

PART 5. CHAPTER 3  
RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

SUBCHAPTER 1. RADIATION PROTECTION

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SUBCHAPTER 1. RADIATION PROTECTION

Section 5-301. Purpose, Authority, Effective Date.

Purpose: This rule establishes standards for the control of ionizing radiation for the protection of occupational and public health and safety and implements the provisions of 18 V.S.A. Chapter 32. This rule regulates x-ray and other radiographic diagnostic equipment used by physicians, dentists and other health professionals, occupational sources of radiation, and the radiation exposure values at the site-boundary of the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station (VYNPS).

This rule sets maximum limits in terms of the dose an individual may receive depending on the source and type of ionizing radiation. The dose limits are established both for people who work with radioactive materials or equipment and for members of the public exposed to ionizing radiation in unrestricted areas from the VYNPS. For purposes of the dose limits established in this rule for the VYNPS site-boundary, a maximum exposure value is established as a proxy to assure that no individual would be exposed to a dose in excess of the established limit.

Authority: This rule is adopted under the authority of 3 V.S.A. §§ 801(b)(11) and 3003(a) and 18 V.S.A. § 1652(c).

Effective Date: All provisions of this rule shall be effective on January 1, 2010.

Section 5-302. Scope.

This rule applies to all persons who receive, possess, use or transfer sources of ionizing radiation except that nothing in these regulations shall be construed to limit the kind or amount of radiation that may be applied intentionally to a patient for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes by or under the direction of a practitioner of the healing arts licensed by the State of Vermont.

Section 5-303. Definitions.

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

(2) “As low as is reasonably achievable”(ALARA) means making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limit in this rule as is practical consistent with the purpose for which the regulated activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, and the economics of improvements in relation to the benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and regulated materials in the public interest.

(3) “Background radiation” means radiation from cosmic sources, naturally occurring radioactive material, including radon (except as a decay product of source or special nuclear material); and global fallout as it exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices or from past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl that contribute to background radiation and are not under the control of the regulated entity. “Background radiation” does not include radiation from source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials regulated by this rule.

(4) “Bioassay” (radiobioassay) means the determination of kinds, quantities or concentrations, and, in some cases, the locations of radioactive material in the human body, whether by direct measurement (in vivo counting) or by analysis and evaluation of materials excreted or removed from the human body.

(5) “Board” means the Vermont Board of Health.

(6) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Health, or designee.

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

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

(9) “Controlled area” means an area, outside of a restricted area but inside the site boundary, access to which can be limited by the regulated entity for any reason.

(10) “Curie” (Ci) is defined as  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  disintegrations per second. Commonly used submultiples of the curie are millicurie (mCi) and the microcurie ( $\mu$ Ci):

1. One millicurie = 0.001 curie
2. One microcurie = 0.000001 curie

(11) “Declared pregnant woman” means a woman who has voluntarily informed the regulated entity, in writing, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration in writing or is no longer pregnant.

(12) “Department” means the Vermont Department of Health.

(13) “Dose equivalent” ( $H_T$ ) means the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are the rem and sievert (Sv). Other necessary modifying factors include the specific energy or spectrum of energies of radiation; the specific size and shape of the source of radiation and radiation detector; the specific radiation scattering characteristics in the environment; differences in temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure of the radiation detector and radiation environment; limitations of the radiation detector; characteristics of the specific tissues absorbing the radiation; and differences in physiological responses in specific persons absorbing the radiation.

(14) “Effective dose equivalent” ( $H_E$ ) is the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to the organ or tissue ( $H_T$ ) and the weighting factors ( $W_T$ ) applicable to each of the body organs or tissues that are irradiated ( $H_E = \sum W_T H_T$ ).

(15) “Embryo/fetus” means the developing human organism from conception until the time of birth.

(16) “Exposure” means being exposed to ionizing radiation or to radioactive material. The unit of measurement of external exposure is the roentgen (R).

(17) “Exposure value” means the numerical value of the measured exposure in units of milliroentgen or roentgen where 1 roentgen equals exactly  $2.58 \times 10^{-4}$  coulombs per kilogram of air at standard temperature and pressure.

(18) “External dose” means that portion of the dose equivalent received from radiation sources outside the body.

(19) “Gray”(Gy) is the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to an absorbed dose of 1 Joule/kilogram (100 rads).

(20) “Individual” means any human being.

(21) “Individual monitoring” means— (1) The assessment of dose equivalent by the use of devices designed to be worn by an individual; (2) The assessment of committed effective dose equivalent by bioassay or by determination of the time-weighted air concentrations to which an individual has been exposed; or (3) The assessment of dose equivalent by the use of survey data.

(22) “Licensee” means the holder of a license issued by the NRC.

(23) “Limits” (dose limits) means the permissible upper bounds of radiation doses.

(24) “Member of the public” means any individual except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.

(25) “Minor” means an individual less than 18 years of age.

(26) “Monitoring” (radiation monitoring, radiation protection monitoring) means the measurement of radiation levels, concentrations, surface area concentrations or quantities of radioactive material and the use of the results of these measurements to evaluate potential exposures and doses.

(27) “NRC” means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

(28) “Occupational dose” means the dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual’s assigned duties involve exposure to radiation or to radioactive material from regulated and unregulated sources of radiation, whether in the possession of the regulated entity or other person. Occupational dose does not include doses received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released, from voluntary participation in medical research programs, or as a member of the public.

(29) “Public dose” means the dose received by a member of the public from exposure to radiation or to radioactive material released by a regulated entity, or to any other source of radiation under the control of a regulated entity. Public dose does not include occupational dose or doses received from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released, or from voluntary participation in medical research programs.

(30) “Quarter” means a period of time equal to one-fourth of the year observed by the regulated entity (approximately 13 consecutive weeks), providing that the beginning of

the first quarter in a year coincides with the starting date of the year and that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive quarters.

(31) “Rad” is the special unit of absorbed dose. One rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 ergs/gram or 0.01 joule/kilogram (0.01 gray). A subunit of the rad is the millirad. 1 millirad = 0.001 rad.

(32) “Radiation” (ionizing radiation) means alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, x-rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons, and other particles capable of producing ions. Radiation, as used in this rule, does not include non-ionizing radiation, such as radio- or microwaves, or visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light.

(33) “Radioactive materials” means all materials that are determined to be a source of ionizing radiation.

(34) “Registrant” means a person registered with the Department pursuant to this rule.

(35) “Regulated entity” means all persons who receive, possess, use or transfer sources of ionizing radiation in the State of Vermont.

(36) “Rem” is the special unit of any of the quantities expressed as dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rems is equal to the absorbed dose in rads multiplied by the quality factor (1 rem=0.01 sievert). A subunit of the rem is millirem. 1 millirem = 0.001 rem.

As used in this rule, the quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1—Quality Factors and Absorbed Dose Equivalencies

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

<sup>a</sup> Absorbed dose in rad equal to 1 rem or the absorbed dose in gray equal to 1 sievert.

(37) Roentgen (R) is a measure of exposure and is equivalent to  $2.58 \times 10^{-4}$  coulombs per kilogram in air at standard temperature and pressure. A subunit of the roentgen is the milliroentgen (mR). 1 mR equals 0.001 R.

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

(39) “Site boundary” means that line beyond which the land or property is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the regulated entity.

(40) “Survey” means an evaluation of the radiological conditions and potential hazards incident to the production, use, transfer, release, disposal, or presence of radioactive material or other sources of radiation. When appropriate, such an evaluation includes a physical survey of the location of radioactive material and measurements or calculations of levels of radiation, or concentrations or quantities of radioactive material present.

(41) “Total Effective Dose Equivalent” (TEDE) means the sum of the effective dose equivalent (for external exposures) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).

(42) “Unrestricted Area means an area, access to which is neither limited nor controlled by the regulated entity.

(43) “VYNPS” means the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, the entity licensed by the NRC to operate the plant and its owners.

(44) “Weighting factor”  $W_T$ , for an organ or tissue (T) is the proportion of the risk of stochastic effects resulting from irradiation of that organ or tissue to the total risk of stochastic effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly. For calculating the effective dose equivalent, the values of  $W_T$  are:

#### ORGAN DOSE WEIGHTING FACTORS

Organ or tissue	$W_T$
Gonads	0.25
Breast	0.15
Red bone marrow	0.12
Lung	0.12
Thyroid	0.03
Bone surfaces	0.03
Remainder	0.30 <sup>1</sup>
Whole Body	1.00 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 0.30 results from 0.06 for each of 5 “remainder” organs (excluding the skin and the lens of the eye) that receive the highest doses.

<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of weighting the external whole body dose (for adding it to the internal dose), a single weighting factor,  $W_T = 1.0$ , has been specified. The use of other weighting factors for external exposure will be approved on a case-by-case basis until such time as specific guidance is issued.

(45) "Whole body" means, for purposes of external exposure, head, trunk (including male gonads), arms above the elbow, or legs above the knee.

(46) "Year" means the period of time beginning in January used to determine compliance with the provisions of this part. The regulated entity may change the starting date of the year used to determine compliance by the regulated entity provided that the change is made at the beginning of the year and that no day is omitted or duplicated in consecutive years.

#### Section 5-304. Exemptions.

The following materials, machines and conditions are exempt from these regulations:

- (A) Radioactive materials of an equivalent specific radioactivity not exceeding that of natural potassium. ( $10^{-9}$  curies per gram of potassium).
- (B) Quantities of byproduct, source, accelerator produced, and special nuclear materials exempted from licensing requirements of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- (C) Domestic television receivers, providing the effective dose rate at 5 cm from any outer surface is less than 0.5 mrem per hour.
- (D) Other electrical equipment that produces radiation incidental to its operation for other purposes, providing the effective dose rate to the whole body at the point of nearest approach to such equipment when any external shielding is removed does not exceed 0.5 rem per year. The production testing or factory servicing of such equipment shall not be exempt.
- (E) Radiation machines which cannot be used in such manner as to produce radiation. (For example, X-ray machines in transport or electrical equipment in storage).
- (F) Radioactive material, except as specified in Section 5-309, being transported across the state in conformance with regulations of any Federal agency having jurisdiction over safety in interstate commerce.

- (G) Excreta from individuals undergoing medical diagnosis or therapy with radioactive materials are exempt from any limitation contained in this regulation.
- (H) Other sources of radiation that the Department finds should be exempted.

Section 5-305. Standards.

- (A) The Department shall make use of the best scientific information, recommendations and guidelines such as those contained in the reports and other publications of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Health Physics Society, the International Commission on Radiological Protection, the American Nuclear Society, the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors and the American National Standards Institute, as applicable, in the interpretation and implementation of this rule.

- (B) Maximum Permissible Total Effective Dose Equivalent

Except activities regulated by subsection 5-305(D) for VYNPS, the maximum permissible total effective dose equivalent of individuals from all regulated uses of ionizing radiation shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) and shall not exceed the values specified below:

- (1) 0.5 rem for the fetus during the entire gestation period from occupational radiation exposure of a declared pregnant woman.
- (2) 0.1 rem per year for minors under 18 years of age from occupational radiation exposure or from radiation exposure received during educational or training activities.
- (3) 0.1 rem per year for members of the public from any source of ionizing radiation.
- (4) 5.0 rem per year from occupational radiation exposure for all other individuals not covered by subsections (a), (b) or (c).

- (C) Additional Criteria for the Healing Arts

(1) Practices of the regulated entity shall be consistent with those recommended by the National Council for Radiation Protection and other guidance bodies as cited in Section 5-305(A).

(2) Entrance Skin Exposure Criteria (ESEC) for non-specialty radiographic examinations shall not be exceeded when technical factors for an average adult patient (Standard person—defined below) are utilized.

(a) P.A. Chest: ESEC shall not exceed 30 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 15 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(b) Lateral Skull: ESEC shall not exceed 300 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 200 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(c) A.P. Abdomen: ESEC shall not exceed 750 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 500 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(d) A.P. Cervical Spine: ESEC shall not exceed 250 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 175 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(e) A.P. Thoracic Spine: ESEC shall not exceed 900 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 600 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(f) A.P. Lumbar Spine: ESEC shall not exceed 1000 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 675 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(g) A.P. Retrograde Pyelogram: ESEC shall not exceed 900 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 600 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(h) Dental (Bitewing or Periapical): ESEC shall not exceed 700 milliroentgen per radiograph. Radiation exposure at the patient's skin of 350 milliroentgen or less per radiograph is strongly recommended.

(3) A standard person, for purposes of this regulation, is defined as an individual meeting the following anthropometric guidelines for the radiographic examination projection specified.

<u>Body Part</u>	<u>Thickness of Part Centimeters</u>	<u>Examination Description</u>
Thorax	23	P.A. chest
Head	15	Lateral Skull
Abdomen	23	A.P. Abdomen
Neck	13	A.P. Cervical Spine
Thorax	23	A.P. Thoracic Spine
Abdomen	23	A.P. Lumbar Spine
Abdomen	23	A.P. Retrograde Pyelogram

(4) Actual patient skin doses may exceed those shown for the standard person or for correlated doses for persons of greater or lesser anthropometric measurements if the attending practitioner of the healing arts determines that clear and present medical/dental necessity requires such dosage increase. A written, signed statement by the practitioner explaining the need for increased patient dosage shall become a permanent part of the patient's medical/dental record.

ADVISORY NOTE: The following Entrance Skin Exposure Criteria measurement protocol will be used by the State Health Department personnel to obtain data for regulatory purposes:

- (a) A calibrated integrating radiation measuring device is placed in the center of the primary X-ray field at the location of entrance skin of a standard person for determination of exposure in air.
- (b) Technical factors and other parameters such as field size and source-to-receptor distance are determined for a specific examination of a standard person.
- (c) For photo-timed X-ray equipment, a phantom designed to simulate attenuation of a standard person is placed between the radiation measuring device and the photo-time sensing element in a manner to minimize backscatter.
- (d) The radiographic equipment is energized (without patient) and the radiation measuring device reading is recorded for compliance purposes.

(5) Specific area gonad shielding on patients during medical diagnostic X-ray procedures shall have a lead equivalent of at least 0.25 mm and shall be required when the following conditions exist:

(a) The gonads will lie within the primary X-ray field or within close proximity (5 centimeters) despite proper beam limitation.

ADVISORY NOTE: Specific area testicular shielding also should be used during examinations of the abdominal region in which the testes may lie close to the primary X-ray field. Examples of such examinations include lumbar spine, intravenous pyelogram, and abdomen films.

(b) The clinical objectives of the examination will not be compromised.

ADVISORY NOTE: Each X-ray facility should compile a list of radiographic examinations for which gonad shielding is appropriate. Specific area ovarian shielding should be used during any examination of the abdominal region when such shielding will not obscure visualization of adjacent structures required by the examination. Specific area testicular shielding should be used for all examinations of male patients in which the pubic symphysis will be visualized on the film and when such shielding will not obscure visualization of adjacent structures required by the examination.

(c) The patient has a reasonable reproductive potential.

(6) Special dose limiting requirements.

Protection of the embryo or fetus during radiological examination of women known to be pregnant shall be given special consideration.

ADVISORY NOTE: It is recommended that radiologic examinations of the abdomen and pelvis which do not contribute to the diagnosis of pregnant or potentially pregnant women in relation to their current illness be restricted to the first 10 days of the menstrual cycle in the case of potentially pregnant individuals and avoided entirely during known pregnancy. The attending practitioner of the healing arts retains full and complete discretion to carry out any radiographic examination considered medically necessary without regard for the phase of the menstrual cycle or fetal presence.

(D) Criteria Applicable to VYNPS Relating to Members of the Public

The maximum permissible total effective dose equivalent of members of the public in unrestricted areas from all regulated uses of ionizing radiation shall be kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) and shall not exceed the values specified below:

(1) Discharges of radioactive materials and direct gamma radiation to unrestricted areas shall be controlled as follows:

(a) Gaseous Effluents

The annual committed effective dose equivalent limit for an individual in an unrestricted area due to plant emissions of radioactive noble gases is 5 millirem. The committed effective dose equivalent from noble gases is calculated using noble gas concentrations in air samples obtained by the Department and as reported by VYNPS.

(b) Liquid Effluents

The annual committed effective dose equivalent limit for an individual in an unrestricted area, due to plant discharges of liquid effluents is 5 millirem. The committed effective dose equivalent from liquid effluents is calculated using liquid effluent concentrations in water samples obtained by the Department and as reported by VYNPS.

(c) Radioiodine

The annual committed effective dose equivalent limit of an individual in an unrestricted area due to plant emissions of radioiodine is 5 millirem. The committed effective dose equivalent from radioiodines is calculated using radioiodine concentrations in air samples obtained by the Department and as reported by VYNPS.

(d) Radioactive Particulates

The annual committed effective dose equivalent limit for an individual in an unrestricted area due to plant emissions of radioactive particulates is 5 millirem. The committed effective dose equivalent from radioactive particulates is calculated using radioactive particulate concentrations in air samples obtained by the Department and as reported by VYNPS.

(e) Direct Gamma Radiation

1) The annual effective dose equivalent limit for a member of the public in an unrestricted area due to plant emanations of direct gamma radiation is 5 millirem. For the purpose of this subsection, a measured exposure value of 20 milliroentgen per year above background radiation at any point on the site boundary bordered by land shall be considered equivalent to a 5 millirem effective dose equivalent for a member of the public in an unrestricted area.

2) If any site boundary, bordered by land, quarterly measured exposure value exceeds 10 milliroentgen above background radiation, VYNPS shall take the actions described in subsection (D)(3).

(2) Compliance with Dose Limits for Members of the Public

(a) VYNPS shall submit an annual report to the Department detailing the surveys and calculations of discharges of all radioactive materials and direct gamma radiation from all operations and activities at the plant and specifically addressing each of the applicable criteria specified in this rule. The annual report shall be due no later than May 15 for the prior calendar year.

(b) VYNPS shall submit monthly reports to the Department detailing the surveys and calculations of direct gamma radiation from all operations and activities at the plant and specifically addressing the quarterly and annual direct gamma radiation exposure limits specified in this rule. The monthly reports shall include copies of all records of all instruments used to monitor public exposure, including all records of calibration of the main steam line radiation monitors and all reports relevant to the off-site dose calculation manual issued or created during the report period. The monthly reports shall be due no later than the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month for the prior calendar month.

(c) For purposes of the annual and monthly reports, VYNPS shall calculate the committed effective dose equivalent of discharges of radioactive materials and shall report the measured exposure values of direct gamma radiation to unrestricted areas as provided in the most current VYNPS Off-Site Dose Calculation Manual as approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and shall report all measured exposure values from all other instruments used by VYNPS to monitor public exposure.

(d) VYNPS shall provide any other information requested by the Department relating to the information and underlying data and calculations in the annual and monthly reports.

(3) VYNPS shall take the following actions as soon as it becomes evident that the quarterly or annual committed effective dose equivalents or measured exposure values exceed, or may exceed, the limits specified in this rule, but in no event later than the last day of the calendar quarter in which the discharge exceeds these values:

(a) Immediately report the discharge or direct gamma radiation exceedance to the Department.

(b) Immediately make an investigation to identify the causes of the exceedance, or anticipated exceedance, of maximum limits for committed effective dose equivalent or measured exposure values, including an evaluation of all discharges of radioactive materials or

direct gamma radiation that contributed to the exceedance, and initiate a program designed to ensure that future discharges will be maintained at or below values not likely to cause exceedance of the maximum limits for committed effective dose equivalent or measured exposure values specified in this rule. As soon as possible, VYNPS shall report to the Department the action taken or proposed to be taken to achieve immediate reduction of the discharges for the Department's approval; and

- (c) VYNPS shall implement the plan approved by the Department with all reasonable speed.
- (d) Within 14 days, but in no event later than 10 days after the end of the calendar quarter, submit a report to the Department detailing the actions described above and providing verification of the completion of the implementation of the plan approved by the Department.

(4) Independent Compliance Monitoring by the Department

The Department shall conduct environmental surveys and sampling and shall deploy appropriate instruments to measure discharges of radioactive materials and direct gamma radiation emanations from VYNPS. The Department shall use that information to determine compliance with the requirements established in this rule.

Section 5-306. Inspections.

- (A) All regulated entities who receive, possess, use or transfer sources of ionizing radiation shall:
  - (1) Provide the Commissioner with copies of all reports furnished to the NRC related to radioactive effluent discharges and gamma radiation emanations under normal or abnormal operating conditions.
  - (2) Permit the Commissioner at all times the opportunity to inspect and evaluate sources of radiation and the premises and facilities wherein such sources of radiation are used or stored, and shall make available pertinent data, as well as records and reports as may be required by the Department.
  - (3) Grant to the Commissioner access to all records pertaining to the radiological health and safety of employees, to discharges of radioactive material and gamma radiation emanations to the environment, and to any effect of the operation of the facility upon the environment.

- (4) Provide the same notice to the Commissioner of any radiological incident and reports thereof and in the same manner as provided to the NRC.
- (5) Permit the Commissioner to make unscheduled visits to the regulated facility for the purpose of obtaining samples and surveys for analysis.
- (6) Upon request by the Commissioner, VYNPS shall furnish advance notification of each scheduled calibration of effluent monitors and shall permit the Commissioner to be present during such calibration.
- (7) Upon request by the Commissioner, VYNPS shall share samples of environmental media for purposes of data correlation.

Section 5-307. Notice, Corrective Actions and Enforcement.

- (A) Whenever the Department has reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any of the provisions of this rule, the Department shall take appropriate action as provided in this subsection or otherwise provided in law, in order to protect the public health and safety.
- (B) If an inspection, including the Department's independent compliance monitoring of VYNPS, indicates that the regulated entity is not in compliance with the requirements of this rule, the Department shall notify the regulated entity in writing, with full particulars regarding any deficiencies.
  - (1) The notice shall include specific required corrective actions necessary for the regulated entity to take to regain compliance with this rule and may include interim corrective actions, such as requiring further investigation of the circumstances giving rise to the notice, or ceasing use of the source of radiation until such time as full compliance is restored, or such other action deemed necessary by the Department to protect the public health and safety is completed.
  - (2) A regulated entity shall respond to the Department within the time specified in the notice, which shall be determined by the risk associated with the alleged non-compliance.
  - (3) If the regulated entity fails to timely and satisfactorily comply with the requirements of the notice, the Department shall initiate an enforcement action.
- (C) If the Department determines that an enforcement action is appropriate, or if timely and satisfactory compliance with a notice issued pursuant to subsection (B) of this subsection has not been achieved, the Department shall issue a notice

of violation in writing. The notice shall specify the nature of the violation and required action to restore full compliance. If the Department determines that enforcement action is required, the Department shall:

- (1) refer the matter to the Attorney General for injunction proceedings consistent with 18 V.S.A. §1656, or
  - (2) in the event of an emergency, take immediate action consistent with 18 V.S.A. §1655 (b), or
  - (3) initiate a proceeding before the Board by issuing a written notice of the alleged violation to the regulated entity and filing the notice with the Board. The Board shall convene a contested case proceeding pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 809 and 18 V.S.A. § 1655. On the basis of the evidence produced at the hearing the Board shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and enter such order as in its opinion will best further the purposes of this rule and applicable law and shall give written notice of such order to the alleged violator, the Department and to any other parties to the proceeding, or
  - (4) take such other action in the discretion of the Commissioner as authorized by law.
- (D) An appeal of any order issued by the Board pursuant to this subsection shall be to the superior court as provided in 18 V.S.A. § 1655(c).

#### Section 5-308. Registration.

- (A) The owner or person having possession of any source of ionizing radiation except those exempted in Section 5-304, or licensed by the NRC, shall register each source with the Department within 30 days after the acquisition of such source. Registration shall be on forms provided by the Department.
- (B) The registrant shall notify the Department within 30 days after any change in address or termination of use of any registered source of radiation.
- (C) The owner or person having possession of any source of ionizing radiation not exempted in Section 5-304 (a) shall re-register such source every 3 years.
- (D) No person, in any advertisement, shall refer to the fact that a source is registered with the Department and no person shall state or imply that any activity under such registration has been approved by the Department.

Section 5-309. Transportation.

- (A) Persons transporting or shipping radioactive materials into, out of, through, or within the state shall provide notification to the Commissioner prior to such shipment or transport if such shipment or transport meets any of the following criteria:
  - (1) Any shipment or package containing a large quantity of radioactive material regulated by the NRC or US Department of Transportation (DOT).
  - (2) Fuel elements which have been utilized in a nuclear reactor.
  - (3) Any Fissile Class I, Class II, or Class III package regulated by the DOT.
  - (4) Any road, rail, air or sea transport of radioactive waste material for disposal.
- (B) The shipper shall supply the following information in writing or by telephone to the Commissioner at least two working days prior to shipment. Schedule changes or additional information must be provided no later than two hours prior to shipment. To avoid undue hardship the Commissioner may approve other reporting schedules requested by the shipper.
  - (1) Name of shipper.
  - (2) Name of carrier.
  - (3) Type and quantity of radioactive material.
  - (4) Date and time of shipment.
  - (5) Starting point, scheduled route, and destination.
  - (6) Other information required by the Commissioner.

Shipments shall be made throughout the state with due regard to public health and safety. The Commissioner may require changes in dates, routes or time of shipment if necessary to maximize protection to public health and safety. Where possible, the Commissioner shall coordinate such changes with his or her counterparts in adjoining political jurisdictions.