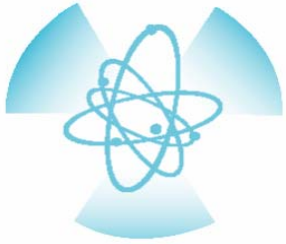


*RADIATION PROTECTION  
BOARD*

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

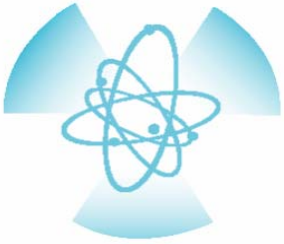


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## IMPORT /EXPORT CONTROL PROCEDURES

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- Import/Export procedures are in line with the IAEA guidelines and the Radiation Protection Act, Cap 243 of the Laws of Kenya. Regulatory control is from cradle to grave covering full life cycle of radioactive sources in three stages:

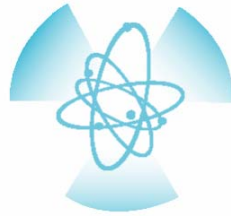


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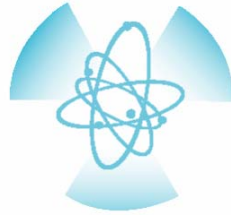
## A. PRE-LICENSING.

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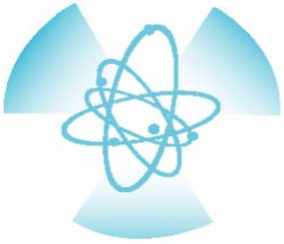
- a. Credible status of the applicant.
- b. Approved device and sources evident by the description on the delivery invoice.
- c. Approved premise prior to installation as per the architectural design.
- d. Availability of trained and certified personnel.
- e. Personnel monitoring services to be undertaken on commencement of facility's operation.



- 
- f. 24 hour notification required prior to issuance of the import license for existing facilities only if the applicant has the possess and use licences or dealer's licences which are annually renewed.
  - g. Minimum information about a source: serial number, isotope, activity, model, manufacturer, and source category and regulatory status.



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- h. Commitment to repatriation of imported disused/spent sources.
  - i. The importing government gives an import authorization to the Export government.
  - k. The import license validity is usually one month and can only be extended due to delay of shipments.

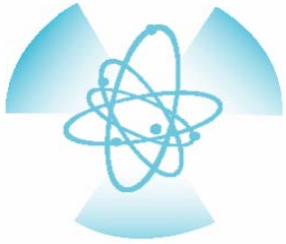


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## B. DURING USE

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- a) Regulatory inspections are conducted prior to and following the issuance of annual possess and use licences.
- b) Administrative actions are taken against defaulters.
- c) Safe and secure storage of radioactive sources.
- d) Liaison with other governmental authorities to track un-authorized movement of sources.

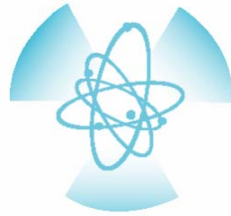


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## C. After the useful life of the sources

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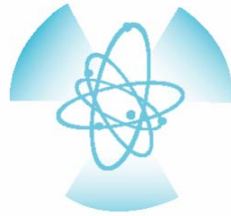
- Step by step procedure for authorizing materials/sources of high activity.
  - Check the type of package and the UN No.
  - Check whether material is special form or non-special form.
  - Loading and segregation.
  - Labeling and markings i.e.



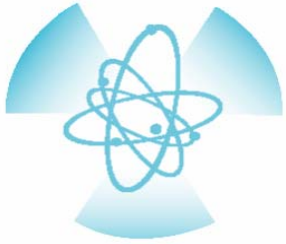
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- ❖ Check whether the labels are appropriately fixed with radioactive contents; name of radionuclide/for mixtures name and most restrictive radionuclide affixed externally on opposite sides of package.
  - ❖ Packages bear the mark “UN 2916” proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL,TYPE B (U) PACKAGE, fissile or non fissile.
  - ❖ Take a digital photo of the package and the over pack.
  - ❖ Check the Trefoil symbol and source serial No. whether embossed/stamped externally on the type B (U) package.



- ❖ Check Placarding of freight container.
- ❖ Radiation safety survey of source and its package
- ❖ Verify transport/carriage documents especially contingency plan
- ❖ Any other requirement on a case by case basis.
- ❖ Written report recommending approval/denial.
- ❖ An authorization letter and the Export licence are issued.



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- All the above requirements are verified by inspection and both acceptance and import licence issued.(i.e acceptance licence issued to new applicants)
  - Copy of the import licence is provided to the exporting country without which the request is not granted to the consignee.
  - The Board maintains the inventory of all sealed, orphan sources and radioactive materials which is regularly updated, this is achieved through source categorization

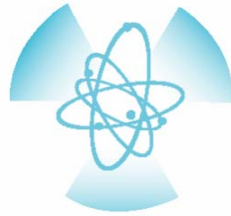


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## Efforts to improve the control systems.

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1. The national inventory of radiation sources and irradiating devices to be updated periodically with the application of the Regulatory Authority Information System Programme (RAIS).
2. Need for acknowledgement of the receipt of the source from the importing to the exporting state by either notification of the receipt of the source from the exporting state. This notification is provided for government to government thus a standard electronic format for the exchange of source data should be created (e.g. for the notification of the receipt of a source).



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3. Have a compliance assurance programme commensurate in relation to transport of radioactive material country wide.
  4. Establish clear lines of communications with relevant government Agencies such as Kenya Revenue Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, Immigration, Kenya Maritime Authority etc



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5. Integrated Real Time Monitoring System, be installed at potential entry points of the country –Airport, Ports and Border crossings.
  6. On-site inspections/spot-checks to ensure radioactive materials used are licenced/ authorized