MATERIALS LICENSE

Amendment No. 05

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438), and Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, Parts 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, and 70, and in reliance on statements and representations heretofore made by the licensee, a license is hereby issued authorizing the licensee to receive, acquire, possess, and transfer byproduct, source, and special nuclear material designated below; to use such material for the purpose(s) and at the place(s) designated below; to deliver or transfer such material to persons authorized to receive it in accordance with the regulations of the applicable Part(s). This license shall be deemed to contain the conditions specified in Section 183 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and is subject to all applicable rules, regulations, and orders of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission now or hereafter in effect and to any conditions specified below.

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

Licensee	In accordance with the letter dated December 5, 1996,
1. Quest Diagnostics Incorporated	3. License Number 06-28746-01 is amended in its entirety to read as follows:
2. 3 Sterling Drive P.O. Box 5054 Wallingford, Connecticut 06492-7554	4. Expiration Date May 31, 2004
	5. Docket or Reference No. 030-32726

6. Byproduct, Source, and/or Special Nuclear Material	7. Chemical and/or Physical Form	8. Maximum Amount that Licensee May Possess at Any One Time Under This License
A. Iodine 125	A. Bound to nonvolatile agents	A. 20 millicuries

9. Authorized use

A. In vitro clinical or laboratory testing.

CONDITIONS

10. Licensed material shall be used only at the licensee's facilities located at 3 Sterling Drive, Wallingford, Connecticut, and 555 Lordship Boulevard, Stratford, Connecticut.

11. A. Licensed material shall be used by, or under the supervision of, Mary Lou Catalano, Mary Ann Jenkins, Elaine Labrecque, Diane Marcinov, Richard Pabis, Jeffrey Petritus, Debbie Renda, Holly Van Ness, Melanie Woznicki, Robert Berry, Lance Nared, Tony Masterbone or Robyn Watrous.

B. The Radiation Safety Officer for this license is Jeffrey Petritus.

12. Licensed material shall not be used in or on human beings.

13. Radioactive wastes containing microcurie amounts of iodine-125 may be disposed to the ordinary trash after being held for decay for a minimum of five (5) half-lives. Prior to disposal, these wastes must be monitored in accordance with the procedures described in the licensee's letter dated November 15, 1983. The survey conducted prior to disposal must confirm that the radioactivity of the wastes cannot be distinguished from background.

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PDR ADOCK 03032726
C PDR

MATERIALS LICENSE
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

License Number: 06-28746-01
Docket or Reference Number: 030-32726
Amendment No. 05

14. The licensee is authorized to transport licensed material in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR Part 71, "Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material."

15. Except as specifically provided otherwise in this license, the licensee shall conduct its program in accordance with the statements, representations, and procedures contained in the documents, including any enclosures, listed below. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's regulations shall govern unless the statements, representations, and procedures in the licensee's application and correspondence are more restrictive than the regulations.

A. Letter dated January 7, 1988
B. Letter dated September 20, 1988
C. Letter dated January 31, 1990
D. Letter received September 7, 1990
E. Application dated November 4, 1993
F. Letter dated August 15, 1994
G. Letter dated February 7, 1995
H. Letter dated October 12, 1995
I. Letter dated December 5, 1996
J. Letter dated January 7, 1997

Date JAN 25 1997

For the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Original Signed By:
By John D. Kinneman
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety
Region I
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

JAN 25 1997

Jeffrey Petritus
Safety Coordinator
Quest Diagnostics Incorporated
3 Sterling Drive
P.O. Box 5054
Wallingford, CT 06492-7554

Dear Mr. Petritus:

This refers to your license amendment request. Enclosed with this letter is the amended license.

Please review the enclosed document carefully and be sure that you understand and fully implement all the conditions incorporated into the amended license. If there are any errors or questions, please notify the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region I Office, Licensing Assistance Team, (610) 337-5093 or 5239, so that we can provide appropriate corrections and answers.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By:
John D. Kinneman

John D. Kinneman, Chief
Nuclear Material Safety Branch 2
Division of Nuclear Materials Safety

License No. 06-28746-01
Docket No. 030-32726
Control No. 124022

Enclosure:
Amendment No. 05
DOCUMENT NAME: R:\WPS\MLTR\L0628746.01
To receive a copy of this document, indicate in the box: "C" = Copy w/o attach/encl "E" = Copy w/ attach/encl "N" = No copy

OFFICE	DNMS/RI	N	DNMS/RI	N				
NAME	RGibson/rxg		JKinneman					
DATE	01/15/97		01/16/97		01/ /97		01/ /97	

ML 10

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

Quest Diagnostics Incorp

3 Sterling Drive
P.O. Box 5054
Wallingford, CT 06492-7554
203.949.5500

M516
J-2

January 7, 1997

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region 1
Nuclear Materials Safety Section B
475 Allendale Road
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Attention: Richard Gibson

Dear Mr. Gibson:

Here is the education information that you requested on the individuals added to the current license.

Robyn Dyki is now married and her last name is Watrous as stated in the amendment.

If you have any other questions regarding the amendments, please contact me at (203) 949-5553.

Sincerely,

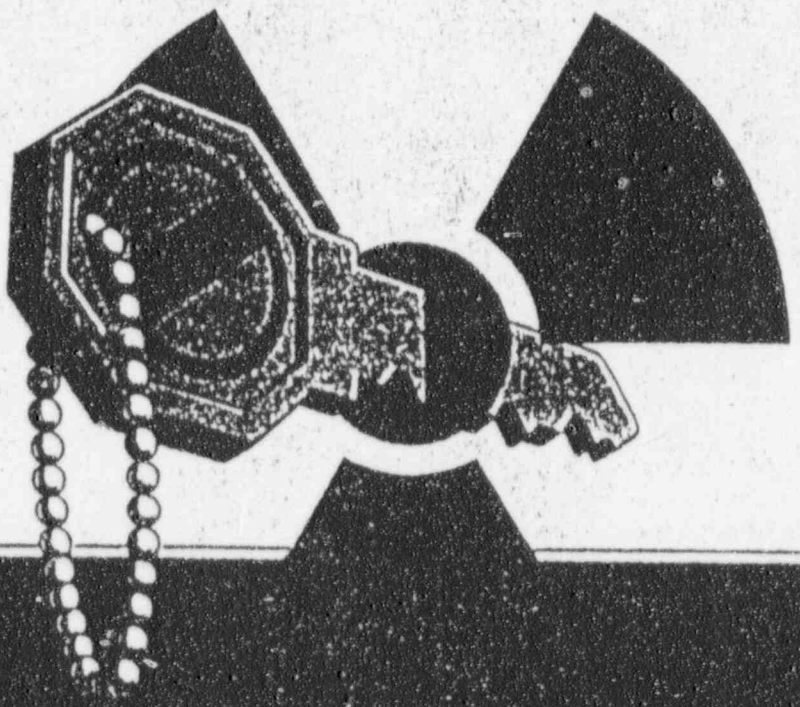
Jeffrey Petritus
RSO

mk

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY ML 10

124022

JAN 13 1997



The Key to
CONTAMINATION CONTROL
Part 1

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

THE KEY TO
CONTAMINATION CONTROL

Introduction

This presentation, composed of a videocassette, Student Worksheets and Instructor's Manual has been produced by Ken Fay, Manager, Safety Office and Susan Sawka, Training Co-ordinator, Safety Office, through the media production facilities of the Department of Communications Media, of The University of Calgary.

It is suggested that Instructors familiarise themselves with the Manual, the videocassette and the Worksheets before attempting an actual presentation. The instructor's Manaual is intended to be more a guideline for effective presentation of the program than a bible. If the Manual is followed closely, the Student Worksheets will be useful as provided. Otherwise, some revised form will need to be developed by Instructors for their student notetaking.

For the most successful use, the Instructor should develop his/her own presentation. Field testing has shown that best results are achieved where there is good class participation.

One of the most frequently occurring radiation safety problems would seem to be the control of radioactive contamination. This is the first part of a planned three part "KEY" series which will cover the subjects of:

1- **Contamination Control**
2- **Contamination Detection**
3- **Decontamination Procedures.**

The Key to Contamination Control is designed to make the students more aware of their responsibilities in contamination control. This program should assist in reducing the frequency of contamination incidents. It should minimize the seriousness of an accidental contamination incident and reduce unnecessary exposures to personnel.

Student Worksheets may be duplicated as required. For additional copies of Instructor's Manual and videocassette, please contact:

NEW DIMENSION MEDIA, INC.
85803 LORANE HIGHWAY
EUGENE, OREGON 97405
(800) 288-4456

THE KEY TO
CONTAMINATION CONTROL

This training module is designed to make the student aware of the types of contamination and the means to prevent and/or limit contamination.

Radioactive contamination is the presence of radioactive materials in any place where it is not desired and particularly in any place where its presence may be harmful. Contamination may negate the validity of an experiment and/or present a risk to the health of personnel.

I- TYPES OF CONTAMINATION

There are two major types of contamination to consider:

1 - airborne
2 - surface

1- Airborne

Airborne radioactive contamination is caused by a release of a radioactive gas, vapor, dust, mist or aerosol into the atmosphere. Airborne contamination becomes an internal contamination problem when it is inhaled. Some materials that constitute an airborne contamination problem are radioiodines and volatile tritiated compounds.

2- Surface

Surface contamination is contamination on the exterior of a person, equipment or material. Radioactive surface contamination is primarily caused by poor handling techniques and housekeeping. Accidental spills or leaks of radioactive material are another source of surface contamination. This type is also the easiest to control by regular contamination monitoring in the laboratory.

Surface contamination can be further described as:

a) removable
b) fixed

a) **Removable** surface contamination is of the greatest concern as it is transferable to other surfaces. This can result in widespread surface contamination and lead to internal contamination of employees. Internal contamination is the intake of radioactive materials into the body by breathing, injection, skin absorption or open wounds.

b) **Fixed** contamination is that which can not be readily removed. Depending on the isotope and activity, fixed contamination may pose an external radiation hazard. Where contamination is significant, material or equipment may have to be disposed of or if the radionuclide has a short half-life it may be stored until the radiation field is no longer a problem.

II- MEANS TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION

1- Identify Source Characteristics

a) physical form (solid, liquid or gas)
b) chemical form (valence of radioisotope, bond strength and type of bonding)
c) chemical environment (type of solvent? Organic or aqueous? Flammable? Volatile?)
d) radioactive concentration (Megabecquerels/milliliter, millicuries/milliliter)
e) specific activity (Megabecquerels/millimole, millicurie/millimole)
f) biodistribution (where and how the radioactive materials deposit in the body)
g) modes of decay (alpha, beta or gamma emitter and energy levels)

2- Preplanning

Preplanning and performing a dry run without the radioactive material will accomplish three things:

a) discover if any equipment is missing which is essential to the procedure. Ensures all equipment which could potentially become contaminated is appropriately labelled. This is critical for contamination control.

b) workers gain experience and increase their efficiency at performing the manipulations.

c) allows them to evaluate their technique before using radioactive materials.

3- Personal Protection

Another means of preventing contamination is personal protection. Personal protection involves:

a) **the use of disposable gloves**
b) **the use of lab coat**
c) **the use of a fume hood or glove box**
d) **personal hygiene**

4- Work Areas

All radioactive work areas (surfaces) should be defined by the use of an appropriate radioactive warning tape or labels. Consideration should be given to the workers' requirements. (eg. fume hood, sink, special lab equipment, etc.)

A lab sink should be designated for washing of radioactive contaminated materials. This sink should be restricted for this use only. Fume hoods should be used when operations produce vapors, sprays, dusts or radioactive gases. Fume hoods used for radioactive work must be identified by an appropriate label and checked for contamination and cleaned on a regular basis.

Sufficient trays of proper size should be available in the work area to hold containers of radioactive liquids. Work involving dispensing, mixing or handling of radioactive liquids should be done in appropriate trays, lined with a suitable absorbent paper and labelled appropriately.

Work surfaces should be protected by use of an appropriate absorbent paper to decrease the chance of contaminating bench tops.

Controlling the movement of equipment and materials in and out of an active area is an important step in contamination control.

All equipment and materials used for radioactive work should be properly identified as being radioactive. Equipment and materials in the work area should be restricted to only those that will be used in the project.

It is recommended that equipment and materials be checked for contamination at the end of each procedure. Also, the work area and equipment should be checked at the end of the work day. Any equipment or materials leaving the area must be checked for

contamination, decontaminated if necessary, and radioactive labels removed after any required cleaning.

5- Waste Disposal

Improper waste disposal will lead to contamination problems. Sloppy pouring of liquids into disposal containers causes the outside of the container to become contaminated. Failure to place liquid waste containers in trays could lead to floor contamination which may be tracked to other areas of the lab.

Since volatile products may release radioactive vapors, it is important to keep liquid waste containers sealed when not adding liquid.

Waste containers must be swipe checked and cleaned if necessary, prior to being removed from the active areas for disposal.

Trays used to store liquid waste containers should be checked weekly for contamination and cleaned when required. Absorbent paper should be placed in the tray and changed regularly.

Liquid waste should not be stored in glass containers. In the event that a chemical reaction should take place there is danger of breakage or explosion.

When storing liquid wastes, ensure you leave approximately ten per cent void space above the liquid for expansion.

6- Correct Radioactive Storage and Labelling

All radioactive materials should be stored in a manner that prevents unauthorized removal. The storage area should be identified by use of a suitable warning label. The warning label should show the isotope, date, activity remaining and the user. This label should be secured to the outside of the container.

III- MEANS TO LIMIT CONTAMINATION

1- Early Detection

An important means to limit contamination is by early detection. This is done by frequently monitoring the lab and equipment for radioactive contamination. Frequency will depend on the following factors; quantity of radioactive material used, toxicity of radioactive materials, experience of the worker(s), type of manipulations and history of laboratory contamination incidents. Laboratory surveys should be done a minumum of once per week. Both radioactive and nonradioactive work areas should be checked. Monitoring can be conducted by direct or indirect methods or sometimes both.

Direct monitoring requires the use of an appropriate radiation survey meter. The detection probe must be passed very slowly over and in close proximity to the area being surveyed.

(Instructor should demonstrate this procedure to the class)

QUESTION:
What are some of the disadvantages of this method?

ANSWERS:
- does not indicate if contamination is loose or fixed.
- cannot be used in areas of high radiation background
- cannot be used to detect H-3 contamination and it may not be too effective with other low energy beta emitters.
- less sensitive than the indirect method
- non-specific, can not identify isotope

(Instructor to demonstrate)

The indirect method or "swipe check" is accomplished by rubbing or swiping the surface to be checked with an absorbent material such as a filter paper. It is normally assumed that about ten per cent of the removable contamination is transferred to the filter paper.

If the swipe is to be used to give an estimation of contamination present, a defined area must then be wiped. (eg. 100 - 300 cm^2 for floors, ceilings, benches and walls). Other areas will vary as to their size and shape.

The swipe material may be moistened with an appropriate solvent in order to assist in picking up the contamination. The swipe is then

counted on an appropriate count rate meter or prepared for liquid scintillation counting.

QUESTION:
What are some of the advantages of the swipe test?

ANSWERS:
- detects loose contamination
- can be used to give an estimate of quantity of radioactive material on an object.
- excellent for determining contamination from low energy emitters (liquid scintillation counting or multichannel analysis with appropriate detector)
- may be able to identify contaminant (LSC or MCA)

If a known area is swiped, an approximate quantity of radioactive material can be determined. This is useful for determining the severity of a spill. The following formulas can be used to determine the quantity of contamination:

$$Bq/cm^2 = \frac{cpm - BKG}{Ec \times Ew \times 60 \times A}$$

or

$$uCi/cm^2 = \frac{cpm - BKG}{Ec \times Ew \times 2.22 \times 10^6 \times A}$$

where:

cpm = counts per minute for sample
BKG = instrument background
Ec = counter efficiency
Ew = swipe efficiency 10%
A = area swiped in cm^2
uCi = 3.7×10^4 dps or 2.22×10^6 dpm
Bq = 1.0 dps or 60.0 dpm

As a rule of thumb, the following efficiencies can be used for liquid scintillation counting.

100% for P-32, C-14, S-35
70% for I-125
50% for H-3 and unknowns

2- Maximum Permissible Levels

Because it is not always possible or reasonable to maintain a **"NO CONTAMINATION CONDITION"**, maximum permissible levels of contamination should be established.

Although contamination up to approved government or in-house levels may be permissible, it should not be allowed to be continuous in the work area. Steps should be taken to minimize any area of contamination.

This may be accomplished by such things as regularly changing the bench paper, and/or washing the work area occasionally.

ALARA *(as low as reasonably achievable)* is an excellent principle to apply in contamination control.

3- Video Presentation

Show the video presentation 'The Key to Contamination Control'. This video presentation will cover a routine laboratory procedure using a simulated radioactive material which will fluoresce under black light. Please have students pay close attention to the work procedures employed. They should look for **both** good and bad contamination control practices and record these in their work sheets for later discussion.

(Instructor - start video tape and be prepared to stop tape when discussion session is requested).

a) You may divide the class into a number of groups. Each group should appoint a spokesperson to give a presentation on their findings after a set period of time (eg. 10 minutes)
OR
b) You may wish to have the group as a whole present and discuss their findings.

After discussions are finished you should re-start the video tape and expand on the previous discussions as the tape is running. *(The entire presentation is re-shown with the addition of shots under black light which will highlight contamination problems.)* The instructor should also ensure that he stresses the good points observed in the presentation. The following is a list of some of the practices that should be stressed:

GOOD PRACTICES

1- The technician is wearing a laboratory coat.

2- The laboratory coat was buttoned up.

3- The technician is wearing a personal dosimeter.

4- The technician used a tissue to wipe off the tip of a contaminated pipette.

5- A repeater pipette was used to minimize the amount of transfers to the 'hot' (radioactive) material.

6- A pipette with a tip ejector was used.

7- A filter was used in line between the vacuum flask and the vacuum pump. This practice prevents contamination of the pump.

8- The technician used a correct glove removal technique.

9- At the end of procedure employee checked her hands with contamination survey meter.

10- On detecting contamination she washed her hands in the laboratory sink.

11- The work area on the bench was well defined by the use of warning tape.

12- MOST of the equipment in the work area was labelled.

13- The equipment had been set up in the work area prior to start of procedure.

14- A specific easily identified radioactive waste can was located near the work area.

15- The laboratory bench was protected by use of bench paper.

16- An appropriate contamination survey meter was adjacent to the work area.

The above are just some of the good practices that will be observed. The students may identify a number of other good work practices.

POOR PRACTICES

1- Technician fails to glove before starting radioactive procedures.

2- Lead castle is handled with bare hands when being removed from the refrigerator. (Technician should have gloved before starting radioactive procedures.)

3- The radioactive stock solution was removed from the lead container before it was required. (This increases technician's exposure time.)

4- The radioactive stock solution was placed on the bench paper. (Liquids should be placed in trays which would contain an accidental spill.)

5- Radioactive stock solution bottle was opened with bare hands. (Possible finger contamination and higher dose rate.)

6- Delayed gloving. (Technician did not inspect or test gloves for tears or imperfections before gloving.)

7- Technician's hand holds stock solution vial during pipetting procedure. (Hands receive an unnecessary dose exposure.)

8- The sleeves of the lab coat are rolled up. (The rolled sleeves expose the technician's forearms to possibility of contamination.)

9- The radioactive stock solution is placed on the bench. (The radioactive vial should have been capped and returned to the lead container.)

10- The cap on the vial of radioactive stock solution was not placed on the vial after the contents were removed. (The vial could be accidently tipped over allowing the contents to spill out.)

11- The contaminated pipette tip was removed with the gloved hand. (A tissue should have been used to wipe the tip and disposed of as active waste. A second tissue should have been used to hold the tip while it was being removed.)

12- Writing pad and pen in active work area. (Pen should have been labelled. Writing materials should be moved to a remote area of the bench. This would reduce contamination possibilities. A tape recorder in a plastic bag would be a better solution.)

13- The pipette used is not labelled as radioactive. (Labelling reduces the chance of equipment being inadvertently removed from an active area.)

14- The technician's gloves are contaminated when solution drops onto one of the fingers. (The technician should have stopped, checked gloves for contamination and then re-gloved.)

15- A contaminated pipette tip is inadvertently placed into a non-radioactive waste container. (The radioactive and nonradioactive containers should be separated to reduce chance of error.)

16- The technician answers the telephone and takes a message. (The technician should have removed her gloves before answering the telephone and taking the message. The telephone and area should be monitored at the end of her procedure.)

17- Thirsty, time for a drink. (An excellent way to receive internal contamination - no eating, drinking, smoking or application of cosmetics in a radioactive work area.)

18- The shaker controls are turned on. (A quick contamination check of the gloves would ensure contamination is not spread to these controls.)

19- Pipetting into moving vials. Vials and shaker are contaminated. (The equipment should not have been started until the pipetting procedure was completed.)

20- During the disposal of the pipette tip the technician places her hand well into the disposal container.

21- The pipette is placed on the bench so the tip is allowed to protrude over the edge. (Good source of clothing contamination or the pipette being knocked onto the floor.)

22- A common practice of adjusting one's glasses.

23- A common practice of touching one's face or hair.

24- After removing gloves she stuffs them into the waste container.

25- Handles her wristwatch before leaving work area.

26- Does not conduct a personal contamination survey. Whenever

leaving a radioactive work area one should ensure they check themselves for radiation contamination.

27- Did she wash her hands after leaving?

SOMETIME LATER

1- The technician returns to the work area and makes several notes before gloving.

2- Thirsty again.

3- Time check

4- The vacuum pump is turned on. (The switch should have a plastic sleeve over it. This would prevent possible contamination.)

5- The repipetter and bottle were placed on the bench paper. (A clean paper towel should have been placed down to prevent contamination of the container bottom.)

6- Forceps not labelled.

7- One of the filters is accidently dropped on the floor. (The area should have been checked immediately for contamination.)

8- Sandals are not to be worn in laboratories. (The practice could lead to a foot injury as well as personal contamination.)

9- Scintillation vial caps are used to push down the repipetter handle. (The inside of the cap could become contaminated, thereby negating the results of experiements.)

10- Did not remove gloves before leaving work area.

11- Did not monitor or wash hands when leaving work area.

12- Gloves on while opening door.

13- Gloves on while preparing liquid scintillation counter.

14- Improper procedure used in removing gloves for disposal. (Hand contamination possible.)

TRAINING ROSTER

Name of Training Radiation-Contamination
Date of Training 10-7-92
Time of Training 1:00 PM
Location of Training Conference
Facilitator Jeff Petrites
Length of Training 35 min

Employee Name	Department	Social Security #	Exempt/Non-Exempt
EMMA KUDRYCKI	M CHEM	049-80-5205	
CHERYL WINGATE	M CHEM	044-62-4630	
Beverly James	M Chem	047-70-0413	
Lance Hurd	M. Chem	129-60-7777	
Scott F Rolek	MChem	048-58-5179	

TRAINING ROSTER

Name of Training Radiation Safety
Date of Training 6-16-95
Time of Training 6:30 am
Location of Training 1st Floor Conf
Facilitator Staff Radiation Safety Coordinator
Length of Training 30 min

Employee Name	Job Title	Department	Social Security #
Rasann Duchaine	Lab Tech.	Gen. Chem.	040-54-2801
Lance Nared	Lab Tech	Gen Chem	129-60-7777
Richard Tilkin	Asst. Sup.	Gen. chem.	041-68-1535
B. Cathbig	Lab Tech	Gen Chem	457-11-5386
Judy Cooley	LAB TECH	Gen Chem	047-32-8663
Scott T. Rodell	Lab Tech trainee	Gen chem	048-58-5779
Rosa Lueague	Lab aide	Gen chem	005-54-7404
Aurora HAZARO	Tech	Gen. Chem.	408-88-2495

TRAINING ROSTER

Name of Training Radiation Safety
Date of Training 10-29-93
Time of Training 1:00 pm
Location of Training Conference Room
Facilitator Jeff Petrites
Length of Training 30 min

Employee Name	Department	Social Security #	~~Exempt/Non-Exempt~~
Lance Harel	Gen. Chem.	129607777	
Aurora LAZARO	Gen. chem	408-88-2295	
Dan Jarosz	Gen. Chem	043-66-1032	
Scott Roderick	G Chem	048-58-5779	
Raeann Duchaine	G Chem	040-54-2801	
Bernard Ta Oatubg	G. Chem	457-11-5386	

TRAINING ROSTER

Name of Training Radiation Safety
Date of Training 3-28-96
Time of Training 7:00 am
Location of Training Chemistry
Facilitator Jeff Petitus RSO
Length of Training 45 min

Employee Name	Job Title	Department	Social Security #
Lance Nared	Tech	Gen Chem.	129-60-7777
Judy Lovely	Tech	Gen Chem	047-32-0643
Teresa D Lazaro	Tech	Gen. Chem	408-88-2495
Norma Levesque		Gen chem	005 54-7404
Raeann Ducharme		Gen Chem	040-54-2801
Scott RODERICK		Gen Chem	048-58-5179
Bernardita Caballero		Gen Chem	457-11-5816

TRAINING ROSTER

Name of Training Radiation Safety
Date of Training 3-28-96
Time of Training 1:00pm
Location of Training Chemistry
Facilitator Jeff Petrus RSO
Length of Training 45 min

Employee Name	Job Title	Department	Social Security #
TONY MASTERSON	MED TECH	GEN CHEM	041-56-5672
Robyn Watrous		G chem	049-72-9640
LIA Federico	MT	Gen Chem	041-52-6234
Emma Kudrycki	L.Tech	Gen Chem	049-80-5205
Anna Hoover	LabTech	GenChem	047-48-3142
Tim Gartnier	Lab Asd	GenChem	046-52-5255
Melanie Wozniak	med tech	G Chem	049-52-9991

The Connecticut State University

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:
Be it known that

Anthony G. Masterbone

having completed the requirements prescribed by the

Central Connecticut State University

is admitted to the degree

Bachelor of Arts

Given at New Britain in the State of Connecticut this
twentieth day of May 1983.

Chairman, Board of Trustees
The Connecticut State University

Executive Director
The Connecticut State University

President
Central Connecticut State University

THE ST MARYS HOSPITAL

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

WATERBVRY CONNECTICVT

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Anthony George Masterbone

HAS SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED THE PRESCRIBED COVRSE OF STVDY

IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

AND IS AWARDED THIS CERTIFICATE August 17, 1984

Dwight F. Miller MD

PATHOLOGIST DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF LABORATORIES

Sister Margaret Rosita

ADMINISTRATOR OF HOSPITAL

Board of Registry

American Society of Clinical Pathologists

By These Presents Certifies That

Anthony G. Masterbone

Having Successfully Fulfilled The Requirements Is Hereby Certified As A

Medical Technologist

Awarded August 17, 1984

Harriet B. Rolen M.A. MT(ASCP)

Chairman, Board of Registry

The Board of Directors of

Dakota Wesleyan University

upon recommendation of the University Faculty

have conferred upon

Robert George Berry, Jr.

the degree of

Bachelor of Arts

upon honorable fulfillment of all requirements prescribed for that degree.

In Testimony Whereof the University by its President and Dean hereunto duly authorized has subscribed and sealed this Diploma. Given at Mitchell, South Dakota, this month of May, 1972.

Donald E. Messer
PRESIDENT

Thomas D. Hanson
DEAN

The National Certification Agency

For Medical Laboratory Personnel

Certifies that

Robert G. Berry Jr.

has demonstrated competence as a

Clinical Laboratory Scientist in Clinical Chemistry

by fulfilling the requirements of this Agency

NATIONAL CERTIFICATION AGENCY FOR MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL
1978

Date Issued January, 1992

Dorothy A. Bergeron
President

THE TRUSTEES OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME GREETINGS

BE IT KNOWN THAT

LANCE FREDERICK NARED

HAVING FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS

AND HAVING BEEN RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO THAT DEGREE

WITH ALL THE RIGHTS PRIVILEGES AND HONORS PERTAINING THERETO

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE SUBSCRIBED THEIR NAMES

AND AFFIXED THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY

THIS THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1988.

Wendy J. Winters
DEAN

Constance S. Rotan
SECRETARY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY · WASHINGTON, D.C. · VERITAS · UTILITAS · ET · 1867

PRESIDENT

The Board of Trustees
of

Sacred Heart University

By virtue of the authority vested in them
and on recommendation of the faculty has
conferred the degree of

Bachelor of Science

on

Robyn S. Dyki

who has satisfactorily completed the
required studies.
In Witness Whereof we have hereunto subscribed
our names this twentieth day of May, 1989.

+ Edward M. Egan
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Anthony J. Cernera
President of the University

William A Pearman
Academic Vice President

TELEPHONE CONVERSATON RECORD	Date: 12/27/96	Time: 2:00 p.m.
Mail Control No.: 124022	License No.: 06-28746-01	Docket No.: 030-32726
Person Called: Jeffrey Petritus, RSO	Organization: Quest Diagnostics, Inc.	Telephone Number: 203-949-5553
Person Calling: Richard Gibson Jr.		
Subject: Licensing action/amendment to change name and add authorized users, letter dated December 5, 1996.		
Summary: 1.I informed Mr. Petritus that in order for me to continue the amendment request, I need additional information. - Submit a brief resume of the education and experience on the individuals you wish to add to the license as authorized users (e.g. Robert Berry, Debbie Renda, Lance Nared, Tony Masterbone and Robyn Watrous). - Is Debbie Renda in your letter and Debbie Roderick of your current license one in the same person? Mr. Petritus response was yes, She is married.		
Action Required/Taken: Information will be faxed by the licensee to Region I. MS-1		
Signature: Richard Gibson, Jr.	Date: 1/7/97	

Corning Clinical Laboratories
3 Sterling Drive
P.O. Box 5054
Wallingford, CT 06492-7554
203.949.5300

030-32726

CORNING Clinical Laboratories

Thursday, December 05, 1996

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region I
Nuclear Materials Safety Section B
475 Allendale Road
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Dear Sirs:

MetPath New England dba CORNING Clinical Laboratories located at 3 Sterling Drive, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492-7554, with the mailing address of P.O. Box 5054, NRC license number 06-28746-01 reference or docket number 030-32726, would like to make the following amendments to their current license:

Condition 1.
CORNING Clinical Laboratories has changed ownership. We are no longer a part of CORNING Inc.. We are now Quest Diagnostics Incorporated. This company is maintaining the current board of directors and officers, but we are an independent company.

Condition 11 A. should be amended to read as follows:

Licensed material shall be used by, or under the supervision of Jeffrey Petritus, Elaine Labrecque, Robert Berry, Richard Pabis, Melanie Woznicki, Debbie Renda, Holly Van Ness, Diane Marcinov, Mary Ann Jenkins, Mary Lou Catalano, Lance Nared, Tony Masterbone, and Robyn Watrous.

In addition to the following information, The 555 Lordship boulevard, Stratford Connecticut facility is not using radioactive material. This facility has not used radioactive material since May 1995. I would like to keep this facility on the license in case of emergency and we need a alternate testing facility.

Regards,

Jeffrey Petritus
Radiation Safety Officer
EHS Coordinator

124022
DEC 16 1996

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY ML 10

BETWEEN:

LICENSE FEE MANAGEMENT BRANCH, ARM
AND
REGIONAL LICENSING SECTIONS

(FOR LFMS USE)
INFORMATION FROM LTS

PROGRAM CODE: 02410
STATUS CODE: 0
FEE CATEGORY: 3P
EXP. DATE: 20040531
FEE COMMENTS: _____
DECOM FIN ASSUR REQD: N

LICENSE FEE TRANSMITTAL

A. REGION

1. APPLICATION ATTACHED
APPLICANT/LICENSEE: METPATH NEW ENGLAND INC.
RECEIVED DATE: 961216
DOCKET NO: 3032726
CONTROL NO.: 124022
LICENSE NO.: 06-28746-01
ACTION TYPE: AMENDMENT

2. FEE ATTACHED
AMOUNT: #300.00
CHECK NO.: 630172

3. COMMENTS

SIGNED R. J. Brown
DATE 12/26/96

B. LICENSE FEE MANAGEMENT BRANCH (CHECK WHEN MILESTONE 03 IS ENTERED / ✓)

1. FEE CATEGORY AND AMOUNT: 3P #300

2. CORRECT FEE PAID. APPLICATION MAY BE PROCESSED FOR:
AMENDMENT ✓
RENEWAL
LICENSE

3. OTHER

SIGNED SC
DATE 1/2/97

Log Jan 1 1
Remitter
Check No. 630172
Amount #300
Fee Category 3P
Type of Fee Amend
Date Check Rec'd 1/2/97
Date Completed
By: SC

JAN 02 1997

1997 JAN -2 AM 11:25