

Licenses for Industrial Radiography and Radiation Safety – Requirements for Industrial Radiography Operations

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Change to NRC Section	Title	State Section	Compatibility Category	Summary of Change to CFR	Difference Yes/No	Significant Yes/No	If Difference, Why or Why Not Was a Comment Generated
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Note: Definitions were removed from part 30 and Part 34 was revised. The changes are summarized first below with the line by line changes following. Due to the length of the changes they some sections are attached separately to the end of this document.

§30.4			N/A	In Sec. 30.4, the definitions of Radiographer, Radiographer's assistant, and Radiography are removed			
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Part 34 Part 34 is revised to read as follows:

PART 34--LICENSES FOR INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS

Subpart A--General Provisions Sec.

34.1 Purpose and scope.

34.3 Definitions.

34.5 Interpretations.

34.8 Information collection requirements: OMB approval.

Subpart B--Specific Licensing Provisions

34.11 Application for a specific license.

34.13 Specific license for industrial radiography.

Subpart C--Equipment

34.20 Performance requirements for industrial radiography equipment.

34.21 Limits on external radiation levels from storage containers and source changers.

34.23 Locking of radiographic exposure devices, storage containers, and source changers.

34.25 Radiation survey instruments.

34.27 Leak testing and replacement of sealed sources.

34.29 Quarterly inventory.

34.31 Inspection and maintenance of radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment, source changers, and survey instruments.

34.33 Permanent radiographic installations.

34.35 Labeling, storage, and transportation.

Subpart D--Radiation Safety Requirements

34.41 Conducting industrial radiographic operations.

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<p>34.42 Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography. 34.43 Training. 34.45 Operating and emergency procedures. 34.46 Supervision of radiographers' assistants. 34.47 Personnel monitoring. 34.49 Radiation surveys. 34.51 Surveillance. 34.53 Posting. Subpart E--Recordkeeping Requirements 34.61 Records of the specific license for industrial radiography. 34.63 Records of the receipt and transfer of sealed sources. 34.65 Records of radiation survey instruments. 34.67 Records of leak testing of sealed sources and devices containing depleted uranium. 34.69 Records of quarterly inventory. 34.71 Utilization logs. 34.73 Records of inspection and maintenance of radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment, source changers, and survey instruments. 34.75 Records of alarm system and entrance control checks at permanent radiographic installations. 34.79 Records of training and certification. 34.81 Copies of operating and emergency procedures. 34.83 Records of personnel monitoring procedures. 34.85 Records of radiation surveys. 34.87 Form of records. 34.89 Location of documents and records. Subpart F--Notifications 34.101 Notifications. Subpart G--Exemptions 34.111 Applications for exemptions. Subpart H--Violations 34.121 Violations. 34.123 Criminal penalties. Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 34--Radiographer Certification</p>							
§34.1	Purpose and scope		D		N/A		
§34.3	Definitions		A	Amended Definition: ALARA (acronym for ``as low as is			

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				<p>reasonably achievable") means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits specified in 10 CFR Part 20 as is practical consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed materials in the public interest.</p>			
§34.3	Definitions		C	<p>Amended Definition: Annual refresher safety training means a review conducted or provided by the licensee for its employees on radiation safety aspects of industrial radiography. The review may include, as appropriate, the results of internal inspections, new procedures or equipment, new or revised regulations, accidents or errors that have been observed, and should also provide opportunities for employees to ask safety questions.</p>			
§34.3	Definitions		C	<p>Amended Definition: Associated equipment means equipment that is used in conjunction with a radiographic exposure device to make radiographic exposures that drives, guides, or comes in contact with the source, (e.g., guide tube, control tube,</p>			

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				control (drive) cable, removable source stop, ``J" tube and collimator when it is used as an exposure head.			
§34.3	Definitions		A	Amended Definition: Becquerel (Bq) means one disintegration per second.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Certifying Entity means an independent certifying organization meeting the requirements in appendix A of this part or an Agreement State meeting the requirements in appendix A, Parts II and III of this part.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Collimator means a radiation shield that is placed on the end of the guide tube or directly onto a radiographic exposure device to restrict the size of the radiation beam when the sealed source is cranked into position to make a radiographic exposure.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Control (drive) cable means the cable that is connected to the source assembly and used to drive the source to and from the exposure location.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Control drive mechanism means a device that enables the source assembly to be moved to and from the exposure device.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition:			

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				Control tube means a protective sheath for guiding the control cable. The control tube connects the control drive mechanism to the radiographic exposure device.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Exposure head means a device that locates the gamma radiography sealed source in the selected working position. (An exposure head is also known as a source stop.)			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Field station means a facility where licensed material may be stored or used and from which equipment is dispatched.			
§34.3	Definitions		A	Amended Definition: Gray means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 Joule/kilogram. It is also equal to 100 rads.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Guide tube (Projection sheath) means a flexible or rigid tube (i.e., "J" tube) for guiding the source assembly and the attached control cable from the exposure device to the exposure head. The guide tube may also include the connections necessary for attachment to the exposure device and to the exposure head.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition:			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition:			

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				Hands-on experience means experience in all of those areas considered to be directly involved in the radiography process.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Independent certifying organization means an independent organization that meets all of the criteria of Appendix A to this part.			
§34.3	Definitions		B- for States that authorize licensees to perform radiography D- for other States	Amended Definition: Industrial radiography (radiography) means an examination of the structure of materials by nondestructive methods, utilizing ionizing radiation to make radiographic images.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Lay-barge radiography means industrial radiography performed on any water vessel used for laying pipe.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Offshore platform radiography means industrial radiography conducted from a platform over a body of water.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Permanent radiographic installation means an enclosed shielded room, cell, or vault, not located at a temporary jobsite, in which radiography is performed.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Practical Examination means a			

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				demonstration through practical application of the safety rules and principles in industrial radiography including use of all appropriate equipment and procedures.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography means an individual with the responsibility for the overall radiation safety program on behalf of the licensee and who meets the requirements of Sec. 34.42.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Radiographer means any individual who performs or who, in attendance at the site where the sealed source or sources are being used, personally supervises industrial radiographic operations and who is responsible to the licensee for assuring compliance with the requirements of the Commission's regulations and the conditions of the license.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Radiographer certification means written approval received from a certifying entity stating that an individual has satisfactorily met certain established radiation safety, testing, and experience criteria.			
§34.3	Definitions		B- for States that authorize the use of radiographer'	Amended Definition: Radiographer's assistant means any individual who under the direct supervision of a radiographer, uses			

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			s assistants D- for other States	radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources or related handling tools, or radiation survey instruments in industrial radiography.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Radiographic exposure device (also called a camera, or a projector) means any instrument containing a sealed source fastened or contained therein, in which the sealed source or shielding thereof may be moved, or otherwise changed, from a shielded to unshielded position for purposes of making a radiographic exposure.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Radiographic operations means all activities associated with the presence of radioactive sources in a radiographic exposure device during use of the device or transport (except when being transported by a common or contract transport), to include surveys to confirm the adequacy of boundaries, setting up equipment and any activity inside restricted area boundaries.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: S-tube means a tube through which the radioactive source travels when inside a radiographic exposure device.			
§34.3	Definitions		A	Amended Definition: Sealed source means any byproduct material that is encased in a capsule			

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				designed to prevent leakage or escape of the byproduct material.			
§34.3	Definitions		C	Amended Definition: Shielded position means the location within the radiographic exposure device or source changer where the sealed source is secured and restricted from movement.			
§34.3	Definitions		A	Amended Definition: Sievert means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sieverts is equal to the absorbed dose in grays multiplied by the quality factor (1 Sv = 100 rems)			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Source assembly means an assembly that consists of the sealed source and a connector that attaches the source to the control cable. The source assembly may also include a stop ball used to secure the source in the shielded position.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Source changer means a device designed and used for replacement of sealed sources in radiographic exposure devices, including those also used for transporting and storage of sealed sources.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Storage area means any location, facility, or vehicle which is used to store or to secure a radiographic exposure device, a storage			

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				container, or a sealed source when it is not in use and which is locked or has a physical barrier to prevent accidental exposure, tampering with, or unauthorized removal of the device, container, or source.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Storage container means a container in which sealed sources are secured and stored.			
§34.3	Definitions		B	Amended Definition: Temporary jobsite means a location where radiographic operations are conducted and where licensed material may be stored other than those location(s) of use authorized on the license.			
§34.3	Definitions		B- for States that authorize under-water radiography D- for other States	Amended Definition: Underwater radiography means industrial radiography performed when the radiographic exposure device and/or related equipment are beneath the surface of the water.			
§34.13	Specific license for industrial radiography		C	Sec. 34.13 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.20	Performance requirements for industrial radiography equipment		B	Sec. 34.20 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.20 (a)(2)	Performance requirements for industrial		D	N/A			

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	radiography equipment						
§34.21	Limits on external radiation levels from storage containers and source changers		B	<p>Sec. 34.21 is revised to read as follows: The maximum exposure rate limits for storage containers and source changers are 2 millisieverts (200 millirem) per hour at any exterior surface, and 0.1 millisieverts (10 millirem) per hour at 1 meter from any exterior surface with the sealed source in the shielded position.</p>			
§34.23	Locking of radiographic exposure devices, storage containers and source changers		B	<p>Sec. 34.23 is revised to read as follows: (a) Each radiographic exposure device must have a lock or outer locked container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position. The exposure device and/or its container must be kept locked (and if a keyed-lock, with the key removed at all times) when not under the direct surveillance of a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant except at permanent radiographic installations as stated in Sec. 34.51. In addition, during radiographic operations the sealed source assembly must be secured in the shielded position each time the source is returned to that position. (b) Each sealed source storage container and source changer must have a lock or outer locked container designed to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed</p>			

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				<p>source from its shielded position. Storage containers and source changers must be kept locked (and if a keyed-lock, with the key removed at all times) when containing sealed sources except when under the direct surveillance of a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant.</p>			
§34.25	Radiation survey instruments		C	<p>Sec. 34.25 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>(a) The licensee shall keep sufficient calibrated and operable radiation survey instruments at each location where radioactive material is present to make the radiation surveys required by this part and by 10 CFR part 20 of this chapter. Instrumentation required by this section must be capable of measuring a range from 0.02 millisieverts (2 millirems) per hour through 0.01 sievert (1 rem) per hour.</p> <p>(b) The licensee shall have each radiation survey instrument required under paragraph (a) of this section calibrated--</p> <p>(1) At intervals not to exceed 6 months and after instrument servicing, except for battery changes;</p> <p>(2) For linear scale instruments, at two points located approximately one-third and two-thirds of full-scale on each scale; for logarithmic scale instruments, at mid-range of each decade, and at two points of at least</p>			

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				one decade; and for digital instruments, at 3 points between 0.02 and 10 millisieverts (2 and 1000 millirems) per hour; and (3) So that an accuracy within plus or minus 20 percent of the calibration source can be demonstrated at each point checked. (c) The licensee shall maintain records of the results of the instrument calibrations in accordance with Sec. 34.65.			
§34.27	Leak testing and replacement of sealed sources		C	Sec. 34.27 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.29	Quarterly inventory		C	Sec. 34.29 is revised to read as follows: (a) Each licensee shall conduct a quarterly physical inventory to account for all sealed sources and for devices containing depleted uranium received and possessed under this license. (b) The licensee shall maintain records of the quarterly inventory in accordance with Sec. 34.69.			
§34.31	Inspection and maintenance of radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment, source		C	Sec. 34.29 is revised to read as follows: (a) The licensee shall perform visual and operability checks on survey meters, radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment and source changers before use on each day the equipment is to be used to ensure that the equipment is in good working condition, that the			

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	<p>changers, and survey instruments</p>			<p>sources are adequately shielded, and that required labeling is present. Survey instrument operability must be performed using check sources or other appropriate means. If equipment problems are found, the equipment must be removed from service until repaired.</p> <p>(b) Each licensee shall have written procedures for:</p> <p>(1) Inspection and routine maintenance of radiographic exposure devices, source changers, associated equipment, transport and storage containers, and survey instruments at intervals not to exceed 3 months or before the first use thereafter to ensure the proper functioning of components important to safety. Replacement components shall meet design specifications. If equipment problems are found, the equipment must be removed from service until repaired.</p> <p>(2) Inspection and maintenance necessary to maintain the Type B packaging used to transport radioactive materials. The inspection and maintenance program must include procedures to assure that Type B packages are shipped and maintained in accordance with the certificate of compliance or other approval.</p> <p>(c) Records of equipment problems and of any maintenance performed under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must be made in accordance</p>			

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				with Sec. 34.73.			
§34.33	Permanent radiographic installations		D/H&S	Sec. 34.33 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.35	Labeling, storage, and transportation		B	Sec. 34.35 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.41	Conducting industrial radiographic operations		B, except para. (c) is B for States which authorize offshore platform or under-water radiography or D- for other States and para. (d) is D	Sec. 34.35 is revised to read as follows: (a) Whenever radiography is performed at a location other than a permanent radiographic installation, the radiographer must be accompanied by at least one other qualified radiographer or an individual who has at a minimum met the requirements of Sec. 34.43(c). The additional qualified individual shall observe the operations and be capable of providing immediate assistance to prevent unauthorized entry. Radiography may not be performed if only one qualified individual is present. (b) All radiographic operations conducted at locations of use authorized on the license must be conducted in a permanent radiographic installation, unless specifically authorized by the Commission.			
§34.41 (c)	Conducting industrial radiographic operations		B for States which authorize offshore	Sec. 34.35 is revised to read as follows: (c) A licensee may conduct lay-barge, offshore platform, or			

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			platform or under-water radiography or D- for other States	underwater radiography only if procedures have been approved by the Commission or by an Agreement State.			
§34.41 (d)	Conducting industrial radiographic operations		D	N/A			
§34.42	Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography		D	N/A			
§34.42 First sentence	Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography		H&S	Sec. 34.42 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.42 (a)	Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography		C	Sec. 34.42 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.43	Training		B	Sec. 34.43 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.43 (a)(2)	Training		D				
§34.43 (c)	Training		B - for States that authorize the use of radiographer's assistants and D- for other States.	Sec. 34.43 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			

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§34.45	Operating and emergency procedures		C	Sec. 34.45 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.45 (a)(9)&(b)	Operating and emergency procedures		D	N/A			
§34.46	Supervision of radiographers' assistants		B- for States that authorize the use of radiographer's assistants D- for other States	Sec. 34.46 is revised to read as follows: Whenever a radiographer's assistant uses radiographic exposure devices, associated equipment or sealed sources or conducts radiation surveys required by Sec. 34.49(b) to determine that the sealed source has returned to the shielded position after an exposure, the assistant shall be under the personal supervision of a radiographer. The personal supervision must include: (a) The radiographer's physical presence at the site where the sealed sources are being used; (b) The availability of the radiographer to give immediate assistance if required; and (c) The radiographer's direct observation of the assistant's performance of the operations referred to in this section.			
§34.47	Personnel monitoring		C	Sec. 34.47 is revised to read as follows: For full text please see attached			
§34.49 (a)(b)(c)	Radiation surveys		C	Sec. 34.47 is revised to read as follows:			

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				<p>The licensee shall:</p> <p>(a) Conduct surveys with a calibrated and operable radiation survey instrument that meets the requirements of Sec. 34.25.</p> <p>(b) Using a survey instrument meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, conduct a survey of the radiographic exposure device and the guide tube after each exposure when approaching the device or the guide tube. The survey must determine that the sealed source has returned to its shielded position before exchanging films, repositioning the exposure head, or dismantling equipment.</p> <p>(c) Conduct a survey of the radiographic exposure device with a calibrated radiation survey instrument any time the source is exchanged and whenever a radiographic exposure device is placed in a storage area (as defined in Sec. 34.3), to ensure that the sealed source is in its shielded position.</p>			
§34.49 (d)	Radiation surveys		D	N/A			
§34.51	Surveillance		C	<p>Sec. 34.51 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>During each radiographic operation the radiographer, or the other individual present, as required by Sec. 34.41, shall maintain</p>			

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				continuous direct visual surveillance of the operation to protect against unauthorized entry into a high radiation area, as defined in 10 CFR part 20 of this chapter, except at permanent radiographic installations where all entryways are locked and the requirements of Sec. 34.33 are met.			
§34.53	Posting		C	<p>Sec. 34.53 is revised to read as follows: All areas in which industrial radiography is being performed must be conspicuously posted as required by Sec. 20.1902 of this chapter. Exceptions listed in Sec. 20.1903 of this chapter do not apply to industrial radiographic operations.</p>			
§34.61	Records of the specific license for industrial radiography		D	N/A			
§34.63	Records of receipt and transfer of sealed sources		C	<p>Sec. 34.63 is revised to read as follows: (a) Each licensee shall maintain records showing the receipts and transfers of sealed sources and devices using DU for shielding and retain each record for 3 years after it is made. (b) These records must include the date, the name of the individual making the record, radionuclide, number of Becquerels (Curies) or mass (for DU), and manufacturer, model, and serial number of each</p>			

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				sealed source and/or device, as appropriate.			
§34.65	Records of radiation survey instruments		C	<p>Sec. 34.63 is revised to read as follows: Each licensee shall maintain records of the calibrations of its radiation survey instruments that are required under Sec. 34.25 and retain each record for 3 years after it is made.</p>			
§34.67	Records of leak testing of sealed sources and devices containing depleted uranium		C	<p>Sec. 34.67 is revised to read as follows: Each licensee shall maintain records of leak test results for sealed sources and for devices containing DU. The results must be stated in units of becquerels (microcuries). The licensee shall retain each record for 3 years after it is made or until the source in storage is removed</p>			
§34.69	Records of quarterly inventory		C	<p>Sec. 34.69 is revised to read as follows: (a) Each licensee shall maintain records of the quarterly inventory of sealed sources and of devices containing depleted uranium as required by Sec. 34.29 and retain each record for 3 years after it is made. (b) The record must include the date of the inventory, name of the individual conducting the inventory, radionuclide, number of becquerels (curies) or mass (for DU) in each device, location of sealed source and/or devices, and manufacturer, model, and serial number of each</p>			

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				sealed source and/or device, as appropriate.			
§34.71	Utilization logs		B	<p>Sec. 34.71 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>(a) Each licensee shall maintain utilization logs showing for each sealed source the following information:</p> <p>(1) A description, including the make, model, and serial number of the radiographic exposure device or transport or storage container in which the sealed source is located;</p> <p>(2) The identity and signature of the radiographer to whom assigned; and</p> <p>(3) The plant or site where used and dates of use, including the dates removed and returned to storage.</p> <p>(b) The licensee shall retain the logs required by paragraph (a) of this section for 3 years after the log is made.</p>			
§34.73	Records of inspection and maintenance of radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment, source changers, and survey		C	<p>Sec. 34.73 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>(a) Each licensee shall maintain records specified in Sec. 34.31 of equipment problems found in daily checks and quarterly inspections of radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers, associated equipment, source changers, and survey instruments; and retain each record for 3 years after it is made.</p> <p>(b) The record must include the date of check or inspection, name of</p>			

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	instruments			inspector, equipment involved, any problems found, and what repair and/or maintenance, if any, was done.			
§34.75	Records of alarm system and entrance control checks at permanent radiographic installations		D	N/A			
§34.79	Records of training and certification		C	<p>Sec. 34.79 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>Each licensee shall maintain the following records (of training and certification) for 3 years after the record is made:</p> <p>(a) Records of training of each radiographer and each radiographer's assistant. The record must include radiographer certification documents and verification of certification status, copies of written tests, dates of oral and practical examinations, and names of individuals conducting and receiving the oral and practical examinations; and</p> <p>(b) Records of annual refresher safety training and semi-annual inspections of job performance for each radiographer and each radiographer's assistant. The records must list the topics discussed during the refresher safety training, the dates the annual refresher safety</p>			

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				training was conducted, and names of the instructors and attendees. For inspections of job performance, the records must also include a list showing the items checked and any non-compliances observed by the RSO.			
§34.81	Copies of operating and emergency procedures		C	<p>Sec. 34.81 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>Each licensee shall maintain a copy of current operating and emergency procedures until the Commission terminates the license. Superseded material must be retained for 3 years after the change is made.</p>			
§34.83	Records of personnel monitoring Procedures		C	<p>Sec. 34.79 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>Each licensee shall maintain the following exposure records specified in Sec. 34.47:</p> <p>(a) Direct reading dosimeter readings and yearly operability checks required by Sec. 34.47(b) and (c) for 3 years after the record is made. (b) Records of alarm ratemeter calibrations for 3 years after the record is made.</p> <p>(c) Reports received from the film badge or TLD processor until the Commission terminates the license.</p> <p>(d) Records of estimates of exposures as a result of: off-scale personal direct reading dosimeters, or lost or damaged film badges or TLDs, until the Commission terminates the license.</p>			

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§34.85	Records of Radiation Surveys		D	N/A			
§34.87	Form of records		C	<p>Sec. 34.87 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>Each record required by this part must be legible throughout the specified retention period. The record may be the original or a reproduced copy or a microform provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of reproducing a clear copy throughout the required retention period. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records 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 shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.</p>			
§34.89	Location of documents and records		C	<p>Sec. 34.89 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>For full text please see attached</p>			
§34.101	Notifications		C	<p>Sec. 34.101 is revised to read as follows:</p> <p>For full text please see attached</p>			
§34.111	Applications for		D	N/A			

Change to NRC Section	Title	State Section	Compatibility Category	Summary of Change to CFR	Difference Yes/No	Significant Yes/No	If Difference, Why or Why Not Was a Comment Generated
	exemptions						
§34.121	Violations		D	N/A			
§34.123	Criminal penalties		D	N/A			
Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 34	Appendix A		B	Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 34 appears as an attachment to this document.			

34.1 Purpose and scope

This part prescribes requirements for the issuance of licenses for the use of sealed sources containing byproduct material and radiation safety requirements for persons using these sealed sources in industrial radiography. The provisions and requirements of this part are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other requirements of this chapter. In particular, the requirements and provisions of 10 Parts 19, 20, 21, 30, 71, 150, 170, and 171 of this chapter apply to applications and licenses subject to this part. This rule does not apply to medical uses of byproduct material.

Sec. 34.3 Definitions

ALARA (acronym for "as low as is reasonably achievable") means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits specified in 10 CFR Part 20 as is practical consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed materials in the public interest.

Annual refresher safety training means a review conducted or provided by the licensee for its employees on radiation safety aspects of industrial radiography. The review may include, as appropriate, the results of internal inspections, new procedures or equipment, new or revised regulations, accidents or errors that have been observed, and should also provide opportunities for employees to ask safety questions.

Associated equipment means equipment that is used in conjunction with a radiographic exposure device to make radiographic exposures that drives, guides, or comes in contact with the source, (e.g., guide tube, control tube, control (drive) cable, removable source stop, ``J" tube and collimator when it is used as an exposure head.

Becquerel (Bq) means one disintegration per second.

Certifying Entity means an independent certifying organization meeting the requirements in appendix A of this part or an Agreement State meeting the requirements in appendix A, Parts II and III of this part.

Collimator means a radiation shield that is placed on the end of the guide tube or directly onto a radiographic exposure device to restrict the size of the radiation beam when the sealed source is cranked into position to make a radiographic exposure.

Control (drive) cable means the cable that is connected to the source assembly and used to drive the source to and from the exposure location.

Control drive mechanism means a device that enables the source assembly to be moved to and from the exposure device.

Control tube means a protective sheath for guiding the control cable. The control tube connects the control drive mechanism to the radiographic exposure device.

Exposure head means a device that locates the gamma radiography sealed source in the selected working position. (An exposure head is also known as a source stop.)

Field station means a facility where licensed material may be stored or used and from which equipment is dispatched.

Gray means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 Joule/kilogram. It is also equal to 100 rads.

Guide tube (Projection sheath) means a flexible or rigid tube (i.e., ``J" tube) for guiding the source assembly and the attached control cable from the exposure device to the exposure head. The guide tube may also include the connections necessary for attachment to the exposure device and to the exposure head.

Hands-on experience means experience in all of those areas considered to be directly involved in the radiography process.

Independent certifying organization means an independent organization that meets all of the criteria of Appendix A to this part.

Industrial radiography (radiography) means an examination of the structure of materials by nondestructive methods, utilizing ionizing radiation to make radiographic images.

Lay-barge radiography means industrial radiography performed on any water vessel used for laying pipe.

Offshore platform radiography means industrial radiography conducted from a platform over a body of water.

Permanent radiographic installation means an enclosed shielded room, cell, or vault, not located at a temporary jobsite, in which radiography is performed.

Practical Examination means a demonstration through practical application of the safety rules and principles in industrial radiography including use of all appropriate equipment and procedures.

Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography means an individual with the responsibility for the overall radiation safety program on behalf of the licensee and who meets the requirements of Sec. 34.42.

Radiographer means any individual who performs or who, in attendance at the site where the sealed source or sources are being used, personally supervises industrial radiographic operations and who is responsible to the licensee for assuring compliance with the requirements of the Commission's regulations and the conditions of the license.

Radiographer certification means written approval received from a certifying entity stating that an individual has satisfactorily met certain established radiation safety, testing, and experience criteria.

Radiographer's assistant means any individual who under the direct supervision of a radiographer, uses radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources or related handling tools, or radiation survey instruments in industrial radiography.

Radiographic exposure device (also called a camera, or a projector) means any instrument containing a sealed source fastened or contained therein, in which the sealed source or shielding thereof may be moved, or otherwise changed, from a shielded to unshielded position for purposes of making a radiographic exposure.

Radiographic operations means all activities associated with the presence of radioactive sources in a radiographic exposure device during use of the device or transport (except when being transported by a common or contract transport), to include surveys to confirm the adequacy of boundaries, setting up equipment and any activity inside restricted area boundaries.

S-tube means a tube through which the radioactive source travels when inside a radiographic exposure device.

Sealed source means any byproduct material that is encased in a capsule designed to prevent leakage or escape of the byproduct material.

Shielded position means the location within the radiographic exposure device or source changer where the sealed source is secured and restricted from movement.

Sievert means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in sieverts is equal to the absorbed dose in grays multiplied by the quality factor (1 Sv = 100 rems).

Source assembly means an assembly that consists of the sealed source and a connector that attaches the source to the control cable. The source assembly may also include a stop ball used to secure the source in the shielded position.

Source changer means a device designed and used for replacement of sealed sources in radiographic exposure devices, including those also used for transporting and storage of sealed sources.

Storage area means any location, facility, or vehicle which is used to store or to secure a radiographic exposure device, a storage container, or a sealed source when it is not in use and which is locked or has a physical barrier to prevent accidental exposure, tampering with, or unauthorized removal of the device, container, or source.

Storage container means a container in which sealed sources are secured and stored.

Temporary jobsite means a location where radiographic operations are conducted and where licensed material may be stored other than those location(s) of use authorized on the license.

Underwater radiography means industrial radiography performed when the radiographic exposure device and/or related equipment are beneath the surface of the water.

34.5 Interpretations

Except as specifically authorized by the Commission in writing, no interpretation of the meaning of the regulations in this part by any officer or employee of the Commission, other than a written interpretation by the General Counsel, will be recognized to be binding upon the Commission.

34.13 Specific license for industrial radiography

An application for a specific license for the use of licensed material in industrial radiography will be approved if the applicant meets the following requirements:

(a) The applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Sec. 30.33 of this chapter for byproduct material, as appropriate, and any special requirements contained in this part.

(b) The applicant submits an adequate program for training radiographers and radiographers' assistants that meets the requirements of Sec. 34.43.

(1) After May 28, 1999, a license applicant need not describe its initial training and examination program for radiographers in the subjects outlined in Sec. 34.43(g).

(2) From June 27, 1997 to May 28, 1999 a license applicant may affirm that all individuals acting as industrial radiographers will be certified in radiation safety by a certifying entity before commencing duty as radiographers. This affirmation substitutes for a description of its initial training and examination program for radiographers in the subjects outlined in Sec. 34.43(g).

(c) The applicant submits procedures for verifying and documenting the certification status of radiographers and for ensuring that the certification of individuals acting as radiographers remains valid.

(d) The applicant submits written operating and emergency procedures as described in Sec. 34.45.

(e) The applicant submits a description of a program for inspections of the job performance of each radiographer and radiographers' assistant at intervals not to exceed 6 months as described in Sec. 34.43(e).

(f) The applicant submits a description of the applicant's overall organizational structure as it applies to the radiation safety responsibilities in industrial radiography, including specified delegation of authority and responsibility.

(g) The applicant identifies and lists the qualifications of the individual(s) designated as the RSO (Sec. 34.42) and potential designees responsible for ensuring that the licensee's radiation safety program is implemented in accordance with approved procedures.

(h) If an applicant intends to perform leak testing of sealed sources or exposure devices containing depleted uranium (DU) shielding, the applicant must describe the procedures for performing and the qualifications of the person(s) authorized to do the leak testing. If the applicant intends to analyze its own wipe samples, the application must include a description of the procedures to be followed. The description must include the--

(1) Instruments to be used;

(2) Methods of performing the analysis; and

(3) Pertinent experience of the person who will analyze the wipe samples.

(i) If the applicant intends to perform "in-house" calibrations of survey instruments the applicant must describe methods to be used and the relevant experience of the person(s) who will perform the calibrations. All calibrations must be performed according to the procedures described and at the intervals prescribed in Sec. 34.25.

(j) The applicant identifies and describes the location(s) of all field stations and permanent radiographic installations.

(k) The applicant identifies the locations where all records required by this part and other parts of this chapter will be maintained.

34.20 Performance requirements for industrial radiography equipment

Equipment used in industrial radiographic operations must meet the following minimum criteria:

(a)(1) Each radiographic exposure device, source assembly or sealed source, and all associated equipment must meet the requirements specified in American National Standards Institute, N432-1980 "Radiological Safety for the Design and Construction of Apparatus for Gamma Radiography," (published as NBS Handbook 136, issued January 1981). This publication has been approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. This publication may be purchased from the American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018 Telephone (212) 642-4900. Copies of the document are available for inspection at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Library, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852. A copy of the document is also on file at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(2) Engineering analysis may be submitted by an applicant or licensee to demonstrate the applicability of previously performed testing on similar individual radiography equipment components. Upon review, the Commission may find this an acceptable alternative to actual testing of the component pursuant to the above referenced standard.

(b) In addition to the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the following requirements apply to radiographic exposure devices, source changers, source assemblies and sealed sources.

(1) The licensee shall ensure that each radiographic exposure device has attached to it a durable, legible, clearly visible label bearing the--

- (i) Chemical symbol and mass number of the radionuclide in the device;
- (ii) Activity and the date on which this activity was last measured;
- (iii) Model (or product code) and serial number of the sealed source;
- (iv) Manufacturer's identity of the sealed source; and
- (v) Licensee's name, address, and telephone number.

(2) Radiographic exposure devices intended for use as Type B transport containers must meet the applicable requirements of 10 CFR part 71.

(3) Modification of radiographic exposure devices, source changers, and source assemblies and associated equipment is prohibited, unless the design of any replacement component, including source holder, source assembly, controls or guide tubes would not compromise the design safety features of the system.

(c) In addition to the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the following requirements apply to radiographic exposure devices, source assemblies, and associated equipment that allow the source to be moved out of the device for radiographic operations or to source changers.

(1) The coupling between the source assembly and the control cable must be designed in such a manner that the source assembly will not become disconnected if cranked outside the guide tube. The coupling must be such that it cannot be unintentionally disconnected under normal and reasonably foreseeable abnormal conditions.

(2) The device must automatically secure the source assembly when it is cranked back into the fully shielded position within the device. This securing system may only be released by means of a deliberate operation on the exposure device.

(3) The outlet fittings, lock box, and drive cable fittings on each radiographic exposure device must be equipped with safety plugs or covers which must be installed during storage and transportation to protect the source assembly from water, mud, sand or other foreign matter.

(4)(i) Each sealed source or source assembly must have attached to it or engraved on it, a durable, legible, visible label with the words: ``DANGER--RADIOACTIVE."`

(ii) The label may not interfere with the safe operation of the exposure device or associated equipment.

(5) The guide tube must be able to withstand a crushing test that closely approximates the crushing forces that are likely to be encountered during use, and be able to withstand a kinking resistance test that closely approximates the kinking forces that are likely to be encountered during use.

(6) Guide tubes must be used when moving the source out of the device.

(7) An exposure head or similar device designed to prevent the source assembly from passing out of the end of the guide tube must be attached to the outermost end of the guide tube during industrial radiography operations.

(8) The guide tube exposure head connection must be able to withstand the tensile test for control units specified in ANSI N432-1980.

(9) Source changers must provide a system for ensuring that the source will not be accidentally withdrawn from the changer when connecting or disconnecting the drive cable to or from a source assembly.

(d) All radiographic exposure devices and associated equipment in use after January 10, 1996, must comply with the requirements of this section.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(1) of this section, equipment used in industrial radiographic operations need not comply with

Sec. 8.9.2(c) of the Endurance Test in American National Standards Institute N432-1980, if the prototype equipment has been tested using a torque value representative of the torque that an individual using the radiography equipment can realistically exert on the lever or crankshaft of the drive mechanism.

34.27 Leak testing and replacement of sealed sources

(a) The replacement of any sealed source fastened to or contained in a radiographic exposure device and leak testing of any sealed source must be performed by persons authorized to do so by the NRC or an Agreement State.

(b) The opening, repair, or modification of any sealed source must be performed by persons specifically authorized to do so by the Commission or an Agreement State.

(c) Testing and recordkeeping requirements.

(1) Each licensee who uses a sealed source shall have the source tested for leakage at intervals not to exceed 6 months. The leak testing of the source must be performed using a method approved by the Commission or by an Agreement State. The wipe sample should be taken from the nearest accessible point to the sealed source where contamination might accumulate. The wipe sample must be analyzed for radioactive contamination. The analysis must be capable of detecting the presence of 185 Bq (0.005 microcurie) of radioactive material on the test sample and must be performed by a person specifically authorized by the Commission or an Agreement State to perform the analysis.

(2) The licensee shall maintain records of the leak tests in accordance with Sec. 34.67.

(3) Unless a sealed source is accompanied by a certificate from the transferor that shows that it has been leak tested within 6 months before the transfer, it may not be used by the licensee until tested for leakage. Sealed sources that are in storage and not in use do not require leak testing, but must be tested before use or transfer to another person if the interval of storage exceeds 6 months.

(d) Any test conducted pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section which reveals the presence of 185 Bq (0.005 microcurie) or more of removable radioactive material must be considered evidence that the sealed source is leaking. The licensee shall immediately withdraw the equipment involved from use and shall have it decontaminated and repaired or disposed of in accordance with Commission regulations. A report must be filed with the Director of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, within 5 days of any test with results that exceed the threshold in this subsection, describing the equipment involved, the test results, and the corrective action taken. A copy of the report must be sent to the Administrator of the appropriate Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Regional Office listed in appendix D of 10 CFR part 20 of this chapter "Standards for Protection Against Radiation."

(e) Each exposure device using depleted uranium (DU) shielding and an "S" tube configuration must be tested for DU contamination at intervals not to exceed 12 months. The analysis must be capable of detecting the presence of 185 Bq (0.005 microcuries) of radioactive material on the test sample and must be performed by a person specifically authorized by the Commission or an Agreement State to perform the analysis. Should such testing reveal the presence of DU contamination, the exposure device must be removed from use until an evaluation of the wear of the S-tube has been made. Should the evaluation reveal that the S-tube is worn through, the device may not be used again. DU shielded devices do not have to be tested for DU contamination while in storage and not in use. Before using or transferring such a device however the device must be tested for DU contamination, if the interval of storage exceeds 12 months. A record of the DU leak-test must be made in accordance with Sec. 34.67.

34.33 Permanent radiographic installations

(a) Each entrance that is used for personnel access to the high radiation area in a permanent radiographic installation must have either:

(1) An entrance control of the type described in Sec. 20.1601(a)(1) of this chapter that reduces the radiation level upon entry into the area, or

(2) Both conspicuous visible and audible warning signals to warn of the presence of radiation. The visible signal must be actuated by radiation whenever the source is exposed. The audible signal must be actuated when an attempt is made to enter the installation while the source is exposed.

(b) The alarm system must be tested for proper operation with a radiation source each day before the installation is used for radiographic operations. The test must include a check of both the visible and audible signals. Entrance control devices that reduce the radiation level upon entry (designated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section) must be tested monthly. If an entrance control device or an alarm is operating improperly, it must be immediately labeled as defective and repaired within 7 calendar days. The facility may continue to be used during this 7-day period, provided the licensee implements the continuous surveillance requirements of Sec. 34.51 and uses an alarming ratemeter. Test records for entrance controls and audible and visual alarm must be maintained in accordance with Sec. 34.75.

Sec. 34.35 Labeling, storage, and transportation

(a) The licensee may not use a source changer or a container to store licensed material unless the source changer or the storage container has securely attached to it a durable, legible, and clearly visible label bearing the standard trefoil radiation caution symbol conventional colors, i.e., magenta, purple or black on a yellow background, having a minimum diameter of 25 mm, and the wording

CAUTION*
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES (or ``NAME OF COMPANY")
* _____ or ``DANGER"

(b) The licensee may not transport licensed material unless the material is packaged, and the package is labeled, marked, and accompanied with appropriate shipping papers in accordance with regulations set out in 10 CFR part 71.

(c) Locked radiographic exposure devices and storage containers must be physically secured to prevent tampering or removal by unauthorized personnel. The licensee shall store licensed material in a manner which will minimize danger from explosion or fire. (d) The licensee shall lock and physically secure the transport package containing licensed material in the transporting vehicle to prevent accidental loss, tampering, or unauthorized removal of the licensed material from the vehicle.

34.42 Radiation Safety Officer for industrial radiography

The RSO shall ensure that radiation safety activities are being performed in accordance with approved procedures and regulatory requirements in the daily operation of the licensee's program.

(a) The minimum qualifications, training, and experience for RSOs for industrial radiography are as follows:

(1) Completion of the training and testing requirements of Sec. 34.43(a);

(2) 2000 hours of hands-on experience as a qualified radiographer in industrial radiographic operations; and

(3) Formal training in the establishment and maintenance of a radiation protection program.

(b) The Commission will consider alternatives when the RSO has

appropriate training and/or experience in the field of ionizing radiation, and in addition, has adequate formal training with respect to the establishment and maintenance of a radiation safety protection program.

(c) The specific duties and authorities of the RSO include, but are not limited to:

(1) Establishing and overseeing all operating, emergency, and ALARA procedures as required by 10 CFR part 20 of this chapter, and reviewing them regularly to ensure that the procedures in use conform to current 10 CFR part 20 procedures, conform to other NRC regulations and to the license conditions.

(2) Overseeing and approving all phases of the training program for radiographic personnel, ensuring that appropriate and effective radiation protection practices are taught;

(3) Ensuring that required radiation surveys and leak tests are performed and documented in accordance with the regulations, including any corrective measures when levels of radiation exceed established limits;

(4) Ensuring that personnel monitoring devices are calibrated and used properly by occupationally-exposed personnel, that records are kept of the monitoring results, and that timely notifications are made as required by Sec. 20.2203 of this chapter; and

(5) Ensuring that operations are conducted safely and to assume control for instituting corrective actions including stopping of operations when necessary.

(d) Licensees will have until May 28, 1999 to meet the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

34.43 Training

(a) The licensee may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer until the individual--

(1) Has received training in the subjects in paragraph (g) of this section, in addition to a minimum of 2 months of on-the-job training, and is certified through a radiographer certification program by a certifying entity in accordance with the criteria specified in appendix A of this part. (An independent organization that would like to be recognized as a certifying entity shall submit its request to the Director, Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC. 20555-0001.) or

(2) The licensee may, until May 28, 1999, allow an individual who has not met the requirement of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, to act as a radiographer after the individual has received training in the subjects outlined in paragraph (g) of this section and demonstrated an understanding of these subjects by successful completion of a written examination that was previously submitted to and approved by the Commission.

(b) In addition, the licensee may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer until the individual--

(1) Has received copies of and instruction in the requirements described in NRC regulations contained in this part; in Secs. 30.7, 30.9, and 30.10 of this chapter; in the applicable sections of 10 CFR parts 19 and 20, of this chapter, in applicable DOT regulations as referenced in 10 CFR part 71, in the NRC license(s) under which the radiographer will perform industrial radiography, and the licensee's operating and emergency procedures;

(2) Has demonstrated understanding of the licensee's license and operating and emergency procedures by successful completion of a written or oral examination covering this material.

(3) Has received training in the use of the licensee's radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources, in the daily inspection of devices and associated equipment, and in the use of radiation survey instruments.

(4) Has demonstrated understanding of the use of radiographic exposure devices, sources, survey instruments and associated equipment described in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3) of this section by successful completion of a practical examination covering this material.

(c) The licensee may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer's assistant until the individual--

(1) Has received copies of and instruction in the requirements described in NRC regulations contained in this part, in Secs. 30.7, 30.9, and 30.10 of this chapter, in the applicable sections of 10 CFR parts 19 and 20 of this chapter, in applicable DOT regulations as referenced in 10 CFR part 71, in the NRC license(s) under which the radiographer's assistant will perform industrial radiography, and the licensee's operating and emergency procedures;

(2) Has developed competence to use, under the personal supervision of the radiographer, the radiographic exposure devices, sealed sources, associated equipment, and radiation survey instruments that the assistant will use; and

(3) Has demonstrated understanding of the instructions provided under (c)(1) of this section by successfully completing a written test on the subjects covered and has demonstrated competence in the use of hardware described in (c)(2) of this section by successful completion of a practical examination on the use of such hardware.

(d) The licensee shall provide annual refresher safety training for each radiographer and radiographer's assistant at intervals not to exceed 12 months.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4), the RSO or designee shall conduct an inspection program of the job performance of each radiographer and radiographer's assistant to ensure that the Commission's regulations, license requirements, and the applicant's operating and emergency procedures are followed. The inspection program must:

(1) Include observation of the performance of each radiographer and radiographer's assistant during an actual industrial radiographic operation, at intervals not to exceed 6 months; and

(2) Provide that, if a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant has not participated in an industrial radiographic operation for more than 6 months since the last inspection, the radiographer must demonstrate knowledge of the training requirements of Sec. 34.43(b)(3) and the radiographer's assistant must re-demonstrate knowledge of the training requirements of Sec. 34.43(c)(2) by a practical examination before these individuals can next participate in a radiographic operation.

(3) The Commission may consider alternatives in those situations where the individual serves as both radiographer and RSO.

(4) In those operations where a single individual serves as both radiographer and RSO, and performs all radiography operations, an inspection program is not required.

(f) The licensee shall maintain records of the above training to include certification documents, written and practical examinations, refresher safety training and inspections of job performance in accordance with Sec. 34.79.

(g) The licensee shall include the following subjects required in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) Fundamentals of radiation safety including--

(i) Characteristics of gamma radiation;

(ii) Units of radiation dose and quantity of radioactivity;

(iii) Hazards of exposure to radiation;

(iv) Levels of radiation from licensed material; and

(v) Methods of controlling radiation dose (time, distance, and shielding);

(2) Radiation detection instruments including--

(i) Use, operation, calibration, and limitations of radiation survey instruments;

(ii) Survey techniques; and

(iii) Use of personnel monitoring equipment;

(3) Equipment to be used including--

(i) Operation and control of radiographic exposure equipment, remote handling equipment, and storage containers, including pictures or models of source assemblies (pigtailed).

- (ii) Storage, control, and disposal of licensed material; and
- (iii) Inspection and maintenance of equipment.
- (4) The requirements of pertinent Federal regulations; and
- (5) Case histories of accidents in radiography.
- (h) Licensees will have until May 28, 1998 to comply with the additional training requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (c)(1) of this section.

Sec. 34.45 Operating and emergency procedures

(a) Operating and emergency procedures must include, as a minimum, instructions in the following:

- (1) Appropriate handling and use of licensed sealed sources and radiographic exposure devices so that no person is likely to be exposed to radiation doses in excess of the limits established in 10 CFR part 20 of this chapter "Standards for Protection Against Radiation";
 - (2) Methods and occasions for conducting radiation surveys;
 - (3) Methods for controlling access to radiographic areas;
 - (4) Methods and occasions for locking and securing radiographic exposure devices, transport and storage containers and sealed sources;
 - (5) Personnel monitoring and the use of personnel monitoring equipment;
 - (6) Transporting sealed sources to field locations, including packing of radiographic exposure devices and storage containers in the vehicles, placarding of vehicles when needed, and control of the sealed sources during transportation (refer to 49 CFR parts 171-173);
 - (7) The inspection, maintenance, and operability checks of radiographic exposure devices, survey instruments, transport containers, and storage containers;
 - (8) Steps that must be taken immediately by radiography personnel in the event a pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale or an alarm ratemeter alarms unexpectedly.
 - (9) The procedure(s) for identifying and reporting defects and noncompliance, as required by 10 CFR part 21 of this chapter;
 - (10) The procedure for notifying proper persons in the event of an accident;
 - (11) Minimizing exposure of persons in the event of an accident;
 - (12) Source recovery procedure if licensee will perform source recovery;
 - (13) Maintenance of records.
- (b) The licensee shall maintain copies of current operating and emergency procedures in accordance with Secs. 34.81 and 34.89.

34.47 Personnel monitoring

(a) The licensee may not permit any individual to act as a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant unless, at all times during radiographic operations, each individual wears, on the trunk of the body, a combination of direct reading dosimeter, an operating alarm ratemeter, and either a film badge or a TLD. At permanent radiography installations where other appropriate alarming or warning devices are in routine use, the wearing of an alarming ratemeter is not required.

(1) Pocket dosimeters must have a range from zero to 2 millisieverts (200 millirems) and must be recharged at the start of each shift. Electronic personal dosimeters may only be used in place of ion-chamber pocket dosimeters.

- (2) Each film badge and TLD must be assigned to and worn by only one individual.
- (3) Film badges must be replaced at periods not to exceed one month and TLDs must be replaced at periods not to exceed three months.
- (4) After replacement, each film badge or TLD must be processed as soon as possible.
- (b) Direct reading dosimeters such as pocket dosimeters or electronic personal dosimeters, must be read and the exposures recorded at the beginning and end of each shift, and records must be maintained in accordance with Sec. 34.83.
- (c) Pocket dosimeters, or electronic personal dosimeters, must be checked at periods not to exceed 12 months for correct response to radiation, and records must be maintained in accordance with Sec. 34.83. Acceptable dosimeters must read within plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation exposure.
- (d) If an individual's pocket dosimeter is found to be off-scale, or if his or her electronic personal dosimeter reads greater than 2 millisieverts (200 millirems), and the possibility of radiation exposure cannot be ruled out as the cause, the individual's film badge or TLD must be sent for processing within 24 hours. In addition, the individual may not resume work associated with licensed material use until a determination of the individual's radiation exposure has been made. This determination must be made by the RSO or the RSO's designee. The results of this determination must be included in the records maintained in accordance with Sec. 34.83.
- (e) If a film badge or TLD is lost or damaged, the worker shall cease work immediately until a replacement film badge or TLD is provided and the exposure is calculated for the time period from issuance to loss or damage of the film badge or TLD. The results of the calculated exposure and the time period for which the film badge or TLD was lost or damaged must be included in the records maintained in accordance with Sec. 34.83.
- (f) Reports received from the film badge or TLD processor must be retained in accordance with Sec. 34.83.
- (g) Each alarm ratemeter must--
 - (1) Be checked to ensure that the alarm functions properly (sounds) before using at the start of each shift;
 - (2) Be set to give an alarm signal at a preset dose rate of 5 mSv/hr (500 mrem/hr); with an accuracy of plus or minus 20 percent of the true radiation dose rate;
 - (3) Require special means to change the preset alarm function; and
 - (4) Be calibrated at periods not to exceed 12 months for correct response to radiation. The licensee shall maintain records of alarm ratemeter calibrations in accordance with Sec. 34.83.

Sec. 34.89 Location of documents and records

- (a) Each licensee shall maintain copies of records required by this part and other applicable parts of this chapter at the location specified in Sec. 34.13(k).
- (b) Each licensee shall also maintain copies of the following documents and records sufficient to demonstrate compliance at each applicable field station and each temporary jobsite;
 - (1) The license authorizing the use of licensed material;
 - (2) A copy of 10 CFR parts 19, 20, and 34 of NRC regulations;
 - (3) Utilization records for each radiographic exposure device dispatched from that location as required by Sec. 34.71.
 - (4) Records of equipment problems identified in daily checks of equipment as required by Sec. 34.73(a);
 - (5) Records of alarm system and entrance control checks required by Sec. 34.75, if applicable;
 - (6) Records of direct reading dosimeters such as pocket dosimeter and/or electronic personal dosimeters readings as required by Sec. 34.83;
 - (7) Operating and emergency procedures required by Sec. 34.81;

- (8) Evidence of the latest calibration of the radiation survey instruments in use at the site, as required by Sec. 34.65;
- (9) Evidence of the latest calibrations of alarm ratemeters and operability checks of pocket dosimeters and/or electronic personal dosimeters as required by Sec. 34.83;
- (10) Latest survey records required by Sec. 34.85;
- (11) The shipping papers for the transportation of radioactive materials required by Sec. 71.5 of this chapter; and
- (12) When operating under reciprocity pursuant to Sec. 150.20 of this chapter, a copy of the Agreement State license authorizing the use of licensed materials.

Sec. 34.101 Notifications

(a) In addition to the reporting requirements specified in Sec. 30.50 and under other sections of this chapter, such as Sec. 21.21, each licensee shall provide a written report to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety, Washington, DC 20555-0001, with a copy to the Director, Office for Analysis and Evaluation of Operational Data, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, within 30 days of the occurrence of any of the following incidents involving radiographic equipment:

- (1) Unintentional disconnection of the source assembly from the control cable;
- (2) Inability to retract the source assembly to its fully shielded position and secure it in this position; or
- (3) Failure of any component (critical to safe operation of the device) to properly perform its intended function;

(b) The licensee shall include the following information in each report submitted under paragraph (a) of this section, and in each report of overexposure submitted under 10 CFR 20.2203 which involves failure of safety components of radiography equipment:

- (1) A description of the equipment problem;
- (2) Cause of each incident, if known;
- (3) Name of the manufacturer and model number of equipment involved in the incident;
- (4) Place, date, and time of the incident;
- (5) Actions taken to establish normal operations;
- (6) Corrective actions taken or planned to prevent recurrence; and
- (7) Qualifications of personnel involved in the incident.

(c) Any licensee conducting radiographic operations or storing radioactive material at any location not listed on the license for a period in excess of 180 days in a calendar year, shall notify the appropriate NRC regional office listed in Sec. 30.6(a)(2) of this chapter prior to exceeding the 180 days.

Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 34--Radiographer Certification

I. Requirements for an Independent Certifying Organization

An independent certifying organization shall:

1. Be an organization such as a society or association, whose members participate in, or have an interest in, the fields of industrial radiography;
2. Make its membership available to the general public nationwide that is not restricted because of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin or disability;
3. Have a certification program open to nonmembers, as well as members;
4. Be an incorporated, nationally recognized organization, that is involved in setting national standards of practice within its fields of expertise;
5. Have an adequate staff, a viable system for financing its operations, and a policy-and decision-making review board;
6. Have a set of written organizational by-laws and policies that provide adequate assurance of lack of conflict of interest and a system for monitoring and enforcing those by-laws and policies;
7. Have a committee, whose members can carry out their responsibilities impartially, to review and approve the certification guidelines and procedures, and to advise the organization's staff in implementing the certification program;
8. Have a committee, whose members can carry out their responsibilities impartially, to review complaints against certified individuals and to determine appropriate sanctions;
9. Have written procedures describing all aspects of its certification program, maintain records of the current status of each individual's certification and the administration of its certification program;
10. Have procedures to ensure that certified individuals are provided due process with respect to the administration of its certification program, including the process of becoming certified and any sanctions imposed against certified individuals;
11. Have procedures for proctoring examinations, including qualifications for proctors. These procedures must ensure that the individuals proctoring each examination are not employed by the same company or corporation (or a wholly-owned subsidiary of such company or corporation) as any of the examinees;
12. Exchange information about certified individuals with the Commission and other independent certifying organizations and/or Agreement States and allow periodic review of its certification program and related records; and
13. Provide a description to the Commission of its procedures for choosing examination sites and for providing an appropriate examination environment.

II. Requirements for Certification Programs

All certification programs must:

1. Require applicants for certification to (a) receive training in the topics set forth in Sec. 34.43(g) or equivalent Agreement State regulations, and (b) satisfactorily complete a written examination covering these topics;
2. Require applicants for certification to provide documentation that demonstrates that the applicant has: (a) received training in the topics set forth in Sec. 34.43(g) or equivalent Agreement State regulations; (b) satisfactorily completed a minimum period of on-the-job training; and (c) has received verification by an Agreement State or a NRC licensee that the applicant has demonstrated the capability of independently working as a radiographer;
3. Include procedures to ensure that all examination questions are protected from disclosure;
4. Include procedures for denying an application, revoking, suspending, and reinstating a certificate;
5. Provide a certification period of not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years;
6. Include procedures for renewing certifications and, if the procedures allow renewals without examination, require evidence of recent full-time employment and annual refresher training.
7. Provide a timely response to inquiries, by telephone or letter, from members of the public, about an individual's

certification status.

III. Requirements for Written Examinations

All examinations must be:

1. Designed to test an individual's knowledge and understanding of the topics listed in Sec. 34.43(g) or equivalent Agreement State requirements;
2. Written in a multiple-choice format;
3. Have test items drawn from a question bank containing psychometrically valid questions based on the material in Sec. 34.43(g).