

**PART A**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Sec. A.1 - Scope. Except as otherwise specifically provided, these regulations apply to all persons who receive, possess, use, transfer, own, or acquire any source of radiation; provided that nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.<sup>1/</sup>

Sec. A.2 - Definitions. As used in these regulations, these terms have the definitions set forth below. Additional definitions used only in a certain Part will be found in that Part.

“A<sub>1</sub>” means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A package.

“A<sub>2</sub>” means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form radioactive material, permitted in a Type A package. These values are either listed in Appendix A of Part T of these regulations, Table I, or may be derived in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Appendix A of Part T of these regulations.

“Absorbed dose” means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad.

“Accelerator” means 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 MeV. For purposes of this definition, "particle accelerator" is an equivalent term.

“Accelerator-produced material” means any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator.

“Act” means [cite State Radiation Control Act].

“Activity” means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The units of activity are the becquerel (Bq) and the curie (Ci).

“Adult” means an individual 18 or more years of age.

“Agency” means [cite appropriate State agency].

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<sup>1/</sup> Attention is directed to the fact that regulation by the State of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the State and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 of the Commission's regulations.

“Agreement State” means any State with which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 689).

“Airborne radioactive material” means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases.

“Airborne radioactivity area” means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive materials exist in concentrations:

- (1) In excess of the derived air concentrations (DAC's) specified in Appendix B, Table I of Part D of these regulations; or
- (2) To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or 12 DAC-hours.

“Airline respirator” (see “Supplied-air respirator (SAR)”).

“Air-purifying respirator” means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.

“As low as is reasonably achievable” (ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in these regulations as is practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed or registered activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed or registered sources of radiation in the public interest.

“Assigned Protection Factor (APF)” means the expected workplace level of respiratory protection that would be provided by a properly functioning respirator or a class of respirators to properly trained and fitted users. Operationally, the inhaled concentration can be estimated by dividing the ambient airborne concentration by the APF.

“Atmosphere-supplying respirator” means a respirator that supplies the respirator user with breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere, and includes supplied-air respirators (SAR's) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units.

“Background radiation” means radiation from cosmic sources, naturally occurring radioactive materials, (which has not been technologically enhanced) 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 or registrant.

“Background radiation” does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials regulated by the Agency.

“Becquerel” (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps).

“Bioassay” means 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” means 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.

“Byproduct material” means:

- (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; ~~and~~
- (2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium 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)
  - (i) 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
  - (ii) Any material that:
    - (a) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and
    - (b) Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and
- (4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that:
  - (i) The United States 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

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(ii) Before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity.

“Calendar quarter” means 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 such 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” means 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” means Code of Federal Regulations.

“Chelating agent” means amine polycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, gluconic acid, and polycarboxylic acids.

“Collective dose” means 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.

“Committed dose equivalent” ( $H_{T,50}$ ) means 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” ( $H_{E,50}$ ) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors ( $w_T$ ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose equivalent to each of these organs or tissues ( $H_{E,50} = \sum w_T H_{T,50}$ ).

“Critical group” means the group of individuals reasonably expected to receive the greatest exposure to residual radioactivity for any applicable set of circumstances.

“Curie” means a unit of quantity of activity. One curie (Ci) is that quantity of radioactive material, which decays at the rate of  $3.7E+10$  disintegrations or transformations per second (dps or tps).

“Deep dose equivalent” ( $H_d$ ), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter ( $1000 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ ).

“Demand respirator” means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the face piece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation

“Department of Energy” means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*, to the extent that the Department exercises functions formerly vested in the Atomic Energy Commission, its Chairman, members, officers and components and transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration and to the Administrator thereof pursuant to sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237, 42 U.S.C. 5814, effective

January 19, 1975) and re-transferred to the Secretary of Energy pursuant to section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91, August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977.)

“Depleted uranium” means 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” means 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.

“Disposable respirator” means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical damage, or end-of-service-life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are a disposable half-mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

“Distinguishable from background” means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide 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” is 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.

“Dose equivalent ( $H_T$ )” means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the sievert (Sv) and rem.

“Dose limits” means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance with these regulations. For purposes of these regulations, "limits" is an equivalent term.

“Effective dose equivalent ( $H_E$ )” means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to the organ or tissue ( $H_T$ ) and the weighting factor ( $w_T$ ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ( $H_E = \sum w_T H_T$ ).

“Embryo/fetus” means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.

“Entrance or access point” means any location through which an individual could gain access to radiation areas or to licensed or registered radioactive materials. This includes entry or exit portals of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of their intended use.

“Explosive material” means any chemical compound, mixture, or device, which produces a substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with, sparks or flame.

“Exposure” means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.

“Exposure” means the quotient of  $dQ$  by  $dm$  where “ $dQ$ ” is the absolute value of the total charge of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated by photons in a volume element of air having mass “ $dm$ ” are completely stopped in air. The SI unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg). See A.13 Units of Exposure and Dose for the special unit.<sup>2/</sup>

“Exposure rate” means the exposure per unit of time, such as roentgen per minute and milliroentgen per hour.

“External dose” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from any source of radiation outside the body.

“Extremity” means hand, elbow, and arm below the elbow, foot, knee, and leg below the knee.

“Filtering facepiece (dust mask)” means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, not equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.

“Fit factor” means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.

“Fit Test” means the use of a protocol to qualitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.

“Former Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensed facilities” means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where Atomic Energy Commission or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses have been terminated.

“Generally applicable environmental radiation standards” means standards issued by the Environmental Protection Agency under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.

“Gray” (Gy) means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).

“Hazardous waste” means those wastes designated as hazardous by the Environmental Protection

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<sup>2/</sup> States may wish to distinguish throughout their regulations, and to include a footnote here specifying a distinction, between the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements definition of exposure and the general use of exposure. The footnote could be similar to the following: “When not underlined as above [or indicated as ‘exposure’ (X)], the term ‘exposure’ has a more general meaning in these regulations.”

Agency regulations in 40 CFR Part 261.

“Healing arts” means [cite appropriate State definition].

“Helmet” means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection against impact and penetration.

“High radiation area” means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 1 mSv (0.1 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or 30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

“Hood” means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.

“Human use” means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.

“Individual” means any human being.

“Individual monitoring” means the assessment of:

- (1) Dose equivalent (a) by the use of individual monitoring devices or (b) by the use of survey data; or
- (2) Committed effective dose equivalent (a) by bioassay or (b) by determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. [See the definition of DAC-hours in Part D.]

“Individual monitoring devices” means devices designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, “personnel dosimeter” and “dosimeter” are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges, thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dosimeters and personal (lapel) air sampling devices.

“Inspection” means an official examination or observation including, but not limited to, tests, surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, requirements, and conditions of the Agency.

“Instrument traceability” (for ionizing radiation measurements) means the ability to show that an instrument has been calibrated at specified time intervals using a national standard or a transfer standard. If a transfer standard is used, the calibration must be at a laboratory accredited by a program, which requires continuing participation in measurement quality assurance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or other equivalent national or international program.

“Interlock” means a device arranged or connected such that the occurrence of an event or condition is required before a second event or condition can occur or continue to occur.

“Internal dose” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken into the body.

“Lens dose equivalent (LDE)” means the external exposure to the lens of the eye as the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter ( $300 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ ).

“License” means a license issued by the Agency in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Agency.

“Licensed [or registered] material” means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or disposed of under a general or specific license [or registration] issued by the Agency.

“Licensee” means any person who is licensed by the Agency in accordance with these regulations and the Act.

“Licensing State” means any State, which has been finally designated as such by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc., which reviews state regulations to establish equivalency with the Suggested State Regulations and ascertains whether a State has an effective program for control of natural occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material (NARM). The Conference will designate as Licensing States those states with regulations for control of radiation relating to, and an effective program for, the regulatory control of NARM.

“Limits” [See “Dose limits”].

“Loose-fitting facepiece” means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.

“Lost or missing source of radiation” means licensed [or registered] source of radiation whose location is unknown. This definition includes, but is not limited to, radioactive material that has been shipped but has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the transportation system.

“Major processor” means a user processing, handling, or manufacturing radioactive material exceeding Type A quantities as unsealed sources or material, or exceeding 4 times Type B quantities as sealed sources, but does not include nuclear medicine programs, universities, industrial radiographers, or small industrial programs. Type A and B quantities are defined in T.2 of these regulations.

“Member of the public” means an individual except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.

“Minor” means an individual less than 18 years of age.

“Monitoring” means 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.

“NARM” means any naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material. It does not include byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.

“Nationally tracked source” is a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in Appendix E of Part D. 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 which 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” means radioactivity of naturally occurring nuclides.

“Negative pressure respirator (tight fitting)” means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.

“NORM” means any naturally occurring radioactive material. It does not include accelerator produced, byproduct, source, or special nuclear material.

“Nuclear Regulatory Commission” means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

“Occupational dose” means 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, whether or not the sources of radiation are in the possession of the licensee, registrant, or other person. Occupational dose does not include doses received: from background radiation, or from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with ~~cite appropriate Part G reference~~ G.40, from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.

“Package” means the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport.

“Particle accelerator” [See “Accelerator”].

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing [, but shall not include federal government agencies].

“Personnel monitoring equipment” [See “Individual monitoring devices”].

“Pharmacist” means [an individual licensed by this State to compound and dispense drugs, prescriptions, and poisons or cite appropriate State definition].

“Physician” means [cite appropriate State definition].

“Positive pressure respirator” means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.

“Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)” means an air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.

“Pressure demand respirator” means a positive pressure atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the facepiece when the positive pressure is reduced inside the facepiece by inhalation.

“Protective apron” means an apron made of radiation-attenuating materials used to reduce exposure to radiation.

“Public dose” means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to sources of radiation released by the licensee or registrant, or to any other source of radiation under the control of the licensee or registrant. Public dose does not include occupational dose, or doses received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with ~~[cite appropriate Part G regulation]~~ G.40, or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.

“Pyrophoric material” means any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under normal conditions is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard. Included are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials.

[“Qualified expert” means an individual having the knowledge and training to measure ionizing radiation, to evaluate safety techniques, and to advise regarding radiation protection needs, for example, individuals certified in the appropriate field by the American Board of Radiology, or the American Board of Health Physics, or the American Board of Medical Physics, or those having equivalent qualifications. With reference to the calibration of radiation therapy equipment, an individual having, in addition to the above qualifications, training and experience in the clinical applications of radiation physics to radiation therapy, for example, individuals certified in Therapeutic Radiological Physics or X-Ray and Radium Physics by the American Board of Radiology, or those having equivalent qualifications.]

“Qualitative fit test (QLFT)” means a pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that relies on the individual’s response to the test agent.

“Quality factor” (Q) means the modifying factor, listed in Tables I and II of A.13, that is used to derive dose equivalent from absorbed dose.

“Quantitative fit test (QNFT)” means an assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator.

“Rad” means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).

“Radiation” means alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, x rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons, and other particles capable of producing ions. For purposes of these regulations, ionizing radiation is an equivalent term. Radiation, as used in these regulations, does not include non-ionizing radiation, such as radiowaves or microwaves, visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light.

“Radiation area” means any area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.05 mSv (0.005 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the source of radiation or from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

“Radiation dose” [See “Dose”].

“Radiation machine” means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with radioactive material as the only source of radiation.

“Radiation safety officer” means an individual who has the knowledge and responsibility to apply appropriate radiation protection regulations and has been assigned such responsibility by the licensee or registrant.

“Radioactive material” means any solid, liquid or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.

“Radioactivity” means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.

“Radiobioassay” [See “Bioassay”].

“Registrant” means any person who is registered with the Agency and is legally obligated to register with the Agency pursuant to these regulations and the Act.

“Registration” means registration with the Agency in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Agency.

“Regulations of the Department of Transportation” means the regulations in 49 CFR Parts 100-189.

“Rem” means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor. (1 rem = 0.01 Sv)

“Research and development” means (1) theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation; or (2) the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes. Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to human beings.

“Residual radioactivity” means radioactivity in structures, materials, soils, groundwater, and other media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee’s control. This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the licensee, but excludes background radiation. It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or accidental releases of radioactive materials at the site and previous burials at the site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of Part D of these regulations.

“Restricted area” means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation. Restricted area does not include areas used as residential quarters, but separate rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.

“Roentgen” means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals  $2.58E-4$  coulombs per kilogram of air (see "Exposure" and A.13).

“Sealed source” means any container of radioactive material, which has been constructed in such a manner as to prevent the escape of any radioactive material.

“Sealed Source and Device Registry (SSD)” means the national registry that contains the registration certificates, maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), that summarize the radiation safety information for sealed sources and devices, and describe the licensing and use conditions approved for the product.

“Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)” means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.

“Shallow dose equivalent” ( $H_s$ ), which applies to the external exposure of the skin of the whole body or the skin of an extremity, ~~means-is taken as~~ the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter ( $7 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ ). ~~averaged over an area of 1 square centimeter.~~

“SI” means the abbreviation for the International System of Units.

“Sievert” means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)

“Source material” means:

- (1) Uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or chemical form; or

- (2) Ores that contain by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or more of uranium, thorium or any combination of uranium and thorium. Source material does not include special nuclear material.

“Source material milling” means any activity that results in the production of byproduct material as defined by definition (2) of byproduct material.

“Source of radiation” means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or capable of producing, radiation.

“Source traceability” means the ability to show that a radioactive source has been calibrated either by the national standards laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or by a laboratory which participates in a continuing measurement quality assurance program with National Institute of Standards and Technology or other equivalent national or international program.

“Special form radioactive material” means radioactive material that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) It is either a single solid piece or is contained in a sealed capsule that can be opened only by destroying the capsule;
- (2) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 millimeters (0.2 inch); and
- (3) It satisfies the test requirements specified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. A special form encapsulation designed in accordance with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements in effect on June 30, 1983, and constructed prior to July 1, 1985, may continue to be used. A special form encapsulation either designed or constructed after June 30, 1985, must meet requirements of this definition applicable at the time of its design or construction.

“Special nuclear material” means:

- (1) Plutonium, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material that [the Agency declares by order to be special nuclear material after]<sup>\*\*/</sup> the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to the provisions of section 51 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or
- (2) Any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing but does not include source material.

“Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass” means uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained U-235; uranium-

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<sup>\*\*/</sup> This wording is provided for states that cannot automatically adopt changes made by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

233 in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any combination of them in accordance with the following formula: For each kind of special nuclear material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1. For example, the following quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula:

$$\frac{175 \text{ (grams contained U-235)}}{350} + \frac{50 \text{ (grams U-233)}}{200} + \frac{50 \text{ (grams Pu)}}{200} = 1$$

“Supplied-air respirator (SAR)” means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.

“Survey” means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When appropriate, such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, tests, physical examinations, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.

“Test” means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.

“These regulations” mean all parts of [cite appropriate rules or regulations].

“Tight-fitting facepiece” means a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the face.

“Total effective dose equivalent” (TEDE) means the sum of the ~~deep dose effective dose~~ equivalent (for external exposures) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures)\_\_\_\_\_.

“Total organ dose equivalent” (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose as described in D.1107a.vi. of these regulations.

“Traceable to a National Standard” [See "Instrument traceability" or "Source traceability"].

“Unrefined and unprocessed ore” means ore in its natural form prior to any processing such as grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.

“Unrestricted area” means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the licensee or registrant. For purposes of these regulations, "uncontrolled area" is an equivalent term.

“User seal check (fit check)” means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamyl acetate check.

“Very high radiation area” means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving an absorbed dose in

excess of 5 Gy (500 rad) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any surface that the radiation penetrates.<sup>2/</sup>

“Waste” means those low-level radioactive wastes containing source, special nuclear, or byproduct material that are acceptable for disposal in a land disposal facility. For the purposes of this definition, low-level radioactive waste has the same meaning as in the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, P.L. 96-573, as amended by P.L. 99-240, effective January 15, 1986; that is, radioactive waste (a) not classified as high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act (uranium or thorium tailings and waste) and (b) classified as low-level radioactive waste consistent with existing law and in accordance with (a) by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission means radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material as defined in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of the definition of Byproduct material set forth in this section.

“Waste handling licensees” mean persons licensed to receive and store radioactive wastes prior to disposal and/or persons licensed to dispose of radioactive waste.

“Week” means 7 consecutive days starting on Sunday.

“Whole body” means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads, arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.

“Worker” means an individual engaged in activities under a license or registration issued by the Agency and controlled by a licensee or registrant, but does not include the licensee or registrant.

“Working level” (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of  $1.3E+5$  MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The short-lived radon daughters of radon-222 are polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and polonium-214; and those of radon-220 are polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.

“Working level month” (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours. 2,000 working hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month.

“Year” means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of these regulations. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year. If a licensee or registrant changes in a year, the licensee or registrant shall assure that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years.

### Exemptions from the Regulatory Requirements

<sup>2/</sup> At very high doses received at high dose rates, units of absorbed dose, gray and rad, are appropriate, rather than units of dose equivalent, sievert and rem.

Sec. A.3 - Exemptions.

- a. General Provision. The Agency may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions or exceptions from the requirements of these regulations as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property.
  
- b. Department of Energy Contractors and Nuclear Regulatory Commission Contractors. Any Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any Nuclear Regulatory Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this State is exempt from these regulations to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or acquires sources of radiation:
  - i. Prime contractors performing work for the Department of Energy at U.S. Government-owned or -controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;
  - ii. Prime contractors of the Department of Energy performing research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof;
  - iii. Prime contractors of the Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a United States Government-owned vehicle or vessel; and
  - iv. Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the Department of Energy or of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the State and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission jointly determine:
    - (1) That the exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and
    - (2) That, under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.

**General Regulatory Requirements**

Sec. A.4 - Records. Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of all sources of radiation. Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these regulations.

Sec. A.5 - Inspections.

- a. Each licensee and registrant shall afford the Agency at all reasonable times opportunity to inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation

are used or stored.

- b. Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the Agency for inspection, upon reasonable notice, records maintained pursuant to these regulations.

Sec. A.6 - Tests. Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the Agency, or shall permit the Agency to perform, such reasonable tests as the Agency deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:

- a. Sources of radiation;
- b. Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;
- c. Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and
- d. Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.

#### **Additional Regulatory Requirements**

Sec. A.7 - Additional Requirements. The Agency may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these regulations as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

#### **Enforcement Requirements**

Sec. A.8 - Violations. An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder. Any person who willfully violates any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder may be guilty of a [felony, misdemeanor or crime] and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as provided by law.

Sec. A.9 - Impounding. Sources of radiation shall be subject to impoundment pursuant to [cite appropriate reference.]

Sec. A.10 - Prohibited Uses.

- a. A hand-held fluoroscopic screen shall not be used with x-ray equipment unless it has been listed in the Registry of Sealed Source and Devices or accepted for certification by the Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health.
- b. A shoe-fitting fluoroscopic device shall not be used.

**[Interpretations]**

[Sec. A.11 - Interpretations. Except as specifically authorized by the Agency in writing, no interpretation of these regulations by an officer or employee of the Agency other than a written interpretation by the legal counsel will be recognized to be binding upon the Agency.]

**Communications**

Sec. A.12 - Communications. All communications and reports concerning these regulations, and applications filed thereunder, should be addressed to the Agency at its office located at [insert appropriate address.]

Sec. A.13 - Units of Exposure and Dose.

- a. As used in these regulations, the unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg) of air. One roentgen is equal to 2.58E-4 coulomb per kilogram of air.
- b. As used in these regulations, the units of dose are:
  - i. Gray (Gy) is the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 joule per kilogram (100 rad).
  - ii. Rad is the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 erg per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram. (0.01 Gy)
  - iii. Rem is the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor. (1 rem = 0.01 Sv)
  - iv. Sievert is the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor. (1 Sv = 100 rem)
- c. As used in these regulations, the quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table I:

TABLE I  
QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES

Type of Radiation	Quality Factor (Q)	Absorbed Dose Equal to a Unit Dose Equivalent <sup>2d</sup>
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X, gamma, or beta radiation and high-speed electrons	1	1
Alpha particles, multiple-charged particles, fission fragments and heavy particles of unknown charge	20	0.05
Neutrons of unknown energy	10	0.1
High-energy protons	10	0.1

<sup>a/</sup> Absorbed dose in gray equal to 1 Sv or the absorbed dose in rad equal to 1 rem.

- d. If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, as provided in A.13c., 0.01 Sv (1 rem) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may, for purposes of these regulations, be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table II to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.

TABLE II  
MEAN QUALITY FACTORS, Q, AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE  
EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS

Neutron Energy (MeV)	Quality Factor <sup>a/</sup> (Q)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent <sup>b/</sup> (Neutrons cm <sup>-2</sup> rem <sup>-1</sup> )	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent <sup>b/</sup> (Neutrons cm <sup>-2</sup> Sv <sup>-1</sup> )
(thermal)			
2.5E-8	2	980E+6	980E+8
1E-7	2	980E+6	980E+8
1E-6	2	810E+6	810E+8
1E-5	2	810E+6	810E+8
1E-4	2	840E+6	840E+8
1E-3	2	980E+6	980E+8
1E-2	2.5	1010E+6	1010E+8
1E-1	7.5	170E+6	170E+8
5E-1	11	39E+6	39E+8
1	11	27E+6	27E+8
2.5	9	29E+6	29E+8
5	8	23E+6	23E+8
7	7	24E+6	24E+8
10	6.5	24E+6	24E+8
14	7.5	17E+6	17E+8
20	8	16E+6	16E+8
40	7	14E+6	14E+8
60	5.5	16E+6	16E+8
1E+2	4	20E+6	20E+8
2E+2	3.5	19E+6	19E+8
3E+2	3.5	16E+6	16E+8
4E+2	3.5	14E+6	14E+8

<sup>a/</sup> Value of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

<sup>b/</sup> Monoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

Sec. A.14 - Units of Activity. For purposes of these regulations, activity is expressed in the SI unit of becquerel (Bq) or in the special unit of curie (Ci), or their multiples, or disintegrations or transformations per unit of time.

- a. One becquerel (Bq) = 1 disintegration or transformation per second (dps or tps).
- b. One curie (Ci) =  $3.7E+10$  disintegrations or transformations per second (dps or tps) =  $3.7E+10$  becquerel (Bq) =  $2.22E+12$  disintegrations or transformations per minute (dpm or tpm).