blob:https://www.fdms.gov/ee60b446-afd8-47bb-ac84-41dbee4c8d78

SUNSI Review Complete Template=ADM-013 E-RIDS=ADM-03

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 8/23/23, 7:02 AM Received: August 18, 2023 Status: Pending_Post Tracking No. 11h-24of-veus Comments Due: August 20, 2023 Submission Type: Web

ADD: Harriet Karagiannis, Bridget Curran, Brain Allen, Mary Neely Comment (49) Publication Date: 4/21/2023 Citation: 88 ER 24495

Docket: NRC-2023-0086 Citation: 88 FR 24495 Draft Regulatory Guide: Release of Patients Administered Radioactive Material

Comment On: NRC-2023-0086-0001

Draft Regulatory Guide: Release of Patients Administered Radioactive Material; Extension of Comment Period

Document: NRC-2023-0086-DRAFT-0051 Comment on FR Doc # 2023-08418

Submitter Information

Name: Tianliang Gu Address: Houston, TX, 77030 Email: tianliang.gu@uth.tmc.edu Phone: 713-500-7777

General Comment

Table 1. has a 8.6 mCi threshold for I131 release. This will cause much unnecessary work for hospitals administrating I131. Version 1 of the NRC regulatory guide 8.39 applies an occupancy of 1/4 to set the threshold at 33 mCi, which has been used by hospitals for years. We know that the calculation is based on a point source model at 1 meter. In reality it is almost impossible for someone to be close to the patient within 1 meter for the whole life of I131 to justify the use of an occupancy factor of 1 to reach a threshold of 8.6 mCi. The model does not include patient voiding either, which would clear I131 inside the patient rapidly. The 33 mCi threshold used in Version 1 is conservative enough. Adjusting it to 8.6 mCi will not improve the public radiation safety while increasing unnecessary works for any hospital administrating I131. I would recommend keep the I131 release threshold at 33 mCi in Table 1. A commend might be added stating a realistic occupancy factor of 1/4 is applied. Thank you.