

"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.

"Internal dose" means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.

"License" means a license to possess or use radioactive material, including a license amendment, issued by the Agency.

"Licensed material" means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license issued by the Agency.

"Licensee" means any person who is licensed by the Agency in accordance with these regulations.

"Licensing State" means any State with regulations equivalent to the Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation relating to, and an effective program for, the regulatory control of NARM and which has been granted final designation by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc.

"Limits" [See "Dose Limits"]

"Lost or missing licensed material" means licensed material whose location is unknown. This definition includes licensed material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.

"Major processor" means a user processing, handling, or manufacturing radioactive material exceeding Type A quantities as unsealed sources or material, or exceeding 4 times Type B quantities as sealed sources, but does not include nuclear medicine programs, universities, industrial radiographers, or small industrial programs. Type A and B quantities are defined in Section 71.4 of 10 CFR Part 71.

"Medical use" means the intentional internal or external administration of radioactive material, or the radiation therefrom, to patients or human research subjects in the practice of the healing arts.

"Member of the public" means any individual except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.

"Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.

"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.

"NARM" means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.

"Natural radioactivity" means radioactivity of naturally occurring nuclides.

"Normal form radioactive material" means radioactive material that has not been demonstrated to qualify as "special form radioactive material."

"Nuclear Regulatory Commission" (NRC) means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

"Occupational dose" means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual's assigned duties involved exposure to sources of radiation, whether in the possession of the licensee, registrant, or other person. This includes exposure to radiation from registered and unregistered radiation machines or exposure to radioactive material from licensed and unlicensed sources of radiation. Occupational dose does not include dose received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with Sec. G.75, from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.

"Package" means the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport.

"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 MeV.

"Person" means an individual, receiver, trustee, guardian, personal representative, fiduciary, or representative of any kind and any partnership, firm, association, corporation, or other entity. "Person" includes any public or municipal corporation and any agency, bureau, department, or instrumentality of State or local government and, to the extent authorized by federal law, federal government.

"Personnel monitoring equipment" [See "Individual monitoring devices"]

"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.

"Physician" means an individual who is authorized under the Maryland Medical Practice Act to practice medicine in this State.

"Prescribed dose" means:

- (1) For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery, the total dose as documented in the written directive;
- (2) For teletherapy, the total dose and dose per fraction as documented in the written directive;
- (3) For manual brachytherapy, either the total source strength and exposure time or the total dose, as documented in the written directive; or
- (4) For remote brachytherapy afterloaders, the total dose and dose per fraction as documented in the written directive.

"Source material milling" means any activity that results in the production of byproduct material as defined by definition (2) of byproduct material.

"Source of radiation" means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.

"Special form radioactive material" means radioactive material that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) It is either a single solid piece or is contained in a sealed capsule that can be opened only by destroying the capsule;
- (2) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 mm (0.2 in); and
- (3) It satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR 71.75. A special form encapsulation designed in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 71.4 in effect on June 30, 1983 (see 10 CFR Part 71, revised as of January 1, 1983), and constructed before July 1, 1985, and a special form encapsulation designed in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 71.4 in effect on March 31, 1996 (see 10 CFR Part 71, revised as of January 1, 1983), and constructed before April 1, 1998, may continue to be used. Any other special form encapsulation must meet the specifications of this definition.

"Special nuclear material" means:

- (1) Plutonium, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to the provisions of section 51 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or,
- (2) Any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing but does not include source material.

"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. For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula:

$$\frac{175(\text{grams contained U-235})}{350} + \frac{50(\text{grams U-233})}{200} + \frac{50(\text{grams Pu})}{200} = 1$$

"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.

"Teletherapy" means therapeutic irradiation in which the source of radiation is at a distance from the body.

"Temporary jobsite" means any location where a portable source of radiation is used or stored, other than a location listed in a specific license or registration, for a period of no longer than 365 continuous days.

"Test" means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.

"These regulations" mean all parts of COMAR 26.12 "Radiation Management".

"Total effective dose equivalent" [See "Dose"]

"Total organ dose equivalent" [See "Dose"]

"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 to 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 to 578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977).

"Unrefined and unprocessed ore" means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.

"Unrestricted area" means any area, access to which is not limited by the licensee or registrant.

"Very high radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels 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 from any surface that the radiation penetrates.³

"Waste" means a radioactive material, or substance contaminated with radioactive material, that is useless and has no demonstrated economic value. In addition, the definition of waste shall include those radioactive wastes controlled under 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 low-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or

³ 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.