Nuclear Regulatory Commission

PART 35—MEDICAL USE OF BYPRODUCT MATERIAL

Subpart A—General Information

Sec. 35.1 Purpose and scope.
35.2 Definitions.
35.5 Maintenance of records.
35.6 Provisions for research involving human subjects.
35.7 FDA, other Federal, and State requirements.
35.8 Information collection requirements: OMB approval.
35.11 License required.
35.12 Application for license, amendment, or renewal.
35.13 License amendments.
35.14 Notifications.
35.15 Exemptions regarding Type A specific licenses of broad scope.
35.18 License issuance.
35.19 Specific exemptions.

Subpart B—General Administrative Requirements

35.20 ALARA program.
35.21 Radiation Safety Officer.
35.22 Radiation Safety Committee.
35.23 Statements of authority and responsibilities.
35.25 Supervision.
35.29 Administrative requirements that apply to the provision of mobile nuclear medicine service.
35.31 Radiation safety program changes.
35.32 Quality management program.
35.33 Notifications, reports, and records of misadministrations.
35.49 Suppliers for sealed sources or devices for medical use.

Subpart C—General Technical Requirements

35.50 Possession, use, calibration, and check of dose calibrators.
35.51 Calibration and check of survey instruments.
35.52 Possession, use, calibration, and check of instruments to measure dosages of alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides.
35.53 Measurement of dosages of unsealed byproduct material for medical use.
35.57 Authorization for calibration and reference sources.
35.59 Requirements for possession of sealed sources and brachytherapy sources.
35.60 Syringe shields and labels.
35.61 Vial shields and labels.
35.70 Surveys for contamination and ambient radiation exposure rate.
35.75 Release of individuals containing radiopharmaceuticals or permanent implants.
35.80 Technical requirements that apply to the provision of mobile nuclear medicine service.
35.90 Storage of volatiles and gases.
35.92 Decay-in-storage.

Subpart D—Uptake, Dilution, and Excretion

35.100 Use of unsealed byproduct material for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies.
35.120 Possession of survey instrument.

Subpart E—Imaging and Localization

35.200 Use of unsealed byproduct material for imaging and localization studies.
35.204 Permissible molybdenum-99 concentration.
35.205 Control of aerosols and gases.
35.220 Possession of survey instruments.

Subpart F—Radiopharmaceuticals for Therapy

35.300 Use of unsealed byproduct material for therapeutic administration.
35.310 Safety instruction.
35.315 Safety precautions.
35.320 Possession of survey instruments.

Subpart G—Sources for Brachytherapy

35.400 Use of sources for brachytherapy.
35.404 Release of patients or human research subjects treated with temporary implants.
35.406 Brachytherapy sources inventory.
35.410 Safety instruction.
35.415 Safety precautions.
35.420 Possession of survey instrument.

Subpart H—Sealed Sources for Diagnosis

35.500 Use of sealed sources for diagnosis.
35.520 Availability of survey instrument.

Subpart I—Teletherapy

35.600 Use of a sealed source in a teletherapy unit.
35.606 Maintenance and repair restrictions.
35.606 License amendments.
35.610 Safety instruction.
35.615 Safety precautions.
35.620 Possession of survey instrument.
35.630 Dosimetry equipment.
35.632 Full calibration measurements.
35.634 Periodic spot-checks.
35.636 Safety checks for teletherapy facilities.
35.641 Radiation surveys for teletherapy facilities.
35.643 Modification of teletherapy unit or room before beginning a treatment program.
35.645 Reports of teletherapy surveys, checks, tests, and measurements.
§ 35.1 Purpose and scope.

This part prescribes requirements and provisions for the medical use of byproduct material and for issuance of specific licenses authorizing the medical use of this material. These requirements and provisions provide for the protection of the public health and safety. The requirements and provisions of this part are in addition to, and not in substitution for, others in this chapter. The requirements and provisions of parts 19, 20, 21, 30, 71, and 170 of this chapter apply to applicants and licensees subject to this part unless specifically exempted.

§ 35.2 Definitions.

Address of use means the building or buildings that are identified on the license and where byproduct material may be received, used, or stored.

Agreement State means any State with which the Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an effective agreement under subsection 274b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits as is practical:

1. Consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken,
2. Taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and
3. In relation to utilization of nuclear energy in the public interest.

Area of use means a portion of an address of use that has been set aside for the purpose of receiving, using, or storing byproduct material.

Authorized nuclear pharmacist means a pharmacist who is:

1. Board certified as a nuclear pharmacist by the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties;
2. Identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a Commission or Agreement State license that authorizes the use of byproduct material in the practice of nuclear pharmacy; or
3. Identified as an authorized nuclear pharmacist on a permit issued by a Commission or Agreement State specific licensee of broad scope that authorizes to permit the use of byproduct material in the practice of nuclear pharmacy.

Authorized user means a physician, dentist, or podiatrist who is:

1. Board certified by at least one of the boards listed in Paragraph (a) of §§ 35.910, 35.920, 35.930, 35.940, 35.950, or 35.960.
(2) Identified as an authorized user on a Commission or Agreement State license that authorizes the medical use of byproduct material; or

(3) Identified as an authorized user on a permit issued by a Commission or Agreement State specific licensee of broad scope that is authorized to permit the medical use of byproduct material.

Brachytherapy source means an individual sealed source or a manufacturer-assembled source train that is not designed to be disassembled by the user.

Dedicated check source means a radioactive source that is used to assure the constant operation of a radiation detection or measurement device over several months or years.

Dental use means the intentional external administration of the radiation from byproduct material to human beings in the practice of dentistry in accordance with a license issued by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Dentist means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice dentistry.

Diagnostic clinical procedures manual means a collection of written procedures that describes each method (and other instructions and precautions) by which the licensee performs diagnostic clinical procedures; where each diagnostic clinical procedure has been approved by the authorized user and includes the radiopharmaceutical, dosage, and route of administration.

Management means the chief executive officer or that person’s delegate or delegates.

Medical Institution means an organization in which several medical disciplines are practiced.

Medical use means the intentional internal or external administration of byproduct material or the radiation therefrom to patients or human research subjects under the supervision of an authorized user.

Ministerial change means a change that is made, after ascertaining the applicable requirements, by persons in authority in conformance with the requirements and without making a discretionary judgment about whether those requirements should apply in the case at hand.

Misadministration means the administration of:

1. A radiopharmaceutical dosage greater than 30 microcuries of either sodium iodide I-125 or I-131:
   (i) Involving the wrong individual, or wrong radiopharmaceutical; or
   (ii) When both the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than 20 percent of the prescribed dosage and the difference between the administered dosage and prescribed dosage exceeds 30 microcuries.

2. A therapeutic radiopharmaceutical dosage, other than sodium iodide I-125 or I-131:
   (i) Involving the wrong individual, wrong radiopharmaceutical, or wrong route of administration; or
   (ii) When the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than 20 percent of the prescribed dosage.

3. A gamma stereotactic radiosurgery radiation dose:
   (i) Involving the wrong individual, wrong radiopharmaceutical, or wrong treatment site; or
   (ii) When the calculated total administered dose differs from the total prescribed dose by more than 10 percent of the total prescribed dose.

4. A teletherapy radiation dose:
   (i) Involving the wrong individual, wrong mode of treatment, or wrong treatment site;
   (ii) When the treatment consists of three or fewer fractions and the calculated total administered dose differs from the total prescribed dose by more than 10 percent of the total prescribed dose;
   (iii) When the calculated weekly administered dose exceeds the weekly prescribed dose by 30 percent or more of the weekly prescribed dose; or
   (iv) When the calculated total administered dose differs from the total prescribed dose by more than 20 percent of the total prescribed dose.

5. A brachytherapy radiation dose:
   (i) Involving the wrong individual, wrong radioisotope, or wrong treatment site (excluding, for permanent implants, seeds that were implanted in the correct site but migrated outside the treatment site);
(ii) Involving a sealed source that is leaking;
(iii) When, for a temporary implant, one or more sealed sources are not removed upon completion of the procedure; or
(iv) When the calculated administered dose differs from the prescribed dose by more than 20 percent of the prescribed dose.

(6) A diagnostic radiopharmaceutical dosage, other than quantities greater than 30 microcuries of either sodium iodide I–125 or I–131, both:
(i) Involving the wrong individual, wrong radiopharmaceutical, wrong route of administration, or when the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage; and
(ii) When the dose to the individual exceeds 5 rems effective dose equivalent or 50 rems dose equivalent to any individual organ.

Mobile nuclear medicine service means the transportation and medical use of byproduct material.

Output means the exposure rate, dose rate, or a quantity related in a known manner to these rates from a teletherapy unit for a specified set of exposure conditions.

Pharmacist means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice pharmacy.

Physician means a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to prescribe drugs in the practice of medicine.

Podiatric use means the intentional external administration of the radiation from byproduct material to human beings in the practice of podiatry in accordance with a license issued by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Podiatrist means an individual licensed by a State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to practice podiatry.

Prescribed dosage means the quantity of radiopharmaceutical activity as documented:

(1) In a written directive; or
(2) Either in the diagnostic clinical procedures manual or in any appropriate record in accordance with the directions of the authorized user for diagnostic procedures.

Prescribed dose means:
(1) For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery, the total dose as documented in the written directive;
(2) For teletherapy, the total dose and dose per fraction as documented in the written directive; or
(3) For brachytherapy, either the total source strength and exposure time or the total dose, as documented in the written directive.

Radiation Safety Officer means the individual identified as the Radiation Safety Officer on a Commission license.

Recordable event means the administration of:
(1) A radiopharmaceutical or radiation without a written directive where a written directive is required;
(2) A radiopharmaceutical or radiation where a written directive is required without daily recording of each administered radiopharmaceutical dosage or radiation dose in the appropriate record;
(3) A radiopharmaceutical dosage greater than 30 microcuries of either sodium iodide I–125 or I–131 when both:
   (i) The administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than 10 percent of the prescribed dosage, and
   (ii) The difference between the administered dosage and prescribed dosage exceeds 15 microcuries;
(4) A therapeutic radiopharmaceutical dosage, other than sodium iodide I–125 or I–131, when the administered dosage differs from the prescribed dosage by more than 10 percent of the prescribed dosage;
(5) A teletherapy radiation dose when the calculated weekly administered dose exceeds the weekly prescribed dose by 15 percent or more of the weekly prescribed dose; or
(6) A brachytherapy radiation dose when the calculated administered dose differs from the prescribed dose by more than 10 percent of the prescribed dose.
Sealed source means any byproduct material that is encased in a capsule designed to prevent leakage or escape of the byproduct material.

Teletherapy physicist means the individual identified as the teletherapy physicist on a Commission license.

Written directive means an order in writing for a specific patient or human research subject, dated and signed by an authorized user prior to the administration of a radiopharmaceutical or radiation, except as specified in paragraph (6) of this definition, containing the following information:

1. For any administration of quantities greater than 30 microcuries of either sodium iodide I-125 or I-131: the dosage;
2. For a therapeutic administration of a radiopharmaceutical other than sodium iodide I-125 or I-131: the radiopharmaceutical, dosage, and route of administration;
3. For gamma stereotactic radiosurgery: target coordinates, collimator size, plug pattern, and total dose;
4. For teletherapy: the total dose, dose per fraction, treatment site, and overall treatment period;
5. For high-dose-rate remote afterloading brachytherapy: the radionuclide, treatment site, and total dose; or
6. For all other brachytherapy:
   (i) Prior to implantation: the radionuclide, number of sources, and source strengths; and
   (ii) After implantation but prior to completion of the procedure: the radionuclide, treatment site, and total source strength and exposure time (or, equivalently, the total dose).

Nothing in this part relieves the licensee from complying with applicable FDA, other Federal, and State requirements governing radioactive drugs or devices.

Information collection requirements: OMB approval.

(a) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has submitted the information collection requirements contained in this part to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).
§ 35.11 License required.

(a) A person shall not manufacture, produce, acquire, receive, possess, use, or transfer byproduct material for medical use except in accordance with a specific license issued by the Commission or an Agreement State, or as allowed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) An individual may receive, possess, use, or transfer byproduct material in accordance with the regulations in this chapter under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist or authorized user as provided in § 35.25, unless prohibited by license condition.

§ 35.12 Application for license, amendment, or renewal.

(a) If the application is for medical use sited in a medical institution, only the institution’s management may apply. If the application is for medical use not sited in a medical institution, any person may apply.

(b) An application for a license for medical use of byproduct material as described in §§ 35.100, 35.200, 35.300, 35.400, and 35.500 of this part must be made by filing an original and one copy of Form NRC-313, “Application for Materials License.” For guidance in completing the form, refer to the instructions in the most current versions of the appropriate Regulatory Guides. A request for a license amendment or renewal may be submitted as an original and one copy in letter format.

(c) An application for a license for medical use of byproduct material as described in § 35.600 of this part must be made by filing an original and one copy of Form NRC-313. For guidance in completing the form, refer to the instructions in the most current version of the appropriate Regulatory Guide. A request for a license amendment or renewal may be submitted as an original and one copy in letter format.

(d) For copies of regulatory guides, application forms, or to submit an application or an amendment request, refer to § 30.6 of this chapter.

(e) An applicant that satisfies the requirements specified in 10 CFR 33.13 may apply for a Type A specific license of broad scope.

§ 35.13 License amendments.

A licensee shall apply for and must receive a license amendment:

(a) Before it receives or uses byproduct material for a clinical procedure permitted under this part but not permitted by the license issued pursuant to this part;
§ 35.19 Specific exemptions.

The Commission may, upon application of any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the regulations in this part as it determines are authorized by law and will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security and are otherwise in the public interest. The Commission will review requests for exemptions from training and experience requirements with the licensing board and will consider factors such as the nature of the exemption requested, the potential risks to public health and safety, and the need for such an exemption. The Commission will also consider whether the exemption is consistent with the Commission's safety standards and whether it will result in a reduction of the level of safety provided by the regulations. The Commission will decide whether to grant the exemption based on its determination of the best interests of the public health and safety. If the Commission determines that the exemption is necessary, it will issue the exemption and provide a justification for its decision.
assistance of its Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes.

Subpart B—General Administrative Requirements

§ 35.20 ALARA program.

(a) Each licensee shall develop and implement a written radiation protection program that includes provisions for keeping doses ALARA.

(b) To satisfy the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) At a medical institution, management, the Radiation Safety Officer, and all authorized users must participate in the program as requested by the Radiation Safety Committee.

(2) For licensees that are not medical institutions, management and all authorized users must participate in the program as requested by the Radiation Safety Officer.

(c) The program must include notice to workers of the program’s existence and workers’ responsibility to help keep dose equivalents ALARA, a review of summaries of the types and amounts of byproduct material used, occupational doses, changes in radiation safety procedures and safety measures, and continuing education and training for all personnel who work with or in the vicinity of byproduct material. The purpose of the review is to ensure that licensees make a reasonable effort to maintain individual and collective occupational doses ALARA.

§ 35.21 Radiation Safety Officer.

(a) A licensee shall appoint a Radiation Safety Officer responsible for implementing the radiation safety program. The licensee, through the Radiation Safety Officer, 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 byproduct material program.

(b) The Radiation Safety Officer shall:

(1) Investigate overexposures, accidents, spills, losses, thefts, unauthorized receipts, uses, transfers, disposals, misadministrations, and other deviations from approved radiation safety practice and implement corrective actions as necessary;

(2) Establish, collect in one binder or file, and implement written policy and procedures for:

(i) Authorizing the purchase of byproduct material;

(ii) Receiving and opening packages of byproduct material;

(iii) Storing byproduct material;

(iv) Keeping an inventory record of byproduct material;

(v) Using byproduct material safely;

(vi) Taking emergency action if control of byproduct material is lost;

(vii) Performing periodic radiation surveys;

(viii) Performing checks of survey instruments and other safety equipment;

(ix) Disposing of byproduct material;

(x) Training personnel who work in or frequent areas where byproduct material is used or stored;

(xi) Keeping a copy of all records and reports required by the Commission regulations, a copy of these regulations, a copy of each licensing request and license and amendments, and the written policy and procedures required by the regulations.

(3) Brief management once each year on the byproduct material program;

(4) Establish personnel exposure investigational levels that, when exceeded, will initiate an investigation by the Radiation Safety Officer of the cause of the exposure;

(5) Establish personnel exposure investigational levels that, when exceeded, will initiate a prompt investigation by the Radiation Safety Officer of the cause of the exposure and a consideration of actions that might be taken to reduce the probability of recurrence;

(6) For medical use not at a medical institution, approve or disapprove minor changes in radiation safety procedures that are not potentially important to safety with the advice and consent of management; and

(7) For medical use at a medical institution, assist the Radiation Safety Committee in the performance of its duties.

§ 35.22 Radiation Safety Committee.

Each medical institution licensee shall establish a Radiation Safety
Committee to oversee the use of byproduct material.

(a) Each Committee must meet the following administrative requirements:
   (1) Membership must consist of at least three individuals and must include an authorized user of each type of use permitted by the license, the Radiation Safety Officer, a representative of the nursing service, and a representative of management who is neither an authorized user nor a Radiation Safety Officer. Other members may be included as the licensee deems appropriate.
   (2) The Committee must meet at least quarterly.
   (3) To establish a quorum and to conduct business, at least one-half of the Committee's membership must be present, including the Radiation Safety Officer and the management's representative.
   (4) The minutes of each Radiation Safety Committee meeting must include:
      (i) The date of the meeting;
      (ii) Members present;
      (iii) Members absent;
      (iv) Summary of deliberations and discussions;
      (v) Recommended actions and the numerical results of all ballots; and
      (vi) ALARA program reviews described in § 35.20(c).
   (5) The Committee must promptly provide each member with a copy of the meeting minutes, and retain one copy for the duration of the license.

(b) To oversee the use of licensed material, the Committee must:
   (1) Review recommendations on ways to maintain individual and collective doses ALARA;
   (2)(i) Review, on the basis of safety and with regard to the training and experience standards in subpart J of this part, and approve or disapprove any individual who is to be listed as an authorized user, an authorized nuclear pharmacist, the Radiation Safety Officer, or a teletherapy physicist before submitting a license application or request for amendment or renewal; or
      (ii) Review, pursuant to § 35.13(b)(1) through (b)(4), on the basis of the board certification, the license, or the permit identifying an individual, and approve or disapprove any individual prior to allowing that individual to work as an authorized user or authorized nuclear pharmacist;
   (3) Review on the basis of safety, and approve with the advice and consent of the Radiation Safety Officer and the management representative, or disapprove minor changes in radiation safety procedures that are not potentially important to safety and are permitted under § 35.31 of this part;
   (4) Review quarterly, with the assistance of the Radiation Safety Officer, a summary of the occupational radiation dose records of all personnel working with byproduct material;
   (5) Review quarterly, with the assistance of the Radiation Safety Officer, all incidents involving byproduct material with respect to cause and subsequent actions taken; and
   (6) Review annually, with the assistance of the Radiation Safety Officer, the radiation safety program.

§ 35.23 Statements of authority and responsibilities.

(a) A licensee shall provide the Radiation Safety Officer, and at a medical institution the Radiation Safety Committee, sufficient authority, organizational freedom, and management prerogative, to:
   (1) Identify radiation safety problems;
   (2) Initiate, recommend, or provide corrective actions; and
   (3) Verify implementation of corrective actions.

(b) A licensee shall establish and state in writing the authorities, duties, responsibilities, and radiation safety activities of the Radiation Safety Officer, and at a medical institution the Radiation Safety Committee, and retain the current edition of these statements as a record until the Commission terminates the license.

§ 35.25 Supervision.

(a) A licensee that permits the receipt, possession, use, or transfer of byproduct material by an individual under the supervision of an authorized user as allowed by § 35.11(b) of this part shall:
§ 35.29 Administrative requirements that apply to the provision of mobile nuclear medicine service.

(a) The Commission will license mobile nuclear medicine service only in accordance with subparts D, E and H of this part and §31.11 of this chapter.

(b) Mobile nuclear medicine service licensees shall obtain a letter signed by the management of each client for which services are rendered that authorizes use of byproduct material at the client's address of use. The mobile nuclear medicine service licensee shall retain the letter for three years after the last provision of service.

(c) If a mobile nuclear medicine service provides services that the client is also authorized to provide, the client is responsible for assuring that services are conducted in accordance with the regulations in this chapter while the mobile nuclear medicine service is under the client's direction.

(d) A mobile nuclear medicine service may not order byproduct material to be delivered directly from the manufacturer or distributor to the client's address of use.

§ 35.31 Radiation safety program changes.

(a) A licensee may make minor changes in radiation safety procedures that are not potentially important to safety, i.e., ministerial changes, that were described in the application for license, renewal, or amendment except for those changes in §§35.13 and 35.606 of this part. Examples of such ministerial changes include: editing of procedures for clarity or conformance with local drafting policy or updating names, telephone numbers, and addresses; adoption of model radiation safety procedures published in NRC Regulatory Guides; replacement of equipment; reassignment of tasks among employees; or assignment of service contracts for services such as personnel dosimetry, radiation safety equipment repair or calibration, waste disposal, and safety surveys. A licensee is responsible for assuring that any change made is in compliance with the requirements of the regulations and the license.

(b) A licensee shall retain a record of each change until the license has been renewed or terminated. The record must include the effective date of the change, a copy of the old and new radiation safety procedures, the reason for the change, a summary of radiation
§ 35.32 Quality management program.

(a) Each applicant or licensee under this part, as applicable, shall establish and maintain a written quality management program to provide high confidence that byproduct material or radiation from byproduct material will be administered as directed by the authorized user. The quality management program must include written policies and procedures to meet the following specific objectives:

1. That, prior to administration, a written directive is prepared for:
   (i) Any teletherapy radiation dose;
   (ii) Any gamma stereotactic radiosurgery radiation dose;
   (iii) Any brachytherapy radiation dose;
   (iv) Any administration of quantities greater than 30 microcuries of either sodium iodide I–125 or I–131; or
   (v) Any therapeutic administration of a radiopharmaceutical, other than sodium iodide I–125 or I–131;

2. That, prior to each administration, the patient’s or human research subject’s identity is verified by more than one method as the individual named in the written directive;

3. That final plans of treatment and related calculations for brachytherapy, teletherapy, and gamma stereotactic radiosurgery are in accordance with the respective written directives;

4. That each administration is in accordance with the written directive; and

5. That any unintended deviation from the written directive is identified and evaluated, and appropriate action is taken.

(b) The licensee shall:

1. Develop procedures for and conduct a review of the quality management program including, since the last review, an evaluation of:
   (i) A representative sample of patient and human research subject administrations,
   (ii) All recordable events, and
   (iii) All misadministrations to verify compliance with all aspects of the quality management program; these reviews shall be conducted at intervals no greater than 12 months;

2. Evaluate each of these reviews to determine the effectiveness of the quality management program and, if required, make modifications to meet the objectives of paragraph (a) of this section; and

3. Retain records of each review, including the evaluations and findings of the review, in an auditable form for three years.

(c) The licensee shall evaluate and respond, within 30 days after discovery of the recordable event, to each recordable event by:

1. Assembling the relevant facts including the cause;

2. Identifying what, if any, corrective action is required to prevent recurrence; and

3. Retaining a record, in an auditable form, for three years, of the relevant facts and what corrective action, if any, was taken.

(d) The licensee shall retain:

1. Each written directive; and
§ 35.33 Notifications, reports, and records of misadministrations.

(a) For a misadministration:
(1) The licensee shall notify by telephone the NRC Operations Center 2 no later than the next calendar day after discovery of the misadministration.

(2) The licensee shall submit a written report to the appropriate NRC Regional Office listed in 10 CFR 30.6 within 15 days after discovery of the misadministration. The written report must include the licensee's name; the prescribing physician's name; a brief description of the event; why the event occurred; the effect on the individual who received the misadministration; what improvements are needed to prevent recurrence; actions taken to prevent recurrence; whether the licensee notified the individual (or the individual's responsible relative or guardian), and if not, why not; and if there was notification, what information was provided. The report must not contain the individual's name or any other information that could lead to identification of the individual. To meet the requirements of this section, the notification of the individual receiving the misadministration may be made instead to that individual's responsible relative or guardian, when appropriate.

(3) The licensee shall notify the referring physician and also notify the individual receiving the misadministration of the misadministration no later than 24 hours after its discovery, unless the referring physician personally informs the licensee either that he will inform the individual or that, based on medical judgement, telling the individual would be harmful. The licensee is not required to notify the individual without first consulting the referring physician. If the referring physician or the individual receiving the misadministration cannot be reached within 24 hours, the licensee shall notify the individual as soon as possible thereafter. The licensee may not delay any appropriate medical care for the individual, including any necessary remedial care as a result of the misadministration, because of any delay in notification.

(4) If the individual was notified, the licensee shall also furnish, within 15 days after discovery of the misadministration, a written report to the individual by sending either:

(i) A copy of the report that was submitted to the NRC; or

(ii) A brief description of both the event and the consequences as they may affect the individual, provided a statement is included that the report submitted to the NRC can be obtained from the licensee.

(b) Each licensee shall retain a record of each misadministration for 5 years. The record must contain the names of all individuals involved (including the prescribing physician, allied health personnel, the individual who received the misadministration, and that individual's referring physician, if applicable), the individual's social security number or other identification number if one has been assigned, a brief description of the
misadministration, why it occurred, the effect on the individual, improvements needed to prevent recurrence, and the actions taken to prevent recurrence.

(c) Aside from the notification requirement, nothing in this section affects any rights or duties of licensees and physicians in relation to each other, to individuals receiving misadministrations, or to that individual's responsible relatives or guardians.


§ 35.49 Suppliers for sealed sources or devices for medical use.

A licensee may use for medical use only:

(a) Sealed sources or devices manufactured, labeled, packaged, and distributed in accordance with a license issued pursuant to 10 CFR part 30 and 10 CFR 32.74 or the equivalent requirements of an Agreement State; or

(b) Teletherapy sources manufactured and distributed in accordance with a license issued pursuant to 10 CFR part 30 or the equivalent requirements of an Agreement State.

[59 FR 61783, Dec. 2, 1994]

Subpart C—General Technical Requirements

§ 35.50 Possession, use, calibration, and check of dose calibrators.

(a) A licensee shall possess and use a dose calibrator to measure the activity of dosages of photon-emitting radionuclides prior to administration to each patient or human research subject.

(b) A licensee shall:

(1) Check each dose calibrator for constancy with a dedicated check source at the beginning of each day of use. To satisfy the requirement of this paragraph, the check must be done on a frequently used setting with a sealed source of not less than 10 microcuries of radium-226 or 50 microcuries of any other photon-emitting radionuclide;

(2) Test each dose calibrator for accuracy upon installation and at least annually thereafter by assaying at least two sealed sources containing different radionuclides whose activity the manufacturer has determined within 5 percent of its stated activity, whose activity is at least 10 microcuries for radium-226 and 50 microcuries for any other photon-emitting radionuclide, and at least one of which has a principal photon energy between 100 keV and 500 keV;

(3) Test each dose calibrator for linearity upon installation and at least quarterly thereafter over a range from the highest dosage that will be administered to a patient or human research subject to 11 megabecquerels (30 microcuries), and

(4) Test each dose calibrator for geometry dependence upon installation over the range of volumes and volume configurations for which it will be used. The licensee shall keep a record of this test for the duration of the use of the dose calibrator.

(c) A licensee shall also perform appropriate checks and tests required by this section following adjustment or repair of the dose calibrator.

(d) A licensee shall mathematically correct dosage readings for any geometry or linearity error that exceeds 10 percent if the dosage is greater than 10 microcuries and shall repair or replace the dose calibrator if the accuracy or constancy error exceeds 10 percent.

(e) A licensee shall retain a record of each check and test required by this section for three years unless directed otherwise. The records required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section must include:

(1) For paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the model and serial number of the dose calibrator, the identity of the radionuclide contained in the check source, the date of the check, the activity measured, and the initials of the individual who performed the check;

(2) For paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the model and serial number of the dose calibrator, the model and serial number of each source used, the identity of the radionuclide contained in the source and its activity, the date of the test, the results of the test, and the identity of the individual performing the test.

(3) For paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the model and serial number of
§ 35.51 Calibration and check of survey instruments.

(a) A licensee shall calibrate the survey instruments used to show compliance with this part before first use, annually, and following repair. The licensee shall:

(1) Calibrate all scales with readings up to 1000 millirem per hour with a radiation source;

(2) Calibrate two separated readings on each scale that must be calibrated; and

(3) Conspicuously note on the instrument the apparent exposure rate from a dedicated check source as determined at the time of calibration, and the date of calibration.

(b) When calibrating a survey instrument, the licensee shall consider a point as calibrated if the indicated exposure rate differs from the calculated exposure rate by not more than 20 percent, and shall conspicuously attach a correction chart or graph to the instrument.

(c) A licensee shall check each survey instrument for proper operation with the dedicated check source each day of use. A licensee is not required to keep records of these checks.

(d) A licensee shall retain a record of each survey instrument calibration for three years. The record must include:

(1) A description of the calibration procedure; and

(2) The date of the calibration, a description of the source used and the certified exposure rates from the source, and the rates indicated by the instrument being calibrated, the correction factors deduced from the calibration data, and the signature of the individual who performed the calibration.

§ 35.52 Possession, use, calibration, and check of instruments to measure dosages of alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides.

(a) This section does not apply to unit dosages of alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides that are obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 10 CFR 32.72 or equivalent Agreement State requirements.

(b) For other than unit dosages obtained pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, a licensee shall possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides. The licensee shall have procedures for use of the instrumentation. The licensee shall measure, by direct measurement or by combination of measurements and calculations, the amount of radioactivity in dosages of alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides prior to administration to each patient or human research subject. In addition, the licensee shall:

(1) Perform tests before initial use, periodically, and following repair, on each instrument for accuracy, linearity, and geometry dependence, as appropriate for the use of the instrument; and make adjustments when necessary; and

(2) Check each instrument for constancy and proper operation at the beginning of each day of use.

§ 35.53 Measurement of dosages of unsealed byproduct material for medical use.

A licensee shall:

(a) Measure the activity of each dosage of a photon-emitting radionuclide prior to medical use.

(b) Measure, by direct measurement or by combination of measurements and calculations, the activity of each dosage of an alpha- or a beta-emitting radionuclide prior to medical use, except for unit dosages obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 10 CFR 32.72 or equivalent Agreement State requirements.
§ 35.59 Requirements for possession of sealed sources and brachytherapy sources.

(a) A licensee in possession of any sealed source or brachytherapy source shall follow the radiation safety and handling instructions supplied by the manufacturer, and shall maintain the instructions for the duration of source use in a legible form convenient to users.

(b) A licensee in possession of a sealed source shall:

(1) Test the source for leakage before its first use unless the licensee has a certificate from the supplier indicating that the source was tested within six months before transfer to the licensee; and

(2) Test the source for leakage at intervals not to exceed six months or at other intervals approved by the Commission or an Agreement State and described in the label or brochure that accompanies the source.

(c) To satisfy the leak test requirements of this section, the licensee must:

(1) Take a wipe sample from the sealed source or from the surfaces of the device in which the sealed source is mounted or stored on which radioactive contamination might be expected to accumulate or wash the source in a small volume of detergent solution and treat the entire volume as the sample;

(2) Take teletherapy and other device source test samples when the source is in the “off” position; and

(3) Measure the sample so that the leakage test can detect the presence of 0.005 microcuries of radioactive material on the sample.

(d) A licensee shall retain leakage test records for five years. The records must contain the model number, and serial number if assigned, of each source tested, the identity of each source radionuclide and its estimated activity, the measured activity of each test sample expressed in microcuries, a description of the method used to measure each test sample, the date of the test, and the signature of the Radiation Safety Officer.

(e) If the leakage test reveals the presence of 0.005 microcurie or more of removable contamination, the licensee shall:

(1) Immediately withdraw the sealed source from use and store it in accordance with the requirements in parts 20 and 30 of this chapter; and

(2) File a report within five days of the leakage test with the appropriate NRC Office listed in § 31.6 of this chapter, with a copy to Director, Office of

§ 35.57 Authorization for calibration and reference sources.

Any person authorized by § 35.11 of this part for medical use of byproduct material may receive, possess, and use the following byproduct material for check, calibration, and reference use:

(a) Sealed sources manufactured and distributed by a person licensed pursuant to § 32.74 of this chapter or equivalent Agreement State regulations and that do not exceed 15 millicuries each;

(b) Any byproduct material listed in §§ 35.100 or 35.200 with a half-life not longer than 100 days in individual amounts not to exceed 200 microcuries each; and

(c) Technetium-99m in individual amounts not to exceed 50 millicuries.
§ 35.60 Syringe shields and labels.

(a) A licensee shall keep syringes that contain byproduct material to be administered in a radiation shield.

(b) To identify its contents, a licensee shall conspicuously label each syringe or syringe radiation shield that contains a syringe with a radiopharmaceutical. The label must show the radiopharmaceutical name or its abbreviation, the clinical procedure to be performed, or the patient’s or the human research subject’s name.

(c) A licensee shall require each individual who prepares a radiopharmaceutical kit to use a syringe radiation shield when preparing the kit and shall require each individual to use a syringe radiation shield when administering a radiopharmaceutical by injection unless the use of the shield is contraindicated for that patient or human research subject.


§ 35.61 Vial shields and labels.

(a) A licensee shall require each individual preparing or handling a vial that contains a radiopharmaceutical to keep the vial in a vial radiation shield.

(b) To identify its contents, a licensee shall conspicuously label each vial radiation shield that contains a vial of a radiopharmaceutical. The label must show the radiopharmaceutical name or its abbreviation.

§ 35.70 Surveys for contamination and ambient radiation exposure rate.

(a) A licensee shall survey with a radiation detection survey instrument at the end of each day of use all areas where radiopharmaceuticals are routinely prepared for use or administered.

(b) A licensee shall survey with a radiation detection survey instrument at least once each week all areas where radiopharmaceuticals or radiopharmaceutical waste is stored.

(c) A licensee shall conduct the surveys required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section so as to be able to detect dose rates as low as 0.1 millirem per hour.

(d) A licensee shall establish radiation dose rate trigger levels for the

surveys required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. A licensee shall require that the individual performing the survey immediately notify the Radiation Safety Officer if a dose rate exceeds a trigger level.

(e) A licensee shall survey for removable contamination once each week all areas where radiopharmaceuticals are routinely prepared for use, administered, or stored.

(f) A licensee shall conduct the surveys required by paragraph (e) of this section so as to be able to detect contamination on each wipe sample of 2000 disintegrations per minute.

(g) A licensee shall establish removable contamination trigger levels for the surveys required by paragraph (e) of this section. A licensee shall require that the individual performing the survey immediately notify the Radiation Safety Officer if contamination exceeds the trigger level.

(h) A licensee shall retain a record of each survey for three years. The record must include the date of the survey, a plan of each area surveyed, the trigger level established for each area, the detected dose rate at several points in each area expressed in millirem per hour or the removable contamination in each area expressed in disintegrations per minute per 100 square centimeters, the instrument used to make the survey or analyze the samples, and the initials of the individual who performed the survey.


§ 35.75 Release of individuals containing radiopharmaceuticals or permanent implants.

(a) The licensee may authorize the release from its control of any individual who has been administered radiopharmaceuticals or permanent implants containing radioactive material if the total effective dose equivalent to any other individual from exposure to the released individual is not likely to exceed 5 millisieverts (0.5 rem).1

(b) The licensee shall provide the released individual with instructions, including written instructions, on actions recommended to maintain doses to other individuals as low as is reasonably achievable if the total effective dose equivalent to any other individual is likely to exceed 1 millisievert (0.1 rem). If the dose to a breast-feeding infant or child could exceed 1 millisievert (0.1 rem) assuming there were no interruption of breast-feeding, the instructions shall also include:

(1) Guidance on the interruption or discontinuation of breast-feeding and
(2) Information on the consequences of failure to follow the guidance.

(c) The licensee shall maintain a record of the basis for authorizing the release of an individual, for 3 years after the date of release, if the total effective dose equivalent is calculated by:

(1) Using the retained activity rather than the activity administered,
(2) Using an occupancy factor less than 0.25 at 1 meter,
(3) Using the biological or effective half-life, or
(4) Considering the shielding by tissue.

(d) The licensee shall maintain a record, for 3 years after the date of release, that instructions were provided to a breast-feeding woman if the radiation dose to the infant or child from continued breast-feeding could result in a total effective dose equivalent exceeding 5 millisieverts (0.5 rem).


§ 35.80 Technical requirements that apply to the provision of mobile nuclear medicine service.

A licensee providing mobile nuclear medicine service shall:

(a) Transport to each address of use only syringes or vials containing prepared radiopharmaceuticals or radiopharmaceuticals that are intended for reconstitution of radiopharmaceutical kits;
(b) Bring into each address of use all byproduct material to be used and, before leaving, remove all unused byproduct material and all associated waste; activities not likely to cause doses exceeding 5 millisieverts (0.5 rem).
§ 35.90 Storage of volatiles and gases.

A licensee shall store volatile radiopharmaceuticals and radioactive gases in the shipper's radiation shield and container. A licensee shall store a multi-dose container in a fume hood after drawing the first dosage from it.

§ 35.92 Decay-in-storage.

(a) A licensee may hold byproduct material with a physical half-life of less than 65 days for decay-in-storage before disposal in ordinary trash and is exempt from the requirements of § 32.2001 of this chapter if it:

(1) Holds byproduct material for decay a minimum of ten half-lives; and

(2) Monitors byproduct material at the container surface before disposal as ordinary trash and determines that its radioactivity cannot be distinguished from the background radiation level with a radiation detection survey meter set on its most sensitive scale and with no interposed shielding;

(b) A licensee shall retain a record of each disposal permitted under paragraph (a) of this section for three years. The record must include the date of the disposal, the date on which the byproduct material was placed in storage, the radionuclides disposed, the survey instrument used, the background dose rate, the dose rate measured at the surface of each waste container, and the name of the individual who performed the disposal.


Subpart D—Uptake, Dilution, and Excretion

§ 35.100 Use of unsealed byproduct material for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies.

A licensee may use for uptake, dilution, or excretion studies any unsealed byproduct material prepared for medical use that is either:

(a) Obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 10 CFR 32.72 or equivalent Agreement State requirements; or

(b) Prepared by an authorized nuclear pharmacist, a physician who is an authorized user and who meets the requirements specified in § 35.920, or an individual under the supervision of either as specified in § 35.25.

[59 FR 61784, Dec. 2, 1994]

§ 35.120 Possession of survey instrument.

A licensee authorized to use byproduct material for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies shall have in its possession a portable radiation detection survey instrument capable of detecting dose rates over the range 0.1 millirem per hour to 100 millirem per hour.
§ 35.220 Possession of survey instruments.

A licensee authorized to use byproduct material for imaging and localization studies shall have in its possession a portable radiation detection survey instrument capable of detecting dose rates over the range of 0.1 millirem per hour to 100 millirem per hour, and a portable radiation measurement survey instrument capable of measuring dose rates over the range 1 millirem per hour to 1000 millirem per hour.
§ 35.300  Use of unsealed byproduct material for therapeutic administration.

A licensee may use for therapeutic administration any unsealed byproduct material prepared for medical use that is either:

(a) Obtained from a manufacturer or preparer licensed pursuant to 10 CFR 32.72 or equivalent Agreement State requirements; or

(b) Prepared by an authorized nuclear pharmacist, a physician who is an authorized user and who meets the requirements specified in § 35.920, or an individual under the supervision of either as specified in § 35.25.

[59 FR 61784, Dec. 2, 1994]

§ 35.310  Safety instruction.

(a) A licensee shall provide radiation safety instruction for all personnel caring for the patient or the human research subject receiving radiopharmaceutical therapy and hospitalized for compliance with § 35.75 of this chapter. To satisfy this requirement, the instruction must describe the licensee's procedures for:

(1) Patient or human research subject control;

(2) Visitor control;

(3) Contamination control;

(4) Waste control; and

(5) Notification of the Radiation Safety Officer in case of the patient's or the human research subject's death or medical emergency.

(b) A licensee shall keep for three years a list of individuals receiving instruction required by paragraph (a) of this section, a description of the instruction, the date of instruction, and the name of the individual who gave the instruction.


§ 35.315  Safety precautions.

(a) For each patient or human research subject receiving radiopharmaceutical therapy and hospitalized for compliance with § 35.75 of this chapter, a licensee shall:

(1) Provide a private room with a private sanitary facility;

(2) Post the patient's or the human research subject's door with a “Radioactive Materials” sign and note on the door or in the patient's or human research subject's chart where and how long visitors may stay in the patient's or the human research subject's room;

(3) Authorize visits by individuals under age 18 only on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the authorized user after consultation with the Radiation Safety Officer;

(4) Promptly after administration of the dosage, measure the dose rates in contiguous restricted and unrestricted areas with a radiation measurement survey instrument to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of part 20 of this chapter, and retain for three years a record of each survey that includes the time and date of the survey, a plan of the area or list of points surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points expressed in millirem per hour, the instrument used to make the survey, and the initials of the individual who made the survey.

(5) Either monitor material and items removed from the patient's or the human research subject's room to determine that their radioactivity cannot be distinguished from the natural background radiation level with a radiation detection survey instrument set on its most sensitive scale and with no interposed shielding, or handle them as radioactive waste.

(6) [Reserved]

(7) Survey the patient's or the human research subject's room and private sanitary facility for removable contamination with a radiation detection survey instrument before assigning another patient or human research subject to the room. The room must not be reassigned until removable contamination is less than 200 disintegrations per minute per 100 square centimeters; and

(8) Measure the thyroid burden of each individual who helped prepare or administer a dosage of iodine-131 within three days after administering the dosage, and retain for the period required by § 20.1206(a) of this chapter a
Nuclear Regulatory Commission § 35.406

§ 35.406 Brachytherapy sources inventory.

(a) Promptly after removing them from a patient or a human research subject, a licensee shall return brachytherapy sources to the storage area, and count the number returned to ensure that all sources taken from the storage area have been returned.

(b) A licensee shall make a record of brachytherapy source use which must include:

(1) The names of the individuals permitted to handle the sources;

(2) The number and activity of sources removed from storage, the patient's or the human research subject's name and room number, the time and date they were removed from storage, the number and activity of the sources in storage after the removal, and the initials of the individual who removed the sources from storage;
§ 35.410 Safety instruction.

(a) The licensee shall provide radiation safety instruction to all personnel caring for the patient or the human research subject undergoing implant therapy. To satisfy this requirement, the instruction must describe:

(1) Size and appearance of the brachytherapy sources;
(2) Safe handling and shielding instructions in case of a dislodged source;
(3) Procedures for patient or human research subject control;
(4) Procedures for visitor control; and
(5) Procedures for notification of the Radiation Safety Officer if the patient or the human research subject dies or has a medical emergency.

(b) A licensee shall retain for three years a record of individuals receiving instruction required by paragraph (a) of this section, a description of the instruction, the date of instruction, and the name of the individual who gave the instruction.

§ 35.415 Safety precautions.

(a) For each patient or human research subject receiving implant therapy and not released from licensee control pursuant to § 35.75 of this part, a licensee shall:

(1) Not quarter the patient or the human research subject in the same room as an individual who is not receiving radiation therapy.
(2) Post the patient’s or human research subject’s door with a “Radioactive Materials” sign and note on the door or in the patient’s or human research subject’s chart where and how long visitors may stay in the patient’s or human research subject’s room;
(3) Authorize visits by individuals under age 18 only on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the authorized user after consultation with the Radiation Safety Officer; and
(4) Promptly after implanting the material, survey the dose rates in contiguous restricted and unrestricted areas with a radiation measurement survey instrument to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of part 20 of this chapter, and retain for three years a record of each survey that includes the time and date of the survey, a plan of the area or list of points surveyed, the measured dose rate at several points expressed in millirem per hour, the instrument used to make the survey, and the initials of the individual who made the survey.

(b) A licensee shall notify the Radiation Safety Officer immediately if the patient or the human research subject dies or has a medical emergency.

§ 35.420 Possession of survey instrument.

A licensee authorized to use byproduct material for implant therapy shall have in its possession a portable radiation detection survey instrument capable of detecting dose rates over the range 0.1 millirem per hour to 100 millirem per hour, and a portable radiation measurement survey instrument capable of measuring dose rates over the range 1 millirem per hour to 1000 millirem per hour.
Subpart H—Sealed Sources for Diagnosis

§ 35.500 Use of sealed sources for diagnosis.

A licensee shall use the following sealed sources in accordance with the manufacturer's radiation safety and handling instructions:

(a) Iodine-125, americium-241, or gadolinium-153 as a sealed source in a device for bone mineral analysis; and

(b) Iodine-125 as a sealed source in a portable imaging device.

§ 35.520 Availability of survey instrument.

A licensee authorized to use byproduct material as a sealed source for diagnostic purposes shall have available for use a portable radiation detection survey instrument capable of detecting dose rates over the range 0.1 millirem per hour to 100 millirem per hour or a portable radiation measurement survey instrument capable of measuring dose rates over the range 1 millirem per hour to 1000 millirem per hour. The instrument must have been calibrated in accordance with §35.51 of this part.

Subpart I—Teletherapy

§ 35.600 Use of a sealed source in a teletherapy unit.

The regulations and provisions of this subpart govern the use of teletherapy units for medical use that contain a sealed source of cobalt-60 or cesium-137.

§ 35.605 Maintenance and repair restrictions.

Only a person specifically licensed by the Commission or an Agreement State to perform teletherapy unit maintenance and repair shall:

(a) Install, relocate, or remove a teletherapy sealed source or a teletherapy unit that contains a sealed source; or

(b) Maintain, adjust, or repair the source drawer, the shutter or other mechanism of a teletherapy unit that could expose the source, reduce the shielding around the source, or result in increased radiation levels.

§ 35.606 License amendments.

In addition to the changes specified in §35.13 of this part, a licensee shall apply for and must receive a license amendment before:

(a) Making any change in the treatment room shielding;

(b) Making any change in the location of the teletherapy unit within the treatment room;

(c) Using the teletherapy unit in a manner that could result in increased radiation levels in areas outside the teletherapy treatment room;

(d) Relocating the teletherapy unit; or

(e) Allowing an individual not listed on the licensee's license to perform the duties of the teletherapy physicist.

§ 35.610 Safety instruction.

(a) A licensee shall post instructions at the teletherapy unit console. To satisfy this requirement, these instructions must inform the operator of:

(1) The procedure to be followed to ensure that only the patient or the human research subject is in the treatment room before turning the primary beam of radiation on to begin a treatment or after a door interlock interruption;

(2) The procedure to be followed if:

(i) The operator is unable to turn the primary beam of radiation off with controls outside the treatment room or any other abnormal operation occurs; and

(ii) The names and telephone numbers of the authorized users and Radiation Safety Officer to be immediately contacted if the teletherapy unit or console operates abnormally.

(b) A licensee shall provide instruction in the topics identified in paragraph (a) of this section to all individuals who operate a teletherapy unit.

(c) A licensee shall retain for three years a record of individuals receiving instruction required by paragraph (b) of this section, a description of the instruction, the date of instruction, and the name of the individual who gave the instruction.
§ 35.615 Safety precautions.

(a) A licensee shall control access to the teletherapy room by a door at each entrance.

(b) A licensee shall equip each entrance to the teletherapy room with an electrical interlock system that will:

(1) Prevent the operator from turning the primary beam of radiation on unless each treatment room entrance door is closed;

(2) Turn the primary beam of radiation off immediately when an entrance door is opened; and

(3) Prevent the primary beam of radiation from being turned on following an interlock interruption until all treatment room entrance doors are closed and the beam on-off control is reset at the console.

(c) A licensee shall equip each entrance to the teletherapy room with a beam condition indicator light.

(d) A licensee shall install in each teletherapy room a permanent radiation monitor capable of continuously monitoring beam status.

(1) A radiation monitor must provide visible notice of a teletherapy unit malfunction that results in an exposed or partially exposed source, and must be observable by an individual entering the teletherapy room.

(2) A radiation monitor must be equipped with a backup power supply separate from the power supply to the teletherapy unit. This backup power supply may be a battery system.

(3) A radiation monitor must be checked with a dedicated check source for proper operation each day before the teletherapy unit is used for treatment of patients or human research subjects.

(4) A licensee shall maintain a record of the check required by paragraph (d)(3) of this section for three years. The record must include the date of the check, notation that the monitor indicates when its detector is and is not exposed, and the initials of the individual who performed the check.

(5) If a radiation monitor is inoperative, the licensee shall require any individual entering the teletherapy room to use a survey instrument or audible alarm personal dosimeter to monitor for any malfunction of the source exposure mechanism that may result in an exposed or partially exposed source. The instrument or dosimeter must be checked with a dedicated check source for proper operation at the beginning of each day of use. The licensee shall keep a record as described in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(e) A licensee shall promptly repair or replace the radiation monitor if it is inoperative.

(f) A licensee shall construct or equip each teletherapy room to permit continuous observation of the patient or the human research subject from the teletherapy unit console during irradiation.


§ 35.620 Possession of survey instrument.

A licensee authorized to use byproduct material in a teletherapy unit shall have in its possession either a portable radiation detection survey instrument capable of detecting dose rate over the range 0.1 millirem per hour to 100 millirem per hour or a portable radiation measurement survey instrument capable of measuring dose rates over the range 1 millirem per hour to 1,000 millirem per hour.

§ 35.630 Dosimetry equipment.

(a) A licensee shall have a calibrated dosimetry system available for use. To satisfy this requirement, one of the following two conditions must be met.

(1) The system must have been calibrated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or by a calibration laboratory accredited by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM). The calibration must have been performed within the previous two years and after any servicing that may have affected system calibration; or

(2) The system must have been calibrated within the previous four years; eighteen to thirty months after that calibration, the system must have been intercompared at an intercomparison meeting with another dosimetry system that was calibrated within the past twenty-four months by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or by a calibration laboratory
§ 35.632 Full calibration measurements.

(a) A licensee authorized to use a teletherapy unit for medical use shall perform full calibration measurements on each teletherapy unit:
(1) Before the first medical use of the unit; and
(2) Before medical use under the following conditions:
   (i) Whenever spot-check measurements indicate that the output differs by more than 5 percent from the output obtained at the last full calibration corrected mathematically for radioactive decay;
   (ii) Following replacement of the source or following reinstalla- tion of the teletherapy unit in a new location;
   (iii) Following any repair of the teletherapy unit that includes removal of the source or major repair of the components associated with the source exposure assembly; and
   (3) At intervals not exceeding one year.

(b) To satisfy the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, full calibration measurements must include determination of:
(1) The output within ±3 percent for the range of field sizes and for the distance or range of distances used for medical use;
(2) The coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device;
(3) The uniformity of the radiation field and its dependence on the orientation of the useful beam;
(4) Timer constancy and linearity over the range of use; and
(5) On-off error; and
(6) The accuracy of all distance measuring and localization devices in medical use.

(c) A licensee shall use the dosimetry system described in § 35.630(a) to measure the output for one set of exposure conditions. The remaining radiation measurements required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section may be made using a dosimetry system that indicates relative dose rates.

(d) A licensee shall make full calibration measurements required by paragraph (a) of this section in accordance

accredited by the AAPM. The intercomparison meeting must be sanctioned by a calibration laboratory or radiologic physics center accredited by the AAPM. The results of the intercomparison meeting must have indicated that the calibration factor of the licensee's system had not changed by more than 2 percent. The licensee may not use the intercomparison result to change the calibration factor. When intercomparing dosimetry systems to be used for calibrating cobalt-60 teletherapy units, the licensee shall use a teletherapy unit with a cobalt-60 source. When intercomparing dosimetry systems to be used for calibrating cesium-137 teletherapy units, the licensee shall use a teletherapy unit with a cesium-137 source.

(b) The licensee shall have available for use a dosimetry system for spot-check measurements. To satisfy this requirement, the system may be compared with a system that has been calibrated in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. This comparison must have been performed within the previous year and after each servicing that may have affected system calibration. The spot-check system may be the same system used to meet the requirement in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The licensee shall retain a record of each calibration, intercomparison, and comparison for the duration of the license. For each calibration, intercomparison, or comparison, the record must include the date, the model numbers and serial numbers of the instruments that were calibrated, intercompared, or compared as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the correction factor that was determined from the calibration or comparison or the apparent correction factor that was determined from an intercomparison, the names of the individuals who performed the calibration, intercomparison, or comparison, and evidence that the intercomparison meeting was sanctioned by a calibration laboratory or radiologic physics center accredited by AAPM.

§ 35.634 Periodic spot-checks.

(a) A licensee authorized to use teletherapy units for medical use shall perform output spot-checks on each teletherapy unit once in each calendar month that include determination of:

(1) Timer constancy, and timer linearity over the range of use;
(2) On-off error;
(3) The coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device;
(4) The accuracy of all distance measuring and localization devices used for medical use;
(5) The output for one typical set of operating conditions measured with the dosimetry system described in § 35.630(b) of this part; and
(6) The difference between the measurement made in paragraph (b)(5) of this section and the anticipated output, expressed as a percentage of the anticipated output (i.e., the value obtained at last full calibration corrected mathematically for physical decay).

(b) A licensee shall perform measurements required by paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with procedures established by the teletherapy physicist. That individual need not actually perform the spotcheck measurements.

(c) A licensee shall have the teletherapy physicist review the results of each spot-check within 15 days. The teletherapy physicist shall promptly notify the licensee in writing of the results of each spot-check. The licensee shall keep a copy of each written notification for three years.

(d) A licensee authorized to use a teletherapy unit for medical use shall perform safety spot-checks of each teletherapy facility once in each calendar month that assure proper operation of:

(1) Electrical interlocks at each teletherapy room entrance;
(2) Electrical or mechanical stops installed for the purpose of limiting use of the primary beam of radiation (restriction of source housing angulation or elevation, carriage or stand travel...
and operation of the beam on-off mechanism;
(3) Beam condition indicator lights on the teletherapy unit, on the control console, and in the facility;
(4) Viewing systems;
(5) Treatment room doors from inside and outside the treatment room; and
(6) Electrically assisted treatment room doors with the teletherapy unit electrical power turned off.

(e) A licensee shall arrange for prompt repair of any system identified in paragraph (d) of this section that is not operating properly, and shall not use the teletherapy unit following door interlock malfunction until the interlock system has been repaired.

(f) A licensee shall retain a record of each spot-check required by paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section for three years. The record must include the date of the spot-check, the manufacturer's name, model number, and serial number for both the teletherapy unit and source, the manufacturer's name, model number and serial number of the instrument used to measure the output of the teletherapy unit, an assessment of timer linearity and constancy, the calculated on-off error, a determination of the coincidence of the radiation field and the field indicated by the light beam localizing device, the calculated on-off error, the determined accuracy of each distance measuring or localization device, the difference between the anticipated output and the measured output, notations indicating the operability of each entrance door interlock, each electrical or mechanical stop, each beam condition indicator light, the viewing system, and doors, and the signature of the Radiation Safety Officer.

§ 35.641 Radiation surveys for teletherapy facilities.

(a) Before medical use, after each installation of a teletherapy source, and after making any change for which an amendment is required by § 35.606 (a) through (d), the licensee shall perform radiation surveys with a portable radiation measurement survey instrument calibrated in accordance with § 35.51 of this part to verify that:

(1) The maximum and average dose rates at one meter from the teletherapy source with the source in the off position and the collimators set for a normal treatment field do not exceed 10 millirem per hour and 2 millirem per hour, respectively; and

(2) With the teletherapy source in the on position with the largest clinically available treatment field and with a scattering phantom in the primary beam of radiation, that:

(i) Radiation dose rates in restricted areas are not likely to cause any occupationally exposed individual to receive a dose in excess of the limits specified in § 20.1201 of this chapter; and

(ii) Radiation dose rates in controlled or unrestricted areas are not likely to cause any individual member of the public to receive a dose in excess of the limits specified in § 20.1301 of this chapter.

(b) If the results of the surveys required in paragraph (a) of this section indicate any radiation dose quantity per unit time in excess of the respective limit specified in that paragraph,
§ 35.643 Modification of teletherapy unit or room before beginning a treatment program.

(a) If the survey required by §35.641 indicates that any individual member of the public is likely to receive a dose in excess of the limits specified in §20.1301 of this chapter, the licensee shall, before beginning the treatment program:

(1) Either equip the unit with stops or add additional radiation shielding to ensure compliance with §20.1301 of this chapter.

(2) Perform the survey required by §35.641 again; and

(3) Include in the report required by §35.645 the results of the initial survey, a description of the modification made to comply with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and the results of the second survey.

(b) As an alternative to the requirements set out in paragraph (a) of this section, a licensee may request a license amendment under §20.1301(c) of this chapter that authorizes radiation levels in unrestricted areas greater than those permitted by §20.1301(a) of this chapter. A licensee may not begin the treatment program until the license amendment has been issued.


§ 35.645 Reports of teletherapy surveys, checks, tests, and measurements.

A licensee shall mail a copy of the records required in §§35.636, 35.641, 35.643, and the output from the teletherapy source expressed as roentgens or rads per hour at one meter from the source and determined during the full calibration required in §35.632, to the appropriate Commission Regional Office listed in §30.6 of this chapter within thirty days following completion of the action that initiated the record requirement.


§ 35.647 Five-year inspection.

(a) A licensee shall have each teletherapy unit fully inspected and serviced during teletherapy source replacement or at intervals not to exceed five years, whichever comes first, to assure proper functioning of the source exposure mechanism.

(b) This inspection and servicing may only be performed by persons specifically licensed to do so by the Commission or an Agreement State.

(c) A licensee shall keep a record of the inspection and servicing for the duration of the license. The record must contain the inspector’s name, the inspector's license number, the date of inspection, the manufacturer’s name and model number and serial number for both the teletherapy unit and source, a list of components inspected, a list of components serviced and the type of service, a list of components replaced, and the signature of the inspector.
Subpart J—Training and Experience Requirements

§ 35.900 Radiation Safety Officer.
Except as provided in §35.901, the licensee shall require an individual fulfilling the responsibilities of the Radiation Safety Officer as provided in §35.32 to be an individual who:
(a) Is certified by:
(1) American Board of Health Physics in Comprehensive Health Physics;
(2) American Board of Radiology;
(3) American Board of Nuclear Medicine;
(4) American Board of Science in Nuclear Medicine;
(5) Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties in Nuclear Pharmacy;
(6) American Board of Medical Physics in radiation oncology physics;
(7) Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in nuclear medicine;
(8) American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; or
(9) American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine; or
(b) Has had classroom and laboratory training and experience as follows:
(1) 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:
   (i) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
   (ii) Radiation protection;
   (iii) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
   (iv) Radiation biology; and
   (v) Radiopharmaceutical chemistry; and
(2) One year of full time experience as a radiation safety technologist at a medical institution under the supervision of the individual identified as the Radiation Safety Officer on a Commission or Agreement State license that authorizes the medical use of by-product material; or
(c) Be an authorized user identified on the licensee’s license.

§ 35.901 Training for experienced Radiation Safety Officer.
An individual identified as a Radiation Safety Officer on a Commission or Agreement State license before October 1, 1986 need not comply with the training requirements of §35.900.

§ 35.910 Training for uptake, dilution, and excretion studies.
Except as provided in §§35.970 and 35.971, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a radiopharmaceutical in §35.100(a) to be a physician who:
(a) Is certified in:
(1) Nuclear medicine by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine;
(2) Diagnostic radiology by the American Board of Radiology; or
(3) Diagnostic radiology or radiology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology;
(4) Nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; or
(5) American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine in nuclear medicine; or
(b) Has had classroom and laboratory training in basic radioisotope handling techniques applicable to the use of prepared radiopharmaceuticals, and supervised clinical experience as follows:
(1) 40 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:
   (i) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
   (ii) Radiation protection;
   (iii) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
   (iv) Radiation biology; and
   (v) Radiopharmaceutical chemistry; and
(2) 20 hours of supervised clinical experience under the supervision of an authorized user and that includes:
   (i) Examining patients or human research subjects and reviewing their case histories to determine their suitability for radioisotope diagnosis, limitations, or contraindications;
   (ii) Selecting the suitable radiopharmaceuticals and calculating and measuring the dosages;
   (iii) Administering dosages to patients or human research subjects and using syringe radiation shields;
   (iv) Collaborating with the authorized user in the interpretation of radioisotope test results; and
   (v) Patient or human research subject followup; or
(c) Has successfully completed a six-month training program in nuclear...
§ 35.920 Training for imaging and localization studies.

Except as provided in §35.970 or 35.971, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a radiopharmaceutical, generator, or reagent kit in §35.200(a) to be a physician who:

(a) Is certified in:
   (1) Nuclear medicine by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine;
   (2) Diagnostic radiology by the American Board of Radiology;
   (3) Diagnostic radiology or radiology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology;
   (4) Nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; or
   (5) American Osteopathic Board of Nuclear Medicine in nuclear medicine;

or

(b) Has had classroom and laboratory training in basic radioisotope handling techniques applicable to the use of prepared radiopharmaceuticals, generators, and reagent kits, supervised work experience, and supervised clinical experience as follows:
   (1) 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:
      (i) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
      (ii) Radiation protection;
      (iii) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;
      (iv) Radiopharmaceutical chemistry; and
      (v) Radiation biology; and
   (2) 500 hours of supervised work experience under the supervision of an authorized user that includes:
      (i) Calculating and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;
      (ii) Using administrative controls to prevent the misadministration of byproduct material;
      (iii) Calculating and safely preparing patient or human research subject dosages;
      (iv) Using procedures to contain spilled byproduct material safely and using proper decontamination procedures; and
      (v) Eluting technetium-99m from generator systems, measuring and testing the eluate for molybdenum-99 and alumina contamination, and processing the eluate with reagent kits to prepare technetium-99m labeled radiopharmaceuticals; and
      (vi) Examining patients or human research subjects and reviewing their case histories to determine their suitability for radioisotope diagnosis, limitations, or contraindications;
      (ii) Selecting the suitable radiopharmaceuticals and calculating and measuring the dosages;
      (iii) Administering dosages to patients or human research subjects and using syringe radiation shields;
      (iv) Collaborating with the authorized user in the interpretation of radioisotope test results; and
      (v) Patient or human research subject followup; or
   (c) Has successfully completed a six-month training program in nuclear medicine that has been approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and that included classroom and laboratory training, work experience, and supervised clinical experience in all the topics identified in paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 35.930 Training for therapeutic use of unsealed byproduct material.

Except as provided in §35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of radiopharmaceuticals in §35.300 to be a physician who:

(a) Is certified by:
   (1) The American Board of Nuclear Medicine;
§ 35.940 Training for use of brachytherapy sources.

Except as provided in § 35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a brachytherapy source listed in § 35.400 for therapy to be a physician who:

(a) Is certified in:
   (1) Radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology;
   (2) Radiation oncology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology;
   (3) Radiology, with specialization in radiotherapy, as a British “Fellow of the Faculty of Radiology” or “Fellow of the Royal College of Radiology”; or
   (4) Therapeutic radiology by the Canadian Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons;

(b) Is in the active practice of therapeutic radiology, has had classroom and laboratory training in radioisotope handling techniques applicable to the therapeutic use of brachytherapy sources, supervised work experience,
and supervised clinical experience as follows:
(1) 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:
   (i) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
   (ii) Radiation protection;
   (iii) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and
   (iv) Radiation biology;
(2) 500 hours of supervised work experience under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes:
   (i) Ordering, receiving, and unpacking radioactive materials safely and performing the related radiation surveys;
   (ii) Checking survey meters for proper operation;
   (iii) Preparing, implanting, and removing sealed sources;
   (iv) Maintaining running inventories of material on hand;
   (v) Using administrative controls to prevent the misadministration of byproduct material; and
   (vi) Using emergency procedures to control byproduct material; and
(3) Three years of supervised clinical experience that includes one year in a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association, and an additional two years of clinical experience in therapeutic radiology under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes:
   (i) Examining individuals and reviewing their case histories to determine their suitability for brachytherapy treatment, and any limitations or contraindications;
   (ii) Selecting the proper brachytherapy sources and dose and method of administration;
   (iii) Calculating the dose; and
   (iv) Post-administration followup and review of case histories in collaboration with the authorized user.

§ 35.941 Training for ophthalmic use of strontium-90.

Except as provided in §35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of only strontium-90 for ophthalmic radiotherapy to be a physician who is in the active practice of therapeutic radiology or ophthalmology, and has had classroom and laboratory training in basic radioisotope handling techniques applicable to the use of strontium-90 for ophthalmic radiotherapy, and a period of supervised clinical training in ophthalmic radiotherapy as follows:
(a) 24 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:
   (1) Radiation physics and instrumentation;
   (2) Radiation protection;
   (3) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and
   (4) Radiation biology;
(b) Supervised clinical training in ophthalmic radiotherapy under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes the use of strontium-90 for the ophthalmic treatment of five individuals that includes:
   (1) Examination of each individual to be treated;
   (2) Calculation of the dose to be administered;
   (3) Administration of the dose; and
   (4) Followup and review of each individual’s case history.

§ 35.950 Training for use of sealed sources for diagnosis.

Except as provided in §35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a sealed source in a device listed in §35.500 to be a physician, dentist, or podiatrist who:
(a) Is certified in:
   (1) Radiology, diagnostic radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology;
   (2) Nuclear medicine by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine;
   (3) Diagnostic radiology or radiology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology; or
   (4) Nuclear medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; or
§ 35.961 Training for teletherapy.

Except as provided in §35.970, the licensee shall require the authorized user of a sealed source listed in §35.600 in a teletherapy unit to be a physician who:

(a) Is certified in:

(1) Radiology, therapeutic radiology, or radiation oncology by the American Board of Radiology;

(2) Radiation oncology by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology;

(3) Radiology, with specialization in radiotherapy, as a British “Fellow of the Faculty of Radiology” or “Fellow of the Royal College of Radiology”; or

(4) Therapeutic radiology by the Canadian Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons; or

(b) Is in the active practice of therapeutic radiology, and has had classroom and laboratory training in basic radioisotope techniques applicable to the use of a sealed source in a teletherapy unit, supervised work experience, and supervised clinical experience as follows:

(1) 200 hours of classroom and laboratory training that includes:

(i) Radiation physics and instrumentation;

(ii) Radiation protection;

(iii) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity; and

(iv) Radiation biology;

(2) 500 hours of supervised work experience under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes:

(i) Review of the full calibration measurements and periodic spot checks;

(ii) Preparing treatment plans and calculating treatment times;

(iii) Using administrative controls to prevent misadministrations;

(iv) Implementing emergency procedures to be followed in the event of the abnormal operation of a teletherapy unit or console; and

(v) Checking and using survey meters; and

(3) Three years of supervised clinical experience that includes one year in a formal training program approved by the Residency Review Committee for Radiology of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Committee on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association and an additional two years of clinical experience in therapeutic radiology under the supervision of an authorized user at a medical institution that includes:

(i) Examining individuals and reviewing their case histories to determine their suitability for teletherapy treatment, and any limitations or contraindications;

(ii) Selecting the proper dose and how it is to be administered;

(iii) Calculating the teletherapy doses and collaborating with the authorized user in the review of patients’ or human research subjects’ progress and consideration of the need to modify originally prescribed doses as warranted by patients’ or human research subjects’ reaction to radiation; and

(iv) Post-administration followup and review of case histories.


§ 35.961 Training for teletherapy physicist.

The licensee shall require the teletherapy physicist to be an individual who:

(a) Is certified by the American Board of Radiology in:

(1) Therapeutic radiological physics;

(2) Roentgen ray and gamma ray physics;

(3) X-ray and radium physics; or

(4) Radiological physics; or

(b) Is certified by the American Board of Medical Physics in radiation oncology physics or

...
§ 35.970  (c) Holds a master's or doctor's degree in physics, biophysics, radiological physics, or health physics, and has completed one year of full time training in therapeutic radiological physics and an additional year of full time work experience under the supervision of a teletherapy physicist at a medical institution that includes the tasks listed in §§35.59, 35.632, 35.634, and 35.641 of this part.


§ 35.970  Training for experienced authorized users.

Physicians, dentists, or podiatrists identified as authorized users for the medical, dental, or podiatric use of by-product material on a Commission or Agreement State license issued before April 1, 1987 who perform only those methods of use for which they were authorized on that date need not comply with the training requirements of subpart J.

§ 35.971  Physician training in a three month program.

A physician who, before July 1, 1984, began a three month nuclear medicine training program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and has successfully completed the program need not comply with the requirements of §§35.910 or 35.920.

§ 35.972  Recentness of training.

The training and experience specified in this subpart must have been obtained within the 7 years preceding the date of application or the individual must have had related continuing education and experience since the required training and experience was completed.

[59 FR 61786, Dec. 2, 1994]

§ 35.980  Training for an authorized nuclear pharmacist.

The licensee shall require the authorized nuclear pharmacist to be a pharmacist who:

(a) Has current board certification as a nuclear pharmacist by the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties, or

(b)(1) Has completed 700 hours in a structured educational program consisting of both:

(i) Didactic training in the following areas:

(A) Radiation physics and instrumentation;

(B) Radiation protection;

(C) Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity;

(D) Chemistry of byproduct material for medical use; and

(E) Radiation biology; and

(ii) Supervised experience in a nuclear pharmacy involving the following:

(A) Shipping, receiving, and performing related radiation surveys;

(B) Using and performing checks for proper operation of dose calibrators, survey meters, and, if appropriate, instruments used to measure alpha- or beta-emitting radionuclides;

(C) Calculating, assaying, and safely preparing dosages for patients or human research subjects;

(D) Using administrative controls to avoid mistakes in the administration of byproduct material;

(E) Using procedures to prevent or minimize contamination and using proper decontamination procedures; and

(2) Has obtained written certification, signed by a preceptor authorized nuclear pharmacist, that the above training has been satisfactorily completed and that the individual has achieved a level of competency sufficient to independently operate a nuclear pharmacy.

[59 FR 61786, Dec. 2, 1994]

§ 35.981  Training for experienced nuclear pharmacists.

A licensee may apply for and must receive a license amendment identifying an experienced nuclear pharmacist as an authorized nuclear pharmacist before it allows this individual to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist. A pharmacist who has completed a structured educational program as specified in §35.980(b)(1) before December 2, 1994, and who is working in a nuclear pharmacy would qualify as an experienced nuclear pharmacist. An experienced nuclear pharmacist need not comply with the requirements on
preceptor statement (§ 35.980(b)(2)) and recentness of training (§ 35.972) to qualify as an authorized nuclear pharmacist.


Subpart K—Enforcement

§ 35.990 Violations.

(a) The Commission may obtain an injunction or other court order to prevent a violation of the provisions of—

(1) The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

(2) Title II of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; or

(3) A regulation or order issued pursuant to those Acts.

(b) The Commission may obtain a court order for the payment of a civil penalty imposed under section 234 of the Atomic Energy Act:

(1) For violations of—

(i) Sections 53, 57, 62, 63, 81, 82, 101, 103, 104, 107, or 109 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

(ii) Section 206 of the Energy Reorganization Act;

(iii) Any rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to the sections specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section;

(iv) Any term, condition, or limitation of any license issued under the sections specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) For any violation for which a license may be revoked under section 186 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.


§ 35.999 Resolution of conflicting requirements during transition period.

If the rules in this part conflict with the licensee’s radiation safety program as identified in its license, and if that license was approved by the Commission before April 1, 1987 and has not been renewed since April 1, 1987, then the requirements in the license will apply. However, if that licensee exercises its privilege to make minor changes in its radiation safety procedures that are not potentially important to safety under § 35.31 of this chapter, the portion changed must comply with the requirements of this part. At the time of license renewal and thereafter, these amendments to this part shall apply.

PART 36—LICENSES AND RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR IRRADIATORS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
36.1 Purpose and scope.
36.2 Definitions.
36.5 Interpretations.
36.8 Information collection requirements: OMB approval.

Subpart B—Specific Licensing Requirements

36.11 Application for a specific license.
36.13 Specific licenses for irradiators.
36.15 Start of construction.
36.17 Applications for exemptions.
36.19 Request for written statements.

Subpart C—Design and Performance Requirements for Irradiators

36.21 Performance criteria for sealed sources.
36.23 Access control.
36.25 Shielding.
36.27 Fire protection.
36.29 Radiation monitors.
36.31 Control of source movement.
36.33 Irradiator pools.
36.35 Source rack protection.