

Industrial Radiography Licensee Temporary Exemptions During the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency

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This table provides a list of 10 CFR Part 34 requirements for the which the NRC may consider expedited requests for temporary exemption. Licensees may seek a temporary exemption from these requirements to address the challenges licensees may face during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE). This table may be updated as the NRC identifies additional requirements for which the NRC may consider expedited requests for temporary exemption.

Reg.	Description of Exemption
Subpart C – Equipment	
<u>34.25(b)(1)</u>	The requirement in 10 CFR 34.25(b)(1) that the licensee shall have each radiation survey instrument required in 10 CFR 34.25(a) calibrated at intervals not to exceed 6 months.
<u>34.27(c)(1)</u>	The requirement in 10 CFR 34.27(c)(1) that the licensee test sealed sources for leakage at intervals not to exceed 6 months.
<u>34.27(e)</u>	The requirement in 10 CFR 34.27(e) that the licensee test each exposure device using depleted uranium (DU) shielding and an “S” tube configuration for DU contamination at intervals not to exceed 12 months.
<u>34.29(a)</u>	The requirement in 10 CFR 34.29(a) that the licensee conduct a quarterly inventory to account for all sealed sources and for devices containing depleted uranium.
Subpart D – Radiation Safety Requirements	
<u>34.43(d)</u>	The requirement in 10 CFR 34.43(d) that licensees provide annual refresher safety training for each radiographer and radiographer assistant at intervals not to exceed 12 months.
<u>34.43(e)</u>	The requirement in 10 CFR 34.43(e)(1) that the licensee’s radiation safety officer or designee observe the performance of each radiographer and radiographer assistant during actual industrial radiographic operation, at intervals not to exceed 6 months.