

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
3	Title Page	0											
4		Page 1-1				Page A1							
5		1	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT								
6		2	Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division		Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division								
7		3	6 CCR 1007-1		6 CCR 1007-1								
8		4	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH		STATE BOARD OF HEALTH								
9		5	RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO RADIATION CONTROL		RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO RADIATION CONTROL								
10		6	PART 1:		PART 1:		PART A		PART A				
11	Title	7	GENERAL PROVISIONS		GENERAL PROVISIONS	Title	GENERAL PROVISIONS		GENERAL PROVISIONS				
12	§1.1	8	1.1 Purpose and Scope.		1.1 Purpose and Scope.								
13	§1.1.1	9	1.1.1 Authority.		1.1.1 Authority.	§							
14	§1.1.1.1	10	1.1.1.1 Rules and regulations set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of sections 25-1-108, 25-1.5-101(1)(k), 25-1.5-101(1)(l), and 25-11-104, CRS.	A subsection number was added throughout Part 1 in order to make direct reference explicit in inspection and audit reports and for ease of XML indexing by the Secretary of State.	Rules and regulations set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of sections 25-1-108, 25-1.5-101(1)(k), 25-1.5-101(1)(l), and 25-11-104, CRS.	§							
15	§1.1.1.1	11		Per AGO, include 25-1.5-101(1)(k) here in Part 1.		§							
16	§1.1.2	12	1.1.2 Basis and Purpose.	Basis and Purpose.	1.1.2 Basis and Purpose.	§							

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
17	§1.1.2.1	13	1.1.2.1 A statement of basis and purpose accompanies this part and changes to this part. A copy may be obtained from the Department.	Declares availability of a copy of the rulemaking history.	A statement of basis and purpose accompanies this part and changes to this part. A copy may be obtained from the Department.	≠§							
18	§1.1.3	15	1.1.3 Scope.	Scope.	1.1.3 Scope.	~§A.1	Sec. A.1 - Scope.	No change.	Sec. A.1 -Scope.				
19	§1.1.3.1	16	1.1.3.1 This part includes provisions generally applicable throughout all parts of these radiation control regulations.	Declares that Part 1 applies to all parts.	This part includes provisions generally applicable throughout all parts of these radiation control regulations.	~§A.1							
20	§1.1.4	18	1.1.4 Applicability	Applicability.	1.1.4 Applicability	~§A.1							
21	§1.1.4.1	19	1.1.4.1 Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, these regulations apply to all persons who receive, possess, own, acquire, use, process, store, transfer, or dispose any source of radiation.	2010 Part 1 adds "herein" and "process", "store" and "dispose". The paragraph is divided in two by separating the "provided, however" clause into a new subsection 1.1.4.2.	Except as otherwise specifically provided, these regulations apply to all persons who receive, possess, own, acquire, use, process, store, transfer, or dispose any source of radiation; provided, however, that nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. <sup>1</sup>	~§A.1	Except as otherwise specifically provided, these regulations apply to all persons who receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire any source of radiation; provided that nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. <sup>1/</sup>	No change.	Except as otherwise specifically provided, these regulations apply to all persons who receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire any source of radiation; provided that nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.1/ { A.2 Mar.'03}				
22	§1.1.4.1	19		Colorado consciously adds "process", "store" and "dispose" and places the list of terms in a more logical order.		~§A.1							

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2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
23	§1.1.4.2	22	1.1.4.2 Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. <sup>1</sup>	SSRCR 2003 Part A states the caveat that "nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation" by NRC and adds footnote 1 based on AEA definitions and 10 CFR 150.		~§A.1							
24	§1.1.4.2	24	<sup>1</sup> Regulation by the State of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the State and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 (January 1, 2008) of the Commission's regulations.	<i>The footnote 1 statement about NRC is made a simple sentence. The phrase "Attention is directed to the fact that" is removed, since the footnote itself obviously does that.</i>	<sup>1</sup> Attention is directed to the fact that regulation by the State of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the State and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 (January 1, 2007) of the Commission's regulations.	~§A.1	<sup>1/</sup> Attention is directed to the fact that regulation by the State of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the State and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 of the Commission's regulations.	No change.	<sup>1/</sup> Attention is directed to the fact that regulation by the State of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the State and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 of the Commission's regulations.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
25	§1.1.4.2	26		The publication date of the referenced document is changed to January 1, 2009, which was the most recent publication of 10 CFR prior to the October 21, 2009 date of adoption of Part 1. Colorado law requires a set date.									
26	§1.1.5	28	1.1.5 Published Material Incorporated By Reference.	Published Material Incorporated by Reference.	1.1.5 Published Material Incorporated By Reference.	≠§A							
27	§1.1.5.1	29	1.1.5.1 Published material incorporated in Part 1 by reference is available in accord with Section 1.4.	This standard provision is now numbered but otherwise unchanged.	Published material incorporated in Part 1 by reference is available in accord with Section 1.4.	≠§A							
28		Page 1-2											
29	§1.2	31	1.2 Definitions.	Definitions.	1.2 Definitions.	=§A.2	Sec. A.2 - Definitions.	No change.	Sec. A.2 - Definitions.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
30	§1.2.1	32	1.2.1 Definitions of general applicability to the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control promulgated by the Department pursuant to provisions of sections 25-1-108, 25-1.5-101(1)(k), 25-1.5-101(1)(l), and 25-11-104, CRS, are set forth in section 1.2.2 and shall be liberally construed to protect the public health by controlling excess radiation.	§1.2.1 is a general statement, unchanged from 2007 Part 1, that the definitions in Part 1 are applicable throughout Colorado's radiation regulations.	1.2.1 Definitions of general applicability to the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control promulgated by the Department pursuant to provisions of sections 25-1-108, 25-1.5-101(1)(k), 25-1.5-101(1)(l), and 25-11-104, CRS, are set forth in section 1.2.2 and shall be liberally construed to protect the public health by controlling excess radiation.	#§A.2							
31	§1.2.1	34		The final clause of the sentence was added previously and mirrors language from Colorado's water quality rules.									
32	§1.2.2	36	1.2.2 As used in these regulations, each term below has the definition set forth. A cross-reference is provided for each common abbreviation. Any additional definition used only in a single part of these regulations is found in that part.	The wording of 1.2.2 is tightened and augmented.	1.2.2 As used in these regulations, these terms have the definitions set forth as follows. Additional definitions used only in a certain Part will be found in that Part.	~§A.2	As used in these regulations, these terms have the definitions set forth below. Additional definitions used only in a certain Part will be found in that Part.	No change.	As used in these regulations, these terms have the definitions set forth below. Additional definitions used only in a certain Part will be found in that Part. {A.2 Mar.'03}				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
33	§1.2.2	39	"A <sub>1</sub> " means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in Appendix 17A or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Appendix 17A.	<i>This definition is not changed.</i>	"A <sub>1</sub> " means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in Appendix 17A or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Appendix 17A.	~§A.2	"A <sub>1</sub> " means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A package. "A <sub>2</sub> " means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form radioactive material, permitted in a Type A package. These values are either listed in Appendix A of Part T of these regulations, Table I, or may be derived in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Appendix A of Part T of these regulations.	<i>This definition is not changed.</i>	"A <sub>1</sub> " means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A package. "A <sub>2</sub> " means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form radioactive material, permitted in a Type A package. These values are either listed in Appendix A of Part T of these regulations, Table I, or may be derived in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Appendix A of Part T of these regulations. {A.2 Mar.'03}	B			A1 means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in Appendix A, Table A-1, of this part, or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Appendix A of this part. {§71.4, B}
34	§1.2.2	42	"A <sub>2</sub> " means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form, low specific activity (LSA) and surface contaminated object (SCO) material, permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in Appendix 17A or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Appendix 17A.	<i>This definition is not changed.</i>	"A <sub>2</sub> " means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form, low specific activity (LSA) and surface contaminated object (SCO) material, permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in Appendix 17A or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Appendix 17A.	~§A.2				B			A2 means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form material, LSA, and SCO material, permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in Appendix A, Table A-1, of this part, or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Appendix A of this part. {§ 71.4, B}

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
35	§1.2.2	46	"AAPM" means the American Association of Physicists in Medicine.	A definition of "AAPM" is added; the term is used in both Part 2 and Part 6.		~§A.2							
36	§1.2.2	47	"Absorbed dose" (D) means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad.	The symbol "D" is added in parentheses in the definition for "absorbed dose".	"Absorbed dose" means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad.	~§A.2	"Absorbed dose" means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad.	This definition is not changed.	"Absorbed dose" means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad. {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			Absorbed dose means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. The units of absorbed dose are the rad and the gray (Gy). {§2.1003, A}
37	§1.2.2	47		The lengthier definition of "absorbed dose" with additional explanation of units that was in 1999 Part X and 1999 Part 20 is not used in Part 1.		~§A.2			"Absorbed dose (D)" means the mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to matter. Absorbed dose is determined as the quotient of dE by dM, where dE is the mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to matter of mass dM. The SI unit of absorbed dose is joule per kilogram and the special name of the unit of absorbed dose is the gray (Gy). The previously used special unit of absorbed dose (rad) is being replaced by the gray. {X.2 Feb.'05}				

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2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
38	§1.2.2	47		* After "gray (Gy)" in the definition of "absorbed dose", consider adding the phrase "as defined by the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurement."		#§A.2							
39	§1.2.2	49	"Absorbed dose rate" means absorbed dose per unit time.	The definition of "absorbed dose rate" is simplified, in part at the suggestion of Colorado medical physicists.	"Absorbed dose rate" means absorbed dose per unit time, for machines with timers, or dose monitor unit per unit time for linear accelerators.	#§A.2		A definition of "absorbed dose rate" is not added to 2008 Part A.	"Absorbed dose rate" means absorbed dose per unit time, for machines with timers, or dose monitor unit per unit time for linear accelerators. {X.2 Feb.'05}				
40	§1.2.2	50	"Accelerator" means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a medium at energies usually in excess of 1 MeV. For purposes of this definition, "linear accelerator" or "particle accelerator" is an equivalent term.	The phrase "linear accelerator" is added as an equivalent term.	"Accelerator" means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a medium at energies usually in excess of 1 MeV. For purposes of this definition, "particle accelerator" is an equivalent term.	~§A.2	"Accelerator" means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a medium at energies usually in excess of 1 MeV. For purposes of this definition, "particle accelerator" is an equivalent term.	This definition is not changed.	"Accelerator" means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a medium at energies usually in excess of 1 MeV. For purposes of this definition, "particle accelerator" is an equivalent term. {A.2 Mar.'03}	H&S	Added to 20.1003; 72 FR 55864; RATS ID 2007-3	Particle accelerator means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a medium at energies usually in excess of 1 megaelectron volt. For purposes of this definition, "accelerator" is an equivalent term.	



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41	§1.2.2	54	"Accelerator-produced radioactive material" means any material made radioactive by an accelerator.	<i>The word "particle" is deleted to make this definition consistent with the definition of "accelerator".</i>	"Accelerator-produced radioactive material" means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator.	≠§A.2	"Accelerator-produced radioactive material" means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator.	<i>The word "radioactive" is added to to 2008 Part A.</i>	"Accelerator-produced material" means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator. {A.2 Mar.'03}	H&S	<i>Added to 20.1003; 72 FR 55864; RATS ID 2007-3</i>	<i>Accelerator-produced radioactive material</i> means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator.	<i>Accelerator-produced radioactive material</i> means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator. {§20.1003, H&S and §30.4, H&S}
42	§1.2.2	56	"Accessible surface" means the external surface of the radiation machine enclosure or housing provided by the manufacturer.	<i>The definition of "accessible surface" is moved from 1999 Part 6 to 2010 Part 1.</i>		≠§A.2		<i>A definition of "accessible surface" is not added to 2008 Part A. The SSR definitions in Part F is different from that in Part X.</i>	"Accessible surface" means the external surface of the enclosure or housing of the radiation producing machine as provided by the manufacturer. {F.2 Dec.'01}				
43	§1.2.2	56				≠§A.2			"Accessible surface" means surface of equipment or of an equipment part that can be easily or accidentally touched by persons without the use of a tool. {X.2 Feb.'05}				



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46	§1.2.2	61	(2) Have consequences or potential consequences which cannot be ignored from the point of view of protection or safety (such as an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of protection or safety of the facility or release of radioactive material in sufficient quantity to warrant consideration of protective actions).										
47	§1.2.2	66	Act" means Title 25, Article 11, Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), as amended.	=	Act" means Title 25, Article 11, Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), as amended.	~§A.2	"Act" means [cite State Radiation Control Act].	=	"Act" means [cite State Radiation Control Act]. {A.2 Mar.'03, BB.2 Oct.'96} "Act" means [cite State Radiation Control Act or appropriate State statute]. {AA.2 Nov.'05}				Act means the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, (68 Stat. 919) including any amendments thereto. {§19.3, D; §30.4, D; §40.4, D; §70.4, D; §74.4, --; §150.3, D} Act means the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), as amended. {§20.1003, D}
48		Page 1-3											
49	§1.2.2	67	"Action levels". See "action limits".	A cross-reference for "action levels" is added.		~§A.2			"Action levels" (See "Action limits"). {F.13 Dec.'01}				

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50	§1.2.2	68	"Action limits" means the minimum and maximum values of a quality assurance measurement that can be interpreted as representing acceptable performance with respect to the parameter being tested. Values less than the minimum or greater than the maximum action limit or level indicate that corrective action must be taken. Action limits or levels are also sometimes called control limits or levels.	A definition of "action limits" is added as potentially useful in multiple parts.		#§A.2		A definition of "action limits" is not added to 2008 Part A from Part F.	"Action limits" means the minimum and maximum values of a quality assurance measurement that can be interpreted as representing acceptable performance with respect to the parameter being tested. Values less than the minimum or greater than the maximum action limit or level indicate that corrective action must be taken by the facility. Action limits or levels are also sometimes called control limits or levels. {F. 13 Dec.'01}				
51	§1.2.2	73	"Activity" means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the becquerel (Bq) and the curie (Ci).	=	"Activity" means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the becquerel (Bq) and the curie (Ci).	=§A.2	"Activity" means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the becquerel (Bq) and the curie (Ci).	=	"Activity" means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the becquerel (Bq) and the curie (Ci). {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			Activity is the rate of disintegration (transformation) or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the curie (Ci) and the becquerel (Bq). {§20.1003, A}
52	§1.2.2	75	"Acute" means radiation dose(s) or chemical exposure(s) occurring within a short period of time (24 hours or less).	A definition of "acute" is added.		#§A.2				D			Acute, as used in this part, means a single radiation dose or chemical exposure event or multiple radiation dose or chemical exposure events occurring within a short time (24 hours or less). {§70.4, D}

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
53	§1.2.2	77	"Address of use" means the facility designated on the license or registration where radioactive material is permitted to be received, produced, prepared, processed, used, or stored or where a radiation machine is permitted to be installed, operated, repaired or stored.	<i>A definition of "address of use" is added to Part 1 that can be used generically for both radioactive materials and radiation machines. "Facility" encompasses building and can mean multiple buildings at the address of use.</i>		≠§A.2		<i>A definition of "address of use" is not added to 2008 Part A.</i>	"Address of use" means the building or buildings that are identified on the license and where radioactive material may be produced, prepared, received, used, or stored. {G.2 Mar.'03}				Address of use means the building or buildings that are identified on the license and where byproduct material may be received, prepared, used, or stored. {§35.2, D}
54	§1.2.2	80	"Adult" means an individual 18 or more years of age.	=	"Adult" means an individual 18 or more years of age.	=§A.2	"Adult" means an individual 18 or more years of age.	=	"Adult" means an individual 18 or more years of age. {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			Adult means an individual 18 or more years of age. {§20.1003, A}
55	§1.2.2	80		<i>"Department" is the equivalent definition to SSR Part A.</i>		≠§A.2	"Agency" means [cite appropriate State agency].	=	"Agency" means [cite appropriate State agency].				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
56	§1.2.2	81	"Agreement State" means any State with which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 689).	=	"Agreement State" means any State with which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 689).	=§A.2	"Agreement State" means any State with which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 689).	=	"Agreement State" means any State with which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 689). {A.2 Mar.'03}	B			Agreement State [as designated in part 150 of this chapter] means any state with which the [Nuclear Regulatory ][Commission or] Atomic Energy Commission [or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission] has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b. of the [Atomic Energy] Act[ of 1954, as amended]. Non-agreement State means any other State;{ §30.4, B; §35.2, B; §40.4, B; §70.4, B; §150.3, B}
57	§1.2.2	84	"Air kerma" (K) means the kinetic energy released in the mass of a small volume of air by ionizing radiation (see kerma). Air kerma is measured in joules per kilogram (J/kg). For diagnostic x-rays, air kerma is the same as the absorbed dose measured in gray (Gy) delivered to the volume of air in the absence of scatter.	=	"Air kerma" (K) means the kinetic energy released in the mass of a small volume of air by ionizing radiation (see kerma). Air kerma is measured in joules per kilogram (J/kg). For diagnostic x-rays, air kerma is the same as the absorbed dose measured in gray (Gy) delivered to the volume of air in the absence of scatter.	≠§A.2		A definition of "air kerma" is not added to 2008 Part A.	"Air kerma (K)" means the kinetic energy released in air by ionizing radiation. Kerma is determined as the quotient of dE by dM, where dE is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles liberated by uncharged ionizing particles in air of mass dM. The SI unit of air kerma is joule per kilogram and the special name for the unit of kerma is the gray (Gy). {X.2 Feb.'05}				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
58	§1.2.2	84		In the definition of "air kerma", consider adding the phrase "as defined by the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurement."									
59	§1.2.2	84		The definition of "air kerma" differs from 10 CFR 1020.30.		≠§A.2			"Air kerma" means kerma in a given mass of air. The unit used to measure the quantity of air kerma is the Gray (Gy). For X-rays with energies less than 300 kiloelectronvolts (keV), 1 Gy = 100 rad. In air, 1 Gy of absorbed dose is delivered by 114 roentgens (R) of exposure. {F.13 Dec.'01}				
60	§1.2.2	88	"Air kerma rate" (AKR) means the air kerma per unit time.	=	"Air kerma rate" (AKR) means the air kerma per unit time.	≠§A.2		A definition of "air kerma rate" is not added to 2008 Part A.					
61	§1.2.2	89	"Air-purifying respirator" means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.	=	"Air-purifying respirator" means a respirator with an air purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.	≠§A.2	"Air-purifying respirator" means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.	=	"Air-purifying respirator" means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element. {A.2 Mar.'03}	B			Air-purifying respirator means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element. {§20.1003, B}
62						Page A2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
63	§1.2.2	91	"Airborne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases.	=	"Airborne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases.	=§A.2	"Airborne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases.	=	"Airborne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases. {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			Airborne radioactive material means radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases. {§20.1003, A}
64	§1.2.2	93	"Airborne radioactivity area" means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive material exists in a concentration:	The definition of "airborne radioactivity area" is modified for clarity by substituting singular for plural.	"Airborne radioactivity area" means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive materials exist in concentrations:	~§A.2	"Airborne radioactivity area" means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive materials exist in concentrations:	=	"Airborne radioactivity area" means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive materials exist in concentrations:				Airborne radioactivity area means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive materials, composed wholly or partly of licensed material, exist in concentrations--
65	§1.2.2	95	(1) In excess of the derived air concentration (DAC) specified in Appendix 4B, Table 4B1; or	DAC is singular rather than plural.	(1) In excess of the derived air concentrations (DACs) specified in Appendix 4B, Table 4B1, or	~§A.2	(1) In excess of the derived air concentrations (DAC's) specified in Appendix B, Table I of Part D of these regulations; or	=	(1)In excess of the derived air concentrations (DAC's) specified in Appendix B, Table I of Part D of these regulations; or				(1)In excess of the derived air concentrations (DACs)specified in appendix B, to §§ 20.1001-20.2401, or
66	§1.2.2	97	(2) To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or 12 DAC hours.	=	(2) To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or 12 DAC hours.	=§A.2	(2) To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or 12 DAC-hours.	=	(2)To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or 12 DAC-hours. {A.2 Mar.'03}				(2)To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI)or 12 DAC-hours. {§20.1003, A}
67	§1.2.2	101	"Airline respirator". See "supplied-air respirator".	The cross-reference for "airline respirator", from RATS 1999-3 is reformatted by removing the parentheses.	"Airline respirator" (see "supplied-air respirator").	~§A.2	"Airline respirator" (see "Supplied-air respirator (SAR)").	=	"Airline respirator" (see "Supplied-air respirator (SAR)"). {A.2 Mar.'03}				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
68	§1.2.2	102	"Alert" means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a release of radioactive material but that the release is not expected to require a response by offsite response organizations to protect any individual(s) offsite.	The definition of "alert" is reworded slightly. The intent is to protect individual human beings. The word person includes more than individuals.	"Alert" means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a release of radioactive material but that the release is not expected to require a response by offsite response organizations to protect persons offsite.	≠§A.2		A definition of "alert" is not added to 2008 Part A.	"Alert" means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a release of radioactive material but that the release is not expected to require a response by offsite response organizations to protect persons offsite. {P.3 Aug.'01}				Alert means events may occur, are in progress, or have occurred that could lead to a release of radioactive material[s] but that the release is not expected to require a response by offsite response organizations to protect persons offsite. {§30.4, A ; §40.4, A ; §70.4, A}
69		Page 1-4											
70	§1.2.2	105	"ALI". See "annual limit of intake".	A cross-reference for the acronym "ALI" is added.		≠§A.2							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
75	§1.2.2	115	"ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.	=	"ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.	#§A.2		No definition of "ANSI" exists in 2008 Part A.					
76	§1.2.2	116	"Area of use" means a portion of an address of use that has been set aside for the purpose of receiving, producing, preparing, processing, using, or storing radioactive material or installing, operating, repairing or storing a radiation machine.	A definition of "area of use" is added to Part 1 that can be used generically for both radioactive materials and radiation machines.		~§A.2		A definition of "area of use" is not added to 2008 Part A.	"Area of use" means a portion of an address of use that has been set aside for the purpose of receiving, using, or storing radioactive material. {G.2 Mar.'03}				Area of use means a portion of an address of use that has been set aside for the purpose of receiving, preparing, using, or storing byproduct material. {§35.2, D}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
77	§1.2.2	121	"As low as is reasonably achievable" (ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in these regulations as is practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed or registered activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed or registered sources of radiation in the public interest.	A definition of "as low as is reasonably achievable" is added to 2010 Part 1. The definition is the same as 2008 Part A.		=§A.2	"As low as is reasonably achievable" (ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in these regulations as is practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed or registered activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed or registered sources of radiation in the public interest.	=	"As low as is reasonably achievable" (ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in these regulations as is practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed or registered activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed or registered sources of radiation in the public interest. {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			ALARA (acronym for "as low as is reasonably achievable") means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in this part as is practical consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed materials in the public interest. {§20.1003, A ; §34.3, A}



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
81	§1.2.2	135	"Authorized medical physicist" (AMP) means an individual trained and experienced in a medical physics specialty who meets the Appendix 7B requirements that are applicable to a type of use of radioactive material licensed under Part 7.	A definition of "authorized medical physicist" is moved to 2010 Part 1 from Part 7. See also "registered medical physicist".		#§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
82	§1.2.2	138	"Background radiation" means radiation from:	<i>The definition of "background radiation" is reformatted for clarity by numbering the subclauses. The definition of "background radiation" as improved in 2007 by the Colorado Radiation Advisory Committee differs slightly in wording from 10 CFR and the SSRCR.</i>	"Background radiation" means radiation from: (1) extraterrestrial sources; (2) naturally occurring radioactive material (which has not been technologically enhanced), including radon, except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material; and (3) global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that are not under the control of the licensee or registrant. "Background radiation" does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials regulated by the Department.	~§A.2	"Background radiation" means radiation from cosmic sources; naturally occurring radioactive material, (which has not been technologically enhanced), including radon, (except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material); and global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices, or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that contribute to background radiation and are not under the control of the licensee or registrant. "Background radiation" does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials regulated by the Agency.	<i>The 2008 Part A definition contains minor editorial changes.</i>	"Background radiation" means radiation from cosmic sources, naturally occurring radioactive materials, (which has not been technologically enhanced) including radon, except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material, and including global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices, or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that contribute to background radiation and are not under the control of the licensee or registrant. "Background radiation" does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials regulated by the Agency. {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			Background radiation means radiation from cosmic sources; naturally occurring radioactive material, including radon (except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material); and global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that contribute to background radiation and are not under the control of the licensee. "Background radiation" does not include radiation from source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials regulated by the Commission. {§20.1003, A}
83	§1.2.2	139	(1) extraterrestrial sources;			#§A.2							
84	§1.2.2	140	(2) naturally occurring radioactive material (which has not been technologically enhanced), including radon (except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material); and			#§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
85	§1.2.2	143	(3) global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that are not under the control of the licensee or registrant.			#§A.2							
86	§1.2.2	145		<i>In the definition of "background radiation", the redundant and possibly self-contradictory phrase "does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials regulated by the Department" is deleted.</i>									
87						Page A3							
88	§1.2.2	146	"Becquerel" (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration per second or transformation per second (dps or s-1).	=	"Becquerel" (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration per second or transformation per second (dps or s-1).	~§A.2	"Becquerel" (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps).		"Becquerel" (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps). {A.2 Mar.'03}				Becquerel (Bq) means one disintegration per second. {§34.3, A}





	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
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2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
93	§1.2.2	159	Byproduct material means:	=	Byproduct material means:	=§A.2	"Byproduct material" means:	=	"Byproduct material" means:	H&S	Added to 20.1003; 72 FR 55864; RATS ID 2007-3	Byproduct material means-	Byproduct material means—
94	§1.2.2	160	(1) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material;	=	(1) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material;	=§A.2	(1) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material;	=	(1) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and	H&S		(1) Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or using special nuclear material;	(1)Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material)yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or using special nuclear material;
95	§1.2.2	163	(2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes (underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition);	Note the concluding phrase of definition (2) under "byproduct material" in relation to in situ uranium recovery processes.	(2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes (underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition);	~§A.2	(2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition.	=	(2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition. {A.2 Mar.'03}	H&S [was A]		(2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition;	(2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium solution extraction processes. Underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction operations do not constitute "byproduct material" within this definition;

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
96	§1.2.2	168	(3) Any material produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity, that:	=	(3) Any material produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity that:	~§A.2					Added to 20.1003; 72 FR 55864; RATS ID 2007-3		
97	§1.2.2	170	(a) Is a discrete source of radium-226; or	=	(a) Is a discrete source of radium-226; or	~§A.2	(3)(i) Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; or			H&S		(3)(i) Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; or	(3)(i) Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; or
98	§1.2.2	170		=		~§A.2	(ii) Any material that—			H&S		(ii) Any material that-	(ii) Any material that—
99	§1.2.2	171	(b) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; or	=	(b) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; or	~§A.2	(A) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and			H&S		(A) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and	(A) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and
100	§1.2.2	171		=		~§A.2	(B) Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and			H&S		(B) Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and	(B) Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and
101	§1.2.2	172	(4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that:	=	(4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that:	~§A.2	(4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that—			H&S	Added to 20.1003; 72 FR 55864; RATS ID 2007-3	(4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that-	(4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that—
102	§1.2.2	174	(a) Is extracted, or converted after extraction, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and	=	(a) Is extracted, or converted after extraction, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and	~§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
103	§1.2.2	176	(b) Is determined by NRC to pose a threat to the public health and safety or the common defense and security similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226.	<i>This subsection is modified to more closely align with the final USNRC definition of "discrete source". The ability of the State to act on any threat to public health and safety is not limited by this definition or an NRC public health and safety determination.</i>	(b) Would pose a threat to the public health and safety similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 or threat determined by NRC to the common defense and security.	~§A.2	(i) The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety or the common defense and security; and			H&S		(i) The Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, determines would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety or the common defense and security; and	(i) The Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, determines would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety or the common defense and security; and
104	§1.2.2	178				~§A.2	(ii) is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.			H&S		(ii) Before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.	(ii) Before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.
105	§1.2.2	178											{ 20.1003, H&S ; §30.4, H&S ; §40.4, A (abridged) ; §150.3, H&S}
106	§1.2.2	179				Page A4							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
109	§1.2.2	180	"Calibration" means the determination of:	The definition of "calibration" is reformatted slightly.	"Calibration" means the determination of (1) the response or reading of an instrument relative to a series of known radiation values over the range of the instrument or (2) the strength of a source of radiation relative to a standard.	~§A.2	"Calibration" means the determination of (1) the response or reading of an instrument relative to a series of known radiation values over the range of the instrument, or (2) the strength of a source of radiation relative to a standard.		"Calibration" means the determination of (1) the response or reading of an instrument relative to a series of known radiation values over the range of the instrument, or (2) the strength of a source of radiation relative to a standard. {A.2 Mar.'03}				Calibration means the process of determining the numerical relationship between the observed output of a measurement system and the value, based upon reference standards, of the characteristic being measured. {§74.4}
110	§1.2.2	181	(1) the response or reading of an instrument relative to a series of known radiation values over the range of the instrument; or			~§A.2							
111	§1.2.2	183	(2) the strength of a source of radiation relative to a standard.			~§A.2							
112	§1.2.2	184	"CCR" means the Colorado Code of Regulations.	=	"CCR" means the Colorado Code of Regulations.	≠§A.2							
113	§1.2.2	185	"CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.	=	"CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.	=§A.2	"CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.	=	"CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations. {A.2 Mar.'03; BB.2 Oct.'96}				
114	§1.2.2	186	"Chelating agent" means a substance that through binding allows efficient elimination of radionuclide contamination from the human body (decorporation), for example, amine polycarboxylic acids, hydroxy carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids.	=	"Chelating agent" means a substance that through binding allows efficient elimination of radionuclide contamination from the human body (decorporation), for example, amine polycarboxylic acids, hydroxy carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids.	~§A.2	"Chelating agent" means amine polycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, gluconic acid, and polycarboxylic acids.	=	"Chelating agent" means amine polycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, gluconic acid, and polycarboxylic acids. {A.2 Mar.'03}	B			Chelating agent means amine polycarboxylic acids (e.g., EDTA, DTPA), hydroxycarboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids (e.g., citric acid, carboic acid, and glucinic acid). {§61.2, B} Chelating agent has the same meaning as that given in § 61.2 of this chapter. {§20 App. G, B?}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
115	§1.2.2	189	"Chiropractor" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice chiropractic health care.	A definition of "chiropractor" is added.		#§A.2							
116	§1.2.2	191	"Class" means a classification scheme for inhaled material according to its rate of clearance from the pulmonary region of the lung. Materials are classified as D, W, or Y, which applies to a range of clearance half-times: for class D, days, of less than 10 days, for class W, weeks, from 10 to 100 days, and for class Y, years, of greater than 100 days. For purposes of these regulations, "lung class" and "inhalation class" are equivalent terms.	=	"Class" means a classification scheme for inhaled material according to its rate of clearance from the pulmonary region of the lung. Materials are classified as D, W, or Y, which applies to a range of clearance half-times: for class D, days, of less than 10 days, for class W, weeks, from 10 to 100 days, and for class Y, years, of greater than 100 days. For purposes of these regulations, "lung class" and "inhalation class" are equivalent terms.	#§A.2		In Part D not Part A.	"Class" means a classification scheme for inhaled material according to its rate of clearance from the pulmonary region of the lung. Materials are classified as D, W, or Y, which applies to a range of clearance half-times: for Class D, Days, of less than 10 days, for Class W, Weeks, from 10 to 100 days, and for Class Y, Years, of greater than 100 days. For purposes of these regulations, "lung class" and "inhalation class" are equivalent terms. {D.1003 Mar.'03}				Class (or lung class or inhalation class) means a classification scheme for inhaled material according to its rate of clearance from the pulmonary region of the lung. Materials are classified as D, W, or Y, which applies to a range of clearance half-times: for Class D (Days)of less than 10 days, for Class W (Weeks)from 10 to 100 days, and for Class Y (Years)of greater than 100 days. {§20.1003, A}
117		Page 1-7											
118	§1.2.2	196	"Collective dose" means the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation.	=	"Collective dose" means the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation.	=§A.2	"Collective dose" means the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation.	=	"Collective dose" means the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation. {A.2 Mar.'03}	A			Collective dose is the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation. {§20.103, A}

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
119	§1.2.2	198	"Commencement of construction" means any clearing of land, excavation or other substantial action related to a proposed activity that would adversely affect the natural environment of a site; this term does not include changes desirable for the temporary use of the land for public recreational uses, limited borings to determine site characteristics as necessary for environmental assessment or other pre-construction monitoring to establish background information related to the suitability of a site, or to the protection of environmental values.	The definition of "commencement of construction" is added to Part 1 since it is used in both Part 14 and 18.		≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Commencement of construction" means any clearing of land, excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a land disposal facility. The term does not mean disposal site exploration, necessary roads for disposal site exploration, borings to determine foundation conditions, or other preconstruction monitoring or testing to establish background information related to the suitability of the disposal site or the protection of environmental values. {M.2 Jan.'91}				Commencement of construction means any clearing of land, excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the natural environment of a site but does not include changes desirable for the temporary use of the land for public recreational uses, necessary borings to determine site characteristics or other preconstruction monitoring to establish background information related to the suitability of a site or to the protection of environmental values. {§30.4, D ; §40.4, C for states that regulate 11e(2), else D ; §61.2, D ; §70.4, D }
120	§1.2.2	204	"Committed dose equivalent" (H <sub>T</sub> ,50) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following the intake.	=	"Committed dose equivalent" (H <sub>T</sub> ,50) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following the intake.	≠§A.2	"Committed dose equivalent" (HT,50) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following the intake.	=	"Committed dose equivalent" (HT,50) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following the intake. {A.2 Mar.'03}				Committed dose equivalent (HT,50) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following the intake. {§20.1003, A}



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
121	§1.2.2	207	"Committed effective dose equivalent" (H <sub>E,50</sub> ) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors (W <sub>T</sub> ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to each of these organs or tissues (H <sub>E,50</sub> = Σ W <sub>T</sub> × H <sub>T,50</sub> ).	The symbol for weighting factor (W <sub>T</sub> ) is added.	"Committed effective dose equivalent" (H <sub>E,50</sub> ) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors (W <sub>T</sub> ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to each of these organs or tissues (H <sub>E,50</sub> = Σ W <sub>T</sub> × H <sub>T,50</sub> ).	≠§A.2	"Committed effective dose equivalent" (H <sub>E,50</sub> ) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors (W <sub>T</sub> ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to each of these organs or tissues (H <sub>E,50</sub> = Σ W <sub>T</sub> × H <sub>T,50</sub> ).	=	"Committed effective dose equivalent" (H <sub>E,50</sub> ) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors (w <sub>T</sub> ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to each of these organs or tissues (H <sub>E,50</sub> = Σ w <sub>T</sub> × H <sub>T,50</sub> ). {A.2 Mar.'03}				Committed effective dose equivalent (H <sub>E,50</sub> ) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to these organs or tissues (H <sub>E,50</sub> = Σ W <sub>T</sub> × H <sub>T,50</sub> ). {§20.1003, A}
122	§1.2.2	210	"Computer-readable medium" means that the Department's computer can transfer the information from the medium into its memory.	A definition of "computer-readable medium" is added consistent with NRC usage for electronic recordkeeping.				Not in Part A	Computer-readable medium means that the regulatory agency's computer can transfer the information from the medium into its memory. {D App. G Mar.'03}				Computer-readable medium means that the regulatory agency's computer can transfer the information from the medium into its memory. {§20 App. G, B?}
123	§1.2.2	212	"Constraint" (dose constraint) means a value above which specified actions are required.	The word "licensee" is removed to make the definition more broadly useful.	"Constraint" (dose constraint) means a value above which specified licensee actions are required.	≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Constraint (Dose constraint)" means a value above which specified license actions are required. {D.1003 Mar.'03}				Constraint (dose constraint) means a value above which specified licensee actions are required. {§20.1003, C}
124	§1.2.2	213	"Contact hour" means an hour of training received through direct instruction.	A definition of "contact hour" is added.		≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Contact hour" means an hour of training received through direct instruction. {F.13 Dec.'01}				
125	§1.2.2	214	"Continuing education" is lifelong learning to ensure that new information and knowledge is put into practice.	A definition of "continuing education" is added.		≠§A.2							
126	§1.2.2	216				≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Continuing education credit" (See "Continuing education unit"). {F.13 Dec.'01}				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
127	§1.2.2	216	"Continuing education unit" (CEU) means one documentable contact hour.	The definition of CEU is modified slightly.	"Continuing education unit" (CEU) means one documentable training or education contact hour.	≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Continuing education unit" means one contact hour of training. {F.13 Dec.'01}				
128	§1.2.2	217	"Controlled area" means an area, outside of a restricted area but inside the site boundary, access to which can be limited for any reason or the occupancy and activity of those within is subject to supervision.	A definition of "controlled area" is added consistency with 10 CFR and the SSRCR.		≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Controlled area" means any area where the occupancy and activity of those within is subject to control and supervision for the purpose of protection from radiation hazards. {AA.2 Nov.'05}				Controlled area means an area, outside of a restricted area but inside the site boundary, access to which can be limited by the licensee for any reason. {§20.1003, D}
129	§1.2.2	220	"Cost estimate" means a document containing the total costs that would be incurred if an independent contractor were hired to perform decommissioning of the facility and disposal of radioactive materials at the facility, and associated administrative indirect and legal costs to the Department in conducting decommissioning oversight.	=	"Cost estimate" means a document containing the total costs that would be incurred if an independent contractor were hired to perform decommissioning of the facility and disposal of radioactive materials at the facility, and associated administrative indirect and legal costs to the Department in conducting decommissioning oversight.	≠§A.2		Not in Part A	"Cost estimate" means a document containing the total costs that would be incurred if an independent contractor were hired to perform decommissioning of the facility and disposal of radioactive materials at the facility, and associated administrative indirect and legal costs to the Agency in conducting decommissioning oversight. {S.3 Jan.'05}				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
135	§1.2.2	231	"Cyclotron" means a particle accelerator in which a magnetic field bends the path of charged particles. A cyclotron accelerates charged particles at energies usually in excess of 10 megaelectron volts and is commonly used for production of short half-life radionuclides for medical use.	=	"Cyclotron" means a particle accelerator in which a magnetic field bends the path of charged particles. A cyclotron accelerates charged particles at energies usually in excess of 10 megaelectron volts and is commonly used for production of short half-life radionuclides for medical use.	≠§A.2		A definition of "cyclotron" is not in 2008 Part A.					Cyclotron means a particle accelerator in which the charged particles travel in an outward spiral or circular path. A cyclotron accelerates charged particles at energies usually in excess of 10 megaelectron volts and is commonly used for production of short half-life radionuclides for medical use. {§30.4, D ; §35.2, ?}
136		Page 1-8											
137	§1.2.2	235	"DAC". See "derived air concentration".	A cross-reference for "DAC" is added.		≠§A.2		A cross-reference for "DAC" is not in Part A.					
138	§1.2.2	236	"Declared pregnant woman" means a woman who has voluntarily informed the licensee or registrant, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no longer pregnant.	=	"Declared pregnant woman" means a woman who has voluntarily informed the licensee or registrant, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no longer pregnant.	≠§A.2		The definition of "declared pregnant woman" is not in 2008 Part A.	"Declared pregnant woman" means a woman who has voluntarily informed the licensee or registrant, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no longer pregnant. {D.1003 Mar.'03}				Declared pregnant woman means a woman who has voluntarily informed the licensee, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no longer pregnant. {§20.1003, A}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
139	§1.2.2	240	"Decommission" means to remove a facility or site safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits:	<i>This definition is reformatted slightly.</i>	"Decommission" means to remove a facility or site safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits:	~§A.2	"Decommission" means to remove safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits	=	"Decommission" means to remove safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits	C			Decommission means to remove a facility or site safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits--
140	§1.2.2	242	(1) Release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license; or	~	(1) release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license or	=§A.2	(1) release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license or	=	(1) release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license or	C			(1) Release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license; or
141	§1.2.2	243	(2) Release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license.	~	(2) release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license.	=§A.2	(2) release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license.	=	(2) release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license. {O.3 Aug.'00}	C			(2) Release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license. {§20.1003, C; §30.4, C; §40.4, C; §70.4, C}
142	§1.2.2	245	"Decommissioning funding plan" means a written document that contains a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method for assuring funds for decommissioning, including means of adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility.	=	"Decommissioning funding plan" means a written document that contains a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method for assuring funds for decommissioning, including means of adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility.	≠§A.2		<i>The definition of "decommissioning funding plan" is not in 2008 Part A.</i>	"Decommissioning funding plan" means a written document that contains a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method for assuring funds for decommissioning, including means of adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility. {S.3 Jan.'05}				
143	§1.2.2	249	"Decommissioning plan" means a written document that includes the licensee's planned procedures and activities for decommissioning of the facility or site.	=	"Decommissioning plan" means a written document that includes the licensee's planned procedures and activities for decommissioning of the facility or site.	=§A.2	"Decommissioning plan" means a written document that includes the licensee's planned procedures and activities for decommissioning of the facility or site.	=	"Decommissioning plan" means a written document that includes the licensee's planned procedures and activities for decommissioning of the facility or site. {O.3 Aug.'00}				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
144	§1.2.2	251	"Deep dose equivalent" (H <sub>D</sub> ), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	=	"Deep dose equivalent" (H <sub>D</sub> ), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	=§A.2	"Deep dose equivalent" (H <sub>d</sub> ), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	SR-A uses lower case "d" in the subscript.	"Deep dose equivalent" (H <sub>d</sub> ), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ). {A.2 Mar.'03}				Deep-dose equivalent (H <sub>d</sub> ), which applies to external whole-body exposure, is the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 cm (1000 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ). {§20.1003, A}
145	§1.2.2	253	"Demand respirator" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation.	=	"Demand respirator" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation.	=§A.2	"Demand respirator" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the face piece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation	=	"Demand respirator" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the face piece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation {A.2 Mar.'03}	B			Demand respirator means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation. {§20.1003, B}
146	§1.2.2	255	"Dentist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice dentistry.	=	"Dentist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice dentistry.	~§A.2		The definition of "dentist" is not in 2008 Part A.	"Dentist" means an individual licensed to practice dentistry by the state in which the Agency is located. {G.2 Mar.'03}	D			Dentist means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice dentistry. {§30.4, D ; §35.2, D}
147	§1.2.2	257	"Department" means the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.	=	"Department" means the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
	§1.2.2	257		Colorado defines the "U.S. Department of Energy", under "U".		≠§A.2	"Department of Energy" means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq., to the extent that the Department exercises functions formerly vested in the Atomic Energy Commission, its Chairman, members, officers and components and transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration and to the Administrator thereof pursuant to sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237, 42 U.S.C. 5814, effective January 19, 1975) and re-transferred to the Secretary of Energy pursuant to section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977.)	=	"Department of Energy" means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq., to the extent that the Department exercises functions formerly vested in the Atomic Energy Commission, its Chairman, members, officers and components and transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration and to the Administrator thereof pursuant to sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237, 42 U.S.C. 5814, effective January 19, 1975) and re-transferred to the Secretary of Energy pursuant to section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977.) { A.2 Mar.'03}				
148													
149						Page A5							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
150	§1.2.2	258	"Depleted uranium" means the source material uranium in which the isotope uranium-235 is less than 0.711 weight percent of the total uranium present. Depleted uranium does not include special nuclear material.	=	"Depleted uranium" means the source material uranium in which the isotope uranium-235 is less than 0.711 weight percent of the total uranium present. Depleted uranium does not include special nuclear material.	=§A.2	"Depleted uranium" means the source material uranium in which the isotope uranium-235 is less than 0.711 weight percent of the total uranium present. Depleted uranium does not include special nuclear material.	=	"Depleted uranium" means the source material uranium in which the isotope uranium-235 is less than 0.711 weight percent of the total uranium present. Depleted uranium does not include special nuclear material. {A.2 Mar.'03}				
151	§1.2.2	266	"Derived air concentration" (DAC) means the concentration of a given radionuclide in air which, if breathed by the reference man for a working year of 2,000 hours under conditions of light work, results in an intake of one ALI. For purposes of these regulations, the condition of light work is an inhalation rate of 1.2 cubic meters of air per hour for 2,000 hours in a year. DAC values are given in Part 4, Appendix 4B, Table 4B1, Column 3.	=	"Derived air concentration" (DAC) means the concentration of a given radionuclide in air which, if breathed by the reference man for a working year of 2,000 hours under conditions of light work, results in an intake of one ALI. For purposes of these regulations, the condition of light work is an inhalation rate of 1.2 cubic meters of air per hour for 2,000 hours in a year. DAC values are given in Part 4, Appendix 4B, Table 4B1, Column 3.			The definition of "derived air concentration" is not in 2008 Part A.	"Derived air concentration" (DAC) means the concentration of a given radionuclide in air which, if breathed by the reference man for a working year of 2,000 hours under conditions of light work, results in an intake of one ALI. For purposes of these regulations, the condition of light work is an inhalation rate of 1.2 cubic meters of air per hour for 2,000 hours in a year. DAC values are given in Table I, Column 3, of Appendix B. {D.1003 Mar.'03}				Derived air concentration (DAC) means the concentration of a given radionuclide in air which, if breathed by the reference man for a working year of 2,000 hours under conditions of light work (inhalation rate 1.2 cubic meters of air per hour), results in an intake of one ALI. DAC values are given in Table 1, Column 3, of appendix B to §§ 20.1001-20.2401. {§20.1003, A}
152	§1.2.2	263	"Detector". See "radiation detector".	A cross-reference to "radiation detector" is added.		≠§A.2		A cross-reference to "radiation detector" is added.	"Detector" (See "Radiation detector"). {X.2 Feb.'05}				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
153	§1.2.2	264	"Diagnostic imaging system" means an assemblage of components for the generation, emission, reception, transformation, storage and visual display of the resultant image.	<i>A definition of "diagnostic imaging system" is added, consistent with SSRCR Part F.</i>		≠§A.2		<i>The definition of "diagnostic imaging system" is not in 2008 Part A.</i>	"Diagnostic imaging system" means an assemblage of components for the generation, emission, reception, transformation, storage and visual display of the resultant image. {F.2 Dec.'01}				
154				<i>Several Colorado medical physicists thought this definition might be improved.</i>									
155		<b>Page 1-9</b>											
156	§1.2.2	275	"Direct supervision" means the supervisor is present in the facility and immediately available to observe, correct, assist and direct the supervisee throughout the performance of a procedure, as needed, but is not always required to be present in the room. For purposes of these regulations, "on-site supervision" or "individual supervision" is an equivalent term.	<i>In the definition of "direct supervision", the phrase "must be" is replaced by "is". The definition is clarified based on a similar definition in SSRCR Part F.</i>	"Direct supervision" means the supervisor must be present in the facility and immediately available to furnish assistance and direction to the supervisee throughout the performance of a procedure. The supervisor is not required to be present in the room when the procedure is performed.	≠§A.2		<i>The definition of "direct supervision" is not in 2008 Part A.</i>	"Direct supervision" means that:				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
157	§1.2.2	275							(1) During joint interpretation of mammograms, the supervising interpreting physician reviews, discusses, and confirms the diagnosis of the physician being supervised and signs the resulting report before it is entered into the patient's records; or				
158	§1.2.2	275							(2) During the performance of a mammography examination or survey of the facility's equipment and quality assurance program, the supervisor is present to observe and correct, as needed, the performance of the individual being supervised who is performing the examination or conducting the survey. {F.13 Dec.'01}				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
159	§1.2.2	279	"Discrete source" means a radionuclide that has been processed so that its concentration within a material has been purposely increased for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity.	The definition of "discrete source" is modified to more closely match that of NRC and 2008 SSR CR Part A.	"Discrete source" means a radioactive source with physical boundaries, which is separate and distinct from the radioactivity present in nature, and in which the radionuclide concentration has been increased by human processes with the intent that the concentrated radioactive material will be used for its radiological properties.	~A.2	"Discrete source" means a radionuclide that has been processed so that its concentration within a material has been purposely increased for use for commercial, medical, or research activities.	Added.		?	Added to 20.1003; 72 FR 55864; RATS ID 2007-3	Discrete source means a radionuclide that has been processed so that its concentration within a material has been purposely increased for use for commercial, medical, or research activities.	Discrete source means a radionuclide that has been processed so that its concentration within a material has been purposely increased for use for commercial, medical, or research activities. {§20.1003, H&S ; §30.4, H&S ; §150.3, H&S}
160	§1.2.2	281	"Disposable respirator" means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end of service life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).	=	"Disposable respirator" means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end of service life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).	=A.2	"Disposable respirator" means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end-of-service-life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half-mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).	=	"Disposable respirator" means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end-of-service-life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half-mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). {A.2 Mar.'03}	B			Disposable respirator means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end-of-service-life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half-mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). {§20.1003, B}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
161	§1.2.2	286	"Distinguishable from background" means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology, survey, and statistical techniques.	=	"Distinguishable from background" means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology, survey, and statistical techniques.	=A.2	"Distinguishable from background" means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology, survey, and statistical techniques.	=	"Distinguishable from background" means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology, survey, and statistical techniques. {A.2 Mar.'03 ; O.3 Aug.'00}	B			Distinguishable from background means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology, survey, and statistical techniques. {§20.1003, B}
162	§1.2.2	290	"DOE" means the U.S. Department of Energy.	=	"DOE" means the U.S. Department of Energy.	≠§A.2							DOE means the U.S. Department of Energy or its duly authorized representatives. {§74.4, }
163	§1.2.2	291	"Dose" is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation dose" is an equivalent term.	=	"Dose" is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation dose" is an equivalent term.		"Dose" is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation dose" is an equivalent term.		"Dose" is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation dose" is an equivalent term. {A.2 Mar.'03}				Dose or radiation dose is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent, as defined in other paragraphs of this section. {§20.1003, D}

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
164	§1.2.2	295	"Dose commitment" means the total radiation dose to a part of the body that will result from retention of radioactive material in the body. For purposes of estimating the dose commitment, it is assumed that from the time of intake the period of exposure to retained material will not exceed 50 years.	A definition of "dose commitment is added from 10 CFR 32.2.		≠§A.2							Dose commitment means the total radiation dose to a part of the body that will result from retention in the body of radioactive material. For purposes of estimating the dose commitment, it is assumed that from the time of intake the period of exposure to retained material will not exceed 50 years. {§32.2, A}
165	§1.2.2	299	"Dose equivalent" (H <sub>T</sub> ) means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the sievert (Sv) and rem.	=	"Dose equivalent" (H <sub>T</sub> ) means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the sievert (Sv) and rem.	=	"Dose equivalent (HT)" means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the sievert (Sv) and rem.	=	"Dose equivalent (H <sub>T</sub> )" means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the sievert (Sv) and rem. {A.2 Mar.'03}				Dose equivalent (H <sub>T</sub> ) means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the rem and sievert (Sv). {§20.1003, A}
166	§1.2.2	302	"Dose limits" means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance with these regulations. For purposes of these regulations, "limits" is an equivalent term.	=	"Dose limits" means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance with these regulations. For purposes of these regulations, "limits" is an equivalent term.	=A.2	"Dose limits" means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance with these regulations. For purposes of these regulations, "limits" is an equivalent term.	=	Dose limits means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance with these regulations. For purposes of these regulations, "limits" is an equivalent term.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
167	§1.2.2	302	"Dosimetry processor" means an individual or an organization that processes and evaluates individual monitoring devices in order to determine the radiation dose delivered to the monitoring devices.	=	"Dosimetry processor" means an individual or an organization that processes and evaluates individual monitoring devices in order to determine the radiation dose delivered to the monitoring devices.	≠§A.2							
168	§1.2.2	307	"DOT" means the U.S. Department of Transportation.	=	"DOT" means the U.S. Department of Transportation.	≠§A.2							
169	§1.2.2	308	"Drill" means a supervised, hands-on instruction period intended to test, develop or maintain a specific emergency response capability. A drill may be a component of an exercise.	=	"Drill" means a supervised, hands-on instruction period intended to test, develop or maintain a specific emergency response capability. A drill may be a component of an exercise.	≠§A.2							
170	§1.2.2	310	"Effective dose equivalent" ( $H_E$ ) means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ or tissue ( $H_T$ ) and the weighting factor (WT) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ( $H_E = \sum W_T \times H_T$ ).	=	"Effective dose equivalent" ( $H_E$ ) means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ or tissue ( $H_T$ ) and the weighting factor (WT) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ( $H_E = \sum W_T \times H_T$ ).	=A.2	"Effective dose equivalent" ( $H_E$ ) means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ or tissue ( $H_T$ ) and the weighting factor (WT) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ( $H_E = \sum W_T \times H_T$ ).	=	"Effective dose equivalent" ( $H_E$ ) means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ or tissue ( $H_T$ ) and the weighting factor (WT) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ( $H_E = \sum W_T \times H_T$ ).				
171	§1.2.2	313	"Embryo/fetus" means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.	=	"Embryo/fetus" means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.	=A.2	"Embryo/fetus" means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.	=	Embryo/fetus means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
172	§1.2.2	314	"Emergency" means an event requiring prompt action to mitigate a threat to the health and safety of workers and the public or a threat of damage to the environment.	=	"Emergency" means an event requiring prompt action to mitigate a threat to the health and safety of workers and the public or a threat of damage to the environment.	§A.2		No definition of "emergency" is in 2008 Part A.					
173		Page 1-10											
174	§1.2.2	316	"Emergency planning zone" means a geographic area surrounding a specific facility for which special planning and preparedness efforts are carried out to ensure that prompt and effective protective actions can reduce or minimize the impact of releases of radioactive material to public health and safety or to the environment.	=	"Emergency planning zone" means a geographic area surrounding a specific facility for which special planning and preparedness efforts are carried out to ensure that prompt and effective protective actions can reduce or minimize the impact of releases of radioactive material to public health and safety or to the environment.	§A.2		No definition of "emergency planning zone" is in 2008 Part A.					
175	§1.2.2	320	"Enriched uranium" means uranium containing more uranium-235 than the naturally occurring distribution of uranium isotopes.	=	"Enriched uranium" means uranium containing more uranium-235 than the naturally occurring distribution of uranium isotopes.	§A.2		No definition of "enriched uranium" is in 2008 Part A.					
176	§1.2.2	322	"Entrance exposure rate" means the exposure free-in-air per unit time [at the point where the center of the useful beam enters the patient].	A definition of "entrance exposure rate" is added to Part 1.		§A.2		No definition of "entrance exposure rate" is in 2008 Part A.					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
177	§1.2.2	323	"Entrance point" or "access point" means any location through which an individual could gain access to radiation areas or to licensed or registered radioactive materials. This includes entry or exit portals of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of their intended use.	~	"Entrance or access point" means any location through which an individual could gain access to radiation areas or to licensed or registered radioactive materials. This includes entry or exit portals of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of their intended use.	≠§A.2	"Entrance or access point" means any location through which an individual could gain access to radiation areas or to licensed or registered radioactive materials. This includes entry or exit portals of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of their intended use.	=	Entrance or access point means any location through which an individual could gain access to radiation areas or to licensed or registered radioactive materials. This includes entry or exit portals of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of their intended use.				
178	§1.2.2	327	"Evacuation" means the urgent removal of people from an area to avoid or reduce high-level, short-term exposure.	=	"Evacuation" means the urgent removal of people from an area to avoid or reduce high-level, short-term exposure.	≠§A.2		No definition of "evacuation" is in 2008 Part A.					
179	§1.2.2	329	"Event" means a situation reasonably discrete in time, location and consequences.	=	"Event" means a situation reasonably discrete in time, location and consequences.	≠§A.2		No definition of "event" is in 2008 Part A.					
180	§1.2.2	329		* The definition of "event" could perhaps be less broad.		≠§A.2							
181	§1.2.2	330	"Examination" means performing a procedure, including selection of exposure settings, positioning the x-ray system and the patient, and initiating and terminating the exposure.	A definition of "examination" is added.		≠§A.2		No definition of "examination" is in 2008 Part A.					



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
182	§1.2.2	332	"Exercise" means a multi-faceted activity that tests the plans, procedures, adequacy of training, resources, and integrated capability of an emergency response system.	=	"Exercise" means a multi-faceted activity that tests the plans, procedures, adequacy of training, resources, and integrated capability of an emergency response system.	≠§A.2		No definition of "exercise" is in 2008 Part A.					
183						Page A6							
184	§1.2.2	334	"Explosive material" means any chemical compound, mixture, or device which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with sparks or flame.	=	"Explosive material" means any chemical compound, mixture, or device which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with sparks or flame.	≠§A.2	"Explosive material" means any chemical compound, mixture, or device, which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with, sparks or flame.	=	Explosive material means any chemical compound, mixture, or device, which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with, sparks or flame.				
185	§1.2.2	337	"Exposure" means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.	=	"Exposure" means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.	≠§A.2	"Exposure" means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.	=	Exposure means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
186	§1.2.2	338	"Exposure" means the quotient of dQ by dm where "dQ" is the absolute value of the total charge of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated by photons in a volume element of air having mass "dm" are completely stopped in air. The SI unit of <u>exposure</u> is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg). <sup>2</sup>	<i>The cross-reference to the now deleted §1.14 is removed.</i>	"Exposure" means the quotient of dQ by dm where "dQ" is the absolute value of the total charge of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated by photons in a volume element of air having mass "dm" are completely stopped in air. The SI unit of <u>exposure</u> is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg). See Section 1.14 units of exposure and dose for the special unit.2	~§A.2	"Exposure" means the quotient of dQ by dm where "dQ" is the absolute value of the total charge of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated by photons in a volume element of air having mass "dm" are completely stopped in air. The SI unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg). See A.13 Units of Exposure and Dose for the special unit.* /	=	Exposure means the quotient of dQ by dm where "dQ" is the absolute value of the total charge of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated by photons in a volume element of air having mass "dm" are completely stopped in air. The SI unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg). See A.13 Units of Exposure and Dose for the special unit.* /				
187	§1.2.2	342	<sup>2</sup> When not underlined as above, or indicated as "exposure" (X), the term "exposure" has a more general meaning in these regulations.		<sup>2</sup> When not underlined as above, or indicated as "exposure" (X), the term "exposure" has a more general meaning in these regulations.	#§A.2	* / States may wish to distinguish throughout their regulations, and to include a footnote here specifying a distinction, between the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements definition of exposure and the general use of exposure. The footnote could be similar to the following: "When not underlined as above [or indicated as 'exposure'(X)], the term 'exposure' has a more general meaning in these regulations.	=	* / States may wish to distinguish throughout their regulations, and to include a footnote here specifying a distinction, between the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements definition of exposure and the general use of exposure. The footnote could be similar to the following: "When not underlined as above [or indicated as 'exposure'(X)], the term 'exposure' has a more general meaning in these regulations.				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
193	§1.2.2	348	"Facility" means the location within one building (or vehicle, or under one roof, or at one address) and under the same administrative control (multiple locations or addresses at a site or part of a site are considered together if so approved by the Department) at which:	The definition of "facility" is modified to also reflect storage of radiation machines and enhanced.	"Facility" means the location within one building, or vehicle, or under one roof and under the same administrative control (1) at which the possession, use, processing or storage of radioactive material is or was authorized or (2) at which one or more radiation machines are or were installed, operated and / or located. "Facility" may also mean multiple such locations at a site or part of a site.	~§A.2	"Facility" means the location within one building, vehicle, or under one roof and under the same administrative control (1) at which the possession, use, processing or storage of radioactive material is or was authorized or (2) at which one or more radiation-producing machines or radioactivity-inducing machines are installed or located. "Facility" may also mean multiple such locations at a site or part of a site.	Added.					
194	§1.2.2	351	(1) The possession, use, processing or storage of radioactive material is or was authorized;	Numbering is added for the subcomponents of the definition. A third subcomponent is added.		~§A.2							
195	§1.2.2	353	(2) A radiation machine is or was installed, operated and/or stored; and/or			~§A.2							
196	§1.2.2	354	(3) A source of radiation is located.			#§A.2							
197	§1.2.2	355	"FDA" means the United States Food and Drug Administration.		"FDA" means the United States Food and Drug Administration.	#§A.2		No definition of "FDA" is in 2008 Part A.					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
198	§1.2.2	356	"Filtering facepiece" (dust mask) means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, not equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.	No change is made.	Filtering facepiece (dust mask) means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, not equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.	=§A.2	"Filtering facepiece (dust mask)" means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, not equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.	=	"Filtering facepiece (dust mask)" means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, not equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.				
199	§1.2.2	359	"Final radiation survey" means the survey of the facility or site after decommissioning activities have been completed during which the determination is made by the licensee that the facility or site meets the Department's release criteria.	No change is made.	"Final radiation survey" means the survey of the facility or site after decommissioning activities have been completed during which the determination is made by the licensee that the facility or site meets the Department's release criteria.	=§A.2	"Final radiation survey" means the survey of the facility or site after decommissioning activities have been completed during which the determination is made by the licensee that the facility or site meets the Agency's release criteria.	Added in 2008.					
200	§1.2.2	362	"Financial surety" or "financial warranty" means the method of assuring that sufficient funds will be available at the time of license termination and decommissioning of the facility to cover all costs associated with the decommissioning.	=	"Financial surety" or "financial warranty" means the method of assuring that sufficient funds will be available at the time of license termination and decommissioning of the facility to cover all costs associated with the decommissioning.	≠§A.2		No definition of "financial surety" is in 2008 Part A.					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
201	§1.2.2	365	"Fissile material" means the radionuclides uranium-233, uranium-235, plutonium-239, and plutonium-241, or any combination of these radionuclides. Fissile material means the fissile nuclides themselves, not material containing fissile nuclides. 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.	=	"Fissile material" means the radionuclides uranium-233, uranium-235, plutonium-239, and plutonium-241, or any combination of these radionuclides. Fissile material means the fissile nuclides themselves, not material containing fissile nuclides. 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.	≠§A.2		No definition of "fissile material" is in 2008 Part A.					
202	§1.2.2	370	"Fit factor" means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.	=	"Fit factor" means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.	≠§A.2	"Fit factor" means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.	=	"Fit factor" means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.				
203	§1.2.2	373	"Fit test" means the use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.	=	"Fit test" means the use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.	≠§A.2	"Fit Test" means the use of a protocol to qualitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.	=	"Fit Test" means the use of a protocol to qualitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
204	§1.2.2	375	"Former U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed facilities" means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where AEC or NRC licenses have been terminated.	=	"Former U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed facilities" means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where AEC or NRC licenses have been terminated.	=§A.2	"Former Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensed facilities" means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses have been terminated.	=	"Former Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensed facilities" means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses have been terminated.				
205	§1.2.2	378	"General emergency" means an accident has occurred or is in progress which involves actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety systems with potential for loss of containment or confinement integrity or release of radioactive material that can be reasonably expected to exceed offsite protective action guides. <sup>3</sup>	=	"General emergency" means an accident has occurred or is in progress which involves actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety systems with potential for loss of containment or confinement integrity or release of radioactive material that can be reasonably expected to exceed offsite protective action guides. <sup>3</sup>	≠§A.2							
206	§1.2.2	382	<sup>3</sup> A definition of "general emergency" is provided for reference and completeness. It is unlikely that any Colorado licensee would need to plan for a general emergency.	=	<sup>3</sup> A definition of "general emergency" is provided for reference and completeness. It is unlikely that any Colorado licensee would need to plan for a general emergency.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
207	§1.2.2	384	"General supervision" means the procedure is under the supervisor's overall direction and control but the supervisor's presence is not required during the performance of the procedure.	In the definition of "general supervision", the word "furnished" is deleted. It adds no value.	"General supervision" means the procedure is furnished under the supervisor's overall direction and control but the supervisor's presence is not required during the performance of the procedure.	~§A.2							
208		Page 1-11				Page A7							
209	§1.2.2	386	"Generally applicable environmental radiation standards" means standards issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.	=	"Generally applicable environmental radiation standards" means standards issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.	=§A.2	"Generally applicable environmental radiation standards" means standards issued by the Environmental Protection Agency under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.	=	"Generally applicable environmental radiation standards" means standards issued by the Environmental Protection Agency under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.				
210	§1.2.2	391	"Gray" (Gy) means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose resulting from deposition of 1 joule (J) of energy in 1 kilogram of material (100 rad).	=	"Gray" (Gy) means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose resulting from deposition of 1 joule (J) of energy in 1 kilogram of material (100 rad).	~§A.2	"Gray" (Gy) means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).	=	"Gray" (Gy) means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
211	§1.2.2	393	"Hazardous waste" means any waste designated as hazardous by Department regulations in 6 CCR 1007-1-3.	In the definition of "hazardous waste", the "any" replaces "those".	"Hazardous waste" means those wastes designated as hazardous by Department regulations in 6 CCR 1007-1-3.	~§A.2	"Hazardous waste" means those wastes designated as hazardous by the Environmental Protection Agency regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.	=	"Hazardous waste" means those wastes designated as hazardous by the Environmental Protection Agency regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.				
212	§1.2.2	395	"Healing arts" means any system, treatment, operation, diagnosis, prescription, or practice for the ascertainment, cure, relief, palliation, adjustment, or correction of any human disease, ailment, deformity, injury or unhealthy or abnormal physical or mental condition. For purposes of Parts 2, 6 and 24, "healing arts" includes animals other than humans.	The definition of "healing arts" is clarified to make clear that for radiation machines it applies to both human and animal patients.	"Healing arts" means any system, treatment, operation, diagnosis, prescription, or practice for the ascertainment, cure, relief, palliation, adjustment, or correction of any human disease, ailment, deformity, injury or unhealthy or abnormal physical or mental condition.	~§A.2	"Healing arts" means [cite appropriate State definition].	=	"Healing arts" means [cite appropriate State definition].				
213	§1.2.2	399	"Helmet" (respiratory) means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.	=	"Helmet" (respiratory) means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.	~§A.2	"Helmet" means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.	=	"Helmet" means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
214	§1.2.2	401	"High radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 1 mSv (0.1 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or 30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.	=	"High radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 1 mSv (0.1 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or 30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.	=§A.2	"High radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 1 mSv (0.1 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or 30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.	=	"High radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 1 mSv (0.1 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or 30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.				
215	§1.2.2	405	"Hood" (respiratory) means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.	=	"Hood" (respiratory) means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.	=§A.2	"Hood" means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.	=	"Hood" means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.				
216	§1.2.2	407	"Human use" means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.	=	"Human use" means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.	=§A.2	"Human use" means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.	=	"Human use" means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.				
217	§1.2.2	409	"ICRP" means the International Commission on Radiological Protection.	=	"ICRP" means the International Commission on Radiological Protection.	≠§A.2							
218	§1.2.2	410	"Immediate" means within not more than fifteen minutes or as otherwise specified in writing by the licensee and approved by the Department.	=	"Immediate" means within not more than fifteen minutes or as otherwise specified in writing by the licensee and approved by the Department.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
219	§1.2.2	412	"Incident" means any unintended event involving radioactive material for which the public dose is a fraction of regulatory limits and safety provisions are sufficient, but further degradation of safety systems could lead to an accident condition.	=	"Incident" means any unintended event involving radioactive material for which the public dose is a fraction of regulatory limits and safety provisions are sufficient, but further degradation of safety systems could lead to an accident condition.	§A.2							
220		Page 1-13											
221	§1.2.2	415	"Individual" means any human being.	=	"Individual" means any human being.	=A.2	"Individual" means any human being.	=	"Individual" means any human being.				
222	§1.2.2	416	"Individual monitoring" means the assessment of:	=	"Individual monitoring" means the assessment of:	=A.2	"Individual monitoring" means the assessment of:	=	"Individual monitoring" means the assessment of:				
223	§1.2.2	417	(1) Dose equivalent by the use of:	=	(1) Dose equivalent by the use of:	~A.2	(1) Dose equivalent (a) by the use of individual monitoring devices or (b) by the use of survey data; or	=	(1) Dose equivalent (a) by the use of individual monitoring devices or (b) by the use of survey data; or				
224	§1.2.2	418	(a) Individual monitoring devices; or	=	(a) Individual monitoring devices; or	~A.2							
225	§1.2.2	419	(b) Survey data; or	=	(b) Survey data; or	~A.2							
226	§1.2.2	420	(2) Committed effective dose equivalent by:	=	(2) Committed effective dose equivalent by:	~A.2	(2) Committed effective dose equivalent (a) by bioassay or (b) by determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. [See the definition of DAC-hours in Part D.]	=	(2) Committed effective dose equivalent (a) by bioassay or (b) by determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. [See the definition of DAC-hours in Part D.]				
227	§1.2.2	421	(a) Bioassay; or	=	(a) Bioassay; or	~A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
228	§1.2.2	422	(b) Determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. (See the definition of DAC-hours).	=	(b) Determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. (See the definition of DAC-hours).	~A.2							
229	§1.2.2	425	"Individual monitoring device" mean a device designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "personnel dosimeter" and "dosimeter" are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges, thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dosimeters and personal (lapel) air sampling devices.	=	"Individual monitoring device" mean a device designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "personnel dosimeter" and "dosimeter" are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges, thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dosimeters and personal (lapel) air sampling devices.	=A.2	"Individual monitoring devices" means devices designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "personnel dosimeter" and "dosimeter" are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges, thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dosimeters and personal (lapel) air sampling devices.	=	"Individual monitoring devices" means devices designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, "personnel dosimeter" and "dosimeter" are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges, thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dosimeters and personal (lapel) air sampling devices.				
230	§1.2.2	430	"Inhalation class". See "class".	<i>The cross-reference for "inhalation class" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.</i>	"Inhalation class" (see "class").	#§A.2							
231						Page A8							

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
232	§1.2.2	431	"Inspection" means an official examination or observation including but not limited to, tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, license conditions and other requirements of the Department.	=	"Inspection" means an official examination or observation including but not limited to, tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, license conditions and other requirements of the Department.	~§A.2	"Inspection" means an official examination or observation including, but not limited to, tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, requirements, and conditions of the Agency.	=	"Inspection" means an official examination or observation including, but not limited to, tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, requirements, and conditions of the Agency.				
233	§1.2.2	433		Colorado defines the "Instrument Traceability, under "T".		≠§A.2	"Instrument traceability" (for ionizing radiation measurements) means the ability to show that an instrument has been calibrated at specified time intervals using a national standard or a transfer standard. If a transfer standard is used, the calibration must be at a laboratory accredited by a program, which requires continuing participation in measurement quality assurance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or other equivalent national or international program.	=	"Instrument traceability" (for ionizing radiation measurements) means the ability to show that an instrument has been calibrated at specified time intervals using a national standard or a transfer standard. If a transfer standard is used, the calibration must be at a laboratory accredited by a program, which requires continuing participation in measurement quality assurance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or other equivalent national or international program.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
234	§1.2.2	434	"Interlock" means a device arranged or connected such that the occurrence of an event or condition is required before a second event or condition can occur or continue to occur.	=	"Interlock" means a device arranged or connected such that the occurrence of an event or condition is required before a second event or condition can occur or continue to occur.	=§A.2	"Interlock" means a device arranged or connected such that the occurrence of an event or condition is required before a second event or condition can occur or continue to occur.	=	"Interlock" means a device arranged or connected such that the occurrence of an event or condition is required before a second event or condition can occur or continue to occur.				
235	§1.2.2	436	"Internal dose" means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.	=	"Internal dose" means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.	=§A.2	"Internal dose" means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.	=	"Internal dose" means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.				
236	§1.2.2	438	"Irradiation" means the exposure of a living being or matter to ionizing radiation.	=	"Irradiation" means the exposure of a living being or matter to ionizing radiation.	≠§A.2							
237	§1.2.2	439	"Kerma" (K [italicized]) means kinetic energy released in a unit mass, determined by the quotient $K = dE_{tr} / dm$ , where $dE_{tr}$ is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles (such as electrons) liberated (transferred, $E_{tr}$ ) by uncharged ionizing particles (such as neutrons and photons) in air of mass $dm$ . Kerma is measured in joules per kilogram (J/kg).	=	"Kerma" (K [italicized]) means kinetic energy released in a unit mass, determined by the quotient $K = dE_{tr} / dm$ , where $dE_{tr}$ is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles (such as electrons) liberated (transferred, $E_{tr}$ ) by uncharged ionizing particles (such as neutrons and photons) in air of mass $dm$ . Kerma is measured in joules per kilogram (J/kg).	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
238	§1.2.2	443	"Kilo electron volt" (keV) means the energy equal to that acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of one thousand volts in a vacuum.	=	"Kilo electron volt" (keV) means the energy equal to that acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of one thousand volts in a vacuum.	#§A.2							
239	§1.2.2	445	"Kilovolt" (kV) is a unit (a thousand volts) used to measure the nominal accelerating potential of charged particles used to create an x-ray beam.	=	"Kilovolt" (kV) is a unit (a thousand volts) used to measure the nominal accelerating potential of charged particles used to create an x-ray beam.	#§A.2							
240	§1.2.2	447	"Kinetic energy" means the energy of motion of an object, which is completely described by magnitude alone and has no direction.	=	"Kinetic energy" means the energy of motion of an object, which is completely described by magnitude alone and has no direction.	#§A.2							
241	§1.2.2	449	"Lens dose equivalent" (LDE) means the external exposure to the lens of the eye as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter (300 mg/cm2).	=	"Lens dose equivalent" (LDE) means the external exposure to the lens of the eye as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter (300 mg/cm2).	=§A.2	"Lens dose equivalent (LDE)" means the external exposure to the lens of the eye as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter (300 mg/cm2).	=	"Lens dose equivalent (LDE)" means the external exposure to the lens of the eye as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter (300 mg/cm2).				
242		Page 1-14											
243	§1.2.2	451	"License" means a license issued by the Department in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Department. <sup>4</sup>	=	"License" means a license issued by the Department in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Department. <sup>4</sup>	~§A.2	"License" means a license issued by the Agency in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Agency.	=	"License" means a license issued by the Agency in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Agency.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
244	§1.2.2	453	<sup>4</sup> The term "license", "licensed material" or "licensee" is taken to have an equivalent meaning when these regulations apply to a license issued by another Agreement State or NRC.	The term "Licensing State" is deleted.	<sup>4</sup> The term "license", "licensed material" or "licensee" is taken to have an equivalent meaning when these regulations apply to a license issued by another Agreement State, Licensing State or NRC.	~§A.2							
245	§1.2.2	455	"Licensed material" means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license issued by the Department.4	=	"Licensed material" means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license issued by the Department.4	~§A.2	"Licensed [or registered] material" means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license [or registration] issued by the Agency.	=	"Licensed [or registered] material" means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license [or registration] issued by the Agency.				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
246	§1.2.2	457	"Licensee" means any person who is:	=	"Licensee" means any person who is:	~§A.2	"Licensee" means any person who is licensed by the Agency in accordance with these regulations and the Act. For purposes of Part D.1401-D.1406, the term "licensee" also means any person who is responsible for decommissioning by being registered with the Agency, being subject to a record of possession of a radiation source or device under general license, or being otherwise legally obligated to conduct decommissioning activities in accordance with these regulations and the Act.	=	"Licensee" means any person who is licensed by the Agency in accordance with these regulations and the Act.				
247	§1.2.2	458	(1) Licensed by the Department in accordance with these regulations and the Act <sup>4</sup> ;		(1) Licensed by the Department in accordance with these regulations and the Act <sup>4</sup> ;	~§A.2							
248	§1.2.2	459	(2) Responsible for decommissioning by being:		(2) Responsible for decommissioning by being:	~§A.2							
249	§1.2.2	460	(a) Registered with the Department;		(a) Registered with the Department;	~§A.2							
250	§1.2.2	461	(b) Subject to a record of possession of a radiation source or device under general license, for example, pursuant to 3.6.4.3(13); or		(b) Subject to a record of possession of a radiation source or device under general license, for example, pursuant to 3.6.4.3(13); or	~§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
251	§1.2.2	463	(c) Otherwise legally obligated to conduct decommissioning activities in accordance with these regulations and the Act; or		(c) Otherwise legally obligated to conduct decommissioning activities in accordance with these regulations and the Act; or	~§A.2							
252	§1.2.2	465	(3) Responsible under 10 CFR 71 (January 1, 2009) as certificate holder, or applicant for a certificate of compliance, or under Part 17, for demonstrating that package design, fabrication, assembly and testing requirements are met with respect to a package before the time a package approval is issued.	The referenced document is updated.	(3) Responsible under 10 CFR 71 (January 1, 2007) as certificate holder, or applicant for a certificate of compliance, or under Part 17, for demonstrating that package design, fabrication, assembly and testing requirements are met with respect to a package before the time a package approval is issued.	~§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
253	§1.2.2	468		The definition of "Licensing State" and associated footnote are deleted.	"Licensing State" means any State which has been finally designated as such by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc., based upon having regulations for control of radiation relating to naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material (NARM) and an effective program for the regulatory control of NARM.5	=§A.2		The definition of "Licensing State" is deleted.	"Licensing State" means any Sstate, which has been finally designated as such by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc., which reviews state regulations to establish equivalency with the Suggested State Regulations and ascertains whether a State has an effective program for control of natural occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material (NARM). The Conference will designate as Licensing States those states with regulations for control of radiation relating to, and an effective program for, the regulatory control of NARM.				
254	§1.2.2	468		Former footnote 5 is deleted.	5 For the purpose of meeting the definition of a Licensing State by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. (CRCPD), NARM refers only to discrete sources of NARM. Diffuse sources of NARM are excluded from consideration by the CRCPD for Licensing State designation purposes.	=§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
255	§1.2.2	469	"Limits." See "dose limits".	The definition of "limits" is reformatted very slightly.	"Limits" (see "dose limits").	~§A.2	"Limits" [See "Dose limits"].	=	"Limits" [See "Dose limits"].				
256	§1.2.2	470	"Loose-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.	=	"Loose-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.	=§A.2	"Loose-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.	=	"Loose-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.				
257						Page A9							
258	§1.2.2	472	"Lost or missing source of radiation" means licensed [or registered] source of radiation whose location is unknown. This definition includes, but is not limited to, radioactive material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.	=	"Lost or missing source of radiation" means licensed [or registered] source of radiation whose location is unknown. This definition includes, but is not limited to, radioactive material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.	=§A.2	"Lost or missing source of radiation" means licensed [or registered] source of radiation whose location is unknown. This definition includes, but is not limited to, radioactive material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.	=	"Lost or missing source of radiation" means licensed [or registered] source of radiation whose location is unknown. This definition includes, but is not limited to, radioactive material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.				
259	§1.2.2	476	"Lung class". See "class".	The definition of "lung class" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.	"Lung class" (see "class").	#§A.2							
260	§1.2.2	477	"mA" means milliampere.	=	"mA" means milliampere.	#§A.2							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
266	§1.2.2	488	"Medical institution" means an organization in which two or more medical disciplines are practiced.	=	"Medical institution" means an organization in which two or more medical disciplines are practiced.	#§A.2							
267	§1.2.2	490	"Medical physicist" means an individual trained and experienced in a medical physics specialty.	<i>A broad or generic definition of "medical physicist" is added. Subdiscipline definitions are left to necessary usage in Part 2, Part 7, and Part 20, as reflected in the definitions of "registered medical physicist" and "radiation therapy physicist".</i>	"Medical physicist" means an individual trained and experienced in a medical physics specialty.	#§A.2							
268	§1.2.2	491	"Medical use" means the intentional internal or external administration of radioactive material or radiation to humans or animals in the practice of the healing arts, including administration of radioactive materials to patients or human research subjects under the supervision of an authorized user and operation of radiation machines for healing arts purposes.	<i>The phrase "for healing arts purposes" is added pertaining to radiation machines.</i>	"Medical use" means the intentional internal or external administration of radioactive material or radiation to humans in the practice of the healing arts, including administration of radioactive materials to patients or human research subjects under the supervision of an authorized user and operation of radiation machines.	#§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
269	§1.2.2	495	"Member of the public" means an individual, except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.	=	"Member of the public" means an individual, except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.	≠§A.2							
270	§1.2.2	497	"MeV" means one mega electron volt, or one million electron volts. One MeV is the amount of energy acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of one million volts in a vacuum. One MeV is equivalent to 1.60×10 <sup>-16</sup> joules.	=	"MeV" means one mega electron volt, or one million electron volts. One MeV is the amount of energy acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of one million volts in a vacuum. One MeV is equivalent to 1.60×10 <sup>-16</sup> joules.	≠§A.2							
271	§1.2.2	500	"Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.	=	"Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.	≠§A.2	"Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.	=	"Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.				
272	§1.2.2	501	"Misadministration" means an event that results in a dose or dosage administered to the wrong individual, or by the wrong mode of radiation delivery, or that differs from the prescribed dose or dosage, as stated in 2.6.3, 7.21, 20.6, or an equivalent section of these regulations. "Reportable medical event" is an equivalent term.	The definition of "misadministration" is made consonant with usage in Part 2, Part 6, Part 7, and Part 20.	"Misadministration" means an event, other than from intervention by a patient or human research subject, that results in a dose or dosage that differs from the prescribed dose or dosage as stated in 7.21 or an equivalent section of these regulations, or as administered to the wrong individual or by the wrong mode of radiation delivery.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
273	§1.2.2	505	"Monitoring" means the measurement of radiation, radioactive material concentrations, surface area activities or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation monitoring" and "radiation protection monitoring" are equivalent terms.	=	"Monitoring" means the measurement of radiation, radioactive material concentrations, surface area activities or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation monitoring" and "radiation protection monitoring" are equivalent terms.	=§A.2	"Monitoring" means the measurement of radiation, radioactive material concentrations, surface area activities or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation monitoring" and "radiation protection monitoring" are equivalent terms.	=	"Monitoring" means the measurement of radiation, radioactive material concentrations, surface area activities or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses. For purposes of these regulations, "radiation monitoring" and "radiation protection monitoring" are equivalent terms.				
274	§1.2.2	509	"MQSA" means Mammography Quality Standards Act.	=	"MQSA" means Mammography Quality Standards Act.	≠§A.2							
275	§1.2.2	510	"NARM". See "naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material" (NARM).	A cross-reference to the definition of NARM is provided.	"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material. NARM does not include source or special nuclear material. <sup>5</sup>	≠§A.2	"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.	=	"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
276	§1.2.2	511	“Nationally tracked source” means a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than a Category 2 level of any radioactive material listed in Appendix 4G.	A definition of “nationally tracked source is added.		~§A.2	“Nationally tracked source” means a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in Appendix E of Part D. In this context a sealed source is defined as radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a solid form and which is not exempt from regulatory control. It does not mean material encapsulated solely for disposal, or nuclear material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet. Category 1 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 1 threshold. Category 2 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 2 threshold but less than the Category 1 threshold.			B	Added to 32.2; 71 FR 65685; November 8, 2006; RATS ID 2006-2 then 20.1003; 71 FR 65865; November 8, 2006; RATS ID 2006-3	Nationally tracked source is a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in Appendix E of this part. In this context a sealed source is defined as radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a solid form and which is not exempt from regulatory control. It does not mean material encapsulated solely for disposal, or nuclear material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet. Category 1 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 1 threshold. Category 2 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 2 threshold but less than the Category 1 threshold.	“Nationally tracked source” means a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in Appendix E of this Part. In this context a sealed source is defined as radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a solid form and which is not exempt from regulatory control. It does not mean material encapsulated solely for disposal, or nuclear material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet. Category 1 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 1 threshold. Category 2 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 2 threshold but less than the Category 1 threshold.
277	§1.2.2	513	In this context, a sealed source:			~§A.2							
278	§1.2.2	514	(a) Means radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a solid form, and is not exempt from regulatory control; and			~§A.2							



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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
284	§1.2.2	525	"Naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material" (NARM) means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material that is not source or special nuclear material.	=	"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material. NARM does not include source or special nuclear material.5	~§A.2	"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.	=	"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.				
285	§1.2.2	527	"Naturally occurring radioactive material" (NORM) means any radioactive material that is not byproduct, source, or special nuclear material or produced in an accelerator.	A definition of "NORM" is added.		~§A.2	"NORM" means any naturally occurring radioactive material. It does not include accelerator produced, byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.	=	"NORM" means any naturally occurring radioactive material. It does not include accelerator produced, byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.				
286	§1.2.2	529	"NCRP" means the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.	=	"NCRP" means the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.	≠§A.2							
287	§1.2.2	530	"Negative-pressure respirator (tight-fitting)" means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	A quotation mark is moved slightly.	"Negative-pressure respirator (tight-fitting)" means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	=§A.2	"Negative pressure respirator (tight fitting) " means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	=	"Negative pressure respirator (tight fitting) " means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.				
288	§1.2.2	533	"NIST" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.	=	"NIST" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
289	§1.2.2	534	"Nonstochastic effect" means a health effect, the severity of which varies with the dose and for which a threshold is believed to exist. Radiation-induced cataract formation is an example of a nonstochastic effect. For purposes of these regulations, "deterministic effect" is an equivalent term.	=	"Nonstochastic effect" means a health effect, the severity of which varies with the dose and for which a threshold is believed to exist. Radiation-induced cataract formation is an example of a nonstochastic effect. For purposes of these regulations, "deterministic effect" is an equivalent term.	≠§A.2							
290	§1.2.2	538	"NORM". See "naturally occurring radioactive material" (NORM).	A cross-reference to the definition of NORM is provided.		≠§A.2							
291	§1.2.2	539	"Normal form radioactive material" means radioactive material that has not been demonstrated to qualify as "special form radioactive material".	=	"Normal form radioactive material" means radioactive material that has not been demonstrated to qualify as "special form radioactive material".	≠§A.2							
292	§1.2.2	541	"NRC". See "Nuclear Regulatory Commission".	The definition of "NRC" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.		≠§A.2							
293	§1.2.2	542	"Nuclear Regulatory Commission" (NRC) means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.	=	"Nuclear Regulatory Commission" (NRC) means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.	~§A.2	"Nuclear Regulatory Commission" means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.	=	"Nuclear Regulatory Commission" means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.				
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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
	§1.2.2	544	"Occupational dose" means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual's assigned duties involve exposure to radiation or to radioactive material from licensed and unlicensed sources of radiation whether or not the sources of radiation are in the possession of the licensee, registrant or other person. Occupational dose does not include doses received (1) from background radiation, (2) from any medical administration the individual has received, (3) from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with Section 7.26 of these regulations, (4) from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or (5) as a member of the public.	=	"Occupational dose" means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual's assigned duties involve exposure to radiation or to radioactive material from licensed and unlicensed sources of radiation whether or not the sources of radiation are in the possession of the licensee, registrant or other person. Occupational dose does not include doses received (1) from background radiation, (2) from any medical administration the individual has received, (3) from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with Section 7.26 of these regulations, (4) from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or (5) as a member of the public.	~§A.2	"Occupational dose" means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual's assigned duties for the licensee or registrant involve exposure to sources of radiation, whether or not the sources of radiation are in the possession of the licensee, registrant, or other person. Occupational dose does not include doses received: from background radiation, or from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with [cite appropriate Part G reference], from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.	=	"Occupational dose" means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual's assigned duties for the licensee or registrant involve exposure to sources of radiation, whether or not the sources of radiation are in the possession of the licensee, registrant, or other person. Occupational dose does not include doses received: from background radiation, or from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with [cite appropriate Part G reference], from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.				



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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
302	§1.2.2	562	"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.	=	"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.	~§A.2	"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing [, but shall not include federal government agencies].	=	Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing [, but shall not include federal government agencies].				
303	§1.2.2	566	"Personal supervision" means the supervisor is in attendance in the room with the supervisee during the performance of the procedure. For purposes of these regulations, "physical supervision" or "immediate supervision" or "individual supervision" is an equivalent term.	In the definition of "personal supervision", the phrase "must be" is replaced by "is". "Personal", "immediate", "individual" and "physical" supervision are considered equivalent terms.	"Personal supervision" means the supervisor must be in attendance in the room with the supervisee during the performance of the procedure.	#§A.2							
304	§1.2.2	569	"Personnel monitoring equipment". See "individual monitoring device".	The definition of "personnel monitoring equipment" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.	"Personnel monitoring equipment". See "individual monitoring device".	~§A.2	"Personnel monitoring equipment" [See "Individual monitoring devices"].	=	Personnel monitoring equipment [See "Individual monitoring devices"].				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
305	§1.2.2	570	"PET" means positron emission tomography. See "positron emission tomography radionuclide production facility".	The definition of "PET" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.	"PET" means positron emission tomography (see "positron emission tomography radionuclide production facility").	≠§A.2							
306	§1.2.2	572	"Phantom" means an object designed such that the interaction of ionizing radiation with the object is suitable for the evaluation of the particular characteristics of the radiation-producing system or anatomic region under consideration.	A definition of "phantom" is added.		≠§A.2							
307	§1.2.2	575	"Pharmacist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice pharmacy.	=	"Pharmacist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice pharmacy.	≠§A.2		This definition is deleted for some reason.	"Pharmacist" means [an individual licensed by this State to compound and dispense drugs, prescriptions, and poisons or cite appropriate State definition].				
308	§1.2.2	577	"Physician" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to dispense drugs in the practice of medicine.	=	"Physician" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to dispense drugs in the practice of medicine.	≠§A.2		This definition is deleted for some reason.	"Physician" means [cite appropriate State definition].				
309	§1.2.2	579	"Planned special exposure" means an infrequent exposure to radiation, separate from and in addition to the annual occupational dose limits.	=	"Planned special exposure" means an infrequent exposure to radiation, separate from and in addition to the annual occupational dose limits.	≠§A.2							



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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
310	§1.2.2	581	"Podiatrist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice podiatry.	=	"Podiatrist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice podiatry.	≠§A.2							
311	§1.2.2	582	"Positive-pressure respirator" means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	=	"Positive-pressure respirator" means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	=§A.2	"Positive-pressure respirator" means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.	=	"Positive-pressure respirator" means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.				
312	§1.2.2	585	"Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility" means a facility operating a cyclotron or accelerator for the purpose of producing PET radionuclides.	=	"Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility" means a facility operating a cyclotron or accelerator for the purpose of producing PET radionuclides.	≠§A.2							
313	§1.2.2	587	"Powered air-purifying respirator" (PAPR) means an air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the facepiece.	=		=§A.2	"Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)" means an air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.	=	"Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)" means an air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.				
314	§1.2.2	589	"Practitioner of the healing arts" means any person upon whom U.S. Food and Drug Administration has conferred the authority to administer prescription drugs.	A definition of "practitioner of the healing arts" is added to reflect the definition used by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.		≠§A.2							



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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
319	§1.2.2	601	"Protective action" means an action taken by members of the public to protect themselves from radiation from an accident involving radioactive material. Protective action may include sheltering, evacuation, relocation, control of access, administration of a radioprotective drug, decontamination of persons, decontamination of land or property, or control of food or water.	=	"Protective action" means an action taken by members of the public to protect themselves from radiation from an accident involving radioactive material. Protective action may include sheltering, evacuation, relocation, control of access, administration of a radioprotective drug, decontamination of persons, decontamination of land or property, or control of food or water.	≠§A.2							
320	§1.2.2	605	"Protective action guide" means a projected dose from an accidental release of radioactive material at which protective action is to be considered.	=	"Protective action guide" means a projected dose from an accidental release of radioactive material at which protective action is to be considered.	≠§A.2							
321	§1.2.2	607	"Protective apron" means an apron made of radiation-attenuating material(s) used to reduce exposure to radiation.	A definition of "protective apron" is added in 2010 Part 1.		~§A.2	"Protective apron" means an apron made of radiation-attenuating materials used to reduce exposure to radiation.	=	"Protective apron" means an apron made of radiation-attenuating materials used to reduce exposure to radiation.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
	§1.2.2	609	"Public dose" means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to radiation or radioactive material released by a licensee, or to any other source of radiation under the control of a licensee. 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 Section 7.26 of these regulations, or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.	=	"Public dose" means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to radiation or radioactive material released by a licensee, or to any other source of radiation under the control of a licensee. 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 Section 7.26 of these regulations, or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.	=§A.2	"Public dose" means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to sources of radiation released by the 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 [cite appropriate Part G regulation], or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.	=	"Public dose" means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to sources of radiation released by the 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 [cite appropriate Part G regulation], or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.				
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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
	§1.2.2	621	"Qualified expert" (QE) means an individual who has current Department approval in a designated specialty to design shielding, measure ionizing radiation, evaluate radiation safety techniques, and advise regarding radiation protection needs.	The generic definition of "Qualified Expert" is modified slightly.	"Qualified expert" means an individual, approved by the Department as prescribed in Appendix 1A, having the knowledge and training to measure ionizing radiation, to evaluate radiation safety techniques, and to advise regarding radiation protection needs, and for radiation therapy, having training and experience in the clinical applications of radiation physics to radiation therapy.	~§A.2	["Qualified expert" means an individual having the knowledge and training to measure ionizing radiation, to evaluate safety techniques, and to advise regarding radiation protection needs, for example, individuals certified in the appropriate field by the American Board of Radiology, or the American Board of Health Physics, or the American Board of Medical Physics, or those having equivalent qualifications. With reference to the calibration of radiation therapy equipment, an individual having, in addition to the above qualifications, training and experience in the clinical applications of radiation physics to radiation therapy, for example, individuals certified in Therapeutic Radiological Physics or X-Ray and Radium Physics by the American Board of Radiology, or those having equivalent qualifications.]	=	["Qualified expert" means an individual having the knowledge and training to measure ionizing radiation, to evaluate safety techniques, and to advise regarding radiation protection needs, for example, individuals certified in the appropriate field by the American Board of Radiology, or the American Board of Health Physics, or the American Board of Medical Physics, or those having equivalent qualifications. With reference to the calibration of radiation therapy equipment, an individual having, in addition to the above qualifications, training and experience in the clinical applications of radiation physics to radiation therapy, for example, individuals certified in Therapeutic Radiological Physics or X-Ray and Radium Physics by the American Board of Radiology, or those having equivalent qualifications.]				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
326	§1.2.2	624	"Qualified inspector" (QI) means an individual who has current Department approval in a designated specialty to perform evaluations of radiation machines, facilities and operators for compliance with these regulations.	A generic definition of "Qualified Inspector" is added.		≠§A.2							
327	§1.2.2	627	"Qualified trainer" (QT) means an individual whose training and experience adequately prepares the individual to carry out specified training assignments.	A generic definition of "Qualified Trainer" is added.		≠§A.2							
328	§1.2.2	629	"Qualitative fit test" (QLFT) means a pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent.	=	"Qualitative fit test" (QLFT) means a pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent.	=§A.2	"Qualitative fit test (QLFT)" means a pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent.	=	"Qualitative fit test (QLFT)" means a pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual's response to the test agent.				
329	§1.2.2	631	"Quality assurance" (QA) comprises all those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a system or component will perform satisfactorily in service.	The initialism QA is added to the definition of "quality assurance".	"Quality assurance" comprises all those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a system or component will perform satisfactorily in service.	≠§A.2							





	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
335	§1.2.2	643	"Quarter" means a period of time equal to one-fourth of the year observed by the licensee, approximately 13 consecutive weeks, providing that the beginning of the first quarter in a year coincides with the starting date of the year and that no day of the year is omitted or duplicated in consecutive quarters. See also "year".	=	"Quarter" means a period of time equal to one-fourth of the year observed by the licensee, approximately 13 consecutive weeks, providing that the beginning of the first quarter in a year coincides with the starting date of the year and that no day of the year is omitted or duplicated in consecutive quarters (see also "calendar quarter" and "year").	=§A.2	"Quarter" means a period of time equal to one-fourth of the year observed by the licensee, approximately 13 consecutive weeks, providing that the beginning of the first quarter in a year coincides with the starting date of the year and that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive quarters.	A definition of "quarter" is added in 2008 Part A.					
336	§1.2.2	647	"Rad" means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 ergs per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).	=	"Rad" means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 ergs per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).	=§A.2	"Rad" means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).	=	"Rad" means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
337	§1.2.2	649	"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 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.	=§A.2	"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" 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.				
338	§1.2.2	654	"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 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.	=§A.2	"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 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.				
339	§1.2.2	657	"Radiation detector" means a device that in the presence of radiation provides a signal or other indication suitable for use in measuring one or more quantities of incident radiation.	A definition of "radiation detector" is added.		≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
340						Page A12							
341	§1.2.2	659	Radiation dose. See "dose".	The cross-reference for "radiation dose" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.	Radiation dose (see "dose").	~§A.2	"Radiation dose" [See "Dose"].	=	Radiation dose [See "Dose"].				
342	§1.2.2	660	"Radiation machine" means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.	=	"Radiation machine" means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.	=§A.2	"Radiation machine" means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.	=	"Radiation machine" means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.				
343	§1.2.2	662	"Radiation safety officer" (RSO) means an individual who has demonstrated sufficient knowledge to apply radiation protection regulations appropriately and who has been assigned such responsibility by the licensee or registrant.	=	"Radiation safety officer" (RSO) means an individual who has demonstrated sufficient knowledge to apply radiation protection regulations appropriately and who has been assigned such responsibility by the licensee or registrant.	=§A.2	"Radiation safety officer" means an individual who has the knowledge and responsibility to apply appropriate radiation protection regulations and has been assigned such responsibility by the licensee or registrant.	=	"Radiation safety officer" means an individual who has the knowledge and responsibility to apply appropriate radiation protection regulations and has been assigned such responsibility by the licensee or registrant.				
344	§1.2.2	665	"Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid, or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.	=	"Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid, or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.	=§A.2	"Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid, or gas, which emits radiation spontaneously.	=	"Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid, or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.				
345	§1.2.2	666	"Radioactivity" means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.	=	"Radioactivity" means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.	=§A.2	"Radioactivity" means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.	=	"Radioactivity" means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.				
346	§1.2.2	667	"Radiobioassay." See "bioassay".	The cross-reference for "radiobioassay" is reformatted by removing the parentheses.	"Radiobioassay" (see "bioassay").	~§A.2	"Radiobioassay" [See "Bioassay"].	=	Radiobioassay [See "Bioassay"].				





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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
354	§1.2.2	683	"Regulations of the NRC" means the regulations in 10 CFR Parts 1-50 and Parts 51-199 (January 1, 2009).	<i>This revision of Part 1 will take effect after an updated 10 CFR is published January 1, 2009. Colorado law requires a set date.</i>	"Regulations of the NRC" means the regulations in 10 CFR Parts 1-50 and Parts 51-199 (January 1, 2007).	~§A.1							
355	§1.2.2	685	"Relocation" means the removal or, after a plume has passed, continued exclusion of people from contaminated areas to avoid chronic radiation dose.		"Relocation" means the removal or, after a plume has passed, continued exclusion of people from contaminated areas to avoid chronic radiation dose.	≠§A.2							
356		685		<i>Regarding the definition of "relocation, the question was asked whether someone could be subject to "relocation" for acute radiation dose.</i>									
357		Page 1-19											
358	§1.2.2	687	"Rem" means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor (1 rem = 0.01 sievert).		"Rem" means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor (1 rem = 0.01 sievert).	≠§A.2	"Rem" means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor. (1 rem = 0.01 Sv).	=	"Rem" means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor. (1 rem = 0.01 Sv).				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
359	§1.2.2	690	"Reportable medical event" means an event that results in a dose or dosage administered to the wrong individual, or by the wrong mode of radiation delivery, or that differs from the prescribed dose or dosage, as stated in 2.6.3, 7.21, 20.6, or an equivalent section of these regulations. "Misadministration" is an equivalent term.	A definition of "reportable medical event" is added.		≠§A.2							
360	§1.2.2	694	"Research and development" means (1) theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation or (2) the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes. Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.	=	"Research and development" means (1) theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation or (2) the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes. Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.	=§A.2	"Research and development" means (1) theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation; or (2) the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes. Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.	=	"Research and development" means (1) theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation; or (2) the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes. Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
361	§1.2.2	700	"Residual radioactivity" means radioactivity in structures, materiel, soils, groundwater, and other media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee's control. This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the licensee, but excludes background radiation. It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or accidental releases of radioactive material at the site and previous burials at the site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of Part 4.	=	"Residual radioactivity" means radioactivity in structures, materiel, soils, groundwater, and other media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee's control. This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the licensee, but excludes background radiation. It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or accidental releases of radioactive material at the site and previous burials at the site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of Part 4.	≠§A.2	"Residual radioactivity" means radioactivity in structures, materiel, soils, groundwater, and other media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee's control. This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the licensee, but excludes background radiation. It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or accidental releases of radioactive materials at the site and previous burials at the site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of Part D of these regulations.	=	"Residual radioactivity" means radioactivity in structures, materiel, soils, groundwater, and other media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee's control. This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the licensee, but excludes background radiation. It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or accidental releases of radioactive materials at the site and previous burials at the site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of Part D of these regulations.				
362		700		<i>The DOE-NRC definition of "residual radioactivity" is awkward and could be improved.</i>									
363	§1.2.2	706	"Respiratory protective equipment" means an apparatus, such as a respirator, used to reduce an individual's intake of airborne radioactive materials.	=	"Respiratory protective equipment" means an apparatus, such as a respirator, used to reduce an individual's intake of airborne radioactive materials.	≠§A.2							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
364	§1.2.2	708	"Restricted area" means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation. Restricted area does not include areas used as residential quarters, but separate rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.	=	"Restricted area" means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation. Restricted area does not include areas used as residential quarters, but separate rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.	≠§A.2	"Restricted area" means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation. Restricted area does not include areas used as residential quarters, but separate rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.	=	"Restricted area" means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation. Restricted area does not include areas used as residential quarters, but separate rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.				
365		708		Regarding "restricted area", could there be a situation in which the "licensee" still controls, either with or without an active license, i.e. after termination? If so, does it matter?									
366						Page A13							

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
367	§1.2.2	712	"Restricted use" means that a limit or control has been placed on future use of the facility and the facility is no longer under the control of the licensee, registrant, of holder of the record of possession. See also "unrestricted use".	<i>The definition of restricted use is modified slightly.</i>	"Restricted use" means that a limit or control has been placed on future use of the facility and the facility is no longer under the control of the licensee, registrant, of holder of the record of possession (see also "unrestricted use").	~§A.1	"Restricted use" means that a limit or control has been placed on future use of the facility and the facility is no longer under the control of the licensee, registrant, of holder of the record of possession.	<i>A definition of "restricted use" is added in 2008 Part A.</i>					
368	§1.2.2	715	"Roentgen" means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals $2.58 \times 10^{-4}$ coulombs/kilogram of air (see "exposure").	=	"Roentgen" means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals $2.58 \times 10^{-4}$ coulombs/kilogram of air (see "exposure").	~§A.1	"Roentgen" means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals $2.58 \times 10^{-4}$ coulombs per kilogram of air (see "Exposure" and A.13).	=	"Roentgen" means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals $2.58 \times 10^{-4}$ coulombs per kilogram of air (see "Exposure" and A.13).				
369	§1.2.2	717	"Sanitary sewerage" means a system of public sewers for carrying off waste water and refuse, but excluding sewage treatment facilities, septic tanks, and leach fields owned or operated by the licensee or registrant.	=	"Sanitary sewerage" means a system of public sewers for carrying off waste water and refuse, but excluding sewage treatment facilities, septic tanks, and leach fields owned or operated by the licensee or registrant.	≠§A.2							
370	§1.2.2	720	"Sealed source" means any radioactive material that is encased in a capsule designed to prevent leakage or escape of the radioactive material.	<i>In part because of source security considerations, the revised definition from 2008 Part A replaces the more technical definition of "sealed source".</i>	"Sealed source" means radioactive material that is permanently bonded or fixed in a capsule or matrix designed to prevent release and dispersal of the radioactive material under the most severe conditions which are likely to be encountered in normal use and handling.	~§A.2	"Sealed source" means any radioactive material that is encased in a capsule designed to prevent leakage or escape of the radioactive material.	<i>The definition of "sealed source" is modified in 2008 Part A.</i>	"Sealed source" means any container of radioactive material, which has been constructed in such a manner as to prevent the escape of any radioactive material.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
371	§1.2.2	722	"Sealed source and device registry" (SSD) means the national registry, maintained by the NRC, which contains the registration certificates that summarize the radiation safety information for sealed sources and devices and describe the licensing and use conditions approved for the product.	=	"Sealed source and device registry" (SSD) means the national registry, maintained by the NRC, which contains the registration certificates that summarize the radiation safety information for sealed sources and devices and describe the licensing and use conditions approved for the product.	~§A.2	"Sealed Source and Device Registry (SSD)" means the national registry that contains the registration certificates, maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), that summarize the radiation safety information for sealed sources and devices, and describe the licensing and use conditions approved for the product.	=	"Sealed Source and Device Registry (SSD)" means the national registry that contains the registration certificates, maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), that summarize the radiation safety information for sealed sources and devices, and describe the licensing and use conditions approved for the product.				
372		Page 1-21											
373	§1.2.2	726	"Self-contained breathing apparatus" (SCBA) means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.	=	"Self-contained breathing apparatus" (SCBA) means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.	=§A.2	"Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.	=	"Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.				
374	§1.2.2	728	"Shallow dose equivalent" (H <sub>s</sub> ), which applies to the external exposure of the skin of the whole body or the skin of an extremity, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter (7 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	=	"Shallow dose equivalent" (H <sub>s</sub> ), which applies to the external exposure of the skin of the whole body or the skin of an extremity, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter (7 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	~§A.2	"Shallow dose equivalent" (H <sub>s</sub> ), which applies to the external exposure of the skin of the whole body or the skin of an extremity, is taken as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter (7 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	The definition is edited slightly in 2008 Part A.	"Shallow dose equivalent (H <sub>s</sub> )", which applies to the external exposure of the skin or an extremity, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter (7 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ) averaged over an area of 1 square centimeter.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
375	§1.2.2	731	"Sheltering" means the use of a structure for radiation protection from an airborne plume containing radioactive material.	=	"Sheltering" means the use of a structure for radiation protection from an airborne plume containing radioactive material.	≠§A.2							
376	§1.2.2	733	"SI" means the abbreviation for the international system of units.	~	"SI" means the abbreviation for the International System of Units.	=§A.2	"SI" means the abbreviation for the International System of Units.	=	"SI" means the abbreviation for the International System of Units.				
377	§1.2.2	734	"Sievert" means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)	=	"Sievert" means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)	=§A.2	"Sievert" means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)	~	"Sievert" means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)				
378	§1.2.2	737	"Site" means the area within the boundary of a location under the control of a person using or storing radioactive material or at which a source of radiation is located.	The definition of "site" is modified to apply as well to the site of a radiation machine.	"Site" means the area within the boundary of a location under the control of persons generating or storing radioactive materials.	~§A.2	"Site" means the physical area within the site boundary, including the area upon which the licensee conducts activities and any restricted area. The site boundary is that line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the licensee.	A definition of "site" is added.					
379	§1.2.2	739	"Site boundary" means that line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the licensee, registrant or person who controls a site.	The definition of "site boundary" is improved slightly.	"Site boundary" means that line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the licensee or registrant.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
380	§1.2.2	741	"Site area emergency" means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a significant release of radioactive material and that could require a response by offsite response organizations to protect persons offsite.	=	"Site area emergency" means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a significant release of radioactive material and that could require a response by offsite response organizations to protect persons offsite.	~§A.2							
381	§1.2.2	744	"Source material" means material, in any physical or chemical form, including ores, that contain by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or more of uranium, thorium or any combination thereof. Source material does not include special nuclear material.	=	"Source material" means material, in any physical or chemical form, including ores, that contain by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or more of uranium, thorium or any combination thereof. Source material does not include special nuclear material.	~§A.2	"Source material" means:	=	Source material means:				
382	§1.2.2	746				~§A.2	(1) Uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or chemical form; or	=	(1) Uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or chemical form; or				
383	§1.2.2	746				~§A.2	(2) Ores that contain by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or more of uranium, thorium or any combination of uranium and thorium. Source material does not include special nuclear material.	=	(2) Ores that contain by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or more of uranium, thorium or any combination of uranium and thorium. Source material does not include special nuclear material.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
384	§1.2.2	747	"Source material milling" means any activity that results in the production of radioactive material that meets byproduct material definition (2).	The definition of "source material milling" is edited slightly.	"Source material milling" means any activity that results in the production of byproduct material as defined by definition (2) of byproduct material.	~§A.2	"Source material milling" means any activity that results in the production of byproduct material as defined by definition (2) of byproduct material.	=	"Source material milling" means any activity that results in the production of byproduct material as defined by definition (2) of byproduct material.				
385	§1.2.2	749	"Source of radiation" means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.	=	"Source of radiation" means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.	=§A.2	"Source of radiation" means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.	=	"Source of radiation" means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.				
386						Page A14							
387	§1.2.2	750					"Source traceability" means the ability to show that a radioactive source has been calibrated either by the national standards laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or by a laboratory which participates in a continuing measurement quality assurance program with National Institute of Standards and Technology or other equivalent national or international program.	=	"Source traceability" means the ability to show that a radioactive source has been calibrated either by the national standards laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or by a laboratory which participates in a continuing measurement quality assurance program with National Institute of Standards and Technology or other equivalent national or international program.				
388	§1.2.2	751	"Special form radioactive material" means radioactive material that satisfies the following conditions:	=	"Special form radioactive material" means radioactive material that satisfies the following conditions:	=§A.2	"Special form radioactive material" means radioactive material that satisfies the following conditions:	=	"Special form radioactive material" means radioactive material that satisfies the following conditions:				







	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
397	§1.2.2	766	"Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass" means uranium enriched in the isotope 235U in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained 235U; 233U in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any combination of them in accordance with the following formula: For each kind of special nuclear material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1.	=	"Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass" means uranium enriched in the isotope 235U in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained 235U; 233U in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any combination of them in accordance with the following formula: For each kind of special nuclear material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1.	=§A.2	"Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass" means uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained U-235; uranium-233 in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any combination of them in accordance with the following formula: For each kind of special nuclear material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1.	=	Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass means uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained U-235; uranium-233 in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any combination of them in accordance with the following formula: For each kind of special nuclear material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1.				
398	§1.2.2	772	For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula: 175 (grams contained 235U)/350 + 50 (grams contained 233U)/200 + 50 (grams Pu)/200 = <1 or =1	=	For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula: 175 (grams contained 235U)/350 + 50 (grams contained 233U)/200 + 50 (grams Pu)/200 = <1 or =1		For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula: 175 (grams contained 235U)/350 + 50 (grams contained 233U)/200 + 50 (grams Pu)/200 = <1 or =1	=	For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula: 175 (grams contained 235U)/350 + 50 (grams contained 233U)/200 + 50 (grams Pu)/200 = <1 or =1				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
399	§1.2.2	775	"Specific activity of a material", for a material in which the radionuclide is essentially uniformly distributed, means the radioactivity per unit mass of the material.	The definition of "specific activity of a material" is separated to further distinguish it from the definition of "specific activity of a radionuclide".		≠§A.2							
400	§1.2.2	777	"Specific activity of a radionuclide" means the radioactivity of the radionuclide per unit mass of that nuclide.	The definition of "specific activity of a radionuclide" is modified.	Specific activity of a radionuclide" means the radioactivity of the 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.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
401	§1.2.2	779	“Spent nuclear fuel” or “spent fuel” means fuel that has been withdrawn from a nuclear reactor following irradiation, has undergone at least 1 year’s decay since being used as a source of energy in a power reactor, and has not been chemically separated into its constituent elements by reprocessing. Spent fuel includes the special nuclear material, byproduct material, source material, and other radioactive materials associated with fuel assemblies.	=	“Spent nuclear fuel” or “spent fuel” means fuel that has been withdrawn from a nuclear reactor following irradiation, has undergone at least 1 year’s decay since being used as a source of energy in a power reactor, and has not been chemically separated into its constituent elements by reprocessing. Spent fuel includes the special nuclear material, byproduct material, source material, and other radioactive materials associated with fuel assemblies.	≠§A.2							
402	§1.2.2	784	“State” means the State of Colorado. If it is clear from the context that the term is being used in general, “state” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.	=	“State” means the State of Colorado. If it is clear from the context that the term is being used in general, “state” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
403	§1.2.2	788	"Stochastic effect" means a health effect that occurs randomly and for which the probability of the effect occurring, rather than its severity, is assumed to be a linear function of dose without threshold. Hereditary effects and cancer incidence are examples of stochastic effects. For purposes of these regulations, "probabilistic effect" is an equivalent term.	=	"Stochastic effect" means a health effect that occurs randomly and for which the probability of the effect occurring, rather than its severity, is assumed to be a linear function of dose without threshold. Hereditary effects and cancer incidence are examples of stochastic effects. For purposes of these regulations, "probabilistic effect" is an equivalent term.	≠§A.2							
404	§1.2.2	792	"Structured educational program" means an accredited educational program designed to impart particular knowledge and practical education through interrelated studies and supervised training.	The definition of "structured educational program" is moved to 2010 Part 1.		≠§A.2							
405	§1.2.2	794	"Supplied-air respirator" (SAR) or airline respirator means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.	=	"Supplied-air respirator" (SAR) or airline respirator means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.	≠§A.2	"Supplied-air respirator (SAR)" means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.	=	"Supplied-air respirator" (SAR) means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.				
406						Page A15							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
407	§1.2.2	796	"Survey" means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When appropriate, such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, tests, physical examinations, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.	=	"Survey" means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When appropriate, such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, tests, physical examinations, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.	=§A.2	"Survey" means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When appropriate, such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, tests, physical examinations, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.	=	Survey means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When appropriate, such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, tests, physical examinations, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.				
408	§1.2.2	800	"Test" means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.	=	"Test" means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.	=§A.2	"Test" means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.	=	"Test" means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.				
409		Page 1-23											
410	§1.2.2	801	"These regulations" mean all parts of the State of Colorado "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control," 6 CCR 1007-1.	=	"These regulations" mean all parts of the State of Colorado "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control," 6 CCR 1007-1.	~§A.2	"These regulations" mean all parts of [cite appropriate rules or regulations].	=	"These regulations" mean all parts of [cite appropriate rules or regulations].				
411	§1.2.2	803	"Tight-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.	=	"Tight-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.	=§A.2	"Tight-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.	=	"Tight-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
412	§1.2.2	805	"Total effective dose equivalent" (TEDE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent for external exposures and the committed effective dose equivalent for internal exposures.	=	"Total effective dose equivalent" (TEDE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent for external exposures and the committed effective dose equivalent for internal exposures.	=§A.2	"Total effective dose equivalent" (TEDE) means the sum of the effective dose equivalent (for external exposures) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).	=	"Total effective dose equivalent (TEDE)" means the sum of the deep dose equivalent for external exposures and the committed effective dose equivalent for internal exposures.				
413	§1.2.2	807	"Total organ dose equivalent" (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose.	The internal cross-reference is not necessary in this definition.	"Total organ dose equivalent" (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose.	~§A.2	"Total organ dose equivalent" (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose as described in D.1107a.vi. of these regulations.	=	"Total organ dose equivalent" (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose as described in D.1107a.vi. of these regulations.				
414	§1.2.2	809	"Traceable to a national standard" means that a quantity or a measurement has been compared to a national standard directly or indirectly through one or more intermediate steps and that all comparisons have been documented.	A definition of "traceable to a national standard" is added. The concept is used in several rule parts.		≠§A.2	"Traceable to a National Standard" [See "Instrument traceability" or "Source traceability"].	=	Traceable to a National Standard [See "Instrument traceability" or "Source traceability"].				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
415	§1.2.2	812	"U.S. Department of Energy" means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq., to the extent that the Department exercises functions formerly vested in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, its Chairman, members, officers and components and transferred to the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration and to the Administrator thereof pursuant to Sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93 438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237 42 U.S.C. 5814, effective January 19, 1975) and retransferred to the Secretary of Energy pursuant to Section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977).	=	"U.S. Department of Energy" means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq., to the extent that the Department exercises functions formerly vested in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, its Chairman, members, officers and components and transferred to the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration and to the Administrator thereof pursuant to Sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93 438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237 42 U.S.C. 5814, effective January 19, 1975) and retransferred to the Secretary of Energy pursuant to Section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977).	≠§A.2	[See "Department of Energy" above.]						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
416	§1.2.2	812		* In the definition of "U.S. Department of Energy", periodically check all of the citations, especially "88 Stat. 1233 at 1237 42 U.S.C. 5814"									
417	§1.2.2	821	"Unirradiated uranium" means uranium containing not more than $2 \times 10^3$ Bq (54 nanocurie) of plutonium per gram of uranium-235, not more than $9 \times 10^6$ Bq (243 microcurie) of fission products per gram of uranium-235, and not more than $5 \times 10^{-3}$ g of uranium 236 per gram of uranium-235.	The definition of "unirradiated uranium" now uses the numbers 54 nCi & 243 µCi, rather than spelling them out.	"Unirradiated uranium" means uranium containing not more than $2 \times 10^3$ Bq (fifty-four nanocurie) of plutonium per gram of uranium-235, not more than $9 \times 10^6$ Bq (two hundred forty-three microcurie) of fission products per gram of uranium-235, and not more than $5 \times 10^{-3}$ g of uranium 236 per gram of uranium-235.	≠§A.2							
418	§1.2.2	824	"Unrefined and unprocessed ore" means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.	=	"Unrefined and unprocessed ore" means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.	=§A.2	"Unrefined and unprocessed ore" means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.	=	"Unrefined and unprocessed ore" means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.				
419	§1.2.2	826	"Unrestricted area" means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the licensee or registrant. For purposes of these regulations, "uncontrolled area" is an equivalent term.	=	"Unrestricted area" means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the licensee or registrant. For purposes of these regulations, "uncontrolled area" is an equivalent term.	=§A.2	"Unrestricted area" means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the licensee or registrant. For purposes of these regulations, "uncontrolled area" is an equivalent term.	=	"Unrestricted area" means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the licensee or registrant. For purposes of these regulations, "uncontrolled area" is an equivalent term.				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
420	§1.2.2	829	"Unrestricted use" means that the facility or area may be used by individuals for any purpose without limits or control of the licensee, registrant, or holder of the record of possession. See also "restricted use".	<i>The definition of "unrestricted use" is reformatted slightly.</i>	"Unrestricted use" means that the facility or area may be used by individuals for any purpose without limits or controls. The facility or area is no longer under the control of the licensee, registrant, or holder of the record of possession (see also "restricted use").	~§A.2	"Unrestricted use" means that the facility or area may be used by individuals for any purpose without limits or controls. The facility or area is no longer under the control of the licensee, registrant, or holder of the record of possession.	<i>A definition of "unrestricted use" is added.</i>					
421		829		<i>The phrase "no longer under the control of" seems to leave out the status of a facility or area in which restriction has never been exercised. Such a situation might also be considered "unrestricted use".</i>									
422	§1.2.2	832	"Uranium". See depleted uranium, enriched uranium, or natural uranium.	=	"Uranium" (see depleted uranium, enriched uranium, or natural uranium)	≠§A.2							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
423	§1.2.2	833	"User seal check" (fit check) means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamylacetate check.	=	"User seal check" (fit check) means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamylacetate check.	=§A.2	"User seal check (fit check)" means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamyl acetate check.	=	User seal check (fit check) means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamyl acetate check.				
424	§1.2.2	836	"Very high radiation" area means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving an absorbed dose in excess of 5 Gy (500 rad) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any surface that the radiation penetrates. <sup>5</sup>	=	"Very high radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving an absorbed dose in excess of 5 Gy (500 rad) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any surface that the radiation penetrates. <sup>6</sup>	=§A.2	"Very high radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving an absorbed dose in excess of 5 Gy (500 rad) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any surface that the radiation penetrates.2/	=	Very high radiation area means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving an absorbed dose in excess of 5 Gy (500 rad) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any surface that the radiation penetrates.2/				
425	§1.2.2	840	<sup>5</sup> At very high doses received at high dose rates, units of absorbed dose, gray and rad, are appropriate, rather than units of dose equivalent, sievert and rem.	=	<sup>6</sup> At very high doses received at high dose rates, units of absorbed dose, gray and rad, are appropriate, rather than units of dose equivalent, sievert and rem.	=§A.2	2/ At very high doses received at high dose rates, units of absorbed dose, gray and rad, are appropriate, rather than units of dose equivalent, sievert and rem.		2/ At very high doses received at high dose rates, units of absorbed dose, gray and rad, are appropriate, rather than units of dose equivalent, sievert and rem.				
426		Page 1-24				Page A16							

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
427	§1.2.2	842	"Veterinarian" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice veterinary medicine.		"Veterinarian" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice veterinary medicine.	~§A.2							
428	§1.2.2	844	"Waste" means low level radioactive waste that is acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility and, for purposes of this definition, that is not classified as high level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material meeting definition (2), (3) or (4).	The definition of "waste" is simplified considerably based on 2008 SSR CR Part A.	"Waste" means those low level radioactive wastes that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low level waste has the same meaning as in the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, P.L. 96-573, as amended by P.L. 99-240, effective January 15, 1986, and consistent with the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L. 109-58; that is, radioactive waste (a) not classified as high level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act (uranium or thorium tailings and waste) or Sections 11e.(3) or 11e.(4) of the Atomic Energy Act and (b) classified as low level radioactive waste consistent with existing law and in accordance with (a) by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.	~§A.2	"Waste" means those low-level radioactive wastes containing source, special nuclear, or byproduct material that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level radioactive waste means radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of the definition of Byproduct material set forth in this section.	The definition of "waste" is simplified considerably in 2008 SSR CR Part A.	"Waste" means those low-level radioactive wastes that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level waste has the same meaning as in the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, P.L. 96-573, as amended by P.L. 99-240, effective January 15, 1986; that is, radioactive waste (a) not classified as high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act (uranium or thorium tailings and waste) and (b) classified as low-level radioactive waste consistent with existing law and in accordance with (a) by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
439	§1.2.2	852		moved	Bone Surfaces 0.03								
440	§1.2.2	852		moved	Remainder <sup>7</sup> 0.30								
441	§1.2.2	852		moved	Whole Body <sup>8</sup> 1.00								
442	§1.2.2	852		moved	<sup>7</sup> 0.30 results from 0.06 for each of 5 "remainder" organs, excluding the skin and the lens of the eye, that receive the highest doses.								
443	§1.2.2	852		moved	<sup>8</sup> For the purpose of weighting the external whole body dose, for adding it to the internal dose, a single weighting factor, wT = 1.0, has been specified. The use of other weighting factors for external exposure will be approved on a case by case basis until such time as specific guidance is issued.								
444	§1.2.2	853	"Whole body" means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads, arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.	=	"Whole body" means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads, arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.	=§A.2	"Whole body" means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads, arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.	=	"Whole body" means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads, arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.				
445	§1.2.2	855	"Worker" means an individual engaged in work under a license or registration issued by the Department and controlled by a licensee or registrant.	=	"Worker" means an individual engaged in work under a license or registration issued by the Department and controlled by a licensee or registrant.	~§A.2	"Worker" means an individual engaged in activities under a license or registration issued by the Agency and controlled by a licensee or registrant, but does not include the licensee or registrant.	=	"Worker" means an individual engaged in activities under a license or registration issued by the Agency and controlled by a licensee or registrant, but does not include the licensee or registrant.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
446	§1.2.2	857	"Working level" (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3×10 <sup>5</sup> MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The short lived radon daughters are: for radon-222: polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium 214; and for radon-220: polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.	=	"Working level" (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3×10 <sup>5</sup> MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The short lived radon daughters are: for radon-222: polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium 214; and for radon-220: polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.	=§A.2	"Working level" (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3E+5 MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The short-lived radon daughters of radon-222 are polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium-214; and those of radon-220 are polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.	=	"Working level" (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3E+5 MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The short-lived radon daughters of radon-222 are polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium-214; and those of radon-220 are polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.				
447	§1.2.2	861	"Working level month" (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours ( 2,000 working hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month).	The definition of "working level month" is reformatted slightly.	"Working level month" (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours. -- 2,000 working hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month.	=§A.2	"Working level month" (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours. -- 2,000 working hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month.	=	Working level month (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours. 2,000 working hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month.				
448	§1.2.2	863	"X-ray equipment" means an x-ray system, subsystem, or component thereof.	A definition of "x-ray equipment" is added because the term is used in several parts.		≠§A.2							
449	§1.2.2	864	(1) "Mobile or portable x-ray equipment" means x-ray equipment that is designed to be transported from place to place.			≠§A.2							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
457	§1.2.2	879	"Year" means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of these regulations. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year. If a transition from one licensee or registrant to another occurs during a year, each licensee or registrant shall assure that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years. See also "calendar quarter" and "quarter".	<i>The cross-reference in the definition of year is slightly reformatted.</i>	"Year" means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of these regulations. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year. If a transition from one licensee or registrant to another occurs during a year, each licensee or registrant shall assure that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years. See also "calendar quarter" and "quarter".	~§A.2	"Year" means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of these regulations. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year. If a licensee or registrant changes in a year, the licensee or registrant shall assure and that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years.		"Year" means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of these regulations. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year. If a licensee or registrant changes in a year, the licensee or registrant shall assure that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years.				
458	§1.2.2	879		<i>The option statement really belongs in a rule subsection not in a definition.</i>									
459		885	COMMUNICATIONS AND REFERENCED MATERIALS		COMMUNICATIONS AND REFERENCED MATERIALS								
460	§1.3	886	1.3 Communications.		1.3 Communications.	~§A.12							



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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
461	§1.3.1	887	1.3.1 All communications and reports concerning parts of these regulations, and applications filed thereunder, should be addressed to the Department.		All communications and reports concerning parts of these regulations, and applications filed thereunder, should be addressed to the Department.	~§A.12							
462	§1.4	889	1.4 Referenced Materials.		1.4 Referenced Materials.								
463	§1.4.1	890	1.4.1 Parts of these regulations incorporate by reference (as identified within a particular section) materials originally published elsewhere. These regulations do not include amendments to or editions of incorporated materials published later than the effective date of the particular section.		1.4.1 Parts of these regulations incorporate by reference (as identified within a particular section) materials originally published elsewhere. These regulations do not include amendments to or editions of incorporated materials published later than the effective date of the particular section.	#§A							
464	§1.4.2	893	1.4.2 The Department of Public Health and Environment maintains copies of the complete text of the incorporated materials for public inspection during regular business hours.		1.4.2 The Department of Public Health and Environment maintains copies of the complete text of the incorporated materials for public inspection during regular business hours.	#§A							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
465	§1.4.3	895	1.4.3 The Hazardous Materials And Waste Management Division will provide certified copies of any non-copyrighted referenced material at cost upon request. Information regarding how the incorporated material may be obtained or examined is available from:		1.4.3 The Hazardous Materials And Waste Management Division will provide certified copies of any non-copyrighted referenced material at cost upon request. Information regarding how the incorporated material may be obtained or examined is available from:	#§A							
466	§1.4.3	898	Director, Hazardous Materials And Waste Management Division		Director, Hazardous Materials And Waste Management Division	#§A							
467	§1.4.3	899	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment		Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	#§A							
468	§1.4.3	900	4300 Cherry Creek Drive South		4300 Cherry Creek Drive South	#§A							
469	§1.4.3	901	Denver, CO 80246-1530		Denver, CO 80246-1530	#§A							
470	§1.4.4	902	1.4.4 In accordance with Section 24 4 103(12.5)(c)(II)(C), CRS, copies of any material that has been incorporated by reference have been provided to the State Publications Depository Library and Distribution Center and are available for interlibrary loan. The incorporated materials may be examined at any state publications depository library.	Check reference to Section 24 4§103(12.5)(c)(II)(C), CRS.	1.4.4 In accordance with Section 24 4 103(12.5)(c)(II)(C), CRS, copies of any material that has been incorporated by reference have been provided to the State Publications Depository Library and Distribution Center and are available for interlibrary loan. The incorporated materials may be examined at any state publications depository library.	#§A							
471	§1.5	906	EXEMPTIONS FROM THE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	Make exemption singular in the title of §1.5.	EXEMPTIONS FROM THE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS		Exemptions from the Regulatory Requirements		Exemptions from the Regulatory Requirements				
472	§1.5	907	1.5 Exemptions.	Exemptions.	1.5 Exemptions.	~§A.3	Sec. A.3 - Exemptions.		Sec. A.3 -Exemptions.				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
473	§1.5	907		* Decide whether "exemptions or exceptions" is best singular or plural.									
474	§1.5	907		Somewhere provide a glossary that makes a clarifying distinction between exemption and exception.									
475		907		The ICRP document 2007 Recommendation s of the International Commission on Radiological Protection has §2.4, "Exclusion and exemption".									
476	§1.5	907		The header for §1.5.1 is deleted.	1.5.1 General Provision.	~§A.3							
477	§1.5.1	908	1.5.1 The Department may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemption or exception from a requirement of these regulations as it determines is authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property.	§1.5.1 is edited slightly.	The Department may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions or exceptions from the requirements of these regulations as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property.	~§A.3	a. General Provision. The Agency may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions or exceptions from the requirements of these regulations as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property.		a. General Provision. The Agency may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions or exceptions from the requirements of these regulations as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property.				
478		Page 1-26				Page A17							

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
479	§1.5.2	911		The header for 1.5.2 is deleted.	1.5.2 U.S. Department of Energy Contractors and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Contractors.	~§A.3							
480	§1.5.2	911	1.5.2 Any U.S. Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this State is exempt from these regulations to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers or acquires sources of radiation:		Any U.S. Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this State is exempt from these regulations to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers or acquires sources of radiation:	~§A.3	b. Department of Energy Contractors and Nuclear Regulatory Commission Contractors. Any Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any Nuclear Regulatory Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this State is exempt from these regulations to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or acquires sources of radiation:	=	b. Department of Energy Contractors and Nuclear Regulatory Commission Contractors. Any Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any Nuclear Regulatory Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this State is exempt from these regulations to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or acquires sources of radiation:				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
481	§1.5.2.1	915	1.5.2.1 Prime contractors performing work for the U.S. Department of Energy at U.S. Government owned or controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;	=	1.5.2.1 Prime contractors performing work for the U.S. Department of Energy at U.S. Government owned or controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;	~§A.3	i. Prime contractors performing work for the Department of Energy at U.S. Government-owned or -controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;		i. Prime contractors performing work for the Department of Energy at U.S. Government-owned or -controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;				
482	§1.5.2.2	919	1.5.2.2 Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy performing research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof;	=	1.5.2.2 Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy performing research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof;	~§A.3	ii. Prime contractors of the Department of Energy performing research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof;		ii. Prime contractors of the Department of Energy performing research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof;				
483	§1.5.2.3	922	1.5.2.3 Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a U.S. Government owned vehicle or vessel; and	"United States" is changed to "U.S." for consistency.	1.5.2.3 Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a United States Government owned vehicle or vessel; and	~§A.3	iii. Prime contractors of the Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a United States Government-owned vehicle or vessel; and		iii. Prime contractors of the Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a United States Government-owned vehicle or vessel; and				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
484	§1.5.2.4	924	1.5.2.4 Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the U.S. Department of Energy or of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the State and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission jointly determine that:	=	1.5.2.4 Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the U.S. Department of Energy or of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the State and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission jointly determine that:	~§A.3	iv. Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the Department of Energy or of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the State and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission jointly determine:		iv. Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the Department of Energy or of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the State and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission jointly determine:				
485	§1.5.2.4	927	(1) The exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and	=	(1) The exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and	~§A.3	(1) That the exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and		(1) That the exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and				
486	§1.5.2.4	928	(2) Under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.	=	(2) Under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.	~§A.3	(2) That, under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.		(2) That, under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.				
487		931	GENERAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	=	GENERAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS		General Regulatory Requirements		General Regulatory Requirements				
488	§1.6	932	1.6 Records.	The text in §1.6 through §1.11 is given subsection numbering.	1.6 Records.	~§A.4	Sec. A.4 - Records. Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all sources of radiation. Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these regulations.		Sec. A.4 -Records. Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all sources of radiation. Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these regulations.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
489	§1.6.1	933	1.6.1 Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all sources of radiation.		Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all sources of radiation. Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these regulations.	~§A.4							
490	§1.6.2	935	1.6.2 Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these regulations.	1.10.1		~§A.4							
491	§1.7	936	1.7 Inspections.		1.7 Inspections.	~§A.5	Sec. A.5 - Inspections.	=	Sec. A.5 -Inspections.				
492	§1.7.1	937	1.7.1 Each licensee and registrant shall afford the Department at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are used or stored.	=	1.7.1 Each licensee and registrant shall afford the Department at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are used or stored.	~§A.5	a. Each licensee and registrant shall afford the Agency at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are used or stored.	=	a. Each licensee and registrant shall afford the Agency at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are used or stored.				
493	§1.7.2	940	1.7.2 Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the Department for inspection, at all reasonable times, records maintained pursuant to these regulations.	=	1.7.2 Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the Department for inspection, at all reasonable times, records maintained pursuant to these regulations.	~§A.5	b. Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the Agency for inspection, upon reasonable notice, records maintained pursuant to these regulations.	=	b. Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the Agency for inspection, upon reasonable notice, records maintained pursuant to these regulations.				
494						Page A18							
495	§1.8	942	1.8 Tests.	=	1.8 Tests.	~§A.6							

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2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
496	§1.8.1	943	1.8.1 Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the Department, or shall permit the Department to perform, such reasonable tests as the Department deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:	The first paragraph in §1.8 is numbered to §1.8.1.	Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the Department, or shall permit the Department to perform, such reasonable tests as the Department deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:	~§A.6	Sec. A.6 - Tests. Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the Agency, or shall permit the Agency to perform, such reasonable tests as the Agency deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:	=	Sec. A.6 - Tests. Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the Agency, or shall permit the Agency to perform, such reasonable tests as the Agency deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:				
497	§1.8.1.1	946	1.8.1.1 Sources of radiation;	§1.8.1 is renumbered to §1.8.1.1.	1.8.1 Sources of radiation;	~§A.6	a. Sources of radiation;	=	a. Sources of radiation;				
498	§1.8.1.2	947	1.8.1.2 Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;	§1.8.2 is renumbered to §1.8.1.2 and edited slightly.	1.8.2 Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;	~§A.6	b. Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;	=	b. Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;				
499	§1.8.1.3	948	1.8.1.3 Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and	§1.8.3 is renumbered to §1.8.1.3.	1.8.3 Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and	~§A.6	c. Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and	=	c. Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and				
500	§1.8.1.4	949	1.8.1.4 Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.	§1.8.4 is renumbered to §1.8.1.4.	1.8.4 Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.	~§A.6	d. Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.	=	d. Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.				
501		951	ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS		ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	~§A.7	Additional Regulatory Requirements	=	Additional Regulatory Requirements				
502	§1.9	952	1.9 Additional Requirements.		1.9 Additional Requirements.	~§A.7	Sec. A.7 - Additional Requirements.	=	Sec. A.7 -Additional Requirements.				



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2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
503	§1.9	953	1.9.1 The Department may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these regulations, as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.	The text §1.9 is numbered to §1.9.1.	The Department may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these regulations, as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.	~§A.7	The Agency may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these regulations as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.	=	The Agency may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these regulations as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.				
504		956	ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS	=	ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS	~§A.8	Enforcement Requirements	=	Enforcement Requirements				
505	§1.10	957	1.10 Violations.	=	1.10 Violations.	~§A.8							
506	§1.10.1	958	1.10.1 An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder.	The text §1.10 is numbered to §1.10.1.	An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder. Any person who willfully violates any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder may be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as provided by law. Additionally, any person who violates any provision of the Act or any regulation may be subject to a civil penalty as provided for in Part 13 or these regulations.	~§A.8	Sec. A.8 - Violations. An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder. Any person who willfully violates any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder may be guilty of a [felony, misdemeanor or crime] and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as provided by law.	=	Sec. A.8 - Violations. An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder. Any person who willfully violates any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder may be guilty of a [felony, misdemeanor or crime] and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as provided by law.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		<b>Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010</b>	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	<b>Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007</b>	Part A Section	<b>As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft</b>	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
507	§1.10.2	960	1.10.2 Any person who willfully violates any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder may be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as provided by law.			~§A.8							
508	§1.10.3	963	1.10.3 Additionally, any person who violates any provision of the Act or any regulation may be subject to a civil penalty as provided for in Part 13 or these regulations.			~§A.8							
509	§1.10.4	965	1.10.4 Submittal of false information shall be sufficient basis for rejecting or revoking any Department license, registration, certification or other acceptance, approval or permit.			~§A.8							
510	§1.11	967	1.11 Impounding.	=	1.11 Impounding.	~§A.9							
511	§1.11.1	968	1.11.1 Sources of radiation shall be subject to impounding pursuant to the Act.	<i>The text §1.11 is numbered to §1.11.1.</i>	Sources of radiation shall be subject to impounding pursuant to the Act.	~§A.9	Sec. A.9 - Impounding. Sources of radiation shall be subject to impoundment pursuant to [cite appropriate reference.]	=	Sec. A.9 - Impounding. Sources of radiation shall be subject to impoundment pursuant to [cite appropriate reference.]				
512	§1.12	969	1.12 Prohibited Uses.	<i>Prohibited Uses.</i>	1.12 Prohibited Uses.	≠§A.10	Sec. A.10 - Prohibited Uses.	=	Sec. A.10 - Prohibited Uses.				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
513	§1.12.1	971	1.12.1 A radiation producing machine or radioactive material shall not be used on a human being except in accord with these regulations.	§1.12.1 is modified to be more generic. The old specific prohibition is more appropriate in Part 6.	1.12.1 A hand-held fluoroscopic screen shall not be used with x-ray equipment unless it has been listed in the registry of sealed source and devices or accepted for certification by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health.	#§A.10	a. A hand-held fluoroscopic screen shall not be used with x-ray equipment unless it has been listed in the Registry of Sealed Source and Devices or accepted for certification by the Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health.	=	a. A hand-held fluoroscopic screen shall not be used with x-ray equipment unless it has been listed in the Registry of Sealed Source and Devices or accepted for certification by the Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health.				
514	§1.12.2	971		The old §1.12.2 is deleted. The old specific prohibition against shoe-fit fluoroscopes is appropriately moved to Part 6.	1.12.2 A shoe-fitting fluoroscopic device shall not be used.	#§A.10	b. A shoe-fitting fluoroscopic device shall not be used.	=	b. A shoe-fitting fluoroscopic device shall not be used.				
515		971					[Interpretations]	=	[Interpretations]				
516		971					[Sec. A.11 - Interpretations. Except as specifically authorized by the Agency in writing, no interpretation of these regulations by an officer or employee of the Agency other than a written interpretation by the legal counsel will be recognized to be binding upon the Agency.]	=	[Sec. A.11 - Interpretations. Except as specifically authorized by the Agency in writing, no interpretation of these regulations by an officer or employee of the Agency other than a written interpretation by the legal counsel will be recognized to be binding upon the Agency.]				
517						Page A19							
518		971					Communications	=	Communications				



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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
527		977		Former Tables 1-2 and 1-3 are made into new Appendix 1A, Quality Factors, Tables 1A-1 and 1A-2. The other content was informational only, was redundant with the definitions themselves, was added for clarity at the time of a long past (1990s) rule revision, and is unneeded as international system units has become more universally familiar.	1.14.1 The unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg) of air. One roentgen is equal to 2.58×10 <sup>-4</sup> coulomb per kilogram.	§A.13	a. As used in these regulations, the unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg) of air. One roentgen is equal to 2.58E-4 coulomb per kilogram of air.		a. As used in these regulations, the unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg) of air. One roentgen is equal to 2.58E-4 coulomb per kilogram of air.				
528		977		deleted	1.14.2 The units of dose are:		b. As used in these regulations, the units of dose are:		b. As used in these regulations, the units of dose are:				
529		977		deleted	1.14.2.1 gray (Gy) is the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).		i. Gray (Gy) is the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).		i. Gray (Gy) is the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).				
530		977		deleted	1.14.2.2 rad is the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 ergs per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 Gy).		ii. Rad is the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram. (0.01 Gy)		ii. Rad is the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram. (0.01 Gy)				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
531		977		deleted	1.14.2.3 rem is the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor (1 rem = 0.01 Sv).		iii. Rem is the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor. (1 rem = 0.01 Sv)		iii. Rem is the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor. (1 rem = 0.01 Sv)				
532		977		deleted	1.14.2.4 sievert is the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor (1 Sv = 100 rem).		iv. Sievert is the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)		iv. Sievert is the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)				
533							c. As used in these regulations, the quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table I:		c. As used in these regulations, the quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table I:				
534		Page 10-27											
535	1A	978	PART 1, APPENDIX 1A: QUALITY FACTORS	moved from "weighting factor" definition									
536	1A.1	979	1A.1 Table 1A-1 lists the quality factors for converting absorbed dose in gray equal to 1 Sv or the absorbed dose in rad equal to 1 rem.		1.14.3 The quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table 1-2.		TABLE I		TABLE I				
537		980	TABLE 1A-1: QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES		TABLE 1-2: QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES		QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES		QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES				



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSRCR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
545	1A.2	981	1A.2 If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, 0.01 Sv (1 rem) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table 1A-2 to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.		1.14.4 If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, as provided in 1.14.3, 0.01 Sv (1 rem) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table 1-3 to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.		d. If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, as provided in A.13c. 0.01 Sv (1 rem) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may, for purposes of these regulations, be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table II to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.		d. If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, as provided in A.13c., 0.01 Sv (1 rem) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may, for purposes of these regulations, be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table II to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.				
546		987	TABLE 1A-2: MEAN QUALITY FACTORS (Q) AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS		TABLE 1-3: MEAN QUALITY FACTORS (Q) AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS		TABLE II		TABLE II				
547		987	TABLE 1A-2: MEAN QUALITY FACTORS (Q) AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS		TABLE 1-3: MEAN QUALITY FACTORS (Q) AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS		MEAN QUALITY FACTORS, Q, AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS		MEAN QUALITY FACTORS, Q, AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS				



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2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
548		987	Neutron energy (MeV) Quality factor <sup>6</sup> (Q) Fluence per unit dose equivalent <sup>7</sup> (neutrons cm-2 rem-1) Fluence per unit dose equivalent <sup>7</sup> (neutrons cm-2 Sv-1)		Neutron energy (MeV) Quality factor <sup>10</sup> (Q) Fluence per unit dose equivalent <sup>11</sup> (neutrons cm-2 rem-1) Fluence per unit dose equivalent <sup>11</sup> (neutrons cm-2 Sv-1)		NeutronEnergy(MeV) Quality Factor <sup>10</sup> (Q) Fluence per unit dose Equivalent <sup>11</sup> (Neutrons cm-2 rem -1) Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent <sup>11</sup> / (Neutrons cm-2 Sv-1)		Neutron Quality Factor <sup>10</sup> / Fluence per Unit Energy (Q) Dose Equivalent <sup>11</sup> / Dose Equivalent <sup>11</sup> / (Neutrons cm-2 rem (Neutrons cm-2 Sv-1)				
549		987	2.5×10-8 (thermal) 2 980×106 980×108		2.5×10-8(thermal) 2 980×106 980×108		(thermal) 2.5E-8 2 980E+6 980E+8		(thermal) 2.5E-8 2 980E+6 980E+8				
550		987	1×10-7 2 980×106 980×108		1×10-7 2 980×106 980×108		1E-7 2 980E+6 980E+8		1E-7 2 980E+6 980E+8				
551		987	1×10-6 2 810×106 810×108		1×10-6 2 810×106 810×108		1E-6 2 810E+6 810E+8		1E-6 2 810E+6 810E+8				
552		987	1×10-5 2 810×106 810×108		1×10-5 2 810×106 810×108		1E-5 2 810E+6 810E+8		1E-5 2 810E+6 810E+8				
553		987	1×10-4 2 840×106 840×108		1×10-4 2 840×106 840×108		1E-4 2 840E+6 840E+8		1E-4 2 840E+6 840E+8				
554		987	1×10-3 2 980×106 980×108		1×10-3 2 980×106 980×108		1E-3 2 980E+6 980E+8		1E-3 2 980E+6 980E+8				
555		987	1×10-2 2.5 1010×106 1010×108		1×10-2 2.5 1010×106 1010×108		1E-2 2.5 1010E+6 1010E+8		1E-2 2.5 1010E+6 1010E+8				
556		987	1×10-1 7.5 170×106 170×108		1×10-1 7.5 170×106 170×108		1E-1 7.5 170E+6 170E+8		1E-1 7.5 170E+6 170E+8				
557		987	5×10-1 11 39×106 39×108		5×10-1 11 39×106 39×108		5E-1 11 39E+6 39E+8		5E-1 11 39E+6 39E+8				
558		987	1 11 27×106 27×108		1 11 27×106 27×108		1 11 27E+6 27E+8		1 11 27E+6 27E+8				
559		987	2.5 9 29×106 29×108		2.5 9 29×106 29×108		2.5 9 29E+6 29E+8		2.5 9 29E+6 29E+8				
560		987	5 8 23×106 23×108		5 8 23×106 23×108		5 8 23E+6 23E+8		5 8 23E+6 23E+8				
561		987	7 7 24×106 24×108		7 7 24×106 24×108		7 7 24E+6 24E+8		7 7 24E+6 24E+8				
562		987	10 6.5 24×106 24×108		10 6.5 24×106 24×108		10 6.5 24E+6 24E+8		10 6.5 24E+6 24E+8				
563		987	14 7.5 17×106 17×108		14 7.5 17×106 17×108		14 7.5 17E+6 17E+8		14 7.5 17E+6 17E+8				
564		987	20 8 16×106 16×108		20 8 16×106 16×108		20 8 16E+6 16E+8		20 8 16E+6 16E+8				
565		987	40 7 14×106 14×108		40 7 14×106 14×108		40 7 14E+6 14E+8		40 7 14E+6 14E+8				
566		987	60 5.5 16×106 16×108		60 5.5 16×106 16×108		60 5.5 16E+6 16E+8		60 5.5 16E+6 16E+8				
567		987	100 4 20×106 20×108		100 4 20×106 20×108		1E+2 4 20E+6 20E+8		1E+2 4 20E+6 20E+8				

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1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
568		987	200 3.5 19×106 19×108		200 3.5 19×106 19×108		2E+2 3.5 19E+6 19E+8		2E+2 3.5 19E+6 19E+8				
569		987	300 3.5 16×106 16×108		300 3.5 16×106 16×108		3E+2 3.5 16E+6 16E+8		3E+2 3.5 16E+6 16E+8				
570		987	400 3.5 14×106 14×108		400 3.5 14×106 14×108		4E+2 3.5 14E+6 14E+8		4E+2 3.5 14E+6 14E+8				
571		988	<sup>6</sup> Value of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.		<sup>10</sup> Value of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.		a/ Value of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.		a/ Value of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.				
572		990	<sup>7</sup> Monoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.		<sup>11</sup> Monoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.		b/ Monoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.		b/ Monoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.				
573		Page 1-30											
574		992	PART 1, APPENDIX 1B: ORGAN DOSE WEIGHTING FACTORS										
575		992	Organ Or Tissue WT										
576		992	Gonads 0.25										
577		992	Breast 0.15										
578		992	Red Bone Marrow 0.12										
579		992	Lung 0.12										
580		992	Thyroid 0.03										
581		992	Bone Surfaces 0.03										
582		992	Remainder <sup>9</sup> 0.30										
583		992	Whole Body <sup>10</sup> 1.00										
584		993	<sup>8</sup> 0.30 results from 0.06 for each of 5 "remainder" organs, excluding the skin and the lens of the eye, that receive the highest doses.	Former footnote 9 is incorporated into the text introducing Table 1A-1.		#§A.13							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	CCR §	Line	2010-07-01 CCR effective	Note	2007-08-30 CCR	SSR §	2008-06 SSR draft	SSR Part A changes	2008-01-04 SSR CR	Cat	RATS	01-01-2009 CFR	2007-12-14 10 CFR
2	Part 1 Section		Adopted 10/21/2009, effective 07/01/2010	2010-07-01 vs. prior language	Adopted 07/18/2007, effective 08/30/2007	Part A Section	As of 11-25-2009, no action on 2008 draft	2003-03 v. 2008-06	Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD				Per concordance by Terry Devine, CRCPD
585		995	For the purpose of weighting the external whole body dose, for adding it to the internal dose, a single weighting factor, wT = 1.0, has been specified. The use of other weighting factors for external exposure will be approved on a case by case basis until such time as specific guidance is issued.	Former footnotes 10 and 11 are renumbered to footnotes 8 and 9.		§A.13							
586				deleted as unneeded	1.14.5 Units of activity.	§A.14							
587				deleted as unneeded	For purposes of these regulations, activity is expressed in the SI unit of becquerel (Bq) or in the special unit of curie (Ci), or their multiples, or disintegrations or transformations per unit of time.	§A.14	Sec. A.14 - Units of Activity. For purposes of these regulations, activity is expressed in the SI unit of becquerel (Bq) or in the special unit of curie (Ci), or their multiples, or disintegrations or transformations per unit of time.		Sec. A.14 -Units of Activity. For purposes of these regulations, activity is expressed in the SI unit of becquerel (Bq) or in the special unit of curie (Ci), or their multiples, or disintegrations or transformations per unit of time.				
588				deleted as unneeded	1.14.5.1 One becquerel (Bq) = 1 disintegration per second or transformation per second (dps or s-1).	§A.14	a. One becquerel (Bq) = 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps).		a. One becquerel (Bq) = 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps).				
589				deleted as unneeded	1.14.5.2 One curie (Ci) = 3.7×10 <sup>10</sup> disintegrations per second or transformations per second (dps or s-1) = 3.7×10 <sup>10</sup> becquerel (Bq) = 2.22×10 <sup>12</sup> disintegrations per minute (dpm).	§A.14	b. One curie (Ci) = 3.7E+10 disintegrations or transformations per second (dps or tps) = 3.7E+10 becquerel (Bq) = 2.22E+12 disintegrations or transformations per minute (dpm or tpm).		b. One curie (Ci) = 3.7E+10 disintegrations or transformations per second (dps or tps) = 3.7E+10 becquerel (Bq) = 2.22E+12 disintegrations or transformations per minute (dpm or tpm).				







