August 5, 2010

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Material Licensing Branch US Nuclear Regulatory Commissions, Region III 2443 Warrenville Road, Suite 210 Lisle, IL 60532-4352

ATTN: Toye Simmons Kevin Null

RE: Notification of Radiation Safety Officer Change

Ms. Simmons:

Analytical Bio-Chemistry Laboratories is making notification to you of the termination of our Interim Radiation Safety Officer, Elaine McCoy, and the naming of Frank White as the Interim Radiation Safety Officer as we complete our search for a new RSO. In the interim capacity, Dr. White will be working for Susan Engelhardt, of Engelhardt & Associates, Inc., a radiation consulting firm. Dr. White has been actively involved in the radiation activities at ABC Laboratories for 2 months, and has been working with the radiation safety functions performed by Ms Hecht and Ms. McCoy during this period.

24-13365-01

Dr. White's responsibilities during this interim period are the over sight of the routine, day-to-day radiation safety program and license compliance performed by trained Environmental, Health & Safety Technicians who have been performing these functions under the supervision of Ms. Hecht and Ms. McCoy. In the event of an emergency, Engelhardt & Associates will provide supervision by phone until a consultant arrives at the site.

Attached for your review is the resume for Dr. Frank White.

If you have any questions of need further information, please feel free to contact me at 573-777-6042.

Sincerely,

Sint Would

G. Scott Ward
 SVP & GM Chemical Services
 Chairman Radiation Safety Committee, ABC Laboratories, Inc.

513289

* **

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Franklin (Frank) H. White

TITLE: Director, DMPK and Synthesis

EDUCATION: Postdoctoral Research Fellow PhD, Organic Chemistry BS, Chemistry Colorado State University Indiana University, Bloomington Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP(S):

American Chemical Society International Isotope Society -Central US Chapter, President -Central US Chapter, Secretary -Board of Representatives to the International Chapter Trustees

SUMMARY OF PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

ABC Laboratories, Inc

Director, DMPK and Snthesis, June 2010 - present

Plans and directs activities of DMPK and Synthesis Services group supporting research and development for pharmaceutical, chemical industries, animal health or other organizations by performing the following duties personally or through subordinate supervisors. Responsible for overseeing the safe use of carbon-14 radioisotope operations within the synthesis laboratories by appropriately trained personnel. Responsibilities include ensuring proper training in the use of radioisotopes, overseeing the cleaning of contaminated "hot spot" areas within the laboratory, and reviewing weekly wipe test results of the laboratory. Plans, coordinates, and directs client contracted programs for research, product development, and improvement of manufacturing processes. Works with HSE personnel to see that radioactive waste is disposed of properly. Directs technical resources in the form of staff, equipment and facilities to provide company's service to the chemical industries. Coordinates day to day activities of subordinates to achieve expected results both technically and financially according to applicable government regulations, manufacturing processes, or other considerations, and approves modification of standards, specifications, and processes. Responsible for the technical product quality that is produced by the operating group. Responsible for day to day activities of supervising capital and labor resources to achieve client contractual obligations. Reviews research, testing, quality control, and other operational reports to ensure that quality standards, efficiency, and schedules are met. Interprets results of laboratory activities to laboratory personnel, management, and professional and technical societies. Advises management, technical personnel, and representatives of other organizations of activities.

Eli Lilly and Company

Principle Research Scientist Research Scientist

2004-2010 1998-2004

Conceptualization, synthetic pathway design, process evaluation, and preparation of radiolabeled (¹⁴C and ³H) and stable labeled (²H, ¹⁵N, and ¹³C) molecules for use in product development and registration studies involving humans and laboratory animals. Understanding of species metabolism was required. Helped facilitate the implementation of quality systems for the performance of radiolabeled operations conducted under GLP and cGMP conditions. Served as an early focal point in the team development of project goals and timelines for the preparation of radiolabeled drug product for human single-dose safety studies. Authored and revised SOP's to meet EPA and FDA regulatory requirements. Assisted with gap analysis of internal quality systems. Assisted in the preparation of IND documentation for the cGMP preparation of API and NDP (active pharmaceutical ingredient and new drug product).

Dow AgroSciences

Senior Scientist	1997-1998	
Senior Research Chemist	1991-1997	
Research Chemist	1989-1991	

Conceptualization, synthetic pathway design, process evaluation, and preparation of radiolabeled (¹⁴C and ³H) and stable labeled (²H, ¹⁵N, and ¹³C) molecules for use in product development and registration studies involving laboratory animals, and plants. Trained associates in techniques that are used in radiosynthesis laboratories to ensure their safe use of radioisotopes. Helped oversee decommissioning activities of radiolabeled synthesis labs in Midland, MI by performing clearance wipe tests, briefing decommissioning personnel of safety procedures, and answering procedural questions from decommissioning personnel.

Colorado State University; Department of Chemistry

Postdoctoral Research Associate, 1987-1989

Conducted research in synthetic organic chemistry. Research focused on the asymmetric alkylation of indole alkaloids through the use of chiral formamidine directing groups.

Indiana University, Bloomington; Department of Chemistry

Graduate School, 1982-1987

Conducted research in synthetic organic chemistry. Research focused on the synthesis of highly functionalized tetrahydrofuran containing natural products. Methodology for the construction of this molecular framework was investigated.

PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS:

- Tabor DC, White FH, Collier LW, Evans SA, Jr. 1983. Regioselective catalytic transfer hydrogenation of dimethyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-diene-2,3-dicarboxylate and related compounds over palladium on carbon. J Org Chem 48:1638.
- Williams DR, White FH. 1985. Hydroxyl-directed iodoetherifications of allylic alcohols. synthesis of (±)-citreoviral. Tetrahedron Lett 26: 2529.

- Williams DR, Phillips JG, White FH, Huffman JC. 1986. Studies of stereochemical control using □-lithiosulfinyl carbanions. Tetrahedron 42: 3003.
- Williams DR, White FH. 1986. Studies of tetrasubstituted tetrahydrofurans. Tetrahedron Lett 27: 2195.
- White FH. 1987. Synthesis of tetrasubstituted tetrahydrofurans. The total synthesis of (±)citreoviral and (±)-citreoviridin. Indiana University, Bloomington (IN): PhD Thesis.
- Williams DR, White, FH. 1987. Total synthesis of (±)-citreoviridin. J Org Chem 52: 5067.
- Meyers AI, Miller DB, White FH. 1988. Chiral and achiral formamidines in synthesis. The first asymmetric route to (-)-yohimbone and an efficient total synthesis of (±)-yohimbone. J Amer Chem Soc 110: 4778.
- Woodburn KB, Batzer FR, White FH, Schultz MR. 1993. The aqueous photolysis of trichlopyr. Environ Toxicol Chem 12: 43.
- White FH, Clodfelter, DK. 2004. Synthesis of LY335979-[piperazine-14C]. Dean DC, Filer CN, McCarthy, KE, editors. Synthesis and Applications of Isotopically Labeled Compounds, Volume 8. John Wiley and Sons, 385.
- White FH, Kowalenko P. 2004. Synthesis of a stable labeled metabolite of LY582563. Dean DC, Filer CN, McCarthy, KE, editors. Synthesis and Applications of Isotopically Labeled Compounds, Volume 8. John Wiley and Sons, 389.
- Davis RA, Wheeler WJ, White FH. 2004. Synthesis of labeled LY504132, a selective estrogen receptor modulator. Dean DC, Filer CN, McCarthy, KE, editors. Synthesis and Applications of Isotopically Labeled Compounds, Volume 8. John Wiley and Sons, 393.
- White FH, McKendry LH. 1998. Synthesis of carbon-14 Labeled DE-570. A comparison of three differentially labeled triazolopyrimidine syntheses. 11th Central US Regional Meeting of the International Isotope Society.
- Wheeler WJ, White FH, Kennington JW, O'Bannon DD, Mattiuz EL, Stoddard EA and Clodfelter DK. 2003. The synthesis of isotopically labeled 3-(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-4-[1-[1-(2-pyridinylmethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-1*H*-pyrrole-2,5-dione (LY317615) and its primary phase I metabolites. 16th Annual Meeting of the Central US IIS, St. Louis, MO, September 18-19, 2003.
- White FH, Barbuch RJ, Brown CJ, Chaudhary AK, Clodfelter DK, Czeskis BA, Ehlhardt WJ, Maple SR, Vandenbranden M, Wrighton S. 2003. Metabolite identification and the synthesis of carbon-14 labeled multidrug resistance modulator LY335979. 16th Annual Meeting of the Central US IIS, St. Louis, MO, September 18-19, 2003.

Analytical Bio-Chemistry Laboratories, Inc.



August 5, 2010

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Material Licensing Branch US Nuclear Regulatory Commissions, Region III 2443 Warrenville Road, Suite 210 Lisle, IL 60532-4352

ATTN: Kevin Null Patricia Pelke

RE: 90 Day Path Forward - Stemming from Confernce Call between ABC and the NRC on 8/2/2010

Mr. Null and Ms. Pelke

90 Day Path Forward

- ABC's highest and number one priority is making sure that we are meeting all of our NRC license
 requirements and the safety of our employees.
- ABC's second priority is the decommissioning of the sanitary lagoon and removal of Building D from our license. ABC will not proceed forward with any decommissioning activities until a RSO is in place and has had sufficient time to review current procedures and evaluate our decommissioning plans.
- Effective immediately, Frank White will be named Interim RSO for ABC. Mr. White is a full time employee of ABC who works on site. Mr. White will be responsible for managing the day to day adherence to our NRC license and will be assisted by and supervise our two Safety Technicians. Mr. White will work under the guidance of Englehardt and Associates who is our regulatory radiation safety consultant. An amendment letter will be forth coming along with Mr. White's resume for your review and approval.
- Starting August 16th, Bradly Keck will serve as our RSO. Mr. Keck will also have the assistance of Englehardt and Associates for guidance as well if needed. An amendment letter and qualifications will also be submitted prior to August 16th for your review and approval. Mr. Keck is an independent consultant and will not be an ABC employee, but will serve as the RSO until futher notice. Mr. Keck will be on site at ABC in this capacity. ABC is in the process of hiring a long term RSO and anticipates having this individual hired within 2 months.
- Once a long term RSO is hired, ABC will request an amendment change naming that person as full time RSO at that time.
- In addition, ABC assures the NRC that no new Users or Uses will be named or allowed during RSO transition until a RSO is in place. Qualified but unauthorized users will be allowed to work only under direct supervision of a current named User during the RSO transition.

Attachments for your review:

- Qualification/Training Records for Daniel Reeder/David Cozad Environmental Health and Safety Technicians for ABC
- 2) Radiation Safety Training Materials provided and given by Engelhardt & Associates in July, 2010

If you have any questions of need further information, please feel free to contact me at 573-777-6042.

Sincerely,

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Troy De∜ault VP Corporate Services

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TRAINING FOR ISOTOPE USERS

Engelhardt and Associates

CHANGES

× NRC has eliminated the annual dosimetry report distribution requirement Still can get them at any time by requesting them > Would still get them if the dose was >100 mrem * General licenses are being eliminated × Consideration of a lower dose limit **×** NCRP 160 × Accidents from 2009 × Audit

REGULATIONS

× Food and Drug Administration - n/a for our site + Any machine produced radiation **×** Agreement State/NRC + Currently Missouri is still an NRC state + Byproduct material + Accelerator/Cyclotron produced material + Naturally occurring material × States - n/a for our site + X-rays

REGULATIONS

* Post notices-right to know Form, license, regulations, operating procedures, n.o.v.
* Inform individuals working in or frequenting a restricted area
* Advise each worker of exposures
* NRC inspections-allowed, requested, consultations
* Report problems/violations
* Taught in regs, rules, sops, eps, health physics

REGULATIONS-(CONTINUED)

 Written radiation protection programs **×** Occupational dose limits **×** Dose limits for member of the public × Surveys and monitoring ***** Provisions for exposure control Storage and control of RAM × Waste disposal ***** Records, Reports

COMPANY REGULATIONS

× Licenses

- > Actual company specific regulations
- > Inspections will start here
- > Changes must be submitted
- > Types of licenses
 - General
 - Specific
 - Broadscope
- ***** Radiation Safety Program

RADIOACTIVE DECAY

Nuclei that have excess energy (unstable mass/charge ratio) are radioactive and emit particles and energy to remove the excess.

Electron shells

Energy (gamma and x-ray)

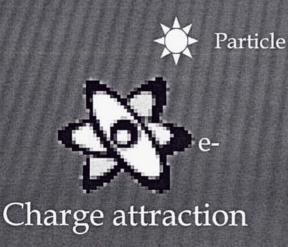
Nucleus of atom: protons/neutrons

Particles (neutron, alpha and beta)

IONIZATION

× The process of stripping electrons from their orbits

- + Interaction with ionizing radiation can cause this (e.g. collision, charge attract/repel)
- + Chemical changes can occur possibly resulting in cellular damage
- + Neutral atoms can become ions (unbalanced charge) after ionization

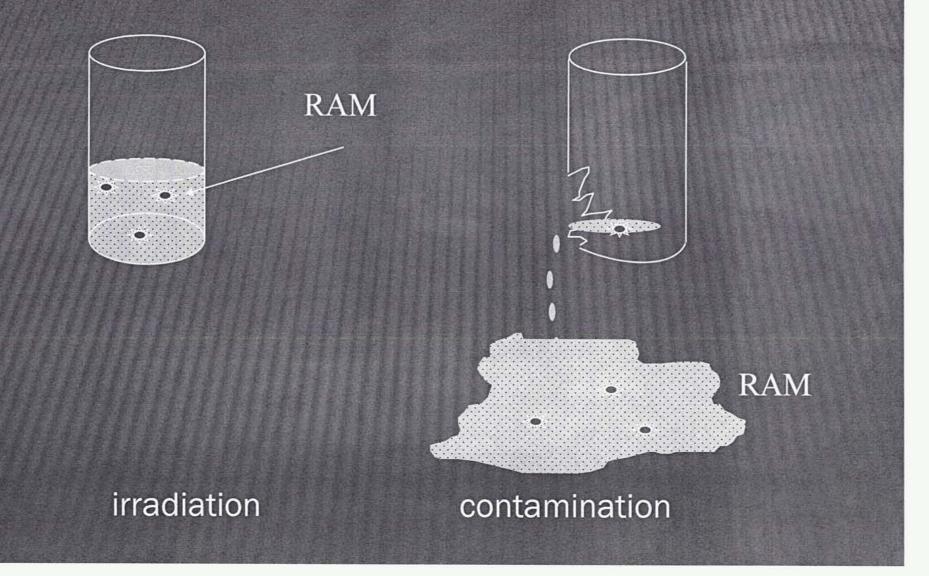




Electromagnetic Radiation

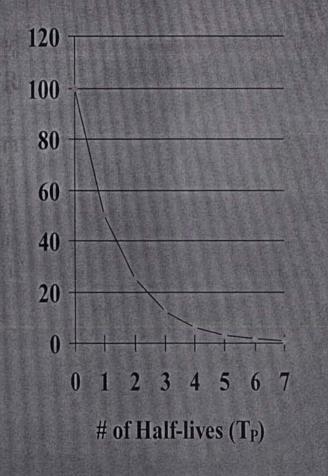
Show Example

IRRADIATION VS. CONTAMINATION



HALF-LIFE (T_P)

***** Half-life (T_P) - time required for one-half of the radioactive atoms to undergo decay
+ Decay decreases radioactivity $\times 1 T_P = 1/2$ (50% remains) $\times 2 T_P = (1/2)^2$ (25% remains) $\times 7 T_P = (1/2)^7$ (<1% remains)</p> $\times 10 T_P = (1/2)^{10}$ (< 0.1% remains)</p>
+ T_P is specific to each radionuclide $\times^{14}C = 5,730 \text{ yr}$ $\times^{3}H = 12.3 \text{ yr}$ $\times^{125}I = 60 \text{ d}$



ALPHA (α)

Alpha (α)



unstable atom

- Large, heavy particle
 + Helium nucleus (2p⁺2n^o)
- × Low speed
- × Non penetrating
- × Range: Short (mm in air)
- × Shielding: Paper will stop
- × Biological hazard:
 - + External none
 - + Internal high LET

BETA (B)

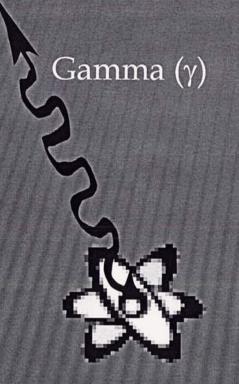
Beta (β)



unstable atom

- Small, light particle (electron) emitted from nucleus \rightarrow e- or e+
- High speed
- Can penetrate outer layers of skin: burns
- Range: cm to meter range in air
- Shielding:
 - > low E none
 - > high E plastics/metal
- Biological hazard:
 - > External none at low E
 - > Internal low LET

GAMMA (γ) OR X-RAY (X)



unstable atom

- × Electromagnetic, photon
 - > No mass or charge
- **×** Penetrating radiation
- Range: Large (several meters in air)
- Shielding: Lead, other metals
- Biological Hazards: external and internal

NEUTRON (N)

Neutron (n)



unstable atom

× Medium size × High speed **×** Penetrating radiation × Shielding – high hyrdogen content > Paraffin, H₂O × Activation

LOW ENERGY BETA EMITTERS

Very difficult to detect (LSC)
Hydrogen-3

Decays by 18.6 keV beta particle
12.3 year half life

Used in exit signs

MEDIUM ENERGY BETA EMITTERS

Difficult to detect (LSC or GMs)
Carbon-14

+ 157 keV
+ 5730 year half life

Sulphur-35 (not currently in use)

+ 167 keV
+ 87.2 day half life

INDIUM-111

 Isomeric Transition from parent + 7.7 minute half life + 537 keV gamma ray
 Electron capture

 × 2.81 day half life
 × 171 and 245 keV x-rays

NICKEL-63

DecayBeta Particle66.9 keV

x Half life = 100 years

x Used in Gas Chromatographs

COMMONLY USED RADIONUCLIDES

Nuclide	Primary Decay Products	Maximum Energy (MeV)	Half-Life	Lowest ALI (mCi)	External Hazard
H-3	β	0.019	12.3 y	80	No
C-14	β	0.156	5730 y	2	No
S-35	β	0.167	87 d	2	No
In-111	ε, x-rays	0.245	2.81 d	4	No
Ni-63 (sealed)	β	0.066	95 y	0.8	No

 Annual Limit on Intake (ALI) - amount of radioactivity that if taken internally will result in a dose to reference man equal to the annual limit

CURIE (CI)

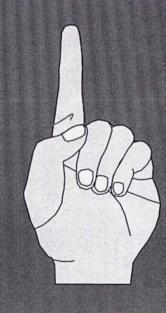
Amount of radioactivity
Physical quantity
3.7 x10¹⁰ dps/2.22 x 10¹² dpm
Expressed as Curies/gram or ml typically

EXPOSURE AND DOSE MEASUREMENTS

rad (Radiation Absorbed Dose)
 + A measure of the energy transferred to the medium
 + 1 rad is 62.4E6 MeV/g of the medium

EXPOSURE AND DOSE MEASUREMENTS

Rem (Roentgen Equivalent Man)
 + Measurement of biological damage in human tissue



COMPARISON OF DOSE UNITS

For x-rays and gammas:
 1 Roentgen=1 rad=1 rem

 Some particles produce greater effect for the same amount of energy

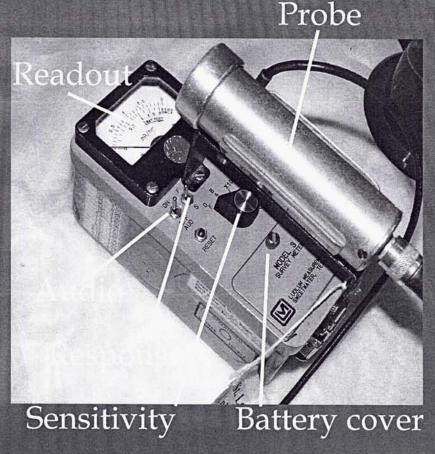
 Due to linear energy transfer (LET) which measures the relative biological effectiveness

MEASURING DOSES

× Active devices + Alarming area monitors + Geiger counters + Ionization chambers + Direct reading dosimeters **×** Passive devices + Film badges + TLDs + LSCs

CHOICE DEPENDS ON WHAT'S BEING MEASURED

- × Dose Personnel dosimeter
- × Exposure Geiger counter →
- * Radioactivity (contamination)
 - Direct method scan a surface for removable or fixed activity (analyze directly)
 - Geiger counter
 - Indirect method wipe test a surface for removable activity and count wipe (analyze remotely)
 - Liquid scintillation counter
 - Gamma counter



USE OF BADGES/DOSIMETERS

 Finger dosimeters should be worn on the hand most likely to receive a dose, facing the appropriate direction

 Badges should be worn between the waist and neck, on the torso

DECLARED PREGNANT WORKER

Declaration must be in writing
Have the right to declare, not to declare, and to undeclare
Dose limits are 500 mrem over the term of pregnancy, uniform over months
Special fetal monitor
Keep records seperate

LIMITS ON DOSES-ALARA

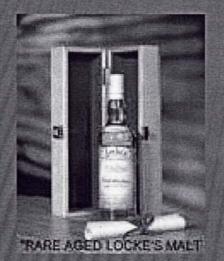
 Badged radiation workers > Total body-5000 mrem/year > Eye dose-15000 mrem/year > Skin, extremity, organs-50000 mrem/year Unbadged radiation workers 500 mrem/year General public 100 mrem/year

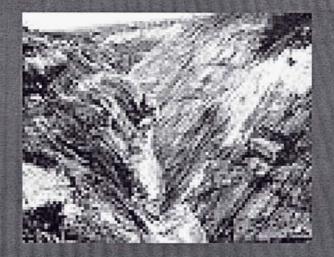
AREA RESTRICTIONS

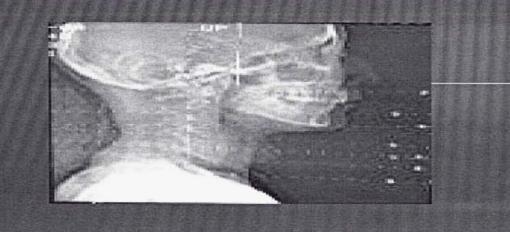
 Restricted areas High radiation areas > 100 mrem/hour Radiation areas > 5 mrem/hour Unrestricted areas 2 mrem/hour Caution Radioactive Material signs



RADIATION SOURCES AND BACKGROUND



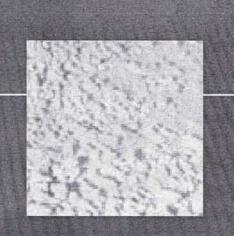






TERRESTRIAL RADIATION

× Varies greatly with location > Uranium, thorium, radium × Ground Granite, minerals, soils, water × Radon × Total × Examples: > Ramsar, Iran (26 rem/yr) ~2 mrem/hr @ waist level > Brazil (7 rem/yr)



28 mrem/yr

200 mrem/yr 228 mrem/yr



COSMIC RADIATION

Exposure changes with elevation
 Average: ~30 mrem/yr

Sources of exposure
 + protons, neutrons, betas, gammas, x-rays, etc.
 + Cosmogenic radionuclides





INTERNAL SOURCES

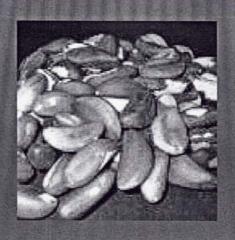
× Our body tissues

- + Carbon-14
- + Potassium-40
- + Radium-226

× Diet

- + Water
- + Food
 - × Brazil nuts
 - × No Salt
 - × Whiskey
 - × Milk
 - × Salad Oil

39 mrem/yr

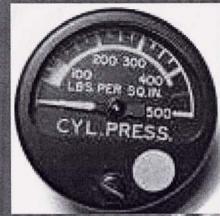




CONSUMER PRODUCTS

× US Average **×** Products include: + Orange fiesta ware + Ceramics + Porcelains + Luminous dials + Smoke Detectors + Lantern Mantles

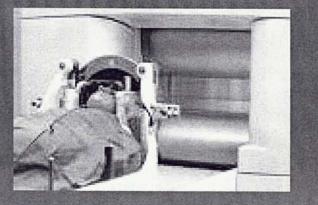
11 mrem/yr





MEDICAL EXPOSURES

- Doses vary tremendously based on type of treatment US Average: 300 mrem/yr
- Examples:
 - Chest x-ray (~20 mrem)
 - Dental x-ray (hundreds of mrem)
 - Cardiac perfusion (1200-3300 mrem)
 - CAT Scan (50-5000 mrem)
 - Cardiac Catherization (~10 rem)
 - Radiotherapy (~200 rem each)

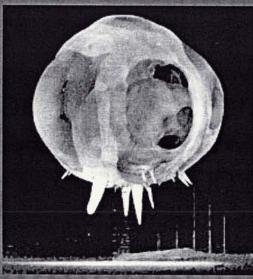




WEAPONS

× Dose depends on many factors

- > Size of bomb
- > Type of bomb
- > Location
- > Weather
- > Time



US Average today Nagasaki <1 mrem/yr ~200,000 rad

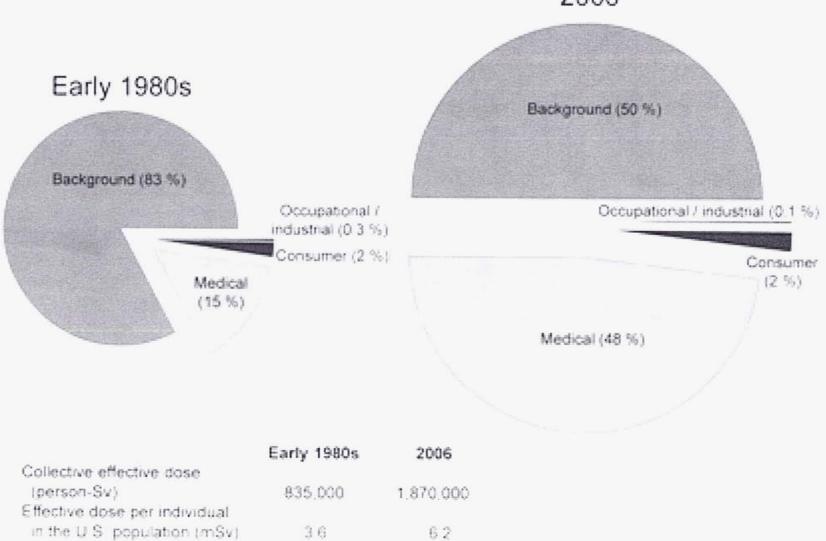
× Dirty Bombs

AVERAGE US POPULATION DOSES

Natural Background ~ 295 mrem/yr
+ From body tissues, terrestrial and cosmic
Man-made Sources <u>~ 312 mrem/yr</u>
+ From products, medical and fallout
*Total ~ 600 mrem/yr

Note: statistics taken from NCRP Report #93 and #160

NCRP Report No. 160, Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States



2006

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

 Doses are quite varied
 Medical can be quite high
 Tobacco is the wild card: Pack/day for a year 2-8 rem
 Statistics

- Chance of dying of cancer ~20%
- Chance of getting cancer 38-46%
- 1000 mrem will increase chance of dying of cancer by 0.04%

RADIATION BIOLOGY

Free radicals
 + Unpaired/odd number of electrons
 + Estimated damage: G value

x Law of Bergonie and Tribondeau **x** Acute versus chronic **x** Threshold/Hormesis

RADIOSENSITIVITY OF CELLS

 The damage to cells depends on three factors:
 + Reproductive activity-as this increases, radiosensitivity increases

+ Mitotic activity-as the length increases, radiosensitivity increases

+ Differentiation-as this increases, radiosensitivity decreases

ACUTE/CHRONIC EXPOSURES

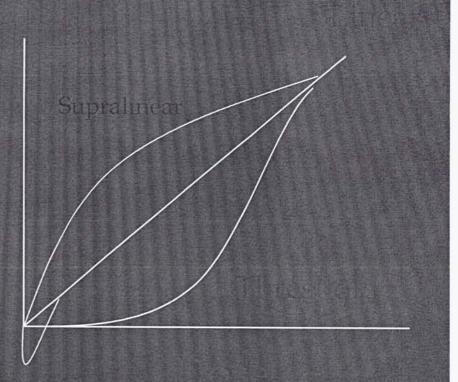
Time



 Chronic exposures are less harmful as the cells have more time to repair

RADIATION EFFECTS AT LOW DOSES

- Linear--Assumes any exposure has some effect
- Threshold--Assumes that low doses have no effect
- Others
 - Hormesis
 - Supralinear



WHOLE BODY DEEP DOSE

EFFECTS × 0-5 rem No detectable effects × 5-50 rem Slight blood changes × 50-100 rem Blood changes, nausea, fatigue × 100-200 rem Above plus vomiting × 200-450 rem Hair loss, severe blood changes, some deaths in 2-6 weeks × 450-700 rem Lethal dose to 50% in 1 month × 700-1000rem Probable death within 1 month × 5000 rem Incapacitated, death in 1 week

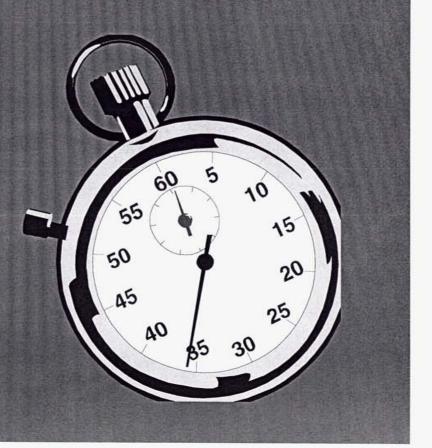
LATENT (LONG TERM) EFFECTS

- Latent effects may result from doses that are within NRC dose limits
 - + cancer-leukemia, thyroid, skin, bone, etc.
 - + genetic effects-DNA mutations, chromosomal aberrations
 - + cataracts
 - + life shortening from increased rate of physiological aging

PROTECTION METHODS-TIME

x Dose rate x Time = Dose

 Minimizing time in radiation areas minimizes the dose



PROTECTION METHODS-DISTANCE

× Inverse square law



Source: 100 mrem/hr @1 foot

2 feet 25 mrem/hr

10 feet 1 mrem/hr

PROTECTION METHODS-SHIELDING

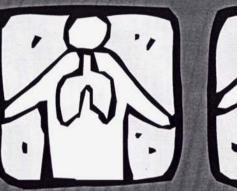
100 mrem/hr



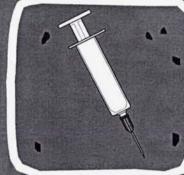
One half value $\sqrt{2}$ Value \sqrt

MINIMIZE INTERNAL EXPOSURE (ALARA)

The "Four I's" of personal contamination:









- Identify potential routes of exposure, target organs, etc.
 - check MSDS and follow precautions
 - utilize engineering controls, then PPE as a last resort
- Prevent or minimize contamination



MINIMIZE INTERNAL EXPOSURE (ALARA)

- Contamination Control Measures
 - Restrict access (post room/area)
 - Good housekeeping
 - use secondary containment to minimize leakage
 - Utilize protective devices
 - Change gloves frequently
 - Wash hands regularly
 - Conduct regular surveys



MATERIAL CONTROL/INVENTORY

Control of material-user responsibility

- Inventory of material
 - Must check every six months
 - Adjust for waste/receipt etc.

Most important item during regulatory inspections

- All materials must be secured from unauthorized access
- Store in a locked area or in a locked freezer/refrigerator
- Areas must be labeled

LABELING OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

- Quantities in excess of Appendix C must be labeled
- Rooms containing in excess of 10x Appendix C must be labeled
- Appendix C (microcuries):
 - Hydrogen-3
 - C-14, S-35, P-33, Ni-63, In-111
 - P-32
 - I-125, I-131

SURVEYING

× Use of instrument
× Where to survey
× Documentation of survey
× Frequency

+ License specification
+ After each use

SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION

- Geiger counter/meter
 - check calibration (annual)
 - check batteries (turn off when done)
 - take background reading
 - check with known source
 - check wires
- Wipe tests
 - Instrument for measurement (geiger, LSC)
 - Instrument information (LSC-energies, bkg, calibration)

WASTE DISPOSAL

Control
 Minimize waste as much as possible

 Examples: rinsing, trays, diapers
 Disposal options are limited
 Options currently open are closing, and others becoming more expensive

 Methods of disposal

EMERGENCIES AND ACCIDENTS × Have a plan for various scenarios

× Train everyone involved

 + company response personnel, emergency response personnel, lab users

× Have materials ready-emergency kit

POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

× Contamination

Personnel Contamination + External + Internal

× Personnel Exposures

DECONTAMINATION

More that one person available

 + Cleaner, Surveyor, person to get supplies

 Locate all contamination and secure the area...consider the improbable
 Clean from one area to another
 Make sure you do not spread further
 Clean all that you can, contain what you can not

EXTERNAL CONTAMINATION

× Estimate amount on skin **×** Decontaminate skin + Use warm water + Do not use abrasive materials Avoid damaging the skin + Avoid eyes and mouth **×** Question the individual * Determine need for medical attention

INTERNAL CONTAMINATION

× Types + Ingestion + Inhalation + Injection + Absorption * Ensure that material is contained × Bioassay * Determine need for medical attention

DOCUMENTATION OF INCIDENT

* Why document it? × Information to include: + Extent of problem + Exact circumstances + Actions taken + Action to prevent recurrence + Dose estimates for all individuals × Determine if it is reportable

R&D REPORTABLE EVENTS FOR 2009

× 250 microcurie P-32 package delivered to lab, lab says they never received it, never found 1 mCi of P-32 was delivered to lab, lab reported a week later that there was nothing in package x 100 mCi of I-125 dose was spilled **x** Lost 5 mCi of Cr-51 (container left with empty H-3 containers next to waste can) × 3.7 mCi of I-125 mis-administered to cat (most on floor)

R&D REPORTABLE EVENTS FOR 2009

× Pinhole leak in Am-241 alpha source + Found 320 nCi, lost 526 nCi **x** Two LSC Cs-137 sources found to be leaking + Manufacturer stated 8 year working life × Drum received contaminated with Cm-244 × Loss of 24 mCi of H-3 due to improper inventory (inventory included 1000 containers) × 55 mCi of C-14 released during incineration over 15 year period

OTHER REPORTS

Electron Capture Detectors

- Several were lost
- More leaking sources
- Several other check/small sources were lost
 Including many static eliminators
- Ra-226 smoke detectors put in dumpster
- Many instances with damaged/lost tritium exit signs (>100)
- Sr-90 check source found in mail at DFW
- Irradiator found leaking during source swap out

Certij	ficate d	of Completion
	awa	urded to
	Dani	el Reeder
	for part	icipation in
Radia	tion Safety	Fraining – Las Vegas
	-	y 2-4, 2010
	E	
	RADIATION C	e 111 Madison, WI 53713 Fax 608.224.0821
Sanda Constants	www.radexperts.com	Ste Wald -
Susan I. Engelhardt, M.S.		Joshua Walkowicz, M.S., CHP
Califa Marina	-24/	Jutet Shaneward
Ralph Grunewald, Ph.D	11-1 Cat	Judith Grunewald, R.N., M.S.
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ENGELHARDT & ASSOCIATES,

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	Danie	l Reeder	
	for partic	cipation in	
Rad	liation Safety Ti	raining – Las Vegas	
		2-4, 2010	
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	ENGELHARDT & /	ASSOCIATES, INC.	
	RADIATION CON 6400 Gisholt Dr. Suite, 1 Phone: 800.525.3078 E-mail. engel@chorus.ne	11 Madison, WI 53713 Fax 608.224.0821	
Suna Earroa	www.radexperts.com	He Walling	
Susan J. Engelhardt, M.S.		Joshua Walkowicz, M.S., CHP	
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Ralph Grunewald, Ph.D.		Judith Grunewald, R.N., M.S.	

ABC LABORATORIES, INC

Name: Daniel R	eeder		
Instruction Emergency Response	Instruction By Initial/Date JT&A 29 Jun 09	Qualification Approved by Initial/Date	Comments
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Fire Safety Equipment	JBA 29 ENOS	ScH IS May 08	
Electrical Safety	JBA 29 JEN OF JDW 1 feb 05 JBA 29 JEN OF	SCH (15 May 08	
Hazard Communication	JBA 29 Jon 08	SCH IS May of	
ntroduction to GXP			
Overview of Q7A			
Overview of 21CFR211			
Correct method of amending raw da entries			
Importance of proper identification sample entries	of .		
Importance of accurate record keeping			
Training Records	TF 28Jan08	Sett 15 May 08	
Good Occumentation Rac		SCH 15 May 28	
Safety Training	JBA 29 JEN DA	15 May 28	
Rad Safety Drientation	SCH 2850-08	15 May 08	
Bloodbone Pathegens	JBA31 Janon	IS May 08	
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ABC LABORATORIES, INC.

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*Optional depending upo						

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