

TITLE 180 - CONTROL OF RADIATION

CHAPTER 3 - LICENSING OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Effective Date: 6/15/2021

001. SCOPE AND AUTHORITY. 180 Nebraska Administrative Code (NAC) 3 provides for the licensing of radioactive material. No person may manufacture, produce, receive, possess, use, transfer, own, dispose or acquire radioactive material except as authorized in a specific or general license issued according to 180 NAC 3 or as otherwise provided in 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 19 or 24. The regulations are authorized by and implement the Radiation Control Act, Nebraska Revised Statute (Neb. Rev. Stat.) §§ 71-3501 to 71-3520.

001.01 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. In addition to the requirements of 180 NAC 3, all licensees are subject to the requirements of 180 NAC 1, 4, 10, 13, 15, and 18.

001.02 10 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR). 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as published on January 1, 2013 and referred throughout this Chapter are incorporated by reference and available for viewing at the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Radiological Health, 301 Centennial Mall South, 3rd Floor, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509.

002. DEFINITIONS. The following definitions apply to this chapter.

002.01 ALERT. An alert is an event that may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a release of radioactive material but that the release is not expected to require a response by offsite response organizations to protect person's offsite.

002.02 CONSORTIUM. A consortium is an association of medical use licensees and a positron emission tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility in the same geographical area that jointly own or share in the operation and maintenance cost of the positron emission tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility that produces positron emission tomography (PET) radionuclides for use in producing radioactive drugs within the consortium for noncommercial distributions among its associated members for medical use. The positron emission tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility within the consortium must be located at an educational institution or a Federal facility or a medical facility.

002.03 SITE AREA EMERGENCY. A site area emergency is an event that may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a significant release of radioactive material and that could require a response by offsite response organizations to protect person's offsite.

002.04 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES. Principal activities are activities authorized by the license which are essential to achieving the purpose or purposes for which the license was issued or amended. Storage during which no license material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.

002.05 TECHNOLOGICALLY ENHANCED NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (TENORM). Technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) is naturally occurring radioactive material whose radionuclide concentration are increased by or as a result of past or present human practices. Technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) does not include background radiation or the natural radioactivity of rocks or soils. Technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) does not include “source material” and “byproduct material.”

002.06 UNREFINED AND UNPROCESSED ORE. Unrefined and unprocessed ore is ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as grinding, roasting or beneficiating, or refining. Processing does not include sieving or encapsulation of ore or preparation of samples for laboratory analysis.

003. SOURCE MATERIAL EXEMPTIONS. This section addresses source material exemptions.

003.01 ANY CHEMICAL MIXTURE, COMPOUND, SOLUTION, OR ALLOY IN WHICH THE SOURCE MATERIAL IS BY WEIGHT LESS THAN 1/20 OF 1% (0.05 %) OF THE MIXTURE, COMPOUND, SOLUTION, OR ALLOY. Any person is exempt from 180 NAC 3 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, owns, or transfers source material in any chemical mixture, compound, solution, or alloy in which the source material is by weight less than 1/20 of 1% (0.05 %) of the mixture, compound, solution, or alloy.

003.02 UNREFINED AND UNPROCESSED ORE CONTAINING SOURCE MATERIAL. Any person is exempt from 180 NAC 3 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, or transfers unrefined and unprocessed ore containing source material; provided that, except as authorized in a specific license, the person must not refine or process such ore.

003.03 THORIUM, URANIUM, AND SOURCE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN GLASSWARE AND CERAMICS. Any person is exempt from the requirements of the 180 NAC 3 and 4, and 10 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, or transfers:

(A) Any quantities of thorium contained in:

- (i) Incandescent gas mantles;
- (ii) Vacuum tubes;
- (iii) Welding rods;
- (iv) Electric lamps for illuminating purposes provided that each lamp does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium;
- (v) Germicidal lamps, sunlamps, and lamps for outdoor or industrial lighting provided that each lamp does not contain more than 2 grams of thorium;
- (vi) Rare earth metals and compounds, mixtures, and products containing not than 0.25% by weight thorium, uranium, or any combination of these; or
- (vii) Personnel neutron dosimeters, provided that each dosimeter

does not contain more than 50 milligrams of thorium;

(B) Source material contained in the following products:

- (i) Glazed ceramic tableware manufactured before August, 27, 2013, provided that the glaze contains not more than 20% by weight source material;
- (ii) Glassware, containing not more than 2% by weight source material or for glassware manufactured before August 27, 2013, 10 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) Glass enamel or glass enamel frit containing not more than 10% by weight source material imported or ordered for importation into the United States, or initially distributed by manufacturers in the United States, before July 25, 1983. On July 25, 1983, the exemption of glass enamel or glass enamel frit was suspended. The exemption was eliminated on September 11, 1984; or
- (iv) Piezoelectric ceramic containing not more than 2% by weight source material;

(C) Photographic film, negatives, and prints containing uranium or thorium;

(D) Any 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 4% by weight and that the exemption contained in this subpart does not authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of any such product or part;

(E) Uranium contained in counterweights installed in aircraft, rockets, projectiles, and missiles, or stored or handled in connection with installation or removal of such counterweights, provided that:

- (i) Each counterweight has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through any plating or other covering: "DEPLETED URANIUM". The requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-003.03(E)(ii) and (E)(iii) need not be met by counter weights manufactured prior to December 31, 1969; provided, that such counter weights were manufactured under a specific license issued by the Atomic Energy Commission and were impressed with the legend, required by CFR 40.13 (c)(5)(ii) in effect on June 30, 1969;
- (ii) Each counterweight is durably and legibly labeled or marked with the identification of the manufacturer and the statement: "UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS PROHIBITED", and
- (iii) The exemption contained in this division does not authorize the chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or processing of any such counterweights other than repair or restoration of any plating or other covering;

(F) Natural or depleted uranium metal used as shielding constituting part of any shipping container, provided that:

- (i) The shipping container is conspicuously and legibly impressed with the legend "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE SHIELDING - URANIUM", and
- (ii) The uranium metal is encased in mild steel or equally fire resistant metal of minimum wall thickness of one-eighth inch (3.2mm);

(G) Thorium or uranium contained in or on finished optical lenses and mirrors, provided that each lens or mirror does not contain more than 10% by weight of thorium or uranium or, for lenses manufactured before August 27, 2013, 30% by weight of thorium; and that the exemption contained 180 NAC 3-003.03(G) does not authorize either:

- (i) Shaping, grinding, or polishing of such lens or mirror or manufacturing processes other than the assembly of such lens or mirror into optical systems and devices without any alteration of the lens or mirror, or
- (ii) Receipt, possession, use, or transfer of uranium or thorium contained in contact lenses, or in spectacles, or in eyepieces in binoculars or other optical instruments;

(H) Thorium contained in any finished aircraft engine part containing nickel-thoria alloy, provided that:

- (i) the thorium is dispersed in the nickel-thoria alloy in the form of finely divided thoria, thorium dioxide, and
- (ii) the thorium content in the nickel-thoria alloy does not exceed 4% by weight; and

(I) No person may initially transfer for sale or distribution a product containing source material to persons exempt under this 180 NAC 3-003.03, or equivalent regulations of an U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State, unless authorized by a license issued under 10 CFR 40.52 to initially transfer such products for sale or distribution.

- (i) Persons initially distributing source material in products covered by the exemptions in 180 NAC 3-003.03 before the effective date of these regulations, without specific authorization may continue such distribution for 1 year beyond this date. Initial distribution may also be continued until the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) takes final action on a pending application for license or license amendment to specifically authorize distribution submitted no later than 1 year beyond this date;
- (ii) Persons authorized to manufacture, process, or produce these materials or products containing source material by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State, and persons who import finished products or parts, for sale or distribution must be authorized by a license issued under 180 NAC 10 CFR 40.52 for distribution only and are exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 4 and 10, and 180 NAC 3-011(A) and (B).

003.04 MANUFACTURE OF PRODUCTS. The exemptions in 180 NAC 3-003.03 do not authorize the manufacture of any of the products described.

003.05 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE EXEMPTIONS. Common and contract carriers, freight forwarders, warehouse personnel, and the U.S. Postal Service are exempt from the regulations in 180 NAC 3, 7, and 24 to the extent that they transport or store radioactive material in the regular course of carriage for another or storage incident previously mentioned.

004. RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL OTHER THAN SOURCE MATERIAL EXEMPTIONS. This section addresses exemptions for radioactive material other than source material.

004.01 EXEMPT CONCENTRATIONS. This subsection addresses exempt concentrations.

004.01(A) APPENDIX 3-A CONCENTRATIONS. Other than as provided in 3-004.01(C) and (D), any person is exempt from 180 NAC 3 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires products containing radioactive material introduced in concentrations not in excess of those listed in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-A.

004.01(B) IMPORTATION. 180 NAC 3-004.01 must not be deemed to authorize the import of radioactive material or products containing radioactive material.

004.01(C) PRODUCTS. A manufacturer, processor, or producer of a product or material is exempt from the requirements for a license in 180 NAC 3-004, 3-005, 3-006, 3-008, 3-013, 3-014, 3-016 through 3-024, 180 NAC 5, 7, 14 and 19 to the extent that they transfer radioactive material contained in a product or material in concentrations not in excess of those specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-A and introduced into the product or material by a licensee holding a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) expressly authorizing such introduction. This exemption does not apply to the transfer of radioactive material contained in any food, beverage, cosmetic, drug or other commodity or product designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to, a human being.

004.01(D) TRANSFER TO EXEMPT PERSONS. No person may introduce radioactive material into a product or material knowing or having reason to believe that it will be transferred to persons exempt under 180 NAC 3-004.01(A) or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State, other than according to a specific license issued according to 10 CFR 32.11.

004.02 EXEMPT QUANTITIES. This subsection address exempt quantities.

004.02(A) APPENDIX 3B QUANTITIES. Other than as provided in 180 NAC 3-004.02(C) through (E), any person is exempt from Title 180 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or

acquires radioactive material in individual quantities each of which does not exceed the applicable quantity set forth in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B.

004.02(B) PRIOR ACQUISITION. Any person who possesses radioactive material received or acquired, prior to September 25, 1971, according to the general license provided in 180 NAC 3-008 or similar general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or another Agreement State is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in Title 180 if that person possesses, uses, or transfers such radioactive material.

004.02(C) COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION. 180 NAC 3-004.02 does not authorize the production, packaging, repackaging, or transfer of radioactive material for purposes of commercial distribution, or the incorporation of radioactive material into products intended for commercial distribution.

004.02(D) TRANSFER TO EXEMPT PERSONS. No person may, for purposes of commercial distribution, transfer radioactive material in the individual quantities set forth in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B knowing or having reason to believe that such quantities of radioactive material will be transferred to persons exempt under 180 NAC 3-004.02 or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State, other than according to a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to 10 CFR 32.18 which license states that the radioactive material may be transferred by the licensee to persons exempt under 180 NAC 3-004.02 or the equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State.

004.02(E) AGGREGATION. No person may, for purposes of producing an increase radiation level combine quantities of radioactive material covered by this exemption so that the aggregate quantity exceeds the limits set forth in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B, other than for radioactive material combined within a device placed in use before May 3, 1999, or as otherwise permitted by the regulation in 180 NAC 3.

004.03 EXEMPT ITEMS. This subsection addresses exempt items.

004.03(A) CERTAIN ITEMS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. The following requirements apply to certain items containing radioactive material.

004.03(A)(i) EXEMPT PRODUCTS. Other than for persons who apply radioactive material to, or persons who incorporate radioactive material into the following products, or persons who initially transfer for sale or for distribution the following products containing radioactive material any person is exempt from Title 180 to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires the following products.

004.03(A)(i)(1) TIMEPIECES OR HANDS OR DIALS. Timepieces or hands or dials containing not more than the following specified quantities of radioactive material and not exceeding the following specified radiation dose rate:

- (a) 925 megabecquerel (MBq) (25 millicuries) of tritium per timepiece;
- (b) 185 MBq (5 millicuries) of tritium per hand;
- (c) 555 MBq (15 millicuries) of tritium per dial. Bezels are included when used as part of the dial;
- (d) 3.7 MBq (100 μ Ci) of promethium-147 per watch or 7.4 MBq (200 μ Ci) of promethium-147 per any other timepiece;
- (e) 0.74 MBq (20 μ Ci) of promethium-147 per watch hand or 1.48 MBq (40 μ Ci) of promethium-147 per other timepiece hand;
- (f) 2.22 MBq (60 μ Ci) of promethium-147 per watch dial or 4.44 MBq (120 μ Ci) of promethium-147 per other timepiece dial. Bezels are included when used as part of the dial;
- (g) 0.037 MBq (1 μ Ci) of radium per timepiece in intact timepieces manufactured prior to August 22, 1981; and
- (h) The radiation dose rate from hands and dials containing promethium-147 will not exceed the following, when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber:
 - (i) For wrist watches, 1 microgray (μ Gy) (0.1 millirad) per hour at 10 centimeters from any surface;
 - (ii) For pocket watches, 1 μ Gy (0.1 millirad) per hour at 1 centimeter from any surface; and
 - (iii) For any other timepiece, 2 μ Gy (0.2 millirad) per hour at 10 centimeters from any surface.

004.03(A)(i)(2) STATIC ELIMINATION DEVICES AND ION GENERATING TUBES. Static elimination devices and ion generating tubes:

- (a) Static elimination devices which contain, as a sealed source or sources, radioactive material consisting of a total of not more than 18.5 MBq (500 μ Ci) of polonium 210 per device;
- (b) Ion generating tubes designed for ionization of air that contain, as a sealed source or sources, radioactive material consisting of a total of not more than 18.5 MBq (500 μ Ci) of polonium 210 per device or of a total of not more than 1.85 gigabecquerel (GBq) (50 millicurie (mCi)) of hydrogen 3 (tritium) per device; and
- (c) Such devices previously authorized for use under the general license and equivalent regulations of the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or Agreement States and manufactured, tested, and labeled by the manufacturer according to the specifications

contained in a specific license issued by the Department, Agreement State or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) are now exempt.

004.03(A)(i)(3) PRECISION BALANCES. Precision balances containing not more than 37 MBq (1 millicurie) of tritium per balance or not more than 18.5 MBq (0.5 millicurie) of tritium per balance part manufactured before December 17, 2007.

004.03(A)(i)(4) RESERVED.

004.03(A)(i)(5) MARINE COMPASSES. Marine compasses containing not more than 27.8 GBq (750 millicuries) of tritium gas and other marine navigational instruments containing not more than 9.25 GBq (250 millicuries) of tritium gas manufactured before December 17, 2007.

004.03(A)(i)(6) RESERVED.

004.03(A)(i)(7) ELECTRON TUBES. Electron tubes, provided that each tube does not contain more than one of the following specified quantities of radioactive material. Additionally, the levels of radiation from each electron tube containing radioactive material must not exceed 10 μ Gy (1 millirad) per hour at 1 centimeter from any surface when measured through 7 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber. For purposes of 180 NAC 3-004.03(A)(i)(7) electron tubes include spark gap tubes, power tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator tubes, pickup tubes, radiation detection tubes, and any other completely sealed tube that is designed to conduct or control electrical currents:

- (a) 5.55 GBq (150 millicuries) of tritium per microwave receiver protector tube or 370 MBq (10 millicuries) of tritium per any other electron tube;
- (b) 37 kilobecquerel (kBq) (1 μ Ci) of cobalt-60;
- (c) 185 kBq (5 μ Ci) of nickel-63;
- (d) 1.11 MBq (30 μ Ci) of krypton-85;
- (e) 185 kBq (5 μ Ci) of cesium-137; and
- (f) 1.11 MBq (30 μ Ci) of promethium-147.

004.03(A)(i)(8) IONIZING RADIATION MEASURING INSTRUMENTS. Ionizing radiation measuring instruments containing, for purposes of internal calibration or standardization, one or more sources of radioactive material provided that:

- (a) Each source contains no more than one exempt quantity specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B;
- (b) Each instrument contains no more than 10 exempt quantities. An instrument's source or sources 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 the exempt quantities in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B provided that the sum of such fractions does not exceed unity; and
(c) For americium-241, 1.85 kBq (0.05 μ Ci) is considered an exempt quantity under 180 NAC, Appendix 3-B.

004.03(A)(i)(9) IONIZATION CHAMBER SMOKE DETECTORS.

Ionization chamber smoke detectors containing not more than 1 micocurie (μ Ci) of americium-241 per detector in the form of a foil and designed to protect life and property from fires.

004.03(A)(ii) INCORPORATE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL INTO PRODUCTS OR INITIALLY TRANSFER FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION.

Any person who desires to apply radioactive material to, or to incorporate radioactive material into, the products exempted in 180 NAC 3-004.03(A)(i) or who desires to initially transfer for sale or distribution such products containing radioactive material, must apply for a specific license according to 10 CFR 32.14, which license states that the product may be distributed by the licensee to persons exempt from the regulations according to 180 NAC 3-004.03(A)(i).

004.03(B) SELF-LUMINOUS PRODUCTS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. The following requirements apply to self-luminous containing radioactive material.

004.03(B)(i) TRITIUM, KRYPTON-85, OR PROMETHIUM-147. Tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147. Other than persons who manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution self-luminous products containing tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147, any person is exempt from Title 180 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires tritium, krypton-85 or promethium-147 in self-luminous products manufactured, processed, produced, imported, or transferred according to a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to § 32.22 of 10 CFR 32, which license authorizes the transfer of the product to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements. The exemption in 180 NAC 3-004.03(B) does not apply to tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147 used in products for frivolous purposes or in toys or adornments.

004.03(B)(ii) RADIUM-226. Any person is exempt from Title 180 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, or owns articles containing less than 3.7 kBq (0.1 μ Ci) of radium-226 which were acquired prior to August 22, 1982.

004.03(B)(iii) MANUFACTURE, PROCESS, PRODUCE OR INITIALLY TRANSFER FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION. Any person who desires to manufacture, process, or produce or initially transfer for sale or distribution self-luminous products containing tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147, for use under 180 NAC 3-004.03(B)(i), must apply for a license according to 10 CFR 32.22, and for a certificate of

registration per 10 CFR 32.210.

004.03(C) GAS AND AEROSOL DETECTORS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. The following requirements apply to gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material.

004.03(C)(i) EXEMPT RECEIPT. Other than persons who manufacture, process, produce or initially transfer for sale or distribution gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, any person is exempt from Title 180 to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material in gas and aerosol detectors designed to protect health, safety, or property, and manufactured, processed, produced, or initially transferred according to a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to 10 CFR 32.26, which license authorizes the initial transfer of the product for use under 180 NAC 3-004.03. This exemption also covers gas and aerosol detectors manufactured or distributed before November 30, 2007 as specified in a specific license issued by a State under comparable provision to 10 CFR 32.26 authorizing distribution detectors to persons exempt from regulatory requirements.

004.03(C)(ii) MANUFACTURE, PROCESS, PRODUCE OR INITIALLY TRANSFER FOR USE. Any person who desires to manufacture, process, or produce gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, or to initially transfer such products for use as specified in 180 NAC 3-004.03(C)(i) must apply for a license as specified in 10 CFR 32.26, and for a certificate of registration specified in 10 CFR 32.210.

004.03(D) TECHNOLOGICALLY ENHANCED NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (TENORM). Persons who receive, possess, use, process, transfer, distribute, or dispose of Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (TENORM) are exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 3 with respect to any combination of radium-226 and radium-228 if the material contain, or are contaminated at, concentrations less than 5 pCi/gram (185 becquerel per kilogram) excluding natural background. The progeny of the exempt Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (TENORM) radium-226 and radium-228 are also exempt.

004.03(E) CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL DEVICES. The following requirements apply to certain industrial devices.

004.03(E)(i) EXEMPT DETECTING, MEASURING, GAUGING, OR CONTROLLING DEVICES AND CERTAIN DEVICES FOR PRODUCING AN IONIZED ATMOSPHERE. Other than persons who manufacture, process, produce or initially transfer for sale or distribution industrial devices containing radioactive material designed and manufactured for the purpose of detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling thickness, density, level, interface location, radiation, leakage, or qualitative or quantitative chemical composition, or for producing an

ionized atmosphere, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license in the Radiation Control Act and 180 NAC to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires radioactive material, in these certain detecting, measuring, gauging, or controlling devices and certain devices for producing an ionized atmosphere, and manufactured, processed, produced, or initially transferred according to a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to 10 CFR 32.30, which license authorizes the initial transfer of the device for use under 180 NAC 004.03(E). This exemption does not cover sources not incorporated into a device, such as calibration and reference sources.

004.03(E)(ii) MANUFACTURE, PROCESS, PRODUCE, OR INITIALLY TRANSFER FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION. Any person who desires to manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution industrial devices containing radioactive material for use under 180 NAC 3-004.03(E)(i) must apply for a license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to 10 CFR 32.30 and for a certificate of registration as specified in 10 CFR 32.210.

005. TYPES OF LICENSES. This section addresses the two types of licenses, general and specific.

005.01 GENERAL LICENSES. Provided in 180 NAC 3, general licenses are effective without the filing of applications with the Department or the issuance of licensing documents to the particular persons. However, registration or certification with the Department may be required by the particular general license. The general licensee is subject to all other applicable portions of Title 180 and any limitations based on the type and quantity of radioactive material of the general license.

005.02 SPECIFIC LICENSES. Specific Licenses require the submission of an application to the Department and the issuance of a licensing document by the Department. The licensee is subject to all applicable portions of Title 180 as well as any limitations based on quantities and types of radioactive materials, proposed use and upon the training and experience of the user or users specified in the licensing document.

006. RADIOACTIVE DRUG: CAPSULES CONTAINING CARBON-14 UREA FOR “IN VIVO” DIAGNOSTIC USE FOR HUMANS. This section addresses radioactive drugs containing carbon-14 urea for “in vivo” diagnostic use for humans.

006.01 EXEMPTIONS. Other than as provided in 180 NAC 3-006.02, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in the Act and from the regulations in 180 NAC 3 and 7 provided that such person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires capsules containing 37 kBq (1 µCi) Carbon-14 urea, allowing for nominal variation that may occur during the manufacturing process, each for “in vivo” diagnostic use for humans.

006.02 RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN SUBJECTS. Any person who desires to use the capsules for research involving human subjects must apply for and receive a specific license according to 180 NAC 7.

006.03 COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION. Any person who desires to manufacture, prepare, process, produce, package, repackage, or transfer for commercial distribution such capsules must apply for and receive a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to 10 CFR 32.21.

006.04 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. Nothing in 180 NAC 3-006 relieves persons from complying with applicable U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), other Federal, and State requirements governing receipt, administration, and use of drugs.

007. GENERAL LICENSES - SOURCE MATERIAL. This section addresses general licenses for source material.

007.01 GENERAL LICENSE ISSUED. A general license is issued authorizing commercial and industrial firms, research, educational and medical institutions, and Federal, State and local government agencies to receive, possess, use and transfer uranium and thorium, in their natural isotopic concentrations and in the form of depleted uranium, for research, development, educational, commercial, or operational purposes in the following forms and quantities:

- (A) No more than 3.3 pounds (1.5 kg) of uranium and thorium in dispersible forms at any one time. Any material processed by the general licensee that alters the chemical or physical form of the material containing source material must be accounted for as a dispersible form. A person authorized to possess, use, and transfer source material under 180 NAC 3-007.01 may not receive more than a total of 15.4 pounds (7 kg) of uranium and thorium in any one calendar year;
- (B) No more than a total of 15.4 pounds (7 kg) of uranium and thorium at any one time. A person authorized to possess, use, and transfer source material under 180 NAC 3-007.01 may not receive more than a total of 154 pounds (70 kg) of uranium and thorium in any one calendar year. A person may not alter the chemical or physical form of the source material possessed under 180 NAC 3-007.01 unless it is accounted for under the limits of 180 NAC 3-007.01(A);
- (C) No more than 15.4 pounds (7 kg) of uranium, removed during the treatment of drinking water, at any one time. A person may not remove more than 154 pounds (70 kg) of uranium from drinking water during a calendar year under this paragraph; or
- (D) No more than 15.4 pounds (7 kg) of uranium and thorium at laboratories for the purpose of determining the concentration of uranium and thorium contained within the material being analyzed at any one time. A person authorized to possess, use, and transfer source material under this paragraph may not receive more than a total of 154 pounds (70 kg) of source material in any one calendar year.

007.02 LIMITATIONS. Any person who receives, possesses, uses, or transfers source material as specified in the general license in 180 NAC 3-007.01:

(A) Is prohibited from administering source material, or the resulting radiation, either externally or internally, to human beings except as may be authorized by the Department in a specific license.

(B) Must not abandon such source material. Source material may be disposed of as follows:

(i) A cumulative total of 1.1 pounds (0.5 kg) of source material in a solid, non-dispersible form may be transferred each calendar year, by a person authorized to receive, possess, use, and transfer source material under this general license to persons receiving the material for permanent disposal. The recipient of source material transferred under the provisions of 180 NAC 3-007.02 is exempt from the requirements to obtain a license under 180 NAC 3 to the extent the source material is permanently disposed. This provision does not apply to any person who is in possession of source material under a specific license issued under 180 NAC 3; or

(ii) As specified in 180 NAC 4-039.

(C) Is subject to the provisions in 180 NAC 1-005, 1-006, 1-008, 1-012, 1-014, 3-001.01, 3-002, 3-017.01 through 3-017.05, 3-017.10, 3-025, 3-026, 3-027, 3-030, 10-002 and 10-007.03.

(D) Must not export such source material other than as specified in 10 CFR 110.

007.03 MINIMIZE CONTAMINATION. Any person who receives, possesses, uses, or transfers source material as specified in 180 NAC 3-007.01 must conduct activities so as to minimize contamination of the facility and the environment. When activities involving such source material are permanently ceased at any site, if evidence of significant contamination is identified, the general licensee must notify the Department at the address listed in 180 NAC 1-012, about such contamination and may consult with the Department as to the appropriateness of sampling and restoration activities to ensure that any contamination or residual source material remaining at the site where source material was used under this general license is not likely to result in exposures that exceed the limits in 180 NAC 4-016.

007.04 DEPLETED URANIUM IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND DEVICES. The following requirements apply to depleted uranium in industrial products and devices:

007.04(A) CONCENTRATED MASS IN A SMALL VOLUME. A general license is issued to receive, acquire, possess, use, or transfer, as specified in the provisions of 180 NAC 3-007.04(B) through (E), depleted uranium contained in industrial products or devices for the purpose of providing a concentrated mass in a small volume of the product or device.

007.04(B) APPLICABILITY. The general license in 180 NAC 3-007.04(A) applies only to industrial products or devices which have been

manufactured either as specified in a specific license issued to the manufacturer of the products or devices according to 180 NAC 3-014.13 or as specified in a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State which authorizes manufacture of the products or devices for distribution to persons generally licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State.

007.04(C) FILING REQUIREMENTS. Persons who receive, acquire, possess, or use depleted uranium according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-007.04(A) must:

(i) File Department Form NRH-11 "Certificate - Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License," with the Department. The form must be submitted within 30 days after the first receipt or acquisition of such depleted uranium. Form NRH-11 is set out as Attachment 2 of this Chapter. The registrant must furnish on Department Form NRH-11 the following information and such other information as may be required by that form:

- (1) Name and address of the general licensee;
- (2) A statement that the general licensee has developed and will maintain procedures designed to establish physical control over the depleted uranium described in 180 NAC 3-007.04(A) and designed to prevent transfer of such depleted uranium in any form, including metal scrap, to persons not authorized to receive the depleted uranium; and
- (3) Name and title, address, and telephone number of the individual duly authorized to act for and on behalf of the general licensee in supervising the procedures identified in 180 NAC 3-007.04(C)(i)(2); and

(ii) Report in writing to the Department any changes in information furnished by him or her in Department Form NRH-11 "Certificate - Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License." The report must be submitted within 30 days after the effective date of such change.

007.04(D) LIMITATIONS. A person who receives, acquires, possesses, or uses depleted uranium according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-007.04(A) must:

- (i) Not introduce such depleted uranium, in any form, into a chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or process, other than a treatment or process for repair or restoration of any plating or other covering of the depleted uranium;
- (ii) Not abandon such depleted uranium;
- (iii) Transfer or dispose of such depleted uranium only by transfer as specified in the provisions of 180 NAC 3-025 and 4-039. In the case where the transferee receives the depleted uranium according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-007.04(A), the transferor must furnish the transferee a copy of these regulations and a copy of

Department Form NRH-11. In the case where the transferee receives the depleted uranium according to a general license contained in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State's regulation equivalent to 180 NAC 3-007.04(A), the transferor must furnish the transferee a copy of Title 180 and a copy of Department Form NRH-11 accompanied by a note explaining that use of the product or device is regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State under requirements substantially the same as those in Title 180; and
(iv) Within 30 days of any transfer, report in writing to the Department the name and address of the person receiving the depleted uranium according to such transfer.

007.04(E) EXEMPTION. Any person receiving, acquiring, possessing, using, or transferring depleted uranium according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-007.04(A) is exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 4 and 10 with respect to the depleted uranium covered by that general license.

007.05 EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION PROHIBITED. Persons who receive, possess, use, or transfer source material according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-007.01 are prohibited from administering source material, or the resulting radiation, either externally or internally, to human beings except as may be authorized by the Department in a specific license.

007.06 EXEMPTIONS. Any person who receives, possesses, uses, or transfers source material as specified in the general license granted in 180 NAC 3-007.01 is exempt from the provisions of 180 NAC 3, 4 and 10 to the extent that such receipt, possession, use, and transfer are within the terms of this general license, except that such person must comply with the provisions of 180 NAC 4-016 and 4-039 to the extent necessary to meet the provisions of 180 NAC 3-007.02(B) and 3-007.03. However, this exemption does not apply to any person who also holds a specific license issued under this 180 NAC 3.

007.07 TRANSFER OR DISTRIBUTION. No person may initially transfer or distribute source material to persons generally licensed under paragraph 180 NAC 3-007.01, (A) and (B), or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State, unless authorized by a specific license issued as specified in 180 NAC 3-007.08 or equivalent provisions of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State. This prohibition does not apply to analytical laboratories returning processed samples to the client who initially provided the sample. Initial distribution of source material to persons generally licensed by 180 NAC 3-007.01 on or before the date of these regulations, without specific authorization may continue for 1 year beyond this date. Distribution may also be continued until the Department takes final action on a pending application for license or license amendment to specifically authorize distribution submitted one year after the effective date of these regulations.

007.08 APPLICANTS. An applicant for a specific license to initially transfer source material for use under 180 NAC 3-007.01 or equivalent regulations the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of an Agreement State, must:

- (A) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011; and
- (B) Submits adequate information on, and the Department approves the methods to be used for quality control, labeling, and providing safety instructions to recipients.

007.09 LABELING, INFORMATION AND REPORTS. Each person licensed under 180 NAC 3-007.08 must:

- (A) Label the immediate container of each quantity of source material with the type of source material and quantity of material and the words, "radioactive material";
- (B) Ensure that the quantities and concentrations of source material are as labeled and indicated in any transfer records;
- (C) Provide the information specified in 180 NAC 3-007.09 to each person to whom source material is transferred for use under 180 NAC 3-007.01 or equivalent provisions in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State regulations. This information must be transferred before the source material is transferred for the first time in each calendar year to the particular recipient. The required information includes:

- (i) A copy of 180 NAC 3-007.01 and 3-025, or relevant equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State; and
 - (ii) Appropriate radiation safety precautions and instructions relating to handling, use, storage, and disposal of the material;

(D) Each person licensed under 180 NAC 3-007.08 must report transfers as follows:

- (i) File a report with the Manager, Office of Radiological Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509. The report must include the following information:

- (1) The name, address, and license number of the person who transferred the source material;
 - (2) For each general licensee under 180 NAC 3-007.02 or equivalent U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State provisions to whom greater than 50 grams (0.11 pounds) of source material has been transferred in a single calendar quarter, the name and address of the general licensee to whom source material is distributed; a responsible agent, by name, position, and phone number, of the general licensee to whom the material was sent; and the type, physical form, and quantity of source material transferred; and

(3) The total quantity of each type and physical form of source material transferred in the reporting period to all such generally licensed recipients;

(ii) File a report with each responsible U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Agreement State agency that identifies all persons, operating under provisions equivalent to 180 NAC 3-007.01, to whom greater than 50 grams (0.11 pounds) of source material has been transferred within a single calendar quarter. The report must include the following information specific to those transfers made to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State being reported to:

(1) The name, address, and license number of the person who transferred the source material;

(2) The name and address of the general licensee to whom source material was distributed; a responsible agent, by name, position, and phone number, of the general licensee to whom the material was sent; and the type, physical form, and quantity of source material transferred;

(3) The total quantity of each type and physical form of source material transferred in the reporting period to all such generally licensed recipients within the Agreement State or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC); and

(iii) Submit each report by January 31 of each year covering all transfers for the previous calendar year. If no transfers were made to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-007.01 or equivalent U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State provisions during the current period, a report must be submitted to the Commission indicating so. If no transfers have been made to general licensees in a particular Agreement State during the reporting period, this information must be reported to the responsible Agreement State agency upon request of the agency; and

(E) Each person licensed under 180 NAC 3-007.08 must maintain all information that supports the reports required by this 180 NAC 3-007 concerning each transfer to a general licensee for a period of 1 year after the event is included in a report to the Department, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or to an Agreement State agency.

008. GENERAL LICENSES - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL OTHER THAN SOURCE MATERIAL.

This section addresses general licenses pertaining to radioactive material other than source material.

008.01 RESERVED.

008.02 RESERVED.

008.03 RESERVED.

008.04 CERTAIN DETECTING, MEASURING, GAUGING OR CONTROLLING DEVICES AND CERTAIN DEVICES FOR PRODUCING LIGHT OR AN IONIZED ATMOSPHERE. Persons possessing radioactive material in devices under 180 NAC 3-008.04 before January 1975, may continue to possess, use, or transfer that material according to the labeling requirements of 180 NAC 3-008.04 in effect on January 14, 1975. The following applies to certain detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling devices and certain devices for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.

008.04(A) GENERAL LICENSE ISSUED. A general license is issued to commercial and industrial firms, and to research, educational and medical institutions, individuals in the conduct of their business, and state or local government agencies to own, receive, acquire, possess, use or transfer as specified in the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.04(B), (C), and (D), radioactive material, excluding special nuclear material, contained in devices designed and manufactured for the purpose of detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling thickness, density, level, interface location, radiation, leakage, or qualitative or quantitative chemical composition, or for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.

008.04(B) APPLICABILITY. The general license in 180 NAC 3-008.04(A) applies only to radioactive material contained in devices which have been manufactured or initially transferred and labeled according to the specification contained in a specific license issued under 180 NAC 3-014.04; or an equivalent specific license issued by the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State with provisions comparable to 180 NAC 3-014.04. The devices must have been received from one of the specific licensees described in this paragraph or through a transfer made under 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(ix).

008.04(C) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Any person who owns, receives, acquires, possesses, uses, or transfers radioactive material in a device according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.04(A) must meet the following requirements.

008.04(C)(i) LABELS. Assure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt, and bearing a statement that removal of the label is prohibited, are maintained thereon and comply with all instructions and precautions provided by such labels.

008.04(C)(ii) LEAK TESTS. Assure that the device is tested for leakage of radioactive material and proper operation of the on or off mechanism, or both, and indicator, if any, at no longer than six-month intervals or at such other intervals as are specified in the label, however,

- (1) Devices containing only krypton need not be tested for leakage of radioactive material, and
- (2) Devices containing only tritium or not more than 3.7 MBq

(100 μCi) of other beta or gamma emitting material or 0.37 MBq (10 μCi) of alpha emitting material and devices held in storage in the original shipping container prior to initial installation need not be tested for any purpose.

008.04(C)(iii) LEAK TEST FREQUENCY. Assure that the tests required by 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(ii) and other testing, installation, servicing, and removal from installation involving the radioactive materials, its shielding or containment, are performed:

- (1) According to the instructions provided by the labels; or
- (2) By a person holding an applicable specific license from the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or an Agreement State to perform such activities.

008.04(C)(iv) RECORDS. Maintain records showing compliance with the requirements of 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(ii) and (C)(iii). The records must show the results of the tests. The records also must show the dates of performance of, and the names of persons performing, testing, installation, servicing, and removal from installation concerning the radioactive material, its shielding or containment. The licensee must retain these records as follows:

- (1) Each record of tests for leakage of radioactive material required by 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(ii) must be retained for three years after the next required leak test is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of;
- (2) Each record of tests of the on or off mechanism, or both, and indicator required by 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(ii) must be retained for three years after the next required test of the on or off mechanism, or both and indicator is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of; and
- (3) Each record which is required by 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(iii) must be retained for a period of three years from the date of the recorded event or until the device is transferred or disposed of.

008.04(C)(v) SUSPEND OPERATION. Immediately suspend operation of the device if there is a failure of, or damage to, or any indication of a possible failure of or damage to, the shielding of the radioactive material or the on or off mechanism, or both, or indicator, or upon the detection of 185 Bq (0.005 μCi) or more removable radioactive material. The device may not be operated until it has been repaired by the manufacturer or other person holding a specific license to repair such devices that was issued by this Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or by an Agreement State. The device and any radioactive material from the device may only be disposed of by transfer to a person authorized by a specific license to receive the radioactive material in the device or as otherwise approved by the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State. A report containing a brief description of the event and the remedial action taken; and, in the case of detection of 185 Bq (0.005 μCi) or more removable

radioactive material or failure of or damage to a source likely to result in contamination of the premises or the environs, a plan for ensuring that the premises and environs are acceptable for unrestricted use, must be furnished to the Department within 30 days. Under these circumstances, the criteria set out in 180 NAC 4-016, "Radiological Criteria for Unrestricted Use," may be applicable, as determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis.

008.04(C)(vi) ABANDONMENT. Not abandon the device containing radioactive material.

008.04(C)(vii) EXPORT. Not export the device containing radioactive material other than as specified in 10 CFR 110.

008.04(C)(viii) TRANSFER OF DEVICES CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. Transfer or dispose of devices only as follows.

008.04(C)(viii)(1) EXPORT. Transfer or dispose of the device containing radioactive material only by export as provided by 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(vii) by transfer to another general licensee as authorized in paragraph 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(ix), or to a person authorized to receive the device by a specific license issued under 180 NAC 3, or 180 NAC 12 that authorized waste collection, or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State, or as otherwise approved under 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(viii).

008.04(C)(viii)(2) REPORT. Furnish a report to the Department within 30 days after the transfer of a device to a specific licensee or export. The report must contain:

- (a) The identification of the device by manufacturer's (or initial transferor's) name, model number, and serial number;
- (b) The name, address, and license number of the person receiving the device (license number not applicable if exported); and
- (c) The date of the transfer.

008.04(C)(viii)(3) APPROVAL. Obtain written Department approval before transferring the device to any other specific licensee not specifically identified in 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(viii) (1). However a holder of a specific license may transfer a device for possession and use under its own specific license without prior approval, if, the holder:

- (a) Verifies that the specific license authorizes the possession and use, or applies for and obtains an amendment to the license authorizing the possession and use;
- (b) Removes, alters, covers, or clearly and unambiguously augments the existing label otherwise required by 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(i) so that the device is labeled in compliance with 180 NAC 4-036; however the manufacturer, model

- number, and serial number must be retained;
- (c) Obtains the manufacturer's or initial transferor's information concerning maintenance that would be applicable under the specific license (such as leak testing procedures); and
- (d) Reports the transfer under paragraph 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(viii)(2).

008.04(C)(ix) TRANSFER TO ANOTHER GENERAL LICENSEE. Transfer the device to another general licensee only if:

(1) The device remains in use at a particular location. In such case the transferor must give the transferee a copy of 180 NAC 3-008.01, 3-030, 4-057, and 4-058, and any safety documents identified in the label of the device. Within 30 days of the transfer, the transferor must report to the Department:

- (a) The manufacturer's or initial transferor's name;
- (b) The model number and the serial number of the device transferred;
- (c) The transferee's name and mailing address for the location of use; and
- (d) The name, title, and phone number of the responsible individual identified by the transferee according to 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(xii). To have knowledge of and authority to take actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements; or

(2) The device is held in storage by an intermediate person in the original shipping container at its intended location of use prior to initial use by a general licensee.

008.04(C)(x) INCIDENTS, THEFT OR LOSS. Comply with the provisions of 180 NAC 4-057 and 4-058 for reporting radiation incidents, theft, or loss of licensed material, but will be exempt from the other reporting requirements of 180 NAC 4 and 10.

008.04(C)(xi) RESPOND TO REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION. Respond to written requests from the Department to provide information relating to the general license within 30 calendar days of the date of the request, or other time specified in the request. If the general licensee cannot provide the requested information within the allotted time, it must, within the same time period, request a longer period to supply information by submitting a letter to the Radioactive Material Program Manager, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509-5026 and provide written justification as to why it cannot comply.

008.04(C)(xii) NAME AN INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE. Appoint an individual responsible for having knowledge of the appropriate regulations and requirements and the authority for taking required

actions to comply with appropriate regulations and requirements. The general licensee, through this individual, must ensure the day-to-day compliance with appropriate regulations and requirements. This appointment does not relieve the general licensee of any of its responsibility in this regard.

008.04(C)(xiii) REGISTER GENERAL LICENSE DEVICES. General license devices must be registered as follows.

008.04(C)(xiii)(1) INITIAL REGISTRATION. Register, according to 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(xiii)(2) and (3), devices containing at least 370 MBq (10 mCi) of cesium-137, 3.7 MBq (0.1 mCi) of strontium-90, 37 MBq (1 mCi) of cobalt-60, 3.7 MBq (0.1 mCi) of radium-226, or 37 MBq (1 mCi) of americium-241 or any other transuranic, based on the activity indicated on the label. Each address for a location of use, as described in 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(xiii)(3)(d) represents a separate general licensee and requires a separate registration and fee.

008.04(C)(xiii)(2) ANNUAL REGISTRATION. If in possession of a device meeting the criteria of 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(xiii)(1), must register these devices annually with the Department and must pay the fee required by 180 NAC 18. Registration must be done by verifying, correcting, or adding to the information provided in a request for registration received from the Department. The registration information must be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the date of the request for registration or as otherwise indicated in the request. In addition, a general licensee holding devices that meet the criteria of 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(xiii)(1) is subject to the bankruptcy notification requirement in 180 NAC 3-017.05.

008.04(C)(xiii)(3) REQUIRED INFORMATION. In registering devices, the general licensee must furnish the following information and any other information specifically requested by the Department:

- (a) Name and mailing address of the general licensee.
- (b) Information about each device: the manufacturer, or initial transferor, model number, serial number, the radionuclide and activity (as indicated on the label).
- (c) Name, title, and telephone number of the responsible person designated as a representative of the general licensee in 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(xii).
- (d) Address or location at which the device or devices are used or stored. For portable devices, the address of the primary place of storage.
- (e) Certification by the responsible representative of the general licensee that the information concerning the device or devices has been verified through a physical inventory and checking of label information.
- (f) Certification by the responsible representative of the

general licensee that they are aware of the requirements of the general license.

008.04(C)(xiii)(4) TEMPORARY DEVICES. Persons generally licensed by an Agreement State or the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), with respect to devices meeting the criteria in paragraph 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(xiii)(1) are not subject to registration requirements if the devices are used in areas subject to Department jurisdiction for a period less than 180 days in any calendar year. The Department will not request registration information from such licensees.

008.04(C)(xiv) REPORT CHANGES. Report changes to the mailing address for the location of use (including change in name of general licensee) to the Radioactive Materials Program Manager, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509-5026 within 30 days of the effective date of the change. For a portable device, a report of address change is only required for a change in the device's primary place of storage.

008.04(C)(xv) UNUSED DEVICES. Not hold unused devices for longer than 2 years. If devices with shutters are not being used, the shutter must be locked in the closed position. The testing required by 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C)(ii) need not be performed during the period of storage only. However, when devices are put back into service or transferred to another person, and have not been tested within the required test interval, they must be tested for leakage before use or transfer and the shutter tested before use. Devices kept in standby for future use are excluded from the two-year time limit if the general licensee performs quarterly physical inventories of these devices while they are in standby.

008.04(D) MANUFACTURE OR IMPORT. The general license in 180 NAC 3-008.04(A) does not authorize the manufacture or import of devices containing radioactive material.

008.04(E) APPLICABLE PROVISIONS. The general license provided in 180 NAC 3-008.04(A) is subject to the provisions of 180 NAC 1-004 through 1-009, 180 NAC 3-017, 3-025, 3-027, and 180 NAC 13.

008.05 LUMINOUS SAFETY DEVICES FOR AIRCRAFT. With respect to luminous safety devices for aircraft, the following requirements apply.

008.05(A) GENERAL LICENSE ISSUED. A general license is issued to own, receive, acquire, possess, and use tritium or promethium-147 contained in luminous safety devices for use in aircraft, provided:

- (i) Each device contains not more than 370 GBq (10 curies) of tritium or 11.1 GBq (300 mCi) of promethium-147; and
- (ii) Each device has been manufactured, assembled or initially transferred according to a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission (NRC), or each device has been manufactured or assembled according to the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the Department or any Agreement State to the manufacturer or assembler of such device according to licensing requirements equivalent to those in 10 CFR 30.33 and 32.53.

008.05(B) EXEMPTION. Persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, or use luminous safety devices according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.05(A) are exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 4 and 10 other than that they must comply with the provisions of 180 NAC 4-057 and 4-058.

008.05(C) LIMITATION. This general license does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, repair, or import of luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147.

008.05(D) PROMETHIUM-147 CONTAINED IN INSTRUMENT DIALS. This general license does not authorize ownership, receipt, acquisition, possession or use of promethium-147 contained in instrument dials.

008.05(E) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. This general license is subject to the provisions of 180 NAC 1-004 through 1-009, 180 NAC 3-017, 3-025, 3-027, and 13.

008.05(F) EXPORT. This general license does not authorize the export of luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147.

008.06 OWNERSHIP OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. A general license is issued to own radioactive material without regard to quantity. Despite any other provisions of 180 NAC 3, this general license does not authorize the manufacture, production, transfer, receipt, possession or use of radioactive material.

008.07 CALIBRATION AND REFERENCE SOURCES. The following applies to calibration and reference sources.

008.07(A) AMERICIUM-241. A general license is issued to those persons listed below to own, receive, acquire, possess, use, and transfer, according to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.07(D) and (E), americium-241 in the form of calibration or reference sources:

- (i) Any person who holds a specific license issued by the Department which authorizes the licensee to receive, possess, use, and transfer radioactive material; and
- (ii) Any person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) which authorizes the licensee to receive, possess, use, and transfer special nuclear material.

008.07(B) PLUTONIUM. A general license is issued to own, receive, possess, use, and transfer plutonium in the form of calibration or reference sources according to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.07(D)

and (E) to any person who holds a specific license issued by the Department which authorizes the licensee to receive, possess, use, and transfer radioactive material.

008.07(C) RADIUM-226. A general license is issued to own, receive, possess, use, and transfer radium-226 in the form of calibration or reference sources according to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.07(D) and (E) to any person who holds a specific license issued by the Department which authorizes the licensee to receive, possess, use, and transfer radioactive material.

008.07(D) APPLICABILITY. The general licenses in 180 NAC 3-008.07(A) through (C) apply only to calibration or reference sources which have been manufactured according to the specifications contained in a specific license issued to the manufacturer or importer of the sources by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) according to 10 CFR 30.33, according to the specifications contained in a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the Department, or any Agreement State according to licensing requirements equivalent to those contained in 10 CFR 30.33.

008.07(E) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. The general licenses provided in 180 NAC 3-008.07(A) through (C). are subject to the provisions of 180 NAC 1-004 through 1-009, 180 NAC 3-017, 3-025, 3-027, 180 NAC 4, 10, and 13. In addition, persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, use or transfer one or more calibration or reference sources according to these general licenses must:

- (i) Not possess at any one time, at any one location of storage or use, more than 185 kBq (5 μ Ci) of americium-241, 185 kBq (5 μ Ci) of plutonium, and 185 kBq (5 μ Ci) of radium-226 in such sources;
- (ii) Not receive, possess, use, or transfer such source unless the source, or the storage container, bears a label which includes the following statement or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in the following statement, showing only the name of the appropriate material.

The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this source Model _____, Serial No. _____, are subject to a general license and the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of a State with which the Commission (NRC) has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. Do not remove this label.

CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL - THIS SOURCE CONTAINS
(RADIUM-226) (AMERICIUM-241) (PLUTONIUM) DO NOT
TOUCH RADIOACTIVE PORTION OF THIS SOURCE.

Name of manufacturer or importer

- (iii) Not transfer, abandon, or dispose of such source other than by transfer to a person authorized by a license from the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any other Agreement State to receive the source;
- (iv) Store such source, other than when the source is being used, in a closed container adequately designed and constructed to contain americium-241, plutonium, or radium-226 which might otherwise escape during storage; and
- (v) Not use such source for any purpose other than the calibration of radiation detectors or the standardization of other sources.

008.07(F) MANUFACTURE PROHIBITED. These general licenses do not authorize the manufacture of calibration or reference sources containing americium-241, plutonium, or radium-226.

008.08 RESERVED.

008.09 GENERAL LICENSE FOR USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL FOR CERTAIN IN VITRO CLINICAL OR LABORATORY TESTING. The following applies to the general license for use of radioactive material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing.

008.09(A) GENERAL LICENSE ISSUED. A general license is issued to any physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital to receive, acquire, possess, transfer or use, for any of the following stated tests, according to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.09 (B) through (F), the following radioactive materials in prepackaged units for use in in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of radioactive material, or the resulting radiation, to human beings or animals:

- (i) Iodine-125, iodine-131, selenium-75, cobalt-57, and carbon-14 in units not exceeding 370 kBq (10 μ Ci) each;
- (ii) Hydrogen-3 (tritium), in units not exceeding 1.85 MBq (50 μ Ci) each;
- (iii) Iron-59, in units not exceeding 740 kBq (20 μ Ci) each; or
- (iv) Mock Iodine-125 reference or calibration sources, in units not exceeding 1.85 kBq (0.05 μ Ci) of iodine-129 and 1.85 Bq (0.005 μ Ci) of americium-241 each.
- (v) Cobalt-57, in units not exceeding 0.37 MBq (10 μ Ci) each.

008.09(B) CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. No person receives, acquires, possesses, uses or transfers radioactive material according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) until they file Department Form NRH-17, "Certificate - In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License", with the Department and received from the Department a validated copy of Department Form NRH-17 with certification number assigned. Department Form NRH-17 is set out as Attachment 3 of this chapter. The physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital must furnish on Department Form NRH-17 the following information and such other information as may be required by

that form:

- (i) Name and address of the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital;
- (ii) The location of use; and
- (iii) A statement that the physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital has appropriate radiation measuring instruments to carry out in vitro clinical or laboratory tests with radioactive material as authorized under the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) and that such tests will be performed only by personnel competent in the use of such instruments and in the handling of the radioactive material;

008.09(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. A person who receives, acquires, possesses or uses radioactive material according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) must comply with the following:

- (i) The general licensee must not possess at any one time, according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) at any one location of storage or use a total amount of iodine-125, iodine-131, iron-59, cobalt-57 and selenium-75 in excess of 7.4 MBq (200 μ Ci);
- (ii) The general licensee must store the radioactive material, until used, in the original shipping container or in a container providing equivalent radiation protection;
- (iii) The general licensee must use the radioactive material only for the uses authorized by 180 NAC 3-008.09(A);
- (iv) The general licensee must not transfer the radioactive material to a person who is not authorized to receive it according to a license issued by the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State, nor transfer the radioactive material in any manner other than in the unopened, labeled shipping container as received from the supplier; and
- (v) The general licensee must dispose of the Mock Iodine-125 reference or calibration sources described in 180 NAC 3-008.09, (A) (iv) as required by 180 NAC 4-039 and 4-044.

008.09(D) LIMITATIONS. The general licensee must not receive, acquire, possess, or use radioactive material according to 180 NAC 3-008.09(A):

- (i) Other than as prepackaged units which are labeled according to the provisions of an applicable specific license issued according to 180 NAC 3-014.08 or according to the provisions of a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State which authorizes the manufacture and distribution of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, hydrogen-3 (tritium), iron-59, selenium-75, cobalt-57, or Mock Iodine-125 to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.09 or its' equivalent, and
- (ii) Unless the following statement, or substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in the following statement, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

This radioactive material is received, acquired, possessed, and used only by physicians, veterinarians in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the resulting radiation, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use, and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of a State with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

Name of Manufacturer

008.09(E) CHANGES. The physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital possessing or using radioactive material under the general license of 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) must report in writing to the Department, any changes in the information furnished by him or her in the "Certificate - In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License", Department Form NRH-17. The report must be furnished within 30 days after the effective date of such change.

008.09(F) MOCK IODINE-125. Any person using radioactive material according to the general license of 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) is exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 4 and 10 with respect to radioactive material covered by that general license, other than such persons using the Mock Iodine-125 described in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A)(iv) must comply with the provisions of 180 NAC 4-039, 4-057, and 4-058.

008.10 ICE DETECTION DEVICES. The following applies to ice detection devices.

008.10(A) GENERAL LICENSE ISSUED. A general license is issued to own, receive, acquire, possess, use, and transfer strontium-90 contained in ice detection devices, provided each device contains not more than 1.85 MBq (50 µCi) of strontium-90 and each device has been manufactured or imported according to a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or each device has been manufactured according to the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the Department or any Agreement State to the manufacturer of such device according to licensing requirements equivalent to those in 10 CFR 32.61.

008.10(B) REQUIREMENTS. Persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, use, or transfer strontium-90 contained in ice detection devices according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.10(A):

- (i) Must upon occurrence of visually observable damage, such as a bend or crack or discoloration from overheating to the device, discontinue use of the device until it has been inspected, tested for

leakage, and repaired by a person holding a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State to manufacture or service such devices; or must dispose of the device according to the provisions of 180 NAC 4-039;

- (ii) Must assure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt, and which bear a statement which prohibits removal of the labels, are maintained upon; and
- (iii) Are exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 4 and 10 other than such persons must comply with the provisions of 180 NAC 4-039, 4-057, and 4-058.

008.10(C) LIMITATIONS. This general license does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, disassembly, repair or import of strontium-90 in ice detection devices.

008.10(D) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. This general license is subject to the provisions of 180 NAC 1-004 through 1-009, 180 NAC 3-017, 180 NAC 3-025, 180 NAC 3-027, and 180 NAC 13.

008.11 GENERAL LICENSE FOR CERTAIN ITEMS AND SELF-LUMINOUS PRODUCTS CONTAINING RADIUM-226. The following applies to general licenses for certain items and self luminous products containing radium-226:

008.11(A) GENERAL LICENSE ISSUED. A general license is issued to any person to acquire, receive, possess, use, or transfer, according to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.11(B), 3-008.11(C) and 3-008.11(D), radium-226 contained in the following products manufactured prior to November 30, 2007:

- (i) Antiquities originally intended for use by the general public. For the purposes of this paragraph, antiquities mean products originally intended for use by the general public and distributed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such as radium emanator jars, revigators, radium water jars, radon generators, refrigerator cards, radium bath salts, and healing pads.
- (ii) Intact timepieces containing greater than 0.037 MBq (1 μ Ci), nonintact timepieces, and timepiece hands and dials no longer installed in timepieces.
- (iii) Luminous items installed in air, marine, or land vehicles.
- (iv) All other luminous products, provided that no more than 100 items are used or stored at the same location at any one time.
- (v) Small radium sources containing no more than 0.037 MBq (1 μ Ci) of radium-226. For the purposes of this paragraph, "small radium sources" means discrete survey instrument check sources, sources contained in radiation measuring instruments, sources used in educational demonstrations (such as cloud chambers and spinthariscopes), electron tubes, lightning rods, ionization sources, static eliminators, or as designated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

008.11(B) EXEMPTIONS. Persons who acquire, receive, possess, use, or transfer radioactive material under the general license issued in 180 NAC 3-008.11(A) are exempt from the provisions of 180 NAC 4, 10, 3-026 and 3-030, to the extent that the receipt, possession, use, or transfer of radioactive material is within the terms of the general license; provided, however, that this exemption must not be deemed to apply to any such person specifically licensed under 180 NAC 3.

008.11(C) REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS. Any person who acquires, receives, possesses, uses, or transfers radioactive material according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.11(A) must:

- (i) Notify the Department if there is any indication of possible damage to the product so that it appears it could result in a loss of the radioactive material. A report containing a brief description of the event, and the remedial action taken, must be furnished to the Director of Public Health of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509 within 30 days.
- (ii) Not abandon products containing radium-226. The product, and any radioactive material from the product, may only be disposed of according to 180 NAC 4-039 or by transfer to a person authorized by a specific license to receive the radium-226 in the product or as otherwise approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
- (iii) Not export products containing radium-226 other than according to 10 CFR 110.
- (iv) Dispose of products containing radium-226 at a disposal facility authorized to dispose of radioactive material according to any Federal or State solid or hazardous waste law, including the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as authorized under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, by transfer to a person authorized to receive radium-226 by a specific license issued under 180 NAC 3, or equivalent regulations of this Department or an Agreement State, or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
- (v) Respond to written requests from the Department to provide information relating to the general license within 30 calendar days of the date of the request, or other time specified in the request. If the general licensee cannot provide the requested information within the allotted time, it must, within that same time period, request a longer period to supply the information by providing the Director of Public Health of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, by an appropriate method listed in 180 NAC 1-012, a written justification for the request.

008.11(D) MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLY, DISASSEMBLY, REPAIR, OR IMPORT OF PRODUCTS. The general license in 180 NAC 3-008.11(A) does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, disassembly, repair, or import of products containing radium-226, other than timepieces that may be disassembled and repaired.

009. RESERVED.

010. FILING APPLICATION FOR SPECIFIC LICENSES. This section addresses filing application for specific licenses.

010.01 APPLICATION FORMS. Applications for specific licenses must be filed on form NRH-7 for all medical licenses and form NRH-5 for all other licenses. Form NRH-5 is set out as Attachment 1 of this chapter.

010.02 ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS. The Department may at any time after the filing of the original application require further statements in order to enable the Department to determine whether the application should be granted or denied or whether a license should be modified or revoked.

010.03 AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE. Each application must be signed by the applicant or licensee or a person duly authorized to act for and on their behalf.

010.04 LICENSE REQUEST. An application for a license may include a request for a license authorizing one or more activities.

010.05 RESERVED.

010.06 RESERVED.

010.07 DECOMMISSIONING PLAN. As provided by 180 NAC 3-018 certain applications for specific licenses filed under 180 NAC 3, 5, and 7, must contain a proposed decommissioning funding plan or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning.

010.08 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS. Applications must include:

(A) Other than as provided in 180 NAC 3-010.08(B) through (D), an application for a specific license to use radioactive material in the form of a sealed source or in a device that contains the sealed source must either:

- (i) Identify the source or device by manufacturer and model number as registered with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under 10 CFR 32.210 or with an Agreement State, or for source or a device containing radium-226 or accelerator-produced radioactive material with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State under provisions comparable to 10 CFR § 32.210; or
- (ii) Contain the information identified in 10 CFR 32.210(c); or

(B) For sources or devices manufactured prior to October 23, 2012 that are not registered with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under 10 CFR § 32.210 or with an Agreement State, and for which the applicant is unable to provide all categories of information specified in 10 CFR § 32.210(c), the applicant must provide:

- (i) All available information identified in 10 CFR § 32.210(c) concerning the source, and, if applicable, the device; and
- (ii) Sufficient additional information to demonstrate that there is reasonable assurance that the radiation safety properties of the source or device are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life and property. Such information must include a description of the source or device, a description of radiation safety features, the intended use and associated operating experience, and the results of a recent leak test;

(C) For sealed sources and devices allowed to be distributed without registration of safety information per 10 CFR §32.210(g)(1), the applicant may supply only the manufacturer, model number, and radionuclide and quantity; or

(D) If it is not feasible to identify each sealed source and device individually, the applicant may propose constraints on the number and type of sealed sources and devices to be used and the conditions under which they will be used, in lieu of identifying each sealed source and device.

010.09 EMERGENCY PLANS. Emergency plans must adhere to the following:

010.09(A) EVALUATION OR EMERGENCY PLAN. Each application to possess radioactive materials in unsealed form, on foils or plated sources, or sealed in glass in excess of the quantities in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-E "Quantities of Radioactive Materials Requiring Consideration of the Need for an Emergency Plan for Responding to a Release" must contain either:

- (i) An evaluation showing that the maximum dose to a person offsite due to a release of radioactive materials would not exceed 0.01 sievert (Sv) (1 rem) effective dose equivalent or 0.05 sievert (Sv) (5 rem) to the thyroid; or
- (ii) An emergency plan for responding to a release of radioactive material;

010.09(B) CONSIDERATIONS. One or more of the following factors may be used to support an evaluation submitted under 180 NAC 3-010.09 (A):

- (i) The radioactive material is physically separated so that only a portion could be involved in an accident;
- (ii) All or part of the radioactive material is not subject to release during an accident because of the way it is stored or packaged;
- (iii) The release fraction in the respirable size range would be lower than the release fraction shown in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-E due to the chemical or physical form of the material;
- (iv) The solubility of the radioactive material would reduce the dose received;
- (v) Facility design or engineered safety features in the facility would

- cause the release fraction to be lower than shown in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-E;
- (vi) Operating restrictions or procedures would prevent a release fraction as large as that shown in 180 NAC 3; or
 - (vii) Other factors appropriate for the specific facility;

010.09(C) EMERGENCY PLAN CONTENTS. An emergency plan for responding to a release of radioactive material submitted under 180 NAC 3-010.09 must include the following information:

- (i) FACILITY DESCRIPTION. A brief description of the licensee's facility and area near the site;
- (ii) TYPES OF ACCIDENTS. An identification of each type of radioactive materials accident for which protective actions may be needed;
- (iii) CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS. A classification system for classifying accidents as alerts or site area emergencies;
- (iv) DETECTION OF ACCIDENTS. Identification of the means of detecting each type of accident in a timely manner;
- (v) MITIGATION OF CONSEQUENCES. A brief description of the means and equipment for mitigating the consequences of each type of accident, including those provided to protect workers onsite, and a description of the program for maintaining the equipment;
- (vi) ASSESSMENT OF RELEASES. A brief description of the methods and equipment to assess releases of radioactive materials;
- (vii) RESPONSIBILITIES. A brief description of the responsibilities of licensee personnel should an accident occur, including identification of personnel responsible for promptly notifying offsite response organizations and the Department; also responsibilities for developing, maintaining, and updating the plan;
- (viii) NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION. A commitment to and a brief description of the means to promptly notify offsite response organizations and request offsite assistance, including medical assistance for the treatment of contaminated injured onsite workers when appropriate. A control point must to be established. The notification and coordination must be planned so that unavailability of some personnel, parts of the facility, and some equipment will not prevent the notification and coordination. The licensee must also commit to notify the Department immediately after notification of the appropriate offsite response organizations and not later than one hour after the licensee declares an emergency. These reporting requirements do not supersede or release licensees of complying with the requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III, P. L. 99-499 or other state or federal reporting requirements;
- (ix) INFORMATION TO BE COMMUNICATED. A brief description of the types of information on facility status, radioactive releases, and recommended protective actions, if necessary, to be given to offsite response organizations and to the Department.
- (x) TRAINING. A brief description of the frequency, performance objectives and plans for the training that the licensee will provide workers on how to respond to an emergency including any special

instructions and orientation tours the licensee would offer to fire, police, medical and other emergency personnel. The training must familiarize personnel with site-specific emergency procedures. Also, the training must thoroughly prepare site personnel for their responsibilities in the event of accident scenarios postulated as most probable for the specific site, including the use of team training for such scenarios.

(xi) SAFE SHUTDOWN. A brief description of the means of restoring the facility to a safe condition after an accident.

(xii) EXERCISES. Provisions for conducting quarterly communications checks with offsite response organizations and biennial onsite exercises to test response to simulated emergencies. Quarterly communications checks with offsite response organizations must include the check and update of all necessary telephone numbers. The licensee must invite offsite response organizations to participate in the biennial exercises. Participation of offsite response organizations in biennial exercises although recommended is not required. Exercises must use accident scenarios postulated as most probable for the specific site and the scenarios must not be known to most exercise participants. The licensee must critique each exercise using individuals not having direct implementation responsibility for the plan. Critiques of exercises must evaluate the appropriateness of the plan, emergency procedures, facilities, equipment, training of personnel, and overall effectiveness of the response. Deficiencies found by the critiques must be corrected.

(xiii) HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS. A certification that the applicant has met its responsibilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III, P. L. 99-499, if applicable to the applicant's activities at the proposed place of use of the radioactive material.

010.09(D) OFFSITE RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS. The licensee must allow the offsite response organizations, expected to respond in case of an accident, 60 days to comment on the licensee's emergency plan before submitting it to the Department. The licensee must provide any comments received within the 60 days to the Department with the emergency plan.

010.11 POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY (PET) RADIOACTIVE DRUG PRODUCTION APPLICATION. An application from a medical facility, or educational institution, to produce Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to licensees in its consortium authorized for medical use under 180 NAC 7 or equivalent Agreement State or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requirements must include:

(A) A request for authorization for the production of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclides or evidence of an existing license issued under 180 NAC 3, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State requirements for a Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility within its consortium from which it receives Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclides.

(B) Evidence that the applicant is qualified to produce radioactive drugs

for medical use by meeting one of the criteria in 180 NAC 3-014.10(A)(ii),
(C) Identification of individual or individuals authorized to prepare the Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drugs if the applicant is a pharmacy, and documentation that each individual meets the requirements of an authorized nuclear pharmacist according to 180 NAC 3-014.10(B)(ii).
(D) Information identified in 180 NAC 3-014.10(A)(iii) on the Positron Emission Tomography (PET) drugs to be noncommercially transferred to members of its consortium.

011. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF SPECIFIC LICENSES. An applicant for a specific license must:

- (A) Be qualified by reason of training and experience to use the material in question for the purpose requested according to Title 180 in such a manner as to minimize danger to public health and safety or property;
- (B) Have proposed equipment, facilities, and procedures are adequate to minimize danger to the public health and safety or property;
- (C) Demonstrate that the issuance of the license will not be inimical to the health and safety of the public; and
- (D) Satisfy any applicable special requirements in 180 NAC 3-013, 180 NAC 3-014, or 180 NAC 3-015, 180 NAC 5, 180 NAC 7, 180 NAC 12, 180 NAC 14 or 180 NAC 19.

011.01 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. In the case of an application for a license to receive and possess radioactive material for commercial waste management, source material milling, or for the conduct of any other activity which the Department determines will significantly affect the quality of the environment, the Department, before commencement of construction of the plant or facility in which the activity will be conducted, has concluded, after weighing the environmental, economic, technical and other benefits against environmental costs and considering available alternatives, that the action called for is the issuance of the proposed license, with any appropriate conditions to protect environmental values. Commencement of construction prior to such conclusion is grounds for denial of a license to receive and possess radioactive material in such plant or facility. As used in this paragraph the term "commencement of construction" means any clearing of land, excavation or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a site. The term does not mean site exploration, necessary roads for site exploration, borings to determine foundation conditions, or other preconstruction monitoring or testing to establish background information related to the suitability of the site or the protection of the environmental values.

011.02 FINANCIAL SURETY ARRANGEMENTS FOR SITE RECLAMATION. The following applies to financial surety arrangements for site reclamation.

011.02(A) FINANCIAL SURETY. Financial surety arrangements for site reclamation which may consist of surety bonds, cash deposits, certificates of deposit, deposits of government securities, letters or lines

of credit, or any combination of the above for the categories of licensees listed in 180 NAC 3-011.02 must be established to ensure the protection of the public health and safety in the event of abandonment, default, or other inability of the licensee to meet the requirements of the Act.

011.02(A)(i) COST ESTIMATES. The amount of funds to be ensured by such surety arrangements must be based on Department approved cost estimates equal to meet the requirements of 180 NAC 3-011.02(A).

011.02(A)(ii) SELF INSURANCE PROHIBITED. Self insurance, or any arrangement which essentially constitutes self insurance, will not satisfy the surety requirement since this provides no additional assurance other than that which already exists through license requirements.

011.02(B) LICENSE ISSUANCE. The arrangements required in 180 NAC 3-011.02(A). must be established prior to issuance of the license to assure that sufficient funds will be available to carry out the decontamination and decommissioning of the facility, other than as provided in 180 NAC 3-011.02(C).

011.02(C) LICENSE AMENDMENT. If the application is made to amend an existing license to fall within the purview of 180 NAC 3-011.02 then the financial surety arrangements for site reclamation must be established prior to the issuance of the amendment.

011.02(D) APPLICABILITY. The following specific licensees are required to make financial surety arrangements:

- (i) Major processors;
- (ii) Waste management licensees, other than the commercial disposal of low-level radioactive waste in a disposal facility, designated by the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission;
- (iii) Former U.S. Atomic Energy Commission or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed facilities;
- (iv) Source material milling operations; and
- (v) All others other than persons exempt according to 180 NAC 3-011.02(E).

011.02(E) EXEMPT ENTITIES. The following persons are exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 3-011.02(A) because they are exempt from licensure:

- (i) All State, local, or other government agencies unless they are subject to 180 NAC 3-011.02(D)(ii) or (D)(iv),
- (ii) Persons authorized to possess no more than 1,000 times the quantity specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B or combination of radioactive material listed therein as given in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-B, Note 1.;
- (iii) Persons authorized to possess hydrogen-3 contained as

hydrogen gas in a sealed source; or

(iv) Persons authorized to possess radioactive noble gases in sealed sources with no radioactive daughter product with half-life greater than 30 days.

011.02(F) LONG-TERM CARE REQUIREMENTS. A long-term care fund must be established by the following specific licensees prior to the issuance of the license or prior to the termination of the license if the applicant chooses at the time of the licensure to provide a surety in lieu of a long-term care fund:

(i) Waste management licensees; and

(ii) Source material milling and mill tailings licensees.

012. RESERVED.

013. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC LICENSES OF BROAD SCOPE. 180 NAC 3-013 prescribes requirements for the issuance of specific licenses of broad scope for radioactive material, also known as "broad licenses" and certain regulations governing holders of such licenses:

013.01 BROAD LICENSE TYPES. The different types of broad licenses are as follows.

013.01(A) TYPE A SPECIFIC LICENSE OF BROAD SCOPE. A Type A specific license of broad scope is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of the radioactive material specified in the license, but not exceeding quantities specified in the license, for any authorized purpose. The quantities specified are usually in the multicurie range, and the limits are based on types of radioactive materials, proposed use and upon the training and experience of the user or users.

013.01(B) TYPE B SPECIFIC LICENSE OF BROAD SCOPE. A Type B specific license of broad scope is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of radioactive material specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-C for any authorized purpose. The possession limit for a Type B broad license, if only one radionuclide is possessed thereunder, is the quantity specified for that radionuclide in Column I of 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-C, Column I. If two or more radionuclides are possessed thereunder, the possession limit for each is determined as follows: For each radionuclide, determine the ratio of the quantity possessed to the applicable quantity specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-C, Column I, for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios for all radionuclides possessed under the license must not exceed unity.

013.01(C) TYPE C SPECIFIC LICENSE OF BROAD SCOPE. A Type C specific license of broad scope is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of radioactive material specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-C for any authorized purpose. The possession limit for a Type C broad

license, if only one radionuclide is possessed thereunder, is the quantity specified for that radionuclide in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-C, Column II. If two or more radionuclides are possessed thereunder, the possession limit is determined for each as follows: For each radionuclide determine the ratio of the quantity possessed to the applicable quantity specified in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-C, Column II for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios for all radionuclides possessed under the license must not exceed unity.

013.02 TYPE A SPECIFIC LICENSE OF BROAD SCOPE. An applicant for Type A specific license of broad scope must:

- (A) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011;
- (B) Have engaged in a reasonable number of activities involving the use of radioactive material; and
- (C) Establish administrative controls and provisions relating to organization and management, procedures, record keeping, material control and accounting, and management review that are necessary to assure safe operations, including:
 - (i) The establishment of a radiation safety committee composed of such persons as a radiation safety officer, a representative of management, and persons trained and experienced in the safe use of radioactive material;
 - (ii) The appointment of a radiation safety officer who is qualified in training and experience in radiation protection consistent with the requirements of training specified in 180 NAC 15-005.01, and who is available for advice and assistance on radiation safety matters; and
 - (iii) Authorized users designated by the Radiation Safety Committee must have formal training and experience in the safe handling of radioactive material consistent with the requirements of training specified in 180 NAC 15-005.02; and
 - (iv) The establishment of appropriate administrative procedures to assure:
 - (1) Control of procurement and use of radioactive material;
 - (2) Completion of safety evaluations of proposed uses of radioactive material which takes into consideration such matters as the adequacy of facilities and equipment, training and experience of the user, and the operating or handling procedures; and
 - (3) Review, approval, and recording by the radiation safety committee of safety evaluations of proposed uses prepared according to 180 NAC 3-013.02(C)(iv)(2) prior to use of the radioactive material.

013.03 TYPE B SPECIFIC LICENSE OF BROAD SCOPE. An applicant for Type B specific license of broad scope must:

- (A) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011; and
- (B) Establish administrative controls and provisions relating to organization and management, procedures, record keeping, material

control and accounting, and management review that are necessary to assure safe operations, including:

- (i) The appointment of a radiation safety officer who is qualified by training and experience in radiation protection consistent with the requirements of training specified in 180 NAC 15-005.01 and who is available for advice and assistance on radiation safety matters,
- (ii) Authorized users must have formal training and experience in the safe handling of radioactive material consistent with the requirements of training specified in 180 NAC 15-005.02; and
- (iii) The establishment of appropriate administrative procedures to assure:

- (1) Control of procurement and use of radioactive material,
- (2) Completion of safety evaluations of proposed uses of radioactive material which take into consideration such matters as the adequacy of facilities and equipment, training and experience of the user, and the operating or handling procedures, and
- (3) Review, approval, and recording by the radiation safety officer of safety evaluations of proposed uses prepared according to 180 NAC 3-013.03, (B)(iii) prior to use of the radioactive material.

013.04 TYPE C SPECIFIC LICENSE OF BROAD SCOPE. An applicant for a Type C specific license of broad scope must:

- (A) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011;
- (B) Submit a statement that radioactive material will be used only by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals who have received:
 - (i) A college degree at the bachelor level, or equivalent training and experience, in the physical or biological sciences or in engineering, and
 - (ii) At least 40 hours of formal training and 160 hours experience in the safe handling of radioactive material, and in the characteristics of ionizing radiation, units of radiation dose and quantities, radiation detection instrumentation, and biological hazards of exposure to radiation appropriate to the type and forms of radioactive material to be used; and
- (C) Establish administrative controls and provisions relating to procurement of radioactive material, procedures, record keeping, material control and accounting, and management review necessary to assure safe operations.

013.05 PROPOSED USE AND CONDITIONS. Specific licenses of broad scope are subject to, based on quantities and types of radioactive materials, proposed use and upon the training and experience of the user or users, to the following conditions:

(A) Unless specifically authorized, persons licensed according to 180 NAC 3-013 must not:

- (i) Conduct tracer studies in the environment involving direct release of radioactive material;
- (ii) Receive, acquire, own, possess, use or transfer devices containing 3.7 petabecquerel (PBq) (100,000 curies) or more of radioactive material in sealed sources used for irradiation of materials;
- (iii) Conduct activities for which a specific license issued by the Department under 180 NAC 3-014, 3-015 or 180 NAC 7, and 12 is required; or
- (iv) Add or cause the addition of radioactive material to any food, beverage, cosmetic, drug, or other product designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to, a human being.

(B) Each Type A specific license of broad scope issued under this 180 NAC 3-013.05 is subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals approved by the licensee's radiation safety committee.

(C) Each Type B specific license of broad scope issued under 180 NAC 3-013.05 is subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals approved by the licensee's radiation safety officer.

(D) Each Type C specific license of broad scope issued under this 180 NAC 3-013.05(D) is subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals who satisfy the requirements of 180 NAC 3-013.04.

014. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A SPECIFIC LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLE, REPAIR, OR DISTRIBUTE COMMODITIES, PRODUCTS, OR DEVICES WHICH CONTAIN RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. This section addresses special requirements for a specific license to manufacture, assemble, repair, or distribute commodities, products, or devices which contain radioactive material.

014.01 RESERVED.

014.02 TRANSFER TO EXEMPT PERSONS. No person may introduce radioactive material into a product or material knowing or having reason to believe that it will be transferred to persons exempt under 180 NAC 3.004.01 or equivalent regulation of an Agreement State or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), other than according to a license issued under 10 CFR 32.11.

014.03 LICENSING THE INCORPORATION OF NATURALLY OCCURRING ACCELERATOR-PRODUCED RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL INTO GAS AND AEROSOL DETECTORS. An applicant for a specific license authorizing the incorporation of NARM into gas and aerosol detectors to be distributed to persons exempt

under 180 NAC 3-004.03(C) must satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 32.26. The maximum quantity of radium-226 in each device must not exceed 3.7 kBq (0.1 µCi).

014.04 LICENSING THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEVICES TO PERSONS GENERALLY LICENSED UNDER 180 NAC 3-008.04. The following is applicable to licensing the manufacture and distribution of devices to person generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.04.

014.04(A) APPLICATION. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture or distribute devices containing radioactive material, excluding special nuclear material, to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.04 or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or an Agreement State must:

- (i) Satisfy the general requirements of 180 NAC 3-011;
- (ii) Submit sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control, labels, proposed uses, installation, servicing, leak testing, operating and safety instructions, and potential hazards of the device to provide reasonable assurance that:
 - (1) The device can be safely operated by persons not having training in radiological protection;
 - (2) Under ordinary conditions of handling, storage, and use of the device, the radioactive material contained in the device will not be released or inadvertently removed from the device, and it is unlikely that any person will receive in one year a dose in excess of 10% of the annual limits specified in 180 NAC 4-005.01; and
 - (3) Under accident conditions, such as fire and explosion, associated with handling, storage, and use of the device, it is unlikely that any person would receive an external radiation dose or dose commitment in excess of the following organ doses:

Whole body; head and trunk; active blood-forming organs; gonads; or lens of eye	150 millisievert (mSv) (15 rems)
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Hands and forearms; feet and ankles; localized areas of skin averaged over areas no larger than 1 square centimeter	2 sievert (Sv) (200 rems)
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Other organs	500 millisievert (mSv) (50 rems)
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- (iii) Label each device so that each device bears a durable, legible, clearly visible label or labels approved by the Department, which contain in a clearly identified and separate statement:

- (1) Instructions and precautions necessary to assure safe installation, operation, and servicing of the device. Documents such as operating and service manuals may be identified in the label and used to provide this information;
- (2) The requirement, or lack of requirement, for leak testing, or for testing any on or off mechanism, or both, and indicator, including the maximum time interval for such testing, and the identification of radioactive material by isotope, quantity of radioactivity, and date of determination of the quantity; and
- (3) The information called for in the following statement, as appropriate in the same or substantially similar form:

The receipt, possession, use, and transfer of this device Model _____, Serial No. _____9, are subject to a general license or the equivalent and the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or a state with which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. This label must be maintained on the device in a legible condition. Removal of this label is prohibited.

CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Name of Manufacturer or Distributor

The model, serial number, and name of manufacturer or distributor may be omitted from this label provided the information is elsewhere specified and labeling affixed to the device;

- (iv) Label each device having a separable source housing that provides the primary shielding for the source also bears, on the source housing, a durable label containing the device model number and serial number, the radionuclide and quantity, the words, "Caution-Radioactive Material," the radiation symbol described in 180 NAC 4-033.01, and the name of the manufacturer or initial distributor;
- (v) Label each device meeting the criteria of 180 NAC 3-008.04, (C) (xiii)(1) so that it bears a permanent, embossed, etched, stamped, or engraved label affixed to the source housing if separable, or the device if the source housing is not separable, that includes the words, "Caution-Radioactive Material," and, if practicable, the radiation symbol described in 180 NAC 4-033.01; and
- (vi) Register the device in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.

014.04(B) ALTERNATE LEAK TESTING INTERVALS. In the event the applicant desires that the device be required to be tested at intervals longer than six months, either for proper operation of the on or off mechanism, or both, and indicator, if any, or for leakage of radioactive material or for both, the applicant must include in the application

sufficient information to demonstrate that such longer interval is justified by performance characteristics of the device or similar devices and by design features which have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of leakage of radioactive material from the device or failure of the on or off mechanism, or both, and indicator. In determining the acceptable interval for the test for leakage of radioactive material, the information at will be considered which includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) Primary containment or source capsule;
- (ii) Protection of primary containment;
- (iii) Method of sealing containment;
- (iv) Containment construction materials;
- (v) Form of contained radioactive material;
- (vi) Maximum temperature withstood during prototype tests;
- (vii) Maximum pressure withstood during prototype tests;
- (viii) Maximum quantity of contained radioactive material;
- (ix) Radiotoxicity of contained radioactive material; and
- (x) Operating experience with identical devices or similarly designed and constructed devices.

014.04(C) GENERAL LICENSEE INSTALLATION AND LEAK TESTING. In the event the applicant desires that the general licensee under 180 NAC 3-008.04, or under equivalent regulations of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or an Agreement State be authorized to install the device, collect the sample to be analyzed by a specific licensee for leakage of radioactive material, service the device, test the on or off mechanism, or both, and indicator, or remove the device from installation, the applicant must include in the application written instructions to be followed by the general licensee, estimated calendar quarter doses associated with such activity or activities, and bases for such estimates. The submitted information must demonstrate that performance of such activity or activities by an individual untrained in radiological protection, in addition to other handling, storage, and use of devices under the general license, is unlikely to cause that individual to receive a dose in excess of 10% of the annual limits specified in 180 NAC 4-005.01.

014.04(D) CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER. Licensees must meet the following conditions for transferring a device for use under a general license in 180 NAC 3-008.04.

014.04(D)(i) DEVICE CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. If a device containing radioactive material is to be transferred for use under the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.04, each person that is licensed under 180 NAC 3-014.04 must provide the information specified in this paragraph to each person to whom a device is to be transferred. This information must be provided before the device may be transferred. In the case of a transfer through an intermediate person, the information must also be provided to the intended user prior to initial transfer to the intermediate person. The required information includes:

- (1) A copy of the general license contained in 180 NAC 3-008.04(C)(ii) through (iv) or (C)(xiii) do not apply to the particular device, those paragraphs may be omitted;
- (2) A copy of 180 NAC 3-008.01, 180 NAC 3-030, 180 NAC 4-057 and 4-058;
- (3) A list of the services that can only be performed by a specific licensee;
- (4) Information on acceptable disposal options including estimated costs of disposal; and
- (5) An indication that the Department's policy is to issue high civil penalties for improper disposal.

014.04(D)(ii) RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. If radioactive material is to be transferred in a device for use under an equivalent general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State, each person that is licensed under 180 NAC 3-014.04 must provide the information specified in this paragraph to each person to whom a device is to be transferred. This information must be provided before the device may be transferred. In the case of a transfer through an intermediate person, the information must also be provided to the intended user prior to initial transfer to the intermediate person. The required information includes:

- (1) A copy of the 180 NAC 3-008.01, 180 NAC 3-008.04, 180 NAC 4-057 and 058 or a copy of equivalent U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State's regulations. If a copy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations is provided to a prospective general licensee in lieu of the Department's or Agreement State's regulations, it must be accompanied by a note explaining that use of the device is regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State; if certain paragraphs of the regulations do not apply to the particular device, those paragraphs may be omitted;
- (2) A list of the services that can only be performed by a specific licensee;
- (3) Information on acceptable disposal options including estimated costs of disposal; and
- (4) The name or title, address, and phone number of the contact at the Department, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State from which additional information may be obtained.

014.04(D)(iii) ALTERNATIVE APPROACH. An alternative approach to informing customers may be proposed by the licensee for approval by the Department.

014.04(D)(iv) LABELING. Each device that is transferred after April 12, 2003 must meet the labeling requirements in 180 NAC 3-014.04(A)(iii) through (iv).

014.04(D)(v) BANKRUPTCY. If a notification of bankruptcy has been made under 180 NAC 3-017.05 or the license is to be terminated, each person licensed under 180 NAC 3-014.04 must provide, upon request, to the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and to any appropriate Agreement State, records of final disposition required under 180 NAC 3-014.04(E)(iii).

014.04(E) MATERIAL TRANSFER REPORTS AND RECORDS. Licensees initially transferring devices to generally licensed persons must:

(i) Report all transfers of devices to persons for use under the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.04 and all receipts of devices from persons licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.04 to the Radioactive Material Program Manager, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Radiological Health, 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509-5026. The report must be submitted on a quarterly basis on the Form NRH 653, "Transfers of Industrial Devices Report" or in a clear and legible report containing all of the data required by the form. Form NRH 653 is set out in Attachment 5 of this chapter.

(1) The required information for transfers to general licensees includes:

- (a) The identity of each general licensee by name and mailing location of use, an alternate address for the general licensee must be submitted along with information on the actual location of use.
- (b) The name, title, and phone number of the person identified by the general licensee as having knowledge of and authority to take required actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements;
- (c) The date of transfer;
- (d) The type, model number, and serial number of the device transferred; and
- (e) The quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device;

(2) If one or more intermediate persons will temporarily possess the device at the intended place of use before its possession by the user, the report must include the same information for both the intended user and each intermediate person, and clearly designate the intermediate person or persons;

(3) For devices received from a 180 NAC 3-008.04 general licensee, the report must include the identity of the general licensee by name and address, the type, model number, and serial number of the device received, the date of receipt, and, in the case of devices not initially transferred by the reporting licensee, the name of the manufacturer or initial transferor;

(4) If the licensee makes changes to a device possessed by a 180 NAC 3-008.04 general licensee, such that the label must be

changed to update required information, the report must identify the general licensee, the device, and the changes to information on the device label;

(5) The report must cover each calendar quarter, must be filed within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter, and must clearly indicate the period covered by the report;

(6) The report must clearly identify the specific licensee submitting the report and include the license number of the specific licensee; and

(7) If no transfers have been made to or from persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.04 during the reporting period, the report must so indicate;

(ii) Report all transfers of devices to persons for use under a general license in an U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State's regulations that are equivalent to 180 NAC 3-008.04 and all receipts of devices from general licensees in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State's jurisdiction to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or responsible Agreement State agency. The report must be submitted on the Department's Form 653, "Transfers of Industrial Devices Report" or in a clear and legible report containing all of the data required by the form.

(1) The required information for transfers to general licensees includes:

(a) The identity of each general licensee by name and mailing address for the location of use; if there is no mailing address for the location of use, an alternate address for the general licensee must be submitted along with information on the actual location of use;

(b) The name, title, and phone number of the person identified by the general licensee as having knowledge of and authority to take required actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements;

(c) The date of transfer;

(d) The type, model number, and serial number of the device transferred; and

(e) The quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device.

(2) If one or more intermediate persons will temporarily possess the device at the intended place of use before its possession by the user, the report must include the same information for both the intended user and each intermediate person, and clearly designate the intermediate person or persons;

(3) For devices received from a general licensee, the report must include the identity of the general licensee by name and address, the type, model number, and serial number of the device received, the date of receipt, and, in the case of devices not initially transferred by the reporting licensee, the name of the

manufacturer or initial transferor;

(4) If the licensee makes changes to a device possessed by a general licensee, such that the label must be changed to update required information, the report must identify the general licensee, the device, and the changes to information on the device label;

(5) The report must cover each calendar quarter, must be filed within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter, and must clearly indicate the period covered by the report;

(6) The report must clearly identify the specific licensee submitting the report and must include the license number of the specific licensee;

(7) If no transfers have been made to or from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or a particular Agreement State during the reporting period, this information must be reported to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or responsible Agreement State agency upon request of the Department; and

(iii) Maintain all information concerning transfers and receipts of devices that supports the reports required by this 180 NAC 3-014.04(E). Records required by 180 NAC 3-014.04(E) must be maintained for a period of 3 years following the date of the recorded event.

014.05 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLY, OR REPAIR OF LUMINOUS SAFETY DEVICES FOR USE IN AIRCRAFT. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture, assemble, or repair luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147 for use in aircraft, for distribution to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.05 must:

(A) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011;

(B) Satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 32.53 through 32.56; and

(C) Have a radiation safety officer or authorized user that meets the training and experience requirements specified in 180 NAC 15-008.01.

014.06 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE CALIBRATION SOURCES CONTAINING AMERICIUM-241, PLUTONIUM OR RADIUM-226 FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PERSONS GENERALLY LICENSED UNDER 180 NAC 3-008.07. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture or initially transfer calibration and reference sources containing americium-241, plutonium or radium-226 for distributions to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.07 must:

(A) Satisfy the general requirement of 180 NAC 3-011;

(B) Satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 32.57 through 32.59; and

(C) Have a radiation safety officer or authorized user that meets the training and experience requirements specified in 180 NAC 15-008.01.

014.07 RESERVED.

014.08 MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL FOR CERTAIN IN VITRO CLINICAL OR LABORATORY TESTING UNDER GENERAL LICENSE. For a specific license to manufacture or distribute radioactive material for use under the general license of 180 NAC 3-008.09, the applicant must:

(A) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011;
(B) Prepare the radioactive material for distribution in prepackaged units of:

- (i) Iodine-125 in units not exceeding 370 kBq (10 μ Ci) each;
- (ii) Iodine-131 in units not exceeding 370 kBq (10 μ Ci) each;
- (iii) Carbon-14 in units not exceeding 370 kilobecquerel (kBq) (10 microcuries) each;
- (iv) Hydrogen-3 (tritium) in units not exceeding 1.85 MBq (50 μ Ci) each;
- (v) Iron-59 in units not exceeding 740 kBq (20 μ Ci) each;
- (vi) Cobalt-57 in units not exceeding 370 kBq (10 μ Ci) each;
- (vii) Selenium-75 in units not exceeding 370 kBq (10 μ Ci) each; and
- (viii) Mock Iodine-125 in units not exceeding 1.85 kBq (0.05 μ Ci) of iodine-129 and 185 Bq (0.005 μ Ci) of americium-241 each;

(C) Label each prepackaged unit with a durable, clearly visible label:

- (i) Identifying the radioactive contents as to chemical form and radionuclide, and indicating that the amount of radioactivity does not exceed 370 kBq (10 μ Ci) of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, cobalt-57, or selenium-75; 1.85 MBq (50 μ Ci) of hydrogen-3 (tritium); 740 kBq (20 μ Ci) of iron-59; or Mock Iodine-125 in units not exceeding 1.85 kBq (0.05 μ Ci) of iodine-129 and 185 Bq (0.005 μ Ci) of americium-241 each or cobalt-57 in units not exceeding 0.37 MBq (10 μ Ci); and
- (ii) Displaying the radiation caution symbol described in 180 NAC 4-033.01 and the words, "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" and "Not for Internal or External Use in Humans or Animals";

(D) Include the following statement, or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in the following statement, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

This radioactive material may be received, acquired, possessed, and used only by physicians, veterinarians in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for In Vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the resulting radiation, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use, and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of a State with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

Name of Manufacturer

(E) Affix a label to the unit, or the leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package, contains adequate information as to the precautions to be observed in handling and storing such radioactive material. In the case of Mock Iodine-125 reference or calibration source, the information accompanying the source must also contain directions to the licensee regarding the waste disposal requirements set out in 180 NAC 4-039; and

(F) Demonstrate that the radiation safety officer or authorized user has training and experience requirements consistent with training specified in 180 NAC 15-009.01.

014.09 LICENSING THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ICE DETECTION DEVICES CONTAINING STRONTIUM 90. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture and distribute ice detection devices to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.10 must satisfy the general requirements of 180 NAC 3-011, the criteria of 10 CFR 32.61, and 32.62. The radiation safety officer or authorized user must have training and experience requirements specified in 180 NAC 15-008.01.

014.10 MANUFACTURE, PREPARATION, OR TRANSFER FOR COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVE DRUGS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL FOR MEDICAL USE UNDER 180 NAC 7. The following requirements apply to the manufacture, preparation, or transfer for commercial distribution of radioactive drugs containing radioactive material for medical use under 180 NAC 7.

014.10(A) APPLICATION. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture, prepare, or transfer for commercial distribution radioactive drugs containing radioactive material for use by persons authorized according to 180 NAC 7, must:

(i) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011;
(ii) Submit evidence that the applicant is at least one of the following:

- (1) Registered with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as the owner or operator of a drug establishment that engages in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug under 21 CFR 207.17(a)
- (2) Registered or licensed with a state agency as a drug manufacturer;
- (3) Licensed according to 175 NAC 8, Pharmacies;
- (4) Operating as a nuclear pharmacy within a Federal medical institution; or
- (5) A Positron Emission Tomography (PET) drug production facility registered with the Department;

- (iii) Submit information on the radionuclide; the chemical and physical form; the maximum activity per vial, syringe, generator, or other container of the radioactive drug; and the shielding provided by the packaging to show it is appropriate for the safe handling and storage of the radioactive drugs by medical use licensees; and
- (iv) Commit to the following labeling requirements:

- (1) A label is affixed to each transport radiation shield, whether it is constructed of lead, glass, plastic, or other material, of a radioactive drug to be transferred for commercial distribution. The label must include the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" or "DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL"; the name of the radioactive drug or its abbreviation; and the quantity of radioactivity at a specified date and time. For radioactive drugs with a half-life greater than 100 days, the time may be omitted; and
- (2) A label is affixed to each syringe, vial or other container used to hold a radioactive drug to be transferred for commercial distribution. The label must include the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" or "DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" and an identifier that ensures that the syringe, vial, or other container can be correlated with the information on the transport radiation shield label.

014.10(B) DRUG MANUFACTURERS AND PHARMACIES. A licensee described by 180 NAC 3-014.10, (A)(ii)(3) or (A)(ii)(4):

- (i) May prepare radioactive drugs for medical use, as defined in 180 NAC 7-002, provided that the radioactive drug is prepared by either an authorized nuclear pharmacist, according to 180 NAC 3-014.10(A)(ii) and (iv), or an individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist according to 180 NAC 7-018;
- (ii) May allow a pharmacist to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist if:
 - (1) This individual qualifies as an authorized nuclear pharmacist as defined in 180 NAC 7-002;
 - (2) This individual meets the requirements specified in 180 NAC 7-024.02 and 7-027 and the licensee has received an approved license amendment identifying this individual as an authorized nuclear pharmacist, or
 - (3) This individual is designated as an authorized nuclear pharmacist according to 180 NAC 3-014.10(B)(iii);
- (iii) May be permitted to perform the actions authorized in 180 NAC 3-014.10(B)(i) and
- (ii) despite more restrictive language in license conditions;
- (iv) Reserved;
- (v) May designate a pharmacist, as defined in 180 NAC 1-002, as an authorized nuclear pharmacist if the individual is identified as of the effective date of these regulations, as an "authorized user" on a

nuclear pharmacy license issued by the Department under 180 NAC 3 if:

- (1) The individual was a nuclear pharmacist preparing only radioactive drugs containing accelerator-produced radioactive material, and
- (2) The individual practiced at a pharmacy at a Government agency or Federally recognized Indian Tribe before November 30, 2007 or at all other pharmacies before August 8, 2009, or an earlier date as noticed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC); and

(vi) Must provide to the Department a copy of each individual's:

- (1) Certification by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the Department, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State according to 7-024.01 with the written attestation signed by a preceptor as required by 7-024.03; or
- (2) The Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State license, or
- (3) U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) master materials licensee permit, or
- (4) The permit issued by a licensee or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) master material permittee of broad scope, or the authorization from a commercial nuclear pharmacy authorized to list its own authorized nuclear pharmacist, or
- (5) Documentation that only accelerator-produced radioactive materials were used in the practice of nuclear pharmacy at a Government agency or Federally recognized Indian Tribe before November 30, 2007 or at all other locations of use before August 8, 2009, or an earlier date as noticed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC); and
- (6) State pharmacy licensure or registration, no later than 30 days after the date that the licensee allows, according to 180 NAC 3-014.10, (B)(ii)(1) and (3), the individual to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist.

014.10(C) INSTRUMENTATION. A licensee must possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of radioactive drugs. The licensee must have procedures for use of the instrumentation. The licensee must measure, by direct measurement or by combination of measurements and calculations, the amount of radioactivity in dosages of alpha-, beta, or photon-emitting radioactive drugs prior to transfer for commercial distribution. In addition, the licensee must:

- (i) Perform tests before initial use, periodically, and following repair, on each instrument for accuracy, linearity, and geometry dependence, as appropriate for the use of the instrument; and make adjustments when necessary; and
- (ii) Check each instrument for constancy and proper operation at the beginning of each day of use.

014.10(D) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. Nothing in 180 NAC 3-014.10 relieves the licensee from complying with applicable U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), other Federal, and State requirements governing radioactive drugs.

014.10(E) ELUATE CONTAMINATION TESTING. Each licensee preparing technetium-99m radiopharmaceuticals from molybdenum-99/technetium-99m generators or rubidium-82 from strontium-82/rubidium-82 generators must test the generator eluates for molybdenum-99 breakthrough or strontium-82 and strontium-85 contamination, respectively, according to 180 NAC 7-045. The licensee must record the results of each test and retain each record for 3 years after the record is made. The licensee must report the results of any test that exceeds the permissible concentration listed in 180 NAC 7-045 at the time of generator elution, according to 180 NAC 7-120.

014.10(F) POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY (PET). Licensees authorized under 180 NAC 3-010.11 to produce Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in its consortium must:

- (i) Comply with applicable U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), other Federal, and State requirements governing radioactive drugs;
- (ii) Satisfy the labeling requirements in 180 NAC 3-014.10(A)(iv) for each Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drug transport radiation shield and each syringe, vial, or other container;
- (iii) Possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of the Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drugs and meet the procedural, radioactivity measurement, instrument test, instrument check, and instrument adjustment requirements in 180 NAC 3-014.10(C).
- (iv) Require that any individual that prepares Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radioactive drugs in a pharmacy to be:
 - (1) An authorized nuclear pharmacist that meets the requirements in 180 NAC 3-014.10, (B)(ii); or
 - (2) An individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist according to 180 NAC 7-018; and
- (v) Meet the requirements of 180 NAC 3-014(B)(vi).

014.10(G) LABELING. A licensee must satisfy the labeling requirements in 180 NAC 3-014.10(A)(iv).

014.11 RESERVED.

014.12 MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OR DEVICES CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL FOR MEDICAL USE. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture and distribute sources and devices containing radioactive material to persons licensed according to 180 NAC 7 for use as a calibration, transmission or reference source or for the uses

listed in 180 NAC 7-055, 7-065, 7-067 and 7-085 must:

- (A) Satisfy the general requirements in 180 NAC 3-011.
- (B) Submit sufficient information regarding each type of source or device pertinent to an evaluation of its radiation safety, including:
 - (i) The radioactive material contained, its chemical and physical form, and amount;
 - (ii) Details of design and construction of the source or device;
 - (iii) Procedures for, and results of, prototype tests to demonstrate that the source or device will maintain its integrity under stresses likely to be encountered in normal use and accidents;
 - (iv) For devices containing radioactive material, the radiation profile of a prototype device;
 - (v) Details of quality control procedures to assure that production sources and devices meet the standards of the design and prototype tests;
 - (vi) Procedures and standards for calibrating sources and devices;
 - (vii) Legend and methods for labeling sources and devices as to their radioactive content; and
 - (viii) Instructions for handling and storing the source or device from the radiation safety standpoint; these instructions are to be included on a durable label attached to the source or device or attached to a permanent storage container for the source or device; provided, that instructions which are too lengthy for such label may be summarized on the label and printed in detail on a brochure which is referenced on the label.
- (C) Affix a label to the source or device, or to the permanent storage container for the source or device, contains information on the radionuclide, quantity, and date of assay, and a statement that the Department has approved distribution of the (name of the source or device) to persons licensed to use radioactive material identified in 180 NAC 7-032, 7-055, 7-065 and 7-067 as appropriate, and to persons who hold an equivalent license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State.
- (D) Register the source or device in the Sealed Source and Device Registry.
- (E) Include in their application sufficient information to demonstrate that a longer interval is justified by performance characteristics of the source or device or similar sources or devices and by design features that have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of leakage of radioactive material from the source if the applicant desires that the source or device be required to be tested for leakage of radioactive material at intervals longer than six months;
- (F) Provide information to the Department to support a determination that the acceptable interval for test of leakage of radioactive material is longer than six months. The information includes, but is not limited to:
 - (i) Primary containment or source capsule;
 - (ii) Protection of primary containment;
 - (iii) Method of sealing containment;

- (iv) Containment construction materials;
- (v) Form of contained radioactive material;
- (vi) Maximum temperature withstood during prototype tests;
- (vii) Maximum pressure withstood during prototype tests;
- (viii) Maximum quantity of contained radioactive material;
- (ix) Radiotoxicity of contained radioactive material; and
- (x) Operating experience with identical sources or devices or similarly designed and constructed sources or devices; and

(G) Demonstrate that radiation safety officer or authorized user has training and experience requirements consistent with training specified in 180 NAC 15-008.01.

014.13 REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING DEPLETED URANIUM FOR MASS-VOLUME APPLICATIONS. The following requirements are applicable for license to manufacture and distribute industrial products containing depleted uranium for mass-volume applications.

014.13(A) APPLICATION. An applicant for a specific license to manufacture industrial products and devices containing depleted uranium for use according to 180 NAC 3-007.04 or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State must:

- (i) Satisfy the general requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-011;
- (ii) Submit sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control procedures, labeling or marking, proposed uses, and potential hazards of the industrial product or device to provide reasonable assurance that possession, use, or transfer of the depleted uranium in the product or device is not likely to cause any individual to receive in any period of one year a radiation dose in excess of 10% of the annual limits specified in 180 NAC 4-005.01; and
- (iii) Submit sufficient information regarding the industrial product or device and the presence of depleted uranium for a mass-volume application in the product or device to provide reasonable assurance that unique benefits will accrue to the public because of the usefulness of the product or device.

014.13(B) DEMONSTRATION. In the case of an industrial product or device whose unique benefits are questionable the licensee must demonstrate that the product or device combines a high degree of utility and low probability of uncontrolled disposal and dispersal of significant quantities of depleted uranium into the environment.

014.13(C) END USE. Any application for a specific license under 180 NAC 3-014.13 must demonstrate that the end use or uses of the industrial product or device can be reasonably foreseen.

014.13(D) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. Each person licensed according to 180 NAC 3-014.13(A) must:

- (i) Maintain the level of quality control required by the license in the manufacture of the industrial product or device, and in the installation of the depleted uranium into the product or device;
- (ii) Label or mark each unit to: (a) Identify the manufacturer of the product or device and the number of the license under which the product or device was manufactured, the fact that the product or device contains depleted uranium, and the quantity of depleted uranium in each product or device; and (b) State that the receipt, possession, use, and transfer of the product or device are subject to a general license or the equivalent and the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of an Agreement State;
- (iii) Assure that the depleted uranium before being installed in each product or device has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through any plating or other covering: "Depleted Uranium";
- (iv) Furnish:

- (1) A copy of the general license contained in 180 NAC 3-007.04 and a copy of Department Form NRH-11 to each person to whom the licensee transfers depleted uranium in a product or device for use according to the general license contained in 180 NAC 3-007.04; or

- (2) A copy of the general license contained in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State's regulation equivalent to 180 NAC 3-007.04 and a copy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State's certificate; or alternatively, furnish a copy of the general license contained in 180 NAC 3-007.04 and a copy of Department Form NRH-11 to each person to whom the licensee transfers depleted uranium in a product or device for use according to the general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State, with a note explaining that use of the product or device is regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State under requirements substantially the same as those in 180 NAC 3-007.04;

- (v) Report to the Department all transfers of industrial products or devices to persons for use under the general license in 180 NAC 3-007.04. Such report must identify each general licensee by name and address, an individual by name and position who may constitute a point of contact between the Department and the general licensee, the type and model number of device transferred, and the quantity of depleted uranium contained in the product or device. The report must be submitted within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which such a product or device is transferred to the generally licensed person. If no transfers have been made to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-007.04 during the reporting period, the report must so indicate; and

- (vi) File a report which identifies each general licensee by name and address, an individual by name and position who may constitute a point of contact between the agency and the general licensee, the

type and model number of the device transferred, and the quantity of depleted uranium contained in the product or device. The report must be submitted within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which such product or device is transferred to the generally licensed person. The licensee must report:

- (1) To the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) all transfers of industrial products or devices to persons for use under the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) general license in 10 CFR 40.25;
- (2) To the responsible State agency all transfers of devices manufactured and distributed according to 180 NAC 3-014.13 for use under a general license in that State's regulations equivalent to 180 NAC 3-007.04;
- (3) To the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) if no transfers have been made by the licensees during the reporting period; and
- (4) To the responsible Agreement State Agency, upon the request of the Department, if no transfers have been made to general licensees within a particular Agreement State during the reporting period;

(vii) Keep records showing the name, address, and point of contact for each general licensee to whom the licensee transfers depleted uranium in industrial products or devices for use according to the general license provided in 180 NAC 3-008.04 or equivalent regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of an Agreement State. The records must be maintained for a period of two years and must show the date of each transfer, the quantity of depleted uranium in each product or device transferred, and compliance with the report requirements; and

(viii) Demonstrate that the radiation safety officer or authorized user have training and experience consistent with the requirements of training specified in 180 NAC 15-008.01.

014.14 SERIALIZATION OF NATIONALLY TRACKED SOURCES. Each licensee who manufactures a nationally tracked source after February 6, 2007, must assign a unique serial number to each nationally tracked source. Serial numbers must be composed only of alpha-numeric characters.

014.15 RESERVED.

015. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUANCE OF SPECIFIC LICENSES FOR SOURCE MATERIAL MILLING.

In addition to the requirements set forth in 180 NAC 3-011, a specific license for source material milling must meet the other conditions specified below.

015.01 APPLICATION. An Application for a License to Receive Title to, Receive, Possess, and Use Source Material for Milling or Radioactive Material as Defined in 180 NAC 1-002 must include the following:

- (A) A description of the proposed project or action;
- (B) Area/site characteristics including geology, topography, hydrology, and
- (C) Radiological and nonradiological impacts of the proposed project or action, including waterway and groundwater impacts;
- (D) Environmental effects of accidents;
- (E) Long-term impacts including decommissioning, decontamination, and reclamation; and meteorology; and
- (F) Site and project alternatives.

015.02 ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS. According to 180 NAC 3-011.01, the applicant must not commence construction of the project until the Department has weighed the environmental, economic, technical, and other benefits against the environmental costs and has concluded that the issuance of the license is appropriate.

015.03 PRE-OPERATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM. At least 1 full year prior to any major site construction, a pre-operational monitoring program must be conducted to provide complete baseline data on a milling site and its environs. Throughout the construction and operating phases of the mill, an operational monitoring program must be conducted to measure or evaluate compliance with applicable standards and regulations; to evaluate performance of control systems and procedures; to evaluate environmental impacts of operation; and to detect potential long-term effects.

015.04 FINANCIAL SURETY. Prior to issuance of the license, the applicant must establish financial surety arrangements consistent with the requirements of 180 NAC 3-011.02.

015.04(A) SURETY ARRANGEMENTS. The amount of funds to be ensured by financial surety arrangements will be based on Department-approved cost estimates in an approved plan for decontamination and decommissioning of mill buildings and the milling site to levels which would allow unrestricted use of these areas upon decommissioning, and the reclamation of tailings or waste disposal areas. The licensee must submit this plan in conjunction with an environmental report that addresses the expected environmental impacts of the milling operation, decommissioning and tailings reclamation, and that evaluates alternatives for mitigating these impacts. In establishing specific surety arrangements, the licensee's cost estimates will take into account total costs that would be incurred if an independent contractor were hired to perform the decommissioning and reclamation work. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication and expense, the Department may accept financial sureties that have been consolidated with financial surety arrangements established to meet requirements of other Federal or State agencies or local governing bodies for such decommissioning, decontamination, reclamation, and long-term site surveillance, provided such arrangements are considered adequate to satisfy these requirements and that portion of the surety which covers the decommissioning and reclamation of the mill, mill tailings site and associated areas, and the long-term funding charge are clearly

identified. The licensee's surety mechanism will be reviewed annually by the Department to assure that sufficient funds will be available for completion of the reclamation plan if the work had to be performed by an independent contractor. The amount of surety liability must be adjusted to recognize any increases or decreases resulting from inflation, changes in engineering plans, activities performed, and any other conditions affecting costs. Regardless of whether reclamation is phased through the life of the operation or takes place at the end of operations, an appropriate portion of surety liability will be retained until final compliance with the reclamation plan is determined. This will yield a surety that is at least sufficient at all times to cover the costs of decommissioning, decontamination, and reclamation of the areas that are expected to be disturbed before the next license renewal. The term of the surety mechanism must be open ended, unless it can be demonstrated that another arrangement would provide an equivalent level of assurance. This assurance could be provided with a surety instrument which is written for a specified period of time which must be automatically renewed unless the surety agent notifies the beneficiary, the State regulatory agency, and the principal, the licensee, some reasonable time prior to the renewal date of their intention not to renew. In such a situation, the surety requirement still exists and the licensee would be required to submit an acceptable replacement surety within a brief period of time to allow at least 60 days for the regulatory agency to collect.

015.04(B) LICENSE TERMINATION. The total amount of funds for reclamation or long term surveillance and control will be transferred to the United States if title and custody of such material and its disposal site is transferred to the United States upon termination of a license. Such funds include, but are not limited to, sums collected for long term surveillance and control. Such funds do not, however, include monies held as surety where no default has occurred, and the reclamation or other bonded activity has been performed.

015.05 PROCEDURES. The applicant must provide procedures describing the means employed to meet the following requirements during the operational phase of any project:

(A) Milling operations must be conducted so that all effluent releases are below the limits of 180 NAC 4 and are as low as is reasonably achievable;

(B) The mill operator must conduct daily inspections of any tailings or waste retention systems. Such inspections must be conducted by a qualified engineer or scientist. Records of such inspections must be maintained for review by the Department; and

(C) The mill operator must immediately notify the Department of the following:

- (i) Any failure in a tailings or waste retention system which results in a release of tailings or waste into unrestricted areas; and
- (ii) Any unusual conditions or conditions not contemplated in the design of the retention system which, if not corrected, could lead to

failure of the system and result in a release of tailings or waste into unrestricted areas.

015.06 CONTINUED SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOURCE MATERIAL MILLINGS HAVING RECLAIMED RESIDUES. The following is required of continued surveillance for source material millings having reclaimed residues.

015.06(A) ONGOING MAINTENANCE. The final disposition of tailings or wastes at source material milling sites must be such that the need for ongoing active maintenance is not necessary to preserve isolation. As a minimum, annual site inspections must be conducted by the government agency retaining ultimate custody of the site where tailings or wastes are stored to confirm the integrity of the stabilized tailings or waste systems and to determine the need, if any, for maintenance and monitoring. Results of the inspection must be reported to the Department within 60 days following each inspection. The Department may require more frequent site inspections, if, on the basis of a site-specific evaluation, such a need appears necessary due to the features of a particular tailings or waste disposal system.

015.06(B) ADDITIONAL FUNDING. If site surveillance or control requirements at a particular site are determined, on the basis of a site-specific evaluation, to be significantly greater than those specified in, 180 NAC 3-015.06(A) additional funding requirements may be specified by the Department. The charge will be reviewed annually to recognize or adjust for inflation.

016. ISSUANCE OF SPECIFIC LICENSES. This section addresses the issuance of specific licenses.

016.01 DETERMINATION OF ACCEPTABLE REQUIREMENTS. Upon a determination that an application meets the requirements of the Act and the regulations of the Department, the Department will issue a specific license authorizing the proposed activity in such form and containing such conditions and limitations as it deems appropriate or necessary, based on quantities and types of radioactive materials, proposed use and upon the training and experience of the user or users.

016.02 INCORPORATION OF ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS. The Department may incorporate in any license at the time of issuance, or after by appropriate rule, regulation, or order, such additional requirements and conditions with respect to the licensee's receipt, possession, use and transfer of radioactive material including the requirement of reports, keeping of records and to provide for inspections as it deems appropriate or necessary in order to:

- (A) Minimize danger to public health and safety or property; and
- (B) Prevent loss or theft of material subject to 180 NAC 3-016.02.

017. SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LICENSE. This section addresses specific terms and conditions of license.

017.01 APPLICABILITY. Each license issued according to 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14 and 19 will be subject to all the provisions of the Act, now or after in effect, and to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Department.

017.02 LICENSE TRANSFER. To transfer a license, the following requirements apply:

- (A) No license issued or granted under 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19 and no right to possess or utilize radioactive material granted by any license issued according to 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19 may be transferred, assigned, or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of any license to any person unless the Department, after securing full information find that the transfer is according to the provisions of the Act, and gives its consent in writing; and
- (B) An application for transfer of license must include:

- (i) The identity, technical and financial qualifications of the proposed transferee; and
 - (ii) Financial assurance for decommissioning information required by 180 NAC 3-018.

017.03 LOCATION AND PURPOSES. Each person licensed by the Department according to, 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19 must confine use and possession of the material licensed to the locations and purposes authorized in the license.

017.04 NOTIFICATION OF DISCONTINUANCE. Each licensee must notify the Department in writing when the licensee decides to permanently discontinue all activities involving materials under the license. This notification requirement applies to all specific licenses issued under, 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19.

017.05 BANKRUPTCY NOTIFICATION. Each general licensee that is required to register by 180 NAC 3-005 and each specific licensee must notify the Department, 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(15), set out as Attachment 6 and incorporated by this reference, 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), set out as Attachment 6 and incorporated by this reference, of the licensee; and
- (D) This notification must indicate:
 - (i) The bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and
 - (ii) The date of the filing of the petition.

018. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE AND RECORDKEEPING FOR DECOMMISSIONING.

This section addresses financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

018.01 DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN. The following requirements apply to the submission of decommissioning funding plans.

018.01(A) UNSEALED RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. Each holder of, or applicant for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of unsealed radioactive material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^5 times the applicable quantities set forth in 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-F must submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05. The decommissioning funding plan must also be submitted when a combination of isotopes is involved if R divided by 10^5 is greater than 1, unity rule, where R is defined here as the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each isotope to the applicable value in Appendix 4-F of 180 NAC 4.

018.01(B) SEALED SOURCES OR PLATED FOILS. Each holder of, or applicant for any specific license authorizing the possession and use of sealed sources or plated foils of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^{12} times the applicable quantities set forth in 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-F, or when a combination of isotopes is involved if R , as defined in 180 NAC 3-018.01(A), divided by 10^{12} is greater than 1, must submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05.

018.02 DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN OR CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE. Each holder of, or applicant for a specific license authorizing possession and use of radioactive material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities specified in 180 NAC 3-018.04 must either:

- (A) Submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05; or
- (B) Submit a certification that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount prescribed by 180 NAC 3-018.04 using one of the methods described in 180 NAC 3-018.06. For an applicant, this certification may state that the appropriate assurance will be obtained after the application has been approved and the license issued but prior to the receipt of radioactive material. If the applicant defers execution of the financial instrument until after the license has been issued, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy 180 NAC 3-018.06 must be submitted to the Department before receipt of radioactive material. If the applicant does not defer execution of the financial instrument, the applicant must submit to the Department as part of the certification, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 180 NAC 3-018.06.

018.03 WASTE COLLECTORS, WASTE PROCESSORS AND LICENSEES HAVING SITES WITH RESIDUAL RADIOACTIVITY. The following requirements apply to

waste collectors and waste processors and sites unable to meet radiological criteria for unrestricted release.

018.03(A) WASTE COLLECTOR AND WASTE PROCESSORS. Waste collector and waste processors, as defined in 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-D, must provide financial assurance in an amount based on a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05. The decommissioning funding plan must include the cost of disposal of the maximum amount, in curies, of radioactive material permitted by license, and the cost of disposal of the maximum quantity, by volume, of radioactive material which could be present at the licensee's facility at any time, in addition to the cost to remediate the licensee's site to meet the license termination criteria of 180 NAC 3.

018.03(B) LICENSEES HAVING SITES WITH RESIDUAL RADIOACTIVITY. If, in surveys made under 180 NAC 4-021.01, residual radioactivity in the facility and environment, including the subsurface, is detected at levels that would, if left uncorrected, prevent the site from meeting the 180 NAC 4-016 criteria for unrestricted use, the licensee must provide financial assurance in an amount based on a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05 within one year of when the survey is completed.

018.04 TABLE OF REQUIRED AMOUNTS OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE FOR DECOMMISSIONING BY QUANTITY OF MATERIAL. Licensees having possession limits exceeding the upper bound of this table must base financial assurance on a decommission funding plan.

Greater than 10^4 but less than or equal to 10^5 times the applicable quantities of 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-F in unsealed form. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in 180 NAC 3-018.01, (A) divided by 10^4 is greater than 1 but R divided by 10^5 is less than or equal to 1.)	\$1,125,000
Greater than 10^3 but less than or equal to 10^4 times the applicable quantities of 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-F in unsealed form. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in 180 NAC 3-018.01, (A) divided by 10^3 is greater than 1 but R divided by 10^4 is less than or equal to 1.)	\$225,000
Greater than 10^{10} but less than or equal to 10^{12} times the applicable quantities of 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-F in sealed sources or plated foils. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in 180 NAC 3-018.01, (A) divided by 10^{10} is greater than 1, but R divided by 10^{12} is less than or equal to 1.)	\$113,000

018.05 REQUIREMENTS FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL. Each decommissioning funding plan must be submitted for review and approval and must contain:

(1) A detailed cost estimate for decommissioning, in an amount reflecting:

- (i) The cost of an independent contractor to perform all decommissioning activities;
- (ii) The cost of meeting the 180 NAC 4-016 criteria for unrestricted use, provided that, if the applicant or licensee can demonstrate its ability to meet the provisions of 180 NAC 4-017, the cost estimate may be based on meeting the 180 NAC 4-017 criteria;
- (iii) The volume of onsite subsurface material containing residual radioactivity that will require remediation to meet the criteria for license termination; and
- (iv) An adequate contingency factor;

(2) Identification of and justification for using the key assumptions contained in the decommissioning cost estimate (DCE);

(3) A description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning from 180 NAC 3-018.06, including means for adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility;

(4) A certification by the licensee that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of the cost estimate for decommissioning; and

(5) A signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 180 NAC 3-018.06, unless a previously submitted and accepted financial instrument continues to cover the cost estimate for decommissioning.

018.05(A) DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN RESUBMISSION. At the time of license renewal and at intervals not to exceed three years, the decommissioning funding plan must be resubmitted with adjustments as necessary to account for changes in costs and the extent of contamination. If the amount of financial assurance will be adjusted downward, this cannot be done until the updated decommissioning funding plan is approved. The decommissioning funding plan must update the information submitted with the original or prior approved plan, and must specifically consider the effect of the following events on decommissioning costs:

- (i) Spills of radioactive material producing additional residual radioactivity in onsite subsurface material;
- (ii) Waste inventory increasing above the amount previously estimated;
- (iii) Waste disposal costs increasing above the amount previously estimated;
- (iv) Facility modifications;
- (v) Changes in authorized possession limits;
- (vi) Actual remediation costs that exceed the previous cost estimate;
- (vii) Onsite disposal; and
- (viii) Use of a settling pond.

018.06 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT. The financial instrument must include the licensee's name, license number, and the name, address, and other contact information of the issuer, and, if a trust is used, the trustee. When any of the foregoing information changes, the licensee must, within 30 days, submit financial instruments reflecting such changes. The financial instrument submitted must be a signed original or signed original duplicate, other than where a copy of the signed original is specifically permitted. Financial assurance for decommissioning must be provided by one or more of the following methods.

018.06(A) PREPAYMENT. Prepayment is the deposit prior to the start of operation into an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control of cash or liquid assets such that the amount of funds would be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs. Prepayment must be made into a trust account, and the trustee and trust must be acceptable to the Department.

018.06(B) SURETY METHOD, INSURANCE, OR OTHER GUARANTEE METHOD. These methods guarantee that decommissioning costs will be paid. A surety method may be in the form of a surety bond, or letter of credit. A parent company guarantee of funds for decommissioning costs based on a financial test may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-F. For commercial corporation that issue bonds, a guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee for decommissioning costs based on a financial test may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in 180 NAC 3 Appendix 3-D. For commercial companies that do not issue bonds, a guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee for decommissioning costs may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3-G. For nonprofit entities, such as colleges, universities, and nonprofit hospitals, a guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 3H. Other than for an external sinking fund, a parent company guarantee or a guarantee by the applicant or licensee may not be used in combination with any other financial methods used to satisfy the requirements of this section. A guarantee by the applicant or licensee may not be used in any situation where the applicant or licensee has a parent company holding majority control of the voting stock of the company. Any surety method or insurance used to provide financial assurance for decommissioning must contain the following conditions:

- (i) The surety method or insurance must be open-ended or, if written for a specified term, such as five years, must be renewed automatically unless 90 days or more prior to the renewal date, the issuer notifies the Department, the beneficiary, and the licensee of its intention not to renew. The surety method or insurance must also provide that the full face amount be paid to the beneficiary automatically prior to the expiration without proof of forfeiture if the licensee fails to provide a replacement acceptable to the Department within 30 days after receipt of notification of cancellation;

- (ii) The surety method or insurance must be payable to a trust established for decommissioning costs. The trustee and trust must be acceptable to the Department. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate State or Federal government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a Federal or State agency; and
- (iii) The surety method or insurance must remain in effect until the Department has terminated the license.

018.06(C) EXTERNAL SINKING FUND. An external sinking fund in which deposits are made at least annually, coupled with a surety method or insurance, the value of which may decrease by the amount being accumulated in the sinking fund. An external sinking fund is a fund established and maintained by setting aside funds periodically in an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control in which the total amount of funds would be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs at the time termination of operation is expected. An external sinking fund may be in the form of a trust. If the other guarantee method is used, no surety or insurance may be combined with the external sinking fund. The surety insurance, or other guarantee provisions must be as stated in 180 NAC 3-018.06(B).

018.06(D) STATEMENT OF INTENT. In the case of Federal, State, or local government licensees, a statement of intent containing a cost estimate for decommissioning or an amount based on the Table in 180 NAC 3-018.04, and indicating that funds for decommissioning will be obtained when necessary.

018.06(E) GOVERNMENT ENTITY ASSUMING CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP. When a governmental entity is assuming custody and ownership of a site, an arrangement that is deemed acceptable by such governmental entity.

018.07 RECORDS OF INFORMATION IMPORTANT TO THE DECOMMISSIONING OF THE FACILITY. Each person licensed under 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14 and 19 must keep records of information important to the decommissioning of the facility in an identified location until the site is released for unrestricted use. Before licensed activities are transferred or assigned according to 180 NAC 3-017.02, licensees must transfer all records described in 180 NAC 3-018.07 to the new licensee. In this case, the new licensee will be responsible for maintaining these records until the license is terminated. If records important to the decommissioning of a facility are kept for other purposes, reference to these records and their locations may be used. Information important to decommissioning consists of:

- (A) Records of spills or other unusual occurrences involving the spread of contamination in and around the facility, equipment, or site. These records may be limited to instances when contamination remains after any cleanup procedures or when there is reasonable likelihood that contaminants may have spread to inaccessible areas as in the case of possible seepage into porous materials such as concrete. These records must include any known information on identification of involved

nuclides, quantities, forms, and concentrations;

(B) As-built drawings and modifications of structures and equipment in restricted areas where radioactive materials are used or stored and of locations of possible inaccessible contamination such as buried pipes which may be subject to contamination. If required drawings are referenced, each relevant document need not be indexed individually. If drawings are not available, the licensee must substitute appropriate records of available information concerning these areas and locations;

(C) A list contained in a single document and updated every 2 years, for areas other than areas containing only sealed sources, provided the sources have not leaked or no contamination remains after any leak, or radioactive materials having only half-lives of less than 65 days. The list must include the following:

- (i) All areas designated and formerly designated as restricted areas as defined under 180 NAC 1-002;
- (ii) All areas outside of restricted areas that require documentation under 180 NAC 3-018.07, (A);
- (iii) All areas outside of restricted areas where current and previous wastes have been buried as documented under 180 NAC 4-054; and
- (iv) All areas outside of restricted areas which contain material such that, if the license expired, the licensee would be required to either decontaminate the area to unrestricted release levels or apply for approval for disposal under 180 NAC 4-040; and

(D) Records of the cost estimate performed for the decommissioning funding plan or of the amount certified for decommissioning, and records of the funding method used for assuring funds if either a funding plan or certification is used.

018.08 DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN FOR APPLICATIONS

AUTHORIZING POSSESSION AND USE OF MORE THAN 100 mCi OF SOURCE MATERIAL IN A READILY DISPERSIBLE FORM. Each person applying for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of more than 100 mCi of source material in a readily dispersible form must submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05.

018.09 DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN FOR APPLICATIONS

AUTHORIZING POSSESSION AND USE OF GREATER THAN 10 mCi BUT LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 100 mCi OF SOURCE MATERIAL IN A READILY DISPERSIBLE FORM. Each person applying for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of quantities of source material greater than 10 mCi but less than or equal to 100 mCi in a readily dispersible form must either:

- (A) Submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in 180 NAC 3-018.05; or
- (B) Submit a certification that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of \$225,000 using one of the methods described in 180 NAC 3-018.06. For an applicant, this certification may state that the appropriate assurance will be obtained after the application has been approved and the license issued but before the

receipt of licensed material. If the applicant defers execution of the financial instrument until after the license has been issued, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 180 NAC 3-018.06 must be submitted to Department prior to receipt of licensed material. If the applicant does not defer execution of the financial instrument, the applicant must submit to Department, as part of the certification, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of 180 NAC 3-18.06.

018.10 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE FUNDS. In providing financial assurance under 180 NAC 3-018, each licensee must use the financial assurance funds only for decommissioning activities and each licensee must monitor the balance of funds held to account for market variations. The licensee must replenish the funds, and report such actions to the Department, as follows:

- (A) If, at the end of a calendar quarter, the fund balance is below the amount necessary to cover the cost of decommissioning, but is not below 75 percent of the cost, the licensee must increase the balance to cover the cost, and must do so within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter;
- (B) If, at any time, the fund balance falls below 75 percent of the amount necessary to cover the cost of decommissioning, the licensee must increase the balance to cover the cost, and must do so within 30 days of the occurrence; and
- (C) Within 30 days of taking the actions required by 180 NAC 3-018.10(A) or (B), the licensee must provide a written report of such actions to the Department and state the new balance of the fund.

019. EXPIRATION AND TERMINATION OF LICENSES AND DECOMMISSIONING OF SITES AND SEPARATE BUILDINGS OR OUTDOOR AREAS. This section addresses the expiration and termination of licenses and decommissioning of sites and separate buildings or outdoor areas.

019.01 EXPIRATION. Each specific license expires at the end of the day on the expiration date stated in the license unless the licensee has filed an application for renewal under 180 NAC 3-020 not less than 30 days before the expiration date stated in the existing license. If an application for renewal has been filed at least 30 days prior to the expiration date stated in the existing license, the existing license expires at the end of the day on which the Department makes a final determination to deny the renewal application or if the determination states an expiration date, the expiration date stated in the determination.

019.02 REVOCATION. Each specific license revoked by the Department expires at the end of the day on the date of the Department's final determination to revoke the license, or on the expiration date stated in the determination, or as otherwise provided by Department Order.

019.03 WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF TERMINATION. Each specific license continues in effect, beyond the expiration date if necessary, with respect to possession of radioactive material until the Department notifies the licensee in writing that the license is terminated. During this time, the licensee must:

- (A) Limit actions involving radioactive material to those related to decommissioning; and
- (B) Continue to control entry to restricted area until they are suitable for release according to Department requirements.

019.04 NOTIFICATIONS. Within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the following, consistent with the administrative directions in 180 NAC 1-012, each licensee must provide notification to the Department in writing of such occurrence, and either begin decommissioning its site, or any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity so that the building or outdoor area is suitable for release according to Department requirements, or submit within 12 months of notification a decommissioning plan, if required by 180 NAC 3-019.07 and begin decommissioning upon approval of that plan if:

- (A) The license has expired according to 180 NAC 3-019.01 and 3-019.02;
- (B) The licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities, as defined in 180 NAC 3-002, at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity such that the building or outdoor area is unsuitable for release according to Department requirements;
- (C) No principal activities under the license have been conducted for a period of 24 months; or
- (D) No principal activities have been conducted for a period of 24 months in any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity such that the building or outdoor area is unsuitable for release according to Department requirements.

019.05 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MAINTENANCE. Coincident with the notification required by 180 NAC 3-019.04, the licensee must maintain in effect all decommissioning financial assurances established by the licensee according to 180 NAC 3-018 in conjunction with a license issuance or renewal or as required by 180 NAC 3-019.05. The amount of the financial assurance must be increased, or may be decreased, as appropriate, to cover the detailed cost estimate for decommissioning established according to 180 NAC 3-019.07(D)(v). Additionally:

- (A) Any licensee who has not provided financial assurance to cover the detailed cost estimate submitted with the decommissioning plan must do so; and
- (B) Following approval of the decommissioning plan, a licensee may reduce the amount of the financial assurance as decommissioning proceeds and radiological contamination is reduced at the site with the approval of the Department.

019.06 EXTENSION REQUEST. The Department may grant a request to extend the time periods established in 180 NAC 3-019.04 if the Department determines that the request demonstrates that this relief is not detrimental to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The

request must be submitted no later than 30 days before notification according to 180 NAC 3-019.04. The schedule for decommissioning set forth in 180 NAC 3-019.04 may not commence until the Department has made a determination on the request.

019.07 DECOMMISSIONING PLANS. The following applies to decommissioning plan submission.

019.07(A) REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION. A decommissioning plan must be submitted if required by license condition or if the procedures and activities necessary to carry out decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area have not been previously approved by the Department and these procedures could increase potential health and safety impacts to workers or to the public; as in the following cases:

- (i) Procedures would involve techniques not applied routinely during cleanup or maintenance operations;
- (ii) Workers could be entering areas not normally occupied where surface contamination and radiation levels are significantly higher than routinely encountered during operation;
- (iii) Procedures could result in significantly greater airborne concentrations of radioactive materials than are present during operation; or
- (iv) Procedures could result in significantly greater releases of radioactive materials to the environment than those associated with operation.

019.07(B) ALTERNATE SCHEDULE. An alternate schedule for submittal of a decommissioning plan required according to 180 NAC 3-019.04 must demonstrate that the alternative schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest.

019.07(C) PRIOR APPROVAL REQUIRED. Procedures specified in 180 NAC 3-019.07(A) with potential health and safety impacts may not be carried out prior to the approval of the decommissioning plan.

019.07(D) REQUIRED ITEMS. The proposed decommissioning plan for the site or separate building or outdoor area must include:

- (i) A description of the conditions of the site or separate building or outdoor area sufficient to evaluate the acceptability of the plan;
- (ii) A description of planned decommissioning activities;
- (iii) A description of methods used to ensure the protection of workers and the environment against radiation hazards during decommissioning;
- (iv) A description of the planned final radiation survey; and
- (v) An updated detailed cost estimate for decommissioning, comparison of that estimate with present funds set aside for decommissioning, and a plan for assuring the availability of

adequate funds for completion of decommissioning; and
(vi) For decommissioning plans calling for completion of decommissioning later than 24 months after plan approval, the plan must include a justification for the delay based on the criteria in 180 NAC 3-019.09.

019.07(E) COMPLETION AND PROTECTION. The proposed decommissioning plan must demonstrate that the decommissioning will be completed as soon as practicable and that the health and safety of workers and the public will be adequately protected.

019.08 DECOMMISSIONING COMPLETION SCHEDULE. Other than provided in 180 NAC 3-019.09, licensees must:

(A) Complete decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area as soon as possible but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning; and

(B) Request license termination as soon as possible but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning when decommissioning involves the entire site.

019.09 ALTERNATE SCHEDULE OF COMPLETION. Licensees may request an alternative schedule for completion of decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area, and license termination. The following information must be submitted for consideration:

(A) Whether it is technically feasible to complete decommissioning within the allotted 24 month period;

(B) Whether sufficient waste disposal capacity is available to allow completion of decommissioning within the allotted 24 month period;

(C) Whether a significant volume reduction in wastes requiring disposal will be achieved by allowing short-lived radionuclides to decay;

(D) Whether a significant reduction in radiation exposure to workers can be achieved by allowing short-lived radionuclides to decay; and

(E) Other site-specific factors which the Department may consider appropriate on a case-by-case basis, such as the regulatory requirements of other government agencies, lawsuits, ground-water treatment activities, monitored natural ground-water restoration, actions that could result in more environmental harm than deferred cleanup, and other factors beyond the control of the licensee.

019.10 FINAL STEP IN DECOMMISSIONING. As the final step in decommissioning, the licensee must:

(A) Certify the disposition of all licensed material, including accumulated wastes, by submitting a completed Department Form NRH-60 or equivalent information. Form NRH-60 is set out as Attachment 4 of this chapter; and

(B) Conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey unless the licensee demonstrates that the premises are suitable

for release in some other manner. The licensee must, as appropriate:

- (i) Report levels of gamma radiation in units of millisieverts (mSv) (microroentgen) per hour at one meter from surfaces, and report levels of radioactivity, including alpha and beta, in units of MBq (disintegrations per minute or μCi) per 100 square centimeters, removable and fixed, for surfaces, MBq (μCi) per milliliter for water, Bq (picocuries) per gram for solids such as soil or concrete; and
- (ii) Specify the survey instrument or instruments used and certify that each instrument is properly calibrated and tested.

019.11 TERMINATION. Specific licenses, including expired licenses, will be terminated by written notice to the licensee provided:

- (A) Radioactive material has been properly disposed;
- (B) Reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, if present;
- (C) Demonstration of suitability for release.
 - (i) A radiation survey has been performed which demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release according to Department requirements; or
 - (ii) Other information submitted by the licensee is sufficient to demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release according to Department requirements; and
- (D) Records required by 180 NAC 3-030.06 and 3-030.08 have been received.

020. RENEWAL OF LICENSES. This section addresses the renewal of licenses.

020.01 APPLICATION. Applications for renewal of specific licenses must be filed according to 180 NAC 3-010.

020.02 EXPIRATION. In any case in which a licensee, not less than 30 days prior to expiration of the existing license, has filed an application in proper form for renewal or for a new license authorizing the same activities, such existing license will not expire until the application has been finally determined by the Department.

021. AMENDMENT OF LICENSES AT REQUEST OF LICENSEE. Applications for amendment of a license must be filed according to 180 NAC 3-010 and must specify the respects in which the licensee desires their license to be amended and the grounds for such amendment.

022. DEPARTMENT ACTION ON APPLICATIONS TO RENEW AND AMEND. In considering an application by a licensee to renew or amend their license, the Department will apply the criteria set forth in 180 NAC 3-011, 3-013 or 3-014, and 3-015 and in 180 NAC 5, 7, 12, 14 or 19 as applicable.

023. RESERVED.

024. RESERVED.

025. TRANSFER OF MATERIAL. This section addresses the transfer of material.

025.01 LIMITATIONS. No licensee may transfer radioactive material other than as authorized according to 180 NAC 3-025.

025.02 AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER. Except as otherwise provided in his or her license and subject to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-025.03 and 3-025.04, any licensee may transfer radioactive material:

- (A) To the Department, only after receiving prior approval;
- (B) To the U.S. Department of Energy;
- (C) To any person exempt from the regulations to the extent permitted under such exemption;
- (D) To any person authorized to receive such material under terms of a general license or its equivalent, or a specific license or equivalent licensing document, issued by the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State, or to any person otherwise authorized to receive such material by the Federal Government or any agency thereof, the Department, or any Agreement State;
- (E) As otherwise authorized by the Department in writing; or
- (F) To the agency in any Agreement State which regulates radioactive material according to an agreement under § 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

025.03 VERIFICATION OF TRANSFeree'S LICENSE. Before transferring radioactive material to a specific licensee of the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or an Agreement State, or to a general licensee who is required to register with the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or an Agreement State prior to receipt of the radioactive material, the licensee transferring the material must verify that the transferee's license authorizes the receipt of the type, form, and quantity of radioactive material to be transferred.

025.04 METHODS OF TRANSFeree LICENSE VERIFICATION. The following methods for the verification required by 180 NAC 3-025.03 are acceptable:

- (A) The transferor may have in their possession, and read, a current copy of the transferee's specific license or registration certificate;
- (B) The transferor may have in their possession a written certification by the transferee that the person 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 person 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 sources of information compiled by a reporting service from official records of the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the licensing agency of an Agreement State as to 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 180 NAC 3-025.04(A) through

(D) are readily available or when a transferor desires to verify that information received by one of such methods is correct or up-to-date, the transferor may obtain and record confirmation from the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or the licensing agency of an Agreement State that the transferee is licensed to receive the radioactive material.

025.05 PREPARATION FOR SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORT. Preparation for shipment and transport of radioactive material must be according to the provisions of 180 NAC 13.

026. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. This section addresses reporting requirements.

026.01 IMMEDIATE REPORT. Each licensee must notify the Department 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 radioactive material that could exceed regulatory limits. Events may include, but are not limited to fires, explosions, toxic gas releases.

026.02 TWENTY-FOUR HOUR REPORT. Each licensee must notify the Department within 24 hours after the discovery of any of the following events involving radioactive material.

026.02(A) UNPLANNED CONTAMINATION EVENT. An unplanned contamination event that:

- (i) Requires access to the contaminated 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 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-B for the material; and
- (iii) Has access to the area restricted for a reason other than to allow isotopes with a half-life of less than 24 hours to decay prior to decontamination.

026.02(B) EQUIPMENT IS DISABLED OR FAILS TO FUNCTION AS DESIGNED. An event in which equipment is disabled or fails to function as designed when:

- (i) The equipment is required by regulation 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 to be available and operable when it is disabled or fails to function; and
- (iii) No redundant equipment is available and operable to perform the required safety function;

026.02(C) UNPLANNED MEDICAL TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL WITH SPREADABLE RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION. 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.

026.02(D) UNPLANNED FIRE OR EXPLOSION. An unplanned fire or explosion damaging any radioactive material or any device, container, or equipment containing radioactive material when:

- (i) The quantity of radioactive material involved is greater than five times the lowest annual limit on intake specified in 180 NAC 4, Appendix 4-B for the material; and
- (ii) The damage affects the integrity of the radioactive material or its container.

026.03 PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF REPORTS. Reports made by licensees in response to the requirements of 180 NAC 3-026.03 must be made as follows.

026.03(A) TELEPHONE REPORTS. Licensees must make reports required by 180 NAC 3-026.01 and 3-026.02 by telephone to the Department. The telephone number for the Department is (402) 471-2168 during business hours or (402) 479-4921 after business hours. 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 isotopes, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the radioactive material involved; and
- (v) Any personnel radiation exposure data available.

026.03(B) WRITTEN FOLLOW-UP REPORT. Each licensee who makes a report required by 180 NAC 3-026.01 or 180 NAC 3-026.02 must submit a written follow-up report within 30 days of the initial report. Written reports prepared according to other regulations 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 must be sent to:

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Division of
Public Health, Radiological Health
301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 95026
Lincoln, NE 68509-5026

The reports must include the following:

- (i) A description of the event, including the probable cause and the manufacturer and model number, if applicable, of any equipment that failed or malfunctioned;
- (ii) The exact location of the event;
- (iii) The isotopes, quantities, and chemical and physical form of the radioactive material involved;
- (iv) Date and time of the event;
- (v) Corrective actions taken or planned and the results of any evaluations or assessments; and
- (vi) The extent of exposure of individuals to radiation or to radioactive materials without identification of individuals by name.

027. MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES. The terms and conditions of all licenses will be subject to amendment, revision, modification, limitation, suspension or revocation under the following conditions.

027.01 AMENDMENTS TO THE RADIATION CONTROL ACT. Amendments to the Radiation Control Act or the rules and regulations adopted according to the Act.

027.02 VOLUNTARY APPLICATION. Voluntary application for license amendment, revision, modification, limitation, suspension or surrender made by the licensee.

027.03 DISCIPLINARY ACTION. Disciplinary action according to the Act.

027.04 EMERGENCY ORDER. According to emergency order as provided by § 71-3513(6) of the Act.

028. RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF LICENSES. This section addresses reciprocal recognition of licenses.

028.01 LICENSES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL EXCEPT SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL IN QUANTITIES SUFFICIENT TO FORM A CRITICAL MASS. The following applies to licenses of radioactive material except special nuclear material in quantities sufficient to form a critical mass.

028.01(A) CONDUCT OF LICENSED ACTIVITIES. Subject to Title 180, any person who holds a specific license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or any Agreement State, and issued by the Department having jurisdiction where the licensee maintains an office for directing the licensed activity and at which radiation safety records are normally maintained, is granted a general license to conduct the

activities authorized in such licensing document within this State for a period not in excess of 180 days in any 12 consecutive months provided that:

- (i) The licensing document does not limit the activity authorized by such document to specified installations or locations;
- (ii) The out-of-state licensee notifies the Department in writing at least three (3) days prior to engaging in such activity. Such notification must include:

- (1) Name of company for whom services will be performed, an individual to be contacted representing the company and telephone number;
- (2) The exact location, start date, duration, and type of activity to be conducted;
- (3) The name or names, documentation of training, and in-state address or addresses of the individual or individuals performing the activity;
- (4) The identification of the sources of radiation to be used;
- (5) A copy of the pertinent license;
- (6) A copy of the licensee's operating and emergency procedures;
- (7) An annual fee according to 180 NAC 18; and
- (8) The out-of-state licensee notifies the Department of changes in work locations, radioactive material, or work activities different from the information contained on the initial notification. 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 Department, obtain permission to proceed sooner. The Department 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 180 NAC 3-028.01.

- (iii) The out-of-state licensee complies with all applicable regulations of the Department and with all the terms and conditions of the licensing document, except any such terms and conditions which may be inconsistent with applicable regulations of the Department;
- (iv) The out-of-state licensee maintains a current copy of the appropriate license, and all amendments previously mentioned, issued by the Department;
- (v) The out-of-state licensee supplies such other information as the Department may request; and
- (vi) The out-of-state licensee must not transfer or dispose of radioactive material possessed or used under the general license provided in 180 NAC 3-028.01(A) except by transfer to a person:

- (1) Specifically licensed by the Department or by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to receive such material, or
- (2) Exempt from the requirements for a license for such material

under 180 NAC 3-004.01.

028.01(B) INSTALLATION, TRANSFER, DEMONSTRATION OR SERVICE.

Despite the provisions of 180 NAC 3-028.01(A) any person who holds a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State authorizing the holder to manufacture, transfer, install, or service a device described in 180 NAC 3-008.04, within areas subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing body is granted a general license to install, transfer, demonstrate or service such a device in this State provided that:

- (i) Such person must file a report with the Department within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in which any device is transferred to or installed in this State. Each report must identify each general licensee to whom the device is transferred by name and address, the type and model of device transferred, and the quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device;
- (ii) The device has been manufactured, labeled, installed, and serviced according to applicable provisions of the specific license issued to such person by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State;
- (iii) Such person must assure that any labels required to be affixed to the device under regulations of the authority which licensed manufacture of the device bear a statement that "Removal of this label is prohibited"; and
- (iv) The holder of the specific license must furnish to each general licensee to whom the person transfers the device or on whose premises the person installs the device a copy of the general license contained in 180 NAC 3-008.04.

028.01(C) LIMITATIONS. The Department may withdraw, limit, or qualify its acceptance of any specific license or equivalent licensing document issued by another agency, or any product distributed according to such licensing document, upon determining that such action is necessary in order to achieve compliance with Title 180 or to prevent undue hazard to public health and safety or property.

028.02 RECOGNITION OF AGREEMENT STATE LICENSEES. The requirements for the recognition of Agreement State licenses are as follows:

(A) Before radioactive materials can be used at a temporary job site within the State at any Federal facility, the jurisdictional status of the job site must be determined. If the jurisdictional status is unknown, the Federal agency must be contacted to determine if the job site is under exclusive Federal jurisdiction.

- (i) In areas of exclusive Federal jurisdiction, the general license is subject to all the applicable rules, regulations, orders and fees of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC); and
- (ii) Authorizations for use of radioactive materials at job sites under exclusive Federal jurisdiction must be obtained from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) by either (1) filing a U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission (NRC) Form-241 according to 10 CFR 150.20(b); or (2) by applying for a specific U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license; and

(B) Before radioactive material can be used at a temporary job site in another State, authorization must be obtained for the State if it is an Agreement State, or from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for any non-Agreement State, either by filing for reciprocity or applying for a specific license.

029. RESERVED.

030. RECORDS. This section addresses the requirements governing the retention of records showing the receipt, use, transfer, and disposal of radioactive material.

030.01 RECORDS SHOWING THE RECEIPT, USE, TRANSFER, AND DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL. Each person who receives radioactive material according to a license issued according to 180 NAC 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19 must keep records showing the receipt, use, transfer, and disposal of such radioactive material.

030.02 RECORD MAINTENANCE. Records which are required according to 180 NAC 3-030.01 must be maintained for the period specified by the appropriate regulation. If a retention period is not otherwise specified by regulation such records must be maintained for a period of one year after the records of the licensee have been inspected by the Department unless any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, licensure action, or other action involving the records has been initiated before the expiration of the one-year period, in which case the records must be retained until the completion of the action and resolution of all issues, or until the end of the regular one-year period, whichever is later.

030.03 RECORDS OF RECEIPT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL MAINTENANCE. Records of receipt of radioactive material which must be maintained according to 180 NAC 3-030.01 will be maintained as long as the licensee retains possession of the radioactive material and for five years following transfer, or disposition of the radioactive material. Additionally:

- (A) Records of transfer of radioactive material must be maintained by the licensee who transferred the material until license termination;
- (B) Records of disposal of radioactive material must be maintained according to 180 NAC 4-054; and
- (C) If radioactive material is combined or mixed with other licensed material and subsequently treated in a manner which makes direct correlation of a receipt record with a transfer, export, or disposition record impossible, evaluative techniques such as first-in-first-out may be used for purposes of the records retention requirements of 180 NAC 3-030.

030.04 RECORD STORAGE. Records which must be maintained according to 180 NAC 3-030.01 may be the original or reproduced copy of microform if

such reproduced copy or microform is duly authenticated by authorized personnel and the microform is capable of producing a clear and legible copy after storage for the period specified by Department regulations. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate and complete record during the required retention period. Records such as letters, drawings, and specifications, must include all pertinent information such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The licensee must maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

030.05 REGULATION CONFLICT. If there is a conflict between the Department's regulations in 180 NAC 3, license condition, or other written Department approval or authorization pertaining to the retention period for the same type of record, the retention period specified in 180 NAC 3-030 for such records will apply unless the Department according to 180 NAC 1-003.01 has granted a specific exemption from the record retention requirements specified in 180 NAC 3-030.05.

030.06 DISPOSAL AND SURVEY RECORDS OF LICENSED MATERIAL. Prior to license termination, each licensee authorized to possess radioactive material with a half-life greater than 120 days, in an unsealed form, must forward the following records to the Department:

- (A) Records of disposal of licensed material made under 180 NAC 4-040, 4-041, 4-042, and 4-043; and
- (B) Records required by 180 NAC 4-048.02(D).

030.07 TRANSFER OR ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSED ACTIVITIES. If licensed activities are transferred or assigned according to 180 NAC 3-017.02, each licensee authorized to possess radioactive material with a half-life greater than 120 days, in an unsealed form, must transfer the following records to the new licensee and the new licensee will be responsible for maintaining these records until the license is terminated:

- (A) Records of disposal of licensed material made under, 180 NAC 3-038, 3-039, 3-040, 3-041; and
- (B) Records required by 180 NAC 4-048.02(D).

030.08 RECORDS OF INFORMATION IMPORTANT TO THE DECOMMISSIONING OF THE FACILITY. Prior to license termination, each licensee must forward the records required by 180 NAC 3-018.07 to the Department.

031. REGISTRATION OF PRODUCT INFORMATION. This section addresses registration of product information.

031.01 REQUEST FOR EVALUATION. Any manufacturer or initial distributor of a sealed source or device containing a sealed source must submit a request to the Department for evaluation of radiation safety information about its product and for its registration.

031.02 REQUEST FOR REVIEW. The request for review must be sent to the Department at the address in 180 NAC 1-012.

031.03 REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUEST FOR REVIEW OF A SEALED SOURCE OR A DEVICE. The request for review of a sealed source or a device must include sufficient information about the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control program, labeling, proposed uses and leak testing and, for a device, the request must also include sufficient information about installation, service and maintenance, operating and safety instructions, and its potential hazards, to provide reasonable assurance that the radiation safety properties of the source or device are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life and property.

031.04 STANDARDS AND CRITERIA. The Department evaluates a sealed source or a device using radiation safety criteria in accepted industry standards. If these standards and criteria do not readily apply to a particular case, the Department will formulate reasonable standards and criteria with the help of the manufacturer or distributor. The Department will use criteria and standards sufficient to ensure that the radiation safety properties of the device or sealed source are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life and property. 10 CFR 32, Subpart A includes specific criteria that apply to certain exempt products, 180 NAC 3-014.04 through 3-014.09 includes specific criteria applicable to certain generally licensed devices, and 180 NAC 3-014.10, 3-014.12, and 3-014.14 includes specific provisions that apply to certain specifically licensed items.

031.05 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION. After completion of the evaluation, the Department issues a certificate of registration to the person making the request. The certificate of registration acknowledges the availability of the submitted information for inclusion in an application for a specific license proposing use of the product, or concerning use under an exemption from licensing or general license as applicable for the category of certificate.

031.06 LIMITATION. The person submitting the request for evaluation and registration of safety information about the product must manufacture and distribute the product according to:

- (A) The statements and representations, including quality control program, contained in the request; and
- (B) The provisions of the registration certificate.

031.07 AUTHORITY TO MANUFACTURE OR INITIALLY DISTRIBUTE A SEALED SOURCE OR DEVICE TO SPECIFIC LICENSEES. Authority to manufacture or initially distribute a sealed source or device to specific licensees may be provided in the license without the issuance of a certificate of registration in the following cases:

- (A) Calibration and reference sources containing no more than:
 - (i) 37 MBq (1 mCi), for beta or gamma emitting radionuclides; or
 - (ii) 0.37 MBq (10 μ Ci), for alpha emitting radionuclides;
- (B) The intended recipients are qualified by training and experience and have sufficient facilities and equipment to safely use and handle the

requested quantity of radioactive material in any form in the case of unregistered sources or, for registered sealed sources contained in unregistered devices, are qualified by training and experience and have sufficient facilities and equipment to safely use and handle the requested quantity of radioactive material in unshielded form, as specified in their licenses; and

- (i) The intended recipients are licensed under 180 NAC 3-013, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) 10 CFR 33 or comparable provisions of an Agreement State;
- (ii) The recipients are authorized for research and development; or
- (iii) The sources and devices are to be built to the unique specifications of the particular recipient and contain no more than 740 GBq (20 Ci) of tritium or 7.4 GBq (200 mCi) of any other radionuclide.

031.08 ADDITIONAL REVIEW. After the certificate is issued, the Department may conduct additional review as it determines is necessary to ensure compliance with current regulatory standards. In conducting its review, the Department will complete its evaluation according to criteria specified in 180 NAC 3-031. The certificate holder must provide any additional information requested by the Department.

032. INACTIVATION OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION OF SEALED SOURCES AND DEVICES. This section addresses the inactivation of certificates of registration of sealed sources and devices.

032.01 REQUEST FOR INACTIVATION OF REGISTRATION. A certificate holder who no longer manufactures or initially transfers any of the sealed source or sources or device or devices covered by a particular certificate issued by the Department must request inactivation of the registration certificate. Such a request must be made to the Department and must normally be made no later than two years after initial distribution of all of the source or sources or device or devices covered by the certificate has ceased. However, if the certificate holder determines that an initial transfer was in fact the last initial transfer more than two years after that transfer, the certificate holder must request inactivation of the certificate within 90 days of this determination and briefly describe the circumstances of the delay.

032.02 TERMINATION OF SPECIFIC LICENSE. If a distribution license is to be terminated according to 180 NAC 3-019, the licensee must request inactivation of its registration certificates associated with that distribution license before the Department will terminate the license. Such a request for inactivation of certificate or certificates must indicate that the license is being terminated and include the associated specific license number.

032.03 INACTIVATED CERTIFICATE. A specific license to manufacture or initially transfer a source or device covered only by an inactivated certificate no longer authorizes the licensee to initially transfer such sources or devices for use. Servicing of devices must be according to any conditions in the certificate, including in the case of an inactive certificate.

APPENDIX 3-A

EXEMPT CONCENTRATIONS:

Element (atomic number)	Isotope	Column I Gas Concentration $\mu\text{Ci} / \text{ml}^*$	Column II Liquid and Solid Concentration $\mu\text{Ci} / \text{ml}^{**}$
Antimony (51)	Sb-122		3E-4
	Sb-124		2E-4
	Sb-125		1E-3
Argon (18)	Ar-37	1E-3	
	Ar-41	4E-7	
Arsenic (33)	As-73		5E-3
	As-74		5E-4
	As-76		2E-4
	As-77		8E-4
Barium (56)	Ba-131		2E-3
	Ba-140		3E-4
Beryllium (4)	Be-7		2E-2
Bismuth (83)	Bi-206		4E-4
Bromine (35)	Br-82	4E-7	3E-3
Cadmium (48)	Cd-109		2E-3
	Cd-115m		3E-4
	Cd-115		3E-4
Calcium (20)	Ca-45		9E-5
	Ca-47		5E-4
Carbon (6)	C-14	1E-6	8E-3
Cerium (58)	Ce-141		9E-4
	Ce-143		4E-4
	Ce-144		1E-4
Cesium (55)	Cs-131		2E-2
	Cs-134m		6E-2
	Cs-134		9E-5
Chlorine (17)	Cl-38	9E-7	4E-3
Chromium (24)	Cr-51		2E-2
Cobalt (27)	Co-57		5E-3
	Co-58		1E-3
	Co-60		5E-4

Copper (29)	Cu-64		3E-3
Dysprosium (66)	Dy-165		4E-3
	Dy-166		4E-4
Erbium (68)	Er-169		9E-4
	Er-171		1E-3
Europium (63)	Eu-152 (T/2=9.2hrs)		6E-4
	Eu-155		2E-3
Fluorine (9)	F-18	2E-6	8E-3
Gadolinium (64)	Gd-153		2E-3
	Gd-159		8E-4
Gallium (31)	Ga-72		4E-4
Germanium (32)	Ge-71		2E-2
Gold (79)	Au-196		2E-3
	Au-198		5E-4
	Au-199		2E-3
Hafnium (72)	Hf-181		7E-4
Hydrogen (1)	H-3	5E-6	3E-2
Indium (49)	In-113m		1E-2
	In-114m		2E-4
Iodine (53)	I-126	3E-9	2E-5
	I-131	3E-9	2E-5
	I-132	8E-8	6E-4
	I-133	1E-8	7E-5
	I-134	2E-7	1E-3
Iridium (77)	Ir-190		2E-3
	Ir-192		4E-4
	Ir-194		3E-4
Iron (26)	Fe-55		8E-3
	Fe-59		6E-4
Krypton (36)	Kr-85m	1E-6	
	Kr-85	3E-6	
Lanthanum (57)	La-140		2E-4
Lead (82)	Pb-203		4E-3
Lutetium (71)	Lu-177		1E-3
Manganese (25)	Mn-52		3E-4
	Mn-54		1E-3
	Mn-56		1E-3
Mercury (80)	Hg-197m		2E-3
	Hg-197		3E-3

	Hg-203		2E-4
Molybdenum (42)	Mo-99		2E-3
Neodymium (60)	Nd-147		6E-4
	Nd-149		3E-3
Nickel (28)	Ni-65		1E-3
Niobium (Columbium) (41)	Nb-95		1E-3
	Nb-97		9E-3
Osmium (76)	Os-185		7E-4
	Os-191m		3E-2
	Os-191		2E-3
	Os-193		6E-4
Palladium (46)	Pd-103		3E-3
	Pd-109		9E-4
Phosphorus (15)	P-32		2E-4
Platinum (78)	Pt-191		1E-3
	Pt-193m		1E-2
	Pt-197m		1E-2
	Pt-197		1E-3
Potassium (19)	K-42		3E-3
Praseodymium (59)	Pr-142		3E-4
	Pr-143		5E-4
Promethium (61)	Pm-147		2E-3
	Pm-149		4E-4
Rhenium (75)	Re-183		6E-3
	Re-186		9E-4
	Re-188		6E-4
Rhodium (45)	Rh-103m		1E-1
	Rh-105		1E-3
Rubidium (37)	Rb-86		7E-4
Ruthenium (44)	Ru-97		4E-3
	Ru-103		8E-4
	Ru-105		1E-3
	Ru-106		1E-4
Samarium (62)	Sm-153		8E-4
Scandium (21)	Sc-46		4E-4
	Sc-47		9E-4
	Sc-48		3E-4
Selenium (34)	Se-75		3E-3

Silicon (14)	Si-31		9E-3
Silver (47)	Ag-105		1E-3
	Ag-110m		3E-4
	Ag-111		4E-4
Sodium (11)	Na-24		2E-3
Strontium (38)	Sr-85		1E-3
	Sr-89		1E-4
	Sr-91		7E-4
	Sr-92		7E-4
Sulfur (16)	S-35	9E-8	6E-4
Tantalum (73)	Ta-182		4E-4
Technetium (43)	Tc-96m		1E-1
	Tc-96		1E-3
Tellurium (52)	Te-125m		2E-3
	Te-127m		6E-4
	Te-127		3E-3
	Te-129m		3E-4
	Te-131m		6E-4
	Te-132		3E-4
Terbium (65)	Tb-160		4E-4
Thallium (81)	Tl-200		4E-3
	Tl-201		3E-3
	Tl-202		1E-3
	Tl-204		1E-3
Thulium (69)	Tm-170		5E-4
	Tm-171		5E-3
Tin (50)	Sn-113		9E-4
	Sn-125		2E-4
Tungsten (Wolfram) (74)	W-181		4E-3
	W-187		7E-4
Vanadium (23)	V-48		3E-4
Xenon (54)	Xe-131m	4E-6	
	Xe-133	3E-6	
	Xe-135	1E-6	
Ytterbium (70)	Yb-175		1E-3
Yttrium (39)	Y-90		2E-4
	Y-91m		3E-2
	Y-91		3E-4

	Y-92		6E-4
	Y-93		3E-4
Zinc (30)	Zn-65		1E-3
	Zn-69m		7E-4
	Zn-69		2E-2
Zirconium (40)	Zr-95		6E-4
	Zr-97		2E-4
Beta or gamma emitting radioactive material not listed above with half-life less than 3 years		1E-10	1E-6

*Values are given in Column I only for those materials normally used as gases.

** $\mu\text{Ci} / \text{gm}$ for solids.

Many radioisotopes disintegrate into isotopes which are also radioactive. In expressing the concentrations in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 003-A the activity stated is that of the parent isotope and takes into account the daughters.

For purposes of 180 NAC 3-004 where there is involved a combination of isotopes, the limit for the combination must be derived as follows: Determine for each isotope in the product the ratio between the concentration present in the product and the exempt concentration established in Appendix 003-A for the specific isotope when not in combination. The sum of such ratios may not exceed "1", or unity.

Concentration of Isotope A in Product + Concentration of Isotope B in Product = ≤ 1

Exempt concentration of Isotope A Exempt concentration of Isotope B

To convert $\mu\text{Ci} / \text{ml}$ to SI units of MBq per liter multiply the above value by 37.

Zirconium (40) Zr-97 2E-4 $\mu\text{Ci} / \text{ml}$ multiplied by 37 is equivalent to 74E+4 MBq/l)

APPENDIX 3-B

Radioactive Material Microcuries

EXEMPT QUANTITIES

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 (Cl 36).....	10
Chlorine-38 (Cl 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
Sulphur-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

To convert μCi to SI units kBq, multiply the above values by 37.

Zirconium-97 (10 μCi multiplied by 37 is equivalent to 370 kBq).

APPENDIX 3-C

LIMITS FOR BROAD LICENSES 180 NAC 3-013

Radioactive Material	Col. I curies	Col. II curies
Antimony-122.....	1.....	0.01
Antimony-124.....	1.....	0.01
Antimony-125.....	1.....	0.01
Arsenic-73.....	10.....	0.1
Arsenic-74.....	1.....	0.01
Arsenic-76.....	1.....	0.01
Arsenic-77.....	10.....	0.1
Barium-131	10.....	0.1
Barium-140	1.....	0.01
Beryllium-7.....	10.....	0.1
Bismuth-210.....	0.1.....	0.001
Bromine-82	10.....	0.1

Cadmium-109	1.....	0.01
Cadmium-115m	1.....	0.01
Cadmium-115	10.....	0.1
Calcium-45.....	1.....	0.01
Calcium-47.....	10.....	0.1
Carbon-14.....	100.....	1.0
Cerium-141.....	10.....	0.1
Cerium-143.....	10.....	0.1
Cerium-144.....	0.1.....	0.001
Cesium-131	100.....	1.0
Cesium-134m	100.....	1.0
Cesium-134	0.1.....	0.001
Cesium-135	1.....	0.01
Cesium-136	10.....	0.1
Cesium-137	0.1.....	0.001
Chlorine-36	1.....	0.01
Chlorine-38	100.....	1.0
Chromium-51.....	100.....	1.0
Cobalt-57	10.....	0.1
Cobalt-58m	100.....	1.0
Cobalt-58	1.....	0.01
Cobalt-60	0.1.....	0.001
Copper-64.....	10.....	0.1
Dysprosium-165.....	100.....	1.0
Dysprosium-166.....	10.....	0.1
Erbium-169	10.....	0.1
Erbium-171	10.....	0.1
Europium-152 (9.2h).....	10.....	0.1
Europium-152 (13 y)	0.1.....	0.001
Europium-154	0.1.....	0.001
Europium-155	1.....	0.01
Fluorine-18.....	100.....	1.0
Gadolinium-153.....	1.....	0.01
Gadolinium-159.....	10.....	0.1
Gallium-72	10.....	0.1
Germanium-71.....	100.....	1.0
Gold-198.....	10.....	0.1
Gold-199.....	10.....	0.1
Hafnium-181	1.....	0.01
Holmium-166	10.....	0.1
Hydrogen-3.....	100.....	1.0
Indium-113m.....	100.....	1.0
Indium-114m.....	1.....	0.01
Indium-115m.....	100.....	1.0
Indium-115.....	1.....	0.01
Iodine-125.....	0.1.....	0.001
Iodine-126.....	0.1.....	0.001
Iodine-129.....	0.1.....	0.001
Iodine-131.....	0.1.....	0.001
Iodine-132.....	10.....	0.1
Iodine-133.....	1.....	0.01
Iodine-134.....	10.....	0.1

Iodine-135.....	1.....	0.01
Iridium-192.....	1.....	0.01
Iridium-194.....	10.....	0.1
Iron-55	10.....	0.1
Iron-59	1.....	0.01
Krypton-85	100.....	1.0
Krypton-87	10.....	0.1
Lanthanum-140.....	1.....	0.01
Lutetium-177.....	10.....	0.1
Manganese-52.....	1.....	0.01
Manganese-54.....	1.....	0.01
Manganese-56.....	10.....	0.1
Mercury-197m.....	10.....	0.1
Mercury-197.....	10.....	0.1
Mercury-203.....	1.....	0.01
Molybdenum-99	10.....	0.1
Neodymium-147.....	10.....	0.1
Neodymium-149.....	10.....	0.1
Nickel-59.....	10.....	0.1
Nickel-63.....	1.....	0.01
Nickel-65.....	10.....	0.1
Niobium-93m	1.....	0.01
Niobium-95	1.....	0.01
Niobium-97	100.....	1.0
Osmium-185	1.....	0.01
Osmium-191m	100.....	1.0
Osmium-191	10.....	0.1
Osmium-193	10.....	0.1
Palladium-103.....	10.....	0.1
Palladium-109.....	10.....	0.1
Phosphorus-32.....	1.....	0.01
Platinum-191.....	10.....	0.1
Platinum-193m.....	100.....	1.0
Platinum-193.....	10.....	0.1
Platinum-197m.....	100.....	1.0
Platinum-197.....	10.....	0.1
Polonium-210.....	0.01.....	0.0001
Potassium-42.....	1.....	0.01
Praseodymium-142.....	10.....	0.1
Praseodymium-143.....	10.....	0.1
Promethium-147	1.....	0.01
Promethium-149	10.....	0.1
Radium-226	0.01.....	0.0001
Rhenium-186	10.....	0.1
Rhenium-188	10.....	0.1
Rhodium-103m	1,000.....	10.0
Rhodium-105	10.....	0.1
Rubidium-86	1.....	0.01
Rubidium-87	1.....	0.01
Ruthenium-97	100.....	1.0
Ruthenium-103	1.....	0.01
Ruthenium-105	10.....	0.1

Ruthenium-106	0.1	0.001
Samarium-151	1	0.01
Samarium-153	10	0.1
Scandium-46	1	0.01
Scandium-47	10	0.1
Scandium-48	1	0.01
Selenium-75	1	0.01
Silicon-31	10	0.1
Silver-105	1	0.01
Silver-110m	0.1	0.001
Silver-111	10	0.1
Sodium-22	0.1	0.001
Sodium-24	1	0.01
Strontium-85m	1,000	10.0
Strontium-85	1	0.01
Strontium-89	1	0.01
Strontium-90	0.01	0.0001
Strontium-91	10	0.1
Strontium-92	10	0.1
Sulphur-35	10	0.1
Tantalum-182	1	0.01
Technetium-96	10	0.1
Technetium-97m	10	0.1
Technetium-97	10	0.1
Technetium-99m	100	1.0
Technetium-99	1	0.01
Tellurium-125m	1	0.01
Tellurium-127m	1	0.01
Tellurium-127	10	0.1
Tellurium-129m	1	0.01
Tellurium-129	100	1.0
Tellurium-131m	10	0.1
Tellurium-132	1	0.01
Terbium-160	1	0.01
Thallium-200	10	0.1
Thallium-201	10	0.1
Thallium-202	10	0.1
Thallium-204	1	0.01
Thulium-170	1	0.01
Thulium-171	1	0.01
Tin-113	1	0.01
Tin-125	1	0.01
Tungsten-181	1	0.01
Tungsten-185	1	0.01
Tungsten-187	10	0.1
Vanadium-48	1	0.01
Xenon-131m	1,000	10.0
Xenon-133	100	1.0
Xenon-135	100	1.0
Ytterbium-175	10	0.1
Yttrium-90	1	0.01
Yttrium-91	1	0.01

Yttrium-92	10.....	0.1
Yttrium-93	1.....	0.01
Zinc-65.....	1.....	0.01
Zinc-69m.....	10.....	0.1
Zinc-69.....	100.....	1.0
Zirconium-93.....	1.....	0.01
Zirconium-95.....	1.....	0.01
Zirconium-97.....	1.....	0.01

Any radioactive material other than
source material, special nuclear
material, or alpha emitting
radioactive material not listed above..... 0.1..... 0.001

To convert curies (Ci) to SI units of GBq multiply the above values by 37

Zirconium-97 (Col. II) (0.01 Ci) multiplied by 37 is equivalent to 0.37 GBq

APPENDIX 3-D

Criteria Relating to Use of Financial Tests and Self-Guarantees for Providing
Reasonable Assurance of Funds for Decommissioning

I. INTRODUCTION

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on furnishing its own guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the company passes the financial test of Section II of this appendix. The terms of this self-guarantee are in Section III of this appendix. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test for the self-guarantee and establishes the terms for obtaining a self-guarantee.

II. FINANCIAL TEST

A. To pass the financial test a company must meet all of the criteria set forth in this section. For purposes of applying the Appendix 3-D criteria, tangible net worth must be calculated to exclude all intangible assets and the net book value of the facility and site, and total net worth, which may include intangible assets, must be calculated to exclude the net book value and goodwill of the facility and site. These criteria include:

(1) Tangible net worth of at least \$21 million, and total net worth at least 10 times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a self-guarantee for all decommissioning activities for which the company is responsible as self-guaranteeing licensee and as parent-guarantor for the total of all facilities or parts, or the current amount required if certification is used.

(2) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90% of total assets or at least 10 times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a self-guarantee, for all decommissioning activities for which the company is responsible as self-guaranteeing licensee and as parent-guarantor for the total of all facilities or parts, or the current amount required if certification is used.

(3) A current rating for its most recent uninsured, uncollateralized, and unencumbered bond issuance of AAA, AA, or A, including adjustments of + and -, as issued by Standard and Poor's, or Aaa, Aa, or A, including adjustments of 1, 2, or 3, as issued by Moody's.

B. To pass the financial test, a company must meet all of the following additional requirements:

(1) The company must have at least one class of equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;

(2) The company's independent certified public accountant must have compared the data used by the company in the financial test, which is derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. The accountant must evaluate the company's off-balance sheet transactions and provide an opinion on whether those transactions could materially adversely affect the company's ability to pay for decommissioning costs. The accountant must verify that a bond rating, if used to demonstrate passage of the financial test, meets the requirements of Section II, paragraph A of this appendix. In connection with the auditing procedure, the licensee must inform the Department within 90 days of any matters coming to the attention of the auditor that cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test; and

(3) After the initial financial test, the company must annually pass the test and provide documentation of its continued eligibility to use the self-guarantee to the Department within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

C. If the company no longer meets the requirements of Section II.A of this appendix, the licensee must send immediate notice to the Department of its intent to establish alternate financial assurance as specified in the Department's regulations within 120 days of such notice.

III. COMPANY SELF-GUARANTEE

The terms of a self-guarantee which an applicant or licensee furnishes must provide that:

A. The guarantee will remain in force unless the licensee sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the Department. Cancellation may not

occur, however during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by the Department, as evidenced by the return receipt.

B. The licensee must provide alternative financial assurance as specified in the Department's regulations within 90 days following receipt by the Department of a notice of cancellation of the guarantee.

C. The guarantee and financial test provisions must remain in effect until the Department has terminated the license or until another financial assurance method acceptable to the Department has been put in effect by the licensee.

D. The licensee will promptly forward to the Department and the licensee's independent auditor all reports covering the latest fiscal year filed by the licensee with the Securities and Exchange Commission according to the requirements of Section 13 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

E.

(1) If, at any time, the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in any category of "A-" and above by Standard and Poor's or in any category of "A3" and above by Moody's, the licensee will notify the Department in writing within 20 days after publication of the change by the rating service.

(2) If the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in any category of A or above by both Standard and Poor's and Moody's, the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Section II.A of this appendix.

F. The applicant or licensee must provide to the Department a written guarantee, a written commitment by a corporate officer, which states that the licensee will fund and carry out the required decommissioning activities or, upon issuance of an order by the Department, the licensee will fund the standby trust in the amount guaranteed by the self-guarantee agreement.

G.

(1) A standby trust to protect public health and safety and the environment must be established for decommissioning costs before the self-guarantee agreement is submitted.

(2) The trustee and trust must be acceptable to the Department. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate State or Federal Government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a Federal or State agency. The Department has the right to change the trustee. An acceptable trust will meet the regulatory criteria established in these regulations that govern the issuance of the license for which the guarantor has accepted the obligation to pay for decommissioning costs.

H. The guarantor must agree that if the guarantor admits in writing its inability to pay its debts generally, or makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or any proceeding is instituted by or against the guarantor seeking to adjudicate it as bankrupt or insolvent, or seeking dissolution, liquidation, winding-up, reorganization, arrangement, adjustment, protection, relief or composition of it or its debts under any law relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization or relief of debtors, or seeking the entry of an order for relief or the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian, or other similar official for the guarantor or for any substantial part of its property, or the guarantor takes any action to authorize or effect any of the actions stated in this paragraph, then the Department may:

(1) Declare that the financial assurance guaranteed by the self-guarantee agreement is immediately due and payable to the standby trust set up to protect the public health and safety and the environment, without diligence, presentment, demand, protest or any other notice of any kind, all of which are expressly waived by guarantor; and

(2) Exercise any and all of its other rights under applicable law.

I. The guarantor must notify the Department, in writing, immediately following the occurrence of any event listed in paragraph H of this appendix, and must include a description of the event, including major creditors, the amounts involved, and the actions taken to assure that the amount of funds guaranteed by the self-guarantee agreement for decommissioning will be transferred to the standby trust as soon as possible.

APPENDIX 3-E

Quantities of Radioactive Materials Requiring Consideration of the Need for an Emergency Plan for Responding to a Release.

Radioactive material¹.....Release fractionQuantity (curies)

Actinium-228.....	0.001.....	4,000
Americium-241.....	0.001.....	2
Americium-242.....	0.001.....	2
Americium-243.....	0.001.....	2
Antimony-124.....	0.01.....	4,000
Antimony-126.....	0.01.....	6,000
Barium-133	0.01.....	10,000
Barium-140	0.01.....	30,000
Bismuth-207.....	0.01.....	5,000
Bismuth-210.....	0.01.....	600
Cadmium-109.....	0.01.....	1,000
Cadmium-113.....	0.01.....	80
Calcium-45.....	0.01.....	20,000
Californium-252.....	0.00.....	19 (20 mg)
Carbon-14 (Non CO).....	0.01.....	50,000

Cerium-141	0.01.....	10,000
Cerium-144	0.01.....	300
Cesium-134.....	0.01.....	2,000
Cesium-137.....	0.01.....	3,000
Chlorine-36	0.5.....	100
Chromium-51	0.01.....	300,000
Cobalt-60	0.001.....	5,000
Copper-64.....	0.01.....	200,000
Curium-242	0.001.....	60
Curium-243.....	0.001.....	3
Curium-244	0.001.....	4
Curium-245	0.001.....	2
Europium-152.....	0.01.....	500
Europium-154.....	0.01.....	400
Europium-155.....	0.01.....	3,000
Germanium-68	0.01.....	2,000
Gadolinium-153.....	0.01.....	5,000
Gold-198	0.01.....	30,000
Hafnium-172	0.01.....	400
Hafnium-181	0.01.....	7,000
Holmium-166m.....	0.01.....	100
Hydrogen-3	0.5.....	20,000
Iodine-125.....	0.5.....	10
Iodine-131.....	0.5.....	10
Indium-114m.....	0.01.....	1,000
Iridium-192.....	0.001.....	40,000
Iron-55.....	0.01.....	40,000
Iron-59.....	0.01.....	7,000
Krypton-85	1.0.....	6,000,000
Lead-210.....	0.01.....	8
Manganese-56	0.01.....	60,00
Mercury-203.....	0.01.....	10,000
Molybdenum-99	0.01.....	30,000
Neptunium-237.....	0.001.....	2
Nickel-63.....	0.01.....	20,000
Niobium-94.....	0.01.....	300
Phosphorus-32.....	0.5.....	100
Phosphorus-33.....	0.5.....	1,000
Polonium-210.....	0.01.....	10
Potassium-42.....	0.01.....	9,000
Promethium-145.....	0.01.....	4,000
Promethium-147.....	0.01.....	4,000
Radium-226	0.001.....	100
Ruthenium-106.....	0.01.....	200
Samarium-151.....	0.01.....	4,000
Scandium-46.....	0.01.....	3,000
Selenium-75.....	0.01.....	10,000
Silver-110m.....	0.01.....	1,000
Sodium-22.....	0.01.....	9,000
Sodium-24.....	0.01.....	10,000
Strontium-89	0.01.....	3,000
Strontium-90	0.01.....	90

Sulfur-35	0.5.....	900
Technetium-99	0.01.....	10,000
Technetium-99m	0.01.....	400,000
Tellurium-127m	0.01.....	5,000
Tellurium-129m	0.01.....	5,000
Terbium-160.....	0.01.....	4,00
Thulium-170.....	0.01.....	4,000
Tin-113.....	0.01.....	10,000
Tin-123.....	0.01.....	3,000
Tin-126.....	0.01.....	1,000
Titanium-44.....	0.01.....	100
Vanadium-48.....	0.01.....	7,000
Xenon-133	1.0.....	900,000
Yttrium-91	0.01.....	2,000
Zinc-65.....	0.01.....	5,000
Zirconium-93.....	0.01.....	400
Zirconium-95.....	0.01.....	5,000
Any other beta-gamma emitter.....	0.01.....	10,00
Mixed fission products.....	0.01.....	1,000
Mixed Corrosion products	0.01.....	10,000
Contaminated equipment beta-gamma ..	0.001.....	10,000
Irradiated material, any form other than solid		
Noncombustible	0.01.....	1,000
Irradiated material, solid noncombustible .	0.001.....	10,000
Mixed radioactive waste, beta-gamma	0.01.....	1,000
Packaged mixed waste, beta-gamma ² ...	0.001.....	10,000
Any other alpha emitter	0.001.....	2
Contaminated equipment, alpha.....	0.0001.....	20
Packaged waste, alpha ²	0.0001.....	20
Combinations of radio-active materials listed		
above ¹	-----	-----

¹ For combinations of radioactive materials, consideration of the need for an emergency plan is required if the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each radioactive material authorized to the quantity listed for that material in 180 NAC 3, Appendix 003-E exceeds one.

² Waste packaged in Type B containers does not require an emergency plan.

APPENDIX 3-F

Criteria Relating to Use of Financial Tests and Parent Company Guarantees for Providing Reasonable Assurance of Funds for Decommissioning

I. INTRODUCTION

An applicant or licensee may provide reasonable assurance of the availability of funds for decommissioning based on obtaining a parent company guarantee that funds will be available for decommissioning costs and on a demonstration that the parent company passes a financial test. This appendix establishes criteria for passing the financial test and for obtaining the parent company guarantee.

II. FINANCIAL TEST

A. To pass the financial test, the parent company must meet the criteria of either paragraph A.1 or A.2 of this section. For purposes of applying the Appendix 3-F criteria, tangible net worth must be calculated to exclude all intangible assets and the net book value of the facility and site, and total net worth, which may include intangible assets, must be calculated to exclude the net book value and goodwill of the facility and site.

1. The parent company must have:

- (i) Two of the following three ratios: A ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than 2.0; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization to total liabilities greater than 0.1; and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1.5;
- (ii) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the amount of decommissioning being issued by a parent company guarantee for the total of all facilities or parts, or prescribed amount if a certification is used;
- (iii) Tangible net worth of at least \$21 million; and
- (iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90% of the total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates for the total of all facilities or parts, or prescribed amount if a certification is used.

2. The parent company must have:

- (i) A current rating for its most recent uninsured, uncollateralized, and unencumbered bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB, including adjustments of + and -, as issued by Standard and Poor's or AAA, AA, A, or Baa, including adjustment of 1, 2, or 3, as issued by Moody's;
- (ii) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the amount of decommissioning funds being assured by a parent company guarantee for the total of all facilities or parts, or prescribed amount if a certification is used;
- (iii) Tangible net worth of at least \$21 million; and

(iv) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90% of the total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates for the total of all facilities or parts, or prescribed amount if a certification is used.

B. The parent company's independent certified public accountant must compare the data used by the parent company in the financial test, which is derived from the independently audited, yearend financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. The accountant must evaluate the parent company's off-balance sheet transactions and provide an opinion on whether those transactions could materially adversely affect the parent company's ability to pay for decommissioning costs. The accountant must verify that a bond rating, if used to demonstrate passage of the financial test, meets the requirements of paragraph A of this section. In connection with the auditing procedure, the licensee must inform the Department within 90 days of any matters coming to the auditor's attention which cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test.

C.

1. After the initial financial test, the parent company must annually pass the test and provide documentation of its continued eligibility to use the parent company guarantee to the Department within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

2. If the parent company no longer meets the requirements of paragraph A of this section, the licensee must send notice to the Department of intent to establish alternate financial assurance as specified in the Department's regulations. The notice must be sent by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the yearend financial data show that the parent company no longer meets the financial test requirements. The licensee must provide alternate financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

III. PARENT COMPANY GUARANTEE

The terms of a parent company guarantee which an applicant or licensee obtains must provide that:

A. The parent company guarantee will remain in force unless the guarantor sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the licensee and the Department. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the licensee and the Department, as evidenced by the return receipts.

B. If the licensee fails to provide alternate financial assurance as specified in the Department's regulations within 90 days after receipt by the licensee and Department of a notice of cancellation of the parent company guarantee from the guarantor, the guarantor will provide alternative

financial assurance that meets to provision of the Department's regulation in the name of the licensee.

C. The parent company guarantee and financial test provisions must remain in effect until the Department has terminated the license, accepted in writing the parent company's alternate financial assurances, or accepted in writing the licensee's financial assurances.

D. A standby trust to protect public health and safety and the environment must be established for decommissioning costs before the parent company guarantee agreement is submitted. The trustee and trust must be acceptable to the Department. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate State or Federal Government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee, whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a Federal or State agency. The Department has the right to change the trustee. An acceptable trust will meet the regulatory criteria established in these regulations that govern the issuance of the license for which the guarantor has accepted the obligation to pay for decommissioning costs.

E. The guarantor must agree that it would be subject to Department orders to make payments under the guarantee agreement.

F. The guarantor must agree that if the guarantor admits in writing its inability to pay its debts generally, or makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or any proceeding is instituted by or against the guarantor seeking to adjudicate it as bankrupt or insolvent, or seeking dissolution, liquidation, winding-up, reorganization, arrangement, adjustment, protection, relief or composition of it or its debts under any law relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization or relief of debtors, or seeking the entry of an order for relief or the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian, or other similar official for the guarantor or for any substantial part of its property, or the guarantor takes any action to authorize or effect any of the actions stated in this paragraph, then the Department may:

1. Declare that the financial assurance guaranteed by the parent company guarantee agreement is immediately due and payable to the standby trust set up to protect the public health and safety and the environment, without diligence, presentment, demand, protest or any other notice of any kind, all of which are expressly waived by guarantor; and

2. Exercise any and all of its other rights under applicable law.

G.

1. The guarantor must agree to notify the Department, 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, or the occurrence of any other event listed in paragraph F of this Appendix, by or against:

(i) The guarantor;

(ii) The licensee;

(iii) 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

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

2. This notification must include:

(i) A description of the event, including major creditors, the amounts involved, and the actions taken to assure that the amount of funds guaranteed by the parent company guarantee for decommissioning will be transferred to the standby trust as soon as possible;

(ii) If a petition of bankruptcy was filed, the identity of the bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and

(iii) The date of filing of any petitions

ATTACHMENT 1

Form NRH-5

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH - RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL LICENSE

INSTRUCTIONS: Use additional sheets when necessary.
Name or Renewal Application: Complete Items 1 through 15.
Application to Renew: Complete Items 1, 3, and 15. And indicate other changes as appropriate.
Radioactive Material License: Complete Items 1 through 15. And indicate other changes as appropriate.
Renewal Application: Complete Items 1 through 15. And indicate other changes as appropriate.
License Application: Complete Items 1 through 15. And indicate other changes as appropriate.
License Renewal Application: Complete Items 1 through 15. And indicate other changes as appropriate.

1. a. Legal Name and Street Address of Applicant (Institution, PIR, Person, etc.)
Applicant Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip +4 _____
Telephone # _____
FAX # _____
b. Mail Address
c. Street address(es) at which Radioactive Material will be used. (If different than 1.a)
(1) Permanent Address _____
City, State, Zip +4 _____
(2) Temporary Address Throughout Validation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Department to Use Radioactive Material
Please list Contact _____
Telephone # _____
3. This is an application for:
(1) New License _____
(2) Renewal of License No. _____
(3) Renewal of License No. _____
4. Individual User or Users
☐ Individual users approved by the Licensee's radiation safety committee.
☐ Individual users approved by the Licensee's radiation safety officer.
☐ Individual users satisfy the requirements of 160 NAC 3-015.
OR
5. Radiation Safety Officer (RSO)
(Name and Title of individual designated as radiation safety officer)
Name _____ Title _____
Telephone # _____
6. Department Use Only
First Name + Middle Initial Last Name Title
Date Received State _____

6. Radioactive Material Data
☐ Type B Broad Scope: 160 NAC 3-015.01, .02
☐ Type C Broad Scope: 160 NAC 3-015.01, .02
☐ Specific License: Radioactive Material Listed below
7. Training of Individuals in Items 4 and 5
Name of individual _____
Formal Course Title _____
Location and Date of Dates of Training _____
Clock Hours in Lecture _____
Clock Hours in Laboratory _____
8. Experience with Radiation of individuals in Items 4 and 5
Name of individual _____
Range _____
Maximum Activity _____
Experience _____
Time _____
Type of Use _____

8. Radiation Detection Instruments
Type of Instrument _____
Manufacturer's Name _____
Model Number _____
Number Available _____
Radiation Detected _____
Sensitivity Range _____
10. Calibration of Instruments Listed in Item 8
a. Calibrated by Service Company
Name and Address of Service Company and Frequency of Calibration _____
b. Calibrated by Applicant
Name and Address of Applicant and Frequency of Calibration _____
11. Personnel Monitoring Devices
Check and/or complete as appropriate.
Type _____
Supplier (Service Company) _____
Exchange Frequency _____
12. Facilities and Equipment
Describe laboratory facilities and remote handling equipment, storage containers, shielding, and fume hoods. Attach an explanatory sketch of the facility.
13. Radiation Protection Program
Describe the radiation protection program as appropriate for the material to be used, including the duties and responsibilities of the radiation safety officer (RSO), control measures, inventory procedures, if needed, day-to-day general safety instructions to be followed. If the application is for sealed sources, describe the leak testing procedures, if leak testing will be performed using a leak test kit, specify manufacturer and model number of the leak test kit.

14. Waste Disposal

If a commercial waste disposal service is employed, specify the name and address of the company. Otherwise, submit a detailed description of methods which will be used for disposing of radioactive wastes and estimates of the type and amount of activity involved. If the application is for sealed sources and devices and they will be returned to the manufacturer, so state.

15. CITIZENSHIP ATTESTATION
☐ It is not necessary to complete the Attestation part of this application below if the applicant is for a corporation or other separate legal entity. Explain why: (For example: This application is for a corporation, partnership, etc.) _____
☐ If the entity is owned by an individual, complete the United States Citizenship Attestation Form below.
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP ATTESTATION FORM
For the purpose of complying with 160 NAC 3-015 through 3-016, I attest as follows:
☐ I am a citizen of the United States. OR
☐ I am a qualified alien under the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act, my immigration status and alien number are as follows: _____ and I am providing a copy of my USCIS documentation.
I declare that my response and the information provided on this form and any related application for public benefits are true, complete and accurate and I understand that the information may be used to verify my lawful presence in the United States.
Name (Print or Print Name, Middle, Last) _____ Signature _____ Title _____

16. CERTIFICATION
(This item must be completed by applicant.)
The applicant and any official executing this document on behalf of the applicant named in Item 1.a, certify that this application is prepared in conformity with the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Title 160, Regulations for the Control of Radiation and that all information contained herein, including any supporting documents, is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. I am authorized to make binding commitments and to sign official documents on the behalf of the applicant.
Applicant Name from Item 1.a _____
By _____ Date _____
Signature _____
Print Name and Title of certifying official authorized to act on behalf of the applicant _____

Your Application will not be processed without Items 15 and 16 being completed.

ATTACHMENT 2

Form NRH-11

ATTACHMENT 3

Form NRH-17
Effective Date: 08-15-2021

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

CERTIFICATE - IN VITRO TESTING
WITH RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL UNDER GENERAL LICENSE

180 NAC 3-008.09 establishes a general license authorizing physicians, veterinarians, clinical laboratories, and hospitals to possess certain small quantities of radioactive material for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving the internal or external administration of the radioactive material or the radiation therefrom to human beings or animals. Possession of radioactive material under 180 NAC 3-008.09 is not authorized until the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory, or hospital has filed Form NRH-17 and received from the Department a validated copy of Form NRH-17 with a certification number.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF GENERAL LICENSE 180 NAC 3-008.09

008.09 GENERAL LICENSE FOR USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL FOR CERTAIN IN VITRO CLINICAL OR LABORATORY TESTING. The following applies to the general license for use of radioactive material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing:

(A) A general license is issued to any physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital to receive, acquire, possess, transfer or use, for any of the following stated tests, according to the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.08 (B) through (F), the following radioactive materials in prepackaged units for use in in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of radioactive material, or the resulting radiation, to human beings or animals:

(i) Iodine-125, iodine-131, selenium-75, cobalt-57, and carbon-14 in units not exceeding 370 kBq (10 µCi) each;

(ii) Hydrogen-3 (tritium), in units not exceeding 1.85 MBq (50 µCi) each;

(iii) Iron-59, in units not exceeding 740 kBq (20 µCi) each; or

(iv) Molybdenum-99 in calibration sources, in units not exceeding 1.85 MBq (50 µCi) of iodine-129 and 1.85 Bq (0.05 µCi) of americium-241 each.

(B) No person receives, acquires, possesses, uses or transfers radioactive material according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) until they file Department Form NRH-17, "Certificate - In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License", with the Department and received from the Department a validated copy of Department Form NRH-17 with certification number assigned. The physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital must furnish on Department Form NRH-17 the following information and such other information as may be required by that form:

(i) Name and address of the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital;

(ii) The location of use; and

(iii) A statement that the physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital has appropriate radiation measuring instruments to carry out in vitro clinical or laboratory tests with radioactive material as authorized under the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) and that such tests will be performed only by personnel competent in the use of such instruments and in the handling of the radioactive material;

(C) A person who receives, acquires, possesses or uses radioactive material according to the general license established by 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) must comply with the following:

(i) The general licensee must not possess at any one time, according to the general license in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) at any one location of storage or use a total amount of iodine-125, iodine-131, iron-59, cobalt-57 and selenium-75 in excess of 7.4 MBq (200 mCi);

(ii) The general licensee must store the radioactive material, until used, in the original shipping container or in a container providing equivalent radiation protection;

(iii) The general licensee must use the radioactive material only for the uses authorized by 180 NAC 3-008.09(A);

(iv) The general licensee must not transfer the radioactive material to a person who is not authorized to receive it according to a license issued by the Department, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State, nor transfer the radioactive material in any manner other than in the unopened, labeled shipping container as received from the supplier; and

(v) The general licensee must dispose of the Molybdenum-99 in calibration sources described in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A)(iv) as required by 180 NAC 4-039 and 4-044;

(D) The general licensee must not receive, acquire, possess, or use radioactive material according to 180 NAC 3-008.09(A):

(i) Other than as prepackaged units which are labeled according to the provisions of an applicable specific license issued according to 180 NAC 3-014.08 or according to the provisions of a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or any Agreement State which authorizes the manufacture and distribution of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, hydrogen-3 (tritium), iron-59, selenium-75, cobalt-57, or Molybdenum-99 to persons generally licensed under 180 NAC 3-008.09 or its equivalent; and

(ii) Unless the following statement, or substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in the following statement, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

This radioactive material is received, acquired, possessed, and used only by physicians, veterinarians in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the resulting radiation, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use, and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or of a State with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

Name of Manufacturer

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ATTACHMENT 3

Form NRH-17
Effective Date: 08-15-2021

(E) The physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital possessing or using radioactive material under the general license of 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) must report in writing to the Department, any changes in the information furnished by him or her in the "Certificate - In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License", Department Form NRH-17. The report must be furnished within 30 days after the effective date of such change; and

(F) Any person using radioactive material according to the general license of 180 NAC 3-008.09(A) is exempt from the requirements of 180 NAC 4- and 10- with respect to radioactive material covered by that general license, other than such persons using the Molybdenum-99 described in 180 NAC 3-008.09(A)(iv) must comply with the provisions of 180 NAC 4-039, 4-057, and 4-058.

INSTRUCTIONS

Submit this form in duplicate to the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, Radiological Health, 501 Centerville Mall, Suite 710, Box 90203, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-0203. A certification number will be assigned and a validated copy of NRH-17 will be returned.

(Print or Type)

1. Licensee Information

Legal Name:
(Physician, Veterinarian, Clinical Laboratory or Hospital)

Address

City, State and Zip+4

Person Authorized to sign binding documents for the Licensee

2.

I hereby apply for a Certificate Number pursuant to 180 NAC 3-008.09 for use of radioactive materials for:

☐ 1a: Myself, a duly licensed physician authorized to dispense drugs in the practice of medicine, or a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine.

☐ 1b: The above named clinical laboratory.

☐ 1c: The above named hospital.

3. If place of use is different from address in item 1, please give complete address:

4. CITIZENSHIP ATTESTATION

☐ It is not necessary to complete the Attestation part of this application below if the application is for a corporation or other separate legal entity. Explain why: (For example: The application is for a corporation, partnership, etc.) _____ OK

☐ If the entity is owned by an individual, complete the United States Citizenship Attestation Form below.

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP ATTESTATION FORM

For the purpose of complying with Title 48, USC, Sec. 954-108 through 4-114, I attest as follows:

☐ I am a citizen of the United States. OK

☐ I am a lawful alien under the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act, my immigration status and alien number are as follows: _____, and I am providing a copy of my USCIS documentation.

I hereby attest that my response and the information provided on this form and any related application for public benefits are true, complete and accurate and I understand that this information may be used to verify my lawful presence in the United States.

Here Sign or print this, include last Signature Date

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ATTACHMENT 3

Form NRH-17
Effective Date: 08-15-2021

5. Certification:

I certify that:

a. All information in the certificate is true and complete.

b. Appropriate radiation measuring instruments are available to carry out the tests for which radioactive material will be used under the general license of 180 NAC 3-008.09. The tests will be performed only by personnel competent in the use of the instruments and in the handling of the radioactive materials.

c. I understand that Department regulations require that any change in the information furnished on this certificate be reported to the Department within 30 days from the date of such change.

d. I have read and understand the provisions of 180 NAC 3-008.09 of the Department regulations, and I understand that compliance with those provisions is required as to all radioactive material which is received, acquired, possessed, used, or transferred under the general license for which this certification number is filed with the Department.

(Signature of Person listed in Item 1.) (Date)

To be completed by the Department

Certification Number _____ Date _____

Radioactive Materials Program Manager, _____

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ATTACHMENT 4

Form NRH-60

[illegible]

A. Other Data Custody

Address of latest correspondence regarding this license is:

Name _____

Address _____

City, State Zip _____

Telephone # _____

FAX _____

E-mail Address _____

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT 5

Form NRH-653

BERSKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL PROGRAM					
TRANSFERS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVICES REPORT					
CUSTODIAN AND REPORTER MUST FILL OUT FOR ALL TRANSFERS					
NAME OF DEVICE		REGISTRATION NUMBER		DO	
WHERE IS DEVICE					
TRANSFEROR'S NAME, ADDRESS & PHONE NO. (Include home, business address, fax, telex, radio, etc.) _____ _____ _____					
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		RELATION	
GENERAL LICENSE NUMBER (REGISTRATION)					
BUSINESS ADDRESS OF THE CUSTODIAN OF THE DEVICE (If home, include PO Box) _____ _____ _____					
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		TITLE		RELATION	
DATE OF RECEIPTABLE RECEIVED					
DATE OF RECEIPTABLE ISSUED					
DATE OF RECEIPTABLE RECEIVED					
DATE OF RECEIPTABLE ISSUED					
INFORMATION ON DEVICES OR DEVICES TRANSFERRED _____ _____ _____					
DATE OF TRANSFER	TYPE OF DEVICE	SERIAL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	ISOTOPES	ACTIVITY & HALF
TRANSFER INFORMATION (If any) _____ _____ _____					
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		RELATION	
GENERAL LICENSE NUMBER (REGISTRATION)					
NAME OF DEVICE (Include title)		BUSINESS ADDRESS OF THE CUSTODIAN OF THE DEVICE (If home, include PO Box) _____ _____ _____			
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		TITLE			
NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL		RELATION			
INFORMATION ON DEVICES OR DEVICES TRANSFERRED _____ _____ _____					
DATE OF TRANSFER	TYPE OF DEVICE	SERIAL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	ISOTOPES	ACTIVITY & HALF

REPUBLICA REPUBLICAN DE ITALIA AND HUMAN SERVICES POURCES OF PUBLIC HEALTH TRANSFERRABLE MATERIAL, INQUIRY (TRANSFER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVICES REPORT (TO GENERAL LICENSEES)						
INTELLIGIBLE PERSONAL DATA NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON TYPE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON TELEPHONE						
NAME OF INTERESTED PERSON NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON						
GENERAL LICENSEE USER INFORMATION NAME OF GENERAL LICENSEE USER RESIDENCE ADDRESS (TO THE LOCATION OF THE USER OF THE USER, please see the User)						
IDENTIFICATION NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON TITLE						
LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY ADDRESS						
INFORMATION ON LICENSES OR DEVICES TRANSFERRED						
DATE OF TRANSFER	TYPE OF DEVICE	SOCIAL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	SECTION	ACTIVITY / LIMITS	
INTELLIGIBLE PERSONAL DATA NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON TELEPHONE						
GENERAL LICENSEE USER INFORMATION NAME OF GENERAL LICENSEE USER RESIDENCE ADDRESS (TO THE LOCATION OF THE USER OF THE USER, please see the User)						
IDENTIFICATION NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON TITLE						
TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON						
INFORMATION ON LICENSES OR DEVICES TRANSFERRED						
DATE OF TRANSFER	TYPE OF DEVICE	SOCIAL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	SECTION	ACTIVITY / LIMITS	

[illegible][illegible]

ATTACHMENT 6

ATTACHMENT 6

11 USC § 101(2) AND (18)

CITE:
11 USC CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS
010000

TITLE 11 - BANKRUPTCY
CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

HEAD:
SECTION 101 - Definitions

STATUTE:
In this title -
(2) AFFILIATE. The term affiliate means -
(A) Entity that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, 20 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than an entity that holds such securities -
(i) in a fiduciary or agency capacity without sole discretionary power to vote such securities; or
(ii) solely to secure a debt, if such entity has not in fact exercised such power to vote;
(B) Corporation 20 percent or more of whose outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with power to vote by the debtor, or by an entity that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, 20 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor, other than an entity that holds such securities -
(i) in a fiduciary or agency capacity without sole discretionary power to vote such securities; or
(ii) solely to secure a debt, if such entity has not in fact exercised such power to vote;
(C) Person whose business is operated under a lease or operating agreement by a debtor, or person substantially all of whose property is operated under an operating agreement with the debtor; or
(D) Entity that operates the business or substantially all of the property of the debtor under a lease or operating agreement;
(18) ENTITY. The term entity includes person, estate, trust, governmental unit, and United States business.

