Status of National Arrangements on Dose Registry

"Regulatory provisions on NDR & its' implementation"

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Legal Basis- Regulatory provisions

- ➤ According to the Article 11¹.1.5 of the Law on Nuclear Energy (2009), the Nuclear and Radiation Inspection Department (NRID) of the Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for the occupational exposure of radiation workers and maintaining a database of occupational doses.
- > Article 43. Requirements on Occupational Exposure.
 - 43.1. The radiation workers shall be covered by the individual dose control of occupational irradiation.
 - 43.2. The governmental organization responsible for occupational exposure shall keep in the archive the integrated record of individual doses for 50 years.
- Criteria and/or reference standards for authorization and/or approval of dosimetry services:
- According to the "Basic Regulation on Radiation Protection and Safety" (2016) which is based on IAEA GSR Part 3, the Regulatory body provides authorization or approval of service providers for individual monitoring and calibration services;
- ➤ TSP: RADIATION CONTROL LABORATORY of National Reference Laboratory for Food Safety under the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology (MASM) → Before 2023.01.01 It was under General Agency for Specialized Inspection (GASI).
 - Types of dosimetry services available: External dosimetry
 - Radiation types for which dosimetry services can be provided: Gamma and X-Ray
 - Types of personal dosimeters provided: TLD-100

Operational Technical Service Providers (TSPs) in the country (RADIATION CONTROL LABORATORY - RCL)

Main activity

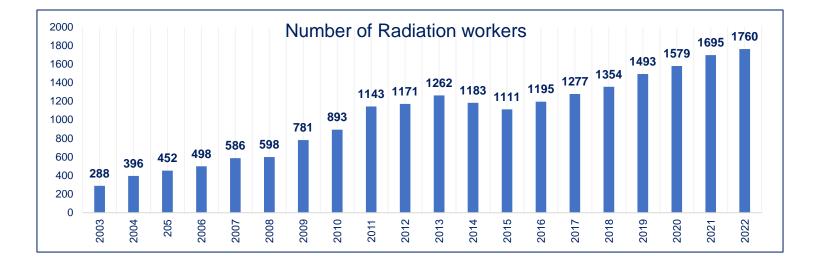
In the field of public radiation control

- Analysis of foodstuffs, consumer goods, manufactured goods, and external environment /Soil, sediment, drinking waters, and other water samples/
- Analysis of building materials and mining samples
- Radon accumulation in the housing

in medical radiation control

Measurement of quality control of X-ray diagnostic radiology equipment In the field of occupational exposure

- Estimating occupational exposure doses for radiation workers in Mongolia, every month
- ➤ Maintaining dose record for 50 years
- Measurement of the workplace



Total of 398 radiation sources user organizations

Dosimetry service characteristics

- Monitoring periods used for external dosimetry: Monthly
- Calibration procedures for external dosimetry: HARSHAW 6600⁺ TLD system being used. For the determination of its reader conversion factor /RCF/ RCL cooperates with the Dosimetry Calibration Laboratory /SSDL of Mongolia/. Validation measurements are performed in RCL using Sr-90, exposing at doses 0.5 mSv and 1 mSv in order to test the HARSHAW 6600 plus reader functionality.
- Extremity dosimetry: Not yet established
- Internal dosimetry: Not yet established
- Software for internal dosimetry analysis: Not yet established

Dosimetry service characteristics

- Dose assessment methodologies for internal dosimetry: Not yet established
- Calibration procedures for internal dosimetry: Not yet established
- Dose estimation of internal dose using the results of workplace monitoring: Not yet established
- Monitoring requirements for emergency exposure situations and recording arrangements:
- > According to "Basic Regulation on Radiation Protection and Safety":
 - 4.4.1. The government shall establish a programme for managing, controlling and recording the doses received in an emergency by emergency workers.
 - 4.4.5. Response organizations and employers shall ensure that no emergency worker is subject to an
 exposure in an emergency in excess of 50 mSv other than:
 - 1. For the purposes of saving life;
 - 2. Preventing serious injury;
 - 3. When undertaking actions to prevent severe deterministic effects;
 - 4. Actions to prevent the development of catastrophic conditions that could significantly affect people and the environment;
 - 5. When undertaking actions to avert a large collective dose.
 - 4.4.5. Workers who receive doses in an emergency exposure situation shall not normally be precluded from incurring further occupational exposure. However, qualified medical advice shall be obtained before any further occupational exposure if such a worker has received a dose exceeding 200 mSv or at the request of the worker

Provision for Quality Management System for TSPs

RADIATION CONTROL LABORATORY

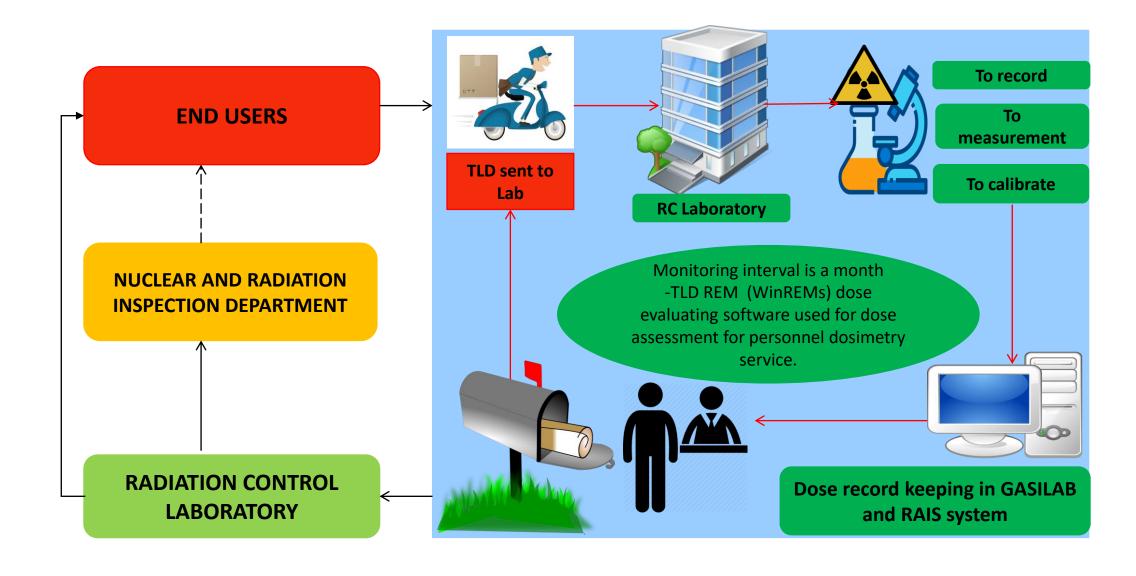
- Accredited according to the MNS ISO/IEC 17025 standard in 2013, 2016 and 2019 (MNS ISO/IEC 17025:2018).
- Following MNS ISO/IEC 17025 National Reference Laboratory for Food Safety has 25 quality procedures of measurement and all the measurements follow those procedures.
- Has three qualified staff



General characteristics of the NDR

- Establishment date: 1999 (Harshaw 4500)
- Responsible body/organization: Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology and NRID
- RCL and NRID is responsible for estimating occupational exposure doses for radiation workers in Mongolia, every month; Maintain dose record for 50 year
- ➤ Dose records are being maintained by NRID on a national online data system that is backed up to ZIP and CD.
- The NRID evaluates the individual dose monthly and sends the results to the employers.
- Additionally, once per year, the workers would receive a full report containing the dose results for one calendar year.

General characteristics of the NDR



General characteristics of the NDR

- Types of doses are recorded in the NDR: Hp0.07, Hp10 (mSv)
- Procedure applicable for overexposure and/or in an emergency situation: If the monthly occupational exposure exceeds the permissible dose limit, it must be confirmed by an NRID.
- Time period for submitting data to the NDR: Monthly
- Retainment period of the NDR data: 50 years
- Number of currently registered occupationally exposed workers (in your service in the country or from all services): 1760

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION