HOW ARE RADIATION WORKERS MONITORED?

- At Rössing Uranium, we formally define a radiation worker as someone who may potentially be exposed to a dose of ionising radiation of 5 mSv or more per year in the course of their work.
- This definition is consistent with the Rio Tinto Health Standard (*B5-Radiation*).
- All work areas holding the risk of an annual dose of 5 mSv or more are classified as 'controlled radiation areas', which means they are signposted and access to them is restricted.
- Radiation workers must undergo periodic personal radiation monitoring.

Radiation workers at Rössing Uranium are workers at risk of an annual exposure exceeding 5 mSv. Monitoring for radiation workers includes continuous gamma dose recording and monthly urine and pregnancy testing.

- All radiation workers are registered with the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), which is the mine's dosimetry service provider.
- All radiation workers are required to wear their thermo-luminescent dosimeters (TLDs) at all times while at work. Each TLD is issued to a specific person — no one else may use this particular TLD. The wearing period of a TLD is printed on the device to ensure the device is replaced with a fresh one on time.

- All radiation workers must undergo monthly urine sampling to test the uranium content of their urine. This measure is used as a check to detect and promptly address accidental ingestion of uranium, should it occur.

- All female radiation workers must undergo monthly pregnancy testing. This is done to ensure the cumulative radiation exposure dose for the duration of any pregnancy can be kept below the public dose limit of 1 mSv per annum above background, if necessary by moving the pregnant worker to a working area with lower radiation levels for the duration of her pregnancy.