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# *Radiation Safety Manual*

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DARTMOUTH

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	2
1.1 Radiation Safety (RS) Personnel	2
1.2 Purpose	3
1.3 Radiation Safety Committee (RSC)	4
1.4 Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) Responsibilities	5
AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS	8
2.1 Principal Investigator (PI) Responsibilities	8
2.2 Radiation Worker's Responsibilities	10
2.3 Radionuclide Authorization Criteria for a New PI	11
2.4 Criteria for Approval of Laboratories Using Radionuclides	12
2.5 Criteria for Changes in Radionuclide Usage	14
2.6 Criteria for Temporary Authorization of Established PIs	15
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	16
3.1 Guidelines for the Safe Use of Radioactive Materials	16
3.2 Emergency Procedures for Handling Spills	17
POLICIES FOR USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS	20
4.1 Radioactive Material Purchasing Procedure	20
4.2 Radioactive Material Receiving Procedure	21
4.3 External Radiation Monitoring Procedure	22
4.4 Thyroid Monitoring Procedure	23
4.5 Urine Monitoring Procedure	24
4.6 Radioiodination Policy	25
4.7 Contamination Survey Procedure	26
4.8 Sealed Sources	28
4.9 X-ray Producing Equipment	29
4.10 Radionuclide Use in Animals	29
4.11 Transportation of Radioactive Materials	30
4.12 Radionuclide Use by Visitors (non-Dartmouth College employees)	31
4.13 Policy for Minors in Radioactive Material use Areas	32
4.14 Radioactive Waste Policy	33
4.15 Laboratory Inspections	34
4.16 Compliance Policy	35
4.17 Exposure to Radiation During Pregnancy Policy	37
4.18 Shared Space Policy	40
4.19 Moving a PI to Annual Survey Frequency Procedure	43

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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### 1.1 Radiation Safety (RS) Personnel

For a current list of RSC members, contact Environmental Health & Safety.

#### *Radiation Safety Staff*

Radiation Safety Officer: Megan Sandy  
(603)646-0235

Assistant Radiation Safety Officer: Erik Pietrowicz  
(603)646-9790

Radiation Support Staff: Jason Angell  
(603)646-1794

Matthew Dunn  
(603)646-0283

#### *Office Address*

Environmental Health & Safety  
37 Dewey Field Road, HB6216  
Hanover, NH 03755

#### *Telephone Numbers*

Environmental Health & Safety  
(603)646-1762

#### *Radiological Emergency Telephone Numbers*

Work Hours (8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.):  
**Call: (603)646-1762**

After Hours (4:00 P.M. - 8:00 A.M. Emergencies Only):  
**Call: (603)646-3333 - Hanover Campus**  
**(603)650-5555 - Lebanon Campus**

### **REMINDER:**

For **FIRE** or **MEDICAL** emergencies

**Call 911**

## 1.2 Purpose

The policies and procedures in this handbook have been established and are supported by the administration of Dartmouth College for the following purposes:

- To protect the Dartmouth College community, the general public and the environment from potential hazards associated with the use of ionizing and non-ionizing radiological materials in research procedures, research or diagnostic devices and equipment.
- To ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations; and
- To ensure that all ionizing radiation levels are maintained As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).

*What does ALARA<sup>1</sup> mean at Dartmouth?*

ALARA ensures that all reasonable steps (training, experiment design and oversight) will be taken to provide the lowest possible potential exposure to ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.

Specifically:

- Radiation safety training is required for all employees using radionuclides, x-ray producing equipment and/or any device/equipment that produces ionizing radiation. Training will include the concept and implementation of ALARA and contamination control.
- Experiments must be designed to minimize, as much as practical, personnel exposure to ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. This includes using the least amount of radioactivity as possible and/or using a less hazardous radionuclide whenever possible.
- Radiation monitoring will be provided for any individuals who are likely to potentially be exposed to radiation. Exposure reports are reviewed to ensure that no unnecessary exposure has occurred.
- Waste minimization is a key concept that is incorporated in all EHS established waste management guidelines and procedures. All researchers are asked to find alternatives to the use of radionuclides if at all possible.

*Dartmouth College ALARA goals for restricted areas are: Dose rate survey results to be kept under 2mR/hour and contamination survey results to be kept under 100 cpm*

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<sup>1</sup> See also ALARA Program Policy

## 1.3 Radiation Safety Committee (RSC)

### **Committee Organization and Function**

Radioactive sources, radio-labeled compounds and radiation producing devices are used in biomedical research and medical diagnosis. If not properly controlled, they can potentially represent a serious hazard to the researcher, the public and the environment. The possibility of harmful effects to the health of individual users and the general public make it imperative to control the use of these materials within the institution. Therefore, to minimize exposures to radiation, the RSC has established a radiation safety program.

The RSC is a standing committee that reports to the Provost (or designee) of Dartmouth College.

The RSC consists of nine members including: The RSO, Assistant RSO, an administrator, faculty members (one of which will serve as chairperson), a lab technician and the Irradiator Facility Director. The chairperson will be appointed by the Provost. The DHMC Chief Medical Physicist and the DHMC RSO will serve as ex officio members. The faculty members must have training and experience with ionizing and/or non-ionizing radiation. The committee will formulate policies and procedures for Dartmouth College. The committee will meet a minimum of four times a year (at least once per quarter) with additional meetings as necessary. A quorum consists of five voting members being present at meetings. Written records document all activities of the committee (meetings, recommendations, etc.). Records are retained for at least five years.

### **RSC Responsibilities:**

- Establish policies and procedures for the use of radioactive material, laboratory inspections, area surveys, leak testing of sealed sources, radiation safety training, handling of radiological incidents, radioactive material purchases, radioactive waste disposal, and radiation monitoring.
- Provide overall guidance of the RSO including periodic review of the Radiation Safety Program to ensure compliance with State of New Hampshire Radiological Health Section (NHRHS) rules and regulations.
- Establish and maintain policies and guidelines for the authorization of PIs' use of ionizing radiation. Authorization for the use will be granted by the RSC upon the recommendation of the RSO provided that: the location, facilities, and equipment are adequate for the use of radionuclides and the procedures involved; the entire operation has been evaluated for safety; emergency procedures have been established; and the PI is adequately trained to handle the radioactive materials or x-ray equipment.
- Establish and maintain policies and guidelines for the authorization of PI's use of equipment that produces certain types of non-ionizing radiation.

- Ensure the research community is in compliance with the Radiation Safety Program. In the event of non-compliance with the Radiation Safety Program and upon the recommendation of the RSO, the RSC will notify the PI of non-compliance in writing indicating steps required to rectify the situation. If the PI still does not comply with the regulations, the RSO will be granted the authority to suspend all activities involving radionuclides/x-ray producing equipment in his/her laboratory and the PI must surrender all radionuclides to the RSO for storage. X-ray producing equipment will be locked down by the RSO. Upon request, the PI will be granted a hearing before the RSC, decision of the RSC is final.
- Audit the Radiation Safety Program annually to determine that activities are conducted safely and in accordance with New Hampshire Radiological Health Section rules and regulations, and any conditions of the Dartmouth College Radioactive Material Broad Scope license.

#### **1.4 Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) Responsibilities**

The RSO is charged with the implementation, maintenance, oversight, and periodic modification of the Radiation Safety Program. The RSO is responsible for overseeing radiological safety operations and ensuring program compliance with State of New Hampshire, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations and the conditions of the Dartmouth College Radioactive Material License. In support of these requirements the RSO will:

- Ensure that licensed materials possessed by Dartmouth College are limited to the types and quantities of byproduct materials as listed on the license;
- Maintain documentation that demonstrates the doses to members of the public do not exceed the limits specified in New Hampshire Rules for the Control of Radiation;
- Confirm security of radioactive materials;
- Post documents as required by New Hampshire Rules for the Control of Radiation;
- Ensure that licensed material is transported in accordance with applicable State of New Hampshire, NRC, and DOT requirements;
- Continually institute the ALARA principal;
- Oversee all activities involving radioactive material, including monitor and survey of all areas in which radioactive material is used;
- Ensure that all areas are surveyed prior to returning the space to a non-RAM use area. Depending on what the space will be used for and if renovations are required, a third-party audit may be required. (See *Standard Operating Procedure #14 for Deactivation/Decommissioning Radioactive Material Use Laboratories With or Without Renovation*)

- Act as liaison with the State of New Hampshire, the NRC, and other regulatory authorities;
- Provide necessary information on all aspects of radiation protection to personnel at all levels of responsibility;
- Oversee proper delivery, receipt and radiation surveys for all shipments of radioactive material arriving at or leaving from the institution, as well as packaging and labeling all radioactive material leaving the institution;
- Determine the need for personnel monitoring; distribute and collect personnel radiation monitoring devices; evaluate bioassays, personnel radiation exposure records for trends and high exposures; notify individuals and their supervisors of radiation exposures that approach the threshold limits; and recommend appropriate remedial action;
- Conduct or arrange for training programs and instruct personnel in the proper procedures for handling radioactive material or ionizing x-ray equipment prior to use; provide refresher training at periodic intervals and whenever there are changes in experimental procedures, equipment usage, regulations, etc.;
- Supervise and coordinate the radioactive waste disposal program, including effluent monitoring and record-keeping on waste storage and disposal records;
- Oversee the storage of radioactive material not in current use, including waste;
- Perform or arrange for leak tests on sealed sources and for calibration of radiation survey instruments;
- Maintain inventory records of all radionuclides possessed under the license and their limits authorized by the license;
- Immediately mitigate any unsafe condition or suspend activity that is found to be a threat to public health and safety, or property;
- Supervise decontamination and recovery operations;
- Maintain other records not specifically designated herein (e.g., records of receipts, transfers, and surveys as required by the New Hampshire Rules for the Control of Radiation);
- Hold periodic meetings with, and provide reports to, the RSC and senior administration;
- Ensure that all radiation workers are properly trained;
- Perform or arrange for periodic audits of the Radiation Safety Program to ensure that the licensee is complying with all applicable State of New Hampshire and the NRC regulations

and the terms and conditions of the license. Implement the Radiation Safety Program to confirm occupational doses and doses to members of the public that are ALARA in accordance with the New Hampshire Rules for the Control of Radiation;

- Ensure that the results of audits, identification of deficiencies, and recommendations for change are documented (and maintained for at least 3 years) and provided to management for review;
- Ensure that prompt action is taken to correct deficiencies;
- Ensure that audit results and corrective actions are communicated to all personnel who use licensed material;
- Ensure that all incidents, accidents, and personnel exposure to radiation in excess of ALARA or regulated limits are investigated and, if necessary, report to the State of New Hampshire and other appropriate authorities within the required time limits;
- Maintain access to up-to-date copies of New Hampshire Rules for the Control of Radiation, NRC regulations, DOT regulations, the license, revised procedures, and ensure that the license is amended whenever there are changes in licensed activities, responsible individuals, or information or commitments.

**The Assistant RSO (ARSO) and/or Radiation Staff** will assist the RSO in implementing the policies of the Dartmouth College Radiation Safety Program under the direction of the RSO and the Chair of the RSC. In the absence of the RSO, the Assistant RSO will perform all the duties and responsibilities of the RSO under the direction of the Chair of the RSC.



## AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

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### 2.1 Principal Investigator (PI) Responsibilities

PIs are researchers whose training and experience qualify them to directly or indirectly oversee the usage of radioactive materials or ionizing x-ray equipment. The PI shall adhere to all procedural guidelines and requirements for program maintenance found in the Radiation Safety Program. The responsibilities of a PI include:

- File an application for the use of radioactive materials. Each application is to be re-authorized by the RSC every 3 years;
- Request authorization in writing from the RSO for each new radionuclide to be used;
- Inform the RSO of all the rooms in which radioactive material is stored, or handled, or where ionizing radiation emitting equipment is located (e.g. - Laboratories, LSC counting location, equipment room, cold room, etc.);
- Inform the RSO by email or updating your lab members on BioRaft of all personnel who may be handling sources of ionizing radiation;
- Designate a specific “contact” person to be responsible for radioactive materials use in each lab, and for maintaining up-to-date inventory, waste and swipe test logs for that lab;
- Allow only those persons, e.g. - staff, students and visiting scientists, who have received radiation safety training to handle sources of ionizing radiation. No one under the age of 18 is allowed to work in an area where radioactive material is used without the written permission from the RSO, see “*4.13 Policy for Minors in Radioactive Material use Areas*”;
- Inform female employees under his/her supervision of their rights when they suspect pregnancy and to contact the RSO should they decide to “declare” their pregnancy. The purpose of this notification is to evaluate controls that may be implemented to reduce radiation exposure to the unborn; See “*4.17 Exposure to Radiation During Pregnancy Policy*”.
- Obtain RSO approval before any ionizing radiation sources are transported on or off campus. Transportation of radioactive materials is strictly prohibited in personal vehicles, university shuttles and public transportation;
- Inform all employees using ionizing radiation of the established procedures for storage, use and disposal of the radioactive material;

- Keep adequate records (a log book) of the receipt, use and disposal of all radioactive materials and submit required Environmental Health & Safety Office reports. The log book serves as the in-lab record;
- Ensure that inventory and waste logs are as accurate as possible. All inventories require a visual inspection of all radioactive materials present in the laboratory;
- Consult with the RSO when changes in the existing use of radionuclides may result in an increase in radiation exposure;
- Require radiation workers under his/her supervision to wear personnel protective equipment and assigned radiation dosimetry badges (if required) during periods of possible external radiation exposure, and assign designated storage locations for all dosimeters when they are not in use;
- Ensure required radiation safety postings are in place and maintained;
- Require all lab personnel under your supervision to complete required safety training as mandated by Environmental Health & Safety through the online training management system in BioRAFT;
- Purchase and maintain a functional radiation survey instrument. All hand held instruments for the detection of higher energy beta and gamma emitters must be Ludlum Model 3 count-rate meters with a 44-9 “pancake probe”. When handling low energy gamma emitters (e.g.  $^{125}\text{I}$ ) a Na Iodide scintillation probe (Ludlum Model 44-3) is required.
- Establish laboratory procedures to ensure that radioactive materials are properly labeled and securely locked when not in use; each laboratory is secured against unauthorized access when unoccupied; radiation surveys and/or swipe tests are performed to establish that radiation levels and/or contamination levels are within permissible limits; “Time of use” surveys are conducted whenever radioactive material is used; swipe tests are performed in accordance with the schedule established by the RSO.
- Ensure radioactive materials that have not been used within six months are properly removed for disposal and from the Dartmouth College inventory, in keeping with the established ALARA policy.
- Inform the RSO when there is a spill of radioactive material;
- Contact the RS Officer when radionuclides will not be used for a period of six months or more. See Procedure, “4.19 Moving PI to Annual Survey Frequency Procedure”.
- Inform the RSO if the lab is relocating to another Dartmouth College lab space or relocating off-site. If there are no plans to use radioactive material, the lab(s) will be de-posted and/or decommissioned for RAM use depending on future use of the lab space. If

the lab is to be renovated, a third- party survey may be required. (See *Standard Operating Procedure #14 for Deactivation/Decommissioning Radioactive Material Use Laboratories With or Without Renovation*)

## 2.2 Radiation Worker's Responsibilities

**Radiation Workers** are individuals who are qualified to work with radioactive materials or with ionizing radiation producing equipment by completing the requirements for such work set by the RSC. These radiation workers or equipment users will work under the direction of a PI. The Radiological Worker shall adhere to all procedural guidelines and requirements for program maintenance found in the Radiation Safety Program. The responsibilities of a Radiation Worker are as follows:

- Keep exposures to ionizing radiation As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA);
- Complete the required safety trainings as mandated by Environmental Health & Safety;
- Never work alone in the laboratory when using radioactive materials.
- Wear the proper personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g., lab coats and disposal gloves, when working with or handling radioactive materials. PPE should not be worn outside of controlled areas;
- Eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum, or applying cosmetics in areas under radiological control **is not permitted**. No evidence of the aforementioned activities will be discarded into trash receptacles in controlled areas;
- Maintain good personal hygiene. Wash hands and wrists thoroughly before exiting an area under radiological control;
- Use double gloves when working with radioactive materials if there is an abrasion of the skin below the wrist;
- Survey the work area for radioactive contamination upon completion of work involving radioactive material ("Time of Use" survey). Contaminated areas must be decontaminated immediately; Report all findings during contamination surveys in units of (CPM);
- Put "Caution Radioactive Material" warning tags on radioactive samples, contaminated equipment and waste containers;
- Notify the RSO or the designee if there is a personnel contamination, internal exposure or a major spill involving radioactive materials;
- Report all evidence of non-compliance to the RSO.

### 2.3 Radionuclide Authorization Criteria for a New PI

- A. All PIs who wish to be authorized for the use of radioactive materials must do so through the RSC via the RSO. The following information must be submitted to the RSO at least two weeks prior to the date of the next RSC meeting:
- A completed application for use of radioactive materials.
  - A current curriculum vitae for the PI;
  - A diagram of the laboratory indicating areas designated for radioactive material use including location of storage areas, freezers and refrigerators, workbenches, sinks and radioactive waste disposal containers;
  - A list of safety and monitoring equipment available, if applicable. All labs requiring radiation survey monitors must have a Ludlum Model 3 with a model 44-9 “pancake” probe. If using low energy gamma emitters (e.g.  $^{125}\text{I}$ ), a Model 44-3 Na Iodide detector is required.
- B. Upon receipt of this information, the RSO will arrange a time for inspection of the facilities. All the following must be in place prior to final approval:
- The PI must have completed all laboratory safety training including radiation safety training, and must provide documentation of previous radioactive material experience;
  - All lab personnel who will be working in a radioactive use lab must complete all Dartmouth College required lab safety training including radiation safety prior to full authorization.
  - All lab personnel must be enrolled in the radiation monitoring program unless this requirement is waived by the RSO in accordance with the radiation safety program;
  - An area must be designated for storage of personnel dosimeters when not in use;
  - Laboratory space must be designated for radionuclide use only. This includes storage areas, freezers and refrigerators, workbenches, and radioactive waste disposal containers. Criteria for adequate facilities are described in Section 2.4 “*Criteria for Approval of Laboratories using Radionuclides*” of this Handbook;
  - The lab must be posted with a “Caution Radioactive Materials” (CRM) Sign, current Form BRH-5 “Notice to Employees” and an EHS Essential Information poster. These signs must be posted where they are prominently observable;
  - Volatile and/or aerosol generating operations must be done in a fume hood;

- Radionuclide receiving, waste disposal and swipe test logs must be established and maintained;
  - Radiation detection equipment and adequate shielding must be available in the lab and appropriate for the radionuclides requested, as specified in Section 2.4 “Criteria for Approval of Laboratories using Radionuclides” of this Handbook;
  - Radionuclide work involving animals must be approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), the RSO, and the RSC;
  - Details must be provided for any procedures that are new or unusual to the RSO.
- C. Final approval is granted by the RSC contingent upon the recommendations of the RSO. The RSC will refuse authorization if it determines that the facilities are inadequate, personnel training or experience is lacking or operational and handling procedures are substandard. The RSC will record its review, approval or disapproval in the minutes of the RSC meeting regarding authorization of investigators for use of radionuclides.
- D. Following approval, possession and use will be limited to the specified radionuclides, chemical forms, amounts, and location(s) of use as designated in the approval. Any changes to the materials, amounts or areas designated in the approval will require prior authorization by the RSC following an application for amendment by the PI.

## **2.4 Criteria for Approval of Laboratories Using Radionuclides**

### ***Basic Criteria for All Radionuclide Use Laboratories:***

- In most cases, acceptable lab space when working with radioactive materials will be an enclosed room- four walls with a lockable door. This is important for shielding purposes when working with highly energetic isotopes as well as controlling the spread of any contamination. Any other RAM work space must be approved by the RSC.
- The laboratory must be adequately ventilated.
- Adequate work bench space shall be designated and marked for radionuclide use. Work surfaces must be of impervious material that can be easily decontaminated and also include lab matting.
- Adequate storage space must be designated and marked for radionuclides. This includes refrigerators and freezers. All storage equipment must have a secure lock.
- Adequate space must be designated and marked for radioactive waste storage. For liquids, secondary spill containment such as trays or tubs must be used.
- Adequate shielding must be available for use in order to maintain exposures ALARA. Operations and storage areas must be shielded so that exposure levels are maintained at

less than 2 mR/hr. The shielding material and its thickness will depend on the radionuclides and activities used.

- Volatile or aerosol-generating radionuclides must be used within a fume hood tested and certified annually for proper function and adequate airflow. The face velocity of the fume hood should average 100 lineal feet per minute (LFM air speed). The hood must be uncluttered and have adequate workspace.
- Flooring must be of impervious material that can easily be decontaminated.
- All additional criteria as listed in Section 2.3, “Criteria for Authorization of New Investigators” of this Handbook must be satisfied.
- All laboratories are required to conduct surveys as detailed in Section 4.7, “Survey Procedure for Contamination” of this Handbook.
- Hand washing, eyewash and safety shower facilities must be readily available and properly functioning.

#### ***Criteria for Specific Groups of Radionuclides:***

- For weak beta emitters (< 200 keV, e.g.,  $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$ ), a GM with a 44-9 probe and a liquid scintillation counter, swipes, vials, and scintillation fluid must be readily available.
- For Strong beta emitters (> 200 keV, e.g.,  $^{32}\text{P}$ ):
  - a) Shielding of at least 3/8” inch plexiglass or equivalent material must be present in the laboratory and employed. For amounts greater than 250  $\mu\text{Ci}$ , denser shielding may be required.
  - b) Contact the RSO if using quantities >10 mCi for Bremsstrahlung.
  - c) Waste containers should be shielded with a minimum of 3/8” plexiglass or equivalent material.
  - d) The lab must have its own properly functioning portable radiation detector (Ludlum 3 survey meter with appropriate probe). A properly licensed service provider must calibrate all such instruments annually.
  - e) All laboratory personnel who work with radionuclides must wear their assigned whole - body radiation dosimeters (see Section 4.3, “Procedures for Radiation Monitors” of this Handbook) when working with  $^{32}\text{P}$ .
  - f) Personnel performing experiments involving greater than 10 mCi, may be required to additionally wear an extremity dosimeter (ring badge, see Section 4.3, “Procedures for Radiation Monitors” of this Handbook).
- For gamma or x-ray emitters (e.g.,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{51}\text{Cr}$ ,  $^{59}\text{Fe}$ ):
  - a) Lead shielding must be used for storage of stocks, liquid and solid waste to reduce radiation levels to less than 2 mR/hr at the outside of the shielding.

- b) The laboratory must have its own properly functioning Ludlum 3 survey meter equipped with Model 44-3 low energy gamma for I-125 or a 44-38 energy compensated GM probe for use with all other gamma emitting isotopes.
  - c) If using unbound  $^{125}\text{I}$  or  $^{131}\text{I}$ , these experiments must be performed in the radioiodination laboratory (see section 4.6 and 4.7 of this Handbook).
- For sealed sources (e.g.,  $^{125}\text{I}$  seeds and other radioactive implants):
    - a) Sources must be properly shielded and kept in a secure location.
    - b) Sink and floor drains must have a fine mesh catch basket to prevent loss of sources into the drainage system.
    - c) Solid waste containers must be transparent to gamma radiation to permit effective detection of sources in case of a suspected misplacement or loss.
    - d) Sources with an activity greater than 100 microcuries must be tested for leakage by the RSO at least every six months, and immediately if leakage of radioactive material is suspected. Leaking sources ( $> 0.005 \mu\text{Ci}$ ) must be removed from service and contained.
    - e) A “Caution Radioactive Material” sign must be visibly posted in the entryway, so that a person entering the RAM area will see the posting.
    - f) The laboratory must have its own properly functioning and calibrated Ludlum 3 survey meter with appropriate probes.

## 2.5 Criteria for Changes in Radionuclide Usage

Any anticipated changes in radionuclide, chemical form, amount or location of radionuclide use by an established PI from those currently authorized by the RSC will require temporary approval by the RSO, with the RSC having final approval decided at the next quarterly meeting. The criteria for changes in radionuclide use are as follows:

- Changes in the *location* of radionuclide use will require final authorization by the RSC following inspection of the new laboratory space and a recommendation by the RSO;
- Authorization of additional radionuclides or changes in the authorized chemical form or maximum amount of a specific radionuclide will require approval of the RSC. An application for the use of radioactive materials must be submitted to RSO and include the following information:
  - a) In the case of an amended activity limit or chemical form for a currently approved radionuclide, give a justification for the needed change.
  - b) In the case of adding a new radionuclide, provide evidence that the PI is thoroughly familiar with the radiological properties of the new radionuclide and its safety requirements, give a justification for its need, and provide a brief description of the type of experiments to be performed. If the new radionuclide has special requirements, e.g. shielding and/or monitoring equipment, the RSO must inspect and approve the facilities prior to authorization by the Committee.
- No temporary or “ad hoc” arrangements will be permitted without the RSO approval in consultation with the RSC chair.

## **2.6 Criteria for Temporary Authorization of Established PIs**

Since the RSC meets quarterly, the RSO has the authority to grant temporary authorization if the PI meets certain criteria. Temporary approval by the RSO may not be used as a mechanism to allow new investigators to begin working with radionuclides. Temporary approval can only be given to currently approved investigators and only under restricted circumstances. A written request for the specific radionuclide must be submitted to the RSO. The criteria for temporary radioactive material use authorization by an established PI are as follows:

- The PI is currently authorized to use radionuclides and has an adequately equipped research laboratory;
- The PI is fully informed regarding the radiological characteristics of the sources and has adequate facilities and equipment available;
- The PI must update their radioactive material use authorization;
- The RSO may impose further conditions as appropriate.



## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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### 3.1 Guidelines for the Safe Use of Radioactive Materials

Each laboratory or area where radioactive material is used or stored must establish protocols for use or storage of radioactive materials to prevent or reduce the likelihood of spills and/or contamination to the extent practicable. Within these protocols, specific instructions are to be provided to Radiation Workers regarding the safe completion of those protocols to eliminate or reduce the potential for a minor or major spill or contamination. Below are some general instructions that should be applied at all times when working with radioactive materials.

- Wear a fully buttoned laboratory coat at all times in areas where radioactive materials are used;
- Wear disposable gloves at all times when handling radioactive materials or handling items with radioactive material warning labels; in addition, wear safety glasses when handling all radioisotopes;
- Monitor hands, shoes, and clothing for contamination after each procedure or before leaving the area;
- No eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics in any area where radioactive material is stored or used;
- No storing food, drink or personal effects in areas where radioactive material is stored or used;
- Wear assigned personnel monitoring badges, if required, at all times while in areas where radioactive materials are used or stored;
- Never work alone in the laboratory;
- Dispose of radioactive waste only in designated, labeled, and properly shielded receptacles;
- No pipetting by mouth;
- Store radioactive solutions in clearly labeled with isotope, activity and reference date containers;
- Secure radioactive material when it is not under the constant surveillance and immediate control of the user(s).

### 3.2 Emergency Procedures for Handling Spills

Prior to beginning ANY experiment that includes radioactive material, all personnel involved with that experiment shall be familiar with the emergency response plan for the lab. Emergency phone numbers for RS staff shall be posted conspicuously in areas of use, so that they are readily available to workers in case of emergencies.

#### *Minor Spills of Radioactive Liquids and Solids*

The **SPILL** acronym is used to aid in the actions for spill response:

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>(S)top</b>     | <i>what you are doing and assess the situation.</i>                         |
| <b>(P)resume</b>  | <i>that you are contaminated until you can perform a personal survey.</i>   |
| <b>(I)nform</b>   | <i>others about the spill and contact EHS as soon as practical.</i>         |
| <b>(L)ocalize</b> | <i>the spilled material with absorbent materials, such as paper towels.</i> |
| <b>(L)abel</b>    | <i>the impacted area as contaminated and until it can be cleaned.</i>       |

#### Instructions to Radiation Workers:

- Notify persons in the area that a spill has occurred.
- Promptly report the incident to the RSO.
- Prevent the spread of contamination by covering the spill with absorbent paper. (Paper should be dampened if solids are spilled).
- Clean up the spill, wearing disposable gloves and using absorbent paper.
- Carefully fold the absorbent paper with the clean side out and place it in a plastic bag for transfer to a radioactive waste container. Put contaminated gloves and any other contaminated disposable material in the bag.
- Survey the area with an appropriate low-range radiation detector survey meter. Check the area around the spill for contamination. Also check hands, clothing and shoes for contamination.
- Allow no one to return to work in the area unless approved by the RSO.
- Be available to the RSO/RS staff for further inquiry (i.e., investigation of root cause, provide requested bioassay samples).

### Reminders to PIs:

- Follow up on the decontamination activities and documentation of results.
- As appropriate, determine the cause and take corrective action as needed.

### ***In the Event of a Major Spill of Liquids and Solids***

Major spills are defined as any accident involving radioactive materials resulting in one or more of the following situations:

- Radioactive material **greater than or equal to one millicurie** is involved;
- Radioactive liquids **greater than one liter** are involved;
- Any personal contamination;
- Any contamination in unrestricted areas;
- Multiple findings of contamination within a restricted area.

### Instructions to Radiation Workers:

- Clear the area. If appropriate, survey all persons not involved in the spill and vacate the room.
- Prevent the spread of contamination by covering the spill with absorbent paper (paper should be dampened if solids are spilled), but do not attempt to clean it up. To prevent the spread of contamination, limit the movement of all personnel who may be contaminated.
- Shield the source only if it can be done without further contamination or significant increase in radiation exposure.
- Close the room and lock or otherwise secure the area to prevent entry. Post the room with a sign to warn anyone trying to enter that a spill of radioactive material has occurred.
- Notify the RSO immediately.
- Survey all personnel who could possibly have been contaminated. Decontaminate personnel by removing contaminated clothing and flushing contaminated skin with lukewarm water and then wash with a mild soap.
- Allow no one to return to work in the area unless approved by the RSO.
- Cooperate with RSO/Radiation Safety staff (e.g., investigation of root cause, provide requested bioassay samples).

- Follow the instructions of the RSO/RS staff (e.g., decontamination techniques, surveys, provide bioassay samples, submit requested documentation).

Reminders to PIs:

- Confirm the decontamination of personnel. If decontamination of personnel was not fully successful confer with the RSO for additional strategies that may reduce contamination levels. For instance, when absorption of radioactive material through intact skin has occurred and continued washing of the area has proven ineffective; consider inducing perspiration by covering the area with plastic. Then wash the affected area again to remove any contamination that was released by the perspiration.
- Supervise the decontamination activities and document the results. Documentation should include location of surveys and decontamination results.
- Determine the cause and take corrective action; consider the need for bioassays if radioactive material may have been ingested, inhaled, injected and/or absorbed through the skin.

## POLICIES FOR USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

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### 4.1 Radioactive Material Purchasing Procedure

The procedure for purchasing radionuclides is as follows:

- The purchase of radioactive materials is controlled by the Radioisotope Inventory Management System sponsored by BIORAFT which can be found at: <https://dartmouth.bioraft.com>.
- The system has been designed to allow the approval of your radioisotope order such that you will not exceed your lab limit for a specific radioisotope or place an order for a radioisotope your lab is not authorized to use. It gives you permission for the order and gives you the specific “R” acquisition number. This “R” number becomes the tracking number for the radioactive material from delivery to final disposal.
- To become authorized to use this system, you must complete all necessary training. Once training is complete, EHS can then enable users to access the system. The training requirements are: (1) Introduction to Lab Safety training-*web-based*: one time only, (2) Radiation Safety training-*web-based*: annually, (3) Laboratory Safety and Hazardous Waste Training -*web-based*: every 3 years.
- Once you have become “rad enabled” and receive your “R” acquisition number from BioRAFT, you may place your order with the chosen supplier. Please make sure you use the “R” acquisition number when placing the order with an outside vendor and ensure the vendor places that “R” number on the shipping documents. (NOTE: The BioRAFT system does NOT place your order, you must do this.)
- Radionuclides cannot be purchased using the College credit card or p-card. All purchases shall be processed through the e-procurement system.
- There are 2 approved receiving locations: All orders must be received at either: *Site 1: Hanover* (includes all Hanover labs and any remote locations) or *Site 2: Lebanon* (includes all Borwell labs excluding Level 4 and all Rubin labs). Site 1 must be addressed to the Vail Loading Dock. Site 2 must be addressed to the Borwell Loading Dock. Packages will be checked in by EHS at each site in accordance with the procedures and delivered only if all the conditions listed in the procedure have been met.
- Radioactive packages are received and processed Monday through Friday during regular business hours, 8:00AM– 4:00 PM or by prior arrangement with EHS.
- Standing orders are not allowed.
- For replacement orders: EHS must be notified when a shipment is unusable and when a replacement order will be delivered. Submit a waste pick up request through BioRAFT and await approval by EHS to submit a replacement order.

- Authorization and notification are mandatory for shipments which are acquired without a purchase order, e.g., compounds from other institutions, trial kits, etc. All such shipments must be addressed to the Environmental Health & Safety Office, in care of: (name of PI) and must clearly state that they contain radioactive materials. A tracking number will be assigned by EHS once the package has been received.

#### 4.2 Radioactive Material Receiving Procedure

The procedure for receiving radionuclides is as follows:

- All orders will be received at *Site 1 - Hanover Vail loading dock* or *Site 2 - Lebanon Borwell loading dock*. The Environmental Health & Safety Office will receive all orders and then deliver them if all the conditions listed in the purchasing procedure have been met.
- The EHS staff will inspect all packages for visible damage or leaks. If the package is damaged or leaking, it will be immediately set aside for further investigation by the RSO. All radioactive packages will be monitored and swipe tested for external contamination within 3 hours of receipt. The package will be delivered to the laboratory by EHS staff. A signature is required from a lab authorized user to ensure the security and safe storage of the radionuclide package. You will receive a “Tracking Sheet” with the package. Each stock vial is given a “tracking number” by EHS so that the stock vial can be tracked from its receipt to its final disposal. If you receive a radioactive package without a “Tracking Sheet”, contact EHS immediately.

Only individuals who have completed all of the required training will be permitted to unpack radioactive packages. The following steps are necessary for safe opening of these packages:

- Verify that the purchase orders agree with the outer package label;
- Wearing a fully buttoned lab coat and disposable gloves, place the package on a bench covered with absorbent paper or a yellow spill tray.
- Carefully open the package and remove the radionuclide. Use a Geiger counter to determine radiation levels along with a wipe test. 100 CPM is considered contaminated.
- If a package or the internal container is damaged or leaking, contact EHS for assistance. The EHS staff will conduct swipe tests of the package material and the contents. The PI will be notified of the action and results.
- Monitor all packaging material. If not contaminated via wipe test survey results, then deface or obliterate any radioactive markings and dispose of packing material as non-radioactive waste. If contaminated, then treat it as radioactive waste and dispose accordingly.
- Verify that the innermost label agrees with the purchase order. Notify EHS of any discrepancies.

- Measure the radiation level of the innermost container using a suitable survey meter and document the results. If the radiation level is not consistent with the listed radionuclide, notify the Environmental Health & Safety Office immediately.
- Affix the tracking number to the vial before it is placed into storage. Record the receipt of the radionuclide in the laboratory receiving log. This includes date of receipt, tracking number, radionuclide, amount, lot number and final disposal date. Place the “Tracking Sheet” in the logbook behind the receiving log. When you dispose of the stock vial via the EHS waste pickup service, make sure the tracking sheet accompanies the vial. The date disposed to EHS must be registered on this tracking sheet. On receipt of this vial and tracking sheet, EHS will update your lab inventory using the Radioisotope Ordering and Inventory Management System sponsored by BioRaft.

### 4.3 External Radiation Monitoring Procedure

New Hampshire Radiological Health Section requires those individuals working with certain radioactive substances and/or ionizing radiation producing equipment to be monitored for occupational ionizing radiation exposure. Assigned personal monitors (dosimeters) must be worn at all times while working with ionizing radiation except when under diagnostic or therapeutic treatment. When not in use, they are to be stored in a location that has a low background radiation and is not subjected to excessive heat or moisture. A monitor is worn clipped on the belt, collar or pocket. Persons under the age of eighteen years are not permitted to work with radionuclides. The list of radiation workers and their exposure records will be maintained by the Environmental Health & Safety Office. Any reading greater than 50 mRem per quarter will be investigated by the RSO.

All requests for monitoring must be done by completing a *Radiation Monitor Request Form*. The form is available from the Environmental Health & Safety Office or on the EHS Web site. The RSO will evaluate the need for monitoring. The following guidelines will be used:

- Persons in laboratories not working with radionuclides will not be assigned radiation monitors.
- $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^{35}\text{S}$  emit such weak radiation that external exposure monitoring is not feasible. Individuals working with only these radionuclides will not be issued dosimeters.
- Individuals working with  $^{32}\text{P}$  used require quarterly whole- body dosimeters, with ring badges to be required based on frequency of use and activity level per manipulation.
- Strong beta and gamma emitters such as  $^{32}\text{P}$  and  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  respectively in amounts greater than 100 microcuries require quarterly whole- body dosimeters. At the present time, users of such radionuclides with activity greater than 200 microcuries per experiment are also required to wear ring badges.

- $^{125}\text{I}$  requires quarterly whole- body dosimeters.
- All personnel working with X-ray equipment require quarterly radiation monitoring. A whole- body dosimeter will be issued.
- All personnel working with neutron-emitting or photon-emitting sealed sources ) require monthly radiation monitoring. A monthly dosimeter will be issued.
- All routine repeated elevated exposures (more than 50 mrem per quarter) will be investigated by the RSO. At the discretion of the RSO, monitoring frequency may be altered from quarterly to monthly.
- A declared pregnant worker will receive both a whole-body dosimeter and a fetal monitor for the duration of her pregnancy.
- Dosimeters will be sent to the appropriate departments and distributed by each department. When new monitors are issued to the departments, the old monitors must be returned promptly within at least five working days.
- Special situations that may require radiation exposure monitoring will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- All badges must be returned to the Environmental Health & Safety Office within 5 working days after new badges are issued. Any radiation-monitoring device that cannot be returned within the five working days. Failure to meet this return time requirement may result in the suspension of radioactive materials use privileges for the both the individual and the associated PI Contact the RSO immediately if dosimeter returns will be delayed for any reason.

### **Radiation Exposure Must Be Kept As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA)**

#### **4.4 Thyroid Monitoring Procedure**

Special consideration must be given to unbound forms of iodine-125 ( $^{125}\text{I}$ ). Individuals performing an iodination with unbound  $^{125}\text{I}$  must adhere to the following monitoring requirements:

- Individuals performing radioiodination using 0.5 millicuries or more of iodine per experiment must be monitored for  $^{125}\text{I}$  uptake<sup>2</sup>. Monitoring is done in two parts:
  - a. A pre-count must be done within 24 hours prior to the iodination.
  - b. A post-count must be done within 24 hours after iodination. If the experiment is performed on a Friday, then Monday morning would be the earliest time to do this.

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<sup>2</sup> Contact EHS for the current procedure for thyroid monitoring.



- Whenever the thyroid burden at the time of measurement exceeds 0.12 microcuries of  $^{125}\text{I}$ , or 0.02 microcuries of  $^{131}\text{I}$ , (adhering to NRC Regulatory Guide 8.20: Application of Bioassays for  $^{125}\text{I}$  and  $^{131}\text{I}$ , Subparagraph 5: Action Points and Corresponding Actions), the following actions will be taken:
  - a) An investigation of the operations involved, including air and laboratory surveys, should be carried out to determine the causes of exposure and to evaluate the potential for further exposures.
  - b) If the investigation indicates that further work in the area might result in exposure of a worker to concentrations that would cause the limiting intakes established in Section 20.1202 of 10 CFR Part 20 (or corresponding State of New Hampshire limits) to be exceeded, the RSO could take action to restrict the worker from further exposure until the source of exposure is discovered and corrected.
- At all times, the ALARA principle will be adhered to.

**Pregnant Radiation Workers are restricted from performing radioiodinations.**

#### 4.5 Urine Monitoring Procedure

Individuals using more than 1 millicurie of  $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$  or  $^{14}\text{C}$  (in unstable forms or where unstable forms may be produced) per experiment must notify the RSO before the experiment is done. Urine monitoring is mandatory for experiments using 10 millicuries or greater. Bioassay monitoring may be requested at the discretion of the RSO for experiments of 1 millicurie or greater.

- Individuals must be monitored for  $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$  or  $^{14}\text{C}$  accumulation by collection of urine specimens. Monitoring is done in two part:
  - a) A pre-experiment urine sample must be collected as well as a post-experiment sample. The pre-experiment urine sample must be submitted to the Radiation Safety Office within 48 hours before the experiment is to begin.
  - b) A post-experiment specimen must also be collected and submitted to the Radiation Safety Office within 72 hours (keeping in mind that tritiated water is eliminated with a 10-day biological half-life) after the experiment.
- Whenever the body burden at the time of urine analysis exceeds 10 microcuries of  $^3\text{H}$  per liter or 0.25 microcuries of  $^{35}\text{S}$  or  $^{14}\text{C}$  per liter (adhering to 10 CFR Part 20 or applicable State of New Hampshire limit), the following actions will be taken:
  - a) An investigation of the operations involved, including air and laboratory surveys, should be carried out to determine the causes of exposure and to evaluate the potential for further exposures;

- b) If the investigation indicates that further work in the area might result in exposure of a worker to concentrations that would cause the limiting intakes established in Section 20.1202 of 10 CFR Part 20 (of applicable State of New Hampshire limits) to be exceeded, the RSO could take action to restrict the worker from further exposure until the cause for the excess exposure is discovered and corrected.
- At all times, ALARA principles will be adhered to.

#### **4.6 Radioiodination Policy**

The radioiodination policy is as follows:

- All radioiodinations using greater than 0.5 millicuries of radioiodine are to be performed in the EHS Radionuclide Laboratory located in the Borwell Research Building, Room 582 West);
- An appointment to use the EHS Radionuclide Laboratory must be made through the Environmental Health & Safety Office prior to use and should be made for the estimated duration of the procedure. The EHS Radionuclide Laboratory is available for appointments Monday through Friday 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM;
- Anyone performing radioiodinations in the EHS Radionuclide Laboratory will be instructed in the use of the facility by the RSO;
- A low-energy gamma survey meter must be on hand and remain “on” throughout the iodination procedure;
- Within 24 hours prior to iodination (greater than 0.5 millicuries), a thyroid survey must be performed. A second survey must also be performed within 24 to 72 hours after the iodination. Please contact EHS to arrange these surveys.
- All solid radioactive waste must be sealed in clear bags, with an attached, completed radioactive waste tag (please include the account number) and deposited in the waste pail. For liquid radioactive waste, place in a plastic carboy located in the fume hood and attach a completed radioactive waste tag. For stock vial disposal, leave a copy of the tracking sheet with the vial. E-mail Environmental Health & Safety that there is radioactive waste for pick-up;
- Upon completion of the iodination, the user is responsible for cleanup of the area. All equipment brought to the lab must be taken out by the user;
- Swipe tests are required after each radioiodination. These are to be done in accordance with the forms provided by EHS. Please follow the standard operating procedure for performing the required swipe testing. If the room has become contaminated, EHS will notify the user and he/she will be responsible for cleanup of the area. The laboratory will not be available for further use until swipe tests show counts of less than 100 cpm.

- A general cleanup will be performed as needed by the Environmental Health & Safety Office. A lead shield, clear plastic bags for solid waste and trays to work on will be provided. Users must provide any protective equipment needed for the experiment such as disposable gloves.

#### Standard Operating Procedure for Radionuclide Lab Swipe Tests:

- ✓ All users of the iodination lab are required to swipe test the area at the completion of each experiment. EHS will provide the necessary supplies;
- ✓ Wear lab coat, safety glasses radiation monitor and disposable gloves;
- ✓ Verify the locations to be swiped on the worksheet and map provided;
- ✓ Use the liquid scintillation vials;
- ✓ Using the test paper provided, swipe an area of 100 square centimeters (approximately a 4" x 4" area) at each identified location. Handle swipes in such a manner as to avoid cross-contaminating the swipe samples. Areas to be swiped are indicated on the iodination lab map provided by EHS.
- ✓ Place the test paper in the appropriate vial for counting. Secure caps on vials;
- ✓ Contact EHS when you have completed the swipe testing. EHS will count the vials and report the results to the user;
- ✓ If no contamination is found, the EHS Radionuclide Lab will be made available for the next user;
- ✓ If contamination is found (counts greater than 100 cpm), the user will be required to clean the item or area until counts are under 100 cpm. Other locations should also be swipe tested to ensure contamination hasn't spread outside of the lab area;
- ✓ Please be aware that gross, serious contamination of the lab may result in a citation by the RSO. All personnel using the facility are to keep it clean and orderly. No equipment, materials or supplies are to be removed. Report all problems with this room to the RSO.

#### 4.7 Contamination Survey Procedure

All areas where radionuclides are stored, used, and disposed must be surveyed and documented for contamination at the time of use before a meal break or end of the work shift, with a meter and wipe test surveys (except for tritium which is a wipe test survey only). "Time of Use" surveys must be conducted after each use of radioactive materials, before a lunch/dinner break or before leaving for the day. For low energy radionuclides, such a survey involves swipe testing. For

higher energy radionuclides such as  $^{32}\text{P}$ , a direct monitoring survey may be used. It is performed using a Geiger counter such as the Ludlum 3 with pancake probe.

Fixed contamination is that which has become bound by chemical or other means to the surface upon which it was deposited. This form of contamination can only be detected by a survey meter. Because it is fixed to the surface, a wipe test will indicate no activity. A meter survey may indicate that large quantities are indeed present on the surface.

Removable contamination is that which may be wiped off a surface or object, similar to dust on a piece of furniture. The presence of removable contamination is determined by wipe tests, and in some situations by the use of a survey meter. If contamination is present in large enough quantities and is removable, it may also be detected by a survey meter when a wipe test of the surface is placed near the probe.

**The general procedure for a *contamination* survey is outlined below:**

- Wear a fully buttoned lab coat, safety glasses, dosimeter (if applicable) and disposable gloves;
- Remove all radiation sources that could interfere with the survey;
- Identify the locations where radioactivity is used and/or stored and the equipment that is used for work involving radioactivity;

Key these locations to the lab's floor diagram with letters or numbers; e.g. – Work areas, waste containers, cold storage units, flooring in front of the above.

- Check the survey meter for the following functions:
  - a) Battery check. The indicator needle should be within the battery range as indicated on the dial. Meters must always be used in the audible mode for contamination surveys;
  - b) Function check. Using an external standard source, verify that the instrument works properly;
  - c) Background check. Determine approximate cpm of the ambient environment using the 0.1 X scale in a low background area;
- Use a thin, window GM Counter such as the Ludlum model 3 with Type 44-9 pancake probe and sweep the area slowly approximately 1/2 inch above the surface. Do not touch or brush the thin membrane window;
- As a general rule, survey results greater than 100 cpm that includes background or are considered suspect contamination. Clean with a decontamination solution and re-survey.
- If after cleaning counts are still present, perform a swipe test as described below:

- Label appropriate number of scintillation vials to include a machine standard, background (a non-radioisotope area), and all areas of radioisotope work;
- Use one-inch filter paper and swipe an area of 100 square centimeters (approximately 4" X 4" square area) at each identified location or piece of equipment. Handle wipes in such a manner such as to avoid cross-contaminating the wipe samples;
- Place the swipes in scintillation vials for counting. For liquid scintillation counting, add enough liquid scintillation cocktail into each vial to completely cover the wipe test sample. Ensure the caps on all LSC vials are secure to minimize leaks;

### ***Decontamination Procedure***

Swipe tests are done to verify that removable radioactive contamination is kept below 100 cpm

- If swipe test results are greater than 100 cpm, the area should be cleaned with a decontamination solution and then resurveyed. If counts still above 100 cpm, the area is considered contaminated and must be posted as such. The RSO must be notified to determine the corrective action. This may include abrasive cleaning, shielding or denying access to the contaminated areas.

### ***Controlled Areas vs Uncontrolled Areas***

A *controlled area* at Dartmouth College includes any area in which radionuclide use is authorized. Access to these locations is restricted to authorized personnel. When labs are unoccupied (e.g., nights, weekends), they must be locked. Survey results in these areas should be below 100 cpm. If the value is greater than 100 cpm, consider the area or item(s) to be contaminated. Clean up the contamination and repeat the swipe tests. (The Dartmouth College ALARA goals are that all rad work area surfaces should be below 100 cpm.)

An *uncontrolled area* at Dartmouth College includes all areas that are not restricted to the public. All surfaces in these areas should be below free of contamination. If contamination is found in an uncontrolled area above 100 cpm, contact EHS immediately to address the situation.

### **4.8 Sealed Sources**

- All radioactive sealed sources with activities above certain limits must be registered with the Radiation Safety Office.
- Sealed sources must be kept secured from unauthorized access when not in use.

- The area where sealed sources are used and stored must be posted with a "**Caution Radioactive Material**" sign, current **NHRHP Notice to Employees** and an **Essential Information on Radiation Safety** poster.
- All sealed sources are required to be leak tested within the timeframes designated in Dartmouth College Radioactive Materials Licenses 276R and 382R. (Please contact EHS for clarification of this process.)

#### 4.9 X-ray Producing Equipment

X-rays are electromagnetic energy traveling as waves. They are the same as gamma rays except that gamma rays are emitted from the nucleus of an atom while x-rays originate in the atom's electron cloud. Analytical x-rays are produced by accelerating electrons from a cathode into an anode (target), within an x-ray tube. X-rays can be very penetrating. The voltage of the system indicates how penetrating the x-rays will be---the higher the voltage of the generator, the more penetrating the radiation. Just like gamma rays, x-rays interact with molecules in the body to produce ion pairs. To protect personnel from these penetrating rays, thick, dense material (e.g., lead, steel, etc.) is used as shielding.

Certain analytical systems, (e.g., x-ray diffraction units), have sufficient voltage to produce low energy (e.g., 1- 50 keV) or soft x-rays. The soft x-rays with energies from 1 to 20 keV are absorbed in the first few millimeters of the skin, although for extremities, some of this radiation may also be absorbed to the bone. Excessive exposure to this type of radiation often produces skin reddening at approximately 300 Rem (300,000 mRem) while severe skin burns can result from exposures above 500 rem. Because some types of analytical x-ray systems can produce exposure rates between 1000 and 1,000,000 mRem/hr, even short exposures to the beam are capable of producing damage. For that reason, the primary radiation beam must always be contained in a shield.

All x-ray producing equipment must be registered with EHS prior to purchasing.

Contact EHS for the "*X-ray Producing Equipment Management SOP*" and the "*X-ray Producing Equipment Handbook*".

#### 4.10 Radionuclide Use in Animals

The New Hampshire Radiological Health Section regulates many activities involving the use of radionuclides. A policy for the use of radionuclides in animals at Dartmouth has been developed and approved by both the RSC (RSC) and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). The following procedures are designed to fulfill part of Dartmouth College's radioactive materials license requirements, to ensure proper use of animals in these experiments and to promote the safety of personnel involved in the handling and care of these animals. Investigators are encouraged to contact the Environmental Health and Safety Office (EHS) or the Center for Comparative Medicine and Research (CCMR) with any questions or for assistance in obtaining the required approval.

*The procedure for Radionuclide Use in Animals is outlined below:*

To obtain approval for an experiment involving the use of radionuclides in animals at Dartmouth, an animal subjects review form must be submitted to the Center for Comparative Medicine and Research (CCMR). This form contains not only the necessary information on the use of animals for experimentation but also the additional information requested regarding the radioactive materials. The proposal will be reviewed by both a subcommittee of the IACUC and by the RSC. Approval of the proposal from both the IACUC and the RSC must be obtained prior to the start of work.

#### **4.11 Transportation of Radioactive Materials**

Hazardous Materials Regulations as they apply to radioactive materials are described in 49 CFR 173, Subpart 1. The Hazardous Materials Regulations are designed to ensure that the general public is not at risk from hazardous cargoes being transported on the public transportation system. Material packaging requirements are to ensure (1) packaging material is of sufficient strength and quality to withstand normal transportation conditions; and (2) the selected packaging material must be compatible with the material to be shipped and must be suitable to the level of risk presented by the material.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) defines radioactive material as material having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries/gram. Once identified as radioactive, its description and shipping name need to be identified to properly label the package for shipping and transporting. Therefore, any radioactive material that requires transportation from off-campus locations must follow specific DOT guidelines. For the purposes of this procedure, *off-Campus* refers to any space which is not owned, rented or leased by Dartmouth College. If radioactive material is to be transported (between Borwell /DRTC and DC) or shipped via a commercial carrier, the Radiation Safety Office must be notified in advance. No shipment or transport of radioactive material will be allowed without written the approval from the RSO.

The goal of hazard communication (e.g., shipping papers, labeling, placarding) is to prevent problems at the scene when responding to a transportation accident by providing hazard identification information to shippers, carriers and emergency responders. To this end, the RSO will assist you in preparing shipping papers, marking, labeling, and emergency response information.

#### ***The procedure for off-campus transportation of radionuclides is as follows:***

- Notify the RSO that you have radioactive material you wish to ship off-campus.
- Package Identification--The types of packaging which are required for transporting radioactive material at or from Dartmouth College should usually be one of two types: (1) strong, tight packages for transporting limited quantities of radioactive materials; or (2) Type A packages for transporting material in amounts exceeding limited quantities. The package must be certified as being acceptable for transportation by the RSO.

- Radioactive materials that are to be shipped as limited quantity must meet the following requirements:
  - a) The material must be packaged in a strong, tight package that will not leak any of the radioactive material under conditions incidental to normal transport. The requirements for shipping containers of radioactive materials should be adequate to assure that in the event of an accident, undamaged packages will be safe.
  - b) The radiation level at any point on the external surface of the package must not exceed 0.5 mR/hour;
  - c) Removable contamination on the external surface of the package must not exceed 100 cpm;
  - d) The outside of the inner packaging, or if there is no inner packaging, the outside of the package itself bears the marking Radioactive;
  - e) If the radioactive material is to be shipped on dry ice via air, the package must be marked (on one side) with the DOT diamond label for miscellaneous dangerous goods;

#### **4.12 Radionuclide Use by Visitors (non-Dartmouth College employees)**

It is the policy of Dartmouth College to help ensure the safety of all faculty, staff, students, visitors and guests. In the context of our radiation safety program, a visitor is defined as someone who is not a Dartmouth employee or student who is temporarily working on Dartmouth College property to conduct research which may involve the use of radioactive materials.

***The procedures for enrolling a visitor in the Dartmouth College Radiation Safety Program are outlined below:***

- The visitor must be sponsored by and work under the supervision of a currently authorized PI. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring PI to provide the documentation described below to the RSO within four weeks prior to the visitor's arrival so that the visitor can be approved, trained and be provided with a personal dosimeter, if required. If the information is not provided in sufficient time, the visitor will be prohibited from working with radioactive materials. It is the responsibility of the PI to ensure the visitor's safety and compliance with all relevant Dartmouth College policies.
- The PI, in conjunction with the visitor and the visitor's institution (if applicable), will provide a cover letter briefly describing the visitor's role, duration of visit and the anticipated type, amount, and expected exposure to radioactive materials; and will provide documentation of the visitor's previous training and experience with radioactive materials and an application for a personal dosimeter where appropriate.
- The visitor must complete all EHS mandated training which includes Laboratory Safety and Hazardous Waste Training (web-based), Radiation Safety Training (web-based). (A sponsored DND account must be established before the visitor can complete the web-based trainings). Once training is complete, a dosimeter will be issued, if required.



- The visitor must be familiar with and adhere to the radiation safety policies of Dartmouth College (including this visitor policy) at all times while working with radioactive materials on Dartmouth property.
- At the conclusion of the visit, the PI must notify the RSO of the termination of the visit and must turn in the visitor's personal dosimeter if issued by Dartmouth College.

Failure of the PI to properly notify the RSO of visitors or to adhere to these policies will be considered a serious violation of Radiation Safety Policy and will result in review by the RSC and subsequent action as described in the Compliance Policy (section 4.18).

#### **4.13 Policy for Minors in Radioactive Material use Areas**

##### **I. Age Restrictions**

1. Persons under 12 years of age are prohibited from entering laboratories.
2. Persons aged 12-15 may not enter a Dartmouth laboratory or participate in educational research and/or clinical activities, unless the activity is approved by Environmental Health & Safety and is: (i) part of an organized laboratory tour conducted with permission of the faculty member responsible for the laboratory and the Department Chair or their designee, or (ii) a one-time educational or recruitment demonstration. The sponsoring faculty member will be responsible for proper supervision and for providing any appropriate personal protective equipment for all visitors. Tours must be supervised at all times while on Dartmouth premises, and tour participants may not participate in any research/clinical activities.
3. Persons who are 16 or 17 years of age may request an opportunity to participate in approved educational research and/or clinical activities under the individual mentorship and supervision of a sponsoring faculty member, as described below.

##### **II. Requirements for Working with Minors Aged 16 or 17 in Radioactive Material Use areas**

1. The sponsoring faculty member must obtain approval by EHS. All proposed educational research and/or clinical activities and a supervisory plan must be submitted to EHS for approval
2. The sponsoring faculty member must follow all relevant safety and compliance requirements, and adhere to the approved supervisory plan.
3. The sponsoring faculty member must act as the minor's direct supervisor or designate another faculty or staff member to serve in this role.
4. During the course of the educational experience, minors may not be (i) alone in Dartmouth research, clinical and/or office space; or (ii) present in Dartmouth research, clinical and/or office space on weekends or outside the normal Monday-Friday hours of the sponsoring faculty member's staff.
5. Healthcare services at Dartmouth are not a provision of this program. As such, minors must provide proof of medical coverage for the period that they will be participating in educational research and/or clinical activities at Dartmouth.

6. The sponsoring faculty member must ensure that the minor does not enter the work area prior to completing ALL required training and ensure that the minor is appropriately supervised at all times by a qualified supervisor/staff member.
7. The sponsoring faculty member must obtain a signed parental consent form and liability waiver for all participants prior to allowing a minor to participate in any Dartmouth educational research and/or clinical activities. The sponsoring faculty member, program director or designee must ensure that these documents are maintained on file for at least 3 years.

### **III. Prohibited Materials or Equipment Use for Minors Aged 16 or 17**

1. Minors Aged 16 or 17 who are engaged in Educational Activities may not work with any of the following materials and/or equipment:

#### ***Radiation:***

- *Radioactive Materials – Sealed and Unsealed Sources*
- *x-Ray Producing Equipment*
- *Open Beam Lasers - Class 3b or Higher*
- *Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)*
- *Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)*

#### **4.14 Radioactive Waste Policy**

Minimization of waste is the most effective way in dealing with costs and liabilities of radioactive waste disposal. Apply all available methods to limit the waste to a minimum.

#### ***Waste minimization includes:***

- Purchase only the amount of radioactive materials necessary to complete the experiments;
- Use short-lived radionuclides rather than long-lived radionuclides, if possible;
- Avoid unnecessary contamination of lab items and equipment;
- Do not mix short-lived with the long-lived waste. Otherwise all the waste will be treated as a long-lived waste;
- Distinguish between contaminated and non-contaminated items for proper segregation of waste.

#### ***General instructions for radioactive waste management:***

- All waste must be in a properly labeled EHS provided container or a clear plastic bag;
- Avoid mixing radioactive waste with hazardous chemicals;

- Segregate liquid scintillation vials from other radioactive solid waste.
- Needles and syringes contaminated with radioactivity must be placed in a red needle (SHARPS) container. Label the container with a “Radioactive” warning sticker.
- Disposal of lead pigs: Remove or obliterate all radioactive labels before calling EHS for a pick-up.
- Drain disposal of radioactive liquid waste is not allowed without prior EHS approval. Liquid waste must be placed in a 1-gallon or smaller plastic container.
- All waste bags and liquid containers must have the completed EHS Radioactive Waste Tag attached to them prior to EHS waste pick-up.
- Use the electronic radioactive waste pick-up form found on the Radioisotope Inventory Management System sponsored by BioRaft to request waste pick-ups.

For more detailed information on radioactive waste procedures, please refer to the “*Hazardous Waste Guide*” found on the EHS web-site.

#### **4.15 Laboratory Inspections**

Lab inspections are designed to evaluate the use of radioactive materials and to ensure the laboratory is in compliance with existing regulations and accepted laboratory practice. It determines if radioactive materials are being received, used and stored properly. It also evaluates any potential problem of misusing and mishandling of radioactive materials and waste. If there are violations cited during an inspection, a researcher must take corrective action promptly. Inspections are performed by the RSO, or designee. After the inspection, each laboratory will receive a written report describing inspection results and any corrective actions that need to be followed.

***The following are some of the requirements that are checked during an inspection:***

- Posting of the current "Notice to Employees", Radioactive Material symbol and emergency procedures;
- Laboratory coats, radiation badges and disposable gloves are worn when working with radioactive materials;
- Shielding is available and is made of the proper material and adequate thickness;
- Waste areas are designated, labeled and properly shielded;

- Radioactive material is properly secured.
- Records of inventory/usage/waste are up to date;
- Each laboratory has a working and calibrated survey instrument;
- No indication of food or drinks being consumed in laboratories;
- No storage of food or beverage in refrigerators where radioactive materials are stored;

All laboratory areas are reasonably free from radioactive contamination.

#### **4.16 Compliance Policy**

Dartmouth College is committed to ensuring compliance with all relevant Federal, State and local regulations regarding the safe use of ionizing radiation through its Radiation Safety Program. In order to do this effectively, the RSC has developed a compliance policy that describes possible violations that can result in non-compliance with these regulations. Chronic non-compliance with any regulation can potentially jeopardize the radioactive materials license for Dartmouth College. The goal of the Radiation Safety Program is to ensure that all personnel are in compliance; in addition, this policy also describes the actions that will be taken by the RSO and/or the RSC in response to violations by individuals and laboratories should they occur. These offenses have been divided into three categories: Record-keeping offenses, Major Offenses and Radioiodination Lab Policy Offenses. It is important for all personnel to understand the consequences of such non-compliance and to avoid such violations to the best of their ability. It is the responsibility of the PI to ensure that all personnel under his or her supervision are familiar with these consequences and to be in compliance with all Radiation Safety Policies.

#### ***Record-Keeping Offenses***

The following is a non-exclusive list of record-keeping offenses:

- Unacceptable practices for maintenance of individual lab logbooks: updated receipt and swipe test logs.
- Non-compliance with the radionuclide purchasing and receiving procedures.
- Non-compliance with established “time of use” survey documentation requirements.
- Improper or inadequate labeling of waste.
- Late return of dosimetry to the Environmental Health & Office or chronic loss of dosimeters.

These and similar offenses will result in the following:

*First Violation:* Memorandum from the RSO to the PI (and offender of policy if different) with a copy to the Chair of RSC and to the EHS files.

*Second Violation* (within 1 year of first violation): Memorandum from the RSO to the PI (and offender of policy, if different) with reference to the earlier Memorandum with a copy to the Chair of RSC and to the EHS files.

*Third Violation* (within 1 year of second violation): Memorandum from the RSC to the PI stating the recurring problem and dates by which the lab must come into compliance. If non-compliance continues, the PI will be requested by the RSO or the Chair to appear before the RSC to explain the non-compliance problem. The RSC may then take whatever other action it deems necessary to bring the laboratory into compliance with current policies.

### ***Major Offenses.***

The following is a non-exclusive list of major offenses against the Radiation Safety Policy. The RSO and/or RSC may deem other violations against current policies, not listed here, as also constituting a major offense leading to the actions described below:

- Evidence of food and/or drink in the laboratories;
- Lack of safe work practices with disregard for safety of others in the laboratory;
- Excessive accumulation of radioactive waste in the laboratory;
- Lack of labeling of radioactive materials and waste in the laboratory;
- Not reporting spills to the Environmental Health & Office immediately;
- Not performing radiation and contamination surveys;
- Loss of radioactive materials;
- Inadequate security of radionuclides;
- Uncontrolled access to laboratories that use and store radioactive materials above certain activities when no one is present;
- Gross contamination of work areas;
- Removable contamination in excess of established limits;

- Non-conforming waste presented for disposal.

These and similar offenses will result in the following:

*First Violation:* Memorandum from the RSO to the PI (and offender of policy if different), with a copy to the Chair of RSC and to the EHS files.

*Second Violation* (within 1 year of first violation): Memorandum from the RSC to the PI (and offender of policy, if different) stating the problem and dates by which the lab must come into compliance. If non-compliance continues, the RSO may immediately revoke the radioactive material use authorization and remove all radionuclides from the laboratory. The PI must appear before the RSC to justify the non-compliance and propose a long-term solution for the laboratory's future compliance. The PI must re-apply to the RSC for radioactive material use authorization. The RSC may take whatever actions it deems necessary to ensure the laboratory's compliance, to include but imposing additional restrictions and/or denial of radioactive material use at Dartmouth College.

### ***Radioiodination Laboratory Policy Offenses***

The following is a non-exclusive list:

- Thyroid monitoring not performed;
- Lack of swipe testing and/or clean-up of the lab;
- Serious contamination of laboratory

These and similar offenses will result in the following:

*First Violation:* Memorandum from the RSO to the PI (and offender of policy if different) with a copy to the Chair of RSC and to the EHS files.

*Second Violation:* The user will be prohibited from using the Iodination Lab.

### **4.17 Exposure to Radiation During Pregnancy Policy**

Research has shown that a fetus is more sensitive to the damaging effects of radiation exposure, particularly during the first trimester of the pregnancy. In recognition of this increased radiation sensitivity, a more restrictive dose limit has been established for the embryo/fetus of a declared pregnant radiation worker. Guidance in conformance with the revised 10 CFR Part 20 is being

developed as a proposed Revision 3 to Regulatory Guide 8.13. It has been published as Draft Regulatory Guide DG-8014 "Instruction Concerning Prenatal Radiation Exposure". Currently NRC regulations require that the radiation dose to the fetus of an occupationally exposed pregnant worker be held to 0.5 rem (5 mSv) or less during pregnancy. (see also Declared Pregnant Radiation Worker Policy Statement)

Radiation protection regulations allow a pregnant radiation worker to decide whether she wants to formally declare her pregnancy to her employer, thereby taking advantage of the special dose limits provided to protect the developing embryo/fetus. If an occupationally exposed woman declares her pregnancy to the RSO then she is subject to the more restrictive dose limits for the embryo/fetus during the remainder of the pregnancy which is controlled by restricting the exposure to the declared pregnant woman. Restricting the woman's occupational exposure, if she declares her pregnancy, raises questions about individual privacy rights, equal employment opportunities and possible loss of income. Because of these concerns, the declaration of pregnancy by a woman radiation worker is voluntary. Conversely, the woman can also withdraw her declaration of pregnancy by notifying the RSO.

When a worker has made the decision to formally declare her pregnancy, she may complete "Form Letter for Declaring Pregnancy" or she may submit her own letter. Once this form has been received, the RSO will contact the worker to discuss her use of radioactive materials or work with x-ray producing equipment in the lab, her previous exposure history and any other relevant information. At this time, the worker is offered the opportunity to enroll in the pregnancy surveillance program that allows for the closer monitoring of radiation exposure to the fetus during the entire pregnancy.

## FORM LETTER FOR DECLARING PREGNANCY

This form is provided for your convenience. To make your declaration of pregnancy, you may fill in the blanks of this form letter and give it to your employer/Environmental Health & Safety or you may write your own letter.

### DECLARATION OF PREGNANCY

TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Supervisor or Radiation Safety Officer)

In accordance with the NRC's regulations at 10 CFR 20.1208, "Dose to an Embryo/Fetus," I am declaring that I am pregnant. I believe I became pregnant in: \_\_\_\_\_ (only month and year need be provided).

I understand the occupational radiation dose to my embryo/fetus during my entire pregnancy will not be allowed to exceed 0.5 rem (5 millisievert) (unless that dose has already been exceeded between the time of conception and submitting this letter). I also understand that meeting the lower dose limit may require a change in job or job responsibilities during my pregnancy.

I will promptly inform the Dartmouth College Radiation Safety Officer in writing when my pregnancy has ended.

---

(Your Signature)

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(Your Name – Printed)

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(Date)



#### **4.18 Shared Space Policy**

Ideally, each PI who is authorized for radionuclide use should work in a separate laboratory and keep separate logs of radionuclide receipt, storage, use and disposal. However, in practice, PI's with separate authorizations may occasionally need or find it desirable to share laboratory space and use different radionuclides in the same room(s). According to the State and NRC Guidelines, "shared space" means any two or more authorized investigators who are in the same room (as defined by a space fully enclosed by walls and doors), whether or not bench space and/or equipment within the room is actually shared. For example, if two PI's have separate bench space within the same room, it is "shared" even if the space is divided by lab bench or invisible line that is never crossed by personnel from either lab. The RSC must formally approve such arrangements and the RSO is authorized to deny use of radionuclides by PI's involved in such space arrangements until a proposal for sharing space has been submitted to and approved by the RSC. The principal purpose of such shared space arrangements is to ensure the safety of personnel who may be working for one PI but who are exposed to radionuclides from another PI's radionuclide activities as a result of sharing space within the same room. Personnel in each lab must have a mechanism to be informed about and protected from the radiation activities of other labs. Thus, even if only one of the two or more PI's who are sharing space is authorized for radionuclides, all parties must enter into a shared space agreement.

After reviewing the guidelines listed below with all parties involved, complete the form and submit to the RSO. All involved parties must sign this agreement which certifies that the guidelines put for will be adhered to by all participants.

***The guidelines for PI's who are proposing use of radionuclides in a shared laboratory space are as follows:***

- A proposal must be submitted to the RSC at least two weeks prior to its next meeting describing the protocols for sharing laboratory space. The proposal should be developed, written and co-signed by all PI's involved in the shared space arrangement. A cover letter also co-signed by the participants should briefly justify the need for the shared lab space and include responses to all the information requested in these guidelines.
- The proposal must include diagrams of all involved laboratory space, indicating the specific locations for radionuclide use, storage of stock vials, waste storage and disposal.
- Each laboratory will keep separate logbooks recording receipt of stocks, storage and use of radionuclides, disposal of stock vials and waste, swipe tests and personal exposures.
- A specific designated individual in each laboratory must be named and will be responsible for keeping the records and monitoring radiation exposure and use for each PI. These individuals will be kept informed of any spills or other mishaps involving radionuclides and will report any incidents to the other designated individuals, to the PI's of each laboratory, and to the RSO. The Environmental Health & Office should be notified if the status of the designated individual(s) is changed.

- A joint laboratory meeting of all personnel is encouraged to conduct an annual review of radiation use, safety procedures and laboratory space arrangements.
- If one or more of the participating laboratories is using radionuclides in the shared space that require personal monitoring (e.g., quarterly dosimeters) all personnel in each participating laboratory may also be monitored.
- Following any spill, mishap, or elevated swipe test results, a joint laboratory meeting of all personnel will be conducted. The incident will be discussed and radiation safety procedures will be reviewed.
- Prior to instituting any major changes in radionuclide use or the shared space agreement, a proposal by the participating laboratories must be submitted to the RSC for its approval.
- If any bench or other work space and/or equipment are actually shared among labs within the shared space, the following also applies: In addition to normal swipe testing, swipe testing of the entire shared space will be conducted for the month that radioactive material is used. These results will be recorded in each laboratory's records. The entire shared space will be surveyed after any aberrant readings and the results recorded in each laboratory's log book. If this section does not apply, a statement to that effect should be included in the cover letter.
- If any bench or other workspace and/or equipment are actually shared by personnel within the shared room(s), the following also applies: A rational physical plan for safe and minimal radionuclide use in the room should be developed. One of two models should be considered in designating the radionuclide areas to be used. One approach would be to separate areas of use by type of radionuclide, e.g., one area for  $^{32}\text{P}$ , another area for  $^{51}\text{Cr}$ . Particularly with radionuclides requiring special monitoring and/or shielding, this model may work best for multiple radionuclide laboratories. A second model would be to cluster all radionuclide use to one or a few areas of the space, leaving the rest of the laboratory "clean". This model may also have advantages in certain cases. Whichever arrangement is chosen, justify the choice in the proposal and describe how records and safety procedures will be maintained. If this section does not apply, a statement to that effect should be included in the cover letter.
- Other arrangements may also be specified by the PI or by the RSC and/or the RSO following their review, as deemed necessary.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE SHARED SPACE AGREEMENT

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Laboratories and Designated Individuals participating in the Shared Space Arrangement  
(print or type)**

\*Principal Investigator 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
*(primary contact person)*

Designated Individual: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Investigator 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Designated Individual: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Investigator 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Designated Individual: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Investigator 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Designated Individual: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Investigator 5: \_\_\_\_\_

Designated Individual: \_\_\_\_\_

Building: \_\_\_\_\_ Laboratory Room No(s): \_\_\_\_\_

## **4.19 Moving a PI to Annual Survey Frequency Procedure**

### **Objective:**

This procedure provides the complete instructions on how to enact a change in a PI's radiation safety survey frequency from biannual to annual. It also describes how a Radiation Safety annual survey is different from a semiannual survey and how authorization renewals are affected for those PIs on an annual survey frequency.

RS Staff may request a change to a PI's survey frequency requirement from semiannual to annual if:

- The PI's lab has not ordered or used radioactive materials for at least six months and,
- The PI is prepared to remove all radioactive materials from their possession and,
- The PI understands that their radioactive material ordering privileges will be temporarily disabled while they are on an annual survey frequency.

### **Overview:**

Active radioactive material use PI laboratories are audited and surveyed by RS Staff at least semiannually. Research use of radioactive materials can be sporadic at times. If a lab enters a phase in which they are inactive in regard to their radioactive material use, the RSC allows a reduction in the frequency of RS Staff audits if certain criteria are met. The PI must properly dispose of or otherwise find an authorized PI to take responsibility for radioactive materials needing to be maintained. RS staff can sometimes assist with storage, where appropriate.

With an annual survey frequency, a PI will still maintain their radioactive material use authorizations, but their radioactive material ordering privileges will be paused while they have an annual survey frequency. The lab will sustain fewer responsibilities while under an annual survey frequency including not having to perform lab surveys. The lab will still be asked to submit a biannual inventory. Certain steps must be taken by the PI and RS staff to ensure that the change to an annual survey frequency is appropriate and complete. This procedure outlines those steps.

### **Scope:**

This procedure applies to PI's who have suspended, temporarily, their work with all radioactive materials at Dartmouth College, but wish to keep their authorization(s) active for a possible return to an active phase. Many staff members of Radiation Safety are involved in the completion of the work required to move a PI's survey frequency from semiannual to annual.

To qualify for this change, a PI must meet the following criteria:

1. Research staff have not ordered or used radioactive material in the last six months and near-term (within the next six months) use is not anticipated or expected.
2. Willing to tag and remove all radioactive materials from all authorized radioactive material use laboratories.

## **Roles and Responsibilities:**

### *Principal Investigator*

The PI (PI) is responsible for the proper removal of all radioactive stocks and waste in their labs. The lab must have empty radioactive waste containers removed as well. The PI will no longer be responsible for performing radiation safety surveys upon being moved to annual survey frequency.

### *Radiation Safety Staff*

Radiation Safety staff are responsible for identifying PI's that are eligible for a change of survey frequency from semiannual to annual and for facilitating this change, if appropriate. RS staff shall discuss the idea with the PI and, if found in favor of a change, RS Staff shall advise the PI of the actions the PI needs to take. The guidance document in Appendix B of this procedure can be used to facilitate this conversation. RS staff will also perform a final semiannual survey as outlined below, to be sure the appropriate steps have been completed by the PI. As part of the final survey, RS staff shall complete the checklist in Appendix A of this procedure. The completed checklist shall be submitted to the RSO to initiate the change.

### *Radiation Safety Officer*

The RSO is responsible for reviewing the final survey and checklist and approving of the change in survey frequency.

## **Definitions:**

### *Annual Survey Frequency:*

Frequency of radiation safety surveys for an inactive but authorized radioactive material use PI. An Authorized PI whose lab has not actively used radioactive material for an extended period (generally six months to a year or more) may be assigned this frequency. There shall be no radioactive stock or waste present in their lab(s). Time of use wipe test surveys are not required to be performed by the lab. Radiation Safety training of lab staff will not be required unless and until the lab resumes work with radioactive material.

Note: To resume ordering, all lab staff must be compliant with all required radiation safety trainings. Authorization renewals are automatically deferred for two years if lab is on annual survey frequency when their authorizations come up for renewal. Notice will be made to the PI at the time of deferral.

## **Procedure:**

### *Identification:*

1. RS staff shall actively review records and identify PIs that can potentially be assigned an annual survey frequency. This is typically based on their order history over the previous 12 months.
2. When a PI is identified, RS staff shall discuss with the PI the available option.

To qualify for this change a PI must meet the following criteria:

- Lab has not ordered or used radioactive material in the last six months and near-term use is not anticipated or expected.
- Willing to tag and have removed all radioactive waste from all authorized radioactive material use laboratories.
- Willing to tag and remove radioactive stock solutions from all refrigerators and freezers. (Note: RS staff can store some expensive/important stock solutions, including LSC reference standards, for PIs).
- Agrees to notify Radiation Safety of intent to change status from semiannual to annual.

*PI/Lab Action Steps:*

Once the PI decides to go on annual survey frequency they shall:

- Properly remove all radioactive materials (stocks, samples, sources and waste) from their designated radioactive labs. The lab can also elect to have RS staff temporarily store these materials for longer lived isotopes that they don't want to discard, if appropriate.
- A waste request must be submitted through BioRaft and tags attached to each container (note no empty rad waste containers shall be present in the lab upon completion).
- Radiation Safety shall be notified to discontinue dosimetry, as appropriate.
- Batteries shall be removed from survey meters.
- Perform and document a final survey.
- All lab records and sewer disposal logs should be consolidated and retained by the lab for at least three years.

*Final Radiation Safety Semiannual Survey and Waste Removal Verification:*

1. RS staff shall perform a final semiannual survey for all the PI's RAM use lab(s) after the PI's removal of all radioactive materials. The survey will include:
  - The use of a survey meter and wipe tests to confirm no contamination. Additional wipes shall be taken in areas previously used to house stock vials and where waste was stored.
  - Care shall be taken to purposefully review and confirm that no radioactive stock solutions or waste materials remain.
  - Batteries shall be removed from survey meters so as not to cause damage from corrosion and the meter should be tagged "Out of Service".
  - Confirmation that all lab records and sewer disposal logs have been consolidated and retained.
2. In addition, RS staff shall:
  - Keep the radiation labels on doors, refrigerators, freezers, and radioactive material use shielding. RS staff may remove other stickers as appropriate considering survey results.
  - Document the survey as a routine semiannual survey.

- Ensure the lab has initiated a discontinuance of dosimetry as appropriate (badges should be discontinued unless needed for some other use – irradiator or x-ray machine use).

*Upon Notification:*

1. RS staff shall complete the checklist in Appendix A and provide the final survey and completed checklist to the RSO.
2. The RSO shall review and sign off on the frequency change.
3. The survey documents and checklist will then be filed in the PI's folder.

*Annual Survey:*

The annual survey shall consist of the following:

1. Re-confirming that the lab has not procured any radioactive materials or sources, is not using radioactive materials, and does not have any of these materials present, including waste.
2. Determining if the PI plans to use radioactive material again in the foreseeable future.
3. Ensuring that all radioactive postings are up to date.
4. Wipe tests and area surveys are not required in an annual survey unless radioactive materials are found.

*Return to Active Biannual and Time of Use Survey Frequency:*

1. If a PI places an order for radioactive material while on annual survey status, they will be returned to semiannual survey status.
2. Prior to approving an order of radioactive materials, radiation safety training compliance for all users in the lab must be confirmed. If any users are out of compliance, these trainings must be completed prior to delivering the radioactive material.
3. The PI is now required to conduct time of use surveys and other duties associated with a semiannual survey frequency lab (ex. Inventories, package receipt wipe tests, obtain dosimetry if necessary, request waste containers, etc.).