Betagen

NRC License No. 20-20993-01 April 28, 1988

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Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region J 475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

Dear Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

We are applying for an amendment to our current NRC license to allow us to possess for re-distribution exempt quantities of 55-Fe. Our current NRC license is in the "R & D" category and we understand that the license must now change to category 3B pursuant to 10CFR 170.31. As such, we are including a check for a category 3B application fee of \$400.00.

Concurrent with this application we are applying through the Medical, Academic and Commercial Use Safety Branch of the NRC for a license to allow us to distribute exempt quantities of 55-Fe incorporated as internal calibration material in an electronic device pursuant to 10CFR PART 30.15(9).

If further information is required please contact me at the address and phone number below.

We anticipate shipping our first instrument in early July, 1988.

Sincerely

Daniel E. Sullivan Radiation Safety Officer

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Betagen Corporation · Brookside Park · 100 Beaver Street · Waltham, MA 02154 · (617) 899-3400

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- I. Description of the Instrument Components.
- A. Type of instrument and purpose of the iron 55 (55-Fe) source.

Our company is beginning production of the Betascope 603 Blct Analyzer (the "instrument") which will be sold to the biotechnology industry, including private companies and foundations, academic institutions, government agencies, etc. The instrument will analyze user generated patterns of biological macromolecules radiolabeled with 32-P. A photograph of the instrument as it will be sold is in Appendix A, fig. 1.

The instrument incorporates a modified multiwire proportional counting chamber (the "chamber") to quantify and locate the beta emissions from 32-P placed against an aluminized mylar window on one side of the chamber. On the opposite side of the chamber is located a shutter device enclosing a source containing 100 microCuries(uCi) of 55-Fe (the "source"). This source is used for periodic calibration of the electronics and as a check on the purity of the ionization gas in the chamber.

We anticipate production runs of 100 instruments per year beginning in the summer of 1988.

B. Description of the 55-Fe Source

In the multi-mount format, the 55-Fe sources will not be produced in-house but will be purchased from manufacturers of such materials. The initial supplier of the 55-Fe sources will be NEN-DuPont (Diagnostics Group, 331 Treble Cove Road, North Billerica, MA 01862) catalog number NES4005. The source will be mounted either in the "multi-mount" or the crimp seal disc holder (Appendix A, Fig. 2, a and b).

The 55-Fe is deposited as an aqueous salt solution and dried onto the mylar side of an aluminized mylar disc. The active material is then sealed between another aluminized mylar disc. In the crimp seal mount format, the 55-Fe is electro-deposited on a stainless steel disc and then covered with a disc of aluminized mylar sealed around the perimeter. Neither of these formats is considered a sealed source and neither has been subjected to any sealed source performance tests. The maximum guantity of 55-Fe per source is 100 microCuries (3.7 MBg) and there is only one source per instrument. This level of 55-Fe activity is defined as "exempt quantity" in 30.71 schedule B. The source, in either the multi-mount or disc holder, is then placed in a shutter device, manufactured by our company, and secured in place by a set screw against the side of the source holder. C. Description of the shutter device. (Appendix A, fig. 3, a through e).
The device consists of:
*the body, machined out of 3/4" thick aluminum (3" long x 2" nigh);
*front and back cover plates, 1/8" thick aluminum;
*the shutter, 1/8" thick aluminum;
*a 24 V solenoid to move the shutter and expose the enclosed 55-Fe source to a 1/4" diameter hole in the front plate;
*a spring and tension adjustment screw to maintain the shutter in the closed position when the solenoid is not activated.

D. Mounting the Shutter Device on the Sensor.

The shutter device is mounted on the back plate of the sensor with bolts such that the 1/4" hole in the shutter device front plate aligns with a 1/4" diameter hole in the sensor back plate. The sensor back plate is surrounded by a 1/4" aluminum frame enclosing electronic components. This electronic component area is covered by a perforated aluminum sheet held in place by socket head cap bolts.

E. Mounting the sensor in the instrument.

The sensor with its electronic components and 55-Fe calibration source in the shutter device is mounted horizontally, 55-Fe source on top, and bolted to the instrument frame. An external instrument shell of 18 gauge steel encloses the entire instrument (Appendix A, fig. 1).

F. Labeling.

The 55-Fe Source as obtained from the manufacturer is labeled on the source holder with the manufacturer's name, isotope identification (55-Fe), Activity (100u(1)) and date of that activity.

If required by the NRC we will affix a tape label to the external surface of the shutter back plate which states: caution: radioactive material, 100uCi 55-Fe, and the appropriate date. Packaging for transport by service personnel will be labeled as described below under "Transport of 55-Fe Sources". G. Assurance of Proper Source Mounting during Instrument Assembly.

 Proper and secure mounting of the 55-Fe source in an instrument during assembly will be assured by:

- 1) Visual inspection throughout the assembly process.
- 2) Mechanical testing of the shutter mechanism before and after mounting on the sensor.
- 3) G-M tube survey of the mounted shutter device, and
- 4) electronic calibration testing after final assembly.

The assembly personnel complete a check-off list included by the R.S.O. with each 55-Fe source.

II. Quality Assurance and Tracking of 55-Fe Sources.

The Radiation Safety Officer(R.S.O.) will maintain records on all of the 55-Fe sources received from manufacturers, installed in instruments (Instrument Serial #.etc.), or returned to to the manufacturer for any reason.

Upon receipt of the sources from a manufacturer, each source will be visually inspected for obvious damage (eg. tears, unsealed edges, etc.) and the surfaces wipe tested for external contamination. The wipes wil be done with an approximately 1" x 1" square piece of damp filter paper & analyzed by placing the filter paper 1 cm from the window of a calibrated Geiger-Mueller tube. Any obvious visual damage or any external radiation detected in the wipe test will result in rejection of that source and it will be sent back to the manufacturer. Sources which pass the visual inspection and wipe test will be numbered and stored in a steel radiation storage cabinet until installed in an instrument. The locations of the radiation storage cabinet and the assembly areas are indicated in Appendix A, figure 5. An "Assembly Quality Assurance" check-off list will be included with each source. This list will be used by the instrument assembly personnel to record: date, assembler's name, source number, instrument serial number, visual inspection of the source and shutter device, testing of the shutter mechanism, and a radiation survey after the shutter device is mounted on the sensor. The form will be returned to the Radiation Safety Officer for filing.

If during the assembly process, a source becomes damaged or there is reason to believe that a source may have been damaged, the Radiation Safety Officer will conduct visual, G-M tube, and wipe test surveys of the source and potentially contaminated surfaces. A description of the circumstances which led to the situation will be obtained to determine the cause(s) and recommend changes in procedures. III. Personnel Training and Monitoring.

All production and technical staff, including in-house and field service personnel, who handle the 55-Fe sources, the shutter device with sources inside, or work on the instruments with the 55-Fe source mounted in place, will be included in the Betagen Radiation Safety Training Program, and will wear a G-1 type radiation dosimeter film badge with monthly reporting. If radiation exposures are recorded, the Radiation Safety Officer will review the situations to see if changes in procedures are required to minimize future exposures. The Radiation Safety Training Program includes mandatory semi-annual seminars covering NRC regulations & the properties and safe handling practices for the isotopes which we are licensed to possess. Assembly and field service personnel who will assemble or periodically need to repair shutter mechanisms or replace outdated 55-Fe sources will be instructed on the paper handing of the 55-Fe source to keep the exposure as low as possible. This includes wearing safety glasses when handling any 55-Fe sources as well as disposable gloves when there is a possibility that a source has been damaged.

IV. Testing of Radiation Exposure Levels.

A. Method of Testing.

All of our in-house testing of radiation levels were made with a Geiger-Mueller Tube (G-M tube) on a Ludlum Model 3 survey meter calibrated by Bolton & Galanek (P.O. Box 366, MIT Branch, Boston, MA, 02139). The most recent calibration date is January 6, 1988.

The window of the G-M tube was placed at the indicated distance from the surface being surveyed and the instrument allowed to equilibrate for one minute on the slow response setting before a reading was taken. At low activities (<0.1 mRem/hr.), the meter needle movements were averaged "by eye" over a 15 second period following the 1 minute equilibration time.

B. Exposure Level from Unshielded Sources and through Safety Goggles.

The maximum exposure that personnel could receive would be from unshielded sources or from sources mounted in a malfunctioning shutter device (shutter remains open). The radiation at various distances from such sources was measured and is presented in Table 1. Visual inspection of a source is part of the initial testing of each source as it comes from the manufacturer and may be required during mounting of sources in shutter devices. The effectiveness of a common brand of laboratory goggles at attenuating the radiation exposure to the eyes is shown in Table 2. Wearing such goggles, the exposure to the eyes is less than 0.1mRem per hour at 10cm. When handling 55-Fe sources, all personnel (R.S.O., assembly personnel, service technicians) will be required to wear safety goggles or their prescription glasses provided they meet or exceed the protection provided by the laboratory goggles (Table 2).

C. Exposure Levels during Instrument Assembly.

Instrument assembly will be arranged so that a 55-Fe source will not be handled until it is ready to be mounted in a shutter device. At that time, a source in its shielded storage box (see section) will be removed from the radiation storage cabined and taken to the assembly area(Floor diagram Fig. 5). The source is removed from the box (exposed face away from the assembly person) and immediately mounted in the shutter device. From the time the box is opened until the back plated is secured on the shutter device take less than one minute, during which time the assembler is shielded by the source holder back and sides. If problems occur in mounting, the source will be placed back in its shielded box while the problems are resolved. If this takes more than a few minutes, the source in its shielded box will be returned to the radiation storage cabinet.

When a shutter mechanism is mounted on an instrument sensor, a surface radiation survey will be made using the G-M tube. If any radiation above background (0.01 to 0.015mRem/hr.) is detected, the R.S.O. will be called to determine the cause to take corrective action. Assembly personnel will wear safety goggles (or prescription glasses) at all times during the above procedures. Assembly methods will be modified as experience dictates in order to keep exposure of personnel as low as possible.

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D. Exposure Level to the User During Normal Operation.

There is a single opening $(15" \ge 2")$ in the front panel of the instrument through which a drawer slide mechanism moves (Appendix A, fig. 1). The drawer slide mechanism holds a vacuum hold-down platen on which the user places the samples to be analyzed. When the drawer is closed, the vacuum platen is cutomatically raised to the window on the bottom side of the sensor. It is in this configuration that the shutter mechanism will periodically be activated to calibrate the instrument prior to sample analysis. The vacuum platen is made of 1/4" thick aluminum and totally covers the aluminized mylar window of the sensor. Thus, during normal operation of the instrument, the 55-Fe radiation is totally enclosed by aluminum shielding, even when the shutter is open to allow 55-Fe X-rays into the sensor for calibration.

No radiation level above background (0.010 to 0.015 mRem/hr) can be detected 1 cm from any surface on the sensor, including the shutter device, when the shutter is open or closed, and when the sensor window is covered by the aluminum vacuum platen. Since the sensor is totally enclosed within the 18 gauge steel instrument shell, the user will receive no radiation from the 55-Fe source during normal operation of the instrument.

It is possible that a user will put his/her hand through the 15" x 2" opening while the drawer is open; (This may be done to retrieve a sample which became stuck in the instrument, for example). Under normal conditions the shutter device will be closed & no 55-Fe X-rays will be entering the sensor from above. If the shutter mechanism is malfunctioning and remains open, the dose rate at the sensor window surface is 0.020 mRem/hr, only slightly above background range (0.01 to 0.015 mRem/hr).

V. Transport of 55-Fe Sources.

Replacement and out-dated 55-Fe sources will be transported by Betagen service personnel in small plastic boxes with a 1/16" thick aluminum plate over the open face of the 55-Fe source. Our tests have shown that no radiation is detected from a 100uCi 55-Fe source in such boxes. The boxes will have a "caution Radioactive Material" label on the exterior and a label with "Betagen, Inc. 100 Beaver Street., Waltham, MA 02154, 617-899-3400, 1-800-421-4213." The mount for the source (either a multi-mount or the crimped disc type mount) is labeled by the manufacturer with the manufacturer's name, the isotope, (55-Fe), the activity (100uCi) and date of the 100uCi activity. VI. Disposal of Out-Dated or Damaged Sources.

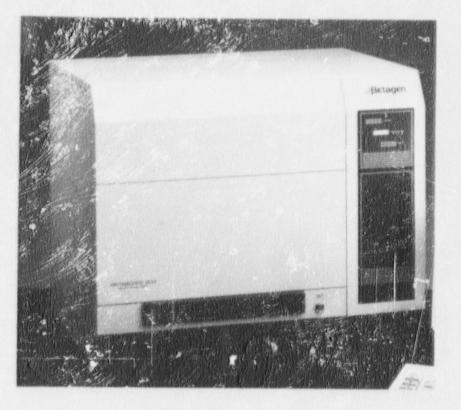
Sources which have been damaged or which have decayed sufficiently to be inefficient at instrument calibration will be returned to the manufacturer for disposal. NEN DuPont had agreed to receive for disposal any sources which they have sold to us. NEN DuPont will also provide us with information such that the return shipments will comply with applicable NR and DOT regulatiops.

ViI. Maximum Number of Sources at Betagen.

We will have on our premises no more than fifty (50) 100uCi sources at any one time.

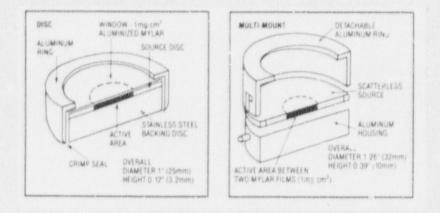
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Figure 1.



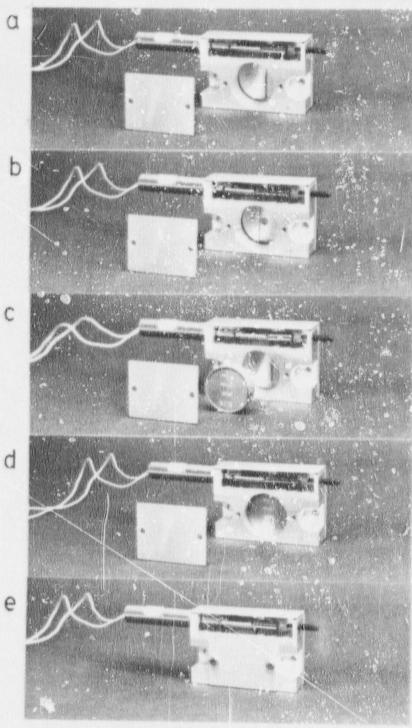
The Betagen 603 Blot Analyzer showing the instrument in which the 55-Fe calibration source is located. The external dimensions of the instrument are 32.5" W x 27" H x 21.5 "D. The instrument weighs approximately 180 lbs.

Figure 2.



Diagrams of the mounting systems used by NEN-Dupont for holding the 55-Fe source. Figure 3.

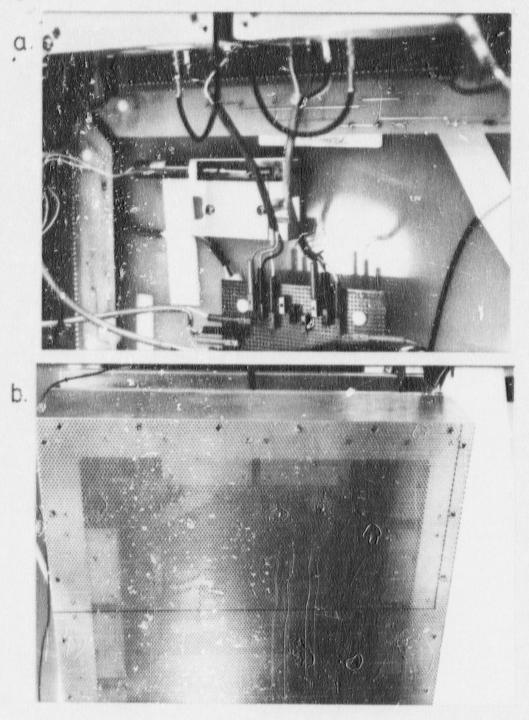
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Photographs of the shutter device.

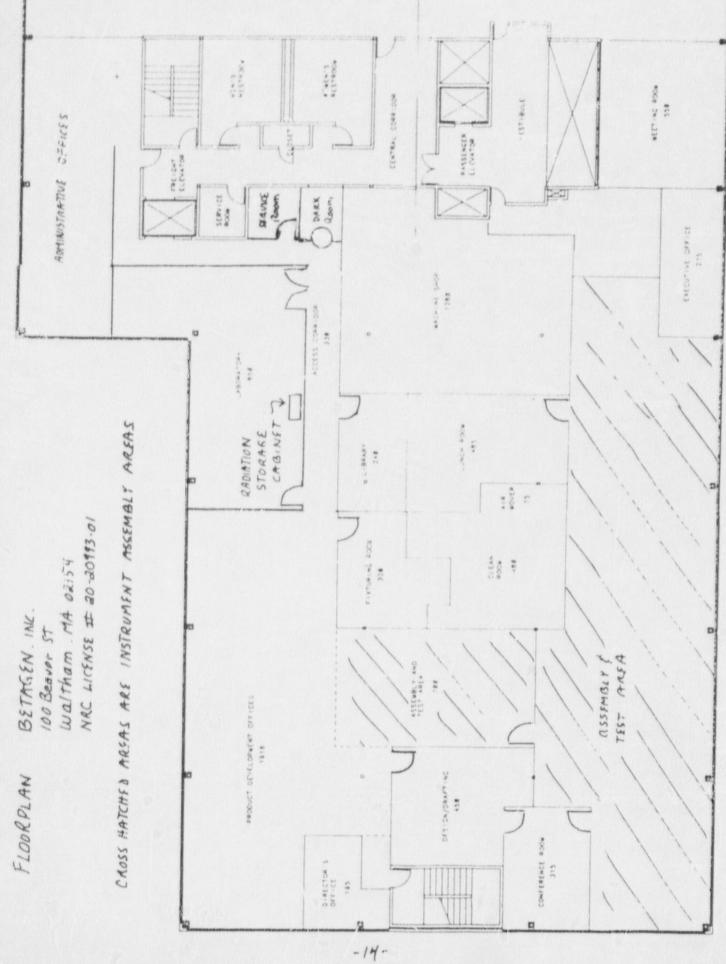
- a. back plate removed, shutter closed, no 55-Fe source,
- b. as in a, but shutter open, exposing the 1/4" diameter hole in the front plate,
- as in a, but with NEN-DuPont multi-mount source holder,
- d. source holder positioned in shutter device.
- e. back plate in place over source holder, as it would appear when mounted in the instrument.

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Mounting the shutter device on the sensor.

- A. shutter device located on sensor back wall in the electronics component area.
- B. electronics component area covered with perforated alurinum sheet.



Sec. 1

FIGURE FLOOR PLAN 5

Table 1. Radiation Exposure Levels in milliRems per hour at various distances from: A, 55-Fe source in multi-mount holder, B, 55-Fe source in shutter device with shutter open.

	A		В	
DISTANCE	REPLICATES	AVG.	REPLICATES	AVG.
1 cm	53.6 25.4 56.0	55.0	47.1 52.1 56.2	51.8
10 cm	3.76 3.51 3.81	3.69	3.50 3.42 3.50	3.47
50 cm	0.086 0.071 0.077	0.078	0.083 0.076 0.088	0.082
100 cm	0.023 0.025 0.020	0.023	0.027 0.021 0.018	0.022
BACKGRD.	0.014 0.018 0.018	0.017	0.012 0.021 0.014	0.016

Method of measurement: a 55-Fe "100uCi" NEN-DuPont source in a multi-mount holder was situated on a table (A) or placed in the shutter device which was placed on a table (B) so that the center of the source was aligned with the center of the window of a Geiger-Mueller tube. The tube was moved so that radiation readings could be taken at the stated distances between the surface of the source and the window of the tube. The measurements were taken in March, 1988 using a NEN-DuPont catalog #NES400S 55-Fe source, uncalibrated, 100uCi, October, 1986. The data presented above are corrected to the dose rate from a "iresh" 100uCi 55-Fe source.

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Table 2. Attenuation of Exposure by Safety Goggles.

EXPOSURE*

DISTANCE	UNSHIELDED	THROUGH SAFETY GOGGLES**	
1.5cm	47.1	1.11	
10cm	3.57	0.086	
30/cm	0.36	0.007	
50cm	0.064	0.005	
100cm	0.010	0.004	

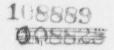
Radiation levels were determined as described in section IV, A and in the legend to Table 1. Readings were made at the indicated distances with and without one lens of the safety goggles against the window of the G-M tube.

*Exposure values are millikem per hour

: . . .

**The safety goggles used were polycarbonate safety glasses S025 Ultra-Spec 2000.

[UVEX Winter Optical, Inc. 10 Thurber Blvd., Smithfield, RI 02917]



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