

mSv (0.125 rem) in any 3 month period or 5.0 mSv (0.5 rem) in any 12 month period;

(2) Radiation exposures to members of the general public must be less than 0.02 mSv (2 mrem) per hour. This level will be measured as if an individual were present for an hour in any area where the general public could be exposed to radiation during the course of transportation, except that, if there is an occurrence where the dose to a member of the general public equals or exceeds 0.02 mSv (2 mrem) in one hour, the program must provide limits that will prevent an individual from receiving cumulative doses totaling 1.0 mSv (100 mrem) in any week or 5.0 mSv (500 mrem) in any twelve-month period;

(3) The radiation dose to an embryo-fetus in a pregnant female occupationally exposed hazmat employee, who has declared her pregnancy to her employer, must not exceed 5.0 mSv (500 mrem) during the pregnancy. This limit is to be achieved by limiting the radiation dose of the declared pregnant worker to not more than 5.0 mSv (500 mrem) during the nine months and not greater than 0.5 mSv (50 mrem) in any one month; and

(4) The radiation doses received by occupationally exposed hazmat employees must be monitored by radiation dosimetry devices.

(c) The Environmental Protection Agency report entitled "Radiation Protection Guidance to Federal Agencies for Occupational Exposure (January 1987)". This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC 20460.

(d) *Exceptions.* (1) The requirements of this subpart do not apply to:

(i) Persons who offer for transportation or transport less than 200 TI of packages in a 12-month period; or

(ii) Those persons whose operations will not result in a hazmat employee receiving an exposure of 5 mSv (500 mrem) or more per year. This evaluation must consider the hazmat employers Class 7 (radioactive) materials transportation activities for a period of at least 12 months. An evaluation must

be conducted by a person experienced with radiation protection programs and transportation regulations and programs. The evaluator's competency may be evidenced by being certified by the American Board of Health Physics, or by a letter of recommendation from any Regional Administrator of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or from a State Radiation Official listed in the most current issue of the "Directory of Personnel Responsible For Radiological Health Programs" published annually by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Frankfort, KY.

(2) The requirements of this subpart may be satisfied by any radiation protection program that has been approved by an appropriate federal or state agency.

(e) *Guidance.* Each hazmat employer should review and follow the guidance provided in the following documents when establishing and maintaining their radiation protection program:

(i) National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) Report No. 59, "Operational Radiation Safety Program (1978)". The guidance in this report should be tailored to the practical needs and operations of the hazmat employer and their occupationally exposed hazmat employees.

(ii) NCRP Report No. 116, "Limitation of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation (1993)".

(2) The reports referenced in paragraph (e)(1) of this section are available from NCRP Publications, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

§ 172.805 Recordkeeping and notifications.

(a) A hazmat employer must document their radiation protection program and maintain written records of the radiation protection program activities, including dosimetry records, described in this subpart. These records must be made available to the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety or other authorized officials in written form within seven days of a written request.

(b) A hazmat employer must keep a record of the radiation dose that each hazmat employee has received and provide it to the employee in reasonable time following a request during employment and no more than three months after end of employment.

(c) Each hazmat employer must notify the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, in writing, if a hazmat employee receives a dose exceeding 12.5 mSv (1250 mrem) in any calendar quarter or 50 mSv (5,000 mrem) in one year, or if a member of the general public is likely to receive a dose exceeding 5 mSv (500 mrem) in one year as a result of the hazmat employer's transportation activities. Such a notification must be made as soon as practicable following awareness of the occurrence.

(d) If an offeror or carrier of Class 7 (radioactive) materials is not required to establish a radiation protection program, they must develop and keep records which demonstrate why a program is not required (i.e., either the total TI of packages transported in any 12 month period is less than 200, or that the current Class 7 (radioactive) materials transport activities are the same as the activities that were reviewed by a competent radiation protection specialist whose evaluation demonstrated that no worker will receive a dose exceeding 5 mSv (500 mrem) in one year).

§ 172.807 Transitional provisions.

Compliance with the requirements of this subpart is required after October 1, 1997.

19. APPENDIX B is added to Part 172 to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 172—Trefoil Symbol

The trefoil symbol required for RADIOACTIVE labels and placards, and required to be marked on certain packages of Class 7 (radioactive) material, must conform to the following design and size:

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P