Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc.

NEWSBRIEF

December 2001

CRCPD's Mission: A Partnership Dedicated to Radiation Protection

Message from Chairperson Paul J. Merges, Ph.D.

Inside

Chairman Paul modeling his "Frankfort 'Fil" hat.

Hi CRCPDers:

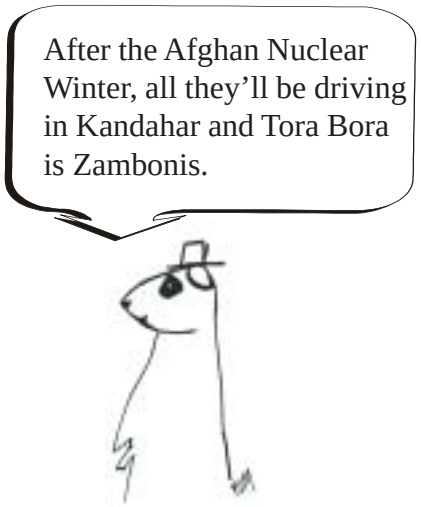
Happy Holiday to you and your families from all of us on the Board and the staff of the Office of Executive Director. While we live in trying times, we need to appreciate the many benefits we've been lucky enough to attain; to affirm our responsibilities as citizens of the greatest democracy which ever existed; and to reflect on our chosen careers as public servants in this great nation.

The unexpected result of the terrorist strikes of September 11, 2001, is the uniting of a very materialistic society to seek retribution for the wrongs committed. Apparently, we've advanced out of a universe, indifferent to ethical values, where everything was reduced to the level of economics, and instant gratification. We quickly returned to our roots - religion, family, honor, and country.

As such, let us reflect during the Holiday Season on the positive things we CRCPDers have done and the negative effects we've avoided. Yes, at the Conference we're a family - a family of radiation regulators who are often stressed in our day-to-day jobs. Let's be very thankful the radiation field has advanced in a mere 100 years to the most protective science, and acknowledge our roles therein. But let us always think ahead in our lives to the time we're retired and reflecting back on our radiation careers. Let us remember the good and the bad, but let us count our blessings if we can look into a mirror and say "I did it the right way (not the politically expedient way), not for me, but for

Chairpersons Report
continued

thee-my fellow citizens. You citizens, and your children, can be unafraid. You're being adequately protected from radiation. Your radiation regulatory programs were there with you, and well ahead of you." CRCPDers, this should be your goal! If not, add it to your New Year's resolutions. And, let's keep exceeding it.



The adventures of ***Frankfort 'Fil–*** world's only radiation forecasting groundhog

On the war front, Dr. Donald Barnes of the EPA Science Advisory Board asks the right question of us - what did you do to help America during the War on Terrorism? As former President Eisenhower advised us "The best foreign policy is to live our lives in honesty, decency, and integrity: at home, making our land a more fitting habitation for free men; and, abroad, joining with those of like mind and heart, to make all the world a place where all men can dwell in peace." While we do this, let us keep ever vigilant seeking ways to reduce access of those bent on destroying our society by any means, including the use of radiological materials. If you're not with it, I suggest a visit to the World Trade Center area of New York City. It's very meaningful, and unfortunately, threatening if we fail to stop the terror-cycle.

The past weeks since the last *Newsbrief* have been very busy for CRCPD in preparations for the Board biannual meeting on December 6-8, 2001, in Bethesda, Maryland. Issues considered included the S-6 Committee recommendations for job descriptions for the Executive Director and Deputy Director positions and fiscal recommendations from that Committee also. A special called business meeting was held on December 7th for the purpose of amending the Bylaws to change "Voting Member" to "Director Member." The Technical Planning Committee met just prior to the Board meeting on December 5th and prepared for next year's Annual Meeting which will have a major thrust into emergency planning and counter-terrorism. We expect to be recruiting the next Executive Director in the Spring of 2002. So you wanna-bees, keep abreast of events in the next six months.

Congratulations to Bob Hallisey - the first Byron E. Keene award winner at the New England Radiological Health Committee meeting in November 2001.

Have a happy, holy, and safe holiday season.

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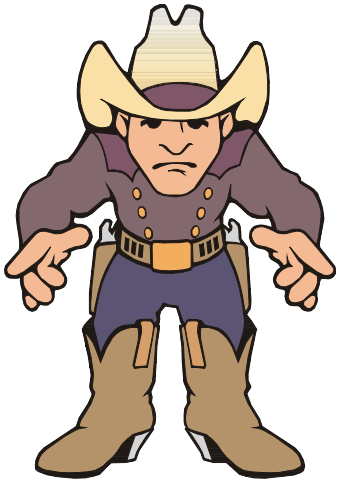


Who is this Desperado?

One of your board members!

Look for the name elsewhere in this *Bulletin*.

❖

Mail Irradiation

By Jill Lipoti, Assistant Director
New Jersey Radiation Protection Program

I attended a meeting at the IBA facility in Bridgeport, New Jersey on November 2, 2001. (Yeah, I know it was a holiday...) IBA has an accelerator which they were proposing to use for irradiating the mail which has been piling up at postal facilities in New Jersey. They would use a 10 MeV electron beam that would be shot down at the mail, which would move through on a conveyor belt. I was invited to the meeting by Orhan Sulieman from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Bert Coursey, from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), brought a test package containing letters stacked vertically in a box. He had placed dosimeters in the package along with some surrogate spores from a bacteria which would behave like anthrax, but was not dangerous. The facility was to irradiate the package, as they would the real mail. Then the package would be returned to NIST to determine the dose at various locations within the package and to plate out the bacteria to see if it would grow.

After much discussion about the penetration of the electron beam, it was determined that the package would have to be turned over and run through the irradiator a second time. The problem is that the spores in the envelopes would presumably fall to the bottom of the envelope by gravity, thus avoiding the beam for both passes. (The beam shoots down from the top.)

After even more discussion, it was determined that to get an effective spore

Mail Irradiation
continued

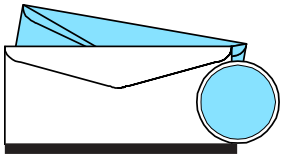
kill, the mail would have to be placed horizontally, and irradiated from both sides in case there was some shielding material in the mail. Things like CD-roms, (I get a lot from AOL) or pennies sent to the President from school kids, or other high z materials could shield or scatter radiation causing areas of high dose and areas of low dose. The mail needs to be irradiated to at least a 56 kiloGray dose (or 5.6 megaRads) to be effective, but the dose does not have to be uniform.

The decision was made for Bert Coursey to prepare another test box, with mail placed in the horizontal configuration. However, the Postal Service also decided to start irradiating the mail which has been sitting at the contaminated post office but to hold it after irradiation until the test results demonstrate the efficacy of the irradiation. Mail density varies greatly. Lands End catalogs have a different density than paychecks. The density varies from about 0.34g/cc to 0.8g/cc for copier paper. It is incredible. So it is not trivial to ensure that the radiation dose is effective.

What mail will be irradiated? All the mail which has been held at the Hamilton, New Jersey Post Office.

Does that mean that some photographic film, some film badges or other radiation monitoring devices might be irradiated? Yes.

What should people do if they don't get a valid occupational dose reading for this month? They should follow the applicable regulations and estimate their dose. Hopefully it will only be one months worth of data that will be lost in the process.



Will all mail be irradiated from now on? Prospective decisions have not been made, but it is my understanding that only one type of mail has been absolutely determined as irradiation candidates - and that is letters to Santa. Other decisions are being made, and will take into considerations the concerns of the film badge companies and the film processing companies. Perhaps an alternate sterilization technique will be used on mail identified as being affected by irradiation. I will let you know as soon as I hear.

What about heat? Yes, the irradiation heats up the mail to about 140 to 160 degrees Fahreneheit. If the item in the mail is sensitive to heat, it may be damaged.

What about the IBA facility? What about their workers? Are there regulations that apply? Yes, NJ has regulations for particle accelerators and they can be found on our website.

Do you have any more questions? I sure hope not! But email me if you do.

Can you pass this along? Sure. I haven't revealed anything confidential.

❖

Working Group activities

Reporting period:
March 2001
thru
August 2001

ENVIRONMENTAL NUCLEAR COUNCIL

Russ Takata (HI), Chairperson

Working Group Activities

E-5 Committee on Radioactive Waste Management: Nothing to report
Gary Robertson (WA), Chairperson

E-6 Committee on Emergency Response Planning: Nothing to report.
Steve Woods (CA), Chairperson

E-20 Committee on Federal Facilities: Nothing to report.
Ed Bailey (CA), Chairperson

E-23 Committee on Resource Recovery & Radioactivity
Kathleen McAllister (MA), Chairperson

The chairperson of the E-23 Committee was honored to present testimony during the second meeting of the National Academies, National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Board on Energy and Environmental Systems, Committee on Alternatives for Controlling the Release of Solid Materials from Nuclear Regulatory Commission - Licensed Facilities, on March 27, 2001, in Washington, DC.

The E-23 committee was also represented during the American Nuclear Society's Annual Meeting, on the panel entitled "Clearance Criteria - Still Eluding Consensus," on June 19, 2001, in Milwaukee, WI. Key points presented were:

♦ If we do not have a nationwide clearance standard, it does not mean material is not being released. It means that we do not have consistent clearance levels and there is less coherent control over what is being released. Establishing risk informed dose based regulation for improving the control of solids presents us with an opportunity to influence the selection of a uniform dose criterion that is not only trivial, but can be readily discussed and demonstrated to the public to be reasonable and safe.

♦ Any rulemaking or alternative for clearing solid materials from nuclear facilities, and improving control over them, will be subject to criticism if cumulative dose impacts from combining cleared materials with other radioactive sources have not been adequately evaluated in assessing present and future societal concerns. "Other" radioactive sources include technologically enhanced radioactive materials, commodities already containing long lived radionuclides from past accidents, atmospheric nuclear testing inventories and prior improper disposals; and, consumer products already containing intentionally introduced radioactive materials specifically exempted from further regulatory control.

♦ Improved exposure modeling assumptions from estimating risk to human health and the environment need to be developed on the basis of existing data and new studies for a better understanding of actual risks associated with cleared materials. As long as fragmented regulation continues to exist, so will frag-

Working Group Activities
continued

mented exposure modeling continue to exist, with different parties possessing incomplete data based upon differing priorities. States, federal agencies, industry and members of the public need to work together as equal partners in the global alliance to develop clear and comprehensive margins of safety regarding every day exposures to radioactive materials, because doing so will benefit all of us.

Invitations to participate in these important meetings provided not only an excellent platform for focusing attention on scientific evidence and public policy issues, but for enhancing the profile of CRCPD and publicizing the work of its committees.

E-24 Committee on Decommissioning and Decontamination

Dennis Zannoni (NJ), Chairperson

♦ E-24 continued its survey effort by contacting States to find out State's D&D wants and needs.

♦ E-24 Committee met with advisors and liaisons in Knoxville, Tennessee from March 24-26, 2001 and received D&D updates from federal liaisons, toured facilities undergoing D&D, and worked extensively on the draft D&D State guidance document.

♦ E-24 members Debra McBaugh and Dennis Zannoni attended the CRCPD annual meeting in Anchorage, Alaska from April 29 to May 2 and shared a draft of the State D&D guidance document; shared our meeting summary from our annual committee meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee; shared a poster in handout form of our current and future work; made a presentation to the CRCPD members on the fire at Hanford, Washington; and spoke to many members about how we can help them.

♦ E-24 member Debra McBaugh attended the June 13th Health Physics Society meeting and presented a D&D paper.

E-25 Committee on Radon

By Adrian Howe (NV), Chairperson

♦ The Committee on Radon (E-25) met in Seattle, Washington on March 24-25, 2001 to initiate preliminary planning for the 11th National Radon Meeting to be held in Daytona Beach, Florida in October 2001. Agenda topics were outlined with potential speakers identified. Committee members were given assignments to procure speakers for various topics and time slots. Additional future committee tasks were discussed with EPA.

♦ The Committee met in Madison, Wisconsin on August 4-5, 2001 to finalize the meeting agenda and speakers for the 11th National Radon Meeting. Assignments were provided to committee members to finalize speakers for changed agenda items. Preliminary plans were discussed for the 12th National Radon Meeting to be held in Reno, Nevada in October 2002. Future National Radon

Working Group Activities
continued

Meeting sites were discussed. The committee also initiated planning for a questionnaire of states to provide for a clearinghouse of state radon programs to be available on the CRCPD webpage. This project will also serve as an update to the Radon Program Cookbook.

♦ The committee provided comments to EPA pertaining to a proposed minor revision to the *Citizens Guide to Radon.*

E-26 Coordinator for Radioactive Material Transportation: Nothing to report.
Aubrey Goodwin (AZ), Chairperson

E-28 Ad Hoc Committee for Video for Superfund Sites: Nothing to report.
Joe Klinger (IL), Chairperson

E-29 Liaison - Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) and the American Water Works Association (AWWA): Nothing to report.
Robert Stilwell (ME), Liaison

E-30 Liaison - Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (ARST):
Karen Tuccillo (NJ), Liaison: Nothing to report.

E-31 Liaison - Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO): Nothing to report.
Darice Bailey (CA), Liaison

E-32 Liaison - Environmental Council of the States (ECOS)
Ed Wilds (CT), Liasion

♦ Reviewed the ECOS Annual Meeting agenda to evaluate the need for CRCPD's representation. Since monies were not allocated in this year's budget for travel, activities are limited.

♦ Continued contact with Ms. Lia Parisien of ECOS and made arrangements to have a specific ECOS point of contact for CRCPD. Mr. Christopher Tulou of ECOS has been named as the point of contact.

♦ Submitted budget request for support of two meetings next fiscal year.

E-33 Liaison - National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC): Nothing to report.
John Volpe (KY), Liasion

E-34 Committee on Unwanted Radioactive Materials:
Joe Klinger (IL), Chairperson

♦ October 24, 2001 e-mail announcement distributed to all states and federal agencies regarding the funding of CRCPD's National Orphan Radioactive Material Disposition Program.

Working Group Activities
continued

E-35 Committee on Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARRSIM)
Harlan Keaton (FL), Chairperson

Presented a poster at the 2001 Annual Meeting in Anchorage, Alaska. The poster showed all work done (training) since the beginning of the program to date. In addition, at the meeting EPA agreed to support the training through funding for at least two three day courses per year. Since that time one course (June 26, 27, 28, 2001) was held in Montgomery, Alabama and eight employees were trained.

E-36 Task Force on TENORM: Nothing to report.
Tommy Cardwell (TX), Chairperson

E-37 Committee on Naval Nuclear Propulsion
Ed Wilds (CT), Chairperson

- Contacted all committee members and advisors through email.
- Requested each member and advisor to identify issues they felt CRCPD should address regarding the Naval Nuclear Propulsion.

General Council

Ronald Fraass (KS)
Chairperson

Working Group Activities

G-2 Committee on Ionizing Measurements
Bob Lommler (IL), Chairperson

- Illinois laboratory on site review and G2 annual meeting held.
- Laboratory accreditation fees established for 2002.
- States and members surveyed on their instrument calibration needs.
- Measurement Quality Assurance testing scheduled.
- CRCPD Publication 85-4 revision schedule established.

G-7 Liaison - American National Standards Institute (ANSI): Nothing to report.
Curt Hopkins (OED), Liaison

G-9 Resolution Coordinator
Kirk Whatley (AL), Chairperson

- No resolutions received for consideration.
- An announcement was placed in the CRCPD *Newsbrief* regarding a call for resolutions.

G-10 Awards Coordinator: Nothing to report.
Robert Hallisey (MA), Chairperson

G-20 Committee on Licensing State Designation
Robert Gallagher (MA), Chairperson

- A brief summary of our meeting was provided for the *Newsbrief* during the biannual period.

Working Group Activities
continued

G-34 Committee on Industrial Radiography

Jan Endahl (TX), Chairperson

♦ In May, G-34 completed its review of the American Society for Nondestructive Testing, Inc. (ASNT) application to be recognized as an independent certifying organization for x-ray and combination industrial radiographer certifications.

♦ The committee sent its recommendation to the CRCPD Board of Directors in June that ASNT's programs be recognized. On June 19th, the Board approved the recognition of ASNT's programs.

♦ The official letter of recognition from Chairman Merges to ASNT was sent June 26, 2001. Copies of the letter were sent to all state radiation control program directors, state certifying/testing coordinators, board members and liaisons.

♦ On July 23, 2001, ASNT confirmed that the practices and procedures outlined in Chairman Merges' letter had been incorporated into ASNT's working documents.

♦ Late August, the committee received a request form the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for assistance in assessing a proposal submitted by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission to have its gamma radiographers reciprocally recognized. Preliminary committee discussions have been scheduled.

G-40 Coordinator for Nonionizing

Robert Watkins (MA), Chairperson

♦ Technical assistance on various nonionizing areas was provided to Vermont, Ohio, Florida, and Connecticut.

♦ A proposal for funding from the Indoor Tanning Association has been developed.

G-50 Liaison - National Council on Radiation Protection (NCRP):

Ed Bailey (CA), Liaison: Nothing to report.

G-52 Liaison - American Academy of Health Physics (AAHP):

Ruth McBurney (TX), Liaison: Nothing to report.

G-53 Task Force on Public Information for Radiation Protection

Jill Lipoti (NJ), Chairperson

♦ State radiation control programs need ready access to information developed to explain radiation issues to the general public. Rather than starting from

Working Group Activities
continued

scratch, it would be useful if states could simply access public information already developed, and personalize it for use in their particular situation. To this end, the Task Force on Public Information for Radiation Protection is developing a clearinghouse of information which will be available on the CRCPD web site.

♦ All categories of radiation issues were divided among the members and federal resource persons during a meeting on April 20, 2001. Each member is researching information available on the web and compiling a spreadsheet containing the web addresses and some information about the source.

♦ In a subsequent meeting on September 20-21, the committee will decide how to best organize the information on the CRCPD web site for ease of access by members.

♦ The web site is expected to be ready to unveil at the annual meeting in May 2002.

♦ The web presence will enable CRCPD to assume a leadership role on radiation protection and public policy issues by establishing our expertise in providing information to the public. The web presence will advertise what we have to offer. Development of this public information clearinghouse has resulted from active liaison with professional organizations and federal agencies. Use of the web site will increase communication among members and promote an active, energized membership.

Healing Arts Council

Julia Schmitt (NE), Chairperson

H Working Group Activities

H-3 Committee on Medical Practice: Nothing to report.
Dennis Angelo (PA), Chairperson

H-4 Committee on Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends (NEXT)
Mary Ann Spohrer (IL), Chairperson

♦ Committee meeting held in conjunction with CRCPD meeting in May 2001 and summarized in *Newsbrief* April issue. Issues addressed included Chest training, data summary updates, and preliminary discussions for NEXT 2002 Abdomen/Lumbar Spine.

♦ NEXT 2002 questionnaire, nomination letter, and forms sent to program directors in mid July. Many questionnaires have been returned and some phone calls have been made to follow up on those not responding.

♦ Comments submitted to FDA for data summaries distributed at the May 2001 meeting.

Working Group Activities
continued

H-7 Committee on Quality Assurance in Diagnostic X-Ray: Nothing to report.
John Winston (PA), Chairperson

H-11 Committee on Mammography: Nothing to report.
Jennifer Elee (LA), Chairperson

H-11 Committee on Mammography - Subgroup MQSA Inspection Frequency Task Force: Nothing to report.
Kahtleen Kaufman (CA), Chairperson

H-13 Liaison - American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT) and American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT): Nothing to report.
John Gray (AZ), Liasion

H-15 Liaison - American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM) and American College of Medical Physics (ACMP)
Jill Lipoti (NJ), Liaison

♦ Paul Schmidt, Past CRCPD Chairperson, attended the AAPM annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah in July 2001 representing CRCPD. He attended committee meetings, and represented the CRCPD position on reducing fluoroscopic exposure. He emphasized CRCPD's interest in becoming involved internationally.

♦ Jill Lipoti attended the ACMP annual training program in Hershey, Pennsylvania, on June 6-7, 2001 at no cost to CRCPD. Dr. Lipoti presented a paper on New Jersey's rules for quality assurance in x-ray, and described CRCPD's committee structure for the SSRCR's. ACMP members expressed interest in working with CRCPD on various diagnostic and therapeutic radiation rules.

♦ AAPM has designated funding for presentation of a training course at the annual meeting in May 2002 in Wisconsin. They have agreed on the topic of shielding and are putting together a group of individuals to present the information. AAPM is also interested in providing speakers to the conference portion of the annual meeting, not just the training program. AAPM has repeatedly expressed their pleasure at the good working relationship between the two professional organizations.

H-16 Liaison - Joint Commission of Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO): Nothing to report.
Tom Seif (IL), Liaison

H-19 Liaison - American Chiropractic Association (ACA): Nothing to report.
Cindy Becker (FL), Liaison

H-20 Liaison - Breast Cancer Organizations
Karen Farris (MA), Liaison

♦ Contacted many states during the annual meeting to find out if they participate in the Breast and Cervical Cancer Institute (BCCI) program. Also contacted the states through e-mail. Received a listing of all states BCCI contacts.

Working Group Activities
continued

Special Council

Terry Frazee (WA), Chairperson

H-22 Task Force to Minimize the Risk from Fluorocopy: Nothing to report.
Tom Seif (IL), Chairperson

SC Working Group Activities

S-1 Liaison - American College of Radiology (ACR)
Jill Lipoti (NJ), Liaison

- As the ACR develops accreditation programs, the availability will be reported in the *Newsbrief.*
- When the ACR phantom is available, an article will be written for the *Newsbrief.*

S-2 Task Force on CRCPD Strategic Planning
Diane Tefft (NH), Chairperson

- Will be providing an update on S-2's plan activities at each annual meeting.

S-3 Liaison - National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the National Governors' Association (NGA)
Roland Fletcher (MD), Liaison

- Letters of introduction sent to both organizations on July 2, 2001. No response has been received.
- Was unable to attend the Annual NCSL Meeting in August.

S-4 Commission on Training
Debbie Borden (TX), Chairperson

- Three training modules have been developed and submitted to CRCPD for inclusion on the web site. Module #1: Broad Overview of Medical Diagnostic X-Ray Machines; Module #2: Instruments; and Module #3: X-Ray Inspection Calculations.
- A list of training available from various vendors, etc. has been compiled. This list is being updated and will be submitted to CRCPD soon.

S-5 Ad Hoc Committee on the States' Role in National Materials Regulation Development
Robert Walker (MA), Chairperson

- In April, Cindy Cardwell rotated from Chair to Advisor due to her new Board position as Chair-Elect. Bob Walker (MA) was appointed chairperson. Marcia Howard (OH) was appointed as member.
- Three S-5 committee members participated as members of the NRC National Materials Program Working Group (NMPWG), and its final report was

Working Group Activities
continued

submitted to the NRC in May of this year. The report contains several quite different options and recommendations for the Commission's consideration, all of which bear on the way radioactive materials will be regulated in the future. CRCPD's role in regulation development will depend to a great extent on the direction taken by the NRC in its response to the NMPWG report, and so the S-5 committee's efforts continue to be deferred until the NRC has taken its decision. It is hoped that an NRC decision will be known by the early fall, and so the second S-5 committee meeting is tentatively planned for late fall.

♦ S-5 and NRC's National Materials Program working group are interrelated. Cindy Cardwell and Bob Walker made a joint presentation to the National Conference on Radiation Control in Anchorage, Alaska outlining the activities to date of these two groups.

S-6 Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Review
John Erickson (WA), Chairperson

♦ Membership Survey in February *Newsbief*.

Suggested State Regulations Council

Cindy Cardwell (TX), Chairperson

SSR

Working Group Activities

SR-1 Suggested Regulations - Group 1, Part C: Nothing to report.
Monica Gonzalez (TX), Chairperson

SR-2 Suggested Regulations - Group 2, Parts A, D, & J: Nothing to report.
Shawn Seely (ME), Chairperson

SR-3 Suggested Regulations - Group 3, Parts H & I: Nothing to report.
David Allard (PA), Chairperson

SR-4 Suggested Regulations - Group 4, Parts B & F: Nothing to report.
Donald Norton (SD), Chairperson

SR-5 Suggested Regulations - Group 5, Part N:
Steve Collins (IL), Chairperson

♦ Prepared replies to peer reviewer's comments on draft Part N.

♦ Completed editing, revision, and formatting of final draft of Part N, Rationale, Matters for Future Consideration, Implementation Guidance document, and replies to peer reviewer's comments.

♦ Submitted all work products to the CRCPD Board of Directors for approval.

SR-6 Suggested Regulations - Group 6, Part G: Nothing to report
David Walter (AL), Chairperson

Working Group Activities
continued

SR-7 Suggested Regulations - Group 7, Parts, E, Q, & W: Nothing to report.
Salifu Dakubu (MA), Chairperson

SR-8 Suggested Regulations - Group 8, Medical Therapy: Nothing to report.
Debbie Gilley (FL), Chairperson

SR-9 Suggested Regulations - Group 9, Nonionizing: Nothing to report.
Robert Watkins (MA), Chairperson

SR-11 Suggested Regulations - Group 11, Radon
Walter Klein (FL), Chairperson

- Committee met in Daytona Beach, Florida, following the 11th National Radon Meeting. (See full report elsewhere in the *Newsbrief.)*

SR-12 Suggested Regulations - Group 12, Parts M, O, P, S, & T
Ken Weaver (CO), Chairperson

- Part M update ongoing in cooperatiaon with the E-5 Committee.
- Part O has been adopted.
- Part P has been adopted.
- Part S peer review completed.
- Part T update completed.

SR-13 Suggested Regulations - Group 13, Part U: Nothing to report.
Chuck McLendon (TX), Chairperson

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By Otha Linton
CRCPD's Presence in Washington, D.C.

NRC activities

Late in November, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission concurred with the recommendations of the Department of Energy for sites for nuclear waste repositories and specifically endorsed Yucca Mountain in Nevada for such a site.

The NRC's action, announced in the October 26, 2001, *Federal Register some 13* months after it received drafts from DOE, was contrary to the public issuance of a report from the federal General Accounting Office which found Yucca Mountain unacceptable for a nuclear waste site based upon review of several earlier studies from various sources. The activation of the site has been opposed by Nevada Senator Harry Reed and most other Nevada political leaders who have taken a position on Yucca Mountain.

continued

Commenters on the variety of assaults on the nation which potentially might be made by terrorists, following the plane crashes of September 11, have cited the on-site spent fuel storage facilities at most of the functioning nuclear power reactors in the country as being vulnerable to attacks which could disperse radioactivity, even if the adjacent *reactor remains intact.* The burial of fuel wastes would eliminate such vulnerability.

FDA News

Abdominal compression devices used by radiologists in the course of fluoroscopic studies will be exempted from requirements for premarket clearances, the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health announced in the 15 November *Federal Register.* In response to a petition requesting exemption of a single compression device, an F-spoon, the agency decided to make its exemption generic. The devices are used by radiologists to palpate a patients abdomen during fluoroscopy to assist the movement of contrast material without need to reach into the x-ray beam.

Other elements of image-intensified fluoroscopic units require premarket clearances and that requirement is unchanged by the action on the compression devices.

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Handling a radioactive historical artifact

NOTE: The following article appeared in the October issue of the *Newsbrief*, but some of the text was inadvertently left out. Here is the full version as sent by the Ohio staff.

By Jim Colleli and Jim Webb, Sr. Health Physicists
Environmental Radiation Safety Section, Decommissioning Program

Introduction

The Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection utilizes an Incident Response Program to handle radiological events that may be outside of the scope of a licensed activity. Events that could fall outside the scope of a licensed activity include landfill and scrap metal radiation alarm trips, and discovery of radioactive materials in the public domain such as schools, businesses, homes….and museums.

In many of these cases, the person making the call does not have any formal training or education in radiation protection, may not be familiar with the terms and units used in the field of radiation protection, and are not equipped to handle or store radioactive material.

Historical Artifact
continued

The Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Protection/Incident Response Program was presented with a somewhat unique radiological response on May 15, 2001. A fire department representative from Marion, Ohio reported an **ounce** of Radium had been discovered at the Warren G. Harding Presidential Home located in Marion, Ohio. This event caused great concern initially due to the amount reported and its location. This event was compounded by the fact that the fire department representative was not present during the discovery and was informed of this event by the site manager at the museum via phone. The fire department representative could not confirm the quantity in question. The conversion factor for 1.0 ounce is approximately 28.5 grams. The conversion factor for one gram of Radium 226 has historically been defined as one Curie, or 3.7 E10 Becquerels. Applying the specific gamma constant for Radium 226, which is 0.825 R-m2 / Ci-hr to this reported quantity, equates to a total activity of over 28 curies of Radium and an exposure rate over 24 R/hr at one meter! Based on the initial information, a staff member was immediately dispatched to determine the radiological hazard and status of this source.

Initial response and follow up

Program staff arrived at the Warren G. Harding Presidential Home later that afternoon and surveyed the immediate outside perimeter and inside of the home and found typical background radiation levels (10-12 uR/Hr). The site manager of the home had removed the source from an upstairs bedroom closet to a small makeshift brick cubicle (approximately 1 foot by 1 foot) in a room down in the basement. After moving downstairs to the basement, but before entering the basement room with the small brick cubicle, another survey was conducted outside the room. Again the radiation levels were found to be typical background radiation levels. Radiation measurements around the outside of the makeshift brick cubicle were background but readings at the top of the cubicle entrance to the source was approximately 1 mR/Hr. The source, located inside a small jewelry type box, could be observed inside the small makeshift brick cubicle. A reading was taken at contact with the box and the exposure rates increased to approximately 20 mR/Hr. According to the site manager, the box was very light and it contained an hourglass filled with a sand material. The site manager's hands were surveyed to determine if removable contamination was present due to handling the source. No contamination could be detected above background. The source was then moved to a more secure location in the home and placed under lock and key to ensure that other staff members or the public did not have access to the source.

A second visit was made to the home the following week to obtain more exposure rate readings and to confirm earlier measurements. Several contact measurements of the box in an open and unopened position indicated a range be-

Historical Artifact
continued

tween 7-48 mR/hr using a Ludlum Model 17 ion chamber. The highest reading at 100 cm was 36 uR/hr in the unopened position. These readings were reinforced by the use of pocket dosimeters, which were situated equidistant from the source for one hour confirming the earlier measurements. Thus the exposure rate readings taken during the second visit confirmed that the quantity of radioactive material was much less than the originally reported value by the fire department representative and consequently less than the quantity inscribed on the front of the box.

The inscription (see photo insert) indicated it was a gift from President Harding to Madame Curie. Pierre and Marie Curie discovered Radium in

1902. Initially, Marie Curie made a conscious decision not to patent radium or it's medical applications. As the price of radium escalated, she found there were inadequate supplies for the radiochemical investigations she wanted to undertake at the Institute of Radium in Paris. An American benefactress organized an effort that provided $100,000 to fund her further research.

In light of the fact that this radiological artifact had significant historical merit, was structurally sound, and in its present state, was not a significant hazard to museum staff, the site manager and Bureau staff believed an alter-

Historical Artifact
continued

nate fate should be sought other than disposal in a licensed facility. Radium in activities of 0.1 uCi or more must be licensed in Ohio. In lieu of immediate licensing and associated requirements, the source was safely transported and secured at the parent affiliate of the Harding museum, the Ohio Historical Society, located in Columbus, while a possible home was sought for this source.

Packaging and transfer

Ultimately, the American Museum of Science and Energy in Oakridge, Tennessee agreed to acquire the source for inclusion in their historical exhibits. The source had to meet federal DOT and State of Tennessee requirements for transport – a strong tight package with container surface exposure rates below 0.5 mR/hr. The package was constructed at the Ohio Historical Society's machine shop. Initially, the source was wrapped in lead foil to attenuate bremsstrahlung and gamma emissions. Several adjustments to shielding within the package, including additions of wood, lead wrappings, and 1/8 inch plate steel were necessary to meet the surface exposure rate limits and enhance the structural integrity. The source was received in good condition and is now at the Science and Energy Museum and will soon be available for safe viewing by the public in a setting that compliments it's history.

Lessons learned

Typically, the majority of the Bureau's incident responses for radioactive materials are wastes originating from medical diagnostic procedures. An EPA sponsored program collected many orphaned sources of Radium in Ohio during the early 1990's. This incident proves there are still rouge sources in the public domain, therefore a responder needs to expect the unexpected. Below is a list of the lessons learned from this incident.

• This response demonstrates just how critical accurate information is required upon initial notification and this may not always be forthcoming. Reports contributed by the general public are often prone to error, as they are not familiar with radiological concepts and scientific units.

• Preliminary calculations, if information is available, should be performed to assess the situation prior to arriving at the incident location.

• Investigators must assume the worst case scenario when responding until an accurate field assessment determines the appropriate actions.

• An emphasis on effective communications with local responders and media representatives can reduce the hysteria often associated with a radiological incident.

Historical Artifact
continued

• The depth and scope of your emergency response will largely determine how successful your program is in mitigating radiological hazards to the public and response staff. This task is facilitated with experienced well-trained investigators.

• By partnering with other organizations, creative ways can be developed to remove potential hazards and simultaneously reduce regulatory burden in select cases.

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Retirements

Bettye Merriman, CRCPD Headquarters Receptionist for the CRCPD Headquarters Office (Office of Executive Director) in Frankfort, Kentucky, chose to retire after 11 years of loyal and dedicated service effective August 31, 2001 due to ongoing health problems. Bettye is currently living with her daughter. Should anyone wish to correspond with her, she can be reached at her daughter's address: 1501 Sheep Pen Road, Frankfort, KY 40601.

For those of you who have recently called the CRCPD Headquarters office over the last several months, you have reached a new voice at the other end of the phone – Janice Wozniak. CRCPD has contracted the assistance of Janice through a local temporary agency. While we, along with many of you, miss Bettye greatly, we are fortunate to have Janice taking over her duties here at the OED.

Fred Combs, Deputy Director, Office of State and Tribal Programs, is retiring after 33 years of Federal service. A farewell reception was held on December 13, 2001. On behalf of CRCPD, we want to thank Fred for his many years of support to the state radiation control programs. We wish Fred a happy and rewarding retirement.

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Title Change for OED Deputy Director

At the recommendation of the S6 Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Review, the Board of Directors has approved a change in the job title for the Deputy Director. Pat Gorman's job title is now Administrative Officer and is effective immediately. The intent of this position when it was originally created was never to imply that this individual would automatically be in line to assume the responsibilities of Executive Director. It was therefore felt that a more appropriate title was needed to better reflect the original intent of the position and duties assigned.

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Employment Opportunities

Senior Radiation Physicist

Idaho State Government

Mail to:
Division of Human Resources
P.O. Box 83720
700 W. State St.
Boise, Idaho 83720-0066

If you have questions, please contact us at: (208) 334-2263; Toll Free: 1-800-554-5627; Job recording line: (208) 334-2568; TDD: 1-800-542-5738; FAX: (208) 334-3182

Announcement # 03552270070301

Salary Range: Contact for possible salary ranges - Plus Competitive benefits!

Location(s): Boise

Responsibilities:

- Conducts program operations by planning and implementing components of the radiation control program, and coordinates related activities with regional, state, and federal agencies.
- Reviews regulations, policies, and procedures, and recommends changes.
- Recommends health and safety requirements for registration of x-ray users.
- Inspects medical, industrial and academic facilities and determines compliance with regulations.
- Provides technical assistance by training staff and x-ray machine users in radiation protection methods.
- Advises architects, contractors, physicians, and others in the planning of x-ray facilities.

Examination:

Training and Experience. The questions that follow are the test for this position. You will receive a score based on your answers. You must receive a minimum score of 70 to pass this examination. You will receive written notification of your test results.

Complete a State of Idaho Application and respond to the questions on this announcement. Your resume' is welcome in addition to the application and examination materials.

Hiring is done without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age or disability. In addition, preference may be given to veterans who qualify under state and federal laws and regulations. If you need special accommodations to

Employment opportunities continued

satisfy testing requirements, please contact the Division of Human Resources.

Qualifications Statement for a Rating of Training and Experience
RADIATION PHYSICIST, SENIOR — 03552

Examination Scoring Information:

The test for this position is an evaluation of your related background. Minimum requirements are in bold print. For each item, describe all of your related education, training, and experience. For any education and training, describe the course title(s), the content, and hours/credits of each. For experience, describe job duties, employers, and employment dates. For some items, typical guides are provided indicating the minimum standards required. Retain a copy of all application materials for your records.

This position involves statewide travel up to 50% of work time, and also some out of state travel; and there is a potential risk for exposure to radiation.

1. Describe your experience performing x-ray facility compliance inspections. This requires at least two years of experience planning and perform ing state and/or federal compliance inspections of x-ray facilities.

2. Describe your experience maintaining computer spreadsheets and data bases related to radiological programs. This requires at least six months of experence performing directly related work. Fully describe your related background.

3. Describe your experience operating radiation detection equipment. This requires at least two years of related experience. Describe the type of equipment operated and what kind of detections you were performing.

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Radiation Engineering Specialist Advanced 1

Radiation Compliance Investigator

Job Announcement Code: Xxx

HIRING ORGANIZATION: Department of Health and Family Services; Division of Public Health; Bureau of Environmental Health; Madison, Wisconsin.

SALARY: Starting salary is $38,293 per year. This position is included in the Professional Engineering bargaining unit.

JOB DUTIES: This position will plan and conduct surveys of radiation installations in accordance with statutory mandates to prohibit and prevent exposure to radiation in amounts, which are or may be detrimental to health. Duties include planning and coordinating activities related to the detection, surveillance and monitoring of ionizing radiation; developing procedures and methods to be followed in conducting radiological health studies; providing

Employment opportunities
continued

expert consultative services throughout the state concerning the use of x-ray equipment and monitoring of sources of ionizing radiation as well as training in emergency response methods for fixed site and transportation accidents involving radioactive materials. A valid state drivers license and an available personal vehicle is required. Frequent overnight travel (50%) is required. Residency within 50 miles of Madison is required.

Well-qualified candidates will be certified with the American Registry of Radiological Technologists (ARRT) and have significant professional experience in radiology.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED: Extensive knowledge of radiation, radiation measurement, and instrumentation; physical science including: Medical, industrial and dental radiographic principles, devices, and procedures; ability to operate a wide variety of these devices; radiation safety procedures and practices and their applications to radiography; mathematics (algebra, geometry, statistics), physics (electricity and magnetism); radiographic chemistry; computer science and data analysis; radiation emergencies and radioactive materials contamination incidents; radiation health effects, risk analysis, environmental and biological exposure pathways and dose calculations; excellent communications skills and the ability to teach others in radiology department QA/QC procedures. Apply by **January 31, 2002** with an Application of State Employment form (DER-MRS-38), a current resume, and a cover letter describing your background, including where you received your training/experience, your role, specific responsibilities, and length or duration of training and/or experience related to the "well-qualified" statement, job duties, and knowledge's listed above. Also include any certifications in diagnostic radiology, medical or health physics that you possess. Be sure to highlight any information regarding making radiation measurements including acceptance testing or compliance testing of x-ray systems (indicate why the testing was done and include any radioactive materials use or handling experience). Send above materials to Robin Soileau, DHFS/BPER, Room 555, 1 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7850, Madison, Wisconsin 3707-7850; FAX (608) 267-2147 or e-mail at <bperjobs@dhfs.state.wi.us>. The application for State Employment for (DER-MRS-38) can be downloaded from <http://der.state.wi/us/static/appmat.htm> or call our request line (608) 267-9893. Materials will be evaluated and the most qualified individuals will be invited to participate in the next phase of the selection process.

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CRCPD Membership Application revised

By Lin Carigan (OED)

In December, the Voting Member category was changed to Director Member. This change required revision of the Membership Application. The new form is available for downloading from our Web site, and it was E-mailed to each state Director Member. Previous versions of the application should be discarded. And although the basic information on the form remains the same, the form was modified to hopefully make it easier to complete.

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AWARDS NOMINATIONS

YOU ARE AWESOME!

By Bob Hallisey (MA), Awards Coordinator

This is your last chance to be able to say this to someone else you know in CRCPD by submitting their name and nomination for an Award for the Annual Meeting in 2002. Check out the October 2001 issue of the *Newsbrief* in which I called for nominations for the various Awards including the Gerald S. Parker Award of Merit, the James W. Miller Award, and the three Board of Directors Awards.

To date I have only received two names for nominations, and I know a lot more of you said you know of people very deserving of recognition. As Awards Coordinator, I am required to review the nominations and submit suggestions to the Board of Directors for approval by January 1, 2002.

Please think about this and submit nominations and reasons for the nominations to me either by e-mail at bob.hallisey@state.ma.us or by fax at 617-727-2098, correspondence to Robert M. Hallisey, Director, Radiation Control Program, MDPH, 174 Portland Street, 5"' floor, Boston, MA 02114. The Board and I are looking forward to your input into this very important activity.

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NCRP Report No. 138, *Management of Terrorist Events Involving Radioactive Material*

A new scientific report from the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP Report No. 138) asserts the possibility that terrorists may try to use radioactive materials against the United States or other countries requires that public officials, emergency services, and medical facilities be prepared to identify and cope with a potentially wide range of problems,

"The new report provides a consensus of existing and proposed recommendations from federal agencies and scientific bodies and is intended as a guide for planning for various kinds of radiation-related events. It was drafted by an expert committee of NCRP scientists, consulting federal and state officials, and academic representatives prior to the September 11 terrorist attacks," said Charles Meinhold, President of the NCRP.

"Having studied the effects of the nuclear blasts in Japan in World War II and having examined the effects of subsequent nuclear weapons testing and the accidental release of radiation from disasters such as Chernobyl, we have a strong body of knowledge about radiation effects and how to minimize them. Our problems, if a terrorist group attempts to spread radioactivity, are to assess the actual extent of the release and to implement immediate and appropriate control activities," he continued.

"This report will be a timely resource for public agencies and should be helpful to the rest of us in understanding what might happen if some amount of radiation is released deliberately," Professor Meinhold said. "Short of the use of a nuclear weapon, the spread, or threat of a spread, of some amount of radioactive material probably will cause public concern far in excess of the actual or potential damage to a community or its people."

The most immediate problem for federal agencies relative to a possible radiation incident is to upgrade plans for prevention and response, train emergency personnel in detecting radiation, and to obtain necessary equipment for measuring the level of radiation exposure, the report declares. The report offers concrete suggestions about how to plan for these tasks. Various sections of the report cover considerations impacting response, characteristics and consequences of terrorist incidents that involve radioactive materials, medical management of radiation casualties, psychosocical effects of radiological terrorist incidents, public communication, radiological consequence management considerations, training and qualifications for personnel, and appendices that provide sources of assistance and guidance.

The report suggests that a terrorist organization is more likely to release a small amount of radioactivity, possibly with an explosion, than it is to obtain and use a nuclear weapon. With the release of small amounts of radioactive

NCRP Report 138
continued

material, the necessary containment and cleanup may be well within the capability of public agencies. Such an event could be "catastrophic but manageable," the report warrants.

"When an explosive device is used to disperse radioactive materials, treatment of casualties is more difficult because of the contamination and the complications associated with other trauma. The debris from the event and other normally harmless materials will be contaminated. The affected area may be much larger than the immediate scene of the crime. The radiological hazard, invisible and uncertain in terms of long-term health impacts, will engender public fear and concern."

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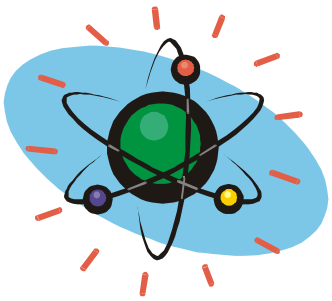
"At the most basic level is the fact that one of the terrorist's chief aims is to cause psychological effects; to induce fear in a population. Such fear is further compounded when invisible toxins, such as radiation or radioactivity, are involved. People can neither see nor sense the presence of radiation, but they know that it is potentially hazardous," the NCRP report continues.



"It must be noted emphatically that radioactive contamination, whether internal or external, is never immediately life threatening and therefore, a radiological assessment or decontamination should never take precedence over dealing immediately with life-threatening initial injuries such as shock, compound fractures and bleeding wounds," the report stresses.

For limited releases of radioactive material, people in the area can reduce their exposure by taking shelter in homes or other buildings for hours or a few days until the radiation levels fall. Ventilation systems using outside air should be shut off and eating contaminated foods should be avoided. Radioactive dust can be washed off of the skin and contaminated clothing should be abandoned to reduce external exposures.

The report places emphasis on the need for public authorities and for scientists to be attentive to the psychosocial effects of terrorism involving the dispersal of radioactive material. The report also says that the release of a tentative "worst case" assessment may unduly alarm the public. However, delays in releasing such information are likely to create even greater public speculation and alarm. In addition, the public's perception of the radiation risks, radiation levels and areas affected could be worse than the responsible official's worst case assessment.

NCRP recommends that emergency teams and vehicles be equipped with radiation monitors which would allow detection of radiation at an explosion scene. Levels of radiation so detected would govern how public agencies respond in

NCRP Report 138
continued

putting out fires, rescuing wounded, defining the area of concern, and informing the public about possibly needed actions, such as taking shelter or even evacuation of the area.

The first people likely to respond to a radiation emergency are the same firemen, hazardous material teams, emergency medical technicians, and law enforcement personnel who respond to other emergencies. They should be trained in coping with radiation and training should be extended to emergency physicians and other hospital personnel, to primary care physicians, to mental health experts, social service and disaster relief agencies, to civil affairs personnel and to local government officials.

The NCRP's committee was led by Professor John W. Poston, Sr., of the Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas. In addition, the other members of the committee were Cheri Abdelnour and Robert W. Brittigan (Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Washington), E. John Ainsworth (AFRRI, Bethesda, MD, Retired) Steven M Becker (Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham), Ian Scott Hamilton (Texas A&M), Eva E. Hickey (Battelle - Richland, Washington), David A. Kelm (Illinois Dept. of Nuclear Safety), Fred A. Mettler (Univ. of New Mexico), Jay M. Thompson (Westinghouse - S. Carolina), Mark Wrobel (Boiling AFB, Washington) and Eric E. Kearsley (Staff Consultant, NCRP). Contributors to the report included scientists from the Department of Energy, Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Domestic Preparedness Office, and the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The draft report was reviewed by the 93 members of the NCRP and by committees of its sponsoring scientific and medical societies. Financial support for NCRP Report No. 138 was provided by the U.S. Department of Energy.

NCRP is a nonprofit corporation chartered by Congress in 1964 to collect, analyze, develop and disseminate in the public interest information and recommendations about (a) protection against radiation and (b) radiation measurements, quantities and units, particularly those concerned with radiation protection.

The NCRP believes that a copy of this report belongs in every hospital and with every emergency response organization at all levels of government in the nation. In addition, in the interest of public awareness, a copy of this report should be in every library in the nation.

Information on NCRP publications can be obtained at <http://www.ncrp.corr/ncrprpts.htrni>. Also of interest may be NCRP Report No. 65, *Management of Persons Accidentally Contaminated with Radionuclides.*

Training Opportunities

Mammography Continuing Education 2002

Make Plans to Attend!!

On Saturday May 4 and Sunday, May 5, 2002, CRCPD will be offering a mammography continuing education program in conjunction with the Annual Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin. The program is being planned by the H-11 Committee on Mammography, Julia Schmitt, Healing Arts Council chairperson, and Susan North, Wisconsin.

On August 27, 2001, a conference call was held to set up the program format and select topics and speakers. The committee decided on a two-day format similar to mammography programs CRCPD has presented in the past. Information on registration and fees will be posted on the website as soon as the information is available. The program will be open to anyone who is interested in mammography (this includes inspectors, physicists, technologists, state supervisors, etc.). You do not need to be a CRCPD member to attend.

We will be submitting the program to ASRT for approval of continuing education credits; we anticipate that at least 11 continuing education units will be available. The program will include topics on *New Equipment Requirements for 2002, Mammography Quality Control Problems, Common Quality Control Citations, Features of Modern Mammography Equipment, Digital Mammography Quality Control, Overview of the Mammography Website, and Aspects of the Phantom* for Saturday. On Sunday, the topics will include *A Radiologist and A Technologist Perspective of MQSA, ACR and ACS Stereotactic Accreditation Programs,* and *FDA Overview and Question and Answer with FDA.*

The Mammography Committee is very excited about this program. The preliminary agenda is on the CRCPD Website now, and information will be updated and added as it becomes available. We will also send information to all MQSA inspectors and to facilities in the state of Wisconsin. We would also like to ask inspectors and CRCPD members to pass the course information on to any others who work in the mammography field who might be interested in attending.

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Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course

By Steven C. Collins, Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety,

The Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course will again be taught at the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S), 3151 Scott Road, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234-6142, which is encompassed by the City of San Antonio. The two-week course will be held April 8 through 19, 2002. However, students should plan to report (arrive) on April 7. Optimal class size is twenty-

Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course
continued

four students. The AMEDDC&S has a practice of offering the slots not filled by federal government agencies to the states on a space available/fee-for-service and first-come-first-served basis. Several states have taken advantage of openings in the course in past years, and each one has been very pleased with the course content.

The course has approximately an even mix of theory and practical hands on training presented at an upper college to graduate school level. Knowledge of basic college chemistry, physics, and algebra (use of exponents, scientific notation, and simple equations) are generally necessary to satisfactorily complete the course. Last year 32 CEU credits were granted by the HPS.

The AMEDDC&S is required to charge a fee to recover its cost. For last year the course fee was $1,642.00 per student. This year the fee may be a little more, or a little less. If interested in the course, contact CPT Scott as indicated later for cost information and payment instructions. Each state is responsible for all transportation, lodging, and per diem costs for its own personnel. All students are expected to stay at the same location (to be announced later to each student) unless they live in and commute daily in the San Antonio area. The military/government contract rate will be charged by the hotel if the class does not stay in the Visiting Officers Quarters.

All non-military students are expected to attend all classes and do home work assignments like the DOD personnel—except no uniforms, special haircuts, or salutes required of non-military personnel. Appropriate business attire is required. It is not necessary to wear a coat and tie. Hard work is expected—classes generally start at 0730 (7:30 a.m.) and are usually over by 1630 (4:30 p.m.). The tests, both written and practical, are not optional and will determine whether or not a certificate of completion is awarded. The course standard is 70 percent on the written test and 70 percent on the practical test to satisfactorily complete the course.

If any state radiation control program people are interested in attending this course, use the following letter format to notify the appropriate AMEDDC&S personnel—CPT Scott. Letters of intent may be telexed to 210-221-8759 or sent by email to andrew.scott@cen.amedd.army.mil.
Suggested letter for requesting permission to attend the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School's "Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course."

Continued

Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course continued

Date

CPT Andrew L. Scott
NBC Sciences Branch, DPHS
AMEDDC&S
Attention: MCCS-HPN (CPT Scott)
3151 Scott Road, Suite 3506B
Ft. Sam Houston, Texas 78234-6142

Dear CPT Scott:

This letter is a request for your approval to allow ___ individuals from the State of _____, Department of _____, Division of _____ to attend the Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course during April 8 through 19, 2002. We understand that there is a fee for service cost due upon arrival, and that all travel and per diem expense for these individuals is borne by the State. We also understand that all students from outside the San Antonio area are to be housed at one location to be determined later and that students are to arrive during the day, not late evening, April 7, 2001, to pick up books and some reading assignments to be completed prior to the first class at 7:30 a.m. Monday, April 8.

The information for the student(s) that I would like to enroll in the course follows:

Name	Name
Home Street (mailing)	Home Street (mailing)
Home City, State zip code	Home City, State zip code
SSN XXX-XX-XXXX	SSN XXX-XX-XXXX
work (XXX) xxx-xxxx	work (XXX) xxx-xxxx
telex (XXX) xxx_xxxx	telex (XXX) xxx_xxxx
Job Title:	Job Title:

The point of contact for payment of the cost of the course is Xx Xxxxx Xxxxxxx . If your staff needs any further information, please contact me or the named individuals. I can be reached at (XXX) XXX-XXXX or telex (XXX) XXX-XXXX or e-mail .

Thank you for consideration of this request. We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Continued

Medical X-Ray Survey Techniques Course
continued

Sincerely,

Name of Radiation Control Program Director Title

cc: named student(s)

XXX:xxx

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Working Group Meeting Report

SR-11 Suggested Regulations, Radon

By Walter Klein (FL), Chairperson

The SR-11 committee met in Ormond Beach, Florida, following the 11th Annual Radon Meeting held in Daytona Beach. The meeting began, on the afternoon of Oct 24th and continued through Oct. 26th. Walter Klein (FL), Bill Bell (MA) and Bruce Hirschler (CRCPD) attended the meeting. Anita Kopera (NJ) and Linda Martin (CO) were unable to attend, however they submitted revisions and comments for the current SSR draft. These were reviewed at the meeting, resulting in some additional changes. Some comments need additional discussion, such as the extent of the required supervision for the installation of radon mitigation systems.

The language and revisions which were added to radon certification and licensing for the draft since the last meeting, were reviewed and substantial edits were made in several sections. One area of concern was the terminology used to identify the basic and advanced levels of certification/licensing for individuals that perform radon measurement and/or mitigation services. Many of the states that currently certify or license radon professionals have two levels of radon certification for individuals. In response to stakeholder requests, the privatized radon proficiency/certification programs also have two levels of service providers. However, the terminology and requirements for these levels varies among programs.

The committee decided to retain the terms ”specialist” and “technician” in the SSR, that are currently used by several states. However, the requirements are stated in a way that allows states to determine which credentials from National Educational Health Association (NEHA) and National Radon Safety Board(NRSB) are accepted as comparable to each of these levels. The committee believes this will allow states sufficient flexibility to use the two private proficiency and certification programs operated by NEHA and the NRSB. This

SR-11 Suggested Regulations, Radon
continued

will also promote uniformity among the states programs and reduce some of the states certification work load.

Another area of concern was whether to include optional sections for states that wanted to specify their own detailed requirements for certification/licensing of specialists and technicians. It was decided not to include these lengthy options because the requirements used by NEHA and NRSB should be acceptable to most states.

The current SSR draft now addresses the following certification/licensing categories:

- measurement device manufacturers,
- measurement laboratories,
- measurement businesses,
- mitigation businesses,
- measurement specialists and technicians, and
- mitigation specialists and technicians.

Additional development is needed for the following areas and charges:

- commercial calibration facilities,
- real estate transaction measurements,
- new building construction,
- a framework for potential reciprocity among state programs, and
- elements of a QA/QC program for an appendix.

Another committee meeting will be needed prior to submitting the SSR for peer review. A conference call will be scheduled to complete the remaining issues.

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Source Material Exemption Redux

By Ken Weaver, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Jurisdictional Working Group, made up of members from seven federal agencies and a State member, met December 13, 2001. Work continued toward a summer 2002 report to the Commissioners.

NRC chartered the group to (1) identify and prioritize options for risk-informed regulation of low uranium and thorium concentrations and (2) explore the best approach to delineating NRC and other Federal agency and State responsibilities.

Source Material Exemption Redux
continued

At the December meeting, NRC staff reported that critique is nearly complete regarding the June 2001 "Systematic Radiological Assessment of Exemptions for Source and Byproduct Materials." NUREG-1717 found instances in which up to 40 milliSievert (4 rem) per year might result from materials containing less than 0.05 weight percent U/Th. The exemptions of concern are for chemicals and alloys [10 CFR 40.13(a)] and unrefined and unprocessed source materials [10 CFR 40.13(b)].

NUREG-1717 uses the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) Reports 26 and 30 dose calculations, upon which 10 CFR 20 is based, rather than newer ICRP methods. It has a few inconsistencies in the chosen (1) dose models, (2) scenarios and pathways, and (3) assumptions and parameter values.

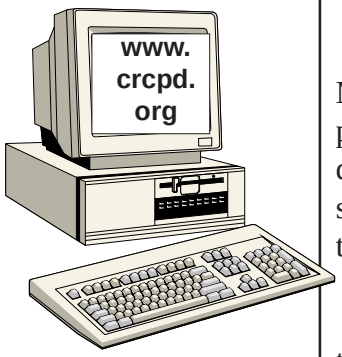
Also at the December meeting, CRCPD SR-5 Chair, Steve Collins (IL), summarized the rationale for the 2001 draft revision of Part-N that is currently being considered by the Board of Directors. Jim Kennedy presented NRC's comments on the draft Part N revision. Also possible in 2002 is publication of the American National Standards Institute/Health Physics Society N13.53 standard for technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM).

Finally, team leader Torre Taylor, from NRC Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, provided a regrouped options set. These were published in SECY-99-259 toward the purpose of resolving legal and dose questions raised by exempting below 0.05 percent U/Th. Some options would increase NRC's role. Others tweak or default to the status quo. Several options would decrease NRC resource commitments, by delegation or transfer.

Rather than broaden options, the Jurisdictional Working Group appears likely to bound its recommendations narrowly. Clarification of the source material definition, by Commission action or even legislation, is possible. Additional facility-specific U/Th/TENORM data may be needed. Member perspectives still differ by agency in how they envision adjusting the preferred roles of the States, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and NRC.

The next meeting will be in early March at NRC's auditorium. Ken Weaver, CRCPD and Organization of Agreement States representative, is requesting input from more States. Do you know of materials containing U/Th near or below 0.05% which give doses approaching a major fraction of 1 mSv (100 mrem) per year? Ken can be reached at (303) 692-3058 or by email at <Kenneth.Weaver@state.co.us>.

What's New on the CRCPD Website



By Bruce Hirschler, OED

CRCPD has experienced a series of issues with both our Website and our e-mail in the past six weeks or so leading up to the holidays. While all of the issues were external to our office and beyond our direct control, everything has been addressed and resolved.

The first addition made to the CRCPD Website was the National Orphans Source Material Disposition documents. While the announcement for this new national program is on our "What's New" page, the relevant documents are available for download only to Director and Associate members on our "Regulatory Forum" section. There will be additional information posted to the Regulatory Forum in the near future.

Also on "What's New" is the latest on the Mammography Continuing Education course that will be offered at the 2002 Annual Meeting. Up to date information will be continually added to our "Meetings & Workshops" section, so check back often for details.

Finally, all reports submitted by working groups are being added as they are received. Our goal is to display only the last year's activity.

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The CRCPD Board of Directors and the OED staff hopes your holiday season will be blessed, and the very best wishes for a happy New Year!

Deserado of the Month

Paul Merges, Ph.D.

CRCPD Board of Directors

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Abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms

Below is a list of abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms that may appear in this issue:

CDRH ..... FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health
DOE ..... Department of Energy
DOT ..... Department of Transportation
EMF ..... electric and magnetic fields
EPA ..... Environmental Protection Agency
FDA ..... Food and Drug Administration
FEMA ..... Federal Emergency Management Agency
MQSA ..... Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992
NEXT ..... Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends
NIST ..... National Institute of Standards and Technology
NRC ..... Nuclear Regulatory Commission
OED ..... CRCPD's Office of Executive Director
ORA ..... FDA's Office of Regulatory Affairs
SSR/SSRCR .... Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation

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Contributions should be sent to CRCPD, Attn: Curt Hopkins, 205 Capital Avenue, Frankfort, KY 40601 (fax: 502/227-4928; e-mail: <chopkins@crcpd.org>. The deadline for contributions is January 15, March 15, July 15, September 15, and November 15.

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