

Australian Government

Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency



# Australian National Radiation Dose Register Data Transfer Specifications



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# 1. Organisational Structure

To facilitate data reporting from organisations with varied and complex organisational structures, the ANRDR database employs a three-tier organisational system. This type of organisational system consists of the employer which sits at the top tier, the reporting group which sits below the employer, and the worksite(s) which sit(s) below the Reporting group.

Data is submitted at the reporting group level. The organisational structure to be selected for your organisation in the ANRDR will primarily depend on how data is managed across your organisation, i.e. whether data is managed in a central location, regionally or independently at each worksite. For example, a mining company that has sites in different jurisdictions may employ radiation safety officers at each site who are responsible for arranging personal monitoring and reporting of monitoring results to the ANRDR independently.

Before registering your employer or reporting group, contact the ANRDR administrators to discuss your organisation's registration and reporting requirements. Some examples of organisational structures are provided below.

The ANRDR team can be contacted via email: <u>anrdr@arpansa.gov.au</u> or free call 1800 022 333

### 1.1. Employer with One Worksite

Figure 1 demonstrates a simple organisational structure for an employer that has only one worksite. For the purpose of reporting data to the ANRDR, the reporting group may be the same as the employer.



Figure 1: Organisational structure with one worksite

### 1.2. Employer with Multiple Worksites

Figure 2 demonstrates the organisational structure for an employer that has multiple worksites, and maintains and reports their data from a central location. The reporting group may be the same as the Employer.



Figure 2: Organisational structure with multiple worksites

### 1.3. Employer with Multiple Reporting Groups and Multiple Worksites

Figure 3 demonstrates the organisational structure of an Employer with multiple reporting groups and multiple worksites. In this example, the employer has two reporting groups, each with two worksites. Since there is more than one reporting group, they will have to be appropriately named so that they may be differentiated from one another.

This type of organisational structure should be used when an organisation handles dosimetry independently at different sites.



Figure 3: Organisational structure with multiple reporting groups and muliple worksites

# 2. File Data Content

The data to be submitted to the ANRDR is based on calendar quarters for each worker, whether a permanent employee, contractor or visitor, who was required to be monitored for occupational exposure during their time at a worksite, and for whom a radiation dose record exists at the worksite for the specified reporting period.

The data submitted to the ANRDR is reporting group specific, not employer or worksite specific. That is, there is only one file from each reporting group for each reporting period (year and quarter). If a new file is submitted from a reporting group for which data already exists for that year and quarter, that entire dataset for that reporting group will be replaced in the ANRDR database.

In order to ensure consistency of the data, each record (row) in the file must contain the same values for the reporting group number, year and quarter, respectively (columns B, C and D when viewed in Excel).

# 3. File Format and Record Types

The following abbreviations are used throughout this document:

HDR1 means HeaDeR level 1 HDR2 means HeaDeR level 2 DAT1 means DATa level 1

The data file is submitted in CSV (comma separated value) format and consists of a predefined structure. There are three record types in each submitted file:

- A single HDR1 record which corresponds to the employer information (see section 4).
- One HDR2 record for each worksite registered under the reporting group each HDR2 record identifies the worksite (the worksite details in the data file must match the worksite details registered in the ANRDR portal). The dose parameters used in the calculation of doses are also included in this record (see section 5).
- At least one **DAT1** record each DAT1 record relates to one worker and provides a worker's dose and identifying information (see section 7).

The record types are provided in Table 1.

Record type	Frequency (per file)	Description
HDR1	Only one.	Contains employer information.
HDR2	One for each worksite registered for the reporting group.	Contains information about the worksite as registered in the ANRDR portal and dose parameters.
DAT1	One for each worker in the reporting group.	Contains some personal information relating to the worker and dose information.

### Table 1: Summary of record types

# 4. Employer Record (HDR1)

The HDR1 record contains employer information. There should only be one HDR1 record per file and it should appear in the first row. A summary of the field specifications is provided in Table 2.

### 4.1. Field Specifications for HDR1

Field position (column)	Field name	Туре	Comments
A	Record type	Text	Value is 'HDR1'.
В	Reporting group number	Numeric	Available in the ANRDR portal.
С	Year	Numeric	Year of the reporting period in YYYY format.
D	Quarter	Numeric	Calendar quarter of reporting period. Either 1, 2, 3 or 4.
E	Employer name	Text	As registered in the ANRDR portal.
F	Trading name	Text	As registered in the ANRDR portal.
G	Australian Business Number (ABN)	Numeric	Must be 11 digits.

#### Table 2: Field specifications for the HDR1 record

### 4.2. Quarter of Year Definitions

The reporting period for reporting data to the ANRDR is based on calendar quarters as defined in Table 3.

Quarter	Start date	End date
1	01/01	31/03
2	01/04	30/06
3	01/07	30/09
4	01/10	31/12

#### Table 3: Calendar quarter definitions

# 5. Worksite Record (HDR2)

Each data file should contain one HDR2 record for each worksite registered under the reporting group.

All HDR2 records must follow the HDR1 record and precede the DAT1 records. The ANRDR will also collect dose parameters that were used to calculate the reported doses. This information will be used the ANRDR for traceability purposes and will not be used to recalculate or alter any reported doses.

# 5.1. Field Specification for HDR2

Position (column)	Name	Туре	Comments
А	Record type	Text	HDR2
В	Reporting group number	Numeric	Issued during registration
С	Year	Numeric	
D	Quarter	Numeric	
E	Worksite number	Numeric	The first HDR2 record is worksite '1', the second is worksite '2' and so on
F	Worksite name	Text	As registered in the ANRDR portal
G	Worksite industry classification	Numeric	See table 5 for a list of classifications
Н	Number of employee records	Numeric	The number of DAT1 records associated with this worksite
I	Standard name or dose evaluation procedure	Text	Should reference a standard name or procedure (e.g. 'ICRP 103', or 'as defined by the dosimetry service') and should not be left blank
J	Dose parameter type code 1	Numeric	Code for the first dose parameter type (see table 6)
К	Dose parameter value 1	Numeric	Value for the first dose parameter type (e.g. ICRP 103, Hp(10))
L	Dose parameter type code 2	Numeric	Code for the second dose parameter type
М	Dose parameter value 2	Numeric	Value for the second dose parameter type

#### Table 4: Field specifications for HDR2 records

Notes:

- 1. The position relates to the column of this field in the HDR2 record when viewing in Excel.
- 2. The worksite details entered into the HDR2 record must match the details registered in the ANRDR portal.
- 3. A separate HDR2 record must be included for each worksite registered under the reporting group. The worksite number(s) will be entered in column E, starting from 1.
- 4. All records within a file must correspond to the same reporting period (calendar quarter).
- 5. Field I is a free text field that should contain the standard(s) or a reference to the standard or dose evaluation procedure used for the measurement of doses. E.g. 'Approved radiation management plan' or 'as defined by the dosimetry service'.
- 6. The dose parameter type and value fields (fields J & K onwards) must appear in pairs one pair for each dose parameter reported. The first field in the pair identifies the dose parameter type by code (see <u>section 6</u>), and the second field is a free text field that provides additional information on the dose parameter.

# 5.2. Worksite Industry Classifications

The ANRDR uses a worksite industry classification system to ensure that worksites and doses are correctly classified based on their corresponding industries or workgroups. This information is essential for data analysis and reporting of industry dose trends. If you are unsure of which code(s) to use for your worksite(s), consult with the ANRDR team. The worksite industry classifications are shown in Table 5.

Code	Industry	Worksite industry classification
101	Mining	Uranium
102	Mining	Mineral sands
201	Medical	Diagnostic radiology
202	Medical	Radiotherapy
203	Medical	Nuclear medicine
204	Medical	Dental
205	Medical	Radiopharmaceutical production
206	Medical	Chiropractic
301	Government	Scientific research
302	Government	Security, Defence and Border Protection
303	Government	Nuclear installations and prescribed radiation facilities
304	Government	Other source licence holders
305	Government	Regulatory authority
401	Research	Medical
402	Research	Industry
501	Industry	Industrial radiography
601	Veterinary	Practice
602	Veterinary	Research
701	Aviation	Cabin crew
702	Aviation	Technical crew (pilots)
703	Aviation	Other
801	Education	University

#### Table 5: Summary of worksite industry classifications

# 6. Dose Parameter Types

The dose parameters are defined in the <u>RPS 9.1 Safety Guide</u> and are summarised in Table 6. Where applicable, provide details of published documents used as references (e.g. ICRP document, national code or standard, journal publication, annual radiation assessment report, etc.) and ensure that units are included (e.g. m3/h or m3h-1).

Code	Dose parameters
1	Personal dose equivalent in soft tissue at a defined depth (mm) below a specified point in the body (e.g. ICRP 103, Hp(10))
2	Radiation Weighting Factors used in calculating equivalent dose (e.g. ICRP 103)
3	Tissue Weighting Factors used for calculating effective dose (e.g. ICRP 103)
4	Radon equilibrium factor (e.g. Radon equilibrium factor = 0.4)
5	Conversion Coefficient for radon-222 progeny inhalation to convert exposure to effective dose or reference used (e.g. 3.1 x 10E-06 mSv per Bq h m-3 or as derived from ICRP 65).
6	Activity Median Aerodynamic Diameter (AMAD) and/or Activity Median Thermodynamic Diameter (AMTD) determined for inhaled radioactive material (e.g. ICRP 68, 5 micrometres AMAD)
7	Absorption parameters determined for inhaled radioactive material (e.g. ICRP 68, Type Medium (M))
8	Gut absorption factor (e.g. ICRP 68 (f1))
9	Breathing rate used (e.g. Breathing rate = 1.2 m3 h-1 or ICRP 68 Reference Worker for a normal nose breathing adult)
10	Committed effective dose per unit intake by inhalation, used for intake-to-dose conversion for inhalation of a radionuclide or mixtures (e.g. ICRP 68 of single nuclide and RPS9 for dust mixtures)
11	Committed effective doses per unit intake by ingestion, used for intake-to-dose conversion for ingestion of radionuclides or mixtures (e.g. ICRP 68)
12	Are corrections made for personal protective equipment? If yes, what correction factor is applied (e.g. 0.1 for product packing workers wearing a tight fitting face respirator, Reference: 2008 Annual Report)

#### Table 6: Summary of dose parameters

# 7. Worker Identification and Dose Records (DAT1)

The DAT1 record type is used to identify workers and to provide the doses attributed to the worker at the nominated worksite for a given quarter. A separate DAT1 record should be used for each worker and at least one dose value must be reported for each worker. The field specifications for DAT1 records are defined in Table 7.

Position	Field name	Туре	Comments
А	Record type	Text	Value is 'DAT1'
В	Reporting group number	Numeric	Can be found in the ANRDR portal after registration
С	Year	Numeric	In YYYY format
D	Quarter	Numeric	1, 2, 3 or 4
E	Worksite number	Numeric	Must correspond to the worksite number in one of the HDR2 records
F	Surname	Text	
G	Given name	Text	
Н	Second given name	Text	Can be left blank
I	Date of birth	Numeric	In YYYYMMDD format
J	Gender	Text	M, F or X
к	ANRDR number	Numeric	Worker registration report can be downloaded from the portal in the worker reports section
L	Employee number	Numeric	Unique worker ID number or payroll number
М	Worker classification	Text	A descriptive work classification applied to the worker by the employer (e.g. Driller or radiographer)
N	Number of dose types	Numeric	The number of dose types reported for this worker in this reporting period
0	Dosimetry provider code 1	Numeric	Code for the dosimetry provider for the <b>first</b> dose (see <u>section 7.1</u> )
Р	Dose type code 1	Numeric	Specifies the dose code type for the <b>first</b> dose (see <u>section 7.2</u> )
Q	Dose value 1	Numeric	Dose value in millisieverts (mSv) for the <b>first</b> dose. Must be zero or a positive value.
R	Dose reason code 1	Numeric	Dose reason for the <b>first</b> dose (see <u>section 7.3</u> )
S	Dosimetry provider code 2	Numeric	Code for the dosimetry provider for the <b>second</b> dose (see <u>section 7.1</u> )
т	Dose type code 2	Numeric	Specifies the dose code type for the <b>second</b> dose (see <u>section 7.2</u> )
U	Dose value 2	Numeric	Dose value in millisieverts (mSv) for the <b>second</b> dose. Must be zero or a positive value.
V	Dose reason code 2	Numeric	Dose reason for the <b>second</b> dose (see <u>section</u> <u>7.3</u> )

### Table 7: Field specifications for the DAT1 record type

Notes:

- Each worker's unique ANRDR number (field K) is the primary identifier used to identify workers in the ANRDR, and all employers are encouraged to use this number whenever possible. The employee number (field L) is a unique number issued to each worker by their employer. This number is used to differentiate between individuals with the same name and date of birth at the same workplace and is used as a secondary identifier when the ANRDR number is not used. Unique identifiers such as those mentioned above assist the ANRDR in identifying individuals in order to consolidate their dose records. The ANRDR number becomes especially important in situations where a worker:
  - has moved to a different jurisdiction
  - has more than one employer
  - has had a name change
- 2. The worker classification (field M) is the descriptive classification applied to a worker by the employer. The classifications will be used to generate ANRDR classifications for reporting (see Section 8.). E.g. workers classified as 'Driller' and 'Underground Mine Operator' at a particular worksite may be classified in the ANRDR simply as 'Mine – Underground'. This is to assist in the analysis and reporting of doses for workers who are based in similar working environments and are exposed to the same radiological hazards and exposure pathways.
- 3. Dose values for any given dose type must be reported in millisieverts (mSv) as effective dose for external exposures (for external exposures, the Hp(10) dose as reported by your dosimetry service can be used as a surrogate for effective dose) and committed effective dose for internal exposures. The dose value must be either zero or a positive value.

All workers should have at least one dose reported. There is no limit to the number of doses that can be reported for a worker.

- 4. The dose set of fields (fields O-R, S-V, etc.) must appear in quadruplets one quadruplet for each dose reported. Each quadruplet contains the following:
  - Dosimetry provider code (see Table 8). This allows the user to select the correct dosimetry service used for a particular dose type if different to the main provider listed in the ANRDR portal.
  - Dose type code (see Table <u>9</u>)
  - Dose value (the dose reported in millisieverts)
  - Dose reason (see section 7.3.).

There must be at least one quadruplet. E.g. an organisation that monitors workers only for external photon doses will have only one quadruplet. There is no limit to the number of dose types that can be reported. The number of dose types reported must match the number specified in field N for each worker.

# 7.1. Dosimetry service providers

When a worker is monitored for different dose types and a different dosimetry service is used other than the primary dosimetry service specified in the ANRDR portal, a dosimetry provider code can be applied to that dose type in fields O, S and so on.

If a worker is monitored for only one dose type (e.g. external photons), it is likely that the provider is the same one specified in the ANRDR portal. In such cases, code 0 can be used to revert to this provider. The dosimetry service provider codes are listed in Table 8

Code	Dosimetry service provider
0	Reverts to the default provider specified in the ANRDR portal
1	PRMS
2	ANSTO
3	ARS (Legacy)
4	Landauer
5	Mirion (SGS)
6	RDC (GMS)
7	Thermo Fisher
8	Tracerco

#### Table 8: Dosimetry service provider codes

## 7.2. Dose Type Classifications

As a quick reference guide, the dose type codes and classifications are summarised in Table 9. A detailed explanation of dose type definitions is provided in <u>section 7.2.1</u>.

Code	Classification	Included in cumulative occupational effective dose calculation?
10	External photons	Yes
20	External neutrons	Yes
30	Inhalation of particulates	Yes
31	Inhalation of Rn-222 progeny	Yes
32	Inhalation of Rn-220 progeny	Yes
33	Inhalation of gas and vapour	Yes
40	Ingestion	Yes
50	Wound	Yes
60	Extremity	No
61	Lens of the eye	No
62	Skin	No
999	Other	No

### Table 9: Dose type classifications

### 7.2.1. Dose Type Definitions

External gamma	Dose received from exposure to photons (gamma radiation or x-rays) from a source outside the body. For the purpose of external personal monitoring, radiation doses are reported using the quantity personal dose equivalent, <i>Hp(d)</i> , where <i>d</i> is the depth in mm below the skin.
External neutron	Dose received from exposure to neutron radiation from a source outside the body. For neutrons ranging in energy from thermal (0.25 eV) to fast

	neutrons (up to 15 MeV). For the purposes of external personal monitoring, radiation doses are reported using the quantity personal dose equivalent, <i>Hp(d)</i> , where <i>d</i> is the depth in mm below the skin.
Inhalation of particulate	Dose received from the inhalation and deposition of radioactive particulate material in the respiratory tract. Covers particle sizes ranging from 0.6 nanometres Activity Median Thermodynamic Diameter (AMTD) up to 100 micrometres Activity Median Aerodynamic Diameter (AMAD) but excludes the inhalation of radon progeny.
Inhalation of Radon-222 progeny	Dose received from the inhalation and deposition of the short-lived radioisotopes of polonium, lead and bismuth resulting from the radioactive decay of radon-222 in air. Once formed, a fraction of these nuclides attach themselves to airborne particles that can be inhaled and deposited in the respiratory system.
Inhalation of Radon-220 progeny	Dose received from the inhalation and deposition of the short-lived radioisotopes of polonium, lead and bismuth from the radioactive decay of radon-220 in air. Once formed, a fraction of these nuclides attach themselves to airborne particles that can be inhaled and deposited in respiratory system.
Inhalation of gas and vapour	Dose received from the inhalation of gas and/or vapour molecules. Gases and vapours will usually return to the air unless they dissolve in, or react with, the respiratory tracts surface lining. Intake depends on solubility and reactivity of the gas/vapour.
Ingestion	Dose received from the ingestion of a substance through the mouth into the gastrointestinal tract, such as through eating or drinking.
Wound	Dose received from the intake of radionuclides through damage in the skin resulting from wounds, such as cuts and abrasions.
Extremity	Dose received to the extremities, commonly applied to hands and feet and estimated as an equivalent dose. Dose does not contribute to the annual effective or cumulative doses.
Lens of the eye	Dose received to the lens of the eye, expressed as an equivalent dose. Dose does not contribute to the annual effective or cumulative doses.
Skin	Dose received to the skin, expressed as an equivalent dose. The equivalent dose limit for the skin applies to the dose averaged over any 1 cm <sup>2</sup> area of skin, regardless of the total area exposed. Dose does not contribute to the annual effective or cumulative doses.
Other	Exposures not elsewhere classified.

### 7.3. Dose Reasons

Doses attributed to a worker throughout the normal course of their work are to be classified as occupational doses (code '1'). Where an incident, accident or emergency has occurred, the DAT1 record(s) for the affected worker(s) should reflect the normal occupational dose(s) as well as the additional incident, accident, or emergency dose(s) in the same DAT1 record. The dose reason codes are provided in Table 10 and a detailed description of dose reason definitions is provided in <u>section 7.3.1</u>.

#### Table 10: Dose reason codes

Code	Classification	Included in cumulative occupational dose calculation?
1	Occupational	Yes
2	Incident	Yes
3	Accident	Yes
4	Emergency	No
99	Other	

### 7.3.1. Dose Reason Definitions

Occupational	Exposure of a worker to radiation which occurs through the course of that person's work and which is not excluded exposure (RPS C-1, ARPANSA 2016).
Incident	Any unintended event, including operating errors, equipment failures, initiating events, accident precursors, near misses or other mishaps, or unauthorised act, malicious or non-malicious, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection and safety, but which is not of such scale as to be classified as an accident (RPS C-1, ARPANSA 2016).
Accident	Any unintended event, including operating errors, equipment failures and other mishaps, the consequences or potential consequences of which are not negligible from the point of view of protection and safety (RPS C-1, ARPANSA 2016).
Emergency	A non-routine situation (incident or accident) or event that necessitates prompt action, primarily to mitigate a hazard or adverse consequences for human health and safety, quality of life, property and the environment (RPS G-3, ARPANSA 2019).

# 8. Worker Categorisation

To assist in the analysis of data and reporting of dose trends by workgroups, the ANRDR will overlay the worker classifications (i.e. the worker classifications provided to the ANRDR in column M of DAT1 records – see Table 7) reported to the ANRDR with the ANRDR's own categories. The overlay categories have been designed to group workers who work in similar environments and are exposed to the same radiological hazards via the same exposure pathways for the purpose of comparability across industries and jurisdictions in a national and global context. Therefore, it is important that the worker classifications reported to the ANRDR clearly describe their working environment or work done.

Example 1: Workers reported as 'Driller' and 'Underground Mine Operator' at a uranium mine will be classified in the ANRDR simply as 'Uranium – Mine Underground'.

Example 2: Police or Defence workers who are reported as bomb technicians would be classified as 'Government – Police, Security, Defence and Border Protection'.

The original worker classifications will remain in the database and can be viewed by ANRDR administrators if required.

The overlay work categories used by the ANRDR are listed in Table 11. These categories may be updated and new categories may be added in the future.

Code	Industry	Work category
101	Mining	Mineral sands – mine
102	Mining	Mineral sands – wet plant
103	Mining	Mineral sands – dry plant
104	Mining	Mineral sands – other
105	Mining	Uranium – mine underground
106	Mining	Uranium – mine open cut
107	Mining	Uranium – mine in situ
108	Mining	Uranium – processing
109	Mining	Uranium - other
201	Medical	Diagnostic radiology – radiographers
202	Medical	Diagnostic radiology – radiologists
203	Medical	Diagnostic radiology – interventional
204	Medical	Diagnostic radiology – theatre nurses
205	Medical	Radiotherapy – radiation therapists
206	Medical	Radiotherapy – oncologists (brachytherapy)
207	Medical	Nuclear medicine – technologists
208	Medical	Nuclear medicine – specialists
209	Medical	Nuclear medicine – nurses
210	Medical	Nuclear medicine – other (PSAs)
211	Medical	Medical physicists – diagnostic imaging
212	Medical	Medical physicists – radiation oncology
213	Medical	Radiopharmaceutical production workers
214	Medical	Chiropractic
215	Medical	Dental
301	Government	Scientific research
302	Government	Police, security, Defence and border protection
303	Government	Nuclear installations and prescribed radiation facilities
304	Government	Other source licence holders
305	Government	Regulatory authority
401	Research	Medical
402	Research	Industrial
501	Industry	Industrial radiography
601	Veterinary	Practice
602	Veterinary	Research
701	Aviation	Cabin crew
702	Aviation	Technical crew (pilots)
703	Aviation	Other

### Table 11: Work categories used by the ANRDR

# 9. Sample Data Files

Examples of CSV data files are provided in this section as viewed in a text viewer. CSV files for the ANRDR may be compiled manually or automatically generated by custom-built or commercially available dose data management software. When compiled manually, it is recommended that the submission files are created/edited in Excel, then saved in CSV format prior to uploading. Each CSV data file reports data for a **single reporting group**. If an employer has multiple reporting groups, each reporting group must lodge a separate file through their respective ANRDR portal accounts. A reporting group should report data for **all worksites registered under it**. All doses must be either zero or positive values.

See <u>section 1</u> for more information on possible organisation structures in the ANRDR. See our <u>sample submission file</u> for more information on the file structure.

All names and other identifiers below have been randomly generated for explanatory purposes only. Any coincidence with real persons is accidental.

### 9.1. Simple CSV File with One Reporting Group and One Worksite

The following is an example of a simple CSV file with one Reporting Group and one worksite. In this example, three dose types are used for each worker.

#### HDR1,1017,2015,4,Company A,Trading A,12345678901

HDR2,1017,2015,4,1,Worksite Name,102,10,"Dose calc, approved RMP Procedure",1,"ICRP103, Hp(0.07)",2,ICRP103,3,ICRP103 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Waddy,Virgil,David,19810307,M,2015-03-02-0001,00000-101001,Plant Offices,3,1,10,0.034,1,0,30,0.046718066,1,2,31,0.188116752,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Outman,Abby,,19900219,M,2015-03-02-0002,00000-101002,Mine Surface Worker,3,0,10,0.11,1,0,30,0.005230776,1,0,31,0.057592218,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Gines,Angie,,19850527,F, 2015-03-02-0003,00000-101003,Mine Production Drilling,3,0,10,0.105,1,2,30,0.015189791,1,0,31,0.018964782,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Jefcoat,Taryn,Marie,19761120,F, 2015-03-02-0004,00000-101004,Mine Offices,3,5,10,0.124,1,0,30,0.671948335,1,0,31,0.445937599,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Hoekstra,Sam,,19820111,M, 2015-03-02-0005,00000-101005,Mine Electrical,3,3,10,0.185,1,1,30,0.002931303,1,0,31,0.009859284,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Alden,Era,,19890919,M, 2015-03-02-0006,00000-101006,Plant Offices,3,0,10,0.063,1,0,30,0.007564402,1,0,31,0.014836302,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Merino,Hugo,,19800112,M, 2015-03-02-0007,00000-101007,Concentrator Production,3,0,10,0.12,1,2,30,0.027838959,1,0,31,0.606315207,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Kreiger,Stacey,,19871021,F, 2015-03-02-0008,00000-101008,Concentrator Maintenance,3,0,10,0.076,1,0,30,0.0391433,1,1,31,0.050877888,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Paris,Siu,,19880227,M, 2015-03-02-0009,00000-101009,Smelter Maintenance,3,0,10,0.061,1,4,30,0.001659836,1,0,31,0.000653676,1 DAT1,1017,2015,4,1,Wiesen,Odelia,,19790410,F, 2015-03-02-0010,00000-101010,Smelting,3,1,10,0.036,1,0,30,0.116472207,1,2,31,0.008319846,1

### 9.2. CSV File with One Reporting Group and Multiple Worksites

The following is an example of a CSV file with one reporting group containing data for three worksites. The same approach can be applied for a reporting group with two or more worksites.

#### HDR1,1009,2015,4,Company B,Trading B,12345678901

HDR2,1009,2015,4,1,Worksite 1,101,2,"Dose calc, approved RMP Procedure",1,"ICRP103, Hp(0.07)",2,ICRP103,3,ICRP103 HDR2,1009,2015,4,2,Worksite 2,101,3,"Dose calc, approved RMP Procedure",1,"ICRP103, Hp(0.07)",2,ICRP103,5,ICRP65 of 1.41mSv.m3/mJ.hr HDR2,1009,2015,4,3,Worksite 3,101,5,"Dose calc, approved RMP Procedure",1,"ICRP103, Hp(0.07)",2,ICRP103,7,0.002 DAT1,1009,2015,4,1,Waddy,Virgil,David,19810307,M,2015-03-02-0001,00000-101001,Plant Offices,3,1,10,0.034,1,0,30,0.046718066,1,2,31,0.188116752,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,2,Gines,Angie,,19850527,F, 2015-03-02-0002,00000-101002,Mine Surface Worker,3,0,10,0.11,1,0,30,0.005230776,1,0,31,0.018964782,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,2,Jefcoat,Taryn,Marie,19761120,F, 2015-03-02-0004,00000-101004,Mine Offices,3,5,10,0.124,1,0,30,0.671948335,1,0,31,0.04697829,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,2,Hoekstra,Sam,,19820111,M, 2015-03-02-0005,00000-101005,Mine Electrical,3,3,10,0.185,1,1,30,0.002931303,1,0,31,0.009859284,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,3,Alden,Era,,19890919,M, 2015-03-02-0007,00000-101007,Concentrator Production,3,0,10,0.12,1,2,30,0.027838959,1,0,31,0.666315207,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,3,Kreiger,Stacey,,19871021,F, 2015-03-02-0008,00000-101008,Concentrator Production,3,0,10,0.076,1,0,30,0.0391433,1,1,31,0.05087788,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,3,Paris,Siu,,19880227,M, 2015-03-02-0009,00000-101009,Smelter Maintenance,3,0,10,0.061,1,4,30,0.001659836,1,0,31,0.00653676,1 DAT1,1009,2015,4,3,Wreisen,Odelia,,19790410,F, 2015-03-02-001,00000-101100,Smelting,3,1,10,0.036,1,0,30,0.116472207,1,2,31,0.008319846,1

### 9.3. Multiple Reporting Groups with One or Multiple Worksites

Each Reporting Group will be issued with two individual login credentials. Organisations with multiple reporting groups must lodge separate CSV data files for each reporting group in one of the above formats.

See <u>Section 1</u> for more information on possible organisation structures in the ANRDR.

# **10. Revision history**

Version	Author	Description of changes	Release date
2.0	Ben Paritsky	Initial release for new ANRDR version.	03/08/2017
3.0	Ben Paritsky	Update for new ANRDR release.	01/12/2019