

"Public dose" means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to radiation and/or to radioactive material released by a licensee or registrant, or to any other source of radiation under the control of the licensee or registrant. Public dose does not include occupational dose or doses received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with Sec. G.75, or dose from voluntary participation in medical research programs.

"Pyrophoric liquid" means any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130 F (54.4 C). A pyrophoric solid is any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under normal conditions is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard. Included are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials.

"Quality factor" (Q) means the modifying factor, listed in Tables 1 and 2 of A.13, that is used to derive dose equivalent from absorbed dose.

"Rad" means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg/gram or 0.01 joule/kilogram (0.01 gray).

"Radiation" means alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, x-rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons, and other particles capable of producing ions. For purposes of these regulations, ionizing radiation is an equivalent term. Radiation, as used in these regulations, does not include non-ionizing radiation, such as radiowaves or microwaves, visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light.

"Radiation area" means any area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.05 mSv (0.005 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the source of radiation or from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

"Radiation machine" means any assemblage of components capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation. This assemblage may include, as determined by the Agency:

- (1) Not more than one control panel;
- (2) The necessary supporting structures; and
- (3) Any additional components or auxiliary equipment that function with the assemblage to produce the result desired by using the machine.

"Radiation safety officer" means an individual who:

- (1) Meets the requirements in Secs. G.50(a) and (c)(1) and G.59 ; or
- (2) Is identified as a Radiation Safety Officer on:
  - (i) A specific medical use license issued by an Agreement State or the NRC; or
  - (ii) A medical use permit issued by a NRC master material licensee; or
- (3) Has been determined by a registrant as an individual who has the knowledge and responsibility to apply appropriate radiation protection regulations.

"Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid, or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.

"Radioactivity" means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.

"Registrant" means any person who is registered with the Agency or is legally obligated to register with the Agency pursuant to these regulations and Act.

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