Review of the NSS-OUI interface

Fiona Charalambous
A/g Assistant Director, Assessment and Advice

Alex Kalaiziovski
Senior Regulatory Officer, Safety Systems

The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) is the Australian Government's primary authority on radiation protection and nuclear safety.
Welcome page

- Easy to read
- Hyperlinks work
  - Brochure on the user interface was accessible
  - DIY was the most useful document on the page

Welcome to the Nuclear Safety and Security Online User Interface

This Nuclear Safety and Security Online User Interface is designed to provide the users an easy access to the content of the Series established by the IAEA Nuclear Safety and Security Department. It facilitates direct access to the content of the Series and navigation within the Series. In addition to bottom-up links from guides to requirements or recommendations, it provides the equivalent top-down links so that the users can easily identify the guidance material established to support the implementation of requirements or recommendations. It also provides an advanced search interface to find content of the Series by topical areas, by target audience and other pertinent criteria. When terms in the content are defined in the safety or security glossaries, a link to the definition will be introduced to facilitate understanding of the content (still under development). A user interface is also introduced so that authorized users can provide feedback on the current set of publications in the Safety and Security Series.

Click here to access a brochure on this user interface

Click here to access a self-learning tool on how to use this interface

An electronic version of the 2016 revision of the IAEA Safety Glossary is also available in a dedicated IAEA KOS server [here](#)

Should you wish to know more, in general, on the Safety Standards Series, please visit the [general IAEA Safety Standards web page](#).

Should you wish to know more, in general, on the Nuclear Security Series, please visit the [general IAEA Nuclear Security Series web page](#).
About page

• The short video general presentation – Hyperlink did not work
• All other hyperlinks were accessible
Contact Us

• The ‘contact us’ email does work

• The error was corrected
The ‘radio’ button functioned as required.
Search Publications

- Radio buttons function as required when searching topic specific ‘key words’
Publications

Re GSG-9

Regulatory Control of Radioactive Discharges to the Environment

4.27

Footnotes


3. Requirements for the assessment of doses to members of the public in relation to the levels of protection and safety, are presented in the IAEA publication, Dose-Related Limits of Public Exposure, IAEA-TECDOC-1798.

4. A revision of Safety Report 3 is currently being considered by the IAEA Committee on Radiation Protection.

4.29

1.3. In accordance with the requirements for optimization of radiation protection, it can be concluded that, if releases are controlled in such a way as to ensure that the magnitude of individual doses, the number of individuals (workers and members of the public) subject to exposure and the likelihood of exposure are as low as reasonably achievable, economic and social factors being taken into account (ALARA) [3], then such releases may be acceptable in terms of protection and safety, considering the very low radiological significance of the releases and the possibly high costs that may be associated with reducing them further.

The term 'as low as reasonably achievable' (ALARA) is often used in radiation protection and safety to describe a principle of minimizing exposure to radiation. It is based on the principle of minimizing the risk of harm to individuals and the environment, not only through direct exposure but also indirectly through secondary effects such as the environmental impact of radiological releases.
Overarching requirements

You find here below the list of Overarching Requirements from available e-versions of the IAEA Safety Standards. Should you know the publication number, you may just scroll down until you find the state of overarching requirements it contains and then select the one you are interested in. If you click on the title or the arrow, the text of the overarching requirements statement will be displayed below its title.

You may also use the search function to quickly find those overarching requirements that include a word or a sequence of words in their title or overarching requirement statement.

When you then click again on the icon in the box that displays the overarching requirement statement, you will be directed into the document at the place of that overarching requirement. From there you may further navigate within this document or use the information available to identify other documents related to that overarching requirement.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Some of the Safety Requirements are not yet formatted with overarching requirements: (NS-R-3 (Rev. 1) is currently under revision. You may access these through the Browse by Publications mode. For SSR-8 you may use the Browse overall recommendations mode to access another advanced function and thus access directly the content of the publication.

Search Overarching Requirements (ORs)

waste

GSR Part 1 (Rev. 1) Requirement 10: Provision for the decommissioning of facilities and the management of radioactive waste and of spent fuel

GSR Part 3 Requirement 31: Radioactive waste and discharges

Relevant parties shall ensure that radioactive waste and discharges of radioactive material to the environment are managed in accordance with the authorization.

GSR Part 3 Requirement 49: Responsibilities for remediation of areas with residual radioactive material

GSR Part 5 Requirement 01: Legal and regulatory framework

GSR Part 5 Requirement 02: National policy and strategy on radioactive waste management
Dose constraints and risk constraints

3.35. Dose constraints should be expressed in terms of effective dose. The dose calculated for comparison with the dose constraint is the sum of the effective dose from external exposure in one year and the committed effective dose from intakes within the same year.

3.36. The dose constraint for a particular source is intended to ensure that the sum of the doses from planned operations for all sources that may contribute to the exposure of the representative person remains within the dose limit. In this respect, possible future practices should be considered at the design stage or planning stage in establishing the dose constraint.

3.37. Dose constraints for public exposure in planned exposure situations are required to be established or approved by the government or the regulatory body (para. 3.120 of GSR Part 3 [2]). The dose constraint can be proposed by the registrant or licensee or operating organization and be subject to review and approval by the regulatory body. In setting dose constraints, the characteristics of the site and of the facility or activity that are relevant for public exposure, good practices in the operation of similar sources, the dose contribution from other relevant authorized practices, the scenarios for exposure and the views of interested parties should all be considered.

3.38. Dose constraints should be established in respect of public exposure due to all sources for which an application for authorization is made, for example, for discharges to the environment during normal operation from facilities or activities for optimizing the shielding in the design of facilities or activities (e.g. a room used for X-ray imaging in a hospital or in an industrial radiography facility).

3.39. The value for the dose constraint for public exposure in a planned exposure situation should be below the dose limit for the effective dose of 1 mSv in a year. The dose limit applies to the total dose received by an individual from all sources in planned exposure situations. On the other hand, the value for the dose constraint should be higher than the exemption level established by the regulatory body, e.g. a dose of the order of 10 μSv in a year. Therefore, in practical terms, dose constraints should be selected within the range of 0.1 mSv to <1 mSv in a year.

3.40. The value for the dose constraint should be selected in accordance with the characteristics of the exposure. In establishing the value, the regulatory body should consider the typical number and type of radiation sources in use in the State or region. Some States may establish a generic value for the dose constraint for all sources. However, there may be circumstances that could allow for a specific value for the dose constraint for a particular source to be set by the regulatory body (see para. 3.41).

3.41. In establishing the generic value or specific value for the dose constraint, the regional contribution to the exposure of the public...
Relationship Search

As this is a cumulative topic, it may take some time for the results to appear. Don’t be surprised if nothing appears.

The Relationship Search visual language is used to create visual relationships that are common in the IAEA. You may then use the filters to topically areas for which you search.

### Graph Filters

- **Publications**
  - **Relationships**
    - **Topical Areas**
      - Goals of emergency preparedness and response
      - General
      - Responsibilities of operating organizations
      - Responsibilities of international organizations
      - Hazard assessment/Management of emergency response
      - Protection strategy
      - Managing emergency response operations
      - Identifying and notifying a nuclear or radiological emergency and activating an emergency response
      - Protecting emergency workers and helpers
      - Taking urgent/early protective actions and other response actions
      - Instructing, warning and informing the public affected or potentially affected

### Graph Parameters

- What relationships does
  - GSR Part 7
- have
  - to
- other publications?

### Graph Filters

- General Safety Requirements
- Safety Fundamentals
- General Safety Guide
- Nuclear Security Guide
- Implementing Guide
Suggestions

• References should be hyperlinked
• Footnotes in the Safety Standards Series should be hyperlinked
• It is difficult to go back to the interface once in another window
  – Place a ‘menu button’ to be able to go back to the initial interface instead of going between windows
Conclusions

• Very easy to use and intuitive interface
• Self-learning tool document was very useful and easy to follow
• The basic search function that took you to the particular place in the publication was fantastic
THANK YOU

CONTACT ARPANSA

Email: Fiona.Charalambous@arpansa.gov.au
Alex.Kalaiziovski@arpansa.gov.au

Website: www.arpansa.gov.au

Telephone: +61 3 9433 2211
Freecall 1800 022 333

General Fax: +61 3 9432 1835