

# Status of National Arrangements on Dose Registry

“Regulatory provisions on NDR & its’ implementation”

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# Legal Basis- Regulatory provisions

- Requirements and provisions for the NDR: No.
- Any requirement applicable for authorization of the NDR: No.
- Criteria and/or reference standards for authorization and/or approval of dosimetry services: ISO/IEC 17025:2017 required to be the TSP.
  - Validity period: 3 years.
  - Types of dosimetry services available: Dosimeter badges.
  - Radiation types for which dosimetry services can be provided: Beta, photon/gamma, neutron.
  - Types of personal dosimeters provided: OSL, used for measuring doses over periods of weeks or months.

# Operational Technical Service Providers (TSPs) in the country

- List of TSPs and their scope of service;
  - Thailand Institute of Nuclear Technology (TINT):
    - Calibration and testing service.
    - Consultancy and maintenance service.
  - Department of Medical Sciences (DMS).
    - Calibration and testing service.
    - The first and the biggest TSP in the country.
  - Nagase Thailand Co.,Ltd. (Nagase)
    - Calibration and testing service.

\* Currently, no NDR in the country.



# Dosimetry service characteristics

- Monitoring periods used for external dosimetry: 1 – 3 months.
- Calibration procedures for external dosimetry:
  - DMS: Twice a year, using the calibration set from the Primary Standard Dosimetry Laboratory.
  - TINT: Once a year, traceable to Primary Standard Dosimetry Laboratory.
  - Nagase: Once a year, following the calibration procedure from manufacturer (Landauer), using reference standard set (Calibration and Quality Control set).
- Extremity dosimetry: Ring and wrist badges.
- Internal dosimetry: Unavailable.
- Software for internal dosimetry analysis: Unavailable.

# Dosimetry service characteristics

- Dose assessment methodologies for internal dosimetry: No
- Calibration procedures for internal dosimetry: No
- Dose estimation of internal dose using the results of workplace monitoring: In some cases especially for research purpose, internal dose estimation have been done using workplace monitoring results e.g. dust concentrations.
- Monitoring requirements for emergency exposure situations and recording arrangements: No

# Provision for Quality Management System for TSPs

- Provide info on
  - What system? OSL system from Landauer, ISO/IEC : 17025 standard.
  - Certification: ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and Certified from OAP for using Personal Dose Report in notification and licensing.
  - Accreditation and scope: Personal dosimeter for whole body and extremity.

Scope	Test Item	Test Method
Radiation measurement and evaluation for occupational workers in term of personal equivalent doses by using OSL dosimeter	OSL dosimeter type Quixel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- JIS Z 4339:2004</li><li>- IAEA Safety Standards: Occupational Radiation Protection, General Safety Guide No. GSG-7</li></ul>

- Qualified staff: Basic of Radiation, Principle of Radiation Protection, ISO/IEC 17025:2017, Related Regulation and Knowledge of OSL system, intra laboratory comparison.
- Training requirements: refreshment for ISO/IEC 17025:2017, Risk Management, Internal Audit, Requirement from Regulation, Standards of Occupational Exposure.

# General characteristics of the NDR

- Establishment date: Currently, no NDR in the country. We are developing one.
- Responsible body/organization: The office of atoms for Peace (OAP), the regulator.
- Role of the NDR: NDR will be the central point for collection and storage of occupational exposure records in the country.
- Responsible organisation (individual) for submitting the required information to the NDR: TSPs will be responsible for that.

# General characteristics of the NDR

- Occupational categories included in the NDR: There are 6 sectors of work, as follow; (adopted from UNSCEAR 2018 questionnaire)

Natural Sources	Nuclear Fuel Cycle	Industrial Uses	Military Activities
Civilian aviation	Uranium mining	Industrial irradiation	Weapon fabrication
Coal mining	Uranium milling	Industrial radiography	
Mineral mining other than coal and uranium	Uranium conversion	Luminizing	Nuclear ships and support facilities
Processing of mineral and ores	Uranium enrichment	Radioisotope production and distribution	other military activities
Oil and natural gas industry	Fuel fabrication	Industrial gauges	Miscellaneous
Radon	Reactor operation	Well logging	Educational establishments
	Decommissioning	Accelerator operation	Waste spent sources
	Fuel reprocessing	other industrial uses	Transport of radiation sources
Medical Uses	Research in nuclear fuel cycle		other miscellaneous
Nuclear Medicine	Waste management		
Diagnostic radiology			
Conventional radiology	Safety and safeguards inspections		
Interventional radiology			
Radiotherapy	Transport within nuclear fuel cycle		
Dental practice			
Veterinary medicine			
other medical uses	Other nuclear fuel cycle activities		



# General characteristics of the NDR

- Information is required by the NDR:
  - Clients info.: name of organization, category of work.
  - Workers info.: name, ID, address, job position, dose records.
- Types of doses are recorded in the NDR:
  - External dose
    - Hp(10), Hp(3), Hp(0.07)
  - Internal dose
    - Estimate from workplace monitoring data, e.g. dust concentration, radon concentration.
- Procedure applicable for overexposure and/or in an emergency situation: Licensees are obligated to report the overexposure/emergency situation to the regulator, OAP. In the future, should the situation happens, the licensees and the regulator will instantly get warning messages via the NDR system.
- Time period for submitting data to the NDR: 1 – 3 months.
- Retainment period of the NDR data: At least 10 years to as long as possible.
- Number of currently registered occupationally exposed workers: (in your service in the country or from all services) >86,922 workers. (data of 2019 from 1 TSP, DMS)

# General characteristics of the NDR

- Type of database to establish a NDR and maintenance arrangements (e.g., in-house developments, off the shelf, etc.) : Being Developed by an IT consultancy company.
- Difficulties when establishing the NDR:
  - Inconsistent data format/entity among TSPs.
  - Increase costs: operating and maintenance costs.
- Reporting mechanism to occupationally exposed workers or organisations: post, email and website.
- Management system of the NDR (collection of exposure data):
  - All dose records will be kept in a centralized data base as a national database managed by the Office of Atoms for Peace (OAP) and the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society.
  - Workers and licensees can access only to their own data.
  - TSPs will be responsible for submitting the data into the NDR.
  - OAP, as an administrator of the system, will be responsible for controlling and operating the database.

# Introduction of 2022 Annual Report / Newsletter

- Since Thailand has no NDR yet, so, no information of the report and analysis.
- According to the data reporting to UNSCEAR in 2019, the average dose from all workers in the country is 0.45 mSv/a. 79% of them received < MDL (0.1 mSv).

[illegible]



# Thank you for your attention.



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