PDR DESIGNATED ORIGINAL

Standard Form 83
(Rev. September 1983)

Request for OMB Review

Important

Read instructions before completing form. Do not use the same SF 83 to request both an Executive Order 12291 review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Answer all questions in Part I. If this request is for review under E.O. 12291, complete Part II and sign the regulatory certification. If this request is for approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act and 5 CFR 1320, skip Part II, complete Part III and sign the paperwork certification.

Send three copies of this form, the material to be reviewed, and for paperwork—three copies of the supporting statement, to:

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget
Attention: Docket Library, Room 3201
Washington, DC 20503

PART I.—Complete This Part for All Requests.

1. Department/agency and Bureau/office originating request

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

2. Agency code

3 1 5 0

3. Name of person who can best answer questions regarding this request

H. Peterson

Telephone number

(301) 492-3640

4. Title of information collection or rulemaking

10 CFR 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation

5. Legal authority for information collection or rule *(cite United States Code, Public Law, or Executive Order)*

42 USC 2201(o) , or

6. Affected public *(check all that apply)*

1 ☐ Individuals or households
2 ☒ State or local governments
3 ☐ Farms
4 ☒ Businesses or other for-profit
5 ☒ Federal agencies or employees
6 ☒ Non-profit institutions
7 ☒ Small businesses or organizations

PART II.—Complete This Part Only if the Request is for OMB Review Under Executive Order 12291

7. Regulation Identifier Number (RIN)

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ , or, None assigned ☐

8. Type of submission *(check one in each category)*

Classification	*Stage of development*	*Type of review requested*
1 ☐ Major	1 ☐ Proposed or draft	1 ☐ Standard
2 ☐ Nonmajor	2 ☐ Final or interim final, with prior proposal	2 ☐ Pending
	3 ☐ Final or interim final, without prior proposal	3 ☐ Emergency
		4 ☐ Statutory or judicial deadline

9. CFR section affected

_____ CFR _____

10. Does this regulation contain reporting or recordkeeping requirements that require OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act and 5 CFR 1320? ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. If a major rule, is there a regulatory impact analysis attached? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If "No," did OMB waive the analysis? 3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No

Certification for Regulatory Submissions

In submitting this request for OMB review, the authorized regulatory contact and the program official certify that the requirements of E.O. 12291 and any applicable policy directives have been complied with.

Signature of program official — Date

Signature of authorized regulatory contact — Date

12. *(OMB use only)*

RF02
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SUPPORTING STATEMENT
FOR
10 CFR 20
STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

1. Justification:

These regulations establish standards for protection against radiation hazards resulting from activities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and are based on the Atomic Energy Act as amended and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. The overall objective of Part 20 is to ensure that total dose to an individual resulting from the possession, use, and transfer of radioactive material does not exceed the standards of radiation protection established in these regulations.

1.1 20.102(a) - (c) see clearance for Form NRC-4 (OMB Clearance No. 3150-005)

1.2 20.103 establishes requirements for the control of the amount of radioactive material that is inhaled by any individual worker. The licensee is permitted to use respiratory protective equipment to limit the inhalation of airborne radioactive material and to make allowance for such use in estimating exposure to individuals.

Section 20.103(b)(2) requires the licensee to maintain records of any occurrences where any individual worker has exceeded the standard established for the inhalation of radioactive material over one calendar quarter. Maintenance of these records allows the NRC to determine whether the licensee had taken the required action necessary to prevent further recurrence of such events

In 1982, the Commission proposed an amendment to Section 20.103(c) which established requirements for the use of respiratory protective equipment.

20.103 allows licensees to use respiratory protective equipment when other process, containment, and ventilation techniques are not practicable. 20.103(c) establishes the requirements for the use of such equipment. The amendment requires the licensee to establish a respiratory protection program that includes written procedures on the selection, use and maintenance of respirators as well as on the supervision and training of personnel in the use of respiratory equipment. These written procedures will enable NRC inspectors to ascertain that the essential elements of an acceptable respiratory program have been implemented. In addition, 20.103(c) requires the licensee to maintain records on the issuance, use, and repair of respirators, and personnel medical records to ensure that the worker is physically capable of wearing such equipment.

Section 20.103(g) requires that the licensee notify, in writing, the appropriate NRC Regional Office at least 30 days before the date that respiratory equipment is used for the first time. This notification provides the time necessary for NRC to schedule a review of the licensee respiratory protection program prior to implementation, in order to ensure that it meets the requirements of Section 20.103.

1.3 20.105(a) allows a license applicant to include in the license application, or in a proposed amendment to a license, a proposal to establish limits upon the levels of radiation in unrestricted areas, that exceed the limits established in 20.105(b). This allows the licensee flexibility in establishing the radiation levels for these unrestricted areas. The specific information requested on average radiation levels, occupancy factors, and controls is necessary to allow the Commission to determine if the proposed levels would be likely to cause any individual to receive a whole-body dose in excess of .5 rem.

1.4 20.106(a) establishes limits on the release by licensees of radioactive material into effluents to unrestricted areas. Paragraphs 20.106(b) provides that an application for a license or amendment may include proposed limits higher than those specified in 20.106(a). The Commission will approve the proposed limits if the applicant demonstrates that a reasonable effort has been made to minimize the radioactivity contained in the

effluents to unrestricted areas, and that it is not likely that radioactive material discharged in the effluent would result in the exposure of an individual to concentrations of radioactive material in air or water exceeding the limits specified in Appendix B, Table II, 10 CFR Part 20. Paragraph 20.106(c) sets forth detailed, specific information that is to be included in such an application for higher release limits. The information is considered essential to NRC evaluation and control of releases of radioactive material to the environment and the associated risk to the general public that may be associated with the proposed operations.

1.5 20.203(c)(6)(vii) requires the submission of an acceptable schedule for more complete periodic tests of the entry control and warning systems to be established and adhered to as a condition of the license. Records must be maintained also of the dates, time, and results of tests of function for the entry controls.

The licensing staff will review the reports furnished pursuant to 20.203(c)(6)(vii) to assure satisfactory implementation of the new safety requirements. The records maintained pursuant to 20.203(c)(6)(vii) will enable NRC inspectors to determine that tests of entry controls are being performed as required.

1.6 10 CFR 20.205, as amended (39 FR 17974, May 22, 1974), requires that the licensee, when picking up, receiving, or opening packages containing certain types and quantities of radioactive materials, shall monitor the external surfaces of the packages for removable contamination and radiation levels. When contamination or radiation levels are found above those specified in 20.205(b) and 20.205(c), the licensee shall immediately notify by telephone and telegraph, mailgram or facsimile the appropriate NRC Regional Office and the final carrier. These reports are necessary for purposes of alerting carrier personnel to a potential or actual radiation hazard. They further provide prompt notification to the NRC Regional Office staff for purposes of hazard assessment and determination of necessary action to mitigate associated radiation hazards.

1.7 10 CFR 20.302 provides for a licensee or applicant for a license to apply to the Commission for approval of proposed procedures to dispose of licensed material in a manner not otherwise authorized by 10 CFR Part 20. The licensee must furnish detailed information and procedures pertinent to the proposed disposal in accordance with the requirements of 20.302(a). The NRC staff evaluates the detailed information to assure that an actual or potential radiation hazard, to the public or the environs, would not result from the proposed disposal.

1.8 10 CFR 20.311 (published as a proposed rule on July 24, 1981, 46 FR 38081) requires licensees to include specified information on existing shipping documents for low-level waste shipments and to forward an advance copy to the intended receiver. If the shipment is not received when expected, the intended receiver notifies the shipper who must conduct an investigation and report the results to the NRC. There are about 9,000 NRC licensees, approximately 2,250 of which might make waste shipments at some time.

The only information submitted to the NRC directly will be reports of licensee's investigation of late or missing shipments (see §20.311(h)(2)). This information goes directly to the nearest Regional Inspection and Enforcement Office of NRC.

The manifest system proposed in Part 20 will address the need for more complete information for accountability of waste shipments. The EPA has recently instituted a manifest tracking system for hazardous wastes. The General Accounting Office (GAO) noted the need for improvements in its March 30, 1980 report entitled, "The Problem of Disposing of Nuclear Low-Level Waste: Where Do We Go From Here?" The GAO recommended that the Commission "Establish a method to track waste from the point of generation to the point of disposal." Use of manifests is provided in §20.311 which provides a tracking system that is inspectable.

1.9 20.401 establishes several recordkeeping requirements for licensees. Section 20.401(a) requires personnel radiation exposure records to be kept

and has been cleared under Form NRC-5, OMB Clearance No. 3150-0006. Section 20.401(b) requires the licensee to maintain records of the survey results required by §§ 20.201(a), 20.205(b) and (c), and 20.302, 20.303.

The recordkeeping requirements are necessary so that the NRC can determine, from the recorded information, the extent of compliance by the licensee to the above noted regulations. The recordkeeping requirements set forth in § 20.401(b) permit the NRC staff to inspect and review those records to determine if surveys are conducted, monitoring performed, and disposals made in accordance with the regulations and the license.

Records under § 20.401(b) relating to the results of surveys [§ 20.201(b)] and monitoring (20.205b.c.) must be maintained for two years. Records relating to the disposal of license material under §§ 20.302 and 20.303 are to be maintained until the Commission authorizes their disposition. However, Section 20.501 allows the Commission to grant an exemption from this record retention time period. Specified record retention time periods will be established for all 10 CFR Part 20 recordkeeping requirements in a proposed revision to Part 20, due for publication as a proposed rule in 1983.

Section 20.401(d) requires licensees subject to 10 CFR 20.202(a) to preserve personnel monitoring records in accordance with 10 CFR 20.406(c)(1) and to preserve copies of pertinent personnel dosimetry processor accreditation certificates as necessary to demonstrate that all personnel monitoring required by the NRC was performed by a processor accredited under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program. (to be published as a proposed rule in early 1983).

1.10 10 CFR 20.402 sets forth the requirements for the reporting of the loss or theft of licensed material. Section 20.402(a) requires that each licensee shall report by telephone and telegraph, mailgram or facsimile to the Director of the appropriate NRC Regional Office, immediately after its occurrence becomes known to the licensee, any loss or theft of licensed material in such quantities and under such circumstances that it appears to the licensee that a substantial hazard may result to persons in unrestricted areas. Section 20.402(b) requires that each licensee who is required to make a report pursuant to § 20.402(a) shall, within thirty (30) days after it learns of the loss or theft, make a report in writing to the appropriate NRC Regional Office with copies to the Director of Inspection and Enforcement, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, setting forth certain specified information. The immediate report required by 20.402(a) permits the NRC staff to assess and evaluate the radiation hazards that exist or result from the reported loss or theft.

The subsequent written thirty-day report required by §20.402(b) permits the NRC staff to evaluate the extent of the radiation hazard, radiation exposures to individuals, if any, review corrective and preventive measures taken by the licensee, and ascertain if enforcement action by the NRC is indicated.

1.11 10 CFR 20.403(a) requires that the licensee notify the NRC of any serious or potential serious incidents involving elements at which an immediate notification is required. Section 20.403(b) establishes specified incidents of which a notification must be made within twenty-four (24) hours by telephone, telegraph, mailgram, or facsimile to the Director of the appropriate NRC Regional Office. The prompt notifications permit an early evaluation of the incident by the NRC in order that appropriate action may be taken to protect against further hazard to life or property.

1.12 10 CFR 20.405 requires the licensee to submit a written report within thirty (30) days of (1) each exposure of an individual to radiation in excess of applicable Part 20 or license limits; (2) each exposure of an individual to radioactive material in a restricted area in excess of applicable Part 20 or license limits; (3) levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material in a restricted area in excess of any other applicable limits (4) any incident for which notification is required by § 20.403; and (5) levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material (whether or not involving excessive exposure of any individual) in an unrestricted area in excess of ten times any applicable limit in 10 CFR Part 20 or the license. The reports must be submitted to the Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, USNRC, with a copy to the appropriate NRC Regional Office. The reports are evaluated by the NRC staff to determine if a radiation safety hazard is presented, if enforcement action is indicated, or if further conditioning of the license is appropriate in order to prevent recurrence of such events.

1.13 10 CFR 20.407 requires four categories of NRC licensees to submit an annual statistical summary report of the whole body exposures recorded for all individuals for whom personnel monitoring was either required or provided. The four categories of licensees (nuclear power reactors, industrial

radiographers, fuel processors and reprocessors of special nuclear material, and commercial suppliers of large quantities of byproduct material) were considered to involve the greatest potential for significant occupational radiation doses.

1.14 10 CFR 20.408, requires NCR licensees, upon termination of employment of work assignment of an individual assigned to work in the licensee's facility, to furnish to the NRC a report of the individual's exposure to radiation and radioactive material incurred during the employment.

The radiation exposure information that has been reported under the requirements of §§ 20.407 and 20.408 has been computerized and maintained in a readily retrievable fashion, via a contract with Union Carbide, at the Computing Technology Center at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The combination of the improved data presently reported and the computer system and programs now permits meaningful comparisons of exposure experience among types of licensees and among licensees within each type. The information also assists in the identification of situations to be studied further in order to determine guidance that might be developed to assure that in-plant radiation exposures are kept as low as is reasonably achievable.

1.15 20.409 requires that any report pursuant to 20.405 or 20.408 of individual radiation exposure to the Commission must also be reported to the individual.

2. Description

Potential application to a potential 110 power reactor licensees and 8650 material licensees.

3. Estimate of Compliance Burden

See attached chart (based on staff experience to date).

4. Estimate of Cost to the Federal Government

See attached chart (based on staff experience to date).

ESTIMATED BURDEN TABLE

Subpart	Estimated Respondents	Estimated Burden	Estimated Cost to Government
20.102(a),(b),(c)	*	*	*
20.103(b)	25	13	$ 400
20.103(c)	91	21840	9000
20.105(a)	10	20	300
20.106(b),(c)	10	200	3000
20.203(c)	53	100	300
20.205	25	25	300
20.302	26	864	7200
20.311	8650	5500	12800
20.401(a)	**	**	**
20.401(b)	8650	78000	60000
20.402(a)	NA	NA	NA
20.402(b)	25	50	300
20.403(a),(b)	50	50	1500
20.405	175	1050	15750
20.407	450	262	15000
20.408	450	6750	115000
20.409	450	390	NA
20.401(d)	***		
		TOTAL = 115,114 Burden Hours	$ 118,850 Governmental Cost

*Burden associated with Form NRC-4 (OMB #315-0005)

**Burden associated with Form NRC-5 (OMB# 3150 - 0006)

***No burden to date;will be accounted for as burden is imposed