

not part of submission
Found in current regulations

Metric Prefixes and Abbreviations—

c	centi	(=10 ⁻²)	f	femto	(=10 ⁻¹⁵)
m	milli	(=10 ⁻³)	k	kilo	(=10 ³)
μ	micro	(=10 ⁻⁶)	M	mega	(=10 ⁶)
n	nano	(=10 ⁻⁹)	G	giga	(=10 ⁹)
p	pico	(=10 ⁻¹²)	T	tera	(=10 ¹²)

Minor—an individual less than 18 years of age.

Mobile Medical Service—the transportation of radioactive material to, and its medical use at, the client's address.

Mobile Nuclear Medicine Service—the transportation and medical use of radioactive material.

Monitoring—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.

Nationally Tracked Source—a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in LAC 33:XV.399.Appendix G. 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 that 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.

Natural Radioactivity—radioactivity from naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM).

Naturally Occurring or Accelerator-Produced Radioactive Material (NARM)—any nuclide that is radioactive in its natural physical state (i.e., not man-made) or that has been made radioactive by exposure to an accelerator beam. This material does not include source, byproduct, or special nuclear material.

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

Occupational Dose—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 and/or radioactive material from licensed and unlicensed sources of radiation, whether in the possession of the licensee, registrant, or other person. 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 LAC 33:XV.725, from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.

Ore Refineries—all processors of ore containing natural radioactivity.

Output—the exposure rate, dose rate, or a quantity related in a known manner to these rates from a brachytherapy source or a teletherapy unit, a remote afterloader, or a gamma stereotactic radiosurgery unit for a specified set of exposure conditions.

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

Particle Accelerator—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.

Patient Intervention—actions by the patient or human research subject, whether intentional or unintentional, such as dislodging or removing treatment devices or prematurely terminating the administration.

Person—any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this state or any other state or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing, other than the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or federal government agencies licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (R.S. 30:2105).

Personnel-Monitoring Equipment—devices such as film badges, pocket dosimeters, or thermoluminescent dosimeters designed to be worn or carried by an individual for the purpose of estimating the dose received by the individual.

Pharmacist—any 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—a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy licensed by a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to prescribe drugs in the practice of medicine, or who is authorized to practice medicine under the provisions of R.S. 37:1261 et seq.

Podiatrist—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.

Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Radionuclide Production Facility—a facility operating a cyclotron or accelerator for the purpose of producing PET radionuclides.

Preceptor—an individual who provides, directs, or verifies the training and experience required for an individual to become an authorized user, an authorized medical physicist, an authorized nuclear pharmacist, or a radiation safety officer.