

**CHAPTER 33-10-08
RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ANALYTICAL
X-RAY EQUIPMENT**

Section	
33-10-08-01	Purpose and Scope
33-10-08-02	Definitions
33-10-08-03	Equipment Requirements
33-10-08-04	Area Requirements
33-10-08-05	Operating Requirements
33-10-08-06	Personnel Requirements

33-10-08-01. Purpose and scope. This chapter provides special requirements for analytical X-ray equipment. The requirements of this chapter are in addition to, and not in substitution for, applicable requirements in other chapters of this article.

History: Amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03

33-10-08-02. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

1. "Analytical X-ray equipment" means equipment used for X-ray diffraction or fluorescence analysis.
2. "Analytical X-ray system" means a group of components utilizing X-rays or gamma rays to determine the elemental composition or to examine the microstructure of materials.
3. "Fail-safe characteristics" means a design feature which causes beam port shutters to close, or otherwise prevents emergence of the primary beam, upon the failure of a safety or warning device.
4. "Local components" means part of an analytical X-ray system and includes areas that are struck by X-rays such as radiation source housings, port and shutter assemblies, collimators, sample holders, cameras, goniometers, detectors and shielding, but do not include power supplies, transformers, amplifiers, readout devices, and control panels.
5. "Normal operating procedures" means step-by-step instructions necessary to accomplish the analysis. These procedures must include sample insertion and manipulation, equipment

alignment, routine maintenance by the registrant, and data recording procedures, which are related to radiation safety.

6. "Open-beam configuration" means an analytical X-ray system in which an individual could accidentally place some part of the individual's body in the primary beam path during normal operation.
7. "Primary beam" means ionizing radiation which passes through an aperture of the source housing by a direct path from the X-ray tube or a radioactive source located in the radiation source housing.

History: Amended effective October 1, 1982; June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03

33-10-08-03. Equipment requirements.

1. **Safety device.** A device which prevents the entry of any portion of an individual's body into the primary X-ray beam path or which causes the beam to be shut off upon entry into its path shall be provided on all open-beam configurations. A registrant may apply to the department for an exemption from the requirement of a safety device. Such application shall include:
 - a. A description of the various safety devices that have been evaluated.
 - b. The reason each of these devices cannot be used.
 - c. A description of the alternative methods that will be employed to minimize the possibility of an accidental exposure, including procedures to assure that operators and others in the area will be informed of the absence of safety devices.
2. **Warning devices.**
 - a. Open-beam configurations shall be provided with a readily discernible indication of:
 - (1) X-ray tube (ON-OFF) status located near the radiation source housing, if the primary beam is controlled in this manner.
 - (2) Shutter status (OPEN-CLOSED) located near each port on the radiation source housing, if the primary beam is controlled in this manner.

- b. An easily visible warning light labeled with the words "X-RAY ON", or words having a similar intent, must be located:
 - (1) Near any switch that energizes an X-ray tube and shall be illuminated only when the tube is energized.
 - (2) In the case of a radioactive source, near any switch that opens a housing shutter and must be illuminated only when the shutter is open.
 - c. Warning devices shall be labeled so that their purpose is easily identified. On equipment installed after August 1, 1979, warning devices shall have fail-safe characteristics.
3. **Ports.** Unused ports on radiation source housings shall be secured in the closed position in a manner which will prevent casual opening.
4. **Labeling.** All analytical X-ray equipment shall be labeled with a readily discernible sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words:
- a. "CAUTION - HIGH INTENSITY X-RAY BEAM", or words having a similar intent, on the X-ray source housing; and
 - b. "CAUTION RADIATION - THIS EQUIPMENT PRODUCES RADIATION WHEN ENERGIZED", or words having a similar intent, near any switch that energizes an X-ray tube if the radiation source is an X-ray tube; or
 - c. "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL", or words having a similar intent, on the source housing in accordance with subsection 4 of section 33-10-04.1-13 if the radiation source is a radionuclide.
5. **Shutters.** On open-beam configurations installed after August 1, 1979, each port on the radiation source housing shall be equipped with a shutter that cannot be opened unless a collimator or a coupling has been connected to the port.
6. **Warning lights.**
- a. An easily visible warning light labeled with the words "X-RAY ON", or words having a similar intent, shall be located:
 - (1) Near any switch that energizes an X-ray tube and shall be illuminated only when the tube is energized; or

- (2) In the case of a radioactive source, near any switch that opens a housing shutter, and shall be illuminated only when the shutter is open.
 - b. On equipment installed after August 1, 1979, warning lights shall have fail-safe characteristics.
7. **Radiation source housing.** Each radiation source housing is subject to the following requirements:
 - a. Each X-ray tube housing shall be equipped with an interlock that shuts off the tube if it is removed from the radiation source housing or if the housing is disassembled.
 - b. Each radioactive source housing or port cover or each X-ray tube housing shall be so constructed that, with all shutters closed, the radiation measured at a distance of five centimeters from its surface is not capable of producing a dose in excess of twenty-five hundredths millisieverts [2.5 millirems] in one hour. For systems utilizing X-ray tubes, this limit shall be met at any specified tube rating.
8. **Generator cabinet.** Each X-ray generator shall be supplied with a protective cabinet which limits leakage radiation measured at a distance of five centimeters from its surface such that it is not capable of producing a dose in excess of two and one-half microsieverts [0.25 millirem] in one hour.

History: Amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994; May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03

33-10-08-04. Area requirements.

1. **Radiation levels.** The local components of an analytical X-ray system shall be located and arranged and shall include sufficient shielding or access control such that no radiation levels exist in any area surrounding the local component group which could result in a dose to an individual present therein in excess of the dose limits given in subsection 1 of section 33-10-04.1-07. For systems utilizing X-ray tubes, these levels shall be met at any specified tube rating.
2. **Surveys.**
 - a. Radiation surveys, as required by subsection 2 of section 33-10-04.1-07, of all analytical X-ray systems sufficient to show compliance with subsection 1 of this section shall be performed:

- (1) Upon installation of the equipment, and at least once every twelve months thereafter.
- (2) Following any change in the initial arrangement, number, or type of local components in the system.
- (3) Following any maintenance requiring the disassembly or removal of a local component in the system.
- (4) During the performance of maintenance and alignment procedures if the procedures require the presence of a primary X-ray beam when any local component in the system is disassembled or removed.
- (5) Any time a visual inspection of the local components in the system reveals an abnormal condition.
- (6) Whenever personnel monitoring devices show a significant increase over the previous monitoring period or the readings are approaching the limits specified in section 33-10-04.1-06.

b. Radiation survey measurements shall not be required if a registrant can demonstrate compliance with subsection 1 to the satisfaction of the department.

3. **Posting.** Each area or room containing analytical X-ray equipment shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION - X-RAY EQUIPMENT", or words having a similar intent in accordance with section 33-10-04.1-13.

History: Amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.
General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02
Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03

33-10-08-05. Operating requirements.

1. **Procedures.** Normal operating procedures shall be written and available to all analytical X-ray equipment workers. No individual shall be permitted to operate analytical X-ray equipment in any manner other than that specified in the procedures unless such individual has obtained written approval of the radiation safety officer.
2. **Bypassing.** No individual shall bypass a safety device or interlock unless such individual has obtained the approval of the radiation safety officer. Such approval shall be for a specified period of time. When a safety device or interlock has been bypassed, a readily discernible sign bearing the words "SAFETY DEVICE NOT WORKING", or words having a similar intent, shall be placed on the radiation source housing.

3. **Repair or modification of X-ray tube systems.** Except as specified in subsection 2 of this section, no operation involving removal of covers, shielding materials, or tube housings or modifications to shutters, collimators, or beam stops shall be performed without ascertaining that the tube is off and will remain off until safe conditions have been restored. The main switch, rather than interlocks, shall be used for routine shutdown in preparation for repairs.
4. **Radioactive source replacement, testing, or repair.** Radioactive source housings shall be opened for source replacement, leak testing, or other maintenance or repair procedures only by individuals authorized to specifically conduct such procedures under a license issued by the United States nuclear regulatory commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state.

History: Amended effective October 1, 1982; June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03

33-10-08-06. Personnel requirements.

1. **Instruction.** No individual shall be permitted to operate or maintain analytical X-ray equipment unless such individual has received instruction in and demonstrated competence as to all of the following:
 - a. Identification of radiation hazards associated with the use of the equipment.
 - b. Significance of the various radiation warning, safety devices, and interlocks incorporated into the equipment, or the reasons they have not been installed on certain pieces of equipment and the extra precautions required in such cases.
 - c. Proper operating procedures for the equipment.
 - d. Recognition of symptoms of an acute localized exposure.
 - e. Proper procedures for reporting an actual or suspected exposure.
2. **Personnel monitoring.**
 - a. Finger or wrist dosimetric devices shall be provided to and shall be used by:
 - (1) Analytical X-ray equipment workers using systems having an open-beam configuration and not equipped with a safety device.

(2) Personnel maintaining analytical X-ray equipment if the maintenance procedures require the presence of a primary X-ray beam when any local component in the analytical X-ray system is disassembled or removed.

b. Reported dose values shall not be used for the purpose of determining compliance with subsection 1 of section 33-10-04.1-06 unless evaluated by a qualified expert.

History: Amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03

CHAPTER 33-10-09
RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICLE ACCELERATORS

Section	
33-10-09-01	Purpose and Scope
33-10-09-02	Registration Procedure
33-10-09-03	Radiation Safety Requirements for the Use of Particle Accelerators

33-10-09-01. Purpose and scope.

1. This chapter establishes procedures for the registration and the use of particle accelerators.
2. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, all registrants are subject to the requirements of chapters 33-10-01, 33-10-02, 33-10-04.1, and 33-10-10. Registrants engaged in industrial radiographic operations are subject to the requirements of chapter 33-10-05 and registrants engaged in the healing arts are subject to the requirements of chapter 33-10-06 or 33-10-07, or both. Registrants whose operations result in the production of radioactive material are subject to the requirements of chapter 33-10-03.

History: Amended effective June 1, 1986; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-10.1-04

33-10-09-02. Registration procedure.

1. Registration requirements. No person shall receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire a particle accelerator except as authorized in a registration issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-02.
2. General requirements for the issuance of a registration for particle accelerators. (Refer to chapter 33-10-02.) In addition to the requirements of chapter 33-10-02, a registration application for use of a particle accelerator will be approved only if the department determines all of the following:
 - a. The applicant is qualified by reason of training and experience to use the accelerator in question for the purpose requested in accordance with this chapter and chapters 33-10-04.1 and 33-10-10 in such a manner as to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

- b. The applicant's proposed or existing equipment, facilities, operating and emergency procedures are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to public health and safety or property.
 - c. The issuance of the registration will not be inimical to the health and safety of the public, and the applicant satisfies any applicable special requirement in subsection 3.
 - d. The applicant has appointed a radiation safety officer.
 - e. The applicant or the applicant's staff has substantial experience in the use of particle accelerators and training sufficient for application to its intended uses.
 - f. The applicant has established a radiation safety committee to approve, in advance, proposals for uses of particle accelerators, whenever deemed necessary by the department.
 - g. The applicant has an adequate training program for particle accelerator operators.
3. Human use of particle accelerators. In addition to the requirements set forth in chapter 33-10-02, a registration for use of a particle accelerator in the healing arts will be issued only if all of the following are met:
- a. Whenever deemed necessary by the department, the applicant has appointed a medical committee of at least three members to evaluate all proposals for research, diagnostic, and therapeutic use of a particle accelerator. Membership of the committee should include physicians expert in internal medicine, hematology, therapeutic radiology, and a person experienced in depth dose calculations and protection against radiation.
 - b. The individuals designated on the application as the users have substantial training and experience in deep therapy techniques or in the use of particle accelerators to treat humans.
 - c. The individual designated on the application as the user must be a physician.

History: Amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-09-03. Radiation safety requirements for the use of particle accelerators.

1. General requirements.

- a. This section establishes radiation safety requirements for the use of particle accelerators. The requirements of this section are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other applicable requirements of the chapter.
- b. The registrant shall be responsible for assuring that all requirements of this chapter are met.

2. Limitations.

- a. No registrant shall permit any individual to act as an operator of a particle accelerator until such individual has:
 - (1) Been instructed in radiation safety and shall have demonstrated an understanding thereof.
 - (2) Received copies of and instruction in this chapter and the applicable requirements of chapters 33-10-04.1 and 33-10-10, pertinent registration conditions and the registrant's operating and emergency procedures, and shall have demonstrated understanding thereof.
 - (3) Demonstrated competence to use the particle accelerator, related equipment, and survey instruments which will be employed.
- b. The radiation safety committee or the radiation safety officer shall have the authority to terminate the operations at a particle accelerator facility if such action is deemed necessary to protect health and minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

3. Shielding and safety design requirements.

- a. A qualified expert, specifically approved by the department, shall be consulted in the design of a particle accelerator installation and called upon to perform a radiation survey when the accelerator is first capable of producing radiation.
- b. Each particle accelerator installation shall be provided with such primary or secondary barriers as are necessary to assure compliance with subsection 1 of section 33-10-04.1-06 and subsection 1 of section 33-10-04.1-07.

4. Particle accelerator controls and interlock systems.

- a. Instrumentation, readouts, and controls on the particle accelerator control console shall be clearly identified and easily discernible.
- b. Each entrance into a target room or other high radiation area shall be provided with a safety interlock that shuts down the machine under conditions of barrier penetration.
- c. Each safety interlock shall be on a circuit which shall allow its operation independently of all other safety interlocks.
- d. All safety interlocks shall be designed so that any defect or component failure in the interlock system prevents operation of the accelerator.
- e. When a safety interlock system has been tripped, it shall only be possible to resume operation of the accelerator by manually resetting controls at the position where the interlock has been tripped, and lastly at the main control console.
- f. A scram button or other emergency power cutoff switch shall be located and easily identifiable in all high radiation areas. Such a cutoff switch shall include a manual reset so that the accelerator cannot be restarted from the accelerator control console without resetting the cutoff switch.

5. Warning devices.

- a. All locations designated as high radiation areas, and entrances to such locations, shall be equipped with easily observable warning lights that operate when, and only when, radiation is being produced.
- b. Except in facilities designed for human exposure, each high radiation area shall have an audible warning device which shall be activated for fifteen seconds prior to the possible creation of such high radiation area. Such warning device shall be clearly discernible in all high radiation areas and all areas immediately adjacent to the high radiation areas.
- c. Barriers, temporary or otherwise, and pathways leading to high radiation areas shall be posted in accordance with subsection 1 of section 33-10-04.1-13.

6. Operating procedures.

- a. Particle accelerators, when not in operation, shall be secured to prevent unauthorized use.

- b. The safety interlock system shall not be used to turn off the accelerator beam except in an emergency.
- c. All safety and warning devices, including interlocks, shall be checked for proper operability at intervals not to exceed three months. Results of such tests shall be maintained at the accelerator facility for inspection by the department.
- d. Electrical circuit diagrams of the accelerator and the associated interlock systems shall be kept current and maintained for inspection by the department and shall be available to the operator at each accelerator facility.
- e. If, for any reason, it is necessary to intentionally bypass a safety interlock or interlocks, such action shall be:
 - (1) Authorized by the radiation safety committee or radiation safety officer.
 - (2) Recorded in a permanent log and a notice posted at the accelerator control console.
 - (3) Terminated as soon as possible.
- f. A copy of the current operating and the emergency procedures shall be maintained at the accelerator control panel.

7. Radiation monitoring requirements.

- a. There shall be available at each particle accelerator facility, appropriate portable monitoring equipment which is operable and has been appropriately calibrated for the radiations being produced at the facility. Such equipment shall be tested for proper operation daily and calibrated at intervals not to exceed one year, and after each servicing and repair.
- b. A radiation protection survey shall be performed and documented by a qualified expert, specifically approved by the department, when changes have been made in shielding, operation, equipment, or occupancy of adjacent areas.
- c. Radiation levels in all high radiation areas shall be continuously monitored. The monitoring devices shall be electrically independent of the accelerator control and safety interlock systems and capable of providing a readout at the control panel.

- d. All area monitors shall be calibrated at intervals not to exceed one year and after each servicing and repair.
- e. Whenever applicable, periodic surveys shall be made to determine the amount of airborne particulate radioactivity present.
- f. Whenever applicable, periodic wipe test surveys shall be made to determine the degree of contamination.
- g. All surveys shall be made in accordance with the written procedures established by a qualified expert, specifically approved by the department, or the radiation safety officer of the particle accelerator facility.
- h. Records of all radiation protection surveys, calibration results, instrumentation tests and wipe test results must be maintained at the accelerator facility for inspection by the department.

8. Ventilation systems.

- a. Means shall be provided to ensure that personnel entering any area where airborne radioactivity may be produced will not be exposed to airborne radioactive material in excess of those limits specified in chapter 33-10-04.1, appendix B.
- b. A registrant, as required by subsection 2 of section 33-10-04.1-07, shall not vent, release, or otherwise discharge airborne radioactive material to an unrestricted area which exceeds the limits specified in chapter 33-10-04.1, appendix B, table II, except as authorized pursuant to subsection 2 of section 33-10-04.1-14 or subdivision b of subsection 2 of section 33-10-04.1-07. For purposes of this subdivision, concentrations may be averaged over a period not greater than one year. Every reasonable effort should be made to maintain releases of radioactive material to unrestricted areas, as far below these limits as is reasonably achievable.

History: Amended effective October 1, 1982; June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

CHAPTER 33-10-10
NOTICES, INSTRUCTIONS, AND REPORTS TO WORKERS - INSPECTIONS

Section

33-10-10-01

Purpose and Scope

33-10-10-02

General Regulatory Provisions and Specific Requirements

33-10-10-01. Purpose and scope. This chapter establishes requirements for notices, instructions, and reports by licensees or registrants to individuals engaged in activities under a license or registration and options available to such individuals in connection with department inspections of licensees or registrants to ascertain compliance with the provisions of North Dakota Century Code chapter 23-20.1, this article, orders, and licenses issued thereunder regarding radiological working conditions. This chapter applies to all persons who receive, possess, use, own, or transfer sources of radiation licensed by or registered with the department pursuant to chapters 33-10-02 and 33-10-03.

History: Amended effective October 1, 1982; June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992.
General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02
Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-10-02. General regulatory provisions and specific requirements.

1. Posting of notices to workers.

- a. Each licensee or registrant shall post current copies of the following documents:
 - (1) This chapter and chapter 33-10-04.1.
 - (2) The license, certificate of registration, conditions, or documents incorporated into the license by reference and amendments thereto.
 - (3) The operating procedures applicable to activities under the license or registration.
 - (4) Any notice of violation involving radiological working conditions, proposed imposition of civil penalty, or order issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-01, and any response from the licensee or registrant.

- b. If posting of a document specified in paragraph 1, 2, or 3 of subdivision a is not practicable, the licensee or registrant may post a notice which describes the document and states where it may be examined.
- c. The department's "Notice to Employees" form (SFN 8414) must be posted by each licensee or registrant as required by this article.
- d. Documents, notices, or forms posted pursuant to this subsection must appear in a sufficient number of places to permit individuals engaged in work under the license or registration to observe them on the way to or from any particular work location to which the document applies, must be conspicuous, and must be replaced if defaced or altered.
- e. Department documents posted pursuant to paragraph 4 of subdivision a must be posted within five working days after receipt of the documents from the department. The licensee's or registrant's response, if any, must be posted within five working days after dispatch from the licensee or registrant. Such documents must remain posted for a minimum of five working days or until action correcting the violation has been completed, whichever is later.

2. Instructions to workers.

- a. All individuals who in the course of employment are likely to receive in a year an occupational dose in excess of one millisievert [100 millirem]:
 - (1) Must be kept informed of the storage, transfer, or use of sources of radiation.
 - (2) Must be instructed in the health protection problems associated with exposure to radiation or radioactive material to the individual and potential offspring, in precautions or procedures to minimize exposure, and in the purposes and functions of protective devices employed.
 - (3) Must be instructed in, and required to observe, to the extent within the worker's control, the applicable provisions of this article and licenses for the protection of personnel from exposures to radiation or radioactive material.
 - (4) Must be instructed of their responsibility to report promptly to the licensee or registrant any condition which may constitute, lead to, or cause a violation of North Dakota Century Code chapter 23-20.1, this

article, and licenses or unnecessary exposure to radiation or radioactive material.

- (5) Must be instructed in the appropriate response to warnings made in the event of any unusual occurrence or malfunction that may involve exposure to radiation or radioactive material.
- (6) Must be advised as to the radiation exposure reports which workers must be furnished pursuant to subsection 3.

b. In determining those individuals subject to the requirements of subdivision a, licensees and registrants must take into consideration assigned activities during normal and abnormal situations involving exposure to radiation or radioactive material which can reasonably be expected to occur during the life of a licensed or registered facility. The extent of these instructions must be commensurate with potential radiological health protection problems present in the workplace.

3. Notifications and reports to individuals.

a. Radiation exposure data for an individual and the results of any measurements, analyses, and calculations of radioactive material deposited or retained in the body of an individual must be reported to the individual as specified in this subsection. The information reported must include data and results obtained pursuant to this article, orders, or license conditions, as shown in records maintained by the licensee or registrant pursuant to subsection 7 of section 33-10-04.1-15. Each notification and report must:

- (1) Be in writing.
- (2) Include appropriate identifying data such as the name of the licensee or registrant, the name of the individual, and the individual's identification number, preferably social security number.
- (3) Include the individual's exposure information.
- (4) Contain the following statement:

This report is furnished to you under the provisions of North Dakota State Radiological Health Rules (North Dakota Administrative Code chapter 33-10-10). You should preserve this report for further reference.

- b. Each licensee or registrant shall furnish to each worker annually a written report of the worker's dose as shown in records maintained by the licensee or registrant pursuant to subsection 7 of section 33-10-04.1-15.
 - c. Each licensee or registrant shall furnish a written report of the worker's exposure to sources of radiation at the request of a worker formerly engaged in activities controlled by the licensee or registrant. The report shall include the dose record for each year the worker was required to be monitored pursuant to subsection 2 of section 33-10-04.1-09 or the monitoring requirements in effect prior to March 1, 1994. Such report must be furnished within thirty days from the date of the request, or within thirty days after the dose of the individual has been determined by the licensee or registrant, whichever is later. The report must cover the period of time that the worker's activities involved exposure to sources of radiation and must include the dates and locations of work under the license or registration in which the worker participated during this period.
 - d. When a licensee or registrant is required pursuant to section 33-10-04.1-16 to report to the department any exposure of an individual to sources of radiation, the licensee or the registrant shall also provide the individual a copy of the report submitted to the department. Such reports must be transmitted at a time not later than the transmittal to the department.
 - e. At the request of a worker who is terminating employment with the licensee or registrant in work involving exposure to radiation or radioactive material, during the current year, each licensee or registrant shall provide at termination to each such worker, or to the worker's designee, a written report regarding the radiation dose received by that worker from operations of the licensee or registrant during the current year or fraction thereof. If the most recent individual monitoring results are not available at that time, a written estimate of the dose shall be provided together with a clear indication that this is an estimate.
4. **Presence of representatives of licensees or registrants and workers during inspection.**
- a. Each licensee or registrant shall afford to the department at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect materials, machines, activities, facilities, premises, and records pursuant to this article.
 - b. During an inspection, department inspectors may consult privately with workers as specified in subsection 5. The

licensee or registrant may accompany department inspectors during other phases of an inspection.

- c. If, at the time of inspection, an individual has been authorized by the workers to represent them during department inspections, the licensee or registrant shall notify the inspectors of such authorization and shall give the workers' representative an opportunity to accompany the inspectors during the inspection of physical working conditions.
- d. Each workers' representative must be routinely engaged in work under control of the licensee or registrant and must have received instructions as specified in subsection 2.
- e. Different representatives of licensees or registrants and workers may accompany the inspectors during different phases of an inspection if there is no resulting interference with the conduct of the inspection. However, only one workers' representative at a time may accompany the inspectors.
- f. With the approval of the licensee or registrant and the workers' representative, an individual who is not routinely engaged in work under control of the licensee or registrant, for example, a consultant to the licensee or registrant or to the workers' representative, must be afforded the opportunity to accompany department inspectors during the inspection of physical working conditions.
- g. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, department inspectors are authorized to refuse to permit accompaniment by any individual who deliberately interferes with a fair and orderly inspection. With regard to any area containing proprietary information, the workers' representative for that area must be an individual previously authorized by the licensee or registrant to enter that area. With regard to areas containing information classified by an agency of the United States government in the interest of national security, an individual who accompanies an inspector may have access to such information only if authorized to do so.

5. Consultation with workers during inspections.

- a. Department inspectors may consult privately with workers concerning matters of occupational radiation protection and other matters related to applicable provisions of department rules and licenses to the extent the inspectors deem necessary for the conduct of an effective and thorough inspection.

- b. During the course of an inspection any worker may bring privately to the attention of the inspectors, either orally or in writing, any past or present condition which the worker has reason to believe may have contributed to or caused any violation of North Dakota Century Code chapter 23-20.1, this article, or license condition, or any unnecessary exposure of an individual to radiation from licensed radioactive material or a registered radiation machine under the licensee's or registrant's control. Any such notice, in writing, must comply with the requirements of subdivision a of subsection 6.
- c. The provisions of subdivision b may not be interpreted as authorization to disregard instructions pursuant to subsection 2.

6. Requests by workers for inspections.

- a. Any worker or representative of workers believing that violations of North Dakota Century Code chapter 23-20.1, this article, or license conditions exist or have occurred in work under a license or registration with regard to radiological working conditions in which the worker is engaged, may request an inspection by giving notice of the alleged violation to the department. Any such notice must be in writing, must set forth the specific grounds for the notice, and must be signed by the worker or representative of the workers. A copy must be provided to the licensee or registrant by the department no later than at the time of inspection except that, upon the request of the worker giving such notice, the worker's name and the name of individuals referred to therein may not appear in such copy or on any record published, released, or made available by the department, except for good cause shown.
- b. If, upon receipt of such notice, the department determines that the complaint meets the requirements set forth in subdivision a and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged violation exists or has occurred, an inspection must be made as soon as practicable, to determine if such alleged violation exists or has occurred. Inspections pursuant to this subsection need not be limited to matters referred to in the complaint.
- c. No license, registrant, or contractor or subcontractor of a licensee or registrant may discharge or in any manner discriminate against any worker because such worker has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under this article or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or because of the exercise by such worker on behalf of the worker or others of any option afforded by this chapter.

7. Inspections not warranted - informal review.

- a. (1) If the department determines, with respect to a complaint under subsection 6, that an inspection is not warranted because there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a violation exists or has occurred, the department shall notify the complainant in writing of such determination. The complainant may obtain review of such determination by submitting a written statement of position with the department which will provide the licensee or registrant with a copy of such statement by certified mail, excluding, at the request of the complainant, the name of the complainant. The licensee or registrant may submit an opposing written statement of position with the department which will provide the complainant with a copy of such statement by certified mail.
- (2) Upon the request of the complainant, the department may hold an informal conference in which the complainant and the licensee or registrant may orally present their views. An informal conference may also be held at the request of the licensee or registrant but disclosure of the identity of the complainant will be made only following receipt of written authorization from the complainant. The department shall render an informal opinion after the close of the conference. The complainant shall have the right of petition for a formal administrative hearing as provided for by North Dakota Century Code chapter 28-32 and North Dakota Administrative Code article 33-22, following the decision of such formal conference.
- b. If the department determines that an inspection is not warranted because the requirements of subdivision a of subsection 6 have not been met, the department shall notify the complainant in writing of such determination. Such determination must be without prejudice to the filing of a new complaint meeting the requirements of subdivision a of subsection 6.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective March 1, 1994; May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

CHAPTER 33-10-11
FEES FOR ISSUANCE OF LICENSE AND REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATES AND INSPECTIONS

Section	
33-10-11-01	Purpose
33-10-11-02	Scope
33-10-11-03	Exemptions
33-10-11-04	Payment of Fees
33-10-11-05	Failure by Applicant or Licensee to Pay Prescribed Fees

33-10-11-01. Purpose. This chapter establishes fees charged for the issuance of licenses and registration certificates by the department. This chapter also establishes fees charged to recover costs associated with regulatory inspections and surveys of licensees and registrants based upon a prescribed schedule by licensee or registrant type.

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

33-10-11-02. Scope. This chapter applies to a person who is an applicant for, or a holder of, a radioactive material license or a registration certificate issued by the department.

History: Effective October 1, 1982.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

33-10-11-03. Exemptions. No application fees, license fees, amendment fees, renewal fees, or special project fees, shall be required for:

1. A license authorizing the use of source material as shielding only in devices and containers; provided, however, that all other licensed byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material in the device or container will be subject to the fees prescribed in appendix A of this chapter.
2. Nonprofit educational institutions are exempt from the fees prescribed in appendices A and B of this chapter. This exemption does not apply to those radioactive material

licenses or machine registration certificates which authorize any of the following:

- a. Human use.
 - b. Remunerated services to other persons.
 - c. Distribution of byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material, or products containing byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material.
 - d. Activities performed under a government contract.
3. The department may, upon application by an interested person, or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the requirements of this chapter as it determines are authorized by law and are otherwise in the public interest.

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04; 23-20.1-04.5

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

33-10-11-04. Payment of fees. The following fees are nonrefundable:

1. **License and registration fees.** The appropriate licensing or registration fee shall accompany the application for licensure or registration when filed with the department. For radioactive material licenses, the application fee is equal to the appropriate annual fee.
2. **Amendment fees.** The appropriate amendment fee shall accompany the application for amendment when filed with the department.
3. **Renewal fees.** The appropriate renewal fee shall accompany the renewal application when filed with the department. For radioactive material licenses that are current on their annual fee payments, no renewal fee will be assessed.
4. **Reciprocity fee.** The appropriate reciprocity fee shall accompany the written notification as required in sections 33-10-03-06 and 33-10-02-11.
5. **Special project fees.** Fees for special projects are payable upon notification by the department when the review of the project is completed. Special projects mean those projects submitted to the department for review and for which specific fees are not prescribed in this chapter. Special project fees

will be based upon the current professional staff hourly rate (thirty-three percent of the current nuclear regulatory commission rate listed in 10 CFR 170.20).

6. **Annual fees.** Annual fees are required to be paid by all radioactive material licensees no later than January first of each year, except that the annual fee due on January first of the year following the issuance of a new license shall be prorated to the number of months the license was in effect the first calendar year (example: for a new license issued in May the annual fee due January first would be seven-twelfths [June-December] of the annual fee listed in appendix A).
7. **Inspection and survey fees.** Fees for regulatory inspections and surveys of North Dakota licensees are included in the registration or annual fees for each registration or license type. Nonroutine inspections will require the nonroutine inspection fee to be paid upon notification by the department when the inspection has been completed.
8. **Annual fees for small entities.** An industrial radiography or well logging licensee may qualify as a small entity. If a licensee qualifies as a small entity and provides the department with the proper certification, the maximum annual fee shall be one thousand two hundred dollars for industrial radiography or one thousand dollars for well logging.
 - a. A licensee qualifies as a small entity if it meets the following size standards:
 - (1) A small business is a business with annual receipts of three and one-half million dollars or less except private practice physicians for which the standard is annual receipts of one million dollars or less.
 - (2) A small organization is a not-for-profit organization which is independently owned and operated and has annual receipts of three and one-half million dollars or less.
 - (3) Small governmental jurisdictions are governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with a population of less than fifty thousand.
 - (4) A small educational institution is one that is:
 - (a) Supported by a qualifying small governmental jurisdiction; or
 - (b) One that is not state or publicly supported and has five hundred employees or less.

- (5) A licensee who is a subsidiary of a large entity does not qualify as a small entity for purposes of this section.
- b. A licensee who seeks to establish status as a small entity for purposes of paying the fees required under this chapter shall file a certification statement with the department. The licensee shall:
 - (1) Certify, on the business's letterhead, that the business meets the conditions in subdivision a of subsection 8 of this section;
 - (2) Sign the certification as the chief executive officer of the business or as an official designee; and
 - (3) Have the certification notarized.
- c. A licensee who seeks to qualify as a small entity shall submit the certification with the reduced annual fee payment.
- d. For purposes of this chapter, the licensee shall submit a new certification with its annual fee payment each year.
9. **Method of payment.** Fee payments shall be by check, draft, or money order made payable to the North Dakota state department of health and consolidated laboratories.
10. **Submittal of application and fee payment.** The application for licensure or registration shall be accompanied by the fee payment and shall be submitted to:

North Dakota State Department of Health
Division of Environmental Engineering
1200 Missouri Avenue, Room 304
Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994; July 1, 1995; May 1, 1998.
General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5
Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

33-10-11-05. Failure by applicant or licensee to pay prescribed fees. In any case where the department finds that an applicant or a licensee has failed to pay a prescribed fee required in this chapter, the department will not process any application and may suspend or revoke any license or approval involved or may issue an order with respect to licensed activities as the department determines to be

appropriate or necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this chapter and of the North Dakota Century Code.

History: Effective October 1, 1982.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

**APPENDIX A
SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL LICENSES**

Applicants for radioactive material licenses and other regulatory services and holders of radioactive material licenses shall pay the following fees:

Category of Materials Licenses and Types of Fees	Fee (\$)
<p>1. Special nuclear material:</p> <p>A. Licenses for possession and use of 200 grams or more of plutonium in unsealed form or 350 grams or more of contained U-235 in unsealed form or 200 grams or more of U-233 in unsealed form. This includes applications to terminate licenses as well as licenses authorizing possession only:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	Full Cost Full Cost 71,450
<p>B. Licenses for receipt and storage of spent fuel at an independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI): (Regulated by NRC)</p>	N/A
<p>C. Licenses for possession and use of special nuclear material in sealed sources contained in devices used in industrial measuring systems, including X-ray fluorescence analyzers:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	125 435 600
<p>D. All other special nuclear material licenses, except licenses authorizing special nuclear material in unsealed form in combination that would constitute a critical quantity.</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	75 265 730
<p>2. Source material:</p> <p>A. Licenses for possession and use of source material in recovery operations such as milling, in-situ leaching, heap-leaching, refining uranium mill concentrates to uranium hexafluoride, or buying stations, ion exchange facilities and in processing of ores containing source material for extraction of metals other than uranium or thorium, including licenses authorizing the possession of byproduct waste material (tailings) from source material recovery operations, as well as licenses authorizing the possession and maintenance of a facility in a standby mode:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	Full Cost Full Cost 371,295

<p>B. Licenses for possession and use of source material for shielding:</p> <p>Amendment 40 Inspection (nonroutine) 115 Annual Fee 210</p>	
<p>C. All other source material licenses:</p> <p>Amendment 150 Inspection (nonroutine) 500 Annual Fee 1530</p>	
<p>3. Byproduct material and naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material:</p> <p>A. Licenses of broad scope for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 for processing or manufacturing of items containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material for commercial distribution:</p> <p>Amendment 75 Inspection (nonroutine) 1050 Annual Fee 4400</p>	
<p>B. Other licenses for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 for processing or manufacturing of items containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material for commercial distribution:</p> <p>Amendment 185 Inspection (nonroutine) 665 Annual Fee 2000</p>	
<p>C. Licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 authorizing the processing or manufacturing and distribution or redistribution of radiopharmaceuticals, generators, reagent kits and/or sources and devices containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material:</p> <p>Amendment 150 Inspection (nonroutine) 635 Annual Fee 4000</p>	
<p>D. License and approvals issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 authorizing distribution or redistribution of radiopharmaceuticals, generators, reagent kits and/or sources or devices not involving processing of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material:</p> <p>Amendment 105 Inspection (nonroutine) 400 Annual Fee 1750</p>	

<p>E. Licenses for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material in sealed sources for irradiation of materials in which the source is not removed from its shield (self-shielded units):</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>115 230 810</p>
<p>F. License for possession and use of less than 370 terabecquerels [10,000 curies] of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material in sealed sources for irradiation of materials in which the source is exposed for irradiation purposes:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>115 425 1500</p>
<p>G. Licenses for possession and use of 370 terabecquerels [10,000 curies] or more of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material in sealed sources for irradiation of materials in which the source is exposed for irradiation purposes:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>155 465 7150</p>
<p>H. Licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 to distribute items containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material that require device review to persons exempt from the licensing requirements of chapter 33-10-03, except specific licenses authorizing redistribution of items that have been authorized for distribution to persons exempt from the licenses of chapter 33-10-03:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>85 345 2265</p>
<p>I. Licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 to distribute items containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, or quantities of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material that do not require device evaluation to persons exempt from the licensing requirements of chapter 33-10-03, except for specific licenses authorizing redistribution of items that have been authorized for distribution to persons exempt from the licensing requirements of chapter 33-10-03:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>115 230 3410</p>

<p>J. Licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 to distribute items containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material that require sealed source and/or device review to persons generally licensed under chapter 33-10-03, except specific licenses authorizing redistribution of items that have been authorized for distribution to persons generally licensed under this chapter:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>130 345 2200</p>
<p>K. Licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 to distribute items containing byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, or quantities of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material that do not require sealed source and/or device review to persons generally licensed under this chapter, except specific licenses authorizing for redistribution of items that have been authorized for distribution to persons generally licensed under this chapter:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>95 345 2030</p>
<p>L. Licenses of broad scope for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 for research and development that do not authorize commercial distribution:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>165 400 1200</p>
<p>M. Other licenses for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 for research and development that do not authorize commercial distribution:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>210 310 1700</p>
<p>N. Licenses that authorize services for other licensees, except (1) licenses that authorize calibration and/or leak testing services only are subject to the fees specified in fee Category 3P, and (2) licenses that authorize waste disposal services are subject to the fees specified in fee Categories 4A, 4B, and 4C:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>135 345 2000</p>

<p>O. License for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-05 for industrial radiography operations:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>165 835 2700</p>
<p>P. All other specific byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material licenses, except those in Categories 4A through 9D:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>125 600 770</p>
<p>4. Waste disposal and processing:</p> <p>A. Licenses specifically authorizing the receipt of waste byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material from other persons for the purpose of contingency storage or commercial land disposal by the licensee; or licenses authorizing contingency storage of low level radioactive waste at the site of nuclear power reactors; or licenses for receipt of waste from other persons for incineration or other treatment, packaging of resulting waste and residues, and transfer of packages to another person authorized to receive or dispose of waste material:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>Full Cost Full Cost 43,380</p>
<p>B. Licenses specifically authorizing the receipt of waste byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material from other persons for the purpose of packaging or repackaging the material. The licensee will dispose of the material by transfer to another person authorized to receive or dispose of the material:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>65 700 5465</p>
<p>C. Licenses specifically authorizing the receipt of prepackaged waste byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material from other persons. The licensee will dispose of the material by transfer to another person authorized to receive or dispose of the material:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>75 700 2500</p>

<p>5. Well logging:</p> <p>A. Licenses for possession and use of byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, and/or special nuclear material for well logging, well surveys, and tracer studies other than field flooding tracer studies:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>180 400 2300</p>
<p>B. Licenses for possession and use of byproduct material or naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, for field flooding tracer studies:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>Full Cost 335 5130</p>
<p>6. Nuclear laundries:</p> <p>A. Licenses for commercial collection and laundry of items contaminated with byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>115 635 2400</p>
<p>7. Human use of byproduct, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced, source, or special nuclear material:</p> <p>A. Licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 for human use of byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material in sealed sources contained in teletherapy devices:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>145 635 5630</p>
<p>B. Licenses of broad scope issued to medical institutions or two or more physicians pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 authorizing research and development, including human use of byproduct material, except licenses for byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material in sealed sources contained in teletherapy devices:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>120 600 5800</p>

<p>C. Other licenses issued pursuant to chapter 33-10-03 for human use of byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, and/or special nuclear material, except licenses for byproduct material, source material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, or special nuclear material in sealed sources contained in teletherapy devices:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>145 500 1965</p>
<p>8. Civil defense:</p> <p>A. Licenses for possession and use of byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material for civil defense activities:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>105 230 700</p>
<p>9. Device, product or sealed source safety evaluation:</p> <p>A. Safety evaluation of devices or products containing byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material, except reactor fuel devices, for commercial distribution:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>400 Full Cost 3200</p>
<p>B. Safety evaluation of devices or products containing byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material manufactured in accordance with the unique specifications of, and for use by a single applicant, except reactor fuel devices:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>195 Full Cost 1630</p>
<p>C. Safety evaluation of sealed sources containing byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material, except reactor fuel, for commercial distribution:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>75 Full Cost 700</p>

<p>D. Safety evaluation of sealed sources containing byproduct material, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material, source material, or special nuclear material, manufactured in accordance with the unique specifications of, and for use by a single applicant, except reactor fuel:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>40 Full Cost 330</p>
<p>10. Transportation of radioactive material: (Regulated by NRC)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>11. Review of standardized spent fuel facilities: (Regulated by NRC)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. Special projects:</p>	<p>Full Cost</p>
<p>13. A. Spent fuel storage cask Certificate of Compliance: (Regulated by NRC)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>B. Inspections related to spent fuel storage cask Certificate of Compliance: (Regulated by NRC)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>C. Inspections related to storage of spent fuel under of this chapter: (Regulated by NRC)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>14. Byproduct, naturally occurring or accelerator-produced, source, or special nuclear material licenses and other approvals authorizing decommissioning, decontamination, reclamation or site restoration activities pursuant to 10 CFR parts 30, 40, 70 and 72:</p> <p>Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee</p>	<p>Full Cost Full Cost Full Cost</p>
<p>15. Import and Export licenses: (Regulated by NRC)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>16. Reciprocity: Other agreement state and NRC licensees who conduct activities in North Dakota under the reciprocity provisions of chapters 33-10-02 and 33-10-03. Application fee (due 3 days prior to entry into State)</p> <p>Inspections (nonroutine)</p>	<p>Fees as specified in annual fees for license type</p> <p>Fees as specified under inspection fees for license type</p>
<p>17. Demonstration and sales of devices containing radioactive materials.</p>	<p>160 per year</p>

18. Radiation training courses.	160 per year
19. Decontamination services.	800 per year
20. Installation, removal, repair and servicing of devices containing radioactive materials.	760 per year
21. Multiple offices: Add the following fees per additional office location: Amendment Inspection (nonroutine) Annual Fee	same as base fee same as base fee 25% of base fee
22. Administrative amendment (limited to the following amendment requests: - Corporate name change - Minor O&E manual changes (industrial sources) - Filing of training certificates (gauge users)	\$85
23. Inspection of radioactive materials package shipments to low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.	Full Cost
24. Certificate - in vitro testing with radioactive material under general license. Application - 3 year certificate.	\$100

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective June 1, 1986; June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994; July 1, 1995; May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

Combined Sales and Service (Assembler) Dosimeterists and Physicists	260 130
Shielding Evaluations (Routine)	200 per evaluation
Shielding Evaluations (Nonroutine)	Full cost
Reciprocity (X-ray producing machines)	200 per year per machine

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective June 1, 1986;
June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994; July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

CHAPTER 33-10-12
RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR WIRE LINE SERVICE OPERATIONS
AND SUBSURFACE TRACER STUDIES

Section	
33-10-12-01	Purpose
33-10-12-02	Scope
33-10-12-03	Definitions
33-10-12-04	Prohibition
33-10-12-05	Equipment Control
33-10-12-06	Requirement for Personnel Safety
33-10-12-07	Precautionary Procedures in Logging and Subsurface Tracer Operations
33-10-12-08	Radiation Surveys and Records
33-10-12-09	Notification of Incidents, Abandonment, and Lost Sources

33-10-12-01. Purpose. This chapter establishes radiation safety requirements for persons using sources of radiation for wireline service operations including mineral logging, radioactive markers, and subsurface tracer studies. The requirements of this chapter are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements of chapters 33-10-01, 33-10-02, 33-10-03, 33-10-04.1, and 33-10-10.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-02. Scope. This chapter applies to all licensees or registrants who use sources of radiation for wire line service operations including mineral logging, radioactive markers, or subsurface tracer studies.

History: Effective June 1, 1986.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-03. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

1. "Field station" means a facility where radioactive sources may be stored or used and from which equipment is dispatched to temporary jobsites.
2. "Injection tool" means a device used for controlled subsurface injection of radioactive tracer material.

3. "Logging assistant" means any individual who, under the personal supervision of a logging supervisor, handles sealed sources or tracers that are not in logging tools or shipping containers or who performs surveys required by subsection 1 of section 33-10-12-08.
4. "Logging supervisor" means the individual who uses sources of radiation or provides personal supervision of the utilization of sources of radiation at the well site.
5. "Logging tool" means a device used subsurface to perform well logging.
6. "Mineral logging" means any logging performed for the purpose of mineral exploration other than oil or gas.
7. "Personal supervision" means guidance and instruction by the supervisor who is physically present at the jobsite and watching the performance of the operation in such proximity that contact can be maintained and immediate assistance given as required.
8. "Radioactive marker" means radioactive material placed subsurface or on a structure intended for subsurface use for the purpose of depth determination or direction orientation.
9. "Source holder" means a housing or assembly into which a radioactive source is placed for the purpose of facilitating the handling and use of the source in well logging operations.
10. "Subsurface tracer study" means the release of a substance tagged with radioactive material for the purpose of tracing the movement or position of the tagged substance in the well bore or adjacent formation.
11. "Temporary jobsite" means a location where radioactive materials are present for the purpose of performing wireline service operations or subsurface tracer studies.
12. "Uranium sinker bar" means a weight containing depleted uranium used to pull a logging tool down toward the bottom of a well.
13. "Well bore" means a drilled hole in which wireline service operations and subsurface tracer studies are performed.
14. "Well logging" means all operations involving the lowering and raising of measuring devices or tools which may contain sources of radiation into well bores or cavities for the purpose of obtaining information about the well or adjacent formations.

15. "Wireline" means a cable containing one or more electrical conductors which is used to lower and raise logging tools in the well bore.
16. "Wireline service operation" means any evaluation or mechanical service which is performed in the well bore using devices on a wireline.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-04. Prohibition. No licensee may perform wireline service operations with a sealed source unless, prior to commencement of the operations, the licensee has a written agreement with the well operator, wellowner, drilling contractor, or landowner that:

1. In the event a sealed source is lodged downhole, a reasonable effort at recovery will be made; and
2. In the event a decision is made to abandon the sealed source downhole, the requirements of subsection 3 of section 33-10-12-09 shall be met.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-08

33-10-12-05. Equipment control.

1. **Limits on levels of radiation.** Sources of radiation shall be used, stored, and transported in such a manner that the transportation requirements of chapter 33-10-13 and the dose limitation requirements of chapter 33-10-04.1 are met.
2. **Storage precautions.**
 - a. Each source of radiation, except accelerators, must be provided with a storage or transport container. The container shall be provided with a lock, or tamper seal for calibration sources, to prevent unauthorized removal of, or exposure to, the source of radiation.
 - b. Sources of radiation shall be stored in a manner which will minimize danger from explosion or fire.
3. **Transport precautions.** Transport containers shall be physically secured to the transporting vehicle to prevent accidental loss, tampering, or unauthorized removal.
4. **Radiation survey instruments.**

- a. The licensee or registrant shall maintain sufficient calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each field station to make physical radiation surveys as required by this chapter and by section 33-10-04.1-09. Instrumentation shall be capable of measuring twenty-five and eight-tenths nanocoulombs per kilogram [0.1 milliroentgen] per hour through at least twelve and nine-tenths microcoulombs per kilogram [50 milliroentgens] per hour. Survey instruments acquired before March 1, 1992, and capable of measuring twenty-five and eight-tenths nanocoulombs per kilogram [0.1 milliroentgen] per hour through at least five and sixteen hundredths microcoulombs per kilogram [20 milliroentgens] per hour also satisfy this requirement until March 1, 1997.
- b. Each radiation survey instrument shall be calibrated:
 - (1) At intervals not to exceed six months and after each instrument servicing;
 - (2) For linear scale instruments, at two points located approximately one-third and two-thirds of full-scale on each scale; for logarithmic scale instruments, at midrange of each decade, and at two points of at least one decade; and for digital instruments, at appropriate points; and
 - (3) So that accuracy within plus or minus twenty percent of the true radiation level can be demonstrated on each scale.
- c. Calibration records shall be maintained for a period of three years for inspection by the department.

5. Leak testing of sealed sources.

- a. Requirements. Each licensee using sealed sources of radioactive material shall have the sources tested for leakage. Records of leak test results shall be kept in units of becquerels [microcuries] and maintained for inspection by the department for three years from the date the leak test is performed.
- b. Method of testing. Tests for leakage shall be performed only by persons specifically authorized to perform such tests by the department, the United States nuclear regulatory commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state. The test sample shall be taken from the surface of the source, source holder, or from the surface of the device in which the source is stored or mounted and on which one might expect contamination to accumulate. The test sample shall be analyzed for radioactive contamination, and the analysis shall be capable of

detecting the presence of one hundred eighty-five becquerels [0.005 microcurie] of radioactive material on the test sample.

- c. Interval of testing. Each sealed source of radioactive material shall be tested at intervals not to exceed six months. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor indicating that a test has been made prior to the transfer, the sealed source may not be put into use until tested. If, for any reason, it is suspected that a sealed source may be leaking, it shall be removed from service immediately and tested for leakage as soon as practical.
 - d. Leaking or contaminated sources. If the test reveals the presence of one hundred eighty-five becquerels [0.005 microcurie] or more of leakage or contamination, the licensee shall immediately withdraw the source from use and shall cause it to be decontaminated, repaired, or disposed of in accordance with this article. A report describing the equipment involved, the test results, and the corrective action taken shall be filed with the department within five days of receiving the test results.
 - e. Exemptions. The following sources are exempt from the periodic leak test requirements of subdivisions a, b, c, and d of this subsection:
 - (1) Hydrogen-3 sources.
 - (2) Sources of radioactive material with a half-life of thirty days or less.
 - (3) Sealed sources of radioactive material in gaseous form.
 - (4) Sources of beta and/or gamma-emitting radioactive material with an activity of three and seven-tenths megabecquerels [100 microcuries] or less.
 - (5) Sources of alpha-emitting radioactive material with an activity of three hundred seventy kilobecquerels [10 microcuries] or less.
6. Quarterly inventory. Each licensee or registrant shall conduct a quarterly physical inventory to account for all sources of radiation. Records or inventories shall be maintained for three years from the date of the inventory for inspection by the department and shall include the quantities and kinds of sources of radiation, the location where sources of radiation are assigned, the date of the inventory, and the name of the individual conducting the inventory.

7. **Utilization records.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain current records, which shall be maintained for inspection by the department for three years from the date of the recorded event, showing the following information for each source of radiation:
 - a. Make, model number, and a serial number or a description of each source of radiation used.
 - b. The identity of the well-logging supervisor or field unit to whom assigned.
 - c. Locations where used and dates of use.
 - d. In the case of tracer materials and radioactive markers, the utilization record shall indicate the radionuclide and activity used in a particular well.
8. **Design, performance, and certification criteria for sealed sources used in downhole operations.**
 - a. Each sealed source, except those containing radioactive material in gaseous form, used in downhole operations and manufactured after June 1, 1986, shall be certified by the manufacturer, or other testing organization acceptable to the department, to meet the following minimum criteria:
 - (1) Be of doubly encapsulated construction.
 - (2) Contain radioactive material whose chemical and physical forms are as insoluble and nondispersible as practical.
 - (3) Has been individually pressure tested to at least twenty-four thousand, six hundred fifty-six pounds per square inch absolute without failure.
 - b. For sealed sources, except those containing radioactive material in gaseous form, acquired after June 1, 1986, in the absence of a certificate from a transferor certifying that an individually sealed source meets the requirements of subdivision a, the sealed source shall not be put into use until such determinations and testing have been performed.
 - c. Each sealed source, except those containing radioactive material in gaseous form, used in downhole operations after June 1, 1986, shall be certified by the manufacturer, or other testing organization acceptable to the department, as meeting the sealed source performance requirements for oil well logging as contained in the American national standard N43.6, "Classification of

Sealed Radioactive Sources," (formerly N542, ANSI/NBS 126) in effect on June 1, 1986.

- d. Certification documents shall be maintained for inspection by the department for a period of three years after source disposal. If the source is abandoned downhole, the certification documents shall be maintained until the department authorizes disposition.

9. Labeling.

- a. Each source, source holder, or logging tool containing radioactive material shall bear a durable, legible, and clearly visible marking or label, which has, as a minimum, the standard radiation caution symbol, without the conventional color requirement, and the following wording:

DANGER*
RADIOACTIVE

This labeling shall be on the smallest component transported as a separate piece of equipment.

- b. Each transport container shall have permanently attached to it a durable, legible, and clearly visible label which has, as a minimum, the standard radiation caution symbol and the following wording:

DANGER*
RADIOACTIVE
NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES (OR NAME OF COMPANY)

* or CAUTION

10. Inspection and maintenance.

- a. Each licensee or registrant shall conduct, at intervals not to exceed six months, a program of inspection and maintenance of source holders, logging tools, source handling tools, storage containers, transport containers, and injection tools to assure proper labeling and physical condition. Records of inspection and maintenance shall be maintained for a period of three years for inspection by the department.
- b. If any inspection conducted pursuant to subdivision a of this subsection reveals damage to labeling or components critical to radiation safety, the device shall be removed from service until repairs have been made.
- c. If a sealed source is stuck in the source holder, the licensee may not perform any operation, such as drilling, cutting, or chiseling, on the source holder unless the

licensee is specifically approved by the United States nuclear regulatory commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state to perform this operation.

- d. The repair, opening, or modification of any sealed source shall be performed only by persons specifically authorized to do so by the department, the United States nuclear regulatory commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994; May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-06. Requirement for personnel safety.

1. Training requirements.

- a. No licensee or registrant may permit any individual to act as a logging supervisor as defined in this chapter until such individual has:
 - (1) Received, in a course recognized by the department, the United States nuclear regulatory commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state, instruction in the subjects outlined in appendix A of this chapter and demonstrated an understanding thereof.
 - (2) Read and received instruction in the rules contained in this chapter and the applicable sections of chapters 33-10-01, 33-10-04.1, and 33-10-10 or their equivalent, conditions of appropriate license or certificate of registration, and the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures, and demonstrated an understanding thereof.
 - (3) Demonstrated competence to use sources of radiation, related handling tools, and radiation survey instruments which will be used on the job.
- b. No licensee or registrant may permit any individual to assist in the handling of sources of radiation until such individual has:
 - (1) Read or received instruction in the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures and demonstrated an understanding thereof.
 - (2) Demonstrated competence to use, under the personal supervision of the logging supervisor, the sources of

radiation, related handling tools, and radiation survey instruments which will be used on the job.

c. The licensee or registrant shall maintain employee training records for inspection by the department for three years following termination of employment.

2. **Operating and emergency procedures.** The licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures shall include instructions in at least the following:

a. Handling and use of sources of radiation to be employed so that no individual is likely to be exposed to radiation doses in excess of the standards established in chapter 33-10-04.1.

b. Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys.

c. Methods and occasions for locking and securing sources of radiation.

d. Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment.

e. Transportation to temporary jobsites and field stations, including the packaging and placing of sources of radiation in vehicles, placarding the vehicles, and securing sources of radiation during transportation.

f. Minimizing exposure of individuals in the event of an accident.

g. Procedure for notifying proper personnel in the event of an accident.

h. Maintenance of records.

i. Inspection and maintenance of source holders, logging tools, source handling tools, storage containers, transport containers, and injection tools.

j. Procedures to be followed in the event a sealed source is lodged downhole.

k. Procedures to be used for picking up, receiving, and opening packages containing radioactive material.

l. For the use of tracers, decontamination of the environment, equipment, and personnel.

m. Maintenance of records generated by logging personnel at temporary jobsites.

- n. Actions to be taken if a sealed source is ruptured, including actions to prevent the spread of contamination and minimize inhalation and ingestion of radioactive material and actions to obtain suitable radiation survey instruments as required by subsection 4 of section 33-10-12-05.

3. Personnel monitoring.

- a. No licensee or registrant may permit any individual to act as a logging supervisor or to assist in the handling of sources of radiation unless each such individual wears either a film badge or a thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD). Each film badge or thermoluminescent dosimeter shall be assigned to and worn by only one individual. Film badges must be replaced at least monthly and thermoluminescent dosimeters replaced at least quarterly. After replacement, each film badge or thermoluminescent dosimeter must be promptly processed.
- b. Personnel monitoring records shall be maintained for inspection until the department authorizes disposition.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-07. Precautionary procedures in logging and subsurface tracer operations.

1. **Security.** During each logging or tracer application, the logging supervisor or other designated employee shall maintain direct surveillance of the operation to protect against unauthorized or unnecessary entry into a restricted area, as defined in chapter 33-10-01.
2. **Handling tools.** The licensee shall provide and require the use of tools that will assure remote handling of sealed sources other than low activity calibration sources.
3. **Subsurface tracer studies.**
 - a. Protective gloves and other appropriate protective clothing and equipment shall be used by all personnel handling radioactive tracer material. Precautions shall be taken to avoid ingestion or inhalation of radioactive material.
 - b. No licensee may cause the injection of radioactive material into potable aquifers without prior written authorization from the department.

4. **Particle accelerators.** No licensee or registrant may permit aboveground testing of particle accelerators, designed for use in well logging, which results in the production of radiation, except in areas or facilities controlled or shielded so that the requirements of subsections 1, 7, and 8 of section 33-10-04.1-06 and section 33-10-04.1-07, as applicable, are met.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-08. Radiation surveys and records.

1. Radiation surveys.

- a. Radiation surveys or calculations shall be made and recorded for each area where radioactive materials are used or stored.
- b. Radiation surveys or calculations shall be made and recorded for the radiation levels in occupied positions and on the exterior of each vehicle used to transport radioactive material. Such surveys or calculations shall include each source of radiation or combination of sources to be transported in the vehicle.
- c. After removal of the sealed source from the logging tool and before departing the jobsite, the logging tool detector shall be energized, or a survey meter used, to assure that the logging tool is free of contamination.
- d. Radiation surveys shall be made and recorded at the jobsite or wellhead for each tracer operation, except those using hydrogen-3, carbon-14, and sulfur-35. These surveys shall include measurements of radiation levels before and after the operation.
- e. Records required pursuant to subdivisions a, b, c, and d shall include the dates, the identification of individuals making the survey, the identification of survey instruments used, and an exact description of the location of the survey. Records of these surveys shall be maintained for inspection by the department for three years after completion of the survey.

2. **Documents and records required at field stations.** Each licensee or registrant shall maintain, for inspection by the department, the following documents and records for the specific devices and sources used at the field station:

- a. Appropriate license, certificate of registration, or equivalent documents.
 - b. Operating and emergency procedures.
 - c. Applicable chapters of this article.
 - d. Records of the latest survey instrument calibrations pursuant to subsection 4 of section 33-10-12-05.
 - e. Records of the latest leak test results pursuant to subsection 5 of section 33-10-12-05.
 - f. Quarterly inventories required pursuant to subsection 6 of section 33-10-12-05.
 - g. Utilization records required pursuant to subsection 7 of section 33-10-12-05.
 - h. Records of inspection and maintenance required pursuant to subsection 10 of section 33-10-12-05.
 - i. Survey records required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.
 - j. Training records required pursuant to subsection 1 of section 33-10-12-06.
3. **Documents and records required at temporary jobsites.** Each licensee or registrant conducting operations at a temporary jobsite shall have the following documents and records available at that site for inspection by the department.
- a. Operating and emergency procedures.
 - b. Survey records required pursuant to subsection 1 for the period of operation at the site.
 - c. Evidence of current calibration for the radiation survey instruments in use at the site.
 - d. When operating in the state under reciprocity, a copy of the appropriate license, certificate of registration, or equivalent documents.
 - e. Shipping papers for the transportation of radioactive material.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-12-09. Notification of incidents, abandonment, and lost sources.

1. Notification of incidents and sources lost in other than downhole logging operations shall be made in accordance with appropriate provisions of chapter 33-10-04.1.
2. Whenever a sealed source or device containing radioactive material is lodged downhole, the licensee shall:
 - a. Monitor at the surface for the presence of radioactive contamination with a radiation survey instrument or logging tool during logging tool recovery operations.
 - b. Notify the department immediately by telephone and subsequently within thirty days, by confirmatory letter if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that a sealed source has been ruptured. This letter must identify the well or other location, describe the magnitude and extent of the escape of radioactive material, assess the consequences of the rupture, and explain efforts planned or being taken to mitigate these consequences.
3. When it becomes apparent that efforts to recover the radioactive source will not be successful, the licensee shall:
 - a. Advise the well operator of an appropriate method of abandonment, which shall include:
 - (1) The immobilization and sealing in place of the radioactive source with a cement plug.
 - (2) The setting of a whipstock or other deflection device.
 - (3) The mounting of a permanent identification plaque, at the surface of the well, containing the appropriate information required by subsection 4.
 - b. Notify the department by telephone, facsimile, or overnight express mail giving the circumstances of the loss, and request approval of the proposed abandonment procedures.
 - c. File a written report with the department within thirty days of the abandonment. The licensee shall send a copy of the report to:

North Dakota Industrial Commission
Oil and Gas Division
600 East Boulevard
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

The report must contain the following information:

- (1) Date of occurrence.
 - (2) A description of the well logging source involved, including the radionuclide and its quantity, chemical, and physical form.
 - (3) Surface location and identification of well.
 - (4) Results of efforts to immobilize and set the source in place.
 - (5) A brief description of the attempted recovery effort.
 - (6) Depth of the radioactive source.
 - (7) Depth of the top of the cement plug.
 - (8) Depth of the well.
 - (9) Any other information, such as a warning statement, contained on the permanent identification plaque.
 - (10) The names of the state agencies receiving a copy of this report.
4. Whenever a sealed source containing radioactive material is abandoned downhole, the licensee shall provide a permanent plaque for posting the well or well bore. An example of a suggested plaque is shown in appendix B of this chapter. This plaque shall:
- a. Be constructed of long-lasting material, such as stainless steel or monel.
 - b. Contain the following information engraved on its face:
 - (1) The word "CAUTION".
 - (2) The radiation symbol without the conventional color requirement.
 - (3) The date of abandonment.
 - (4) The name of the well operator or well owner.
 - (5) The well name and well identification numbers or other designation.
 - (6) The sealed sources by radionuclide and activity.

- (7) The source depth and the depth to the top of the plug.
 - (8) An appropriate warning, depending on the specific circumstances of each abandonment. Appropriate warnings may include: (a) "Do not drill below plug back depth"; (b) "Do not enlarge casing"; or (c) "Do not reenter the hole", followed by the words, "before contacting the North Dakota department of health".
5. The licensee shall immediately notify the department by telephone and subsequently by confirming letter if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that radioactive material has been lost in or in proximity to an underground potable aquifer. Such notice shall designate the well location and shall describe the magnitude and extent of loss of radioactive material, assess the consequences of such loss, and explain efforts planned or being taken to mitigate these consequences.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992; March 1, 1994; May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

APPENDIX A
SUBJECTS TO BE INCLUDED IN TRAINING COURSES
FOR LOGGING SUPERVISORS

- I. Fundamentals of radiation safety.
 - A. Characteristics of radiation.
 - B. Units of radiation dose and quantity of radioactivity.
 - C. Significance of radiation dose.
 - 1. Radiation protection standards.
 - 2. Biological effects of radiation dose.
 - D. Levels of radiation from sources of radiation.
 - E. Methods of minimizing radiation dose.
 - 1. Working time.
 - 2. Working distance.
 - 3. Shielding.
 - F. Radiation safety practices including prevention of contamination and methods of decontamination.
- II. Radiation detection instrumentation to be used.
 - A. Use of radiation survey instruments.
 - 1. Operation.
 - 2. Calibration.
 - 3. Limitations.
 - B. Survey techniques.
 - C. Use of personnel monitoring equipment.
- III. Equipment to be Used.
 - A. Handling equipment.
 - B. Sources of radiation.
 - C. Storage and control of equipment.

D. Operation and control of equipment.

IV. The requirements of pertinent federal regulations and this article.

V. The licensee's or registrant's written operating and emergency procedures.

VI. The licensee's or registrant's recordkeeping procedures.

History: Effective June 1, 1986; amended effective June 1, 1992.

**CHAPTER 33-10-13
TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

Section	
33-10-13-01	Purpose and Scope
33-10-13-02	Definitions
33-10-13-03	Requirement for License
33-10-13-04	Exemptions
33-10-13-05	Transportation of Licensed Material
33-10-13-06	General Licenses for Carriers
33-10-13-07	General License - Approved Packages
33-10-13-08	General License - Previously Approved Type B Packages
33-10-13-09	General License - Specification Container
33-10-13-10	General License - Use of Foreign Approved Package
33-10-13-11	General License - Fissile Material, Limited Quantity Per Package
33-10-13-12	General License - Fissile Material, Limited Moderator Per Package
33-10-13-13	Fissile Material - Assumptions as to Unknown Properties
33-10-13-14	Preliminary Determinations
33-10-13-15	Routine Determinations
33-10-13-16	Air Transport of Plutonium
33-10-13-17	Shipment Records
33-10-13-18	Reports
33-10-13-19	Advance Notification of Transport of Irradiated Reactor Fuel and Nuclear Waste
33-10-13-20	Quality Assurance Requirements [Repealed]

33-10-13-01. Purpose and scope. The rules in this chapter establish requirements for packaging, preparation for shipment, and transportation of radioactive material and apply to any person who transports radioactive material or delivers radioactive material to a carrier for transport. To ensure compatibility with international transportation standards, all limits in this chapter are given in terms of dual units: The international system of units (SI) followed by United States customary units. The United States customary units are not exact equivalents, but are rounded to a convenient value, providing a functionally equivalent unit. For the purpose of this chapter, either unit may be used.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 28-32-02

33-10-13-02. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

1. "Carrier" means any person engaged in the transportation of passengers or property by land or water as a common, contract, or private carrier, or by civil aircraft.
2. "Certificate holder" means a person who has been issued a certificate of compliance or other package approval by the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
3. "Close reflection by water" means immediate contact by water of sufficient thickness for maximum reflection of neutrons.
4. "Closed transport vehicle" means a transport vehicle equipped with a securely attached exterior enclosure that during normal transportation restricts the access of unauthorized individuals to the cargo space containing the radioactive material. The enclosure may be either temporary or permanent but must limit access from top, sides, and ends. In the case of packaged materials, it may be of the "see-through" type.
5. "Containment system" means the assembly of components of the packaging intended to retain the radioactive material during transport.
6. "Conveyance" means:
 - a. For transport by public highway or rail: any transport vehicle or large freight container;
 - b. For transport by water: any vessel, or any hold, compartment, or defined deck area of a vessel including any transport vehicle on board the vessel; and
 - c. For transport by aircraft: any aircraft.
7. "Exclusive use" means the sole use of a conveyance by a single consignor and for which all initial, intermediate, and final loading and unloading are carried out in accordance with the direction of the consignor or consignee. The consignor and the carrier must ensure that any loading or unloading is performed by personnel having radiological training and resources appropriate for safe handling of the consignment. The cosigner must issue specific instructions, in writing, for maintenance or exclusive use shipment controls, and include them with the shipping paper information provided to the carrier by the cosigner.
8. "Fissile material" means any plutonium-238, plutonium-239, plutonium-241, uranium-233, uranium-235, or any combination of these radionuclides. Unirradiated natural uranium and depleted uranium, and natural uranium or depleted uranium that

has been irradiated in thermal reactors only are not included in this definition. Department jurisdiction extends only to special nuclear material if quantities are not sufficient to form a critical mass as defined in chapter 33-10-01 of this article.

9. "Fissile material package" means a fissile material packaging together with its fissile material contents.
10. "Low specific activity (LSA) material" means radioactive material with limited specific activity that satisfies the descriptions and limits set forth below. Shielding materials surrounding the low specific activity material may not be considered in determining the estimated average specific activity of the package contents. Low specific activity material must be in one of three groups:
 - a. Low specific activity-I (LSA-I).
 - (1) Ores containing only naturally occurring radionuclides (e.g., uranium, thorium) and uranium or thorium concentrates of such ores; or
 - (2) Solid unirradiated natural uranium or depleted uranium or natural thorium or their solid or liquid compounds or mixtures; or
 - (3) Radioactive material, other than fissile material, for which the A_2 value is unlimited; or
 - (4) Mill tailings, contaminated earth, concrete, rubble, other debris, and activated material in which the radioactive material is essentially uniformly distributed, and the average specific activity does not exceed one millionth of the A_2 per gram.
 - b. Low specific activity-II (LSA-II).
 - (1) Water with tritium concentration up to eight-tenths of a terabecquerel per liter [20.0 curies/liter]; or
 - (2) Material in which the radioactive material is distributed throughout, and the average specific activity does not exceed one ten thousandths of an A_2 per gram for solids and gases, and one hundred thousandths of an A_2 per gram for liquids.
 - c. Low specific activity-III (LSA-III). Solids (e.g., consolidated wastes, activated materials) in which:
 - (1) The radioactive material is distributed throughout a solid or a collection of solid objects, or is essentially uniformly distributed in a solid compact

binding agent, such as concrete, bitumen, ceramic, etc.;

- (2) The radioactive material is relatively insoluble, or it is intrinsically contained in a relatively insoluble material, so that, even under loss of packaging, the loss of radioactive material per package by leaching, when placed in water for seven days, would not exceed one-tenth of an A_2 ; and
 - (3) The average specific activity of the solid does not exceed two thousandths of an A_2 per gram.
11. "Maximum normal operating pressure" means the maximum gauge pressure that would develop in the containment system in a period of one year under the heat condition specified in 10 CFR 71.71(c)(1), in the absence of venting, external cooling by an ancillary system, or operational controls during transport.
 12. "Normal form radioactive material" means radioactive material which has not been demonstrated to qualify as special form radioactive material.
 13. "Optimum interspersed hydrogenous moderation" means the presence of hydrogenous material between packages to such an extent that the maximum nuclear reactivity results.
 14. "Rules of the United States department of transportation" means the regulations in 49 CFR parts 100-189.
 15. "Specific activity" of a radionuclide means the radioactivity of a radionuclide per unit mass of that nuclide. The specific activity of a material in which the radionuclide is essentially uniformly distributed is the radioactivity per unit mass of the material.
 16. "Transport index" means the dimensionless number, rounded up to the first decimal place, placed on the label of a package to designate the degree of control to be exercised by the carrier during transportation. The transport index is determined as follows:
 - a. For nonfissile material packages, the number determined by multiplying the maximum radiation level in millisievert (mSv) per hour at one meter [3.3 feet] from the external surface of the package by one hundred (equivalent to the maximum radiation level in millirem per hour at one meter [3.3 feet]); or
 - b. For fissile material packages, the number determined by multiplying the maximum radiation level in millisievert per hour at one meter [3.3 feet] from the external surface

of the package by one hundred (equivalent to the maximum radiation level in millirem per hour at one meter [3.3 feet]), or, for criticality control purposes, the number obtained as described in 10 CFR 71.59, whichever is larger.

17. "Type A quantity" means a quantity of radioactive material, the aggregate radioactivity of which does not exceed A_1 for special form radioactive material or A_2 for normal form radioactive material, where A_1 and A_2 are given in appendix A of this chapter or may be determined by procedures described in appendix A of this chapter.
18. "Type B package" means a Type B packaging together with its radioactive contents. A Type B package design is designated as B(U) or B(M). B(U) refers to the need for unilateral approval of international shipments; B(M) refers to the need for multilateral approval. There is no distinction made in how packages with these designations may be used in domestic transportation. To determine their distinction for international transportation, refer to 49 CFR part 173. A Type B package approved prior to September 6, 1983, was designated only as Type B. Limitations on its use are specified in section 33-10-13-08.
19. "Type B packaging" means a packaging designed to retain the integrity of containment and shielding when subjected to the normal conditions of transport and hypothetical accident test conditions set forth in 10 CFR part 71.
20. "Type B quantity" means a quantity of radioactive material greater than a Type A quantity.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 28-32-02

33-10-13-03. Requirement for license. No individual may transport radioactive material or deliver radioactive material to a carrier for transport except as authorized in a general or specific license issued by the department or as exempted in section 33-10-13-04.

History: Effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-04. Exemptions.

1. Common and contract carriers, freight forwarders, and warehousemen which are subject to the requirements of the United States department of transportation in 49 CFR 170

through 189 or the United States postal service in the postal service manual (Domestic Mail Manual), section 124.3 incorporated by reference, 39 CFR 111.11 (1974), and the United States postal service are exempt from the requirements of this chapter to the extent that they transport or store radioactive material in the regular course of their carriage for others or storage incident thereto. Common and contract carriers who are not subject to the requirements of the United States department of transportation or United States postal service are subject to section 33-10-13-03 and other applicable requirements of this article.

2. Any licensee is exempt from the requirements of this chapter with respect to shipment or carriage of a package containing radioactive material having a specific activity not greater than seventy becquerels per gram [0.002 microcurie per gram].
3. With the exception of sections 33-10-13-05 and 33-10-13-16, a licensee is exempt from all requirements of this chapter, with respect to shipment or carriage of the following packages provided the packages contain no fissile material or meet the fissile material exemption standards in 10 CFR 71.53;
 - a. A package containing no more than a Type A quantity of radioactive material;
 - b. Packages transported between locations within the United States which contain only americium or plutonium in special form with an aggregate radioactivity not to exceed seven hundred forty gigabecquerels [20 curies];
 - c. A package in which the only radioactive material is low specific activity (LSA) material or surface contaminated objects (SCOs), provided the external radiation level at three meters from the unshielded material or objects does not exceed ten millisieverts per hour [1 rem/hour]; or
 - d. A licensee is exempt from all requirements of this part, other than sections 33-10-13-05 and 33-10-13-16, with respect to shipment or carriage of low specific activity (LSA) material in group LSA-I, or surface contaminated objects (SCOs) in group SCO-I.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-05. Transportation of licensed material.

1. Each licensee who transports licensed material outside of the confines of the licensee's plant or other place of use, or who delivers licensed material to a carrier for transport, shall:

a. Comply with the applicable requirements, appropriate to the mode of transport, of the regulations of the United States department of transportation; and

(1) The licensee shall particularly note United States department of transportation regulations in the following areas:

(a) Packaging--49 CFR part 173: subparts A and B and I.

(b) Marking and labeling--49 CFR part 172: subparts D and E.

(c) Placarding--49 CFR part 172: subpart F, especially sections 172.500 through 172.519, 172.556, and appendices B and C.

(d) Accident reporting--49 CFR part 171: sections 171.15 and 171.16.

(e) Shipping papers and emergency information--49 CFR part 172: subparts C and G.

(f) Hazardous material employee training--49 CFR part 172: subpart H.

(g) Hazardous material shipper/carrier registration--49 CFR part 107: subpart G.

(h) Radiation protection program--49 CFR part 172: subpart I.

(2) The licensee shall also note United States department of transportation regulations pertaining to the following modes of transportation:

(a) Rail--49 CFR part 174: subparts A through D and K.

(b) Air--49 CFR part 175.

(c) Vessel--49 CFR part 176: subparts A through F and M.

(d) Public highway--49 CFR part 177 and parts 390 through 397.

b. Assure that any special instructions needed to safely open the package are sent to or have been made available to the consignee.

2. If, for any reason, the regulations of the United States department of transportation are not applicable to a shipment of licensed material, the licensee shall conform to the standards and requirements of those regulations to the same extent as if the shipment was subject to the regulations.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-06. General licenses for carriers.

1. A general license is hereby issued to any common or contract carrier not exempt under section 33-10-13-04 to receive, possess, transport, and store radioactive material in the regular course of their carriage for others or storage incident thereto, provided the transportation and storage is in accordance with the applicable requirements, appropriate to the mode of transport, of the United States department of transportation insofar as such requirements relate to the loading and storage of packages, placarding of the transporting vehicle, and incident reporting. Any notification of incidents referred to in those United States department of transportation requirements must be filed with, or made to, the department.
2. A general license is hereby issued to any private carrier to transport radioactive material, provided the transportation is in accordance with the applicable requirements, appropriate to the mode of transport, of the United States department of transportation insofar as such requirements relate to the loading and storage of packages, placarding of the transporting vehicle, and incident reporting. Any notification of incidents referred to in those United States department of transportation requirements must be filed with, or made to, the department.
3. Individuals who transport radioactive material pursuant to the general licenses in subsection 1 or 2 are exempt from the requirements of chapters 33-10-04 and 33-10-10 to the extent that they transport radioactive material.

History: Effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-07. General license - Approved packages.

1. A general license is hereby issued to any licensee of the department to transport, or to deliver to a carrier for transport, licensed material in a package for which a license,

certificate of compliance, or other approval has been issued by the United States nuclear regulatory commission.

2. This general license applies only to a licensee who:
 - a. Has a copy of the specific license, certificate of compliance, or other approval of the package and has the drawings and other documents referenced in the approval relating to the use and maintenance of the packaging and to the actions to be taken prior to shipment;
 - b. Complies with the terms and conditions of the license, certificate, or other approval; as applicable, and the applicable requirements of this chapter;
 - c. Prior to the licensee's first use of the package, has registered with the United States nuclear regulatory commission; and
 - d. Has a quality assurance program that meets the applicable requirements of 10 CFR 71, subpart H and is approved by the department or the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
3. The general license in subsection 1 applies only when the package approval authorizes use of the package under this general license.
4. For previously approved Type B packages which are not designated as either B(U) or B(M) in the certificate of compliance, this general license is subject to additional restrictions of section 33-10-13-08.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02.

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-08. General license - Previously approved Type B packages.

1. A Type B package previously approved by the United States nuclear regulatory commission, but not designated as B(U) or B(M) in the certificate of compliance, may be used under the general license of section 33-10-13-07 with the following additional conditions:
 - a. Fabrication of the packaging was satisfactorily completed before August 31, 1986, as demonstrated by application of its model number in accordance with United States nuclear regulatory commission regulations;

- b. A package used for a shipment to a location outside the United States is subject to multilateral approval, as defined in 49 CFR 173.403; and
 - c. A serial number that uniquely identifies each packaging which conforms to the approved design is assigned to, and legibly and durably marked on, the outside of each packaging.
2. A Type B(U) package, a Type B(M) package, a low specific activity (LSA) material package or a fissile material package, previously approved by the United States nuclear regulatory commission but without the designation "-85" in the identification number of the United States nuclear regulatory commission certificate of compliance, may be used under the general license of section 33-10-13-07 with the following additional conditions:
- a. Fabrication of the package is satisfactorily completed by April 1, 1999, as demonstrated by application of its model number in accordance with subsection 4 of section 33-10-13-14;
 - b. A package used for a shipment to a location outside the United States is subject to multilateral approval as defined in 49 CFR 173.403; and
 - c. A serial number that uniquely identifies each packaging which conforms to the approved design is assigned to, and legibly and durably marked on, the outside of each packaging.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-09. General license - Specification container.

- 1. A general license is issued to any licensee of the department to transport, or to deliver to a carrier for transport, licensed material in a specification container for a Type B quantity of radioactive material as specified in 49 CFR parts 173 and 178.
- 2. This general license applies only to a licensee who has a quality assurance program that meets the applicable requirements of 10 CFR 71, subpart H and is approved by the department or the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
- 3. This general license applies only to a licensee who:
 - a. Has a copy of the specification; and

b. Complies with the terms and conditions of the specification and the applicable requirements of this chapter.

4. The general license in subsection 1 is subject to the limitation that the specification container may not be used for a shipment to a location outside the United States, except by multilateral approval, as defined in 49 CFR 173.403.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-10. General license - Use of foreign approved package.

1. A general license is issued to any licensee of the department to transport, or to deliver to a carrier for transport, licensed material in a package the design of which has been approved in a foreign national competent authority certificate which has been revalidated by the United States department of transportation as meeting the applicable requirements of 49 CFR 171.12.
2. This general license applies only to international shipments.
3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the general license applies only to a licensee who has a quality assurance program that meets the applicable requirements of 10 CFR 71, subpart H and is approved by the department or the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
4. This general license applies only to a licensee who:
 - a. Has a copy of the applicable certificate, the revalidation, and the drawings and other documents referenced in the certificate relating to the use and maintenance of the packaging and to the actions to be taken prior to shipment; and
 - b. Complies with the terms and conditions of the certificate and revalidation and with the applicable requirements of this chapter. With respect to the quality assurance provisions of 10 CFR 71, subpart H, the licensee is exempt from design, construction, and fabrication considerations.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-11. General license - Fissile material, limited quantity per package.

1. A general license is hereby issued to any licensee to transport fissile material, or to deliver fissile material to a carrier for transport, if the material is shipped in accordance with this section.
2. This general license applies only to a licensee who has a quality assurance program that meets the applicable requirements of 10 CFR 71, subpart H and is approved by the department or the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
3. This general license applies only when a package contains no more than a Type A quantity of radioactive material, including only one of the following:
 - a. Up to forty grams of uranium-235;
 - b. Up to thirty grams of uranium-233;
 - c. Up to twenty-five grams of the fissile radionuclides of plutonium, except that for encapsulated plutonium-beryllium neutron sources in special form, an A_1 quantity of plutonium may be present; or
 - d. A combination of fissile radionuclides in which the sum of the ratios of the amount of each radionuclide to the corresponding maximum amounts in subdivisions a, b, and c of this subsection does not exceed unity.
4. a. Except as specified in subdivision b of this subsection this general license applies only when a package containing more than fifteen grams of fissile radionuclides is labeled with a transport index not less than the number given by the following equation:

$$\text{Minimum Transport Index} = \frac{(0.4x + 0.67y + z)(1 - 15)}{x+y+z}$$

where the package contains x grams of uranium-235, y grams of uranium-233, and z grams of the fissile radionuclides of plutonium.

- b. For a package in which the only fissile material is in the form of encapsulated plutonium-beryllium neutron sources in special form, the transport index based on criticality considerations may be taken as 0.026 times the number of grams of the fissile radionuclides of plutonium in excess of fifteen grams.

- c. In all cases, the transport index must be rounded up to one decimal place and may not exceed ten.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-12. General license - Fissile material, limited moderator per package.

1. A general license is issued to any licensee to transport fissile material, or to deliver fissile material to a carrier for transport, if the material is shipped in accordance with this section.
2. This general license applies only to a licensee who has a quality assurance program that meets the applicable requirements of 10 CFR 71, subpart H and is approved by the department or the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
3. This general license applies only when all of the following requirements are met.
 - a. The package contains no more than a Type A quantity of radioactive material.
 - b. Neither beryllium nor hydrogenous material enriched in deuterium is present.
 - c. The total mass of graphite present does not exceed seven and seven-tenths times the total mass of uranium-235 plus plutonium.
 - d. Substances having a higher hydrogen density than water are not present, except that polyethylene may be used for packing or wrapping.
 - e. Uranium-233 is not present, and the amount of plutonium does not exceed one percent of the amount of uranium-235.
 - f. The amount of uranium-235 is limited as follows:
 - (1) If the fissile radionuclides are not uniformly distributed, the maximum amount of uranium-235 per package may not exceed the value given in the following table:

Table 1

Uranium enrichment in
weight percent of

Permissible maximum grams

uranium-235 not exceeding	of uranium-235 per package
24	40
20	42
15	45
11	48
10	51
9.5	52
9	54
8.5	55
8	57
7.5	59
7	60
6.5	62
6	65
5.5	68
5	72
4.5	76
4	80
3.5	88
3	100
2.5	120
2	164
1.5	272
1.35	320
1	680*
0.92	1200*

*Pursuant to the department's agreement with the United States nuclear regulatory commission, jurisdiction extends only to three hundred fifty grams of uranium-235.

(2) If the fissile radionuclides are distributed uniformly, the maximum amount of uranium-235 per package may not exceed the value given in the following table:

Table 2

Uranium enrichment in weight percent of uranium-235 not exceeding	Permissible maximum grams of uranium-235 per package
4	84
3.5	92
3	112
2.5	148
2	240
1.5	560*
1.35	800*

*Pursuant to the department's agreement with the United States nuclear regulatory commission, jurisdiction extends only to three hundred fifty grams of uranium-235.

- g. The transport index of each package based on criticality considerations is taken as ten times the number of grams of uranium-235 in the package divided by the maximum allowable number of grams per package in accordance with table 1 or 2 above as applicable.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-13. Fissile material - Assumptions as to unknown properties. When the isotopic abundance, mass, concentration, degree of irradiation, degree of moderation, or other pertinent property of fissile material in any package is not known, the licensee shall package the fissile material as if the unknown properties had credible values that would cause the maximum nuclear reactivity.

History: Effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-14. Preliminary determinations. Prior to the first use of any packaging for the shipment of radioactive material:

1. The licensee shall ascertain that there are no defects which could significantly reduce the effectiveness of the packaging;
2. Where the maximum normal operating pressure will exceed thirty-five kilopascal [5 pounds per square inch] gauge, the licensee shall test the containment system at an internal pressure at least fifty percent higher than the maximum normal operating pressure to verify the capability of that system to maintain its structural integrity at that pressure;
3. The licensee shall determine that the packaging has been fabricated in accordance with the design approved by the United States nuclear regulatory commission; and

4. The licensee shall conspicuously and durably mark the packaging with its model number, gross weight, and a package identification number assigned by the United States nuclear regulatory commission.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-15. Routine determinations. Prior to each shipment of licensed material, the licensee shall determine that:

1. The package is proper for the contents to be shipped;
2. The package is in unimpaired physical condition except for superficial defects such as marks or dents;
3. Each closure device of the packaging, including any required gasket, is properly installed and secured and free of defects;
4. Any system for containing liquid is adequately sealed and has adequate space or other specified provision for expansion of the liquid;
5. Any pressure relief device is operable and set in accordance with written procedures;
6. The package has been loaded and closed in accordance with written procedures;
7. Any structural part of the package which could be used to lift or tie down the package during transport is rendered inoperable for that purpose unless it satisfies design requirements specified by the United States nuclear regulatory commission;
8. The level of removable radioactive contamination on the external surfaces of each package offered for shipment is as low as reasonably achievable, and within the limits specified in 49 CFR 173.443;
9. External radiation levels around the package and around the vehicle, if applicable, will not exceed two millisieverts per hour [200 millirems per hour] at any point on the external surface of the package at any time during transportation. The transport index may not exceed ten;
10. For a package transported in exclusive use by rail, highway, or water, radiation levels external to the package may exceed the limits specified in subsection 9 but may not exceed any of the following:

- a. Two millisieverts per hour [200 millirems per hour] on the accessible external surface of the package unless the following conditions are met, in which case the limit is ten millisieverts per hour [1000 millirems per hour];
 - (1) The shipment is made in a closed transport vehicle;
 - (2) Provisions are made to secure the package so that its position within the vehicle remains fixed during transportation; and
 - (3) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and end of the transportation;
 - b. Two millisieverts per hour [200 millirems per hour] at any point on the outer surface of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of a flatbed style vehicle, with a personnel barrier at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load (or enclosure, if used) and on the lower external surface of the vehicle. If no personnel barrier, the package cannot exceed 2 millisieverts per hour [200 millirems per hour] at the surface;
 - c. One-tenth millisievert per hour [10 millirems per hour] at any point two meters from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, in the case of a flatbed style vehicle, at any point two meters from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle; and
 - d. Two hundredths millisieverts per hour [2 millirems per hour] in any normally occupied positions of the vehicle, except that this provision does not apply to private motor carriers when individuals occupying these positions are provided with special health supervision, personnel radiation exposure monitoring devices, and training in accordance with subsection 2 of section 33-10-10-02;
11. For shipments made under the provisions of subsection 10, the shipper shall provide specific written instructions to the carrier for maintenance of the exclusive use shipment controls. The instructions must be included with the shipping paper information;
 12. The written instructions required for exclusive use shipments must be sufficient so that, when followed, they will cause the carrier to avoid actions that will unnecessarily delay delivery or unnecessarily result in increased radiation levels or radiation exposures to transport workers or members of the general public; and

13. A package must be prepared for transport so that in still air at thirty-eight degrees Celsius [100 degrees Fahrenheit] and in the shade, no accessible surface of a package would have a temperature exceeding fifty degrees Celsius [122 degrees Fahrenheit] in a nonexclusive use shipment or eighty-two degrees Celsius [180 degrees Fahrenheit] in an exclusive use shipment. Accessible package surface temperatures may not exceed these limits at any time during transportation.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective July 1, 1995; May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-16. Air transport of plutonium.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general licenses and notwithstanding any exemptions stated directly in this chapter or included indirectly by citation of the United States department of transportation regulations, as may be applicable, the licensee shall assure that plutonium in any form is not transported by air, or delivered to a carrier for air transport, unless:
 - a. The plutonium is contained in a medical device designed for individual human application;
 - b. The plutonium is contained in a material in which the specific activity is not greater than seventy becquerels per gram [0.002 microcuries per gram] of material and in which the radioactivity is essentially uniformly distributed;
 - c. The plutonium is shipped in a single package containing no more than an A₂ quantity of plutonium in any isotope or form and is shipped in accordance with section 33-10-13-05; or
 - d. The plutonium is shipped in a package specifically authorized for the shipment of plutonium by air in the certificate of compliance for that package issued by the United States nuclear regulatory commission.
2. Nothing in subsection 1 is to be interpreted as removing or diminishing the requirements of section 33-10-13-11.

3. For a shipment of plutonium by air which is subject to subdivision d of subsection 1, the licensee shall, through special arrangement with the carrier, require compliance with 49 CFR 175.704, as applicable to the air transport of plutonium.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-17. Shipment records. Each licensee shall maintain for a period of two years after shipment a record of each shipment of licensed material not exempt under section 33-10-13-04, showing, where applicable:

1. Identification of the packaging by model number;
2. Verification that there were no significant defects in the packaging, as shipped;
3. Volume and identification of coolant;
4. Type and quantity of licensed material in each package, and the total quantity of each shipment;
5. Date of the shipment;
6. Name and address of the transferee;
7. Address to which the shipment was made; and
8. Results of the determinations required by section 33-10-13-15.

History: Effective June 1, 1992.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-18. Reports. The licensee shall report to the department within thirty days:

1. Any instance in which there is significant reduction in the effectiveness of any authorized packaging during use; and
2. Details of any defects with safety significance in the packaging after first use, with the means employed to repair the defects and prevent their recurrence.

3. Instances in which the conditions of approval in the certificate of compliance were not observed in making a shipment.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-19. Advance notification of transport of irradiated reactor fuel and nuclear waste.

1. Prior to the transport of any irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste outside of the confines of the licensee's facility or other place of use or storage, or prior to the delivery of any irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste to a carrier for transport, each licensee shall provide advance notification of such transport to the governor, or governor's designee, of each state through which the irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste will be transported. A list of the mailing addresses of the governors and governors' designees is available upon request from the director, office of state programs, office of governmental and public affairs, United States nuclear regulatory commission, Washington, D.C. 20555-0001.
2. Advance notification is required only when:
 - a. The irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste is required to be in Type B packaging for transportation;
 - b. The irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste is being transported to, through, or across state boundaries to a disposal site or to a collection point for transport to a disposal site; and
 - c. The quantity of licensed material in a single package exceeds any of the following:
 - (1) Three thousand times the A_1 value of the radionuclides as specified in appendix A, for special form radioactive material;
 - (2) Three thousand times the A_2 value of the radionuclides as specified in appendix A, for normal form radioactive material; or
 - (3) One thousand terabecquerels [27000 curie].
3. Procedures for submitting advance notification.

- a. The notification must be made in writing to the office of each appropriate governor or governor's designee and to the department.
 - b. A notification delivered by mail must be postmarked at least seven days before the beginning of the seven-day period during which departure of the shipment is estimated to occur.
 - c. A notification delivered by messenger must reach the office of the governor or of the governor's designee at least four days before the beginning of the seven-day period during which departure of the shipment is estimated to occur.
 - d. The licensee shall retain a copy of the notification as a record for three years.
4. Information to be furnished in advance notification of shipment. Each advance notification of shipment of irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste must contain the following information:
- a. The name, address, and telephone number of the shipper, carrier, and receiver of the irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste shipment;
 - b. A description of the irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste contained in the shipment, as specified in 49 CFR 172.202 and 172.203(d);
 - c. The point of origin of the shipment and the seven-day period during which departure of the shipment is estimated to occur;
 - d. The seven-day period during which arrival of the shipment at state boundaries is estimated to occur;
 - e. The destination of the shipment, and the seven-day period during which arrival of the shipment is estimated to occur; and
 - f. A point of contact, with a telephone number, for current shipment information.
5. Revision notice. A licensee who finds that schedule information previously furnished to a governor or governor's designee, in accordance with this section, will not be met, shall telephone a responsible individual in the office of the governor of the state or of the governor's designee and inform that individual of the extent of the delay beyond the schedule originally reported. The licensee shall maintain a record of the name of the individual contacted for three years.

6. Cancellation notice.

- a. Each licensee who cancels an irradiated reactor fuel or nuclear waste shipment for which advance notification has been sent shall send a cancellation notice to the governor of each state or to the governor's designee previously notified.
- b. The licensee shall state in the notice that it is a cancellation and identify the advance notification that is being canceled. The licensee shall retain a copy of the notice as a record for three years.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

33-10-13-20. Quality assurance requirements. Repealed effective May 1, 1998.

APPENDIX A

DETERMINATION OF A_1 AND A_2

1. Values of A_1 and A_2 for individual radionuclides, which are the bases for many activity limits elsewhere in these rules are given in Table I. The curie (Ci) values specified are obtained by converting from the Terabecquerel (TBq) figure. The curie values are expressed to three significant figures to assure that the difference in the TBq and Ci quantities is one tenth of one percent or less. Where values of A_1 or A_2 are unlimited, it is for radiation control purposes only. For nuclear criticality safety, some materials are subject to controls placed on fissile material.
2. For individual radionuclides whose identities are known, but which are not listed in Table I, the determination of the values of A_1 and A_2 requires department approval, except that the values of A_1 and A_2 in Table II may be used without obtaining department approval.
3. In the calculations of A_1 and A_2 for a radionuclide not in Table I, a single radioactive decay chain, in which radionuclides are present in their naturally occurring proportions, and in which no daughter nuclide has a half-life either longer than 10 days, or longer than that of the parent nuclide, shall be considered as a single radionuclide, and the activity to be taken into account, and the A_1 or A_2 value to be applied shall be those corresponding to the parent nuclide of that chain. In the case of radioactive decay chains in which any daughter nuclide has a half-life either longer than 10 days, or greater than that of the parent nuclide, the parent and those daughter nuclides shall be considered as mixtures of different nuclides.
4. For mixtures of radionuclides whose identities and respective activities are known, the following conditions apply:
 - a. For special form radioactive material, the maximum quantity transported in a Type A package:

$$\sum_I \frac{B(i)}{A_1(i)} \leq 1$$

Where $B(i)$ is the activity of radionuclide I and $A_1(i)$ is the A_1 value for radionuclide I.

- b. For normal form radioactive material, the maximum quantity transported in a Type A package:

$$\sum_I \frac{B(i)}{A_2(i)} \leq 1$$

Where $B(i)$ is the activity of radionuclide I and $A_2(i)$ is the A_2 value for radionuclide I.

- c. An A_1 value for mixtures of special form material may be determined as follows:

$$A_1 \text{ for mixture} = \frac{1}{\sum_I \frac{f(i)}{A_1(i)}}$$

Where $f(i)$ is the fraction of activity of nuclide I in the mixture and $A_1(i)$ is the appropriate A_1 value for nuclide I.

- d. An A_2 value for mixtures of normal form material may be determined as follows:

$$A_2 \text{ for mixture} = \frac{1}{\sum_I \frac{f(i)}{A_2(i)}}$$

Where $f(i)$ is the fraction of activity of nuclide I in the mixture and $A_2(i)$ is the appropriate A_2 value for nuclide I.

5. When the identity of each radionuclide is known, but the individual activities of some of the radionuclides are not known, the radionuclides may be grouped and the lowest A_1 or A_2 value, as appropriate, for the radionuclides in each group may be used in applying the formulas in subsection 4. Groups may be based on the total alpha activity and the total beta/gamma activity when these are known, using the lowest A_1 or A_2 values for the alpha emitters and beta/gamma emitters.

History: Effective June 1, 1992; amended effective May 1, 1998.
General Authority: NDCC 28-32-02
Law Implemented: NDCC 28-32-02

TABLE I
 A_1 and A_2 Values for Radionuclides
(See Footnotes at end of Table)

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci)	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Ac-225	Actinium(89)	0.6	16.2	1E-2	0.270	2.1E3	5.8E4
Ac-227		40	1080	2E-5	5.41E-4	2.7	7.2E1
Ac-228		0.6	16.2	0.4	10.8	8.4E4	2.2E6
Ag-105	Silver(47)	2	54.1	2	54.1	1.1E3	3.0E4
Ag-108m		0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	9.7E-1	2.6E1
Ag-110m		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	1.8E2	4.7E3
Ag-111		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	5.8E3	1.6E5
Al-26	Aluminum(13)	0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	7.0E-4	1.9E-2
Am-241	Americium(95)	2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	1.3E-1	3.4
Am-242m		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	3.6E-1	1.0E1
Am-243		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	7.4E-3	2.0E-1
Ar-37	Argon(18)	40	1080	40	1080	3.7E3	9.9E4
Ar-39		20	541	20	541	1.3	3.4E1
Ar-41		0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	1.5E6	4.2E7
Ar-42		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	9.6	2.6E2
As-72	Arsenic(33)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	6.2E4	1.7E6
As-73		40	1080	40	1080	8.2E2	2.2E4
As-74		1	27.0	0.5	13.5	3.7E3	9.9E4
As-76		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	5.8E4	1.6E6
As-77		20	541	0.5	13.5	3.9E4	1.0E6
At-211	Astatine(85)	30	811	2	54.1	7.6E4	2.1E6
Au-193	Gold(79)	6	162	6	162	3.4E4	9.2E5
Au-194		1	27.0	1	27.0	1.5E4	4.1E5
Au-195		10	270	10	270	1.4E2	3.7E3
Au-196		2	54.1	2	54.1	4.0E3	1.1E5
Au-198		3	81.1	0.5	13.5	9.0E3	2.4E5
Au-199		10	270	0.9	24.3	7.7E3	2.1E5
Ba-131	Barium(56)	2	54.1	2	54.1	3.1E3	8.4E4
Ba-133m		10	270	0.9	24.3	2.2E4	6.1E5
Ba-133		3	81.1	3	81.1	9.4	2.6E2
Ba-140		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	2.7E3	7.3E4
Be-7	Beryllium(4)	20	541	20	541	1.3E4	3.5E5

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Be-10		20	541	0.5	13.5	8.3E-4	2.2E-2
Bi-205	Bismuth(83)	0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	1.5E-3	4.2E4
Bi-206		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	3.8E3	1.0E5
Bi-207		0.7	18.9	0.7	18.9	1.9	5.2E1
Bi-210m		0.3	8.11	3E-2	0.811	2.1E-5	5.7E-4
Bi-210		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	4.6E3	1.2E5
Bi-212		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	5.4E5	1.5E7
Bk-247	Berkelium(97)	2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	3.8E-2	1.0
Bk-249		40	1080	8E-2	2.16	6.1E1	1.6E3
Br-76	(Bromine)(35)	0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	9.4E4	2.5E6
Br-77		3	81.1	3	81.1	2.6E4	7.1E5
Br-82		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	4.0E4	1.1E6
C-11	Carbon(6)	1	27.0	0.5	13.5	3.1E7	8.4E8
C-14		40	1080	2	54.1	1.6E-1	4.5
Ca-41	Calcium(20)	40	1080	40	1080	3.1E-3	8.5E-2
Ca-45		40	1080	0.9	24.3	6.6E2	1.8E4
Ca-47		0.9	24.3	0.5	13.5	2.3E4	6.1E5
Cd-109	Cadmium(48)	40	1080	1	27.0	9.6E1	2.6E3
Cd-113m		20	541	9E-2	2.43	8.3	2.2E2
Cd-115m		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	9.4E2	2.5E4
Cd-115		4	108	0.5	13.5	1.9E4	5.1E5
Ce-139	Cerium(58)	6	162	6	162	2.5E2	6.8E3
Ce-141		10	270	0.5	13.5	1.1E3	2.8E4
Ce-143		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	2.5E4	6.6E5
Ce-144		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	1.2E2	3.2E3
Cf-248	Californium(98)	30	811	3E-3	8.11E-2	5.8E1	1.6E3
Cf-249		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	1.5E-1	4.1
Cf-250		5	135	5E-4	1.35E-2	4.0	1.1E2
Cf-251		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	5.9E-2	1.6
Cf-252		0.1	2.70	1E-3	2.70E-2	2.0E1	5.4E2
Cf-253		40	1080	6E-2	1.62	1.1E3	2.9E4
Cf-254		3E-3	8.11E-2	6E-4	1.62E-2	3.1E2	8.5E3
Cl-36	Chlorine(17)	20	541	0.5	13.5	1.2E-3	3.3E-2
Cl-38		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	4.9E6	1.3E8
Cm-240	Curium(96)	40	1080	2E-2	0.541	7.5E2	2.0E4

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Cm-241		2	54.1	0.9	24.3	6.1E2	1.7E4
Cm-242		40	1080	1E-2	0.270	1.2E2	3.3E3
Cm-243		3	81.1	3E-4	8.11E-3	1.9	5.2E1
Cm-244		4	108	4E-4	1.08E-2	3.0	8.1E1
Cm-245		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	6.4E-3	1.7E-1
Cm-246		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	1.1E-2	3.1E-1
Cm-247		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	3.4E-6	9.3E-5
Cm-248		4E-2	1.08	5E-5	1.35E-3	1.6E-4	4.2E-3
Co-55	Cobalt(27)	0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	1.1E5	3.1E6
Co-56		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.1E3	3.0E4
Co-57		8	216	8	216	3.1E2	8.4E3
Co-58m		40	1080	40	1080	2.2E5	5.9E6
Co-58		1	27.0	1	27.0	1.2E3	3.2E4
Co-60		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	4.2E1	1.1E3
Cr-51	Chromium(24)	30	811	30	811	3.4E3	9.2E4
Cs-129	Cesium(55)	4	108	4	108	2.8E4	7.6E5
Cs-131		40	1080	40	1080	3.8E3	1.0E5
Cs-132		1	27.0	1	27.0	5.7E3	1.5E5
Cs-134m		40	1080	9	243	3.0E5	8.0E6
Cs-134		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	4.8E1	1.3E3
Cs-135		40	1080	0.9	24.3	4.3E-5	1.2E-3
Cs-136		0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	2.7E3	7.3E4
Cs-137		2	54.1	0.5	13.5	3.2	8.7E1
Cu-64	Copper(29)	5	135	0.9	24.3	1.4E5	3.9E6
Cu-67		9	243	0.9	24.3	2.8E4	7.6E5
Dy-159	Dysprosium(66)	20	541	20	541	2.1E2	5.7E3
Dy-165		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	3.0E5	8.2E6
Dy-166		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	8.6E3	2.3E5
Er-169	Erbium(68)	40	1080	0.9	24.3	3.1E3	8.3E4
Er-171		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	9.0E4	2.4E6
Es-253	Einsteinium(99)*	200	5400	2E-2	5.41E-1		
Es-254		30	811	3E-3	8.11E-2		
Es-254m		0.6	16.2	0.4	10.8		
Es-255							
Eu-147	Europium(63)	2	54.1	2	54.1	1.4E3	3.7E4

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Eu-148		0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	6.0E2	1.6E4
Eu-149		20	541	20	541	3.5E2	9.4E3
Eu-150		0.7	18.9	0.7	18.9	6.1E4	1.6E6
Eu-152m		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	8.2E4	2.2E6
Eu-152		0.9	24.3	0.9	24.3	6.5	1.8E2
Eu-154		0.8	21.6	0.5	13.5	9.8	2.6E2
Eu-155		20	541	2	54.1	1.8E1	4.9E2
Eu-156		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	2.0E3	5.5E4
F-18	Fluorine(9)	1	27.0	0.5	13.5	3.5E6	9.5E7
Fe-52	Iron(26)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	2.7E5	7.3E5
Fe-55		40	1080	40	1080	8.8E1	2.4E3
Fe-59		0.8	21.6	0.8	21.6	1.8E3	5.0E4
Fe-60		40	1080	0.2	5.41	7.4E-4	2.0E-2
Fm-255	Fermium(100)**	40	1080	0.8	21.6		
Fm-257		10	270	8E-3	2.16E-1		
Ga-67	Gallium(31)	6	162	6	162	2.2E4	6.0E5
Ga-68		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.5E6	4.1E7
Ga-72		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	1.1E5	3.1E6
Gd-146	Gadolinium(64)	0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	6.9E2	1.9E4
Gd-148		3	81.1	3E-4	8.11E-3	1.2	3.2E1
Gd-153		10	270	5	135	1.3E2	3.5E3
Gd-159		4	108	0.5	13.5	3.9E4	1.1E6
Ge-68	Germanium(32)	0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	2.6E2	7.1E3
Ge-71		40	1080	40	1080	5.8E3	1.6E5
Ge-77		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.3E5	3.6E6
H-3	Hydrogen(1)	See T-Tritium					
Hf-172	Hafnium(72)	0.5	13.5	0.3	8.11	4.1E1	1.1E3
Hf-175		3	81.1	3	81.1	3.9E2	1.1E4
Hf-181		2	54.1	0.9	24.3	6.3E2	1.7E4
Hf-182		4	108	3E-2	0.811	8.1E-6	2.2E-4
Hg-194	Mercury(80)	1	27.0	1	27.0	1.3E-1	3.5
Hg-195m		5	135	5	135	1.5E4	4.0E5
Hg-197m		10	270	0.9	24.3	2.5E4	6.7E5
Hg-197		10	270	10	270	9.2E3	2.5E5
Hg-203		4	108	0.9	24.3	5.1E2	1.4E4

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Ho-163	Holmium(67)	40	1080	40	1080	2.7	7.6E1
Ho-166m		0.6	16.2	0.3	8.11	6.6E-2	1.8
Ho-166		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	2.6E4	7.0E5
I-123	Iodine(53)	6	162	6	162	7.1E4	1.9E6
I-124		0.9	24.3	0.9	24.3	9.3E3	2.5E5
I-125		20	541	2	54.1	6.4E2	1.7E4
I-126		2	54.1	0.9	24.3	2.9E3	8.0E4
I-129		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	6.5E-6	1.8E-4
I-131		3	81.1	0.5	13.5	4.6E3	1.2E5
I-132		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	3.8E5	1.0E7
I-133		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	4.2E4	1.1E6
I-134		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	9.9E5	2.7E7
I-135		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	1.3E5	3.5E6
In-111	Indium(49)	2	54.1	2	54.1	1.5E4	4.2E5
In-113m		4	108	4	108	6.2E5	1.7E7
In-114m		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	8.6E2	2.3E4
In-115m		6	162	0.9	24.3	2.2E5	6.1E6
Ir-189	Iridium(77)	10	270	10	270	1.9E3	5.2E4
Ir-190		0.7	18.9	0.7	18.9	2.3E3	6.2E4
Ir-192		1	27.0	0.5	13.5	3.4E2	9.2E3
Ir-193m		10	270	10	270	2.4E3	6.4E4
Ir-194		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	3.1E4	8.4E5
K-40	Potassium(19)	0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	2.4E-7	6.4E-6
K-42		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	2.2E5	6.0E6
K-43		1.0	27.0	0.5	13.5	1.2E5	3.3E6
Kr-81	Krypton(36)	40	1080	40	1080	7.8E-4	2.1E-2
Kr-85m		6	162	6	162	3.0E5	8.2E6
Kr-85		20	541	10	270	1.5E1	3.9E2
Kr-87		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	1.0E6	2.8E7
La-137	Lanthanum(57)	40	1080	2	54.1	1.6E-3	4.4E-2
La-140		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	2.1E4	5.6E5
Lu-172	Lutetium(71)	0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	4.2E3	1.1E5
Lu-173		8	216	8	216	5.6E1	1.5E3
Lu-174m		20	541	8	216	2.0E2	5.3E3
Lu-174		8	216	4	108	2.3E1	6.2E2

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		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Lu-177	.	30	811	0.9	24.3	4.1E3	1.1E5
MFP	For mixed fission products, use formula for mixtures or Table II						
Mg-28	Magnesium(12)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	2.0E5	5.4E6
Mn-52	Manganese(25)	0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.6E4	4.4E5
Mn-53		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	6.8E-5	1.8E-3
Mn-54		1	27.0	1	27.0	2.9E2	7.7E3
Mn-56		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	8.0E5	2.2E7
Mo-93	Molybdenum(42)	40	1080	7	189	4.1E-2	1.1
Mo-99		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5***	1.8E4	4.8E5
N-13	Nitrogen(7)	0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	5.4E7	1.5E9
Na-22	Sodium(11)	0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	2.3E2	6.3E3
Na-24		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	3.2E5	8.7E6
Nb-92m	Niobium(41)	0.7	18.9	0.7	18.9	5.2E3	1.4E5
Nb-93m		40	1080	6	162	8.8	2.4E2
Nb-94		0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	6.9E-3	1.9E-1
Nb-95		1	27.0	1	27.0	1.5E3	3.9E4
Nb-97		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	9.9E5	2.7E7
Nd-147	Neodymium(60)	4	108	0.5	13.5	3.0E3	8.1E4
Nd-149		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	4.5E5	1.2E7
Ni-59	Nickel(28)	40	1080	40	1080	3.0E-3	8.0E-2
Ni-63		40	1080	30	811	2.1	5.7E1
Ni-65		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	7.1E5	1.9E7
Np-235	Neptunium(93)	40	1080	40	1080	5.2E1	1.4E3
Np-236		7	189	1E-3	2.70E-2	4.7E-4	1.3E-2
Np-237		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	2.6E-5	7.1E-4
Np-239		6	162	0.5	13.5	8.6E3	2.3E5
Os-185	Osmium(76)	1	27.0	1	27.0	2.8E2	7.5E3
Os-191m		40	1080	40	1080	4.6E4	1.3E6
Os-191		10	270	0.9	24.3	1.6E3	4.4E4
Os-193		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	2.0E4	5.3E5
Os-194		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	1.1E1	3.1E2
P-32	Phosphorus(15)	0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.1E4	2.9E5
P-33		40	1080	0.9	24.3	5.8E3	1.6E5
Pa-230	Protactinium(91)	2	54.1	0.1	2.70	1.2E3	3.3E4
Pa-231		0.6	16.2	6E-5	1.62E-3	1.7E-3	4.7E-2

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Pa-233		5	135	0.9	24.3	7.7E2	2.1E4
Pb-201	Lead(82)	1	27.0	1	27.0	6.2E4	1.7E6
Pb-202		40	1080	2	54.1	1.2E-4	3.4E-3
Pb-203		3	81.1	3	81.1	1.1E4	3.0E5
Pb-205		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	4.5E-6	1.2E-4
Pb-210		0.6	16.2	9E-3	0.243	2.8	7.6E1
Pb-212		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	5.1E4	1.4E6
Pd-103	Palladium(46)	40	1080	40	1080	2.8E3	7.5E4
Pd-107		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	1.9E-5	5.1E-4
Pd-109		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	7.9E4	2.1E6
Pm-143	Promethium(61)	3	81.1	3	81.1	1.3E2	3.4E3
Pm-144		0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	9.2E1	2.5E3
Pm-145		30	811	7	189	5.2	1.4E2
Pm-147		40	1080	0.9	24.3	3.4E1	9.3E2
Pm-148m		0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	7.9E2	2.1E4
Pm-149		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	1.5E4	4.0E5
Pm-151		3	81.1	0.5	13.5	2.7E4	7.3E5
Po-208	Polonium(84)	40	1080	2E-2	0.541	2.2E1	5.9E2
Po-209		40	1080	2E-2	0.541	6.2E-1	1.7E1
Po-210		40	1080	2E-2	0.541	1.7E2	4.5E3
Pr-142	Praseodymium(59)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	4.3E4	1.2E6
Pr-143		4	108	0.5	13.5	2.5E3	6.7E4
Pt-188	Platinum(78)	0.6	16.2	0.6	16.2	2.5E3	6.8E4
Pt-191		3	81.1	3	81.1	8.7E3	2.4E5
Pt-193m		40	1080	9	243	5.8E3	1.6E5
Pt-193		40	1080	40	1080	1.4	3.7E1
Pt-195m		10	270	2	54.1	6.2E3	1.7E5
Pt-197m		10	270	0.9	24.3	3.7E5	1.0E7
Pt-197		20	541	0.5	13.5	3.2E4	8.7E5
Pu-236	Plutonium(94)	7	189	7E-4	1.89E-2	2.0E1	5.3E2
Pu-237		20	541	20	541	4.5E2	1.2E4
Pu-238		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	6.3E-1	1.7E1
Pu-239		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	2.3E-3	6.2E-2
Pu-240		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	8.4E-3	2.3E-1
Pu-241		40	1080	1E-2	0.270	3.8	1.0E2

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Pu-242		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	1.5E-4	3.9E-3
Pu-244		0.3	8.11	2E-4	5.41E-3	6.7E-7	1.8E-5
Ra-223	Radium(88)	0.6	16.2	3E-2	0.811	1.9E3	5.1E4
Ra-224		0.3	8.11	6E-2	1.62	5.9E3	1.6E5
Ra-225		0.6	16.2	2E-2	0.541	1.5E3	3.9E4
Ra-226		0.3	8.11	2E-2	0.541	3.7E-2	1.0
Ra-228		0.6	16.2	4E-2	1.08	1.0E1	2.7E2
Rb-81	Rubidium(37)	2	54.1	0.9	24.3	3.1E5	8.4E6
Rb-83		2	54.1	2	54.1	6.8E2	1.8E4
Rb-84		1	27.0	0.9	24.3	1.8E3	4.7E4
Rb-86		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	3.0E3	8.1E4
Rb-87		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	3.2E-9	8.6E-8
Rb(natural)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	6.7E6	1.8E8
Re-183	Rhenium(75)	5	135	5	135	3.8E2	1.0E4
Re-184m		3	81.1	3	81.1	1.6E2	4.3E3
Re-184		1	27.0	1	27.0	6.9E2	1.9E4
Re-186		4	108	0.5	13.5	6.9E3	1.9E5
Re-187		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	1.4E-9	3.8E-8
Re-188		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	3.6E4	9.8E5
Re-189		4	108	0.5	13.5	2.5E4	6.8E5
Re(natural)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited		2.4E-8
Rh-99	Rhodium(45)	2	54.1	2	54.1	3.0E3	8.2E4
Rh-101		4	108	4	108	4.1E1	1.1E3
Rh-102m		2	54.1	0.9	24.3	2.3E2	6.2E3
Rh-102		0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	4.5E1	1.2E3
Rh-103m		40	1080	40	1080	1.2E6	3.3E7
Rh-105		10	270	0.9	24.3	3.1E4	8.4E5
Rn-222	Radon(86)	0.2	5.41	4E-3	0.108	5.7E3	1.5E5
Ru-97	Ruthenium(44)	4	108	4	108	1.7E4	4.6E5
Ru-103		2	54.1	0.9	24.3	1.2E3	3.2E4
Ru-105		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	2.5E5	6.7E6
Ru-106		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	1.2E2	3.3E3
S-35	Sulfur(16)	40	1080	2	54.1	1.6E3	4.3E4
Sb-122	Antimony(51)	0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.5E4	4.0E5
Sb-124		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	6.5E2	1.7E4

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Sb-125		2	54.1	0.9	24.3	3.9E1	1.0E3
Sb-126		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	3.1E3	8.4E4
Sc-44	Scandium(21)	0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	6.7E5	1.8E7
Sc-46		0.5	13.5	0.5	13.5	1.3E3	3.4E4
Sc-47		9	243	0.9	24.3	3.1E4	8.3E5
Sc-48		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	5.5E4	1.5E6
Se-75	Selenium(34)	3	81.1	3	81.1	5.4E2	1.5E4
Se-79		40	1080	2	54.1	2.6E-3	7.0E-2
Si-31	Silicon(14)	0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	1.4E6	3.9E7
Si-32		40	1080	0.2	5.41	3.9	1.1E2
Sm-145	Samarium(62)	20	541	20	541	9.8E1	2.6E3
Sm-147		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.5E-1	2.3E-8
Sm-151		40	1080	4	108	9.7E-1	2.6E1
Sm-153		4	108	0.5	13.5	1.6E4	4.4E5
Sn-113	Tin(50)	4	108	4	108	3.7E2	1.0E4
Sn-117m		6	162	2	54.1	3.0E3	8.2E4
Sn-119m		40	1080	40	1080	1.4E2	3.7E3
Sn-121m		40	1080	0.9	24.3	2.0	5.4E1
Sn-123		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	3.0E2	8.2E3
Sn-125		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	4.0E3	1.1E5
Sn-126		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.0E-3	2.8E-2
Sr-82	Strontium(38)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	2.3E3	6.2E4
Sr-85m		5	135	5	135	1.2E6	3.3E7
Sr-85		2	54.1	2	54.1	8.8E2	2.4E4
Sr-87m		3	81.1	3	81.1	4.8E5	1.3E7
Sr-89		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	1.1E3	2.9E4
Sr-90		0.2	5.41	0.1	2.70	5.1	1.4E2
Sr-91		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	1.3E5	3.6E6
Sr-92		0.8	21.6	0.5	13.5	4.7E5	1.3E7
T	Tritium(1)	40	1080	40	1080	3.6E2	9.7E3
Ta-178	Tantalum(73)	1	27.0	1	27.0	4.2E6	1.1E8
Ta-179		30	811	30	811	4.1E1	1.1E3
Ta-182		0.8	21.6	0.5	13.5	2.3E2	6.2E3
Tb-157	Terbium(65)	40	1080	10	270	5.6E-1	1.5E1
Tb-158		1	27.0	0.7	18.9	5.6E-1	1.5E1

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Tb-160		0.9	24.3	0.5	13.5	4.2E2	1.1E4
Tc-95m	Technetium(43)	2	54.1	2	54.1	8.3E2	2.2E4
Tc-96m		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	1.4E6	3.8E7
Tc-96		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	1.2E4	3.2E5
Tc-97m		40	1080	40	1080	5.6E2	1.5E4
Tc-97		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	5.2E-5	1.4E-3
Tc-98		0.7	18.9	0.7	18.9	3.2E-5	8.7E-4
Tc-99m		8	216	8	216	1.9E5	5.3E6
Tc-99		40	1080	0.9	24.3	6.3E-4	1.7E-2
Te-118	Tellurium(52)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	6.8E3	1.8E5
Te-121m		5	135	5	135	2.6E2	7.0E3
Te-121		2	54.1	2	54.1	2.4E3	6.4E4
Te-123m		7	189	7	189	3.3E2	8.9E3
Te-125m		30	811	9	243	6.7E2	1.8E4
Te-127m		20	541	0.5	13.5	3.5E2	9.4E3
Te-127		20	541	0.5	13.5	9.8E4	2.6E6
Te-129m		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	1.1E3	3.0E4
Te-129		0.6	16.2	0.5	13.5	7.7E5	2.1E7
Te-131m		0.7	18.9	0.5	13.5	3.0E4	8.0E5
Te-132		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	1.1E4	3.0E5
Th-227	Thorium(90)	9	243	1E-2	0.270	1.1E3	3.1E4
Th-228		0.3	8.11	4E-4	1.08E-2	3.0E1	8.2E2
Th-229		0.3	8.11	3E-5	8.11E-4	7.9E-3	2.1E-1
Th-230		2	54.1	2E-4	5.41E-3	7.6E-4	2.1E-2
Th-231		40	1080	0.9	24.3	2.0E4	5.3E5
Th-232		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	4.0E-9	1.1E-7
Th-234		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	8.6E2	2.3E4
Th(natural)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.1E-9	2.2E-7
Ti-44	Titanium(22)	0.5	13.5	0.2	5.41	6.4	1.7E2
Tl-200	Thallium(81.1)	0.8	21.6	0.8	21.6	2.2E4	6.0E5
Tl-201		10	270	10	270	7.9E3	2.1E5
Tl-202		2	54.1	2	54.1	2.0E3	5.3E4
Tl-204		4	108	0.5	13.5	1.7E1	4.6E2
Tm-167	Thulium(69)	7	189	7	189	3.1E3	8.5E4
Tm-168		0.8	21.6	0.8	21.6	3.1E2	8.3E3

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Tm-170		4	108	0.5	13.5	2.2E2	6.0E3
Tm-171		40	1080	10	270	4.0E1	1.1E3
U-230	Uranium(92)	40	1080	1E-2	0.270	1.0E3	2.7E4
U-232		3	81.1	3E-4	8.11E-3	8.3E-1	2.2E1
U-233		10	270	1E-3	2.70E-2	3.6E-4	9.7E-3
U-234		10	270	1E-3	2.70E-2	2.3E-4	6.2E-3
U-235		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.0E-8	2.2E-6
U-236		10	270	1E-3	2.70E-2	2.4E-6	6.5E-5
U-238		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	1.2E-8	3.4E-7
U(natural)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	2.6E-8	7.1E-7
U(enriched 5% or less)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited		(See Table A-3)
U(enriched more than 5%)			10	270	1E-3	2.70E-2	(See Table A-3)
U(depleted)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited		(See Table A-3)
V-48	Vanadium(23)	0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	6.3E3	1.7E5
V-49		40	1080	40	1080	3.0E2	8.1E3
W-178	Tungsten(74)	1	27.0	1	27.0	1.3E3	3.4E4
W-181		30	811	30	811	2.2E2	6.0E3
W-185		40	1080	0.9	24.3	3.5E2	9.4E3
W-187		2	54.1	0.5	13.5	2.6E4	7.0E5
W-188		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	3.7E2	1.0E4
Xe-122	Xenon(54)	0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	4.8E4	1.3E6
Xe-123		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	4.4E5	1.2E7
Xe-127		4	108	4	108	1.0E3	2.8E4
Xe-131m		40	1080	40	1080	3.1E3	8.4E4
Xe-133		20	541	20	541	6.9E3	1.9E5
Xe-135		4	108	4	108	9.5E4	2.6E6
Y-87	Yttrium(39)	2	54.1	2	54.1	1.7E4	4.5E5
Y-88		0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	5.2E2	1.4E4
Y-90		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	2.0E4	5.4E5
Y-91m		2	54.1	2	54.1	1.5E6	4.2E7
Y-91		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	9.1E2	2.5E4
Y-92		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	3.6E5	9.6E6

Symbol of Radionuclide	Element and Atomic Number	Specific Activity					
		A ₁ (TBq)	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (TBq)	A ₂ (Ci)	(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Y-93		0.2	5.41	0.2	5.41	1.2E5	3.3E6
Yb-169	Ytterbium(70)	3	81.1	3	81.1	8.9E2	2.4E4
Yb-175		30	811	0.9	24.3	6.6E3	1.8E5
Zn-65	Zinc(30)	2	54.1	2	54.1	3.0E2	8.2E3
Zn-69m		2	54.1	0.5	13.5	1.2E5	3.3E6
Zn-69		4	108	0.5	13.5	1.8E6	4.9E7
Zr-88	Zirconium(40)	3	81.1	3	81.1	6.6E2	1.8E4
Zr-93		40	1080	0.2	5.41	9.3E-5	2.5E-3
Zr-95		1	27.0	0.9	24.3	7.9E2	2.1E4
Zr-97		0.3	8.11	0.3	8.11	7.1E4	1.9E6

- * International shipments of Einsteinium require multilateral approval of A₁ and A₂ values.
 ** International shipments of Fermium require multilateral approval of A₁ and A₂ values.
 *** 20 Ci for Mo99 for domestic use.

Table II
 General Values for A₁ and A₂

Contents	A ₁		A ₂	
	(TBq)	(Ci)	(TBq)	(Ci)
Only beta- or gamma-emitting nuclides are known to be present	0.2	5	0.02	0.5
Alpha-emitting nuclides are known to be present, or no relevant data are available	0.10	2.70	2x10 ⁻⁵	5.41x10 ⁻⁵

Table III
Activity-Mass Relationships for Uranium

Uranium Enrichment* wt % U-235 present	Specific Activity	
	<u>TBq/g</u>	<u>Ci/g</u>
0.45	1.8×10^{-8}	5.0×10^{-7}
0.72 (natural)	2.6×10^{-8}	7.1×10^{-7}
1.0	2.8×10^{-8}	7.6×10^{-7}
1.5	3.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{-6}
5.0	1.0×10^{-7}	2.7×10^{-6}
10.0	1.8×10^{-7}	4.8×10^{-6}
20.0	3.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-5}
35.0	7.4×10^{-7}	2.0×10^{-5}
50.0	9.3×10^{-7}	2.5×10^{-5}
90.0	2.2×10^{-6}	5.8×10^{-5}
93.0	2.6×10^{-6}	7.0×10^{-5}
95.0	3.4×10^{-6}	9.1×10^{-5}

*The figures for uranium include representative values for the activity of the uranium-234 which is concentrated during the enrichment process.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES
 STANDARDS FOR RADIATION PROTECTION
 THE NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 HAS ESTABLISHED STANDARDS FOR YOUR
 PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION HAZARDS

YOUR EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Your employer is required to -

1. Apply these rules and conditions of his North Dakota Radioactive Material License to all work under the license.
2. Post or otherwise make available to you a copy of the North Dakota Department of Health rules, licenses, and operating procedures which apply to work you are engaged in, and explain their provisions to you. Copies of these documents are in the possession of the current Radiation Safety Officer named on the license, and are available for examination by any employee.
3. Post Notices of Violation involving radiological working conditions, proposed imposition of civil penalties and orders.
4. Refrain from discriminatory acts against employees who provide information to the North Dakota Department of Health.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A WORKER

You should familiarize yourself with those provisions of the North Dakota Department of Health rules and the operating procedures which apply to the work you are engaged in. You should observe their provisions for your own protection and protection of your co-workers.

WHAT IS COVERED BY THESE RULES

1. Limits on exposure to radiation and radioactive material in restricted and unrestricted areas;
2. Measures to be taken after accidental exposure;
3. Personnel monitoring, surveys, and equipment;
4. Caution signs, labels, and safety interlock equipment;
5. Exposure records and reports;
6. Options for workers regarding Department inspections;
7. Prohibits discrimination against employees, and;
8. Related matters.

REPORTS ON YOUR RADIATION EXPOSURE HISTORY

1. The North Dakota Department of Health Rules require that your employer give you a written report if you receive an exposure in excess of any applicable limit as set forth in the rules or in the license. The basic limits for exposure to employees are set forth in Subsection 1 of Section 33-10-04.1-06 of the rules. This section specifies limits on exposure to radiation from both external sources and any radioactive material taken into your body.
2. If you work where personnel monitoring is required:
 - a. Your employer must give you a written report of your radiation exposure upon termination of your employment, if you request a report, and
 - b. Your employer must give you a written report of your exposure to radiation annually.

INSPECTIONS

All licensed or registered activities are subject to inspection by representatives of the North Dakota Department of Health.

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

If an employee believes that discrimination has occurred due to engaging in activities described in Subsection 6 of Section 33-10-10-02 of these rules said employee may, within thirty days of the discriminatory act, file a complaint with the Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division. The Department of Labor shall conduct an investigation and shall, where discrimination has occurred, issue an order providing relief to the employee if relief is not provided by other means of settlement.

INQUIRIES

Inquiries dealing with the matters outlined above, can be sent to the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Environmental Engineering, 1200 Missouri Avenue, Room 304, Box 5520, Bismarck, North Dakota 58506-5520. Telephone: (701)328-5188.

COPIES OF THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF PLACES IN EVERY ESTABLISHMENT WHERE EMPLOYEES ARE EMPLOYED IN ACTIVITIES LICENSED OR REGISTERED WITH THE NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, TO PERMIT EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OR FREQUENTING ANY PORTION OF RESTRICTED AREA TO OBSERVE A COPY ON THE WAY TO OR FROM THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(Example)

**RADIATION SAFETY DOCUMENTS
FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS LICENSEES**

The ND Radiological Health Rules require that certain documents be made available to you. They include:

Radioactive Materials License, and Documents Incorporated into the License by Reference:

This license allows us to use radioactive materials, and specifies some of the radiation safety rules that must be followed. The documents incorporated by reference include our application for the license, which specifies many of the radiation safety procedures that we have agreed to follow.

North Dakota Radiological Health Rules:

These are the primary radiation safety requirements that must be followed when working with or around radiation. Two of the chapters that apply to us are:

Chapter 33-10-04.1, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation"

Chapter 33-10-10, "Notices, Instructions and Reports to Workers - Inspections"

Other chapters may also apply to us.

Our Operating & Emergency Procedures for Working With Radiation

Any Notice of Violation, Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty, or Order and Our Response

All employees who work with or around radiation should read these documents. These documents are available from the Radiation Safety Officer: (insert that person's name here and the location where the documents are kept)

(Example)

RADIATION SAFETY DOCUMENTS
FOR RADIATION MACHINE REGISTRANTS

The ND Radiological Health Rules require that certain documents be made available to you. They include:

Radiation Machines Registration:

This lists all of the X-ray machines, linear accelerators, and other radiation machines that we have registered with the ND Dept. of Health.

North Dakota Radiological Health Rules:

These are the primary radiation safety requirements that must be followed when working with or around radiation. Two of the chapters that apply to us are:

Chapter 33-10-04.1, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation"

Chapter 33-10-10, "Notices, Instructions and Reports to Workers - Inspections"

Other chapters may also apply to us.

Our Operating & Emergency Procedures for Working With Radiation

Any Notice of Violation, Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty, or Order and Our Response

All employees who work with or around radiation should read these documents. These documents are available from the person in charge of radiation protection: (insert that person's name here and the location where the documents are kept)

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

**IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT
THE NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
IS AVAILABLE FOR DIRECT TECHNICAL SUPPORT
AND ASSISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO RADIATION SAFETY**

**FOR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
CONTACT:**

WEEKDAYS (7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

1-701-328-5188

ALL OTHER TIMES

1-800-472-2121 (WITHIN ND)

1-701-328-2121 (OUT OF STATE)



CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL RADIATION EXPOSURE
NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
 SFN 8416 (8-95)

See Instructions on Back

1. Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)				2. Identification Number		3. ID Type	4. Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		5. Date of Birth		
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)			9A.		
									Record	Routine	
									Estimate	PSE	
INTAKES				DOSES (in rem)							
10A. RADIONUCLIDE	10B. CLASS	10C. MODE		10D. INTAKE IN uCi							
						Deep Dose Equivalent (DDE)				11.	
						Eye Dose Equivalent to the Lens of the Eye (LDE)				12.	
						Shallow Dose Equivalent, Whole Body (SDE, WB)				13.	
						Shallow Dose Equivalent, Max Extremity (SDE, ME)				14.	
						Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE)				15.	
						Committed Dose Equivalent, Maximally Exposed Organ (CDE)				16.	
						Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) (Blocks 11 + 15)				17.	
						Total Organ Dose Equivalent, Max Organ (TODE) (Blocks 11 + 16)				18.	
						19. Comments					
20. Signature -- Licensee or Registrant								21. Date Prepared			

F-3

INSTRUCTIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Type or print the full name of the monitored individual in the order of last name (include "Jr," "Sr," "III," etc.), first name, middle initial (if applicable).
2. Enter the individual's identification number, including punctuation. This number should be the 9-digit social security number if at all possible. If the individual has no social security number, enter the number from another official identification such as a passport or work permit.
3. Enter the code for the type of identification used as shown below:

CODE ID TYPE

SSN	U.S. Social Security Number
PPN	Passport Number
CSI	Canadian Social Insurance Number
WPN	Work Permit Number
IND	INDEX Identification Number
OTH	Other

4. Check the box that denotes the sex of the individual being monitored.
5. Enter the date of birth of the individual being monitored in the format MM/DD/YY.
6. Enter the monitoring period for which this report is filed. The format should be MM/DD/YY - MM/DD/YY.
7. Enter the name of the licensee or registrant.
8. Enter the department license or registration number or numbers.
- 9A. Place an "X" in Record or Estimate. Choose "Record" if the dose data listed represent a final determination of the dose received to the best of the licensee's or registrant's knowledge. Choose "Estimate" only if the listed dose data are preliminary and will be superseded by a final determination resulting in a subsequent report. An example of such an instance would be dose data based on self-reading dosimeter results and the licensee intends to assign the record dose on the basis of TLD results that are not yet available.
- 9B. Place an "X" in either Routine or PSE. Choose "Routine" if the data represent the results of monitoring for routine exposures. Choose "PSE" if the listed dose data represents the results of monitoring of planned special exposures received during the monitoring period. If more than one PSE was received in a single year, the licensee or registrant should sum them and report the total of all PSEs.
- 10A. Enter the symbol for each radionuclide that resulted in an internal exposure recorded for the individual, using the format "Xx-###x", for instance, Cs-137 or Tc-99m.
- 10B. Enter the lung clearance class as listed in Appendix B to Chapter 33-10-04.1 (D, W, Y, V, or O for other) for all intakes by inhalation.
- 10C. Enter the mode of intake. For inhalation, enter "H". For absorption through the skin, enter "B". For oral ingestion, enter "G". For injection, enter "J".
- 10D. Enter the intake of each radionuclide in uCi.
11. Enter the deep dose equivalent (DDE) to the whole body.
12. Enter the eye dose equivalent (LDE) recorded for the lens of the eye.
13. Enter the shallow dose equivalent recorded for the skin of the whole body (SDE, WB).
14. Enter the shallow dose equivalent recorded for the skin of the extremity receiving the maximum dose (SDE, ME).
15. Enter the committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) or "NR" for "Not Required" or "NC" for "Not Calculated".
16. Enter the committed dose equivalent (CDE) recorded for the maximally exposed organ or "NR" for "Not Required" or "NC" for "Not Calculated".
17. Enter the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE). The TEDE is the sum of items 11 and 15.
18. Enter the total organ dose equivalent (TODE) for the maximally exposed organ. The TODE is the sum of items 11 and 16.
19. **COMMENTS.**
In the space provided, enter additional information that might be needed to determine compliance with limits. An example might be to enter the note that the SDE, ME was the result of exposure from a discrete hot particle. Another possibility would be to indicate that an overexposed report has been sent to the department in reference to the exposure report.
20. Signature of the person designated to represent the licensee or registrant.
21. Enter the date this form was prepared.



OCCUPATIONAL RADIATION EXPOSURE HISTORY
 NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
 SFN 19443 (8-95)

See Instructions on Back

1. Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)			2. Identification Number			3. ID Type		4. Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		5. Date of Birth						
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)		9. <table border="1"><tr><td>Record</td></tr><tr><td>Estimate</td></tr><tr><td>No Record</td></tr></table>		Record	Estimate	No Record	10. <table border="1"><tr><td>Routine</td></tr><tr><td>PSE</td></tr></table>		Routine	PSE
Record																
Estimate																
No Record																
Routine																
PSE																
11. DDE	12. LDE	13. SDE, WB	14. SDE, ME	15. CEDE	16. CDE	17. TEDE		18. TODÉ								
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)		9. <table border="1"><tr><td>Record</td></tr><tr><td>Estimate</td></tr><tr><td>No Record</td></tr></table>		Record	Estimate	No Record	10. <table border="1"><tr><td>Routine</td></tr><tr><td>PSE</td></tr></table>		Routine	PSE
Record																
Estimate																
No Record																
Routine																
PSE																
11. DDE	12. LDE	13. SDE, WB	14. SDE, ME	15. CEDE	16. CDE	17. TEDE		18. TODÉ								
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)		9. <table border="1"><tr><td>Record</td></tr><tr><td>Estimate</td></tr><tr><td>No Record</td></tr></table>		Record	Estimate	No Record	10. <table border="1"><tr><td>Routine</td></tr><tr><td>PSE</td></tr></table>		Routine	PSE
Record																
Estimate																
No Record																
Routine																
PSE																
11. DDE	12. LDE	13. SDE, WB	14. SDE, ME	15. CEDE	16. CDE	17. TEDE		18. TODÉ								
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)		9. <table border="1"><tr><td>Record</td></tr><tr><td>Estimate</td></tr><tr><td>No Record</td></tr></table>		Record	Estimate	No Record	10. <table border="1"><tr><td>Routine</td></tr><tr><td>PSE</td></tr></table>		Routine	PSE
Record																
Estimate																
No Record																
Routine																
PSE																
11. DDE	12. LDE	13. SDE, WB	14. SDE, ME	15. CEDE	16. CDE	17. TEDE		18. TODÉ								
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)		9. <table border="1"><tr><td>Record</td></tr><tr><td>Estimate</td></tr><tr><td>No Record</td></tr></table>		Record	Estimate	No Record	10. <table border="1"><tr><td>Routine</td></tr><tr><td>PSE</td></tr></table>		Routine	PSE
Record																
Estimate																
No Record																
Routine																
PSE																
11. DDE	12. LDE	13. SDE, WB	14. SDE, ME	15. CEDE	16. CDE	17. TEDE		18. TODÉ								
6. Monitoring Period			7. Licensee or Registrant Name			8. License or Registration Number(s)		9. <table border="1"><tr><td>Record</td></tr><tr><td>Estimate</td></tr><tr><td>No Record</td></tr></table>		Record	Estimate	No Record	10. <table border="1"><tr><td>Routine</td></tr><tr><td>PSE</td></tr></table>		Routine	PSE
Record																
Estimate																
No Record																
Routine																
PSE																
11. DDE	12. LDE	13. SDE, WB	14. SDE, ME	15. CEDE	16. CDE	17. TEDE		18. TODÉ								
19. Signature of Monitored Individual			20. Date Signed		21. Certifying Organization		22. Signature of Designee		23. Date Signed							

F-4

INSTRUCTIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Type or print the full name of the monitored individual in the order of last name (include "Jr," "Sr," "III," etc.), first name, middle initial (if applicable).
2. Enter the individual's identification number, including punctuation. This number should be the 9-digit social security number if at all possible. If the individual has no social security number, enter the number from another official identification such as a passport or work permit.
3. Enter the code for the type of identification used as shown below:

CODE ID TYPE

SSN	U.S. Social Security Number
PPN	Passport Number
CSI	Canadian Social Insurance Number
WPN	Work Permit Number
IND	INDEX Identification Number
OTH	Other

4. Check the box that denotes the sex of the individual being monitored.
5. Enter the date of birth of the individual being monitored in the format MM/DD/YY.
6. Enter the monitoring period for which this report is filed. The format should be MM/DD/YY - MM/DD/YY.
7. Enter the name of the licensee or registrant.
8. Enter the department license or registration number or numbers.
9. Place an "X" in Record, Estimate, or No Record. Choose "Record" if the dose data listed represent a final determination of the dose received to the best of the licensee's or registrant's knowledge. Choose "Estimate" only if the listed dose data are preliminary and will be superseded by a final determination resulting in a subsequent report. An example of such an instance would be dose data based on self-reading dosimeter results and the licensee intends to assign the record dose on the basis of TLD results that are not yet available.
10. Plan an "X" in either Routine or PSE. Choose "Routine" if the data represent the results of monitoring for routine exposures. Choose "PSE" if the listed dose data represents the results of monitoring of planned special exposures received during the monitoring period. If more than one PSE was received in a single year, the licensee or registrant should sum them and report the total of all PSEs.
11. Enter the deep dose equivalent (DDE) to the whole body.
12. Enter the eye dose equivalent (LDE) recorded for the lens of the eye.
13. Enter the shallow dose equivalent recorded for the skin of the whole body (SDE, WB).
14. Enter the shallow dose equivalent recorded for the skin of the extremity receiving the maximum dose (SDE, ME).
15. Enter the committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) or "NR" for "Not Required" or "NC" for "Not Calculated".
16. Enter the committed dose equivalent (CDE) recorded for the maximally exposed organ or "NR" for "Not Required" or "NC" for "Not Calculated".
17. Enter the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE). The TEDE is the sum of items 11 and 15.
18. Enter the total organ dose equivalent (TODE) for the maximally exposed organ. The TODE is the sum of items 11 and 16.
19. Signature of the monitored individual. The signature of the monitored individual on this form indicates that the information contained on the form is complete and correct to the best of his or her knowledge.
20. Enter the date this form was signed by the monitored individual.
21. [OPTIONAL] Enter the name of the licensee, registrant or facility not licensed by the department, providing monitoring for exposure to radiation (such as a DOE facility) or the employer if the individual is not employed by the licensee or registrant and the employer chooses to maintain exposure records for its employees.
22. [OPTIONAL] Signature of the person designated to represent the licensee, registrant or employer entered in item 21. The licensee, registrant or employer who chooses to countersign the form should have on file documentation of all the information on the form 19443 being signed.
23. [OPTIONAL] Enter the date this form was signed by the designated representative.



CERTIFICATE - DISPOSITION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (RCP-1)

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

SFN 18941 (8-95)

Items **MUST** be completed. Please print.

Licensee Name		License Number	License Expiration Date	
Address		City	State	Zip Code

The licensee or any individual executing this certificate on behalf of the licensee certifies that (Check and/or complete the appropriate item(s) below:

A. MATERIALS DATA (Check one and complete, as necessary.)

- 1. No materials have ever been possessed or procured by the licensee under this license.
- 2. All materials procured and/or possessed by the licensee under the license number cited above have been transferred.

Date Transferred	Transferred To		
License Number			
License Issued By (Check One)		Issued by the State of (if applicable)	
<input type="checkbox"/> NRC <input type="checkbox"/> Agreement State			

An Agreement State pursuant to Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.

- 3. Materials have been disposed of in the following manner (Describe specific disposal procedures - if additional space is needed, use the reverse of this form, or provide attachment(s):

B. OTHER DATA

- 1. Our license has not yet expired; please terminate it.
- 2. Was a radiation survey conducted to confirm the absence of licensed radioactive materials and to determine whether any contamination remains on the premises covered by the license? (Check one)
 - No
 - Yes, the results (Check one)
 - are attached, or
 - were forwarded to the North Dakota Department of Health, Environmental Engineering Division (Date) _____

Name of Person to be Contacted Regarding the Information Provided on this Form			Telephone Number	
Mail all Future Correspondence Regarding this License to				
Address		City	State	Zip Code

RETURN TO: North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Engineering Division P.O. Box 5520 1200 Missouri Avenue Bismarck, ND 58506-5520	CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	
	Signature	Date
	Printed Name and Title	

SUPPLEMENT A

SUPPLEMENT A

ND DEPT. OF HEALTH

**TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE
AUTHORIZED USER OR RADIATION SAFETY OFFICER**

1. NAME OF PROPOSED AUTHORIZED USER OR RADIATION SAFETY OFFICER		2. FOR PHYSICIANS, STATE OR TERRITORY WHERE LICENSED		
3. CERTIFICATION				
SPECIALTY BOARD A	CATEGORY B	MONTH AND YEAR CERTIFIED C		
4. TRAINING RECEIVED IN BASIC RADIOISOTOPE HANDLING TECHNIQUES				
FIELD OF TRAINING A	LOCATION & DATE(S) OF TRAINING B	TYPE AND LENGTH OF TRAINING		
		CLOCK HOURS IN LECTURE OR LABORATORY	CLOCK HOURS OF SUPERVISED ON-THE-JOB	
a. RADIATION PHYSICS AND INSTRUMENTATION				
b. RADIATION PROTECTION				
c. MATHEMATICS PERTAINING TO THE USE AND MEASUREMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY				
d. RADIATION BIOLOGY				
e. RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY				
5. EXPERIENCE WITH RADIATION (Actual use of Radioisotopes or Equivalent Experience)				
ISOTOPE	mCi USED AT ONE TIME	LOCATION	CLOCK HOURS	TYPE OF USE

PRECEPTOR STATEMENT

Supplement B must be completed by the applicant physician's preceptor. If more than one preceptor is necessary to document experience, obtain a separate statement from each.

1. PROPOSED PHYSICIAN USER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

FULL NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

CRITERIA FOR COLUMN C

PERSONAL PARTICIPATION SHOULD CONSIST OF:

- * Supervised examination of patients to determine the suitability for radioisotope diagnosis and/or treatment and recommendation for prescribed dosage.
- * Collaboration in dose calibration and actual administration of dose to the patient including calculation of the radiation dose, related measurements and plotting of data.
- * Adequate period of training to enable physician to manage radioactive patients and follow patients through diagnosis and/or course of treatment.

2. CLINICAL TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF ABOVE NAMED PHYSICIAN

ISOTOPE A	CONDITIONS DIAGNOSED OR TREATED B	NUMBER OF CASES INVOLVING PERSONAL PARTICIPATION C	COMMENTS (Additional information or comments may be submitted on separate sheets.) D
	Thyroid scan		
	Thyroid uptake		
	Lung perfusion scan		
	Xenon ventilation study		
	Aerosol ventilation scan		
	Renal flow scan		
	Brain scan		
	Liver/spleen scan		
	Bone scan		
	Gastroesophageal study		
	LeVeen shunt study		
	Cystogram		
	Dacryocystogram		
	Cardiac perfusion scan		
	Cardiac stress ventriculogram		
	Cardiac rest ventriculogram		
	Gallium scan		



NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
RADIATION CONTROL PROGRAM

HEALTH PHYSICS REGISTRATION

NOTE: See instructions on reverse side. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this service provider nor is it a license.

COMPANY NAME _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

TYPE OF SERVICE:

PERSONNEL MONITORING

CALIBRATION

SHIELDING EVALUATION

DIAGNOSTIC PHYSICS

THERAPEUTIC PHYSICS

North Dakota Radiological Health Rules - Chapter 33-10-02 - Registration of Radiation Machine Facilities and Services, provides for the registration of persons providing radiation machine installation, servicing or service.

I (We) have reviewed Chapter 33-10-02 relating to our type of services. By submitting this registration, I (We) agree to comply with the provisions of the North Dakota Radiological Health Rules.

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Do not write in this space

Please check if requesting a copy of the North Dakota Radiological Health Rules and include a \$20.00 fee.

[Empty rectangular box for notes or comments]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING REGISTRATION FORM

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>
Company Name	Print/type name of the company or responsible party applying for registration.
Address/City/State/Zip	Give complete address of company/individual requesting registration.
Phone Number	Include area code for daytime company telephone number to contact regarding Department communications.
Type of Service	Darken all boxes appropriate to the services the company may provide and/or is qualified to provide.
Name/Position	Print/type the name of the contact person and the position within the company.
Signature/Date	Contact person to sign and date.

Note: Place an "X" in the box at the bottom of the page and include a \$20.00 fee if you wish to receive a copy of the North Dakota Radiological Health Rules.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATION

<u>TYPE OF SERVICE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SERVICE FEES (IN DOLLARS)</u>
X-ray Service and Installers	200
X-ray Sales and Demonstrations	200
Combined Sales and Service (Assemblers)	260
Radiation Training Courses	130
Health Physics Registration	130



NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
RADIATION CONTROL PROGRAM

ASSEMBLER REGISTRATION

NOTE: See instructions on reverse side. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this assembler nor is it a license.

COMPANY NAME _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

TYPE OF SERVICE

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| MEDICAL | <input type="checkbox"/> | SALES AND SERVICE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DENTAL | <input type="checkbox"/> | SERVICE AND INSTALLATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| INDUSTRIAL | <input type="checkbox"/> | SALES - DEMONSTRATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | CONDUCTING
RADIATION TRAINING | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | COMBINED
SALES/SERVICE/INSTALLATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |

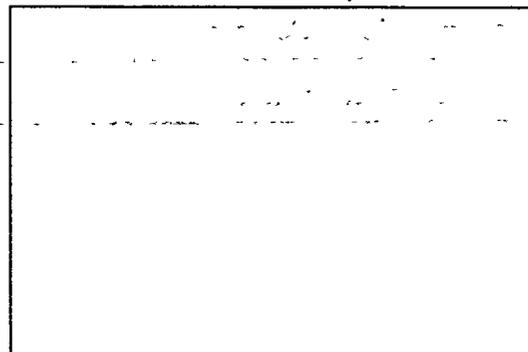
North Dakota Radiological Health Rules - Chapter 33-10-02 - Registration of Radiation Machine Facilities and Services, provides for the registration of persons providing radiation machine installation, servicing, or service.

I (We) have reviewed Chapter 33-10-02 relating to our type of services. By submitting this registration, I (We) agree to comply with the provisions of the North Dakota Radiological Health Rules.

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Do not write in this space



Please check if requesting a copy of the North Dakota Radiological Health Rules and include a \$20.00 fee.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING REGISTRATION FORM

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>
Company Name	Print/type name of the company or responsible party applying for registration.
Address/City/State/Zip	Give complete address of company/individual requesting registration.
Phone Number	Include area code for daytime company telephone number to contact regarding Department communications.
Type of Service	Darken all boxes appropriate to the services the company may provide and/or is qualified to provide.
Name/Position	Print/type the name of the contact person and the position within the company.
Signature/Date	Contact person to sign and date.

Note: Place an "X" in the box at the bottom of the page and include a \$20.00 fee if you wish to receive a copy of the North Dakota Radiological Health Rules.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATION

<u>TYPE OF SERVICE</u>	<u>ANNUAL SERVICE FEES (IN DOLLARS)</u>
X-ray Service and Installers	200
X-ray Sales and Demonstrations	200
Combined Sales and Service (Assemblers)	260
Radiation Training Courses	130
Health Physics Registration	130



RADIATION MACHINES REGISTRATION
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING/RADIATION CONTROL PROGRAM
 SFN 8428 (9-96)

See instructions on reverse. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of ability, nor is it a license.

**DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
 REGISTRATION CERTIFIED
 STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

Registration Number

Director, Environmental Engineering
Sam E. Mount

By Warren Freier/Bndget Welch

1a. Name of Registrant

1b. Address 1.

1b. Address 2.

City	State	Zip Code
------	-------	----------

1c. Name of Person in Charge of Radiation Protection

1d. Owner of Radiation Machine

1e. Facility Contact	Telephone Number
----------------------	------------------

2. Is/are radiation machine(s) co-owned? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - List Co-Owners A, B, C	Co-Owner A	Co-Owner B	Co-Owner C
---	------------	------------	------------

3. Type of Practice or Use

<input type="checkbox"/> Medical - 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Chiropractic - 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary - 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry - 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dental - 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Osteopathy - 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Podiatry - 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Research - 8	

4. Type of Facility

<input type="checkbox"/> Office - 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinic - 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational Institution	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital - 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile - 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial - 6	

5 MEDICAL/DENTAL	Number of Machines	Number of Tubes	6 INDUSTRIAL/EDUCATIONAL	Number of Machines	Number of Tubes
A. Radiographic Fixed			A. Radiographic Fixed		
Radiographic Mobile			Radiographic Mobile		
B. Fluoroscopic Fixed			B. Fluoroscopic (Only)		
Fluoroscopic Mobile			C. X-RAY Diffraction		
C. Combination Radiographic - Fluoroscopic			D. Electron Microscope(s)		
D. Linear Accelerator			E. Other (Specify)		
E. Superficial Orthovoltage					
F. Dental					
TOTALS			TOTALS		

7. LISTING OF RADIATION MACHINE(S) - OWNED OR CO-OWNED

MANUFACTURER	RATED @		CONTROL SERIAL NUMBER	NUMBER OF TUBES	ROOM NO. LOCATION	TYPE OF USE
	kVp	mA				

To the best of my knowledge, the above information is true and correct.

Name (Type or Print)	Title
Signature	Date

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING REGISTRATION FORM

ITEM NUMBER	INSTRUCTIONS
1a. Name of owner of radiation machines.	Print name of the person(s) who own(s) the radiation machine(s) or those legally responsible for the location of said machine(s). For hospitals, clinics, education institutions, or industrial corporations, use full name of the facility.
1b. Location of radiation machine(s).	Give complete address of facility housing the radiation machine(s).
1c. Persons responsible for radiation safety.	List name, title and address (if different from 1a.) of the person responsible for radiation safety of the facility.
2. Are these radiation sources co-owned?	Check appropriate answer. List name(s) of all individuals who have shares of ownership in these radiation machine(s).
3. Type of practice or use.	Check appropriate practice or use.
4. Type of facility.	Check appropriate box to describe this facility.
5. Medical and Dental - Number of X-ray machines.	Record number of X-ray machine(s) and tubes in each of the respective categories; record total number of machine(s) and tubes on the last line.
6. Industrial and Educational - Number of radiation machine(s).	See instructions for number 5(above).
7. Listing of radiation machine(s) owned or co-owned?	Self-Explanatory; type of use i.e. R - Radiographic only; R/F - Radiographic-Fluoroscopic; F - Fluoroscopic only; I - Intraoral; P - Panoramic; C - Cephalometric

Note: Additional sheets should be appended as necessary.

Date and Sign form. Mail To:

Department of Health
Division of Environmental Engineering
Radiation Control Program
1200 Missouri Avenue
P.O. Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

APPENDIX B - SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applications for registration of radiation machines and other regulatory services shall pay the following fees for each machine that they possess and use at their facilities. The fees cover a three-year registration period, the renewal fee is the amount listed.

Registration Category	Fee for Each Machine	Registration Category	Fee for Each Machine
Dentistry.....	\$ 80	Chiropractic.....	\$120
Medical		Podiatry.....	\$100
-Radiographic Machine.....	\$130	Veterinary Medicine.....	\$ 80
-Fluoroscopic Machine.....	\$200	Industrial Radiography.....	\$325
-Combined Radiographic-Fluoroscopic.....	\$260	Accelerators (Industrial & Research).....	\$200
-Therapeutic: Linear Accelerator (<10MEV).....	\$200	Education/Research.....	\$200
-Therapeutic: Linear Accelerator (>10MEV).....	\$325		
-Superfici X-ray.....	\$100		



RADIATION MACHINES REGISTRATION
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING/RADIATION CONTROL PROGRAM
 SFN 7590 (02-97)

See instructions below. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this nor is it a license.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY REGISTRATION CERTIFIED STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Registration Number
Director, Environmental Engineering <i>Warren Freier</i>
By Warren Freier/Bndget Welch

1a. Name of Registrant		
1b. Address 1.		
1b. Address 2.		
City	State	Zip Code
1c. Name of Person in Charge of Radiation Protection		
1d. Owner of Radiabon Machine		
1e. Facility Contact	Telephone Number	

APPLICATION FOR RECIPROCITY PRIVILEGES
 33-10-02-11 "OUT OF STATE RADIATION MACHINES."

Whenever any radiation machine is to be brought into the state, for any temporary* use, the person proposing to bring such machine into the state shall have written notice to the Department at least three days before such machine is to be used in the state. The notice shall include the type of radiation machine; the nature, duration and scope of use, the exact location where the radiation machine is to be used, the names and addresses where the machine users can be reached while in the state, and submit specified annual fee of \$200.00 per machine. 33-10-11 - Appendix B.

* NOTE: Routine use; each day - week - month - list the facilities and frequency below.

7. LISTING OF RADIATION MACHINE(S) - OWNED OR CO-OWNED

MANUFACTURER	RATED @		CONTROL SERIAL NUMBER	NUMBER OF TUBES	ROOM NO. LOCATION	TYPE OF USE
	kVp	mA				

To the best of my knowledge, the above information is true and correct

Name (Type or Print)	Title
Signature	Date

RADIATION MACHINE REGISTRATION

CHANGE OF STATUS NOTIFICATION

To indicate a change of status relative to the registration of radiation machines, please complete the appropriate sections and forward to the address shown on the reverse side of this form.

Facility Name: _____

Registration #: _____

New radiation machine, request registration form.

I have placed an X-ray machine in storage:

Registration tab # _____

I have transferred/sold an X-ray machine:

List machines:	Transferred/Sold to:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Change of Address:

From:	To:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Signature: _____ Date: _____



NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
RADIATION CONTROL PROGRAM
1200 MISSOURI AVE, ROOM 304
BOX 5520
BISMARCK, ND 58506-5520

**CHAPTER 33-10-14
LICENSES AND RADIATION SAFETY
REQUIREMENTS FOR IRRADIATORS**

Section	
33-10-14-01	Purpose and Scope
33-10-14-02	Definitions
33-10-14-03	Specific Licenses for Irradiators
33-10-14-04	Start of Construction
33-10-14-05	Performance Requirements
33-10-14-06	Design Requirements
33-10-14-07	Construction Monitoring and Acceptance Testing
33-10-14-08	Operation of Irradiators
33-10-14-09	Records

33-10-14-01. Purpose and scope.

1. This chapter contains requirements for the issuance of a license authorizing the use of sealed sources containing radioactive materials in irradiators used to irradiate objects or materials using gamma radiation. This chapter also contains radiation safety requirements for operating irradiators. The requirements of this chapter are in addition to other requirements of this article. In particular, the provisions of chapters 33-10-03, 33-10-04.1, 33-10-10, and 33-10-11 apply to applications and licenses subject to this chapter. Nothing in this chapter relieves the licensee from complying with other applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing the siting, zoning, land use, and building code requirements for industrial facilities.
2. The rules in this chapter apply to panoramic irradiators that have either dry or wet storage of the radioactive sealed sources and to underwater irradiators in which both the source and the product being irradiated are under water. Irradiators whose dose rates exceed five grays [500 rads] per hour at one meter from the radioactive sealed sources in air or in water, as applicable for the irradiator type, are covered by this chapter.
3. The rules in this chapter do not apply to self-contained dry-source-storage irradiators (those in which both the source and the area subject to irradiation are contained within a device and are not accessible by personnel), medical radiology or teletherapy, radiography (the irradiation of materials for

nondestructive testing purposes), gauging, or open-field (agricultural) irradiators.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-02. Definitions.

1. "Annually" means either:
 - a. At intervals not to exceed one year; or
 - b. One per year, at about the same time each year (plus or minus one month).
2. "Doubly encapsulated sealed source" means a sealed source in which the radioactive material is sealed within a capsule and that capsule is sealed within another capsule.
3. "Irradiator" means a facility that uses radioactive sealed sources for the irradiation of objects or materials and in which radiation dose rates exceeding five grays [500 rads] per hour exist at one meter from the sealed radioactive sources in air or water, as applicable for the irradiator type, but does not include irradiators in which both the sealed source and the area subject to irradiation are contained within a device and are not accessible to personnel.
4. "Irradiator operator" means an individual who has successfully completed the training and testing described in subsection 1 of section 33-10-14-08 and is authorized by the terms of the license to operate the irradiator without a supervisor present.
5. "Panoramic dry-source-storage irradiator" means an irradiator in which the irradiations occur in air in areas potentially accessible to personnel and in which the sources are stored in shields made of solid materials. The term includes beam-type dry-source-storage irradiators in which only a narrow beam of radiation is produced for performing irradiations.
6. "Panoramic irradiator" means an irradiator in which the irradiations are done in air in areas potentially accessible to personnel. The term includes beam-type irradiators.
7. "Panoramic wet-source-storage irradiator" means an irradiator in which the irradiations occur in air in areas potentially accessible to personnel and in which the sources are stored under water in a storage pool.

8. "Pool irradiator" means any irradiator at which the sources are stored or used in a pool of water including panoramic wet-source-storage irradiators and underwater irradiators.
9. "Product conveyor system" means a system for moving the product to be irradiated to, from, and within the area where irradiation takes place.
10. "Radiation room" means a shielded room in which irradiations take place. Underwater irradiators do not have radiation rooms.
11. "Seismic area" means any area where the probability of a horizontal acceleration in rock of more than three-tenths times the acceleration of gravity in two hundred fifty years is greater than ten percent, as designated by the United States geological survey.
12. "Underwater irradiator" means an irradiator in which the sources always remain shielded under water and humans do not have access to the sealed sources or the space subject to irradiation without entering the pool.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 28-32-02

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-03. Specific licenses for irradiators. The department will approve an application for a specific license for the use of licensed material in an irradiator if the the applicant meets the requirements contained in this section.

1. The applicant shall satisfy the general requirements specified in chapter 33-10-03 and the requirements contained in this chapter.
2. The application must describe the training provided to irradiator operators including:
 - a. Classroom training.
 - b. On-the-job or simulator training.
 - c. Safety reviews.
 - d. Means employed by the applicant to test each operator's understanding of the department's rules and licensing requirements and the irradiator operating and emergency procedures.
 - e. Minimum training and experience of personnel who may provide training.

3. The application must include an outline of the written operating and emergency procedures listed in subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-08 that describes the radiation safety aspects of the procedures.
4. The application must describe the organizational structure for managing the irradiator, specifically the radiation safety responsibilities and authorities of the radiation safety officer and those management personnel who have important radiation safety responsibilities or authorities. In particular, the application must specify who, within the management structure, has the authority to stop unsafe operations. The application must also describe the training and experience required for the position of radiation safety officer.
5. The application must include a description of the access control systems required by subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05, the radiation monitors required by subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05, the method of detecting leaking sources required by subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-08 including the sensitivity of the method, and a diagram of the facility that shows the locations of all required interlocks and radiation monitors.
6. If the applicant intends to perform leak testing of dry-source-storage sealed sources, the applicant shall establish procedures for leak testing and submit a description of these procedures to the department. The description must include the:
 - a. Instruments to be used.
 - b. Methods of performing the analysis.
 - c. Pertinent experience of the individual who analyzes the samples.
7. If licensee personnel are to load or unload sources, the applicant shall describe the qualifications and training of the personnel and the procedures to be used. If the applicant intends to contract for source loading or unloading at its facility, the loading or unloading must be done by an organization specifically authorized by the department, the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or an agreement state to load or unload irradiator sources.

8. The application must describe the inspection and maintenance checks, including the frequency of the checks required by subsection 6 of section 33-10-14-08.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-04. Start of construction. The applicant may not begin construction of a new irradiator prior to the submission to the department of both an application for a license for the irradiator and the fee required by chapter 33-10-11. As used in this section, the term "construction" includes the construction of any portion of the permanent irradiator structure on the site but does not include: engineering and design work, purchase of a site, site surveys or soil testing, site preparation, site excavation, construction of warehouse or auxiliary structures, and other similar tasks. Any activities undertaken prior to the issuance of a license are entirely at the risk of the applicant and have no bearing on the issuance of a license with respect to the requirements of this article.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04, 23-20.1-04.5

33-10-14-05. Performance requirements.

1. Performance criteria for sealed sources.

a. Requirements. Sealed sources installed after July 1, 1993:

(1) Must have a certificate of registration issued under 10 Code of Federal Regulations 32.210.

(2) Must be doubly encapsulated.

(3) Must use radioactive material that is as nondispersible as practical and that is as insoluble as practical if the source is used in a wet-source-storage or wet-source-change irradiator.

(4) Must be encapsulated in a material resistant to general corrosion and to localized corrosion, such as 316L stainless steel or other material with equivalent resistance if the sources are for use in irradiator pools.

(5) In prototype testing of the sealed source, must have been leak tested and found leak-free after each of the tests described in paragraphs b through g.

- b. Temperature. The test source must be held at minus forty degrees Centigrade for twenty minutes, six hundred degrees Centigrade for one hour, and then be subjected to a thermal shock test with a temperature drop from six hundred degrees Centigrade to twenty degrees Centigrade within fifteen seconds.
- c. Pressure. The test source must be twice subjected for at least five minutes to an external pressure (absolute) of two million newtons per square meter.
- d. Impact. A two kilogram steel weight, two and five-tenths centimeters in diameter, must be dropped from a height of one meter onto the test source.
- e. Vibration. The test source must be subjected three times for ten minutes each to vibrations sweeping from twenty-five hertz to five hundred hertz with a peak amplitude of five times the acceleration of gravity. In addition, each test source must be vibrated for thirty minutes at each resonant frequency found.
- f. Puncture. A fifty gram weight and pin, three-tenths centimeter pin diameter, must be dropped from a height of one meter onto the test source.
- g. Bend. If the length of the source is more than fifteen times larger than the minimum cross-sectional dimension, the test source must be subjected to a force of two thousand newtons at its center equidistant from two support cylinders, the distance between which is ten times the minimum cross-sectional dimension of the source.

2. Access control.

- a. Each entrance to a radiation room at a panoramic irradiator must have a door or other physical barrier to prevent inadvertent entry of personnel if the sources are not in the shielded position. Product conveyor systems may serve as barriers as long as they reliably and consistently function as a barrier. It must not be possible to move the sources out of their shielded position if the door or barrier is open. Opening the door or barrier while the sources are exposed must cause the sources to return promptly to their shielded position. The personnel entrance door or barrier must have a lock that is operated by the same key used to move the sources. The doors and barriers must not prevent any individual in the radiation room from leaving.
- b. In addition, each entrance to a radiation room at a panoramic irradiator must have an independent backup access control to detect personnel entry while the sources

are exposed. Detection of entry while the sources are exposed must cause the sources to return to their fully shielded position and must also activate a visible and audible alarm to make the individual entering the room aware of the hazard. The alarm must also alert at least one other individual who is onsite of the entry. That individual shall be trained on how to respond to the alarm and prepared to promptly render or summon assistance.

- c. A radiation monitor must be provided to detect the presence of high radiation levels in the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator before personnel entry. The monitor must be integrated with personnel access door locks to prevent room access when radiation levels are high. Attempted personnel entry, while the monitor measures high radiation levels, must activate the alarm described in paragraph b. The monitor may be located in the entrance (normally referred to as the maze) but not in the direct radiation beam.
- d. Before the sources move from their shielded position in a panoramic irradiator, the source control must automatically activate conspicuous visible and audible alarms to alert people in the radiation room that the sources will be moved from their shielded position. The alarms must give individuals enough time to leave the room before the sources leave the shielded position.
- e. Each radiation room at a panoramic irradiator must have a clearly visible and readily accessible control that would allow an individual in the room to make the sources return to their fully shielded position.
- f. Each radiation room of a panoramic irradiator must contain a control that prevents the sources from moving from the shielded position unless the control has been activated and the door or barrier to the radiation room has been closed within a preset time after activation of the control.
- g. Each entrance to the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator and each entrance to the area within the personnel access barrier of an underwater irradiator must have a sign bearing the radiation symbol and the words, "Caution (or danger) radioactive material". Panoramic irradiators must also have a sign stating "High radiation area" but the sign may be removed, covered, or otherwise made inoperative when the sources are fully shielded.
- h. If the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator has roof plugs or other movable shielding, it must not be possible to operate the irradiator unless the shielding is in its proper location. This requirement may be met by

interlocks that prevent operation if shielding is not placed properly or by an operating procedure requiring inspection of shielding before operating.

- i. Underwater irradiators must have a personnel access barrier around the pool which must be locked to prevent access when the irradiator is not attended. Only operators and facility management may have access to keys to the personnel access barrier. There must be an intrusion alarm to detect unauthorized entry when the personnel access barrier is locked. Activation of the intrusion alarm must alert an individual (not necessarily onsite) who is prepared to respond or summon assistance.

3. Shielding.

- a. The radiation dose rate in areas that are normally occupied during operation of a panoramic irradiator may not exceed two hundredths millisievert [2 millirems] per hour at any location thirty centimeters or more from the wall of the room when the sources are exposed. The dose rate must be averaged over an area not to exceed one hundred square centimeters having no linear dimension greater than twenty centimeters. Areas where the radiation dose rate exceeds two hundredths millisievert [2 millirems] per hour must be locked, roped off, or posted.
- b. The radiation dose at thirty centimeters over the edge of the pool of a pool irradiator may not exceed two hundredths millisievert [2 millirems] per hour when the sources are in the fully shielded position.
- c. The radiation dose rate at one meter from the shield of a dry-source-storage panoramic irradiator when the source is shielded may not exceed two hundredths millisievert [2 millirems] per hour and at five centimeters from the shield may not exceed two-tenths millisievert [20 millirems] per hour.

4. Fire protection.

- a. The radiation room at a panoramic irradiator must have heat and smoke detectors. The detectors must activate an audible alarm. The alarm must be capable of alerting a person who is prepared to summon assistance promptly. The sources must automatically become fully shielded if a fire is detected.
- b. The radiation room at a panoramic irradiator must be equipped with a fire extinguishing system capable of extinguishing a fire without the entry of personnel into

the room. The system for the radiation room must have a shutoff valve to control flooding into unrestricted areas.

5. Radiation monitors.

- a. Irradiators with automatic product conveyor systems must have a radiation monitor with an audible alarm located to detect loose radioactive sources that are carried toward the product exit. If the monitor detects a source, an alarm must sound and product conveyors must stop automatically. The alarm must be capable of alerting an individual in the facility who is prepared to summon assistance. Underwater irradiators in which the product moves within an enclosed stationary tube are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.
- b. Underwater irradiators that are not in a shielded radiation room must have a radiation monitor over the pool to detect abnormal radiation levels. The monitor must have an audible alarm and a visible indicator at entrances to the personnel access barrier around the pool. The audible alarm may have a manual shutoff. The alarm must be capable of alerting an individual who is prepared to respond promptly.

6. Control of source movement.

- a. The mechanism that moves the sources of a panoramic irradiator must require a key to actuate. Actuation of the mechanism must cause an audible signal to indicate that the sources are leaving the shielded position. Only one key may be in use at any time, and only operators or facility management may possess it. The key must be attached to a portable radiation survey meter by a chain or cable. The lock for source control must be designed so that the key may not be removed if the sources are in an unshielded position. The door to the radiation room must require the same key.
- b. The console of a panoramic irradiator must have a source position indicator that indicates when the sources are in the fully shielded position, when they are in transit, and when the sources are exposed.
- c. The control console of a panoramic irradiator must have a control that promptly returns the sources to the shielded position.
- d. Each control for a panoramic irradiator must be clearly marked as to its function.

7. Irradiator pools.

- a. For licenses initially issued after July 1, 1993, irradiator pools must either:
 - (1) Have a watertight stainless steel liner or a liner metallurgically compatible with other components in the pool; or
 - (2) Be constructed so that there is a low likelihood of substantial leakage and have a surface designed to facilitate decontamination. In either case, the licensee shall have a method to safely store the sources during repairs of the pool.
 - b. For licenses initially issued after July 1, 1993, irradiator pools must have no outlets more than five-tenths meter below the normal low water level that could allow water to drain out of the pool. Pipes that have intakes more than five-tenths meter below the normal low water level and that could act as siphons must have siphon breakers to prevent the siphoning of pool water.
 - c. A means must be provided to replenish water losses from the pool.
 - d. A visible indicator must be provided in a clearly visible location to indicate if the pool water level is below the normal low water level or above the normal high water level.
 - e. Irradiator pools must be equipped with a purification system designed to be capable of maintaining the water during normal operation at a conductivity of twenty microsiemens per centimeter or less and with a clarity so that the sources can be seen clearly.
 - f. A physical barrier, such as a railing or cover, must be used around or over irradiator pools during normal operation to prevent personnel from accidentally falling into the pool. The barrier may be removed during maintenance, inspection, and service operations.
 - g. If long-handled tools or poles are used in irradiator pools, the radiation dose rate on the handling areas of the tools may not exceed two hundredths millisievert [2 millirems] per hour.
8. **Source rack protection.** If the product to be irradiated moves on a product conveyor system, the source rack and the mechanism that moves the rack must be protected by a barrier or guides to prevent products and product carriers from hitting or touching the rack or mechanism.
9. **Power failures.**

- a. If electrical power at a panoramic irradiator is lost for longer than ten seconds, the sources must automatically return to the shielded position.
- b. The lock on the door of the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator may not be deactivated by a power failure.
- c. During a power failure, the area of any irradiator where sources are located may be entered only when using an operable and calibrated radiation survey meter.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-06. Design requirements. Irradiators whose construction begins after July 1, 1993, must meet the design requirements of this section.

1. **Shielding.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall design shielding walls to meet generally accepted building code requirements for reinforced concrete and design the walls, wall penetrations, and entranceways to meet the radiation shielding requirements of subsection 3 of section 33-10-14-05. If the irradiator will use more than two hundred thousand terabecquerels [5 million curies] of activity, the licensee shall evaluate the effects of heating of the shielding walls by the irradiator sources.
2. **Foundations.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall design the foundation, with consideration given to soil characteristics, to ensure it is adequate to support the weight of the facility shield walls.
3. **Pool integrity.** For pool irradiators, the licensee shall design the pool to assure that it is leak resistant, that it is strong enough to bear the weight of the pool water and shipping casks, that a dropped cask would not fall on sealed sources, that all outlets or pipes meet the requirements of subdivision b of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-05, and that metal components are metallurgically compatible with other components in the pool.
4. **Water handling system.** For pool irradiators, the licensee shall verify that the design of the water purification system is adequate to meet the requirements of subdivision e of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-05. The system must be designed so that water leaking from the system does not drain to unrestricted areas without being monitored.
5. **Radiation monitors.** For all irradiators, the licensee shall evaluate the location and sensitivity of the monitor to detect

sources carried by the product conveyor system as required by subdivision a of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05. The licensee shall verify that the product conveyor is designed to stop before a source on the product conveyor would cause a radiation overexposure to any person. For pool irradiators, if the licensee uses radiation monitors to detect contamination under subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-08, the licensee shall verify that the design of radiation monitoring systems to detect pool contamination includes sensitive detectors located close to where contamination is likely to concentrate.

6. **Source rack.** For pool irradiators, the licensee shall verify that there are no crevices on the source or between the source and sourceholder that would promote corrosion on a critical area of the source. For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall determine that source rack drops due to loss of power will not damage the source rack and that source rack drops due to failure of cables (or alternate means of support) will not cause loss of integrity of sealed sources. For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall review the design of the mechanism that moves the sources to assure that the likelihood of a stuck source is low and that, if the rack sticks, a means exists to free it with minimal risk to personnel.
7. **Access control.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall verify from the design and logic diagram that the access control system will meet the requirements of subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05.
8. **Fire protection.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall verify that the number, location, and spacing of the smoke and heat detectors are appropriate to detect fires and that the detectors are protected from mechanical and radiation damage. The licensee shall verify that the design of the fire extinguishing system provides the necessary discharge patterns, densities, and flow characteristics for complete coverage of the radiation room and that the system is protected from mechanical and radiation damage.
9. **Source return.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall verify that the source rack will automatically return to the fully shielded position if offsite power is lost for more than ten seconds.
10. **Seismic.** For panoramic irradiators to be built in seismic areas, the licensee shall design the reinforced concrete radiation shields to retain their integrity in the event of an earthquake by designing to the seismic requirements of an appropriate source such as American concrete institute standard ACI 318-89, "building code requirements for reinforced concrete", chapter 21, "special provisions for seismic design", or local building codes, if current.

11. **Wiring.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall verify that electrical wiring and electrical equipment in the radiation room are selected to minimize failures due to prolonged exposure to radiation.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-07. Construction monitoring and acceptance testing. The requirements of this section must be met for irradiators whose construction begins after July 1, 1993. The requirements must be met prior to loading sources.

1. **Shielding.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall monitor the construction of the shielding to verify that its construction meets design specifications and generally accepted building code requirements for reinforced concrete.
2. **Foundations.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall monitor the construction of the foundations to verify that their construction meets design specifications.
3. **Pool integrity.** For pool irradiators, the licensee shall verify that the pool meets design specifications and shall test the integrity of the pool. The licensee shall verify that outlets and pipes meet the requirements of subdivision b of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-05.
4. **Water handling system.** For pool irradiators, the licensee shall verify that the water purification system, the conductivity meter, and the water level indicators operate properly.
5. **Radiation monitors.** For all irradiators, the licensee shall verify the proper operation of the monitor to detect sources carried on the product conveyor system and the related alarms and interlocks required by subdivision a of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05. For pool irradiators, the licensee shall verify the proper operation of the radiation monitors and the related alarm if used to meet subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-08. For underwater irradiators, the licensee shall verify the proper operation of the over-the-pool monitor, alarms, and interlocks required by subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05.
6. **Source rack.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall test the movement of the source racks for proper operation prior to source loading; testing must include source rack lowering due to simulated loss of power. For all irradiators with product conveyor systems, the licensee shall observe and test the operation of the conveyor system to assure that the

requirements in subsection 8 of section 33-10-14-05 are met for protection of the source rack and the mechanism that moves the rack; testing must include tests of any limit switches and interlocks used to protect the source rack and mechanism that moves the rack from moving product carriers.

7. **Access control.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall test the completed access control system to assure that it functions as designed and that all alarms, controls, and interlocks work properly.
8. **Fire protection.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall test the ability of the heat and smoke detectors to detect a fire, to activate alarms, and to cause the source rack to automatically become fully shielded. The licensee shall test the operability of the fire extinguishing system.
9. **Source return.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall demonstrate that the source racks can be returned to their fully shielded positions without offsite power.
10. **Computer systems.** For panoramic irradiators that use a computer system to control the access control system, the licensee shall verify that the access control system will operate properly if offsite power is lost and shall verify that the computer has security features that prevent an irradiator operator from commanding the computer to override the access control system when it is required to be operable.
11. **Wiring.** For panoramic irradiators, the licensee shall verify that the electrical wiring and electrical equipment that were installed meet the design specifications.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.
General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04
Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-08. Operation of irradiators.

1. Training.

- a. Before an individual is permitted to operate an irradiator without a supervisor present, the individual must be instructed in:

- (1) The fundamentals of radiation protection applied to irradiators, including the differences between external radiation and radioactive contamination, units of radiation dose, dose limits, why large radiation doses must be avoided, how shielding and access controls prevent large doses, how an irradiator is designed to prevent contamination, the

- proper use of survey meters and personnel dosimeters, other radiation safety features of an irradiator, and the basic function of the irradiator;
- (2) The requirements of chapters 33-10-10 and 33-10-14 that are relevant to the irradiator;
 - (3) The operation of the irradiator;
 - (4) Those operating and emergency procedures listed in subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-08 that the individual is responsible for performing; and
 - (5) Case histories of accidents or problems involving irradiators.
- b. Before an individual is permitted to operate an irradiator without a supervisor present, the individual shall pass a written test on the instruction received consisting primarily of questions based on the licensee's operating and emergency procedures that the individual is responsible for performing and other operations necessary to safely operate the irradiator without supervision.
- c. Before an individual is permitted to operate an irradiator without a supervisor present, the individual must have received on-the-job training or simulator training in the use of the irradiator as described in the license application. The individual shall also demonstrate the ability to perform those portions of the operating and emergency procedures that the individual is to perform.
- d. The licensee shall conduct safety reviews for irradiator operators at least annually. The licensee shall give each operator a brief written test on the information. Each safety review must include, to the extent appropriate, each of the following:
- (1) Changes in operating and emergency procedures since the last review, if any;
 - (2) Changes in rules and license conditions since the last review, if any;
 - (3) Reports on recent accidents, mistakes, or problems that have occurred at irradiators, if any;
 - (4) Relevant results of inspections of operator safety performance;
 - (5) Relevant results of the facility's inspection and maintenance checks; and

- (6) A drill to practice an emergency or abnormal event procedure.
- e. The licensee shall evaluate the safety performance of each irradiator operator at least annually to ensure that rules, license conditions, and operating and emergency procedures are followed. The licensee shall discuss the results of the evaluation with the operator and shall instruct the operator on how to correct any mistakes or deficiencies observed.
- f. Individuals who will be permitted unescorted access to the radiation room of the irradiator or the area around the pool of an underwater irradiator, but who have not received the training required for operators and the radiation safety officer, shall be instructed and tested in any precautions they should take to avoid radiation exposure, any procedures or parts of procedures listed in subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-08 that they are expected to perform or comply with, and their proper response to alarms required in this chapter. Tests may be oral.
- g. Individuals who must be prepared to respond to alarms required by subdivision b of subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05, subdivision i of subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05, subdivision a of subsection 4 of section 33-10-14-05, subdivision a of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05, subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05, and subdivision b of subsection 5 of this section must be trained and tested on how to respond. Each individual must be retested at least once a year. Tests may be oral.

2. Operating and emergency procedures.

- a. The licensee shall have and follow written operating procedures for:
 - (1) Operation of the irradiator, including entering and leaving the radiation room;
 - (2) Use of personnel dosimeters;
 - (3) Surveying the shielding of panoramic irradiators;
 - (4) Monitoring pool water for contamination while the water is in the pool and before release of pool water to unrestricted areas;
 - (5) Leak testing of sources;
 - (6) Inspection and maintenance checks required by subsection 6 of section 33-10-14-08;

- (7) Loading, unloading, and repositioning sources, if the operations will be performed by the licensee; and
 - (8) Inspection of movable shielding required by subdivision h of subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05, if applicable.
- b. The licensee shall have and follow emergency or abnormal event procedures, appropriate for the irradiator type, for:
- (1) Sources stuck in the unshielded position;
 - (2) Personnel overexposures;
 - (3) A radiation alarm from the product exit portal monitor or pool monitor;
 - (4) Detection of leaking sources, pool contamination, or alarm caused by contamination of pool water;
 - (5) A low or high water level indicator, an abnormal water loss, or leakage from the source storage pool;
 - (6) A prolonged loss of electrical power;
 - (7) A fire alarm or explosion in the radiation room;
 - (8) An alarm indicating unauthorized entry into the radiation room, area around pool, or another alarmed area;
 - (9) Natural phenomena, including an earthquake, a tornado, flooding, or other phenomena as appropriate for the geographical location of the facility; and
 - (10) The jamming of automatic conveyor systems.
- c. The licensee may revise operating and emergency procedures without department approval only if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The revisions do not reduce the safety of the facility;
 - (2) The revisions are consistent with the outline or summary of procedures submitted with the license applications;
 - (3) The revisions have been reviewed and approved by the radiation safety officer; and

- (4) The users or operators are instructed and tested on the revised procedures before they are put into use.

3. Personnel monitoring.

- a. Irradiator operators shall wear either a film badge or a thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) while operating a panoramic irradiator or while in the area around the pool of an underwater irradiator. The film badge or TLD processor must be accredited by the national voluntary laboratory accreditation program for high energy photons in the normal and accident dose ranges (see subdivision c of subsection 1 of section 33-10-04.1-09). Each film badge or TLD must be assigned to and worn by only one individual. Film badges must be processed at least monthly, and TLDs must be processed at least quarterly.
- b. Other individuals who enter the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator shall wear a dosimeter, which may be a pocket dosimeter. For groups of visitors, only two people who enter the radiation room are required to wear dosimeters. If pocket dosimeters are used to meet the requirements of this subdivision, a check of their response to radiation must be done at least annually. Acceptable dosimeters must read within plus or minus thirty percent of the true radiation dose.

4. Radiation surveys.

- a. A radiation survey of the area outside the shielding of the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator must be conducted with the sources in the exposed position before the facility starts to operate. A radiation survey of the area above the pool of pool irradiators must be conducted after the sources are loaded but before the facility starts to operate. Additional radiation surveys of the shielding must be performed at intervals not to exceed three years and before resuming operation after addition of new sources or any modification to the radiation room shielding or structure that might increase dose rates.
- b. If the radiation levels specified in subsection 3 of section 33-10-14-05 are exceeded, the facility must be modified to comply with the requirements in subsection 3 of section 33-10-14-05.
- c. Portable radiation survey meters must be calibrated at least annually to an accuracy of plus or minus twenty percent for the gamma energy of the sources in use. The calibration must be done at two points on each scale or, for digital instruments, at one point per decade over the range that will be used. Portable radiation survey meters

- must be of a type that does not saturate and read zero at high radiation dose rates.
- d. Water from the irradiator pool, other potentially contaminated liquids, and sediments from pool vacuuming must be monitored for radioactive contamination before release to unrestricted areas. Radioactive concentrations must not exceed those specified in chapter 33-10-04.1, table II, column 2 or table III of appendix B, "Annual Limits on Intake (ALI) and Derived Air Concentrations (DAC) of Radionuclides for Occupational Exposure; Effluent Concentrations; Concentrations for Release to Sanitary Sewerage".
 - e. Before releasing resins for unrestricted use, they must be monitored before release in an area with a background level less than five-tenths microsievert [0.05 millirem] per hour. The resins may be released only if the survey does not detect radiation levels above background radiation levels. The survey meter used must be capable of detecting radiation levels of five-tenths microsievert [0.05 millirem] per hour.

5. Detection of leaking sources.

- a. Each dry-source-storage sealed source must be tested for leakage at intervals not to exceed six months using a leak test kit or method approved by the department, the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or an agreement state. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor that a test has been made within the six months before the transfer, the sealed source may not be used until tested. The test must be capable of detecting the presence of two hundred becquerels [0.005 microcurie] of radioactive material and must be performed by a person approved by the department, the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or an agreement state to perform the test.
- b. For pool irradiators, sources may not be put into the pool unless the licensee tests the sources for leaks or has a certificate from a transferor that leak test has been done within the six months before the transfer. Water from the pool must be checked for contamination each day the irradiator operates. The check may be done either by using a radiation monitor on a pool water circulating system or by analysis of a sample of pool water. If a check for contamination is done by analysis of a sample of pool water, the results of the analysis must be available within twenty-four hours. If the licensee uses a radiation monitor on a pool water circulating system, the detection of above normal radiation levels must activate an alarm. The alarm set-point must be set as low as practical, but high enough to avoid false alarms. The

licensee may reset the alarm set-point to a higher level if necessary to operate the pool water purification system to clean up contamination in the pool if specifically provided for in written emergency procedures.

- c. If a leaking source is detected, the licensee shall arrange to remove the leaking source from service and have it decontaminated, repaired, or disposed of by a department, United States nuclear regulatory commission, or agreement state licensee that is authorized to perform these functions. The licensee shall promptly check its personnel, equipment, facilities, and irradiated product for radioactive contamination. No product may be shipped until the product has been checked and found free of contamination. If a product has been shipped that may have been inadvertently contaminated, the licensee shall arrange to locate and survey that product for contamination. If any personnel are found to be contaminated, decontamination must be performed promptly. If contaminated equipment, facilities, or products are found, the licensee shall arrange to have them decontaminated or disposed of by a department, United States nuclear regulatory commission, or agreement state licensee that is authorized to perform these functions. If a pool is contaminated, the licensee shall arrange to clean the pool until the contamination levels do not exceed the appropriate concentration in table II, column 2, appendix B to chapter 33-10-04.1. (See subsection 5 of section 33-10-04.1-16 for reporting requirements.)

6. Inspection and maintenance.

- a. The licensee shall perform inspection and maintenance checks that include, as a minimum, each of the following at the frequency specified in the license or license application:
- (1) Operability of each aspect of the access control system required by subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (2) Functioning of the source position indicator required by subdivision b of subsection 6 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (3) Operability of the radiation monitor for radioactive contamination in pool water required by subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-08 using a radiation check source, if applicable.

- (4) Operability of the over-pool radiation monitor at underwater irradiators as required by subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (5) Operability of the product exit monitor required by subdivision a of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (6) Operability of the emergency source return control required by subdivision c of subsection 6 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (7) Leak-tightness of systems through which pool water circulates (visual inspection).
 - (8) Operability of the heat and smoke detectors and extinguisher system required by subsection 4 of section 33-10-14-05, but without turning extinguishers on.
 - (9) Operability of the means of pool water replenishment required by subdivision c of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (10) Operability of the indicators of high and low pool water levels required by subdivision d of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (11) Operability of the intrusion alarm required by subdivision i of subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-05, if applicable.
 - (12) Functioning and wear of the system, mechanisms, and cables used to raise and lower sources.
 - (13) Condition of the barrier to prevent products from hitting the sources or source mechanism as required by subsection 8 of section 33-10-14-05.
 - (14) Amount of water added to the pool to determine if the pool is leaking.
 - (15) Electrical wiring on required safety systems for radiation damage.
 - (16) Pool water conductivity measurements and analysis as required by subdivision b of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-08.
- b. Malfunctions and defects found during inspection and maintenance checks must be repaired without undue delay.

7. Pool water purity.

- a. Pool water purification system must be run sufficiently to maintain the conductivity of the pool water below twenty microsiemens per centimeter under normal circumstances. If pool water conductivity rises above twenty microsiemens per centimeter, the licensee shall take prompt actions to lower the pool water conductivity and shall take corrective actions to prevent future recurrences.
- b. The licensee shall measure the pool water conductivity frequently enough, but no less than weekly, to assure that the conductivity remains below twenty microsiemens per centimeter. Conductivity meters must be calibrated at least annually.

8. Attendance during operation.

- a. Both an irradiator operator and at least one other individual, who is trained on how to respond and prepared to promptly render or summon assistance if the access control alarm sounds, shall be present onsite:
 - (1) Whenever the irradiator is operated using an automatic product conveyor system; and
 - (2) Whenever the product is moved into or out of the radiation room when the irradiator is operated in a batch mode.
- b. At a panoramic irradiator at which static irradiations (no movement of the product) are occurring, a person who has received the training on how to respond to alarms described in subdivision g of subsection 1 of section 33-10-14-08 must be onsite.
- c. At an underwater irradiator, an irradiator operator must be present at the facility whenever the product is moved into or out of the pool. Individuals who move the product into or out of the pool of an underwater irradiator need not be qualified as irradiator operators; however, they must have received the training described in subdivisions f and g of subsection 1 of section 33-10-14-08. Static irradiations may be performed without a person present at the facility.

9. Entering and leaving the radiation room.

- a. Upon first entering the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator after an irradiation, the irradiator operator shall use a survey meter to determine that the source has returned to its fully shielded position. The operator

shall check the functioning of the survey meter with a radiation check source prior to entry.

b. Before exiting from and locking the door to the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator prior to a planned irradiation, the irradiator operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the entire radiation room to verify that no one else is in it.

(2) Activate a control in the radiation room that permits the sources to be moved from the shielded position only if the door to the radiation room is locked within a preset time after setting the control.

c. During a power failure, the area around the pool of an underwater irradiator may not be entered without using an operable and calibrated radiation survey meter unless the over-the-pool monitor required by subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-05 is operating with backup power.

10. Irradiation of explosive or flammable materials.

a. Irradiation of explosive material is prohibited unless the licensee has received prior written authorization from the department. Authorization will not be granted unless the licensee can demonstrate that detonation of the explosive would not rupture the sealed sources, injure personnel, damage safety systems, or cause radiation overexposures of personnel.

b. Irradiation of more than small quantities of flammable material (flashpoint below 140 degrees Fahrenheit [60 degrees Celsius]) is prohibited in panoramic irradiators unless the licensee has received prior written authorization from the department. Authorization will not be granted unless the licensee can demonstrate that a fire in the radiation room could be controlled without damage to sealed sources or safety systems and without radiation overexposures of personnel.

History: Effective July 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-04

33-10-14-09. Records.

1. **Records and retention periods.** The licensee shall maintain the following records at the irradiator for the periods specified.

- a. A copy of the license, license conditions, documents incorporated into a license by reference, and amendments thereto until superseded by new documents or until the department terminates the license for documents not superseded.
- b. Records of each individual's training, tests, and safety reviews provided to meet the requirements of subdivisions a, b, c, d, f, and g of subsection 1 of section 33-10-14-08 until three years after the individual terminates work.
- c. Records of the annual evaluations of the safety performance of irradiator operators required by subdivision e of subsection 1 of section 33-10-14-08 for three years after the evaluation.
- d. A copy of the current operating and emergency procedures required by subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-08 until superseded or the department terminates the license. Records of the radiation safety officer's review and approval of changes in procedures as required by paragraph 3 of subdivision c of subsection 2 of section 33-10-14-08 retained for three years from the date of the change.
- e. Film badge and TLD results required by subsection 3 of section 33-10-14-08 until the department terminates the license.
- f. Records of radiation surveys required by subsection 4 of section 33-10-14-08 for three years from the date of the survey.
- g. Records of radiation survey meter calibrations required by subsection 4 of section 33-10-14-08 and pool water conductivity meter calibrations required by subdivision b of subsection 7 of section 33-10-14-08 until three years from the date of calibration.
- h. Records of the results of leak tests required by subdivision a of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-08 and the results of contamination checks required by subdivision b of subsection 5 of section 33-10-14-08 for three years from the date of each test.
- i. Records of inspection and maintenance checks required by subsection 6 of section 33-10-14-08 for three years.
- j. Records of major malfunctions, significant defects, operating difficulties or irregularities, and major operating problems that involve required radiation safety equipment for three years after repairs are completed.

- k. Records of the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all licensed sealed sources as required by sections 33-10-04.1-15 and 33-10-01-06.
- l. Records on the design checks required by section 33-10-14-06 and the construction control checks as required by section 33-10-14-07 until the license is terminated. The records must be signed and dated. The title or qualification of the person signing must be included.
- m. Records related to decommissioning of the irradiator as required by subdivision g of subsection 14 of section 33-10-03-05.

2. Reports.

- a. In addition to the reporting requirements in chapter 33-10-04.1, the licensee shall report the following events:
 - (1) Source struck in an unshielded position.
 - (2) Any fire or explosion in a radiation room.
 - (3) Damage to the source racks.
 - (4) Failure of the cable or drive mechanism used to move the source racks.
 - (5) Inoperability of the access control system.
 - (6) Detection of radiation source by the product exit monitor.
 - (7) Detection of radioactive contamination attributable to licensed radioactive material.
 - (8) Structural damage to the pool liner or walls.
 - (9) Abnormal water loss or leakage from the source storage pool.
 - (10) Pool water conductivity exceeding one hundred microsiemens per centimeter.

- b. The report must include a telephone report within twenty-four hours as described in paragraph 1 of subdivision c of subsection 5 of section 33-10-04.1-16, and a written report within thirty days as described in paragraph 2 of subdivision c of subsection 5 of section 33-10-04.1-16.

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General Authority: NDCC 23-20.1-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 23-20.1-03, 23-20.1-09.1