



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF RADIATION CONTROL

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

William J. Sinclair
Director

168 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144850
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4850
(801) 536-4250
(801) 533-4097 Fax
(801) 536-4414 T.D.D.
www.deq.state.ut.us Web

April 6, 2000

Frederick C. Combs, Deputy Director
Office of State Programs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

Dear Mr. Combs:

The Division of Radiation Control (DRC) has completed a rulemaking action. The rule of interest is R313-19, Requirements of General Applicability to Licensing of Radioactive Material. This rule addresses the issue of deliberate misconduct. Please be advised that the rule was effective on January 26, 2001.

A copy of the "as published" rules is provided for your review. I have also provided a copy in a computer readable format. New text is shown with an underline. Deleted text is interlined and placed within brackets. This provides an effective method to compare the proposed regulation with the "as published" copy.

If you have questions about the enclosed rule, please contact Craig Jones at (801) 536-4250.

Sincerely,

William J. Sinclair, Director
Division of Radiation Control

Enclosures: as stated

01 APR 18 AM 8:55

OSP

STP-004 Template
RDS DIST: SP08

R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.

R313-19. Requirements of General Applicability to Licensing of Radioactive Material.

R313-19-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to prescribe requirements governing the licensing of radioactive material. This rule also gives notice to all persons who knowingly provide to any licensee, applicant, certificate of registration holder, contractor, or subcontractor, components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services, that relate to a licensee's, applicant's or certificate of registration holder's activities subject to these rules, that they may be individually subject to Executive Secretary enforcement action for violation of Section R313-19-5.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Sections 19-3-104(3) and 19-3-104(6).

R313-19-2. General.

(1) A person shall not receive, possess, use, transfer, own or acquire radioactive material except as authorized in a specific or general license issued pursuant to Rules R313-21 or R313-22 or as otherwise provided in Rule R313-19.

(2) In addition to the requirements of Rules R313-19, R313-21 or R313-22, all licensees are subject to the requirements of Rules R313-12, R313-15, and R313-18. Licensees authorized to use sealed sources containing radioactive materials in panoramic irradiators with dry or wet storage of radioactive sealed sources, underwater irradiators, or irradiators with high dose rates from radioactive sealed sources are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-34, licensees engaged in industrial radiographic operations are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-36, licensees using radionuclides in the healing arts are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-32, licensees engaged in land disposal of radioactive material are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-25, and licensees engaged in wireline and subsurface tracer studies are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-38.

R313-19-5. Deliberate Misconduct.

(1) Any licensee, certificate of registration holder, applicant for a license or certificate of registration, employee of a licensee, certificate of registration holder or applicant; or any contractor, including a supplier or consultant, subcontractor, employee of a contractor or subcontractor of any licensee or certificate of registration holder or applicant for a license or certificate of registration, who knowingly provides to any licensee, applicant, certificate holder, contractor, or subcontractor, any components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services that relate to a licensee's, certificate holder's or applicant's activities in these rules, may not:

(a) Engage in deliberate misconduct that causes or would have caused, if not detected, a licensee, certificate of registration holder, or applicant to be in violation of any rule or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any license issued by the Executive Secretary; or

(b) Deliberately submit to the Executive Secretary, a

licensee, certificate of registration holder, an applicant, or a licensee's, certificate holder's or applicant's, contractor or subcontractor, information that the person submitting the information knows to be incomplete or inaccurate in some respect material to the Executive Secretary.

(2) A person who violates Subsections R313-19-5(1)(a) or (b) may be subject to enforcement action in accordance with Rule R313-14.

(3) For the purposes of Subsection R313-19-5(1)(a), deliberate misconduct by a person means an intentional act or omission that the person knows:

(a) Would cause a licensee, certificate of registration holder or applicant to be in violation of any rule or order; or any term, condition, or limitation, of any license issued by the Executive Secretary; or

(b) Constitutes a violation of a requirement, procedure, instruction, contract, purchase order, or policy of a licensee, certificate of registration holder, applicant, contractor, or subcontractor.

R313-19-13. Exemptions.

(1) Source material.

(a) A person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21, and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, owns, or transfers source material in a chemical mixture, compound, solution or alloy in which the source material is by weight less than 1/20 of one percent (0.05 percent) of the mixture, compound, solution, or alloy.

(b) A person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21, and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses or transfers unrefined and unprocessed ore containing source material; provided, that, except as authorized in a specific license, such person shall not refine or process the ore.

(c) A person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21, and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses or transfers:

(i) any quantities of thorium contained in:

(A) incandescent gas mantles,

(B) vacuum tubes,

(C) welding rods,

(D) electric lamps for illuminating purposes: provided that, each lamp does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium,

(E) germicidal lamps, sunlamps, and lamps for outdoor or industrial lighting provided that each lamp does not contain more than two grams of thorium,

(F) rare earth metals and compounds, mixtures, and products containing not more than 0.25 percent by weight thorium, uranium, or any combination of these, or

(G) personnel neutron dosimeters provided that each dosimeter does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium;

(ii) source material contained in the following products:

(A) glazed ceramic tableware, provided that the glaze contains not more than 20 percent by weight source material,

(B) piezoelectric ceramic containing not more than two

percent by weight source material, or

(C) glassware containing not more than ten percent by weight source material, but not including commercially manufactured glass brick, pane glass, ceramic tile, or other glass or ceramic used in construction;

(iii) photographic film, negatives and prints containing uranium or thorium;

(iv) a finished product or part fabricated of, or containing, tungsten-thorium or magnesium-thorium alloys, provided that the thorium content of the alloy does not exceed four percent by weight and that this exemption shall not be deemed to authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of the product or part;

(v) uranium contained in counterweights installed in aircraft, rockets, projectiles, and missiles, or stored or handled in connection with installation or removal of the counterweights, provided that:

(A) the counterweights are manufactured in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission authorizing distribution by the licensee pursuant to 10 CFR Part 40,

(B) each counterweight has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through any plating or other covering: "DEPLETED URANIUM",

(C) each counterweight is durably and legibly labeled or marked with the identification of the manufacturer and the statement: "UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS PROHIBITED",

(D) The requirements specified in Subsections R313-19-13(1)(c)(v)(B) and (C) need not be met by counterweights manufactured prior to December 31, 1969, provided that such counterweights are impressed with the legend, "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL - URANIUM", as previously required by the rules, and

(E) the exemption contained in Subsection R313-19-13(1)(c)(v) shall not be deemed to authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of counterweights other than repair or restoration of any plating or other covering;

(vi) natural or depleted uranium metal used as shielding constituting part of a shipping container which is conspicuously and legibly impressed with the legend "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE SHIELDING - URANIUM" and the uranium metal is encased in mild steel or equally fire resistant metal of minimum wall thickness of one eighth inch (3.2 mm);

(vii) thorium contained in finished optical lenses, provided that each lens does not contain more than 30 percent by weight of thorium, and that this exemption shall not be deemed to authorize either:

(A) the shaping, grinding, or polishing of a lens or manufacturing processes other than the assembly of such lens into optical systems and devices without alteration of the lens, or

(B) the receipt, possession, use, or transfer of thorium contained in contact lenses, or in spectacles, or in eyepieces in binoculars or other optical instruments;

(viii) uranium contained in detector heads for use in fire

detection units, provided that each detector head contains not more than 0.005 microcurie (185.0 Bq) of uranium; or

(ix) thorium contained in a finished aircraft engine part containing nickel-thoria alloy, provided that:

(A) the thorium is dispersed in the nickel-thoria alloy in the form of finely divided thoria (thorium dioxide), and

(B) the thorium content in the nickel-thoria alloy does not exceed four percent by weight.

(d) The exemptions in Subsection R313-19-13(1)(c) do not authorize the manufacture of any of the products described.

(2) Radioactive material other than source material.

(a) Exempt concentrations.

(i) Except as provided in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a)(ii) a person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21 and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires products or materials containing:

(A) radioactive material introduced in concentrations not in excess of those listed in Section R313-19-70, or

(B) natural occurring radioactive materials containing less than 15 picocuries per gram radium-226.

(ii) A person may not introduce radioactive material into a product or material knowing or having reason to believe that it will be transferred to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a)(i) or equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State, except in accordance with a specific license issued pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(1) or the general license provided in Section R313-19-30.

(b) Exempt quantities.

(i) Except as provided in Subsections R313-19-13(2)(b)(ii) and (iii) a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material in individual quantities which do not exceed the applicable quantity set forth in Section R313-19-71.

(ii) Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) does not authorize the production, packaging or repackaging of radioactive material for purposes of commercial distribution, or the incorporation of radioactive material into products intended for commercial distribution.

(iii) A person may not, for purposes of commercial distribution, transfer radioactive material in the individual quantities set forth in Section R313-19-71, knowing or having reason to believe that the quantities of radioactive material will be transferred to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) or equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State, except in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 32 or by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(2), which license states that the radioactive material may be transferred by the licensee to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) or the equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State.

(iv) A person who possesses radioactive material received or

acquired prior to September 25, 1971, under the general license formerly provided in 10 C.F.R. Part 31.5 is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in Rule R313-19 to the extent that the person possesses, uses, transfers or owns the radioactive material. This exemption does not apply for radium-226.

(c) Exempt items.

(i) Certain items containing radioactive material. Except for persons who apply radioactive material to, or persons who incorporate radioactive material into the following products, a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires the following products:

(A) Timepieces or hands or dials containing not more than the following specified quantities of radioactive material and not exceeding the following specified levels of radiation:

(I) 25 millicuries (925.0 MBq) of tritium per timepiece;

(II) five millicuries (185.0 MBq) of tritium per hand;

(III) 15 millicuries (555.0 MBq) of tritium per dial. Bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial;

(IV) 100 microcuries (3.7 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch or 200 microcuries (7.4 MBq) of promethium-147 per any other timepiece;

(V) 20 microcuries (0.74 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch hand or 40 microcuries (1.48 MBq) of promethium-147 per other timepiece hand;

(VI) 60 microcuries (2.22 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch dial or 120 microcuries (4.44 MBq) of promethium-147 per other timepiece dial. Bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial;

(VII) the radiation dose rate from hands and dials containing promethium-147 will not exceed, when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber:

for wrist watches, 0.1 millirad (1.0 uGy) per hour at ten centimeters from any surface;

for pocket watches, 0.1 millirad (1.0 uGy) per hour at one centimeter from any surface;

for other timepieces, 0.2 millirad (2.0 uGy) per hour at ten centimeters from any surface;

(VIII) one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of radium-226 per timepiece in timepieces manufactured prior to the effective date of these rules.

(B) Lock illuminators containing not more than 15 millicuries (555.0 MBq) of tritium or not more than two millicuries (74.0 MBq) of promethium-147 installed in automobile locks. The levels of radiation from each lock illuminator containing promethium-147 will not exceed one millirad (10 uGy) per hour at one centimeter from any surface when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber.

(C) Precision balances containing not more than one millicurie (37.0 MBq) of tritium per balance or not more than 0.5 millicurie (18.5 MBq) of tritium per balance part.

(D) Automobile shift quadrants containing not more than 25 millicuries (925 MBq) of tritium.

(E) Marine compasses containing not more than 750 millicuries

(27.8 GBq) of tritium gas and other marine navigational instruments containing not more than 250 millicuries (9.25 GBq) of tritium gas.

(F) Thermostat dials and pointers containing not more than 25 millicuries (925.0 MBq) of tritium per thermostat.

(G) Electron tubes, including spark gap tubes, power tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator tubes, pick-up tubes, radiation detection tubes, and other completely sealed tubes that are designed to conduct or control electrical currents; provided that each tube does not contain more than one of the following specified quantities of radioactive material:

(I) 150 millicuries (5.55 GBq) of tritium per microwave receiver protector tube or ten millicuries (370.0 MBq) of tritium per any other electron tube;

(II) one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of cobalt-60;

(III) five microcuries (185.0 kBq) of nickel-63;

(IV) 30 microcuries (1.11 MBq) of krypton-85;

(V) five microcuries (185.0 kBq) of cesium-137;

(VI) 30 microcuries (1.11 MBq) of promethium-147;

(VII) one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of radium-226;

and provided further, that the radiation dose rate from each electron tube containing radioactive material will not exceed one millirad (10.0 uGy) per hour at one centimeter from any surface when measured through seven milligrams per square centimeter of absorber.

(H) Ionizing radiation measuring instruments containing, for purposes of internal calibration or standardization, one or more sources of radioactive material, provided that:

(I) each source contains no more than one exempt quantity set forth in Section R313-19-71; and

(II) each instrument contains no more than ten exempt quantities. For purposes of this requirement, an instrument's source(s) may contain either one type or different types of radionuclides and an individual exempt quantity may be composed of fractional parts of one or more of exempt quantities in Section R313-19-71, provided that the sum of the fractions shall not exceed unity;

(III) for purposes of Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(i)(H), 0.05 microcurie (1.85 kBq) of americium-241 is considered an exempt quantity under Section R313-19-71.

(I) Spark gap irradiators containing not more than one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of cobalt-60 per spark gap irradiator for use in electrically ignited fuel oil burners having a firing rate of at least three gallons (11.4 liters) per hour.

(ii) Self-luminous products containing radioactive material.

(A) Tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147. Except for persons who manufacture, process or produce self-luminous products containing tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147, a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147 in self-luminous products manufactured, processed, produced, imported or transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 32.22, which license authorizes the

transfer of the product to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements. The exemption in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(ii) does not apply to tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147 used in products for frivolous purposes or in toys or adornments.

(B) Radium-226. A person is exempt from these rules, to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or owns articles containing less than 0.1 microcurie (3.7 kBq) of radium-226 which were acquired prior to the effective date of these rules.

(iii) Gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material.

(A) Except for persons who manufacture, process, or produce gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material in gas and aerosol detectors designed to protect life or property from fires and airborne hazards, provided that detectors containing radioactive material shall have been manufactured, imported, or transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 32.26, or a Licensing State pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(3) or equivalent requirements, which authorizes the transfer of the detectors to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements.

(B) Gas and aerosol detectors previously manufactured and distributed to general licensees in accordance with a specific license issued by an Agreement State shall be considered exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iii)(A), provided that the device is labeled in accordance with the specific license authorizing distribution of the general licensed device, and provided further that they meet the requirements of Subsection R313-22-75(3).

(C) Gas and aerosol detectors containing naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) previously manufactured and distributed in accordance with a specific license issued by a Licensing State shall be considered exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iii)(A), provided that the device is labeled in accordance with the specific license authorizing distribution, and provided further that they meet the requirements of Subsection R313-22-75(3).

(iv) Capsules containing carbon-14 urea for "in vivo" diagnostic use for humans.

(A) Except as provided in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iv)(B), any person is exempt from the [regulations]requirements in Rules R313-19 and R313-32 provided that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires capsules containing 37 kBq (1 uCi) carbon-14 urea (allowing for nominal variation that may occur during the manufacturing process) each, for "in vivo" diagnostic use for humans.

(B) Any person who desires to use the capsules for research involving human subjects shall apply for and receive a specific license pursuant to Rule R313-32.

(C) Nothing in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iv) relieves persons from complying with applicable United States Food and Drug Administration, other Federal, and State requirements governing receipt, administration, and use of drugs.

(v) Resins containing scandium-46 and designed for sand consolidation in oil wells. A person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires synthetic plastic resins containing scandium-46 which are designed for sand consolidation in oil wells. The resins shall have been manufactured or imported in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or shall have been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary or an Agreement State to the manufacturer of resins pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those in 10 C.F.R. Part 32.16 and 32.17. This exemption does not authorize the manufacture of any resins containing scandium-46.

(vi) With respect to Subsections R313-19-13(2)(b)(iii), R313-19-13(2)(c)(i), (iii) and (iv), the authority to transfer possession or control by the manufacturer, processor, or producer of equipment, devices, commodities, or other products containing byproduct material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal by other persons is exempted from regulatory requirements may be obtained only from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

R313-19-20. Types of Licenses.

Licenses for radioactive materials are of two types: general and specific.

(1) General licenses provided in Rule R313-21 are effective without the filing of applications with the Executive Secretary or the issuance of licensing documents to the particular persons, although the filing of a registration certificate with the Executive Secretary may be required by the particular general license. The general licensee is subject to the other applicable portions of these rules and limitations of the general license.

(2) Specific licenses require the submission of an application to the Executive Secretary and the issuance of a licensing document by the Executive Secretary. The licensee is subject to applicable portions of these rules as well as limitations specified in the licensing document.

R313-19-25. Prelicensing Inspection.

The Executive Secretary may verify information contained in applications and secure additional information deemed necessary to make a reasonable determination as to whether to issue a license and whether special conditions should be attached thereto by visiting the facility or location where radioactive materials would be possessed or used, and by discussing details of the proposed possession or use of the radioactive materials with the applicant or representatives designated by the applicant. Such visits may be made by representatives of the Board or the Executive Secretary.

R313-19-30. Reciprocal Recognition of Licenses.

(1) Subject to these rules, a person who holds a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or Licensing State, and issued by the agency having jurisdiction where the licensee maintains an office for directing

the licensed activity and at which radiation safety records are normally maintained, is hereby granted a general license to conduct the activities authorized in the licensing document within this state, except in areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, for a period not in excess of 180 days in a calendar year provided that:

(a) the licensing document does not limit the activity authorized by the document to specified installations or locations;

(b) the out-of-state licensee notifies the Executive Secretary in writing at least three days prior to engaging in such activity. Notifications shall indicate the location, period, and type of proposed possession and use within the state, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the pertinent licensing document. If, for a specific case, the three-day period would impose an undue hardship on the out-of-state licensee, the licensee may, upon application to the Executive Secretary, obtain permission to proceed sooner. The Executive Secretary may waive the requirement for filing additional written notifications during the remainder of the calendar year following the receipt of the initial notification from a person engaging in activities under the general license provided in Subsection R313-19-30(1);

(c) the out-of-state licensee complies with all applicable rules of the Board and with the terms and conditions of the licensing document, except those terms and conditions which may be inconsistent with applicable rules of the Board;

(d) the out-of-state licensee supplies other information as the Executive Secretary may request; and

(e) the out-of-state licensee shall not transfer or dispose of radioactive material possessed or used under the general license provided in Subsection R313-19-30(1) except by transfer to a person:

(i) specifically licensed by the Executive Secretary or by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State to receive the material, or

(ii) exempt from the requirements for a license for material under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection R313-19-30(1), a person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State authorizing the holder to manufacture, transfer, install, or service a device described in Subsection R313-21-22(4) within the areas subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing body is hereby granted a general license to install, transfer, demonstrate, or service a device in this state provided that:

(a) the person shall file a report with the Executive Secretary within thirty days after the end of a calendar quarter in which a device is transferred to or installed in this state. Reports shall identify each general licensee to whom a device is transferred by name and address, the type of device transferred, and the quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device;

(b) the device has been manufactured, labeled, installed, and serviced in accordance with applicable provisions of the specific license issued to the person by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State;

(c) the person shall assure that any labels required to be affixed to the device under rules of the authority which licensed manufacture of the device bear a statement that "Removal of this label is prohibited"; and

(d) the holder of the specific license shall furnish to the general licensee to whom the device is transferred or on whose premises a device is installed a copy of the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-22(4) or in equivalent rules of the agency having jurisdiction over the manufacture and distribution of the device.

(3) The Executive Secretary may withdraw, limit, or qualify his acceptance of a specific license or equivalent licensing document issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State or an Agreement State, or a product distributed pursuant to the licensing document, upon determining that the action is necessary in order to prevent undue hazard to public health and safety or [property]the environment.

R313-19-34. Terms and Conditions of Licenses.

(1) Licenses issued pursuant to Rule R313-19 shall be subject to provisions of the Act, now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, and orders of the Executive Secretary.

(2) Licenses issued or granted under Rules R313-21 and R313-22 and rights to possess or utilize radioactive material granted by a license issued pursuant to Rules R313-21 and R313-22 shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of a license to a person unless the Executive Secretary shall, after securing full information find that the transfer is in accordance with the provisions of the Act now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, and orders of the Executive Secretary, and shall give his consent in writing.

(3) Persons licensed by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Rules R313-21 and R313-22 shall confine use and possession of the material licensed to the locations and purposes authorized in the license.

(4) Licensees shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing and request termination of the license when the licensee decides to terminate activities involving materials authorized under the license.

(5) Licensees shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any Chapter of Title 11, Bankruptcy, of the United States Code by or against:

(a) the licensee;

(b) an entity, as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C.101(14), controlling the licensee or listing the license or licensee as property of the estate; or

(c) an affiliate, as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C.101(2), of the licensee.

(6) The notification specified in Subsection R313-19-34(5) shall indicate:

(a) the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and

(b) the date of the filing of the petition.

(7) Licensees required to submit emergency plans pursuant to Subsection R313-22-32(8) shall follow the emergency plan approved by the Executive Secretary. The licensee may change the approved plan without the Executive Secretary's approval only if the changes do not decrease the effectiveness of the plan. The licensee shall furnish the change to the Executive Secretary and to affected off-site response organizations within six months after the change is made. Proposed changes that decrease, or potentially decrease, the effectiveness of the approved emergency plan may not be implemented without prior application to and prior approval by the Executive Secretary.

R313-19-41. Transfer of Material.

(1) Licensees shall not transfer radioactive material except as authorized pursuant to Section R313-19-41.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in the license and subject to the provisions of Subsections R313-19-41(3) and (4), licensees may transfer radioactive material:

(a) to the Executive Secretary, if prior approval from the Executive Secretary has been received;

(b) to the U.S. Department of Energy;

(c) to persons exempt from the rules in Rule R313-19 to the extent permitted under the exemption;

(d) to persons authorized to receive the material under terms of a general license or its equivalent, or a specific license or equivalent licensing document, issued by the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State, or to a person otherwise authorized to receive the material by the federal government or an agency thereof, the Executive Secretary, an Agreement State or a Licensing State; or

(e) as otherwise authorized by the Executive Secretary in writing.

(3) Before transferring radioactive material to a specific licensee of the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State, or to a general licensee who is required to register with the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State prior to receipt of the radioactive material, the licensee transferring the material shall verify that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred.

(4) The following methods for the verification required by Subsection R313-19-41(3) are acceptable:

(a) the transferor may possess, and read a current copy of the transferee's specific license or registration certificate;

(b) the transferor may possess a written certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date;

(c) for emergency shipments, the transferor may accept oral certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized

by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date, provided that the oral certification is confirmed in writing within ten days;

(d) the transferor may obtain other information compiled by a reporting service from official records of the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State regarding the identity of licensees and the scope and expiration dates of licenses and registration; or

(e) when none of the methods of verification described in Subsection R313-19-41(4) are readily available or when a transferor desires to verify that information received by one of the methods is correct or up-to-date, the transferor may obtain and record confirmation from the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State that the transferee is licensed to receive the radioactive material.

(5) Shipment and transport of radioactive material shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section R313-19-100.

R313-19-50. Reporting Requirements.

(1) Licensees shall notify the Executive Secretary as soon as possible but not later than four hours after the discovery of an event that prevents immediate protective actions necessary to avoid exposures to radiation or radioactive materials that could exceed regulatory limits or releases of licensed material that could exceed regulatory limits. Events may include fires, explosions, toxic gas releases, etc.

(2) The following events involving licensed material require notification of the Executive Secretary by the licensee within 24 hours:

(a) an unplanned contamination event that:

(i) requires access to the contamination area, by workers or the public, to be restricted for more than 24 hours by imposing additional radiological controls or by prohibiting entry into the area;

(ii) involves a quantity of material greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in Appendix B of 10 CFR 20.1001 ~~[to]~~ through 20.2402~~[7]~~ ~~[1993]~~ (2000) ~~[-ed.]~~, which is incorporated by reference, for the material; and

(iii) has access to the area restricted for a reason other than to allow radionuclides with a half-life of less than 24 hours to decay prior to decontamination; or

(b) an event in which equipment is disabled or fails to function as designed when:

(i) the equipment is required by rule or license condition to prevent releases exceeding regulatory limits, to prevent exposures to radiation and radioactive materials exceeding regulatory limits, or to mitigate the consequences of an accident;

(ii) the equipment is required by rule or license condition to be available and operable; and

(iii) no redundant equipment is available and operable to perform the required safety function; or

(c) an event that requires unplanned medical treatment at a medical facility of an individual with spreadable radioactive contamination on the individual's clothing or body; or

(d) an unplanned fire or explosion damaging licensed material or a device, container, or equipment containing licensed material when:

(i) the quantity of material involved is greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in Appendix B of 10 CFR 20.1001 ~~[to]~~ through 20.2402~~[,]~~ ~~[1993]~~ (2000)~~[-ed.]~~, which is incorporated by reference, for the material; and

(ii) the damage affects the integrity of the licensed material or its container.

(3) Preparation and submission of reports. Reports made by licensees in response to the requirements of Section R313-19-50 must be made as follows:

(a) licensees shall make reports required by Subsections R313-19-50(1) and (2) by telephone to the Executive Secretary. To the extent that the information is available at the time of notification, the information provided in these reports must include:

(i) the caller's name and call back telephone number;
(ii) a description of the event, including date and time;
(iii) the exact location of the event;
(iv) the radionuclides, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the licensed material involved; and
(v) available personnel radiation exposure data.

(b) Written report. A licensee who makes a report required by Subsections R313-19-50(1) or (2) shall submit a written follow-up report within 30 days of the initial report. Written reports prepared pursuant to other rules may be submitted to fulfill this requirement if the reports contain all of the necessary information and the appropriate distribution is made. These written reports shall be sent to the Executive Secretary. The report shall include the following:

(i) A description of the event, including the probable cause and the manufacturer and model number, if applicable, of equipment that failed or malfunctioned;

(ii) the exact location of the event;
(iii) the radionuclides, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the licensed material involved;

(iv) date and time of the event;
(v) corrective actions taken or planned and results of evaluations or assessments; and

(vi) the extent of exposure of individuals to radiation or radioactive materials without identification of individuals by name.

R313-19-61. Modification, Revocation, and Termination of Licenses.

(1) The terms and conditions of all licenses shall be subject to amendment, revision, or modification or the license may be suspended or revoked by reason of amendments to the Act, or by reason of rules, and orders issued by the Executive Secretary.

(2) Licenses may be revoked, suspended, or modified, in whole or in part, for any material false statement in the application or

any statement of fact required under provisions of the Act, or because of conditions revealed by the application or statement of fact or any report, record, or inspection or other means which would warrant the Executive Secretary to refuse to grant a license on an original application, or for violation of, or failure to observe any of the terms and conditions of the Act, or of the license, or of any rule, or order of the Executive Secretary.

(3) Administrative reviews, modifications, revocations or terminations of licenses will be in accordance with Title 19, Chapter 3.

(4) The Executive Secretary may terminate a specific license upon written request submitted by the licensee to the Executive Secretary.

R313-19-70. Exempt Concentrations of Radioactive Materials.

Refer to Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a)

TABLE

Element (Atomic Number)	Radionuclide	Column I Concentration Material Normally Used	Column II Concentration
		As Gas (uCi/ml)	Liquid (uCi/ml) Solid (uCi/g)
Antimony (51)	Sb-122		3 E-4
	Sb-124		2 E-4
	Sb-125		1 E-3
Argon (18)	Ar-37	1 E-3	
	Ar-41	4 E-7	
Arsenic (33)	As-73		5 E-3
	As-74		5 E-4
	As-76		2 E-4
	As-77		8 E-4
Barium (56)	Ba-131		2 E-3
	Ba-140		3 E-4
Beryllium (4)	Be-7		2 E-2
Bismuth (83)	Bi-206		4 E-4
Bromine (35)	Br-82	4 E-7	3 E-3
Cadmium (48)	Cd-109		2 E-3
	Cd-115m		3 E-4
	Cd-115		3 E-4
Calcium (20)	Ca-45		9 E-5
	Ca-47		5 E-4
Carbon (6)	C-14	1 E-6	8 E-3
Cerium (58)	Ce-141		9 E-4
	Ce-143		4 E-4
	Ce-144		1 E-4
Cesium (55)	Cs-131		2 E-2
	Cs-134m		6 E-2
	Cs-134		9 E-5
Chlorine (17)	Cl-38	9 E-7	4 E-3
Chromium (24)	Cr-51		2 E-2
Cobalt (27)	Co-57		5 E-3
	Co-58		1 E-3

	Co-60		5 E-4
Copper (29)	Cu-64		3 E-3
Dysprosium (66)	Dy-165		4 E-3
	Dy-166		4 E-4
Erbium (68)	Er-169		9 E-4
	Er-171		1 E-3
Europium (63)	Eu-152		6 E-4
	(T = 9.2 h)		
	Eu-155		2 E-3
Fluorine (9)	F-18	2 E-6	8 E-3
Gadolinium (64)	Gd-153		2 E-3
	Gd-159		8 E-4
Gallium (31)	Ga-72		4 E-4
Germanium (32)	Ge-71		2 E-2
Gold (79)	Au-196		2 E-3
	Au-198		5 E-4
	Au-199		2 E-3
Hafnium (72)	Hf-181		7 E-4
Hydrogen (1)	H-3	5 E-6	3 E-2
Indium (49)	In-113m		1 E-2
	In-114m		2 E-4
Iodine (53)	I-126	3 E-9	2 E-5
	I-131	3 E-9	2 E-5
	I-132	8 E-8	6 E-4
	I-133	1 E-8	7 E-5
	I-134	2 E-7	1 E-3
Iridium (77)	Ir-190		2 E-3
	Ir-192		4 E-4
	Ir-194		3 E-4
Iron (26)	Fe-55		8 E-3
	Fe-59		6 E-4
Krypton (36)	Kr-85m	1 E-6	
	Kr-85	3 E-6	
Lanthanum (57)	La-140		2 E-4
Lead (82)	Pb-203		4 E-3
Lutetium (71)	Lu-177		1 E-3
Manganese (25)	Mn-52		3 E-4
	Mn-54		1 E-3
	Mn-56		1 E-3
Mercury (80)	Hg-197m		2 E-3
	Hg-197		3 E-3
	Hg-203		2 E-4
Molybdenum (42)	Mo-99		2 E-3
Neodymium (60)	Nd-147		6 E-4
	Nd-149		3 E-3
Nickel (28)	Ni-65		1 E-3
Niobium	Nb-95		1 E-3
(Columbium) (41)	Nb-97		9 E-3
Osmium (76)	Os-185		7 E-4
	Os-191m		3 E-2
	Os-191		2 E-3
	Os-193		6 E-4
Palladium (46)	Pd-103		3 E-3
	Pd-109		9 E-4

Phosphorus (15)	P-32	2 E-4
Platinum (78)	Pt-191	1 E-3
	Pt-193m	1 E-2
	Pt-197m	1 E-2
	Pt-197	1 E-3
Potassium (19)	K-42	3 E-3
Praseodymium (59)	Pr-142	3 E-4
	Pr-143	5 E-4
Promethium (61)	Pm-147	2 E-3
	Pm-149	4 E-3
Rhenium (75)	Re-183	6 E-4
	Re-186	9 E-3
	Re-188	6 E-4
Rhodium (45)	Rh-103m	1 E-1
	Rh-105	1 E-3
Rubidium (37)	Rb-86	7 E-4
Ruthenium (44)	Ru-97	4 E-4
	Ru-103	8 E-4
	Ru-105	1 E-3
	Ru-106	1 E-4
Samarium (62)	Sm-153	8 E-4
Scandium (21)	Sc-46	4 E-4
	Sc-47	9 E-4
	Sc-48	3 E-4
Selenium (34)	Se-75	3 E-3
Silicon (14)	Si-31	9 E-3
Silver (47)	Ag-105	1 E-3
	Ag-110m	3 E-4
	Ag-111	4 E-4
Sodium (11)	Na-24	2 E-3
Strontium (38)	Sr-85	1 E-4
	Sr-89	1 E-4
	Sr-91	7 E-4
	Sr-92	7 E-4
Sulfur (16)	S-35	6 E-4
Tantalum (73)	Ta-182	4 E-4
Technetium (43)	Tc-96m	1 E-1
	Tc-96	1 E-3
Tellurium (52)	Te-125m	2 E-3
	Te-127m	6 E-4
	Te-127	3 E-3
	Te-129m	3 E-4
	Te-131m	6 E-4
	Te-132	3 E-4
Terbium (65)	Tb-160	4 E-4
Thallium (81)	Tl-200	4 E-3
	Tl-201	3 E-3
	Tl-202	1 E-3
	Tl-204	1 E-3
Thulium (69)	Tm-170	5 E-4
	Tm-171	5 E-3
Tin (50)	Sn-113	9 E-4
	Sn-125	2 E-4
Tungsten	W-181	4 E-3

9 E-8

(Wolfram) (74)	W-187		7 E-4
Vanadium (23)	V-48		3 E-4
Xenon (54)	Xe-131m	4 E-6	
	Xe-133	3 E-6	
	Xe-135	1 E-6	
Ytterbium (70)	Yb-175		1 E-3
Yttrium (39)	Y-90		2 E-4
	Y-91m		3 E-2
	Y-91		3 E-4
	Y-92		6 E-4
	Y-93		3 E-4
Zinc (30)	Zn-65		1 E-3
	Zn-69m		7 E-4
	Zn-69		2 E-2
Zirconium (40)	Zr-95		6 E-4
	Zr-97		2 E-4
Beta or gamma emitting radioactive material not listed above with half-life less than 3 years		1 E-10	1 E-6

(1) In expressing the concentrations in Section R313-19-70, the activity stated is that of the parent radionuclide and takes into account the radioactive decay products, because many radionuclides disintegrate into radionuclides which are also radioactive.

(2) For purposes of Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a) where there is involved a combination of radionuclides, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: Determine for each radionuclide in the product the ratio between the radioactivity concentration present in the product and the exempt radioactivity concentration established in Section R313-19-70 for the specific radionuclide when not in combination. The sum of the ratios may not exceed one or unity.

(3) To convert microcuries (uCi) to SI units of kilobecquerels (kBq), multiply the above values by 37.

R313-19-71. Exempt Quantities of Radioactive Materials.

Refer to Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b)

TABLE

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL	MICROCURIES
Antimony-122 (Sb-122)	100
Antimony-124 (Sb-124)	10
Antimony-125 (Sb-125)	10
Arsenic-73 (As-73)	100
Arsenic-74 (As-74)	10
Arsenic-76 (As-76)	10
Arsenic-77 (As-77)	100

Barium-131 (Ba-131)	10	
Barium-133 (Ba-133)	10	
Barium-140 (Ba-140)	10	
Bismuth-210 (Bi-210)	1	
Bromine-82 (Br-82)	10	
Cadmium-109 (Cd-109)	10	
Cadmium-115m (Cd-115m)	10	
Cadmium-115 (Cd-115)	100	
Calcium-45 (Ca-45)	10	
Calcium-47 (Ca-47)	10	
Carbon-14 (C-14)	100	
Cerium-141 (Ce-141)	100	
Cerium-143 (Ce-143)	100	
Cerium-144 (Ce-144)	1	
Cesium-129 (Cs-129)	100	
Cesium-131 (Cs-131)	1,000	
Cesium-134m (Cs-134m)	100	
Cesium-134 (Cs-134)	1	
Cesium-135 (Cs-135)	10	
Cesium-136 (Cs-136)	10	
Cesium-137 (Cs-137)	10	
Chlorine-36 (C[±]1-36)		10
Chlorine-38 (C[±]1-38)		10
Chromium-51 (Cr-51)	1,000	
Cobalt-57 (Co-57)	100	
Cobalt-58m (Co-58m)	10	
Cobalt-58 (Co-58)	10	
Cobalt-60 (Co-60)	1	
Copper-64 (Cu-64)	100	
Dysprosium-165 (Dy-165)	10	
Dysprosium-166 (Dy-166)	100	
Erbium-169 (Er-169)	100	
Erbium-171 (Er-171)	100	
Europium-152 (Eu-152) 9.2h	100	
Europium-152 (Eu-152) 13 yr	1	
Europium-154 (Eu-154)	1	
Europium-155 (Eu-155)	10	
Fluorine-18 (F-18)	1,000	
Gadolinium-153 (Gd-153)	10	
Gadolinium-159 (Gd-159)	100	
Gallium-67 (Ga-67)	100	
Gallium-72 (Ga-72)	10	
Germanium-68 (Ge-68)	10	
Germanium-71 (Ge-71)	100	
Gold-195 (Au 195)	10	
Gold-198 (Au-198)	100	
Gold-199 (Au-199)	100	
Hafnium-181 (Hf-181)	10	
Holmium-166 (Ho-166)	100	
Hydrogen-3 (H-3)	1,000	
Indium-111 (In-111)	100	
Indium-113m (In-113m)	100	
Indium-114m (In-114m)	10	
Indium-115m (In-115m)	100	

Indium-115 (In-115)	10
Iodine-123 (I-123)	100
Iodine-125 (I-125)	1
Iodine-126 (I-126)	1
Iodine-129 (I-129)	0.1
Iodine-131 (I-131)	1
Iodine-132 (I-132)	10
Iodine-133 (I-133)	1
Iodine-134 (I-134)	10
Iodine-135 (I-135)	10
Iridium-192 (Ir-192)	10
Iridium-194 (Ir-194)	100
Iron-52 (Fe-52)	10
Iron-55 (Fe-55)	100
Iron-59 (Fe-59)	10
Krypton-85 (Kr-85)	100
Krypton-87 (Kr-87)	10
Lanthanum-140 (La-140)	10
Lutetium-177 (Lu-177)	100
Manganese-52 (Mn-52)	10
Manganese-54 (Mn-54)	10
Manganese-56 (Mn-56)	10
Mercury-197m (Hg-197m)	100
Mercury-197 (Hg-197)	100
Mercury-203 (Hg-203)	10
Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99)	100
Neodymium-147 (Nd-147)	100
Neodymium-149 (Nd-149)	100
Nickel-59 (Ni-59)	100
Nickel-63 (Ni-63)	10
Nickel-65 (Ni-65)	100
Niobium-93m (Nb-93m)	10
Niobium-95 (Nb-95)	10
Niobium-97 (Nb-97)	10
Osmium-185 (Os-185)	10
Osmium-191m (Os-191m)	100
Osmium-191 (Os-191)	100
Osmium-193 (Os-193)	100
Palladium-103 (Pd-103)	100
Palladium-109 (Pd-109)	100
Phosphorus-32 (P-32)	10
Platinum-191 (Pt-191)	100
Platinum-193m (Pt-193m)	100
Platinum-193 (Pt-193)	100
Platinum-197m (Pt-197m)	100
Platinum-197 (Pt-197)	100
Polonium-210 (Po-210)	0.1
Potassium-42 (K-42)	10
Potassium-43 (K-43)	10
Praseodymium-142 (Pr-142)	100
Praseodymium-143 (Pr-143)	100
Promethium-147 (Pm-147)	10
Promethium-149 (Pm-149)	10
Rhenium-186 (Re-186)	100

Rhenium-188 (Re-188)	100
Rhodium-103m (Rh-103m)	100
Rhodium-105 (Rh-105)	100
Rubidium-81 (Rb-81)	10
Rubidium-86 (Rb-86)	10
Rubidium-87 (Rb-87)	10
Ruthenium-97 (Ru-97)	100
Ruthenium-103 (Ru-103)	10
Ruthenium-105 (Ru-105)	10
Ruthenium-106 (Ru-106)	1
Samarium-151 (Sm-151)	10
Samarium-153 (Sm-153)	100
Scandium-46 (Sc-46)	10
Scandium-47 (Sc-47)	100
Scandium-48 (Sc-48)	10
Selenium-75 (Se-75)	10
Silicon-31 (Si-31)	100
Silver-105 (Ag-105)	10
Silver-110m (Ag-110m)	1
Silver-111 (Ag-111)	100
Sodium-22 (Na-22)	10
Sodium-24 (Na-24)	10
Strontium-85 (Sr-85)	10
Strontium-89 (Sr-89)	1
Strontium-90 (Sr-90)	0.1
Strontium-91 (Sr-91)	10
Strontium-92 (Sr-92)	10
Sulfur-35 (S-35)	100
Tantalum-182 (Ta-182)	10
Technetium-96 (Tc-96)	10
Technetium-97m (Tc-97m)	100
Technetium-97 (Tc-97)	100
Technetium-99m (Tc-99m)	100
Technetium-99 (Tc-99)	10
Tellurium-125m (Te-125m)	10
Tellurium-127m (Te-127m)	10
Tellurium-127 (Te-127)	100
Tellurium-129m (Te-129m)	10
Tellurium-129 (Te-129)	100
Tellurium 131m (Te-131m)	10
Tellurium-132 (Te-132)	10
Terbium-160 (Tb-160)	10
Thallium-200 (Tl-200)	100
Thallium-201 (Tl-201)	100
Thallium-202 (Tl-202)	100
Thallium-204 (Tl-204)	10
Thulium-170 (Tm-170)	10
Thulium-171 (Tm-171)	10
Tin-113 (Sn-113)	10
Tin-125 (Sn-125)	10
Tungsten-181 (W-181)	10
Tungsten-185 (W-185)	10
Tungsten-187 (W-187)	100
Vanadium-48 (V-48)	10

Xenon-131m (Xe-131m)	1,000
Xenon-133 (Xe-133)	100
Xenon-135 (Xe-135)	100
Ytterbium-175 (Yb-175)	100
Yttrium-87 (Y-87)	10
Yttrium-88 (Y-88)	10
Yttrium-90 (Y-90)	10
Yttrium-91 (Y-91)	10
Yttrium-92 (Y-92)	100
Yttrium-93 (Y-93)	100
Zinc-65 (Zn-65)	10
Zinc-69m (Zn-69m)	100
Zinc-69 (Zn-69)	1,000
Zirconium-93 (Zr-93)	10
Zirconium-95 (Zr-95)	10
Zirconium-97 (Zr-97)	10
Any radioactive material not listed above other than alpha emitting radioactive material.	0.1

(1) To convert microcuries (uCi) to SI units of kilobecquerels (kBq), multiply the above values by 37.

R313-19-100. Transportation.

For purposes of Section R313-19-100, 10 CFR 71.4, 71.10, 71.12, 71.13(a) and (b) through 71.16, 71.47, 71.81, 71.85 through 71.89, 71.97 (1998), and Appendix A to part 71 are incorporated by reference with the following clarifications or exceptions:

- (1) The substitution of the following:
 - (a) "Issued by the Executive Secretary" for reference to "issued by the Commission" in 10 CFR 71.4;
 - (b) "Licensee" for reference to "licensee of the Commission";
 - (c) "Subsection R313-19-100(3)" for reference to "10 CFR 71.5";
 - (d) "Subsection R313-15-906(5)" for reference to "10 CFR 20.1906(e)";
 - (e) "Section R313-15-502" for reference to "10 CFR 20.1502";
 and
 - (f) "Utah" for reference to "the United States" in 10 CFR 71.10(b)(3);
- (2) The exclusion of the following:
 - (a) "close reflection by water" and "optimum interspersed hydrogenous moderation" in 10 CFR 71.4;
 - (b) "10 CFR 71.12(b)", "10 CFR 71.14(b)", and "10 CFR 71.16(b)"; and
 - (c) "subpart H" in 10 CFR 71.12(c)(2), 71.14(c)(2), 71.16(d)(2), and 71.81;
- (3) Transportation of licensed material.
 - (a) Each licensee who transports licensed material outside the site of usage, as specified in the license, or where transport is on public highways, or who delivers licensed material to a carrier for transport, shall comply with the applicable

requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations in 49 CFR 170 through 189 (1998) appropriate to the mode of transport.

(i) The licensee shall particularly note DOT regulations in the following areas:

(A) Packaging--49 CFR 173.1 through 173.13, 173.21 through 173.40, and 173.401 through 173.476;

(B) Marking and labeling--49 CFR 172.300 through 172.338, 172.400 through 172.407, 172.436 through 172.440, and 172.400 through 172.450;

(C) Placarding--49 CFR 172.500 through 172.560 and Appendices B and C;

(D) Accident reporting--49 CFR 171.15 and 171.16;

(E) Shipping papers and emergency information--49 CFR 172.200 through 172.205 and 172.600 through 172.606;

(F) Hazardous material employee training--49 CFR 172.700 through 172.704; and

(G) Hazardous material shipper/carrier registration--49 CFR 107.601 through 107.620.

(ii) The licensee shall also note DOT regulations pertaining to the following modes of transportation:

(A) Rail--49 CFR 174.1 through 174.86 and 174.700 through 174.750;

(B) Air--49 CFR 175;

(C) Vessel--49 CFR 176.1 through 176.99 and 176.700 through 176.715; and

(D) Public Highway--49 CFR 177 and 390 through 397.

(b) If DOT regulations are not applicable to a shipment of licensed material, the licensee shall conform to the standards and requirements of the DOT specified in paragraph (a) of this section to the same extent as if the shipment or transportation were subject to DOT regulations. A request for modification, waiver, or exemption from those requirements, and any notification referred to in those requirements, must be filed with, or made to, the Executive Secretary.

KEY: license, reciprocity, transportation, exemptions

[~~June 11, 1999~~]2000

Notice of Continuation May 1, 1997

19-3-104

19-3-108

From: Martin Virgilio
To: Combs, Frederick; Lohaus, Paul
Date: Wed, Apr 18, 2001 9:00 AM
Subject: Re: Memo

Thanks Fred....we support this version of the the memo

>>> Frederick Combs 04/18/01 07:52AM >>>
Groupwise is not doing what it used to.

CC: Cool, Donald; Piccone, Josephine

R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.

R313-19. Requirements of General Applicability to Licensing of Radioactive Material.

R313-19-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to prescribe requirements governing the licensing of radioactive material. This rule also gives notice to all persons who knowingly provide to any licensee, applicant, certificate of registration holder, contractor, or subcontractor, components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services, that relate to a licensee's, applicant's or certificate of registration holder's activities subject to these rules, that they may be individually subject to Executive Secretary enforcement action for violation of Section R313-19-5.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Sections 19-3-104(3) and 19-3-104(6).

R313-19-2. General.

(1) A person shall not receive, possess, use, transfer, own or acquire radioactive material except as authorized in a specific or general license issued pursuant to Rules R313-21 or R313-22 or as otherwise provided in Rule R313-19.

(2) In addition to the requirements of Rules R313-19, R313-21 or R313-22, all licensees are subject to the requirements of Rules R313-12, R313-15, and R313-18. Licensees authorized to use sealed sources containing radioactive materials in panoramic irradiators with dry or wet storage of radioactive sealed sources, underwater irradiators, or irradiators with high dose rates from radioactive sealed sources are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-34, licensees engaged in industrial radiographic operations are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-36, licensees using radionuclides in the healing arts are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-32, licensees engaged in land disposal of radioactive material are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-25, and licensees engaged in wireline and subsurface tracer studies are subject to the requirements of Rule R313-38.

R313-19-5. Deliberate Misconduct.

(1) Any licensee, certificate of registration holder, applicant for a license or certificate of registration, employee of a licensee, certificate of registration holder or applicant; or any contractor, including a supplier or consultant, subcontractor, employee of a contractor or subcontractor of any licensee or certificate of registration holder or applicant for a license or certificate of registration, who knowingly provides to any licensee, applicant, certificate holder, contractor, or subcontractor, any components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services that relate to a licensee's, certificate holder's or applicant's activities in these rules, may not:

(a) Engage in deliberate misconduct that causes or would have caused, if not detected, a licensee, certificate of registration holder, or applicant to be in violation of any rule or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any license issued by the Executive Secretary; or

(b) Deliberately submit to the Executive Secretary, a licensee, certificate of registration holder, an applicant, or a licensee's, certificate holder's or applicant's, contractor or subcontractor, information that the person submitting the information knows to be incomplete or inaccurate in some

respect material to the Executive Secretary.

(2) A person who violates Subsections R313-19-5(1)(a) or (b) may be subject to enforcement action in accordance with Rule R313-14.

(3) For the purposes of Subsection R313-19-5(1)(a), deliberate misconduct by a person means an intentional act or omission that the person knows:

(a) Would cause a licensee, certificate of registration holder or applicant to be in violation of any rule or order; or any term, condition, or limitation, of any license issued by the Executive Secretary; or

(b) Constitutes a violation of a requirement, procedure, instruction, contract, purchase order, or policy of a licensee, certificate of registration holder, applicant, contractor, or subcontractor.

R313-19-13. Exemptions.

(1) Source material.

(a) A person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21, and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, owns, or transfers source material in a chemical mixture, compound, solution or alloy in which the source material is by weight less than 1/20 of one percent (0.05 percent) of the mixture, compound, solution, or alloy.

(b) A person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21, and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses or transfers unrefined and unprocessed ore containing source material; provided, that, except as authorized in a specific license, such person shall not refine or process the ore.

(c) A person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21, and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses or transfers:

(i) any quantities of thorium contained in:

(A) incandescent gas mantles,

(B) vacuum tubes,

(C) welding rods,

(D) electric lamps for illuminating purposes: provided that, each lamp does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium,

(E) germicidal lamps, sunlamps, and lamps for outdoor or industrial lighting provided that each lamp does not contain more than two grams of thorium,

(F) rare earth metals and compounds, mixtures, and products containing not more than 0.25 percent by weight thorium, uranium, or any combination of these, or

(G) personnel neutron dosimeters provided that each dosimeter does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium;

(ii) source material contained in the following products:

(A) glazed ceramic tableware, provided that the glaze contains not more than 20 percent by weight source material,

(B) piezoelectric ceramic containing not more than two percent by weight source material, or

(C) glassware containing not more than ten percent by weight source material, but not including commercially manufactured glass brick, pane glass, ceramic tile, or other glass or ceramic used in construction;

(iii) photographic film, negatives and prints containing uranium or thorium;

(iv) a finished product or part fabricated of, or containing,

tungsten-thorium or magnesium-thorium alloys, provided that the thorium content of the alloy does not exceed four percent by weight and that this exemption shall not be deemed to authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of the product or part;

(v) uranium contained in counterweights installed in aircraft, rockets, projectiles, and missiles, or stored or handled in connection with installation or removal of the counterweights, provided that:

(A) the counterweights are manufactured in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission authorizing distribution by the licensee pursuant to 10 CFR Part 40,

(B) each counterweight has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through any plating or other covering: "DEPLETED URANIUM",

(C) each counterweight is durably and legibly labeled or marked with the identification of the manufacturer and the statement: "UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS PROHIBITED",

(D) The requirements specified in Subsections R313-19-13(1)(c)(v)(B) and (C) need not be met by counterweights manufactured prior to December 31, 1969, provided that such counterweights are impressed with the legend, "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL - URANIUM", as previously required by the rules, and

(E) the exemption contained in Subsection R313-19-13(1)(c)(v) shall not be deemed to authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of counterweights other than repair or restoration of any plating or other covering;

(vi) natural or depleted uranium metal used as shielding constituting part of a shipping container which is conspicuously and legibly impressed with the legend "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE SHIELDING - URANIUM" and the uranium metal is encased in mild steel or equally fire resistant metal of minimum wall thickness of one eighth inch (3.2 mm);

(vii) thorium contained in finished optical lenses, provided that each lens does not contain more than 30 percent by weight of thorium, and that this exemption shall not be deemed to authorize either:

(A) the shaping, grinding, or polishing of a lens or manufacturing processes other than the assembly of such lens into optical systems and devices without alteration of the lens, or

(B) the receipt, possession, use, or transfer of thorium contained in contact lenses, or in spectacles, or in eyepieces in binoculars or other optical instruments;

(viii) uranium contained in detector heads for use in fire detection units, provided that each detector head contains not more than 0.005 microcurie (185.0 Bq) of uranium; or

(ix) thorium contained in a finished aircraft engine part containing nickel-thoria alloy, provided that:

(A) the thorium is dispersed in the nickel-thoria alloy in the form of finely divided thoria (thorium dioxide), and

(B) the thorium content in the nickel-thoria alloy does not exceed four percent by weight.

(d) The exemptions in Subsection R313-19-13(1)(c) do not authorize the manufacture of any of the products described.

(2) Radioactive material other than source material.

(a) Exempt concentrations.

(i) Except as provided in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a)(ii) a person is exempt from Rules R313-19, R313-21 and R313-22 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires products or materials containing:

(A) radioactive material introduced in concentrations not in excess of those listed in Section R313-19-70, or

(B) natural occurring radioactive materials containing less than 15 picocuries per gram radium-226.

(ii) A person may not introduce radioactive material into a product or material knowing or having reason to believe that it will be transferred to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a)(i) or equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State, except in accordance with a specific license issued pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(1) or the general license provided in Section R313-19-30.

(b) Exempt quantities.

(i) Except as provided in Subsections R313-19-13(2)(b)(ii) and (iii) a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material in individual quantities which do not exceed the applicable quantity set forth in Section R313-19-71.

(ii) Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) does not authorize the production, packaging or repackaging of radioactive material for purposes of commercial distribution, or the incorporation of radioactive material into products intended for commercial distribution.

(iii) A person may not, for purposes of commercial distribution, transfer radioactive material in the individual quantities set forth in Section R313-19-71, knowing or having reason to believe that the quantities of radioactive material will be transferred to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) or equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State, except in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 32 or by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(2), which license states that the radioactive material may be transferred by the licensee to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) or the equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State.

(iv) A person who possesses radioactive material received or acquired prior to September 25, 1971, under the general license formerly provided in 10 C.F.R. Part 31.5 is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in Rule R313-19 to the extent that the person possesses, uses, transfers or owns the radioactive material. This exemption does not apply for radium-226.

(c) Exempt items.

(i) Certain items containing radioactive material. Except for persons who apply radioactive material to, or persons who incorporate radioactive material into the following products, a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires the following products:

(A) Timepieces or hands or dials containing not more than

the following specified quantities of radioactive material and not exceeding the following specified levels of radiation:

(I) 25 millicuries (925.0 MBq) of tritium per timepiece;
(II) five millicuries (185.0 MBq) of tritium per hand;
(III) 15 millicuries (555.0 MBq) of tritium per dial. Bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial;

(IV) 100 microcuries (3.7 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch or 200 microcuries (7.4 MBq) of promethium-147 per any other timepiece;

(V) 20 microcuries (0.74 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch hand or 40 microcuries (1.48 MBq) of promethium-147 per other timepiece hand;

(VI) 60 microcuries (2.22 MBq) of promethium-147 per watch dial or 120 microcuries (4.44 MBq) of promethium-147 per other timepiece dial. Bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial;

(VII) the radiation dose rate from hands and dials containing promethium-147 will not exceed, when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber:

for wrist watches, 0.1 millirad (1.0 uGy) per hour at ten centimeters from any surface;

for pocket watches, 0.1 millirad (1.0 uGy) per hour at one centimeter from any surface;

for other timepieces, 0.2 millirad (2.0 uGy) per hour at ten centimeters from any surface;

(VIII) one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of radium-226 per timepiece in timepieces manufactured prior to the effective date of these rules.

(B) Lock illuminators containing not more than 15 millicuries (555.0 MBq) of tritium or not more than two millicuries (74.0 MBq) of promethium-147 installed in automobile locks. The levels of radiation from each lock illuminator containing promethium-147 will not exceed one millirad (10 uGy) per hour at one centimeter from any surface when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber.

(C) Precision balances containing not more than one millicurie (37.0 MBq) of tritium per balance or not more than 0.5 millicurie (18.5 MBq) of tritium per balance part.

(D) Automobile shift quadrants containing not more than 25 millicuries (925 MBq) of tritium.

(E) Marine compasses containing not more than 750 millicuries (27.8 GBq) of tritium gas and other marine navigational instruments containing not more than 250 millicuries (9.25 GBq) of tritium gas.

(F) Thermostat dials and pointers containing not more than 25 millicuries (925.0 MBq) of tritium per thermostat.

(G) Electron tubes, including spark gap tubes, power tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator tubes, pick-up tubes, radiation detection tubes, and other completely sealed tubes that are designed to conduct or control electrical currents; provided that each tube does not contain more than one of the following specified quantities of radioactive material:

(I) 150 millicuries (5.55 GBq) of tritium per microwave receiver protector tube or ten millicuries (370.0 MBq) of tritium per any other electron tube;

(II) one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of cobalt-60;

(III) five microcuries (185.0 kBq) of nickel-63;

(IV) 30 microcuries (1.11 MBq) of krypton-85;

(V) five microcuries (185.0 kBq) of cesium-137;

(VI) 30 microcuries (1.11 MBq) of promethium-147;

(VII) one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of radium-226;

and provided further, that the radiation dose rate from each electron tube containing radioactive material will not exceed one millirad (10.0 uGy) per hour at one centimeter from any surface when measured through seven milligrams per square centimeter of absorber.

(H) Ionizing radiation measuring instruments containing, for purposes of internal calibration or standardization, one or more sources of radioactive material, provided that:

(I) each source contains no more than one exempt quantity set forth in Section R313-19-71; and

(II) each instrument contains no more than ten exempt quantities. For purposes of this requirement, an instrument's source(s) may contain either one type or different types of radionuclides and an individual exempt quantity may be composed of fractional parts of one or more of exempt quantities in Section R313-19-71, provided that the sum of the fractions shall not exceed unity;

(III) for purposes of Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(i)(H), 0.05 microcurie (1.85 kBq) of americium-241 is considered an exempt quantity under Section R313-19-71.

(I) Spark gap irradiators containing not more than one microcurie (37.0 kBq) of cobalt-60 per spark gap irradiator for use in electrically ignited fuel oil burners having a firing rate of at least three gallons (11.4 liters) per hour.

(ii) Self-luminous products containing radioactive material.

(A) Tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147. Except for persons who manufacture, process or produce self-luminous products containing tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147, a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147 in self-luminous products manufactured, processed, produced, imported or transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 32.22, which license authorizes the transfer of the product to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements. The exemption in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(ii) does not apply to tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147 used in products for frivolous purposes or in toys or adornments.

(B) Radium-226. A person is exempt from these rules, to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or owns articles containing less than 0.1 microcurie (3.7 kBq) of radium-226 which were acquired prior to the effective date of these rules.

(iii) Gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material.

(A) Except for persons who manufacture, process, or produce gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, a person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material in gas and aerosol detectors designed to protect life or property from fires and airborne hazards, provided that detectors containing radioactive material shall have been manufactured, imported, or transferred in accordance

with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 32.26, or a Licensing State pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(3) or equivalent requirements, which authorizes the transfer of the detectors to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements.

(B) Gas and aerosol detectors previously manufactured and distributed to general licensees in accordance with a specific license issued by an Agreement State shall be considered exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iii)(A), provided that the device is labeled in accordance with the specific license authorizing distribution of the general licensed device, and provided further that they meet the requirements of Subsection R313-22-75(3).

(C) Gas and aerosol detectors containing naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) previously manufactured and distributed in accordance with a specific license issued by a Licensing State shall be considered exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iii)(A), provided that the device is labeled in accordance with the specific license authorizing distribution, and provided further that they meet the requirements of Subsection R313-22-75(3).

(iv) Capsules containing carbon-14 urea for "in vivo" diagnostic use for humans.

(A) Except as provided in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iv)(B), any person is exempt from the requirements in Rules R313-19 and R313-32 provided that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires capsules containing 37 kBq (1 μ Ci) carbon-14 urea (allowing for nominal variation that may occur during the manufacturing process) each, for "in vivo" diagnostic use for humans.

(B) Any person who desires to use the capsules for research involving human subjects shall apply for and receive a specific license pursuant to Rule R313-32.

(C) Nothing in Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iv) relieves persons from complying with applicable United States Food and Drug Administration, other Federal, and State requirements governing receipt, administration, and use of drugs.

(v) Resins containing scandium-46 and designed for sand consolidation in oil wells. A person is exempt from these rules to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires synthetic plastic resins containing scandium-46 which are designed for sand consolidation in oil wells. The resins shall have been manufactured or imported in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or shall have been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary or an Agreement State to the manufacturer of resins pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those in 10 C.F.R. Part 32.16 and 32.17. This exemption does not authorize the manufacture of any resins containing scandium-46.

(vi) With respect to Subsections R313-19-13(2)(b)(iii), R313-19-13(2)(c)(i), (iii) and (iv), the authority to transfer possession or control by the manufacturer, processor, or producer of equipment, devices, commodities, or other products containing byproduct material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal by other persons is exempted from regulatory requirements may be obtained only from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

R313-19-20. Types of Licenses.

Licenses for radioactive materials are of two types: general and specific.

(1) General licenses provided in Rule R313-21 are effective without the filing of applications with the Executive Secretary or the issuance of licensing documents to the particular persons, although the filing of a registration certificate with the Executive Secretary may be required by the particular general license. The general licensee is subject to the other applicable portions of these rules and limitations of the general license.

(2) Specific licenses require the submission of an application to the Executive Secretary and the issuance of a licensing document by the Executive Secretary. The licensee is subject to applicable portions of these rules as well as limitations specified in the licensing document.

R313-19-25. Prelicensing Inspection.

The Executive Secretary may verify information contained in applications and secure additional information deemed necessary to make a reasonable determination as to whether to issue a license and whether special conditions should be attached thereto by visiting the facility or location where radioactive materials would be possessed or used, and by discussing details of the proposed possession or use of the radioactive materials with the applicant or representatives designated by the applicant. Such visits may be made by representatives of the Board or the Executive Secretary.

R313-19-30. Reciprocal Recognition of Licenses.

(1) Subject to these rules, a person who holds a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or Licensing State, and issued by the agency having jurisdiction where the licensee maintains an office for directing the licensed activity and at which radiation safety records are normally maintained, is hereby granted a general license to conduct the activities authorized in the licensing document within this state, except in areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, for a period not in excess of 180 days in a calendar year provided that:

(a) the licensing document does not limit the activity authorized by the document to specified installations or locations;

(b) the out-of-state licensee notifies the Executive Secretary in writing at least three days prior to engaging in such activity. Notifications shall indicate the location, period, and type of proposed possession and use within the state, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the pertinent licensing document. If, for a specific case, the three-day period would impose an undue hardship on the out-of-state licensee, the licensee may, upon application to the Executive Secretary, obtain permission to proceed sooner. The Executive Secretary may waive the requirement for filing additional written notifications during the remainder of the calendar year following the receipt of the initial notification from a person engaging in activities under the general license provided in Subsection R313-19-30(1);

(c) the out-of-state licensee complies with all applicable rules of the Board and with the terms and conditions of the licensing document, except those terms and conditions which

may be inconsistent with applicable rules of the Board;

(d) the out-of-state licensee supplies other information as the Executive Secretary may request; and

(e) the out-of-state licensee shall not transfer or dispose of radioactive material possessed or used under the general license provided in Subsection R313-19-30(1) except by transfer to a person:

(i) specifically licensed by the Executive Secretary or by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State to receive the material, or

(ii) exempt from the requirements for a license for material under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection R313-19-30(1), a person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State authorizing the holder to manufacture, transfer, install, or service a device described in Subsection R313-21-22(4) within the areas subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing body is hereby granted a general license to install, transfer, demonstrate, or service a device in this state provided that:

(a) the person shall file a report with the Executive Secretary within thirty days after the end of a calendar quarter in which a device is transferred to or installed in this state. Reports shall identify each general licensee to whom a device is transferred by name and address, the type of device transferred, and the quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device;

(b) the device has been manufactured, labeled, installed, and serviced in accordance with applicable provisions of the specific license issued to the person by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State;

(c) the person shall assure that any labels required to be affixed to the device under rules of the authority which licensed manufacture of the device bear a statement that "Removal of this label is prohibited"; and

(d) the holder of the specific license shall furnish to the general licensee to whom the device is transferred or on whose premises a device is installed a copy of the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-22(4) or in equivalent rules of the agency having jurisdiction over the manufacture and distribution of the device.

(3) The Executive Secretary may withdraw, limit, or qualify his acceptance of a specific license or equivalent licensing document issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a Licensing State or an Agreement State, or a product distributed pursuant to the licensing document, upon determining that the action is necessary in order to prevent undue hazard to public health and safety or the environment.

R313-19-34. Terms and Conditions of Licenses.

(1) Licenses issued pursuant to Rule R313-19 shall be subject to provisions of the Act, now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, and orders of the Executive Secretary.

(2) Licenses issued or granted under Rules R313-21 and R313-22 and rights to possess or utilize radioactive material granted by a license issued pursuant to Rules R313-21 and R313-22 shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of a license to a person

unless the Executive Secretary shall, after securing full information find that the transfer is in accordance with the provisions of the Act now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, and orders of the Executive Secretary, and shall give his consent in writing.

(3) Persons licensed by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Rules R313-21 and R313-22 shall confine use and possession of the material licensed to the locations and purposes authorized in the license.

(4) Licensees shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing and request termination of the license when the licensee decides to terminate activities involving materials authorized under the license.

(5) Licensees shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any Chapter of Title 11, Bankruptcy, of the United States Code by or against:

(a) the licensee;

(b) an entity, as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C.101(14), controlling the licensee or listing the license or licensee as property of the estate; or

(c) an affiliate, as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C.101(2), of the licensee.

(6) The notification specified in Subsection R313-19-34(5) shall indicate:

(a) the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and

(b) the date of the filing of the petition.

(7) Licensees required to submit emergency plans pursuant to Subsection R313-22-32(8) shall follow the emergency plan approved by the Executive Secretary. The licensee may change the approved plan without the Executive Secretary's approval only if the changes do not decrease the effectiveness of the plan. The licensee shall furnish the change to the Executive Secretary and to affected off-site response organizations within six months after the change is made. Proposed changes that decrease, or potentially decrease, the effectiveness of the approved emergency plan may not be implemented without prior application to and prior approval by the Executive Secretary.

R313-19-41. Transfer of Material.

(1) Licensees shall not transfer radioactive material except as authorized pursuant to Section R313-19-41.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in the license and subject to the provisions of Subsections R313-19-41(3) and (4), licensees may transfer radioactive material:

(a) to the Executive Secretary, if prior approval from the Executive Secretary has been received;

(b) to the U.S. Department of Energy;

(c) to persons exempt from the rules in Rule R313-19 to the extent permitted under the exemption;

(d) to persons authorized to receive the material under terms of a general license or its equivalent, or a specific license or equivalent licensing document, issued by the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State, or to a person otherwise authorized to receive the material by the federal government or an agency thereof, the Executive Secretary, an Agreement State or a Licensing State; or

(e) as otherwise authorized by the Executive Secretary in writing.

(3) Before transferring radioactive material to a specific licensee of the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State, or to a general licensee who is required to register with the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State prior to receipt of the radioactive material, the licensee transferring the material shall verify that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred.

(4) The following methods for the verification required by Subsection R313-19-41(3) are acceptable:

(a) the transferor may possess, and read a current copy of the transferee's specific license or registration certificate;

(b) the transferor may possess a written certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date;

(c) for emergency shipments, the transferor may accept oral certification by the transferee that the transferee is authorized by license or registration certificate to receive the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred, specifying the license or registration certificate number, issuing agency, and expiration date, provided that the oral certification is confirmed in writing within ten days;

(d) the transferor may obtain other information compiled by a reporting service from official records of the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State regarding the identity of licensees and the scope and expiration dates of licenses and registration; or

(e) when none of the methods of verification described in Subsection R313-19-41(4) are readily available or when a transferor desires to verify that information received by one of the methods is correct or up-to-date, the transferor may obtain and record confirmation from the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State that the transferee is licensed to receive the radioactive material.

(5) Shipment and transport of radioactive material shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section R313-19-100.

R313-19-50. Reporting Requirements.

(1) Licensees shall notify the Executive Secretary as soon as possible but not later than four hours after the discovery of an event that prevents immediate protective actions necessary to avoid exposures to radiation or radioactive materials that could exceed regulatory limits or releases of licensed material that could exceed regulatory limits. Events may include fires, explosions, toxic gas releases, etc.

(2) The following events involving licensed material require notification of the Executive Secretary by the licensee within 24 hours:

(a) an unplanned contamination event that:

(i) requires access to the contamination area, by workers or the public, to be restricted for more than 24 hours by

imposing additional radiological controls or by prohibiting entry into the area;

(ii) involves a quantity of material greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in Appendix B of 10 CFR 20.1001 through 20.2402 (2000), which is incorporated by reference, for the material; and

(iii) has access to the area restricted for a reason other than to allow radionuclides with a half-life of less than 24 hours to decay prior to decontamination; or

(b) an event in which equipment is disabled or fails to function as designed when:

(i) the equipment is required by rule or license condition to prevent releases exceeding regulatory limits, to prevent exposures to radiation and radioactive materials exceeding regulatory limits, or to mitigate the consequences of an accident;

(ii) the equipment is required by rule or license condition to be available and operable; and

(iii) no redundant equipment is available and operable to perform the required safety function; or

(c) an event that requires unplanned medical treatment at a medical facility of an individual with spreadable radioactive contamination on the individual's clothing or body; or

(d) an unplanned fire or explosion damaging licensed material or a device, container, or equipment containing licensed material when:

(i) the quantity of material involved is greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in Appendix B of 10 CFR 20.1001 through 20.2402 (2000), which is incorporated by reference, for the material; and

(ii) the damage affects the integrity of the licensed material or its container.

(3) Preparation and submission of reports. Reports made by licensees in response to the requirements of Section R313-19-50 must be made as follows:

(a) licensees shall make reports required by Subsections R313-19-50(1) and (2) by telephone to the Executive Secretary. To the extent that the information is available at the time of notification, the information provided in these reports must include:

(i) the caller's name and call back telephone number;

(ii) a description of the event, including date and time;

(iii) the exact location of the event;

(iv) the radionuclides, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the licensed material involved; and

(v) available personnel radiation exposure data.

(b) Written report. A licensee who makes a report required by Subsections R313-19-50(1) or (2) shall submit a written follow-up report within 30 days of the initial report. Written reports prepared pursuant to other rules may be submitted to fulfill this requirement if the reports contain all of the necessary information and the appropriate distribution is made. These written reports shall be sent to the Executive Secretary. The report shall include the following:

(i) A description of the event, including the probable cause and the manufacturer and model number, if applicable, of equipment that failed or malfunctioned;

(ii) the exact location of the event;

(iii) the radionuclides, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the licensed material involved;

- (iv) date and time of the event;
- (v) corrective actions taken or planned and results of evaluations or assessments; and
- (vi) the extent of exposure of individuals to radiation or radioactive materials without identification of individuals by name.

R313-19-61. Modification, Revocation, and Termination of Licenses.

(1) The terms and conditions of all licenses shall be subject to amendment, revision, or modification or the license may be suspended or revoked by reason of amendments to the Act, or by reason of rules, and orders issued by the Executive Secretary.

(2) Licenses may be revoked, suspended, or modified, in whole or in part, for any material false statement in the application or any statement of fact required under provisions of the Act, or because of conditions revealed by the application or statement of fact or any report, record, or inspection or other means which would warrant the Executive Secretary to refuse to grant a license on an original application, or for violation of, or failure to observe any of the terms and conditions of the Act, or of the license, or of any rule, or order of the Executive Secretary.

(3) Administrative reviews, modifications, revocations or terminations of licenses will be in accordance with Title 19, Chapter 3.

(4) The Executive Secretary may terminate a specific license upon written request submitted by the licensee to the Executive Secretary.

R313-19-70. Exempt Concentrations of Radioactive Materials.

Refer to Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a)

Element (Atomic Number)	Radionuclide	TABLE	
		Column I Concentration Material Normally Used	Column II Concentration Liquid (uCi/ml) Solid (uCi/g)
Antimony (51)	Sb-122		3 E-4
	Sb-124		2 E-4
	Sb-125		1 E-3
Argon (18)	Ar-37	1 E-3	
	Ar-41	4 E-7	
Arsenic (33)	As-73		5 E-3
	As-74		5 E-4
	As-76		2 E-4
	As-77		8 E-4
Barium (56)	Ba-131		2 E-3
	Ba-140		3 E-4
Beryllium (4)	Be-7		2 E-2
Bismuth (83)	Bi-206		4 E-4
Bromine (35)	Br-82	4 E-7	3 E-3
	Cd-109		2 E-3
Cadmium (48)	Cd-115m		3 E-4
	Cd-115		3 E-4
Calcium (20)	Ca-45		9 E-5
	Ca-47		5 E-4
Carbon (6)	C-14	1 E-6	8 E-3
Cerium (58)	Ce-141		9 E-4
	Ce-143		4 E-4
	Ce-144		1 E-4
Cesium (55)	Cs-131		2 E-2
	Cs-134m		6 E-2
	Cs-134		9 E-5
Chlorine (17)	Cl-38	9 E-7	4 E-3
Chromium (24)	Cr-51		2 E-2
Cobalt (27)	Co-57		5 E-3

	Co-58		1 E-3
	Co-60		5 E-4
Copper (29)	Cu-64		3 E-3
	Dysprosium (66)		4 E-3
	Dy-165		4 E-4
	Dy-166		9 E-4
Erbium (68)	Er-169		1 E-3
	Er-171		6 E-4
Europium (63)	Eu-152		2 E-3
	(T = 9.2 h)		8 E-3
	Eu-155		2 E-3
Fluorine (9)	F-18	2 E-6	8 E-4
	Gadolinium (64)		2 E-3
	Gd-153		8 E-4
	Gd-159		4 E-4
Gallium (31)	Ga-72		2 E-2
Germanium (32)	Ge-71		2 E-3
	Au-196		5 E-4
Gold (79)	Au-198		2 E-3
	Au-199		7 E-4
Hafnium (72)	Hf-181		3 E-2
Hydrogen (1)	H-3	5 E-6	1 E-2
	Indium (49)		2 E-4
	In-113m		2 E-5
	In-114m		2 E-5
Iodine (53)	I-126	3 E-9	6 E-4
	I-131	3 E-9	7 E-5
	I-132	8 E-8	1 E-3
	I-133	1 E-8	2 E-3
	I-134	2 E-7	4 E-4
Iridium (77)	Ir-190		3 E-4
	Ir-192		8 E-3
	Ir-194		6 E-4
Iron (26)	Fe-55		1 E-3
	Fe-59		3 E-6
Krypton (36)	Kr-85m	1 E-6	2 E-4
	Kr-85	3 E-6	4 E-3
Lanthanum (57)	La-140		1 E-3
Lead (82)	Pb-203		3 E-4
Lutetium (71)	Lu-177		1 E-3
Manganese (25)	Mn-52		1 E-3
	Mn-54		1 E-3
	Mn-56		2 E-3
	Mercury (80)		3 E-3
	Hg-197m		2 E-4
	Hg-197		2 E-3
	Hg-203		2 E-3
Molybdenum (42)	Mo-99		6 E-4
Neodymium (60)	Nd-147		3 E-3
	Nd-149		1 E-3
Nickel (28)	Ni-65		1 E-3
	Nb-95		9 E-3
Niobium (Columbium)(41)	Nb-97		7 E-4
	Os-185		3 E-2
Osmium (76)	Os-191m		2 E-3
	Os-191		6 E-4
	Os-193		3 E-3
	Palladium (46)		9 E-4
	Pd-103		2 E-4
	Pd-109		1 E-3
Phosphorus (15)	P-32		1 E-2
Platinum (78)	Pt-191		1 E-2
	Pt-193m		1 E-2
	Pt-197m		1 E-3
	Pt-197		3 E-3
Potassium (19)	K-42		3 E-4
Praseodymium (59)	Pr-142		5 E-4
	Pr-143		2 E-3
Promethium (61)	Pm-147		4 E-3
	Pm-149		6 E-4
Rhenium (75)	Re-183		9 E-3
	Re-186		6 E-4
	Re-188		1 E-1
Rhodium (45)	Rh-103m		1 E-3
	Rh-105		7 E-4
Rubidium (37)	Rb-86		4 E-4
Ruthenium (44)	Ru-97		8 E-4
	Ru-103		1 E-3
	Ru-105		1 E-4
	Ru-106		8 E-4
Samarium (62)	Sm-153		4 E-4
Scandium (21)	Sc-46		9 E-4
	Sc-47		3 E-4
	Sc-48		3 E-3
Selenium (34)	Se-75		9 E-3
Silicon (14)	Si-31		1 E-3
Silver (47)	Ag-105		3 E-4
	Ag-110m		4 E-4
	Ag-111		2 E-3
Sodium (11)	Na-24		1 E-4
Strontium (38)	Sr-85		1 E-4
	Sr-89		7 E-4
	Sr-91		

Sulfur (16)	Sr-92	7 E-4	Cerium-144 (Ce-144)	1
Tantalum (73)	S-35	9 E-8	Cesium-129 (Cs-129)	100
Technetium (43)	Ta-182	4 E-4	Cesium-131 (Cs-131)	1,000
	Tc-96m	1 E-1	Cesium-134m (Cs-134m)	100
	Tc-96	1 E-3	Cesium-134 (Cs-134)	1
Tellurium (52)	Te-125m	2 E-3	Cesium-135 (Cs-135)	10
	Te-127m	6 E-4	Cesium-136 (Cs-136)	10
	Te-127	3 E-3	Cesium-137 (Cs-137)	10
	Te-129m	3 E-4	Chlorine-36 (Cl-36)	10
	Te-131m	6 E-4	Chlorine-38 (Cl-38)	10
	Te-132	3 E-4	Chromium-51 (Cr-51)	1,000
Terbium (65)	Tb-160	4 E-4	Cobalt-57 (Co-57)	100
Thallium (81)	Tl-200	4 E-3	Cobalt-58m (Co-58m)	10
	Tl-201	3 E-3	Cobalt-58 (Co-58)	10
	Tl-202	1 E-3	Cobalt-60 (Co-60)	1
	Tl-204	1 E-3	Copper-64 (Cu-64)	100
Thulium (69)	Tm-170	5 E-4	Dysprosium-165 (Dy-165)	10
	Tm-171	5 E-3	Dysprosium-166 (Dy-166)	100
Tin (50)	Sn-113	9 E-4	Erbium-169 (Er-169)	100
	Sn-125	2 E-4	Erbium-171 (Er-171)	100
Tungsten	W-181	4 E-3	Europium-152 (Eu-152) 9.2h	100
(Wolfram) (74)	W-187	7 E-4	Europium-152 (Eu-152) 13 yr	1
Vanadium (23)	V-48	3 E-4	Europium-154 (Eu-154)	1
Xenon (54)	Xe-131m	4 E-6	Europium-155 (Eu-155)	10
	Xe-133	3 E-6	Fluorine-18 (F-18)	1,000
	Xe-135	1 E-6	Gadolinium-153 (Gd-153)	10
Ytterbium (70)	Yb-175	1 E-3	Gadolinium-159 (Gd-159)	100
Yttrium (39)	Y-90	2 E-4	Gallium-67 (Ga-67)	100
	Y-91m	3 E-2	Gallium-72 (Ga-72)	10
	Y-91	3 E-4	Germanium-68 (Ge-68)	10
	Y-92	6 E-4	Germanium-71 (Ge-71)	100
	Y-93	3 E-4	Gold-195 (Au-195)	10
Zinc (30)	Zn-65	1 E-3	Gold-198 (Au-198)	100
	Zn-69m	7 E-4	Gold-199 (Au-199)	100
	Zn-69	2 E-2	Hafnium-181 (Hf-181)	10
Zirconium (40)	Zr-95	6 E-4	Holmium-166 (Ho-166)	100
	Zr-97	2 E-4	Hydrogen-3 (H-3)	1,000
Beta or gamma emitting radioactive material not listed above with half-life less than 3 years		1 E-10 1 E-6	Indium-111 (In-111)	100
			Indium-113m (In-113m)	100
			Indium-114m (In-114m)	10
			Indium-115m (In-115m)	100
			Indium-115 (In-115)	10
			Iodine-123 (I-123)	100
			Iodine-125 (I-125)	1
			Iodine-126 (I-126)	1
			Iodine-129 (I-129)	0.1
			Iodine-131 (I-131)	1
			Iodine-132 (I-132)	10
			Iodine-133 (I-133)	1
			Iodine-134 (I-134)	10
			Iodine-135 (I-135)	10
			Iridium-192 (Ir-192)	10
			Iridium-194 (Ir-194)	100
			Iron-52 (Fe-52)	10
			Iron-55 (Fe-55)	100
			Iron-59 (Fe-59)	10
			Krypton-85 (Kr-85)	100
			Krypton-87 (Kr-87)	10
			Lanthanum-140 (La-140)	10
			Lutetium-177 (Lu-177)	100
			Manganese-52 (Mn-52)	10
			Manganese-54 (Mn-54)	10
			Manganese-56 (Mn-56)	10
			Mercury-197m (Hg-197m)	100
			Mercury-197 (Hg-197)	100
			Mercury-203 (Hg-203)	10
			Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99)	100
			Neodymium-147 (Nd-147)	100
			Neodymium-149 (Nd-149)	100
			Nickel-59 (Ni-59)	100
			Nickel-63 (Ni-63)	10
			Nickel-65 (Ni-65)	100
			Niobium-93m (Nb-93m)	10
			Niobium-95 (Nb-95)	10
			Niobium-97 (Nb-97)	10
			Osmium-185 (Os-185)	10
			Osmium-191m (Os-191m)	100
			Osmium-191 (Os-191)	100
			Osmium-193 (Os-193)	100
			Palladium-103 (Pd-103)	100
			Palladium-109 (Pd-109)	100
			Phosphorus-32 (P-32)	10
			Platinum-191 (Pt-191)	100
			Platinum-193m (Pt-193m)	100
			Platinum-193 (Pt-193)	100
			Platinum-197m (Pt-197m)	100
			Platinum-197 (Pt-197)	100
			Polonium-210 (Po-210)	0.1

(1) In expressing the concentrations in Section R313-19-70, the activity stated is that of the parent radionuclide and takes into account the radioactive decay products, because many radionuclides disintegrate into radionuclides which are also radioactive.

(2) For purposes of Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a) where there is involved a combination of radionuclides, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: Determine for each radionuclide in the product the ratio between the radioactivity concentration present in the product and the exempt radioactivity concentration established in Section R313-19-70 for the specific radionuclide when not in combination. The sum of the ratios may not exceed one or unity.

(3) To convert microcuries (uCi) to SI units of kilobecquerels (kBq), multiply the above values by 37.

R313-19-71. Exempt Quantities of Radioactive Materials.

Refer to Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b)

TABLE

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL MICROCURIES

Antimony-122 (Sb-122)	100
Antimony-124 (Sb-124)	10
Antimony-125 (Sb-125)	10
Arsenic-73 (As-73)	100
Arsenic-74 (As-74)	10
Arsenic-76 (As-76)	10
Arsenic-77 (As-77)	100
Barium-131 (Ba-131)	10
Barium-133 (Ba-133)	10
Barium-140 (Ba-140)	10
Bismuth-210 (Bi-210)	1
Bromine-82 (Br-82)	10
Cadmium-109 (Cd-109)	10
Cadmium-115m (Cd-115m)	10
Cadmium-115 (Cd-115)	100
Calcium-45 (Ca-45)	10
Calcium-47 (Ca-47)	10
Carbon-14 (C-14)	100
Cerium-141 (Ce-141)	100
Cerium-143 (Ce-143)	100

Potassium-42 (K-42)	10
Potassium-43 (K-43)	10
Praseodymium-142 (Pr-142)	100
Praseodymium-143 (Pr-143)	100
Promethium-147 (Pm-147)	10
Promethium-149 (Pm-149)	10
Rhenium-186 (Re-186)	100
Rhenium-188 (Re-188)	100
Rhodium-103m (Rh-103m)	100
Rhodium-105 (Rh-105)	100
Rubidium-81 (Rb-81)	10
Rubidium-86 (Rb-86)	10
Rubidium-87 (Rb-87)	10
Ruthenium-97 (Ru-97)	100
Ruthenium-103 (Ru-103)	10
Ruthenium-105 (Ru-105)	10
Ruthenium-106 (Ru-106)	1
Samarium-151 (Sm-151)	10
Samarium-153 (Sm-153)	100
Scandium-46 (Sc-46)	10
Scandium-47 (Sc-47)	100
Scandium-48 (Sc-48)	10
Selenium-75 (Se-75)	10
Silicon-31 (Si-31)	100
Silver-105 (Ag-105)	10
Silver-110m (Ag-110m)	1
Silver-111 (Ag-111)	100
Sodium-22 (Na-22)	10
Sodium-24 (Na-24)	10
Strontium-85 (Sr-85)	10
Strontium-89 (Sr-89)	1
Strontium-90 (Sr-90)	0.1
Strontium-91 (Sr-91)	10
Strontium-92 (Sr-92)	10
Sulfur-35 (S-35)	100
Tantalum-182 (Ta-182)	10
Technetium-96 (Tc-96)	10
Technetium-97m (Tc-97m)	100
Technetium-97 (Tc-97)	100
Technetium-99m (Tc-99m)	100
Technetium-99 (Tc-99)	10
Tellurium-125m (Te-125m)	10
Tellurium-127m (Te-127m)	10
Tellurium-127 (Te-127)	100
Tellurium-129m (Te-129m)	10
Tellurium-129 (Te-129)	100
Tellurium-131m (Te-131m)	10
Tellurium-132 (Te-132)	10
Terbium-160 (Tb-160)	10
Thallium-200 (Tl-200)	100
Thallium-201 (Tl-201)	100
Thallium-202 (Tl-202)	100
Thallium-204 (Tl-204)	10
Thulium-170 (Tm-170)	10
Thulium-171 (Tm-171)	10
Tin-113 (Sn-113)	10
Tin-125 (Sn-125)	10
Tungsten-181 (W-181)	10
Tungsten-185 (W-185)	10
Tungsten-187 (W-187)	100
Vanadium-48 (V-48)	10
Xenon-131m (Xe-131m)	1,000
Xenon-133 (Xe-133)	100
Xenon-135 (Xe-135)	100
Ytterbium-175 (Yb-175)	100
Yttrium-87 (Y-87)	10
Yttrium-88 (Y-88)	10
Yttrium-90 (Y-90)	10
Yttrium-91 (Y-91)	10
Yttrium-92 (Y-92)	100
Yttrium-93 (Y-93)	100
Zinc-65 (Zn-65)	10
Zinc-69m (Zn-69m)	100
Zinc-69 (Zn-69)	1,000
Zirconium-93 (Zr-93)	10
Zirconium-95 (Zr-95)	10
Zirconium-97 (Zr-97)	10
Any radioactive material not listed above other than alpha emitting radioactive material.	0.1

(1) To convert microcuries (uCi) to SI units of kilobecquerels (kBq), multiply the above values by 37.

R313-19-100. Transportation.

For purposes of Section R313-19-100, 10 CFR 71.4, 71.10, 71.12, 71.13(a) and (b) through 71.16, 71.47, 71.81, 71.85 through 71.89, 71.97 (1998), and Appendix A to part 71 are incorporated by reference with the following clarifications or exceptions:

(1) The substitution of the following:

(a) "Issued by the Executive Secretary" for reference to "issued by the Commission" in 10 CFR 71.4;

(b) "Licensee" for reference to "licensee of the Commission";

(c) "Subsection R313-19-100(3)" for reference to "10 CFR 71.5";

(d) "Subsection R313-15-906(5)" for reference to "10 CFR 20.1906(e)";

(e) "Section R313-15-502" for reference to "10 CFR 20.1502"; and

(f) "Utah" for reference to "the United States" in 10 CFR 71.10(b)(3);

(2) The exclusion of the following:

(a) "close reflection by water" and "optimum interspersed hydrogenous moderation" in 10 CFR 71.4;

(b) "10 CFR 71.12(b)", "10 CFR 71.14(b)", and "10 CFR 71.16(b)"; and

(c) "subpart H" in 10 CFR 71.12(c)(2), 71.14(c)(2), 71.16(d)(2), and 71.81;

(3) Transportation of licensed material.

(a) Each licensee who transports licensed material outside the site of usage, as specified in the license, or where transport is on public highways, or who delivers licensed material to a carrier for transport, shall comply with the applicable requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations in 49 CFR 170 through 189 (1998) appropriate to the mode of transport.

(i) The licensee shall particularly note DOT regulations in the following areas:

(A) Packaging--49 CFR 173.1 through 173.13, 173.21 through 173.40, and 173.401 through 173.476;

(B) Marking and labeling--49 CFR 172.300 through 172.338, 172.400 through 172.407, 172.436 through 172.440, and 172.400 through 172.450;

(C) Placarding--49 CFR 172.500 through 172.560 and Appendices B and C;

(D) Accident reporting--49 CFR 171.15 and 171.16;

(E) Shipping papers and emergency information--49 CFR 172.200 through 172.205 and 172.600 through 172.606;

(F) Hazardous material employee training--49 CFR 172.700 through 172.704; and

(G) Hazardous material shipper/carrier registration--49 CFR 107.601 through 107.620.

(ii) The licensee shall also note DOT regulations pertaining to the following modes of transportation:

(A) Rail--49 CFR 174.1 through 174.86 and 174.700 through 174.750;

(B) Air--49 CFR 175;

(C) Vessel--49 CFR 176.1 through 176.99 and 176.700 through 176.715; and

(D) Public Highway--49 CFR 177 and 390 through 397.

(b) If DOT regulations are not applicable to a shipment of licensed material, the licensee shall conform to the standards

and requirements of the DOT specified in paragraph (a) of this section to the same extent as if the shipment or transportation were subject to DOT regulations. A request for modification, waiver, or exemption from those requirements, and any notification referred to in those requirements, must be filed with, or made to, the Executive Secretary.

KEY: license, reciprocity, transportation, exemptions

January 26, 2001

19-3-104

Notice of Continuation May 1, 1997

19-3-108