1	10A NCAC 15 .0305 is proposed for amendment as follows:			
2				
3	10A NCAC 15 .0305 EXEMPT ITEM CONTAINING OTHER THAN SOURCE MATERIAL			
4	(a) Any person possessing items containing radioactive material listed in 10 CFR 30.15(a)(1) through (9) shall be			
5	exempt from the requirements for a radioactive materials license and shall comply with the provisions of 10 CFR			
6	<u>30.15.</u>			
7	(b) Any person possessing self-luminous products listed in 10 CFR 30.19(a) shall be exempt from the requirements			
8	for a radioactive materials license and shall comply with the provisions of 10 CFR 30.19.			
9	(c) Any person possessing gas and aerosol detectors listed in 10 CFR 30.20(a) shall be exempt from the requirements			
10	for a radioactive materials license and shall comply with the provisions of 10 CFR 30.20.			
11	(d) Any person possessing radioactive drugs containing carbon-14 urea for diagnostic use in humans listed in 10 CFR			
12	30.21(a) shall be exempt from the requirements for a radioactive materials license and shall comply with the provisions			
13	of 10 CFR 30.21.			
14	(e) Any person possessing industrial devices listed in 10 CFR 30.22(a) shall be exempt from the requirements for a			
15	radioactive materials license and shall comply with the provisions of 10 CFR 30.22.			
16	(f) Notwithstanding Rule .0117 of this Chapter, the regulations cited in this Rule from 10 CFR Chapter I (2015) are			
17	hereby incorporated by reference, excluding subsequent amendments and editions. Copies of these regulations are			
18	available free of charge at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-			
19	idx?SID=2beeece594411a03e50b2468ae31f89b&pitd=20160101&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title10/10tab 02.tpl.			
20	(a) Authority must be obtained from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to transfer possession or control by			
21	the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity, or other product containing source,			
22	byproduct, or special nuclear material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal are exempted from the			
23	rules of this Chapter.			
24	(b) Except for persons who apply radioactive material to, or persons who incorporate radioactive material into, the			
25	following products, or persons who initially transfer for sale or distribution the following products, any person is			
26	exempt from the rules of this Chapter to the extent that he receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires the			
27	following products:			
28	(1) Timepieces or hands or dials containing not more than the following quantities of radioactive			
29	material and not exceeding the following levels of radiation:			
30	(A) 25 millicuries of tritium per timepiece;			
31	(B) five millicuries of tritium per hand;			
32	(C) 15 millicuries of tritium per dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial);			
33	(D) 100 microcuries of promethium 147 per watch or 200 microcuries of promethium 147 per			
34	any other timepiece;  (F) 20 microcuries of promothium 147 per watch hand or 40 microcuries of promothium 147			
35 36	(E) 20 microcuries of promethium 147 per watch hand or 40 microcuries of promethium 147 per other timepiece hand;			
50	per other timepreec nana,			

1	(F) 60 microcuries of promethium 147 per watch dial or 120 microcuries of promethium 147
2	per other timepiece dial (bezels when used shall be considered as part of the dial);
3	(G) the levels of radiation from hands and dials containing promethium 147, when measured
4	through 50 milligrams per square centimeter of absorber:
5	(i) for wrist watches, 0.1 millirad per hour at 10 centimeters from any surface;
6	(ii) for pocket watches, 0.1 millirad per hour at one centimeter from any surface;
7	(iii) for any other timepiece, 0.2 millirad per hour at 10 centimeters from any surface;
8	<del>OI</del>
9	(iv) one microcurie of radium 226 per timepiece in intact timepieces manufactured
10	prior to November 30, 2007.
11	(2) Balances of precision containing not more than one millicurie of tritium per balance or not more
12	than 0.5 millicurie of tritium per balance part manufactured before December 17, 2007;
13	(3) Marine compasses containing not more than 750 millicuries of tritium gas and other marine
14	navigational instruments containing not more than 250 millicuries of tritium gas manufactured
15	before December 17, 2007;
16	(4) Ionization chamber smoke detectors containing not more than one microcurie of americium 241 per
17	detector in the form of a foil and designed to protect life and property from fires.
18	(5) Electron tubes, provided that each tube does not contain more than one of the following specified
19	quantities of radioactive material and provided further, that the levels of radiation from each electron
20	tube containing radioactive material does not exceed one millirad per hour at one centimeter from
21	any surface when measured through seven milligrams per square centimeter of absorber. For
22	purposes of this Subparagraph, "electron tubes" include spark gap tubes, power tubes, gas tubes
23	including glow lamps, receiving tubes, microwave tubes, indicator tubes, pickup tubes, radiation
24	detection tubes and any other completely sealed tube that is designed to conduct or control electrical
25	<del>currents:</del>
26	(A) 150 millicuries of tritium per microwave receiver protector tube or 10 millicuries of tritium
27	per any other electron tube;
28	(B) one microcurie of cobalt 60;
29	(C) five microcuries of nickel 63;
30	(D) 30 microcuries of krypton 85;
31	(E) five microcuries of cesium 137; and
32	(F) 30 microcuries of promethium 147; and
33	(6) Ionizing radiation measuring instruments containing for purposes of internal calibration or
34	standardization, sources of radioactive material each not exceeding the applicable quantity set forth
35	in Rule .0304(f) of this Section, and each instrument contains no more than 10 exempt quantities.
36	(c) For purposes of Subparagraph (b)(5) of this Rule, where there is involved a combination of radionuclides, the
37	limit for the combination shall be derived as follows:

1	(1)	Determine for each radionuclide in an ionizing radiation measuring instrument the ratio between the
2		quantity present in the instrument and the exempt quantity established in Rule .0304 (f) of this
3		Section for the specific radionuclide when not in combination;
4	(2)	No ratio shall exceed one and the sum of such ratios shall not exceed 10; and
5	(3)	For the purpose of Part (b)(8), 0.05 microcurie of americium 241 is considered an exempt quantity
6		under Rule .0304 of this Section.
7	(d) Self luminou	s products are exempt as provided in this Paragraph.
8	(1)	Except for persons who manufacture, process, or produce self-luminous products containing tritium,
9		krypton 85, or promethium 147, any person is exempt from the rules of this Chapter to the extent
10		that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns, or acquires tritium, krypton 85 or
11		promethium 147 in self luminous products manufactured, processed, produced, imported, or
12		transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
13		pursuant to Section 32.22 of 10 CFR Part 32, which license authorizes the transfer of the product to
14		persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements.
15	(2)	The exemption in Subparagraph (d)(1) of this Rule does not apply to tritium, krypton 85, or
16		promethium 147 used in products for frivolous purposes or in toys or adornments.
17	(e) Gas and aero	sol detectors are exempt as provided in this Paragraph.
18	(1)	Except for persons who manufacture, process, produce, or initially transfer for sale or distribution
19		gas and aerosol detectors containing radioactive material, any person is exempt from the rules of
20		this Chapter to the extent that the person receives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires
21		radioactive material in gas and aerosol detectors designed to protect life or property from fires and
22		airborne hazards provided that detectors containing radioactive material shall be manufactured,
23		processed, produced, or initially transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the U.S.
24		Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 32.26 of 10 CFR 32, which authorizes the
25		transfer of the detectors to persons who are exempt from regulatory requirements.
26	(2)	Gas and aerosol detectors previously manufactured and distributed to general licensees before
27		November 30, 2007 in accordance with a specific license issued by an agreement state are exempt
28		from the rules in this Chapter, provided that the devices are labeled in accordance with the specific
29		license authorizing distribution of the general licensed device, and providing further that the devices
30		meet the requirements of Rule .0327 of this Section.
31	(f) Except as follows:	lows, any person is exempt from the requirements for a license set forth in this Section provided that
32	such person rece	ives, possesses, uses, transfers, owns or acquires capsules containing approximately one microcurie
33	(37kBq) Carbon	14 urea each for "in vivo" diagnostic use for humans:
34	(1)	Any person who desires to use the capsules for research involving human subjects shall apply for
35		and receive a specific license from the agency; and

1	(2)	Any person who desires to manufacture, prepare, process, produce, package, repackage, or transfer
2		for commercial distribution such capsules shall apply for and receive a specific license from the
3		U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
4	(g) Nothing in	this Rule relieves persons from complying with applicable FDA and other federal regulations, and
5	North Carolina	requirements governing the receipt, administration, and use of drugs.
6		
7	History Note:	Authority G.S. 104E-7; 104E-10(b); 104E-20; 10 CFR 30.15; 10 CFR 30.19; 10 CFR 30.20;
8		Eff. February 1, 1980;
9		Amended Eff. October 1, 2013; April 1, 1999; June 1, 1993; October 1, 1982; September 1, 1981;
10		Transferred and Recodified from 15A NCAC 11 .0305 Eff. February 1, <del>2015.</del> <u>2015;</u>
11		Amended Eff. March 1, 2017.