

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division

6 CCR 1007-1

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO RADIATION CONTROL

PART 1:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose and Scope.

1.1.1 Authority.

1.1.1.1 Rules and regulations set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of sections 25-1-108, 25-1.5-101(1)(k), 25-1.5-101(1)(l), and 25-11-104, CRS.

1.1.2 Basis and Purpose.

1.1.2.1 A statement of basis and purpose accompanies this part and changes to this part. A copy may be obtained from the Department.

1.1.3 Scope.

1.1.3.1 This part includes provisions generally applicable throughout all parts of these radiation control regulations.

1.1.4 Applicability

1.1.4.1 Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, these regulations apply to all persons who receive, possess, own, acquire, use, process, store, transfer, or dispose any source of radiation.

1.1.4.2 Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any person to the extent such person is subject to regulation not relinquished by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.¹

¹ Regulation by the State of source material, byproduct material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass is subject to the provisions of the agreement between the State and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to 10 CFR Part 150 (January 1, 2010) of the Commission's regulations.

1.1.5 Published Material Incorporated By Reference.

1.1.5.1 Published material incorporated in Part 1 by reference is available in accord with Section 1.4.

31 **1.2 Definitions.**

32 1.2.1 Definitions of general applicability to the *Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control*
 33 promulgated by the Department pursuant to provisions of sections 25-1-108, 25-1.5-101(1)(k),
 34 25-1.5-101(1)(l), and 25-11-104, CRS, are set forth in section 1.2.2 and shall be liberally
 35 construed to protect the public health by controlling excess radiation.

36 1.2.2 As used in these regulations, each term below has the definition set forth. A cross-reference is
 37 provided for each common abbreviation. Any additional definition used only in a single part of
 38 these regulations is found in that part.

39 “A₁” means the maximum activity of special form radioactive material permitted in a Type A
 40 package. This value is either listed in Appendix 17A or may be derived in accordance with the
 41 procedures prescribed in Appendix 17A.

42 “A₂” means the maximum activity of radioactive material, other than special form, low specific
 43 activity (LSA) and surface contaminated object (SCO) material, permitted in a Type A package.
 44 This value is either listed in Appendix 17A or may be derived in accordance with the procedures
 45 prescribed in Appendix 17A.

46 “AAPM” means the American Association of Physicists in Medicine.

47 “Absorbed dose” (D) means the energy imparted by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated
 48 material. The units of absorbed dose are the gray (Gy) and the rad.

49 “Absorbed dose rate” means absorbed dose per unit time.

50 “Accelerator” means any machine capable of accelerating electrons, protons, deuterons, or other
 51 charged particles in a vacuum and of discharging the resultant particulate or other radiation into a
 52 medium at energies usually in excess of 1 MeV. For purposes of this definition, “linear
 53 accelerator” or “particle accelerator” is an equivalent term.

54 “Accelerator-produced radioactive material” means any material made radioactive by an
 55 accelerator.

56 “Accessible surface” means the external surface of the radiation machine enclosure or housing
 57 provided by the manufacturer.

58 “Accident” means any unintended event (including an operating error, equipment failure or other
 59 mishap) that could:

60 (1) Result in a dose in excess of regulatory limits on site or for the public; or

61 (2) Have consequences or potential consequences which cannot be ignored from
 62 the point of view of protection or safety (such as an actual or potential substantial
 63 degradation of the level of protection or safety of the facility or release of
 64 radioactive material in sufficient quantity to warrant consideration of protective
 65 actions).

66 “Act” means Title 25, Article 11, *Colorado Revised Statutes* (CRS), as amended.

- 67 “Action levels”. See “action limits”.
- 68 “Action limits” means the minimum and maximum values of a quality assurance measurement
69 that can be interpreted as representing acceptable performance with respect to the parameter
70 being tested. Values less than the minimum or greater than the maximum action limit or level
71 indicate that corrective action must be taken. Action limits or levels are also sometimes called
72 control limits or levels.
- 73 “Activity” means the rate of disintegration or transformation or decay of radioactive material. The
74 units of activity are the becquerel (Bq) and the curie (Ci).
- 75 “Acute” means radiation dose(s) or chemical exposure(s) occurring within a short period of time
76 (24 hours or less).
- 77 “Address of use” means the facility designated on the license or registration where radioactive
78 material is permitted to be received, produced, prepared, used, processed, or stored or where a
79 radiation machine is permitted to be installed, operated, repaired or stored.
- 80 “Adult” means an individual 18 or more years of age.
- 81 “Agreement State” means any State with which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the
82 U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b.
83 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 689).
- 84 “Air kerma” (K) means the kinetic energy released in the mass of a small volume of air by ionizing
85 radiation (see kerma). Air kerma is measured in joules per kilogram (J/kg). For diagnostic x-rays,
86 air kerma is the same as the absorbed dose measured in gray (Gy) delivered to the volume of air
87 in the absence of scatter.
- 88 “Air kerma rate” (AKR) means the air kerma per unit time.
- 89 “Air-purifying respirator” means a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that
90 removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.
- 91 “Airborne radioactive material” means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of
92 dusts, fumes, particulates, mists, vapors, or gases.
- 93 “Airborne radioactivity area” means a room, enclosure, or area in which airborne radioactive
94 material exists in a concentration:
- 95 (1) In excess of the derived air concentration (DAC) specified in Appendix 4B,
96 Table 4B1; or
- 97 (2) To such a degree that an individual present in the area without respiratory
98 protective equipment could exceed, during the hours an individual is present in a
99 week, an intake of 0.6 percent of the annual limit on intake (ALI) or
100 12 DAC-hours.
- 101 “Airline respirator”. See “supplied-air respirator”.
- 102 “Alert” means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead to a release of
103 radioactive material but that the release is not expected to require a response by offsite response
104 organizations to protect any individual(s) offsite.

- 105 “ALI”. See “annual limit on intake”.
- 106 “Annual limit on intake” (ALI) means the derived limit for the amount of radioactive material taken
107 into the body of an adult worker by inhalation or ingestion in a year. ALI is the smaller value of
108 intake of a given radionuclide in a year by the reference human that would result in a committed
109 effective dose equivalent of 0.05 Sv (5 rem) or a committed dose equivalent of 0.5 Sv (50 rem) to
110 any individual organ or tissue. ALI values for intake by ingestion and by inhalation of selected
111 radionuclides are given in Part 4, Appendix 4B, Table 4B1, Columns 1 and 2.
- 112 “Annually” means either:
- 113 (1) At intervals not to exceed 1 year; or
- 114 (2) Once per year, at about the same time each year (plus or minus 1 month).
- 115 “ANSI” means the American National Standards Institute.
- 116 “Applicant” means any person who applies for a Department license, registration, certification or
117 other acceptance, approval or permit.
- 118 “Area of use” means a portion of an address of use that has been set aside for the purpose of
119 receiving, producing, preparing, processing, using, or storing radioactive material or installing,
120 operating, repairing, or storing a radiation machine.
- 121 “As low as is reasonably achievable” (ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain
122 exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in these regulations as is practical, consistent
123 with the purpose for which the licensed or registered activity is undertaken, taking into account
124 the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the
125 economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other
126 societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and
127 licensed or registered sources of radiation in the public interest.
- 128 “Assigned protection factor” (APF) means the expected workplace level of respiratory protection
129 that would be provided by a properly functioning respirator or a class of respirators to properly
130 fitted and trained users. Operationally, the inhaled concentration can be estimated by dividing the
131 ambient airborne concentration by the APF.
- 132 “Atmosphere-supplying respirator” means a respirator that supplies the respirator user with
133 breathing air from a source independent of the ambient atmosphere, and includes
134 supplied-air respirators (SAR) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units.
- 135 “Authorized medical physicist” (AMP) means an individual who meets the Appendix 7B
136 requirements that are applicable to a type of use of radioactive material licensed under Part 7 and
137 has current Department approval to perform medical physics activities.
- 138 “Authorized nuclear pharmacist” (ANP) means a pharmacist who meets the Appendix 7C
139 requirements that are applicable to a type of use of radioactive material licensed under Part 7 and
140 has current Department approval to perform nuclear pharmacy activities.
- 141 “Authorized user” (AU) means an individual who meets State training and experience
142 requirements and has Department approval for a use of radioactive material.

- 143 "Background radiation" means radiation from:
- 144 (1) Extraterrestrial sources;
- 145 (2) Naturally occurring radioactive material (which has not been technologically
146 enhanced), including radon (except as a decay product of source or special
147 nuclear material); and
- 148 (3) Global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive
149 devices or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that are not under the
150 control of the licensee or registrant.
- 151 Background radiation does not include sources of radiation from radioactive materials
152 regulated by NRC.
- 153 "Becquerel" (Bq) means the SI unit of activity. One becquerel is equal to 1 disintegration per
154 second (dps) or transformation per second (s^{-1}).
- 155 "Becquerel per cubic meter", 1 Bq/m^3 (0.027 pCi/L), means a unit of radioactivity representing
156 one disintegration per second per cubic meter.
- 157 "Bioassay" means the determination of kinds, quantities or concentrations, and, in some cases,
158 the locations of radioactive material in the human body, whether by direct measurement, *in-vivo*
159 counting, or by analysis and evaluation of materials excreted or removed from the human body.
160 For purposes of these regulations, "radiobioassay" is an equivalent term.
- 161 "Brachytherapy" means a method of radiation therapy in which sealed, plated, embedded,
162 activated, or electronic sources are utilized to deliver a radiation dose at a distance of up to a few
163 centimeters, by surface, intracavitary, intraluminal or interstitial application.
- 164 "Business day" means any day of the year, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and State of
165 Colorado holidays.

166 “Byproduct material” means:

- 167 (1) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made
 168 radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or
 169 utilizing special nuclear material;
- 170 (2) The tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or
 171 thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content, including
 172 discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium or thorium solution extraction
 173 processes (underground ore bodies depleted by these solution extraction
 174 operations do not constitute “byproduct material” within this definition);
- 175 (3) Any material produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, for use for a
 176 commercial, medical, or research activity, that:
- 177 (a) Is a discrete source of radium-226; or
- 178 (b) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; or
- 179 (4) Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source
 180 material, that:
- 181 (a) Is extracted, or converted after extraction, for use for a commercial,
 182 medical, or research activity; and
- 183 (b) Is determined by NRC to pose a threat to the public health and safety or
 184 the common defense and security similar to the threat posed by a
 185 discrete source of radium-226.

186 “Calendar quarter”. See “quarter”.

187 “Calibration” means the determination of:

- 188 (1) The response or reading of an instrument relative to a series of known radiation
 189 values over the range of the instrument; or
- 190 (2) The strength of a source of radiation relative to a standard.

191 “CCR” means the *Colorado Code of Regulations*.

192 “CFR” means *Code of Federal Regulations*.

193 “Chelating agent” means a substance that through binding allows efficient elimination of
 194 radionuclide contamination from the human body (decorporation), for example, amine
 195 polycarboxylic acids, hydroxy carboxylic acids, and polycarboxylic acids.

196 “Chiropractor” means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the
 197 District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice chiropractic health care.

198 “Class” means a classification scheme for inhaled material according to its rate of clearance from
 199 the pulmonary region of the lung. Materials are classified as D, W, or Y, which applies to a range
 200 of clearance half-times: for class D, days, of less than 10 days, for class W, weeks, from 10 to
 201 100 days, and for class Y, years, of greater than 100 days. For purposes of these regulations,
 202 “lung class” and “inhalation class” are equivalent terms.

203 **"CLASSIFIED MATERIAL" MEANS RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS THAT ARE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING**
 204 **TYPES:**

205 **(1) "TYPE 2 BYPRODUCT MATERIAL" AS BYPRODUCT MATERIAL IS DEFINED IN 42 U.S.C. SEC.**
 206 **2014 (E) (2);**

207 **(2) NATURALLY OCCURRING (NORM) OR TECHNOLOGICALLY ENHANCED NATURALLY**
 208 **OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (TENORM);**

209 **(3) NON-11 E (2) MATERIAL; OR**

210 **(4) ORE.**

211 "Collective dose" means the sum of the individual doses received in a given period of time by a
 212 specified population from exposure to a specified source of radiation.

213 "Commencement of construction" means any clearing of land, excavation or other substantial
 214 action related to a proposed activity that might adversely affect the natural environment of a site;
 215 this term does not include changes desirable for the temporary use of the land for public
 216 recreational uses, limited borings to determine site characteristics as necessary for environmental
 217 assessment or other pre-construction monitoring to establish background information related to
 218 the suitability of a site, or to the protection of environmental values.

219 "Committed dose equivalent" ($H_{T,50}$) means the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference
 220 (T) that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year
 221 period following the intake.

222 "Committed effective dose equivalent" ($H_{E,50}$) is the sum of the products of the weighting factors
 223 (W_T) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated and the committed dose
 224 equivalent to each of these organs or tissues ($H_{E,50} = \sum W_T \times H_{T,50}$).

225 "Computer-readable medium" means that the Department's computer can transfer the information
 226 from the medium into its memory.

227 "Constraint" (dose constraint) means a value above which specified action is required.

228 "Contact hour" means an hour of training received through direct instruction.

229 "Continuing education" is lifelong learning to ensure that new information and knowledge is put
 230 into practice.

231 "Continuing education unit" (CEU) means one documentable contact hour.

232 "Controlled area" means an area, outside of a restricted area but inside the site boundary, access
 233 to which can be limited for any reason and/or the occupancy and activity of those within is subject
 234 to supervision.

235 "Cost estimate" means a document containing the total costs that would be incurred if an
 236 independent contractor were hired to perform decommissioning of the facility and disposal of
 237 radioactive materials at the facility, and associated administrative indirect and legal costs to the
 238 Department in conducting decommissioning oversight.

239 "Critical group" means the group of individuals reasonably expected to receive the greatest
 240 exposure to residual radioactivity for any applicable set of circumstances.

- 241 “CRS” means the Colorado Revised Statutes.
- 242 “Cumulative air kerma” means the total air kerma accrued from the beginning of an examination
243 or procedure and includes all contributions from fluoroscopic and radiographic irradiation.
- 244 “Curie” means a unit of quantity of radioactivity. One curie (Ci) is that quantity of radioactive
245 material that decays at the rate of 3.7×10^{10} transformations per second (s^{-1}).
- 246 “Cyclotron” means a particle accelerator in which a magnetic field bends the path of charged
247 particles. A cyclotron accelerates charged particles at energies usually in excess of
248 10 megaelectron volts and is commonly used for production of short half-life radionuclides for
249 medical use.
- 250 “DAC”. See “derived air concentration”.
- 251 “Declared pregnant woman” means a woman who has voluntarily informed the licensee or
252 registrant, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration
253 remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no
254 longer pregnant.
- 255 “Decommission” means to remove a facility or site safely from service and reduce residual
256 radioactivity to a level that permits:
- 257 (1) Release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license; or
- 258 (2) Release of the property under restricted conditions and termination of the
259 license.
- 260 “Decommissioning funding plan” means a written document that contains a cost estimate for
261 decommissioning and a description of the method for assuring funds for decommissioning,
262 including means of adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the
263 life of the facility.
- 264 “Decommissioning plan” means a written document that includes the licensee’s planned
265 procedures and activities for decommissioning of the facility or site.
- 266 “Deep dose equivalent” (H_D), which applies to external whole body exposure, means the dose
267 equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 centimeter (1000 mg/cm^2).
- 268 “Demand respirator” means an atmosphere-supplying respirator that admits breathing air to the
269 facepiece only when a negative pressure is created inside the facepiece by inhalation.
- 270 “Dentist” means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of
271 Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice dentistry.
- 272 “Department” means the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.
- 273 “Depleted uranium” means the source material uranium in which the isotope uranium-235 is less
274 than 0.711 weight percent of the total uranium present. Depleted uranium does not include
275 special nuclear material.
- 276 “Derived air concentration” (DAC) means the concentration of a given radionuclide in air which, if
277 breathed by the reference man for a working year of 2,000 hours under conditions of light work,
278 results in an intake of one ALI. For purposes of these regulations, the condition of light work is an

- 279 inhalation rate of 1.2 cubic meters of air per hour for 2,000 hours in a year. DAC values are given
280 in Part 4, Appendix 4B, Table 4B1, Column 3.
- 281 “Derived air concentration-hour” (DAC-hour) means the product of the concentration of
282 radioactive material in air, expressed as a fraction or multiple of the derived air concentration for
283 each radionuclide, and the time of exposure to that radionuclide, in hours. A licensee or registrant
284 may take 2,000 DAC-hours to represent one ALI, equivalent to a committed effective dose
285 equivalent of 0.05 Sv (5 rem).
- 286 “Detector”. See “radiation detector”.
- 287 “Diagnostic imaging system” means an assemblage of components for the generation, emission,
288 and reception of machine-produced x-rays and the transformation, storage and visual display of
289 the resultant image.
- 290 “Direct supervision” means the supervisor is present in the facility and immediately available to
291 observe, correct, assist and direct the supervisee throughout the performance of a procedure, as
292 needed, but is not always required to be present in the room. For purposes of these regulations,
293 “on-site supervision” is an equivalent term.
- 294 “Discrete source” means a radionuclide that has been processed so that its concentration within a
295 material has been purposely increased for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity.
- 296 “Disposable respirator” means a respirator for which maintenance is not intended and that is
297 designed to be discarded after excessive breathing resistance, sorbent exhaustion, physical
298 damage, or end of service life renders it unsuitable for use. Examples of this type of respirator are
299 a disposable half-mask respirator or a disposable escape-only self-contained breathing apparatus
300 (SCBA).
- 301 “Distinguishable from background” means that the detectable concentration of a radionuclide is
302 statistically different from the background concentration of that radionuclide in the vicinity of the
303 site or, in the case of structures, in similar materials using adequate measurement technology,
304 survey, and statistical techniques.
- 305 “DOE” means the U.S. Department of Energy.
- 306 “Dose” is a generic term that means absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose, effective
307 dose equivalent, committed dose equivalent, committed effective dose equivalent, total organ
308 dose equivalent, or total effective dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, “radiation
309 dose” is an equivalent term.
- 310 “Dose commitment” means the total radiation dose to a part of the body that will result from
311 retention of radioactive material in the body. For purposes of estimating the dose commitment, it
312 is assumed that from the time of intake the period of exposure to retained material will not exceed
313 50 years.
- 314 “Dose equivalent” (H_T) means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all
315 other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the
316 sievert (Sv) and rem.
- 317 “Dose limits” means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses established in accordance
318 with these regulations. For purposes of these regulations, “limits” is an equivalent term.

- 319 “Dosimetry processor” means an individual or an organization that processes and evaluates
 320 individual monitoring devices in order to determine the radiation dose delivered to the monitoring
 321 devices.
- 322 “DOT” means the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- 323 “Drill” means a supervised, hands-on instruction period intended to test, develop or maintain a
 324 specific emergency response capability. A drill may be a component of an exercise.
- 325 “Effective dose equivalent” (H_E) means the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each
 326 organ or tissue (H_T) and the weighting factor (W_T) applicable to each of the body organs or
 327 tissues that are irradiated ($H_E = \sum W_T \times H_T$).
- 328 “Embryo/fetus” means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.
- 329 “Emergency” means an event requiring prompt action to mitigate a threat to the health and safety
 330 of workers and the public or a threat of damage to the environment.
- 331 “Emergency planning zone” means a geographic area surrounding a specific facility for which
 332 special planning and preparedness efforts are carried out to ensure that prompt and effective
 333 protective actions can reduce or minimize the impact of releases of radioactive material to public
 334 health and safety or to the environment.
- 335 “Enriched uranium” means uranium containing more uranium-235 than the naturally occurring
 336 distribution of uranium isotopes.
- 337 “Entrance exposure rate” means the exposure free-in-air per unit time.
- 338 “Entrance point” or “access point” means any location through which an individual could gain
 339 access to a radiation area, source of radiation or licensed or registered radioactive material,
 340 including an entry or exit portal of sufficient size to permit human entry, irrespective of its intended
 341 use.
- 342 “Evacuation” means the urgent removal of people from an area to avoid or reduce high-level,
 343 short-term exposure.
- 344 “Event” means a situation reasonably discrete in time, location and consequences.
- 345 “Examination” means performing a procedure, including selection of exposure settings,
 346 positioning the x-ray system and the patient, and initiating and terminating the exposure.
- 347 “Exercise” means a multi-faceted activity that tests the plans, procedures, adequacy of training,
 348 resources, and integrated capability of an emergency response system.
- 349 “Explosive material” means any chemical compound, mixture, or device which produces a
 350 substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat spontaneously or by contact with sparks or
 351 flame.
- 352 “Exposure” means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material.
- 353 “Exposure” means the quotient of dQ by dm where “ dQ ” is the absolute value of the total charge
 354 of the ions of one sign produced in air when all the electrons (negatrons and positrons) liberated
 355 by photons in a volume element of air having mass “ dm ” are completely stopped in air. The SI
 356 unit of exposure is the coulomb per kilogram (C/kg).²

- 357 ² When not underlined as above, or indicated as “exposure” (X), the term “exposure” has a more general
358 meaning in these regulations.
- 359 “Exposure rate” means the exposure per unit of time.
- 360 “External dose” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from any source of radiation
361 outside the body.
- 362 “Extremity” means hand, elbow, arm below the elbow, foot, knee, or leg below the knee.
- 363 “Facility” means the location within one building (or vehicle, or under one roof, or at one address)
364 and under the same administrative control (multiple locations or addresses at a site or part of a
365 site are considered together if so approved by the Department) at which:
- 366 (1) The possession, use, processing or storage of radioactive material is or was
367 authorized;
- 368 (2) A radiation machine is or was installed, operated, repaired and/or stored; and/or
- 369 (3) A source of radiation is located.
- 370 “FDA” means the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- 371 “Filtering facepiece” (dust mask) means a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as
372 an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium, not
373 equipped with elastomeric sealing surfaces and adjustable straps.
- 374 “Final radiation survey” means the survey of the facility or site after decommissioning activities
375 have been completed during which the determination is made by the licensee that the facility or
376 site meets the Department’s release criteria.
- 377 “Financial surety” or “financial warranty” means the method of assuring that sufficient funds will
378 be available at the time of license termination and decommissioning of the facility to cover all
379 costs associated with the decommissioning.
- 380 “Fissile material” means the radionuclides uranium-233, uranium-235, plutonium-239, and
381 plutonium-241, or any combination of these radionuclides. Fissile material means the fissile
382 nuclides themselves, not material containing fissile nuclides. Unirradiated natural uranium and
383 depleted uranium, and natural uranium or depleted uranium that has been irradiated in thermal
384 reactors only, are not included in this definition.
- 385 “Fit factor” means a quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual,
386 and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its
387 concentration inside the respirator when worn.
- 388 “Fit test” means the use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a
389 respirator on an individual.
- 390 “Former U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) or U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
391 licensed facilities” means nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, uranium enrichment
392 plants, or critical mass experimental facilities where AEC or NRC licenses have been terminated.
- 393 “General emergency” means an accident has occurred or is in progress which involves actual or
394 imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety systems with potential for loss of containment or
395 confinement integrity or release of radioactive material that can be reasonably expected to
396 exceed offsite protective action guides.³

397	³	A definition of "general emergency" is provided for reference and completeness. It is unlikely that any Colorado
398		licensee would need to plan for a general emergency.
399		"General supervision" means the procedure is under the supervisor's overall direction and control
400		but the supervisor's presence is not required during the performance of the procedure.
401		"Generally applicable environmental radiation standards" means standards issued by the
402		U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of
403		1954, as amended, that impose limits on radiation exposures or levels, or concentrations or
404		quantities of radioactive material, in the general environment outside the boundaries of locations
405		under the control of persons possessing or using radioactive material.
406		"Gray" (Gy) means the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose resulting
407		from deposition of 1 joule (J) of energy in 1 kilogram of material (100 rad).
408		"Hazardous waste" means any waste designated as hazardous by Department regulations in
409		6 CCR 1007-1-3.
410		"Healing arts" means any system, treatment, operation, diagnosis, prescription, or practice for the
411		ascertainment, cure, relief, palliation, adjustment, or correction of any human disease, ailment,
412		deformity, injury or unhealthy or abnormal physical or mental condition. For purposes of Parts 2, 6
413		and 24, "healing arts" includes animals other than humans.
414		"Helmet" (respiratory) means a rigid respiratory inlet covering that also provides head protection
415		against impact and penetration.
416		
417		"High radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from
418		radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in
419		excess of 1 mSv (0.1 rem) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from any source of radiation or
420		30 centimeters from any surface that the radiation penetrates.
421		"Hood" (respiratory) means a respiratory inlet covering that completely covers the head and neck
422		and may also cover portions of the shoulders and torso.
423		"Human use" means the internal or external administration of radiation or radioactive material to
424		human beings.
425		"ICRP" means the International Commission on Radiological Protection.
426		"Immediate" means within not more than fifteen minutes or as otherwise specified in writing by the
427		licensee and approved by the Department.
428		"Incident" means any unintended event involving radiation for which the public dose is a fraction
429		of regulatory limits and safety provisions are sufficient, but further degradation of safety systems
430		could lead to an accident condition.

431 “Individual” means any human being. “Natural person” is an equivalent term.

432 “Individual monitoring” means the assessment of:

433 (1) Dose equivalent by the use of:

434 (a) Individual monitoring devices; or

435 (b) Survey data; or

436 (2) Committed effective dose equivalent by:

437 (a) Bioassay; or

438 (b) Determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an
439 individual has been exposed, that is, DAC-hours. (See the definition of
440 DAC-hours.)

441 “Individual monitoring device” mean a device designed to be worn by a single individual for the
442 assessment of dose equivalent. For purposes of these regulations, “personnel dosimeter” and
443 “dosimeter” are equivalent terms. Examples of individual monitoring devices are film badges,
444 thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs), pocket ionization chambers, optically stimulated
445 luminescence (OSL) dosimeters and personal (lapel) air sampling devices.

446 “Inhalation class”. See “class”.

447 “Inspection” means an official examination or observation including but not limited to, tests,
448 surveys, and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, license
449 conditions and other requirements of the Department.

450 “Interlock” means a device arranged or connected such that the occurrence of an event or
451 condition is required before a second event or condition can occur or continue to occur.

452 “Internal dose” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radioactive material taken
453 into the body.

454 “Irradiation” means the exposure of a living being or matter to ionizing radiation.

455 “Kerma” (K [italicized]) means kinetic energy relaxed in a unit , determined by the quotient $K =$
456 dE_{tr} / dm , where dE_{tr} is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles
457 (such as electrons) liberated (transferred, E_{tr}) by uncharged ionizing particles (such as neutrons
458 and photons) in air of mass dm . Kerma is measured in joules per kilogram (J/kg).

459 “Kilo electron volt” (keV) means the energy equal to that acquired by a particle with one electron
460 charge in passing through a potential difference of one thousand volts in a vacuum.

461 “Kilovolt” (kV) is a unit (a thousand volts) used to measure the nominal accelerating potential of
462 charged particles used to create an x-ray beam.

463 “Kinetic energy” means the energy of motion of an object, which is completely described by
464 magnitude alone and has no direction.

465 “Lens dose equivalent” (LDE) means the external exposure to the lens of the eye as the dose
466 equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.3 centimeter (300 mg/cm^2).

467 “License” means a license issued by the Department in accordance with the regulations adopted
468 by the Department.⁴

469 ⁴ The term “license”, “licensed material” or “licensee” is taken to have an equivalent meaning when these
470 regulations apply to a license issued by another Agreement State or NRC.

471 “Licensed material” means radioactive material received, possessed, used, transferred or
472 disposed of under a general or specific license issued by the Department.⁴

473 “Licensee” means any person who is:

474 (1) Licensed by the Department⁴ in accordance with these regulations and the Act;

475 (2) Responsible for decommissioning by being:

476 (a) Registered with the Department;

477 (b) Subject to a record of possession of a radiation source or device under
478 general license, for example, pursuant to 3.6.4.3(13); or

479 (c) Otherwise legally obligated to conduct decommissioning activities in
480 accordance with these regulations and the Act; or

481 (3) Responsible under 10 CFR 71 (January 1, 2010) as certificate holder, or
482 applicant for a certificate of compliance, or under Part 17, for demonstrating that
483 package design, fabrication, assembly and testing requirements are met with
484 respect to a package before the time a package approval is issued.

485 “Limits”. See “dose limits”.

486 “Loose-fitting facepiece” means a respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal
487 with the face.

488 “Lost or missing licensed source of radiation” means a licensed or registered source of radiation
489 whose location is unknown. This definition includes licensed material that has been shipped but
490 has not reached its planned destination and whose location cannot be readily traced in the
491 transportation system.

492 “Lung class”. See “class”.

493 “mA” means milliamperere.

494 “Major processor” means a user processing, handling, or manufacturing radioactive material
495 exceeding Type A quantities as unsealed sources or material, or exceeding 4 times Type B
496 quantities as sealed sources, but does not include nuclear medicine programs, universities,
497 industrial radiographers, or small industrial programs. Type A and Type B quantities are defined
498 in Part 17 of these regulations.

499 “Mammographer” means a registered radiologic technologist who has specialized training to
500 perform mammography examinations.

501 “Management” means the chief executive officer, or other individual having the authority to
502 manage, direct, or administer the licensee’s activities, or delegate(s) of such individual.

503 “mAs” means milliamperere second.

- 504 “Medical institution” means an organization in which two or more medical disciplines are
505 practiced.
- 506 “Medical physicist” means an individual trained and experienced in a medical physics specialty.
- 507 “Medical use” means the intentional internal or external administration of radioactive material or
508 radiation to humans or animals in the practice of the healing arts, including administration of
509 radioactive materials to patients or human or animal research subjects under the supervision of
510 an authorized user and operation of radiation machines for healing arts purposes.
- 511 “Member of the public” means an individual, except when that individual is receiving an
512 occupational dose.
- 513 “MeV” means one mega electron volt, or one million electron volts. One MeV is the amount of
514 energy acquired by a particle with one electron charge in passing through a potential difference of
515 one million volts in a vacuum. One MeV is equivalent to 1.60×10^{-16} joules.
- 516 “Minor” means an individual less than 18 years of age.
- 517 “Misadministration” means an event that results in a dose or dosage administered to the wrong
518 individual, or by the wrong mode of radiation delivery, or that differs from the prescribed dose or
519 dosage, as stated in 7.21, 24.6, or an equivalent section of these regulations.
520 “Reportable medical event” is an equivalent term.
- 521 “Monitoring” means the measurement of radiation, radioactive material concentrations, surface
522 area activities or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these
523 measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses. For purposes of these regulations,
524 “radiation monitoring” and “radiation protection monitoring” are equivalent terms.
- 525 “MQSA” means *Mammography Quality Standards Act*.
- 526 “NARM”. See “naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive material” (NARM).
- 527 “Nationally tracked source” means a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than
528 a Category 2 level of any radioactive material listed in Appendix 4G.
- 529 In this context, a sealed source:
- 530 (1) Means radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a
531 solid form, and is not exempt from regulatory control; and
- 532 (2) Does not mean material encapsulated solely for disposal, or nuclear material
533 contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet.
- 534 “Natural radioactivity” means radioactivity of naturally occurring nuclides.
- 535 “Natural thorium” means thorium with the naturally occurring distribution of thorium isotopes
536 (essentially 100 weight percent thorium-232).
- 537 “Natural uranium” means uranium containing the naturally occurring distribution of the uranium
538 isotopes 234, 235 and 238 (approximately 0.711 weight percent uranium-235 and the remainder
539 by weight essentially uranium-238) that is neither enriched nor depleted in the isotope
540 uranium-235.

- 541 "Naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material" (NARM) means any radioactive
542 material that is not source or special nuclear material or byproduct material types (1) or (2).
- 543 "Naturally occurring radioactive material" (NORM) means any radioactive material that is not
544 byproduct, source, or special nuclear material, ~~or~~ produced in an accelerator, **OR BY-PRODUCTS OF**
545 **FOSSIL-FUEL COMBUSTION, INCLUDING BOTTOM ASH, FLY ASH, AND FLUE-GAS EMISSION BY-PRODUCTS.**
- 546 "NCRP" means the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.
- 547 "Negative-pressure respirator (tight-fitting)" means a respirator in which the air pressure inside the
548 facepiece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the
549 respirator.
- 550 "NIST" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- 551 **"NON-11 E (2) MATERIAL" MEANS BYPRODUCT MATERIAL THAT IS NOT TYPE 2 BYPRODUCT MATERIAL OR**
552 **ORE. "NON-11 E (2) BYPRODUCT MATERIAL" DOES NOT INCLUDE DEPLETED OR ENRICHED URANIUM AS**
553 **DEFINED BY COLORADO OR FEDERAL STATUTE OR RULE.**
- 554 "Nonstochastic effect" means a health effect, the severity of which varies with the dose and for
555 which a threshold is believed to exist. Radiation-induced cataract formation is an example of a
556 nonstochastic effect. For purposes of these regulations, "deterministic effect" is an equivalent
557 term.
- 558 "NORM". See "naturally occurring radioactive material" (NORM).
- 559 "Normal form radioactive material" means radioactive material that has not been demonstrated to
560 qualify as "special form radioactive material".
- 561 "NRC". See "Nuclear Regulatory Commission".
- 562 "Nuclear Regulatory Commission" (NRC) means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or a
563 duly authorized representative.
- 564 "Occupational dose" means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in
565 which the individual's assigned duties involve exposure to radiation or to radioactive material from
566 licensed and unlicensed sources of radiation whether or not the sources of radiation are in the
567 possession of the licensee, registrant or other person.
- 568 Occupational dose does not include doses received:
- 569 (1) From background radiation;
- 570 (2) From any medical administration the individual has received;
- 571 (3) From exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in
572 accordance with 7.26 of these regulations;
- 573 (4) From voluntary participation in medical research programs; or
- 574 (5) As a member of the public.
- 575 "Offsite response organization" means the non-licensee offsite organizations that may be needed
576 to respond to an emergency, including, but not limited to, local fire, police, ambulance and
577 hospital services.

- 578 "Operator" means an individual adequately trained in accordance with these regulations in the
579 purpose and experienced in the practice of performing a radiographic examination and/or using a
580 device containing radioactive material.
- 581 **"ORE" MEANS NATURALLY OCCURRING URANIUM-BEARING, THORIUM-BEARING, OR RADIUM-BEARING**
582 **MATERIAL IN ITS NATURAL FORM, TO BE PROCESSED FOR ITS URANIUM OR THORIUM CONTENT, PRIOR TO**
583 **CHEMICAL PROCESSING INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ROASTING, BENEFICIATING, OR REFINING, AND**
584 **SPECIFICALLY INCLUDES MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN PHYSICALLY PROCESSED, SUCH AS BY CRUSHING,**
585 **GRINDING, SCREENING, OR SORTING.**
- 586 "Package" means the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport.
- 587 "Particle accelerator". See "accelerator".
- 588 "Patient" means an individual human being or an animal to whom radioactive materials or
589 machine-produced radiation is delivered for healing arts examination, diagnosis or treatment.
- 590 "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or
591 private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political
592 subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the
593 foregoing. "Natural person" means an individual human being.
- 594 "Personal supervision" means the supervisor is in attendance in the room with the supervisee
595 during the performance of the procedure. For purposes of these regulations, "physical
596 supervision" or "immediate supervision" or "individual supervision" is an equivalent term.
- 597 "Personnel monitoring equipment". See "individual monitoring device".
- 598 "PET" means positron emission tomography. See "positron emission tomography radionuclide
599 production facility".
- 600 "Phantom" means an object designed such that the interaction of ionizing radiation with the object
601 is suitable for the evaluation of the particular characteristics of the radiation-producing system or
602 anatomic region under consideration.
- 603 "Pharmacist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District
604 of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice pharmacy.
- 605 "Physician" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District
606 of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to dispense drugs in the practice of medicine.
- 607 "Planned special exposure" means an infrequent exposure to radiation, separate from and in
608 addition to the annual occupational dose limits.
- 609 "Podiatrist" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District
610 of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice podiatry.
- 611 "Positive-pressure respirator" means a respirator in which the pressure inside the respiratory inlet
612 covering exceeds the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.
- 613 "Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radionuclide production facility" means a facility operating
614 a cyclotron or accelerator for the purpose of producing PET radionuclides.
- 615 "Powered air-purifying respirator" (PAPR) means an air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to
616 force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the facepiece.

- 617 "Practitioner of the healing arts" means any person upon whom the U.S. Food and Drug
618 Administration has conferred the authority to administer prescription drugs.
- 619 "Pressure-demand respirator" means a positive-pressure atmosphere-supplying respirator that
620 admits breathing air to the facepiece when the positive pressure is reduced inside the facepiece
621 by inhalation.
- 622 "Principal activity" means an activity authorized by the license which is essential to achieving the
623 purpose(s) for which the license was issued or amended.
- 624 Not included as principal activities are:
- 625 (1) Radioactive material storage while no licensed material is accessed for use or
626 disposal; and
- 627 (2) Activity incidental to decontamination or decommissioning.
- 628 "Projected dose" means a future dose calculated for a specified time period on the basis of
629 estimated or measured initial concentrations of radionuclides or exposure rates and in the
630 absence of protective actions.
- 631 "Protective action" means an action taken by members of the public to protect themselves from
632 radiation from an accident involving radioactive material. Protective action may include sheltering,
633 evacuation, relocation, control of access, administration of a radioprotective drug,
634 decontamination of persons, decontamination of land or property, or control of food or water.
- 635 "Protective action guide" means a projected dose from an accidental release of radioactive
636 material at which protective action is to be considered.
- 637 "Protective apron" means an apron made of radiation-attenuating material(s) used to reduce
638 exposure to radiation.
- 639 "Public dose" means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to radiation or
640 radioactive material released by a licensee, or to any other source of radiation under the control
641 of a licensee.
- 642 Public dose does not include occupational dose or doses received from:
- 643 (1) Background radiation;
- 644 (2) Any medical administration the individual has received;
- 645 (3) Exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in
646 accordance with Section 7.26 of these regulations; or
- 647 (4) Voluntary participation in medical research programs.
- 648 "Pyrophoric liquid" means any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below
649 130 °F (54.4 °C). A pyrophoric solid is any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive,
650 which under normal conditions is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from
651 manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and, when ignited, burns so
652 vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation, handling, or disposal hazard.
653 Included are spontaneously combustible and water reactive materials.

- 654 “Qualified expert” (QE) means an individual who meets the requirements of Appendix 2B or 2C
655 and has current Department approval in a designated specialty to evaluate radiation shielding
656 design and recommend radiation safety procedures.
- 657 “Qualified inspector” (QI) means an individual who meets the requirements of Appendix 2I and
658 has current Department approval in a designated specialty to perform evaluations of radiation
659 machines, facilities, service providers and operators for compliance with these regulations.
- 660 “Qualified trainer” (QT) means an individual whose training and experience adequately prepares
661 the individual to carry out specified training assignments.
- 662 “Qualitative fit test” (QLFT) means a pass/fail fit test to assess the adequacy of respirator fit that
663 relies on the individual’s response to the test agent.
- 664 “Quality assurance” (QA) comprises all those planned and systematic actions necessary to
665 provide adequate confidence that a system or component will perform satisfactorily in service.
- 666 “Quality Assurance Officer” means the individual responsible for the development, maintenance
667 and oversight (including corrective action) of the quality assurance program.
- 668 “Quality control” (QC) comprises those quality assurance actions that relate to control of the
669 physical characteristics and quality of the material or component to predetermined requirements,
670 including the steps taken by an organization to measure performance, compare performance with
671 standards, and act on any differences.
- 672 “Quality factor” (Q) means the modifying factor, listed in Appendix 1A, Table 1A-1 or Table 1A-2,
673 that is used to derive dose equivalent from absorbed dose.
- 674 “Quantitative fit test” (QNFT) means an assessment of the adequacy of respirator fit by
675 numerically measuring the amount of leakage into the respirator.
- 676 “Quarter” means a period of time equal to one-fourth of the year observed by the licensee,
677 approximately 13 consecutive weeks, providing that the beginning of the first quarter in a year
678 coincides with the starting date of the year and that no day of the year is omitted or duplicated in
679 consecutive quarters. See also “year”.
- 680 “Rad” means the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of
681 100 ergs per gram or 0.01 joule per kilogram (0.01 gray).
- 682 “Radiation” means alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, x-rays, neutrons, high-speed
683 electrons, high-speed protons, and other particles capable of producing ions. For purposes of
684 these regulations, ionizing radiation is an equivalent term. Radiation, as used in these
685 regulations, does not include non-ionizing radiation, such as radiowaves or microwaves, visible,
686 infrared, or ultraviolet light.
- 687 “Radiation area” means any area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels could result
688 in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.05 mSv (0.005 rem) in 1 hour at
689 30 centimeters from the source of radiation or from any surface that the radiation penetrates.
- 690 “Radiation detector” means a device that in the presence of radiation provides a signal or other
691 indication suitable for use in measuring one or more quantities of incident radiation.
- 692 “Radiation dose”. See “dose”.

- 693 "Radiation machine" means any device capable of producing radiation except those devices with
694 radioactive material as the only source of radiation. Radiation machine includes any accelerator
695 and/or x-ray system, subsystem or equipment.
- 696 "Radiation safety officer" (RSO) means an individual who has demonstrated sufficient knowledge
697 to apply radiation protection regulations appropriately and who has been assigned such
698 responsibility by the licensee or registrant.
- 699 "Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid, or gas which emits radiation spontaneously.
- 700 "Radioactivity" means the transformation of unstable atomic nuclei by the emission of radiation.
- 701 "Radiobioassay". See "bioassay".
- 702 "Reference man" means a hypothetical aggregation of human physical and physiological
703 characteristics determined by international consensus. These characteristics may be used by
704 researchers and public health workers to standardize results of experiments and to relate
705 biological insult to a common base. A description of the reference man is contained in
706 International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) Publication 23, "Report of the Task
707 Group on Reference Man," 1975.
- 708 "Registered medical physicist" (RMP) means an individual who meets the applicable
709 requirements of Appendix 2B and has current Department approval to perform medical physics
710 activities in a designated specialty.
- 711 "Registrant" means any person who is registered with the Department and is legally obligated to
712 register with the Department pursuant to these regulations and the Act.
- 713 "Registration" means registration with the Department in accordance with the regulations adopted
714 by the Department.
- 715 "Regulations of the DOT" means the regulations in 49 CFR Parts 100-189 and Parts 390-397
716 (October 1, 2009).
- 717 "Regulations of the NRC" means the regulations in 10 CFR Parts 1-50 and Parts 51-199
718 (January 1, 2010).
- 719 "Relocation" means the removal or, after a plume has passed, continued exclusion of people from
720 contaminated areas to avoid chronic radiation dose.
- 721 "Rem" means the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose
722 equivalent in rem is equal to the absorbed dose in rad multiplied by the quality factor
723 (1 rem = 0.01 sievert).
- 724 "Reportable medical event" means an event that results in a dose or dosage administered to the
725 wrong individual, or by the wrong mode of radiation delivery, or that differs from the prescribed
726 dose or dosage, as stated in 7.21, 24.6, or an equivalent section of these regulations.
727 "Misadministration" is an equivalent term.
- 728 "Research and development" means:
- 729 (1) Theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation; or
- 730 (2) The extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical
731 nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes,

732 including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment,
733 materials, and processes.

734 Research and development does not include the internal or external administration of
735 radiation or radioactive material to human beings.

736 "Residual radioactivity" means radioactivity in structures, materiel, soils, groundwater, and other
737 media at a site resulting from activities under the licensee's control.

738 (1) This includes radioactivity from all licensed and unlicensed sources used by the
739 licensee, but excludes background radiation.

740 (2) It also includes radioactive materials remaining at the site as a result of routine or
741 accidental releases of radioactive material at the site and previous burials at the
742 site, even if those burials were made in accordance with the provisions of Part 4.

743 "Respiratory protective equipment" means an apparatus, such as a respirator, used to reduce an
744 individual's intake of airborne radioactive materials.

745 "Restricted area" means an area, access to which is limited by the licensee or registrant for the
746 purpose of protecting individuals against undue risks from exposure to sources of radiation.
747 Restricted area does not include areas used as residential quarters, but separate rooms in a
748 residential building may be set apart as a restricted area.

749 "Restricted use" means that a limit or control has been placed on future use of the facility and the
750 facility is no longer under the control of the licensee, registrant, or holder of the record of
751 possession. See also "unrestricted use".

752 "Roentgen" means the special unit of exposure. One roentgen (R) equals
753 2.58×10^{-4} coulombs/kilogram of air. See "exposure".

754 "Sanitary sewerage" means a system of public sewers for carrying off waste water and refuse, but
755 excluding sewage treatment facilities, septic tanks, and leach fields owned or operated by the
756 licensee or registrant.

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

759 "Sealed source and device registry" (SSD) means the national registry, maintained by the NRC,
760 which contains the registration certificates that summarize the radiation safety information for
761 sealed sources and devices and describe the licensing and use conditions approved for the
762 product.

763 "Self-contained breathing apparatus" (SCBA) means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for
764 which the breathing air source is designed to be carried by the user.

765 "Shallow dose equivalent" (H_s), which applies to the external exposure of the skin of the whole
766 body or the skin of an extremity, means the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 0.007 centimeter
767 (7 mg/cm^2).

768 "Sheltering" means the use of a structure for radiation protection from an airborne plume
769 containing radioactive material.

770 "SI" means the abbreviation for the International System of Units.

- 771 “Sievert” means the SI unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose
 772 equivalent in sievert is equal to the absorbed dose in gray multiplied by the quality factor
 773 (1 Sv = 100 rem).
- 774 “Site” means the area within the boundary of a location under the control of a person using or
 775 storing radioactive material or at which a source of radiation is located.
- 776 “Site boundary” means that line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or
 777 otherwise controlled by the licensee, registrant or person who controls a site.
- 778 “Site area emergency” means an event may occur, is in progress, or has occurred that could lead
 779 to a significant release of radioactive material and that could require a response by offsite
 780 response organizations to protect persons offsite.
- 781 “Source material” means uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or
 782 chemical form, including ore that contains by weight one-twentieth of 1 percent (0.05 percent) or
 783 more of uranium, thorium or any combination thereof. Source material does not include special
 784 nuclear material.
- 785 “Source material milling” means any activity that results in the production of radioactive material
 786 that meets byproduct material definition (2).
- 787 “Source of radiation” means any radioactive material or any device or equipment emitting, or
 788 capable of producing, radiation.
- 789 “Special form radioactive material” means radioactive material that satisfies the following
 790 conditions:
- 791 (1) It is either a single solid piece or is contained in a sealed capsule that can be
 792 opened only by destroying the capsule;
 - 793 (2) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 millimeters
 794 (0.2 inch); and
 - 795 (3) All test requirements specified by the NRC that are applicable and in effect at the
 796 time are met by the special form encapsulation design and/or construction.
- 797 “Special nuclear material” means:
- 798 (1) Plutonium, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotope ^{233}U or in the isotope
 799 ^{235}U , and any other material that the NRC, pursuant to the provisions of
 800 Section 51 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, determines to be
 801 special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or
 - 802 (2) Any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing but does not include
 803 source material.
- 804 “Special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass” means uranium
 805 enriched in the isotope ^{235}U in quantities not exceeding 350 grams of contained ^{235}U ; ^{233}U in
 806 quantities not exceeding 200 grams; plutonium in quantities not exceeding 200 grams; or any
 807 combination of them in accordance with the following formula--for each kind of special nuclear
 808 material, determine the ratio between the quantity of that special nuclear material and the quantity
 809 specified above for the same kind of special nuclear material. The sum of such ratios for all of the
 810 kinds of special nuclear material in combination shall not exceed 1. For example, the following

- 811 quantities in combination would not exceed the limitation and are within the formula:
812 $[175 \text{ (grams contained 235U)/350}] + [50 \text{ (grams contained 233U)/200}] + [50 \text{ (grams Pu)/200}] \leq 1$.
- 813 "Specific activity of a material", for a material in which the radionuclide is essentially uniformly
814 distributed, means the radioactivity per unit mass of the material.
- 815 "Specific activity of a radionuclide" means the radioactivity of the radionuclide per unit mass of
816 that nuclide.
- 817 "Spent nuclear fuel" or "spent fuel" means fuel that has been withdrawn from a nuclear reactor
818 following irradiation, has undergone at least 1 year's decay since being used as a source of
819 energy in a power reactor, and has not been chemically separated into its constituent elements
820 by reprocessing. Spent fuel includes the special nuclear material, byproduct material, source
821 material, and other radioactive materials associated with fuel assemblies.
- 822 "State" means the State of Colorado. If it is clear from the context that the term is being used in
823 general, "state" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth
824 of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the
825 Northern Mariana Islands.
- 826 "Stochastic effect" means a health effect that occurs randomly and for which the probability of the
827 effect occurring, rather than its severity, is assumed to be a linear function of dose without
828 threshold. Hereditary effects and cancer incidence are examples of stochastic effects. For
829 purposes of these regulations, "probabilistic effect" is an equivalent term.
- 830 "Structured educational program" means an accredited educational program designed to impart
831 particular knowledge and practical education through interrelated studies and supervised training.
- 832 "Supplied-air respirator" (SAR) or airline respirator means an atmosphere-supplying respirator for
833 which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.
- 834 "Survey" means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the
835 production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of sources of radiation. When
836 appropriate, such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, tests, physical examinations, and
837 measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.
- 838 **"TECHNOLOGICALLY ENHANCED NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" (TENORM) MEANS**
839 **NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL WHOSE RADIONUCLIDE CONCENTRATIONS ARE**
840 **INCREASED BY OR AS A RESULT OF PAST OR PRESENT HUMAN PRACTICES. "TENORM" DOES NOT**
841 **INCLUDE:**
- 842 **(1) BACKGROUND RADIATION OR THE NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF ROCKS OR SOILS;**
- 843 **(2) "BYPRODUCT MATERIAL" OR "SOURCE MATERIAL", AS DEFINED BY COLORADO STATUTE OR**
844 **RULE; OR**
- 845 **(3) ENRICHED OR DEPLETED URANIUM AS DEFINED BY COLORADO OR FEDERAL STATUTE OR**
846 **RULE.**
- 847 "Test" means the process of verifying compliance with an applicable regulation.
- 848 "These regulations" mean all parts of the State of Colorado "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to
849 Radiation Control," 6 CCR 1007-1.

- 850 "Tight-fitting facepiece" means a respiratory inlet covering that forms a complete seal with the
851 face.
- 852 "Total effective dose equivalent" (TEDE) means the sum of the effective dose equivalent (for
853 external exposures) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).
- 854 "Total organ dose equivalent" (TODE) means the sum of the deep dose equivalent and the
855 committed dose equivalent to the organ receiving the highest dose in accordance with Part 4.
- 856 "Traceable to a national standard" means that a quantity or a measurement has been compared
857 to a national standard directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediate steps, and that all
858 comparisons have been documented.
- 859 **"TRANSURANIC" MEANS RADIONUCLIDES WITH ATOMIC NUMBERS GREATER THAN 92.**
- 860 "U.S. Department of Energy" means the Department of Energy established by Public Law 95-91,
861 August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565, 42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq., to the extent that the Department exercises
862 functions formerly vested in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, its Chairman, members,
863 officers and components and transferred to the U.S. Energy Research and Development
864 Administration and to the Administrator thereof pursuant to Sections 104(b), (c) and (d) of the
865 Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93 438, October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233 at 1237
866 42 U.S.C. 5814, effective January 19, 1975) and retransferred to the Secretary of Energy
867 pursuant to Section 301(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91,
868 August 4, 1977, 91 Stat. 565 at 577-578, 42 U.S.C. 7151, effective October 1, 1977).
- 869 "Unirradiated uranium" means uranium containing not more than 2×10^3 Bq (54 nanocurie) of
870 plutonium per gram of uranium-235, not more than 9×10^6 Bq (243 microcurie) of fission products
871 per gram of uranium-235, and not more than 5×10^{-3} g of uranium-236 per gram of uranium-235.
- 872 "Unrefined and unprocessed ore" means ore in its natural form prior to any processing, such as
873 grinding, roasting, beneficiating, or refining.
- 874 "Unrestricted area" means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the
875 licensee or registrant. For purposes of these regulations, "uncontrolled area" is an equivalent
876 term.
- 877 "Unrestricted use" means that the facility or area may be used by individuals for any purpose
878 without limit or control of the licensee, registrant, or holder of the record of possession. See also
879 "restricted use".
- 880 "Uranium". See depleted uranium, enriched uranium, or natural uranium.
- 881 "User seal check" (fit check) means an action conducted by the respirator user to determine if the
882 respirator is properly seated to the face. Examples include negative pressure check, positive
883 pressure check, irritant smoke check, or isoamylacetate check.
- 884 "Very high radiation area" means an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels from
885 radiation sources external to the body could result in an individual receiving an absorbed dose in
886 excess of 5 Gy (500 rad) in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or 1 meter from any
887 surface that the radiation penetrates.⁵
- 888 ⁵ At very high doses received at high dose rates, units of absorbed dose, gray and rad, are appropriate, rather
889 than units of dose equivalent, sievert and rem.
- 890 "Veterinarian" means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the
891 District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice veterinary medicine.

- 892 “Volumetric dental imaging system” means an x-ray machine that produces, for oral and
 893 maxillofacial structures, a three-dimensional tomographic data set or a time sequence of three-
 894 dimensional tomographic data sets. A dental x-ray machine only capable of producing a
 895 two-dimensional image is not considered to be a volumetric dental imaging system.
- 896 “Waste” means low-level radioactive waste that is acceptable for disposal in a land disposal
 897 facility and, for purposes of this definition, that is not classified as high level radioactive waste,
 898 spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material meeting definition (2), (3) or (4).
- 899 “Waste handling licensee” means a person licensed to receive and store radioactive waste prior
 900 to disposal and/or a person licensed to dispose of radioactive waste.
- 901 “Week” means 7 consecutive days starting on Sunday.
- 902 “Weighting factor” (w_T) for an organ or tissue (T) means the proportion, listed in Appendix 1B, of
 903 the risk of stochastic effects resulting from irradiation of that organ or tissue to the total risk of
 904 stochastic effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly.
- 905 “Whole body” means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk including male gonads,
 906 arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.
- 907 “Worker” means an individual engaged in work under a license or registration issued by the
 908 Department and controlled by a licensee or registrant.
- 909 “Working level” (WL) means any combination of short-lived radon daughters in 1 liter of air that
 910 will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3×10^5 MeV of potential alpha particle energy. The
 911 short-lived radon daughters are: for radon-222: polonium-218, lead-214, bismuth-214, and
 912 polonium-214; and for radon-220: polonium-216, lead-212, bismuth-212, and polonium-212.
- 913 “Working level month” (WLM) means an exposure to 1 working level for 170 hours (2,000 working
 914 hours per year divided by 12 months per year is approximately equal to 170 hours per month).
- 915 “X-ray equipment” means an x-ray system, subsystem, or component thereof.
- 916 (1) “Mobile or portable x-ray equipment” means x-ray equipment that is designed to
 917 be transported from place to place.
- 918 (a) Mobile x-ray equipment is often mounted in a vehicle or on a permanent
 919 base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.
- 920 (b) Portable x-ray equipment includes x-ray equipment that is designed to be
 921 hand-carried and hand-held during use.
- 922 (2) “Stationary x-ray equipment” means x-ray equipment that is installed in a fixed
 923 location.
- 924 “X-ray imaging system” or “x-ray system” means an assemblage of components for the controlled
 925 production of x-rays.
- 926 (1) At a minimum, an x-ray imaging system includes an x-ray high-voltage generator,
 927 an x-ray exposure control, a tube housing assembly, a beam-limiting device, and
 928 necessary supporting structures.
- 929 (2) Additional components such as the image receptor(s) that function with the
 930 system are considered integral parts of the system.

931 “Year” means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the
 932 provisions of these regulations. The licensee or registrant may change the starting date of the
 933 year used to determine compliance by the licensee or registrant provided that the change is made
 934 at the beginning of the year. If a transition from one licensee or registrant to another occurs
 935 during a year, each licensee or registrant shall assure that no day is omitted or duplicated in
 936 consecutive years. See also “quarter”.

937 **COMMUNICATIONS AND REFERENCED MATERIALS**

938 **1.3 Communications.**

939 1.3.1 All communications and reports concerning parts of these regulations, and applications filed
 940 thereunder, should be addressed to the Department.

941 **1.4 Referenced Materials.**

942 1.4.1 Parts of these regulations incorporate by reference (as identified within a particular section)
 943 materials originally published elsewhere. These regulations do not include amendments to or
 944 editions of incorporated materials published later than the effective date of the particular section.

945 1.4.2 ~~The Department of Public Health and Environment maintains copies of the complete text of the~~
 946 ~~incorporated materials for public inspection during regular business hours.~~

947 ~~1.4.3~~ **MATERIALS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC FOR INSPECTION DURING**
 948 **REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS OR FOR COPYING AT REASONABLE CHARGE AT THE OFFICES OF** ~~‡~~**The**
 949 **Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC**
 950 **HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH, DENVER, CO 80246-1530. will**
 951 ~~provide certified copies of any non-copyrighted referenced material at cost upon request.~~
 952 ~~Information regarding how the incorporated material may be obtained or examined is available~~
 953 ~~from:~~

954 ~~Director, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division~~

955 ~~Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment~~

956 ~~4300 Cherry Creek Drive South~~

957 ~~Denver, CO 80246-1530~~

958 1.4.43 ~~In accordance with Section 24-4-103(12.5)(c)(ii)(C), CRS, copies of any material that has been~~
 959 ~~incorporated by reference have been provided to the State Publications Depository Library and~~
 960 ~~Distribution Center and are available for interlibrary loan. The incorporated materials may be~~
 961 ~~examined at any state publications depository library.~~ **THE ADDRESSES OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES**
 962 **AND ORGANIZATIONS ORIGINALLY ISSUING THE REFERENCED MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE ON THE**
 963 **DIVISION WEBSITE AT [://WWW.CDPHE.STATE.CO.US/HM/INDEX.HTM](http://WWW.CDPHE.STATE.CO.US/HM/INDEX.HTM).**

964 **EXEMPTION FROM THE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

965 **1.5 Exemptions.**

966 1.5.1 The Department may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemption or
 967 exception from a requirement of these regulations as it determines is authorized by law and will
 968 not result in undue hazard to public health and safety or property.

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969 1.5.2 Any U.S. Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
970 Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this State is
971 exempt from these regulations to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his
972 contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers or acquires sources of radiation:

973 1.5.2.1 Prime contractors performing work for the U.S. Department of Energy at U.S.
974 Government-owned or -controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of
975 radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary
976 interruptions of such transportation;

977 1.5.2.2 Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy performing research in, or
978 development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or
979 components thereof;

980 1.5.2.3 Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors
981 or other nuclear devices in a U. S. Government-owned vehicle or vessel; and

982 1.5.2.4 Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the U.S. Department of Energy or of the
983 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the State and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
984 Commission jointly determine that:

985 (1) The exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and

986 (2) Under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that
987 the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health
988 and safety.

989 **GENERAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

990 **1.6 Records.**

991 1.6.1 Each licensee and registrant shall maintain records showing the receipt, transfer, and disposal of
992 all sources of radiation.

993 1.6.2 Additional record requirements are specified elsewhere in these regulations.

994 **1.7 Inspections.**

995 1.7.1 Each licensee and registrant shall afford the Department at all reasonable times opportunity to
996 inspect sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are
997 used, stored and/or located.

998 1.7.2 Each licensee and registrant shall make available to the Department for inspection, at all
999 reasonable times, records maintained pursuant to these regulations.

1000 **1.8 Tests.**

1001 1.8.1 Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the Department, or shall permit
1002 the Department to perform, such reasonable tests as the Department deems appropriate or
1003 necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:

1004 1.8.1.1 Sources of radiation;

1005 1.8.1.2 Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used, stored and/or located;

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1006 1.8.1.3 Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and

1007 1.8.1.4 Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or
1008 registered sources of radiation.

1009

1010 **ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

1011 **1.9 Additional Requirements.**

1012 1.9.1 The Department may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such
1013 requirements in addition to those established in these regulations, as it deems appropriate or
1014 necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

1015 **ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

1016 **1.10 Violations.**

1017 1.10.1 An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the
1018 Act or any regulation or order issued thereunder.

1019 1.10.2 Any person who willfully violates any provision of the Act or any regulation or order issued
1020 thereunder may be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or
1021 imprisonment or both, as provided by law.

1022 1.10.3 Additionally, any person who violates any provision of the Act or any regulation may be subject to
1023 a civil penalty as provided for in Part 13 or these regulations.

1024 1.10.4 Submittal of false information shall be sufficient basis for rejecting or revoking any Department
1025 license, registration, certification or other acceptance, approval or permit.

1026 **1.11 Impounding.**

1027 1.11.1 Sources of radiation shall be subject to impounding pursuant to the Act.

1028 **1.12 Prohibited Uses.**

1029 1.12.1 A radiation producing machine or radioactive material shall not be used except in accord with
1030 these regulations.

1031 **SEVERABILITY**

1032 **1.13 Severability.**

1033 1.13.1 Each provision of these regulations is severable, and if any provision or the application of the
1034 provision to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other
1035 circumstances, and the remainder of these regulations shall not be affected thereby.
1036

1037 **PART 1, APPENDIX 1A: QUALITY FACTORS**

1038 1A.1 Table 1A-1 lists the quality factors for converting absorbed dose in gray equal to 1 Sv or the
 1039 absorbed dose in rad equal to 1 rem.

TABLE 1A-1: QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES

Type of radiation	Quality factor (Q)	Absorbed dose equal to a unit dose equivalent
X, gamma, or beta radiation and high-speed electrons	1	1
Alpha particles, multiple-charged particles, fission fragments and heavy particles of unknown charge	20	0.05
Neutrons of unknown energy	10	0.1
High-energy protons	10	0.1

1040 1A.2 If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose
 1041 equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, 0.01 Sv (1 rem) of neutron radiation of
 1042 unknown energies may be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per
 1043 square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the
 1044 approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence
 1045 rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table 1A-2 to convert a measured
 1046 tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.

TABLE 1A-2: MEAN QUALITY FACTORS (Q) AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS

Neutron energy (MeV)	Quality factor ⁶ (Q)	Fluence per unit dose equivalent ⁷ (neutrons cm ⁻² rem ⁻¹)	Fluence per unit dose equivalent ⁷ (neutrons cm ⁻² Sv ⁻¹)
2.5×10 ⁻⁸ (thermal)	2	980×10 ⁶	980×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻⁷	2	980×10 ⁶	980×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻⁶	2	810×10 ⁶	810×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻⁵	2	810×10 ⁶	810×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻⁴	2	840×10 ⁶	840×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻³	2	980×10 ⁶	980×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻²	2.5	1010×10 ⁶	1010×10 ⁸
1×10 ⁻¹	7.5	170×10 ⁶	170×10 ⁸

TABLE 1A-2: MEAN QUALITY FACTORS (Q) AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS

Neutron energy (MeV)	Quality factor ⁶ (Q)	Fluence per unit dose equivalent ⁷ (neutrons cm ⁻² rem ⁻¹)	Fluence per unit dose equivalent ⁷ (neutrons cm ⁻² Sv ⁻¹)
5×10 ⁻¹	11	39×10 ⁶	39×10 ⁸
1	11	27×10 ⁶	27×10 ⁸
2.5	9	29×10 ⁶	29×10 ⁸
5	8	23×10 ⁶	23×10 ⁸
7	7	24×10 ⁶	24×10 ⁸
10	6.5	24×10 ⁶	24×10 ⁸
14	7.5	17×10 ⁶	17×10 ⁸
20	8	16×10 ⁶	16×10 ⁸
40	7	14×10 ⁶	14×10 ⁸
60	5.5	16×10 ⁶	16×10 ⁸
100	4	20×10 ⁶	20×10 ⁸
200	3.5	19×10 ⁶	19×10 ⁸
300	3.5	16×10 ⁶	16×10 ⁸
400	3.5	14×10 ⁶	14×10 ⁸

⁶ Value of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

⁷ Monoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

1051 **PART 1, APPENDIX 1B: ORGAN DOSE WEIGHTING FACTORS**

Organ or Tissue	W_T
Gonads	0.25
Breast	0.15
Red Bone Marrow	0.12
Lung	0.12
Thyroid	0.03
Bone Surfaces	0.03
Remainder ⁸	0.30
Whole Body ⁹	1.00

1052 ⁸ 0.30 results from 0.06 for each of 5 "remainder" organs, excluding the skin and the lens of the eye, that receive
 1053 the highest doses.

1054 ⁹ For the purpose of weighting the external whole body dose, for adding it to the internal dose, a single weighting
 1055 factor, $w_T = 1.0$, has been specified. The use of other weighting factors for external exposure will be approved on a
 1056 case-by-case basis until such time as specific guidance is issued.