Schedule I of the Radiation Safety (General) Regulations prescribes –

**dose limits** for –
- occupational and public exposure to ionising radiation
- exposure of pregnant workers to ionising radiation

**maximum occupational and public exposure levels** for –
- radiofrequency radiations
- ultraviolet radiation
- 50 Hz electric and magnetic fields

**Ionising Radiation**

The dose limits for **radiation workers** are –

- in any period of 5 years, an average effective dose of 20 millisieverts per year;
- in a period of 12 months, an effective dose of 50 millisieverts;
- in any period of less than 12 months but not less than 1 month, an effective dose of the amount which is the product of 50 millisieverts and the ratio of that period in weeks to 52 weeks;
- in any period of less than 1 month, an effective dose of 1/12 of 50 millisieverts.

The dose limits for a **radiation worker** who has notified her employer that she is **pregnant** are –

- for external radiation exposure, an equivalent dose to the surface of her abdomen for the remainder of her pregnancy of 2 millisieverts; and
- for internal radiation exposure, 1/20th of the Annual Limit on Intake (ALI) determined by reference to the values set out in the publication entitled “Dose Co-efficients for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers” being ICRP Publication 68 published for the International Commission on Radiological Protection.
The dose limit in a **single planned special exposure** referred to in regulation 24(2) is an effective dose of 100 millisieverts.

The dose limits for **persons other than radiation workers** are –

- in any period of 5 years, an average effective dose of 1 millisievert per year;
- in any period of 12 months, an effective dose of 5 millisieverts; and
- in respect of an area which such persons might continuously occupy –
  - an effective dose of 20 microsieverts in any 1 hour; and
  - an effective dose of 250 microsieverts in any period of 7 days.

**Non-ionising Radiation**

Persons occupationally or non-occupationally exposed to the following radiations shall not be exposed to –

- 50/60 Hz electric and magnetic fields which exceed the limits specified in the publication entitled "Interim Guidelines of the Limits of Exposure to 50/60 Hz Electric and Magnetic Fields (1989)" published by the NHMRC in December 1989;

- low frequency electromagnetic radiation with frequencies from 3 kHz to 100 kHz which exceed the limits specified in the publication entitled "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz" published as IEEE C95.1-1991 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers;

- radiofrequency fields with frequencies from 3 kHz to 300 GHz which exceed the limits specified in the publication entitled "Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields – 3 kHz to 300 GHz" published by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency in May 2002; or
  
  *(This item does not apply to exposure resulting from the normal operation of microwave ovens which comply with the radiation emission limit set out in the microwave oven standard).*

- ultraviolet radiations with wavelengths from 180 nm to 400 nm which exceed the limits specified in the publication entitled "Occupational Standard for Exposure to Ultraviolet Radiation (1989)" published by the NHMRC in December 1989.
Legislation


Contact Us

| Mail          | The Secretary  
|              | Radiological Council  
|              | Locked Bag 2006 P O  
|              | NEDLANDS W A 6009  
| Phone        | +61 8 9222 2000  
| Email        | radiation.health@health.wa.gov.au  
| Web          | www.radiologicalcouncil.wa.gov.au  