15A NCAC 11 .0305 is amended with changes as published in NCR 27:22, pp. 2031-2073, as follows:

3	15A NCAC 11 .0305 EXEMPT ITEM CONTAINING OTHER THAN SOURCE MATERIAL
4	(a) Authority must be obtained from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to transfer possession or control by
5	the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity, or other product containing source,
6	byproduct, or special nuclear material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal by all other persons
7	are exempted from the rules of this Chapter. Chapter must may be obtained only from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
8	Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.
9	(b) Certain items containing radioactive material are exempt as provided in this Paragraph.
10	(1) (b) Except for persons who apply radioactive material to, or persons who incorporate radioactive material into
11	into, the following products, or persons who initially transfer for sale or distribution the following products, any
12	person is exempt from the rules of this Chapter to the extent that he receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or
13	acquires the following products:
14	(A)(1) timepieces <u>Timepieces</u> or hands or dials containing not more than the following specified
15	quantities of radioactive material and not exceeding the following specified levels of radiation:
16	(i)(A) 25 millicuries of tritium per timepiece;
17	(ii)(B) five millicuries of tritium per hand;
18	(iii)(C) 15 millicuries of tritium per dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the
19	dial);
20	(iv)(D) 100 microcuries of promethium-147 per watch or 200 microcuries of promethium-147
21	per any other timepiece;
22	(v)(E) 20 microcuries of promethium-147 per watch hand or 40 microcuries of promethium-147
23	per other timepiece hand;
24	(vi)(E) 60 microcuries of promethium-147 per watch dial or 120 microcuries of promethium-147
25	per other timepiece dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial);
26	(vii)(F) the levels of radiation from hands and dials containing promethium-147 will not exceed,
27	when measured through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber:
28	(1)(i) for wrist watches, 0.1 millirad per hour at 10 centimeters from any
29	surface;
30	(II)(ii) for pocket watches, 0.1 millirad per hour at one centimeter from any
31	surface; $\{ \underline{\mathbf{or}} \}$
32	(III)(iii) for any other timepiece, 0.2 millirad per hour at 10 centimeters from
33	any surface or: surface; or
34	(iv) <u>1</u> one microcurie of radium-226 per timepiece in intact timepieces
35	manufactured prior to November 30, 2007.
36	(B){(2) [Reserved for future codification]] lock illuminators containing not more than 15 millicuries of
37	tritium or not more than two millicuries of promethium 147 installed in automobile locks (the

1	lavels	of radiation from each lock illuminator containing promethium 147 shall not exceed one
2		d per hour at one centimeter from any surface when measured through 50 milligrams per
2		centimeter of absorber);
	square (C){(3) }(2)	
4	$(\mathbf{C})(\mathbf{D})$	balances <u>Balances</u> of precision containing not more than one millicurie of tritium per
5		balance or not more than 0.5 millicurie of tritium per balance part; part manufactured
6	$(\mathbf{D})(\mathbf{A})$ [D -second	before December 17, 2007;
7		ved for future codification] automobile shift quadrants containing not more than 25
8		ries of tritium;
9	(E){(5) } <u>(3)</u>	marine Marine compasses containing not more than 750 millicuries of tritium gas and
10		other marine navigational instruments containing not more than 250 millicuries of tritium
11		gas; gas manufactured before December 17, 2007;
12		ved for future codification]} thermostat dials and pointers containing not more than 25
13		r ies of tritium per thermostat;
14	$\{(7)\}(4)$	Ionization chamber smoke detectors containing not more than {1}one microcurie of
15		americium-241 per detector in the form of a foil and designed to protect life and property
16		from fires.
17	(G){(8) } <u>(5)</u>	electron Electron tubes, provided that each tube does not contain more than one of the
18		following specified quantities of radioactive material and provided further, that the levels
19		of radiation from each electron tube containing radioactive material does not exceed one
20		millirad per hour at one centimeter from any surface when measured through seven
21		milligrams per square centimeter of absorber {(for purposes of this Subparagraph,
22		"electron tubes" include spark gap tubes, power tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps,
23		receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator tubes, pickup tubes, radiation detection tubes
24		and any other completely sealed tube that is designed to conduct or control electrical
25		currents):} For purposes of this Subparagraph, "electron tubes" include spark gap tubes,
26		power tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator
27		tubes, pickup tubes, radiation detection tubes and any other completely sealed tube that is
28		designed to conduct or control electrical currents):
29		(i)(A) 150 millicuries of tritium per microwave receiver protector tube or 10
30		millicuries of tritium per any other electron tube;
31		(ii)(B) one microcurie of cobalt-60;
32		(iii)(C) five microcuries of nickel-63;
33		(iv)(D) 30 microcuries of krypton-85;
34		(v)(E) five microcuries of cesium-137; and
35		(vi)(F) 30 microcuries of promethium-147; and provided further, that the
36		levels of radiation from each electron tube containing radioactive material does
37		not exceed one millirad per hour at one centimeter from any surface when
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1		measured through seven milligrams per square centimeter of absorber (for
2		purposes of this Subparagraph, "electron tubes" include spark gap tubes, power
3		tubes, gas tubes including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes,
4		indicator tubes, pickup tubes, radiation detection tubes and any other completely
5		sealed tube that is designed to conduct or control electrical currents); and
6	(H) { (9	}(6) ionizing Ionizing radiation measuring instruments containing for purposes of internal
7		calibration or standardization, sources of radioactive material each not exceeding the
8		applicable quantity set forth in Rule .0304(e) (f) of this Section. Section, and each
9		instrument contains no more than 10 exempt quantities.
10	(I) {(10) [Reserved for future codification]} spark gap irradiation containing not more than one microcurie
11		f cobalt 60 per spark gap irradiator for use in electrically ignited fuel oil burners having a firing
12		rate of at least three gallons (11.4 liters) per hour.
13	(2)(c) For put	rposes of Part (b)(1)(H) Subparagraph (b)(5) {(b)(8)} of this Rule, where there is involved a
14	combir	nation of radionuclides, the limit for the combination shall be derived as follows:
15	(A)(1)	Determine for each radionuclide in an ionizing radiation measuring instrument the ratio between
16		the quantity present in the instrument and the exempt quantity established in Rule .0304(e) (f) of
17		this Section for the specific radionuclide when not in combination;
18	(B)(2)	No ratio shall exceed one and the sum of such ratios shall not exceed 10. 10; and
19	(C)(3)	For the purpose of Part (b)(1)(H) (b)(8), 0.05 microcurie of americium-241 is considered an
20		exempt quantity under Rule .0304 of this Section.
21	(c)(d) Self-lum	inous products are exempt as provided in this Paragraph.
22	(1)	Except for persons who manufacture, process, or produce self-luminous products containing
23		tritium, krypton-85, or promethium-147, any person is exempt from the rules of this Chapter to the
24		extent that any the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires tritium,
25		krypton-85 or promethium-147 in self-luminous products manufactured, processed, produced,
26		imported, or transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear
27		Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 32.22 of 10 CFR Part 32, which license authorizes
28		the transfer of the product to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements.
29	(2)	The exemption in Subparagraph $\frac{(c)(1)}{(d)(1)}$ of this Rule does not apply to tritium, krypton-85, or
30		promethium-147 used in products for frivolous purposes or in toys or adornments.
31	(d)(e) Gas and	aerosol detectors are exempt as provided in this Paragraph.
32	(1)	Except for persons who manufacture, process, or produce produce, or initially transfer for sale or
33		distribution gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, any person is exempt from
34		the rules of this Chapter to the extent that any the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns
35		or acquires radioactive material in gas and aerosol detectors designed to protect life or property
36		from fires and airborne hazards provided that detectors containing radioactive material shall be
37		manufactured, imported, processed, produced, or initially transferred in accordance with a specific
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1		license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any agreement state, pursuant to			
2		Section 32.26 of 10 CFR 32, or equivalent, which authorizes the transfer of the detectors to			
3		persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements.			
4	(2)	Gas and aerosol detectors previously manufactured and distributed to general licensees before			
5		November 30, 2007 in accordance with a specific license issued by an agreement state shall be			
6		considered are exempt under Subparagraph (d)(1) of this Rule from the {Rules} rules in this			
7		Chapter, provided that the devices are labeled in accordance with the specific license authorizing			
8		distribution of the general licensed device, and providing further that the devices meet the			
9		requirements of Rule .0327 of this Section.			
10	(e) Resins conta	aining scandium 46 are exempt as provided in this Paragraph.			
11	(1)	Any person is exempt from these Rules to the extent that such person receives, possesses, uses,			
12		transfers, owns or acquires synthetic plastic resins containing scandium 46 which are designed for			
13		sand consolidation in oil wells. These resins shall be manufactured or imported in accordance			
14		with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or shall be			
15		manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the			
16		agency or any agreement state to the manufacturer of such resins pursuant to licensing			
17		requirements equivalent to those in Sections 32.16 and 32.17 of 10 CFR Part 32 of the regulations			
18		of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.			
19	(2)	This exemption does not authorize the manufacture of any resins containing scandium 46.			
20	(f) Capsules co	ntaining Carbon 14 urea for "in vivo" diagnostic use for humans are exempt as provided in this			
21	Paragraph:				
22	(1)(f) Except as	s provided in Subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this Paragraph, as follows, any person is exempt from the			
23	requirements for a license set forth in this Section provided that such person receives, possesses, uses,				
24	transfers,	owns or acquires capsules containing approximately one microcurie (37kBq) Carbon-14 urea each			
25	for "in-vi	vo" diagnostic use for humans. <u>humans:</u>			
26	(2)<u>(1)</u>	Any person who desires to use the capsules for research involving human subjects shall apply for			
27		and receive a specific license from the agency. agency; and			
28	(3)<u>(</u>2)	Any person who desires to manufacture, prepare, process, produce, package, repackage, or transfer			
29		for commercial distribution such capsules shall apply for and receive a specific license from the			
30		U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.			
31	(4)(g) Nothing	in this Rule relieves persons from complying with applicable FDA and other federal regulations, and			
32	North Ca	rolina requirements governing the receipt, administration, and use of drugs.			
33					
34	History Note:	Authority G.S. 104E-7; 104E-10(b); 104E-20.; 104E-20; 10 CFR 30.15; 10 CFR 30.19; 10 CFR			
35		<u>30.20;</u>			
36		Eff. February 1, 1980;			
37		Amended Eff. <u>October 1, 2013;</u> April 1, 1999; June 1, 1993; October 1, 1982;			

September 1, 1981.