NAC FORM 313 (1.84) 10 CFR 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 40

APPLICATION FOR MATERIAL LICENSE

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION APPROVED BY 0:48 3150-0120 Expires 5-31-87

INSTRUCTIONS: SEE THE APPROPRIATE LICENSE APPLICATION GUIDE FOR DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING APPLICATION. SEND TWO COPIES OF THE ENTIRE COMPLETED APPLICATION TO THE NRC OFFICE SPECIFIED BELOW

FEDERAL AGENCIES FILE APPLICATIONS WITH

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE AND MATERIAL SAFETY, NMSS WASHINGTON, DC 20555

ALL OTHER PERSONS FILE APPLICATIONS AS FOLLOWS, IF YOU ARE

CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, OR VERMONT, SEND APPLICATIONS TO:

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, REGION I NUCLEAR MATERIAL SECTION B 631 PARK AVENUE KING OF PRUSSIA, PA 19406

ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, PUERTO RICO, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, VIRGIN ISLANDS, OR WEST VIRGINIA, SEND APPLICATIONS TO

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, REGION II MATERIAL RADIATION PROTECTION SECTION 101 MARIETTA STREET, SUITE 2900 ATLANTA, GA 30323

IF YOU ARE LOCATED IN

ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, OHIO, OR WISCONSIN, SEND APPLICATIONS TO

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, REGION III MATERIALS LICENSING SECTION 799 ROOSEVELT ROAD GLEN ELLYN, IL 60137

ARKANSAS, COLORADO, IDAHO, KANSAS, LOUISIANA, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEW MEXICO, NORTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, OR WYOMING, SEND APPLICATIONS TO:

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, REGION IV MATERIAL RADIATION PROTECTION SECTION 611 RYAN PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 1000 ARLINGTON, TX. 78011

ALASKA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, HAWAII, NEVADA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND U.S. TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE PÁCIFIC, SEND APPLICATIONS TO:

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, REGION V MATERIAL RADIATION PROTECTION SECTION 1450 MARIA LANE, SUITE 210

PERSONS LOCATED IN AGREEMENT STATES SEND APPLICATIONS TO THE U.S. NUCLEAR	R REGULATORY COMMISSION ONLY IF THEY WISH TO POSSESS AND USE LICENSED MATERIA		
IN STATES SUBJECT TO U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION JURISDICTION. 1. THIS IS AN APPLICATION FOR (Check appropriate (term))	2. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (Include Zip Code)		
X A. NEW LICENSE			
B. AMENDMENT TO LICENSE NUMBER	Organogenesis, Inc.		
C. RENEWAL OF LICENSE NUMBER	83 Rogers Street		
	Cambridge, MA 02142		
3. ADDRESS(ES) WHERE LICENSED MATERIAL WILL BE USED OR POSSESSED.			
Organogenesis Inc. Organoge	nesis Inc. Organogenesis Inc.		
	s Street 83 Rogers Street		
	e MA 02142 Cambridge MA 02142		
A. NAME OF PERSON TO BE CONTACTED ABOUT THIS APPLICATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
Dr. John P. Daley	(617) 577-1717		
SUBMITITEMS 5 THROUGH 11 ON 8% x 11" PAPER. THE TYPE AND SCOPE OF INFORMAT	ION TO BE PROVIDED IS DESCRIBED IN THE LICENSE APPLICATION GUIDE.		
 RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL Element and mass number, b. chemical and/or physical form, and c. maximum amount which will be possessed at any one time. 	6. PURPOSE(S) FOR WHICH LICENSED MATERIAL WILL BE USED.		
7. INDIVIDUALIS) RESPONSIBLE FOR RADIATION SAFETY PROGRAM AND THEIR TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE.	8. TRAINING FOR INDIVIDUALS WORKING IN OR FREQUENTING RESTRICTED AREAS.		
9. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT See attached	10. RADIATION SAFETY PROGRAM. See attached		
11 WASTE MANAGEMENT	12 LICENSEE FEES (See 10 CFR 170 and Section 170.31)		
See attached	FEE CATEGORY 3M AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ \$700.		
13 CERTIFICATION (Must be completed by applicant) THE APPLICANT UNDERSTANDS THE BINDING UPON THE APPLICANT	AT ALL STATEMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS MADE IN THIS APPLICATION ARE		
THE APPLICANT AND ANY OFFICIAL EXECUTING THIS CERTIFICATION ON BEHALF	OF THE APPLICANT, NAMED IN ITEM 2, CERTIFY THAT THIS APPLICATION IS		
SIGNATURE - CERTIFYING OFFICER TYPED/PRINTED NAME	THIN ITS JUNISDICTION		
D < & MY 1	Director of Research		
Eugen & Mentey Crispin B.			
A ANNUAL BECEIPTS b. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (Total for	Y ECONOMIC DATA		
<\$250K \$1M-3.5M entire facility excluding outside contractors)	d. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO FURNISH COST INFORMATION (Juliar and/or staff hours) ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CURRENT NRC REGULATIONS OR ANY FUTURE PROPOSED NRC REGULATIONS THAT MAY AFFECT YOU? INRC regulations parmit		
\$250K-500K \$3.5M-7M	if to protect confidential commercial or financial—proprietary—information furnished to the agency in confidence		
\$500K - 750K \$7M-10M C NUMBER OF BEDS	the eyenty in contidence)		
\$750K-1M >\$10M	YES NO		
	CUSE ONLY		
application Feb 43M	SS & MA APPROVED BY Wanty S		
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5. The following radioisotopes will be used under this license:

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a.	Element/mass number	ъ.	Chemical/physical form	c. Possession limi	t

Carbon-14	Liquid and solid	50 millicuries
Hydrogen-3	Liquid and solid	
Iodine-125	Liquid	50 millicuries
Iodine-131	Liquid	50 millicuries
Sulphur-35	Liquid and solid	50 millicuries
Phosphorus-32	Liquid and solid	50 millicuries
Chromium-51	Liquid and solid	50 millicuries
Sodium-22	Liquid and solid	2 millicuries
Chlorine-36	Liquid and solid	10 millicuries
Technicium-99m	Liquid and solid	50 millicuries

- 6. All radioisotopes will be used to label blological molecules in research and development studies. Some animal use of trace amounts of radioisotopes is anticipated.
- 7. Dr. John Paul Daley will be the radiation safety officer. Please see his attached curriculum vitae for his training and experience. Dr. Crispin Weinberg will be the back-up RSO. His curriculum vitae is also attached.
- 8. All persons working in or frequenting restricted areas will be given radiation protection training by the RSO. See attached list of material to be covered during a training session. Also our training program is explained in our Radiation Protection Program.
- 9. Facilities and equipment: See attached floor plan and explanation of facilities where radioisotopes will be handled and stored. The following radiation detection equipment will be availiable at the facilities:
- a. Three Ludlum Model III radiation survey instruments equipped with either end window GM detectors and/or NaI scintillation detectors.
 - b. One LKB liquid scintillation counter.
 - c. One LKB gamma counter.
- 10. Radiation Safety Program: Please see attached.
- 11. Waste Management: Whenever possible, we will limit the amount of radioactive material that has to be disposed of as low level radioactive waste. Whenever this waste needs to be disposed we will contract with Radiac Research Corporation or another licensed waste disposal contractor. All radioactive waste that can be held for decay storage (T1/2 < 65 days) will be disposed of as regular trash after a.) the material is held for a minimum of 10 half lives, and, b.) the material is throughly surveyed before disposal and there is no detectable radioactivity above background. For low level aqueous liquid waste, we will use the sanitary sewage system in accordance with 10 CFR 20.303 whenever possible.

ORGANOGENESIS INC.

83 Rogers Street Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 577-1717

RADIOACTIVITY EXPERIENCE

John P. Daley -- Radiation Safety Officer

1980 -- Ph.D. in Radiation Biology
State University at Buffalo

1971-1974 -- As an instructor of Biology at the State University College at Buffalo I participated in the teaching of a radiation biology and radioisotope tracer course. In this course we taught students how to safely handle and detect several radioisotopes including: ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}p . We also to used a sealed ^{60}Co source. As an instructor I handled millicurie quantities of the above nuclides.

1974-1975 -- Graduate Assistant in Radiation Biology responsible for the teaching of a radioisotopes techniques course. In this course I taught the safe handling of several radionuclides including: $^{14}\mathrm{C}$, $^{3}\mathrm{H}$, $^{32}\mathrm{p}$, $^{51}\mathrm{Cr}$, $^{125}\mathrm{I}$, $^{35}\mathrm{S}$, $^{24}\mathrm{Na}$ and $^{45}\mathrm{Ca}$. I was also responsible for the safe use of a GM x-ray machine as well a a sealed $^{60}\mathrm{Co}$ source. Most of the latter isotopes were handled in millicurie amounts.

1980-1984 -- During my first postdoctoral fellowship in cellular immunology, since my PhD was in radiation biology, I was asked to be the radiation safety officer for a laboratory of thirteen people. In this capacity, I handled several millicurie quantities of ¹³⁷Cs, ⁵¹Cr, ⁵⁹Fe, ¹³¹I and ¹¹¹In. I developed and maintained, in conjunction with the Radiation Protection Department, isotope inventories, and a radiation survey program.



83 Rogers Street Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 577-1717

RADIOACTIVITY EXPERIENCE

CRISPIN B. WEINBERG

1972-73	M.S. in Physics, University of Chicago -Course work in nuclear and quantum physics -Laboratory handling of sealed sources in experimental techniques course
1973-80	Graduate training in neurobiology, Harvard Medical School (Division of Medical Sciences) and University of California at San Francisco (neuroscience Dept.) -used [3H], [14C], [32P], [125I], and [131I] as
	tracers (amounts up 10 mCi or less depending on
	isotope).
	-Performed iodinations of proteins (Chloramine-T
	and Bolton-Hunter methods) using 10 mCi of [1251]
	or 10 mCi of [131] per iodination.
1981-85	Research Fellow at M.I.Tused $[^3H]$, $[^{14}C]$, and $[^{35}S]$ as tacers (up to 10 mCi).

RGANOGENESIS INC.

83 Rogers Street Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 577-1717

SITE PLANS for RADIOACTIVITY USE

PLAN #1 Overall site plan.

PLAN #2

Laboratory area of of 83 Rogers Street

Room #25 is for radioactivity storage & handling.

The fume hood will be equipped with a charcol filter

in the duct and air sampling equipment.

Room #31 will contain a gamma counter and liquid scitntillation

counter, and samples for counting.

Radioactive tracers may be used in romm #31 on

infrequently (expected to less than 1 day per month).

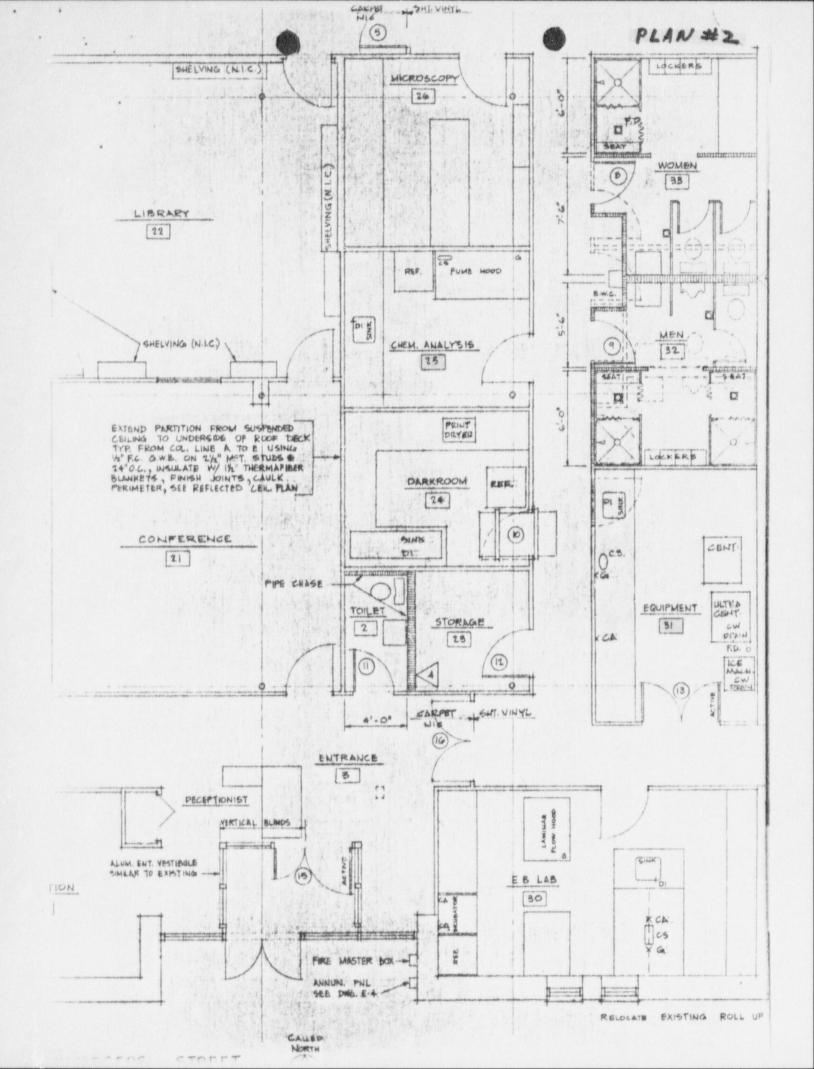
PLAN #3 & #4 79 Rogers Street

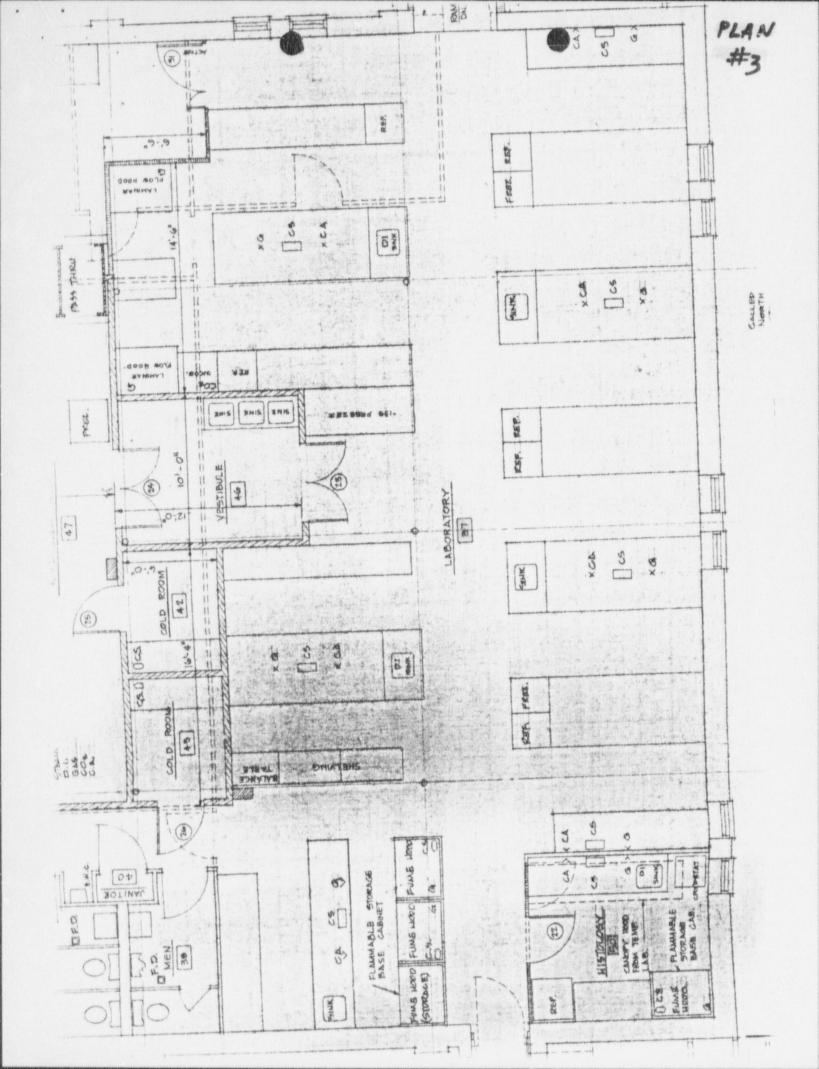
Radioactive tracers will be used in rooms #37 and #50.

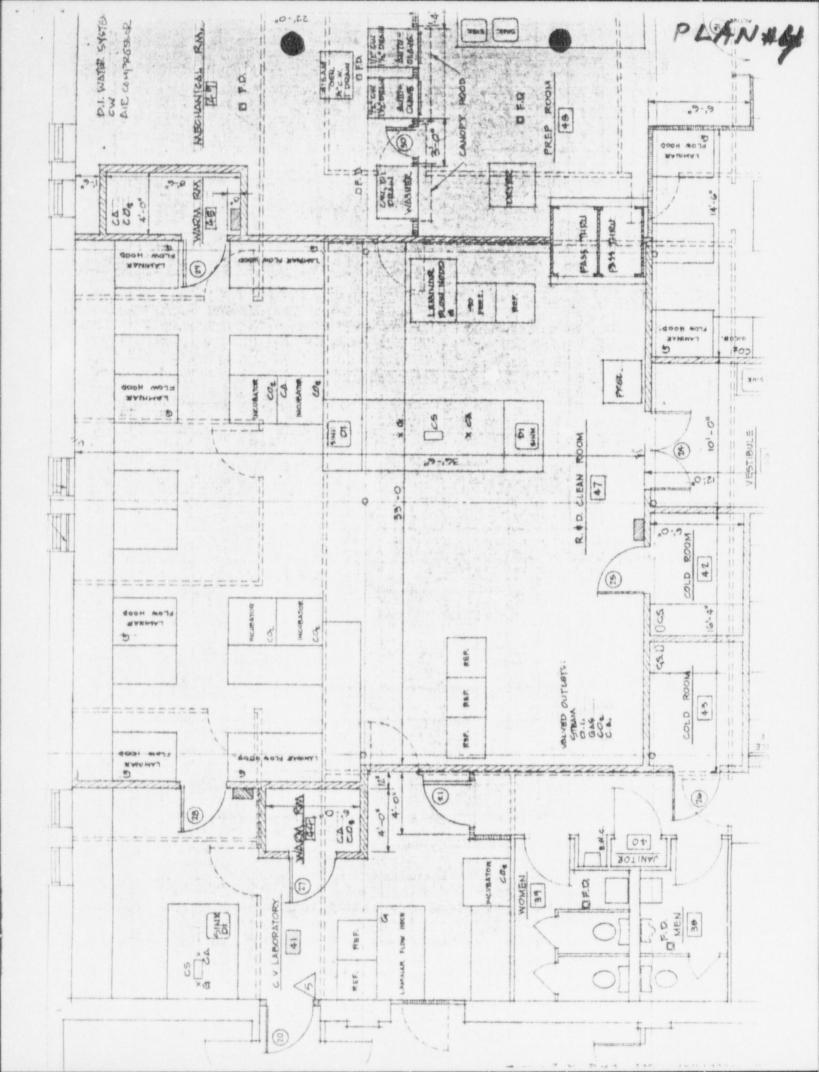
Radioactive tracers may infrequently be used in room #41.

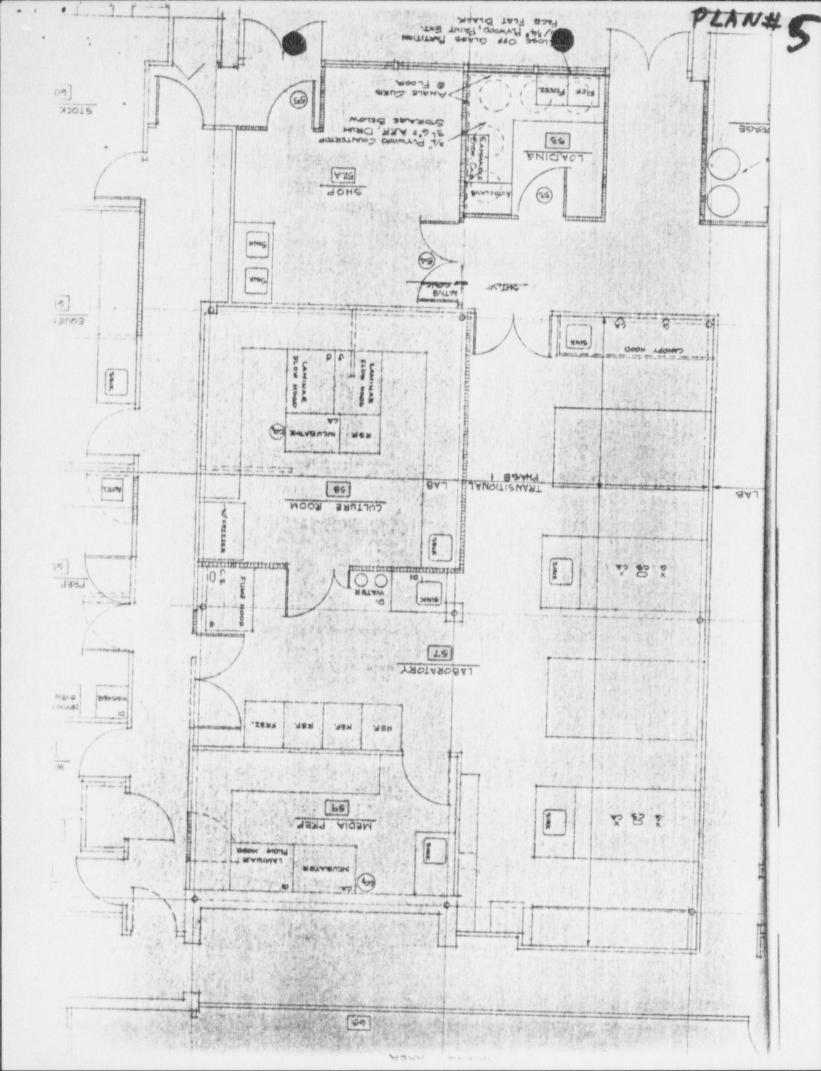
Plan #5
Laboratory area of 75 Rogers Street
Tracers will be used in the main laboratory area,
rooms #57-59.
Radioactive waste will be stored in drums in the
locked loading area, room #53.

FRAME שנים קנייי 5- BRD 57 WILLIAM B. SUBSEQUENT 15SUED AKESIDE FLOOR CAMBRIDGE ORGANOGENESIS FOR 75-79-83 OFFICE TRANSITIONAL MERRY & PLAN -REVISIONS PARK 大田と ROGERS 20 ROGERS 75 FOR ASSOCIATES, INC. LAB (PHASE I) SCALE WAKEFIELD. ROGERS PLAN PERMANENT 51. INCORPORATED STREET MASSACHUSETTS 57 MASS LAB SEPT. ENGINEERS 10, 1986 PHASE 2 01880 DRAWN DATE PROJECT NO. SEPTEMBER 10, 1986 DBM RNA 1# NY74 CHKD.









RADIATION PROTECTION TRAINING PROGRAM Outline Of Subject Material 1. Concepts of ionizing radiation. 2. Units and definitions: A. Exposure dose B. Absorbed dose. C. Dose equivalent D. Dose rate E. Units for amount of radioactivity. F. Half life. 3. Biological effects of radiation: A. History of radiation exposure. B. Acute exposure values and effects. C. Chronic exposure and effects. D. Threshold versus linear relation between dose and effect. E. Balancing risks versus benefits. F. Regulatory Guide 8.29. 4. Maximum permissible exposures: A. Current MPE values. B. Concept of ALARA. C. Regulatory Guide 8.13. 5. Control of radiation exposure: A. Control of external exposure (time, distance, shielding) B. Control of internal exposure. 6. Monitoring procedures. A. Wipe tests. B. Radiation monitoring equipment (survey instruments). 7. Handling radiation emergencies or incidents. 8. Compliance with regulations. A. NRC regulations B. DOT regulations C. Commonwealth of Massachusetts regulations. Appropriate reference material will be distributed at the time of the training lectures to further reinforce the above concepts.

ORGANOGENESIS

RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS 1. INTRODUCTION A. PURPOSE B. RADIATION PROTECTION OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES 11. RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAM A. REGISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION OF RADIATION WORKERS B. CONTROL OF RADIATION EXPOSURES C. PERSONEL MONITORING OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL RADIATION EXPOSURES D. ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION MONITORING E. RADIATION SURVEYS OF RADIOSOTOPE LABORATORIES

- F. PROCUREMENT AND MONITORING OF RADIOACTIVE SHIPMENTS
- G. OPENNING RADIOACTIVE PACKAGES
- H. CALIBRATION OF RADIATION SURVEY INSTRUMENTS
- I. RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL
- J. RADIATION EMERGENCIES
- K. GENERAL LABORATORY RULES
- L. REGULATORY GUIDE 8.13
- M. REGULATORY GUIDE 8.29

ORGANOGENESIS

RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAM

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

It is the policy of Organogenesis to provide the necessary training, facilities, equipment, and personnel to maintain levels of radiation exposure to its employees and to the general public and environment as low as reasonably achievable. Organogenesis is committed to ensuring that radioactive materials are possessed, used, transported, and disposed in accordance with the conditions of its license along with applicable regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Transportation, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

B. Radiation Protection Officer's Responsibilities

The Radiation Protection Officer is responsible for the following:

- (1) The establishment and continuing review of an adequate Radiation Protection Program.
- (2) Compliance with radiation protection regulations promulgated by governmental agencies.
- (3) Reviewing proposed uses of radioactive materials.
- (4) Providing new and current employees with proper training and information regarding radiation health and safety.
- (5) Reviewing reports of infractions of any rules or regulations and implementing corrective actions.
- (6) Maintaining all records as required by the Organogenesis Radiation Protection Program.
- (7) Supplying reports, if necessary, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or to employees as required by 10 CFR 19 and 20.
- (8) Supervising any radiation emergencies or special decontamination procedures.

II. Radiation Protection Program

A. Registration and Instruction of Radiation Workers

Prior to working with radioactive materials, all radiation workers are:

- (1) Given a lecture and hand-out material on the mechanics of radioactivty and radiation protection practices. Our consultants, Bolton & Galanek, Inc., will assist the Radiation Protection Officer in the training of radiation workers (see the attached outline of the subject material to covered). Periodic retraining seminars will be held as needed.
- (2) Provided with a copy of the Organogenesis radiation protection program as accepted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
- (3) Instructed that all laboratory rules and safety procedures outined in this program must be complied with and that failure to do so may result in disciplinary action.
- (4) Informed of the relevant portions of NRC regulations in 10 CFR 19 and 20. Copies of these regulations will be maintained by the RPO for review by interested workers.
- (5) Required to sign the following statement confirming that the above information has been conveyed to them and they have been afforded an oppurtunity to ask any questions.

ORGANOGENESIS

Statement of Training in Radiation Protection

"I have been provided with a copy of the Organogenesis Radiation Protection Program as well as any additional material and information necessary to understand the radiation protection practices that are outlined in the program. I have been afforded the oppurtunity to ask questions concerning radiation safety and the safe use of radioactive material, I am aware of the NRC regulations in 10 CFR 19 & 20 pertaining to radiation safety, and I understand my responsibility to comply with applicable regulations."

Signature	
Date	Marie and the state days days after the state after the state after after the state after the
Date	and the same and open one and the same and other and other same same same

(6) Training will also be provided for ancillary personnel (custodians, security, etc.).

B. Control of Radiation Exposures

- (1) External and internal exposures to ionizing radiation shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA).
- (2) Occupational external and internal exposures from radioactive material shall be controlled such that no individual can receive a radiation dose in excess of the values listed in Table 1.

Table 1. OCCUPATIONAL DOSE VALUES

(a) Maximum permissible exposures for occupational external radiation

	Rems per calendar quarter	Rems per year
Whole body; head and trunk; active blood forming organs; lens of eye; gonads	1.25	5.0
Skin of whole body	7.50	30.0
Hands and forearms; feet and ankles	18.75	75.0

- (b) Maximum permissible dose for minors and non-radiation workers: 500mrem per year.
- (c) Maximum permissible dose to pregnant women: The Radiation Safety Officer instructs all pregnant women to follow the NRC guidelines established in Regulatory Guide 8.13.

C. Personnel Monitoring of Irgarnal and External Exposures (1.a) Thyroid Monitoring:

All new radiation workers who will routinely handle unsealed quantities of radioindine will have a baseline thyroid burden measurement before beginning work. Persons handling unsealed quantities of radioiodine greater than 100 microcuries will have thyroid burden measurements performed within 24 - 48 hours after handling the material. Thyroid monitoring will be performed 'in-house' using a Ludlum Model 3 instrument equipped with a properly calibrated scintillation detector. Action levels along with corrective actions taken will be those outlined in Item 5 of Regulatory Guide 8.20.

(1.b) Urinanalysis:

Persons routinely handling 10 millicuries or greater of tritium will be required to submit urine specimens to the RSO for tritium analysis. Action levels along with corrective actions taken will be those outlined in Item 5 of Regulatory Guide 8.

Additional bioassays may be performed on designated individuals at the discretor of the RSO. As is required by 10 CFR 20.401, records of ioassay results for all employees are maintained.

(2) Whole body dosimeters:

Radiation workers who handle radioisotpes or are routinely present in the areas where the radioisotopes are stored and used will be required to wear a whole body film badge.

(3) Extremity dosimeters:

Persons who routinely handle millicurie quantities of radioso topes that can roult in hand exposures will be required to wear wrist badges and/or finger ring dosimeters in conjunction with their whole body badges.

Dosimeters will be supplied by R.S. Landauer and will have a monthly exchange frequency. Records of personnel exposures will be maintained by the Radiation Protection Officer.

D. Environmental Monitoring

- (1) Any hood in which radioiodine is stored and used will be equipped with a charcoal filter system. Monitoring stations will be established to determine if any radioiodine is being released to the environment. If released amounts exceed the Maximum Permissable Concentrations as listed in Part 20, futher engineering controls will be established to reduce these exposures to as low as reasonably achievable.
- (2) Laboratory air sampling and/or breathing zone sampling will be performed during iodination procedures.

E. Radiation Surveys of Radioisotope Laboratories (1) All laboratories in which greater than 100 microcuries of radioactivity is handled on a routine basis will be surveyed weekly. These surveys will consist of radiation dose rate measurements at specified locations accompanied by wipe testing for removable contamination. (2) All other laboratories will be surveyed on a monthly basis. (3) The iodination hood will be surveyed after each day of use. (4) Wipe tests will consist of rubbing a 1 inch dry filter disc over an area of approximately 100cm2. The wipes will be analysed by liquid scintillation counting. Results of the wipe tests will be recorded in disintegrations per minute per 100cm. Any results greater than 100 dpm/100cm for I-125 and 200 dpm/100cm for all other licensed radioisotopes will be decontaminated and resurveyed. (5) Daily 'close-down' procedures will be established in all areas in which radioactive materials are stored or used. These procedures will ensure that: (a) Radiation sources are properly labeled, stored, and secured. (b) Survey meter measurements have established that radiation and contamination levels are within permissible limits and as low as reasonably achievable. (c) Each laboratory is secured against unauthorized access. F. Procurement and Monitoring of Radioactive Packages (1) The person ordering the radioactive material must forward a purchase order requisition to the Radiation Protection Officer for approval. The radioisotope and amount must appear on the requisition, not just the catalog number. (2) The Radiation Protection Officer will sign the requisition after verifying that the material to be ordered is covered by the NRC license and that possession limits for the laboratory are not exceeded. (3) Incoming shipments of radioactive material are delivered to the receiving room and then forwarded to the Radiation Protection Officer or his designate. The package will then be logged in and surveyed for radiation dose rates and external contamination. (4) Radioactive shipments will only be received during normal working hours. These are 8:00am to 5:00pm, no weekends. (3) Check in procedures will include radiation dose rate measurements at the surface of the package and at one meter. If dose rates are greater than 200 mr/hr at the surface or 10 mr/hr at one meter, the package will be isolated and the RSO contacted immediately. The outside surface of the package will be wipe tested to check for removable contamination.

G. Procedures for Openning Radioactive Material Shipments (1) Packages of radioactive material are to be openned only in the designated radioisotope laboratory in the fume hood. (2). Wearing protective gloves, open the outer package. Remove the packing slip and inspect it to verify that the shipment is in agreement with what was ordered. If special instructions for openning the isotope container are enclosed, these instructions are to be followed. (3) Monitor the inner container with a GM survey instrument. Check the inner packing material for contamination. (4) Remove the inner container and place behind appropriate shielding. (5) Open the inner container. Monitor and inspect the primary container for leakage (i.e. loss of volume, discoloration of the absorbing material, etc.). Monitor the lead pig for any leakage from the primary container. (6) Notify the Radiation Protection Officer if: (a) Contamination or leakage is detected. (b) If readings in excess of expected values are obtained on the survey meter. (c) There is a discrepency between the material received and that ordered.

H. Calibration of Radiation Survey Instruments

All radiation survey instruments will be calibrated by our consultants on a six month basis. If instruments are repaired, they will be recalibrated after such work is complete. The following are the procedures used by our consultants, Bolton & Galanek, Inc.:

Radiation survey instruments are calibrated as described in the application for NRC license # 20-13302-01. Calibrations are performed by either Murray M. Bolton or Mitchell S. Galanek. All instruments are checked with an electronic pulser to determine that the instrument is functioning properly. Geiger Mueller (GM) and ionization detectors are calibrated with an N.B.S. certified Radium standard. The source is 46.3 milligrams of Ra - N.B.S. certified Radium standard. The source is 46.3 milligrams of No. 25729 - Test No. 1194552. The standard is certified by N.B.S. with an uncertainty value of less than 0.7 %. The source is raised and lowered via remote electrical controls. The instruments are calibrated at 2 points on each scale using a variable distance technique. The 2 points on each scale are separated by 35 to 50 % of full scale. The low energy gamma scintillation detector used for detection of $^{125}\mathrm{I}$ is calibrated with an I standard (N.B.S. 4407L-D). The detector efficiency N.B.S. traceable is determined at a fixed distance from the source. Also the detector efficiency for thyroid monitoring is determined with the probe in contact I standard. with a thyroid phantom loaded with the

A calibration record with applicable information is attached to each calibrated instrument.

I. Radioactive Waste Disposal (1) All solids contaminated with radioactive material with a half life of less than 65 days will be put in the waste containers provided in each laboratory. A record of the !sotope and amount being disposed will be maintained. When these containers are full, the waste will be transferred to 55 gallon drums and stored for decay. No liquids are to be put in the solid waste containers. (2) All other solids contaminated with radioactive material will be disposed of as low level radioactive waste through a licensed disposal company. (3) Liquid radioactive waste will be disposed of via the sanitary sewage system in accordance with 10 CFR 20.303 and the applicable concentrations in Appendix B Table II. Any liquids that cannot meet these requirements will be absorbed and disposed of as low level radioactive waste. (4) Whenever possible, radioactive material will be stored for radioactive decay and subsequent disposal as non-radioactive waste. All such material will be held for a minimum of 10 half lives and will be surveyed completely before disposal. Survey results must be background before any material is disposed of as normal trash. J. Radiation Emergencies In the event of a major spill or accident involving radioactive material, the following procedures should be used: (1) The area is quarantined immediately. (2) If volatile material is involved, activate the hood if necessary and evacuate personnel from the immediate work area. (3) Survey persons involved in accident. If clothing is contaminated, remove and place in a plastic bag. (4) If skin is contaminated, begin decontamination procedures and continue until levels are as close to background as possible. (5) Decontaminate the work area. Continue with decontamination and resurvey procedures until removable contamination and dose rates are within permissible limits. (6) Notify the Radiation Protection Officer Responsibility for any decontamination procedures rests with the Radiation Protection Officer and the laboratory supervisor. Under no circumstances are these procedures to be performed by members of the maintenance or housekeeping staff. The Radiation Protection Officer will perform a thorough survey of the affected areas to determine if additional action is necessary. The RPO will establish and maintain a log of radiation accident reports and corrective actions taken. Our consultants will be used as needed by the Radiation Protection Officer.

In the event that the accident occurs after hours or on a weekend, the following steps are to be taken: (1) Do not attempt to clean up the spill. Quarantine the area as much as possible. (2) Notify the Radiation Protection Officer or the Facility Supervisor for specific instructions as to the course of action to be followed. (3) Survey yourself for radioactive contamination. Begin decontamination procedures and await help from the RPO. Responsibility for any decontamination procedures rests with the Radiation Protection Officer and the laboratory supervisor. Under no circumstances are these procedures to be performed by members of the maintenance or housekeeping staff. The Radiation Protection Officer will perform a thorough survey of the affected areas to determine if additional action is necessary. The RPO will establish and maintain a log of radiation accident reports and corrective actions taken. Our consultants will be used as needed by the Radiation Protection Officer. K. General Laboratory Rules (1) Lab coats or other designated protective clothing must be worn at all times when working with radioactive materials. (2) Mouth pipetting of radioactive material is prohibited. (3) There will be no eating, drinking, smoking, storage of food, or application of cosmetics in areas where radioactive materials are stored or used. (4) Personnel will wear protective gloves when handling unsealed quantities of radioactive material. Gloves are to be removed and disposed of before leaving the work area. (5) Dosimeters as assigned by the Radiation Protection Officer must be worn when in the areas where radioactive materials are stored or used. In addition, personnel must submit bioassay samples or have throid burden measurements as requested by the Radiation Protection Officer. (6) After hour or weekend work must have the specific approval of the Radiation Protection Officer. (7) All equipment and instrumentation containing radioactive material must be properly labeled. (8) All radioactive materials not in use will be stored in a safe and approved manner.

(9) All areas where radioactive materials are stored or used must be properly posted. (10) Work performed on an open bench must be done in a manner such that any spills are contained and spread of contamination is controlled. (11) At the end of each work day, work areas must be thoroughly surveyed and cleaned if necessary. (12) Any radiation survey instruments found to be defective or suspected to be malfunctioning will be brought to the attention of the Radiation Protection Officer immediately. (13) All persons who work with radioactive materials will wash their hands after work is completed and will thoroughly survey their hands and clothing for contamination before leaving the laboratory. (14) Specific rules for Phosphorus-32: (a) Persons handling millicurie quantities will use low density shielding (i.e. plexiglass) to minimize bremsstrahlung radiation production. (b) Wear safety glasses or similar protective devices when handling millicurie quantities of P-32 (c) Thoroughly survey the work area after each use of P-32. (d) Perform a dry run prior to any new procedures to preclude unexpected complications. (e) Wear wrist or ring badge dosimeters when handling millicurie quantities. (f) Use the GM detector when surveying for P-32 contamination. (15) Specific Rules for Iodine-125: (a) Persons performing iodinations with millicurie quantities of I-125 will use apprpriate lead shielding and/or leaded acrylic shielding to minimize external exposures. (b) All iodinations will be performed in the charcoal filtered hood. Only protein bound I-125 will be removed from the hood. (c) Persons performing iodinations will have thyroid burden measurements made within 48 hours of working with the unsealed I-125. (d) Perform a dry run prior to any new procedures to preclude unexpected complications. (e) Wear wrist or ring badge dosimeters when handling millicurie quantities of I-125. (f) Use the NaI scintillation detector when monitoring for I-125 contamination.

BETWEEN: William O. Miller, Chief License Fee Management Branch Office of Administration

John E. Glenn, Chief Nuclear Materials Section B Division of Engineering and Technical Programs

ICE	NSE F	FEE TRANSMITTAL		
١.	REGI	ION T		
	1.	APPLICATION ATTACHED		
		Applicant/Licensee:	rochogen	esis, The
		Application Dated:	16/87	
		Control No.:	106705	
		License No.:	by	
	2.	FEE ATTACHED		
		Amount: \$ 700.00		
		Check No.: 1315		
	3.	COMMENTS		
			Signed Date	Bronda Rlathok
3.	LICE	NSE FEE MANAGEMENT BRANCH		
	1.	Fee Category and Amount:	311	\$700
	2.	Correct Fee Paid. Appli	cation may be	processed for:
		Amendment	No.	
		Renewal	40°00°00000	
		License		
			Signed Date	S. Kunleerles

REGION I FORM 213 (MARCH 1983)