



TGL access options

Simple ways for institutions to access TGL's products

TGL offers 3 flexible authentication methods to help institutions provide secure and reliable access to TGL's products.

Choose the option that best fits your systems and workflows.

Who should use this document?

While this document is shared with you, access setup and configuration are typically managed by a technical librarian, an IT team, or a systems administrator.

We recommend engaging these teams early, as they are best placed to assess options and implement access efficiently and with minimal disruption.

In some cases, your organisation may also need to involve third-party providers, such as library system vendors, authentication services, or network providers, to complete the setup.

Option 1: IP address authentication

What is IP address authentication?

IP authentication allows automatic access to TGL's products whenever a user is connected to your organisation's approved public IP address. In other words:

- your institution shares their static public IP(s) with TGL
- TGL approves those IPs in our system
- anyone browsing from those IPs is instantly recognised and granted access
- there are no usernames or passwords involved.

How it works

To set this up, your institution must supply their static public IP address(es). These can be:

- a single public IPv4 address
- a public IPv6 address
- a range of public IP addresses.

TGL then registers these IPs within its authentication system.

To ensure TGL can quickly and accurately activate your access, provide the necessary details directly to your TGL Sales representative, who can assist you with the process.

How IP authentication works for users

Once your IPs are registered:

- a user connects to your institution's network via on-site Wi-Fi, or through a LAN cable on-site
- the user visits any TGL product, such as:
<https://app.tg.org.au> <https://obesid.tg.org.au>
<https://dontrushtocrush.tg.org.au> <https://aidh.tg.org.au>
- access is granted immediately: no login, no special screens, no registration.

Off-site access

Access works only on-site, unless staff use an institution-approved VPN that routes traffic through your registered public IPs.

Public vs private IP addresses

To ensure a smooth setup, it's important to understand the difference between public and private IP addresses.

Public IP (required for TGL access)

- Assigned by your Internet Service Provider
- Visible externally on the internet
- Used to authenticate and approve access
- Can be checked at: <https://whatismyipaddress.com>

These are the IPs your institution must provide to TGL.

Private IP (not valid for TGL access)

Private IP addresses are only used inside a local network and are not visible to TGL.

Typical examples include:

- 192.168.x.x
- 10.x.x.x
- 172.16.x.x

These addresses cannot be used for authentication because they never leave your internal network.

Option 2: Referring URL authentication

Access through your intranet or staff portal

This option allows access when users click a TGL product from a secure internal webpage or URL. This webpage or URL sits behind an authenticated, secure sign-in managed by the institution.

How it works

In simple terms, your institution hosts a secure page that only logged-in staff can access. That page contains a link to a TGL product. When a user clicks the link from that secure page, TGL recognises the source and grants access instantly.

What an institution needs to do

Choose a page that:

- requires users to log in before they can view it
- is controlled and hosted by your institution
- cannot be accessed publicly.

Examples include an intranet home page, a SharePoint team site or a protected staff portal page. This page will act as the “trusted launcher” for TGL access.

Provide the secure referring URL to TGL

Once you identify the secure page, your institution must provide TGL its full URL.

To ensure TGL can quickly and accurately activate your access, provide the necessary details directly to your TGL Sales representative, who can assist you with the process.

TGL will then:

- register the URL within the TGL system
- validate that only authenticated users can access it
- enable access for any user who arrives from that exact URL.

Embed the TGL access link on your institution’s secure page

After TGL registers your URL, simply add the TGL link to your secure page. Use one or more of the following TGL access links, depending on the product(s) you subscribe to:

- for *Therapeutic Guidelines*: <https://app.tg.org.au>
- for *ObesiD*: <https://obesid.tg.org.au>
- for *Don't Rush to Crush*: <https://dontrushtocrush.tg.org.au>
- for *Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook*: <https://aidh.tg.org.au>

You can embed these links as buttons, hyperlinked text, or quick-access tiles. Your institution controls how it appears to staff.

How access works for your users

The process for staff is simple:

- A user logs into your intranet or staff portal as usual.
- They navigate to the page containing the TGL link.
- They click the TGL product link.
- Access is granted instantly, because TGL recognises the user came from your registered secure URL.

There is no additional login, TGL username or password required. There's no user management required by your institution.

Important note: TGL cannot restrict access between subscribed products if they share the same referring URL domain. If the institution has an active subscription to multiple products, users will have access to all of those products.

Option 3: OpenAthens authentication (via proxy IP)

A smart link that supports both on-site and off-site use

TGL supports OpenAthens access using **proxy IP authentication** with an **OpenAthens redirector link**.

Important note: OpenAthens is a paid, third-party authentication service. Federated OpenAthens authentication is **not** supported by TGL at this time; only **proxy IP** access is available. Institutions must enable the OA redirector service.

How it works

1. Your institution provides its proxy IP address (used by OpenAthens).
2. TGL registers this proxy IP in the system.
3. TGL provides a custom OpenAthens redirector link (<https://go.openathens.net/generate/>).
4. You place the link on your intranet or library portal.
5. When users click the link, they are prompted to sign in with their institutional credentials and, upon successful authentication, are granted access to the TGL product.

What is a redirector link

An OpenAthens redirector link is a smart access URL that routes users to online resources using their institution's authentication method. It automatically handles both on-site and off-site access without requiring different links or complex configurations.

A typical redirector link format is <https://go.openathens.net/redirector/yourdomain.edu?url=>

In essence, an OpenAthens redirector link provides a seamless, consistent entry point to products, dynamically handling authentication based on the user's location.

For more information see [About the redirector](#), [Home – OpenAthens](#).

Additional information

Proxy IP

A proxy IP is a public IP address controlled by an institution and used by authentication tools such as EZproxy, OpenAthens redirectors, or similar proxy services. When a user's traffic is routed through this proxy, TGL recognises the request as coming from an approved institutional network and grants access automatically.

If your organisation uses a proxy service with defined access rules, such as EZproxy, your administrator will need to update the relevant configuration (stanza) to include all TGL products your institution subscribes to. To avoid any disruption to access, TGL recommends whitelisting the URLs below for each product available to your organisation.

Therapeutic Guidelines

https://ccmsfiles.tg.org.au/s*
<https://app.tg.org.au>
<https://tglldcdp.tg.org.au>

Don't Rush To Crush

<https://dontrushtocrush.tg.org.au/>
https://drtccmsfiles.tg.org.au/*

ObesiD

<https://obesid.tg.org.au>
https://obesityccmsfiles.tg.org.au/*

Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook

<https://aidh.tg.org.au>
https://aidhccmsfiles.tg.org.au/*

Users may also refer to an OCLC stanza as a reference example [Therapeutic Guidelines \(formerly ETG Complete\) – OCLC Support](#)