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Abstract:

It is widely known that radon and its daughter products in the air of homes, schools, and workplaces account for more than 50 percent of the total radiation dose to which the population is exposed. With an average radon concentration of 118 Bq/m3, the Czech Republic is among the countries with the highest average radon concentration in the world. The reason for the high radon concentrations is the higher occurrence of uranium and radium in the soil in our country. The occurrence of radon in homes is not uniform – some people are exposed to radon concentrations that are one to two orders of magnitude higher than the average value.

The national long-term strategy for raising public and professional awareness, supporting research, legal implementation, and training of experts in preventive and corrective measures and monitoring of current exposure is summarized in the Czech National Action Plan for the Control of Public Exposure to Radon (RANAP). The legal framework for the protection of workers and members of the public is described in the Atomic Energy Act and the Radiation Protection Decree, which implement the requirements of Directive 2013/59/Euratom.

The experience gained from measurement campaigns carried out under RANAP and the European research project RadoNorm will be presented, as well as the requirements imposed on workplace operators and the public.