Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 1284

Adopted 12 November 2013

**Procedures for Control and Registration of the Exposure of Workers**

*Issued pursuant to*

*Section 13, Paragraph four of the Law on Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety*

**I. General Provisions**

1. This Regulation prescribes the procedures for control and registration of the exposure of workers.

2. This Regulation shall apply to workers (including outside workers), who carry out activities with sources of ionising radiation in an object and in the area of object owned by an operator or managed by the operator (hereinafter – the operator-controlled area).

3. The operator shall ensure control of the exposure of workers and assessment of the dose of ionising radiation received, using:

3.1. the direct method – using individual dosimeters (hereinafter – the individual monitoring of workers);

3.2. the indirect method – controlling radioactive contamination in the air, on the surface where activities with sources of ionising radiation are carried out, and in the entire area controlled by the operator, and also controlling the dose rate of ionising radiation in workplaces and in the entire area controlled by the operator (hereinafter – the workplace monitoring).

4. If outside workers work in the operator-controlled area, and these workers are employed by other natural or legal person than the operator (including operator's personnel which carries out any type of activity in the controlled area) (hereinafter – the outside worker's employer), in accordance with this Regulation the operator shall carry out the duties of both, the employer and the operator.

**II. Individual Monitoring of Workers**

5. Individual monitoring of workers shall include:

5.1. measurements of the received doses of ionising radiation by means of individual dosimeters (hereinafter – the individual dosimeter), by using:

5.1.1. individual thermoluminescence dosimeter (hereinafter – the TLD dosimeter);

5.1.2. individual electronic dosimeter, which is able to continuously show the dose of ionising radiation (hereinafter – the EPD dosimeter);

5.2. calculation of the received doses of ionising radiation for a specific time period on the basis of the results of individual dosimetry.

6. Conditions for calibration of individual dosimeters are laid down in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

7. The operator shall ensure that the TLD dosimeters are replaced by State limited liability company *Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre*:

7.1. at least once in every six months if, in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding protection against ionising radiation, the worker is to be considered as a category B worker;

7.2. at least once in every three months if, in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding protection against ionising radiation, the worker is to be considered as a category A worker;

7.3. once a month if in accordance with the radiation safety and nuclear safety quality assurance programme it is necessary to ensure operative information regarding doses of ionising radiation received by individual workers;

7.4. once a month, if the estimated daily dose of ionising radiation of the worker may exceed any of the following limits:

7.4.1. 2 mSv – for the whole body;

7.4.2. 15 mSv – for the lens of the eye;

7.4.3. 50 mSv – for any area of the skin of 1 cm2;

7.4.4. 50 mSv – for hands, forearms, feet and ankles.

8. If the operator uses the EPD dosimeters for measurement of doses of ionising radiation the worker has received, the operator shall include the conditions for carrying out individual dosimetry measurements in the radiation safety and nuclear safety quality assurance programme, by taking into account the requirements laid down by the manufacturer of the EPD dosimeters.

9. The operator shall ensure that no worker shall be located in the operator-controlled area without an individual dosimeter with the exception of the cases referred to in Paragraph 10 of this Regulation.

10. The operator may carry out measurement of doses of ionising radiation received by a category B worker by applying one of the following methods:

10.1. workplace monitoring;

10.2. performing random (one or two workers) individual dosimetry of a group of workers.

11. The methods for assessing the received doses of ionising radiation abovementioned in Paragraph 10 of this Regulation may be used in case the activities involving a source of ionising radiation other than related to medical exposure are performed by the worker in set premises in accordance with the plan of premises (assembly plan).

12. If the operator chooses to perform assessment of doses of ionising radiation received by the worker by applying one of the methods abovementioned in Paragraph 10 of this Regulation, the operator shall lodge a submission to the State Environmental Service Radiation Safety Centre (hereinafter – Centre). The following shall be indicated in the submission:

12.1. the method to be used for the assessment of the dose of ionising radiation received by the worker;

12.2. information on the workers (if activities involving sources of ionising radiation are performed by several workers), the assessment of the received doses of ionising radiation of which will be conducted by applying the selected method;

12.3. information on the results of individual dosimetry of the worker during the past year and assessment of the received doses of ionising radiation;

12.4. information on the results of the last workplace monitoring;

12.5. information on the worker’s working conditions, for example, description of the activities to be performed, information on personal protective equipment;

12.6. information on the doses of ionising radiation received by workers in radiation accident or radiation emergency.

13. The Centre, within five working days, shall evaluate the submission abovementioned in Paragraph 12 of this Regulation, and make a decision on the rights of the operator to use the method chosen for the assessment of the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker, or inform the submitter that the information submitted does not comply with the requirements laid down in Paragraph 12 of this Regulation, and set an additional deadline – 10 working days – for submission of the information. Following the expiry of the deadline for submission of the information, the Centre shall within five working days make a decision on the rights of the operator to use the method chosen for the assessment of the dose of ionising radiation received by the worker, or on the refusal to authorise the use of the method chosen for the assessment of the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker, if the requested information has not been submitted. If necessary, the Centre shall carry out an inspection in the operator-controlled area.

14. The operator shall ensure that immediately:

14.1. the TLD or EPD dosimeter is replaced if it is contaminated with a radioactive substance, physically damaged or subjected to high temperatures or humidity, or otherwise damaged;

14.2. if a worker has lost the individual dosimeter, a new individual dosimeter is issued to him or her;

14.3. the TLD dosimeter is replaced or a new EPD dosimeter is installed for making a new measurement, if the individual dosimeter at a time when the worker did not use it was kept in the vicinity of a source of ionising radiation.

15. The worker:

15.1. shall use the individual dosimeter issued to him or her to ensure accuracy of individual dosimetric measurements;

15.2. shall be responsible for using the dosimeter in accordance with its instructions for use;

15.3. shall not take the individual dosimeter outside the operator-controlled area;

15.4. at times when the individual dosimeter is not in use, shall keep it in a place indicated by the work manager (which has been authorised by the operator pursuant to the Law On Radiation Safety and Nuclear Safety) where there are no sources of ionising radiation which may cause radiation to the dosimeter above the natural background level;

15.5. shall return the individual dosimeter to the work manager after the worker has terminated the employment relationship with the operator, and also submit the individual dosimeter for current and extraordinary readings.

16. State limited liability company *Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre* shall inform the Centre on the results of the measurements of doses of ionising radiation received by workers, made using TLD dosimeters, and the operator shall inform the Centre on the results of the measurements of the doses of ionising radiation received by workers, made using the EPD dosimeters:

16.1. at least four times a year (by 15 April, 15 July, 15 October and 15 January of the current year);

16.2. immediately if it is found that the yearly dose limit – 20 mSv – has been exceeded.

**III. Workplace Monitoring**

17. Workplace monitoring shall be carried out for all the activities involving sources of ionising radiation, which take place in the operator-controlled area, also taking into account the requirements for workplace monitoring determined by the manufacturers of the sources of ionising radiation.

18. The operator shall ensure permanent workplace monitoring for the activities involving sources of ionising radiation not containing radioactive substances, which are performed in set premises in accordance with the plan of premises (assembly plan):

18.1. upon launching the use of sources of ionising radiation;

18.2. during the use of a source of ionising radiation:

18.2.1. at least once in every five years if activities are carried out involving a source of ionising radiation, the dose rate of ionising radiation of which, obtained (estimated) in the maximum exposure mode of real operating conditions in a distance of one metre from the source of ionising radiation, is less than 0.1 Sv/h (including dental X-ray equipment);

18.2.2. at least once in every three years, if activities are carried out involving a source of ionising radiation, the dose rate of ionising radiation of which, obtained (estimated) in the maximum exposure mode of real operating conditions in a distance of one metre from the source of ionising radiation, is more than 0.1 Sv/h;

18.3. after each procedure of use, maintenance and repair of the source of ionising radiation that affects the parameters of the source of ionising radiation.

19. Permanent monitoring abovementioned in Paragraph 18 of this Regulation shall be carried out by:

19.1. an institution which is accredited by the limited liability company *Standardization, Accreditation and Metrology Centre* or by another accreditation institution of a European Union Member State in accordance with the requirements laid down in the standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17020:2005 “General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection” (hereinafter – the inspection institution);

19.2. a laboratory, which has been accredited by limited liability company *Standardization, Accreditation and Metrology Centre* or in another accreditation institution of a European Union Member State in accordance the standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 “General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories” (hereinafter – the accredited laboratory);

19.3. a radiation safety and nuclear safety expert;

19.4. a radiation safety expert;

19.5. a medical physics expert;

19.6. a work manager, if:

19.6.1. in the operator-controlled area activities are carried out involving a source of ionising radiation, ionising radiation dose rate of which obtained (estimated) in real operating conditions of the source in maximum exposure mode, one meter away from the source of ionising radiation is less than 0.1 Sv/h;

19.6.2. he or she has been performing the tasks of the work manager for more than five years;

19.6.3. his or her experience in carrying out workplace monitoring is more than five years.

20. The operator shall ensure permanent workplace monitoring for the activities involving sources of ionising radiation containing or not containing radioactive substances, which are performed in different premises without a set plan of premises (assembly plan), outside premises or territory of the company:

20.1. upon launching the use of the source of ionising radiation;

20.2. during the use in accordance with the regularity laid down in the workplace monitoring programme, by taking into account the works to be performed, involving sources of ionising radiation, and activities with sources of ionising radiation, which are carried out in different premises without a set plan of premises (assembly plan), outside premises or territory of the company – at least once a year;

20.3. after each procedure of use, maintenance and repair of the source of ionising radiation that affects the parameters of the source of ionising radiation.

21. If pursuant to Sub-paragraph 10.1 of this Regulation assessment of ionising radiation received in the operator-controlled area is carried out using workplace monitoring, then:

21.1. permanent workplace monitoring abovementioned in Sub-paragraph 18.2 of this Regulation shall be carried out at least once in every two years;

21.2. permanent workplace monitoring abovementioned in Sub-paragraph 20.2 of this Regulation shall be carried out at least once a year.

22. Permanent workplace monitoring abovementioned in Paragraph 20 of this Regulation shall be carried out by:

22.1. an inspection institution;

22.2. an accredited laboratory;

22.3. a radiation safety and nuclear safety expert;

22.4. a radiation safety expert;

22.5. a medical physicist;

22.6. a medical physics expert;

22.7. a work manager, if:

22.7.1. in the operator-controlled area activities are carried out involving a source of ionising radiation, ionising radiation dose rate of which obtained (estimated) in real operating conditions of the source in maximum exposure mode, one meter away from the source of ionising radiation is less than 0.1 Sv/h, or activities are carried out involving radioactive substances, the total radioactivity of which exceeds not more than 103 (inclusive) times the limits laid down in the laws and regulations regarding the procedures for licensing sources of ionising radiation, and they require a special permit (license) or a permit for activities with sources of ionising radiation;

22.7.2. he or she has been performing the tasks of the work manager for more than five years;

22.7.3. his or her experience in carrying out workplace monitoring is more than five years.

23. Conditions for carrying out workplace monitoring are laid down in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

24. If the state of health of the worker deteriorates and it is possible that it is related to the effect of ionising radiation, the operator shall without delay ensure workplace monitoring (operative workplace monitoring), and also individual dosimetric measurements, and the results obtained shall be compared with the doses of ionising radiation received by other workers who have worked in the operator-controlled area during the relevant time period.

25. If in the operator-controlled area it is necessary to carry out special monitoring using complex measuring instruments or perform complex measurements, it shall be done by a radiation safety expert or by a radiation safety and nuclear safety expert. Special monitoring shall be additionally used by the operator if the results of the individual dosimetry indicate the probability that the dose of ionising radiation received by the worker per year significantly exceeds any of the following limits:

25.1. 20 mSv – for the whole body;

25.2. 150 mSv – for the lens of the eye;

25.3. 500 mSv – for any area of the skin of 1 cm2;

25.4. 500 mSv – for hands, forearms, feet and ankles.

26. The work manager shall develop a workplace monitoring programme, which is a part of the radiation safety and nuclear safety quality assurance programme and it shall contain:

26.1. information on the source of ionising radiation (name, model and number) and type of ionising radiation energy and radioactivity;

26.2. values (dose rate or radioactivity) to be measured during workplace monitoring and the regularity of measuring;

26.3. area of workplace monitoring;

26.4. methods of measurement and apparatus to be used for measurement;

26.5. measures to be taken if the results of workplace monitoring indicate to non-conformities.

27. If workplace monitoring is ensured by an inspection institution or an accredited laboratory, the workplace monitoring programme abovementioned in Paragraph 26 of this Regulation shall include at least the following information:

27.1. information on the source of ionising radiation (name, model and number) and type of ionising radiation;

27.2. area of workplace monitoring;

27.3. regularity of the permanent workplace monitoring;

27.4. measures taken if the workplace monitoring results indicate that the limits for the doses of ionising radiation for workers might be exceeded.

28. In developing the workplace monitoring programme, the work manager shall:

28.1. take into account the expected specific radioactivity of radioactive substances in the air and radioactive pollution of different surfaces;

28.2. assess the probability of exposure and its possible magnitude in respect of different groups of workers;

28.3. select such control procedures and the frequency thereof as to ensure precision, reliability and sufficiency of information by performing:

28.3.1. radiation safety assessment at the workplace;

28.3.2. assessment of doses of ionising radiation received by the workers in the operator-controlled area.

29. The work manager, after carrying out workplace monitoring, shall keep the following information about workplace monitoring for 10 years:

29.1. the area of workplace monitoring;

29.2. the date and time of measurement;

29.3. the values measured:

29.3.1. the radioactive contamination in the air and on the work surface, indicating the physical and chemical state of radioactive substances – for activities with radioactive substances;

29.3.2. the dose rate of ionising radiation, indicating the type of ionising radiation and characteristics of the source of ionising radiation — for activities with ionising radiation equipment, and also closed sources of radiation;

29.4. the measuring instrument by which measurements are performed;

29.5. the calculated or assessed values:

29.5.1. the quantity of radioactive substances in the human body and the possible internal exposure;

29.5.2. the possible external exposure;

29.6. the given name and surname of the person responsible for measurements.

30. If workplace monitoring is carried by an inspection institution or an accredited laboratory, the operator shall ensure storage of the received protocol of the results for 10 years. If workplace monitoring results are used for the assessment of exposure received by the worker, the operator shall keep these results throughout the entire operation time of the worker and until the person who has carried out activities with sources of ionising radiation has reached or would have reached the age of 75 years, but not less than 30 years after the performance of the relevant activities.

**IV. Monitoring if Radiation Accident or Radiation Emergency has Occurred**

31. If a radiation emergency has occurred, the work manager, subsequent to the co-ordination with the Centre, shall ensure operative monitoring. If radiation emergency has occurred while carrying out activities with radioactive substances, the work manager shall also ensure special monitoring in order to determine the quantity of radioactive substances in the human body and individual organs or in excretions from the human body.

32. If a radiation accident or radiation emergency has occurred, the work manager shall replace the individual dosimeters and immediately transfer all results of individual dosimetric measurements and workplace monitoring to the Centre in order to assess the received dose of ionising radiation and make the necessary decisions on special medical surveillance of the worker or provision of specialised assistance to them.

**V. Assessment of Doses of Ionising Radiation Received by an Worker**

33. The work manager shall, on the basis of the results of individual monitoring of workers, once a year or after the performance of specific activities related to sources of ionising radiation, after a radiation accident or radiation emergency, and also after a worker has finished activities in the operator-controlled area, assess doses of ionising radiation received by the worker.

34. If individual monitoring of the worker has not been performed or the results thereof are insufficient to assess the dose of ionising radiation received by the worker, it shall be determined by using the results of workplace monitoring, and also by ensuring radiobiological examinations for the worker.

35. The work manager shall ensure each worker with free access to the information on the measurement and assessment of the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker, and also at least once a year, inform the worker of the assessment of the received radiation.

**VI. Registration of Exposure Received by a Worker**

36. For registration of exposure received by the workers, the Centre shall:

36.1. issue a dose passbook of individual doses of ionising radiation (hereinafter — the dose passbook) to each worker. The content of the information to be included in the dose passbook and procedures for completion thereof are laid down in Chapter VII of this Regulation;

36.2. maintain a database of radiation received by the workers in which information referred to in Annex 2 to this Regulation regarding each worker shall be included, by using the data provided by medical institution, the State limited liability company *Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre*, operators and work managers, and also information from the dose passbook.

37. The Centre shall not issue a dose passbook to a person involved in the radiation emergency response and relief measures, if this person has taken part in radiation emergency response and relief measures for less than five days per year, and the expected doses of ionising radiation are less than 6 mSv per year.

38. The operator shall keep the following information regarding:

38.1. the results of individual monitoring of workers;

38.2. the assessment of the doses of ionising radiation received by the workers;

38.3. the doses of ionising radiation received by the workers during a radiation accident or radiation emergency, and also information regarding the working conditions and the measures taken;

38.4. the results of workplace monitoring.

39. The operator and the Centre shall keep the information regarding the doses of ionising radiation received by a worker until the person who has carried out activities with sources of ionising radiation has reached or would have reached the age of 75 years, but not less than 30 years after the performance of the relevant activities.

**VII. Dose Passbook and the Procedures for the Completion Thereof**

40. The Centre shall make the following entries in the dose passbook:

40.1. the date of issue and number of the dose passbook. If the Centre issues a new dose passbook, the number of the previous dose passbook shall also be indicated;

40.2. the address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address of the Centre;

40.4. the identification number of the worker, to whom the passbook has been issued.

41. The worker shall make the following entries in the dose passbook:

41.1. the given name, surname, sex and personal identity number of the worker;

41.2. information regarding the workplace:

41.2.1. the name, registration number, legal address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address of the operator and the worker, including employer of an outside worker;

41.2.2. employment start date and end date;

41.2.3. Classification of the worker (category A or B worker);

41.3. courses in radiation safety and nuclear safety (name, date of the courses, duration (in hours) of the courses and the organiser thereof, certificate number).

42. A medical practitioner who carries out health examination of a worker shall make the following entries in the dose passbook regarding the worker’s health examination:

42.1. the date of the health examination;

42.2. information regarding the state of health of the worker (fit for work, unfit for work or fit for work subject to certain conditions). If the worker is fit for work by taking into account the indicated conditions, the relevant conditions shall also be indicated;

42.3. the given name, surname, speciality, signature, date and seal of the medical practitioner;

42.4. the date of the next health examination.

43. The work manager shall make the following entries in the dose passbook regarding the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker in the operator-controlled area during a specified period of time:

43.1. the name of the operator;

43.2. a period of activity of the worker. The time period shall be indicated during which the activity with the sources of ionising radiation has been carried out and the activity, in connection with which evaluation of the received doses of ionising radiation has been performed;

43.3. the number of the individual dosimeter;

43.4. the received dose of ionising radiation for the whole body (external, internal and total exposure, mSv);

43.5. the received dose of ionising radiation for body parts and internal organs (external and internal exposure, mSv).

44. The work manager shall make the following entries in the dose passbook regarding the assessment of the total received doses of ionising radiation in the operator-controlled area:

44.1. the name of the operator;

44.2. the end date of the assessment period of the last received dose of ionising radiation;

44.3. the received dose of ionising radiation for the whole body (external, internal and total exposure, mSv);

44.4. the received dose of ionising radiation for body parts and internal organs (external and internal exposure, mSv);

44.5. the received dose of ionising radiation per year (mSv);

44.6. the total received dose of ionising radiation (mSv);

44.7. the given name, surname, signature, date of the work manager.

45. The information abovementioned in Sub-paragraph 41.2 and Paragraphs 43 and 44 of this Regulation shall be entered in the dose passbook by all operators, if the worker works in several work places.

46. The information abovementioned in Sub-paragraph 44.6 of this Regulation shall be indicated by the State limited liability company *Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre* if the worker works in several workplaces.

47. The State limited liability company *Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre* or the operator that provides individual dosimetry measurements with EPD dosimeters, shall enter the name, registration number, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address and contact person of the institution in the dose passbook.

48. During the time period when the worker is carrying out activities in the operator-controlled area the dose passbook shall be kept by the work manager. If the worker performs work with sources of ionising radiation at several operators, he or she shall inform the work manager regarding other workplaces in order to ensure the completion of the dose passbook also regarding other workplaces.

49. The work manager shall issue the dose passbook to the worker:

49.1. for the time period while the health examination is performed;

49.2. if the worker has finished activities in the operator-controlled area, and shall inform the Centre thereof;

49.3. if the worker is carrying out activities in controlled areas of several operators, and the dose passbook is needed to complete information.

50. It is prohibited to enter corrections or notes in the dose passbook which do not refer to the information provided for in the dose passbook. The dose passbook shall not be valid for use if corrections or notes have been made therein which do not refer to the information provided for in the dose passbook or it is damaged and it is not possible to read the information included therein.

51. The operator shall transfer the dose passbook which is invalid for use or which has been completed to the Centre, and also without delay notify the Centre of each case of the loss or destruction of the dose passbook. The Centre shall, within 10 working days from the receipt of the dose passbook which is invalid for use or has been completed, or receipt of information regarding the loss of the dose passbook, issue a new dose passbook to the operator.

**VIII. Closing Provisions**

52. Cabinet Regulation No. 454 of 23 October 2001, Procedures for Control and Registration of the Exposure of Employees (*Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2001, No. 154; 2003, No. 167; 2009, No. 103), is repealed.

53. Dose passbook issued in accordance with Cabinet Regulation No. 454 of 23 October 2001 “Procedures for Control and Registration of the Exposure of Employees” shall be valid.

54. Decisions by the Centre regarding the right of the operator to carry out evaluation of doses of ionising radiation received by a category B working, using workplace monitoring results or by performing random individual dosimetry of a group of workers, which have been made before the coming into force of this Regulation, shall be in effect.

55. This Regulation shall come into force on 1 December 2013.

**Informative Reference to the European Union Directives**

This Regulation contains legal norms arising from:

1) Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation;

2) Council Directive 90/641/Euratom of 4 December 1990 on the operational protection of outside workers exposed to the risk of ionizing radiation during their activities in controlled areas.

Acting for the Prime Minister —

Minister for Defence Artis Pabriks

Minister for Environmental Protection and

Regional Development Edmunds Sprūdžs

**Annex 1**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1284

12 November 2013

**Conditions for Calibration of Individual Dosimeters and Workplace Monitoring**

**I. Conditions for Calibration of Individual Dosimeters**

1. The frequency, volume and methods for calibration and examination of working capacity of individual dosimeters shall be determined in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the measuring equipment and individual dosimeters.

2. Using the method of thermoluminescence:

2.1. it shall be ensured that total uncertainty is ± 25 % or less;

2.2. for measuring the doses of ionising radiation a readout device calibrated in a laboratory, which has been accredited by the limited liability company “Standardization, Accreditation and Metrology Centre” Latvian National Accreditation Bureau (hereinafter — the Accreditation Bureau) or in another accreditation institution of a European Union Member State in conformity with the requirements laid down in the standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 “General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories”, shall be used;

2.3. Examination of sensitivity factors of tablets used in the TLD dosimeters shall be carried out at least once a year, using a TLD dosimeter radiation device with a source of ionising radiation certified by the manufacturer.

3. Using the EPD dosimeters:

3.1. it shall be ensured that total uncertainty is ± 10 % or less;

3.2. Calibration of the EPD dosimeters shall be carried out at least once in two years in a laboratory, which has been accredited by the Accreditation Bureau or in another accreditation institution of a European Union Member State in conformity with the requirements laid down in the standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 “General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories”.

**II. Conditions for Workplace Monitoring**

4. During workplace monitoring, the performer of the workplace monitoring shall ensure that:

4.1. expanded uncertainty of dose rate in the 95 % confidence interval does not exceed ± 30 %, if the radiation field is homogeneous, or ± 50 % if the radiation field is not homogeneous, and conditions may differ significantly from the standard conditions;

4.2. the difference between detector measurement and radiation energy in radiodiagnostics is less than ± 20 % in the energy range from 20 keV to 150 keV, and in other cases - from 30 keV to 1.5 MeV;

4.3. measurements are performed at all workplaces with sources of ionising radiation, and also places where the critical groups of the population — visitors, patients and other workers who do not work with sources of ionising radiation — are affected by sources of ionising radiation.

5. Workplace conformity shall be assessed:

5.1. based on the measurements of ionising radiation dose rate, taking into account the planned maximum load of all sources of ionising radiation during the year affecting the respective workplace and place where persons of the critical group of population may be located;

5.2. Taking into account the following assessment criteria:

5.2.1. the limits for the doses of ionising radiation for workers;

5.2.2. the estimated dose of ionising radiation for the critical group of population does not exceed 100 μSv per year.

Minister for Environmental Protection and

Regional Development Edmunds Sprūdžs

**Annex 2**

Cabinet Regulation No. 1284

12 November 2013

**Content of the Database of Exposure Received by Workers**

1. Information regarding the worker:

1.1. the given name, surname, personal identity number (or any other personal identification number for a foreigner);

1.2. the sex;

1.3. the number of the dose passbook;

1.4. the category of the worker (category A or B worker).

2. The name, registration number, legal address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail of the employer, including the employer of the outside worker and the operator.

3. Information regarding health examinations of the worker:

3.1. the date of the last and next health examination;

3.2. the opinion regarding the results of the mandatory health examination of the worker. If the worker is fit for work subject to certain conditions, these conditions shall be indicated;

3.3. the medical practitioner (given name, surname and speciality) who ensures health examination of the worker.

4. Information regarding the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker per year and the radiation doses received if a radiation accident or radiation emergency has occurred shall be included in the evaluation of the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker, specifying separately:

4.1. external exposure, internal exposure of the whole body, parts or organs thereof and information regarding the types of ionising radiation;

4.2. results of the workplace monitoring if they have been used for the evaluation of the received ionising radiation doses.

5. After the worker has finished activities in the operator-controlled area the database shall be supplemented with the following information:

5.1. the total time period during which the worker has performed activities in the operator-controlled area;

5.2. information on the doses of ionising radiation received by the worker, specifying separately the external exposure and internal exposure of the whole body, parts or organs thereof, if any.

Minister for Environmental Protection and

Regional Development Edmunds Sprūdžs