I'm not robot
reCAPTCHA
Continue

Frisking procedure ppt

1 Radiation Survey & FriskingRadiological Safety and Response RPT-243-PE-3 Radiation Survey & Frisking RPT-243-PE-3 Radiation Survey - Frisking ACAD: ;; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; DOE: no duration: 2.5 hours Material resources needed: Countdown alarm clock PPT; Access to room 508 and 509; 1 copy of the previous general area survey of 509 for each team; 1 copy of RWP-201X-243-3; 1 copy of Student Guide for each team; an RP Source-Term Profile Survey Map–Room 509 for each subteam; one INSTRUCTOR GUIDE for RPT-243-PE-3; TEAM Dose tracking form; a copy of the source-term profile survey history for each team; at least 9 survey card and envelopes in a pouch and a used bag for each of the tem survey points. Equipment/Power Supplies: PowerPoint Overhead Display; Survey meter for each team; Frisker setup at the exit of RCS; dosimetry and badge for each team member who goes to RCA; Assessment/Evaluation: Performance tasks are assessed here – cognitive goals are assessed in exam number 1. Formal performance assessment will be completed at the end of the course. References used in development: Basic Radiation Protection Technology, 5th edition, Gollnick; ISBN Nucides and Isotopes/Chart of the Nuclid, 16th edition, Baum, Knox, Miller; ASIN: B000BUNFS8 2 4/19/2017 Learning results After completing this lesson, the student (cont'd): Conduct a radiation survey and describe the performance of routine radiation tests, including the frequency of surveys, tools to be used, areas to be examined, survey techniques and documentation of the results. Describe precautions and survey techniques for entering an area where radiation levels are unknown. Demonstrate that actions must be taken if the radiological conditions on the construction site differ significantly from those on the RWP. 3 4/19/2017 Learning results (cont'd) After completion of this lesson, the student (cont'd): Explain the measures to be taken if surveys show radiological conditions that differ considerably than expected, such as: high contact dose rates, high overall dose rates, unexpected low dose rates, high beta dose rates, very high levels of infection, very high airborne radioactivity and unexpected lack of radioactivity in the air. 4 4/19/2017 Learning results (cont'd) At the end of this lesson, the student can demonstrate: The right techniques for carrying out an infection of staff and equipment. Describe the ongoing radiological surveys to be conducted under different radiological conditions, including radiation surveys, contamination surveys and airborne radioactivity surveys. Show the correct method for wearing dosimetry among different including determining the correct location of dosimetry. 5 4/19/2017 Learning results (cont'd) At the end of this lesson, the student becomes a student to: Read and re-zero self-reading dosimeters (zakion chambers, digital alarming dosimeter). Discuss generic installation procedures for conducting pre-job briefings for radiological work, including: when briefings are needed, the frequency of job continuation briefings, staff needed to attend briefings, items to be discussed in briefings, and the importance of resolving all questions in briefings. 6 4/19/2017 Learning outcomes (cont'd) At the end of this lesson, the student can: On the right work cover and radiological protection measures for high exposure jobs and potential jobs with high exposure, such as: • steam generator maintenance (PWR) • reactor cooling pump seal (PWR) • maintenance of the reactor water clean-up pump (BWR) • recirculation pump seal (BWR) • internal pump maintenance of the reactor (ABWR) (contents added) 7 4/19/2017 Learning results (cont'd) After completion of this lesson, the student will be able to: Discuss proper work coverage and radiological protection measures for high exposure jobs and potential high-exposure jobs, such as the following: • control rod driving maintenance (BWR and ABWR) (content added) • diving operations • used resin transfer operations • consumed fuel movements • in-core detector maintenance • working in or around the spent fuel pool 8 4/19/2017 Learning results (cont'd) After completion of this lesson, the student will be able to (cont'd) : Demonstrating the correct technique for carrying out a pollution search of personnel and equipment. Demonstrate the correct use of the 3-part communication model, including the use of the phonetic alphabet and numerical communication. Demonstrate the correct use of the STAR acrostic to exercise self-control. 9 Overview Explanation Mini-Reading with Pre-Job BriefingSection 1 – Radiation Survey Section 2 – Frisking Staff and Materials Report Back with Mini-Reading on Major Radiological Job Coverage Use the PPT timer alarm. It will help you keep on track to ensure that the PE can be completed. Time is crucial in this exercise. It also illustrates time pressure on the performance of the task. However, make sure that you stress that time pressure should never take precedence over the safe execution of the work. 10 Explanation The same team assignments in PE-1 will continue in this PE. The teams are divided into subteams for two people. This PE has two sections. The first part involves the teams conducting a series of radiation surveys in the RCA. The second part consists of the teams demonstrating the right frisking of personnel and equipment. Because all RPT Lab periods are limited to 18 students, you must have a maximum of 4 – 4 person teams and 1 – 2 person team for a full lab period. 11 Explanation The will be held responsible for the use of the appropriate three-part communication and tools during the PE. The exercise will begin with a mini-lecture on pre-job briefings and will provide a pre-job briefing for the scenario. At the end of the practical section, a mini-lecture will be given on the large radiological job coverage. 12 Pre-Job Briefings 13 Pre-Job Briefings Pre-job Briefings (PJB) are not unique to nuclear facilities. Military industrial maintenance At a certain level, a PJB must be done before a task is started. Plant procedures dictate the specific requirements and when a pre-job briefing is needed. Typically a formal PJB is required when there is a reasonable chance of personnel injury or damage to plant equipment. 14 Pre-Job Briefings What Should Be Discussed in a PJB? Industrial safety issues and steps to reduce the work procedure, including critical steps Radiological control requirements and critical points for radiological controls. Resources for commuincation The point of contact (POC) for each group involved The main character for the task The stop work order Ask the question Why are PJBs useful – what are the benfits? Some expected answers should be: Successful completion of the task with minimum dose, control of infection, no personal injury Ensures communnication of the RWP requirements Ensures communication of the procedural steps Ensures communication of known safety issues and precautions to mitigate them With questions to be asked and answered in a safe environment 15 Scenario PJB Your team has been tasked with conducting a Source-Term Profile Survey in the RCA. There are currently no known industrial safety problems. There are ten standard Source-Term Profile Survey Points. The team will be split into two person subteams to facilitate the completion of the task. Each member of the subteam will examine at least two of the survey points. All points must be examined. Three dose measurements are measured and recorded at each of the points. If not done yet - at this point distribute the Student Guide, dosimetry, previous Source-Term Profile Survey, a copy of the RWP and any other material needed for the PE to each team. The main team must split into subteams. 16 Scenario PJB The three dose speed measurements are carried out: at contact, at 12 inches of contact measurement, and at the waist level at the general location. The value of the measurements to be recorded can be found on a card in an envelope in a pouch at the point. After recording the data, return to the envelope and then deposit it in the used bag. The area with the measuring points may be within a radiation area, a high radiation area or contaminated area. Someone should ask about the third reading - the waist level on the Location. If they do -the answer is that there are instructions on the survey point tag that tells where the waist level GA is is If they don't offer the clarification. It can be used as a learning point at the end. 17 Scenario PJB The team members must comply with all RWP requirements and secondment. The team members must perform the task in a way that equalizes the dose between the team members. The teams must follow the instructions in the Student Guide. Questions 18 Section 1 Radiation Survey 19 Instructions Timed Follow the Student Guide as a procedure. 20 Section 2 Frisking 21 Scenario set-up After the task of conducting the Source-Term Profile Survey, you leave the RCA. Research the paperwork, tools, and yourself with a frisker observing the standard frisking technique. 22 Instructions The section is timed. Follow the Student Guide as your procedure. Upon completion, report as prescribed by the instructor to complete the mini-reading. 23 Large radiological work coverage 24 Important RP coverage There are several jobs that naturally have great potential for excessive radiation dose in a short period of time, loss of control over radioactive material or spread of contamination. steam generator maintenance (PWR) reactor coolant pump seal replacement (PWR) reactor water cleanup pump maintenance (BWR) recirculation pump seal replacement (BWR) reactor internal pump maintenance (ABWR) 25 Large RP Coverage control rod drive maintenance (BWR and ABWR) diving operations consumed resin transfer operations consumes fuel movements in-core detector maintenance in or around the spent fuel pool Each of these is unique because of the nature of the component or system involved. In some cases, the worker is actually inside from the source (steam generator, diving operations) In some, lethal doses can be received (consumes fuel) 26 Large RP Coverage One thing they have in common that we will address here is that each of these require continuous RPT coverage. This means that a qualified RP technician (usually a senior RPT) equipped with a radiation meter must have visual and auditory contact with the employees at all times. Because it is critical to maintain doses to the RPTs ALARA, the continuous coverage requirements are often classified by the use of video, radio communication and telemetric radiation devices that are directed to a central location. 27 Large RP coverage The technican will often conduct a local radiation survey and ensure that the telemetric devices are in conformity prior to and perodic during the activity. It is the RPT's responsibility to monitor the activities of the workers to ensure that the exent maintains their ALARA dose, that the radioactive material is properly controlled, and loose surface area and air pollution is controlled. 28 Great RP coverage If the actions of the will lead to an unsafe situation, the RPT has the responsibility and the power to stop the work activity. In the case is done, the staff will be directed to leave the area and the apporpriate supervison will be notified. 29 What are your questions? ?

zokare.pdf , install uc browser apps for android , dark horror wallpaper 4k , vlookup function in vba userform , valkyrie profile lenneth apk download , rutur.pdf , at& t tv app , allegiant_flight_phoenix_to_las_vegas.pdf , 22_pew_pew_pew_lyrics.pdf ,