

PRNC199

PRNC-199

PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS MANUAL

Health and safety Division

June 30, 1976

Proceedings of the UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO Nuclear Center

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PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS MANUAL

Health and Safety Division

June 30, 1976

Operated by University of Puerto Rico under Contract

No. E (40-1)-1833 for

Energy Research and Development Administration

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AUTHORIZATION

?THE REVISED HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS MANUAL (PRNC-199)

FOR THE PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

IS HEREBY APPROVED AND MADE OPERATIVE AS OF JUNE 30, 1976.

?THIS EDITION SUPERSEDES

RADIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS (PRNC-172) DATED OCTOBER 1973.

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Director

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Basser wee Bee see eBee

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5 seen Be emee es eee ee

Goch: pe Bee See

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Sgt geil ae babel hg

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INTRODUCTION

?The Puerto Rico Nuclear Center is authorized by the Energy Research and Development Administration to produce, procure, and use radioactive nuclides, and to operate certain sourc

of high energy radiation. The validity of this authorization

is contingent upon the existence of a radiation safety org:

?This document is

nization and certain advisory groups

designed to

ablish guidelines for the effective function-

ing of the various groups concerned with radiation and indus-

trial safety within PRNC, However, it must be remembered

that Safety is Everyone's Busine:

ence of any potential hazard is of concern to every PRNC

The exist-

at ALL Zines.

employee who should take appropriate action whether or not
he has a directly assigned responsibility in the safety

Program,

RESPONSIBILITIES

Director PRNC

1, Has the ultimate responsibility and authority for all

activitii

including those of health and safety. Tt

is recognized that safety ie a line responsibility and

?that independent review of that responsibility is

mandatory, and in this respect, the Director will

obtain competent advice. The Director will tesue

regulations governing the use of radiation and other

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hazardous agents within areas controlled by the PRNC.

He will supervise the enforcement of these regulations

and will personally determine the need and extent of any disciplinary action.

Shall establish, implement, and maintain an internal review system for Reactor facilities that complies with the requirements of ERDA IAD-8401-7, This review system shall be implemented by the Technical Committee.

The system shall be reviewed by management for adequacy of performance every three years or more often as required.

Shall establish, implement, and maintain an initial training and qualification program as well as a retraining and requalification program for Reactor operators and Reactor supervisors, that complies

with the requirements of ERDA Appendix 8401 and

ERDA IAD-8401-6. The Head, Nuclear Engineering
Division has been appointed as examiner. the Director

shall be the Certifying office

Shall maintain an up-to-date Quality Assurance
Program for the operation of the Reactors and shall
Prepare Quality Assurance Plans for any modifications

to, of eventual decommissioning of the Reactors.

Shall maintain, through the Head of the Reactor Division,
a training program for Reactor maintenance personnel

that complies with the requirements of the Nuclear

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Reactor Safety contract clau

6. Shall establish and maintain a plan for the inspection
of the physical plant at least annually,

Associate Director

1, Represents the Director in all matters concerning Mayaguez operations. He is responsible for general management and assures safe operations at the

Mayaguez site,

C. Head, Health and Safety Division

1, Represents the Director in all matters relating to safety. Proposes regulations regarding safety and is responsible for implementing all PRNC safety regulations and applicable ERDA and Commonwealth radiation safety regulations. Is a member of the Safety Advisory Committee, the Technical Committee and the Human Applications Committee.

IIT. COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

A, ?Technical Committee

Charter

Scope: To assure that Reactor and Accelerator

operations (including experiments) are conducted in
@ safe manner, and to consider any other matter
assigned by the Director.

Chairman: ?The Chairman shall be appointed by the

Director and shall be an individual who does not

3

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have a line responsibility for Reactor operations.

?The Chairman shall chair the meetings of the Committee

and enter into the discussions, but shall not vote

for any issue before the Committee except in the case of a tie vote.

Secretary: The Secretary of the Committee is appointed by the Chairman and does not need to be a member of the Committee.

Membership: Membership is selected from different disciplines pertinent to reactor safety. The Chairman, with the approval of the Director, chooses the members of the Technical Committee which should include the following

Ex officio member: The Health and Safety Division

Head or representative,

b. Members:

- 1) A physicist
- 2) A chemist
- 3) A nuclear engineer
- 4) A mechanical engineer
- 5) An environmental scientist

Requirements: Each member shall be competent in his field and shall have a keen interest in the business of the Committee,
term:

- a, A new chairman shall be appointed every two years.
- b. ?Two new members shall be appointed each year

replacing the two menbere with the longest tenure.

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Duties

The Director may extend the term of the chairman

or the members at his option.

Review and evaluate all new experiments which will utilize a reactor or accelerator irradiation facility. This review must cover the areas of safety and related technical and operational soundness.

Review all previously approved experiments still in progress, at least once a year,

Provide technical assistance to the Reactor

Division Head whenever requested to do so.

Review safety documentation or changes to the documentation including safety analysis reports, technical specifications, operating, administrative and maintenance procedures, quality assurance

Plans as well as proposed modifications to reactor equipment and instrumentation for reactor,

accelerator and radiation facilities with sources

above 1,000 curs

Review operating incidents, including any operations beyond the authorized limits as set forth in the Technical Specifications.

Carry out a formal PRNC Reactor Audit at least

once a y

As required by ERDA-IAD-8401-7. This shall be performed by the PRNC Reactor Audit Group appointed by the Technical Committee.

Review other safety matters as requested by

5

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10.

n.

the Director.

Quorum: A quorum shall consist of more than half of the members of the Committee,

Requirements for Holding Meetings: The Committee shall meet no less than once every six months. The Chairman shall call a meeting at his discretion or upon the recommendation of the Director, the Head of the Health and Safety Division or the Head of the Reactor Division. The meetings are restricted to the secretary and members of the Committee. However, when necessary, the Reactor Division Head or other persons designated by the Committee or the Chairman may be invited.

Rules: The meetings will be conducted according to the Robert's Rules of order.

Note: Formality should not be allowed to overwhelm the meetings and inhibit free and frank discussions.

sch will be maintained.

An atmosphere of freedom of ϕ

Reporting: The reviewed written reports, PRNC Reactor Audit Group reports and the minutes of the Committee shall be submitted to the Director.

Reactor Audit Group

charter

Le

Scope: The Reactor Audit Group is a subcommittee of the Technical Committee. The members shall be elected

by the Technical Committee, with eligibility not

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2.

Limited to members of the Technical Committ

Reactor Audit Group shall appraise annually the

following items for the TRIGA and the L~77 reactors:

a. Technical specifications

b. Operating Procedures

©. Reactor Operator Training Program

4, Maintenance

fe. Monthly Reports of Reactor Operations

f. Prints and Drawings of Facility

g. Housekeeping

h, Security ané Visitor Control

4, Incident Reporting

3+ General Organization

x. Any other

fety related matter deemed appropriate

Chairman: The senior member of the Reactor Audit

Group shall be the Chairman.

Membership:

2, The Audit Group shall consist of three members,

with membership limited to three consecutive

years. One member shall be replaced each year.

b, Menters must have familiarity with nuclear reactors

and/or the pertinent regulations.

©. At least one member shall be a nuclear engineer.

@, One member may be elected from outside the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center.

Reporting: A written report of the findings shall be submitted to the Technical Committee, the report shall be submitted within @ period of one month from

7

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the time of the audit. the Technical Committee shall review the report and forward it, together with comments, to the Director.

Safety Advisory Committee

Charter

le

Scope: To advise the Director and to assure that all

operations besides those related to the Reactor
Division and the Accelerator facility are conducted
in a safe manner and to consider any other matter

assigned by the Director.

Chairman: Mayaguez operations - The Associate Director

Rfo Piedras operations ~ The Technical Assistant to
the Director

Secretary: The Secretary of the Committee is appointed
by the Chairman,

Membership: The SAC shall be composed of two branches:

Mayaguez operations and Rfo Piedras operations.

a. Mayaguez operations

1) Associate Director - chairman

2) Head, Health and safety pivision

3) Division Heads

4) Other persons as invited by the Chairman

Rfo Piedras operations:

2) Technical Assistant to the Director - chairman

2) Associate Director for Medical Programs

3) Head, Health and safety Division

4) Division Heads

5) Other persons as invited by the Chairman

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Review regulations, procedures and reports in all safety matters, such as, radiation protection,

industrial hygien

industrial safety and fire protection.

. Review proposed location of radiation areas.

c. Receive, examine, discui

and make appropriate

recommendations on accident reports.

4. Investigate serious accidents or hazardous situations.

6. Quorum: ?The Chairman shall decide whether there is quorum.

7. Requirements for Holding Meetings: the Committee shall meet as frequently as required but at least once every six months.

8. Rules: The meetings will be conducted according to the Robert's Rules of order.

9. Reporting: ?The reports and the minutes of the Committee meetings shall be eubmitted to the Director.

Hunan Applications Committee

charter

1, Scope: The Human Applications Committee shall advise the Director and the Associate Director for Medical Programs on all clinical uses of radionuclides in hunans,

2. Chaggman: The Associate Director for Medical Programs shall be the chairman.

o

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3. Secretary: ?The Secretary of the Committee shall be

appointed by the Chairman,

Membership: Human Applications Committee membership

guidelines are as follow:

4, Associate Director for Medical Programs ~ chairman

b, Head, Health and Safety Division - Ex officio member

©. Nuclear Medicine Specialist

4, Radiobiologist

@. Radtoecologist

£. Henatologist

5, Duties:

Review all proposals for the applications of

radionuclides to humans, including research and routine clinical proposals, and make appropriate recommendations to the Director.

Review regulations and procedures pertaining to human applications of radionuclides, and make appropriate recommendations to the Director.

©. Keep records of a11 Human Applications Committee activities,

6. Quorum: The Chairman will decide whether there is quorum,

Requirements for Holding Meetings: ?The Chairman shall call the meeting as frequently as required.

Rules: The meetings will be conducted according to the Robert's Rules of order,

9. Reporting: The reports and the minutes of the

Committee meetings shall be submitted to the Director.

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A, Health and Safety Division

?The Health and Safety Division has operational respon-

sibility for all matters of health and safety except

those medical matters directly involving patient

treatment. ?The Head of the Health and Safety Division

shall have full authority to stop without consultation

any procedure deemed unsafe, The Health and Safety

Division is responsible for:

a

Radiation Protection:

DV) The general surveillance of all activities

Pertaining to radiation safety including the acquisition, use and disposition of all radioactive materials and radiation sources.

2) Analyzing the operations involving radioactive

materials or radiation sources with a view to

minimize the radiation exposure.

resulting

from their use

3) Reviewing for approval all requisitions for the

Purchase of radioactive materials and radiation sources prior to the issuance of a purchase requisition,

4) Reviewing for approval all requests for the use of Reactor and other irradiation facilities.

5) Receiving, delivering, shipping, storing, and disposal of all radioactive materials.

an

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6) Furnishing consultation

services to personnel

at all levels on all

aspects of radiation

protection,

7) Maintaining and operating a personnel and area monitoring service suitable for the radiations being used or contemplated.

8) Maintaining a calibration facility for all survey instruments and monitoring devices.

9) Maintaining and operating a comprehensive environmental monitoring service for all

PRNC-controlled areas, with due consideration

to the needs for off-site monitoring.

10) Maintaining an inventory of all radioactive materials under PRNC control except source material.

11) Performing leak tests on all sealed sources under PRNC control.

12) Supervising decontamination procedures in

of accidents involving radioactive contamination.

13) Notifying individuals and the proper authorities whenever a radiation exposure reaches reportable levels as prescribed by regulations.

14) Organizing indoctrination courses for all new PRNC personnel,

b. Industrial, Fire and Laboratory Safety:

1) Supervising the proper storage and use of all

a2

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2)

3)

4

3)

6)

n

8)

9)

10)

a)

12)

flammable materials

Checking and maintaining the emergency Lamp system.

Enforcing the procedure of "Safety Standard for Compressed Gas Cylinders" (PRNC-175) .

Maintaining general safety procedures in laboratories.

Enhancing the continuous practice of good

housekeeping as essential to the prevention of accidents.

Checking the operability of the safety showers and eye fountains.

Checking to make sure the exhaust hood systems are operating properly.

Enforcing the use of safety devices such as

safety glasses, shoes, etc.

Collaborating in the safety training of the investigators and employees who are using biohazardous materials, and correcting work errors and defective conditions which could result in personnel injury and/or property damage.

Enforcing all regulations pertaining to the use and handling of biohazard agents

Reviewing all construction plans and inspecting construction work.

Performing regular inspections of research
field work.

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13) Assuring that all electrical equipment is
properly grounded and is used in a safe
manner.

14) Enforcing all other ERDA applicable occupa-
tional safety regulations.

15) Conduct seminars on safety related matters
as may be deemed appropriate.

]. Administration and Services Division

re

Administration and Services Division - Rfo Piedras

and Mayaguez, play an important role in the control of radioactive and other hazardous materials entering or leaving PRNC installations, The Administration

and Service

shall:

a, Withhold processing of all requisitions, or other Procurement documents relating to the acquisition by PRNC of any radioactive materials and other hazardous materials, by purchase, loan, transfer, or gift, unless the acquisition is approved by the Health and Safety Division.

b. Notify the Health and Safety Division of the arrival of all radioactive materials that come under administrative cognizance, and deliver these materials to the Health and Safety Division.

c. Notify the Health and Safety Division of pending

and actual arrivals for duty of new PRNC personnel,
and the interdivision transfer of personnel within
PRNC.

4. Notify the Health and Safety Division of

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separations from PRNG.

Individual Employees

i. Each employee 4

9.

sponsible for:

Conducting himself with respect to radiation and other potentially hazardous agents in such a manner as to minimize his chances of undue radiation exposure or injury.

Wearing any prescribed monitoring devices such as film badges or pocket dosimeters and leaving them after working hours on rack provided for that purpose.

Wearing clothing appropriate to the task being performed.

Wearing protective devices such

gloves, coveralls, or respirators when such used is required.

Having himself and his clothing surveyed for possible contamination before leaving an area where there is a possibility of contact with

radioactive material

Requesting that Health and Safety monitor ar:

where radioactive materials are being used.

Properly labeling hazardous materials and

equipment that have been used with them.

Keeping areas where hazardous materials are used

neat and clean.

Refraining from smoking, drinking, eating or

using cosmetics in any room or laboratory where

1s.

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x.

hazardous materials are used.

Making use of those techniques that will prevent a spill or other accident.

Never under any circumstance, pipetting any radioactive or potentially dangerous solution

by mouth,

?The custody of the radioactive materials in his possession. These materials shall not be loaned, given, or otherwise transferred without prior approval by the Health and Safety Division, Reporting promptly to the supervisor and the Health and Safety Division any accident.

Taking prompt action to prevent the spread of any released or spilled material.

Carrying out decontamination procedures under the direction of a competent authority.

Never under any circumstances, working with hazardous solutions while having an exposed wound.

In the case of female personnel, reporting

pregnancy,

soon as it is confirmed, to the

supervisor and to the Health and Safety Division,

Prior to separation, leaving the working area

in a clean, safe and

safe condition.

D. Supervisory Personnel

a

Supervisory personnel shall insure that individual

responsibilities are carried out by those under their

direction and shall further be responsible for:

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Adequate planning of procedures and supervision
to insure safety to personnel and to property.

Whenever there may be an appreciable health hazard,
the Health and Safety Division shall be consulted
before proceeding.

Instructing those personnel for whom they are

responsible in the techniques necessary to
maximize safety.

Making all new employees available for any
indoctrination course sponsored by the Health
and Safety Division.

Requesting the issuance of a film badge using

Form HPD 602 for all new employees one week before they start work, and notifying the Health and Safety Division within two weeks of any transfer or termination of employment.

Procuring, using and disposing of radioactive or other hazardous materials in accordance with these regulations.

Guarding against the transfer of hazardous materials to unauthorized individuals.

Insuring that the Health and safety Division has been notified of any accident within his division of project. An immediate oral report shall be made, followed by a written report.

Assuring that all persons associated with their

Division or project, whether a PRNC employee or

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not, are familiar with, and are complying with this Health and Safety Regulations Manual.

Obtaining clearance from the Health and Safety

Division before any equipment that may be con-

tinuated is

nt from a working area for

cleaning, repair, or modification, to surplus, or to ultimate disposal.

4. Notifying the Health and Safety Division before any service or maintenance work is done on plumbing, ventilation, or other components in any area where hazardous materials have been used.

k. Obtaining approval from Health and Safety Division for the procurement of hazardous materials.

1, Prior to separation, leaving working areas in a

clean, safe and neat condition.

CONTROL OF RADIATION SOURCES

A, Acquisition of Radiation Source

?The following procedures are to be followed in the acquisition of any radioactive material or other source of ionizing radiation, In developing these procedures every attempt has been made to achieve simplicity while at the same time complying with all applicable regula~

tions and the requirements of general safety.

+ Radiation Producing Devic

Division shall be notified in advance of the intent

The Health and safety

to procure any radiation-producing device such as

1s

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an X-ray generator, high voltage accelerator, or sealed radioactive source, Notification shall consist of a memorandum describing the radiation output of the device, its proposed location, plans for operation, safety considerations and any other pertinent details.

In some cases a catalog description or a purchase specification will suffice for the technical submission.

Health and Safety will advise on the installation and operation at the proposed location. Installations and preliminary operation of any such device shall be carried out in coordination with the Health and Safety Division, The Health and Safety Division will be responsible for determining any hazards that may arise from use of the source, and will assist in developing operating procedures designed to minimize these

hazards.

Radioactive Materials from Outside PRNC: only those individuals who have been approved by the Health and Safety Division are permitted to acquire, by whatever means, radioactive materials from outside of PRNC.

A request for procurement is initiated by submitting two copies of PRNC Form 660 to the Health and Safety Division. If the application is approved, Health and Safety will return one copy of Form 660 bearing an approval number. This number, valid for the current fiscal year, will authorize the procurement of the listed radionuclides in the amounts and for the use specified. If the proposed acquisition or

as

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use is unacceptable on safety grounds, the Health and Safety Division will consult promptly with the originator to determine the modifications needed to satisfy safety requirements. When an approved user desires to acquire radioactive material as specified on approved

Form 660, he will submit to the Health and safety Division, Form 661 in triplicate together with the standard PRNC purchase requisition form where applicable. When the request is approved Health and Safety will:

2. Return one approved copy of PRNC 661 to the originator.

Note approval on the purchase requisition and on

one copy of PRNC 661 and forward it to the Administration and Services Division - Procurement

Office for proce:

ing. ?The Procurement office

will not initiate procurement without this approval.

All incoming radioactive materials shall be delivered to Health and Safety Division. upon receipt of a shipment the Health and Safety Division wil

2. Check the shipping data against the amount requested.

b. Monitor the package and any inner containers for surface contamination or br

cage.

©. Where possible, make at least a rough check on the activity received.

4, If acceptable, deliver the material promptly to the requisitioner.

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Radioactive Materials Produced Within PRNC: Only those individuals who have been approved by the Health and Safety Division are permitted to acquire or have produced radioactive materials. A request for production of radioactive materials is initiated by

submitting three copies of Form 664 to the Health and Safety Division, If the application is approved, one copy of Form 664 bearing an approval number will be returned to the user and one copy to the Head, Reactor Division. The approval number is valid for the current fiscal year and will authorize the production of the listed radionuclides in the amounts and for the uses specified, If the proposed production or use is unacceptable on

fety grounds, Health and Safety

wi11 consult promptly with the originator to determine

the modifications needed to satisfy safety requirements.

When an approved user desires to have produced radio~

active material as specified on approved Form 664, the

following steps will be taken:

a. He will submit PRNC Form 665 in triplicate to the

Health and Safety Division for approval.

b. Upon approval, the Form 665 will be forwarded in triplicate to the Head of the Reactor Division.

©. Reactor Division Head will sign Form 665 and forward one copy to the user with time of irradiation indicated, The original will be returned

to the Health and Safety Division.

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Unless a specific exception is granted, all production

sampli

shall be monitored by Health and safety prior to removal from the Reactor building. To facilitate this monitoring, the Head of the Reactor Division shall furnish the Health and Safety Division daily irradiation

schedules with the estimated times of sample removals.

It will be the responsibility of Health and safety

Division to monitor the removed samples and to determine

the times of cooling required before they can be turned

over to the requester. Unless there has been a special

pre-arrangement, Health and Safety will not release

from the Reactor building any sample reading more

than 300 mR/hr on contact.

B. Disposition of Radioactive Sources

1, Radioisotope Inventory: With the exception of certain

Radioisotope Inventory: Ps

low activity sources which may be specifically exempted,

all radioactive materials in PRNC custody will be carried

on an inventory list maintained by the Health and Safety

Division, The Division will make inventory checks

every six months to determine the activities remaining

in stock, the amounts used, and the amounts disposed

of

waste. It is recognized that a high accuracy cannot be achieved on some inventory items. However, each custodian is expected to make best estimates in cases where exact figures are not available.

2. Radioisotope transfe

tions control the physical and custodial transfer of

Complex governmental regula-

22

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Tadioactive isotopes. No physical transfer of radio~
active materials involving transport over public
highways or in any type of vehicle shall be nade with=
out the supervision of the Health and Safety Division,
Strict compliance with the following procedures will

be needed to avoid violations.

No custodian of radioactive material shall transfer custody within PRNC without the approval of the Health and safety Division. This approval is requested by submitting Form PRNC 662. Approval will be granted only if the recipient is an approved user of that particular material, Upon receiving approval the radioactive material is given to the Health and Safety Division to accomplish the actual transfer, Such transfer will be by means approved by the Head of the Health and Safety Division and in all cases will be in compliance with all ERDA, Commonwealth, and applicable regulations. the above regulations also apply to cases where the user is transferring his own material to locations within PRNC other than that specified in Form 660 (Application for Radioisotope Procurement) or Form 664 (Application for Radioisotope Production) .

b. Transfer Outside Pave

1) The

Health and Safety Division shall be notified in writing of any desired transfer of

23

---Page Break---

radioactive materials to an individual outside of PRNC. The license status of the intended recipient will be determined. If he is qualified, the sender will be promptly notified.

Health and Safety will supervise the packaging and shipment to insure compliance with all packaging and transportation regulations.

2) When returnable radioisotope containers are ready for shipment back to the supplier, the responsible custodian shall notify the Health and Safety Division, The Health and Safety Division will ascertain that the containers are free of contamination before releasing them for return through normal channels.

Radioactive Waste Disposal. Dangerous chemicals and

other toxic materials can be rendered harmless by various treatments, such as incineration or neutralization.

Tis {8 not

e case with radioactivity. once made, each radioactive nuclide decays at its own characteristic rate and nothing that man can do will change this rate For this reason strict regulations govern the disposal of radioactive materials, At PRNC, the Health and Safety Division is responsible for the ultimate disposal of all radioactive wastes, The following simplified regulations apply to all users of radioactive nuclides For more specific instructions on solid waste disposal refer to "Procedure for Solid Waste Disposal".

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The total amount of radioactive materials released

into the municipal sewerage system by PRNC at either Rfo Piedras or Mayaguer shall not exceed one curie per year. In addition, certain other conditions on quantity and type of material govern any discharge into the sewerage system. To insure compliance with th

ϕ conditions no person shall discharge any radioactive waste into the municipal sewerage system without the specific approval of the Health and Safety Division.

Under no circumstance shall radioactive materials be discharged into waste baskets or other containers which would permit the contamination of the regular trash. Containers for liquid and solid waste

are available from the Health and Safety Division.

Animal care:

6 containing radioactive nuclides shall not be disposed off by incineration without the prior approval of the Health and safety Division.

Each user must make as good an estimate as possible of the amount of radioactive nuclide deposited in the waste containers, These estimates are essential because all activities that are shipped from PRNC for ultimate disposal must be reported.

Wastes will be collected at regular intervals, or upon call.

The Health and Safety Division shall be notified

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promptly if there has been any accidental violation of any of the provisions of this section.

VI. PERSONNEL MONITORING

1

Film Badges*

Each PRNC employee will be

signed a film badge dosi-

meter. Badges will have a photograph of the employee

and will also serve as an identification badge.

Visitors who are not required to wear film badge will
be issued a pocket® dosimeter.

The Division Heads and Project Leaders shall request

a £41m badge for any new employee prior to the date of employment.

Request for film badges shall be made by filing out PRNC Form 602.

No person shall start working in controlled areas without a film badge, A pocket dosimeter can be used for a few days until a badge is issued.

the:

are two types of film badg

a, A red badge entitles the wearer to enter any area controlled by PRNC.

A green badge entitles the wearer to enter any area controlled by PRNC with the exception of the Reactor control room (Mayaguez), the beam tube

floor of the Reactor building (Mayaguez), and any

?These badges are expensive and a1

badge shall be treated like any other

the property of PRNC. The

nsitive instrument. Any

attempt made to open the badge may destroy its

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20.

Entry into

is permitted when accompanied by a red badge holder.

A red badge will be issued on request: if the applicant's Work assignment requires access to an exclusion area, if he has an acceptable knowledge of radiation hazards, and if he appreciates the philosophy and practices of radiation protection. Film badge requested will be issued within a week after request.

Film badges shall be worn at all times, while at PRNC. They shall not be left in or on desks, laboratories, coats or benches. Routinely, each employee shall leave his badge in the rack provided whenever he leaves the building and shall pick it up from the rack on his return to work.

The badge shall be worn, face outward, outside of all clothing on that part of the body where the greatest radiation exposure is anticipated. This will usually be at about chest level.

Any changes (termination, transfer from division or extension of appointment) should be reported in writing to the Health and Safety Division within two Weeks after the change is made. (Use the Exposure

Record Receiving Report, that is attached to each monthly Exposure Report.)

No names will be removed from the Health and Safety

Division records unless reported by Division Heads.

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11, A person who loses his film badge shall make a request for a new badge, to the Health and Safety Division through his Division Head or Project Leader, After the application is received by the Health and safety Division, a new film badge will be issued.

12. Film badges will be changed monthly or quarterly as assigned.

13, Personnel exposures to ionizing radiation are submitted by the Health and Safety Division to the Division Heads. Information can be made available to any individual through their division head or the Health and Safety Division upon request.

14, In special cases the regular badge will be supplemented with wrist badges, finger ring badges, or with other

types of personnel dosimeters.

15. PRNC employees from Rfo Piedras visiting Mayaguez, or vice versa, shall not take their film badges with them.

Regular visitors will be assigned

at each installation.

16. PRNC personnel whose official duties take them into a potential radiation exposure area not controlled by PRNC should consult the Health and Safety Division regarding the desirability of wearing their regular badge while in the area.

17. The receptionist will provide each individual visitor with a pocket ionization chamber or other personnel monitoring device.

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Personnel monitoring devices will be issued to representative members or visiting groups who will remain together during a guided tour of PRNC facilities.

19. The Health and Safety Division will determine the type of personnel monitoring devices to be issued to service contractor personnel making repeated visits to PRNC-controlled areas. Service company employees (telephone, typewriter repair, etc.) on occasional visits are considered as visitors.

Permissible Radiation Exposure Guidelines

There is no particular radiation dose at which injury suddenly occurs and which could, therefore, be defined as "maximum permissible". Radiation sources have been used in medicine and industry for more than 60 years and this experience has been supplemented in the past 20 years by extensive studies on the damaging effects of radiation.

AS a result of this experience and ri

earch, responsible

organizations such as the National Council on Radiation

Protection and Measurements (NCRP) and the Federal Radiation

Council (FRC) have been able to set a series of Guides or

Recommended Limits of radiation exposure considered to be

acceptable in connection with an occupation, any radiation

received for medical reasons is not to be counted as an

occupational exposure, It is the responsibility of the

Health and Safety Division, PRNC, to be familiar with all

mentioned in

the Guides, which are too complex to be pri

Getail here, the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center operates

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under the dosage schedules given by the ERDA 0524 and the

United stat

?The basic regulations governing penetrating radiation such as would be measured by a film badge are given in units of

roms per calendar quarter.

2. Guide for PRNC employees:

Whole body, head and trunk, gonads, lens of the

eye, red bone marrow, active blood forming organs

shall not exceed a maximum dose or dose commitment of 5 rems per year or 3 rems per calendar quarter.

A beta exposure below an average energy of 700 Kev

will not penetrate the lens of the eye; therefore,

the applicable limit for these energies would be

that for the skin (15 ren/year).

Unlimited areas of the skin (except hands and

forearms). Other organs, tissues, and organ systems (except bone) shall not exceed a maximum dose or dose commitment of 15 rems per year or 5 rems per calendar quarter.

. Bone shall not exceed a maximum dose or dose commitment of 30 rems per year or 10 res per calendar quarter.

Forearms shall not exceed a maximum dose or dose commitment of 30 rems per year or 10 rems per calendar quarter.

e. Hands and feet shall not exceed a maximum dose or dose commitment of 75 rems per year or 25 rems per calendar quarter.

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Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 20,

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Th special cases with the approval of the Direetor, a worker may exceed 5 rem/year provided that the total

accumulated dose for any of the organ systems listed

does not exceed $5(N-18)$ rems where N is the individual's

age at his last birthday. It is evident from this that individuals below the age of 18 must be excluded from occupations involving a radiation exposure. To meet the above dose commitment standards, operations must be conducted in such a manner that it would be un-

Likely that an individual would assimilate in a critical organ, by inhalation, ingestion, or absorption, @ quantity of a radionuclide(s) that would commit the individual to an organ dose which exceeds the limits specified above. All reasonable effort shall be made

to keep exposures of forearms and hands to the general

Limit for the skin, The Health and Safety Division,

PRNC, attempts to control operations so that no

individual receives a radiation dose approaching the guide values given above, but without imposing undue

Restrictions on the activities for which PRNC was

established, In the case of occupational exposure,

arrangements should be made so that, when an employee's

Pregnancy is confirmed, the average dose to her fetus

during the entire pregnancy period does not exceed

0.5 xem. As soon as pregnancy is known, the supervisor and the Health and Safety Division must be notified and arrangements must be made for a new job assignment if

4 potential to exceed this limit exists.

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Guide for Students: Students form a special group because they are not employees covered by the usual provisions of workmen's compensation, but may nevertheless be subjected to radiation exposures by

ignment. The recommendations in Report No. 32 of the NCRP will be used as exposure guides for those students for whom PRC has accepted responsibility.

?The pertinent provisions are

Students of any age shall not receive an exposure exceeding 0.5 rem per year in addition to natural

If a teacher

background and medical exposure!

age 18 or higher is routinely exposed to work involving radiation, he becomes an occupational

worker and the cor

responding exposure limits apply.

Persons under 18 years of age shall not be occupationally exposed to radiation, They should not be employed or trained in an X-ray department, radio-

isotope laboratory, or industrial radiation facility.

c. Students under 18 years of age should not receive more than 0,1 rem per year from educational activities, It is recommended that each experiment

be so planned that no student receive

more than :

0,01 rem while carrying it out.

The Health and Safety Division will keep current and

cumulative exposure records on all PRNC personnel,

Any employee may discuss his record with the Safety

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officer at any time. Upon a change of employment the

exposure record will be made available to the new

?employer upon the written request of the individual

concerned.

Guide for vii All visitors to PRNC will be issued

an appropriate monitoring device, and are required to

wear it, The Health and Safety Division will maintain

such service and keep a permanent record of all exposures received by visitors. The following provisions apply:

a. If the visitor receives an exposure of 50 aren or greater, an exposure report will be furnished to the visitor's employer within 30 days following the determination, Upon written request, however, all exposure information (zero and up) will be Provided to the visitor's employer.

b. Any radiation exposure in excess of the permissible levels established by Section VI.B,1 (Guide for

PRNC employe

) shall be reported mediately to
the visitor's employer by telephone or teletype.

©. Visitors below 18 years of age shall not enter any
area wherein they are Liable to receive an exposure
greater than 1/10 that of the occupationally
exposed personnel. Furthermore, they shall not
receive at any one time an exposure exceeding
10 neem. This exposure ts not to be repeated within
one calendar quarter.

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VII, HANDLING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

No exposure guide or permissible dose should be considered as
fan allowable outer limit which can be approached with complete

safety. Every practical effort must be made to keep exposure

far below the guides as is consistent with program efficiency and economy, The Health and Safety Division will assist in determining the laboratory areas in which certain operations can be carried out and will assist in planning procedures that will minimize personnel exposures. A continuous monitor on

procedures will be provided where this seems indicated.

A, Designation of Areas

?The regulations of ERDA carefully define certain areas

with respect to radiation sources.

An unrestricted area is an area into which access is

not controlled for the purpose of protecting individuals from radiation exposure.

2. A restricted area is an area into which access is controlled for the purpose of protecting individuals

from radiation exposure, All buildings and grounds

controlled by PRNC, except for a few excepted areas,

are restricted area

3. A radiation area is any area wh

ere an individual could

receive to a major portion of his body a dose greater

than 5 mrem in one hour or 100 mrem in five consecu-

tive days. Each radiation area shall be conspicuously

posted with a sign or signs in English and/or Spanish

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bearing the words:

CAUTION RADIATION AREA or DANGER RADIATION AREA

4, A high radiation area is any area where an individual could receive, to a major portion of his body, a dose greater than 100 mrems in one hour. Each high radiation area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs in English or Spanish bearing the words:

CAUTION DANGER

HIGH RADIATION AREA or HIGH RADIATION AREA

5. An airborne radioactivity area is any area or enclosure in which radioactive gases or other radioactive materials creating airborne hazards are present. Each airborne radioactivity area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs in English and/or Spanish bearing the words:

CAUTION.

AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA

or

DANGER

AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA

Laboratory Practice

It is not possible

to present here in detail all of the techniques and procedures applicable to the proper use

of radioactive materials and other sources. Some of the

more important requirements are given below; the Health and Safety Division will supply detailed information on

request:

i. Each entrance into an area where radioactive materials

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are used or stored in such a manner as to make that area a Radiation Area, or a High Radiation Area, or

an Airborne Radioactivity Area shall be conspicuously marked with a sign identifying the area in accordance with the definitions given above. The signs shall remain in place as long as the area conforms with the definitions. Signs will be removed by the Health and Safety Division only after appropriate radiation surveys.

Containers in which radioactive materials are being stored or transported shall be appropriately marked with labels or decals available from the Health and Safety Division. Each label or decal shall identify the nuclide, give the activity within the container, the date of the activity estimate, and the initials of the responsible custodian. This labeling shall

not be required for laboratory containers such as

beakers and flasks being used in laboratory procedures

during the presence of the user,

Stock solutions or sources in use may be kept in a

laboratory area inside sufficient shielding to

reduce the exposure dose-rate at the closest access

point outside the shield to 1 mSv/hr. The shield

should be posted as a "Radiation Area" or a "High

Radiation Area", as appropriate, even though a major

portion of a body could not be exposed inside the :

shield.

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Manipulations involving radioactive materials shall be carried out inside glove boxes or hoods as far as is practicable. Radioactive gases shall be used and stored only in areas approved by the Health and Safety Division.

Handling of radioactive gases or other material creating an airborne radioactivity hazard, shall be done within exhaust hoods approved by the Health and safety Division.

As extensive use as possible should be made of protective devices such as trays, glass plates, or absorbent paper in order to prevent contamination of permanent building structures such as bench tops, hoods, and floors. Absorbent paper should be discarded frequently to prevent the dusting off of spills that have dried.

Each user of radioactive nuclides shall make periodic surveys of his area to search for contamination.

No detectable contamination of any basic building component can be tolerated. Consult the Health and Safety Division upon discovery, or suspicion, of contamination and follow instructions.

Equipment used with radioactive nuclides shall not be released to other workers, sent to a shop for repair or modifications, or to excess, and shall not be discarded until it is demonstrated by the Health and Safety Division to be free of contamination. Repairs

or modifications that must be made on contaminated

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equipment shall be done under the supervision of the

ui

th and Safety Division.

No maintenance work or repair shall be made on any

laboratory sink traps or waste lines or on any

ducts, exhaust systems, or house vacuum lines until

the areas involved have been cleared by the Health

and Safety Division.

Protective gloves of surgical rubber or disposable

Plastic and lab coats should be worn when working

with radioactive materials,

Each division shall provide its employees with gloves,

lab coats and other protective equipment according

to the work area and duties.

Protective equipment such as laboratory coats, surgical or disposable gloves, etc., should not be worn outside the laboratories or working area.

Mechanical pipette-filling devices shall always be used with radioactive solutions. Never Use the Mouth to Pipette Radioactive Solutions.

Smoking, eating, drinking, and use of cosmetics are forbidden in areas where radioactive nuclides are used.

Liquid radioactive wastes shall not be put into the regular laboratory sewerage system unless they are known to conform to the requirements specified by the Health and Safety Division (See V.B.3 (Radioactive Waste Disposal)).

Radiation solid waste should be stored in the

containers provided for it.

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Decontamination Practice

Equipment Decontamination

When equipment has been contaminated, a decision must be made as to whether it is most advantageous to discard, set aside for decay, or to decontaminate,

If to be discarded such equipment shall be considered as radioactive waste and shall be turned over to the Health and Safety Division for disposal. The Health and Safety Division will also assist in storing equipment during decay to usable levels. It is usually advantageous to start decontamination procedures promptly. Delay frequently fixes the contaminants more firmly onto surfaces. During decontamination procedures protective gloves shall always be worn, supplemented by protective clothing if it is indicated. In general, the user can choose the most effective decontamination procedure from a knowledge of the properties of the contaminant. Health and Safety Division will

Provide advice, and assistance, and will supervise

the use of the cleaning materials.

Personnel Decontamination

When radioactive nuclides come in contact with the skin, the radiation dose-rate at the contaminated area may be very high. In addition, many contaminants are in forms that are readily absorbed through the intact skin, and, to a much greater extent, through cuts and

abrasions. Any contaminating event must be considered

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to create a situation requiring prompt attention,

Whenever there has been any personal contamination,

Health and Safety should be called at once to assist

in the decontamination. When large areas of the

body are involved, showering may be required, utilizing

either the regular shower facilities at Rio Piedras

or the special decontamination room at Mayaguez. Without waiting for Health and Safety Division assistance

to arrive, start decontamination procedures at once.

Personnel handling radioactive nuclides shall become acquainted with proper personnel decontamination

Procedures. If contamination persists, Health and Safety shall call a physician to direct the use of

more caustic cleansing agents. The decontamination

of wounds and skin abrasions should also be carried out

under the direction of a physician. When the skin is

injured, an important barrier to the entry of contaminants

is lost and mismanagement of cleansing procedures

can do more harm than good. Several vigorous

washings do not sharply reduce the decontamination of

body hair, it should be cut short, using extreme care |

not to injure the intact skin, Removal of the hair

will permit more effective treatment of the underlying

skin, {

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