

The [UCSD Radiation Safety Manual](#) has been updated, with the latest version posted 1/12/04. Read about changes to the manual:

1.4 Notification of Regulatory Bodies

Old:

If an event exceeds the limits set forth in 17 CCR 30295, the State Department of Health Services must be notified. In addition to the immediate notification, the State Department of Health Services may require written reports of the incidents within 30 days (17 CCR 30297). Such reports will be prepared by the RSO using information provided by the Principal Investigator (PI) and/or users.

New:

If an event exceeds the limits set forth in 17 CCR 30295 or 10 CFR 20 Subpart M, the State Department of Health Services must be notified. In addition to the immediate notification, the State Department of Health Services may require written reports of the incidents within 30 days. Such reports will be prepared by the RSO using information provided by the Principal Investigator (PI) and/or users.

1.15 Surveys

Old:

If isotopes are in storage, but not used, a survey of the storage area is required to detect the potential inadvertent spread of contamination from the stored container. If there is no reasonable chance to inadvertently spread contamination, e.g., the laboratory is locked and unoccupied, the stored isotopes are still in their original unopened shipping container, or the stored isotopes are kept in a separate locked secondary container, then no surveys are required. If the laboratory has no isotopes in inventory, surveys are not required. The survey documentation should indicate that surveys were not performed for the time period that isotopes were securely stored or not in inventory.

New:

If isotopes are in storage, but not used, a survey of the storage area is required to detect the potential inadvertent spread of contamination from the stored container. If there is no reasonable chance to inadvertently spread contamination, e.g., the laboratory is locked and unoccupied, the stored isotopes are still in their original unopened shipping container, or the stored isotopes are kept in a separate sealed or locked secondary container, then no surveys are required. If the laboratory has no isotopes in inventory, surveys are not required. The survey documentation should indicate that surveys were not performed for the time period that isotopes were securely stored or not in inventory; a single entry at the beginning and end of the time period is sufficient.

Old:

If the efficiency is known, areas exceeding these values (in dpm/100 sq cm) are considered to be contaminated:

Emission	Example Isotopes	Loose	Total
Beta	C-14, P-32, P-33, S-35	1,000	5,000
Photon	I-125, I-131	200	1,000
Alpha	Pb-210, Ra-228	20	100
Various	U-nat, U-dep, Th-nat	200	1,000

Contact the RSO at x41069 for advice on dealing with fixed contamination.

New:

If the efficiency is known, areas exceeding these values (in dpm/100 sq cm) are considered to be contaminated:

Emission	Example Isotopes	Loose	Total
Beta	C-14, P-32, P-33, S-35	1,000	5,000
Photon	Ca-45, Cr-51, Mn-54	1,000	5,000
Photon	I-125, I-131	200	1,000
Alpha	Pb-210, Ra-228	20	100
Various	U-nat, U-dep, Th-nat	200	1,000

Contact the RSO at x41069 for advice on dealing with fixed contamination or for isotopes not listed above.

1.21 Dosimetry Badges

Old:

Rings should be worn under the gloves, with the label on the palm side of the hand. Whole body dosimetry should be worn between the neck and waist. Fluoroscope users shall wear the badge at the collar, outside the lead apron.

New:

Rings should be worn under the gloves, with the label on the palm side of the hand, on the hand expected to receive the most exposure. Whole body dosimetry should be worn between the neck and waist. Fluoroscope users shall wear the badge at the collar, outside the lead apron. Fluoroscope users assigned two badges shall wear the collar badge on the collar, outside the lead apron, and the waist badge on the torso, underneath the lead apron.

1.27 Radiation Producing Machines

Medical X-Ray Machines

Old:

N/A

New:

For medical X-ray machines located at a satellite facility, there shall be a written signed agreement between the facility and the X-ray supervisor, designating the latter as the person having responsibility for, and control of, quality, radiation safety and technical aspects of all X-ray examinations and procedures. All off-site medical use X-ray producing equipment shall have a written X-ray policy and procedures manual approved by the offsite supervisor in place in accordance with 10 CFR 20.1101.