

The Amended Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards comes into effect as of April 1, 2021.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare amended the "Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards" (hereinafter, the "Regulation") and the "Public Notice on the Specification of Dose Limits and Methods to be Specified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare under Article 3, Paragraph (3), Article 8, Paragraph (5), and Article 9, Paragraph (2) of the Regulation on Prevention of Ionizing Radiation Hazards" (hereinafter, the "Public Notice") and will put them into effect as of April 1, 2021.

Through this amendment, the dose limit for eye lenses and other particulars were reviewed.

Business owners are requested to take measures to safeguard workers from ionizing radiation hazards based on the amended Regulation and Public Notice.

Details of the Amendment

1	Reduction of the equivalent dose limit for eye lenses for radiation workers	(Article 5 of the Regulation)
2	Partial changes to dose measurement and calculation methods	(Article 8 of the Regulation and Article 3 of the Public Notice)
3	Addition to calculation, recording and retention period for dose measurement results	(Article 9 of the Regulation)
4	Partial changes to items in the form of a Report on Results of Medical Examinations on Ionizing Radiation	(Form 2 of the Regulation)
5	Transitional measures for 1 above	(Supplementary Provisions of the Amended Regulation)



1 Reduction of the equivalent dose limit for eye lenses for radiation workers

Business owners must ensure that the equivalent doses that each radiation worker receives to the eye lenses do not exceed 100mSv per five years and 50mSv per year.

2 Partial changes to dose measurement and calculation methods

The measurement of external exposure doses that radiation workers receive in controlled areas needs to be performed for any of 1 cm dose equivalent, 3 mm dose equivalent, or 70µm dose equivalent that is found to be appropriate for calculating relevant doses based on the type and energy value of radiation respectively for effective doses and equivalent doses.

Calculation of equivalent doses to eye lenses needs to be performed for any of 1 cm dose equivalent, 3 mm dose equivalent, or 70µm dose equivalent that is appropriate.

3 Addition to calculation, recording and retention period for dose measurement results

With regard to equivalent doses to eye lenses of radiation workers, the total for three-month, one-year and five-year periods need to be calculated, recorded and retained.

4 Partial changes to items in the form of a Report on Results of Medical Examinations on Ionizing Radiation

Due to the reduction of the equivalent dose limit for eye lenses mentioned in 1 above, items in the column of "Classification depending on equivalent doses to eye lenses" in the section of "Number of workers who received examinations" are changed to "20mSv or lower," "Over 20mSv but 50mSv or lower," and "Over 50mSv." Additionally, for all classifications, the item "Lower than the detection limit" is added.

5 Transitional measures for 1 above

The equivalent dose limit for eye lenses is set as follows for **certain physicians**.*

- Equivalent dose limit for eye lenses
 - **April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2023: 50mSv per year**
 - **April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2026: 60mSv per three years and 50mSv per year**

*Physicians working for radiation facilities who are likely to receive an equivalent dose over 100mSv per five years to the eye lenses even with appropriate radiation protection measures including shielding and who provide medical services that require advanced professional knowledge and experience and cannot be easily substituted

For any inquiries about this leaflet, please contact the nearest Prefectural Labour Bureau or Labor Standards Office.