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Authorized Medical Physicist—an individual who meets the requirements in LAC 33:XV.763.J.1 and M, or who is identified as an authorized medical physicist or teletherapy physicist on:

1. a specific medical use license issued by the department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an agreement state;
2. a medical use permit issued by a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission master material licensee;
3. a permit issued by the department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an agreement state broad scope medical use licensee; or
4. a permit issued by a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission master material license broad scope medical use permittee.

Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist—a pharmacist who:

1. is board certified as a nuclear pharmacist by the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties; or
2. is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a departmental, licensing state, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or agreement state specific license that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or
3. is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a permit issued by the department, licensing state, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or agreement state broad scope medical use licensee that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or
4. is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a permit issued by a Nuclear Regulatory Commission master material licensee that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or
5. is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a permit issued by a Nuclear Regulatory Commission master material license broad scope medical use permittee that authorizes medical use or the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or
6. is identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist by a commercial nuclear pharmacy that has been authorized to identify authorized nuclear pharmacists; or
7. is designated as an authorized nuclear pharmacist in accordance with LAC 33:XV.328.J.2.d; or
8. meets the requirements specified in LAC 33:XV.763.K and M.

Authorized User—a physician, dentist, or podiatrist who is:

1. board certified by at least one of the boards listed in LAC 33:XV.763.C.1, D.1, E.1, F.1, H.1, or I.1;
2. identified as an authorized user on a department, licensing state, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or agreement state license that authorizes the medical use of radioactive material; or

3. identified as an authorized user on a permit issued by the department, licensing state, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or agreement state specific licensee of broad scope authorized to permit the medical use of radioactive material.

Background Radiation—radiation from cosmic sources; naturally occurring radioactive materials, 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. Background radiation does not include radiation from source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials regulated by the department.

Becquerel—the SI unit of measurement of radioactivity; it is equal to one disintegration per second. One curie is equal to 3.7×10^{10} becquerels (Bq).

Bioassay—the determination of kinds, quantities or concentrations and, in some cases, the locations of radioactive material in the human body, whether by direct measurement (in vivo counting) or by analysis and evaluation of materials excreted or removed from the human body. For purposes of these regulations, *radiobioassay* is an equivalent term.

Brachytherapy—a method of radiation therapy in which sealed sources are utilized to deliver a radiation dose at a distance of up to a few centimeters, by surface, intracavitary, or interstitial application.

Brachytherapy Source—a radioactive source or a manufacturer-assembled source train or a combination of these sources that is designed to deliver a therapeutic dose within a distance of a few centimeters.

Byproduct 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;
2. the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium (R.S. 30:2103) 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;
3. 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
4. any material that has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator, and is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and

5. any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory 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 before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted or converted after extraction for the use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.

Calendar Quarter—any period consisting of not less than 12 consecutive weeks nor more than 14 consecutive weeks. The first calendar quarter of each year shall begin in January, and subsequent calendar quarters shall be so arranged that no day is included in more than one calendar quarter, and no day in any one year is omitted from inclusion within a calendar quarter. The method observed by the licensee or registrant for determining calendar quarters shall only be changed at the beginning of a year.

Calibration—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.

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations.

Chelating Agent—amine polycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, gluconic, and polycarboxylic acids.

Chiropractor—an individual licensed in the practice of chiropractic, as provided in R.S. 37:2801 et seq.

Client's Address—the area of use or a temporary jobsite for the purpose of providing mobile medical service in accordance with LAC 33:XV.726.

Collective Dose—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.

Commission—the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

Committed Dose Equivalent ($H_{T,50}$)—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 Effective Dose Equivalent ($H_{E,50}$)—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 each of these organs or tissues ($H_{E,50} = \sum w_T H_{T,50}$).

Consortium—an association of medical use licensees and a positron emission tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility as defined in this Section located in the same geographical area. They shall jointly own or share in the operation and maintenance cost of the PET radionuclide production facility that produces PET radionuclides for use in producing radioactive drugs within the consortium for

noncommercial distributions among its associated members for medical use as defined in this Section. The PET radionuclide production facility within the consortium shall be located at an educational institution, a federal facility, or a medical facility.

Controlled Area—an area, outside a restricted area but inside the site boundary, to which access can be limited by the licensee for any reason.

Curie—the amount of radioactive material that disintegrates at the rate of 37 billion atoms per second or 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second (dps). Commonly used submultiples of the curie are the millicurie and the microcurie. One millicurie (mCi) is equal to 0.001 curie, which is equal to 3.7×10^7 dps. One microcurie (μ Ci) is equal to 0.000001 curie, which is equal to 3.7×10^4 dps. One curie is equal to 3.7×10^{10} becquerels.

Decommission—to remove (as a facility) safely from service and reduce residual radioactivity to a level that permits:

1. release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of license; or
2. release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the license.

Dedicated Check Source—a radioactive source that is used to assure the constant operation of a radiation detection or measurement device over several months or years. This source may also be used for other purposes.

Deep Dose Equivalent (H_D)—the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm^2), which applies to external whole body exposure.

Dentist—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.

Department—the Department of Environmental Quality.

Depleted Uranium—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.

Discrete Source—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.

Distinguishable from Background—the detectable concentration of a radionuclide that 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.

Dose—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.