RATIONALE

REGULATIONS FOR CONTROL OF RADIATION IN MISSISSIPPI

Introduction

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has revised the federal regulations in 10 CFR Parts 19, 20, 30, 32, 35, and 71. These revisions are considered a matter of compatibility for all Agreement States. In order to meet the federal requirements, the proposed revisions to the Regulations for Control of Radiation have been developed. The revisions to Section 100 of the Mississippi regulations are as follows:

100 GENERAL PROVISIONS

100.02- Definitions

"Consortium"- The new definition of Consortium and the new provisions for the distribution of radiopharmaceuticals in Section 300, were developed to allow for authorization of the production of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees within a consortium.

"Nationally tracked source"- This new definition and the requirements in Sections 300 and 400 were developed to require that licensees report the receipt, possession, transfer and disposal of certain sources of radiation to a national tracking system maintained by the NRC. These radioactive sources have been identified by NRC as having the potential to be used in a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or a radiological exposure device (RED) in the absence of proper security and control measures.

"Total effective dose equivalent" (TEDE) - The revised definition of TEDE will allow licensees to substitute ''effective dose equivalent (EDE)'' for ''deep-dose equivalent (DDE)'' for external exposures.

100.12 Deliberate Misconduct. – This definition was revised to include that a person with a certificate of compliance for packages approved for shipping radioactive material or a person with a quality assurance program approval for maintaining packages for shipping radioactive material, would be subject to the requirements of these regulations.

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300 LICENSING OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

300.03- Radioactive Material Other Than Source Material.

(1) Exempt Concentrations

300.03(1)(b)– A new paragraph (b) was added to this section to specifically prohibited the import of radioactive material under these regulations. The former paragraph (b) was re-designated as paragraph (c).

300.03(1)-Paragraph (c) revised the prohibition on introducing exempt concentrations to apply to all persons except those authorized only by an NRC license.

300.03(1)(d)- A new paragraph was added to this section exempting a manufacturer, processor or a producer transferring a product containing radioactive material in exempt concentrations from the requirements for a license provided that the radioactive material was introduced into the product by an NRC licensee.

(2) Exempt Quantities

300.03(2)(a)- Paragraph (a) was revised to include a reference to the new paragraph (d) and to specifically include the exemption for the requirements for licensure.

300.03(2)(c)- Paragraph (c) was revised to include that the transfer of radioactive material is not authorizes under this section.

300.03(2)(d)- A new paragraph (d) was added to prohibit the combining of exempt quantity sources to create an increased radiation level in devices that had not been evaluated for use with radioactive material.

(3) Exempt Items

300.03(3)(a)- Paragraph (a) was revised to include a reference to the new paragraph (d) and the words " or persons who desire to initially transfer for sale or distribute such products containing radioactive material" were added for consistency with 10 CFR 30.15(b).

300.03(3)(a)(ii),(iv), (vi), and (ix) – The obsolete exemptions for automobile lock illuminators, automobile shift indicators, thermostat dials and pointers, and spark gap irradiators in sub-paragraphs (ii),(iv), (vi) and (ix) were deleted. These devices are no longer manufactured or used.

300.03(3)(a)(iii) and (v) – The exemptions in sub-paragraphs (iii) and (v) for balances of precision and marine compasses and other navigational instruments have been limited to previously distributed products. These devices are no longer manufactured but may be still in use.

300.03(3)(a)(x) – A new exemption in sub-paragraph (x) for smoke detectors containing no more than 1 microcurie of americium-241 in a foil is added under this section. smoke detectors have been used previously under the class exemption for gas and aerosol detectors. Because the doses from smoke detectors are well understood, and modern designs are very consistent, a product-specific exemption from licensing requirements for smoke detectors was developed.

300.03(3)(b) & (c)- The words ", or persons who desire to initially transfer for sale or distribute such products containing radioactive material" were added to be consistent with 10 CFR 30.15(b).

300.03(3)(c)(iii)- This subparagraph was deleted to avoid duplication of the requirement stated in the previous paragraph.

300.03(3)(d)- Removes the exemption for resins containing scandium-46 for sand consolidation in oil wells. The preliminary dose estimates indicated a potential for exposures higher than are appropriate for materials being used under an exemption from licensing. The removal of this exemption provides assurance that health and safety are adequately protected from possible future exempt distribution.

300.06 General Licenses- Radioactive Material Other Than Source Material

(4) Certain Measuring, Gauging or Controlling Devices

300.06(4)(b)- Sub-paragraphs (i) & (ii) were added to clarify that general license devices shall be received from a specific licensee in accordance with 300.06(4)(b) or a general licensee in accordance with 300.06(4)(c)(ix).

300.06(4)(c)(v)- In the event that a device is damaged or may have resulted in contamination of the premises and environs, the general licensee would be required to submit a plan for ensuring that the site is suitable for unrestricted access.

300.06(4)(c)(vii)- The export of a general device can only be approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

300.06(4)(c)(viii)-Revision allows transfers to specific licensees authorized for waste collections, in addition to previously allowed transfers. It also allows transfers to other specific licensees, but only with prior written Agency approval; and adds the recipient's license number, the serial number of the device, and the date of transfer to the information required to be provided to the Agency upon transfer of a device. Revision also requires a report in the case of export and removes the exception to reporting when a device is being replaced. These revisions will enhance the tracking of general licensed devices. This section also allows a specific license to transfer a general device to their specific license provided that certain conditions are met.

300.06(4)(c)(ix)- When a general licensee transfers a device to another general licensee, additional information including the serial number of the device, mailing address and the title and telephone number of the person responsible at the new location must be reported to the Agency.

300.06(4)(c)(xi-xiv)-Added additional requirements for registering general licensed devices, appointing an individual responsible and notifying the Agency of changes in the registrations.

300.06(4)(c)(xv)- This requirement limits the time to 2 years that a licensee can keep a device and not use it. When a device is not in use for a prolonged time, it is particularly susceptible to being forgotten and ultimately disposed of or transferred inappropriately.

300.06(5)(f)- The export of a general device can only be approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

300.08- Filing Application for Specific Licenses

300.08(7)- The new subsection was added to be consistent with 10 CFR 30.32.

300.08(9)-This new section is added to inform an educational institution, a

medical facility, or a Government facility applicant of the information required for authorization for the production of PET radioactive drugs used for medical uses under Section 700 for the noncommercial transfer to medical facilities in its consortium.

300.09- General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses.

300.09(7) Financial Assurance and Recordkeeping for Decommissioning- Paragraph (a) is amended to require licensees possessing large numbers of sealed sources to base financial assurance on a decommissioning funding plan. Paragraph (c) revises the certification amount and adds a provision requiring waste processors and waste collectors to base financial assurance on a site-specific decommissioning cost estimate. Paragraph (d) increases the certification amounts by 50 percent and paragraph (e) requires that decommissioning funding plans be updated at least every 3 years. Under paragraph (f) for commercial companies that do not issue bonds a new method of test in Appendix F is listed. These revisions are necessary in order to bring the amount of financial assurance required in line with current decommissioning costs and to ensure that licensees maintain adequate financial assurance so that timely decommissioning can be carried out following shutdown of a licensed facility.

300.10- Special Requirements for Issuance of Certain Specific Licenses for Radioactive Material.-This section was deleted since the requirements for industrial radiography are now contained in Section 500 of these regulations.

300.12 -Special Requirements for a Specific License to Manufacture, Assemble, Repair, or Distribute Commodities, Products or Devices which Contain Radioactive Material.

300.12(4)- Licensing the Manufacture and Distribution or Initial Transfer of Devices to Persons Generally Licensed Under 300.06(4) Paragraphs (a)(iv) & (v) adds a requirement for an additional label on any separable source housing and a permanent label on devices meeting the criteria for registration. It is important that the housing, if separated from the remainder of the device, can also be identified. The permanent label for devices requiring registration will provide better assurance that even when a device has been exposed to other than normal use conditions, for example, when a building has been refurbished or demolished with the device in place, the label will be intact and the device may be identified and proper actions can be taken.

Paragraph (d) identifies the information distributors must provide to the general licensee prior to transfer , including copies of the regulations, a list of services that can only be performed by a specific licensee and disposal cost The general licensee should be aware of the specific requirements before purchasing a generally licensed device, rather than afterward.

300.12(4)(d)(v)-Adds a requirement for distributors to make available records of final disposition of devices to the various regulatory agencies in the case of bankruptcy or termination of the distributor's license.

300.12(4)(e)- Identifies the information that the distributor must provide the Agency and is consistent with the requirements of 10 CFR Part 32.52. These quarterly reports provide the necessary information for contacting and inspecting general licensees.

300.12(10)- Manufacture, Preparation, or Transfer for Commercial Distribution of Radioactive Drugs Containing Radioactive Material for Medical Use Pursuant to Section 700 of These Regulations

300.12(10)(a)- This section was revised to include all drug manufacturer's registered with the FDA or a State agency.

300.12(10)(b)- This section is revised to recognize nuclear pharmacists identified on permits issued by master material licensees or by a master material permittee of broad scope. The section was also revised to list the documentation that the licensee must submit to the Agency for each nuclear pharmacist.

300.12(11)- Manufacture and Distribution of Generators or Reagent Kits for Preparation of Radiopharmaceuticals Containing Radioactive Material. This section was deleted since the Agency does not regulate the manufacture and distribution of reagent kits.

300.12(15)- Specific Terms and Conditions of License

(7) Security Requirements for Portable Gauges. In the United States approximately 50 portable gauges are stolen each year. The intent of this regulation is to reduce the number of thefts, and thereby reduce the potential impact to public health and safety.

(8) Serialization of Nationally Tracked Sources. As part of a national tracking system, the manufacturer of sealed sources of radioactive material must assign a serial number to each source that has been identified by NRC as having the potential to be used in a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or a radiological exposure device (RED) in the absence of proper security and control measures.

300.26 Reciprocal Recognition of Licenses for Byproduct, Source, Naturally Occurring and Accelerator-Produced Radioactive Material and Special Nuclear Material in Quantities Not Sufficient to Form a Critical Mass.

300.26(1)(e)(ii) This paragraph was deleted since this requirement is no longer applicable.

Appendix A- Exempt Concentrations The appendix was amended to include the International System of Units.

Appendix B- Exempt Quantities of Radionuclides The appendix was amended to include the International System of Units.

Appendix D- Criteria Relating to Use of Financial Tests and Parent Company Guarantees for Providing Reasonable Assurance of Funds for Decommissioning. The requirements for self-guarantee were removed and are addressed in Appendices E and F.

Appendix E- Criteria Relating to Use of Financial Tests and Self-Guarantees for Providing Reasonable Assurance of Funds for Decommissioning. A new appendix is added for self-guarantee by a company with outstanding bonds.

Appendix F- Criteria Relating to Use of Financial Tests and Self-Guarantees for Providing Reasonable Assurance of Funds for Decommissioning by Commercial Companies That Have no Outstanding Rated Bonds. A new appendix is added for self-guarantee by a company with no outstanding bonds.

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Section 400 Standards For Protection Against Radiation

400.06(3)- Occupational Dose Limits for Adults- This section was revised to add the requirement that when the external exposure is determined by measurement with an external personal monitoring device, the deep dose equivalent (DDE) must be used in place of the effective dose equivalent (EDE), unless the EDE is determined by a dosimetry method approved by the Agency. In many external exposure monitoring situations, determining effective dose equivalent from external exposures may not be practicable. Therefore, the deep dose equivalent must be used.

400.58- Reports of Transactions Involving Nationally Tracked Sources - As part of a national tracking system, this section was added to require that a license who manufactures, transfers, receives, disassembles, or disposes of a nationally tracked source as defined in Section 100 must complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transaction Report to the NRC.

Appendix G- Nationally Tracked Source Thresholds A new appendix is added identifying the sources that must be included in the National Tracking System.

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Section 700 Use of Radionuclides In The Healing Arts

700.02 Definitions

"Authorized medical physicist"-.This section is revised to recognize medical physicist identified on permits issued by NRC master material licensees, a NRC master material of broad scope medical licensee or a NRC master material license broad scope medical permittee.

"Authorized nuclear pharmacist"- This section is revised to recognize nuclear pharmacists identified on permits issued by NRC master material licensees, a NRC master material of broad scope medical licensee or a NRC master material license broad scope medical permittee. The definition was also expanded to include nuclear pharmacist designated in accordance with Section 300.12(10)(b)(iv).

"Authorized user"-This section is revised to recognize authorized users identified on permits issued by NRC master material licensees, a NRC master material of broad scope medical licensee or a NRC master material license broad scope medical permittee.

“Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility” This definition is added to address the new radiopharmaceuticals being produced.

"Preceptor” The definition was amended to require that the preceptor must verify the training if it is not provided or directed by the preceptor.

"Radiation Safety Officer"- This definition is expanded to include a NRC master material licensee permit.

700.18(2) - Suppliers for Sealed Sources or Devices for Medical Use – A new paragraph was added to this section to allow the transfer of a seal source from one medical licensee to another medical licensee.

700.19- Training for Radiation Safety Officer The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.20- Training for Authorized Medical Physicist- The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.21- Training for Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist- The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations

700.27- Determination of Dosages of Radioactive Material for Medical Use- This section is revised to include Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drug producers licensed under Section 300.12(10) for the production of PET radioactive drugs transferred noncommercially to members of their consortium.

700.36- Decay-In-Storage-This section was revised to include decay-in-storage for radionuclides with a 120 half-life.

700.37- Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material for Uptake, Dilution, or Excretion Studies for which a Written Directive is not Required.- This section was revised to permit medical use licensees to obtain PET drugs from PET radioactive drug producers licensed under 300.08(9) for the noncommercially transfer of PET drugs to members of their consortium. and to clarify that 700.37 licensees are not allowed to produce PET drugs.

700.39- Training for Uptake, Dilution, and Excretion Studies. - The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially

identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.40- Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material for Imaging and Localization Studies for which a Written Directive is not Required - This section was revised to permit medical use licensees to obtain PET drugs from PET radioactive drug producers licensed under 300.08(9) for the noncommercially transfer of PET drugs to members of their consortium. and to clarify that 700.40 licensees are not allowed to produce PET drugs

700.43 Training for Imaging and Localization Studies. - The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.44 Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material for Which a Written Directive is Required.- This section was revised to permit medical use licensees to obtain PET drugs from PET radioactive drug producers licensed under 300.08(9) for the noncommercially transfer of PET drugs to members of their consortium. and to clarify that 700.44 licensees are not allowed to produce PET drugs.

700.48 Training for Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material for Which a Written Directive Is Required - The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.49. through 700.51 Three new sections addressing training requirements for physicians were added. All sections after 700.51were renumbered.

700.49- Training for the Oral Administration of Sodium Iodide I-131 Requiring a Written Directive in Quantities Less Than or Equal to 1.22 Gigabecquerels (33 Millicuries). -The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and

experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.50- Training for the oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 requiring a written directive in quantities greater than 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries). -The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.51- Training for the Parenteral Administration of Unsealed Radioactive Material Requiring a Written Directive.-The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.60- Training for Therapeutic Use of Manual Brachytherapy Sources.- The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive.

700.61- Training for Ophthalmic Use of Strontium-90.- - The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.63- Training for Use of Sealed Sources for Diagnosis.- - The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the

medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

700.81 - Training for Use of Remote Afterloader Units, Teletherapy Units, and Gamma Stereotactic Radiosurgery Units. -The training and experience criteria for the medical use of radioactive material is a compatibility category B which means that the requirement has significant direct transboundary implications between states and the NRC. Agreement States' requirements should be essentially identical to those of the NRC so that there are consistent training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material. The training and experience requirements for the medical use of radioactive material in Section 700 were revised to be consistent with NRC regulations.

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Section 1000 Notices, Instructions, and Reports to Workers; Inspections

1000.04(2) Notifications and Reports to Individuals. This section is revised to require a licensee to provide an annual dose report to an individual only when the individual's occupational dose exceeds 1 mSv (100 mrem) TEDE or 1 mSv (100mrem) to any individual organ or tissue, or when the individual requests a report. Previously the licensee was required to provide annual dose report to all workers, who were provided a personnel dosimetry device.

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The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) have revised the federal regulations in 10 CFR Parts 49 and 71 amended their regulations on packaging and transporting radioactive material. These revisions make the United States regulations compatible with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards for transporting radioactive materials. The revisions are considered a matter of compatibility for all Agreement States. In order to meet the federal requirements, the proposed revisions to the Regulations for Control of Radiation have been developed. The revisions to Section 1300 of the Mississippi regulations are as follows:

Section 1300 Transportation of Radioactive Materials

1300.01 Purpose and Scope- This section was revised to specify that the provisions of this section are applicable to any licensee of the Agency, who transports or ships radioactive material.

1300.02- Definitions- New definitions for: Certificate holder, Certificate of Compliance (CoC), Criticality Safety Index (CSI), Deuterium, Graphite, Spent nuclear fuel, and Unirradiated uranium, were added. These are new terms used within this section and are consistent with NRC and DOT regulations.

The definitions for: Fissle material, Fissle material package. Low specific activity, Low toxicity alpha emitters and Type B package were amended for consistency with NRC and DOT regulations.

1300.04 Exemptions.- Paragraph 2 was has been revised by removing the existing single 70 Bq/g (0.002 μCi/g) specific activity value. Additionally, paragraph (3) provides an increased exemption for natural radioactive materials and ores and an exemption for radioactive material based on the ‘‘Activity Concentration for Exempt Material’’ and the ‘‘Activity Limit for Exempt Consignment’’ found in Table A–2 in Appendix A. An Exemption for physicians transporting radioactive material was added in paragraph (4) and an exemption from classification as fissile material was added in paragraph (5).

1300.08- General License: Previously Approved Packages.- The period for grandfathering these types of packages in paragraph 1 expired October 1, 2008.Therefore, this paragraph was deleted. Paragraph 2 was updated to remove the LSA packages, which no longer exists. A new paragraph 3 was added to reflect the type B(U) and B(M)

packages that have met the requirements of IAEA with a date by which fabrication of these packages must be completed.

1300.09- General License: U.S. Department of Transportation Specification Container.- The use of these containers are no longer approved for the transportation of radioactive material after October 1, 2008; therefore this section was deleted.

1300.10 General License: Use of Foreign Approved Package.-New provisions were added requiring that the general licensee must have a quality assurance program but that the licensee was exempt from the design, construction, and fabrication considerations

1300.11- General License: Fissile Material.- The title has been revised to indicate that this general license is not restricted to a specific type of fissile material shipment. Paragraph (1) has been revised to require that fissile material shipped under this general license be contained in a DOT Type A package. Paragraph 3 has been added requiring that the package be limited to Type A quantity material and limited to 500 grams of moderating materials and hydrogenerous material enriched in deuterium. Paragraph 4 adds the requirement that packages are labeled with a Criticality Safety Index (CSI) with paragraph 5 providing an equation for calculating CSI.

1300.12 -General license: Plutonium-Beryllium Special Form Material.- The existing 1300.12-‘‘General license: Fissile material, limited moderator per package,’’ has been removed. A new section on the shipment of plutonium beryllium (Pu-Be) special-form fissile material (*i.e.*, sealed sources) has been added to consolidate the regulations on shipment of Pu-Be sealed sources.

1300.14- Preliminary Determinations.-Additional wording was added to address specific defects in packages used for the shipment of radioactive material.

1300.15 Routine Determinations.- A new requirement was added requiring the licensee to check the moderator or neutron absorber in fissile material packages. Also, new requirements for providing written instructions for exclusive use shipments were added.

1300.16- Air Transport of Plutonium.- This section has been revised to remove the 70-Bq/g (0.002-μCi/g) specific activity value and substitute activity concentration values for plutonium found in Appendix A, TableA–2.

1300.18- Reports -The reporting period was extended to sixty days to be consistent with federal regulations.

1300.19- Advance Notification of Transport of Irradiated Reactor Fuel and Nuclear Waste.-The term irradiated reactor fuel was added to clarify that advance notification is also required for irradiated reactor fuel .Paragraph 2 was revised to point out that the requirements for notification were different than those in 10 CFR 73.37(f).

1300.20- Quality Assurance Requirements.-This section was reworded for consistency with the federal regulations. Two new paragraphs were added addressing the requirements for establishing a quality assurance program and obtaining approval of the program. A third paragraph was added to address radiography containers.

1300.21- Quality Assurance Organization.-The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.22- Quality Assurance Program.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.23- Handling, Storage, and Shipping Control.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.24- Inspection, Test, and Operating Status.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.25- Nonconforming Materials, Parts, or Components.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.26- Corrective Action.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.27- Quality Assurance Records.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

1300.28 Audits.- The Agreement States are required to adopt these requirements for compatibility with the federal regulations.

Appendix A- Determination Of A_1 And A_2 – A new paragraph has been added to provide direction on determining exempt material activity concentration and exempt consignment activity values when a radionuclide has been identified as a constituent of a proposed shipment, but the individual radionuclide is not listed in Table A–2. New equations were also added for determining a consolidated exempt material activity concentration and exempt consignment activity value when a shipment contains multiple radionuclides.

Table A-1-A_1 and A_2 VALUES FOR RADIONUCLIDES- This table was revised to meet the International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA) standards.

Table A-2- EXEMPT MATERIAL ACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS AND EXEMPT CONSIGNMENT ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR RADIONUCLIDES-This new table

contains the values of Exempt Material Activity Concentrations and Exempt Consignment Activity Limits for selected radionuclides and is used to determine when concentrations of material are not considered radioactive material, for the purposes of transportation.

Table A-3 - GENERAL VALUES FOR A_1 AND A_2 This table was revised to meet the International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA) standards.