSN (Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire) features the letters 'IRSN' in a bold, sans-serif font. The 'I', 'R', and 'S' are red, while the 'N' is blue. The letters are closely spaced and partially overlap.

INSTITUT
DE RADIOPROTECTION
ET DE SÛRETÉ NUCLÉAIRE

International Conference on Radioecology and Environmental Radioactivity

20 june 2008

Close of Conference

Norm/Tenorm session

- Largest session, presentations by 21 different countries (issue of common interest)
- Methodologies for impact assessment and regulatory perspectives
- Many applications/case studies (oil and gas industry, tile factory, phosphate ...) for both workers and public dose evaluation
- Radon (large scale mapping, indoor).
- U mining and tailing sites

Waste disposal

- Impact assessment case studies (new wastes and legacy sites)
- Geological repositories : Studies for both generic sites/specific sites (impact on biosphere)
- Experimental studies on RN migration in soils (Se, Tc, ^{14}C ...).
- Remediation experiences

Radioecology

- Outputs of IAEA/EMRAS program (TRS-364)
- Still numerous post Chernobyl studies
- Experimental or field transfer studies (from different sources including medical radioisotopes)
- Effects studies on both animals and plants (experimental and in situ, low dose)
- Multi-stressor context (chemical and radionuclides)

Arctic radioecology :

- Contamination from former accidents.
- Specificities (permafrost, arctic biota...)

Speciation

- Very few presentations although it was mentioned that this topic is a key issue. However, speciation issue was addressed in many presentations from other sessions.
- Speciation studies on I, Se and U.

Radiation and society

- Stakeholders can have extremely valuable input on value-judgements, and site specific assessment.
- Need to maintain and enhance competences in radioecology in Europe
- Need for filling knowledge gap and to reduce uncertainties
- Look to new challenges but keep the competence of the past.

For post-accidental situations:

- Taking into account societal dimension when applying or withdrawing countermeasures.
- Enabling the affected group to manage their own radiological protection.