REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF

Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992
section 139(2)(f)

General Regulations
Government Notice 510 of 1963
(OG 2478)
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The General Regulations were originally made in terms of section 31 of the Atomic Energy Act 33 of 1948, which was repealed by the Atomic Energy Act 90 of 1967 which was subsequently repealed by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992. Pursuant to section 139(2)(f) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992, the General Regulations are deemed to have been made under that Act.

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[There are individual regulations that have no headings.]

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**REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS FOR NON-MEDICAL PURPOSES**

**Definitions**
1. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

“Act” means the Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (Act No. 35 of 1948), as amended;

“adequate protection” means protection against external radiations and against the intake of radioactive material in such a manner that the radiation dose received by any person from sources external and internal to the body does not exceed the maximum permissible levels permitted by these regulations;

“adequate shielding” means, in relation to any plant or any apparatus housing sources of ionising radiations, shielding against ionising radiations by the use of lead or other suitable material as appropriate or by distance in such a manner that the radiation dose at any point on the outer surface of such shielding or on the perimeter of any demarcating barrier around such plant, apparatus or source cannot exceed in 40 hours the maximum permissible weekly dose specified in these regulations;

“appointed doctor” means a person registered with the South African Medical and Dental Council as a medical practitioner, and appointed by the holder of an authority and registered with the Board to undertake the medical supervision of persons employed in the processes;

“approved” means approved in writing by the Board for the purposes of these regulations;

“Board” means the Atomic Energy Board established under section eleven of the Act;

“corpuscular radiation” means alpha particles, beta particles, electrons, positrons, protons, neutrons and heavy particles;

“external radiation” means radiation received by the body from radioactive sources external to it;

“health register” means the register referred to in regulation 7 of these regulations;

“internal radiation” means radiation received by the body from radioactive sources within it;

“ionising radiations” means electro-magnetic or corpuscular radiation capable of producing ions directly or indirectly in its passage through matter and emitted from a radioactive substance;

“monitoring equipment” means equipment suitable for detecting and measuring the dose-rate in an occupied area, or of the dose received by a person, or of radioactive contamination of any substance;

“processes” means any operations involving the production, emission or use of ionising radiations;

“radioactive substance” means any substance which consists of or contains any radioactive chemical element whether natural or artificial and whose specific activity exceeds 0.002 of a microcurie per gramme of parent radioactive chemical element of substance and which has a total activity of more than 0.1 microcurie;
“radiation staff” means any person or persons who are potentially exposed to radiation or radioactive substances as a result of their occupation and are for the time being designated as such in the health register by the holder of the authority and who have been adequately trained in the work on which they are employed as radiation staff;

“sealed source” means a radioactive source of ionising radiations, which is firmly bonded within material or sealed in a cover of sufficient mechanical strength so as to exclude the possibility of contact with the radioactive material and the dispersion of radioactive material into the environment under foreseeable conditions of use and wear;

“unsealed source” means a radioactive source that does not comply with the specifications for a sealed source;

“useful beam” means any radiation from a sealed source that can be employed for the purposes for which the sealed source is used.

APPLICATION AND SCOPE

Application and Scope

2. These regulations shall apply to all premises, places, processes, operations and works in which any radioactive substance, sealed or otherwise, is or is proposed to be stored, manipulated, operated or used other than for medical purposes.

Exemption Certificates

3. If the Board is satisfied in respect of any factory, workshop, laboratory, place or premises to which these regulations apply that by reason of exceptional circumstances therein or by reason of the limited use made therein of ionising radiations, or for any other reason, all or any of the requirements of these regulations are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed, it may by certificate in writing (which may at the discretion of the Board be revoked at any time), exempt such factory, workshop, laboratory, place or premises or any part or parts thereof, from the operation of any such requirements subject to such conditions as may be specified in the certificate.

AUTHORITIES TO HOLD AND USE RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Granting of Authorities

4. (1) The Board may grant to persons and institutions written authorities to hold and use radioactive materials subject to the provisions of these regulations. Any such authorities may be made subject to such additional conditions as the Board may deem necessary.

(2) Each applicant for an authority shall nominate a suitable qualified person, to be approved of by the Board, to execute on behalf of the holder of the authority the duties stipulated in regulation 15 of these regulations. This person shall be named in the authority as the responsible person.

Non-transferability of Authorities

5. All authorities granted in terms of these regulations shall be personal to the holder and shall not be transferable except with the written authority of the Board.
Cancellation of Authorities

6. Any authority issued in terms of these regulations may be cancelled by the Board -

(1) where the person or institution or any of its employees contravenes any provision of these regulations or a condition of the authority; or

(2) where owing to unforeseen circumstances or conditions the cancellation of the authority is considered by the Board to be in the public interest.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AGAINST IONISING RADIATIONS

Health Register

7. A health register containing the names of all persons who are employed in the processes shall be kept in a form approved by the Board. The appointed doctor shall enter therein the dates and results of his examinations of such persons.

Preservation of Registers

8. Every register kept in pursuance of these regulations shall be preserved and kept available for inspection for at least ten years after the date of the last entry in the register and such register shall be endorsed with this requirement.

Wilful Exposure to Ionising Radiations

9. No person shall wilfully or unnecessarily place himself or be placed, without adequate protection, in a useful beam of, or in a field of a source emitting ionising radiations. In cases of emergency the work shall be so planned that no person shall receive a dose in excess of that currently recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection for emergency exposure.

Forbidden Use by Unauthorised Persons

10. No person shall handle a radioactive source, or handle an instrument containing a radioactive source, without the approval of the responsible person named in the authority.

Safe Handling of Radioactive Sources

11. The storage of and all work associated with a source of ionising radiations shall be so arranged and conducted as to afford adequate protection to all persons.

Warning Signs

12. Appropriate warning notices, which are easily intelligible by all persons, shall be displayed at the entrances to or at appropriate places in all areas where contamination with radioactive substances is possible or where persons may be exposed to radiation from such substances.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE PROCESSES

Examination of Radiation Staff
13. Any applicant for an authority or any of his employees who handles radioactive materials shall, if required by the Board, submit himself for examination by the Board or a person authorised thereto by the Board in order to determine whether or not the applicant or any of his employees possesses the necessary knowledge and experience.

**Record of Previous Employment**

14. (1) Any person who has been employed in the processes shall on the termination of his service with a holder of an authority be supplied with a record of service in the processes together with such remarks and annotations concerning him which may have been recorded in the health register.

(2) On re-employment in the processes such a person shall produce to the holder of the authority the record referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation.

(3) Any person who has been employed in radiation work other than in the processes shall prior to employment in the processes furnish details of such employment to the holder of an authority.

(4) On employment in the processes, the details referred to in subregulations (2) and (3) of this regulation shall be recorded in the health register.

**Duties of the Responsible Person**

15. The duties of the responsible person referred to in subregulation (2) of regulation 4 of these regulations shall be as follows -

(1) He shall be responsible for compliance with these regulations.

(2) He shall satisfy himself that any person handling a radioactive source or instrument containing a radioactive source, with his approval, is medically fit and has adequate knowledge and experience to handle such a source or instrument.

(3) He shall ensure that all persons working with or who are exposed to radiation whilst working with radioactive sources are fully conversant with the health and safety measures and operating instructions applicable to the radioactive sources under his control.

(4) In case of fire, floods, cyclones and similar emergencies, he shall warn all persons engaged in salvage and protection work of the radioactive sources under his control.

**MEDICAL CONTROL OF RADIATION STAFF**

**Medical Examinations of Persons before Employment in the Processes**

16. (1) No person shall be employed in the processes unless within a period of two months immediately preceding his first employment in the processes -

(a) he has undergone a blood examination in accordance with regulation 18 of these regulations; and

(b) he has subsequent to the examination referred to in paragraph (a) of this subregulation been examined by the appointed doctor and certified fit for employment in the processes by signed entry in the health register.
(2) The expression “first employment” referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation means first employment in the processes and also re-employment therein following any cessation of such employment for a period exceeding 12 months.

Medical Supervision and Examination of Persons Employed in the Processes

17. (1) The holder of an authority shall make arrangements for medical supervision by the appointed doctor of all persons employed in the processes, including specific arrangements for medical examinations as provided for in these regulations.

(2) The holder of an authority shall arrange for every person employed in the processes to be examined by the appointed doctor -

(a) at intervals of not more than 12 months so long as his employment in the processes continues;

(b) when accidental overexposure is suspected, or has been established; and

(c) at such other times as the appointed doctor in his discretion may determine.

(3) It shall be the duty of persons employed or about to be employed in the processes to submit themselves for examination by the appointed doctor at the appointed time.

(4) Every medical examination shall include an examination of the hands and of the blood in accordance with regulation 18 of these regulations and may at the discretion of the appointed doctor include an examination of the urine and an X-ray examination of the chest or any other special examination.

Blood Examinations

18. (1) Every blood examination for the purpose of these regulations shall be made by a laboratory or person approved by the Board and shall include a total red blood cell and white cell count, with a differential white cell count, estimation of haemoglobin in grammes per 100 cubic centimetres of whole blood, and a search for and record of abnormal cells seen. Where abnormal blood counts persist, consideration should be given to bone marrow studies.

(2) The report of the blood examinations shall be sent to the appointed doctor and entered in the health register.

Worker Receiving Excess Radiation

19. Whenever a worker has received a radiation dose in excess of that permitted by these regulations the appointed doctor and the holder of the authority shall jointly examine the circumstances of the exposure and the possible effects on the worker concerned, and shall jointly decide on the action to be taken.

Appointed Doctor’s Power of Suspension

20. (1) The appointed doctor shall have power to be exercised by written certificate in the health register signed by him, to suspend from employment in the processes any worker examined by him under these regulations. The reasons for suspension shall appear on such
certificate. Such action shall immediately be reported to the Board, which may confirm, vary or change the findings of the appointed doctor.

(2) No person after suspension shall be employed on work in the processes without the written sanction of the appointed doctor entered in the health register. Such action shall immediately be reported to the Board, which may confirm, vary or change the findings of the appointed doctor.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE RADIATION

Maximum Permissible Doses of External Radiation and the Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radioactivity in air and water

21. The maximum permissible doses of external radiation and the maximum permissible concentrations of radioactivity in air and water to which persons may be exposed, shall not exceed the values recommended from time to time by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, details of which are obtainable on application from the Board.

Maximum Permissible Levels of Contamination

22. The radioactive contamination that may be allowed on surfaces shall not exceed the values specified in the following table -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radioisotope</th>
<th>Parts of body; personal clothing; hospital bedding; inactive areas</th>
<th>Protective clothing; “active” laboratories; glassware; tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radium and plutonium</td>
<td>(10^5) microcuries per square centimetre</td>
<td>(10^4) microcuries per square centimetre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other radioisotopes</td>
<td>(10^4) microcuries per square centimetre</td>
<td>(10^3) microcuries per square centimetre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Provision of Monitoring Equipment

23. All persons employed in the processes shall be provided by the holder of an authority with the appropriate monitoring equipment prescribed by these regulations.

Testing of Monitoring Equipment

24. Such survey instruments and dosimeters as the Board may direct shall be tested and calibrated before being brought into use and after any repairs thereto, and thereafter retested in every period of 24 months by the person or institution authorised thereto by the Board.

Issue of Calibration Certificates

25. The calibrating or testing officer or institution shall issue to the holder of an authority whose instruments have been tested or calibrated a certificate whereon the survey
instruments and dosimeters which have been calibrated or tested are shown as well as the date of calibration or test.

PERSONNEL MONITORING

Film Badges

26. All persons employed in the processes shall, except with written exemption from the Board, wear film badges. The holder of the authority shall obtain the film badges from a laboratory approved by the Board and shall arrange with said laboratory to examine the badges identified with reference to the particular wearer and for the issue to the holder of the authority by the laboratory of certificates as to the dose represented by the results of the examination of each film badge. The certificate shall be inserted in the health register.

Pocket Dosimeters

27. (1) Pocket dosimeters having full scale deflections of not more than 250 millirads, shall be worn by all persons when handling radioactive sources of gamma emitters, where workers are liable to be exposed to radiation in excess of 20 millirads during any one day.

(2) Pocket dosimeters shall be read at suitable intervals during use in order to determine the rate at which the permitted maximum dose is approached.

(3) The doses of radiation received by personnel as recorded by pocket dosimeters, shall be entered in the health register.

Internal Monitoring

28. Persons suspected of having inhaled or ingested radioactive material, or having been internally contaminated by other means, shall undergo such tests for internal contamination as the Board may direct. Such tests shall be carried out by an institution approved by the Board, and the results of the tests shall be entered in the health register.

Monitoring for Contamination

29. (1) No person shall leave a workplace where unsealed sources of radioactive substances are produced, prepared or used, without undergoing adequate tests to establish that his clothes and body are free from radioactive contamination.

(2) Monitoring for contamination shall be undertaken by means of suitable Geiger-Müller counters or scintillation detectors.

(3) Whenever a person is found to be radioactively contaminated, the results of the monitoring tests carried out, as well as the steps taken to decontaminate such person, shall be recorded in the health register.

AREA MONITORING

Radiation from External Sources

30. (1) A suitable type of ionisation chamber dose rate meter shall be used to determine -
(a) the dose-rate to which a user is exposed when approaching a radioactive source; and

(b) the distance from the source beyond which the maximum permissible radiation dose-rate is not exceeded.

(2) In the case of sealed sources, or sources permanently built into apparatus, where the dose-rate at the surface exceeds 20 millirads per hour, the distance referred to in paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be indicated on the housing container of the source.

Contamination of Water

31. Where the Board deems it necessary, it may direct a person or institution to monitor the radioactive contamination of waters or liquids before releasing in into public sewers.

Contamination of Surfaces of Rooms of Equipment

32. (1) Any area or room within which unsealed radioactive materials are being used, shall be monitored at suitable intervals during the operation to determine the extent of contamination.

(2) All protective garments shall be monitored before being tendered for laundering and shall not be laundered with normal clothing if found to be contaminated.

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

Reporting of Accidents

33. (1) All accidents involving radioactive spillage, contamination or possible overexposure shall be reported forthwith to the responsible person named in the authority.

(2) If, in the opinion of the responsible person, any person has been accidentally overexposed or is likely to have been overexposed, such responsible person shall forthwith report the matter to the Board.

(3) Breakage of any sealed source shall be reported forthwith to the Board.

Removal and Treatment of Personnel

34. In the event of radioactive spillage, persons in the vicinity, liable to contamination or overexposure, shall be evacuated immediately to safe areas and monitored for contamination.

Control of Contaminated Areas

35. All contaminated areas, as well as areas suspected of having been contaminated, shall be demarcated and posted with warning signs. Such areas shall also be monitored to determine the extent of the contamination and all possible steps must be taken to prevent the possible further spreading of the contamination.
Report on an Accident

36. A detailed report shall be prepared and entered in the health register referred to in regulation 7 of these regulations stating -

(a) the cause of the accident;
(b) steps taken to prevent recurrence;
(c) steps taken to comply with regulations 33 to 35 of these regulations; and
(d) the quantity of radiation received by each affected individual.

Accident Equipment

37. Where the Board deems it necessary, it may prescribe special equipment and facilities to be kept available to deal with casualties in cases of emergency.

USE OF UNSEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

Prevention against Contamination

38. Since wherever unsealed radioactive substances are handled, danger of contamination and of poisoning by ingestion, inhalation, or injection exists, meticulous care shall be taken by the persons working those substances to avoid contamination of any part of the body, and of rooms, floors, fixtures, tools and clothing. Adequate methods of protection and of control shall be used to prevent contamination and to check whether or not contamination has occurred.

Protective Garments

39. Wherever contamination of clothing or hands with radioactive substances is possible, suitable protective garments such as laboratory coats, overalls and gloves shall be worn by the persons working with these substances. Protective garments must be taken off before leaving the area in which contamination with radioactive substances is possible.

Forbidden Practices

40. (1) Eating or smoking, and the storing, preparing, or handling of food, drugs, smoking utensils and materials, and cosmetics, are forbidden in any area where contamination with radioactive substances is possible.

(2) The pipetting by mouth of any solution containing radioactive substances is forbidden.

Waste Disposal

41. Meticulous care shall be taken by the holder of the authority in the disposal of waste containing any radioactive substance, and such disposal shall be made only in a manner from time to time approved by the Board, either generally or in any particular case.

Ventilation Requirements
42. No person shall work with radioactive substances in any room which is not adequately ventilated.

Permissible Radioactivity in Air

43. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation no person shall occupy any room in which the concentration of any radioactive material in the air exceeds the maximum permissible concentration stipulated from time to time for that particular isotope by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, referred to in regulation 21 of these regulations.

(2) An approved respirator, combat mask or air-line hood shall be worn by persons working with any radioactive substance in any location where the concentration of airborne substances emitting ionising radiations maybe greater than the maximum permissible concentrations permitted by these regulations. Such respirators, combat masks or air-line hoods shall be inspected and monitored after each use and at two-monthly intervals when not in use, and they shall be cleaned and decontaminated whenever they are found to be contaminated.

SUPERVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

Register of Sealed Sources

44. (1) A register shall be kept showing the following particulars in respect of every sealed source, namely -

(a) the certificate number or other particulars sufficient to identify the sealed source;

(b) the nature of and the maximum radioactive strength of the radioactive substance in the sealed source on a specific date;

(c) the date of receipt of the sealed source into the control of the holder of the authority; and

(d) the date and manner of disposal of the sealed source when it leaves the control of the holder of the authority.

(2) At least once in every working day the holder of the authority or a person appointed for the purpose in writing by the holder shall satisfy himself that each movable sealed source is satisfactorily accounted for.

Damage to Sealed Sources

45. Where any sealed source is corroded or damaged or where there are other reasonable grounds for believing that it is leaking or is likely to leak, it shall be sealed in an airtight container forthwith and shall not be brought into use again until it has been effectively repaired and tested and certified as in order by a person or institution authorised thereto by the Board.

Testing of Sealed Sources

46. Every sealed source shall be examined for leakage at least once in every two years by a competent person or institution recognised by the Board. Records of such tests shall be
entered in the health register and shall be made available to the Board’s inspecting physicists or other persons authorised by the Board to call for such records.

Loss of Sealed Sources

47. If any person has reasonable grounds for believing that he has lost or mislaid a sealed source or any other radioactive substance, he shall notify the holder of the authority and the occupier of the premises, workplace or laboratory forthwith, who, after having satisfied himself that the source or radioactive substance has been lost, shall immediately notify the Board.

Storage of Sealed Sources

48. (1) Where sealed sources are liable to release a radioactive gas their place of storage shall be efficiently ventilated to the open air by mechanical means before they are opened.

(2) Sealed sources shall be removed from their place of storage or storage container only by a person authorised in writing by the holder of an authority.

Alteration to Existing Facilities

49. The holder of an authority in terms of these regulations shall give not less than one month’s notice in writing to the Board of his intention to carry out extensions or modifications to apparatus, plant or sources emitting ionising radiations or measures protecting persons against such radiations, which may increase the radiological hazard. Such alterations shall not be effected without the written permission of the Board.

FACILITIES FOR SPECIAL PROCESSES

NOTE. - Regulations 50 to 52 of these regulations shall apply only to the use of ionising radiations for radiography and the irradiation of materials for the purpose of sterilisation or of inducing chemical, physical or biological changes of state.

Provision of Enclosure for Using Ionising Radiations

50. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 51 of these regulations, ionising radiations shall be used only within an enclosure set apart for the purpose and providing under all operating conditions adequate shielding against direct and scattered radiations for all persons outside the enclosure.

(2) Whilst any sealed source within the enclosure is exposed, effective arrangements shall be made to exclude from the enclosure all persons other than the radiation staff who shall whilst ensuring adequate protection for themselves, enter or remain in the enclosure for the minimum time necessary to make essential adjustments to the apparatus.

(3) Where a sealed source is used inside the enclosure, means shall be provided to enable any person accidentally shut in to control the mechanism whereby the sealed source is removed from and returned to its place of storage.

(4) Any observation windows fitted into the enclosure shall be of lead glass or other suitable material so as to afford adequate shielding.
Radiography where Provision of an Enclosure is Impracticable

51. In the radiography of materials by means of ionising radiations from a sealed source, where provision of an enclosure in accordance with subregulation (1) of regulation 50 of these regulations is impracticable the radiography shall be isolated from other work and the operator and other persons shall be adequately protected either by exclusion from a suitably marked area round sealed source and the article being examined or by other means: Provided that where a sealed source is in use, members of the radiation staff may, whilst ensuring adequate protection for themselves, enter or remain in such marked area for the minimum time necessary to make the essential adjustments to the apparatus within.

Gamma Ray Radiography

52. In gamma ray radiography of materials, the radiographic set-up shall be completed before the sealed source is exposed.

STATIC ELIMINATORS AND MEASURING AND DETECTING DEVICES

NOTE. - This regulation applies only to sealed sources used in static eliminators, thickness gauges, density gauges, package monitors and level gauges.

53. (1) Wherever practicable the normally exposed portion of the sealed source as installed for use shall be mechanically protected against accidental damage and abrasion by the provision of an effective wire mesh screening or by other adequate means. In the event of any damage to this protection, the unit shall be taken out of service forthwith and not be brought into use again until it has been effectively repaired.

(2) Every sealed source shall be provided with a cover plate, shutter or shield capable of being easily, securely and quickly placed or moved so as to intercept the useful beam. Every such device shall afford adequate protection to all persons including those installing, removing, transporting or maintaining the sealed source or any machinery or plant in close proximity to it. Every cover plate, shutter or shield provided in pursuance of this subregulation shall be used whenever practicable.

(3) The housing of each sealed source -

(a) shall be prominently engraved, stamped or otherwise permanently marked to give a warning against unnecessary exposure to radiation;

(b) shall be distinguished by orange coloured, or where this is not possible, other suitable markings.

(4) When not in use or in transit or being tested, sealed sources shall be stored under lock and key in a place that is exclusively reserved for the purpose, and that is adequately shielded: Provided that in the case of a sealed source housed in a machine or in a plant the requirements of this subregulation shall not apply whilst adequate protection in relation to that sealed source is afforded to all persons by any such cover plant, shutter or shield as is referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation.

TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Transportation Inside and Between Approved Premises
54. Transportation of radioactive materials may only take place inside an authorised institution, or between premises specifically approved by the Board.

Packaging, Shielding and Marking

55. No radioactive material shall be offered for transportation by rail, ship or aircraft or any road vehicle, unless the radioactive material is packed, shielded, marked and labelled in accordance with the regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials, as drawn up from time to time by the International Atomic Energy Agency - details of which are obtainable on application from the Board - or in a manner approved by the Board, either in general or in any particular case.

Importation Exemptions

56. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, any container of radioactive substances imported from recognised foreign suppliers of such substances shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of these regulations relating to the packing, marking and labelling of radioactive substances if it is packed, marked and labelled in accordance with the law in that connection in force for the time being in the country of origin.

INSPECTIONS

Appointment of Inspectors

57. The Board shall as prescribed by section fifteen of the Act appoint suitably qualified persons to carry out inspections of the premises and equipment of applicants for and holders of authorities to hold and use radioactive materials in order to determine whether or not the equipment, facilities and premises comply with the provisions of these regulations and generally, whether or not the holders are competent to hold and use radioactive materials and whether or not they are properly equipped for the safe handling of radioactive materials.

Powers of Inspectors

58. The inspectors referred to in regulation 57 of these regulations shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the premises of applicants for or holders of authorities in order to determine whether or not the accommodation facilities are suitable, the equipment suitable and efficient as well as to observe whether or not the practice employed in the use of radioactive materials complies with the provisions of these regulations, and generally, whether or not the holders comply with the requirements of these regulations.

Delegation of Powers by the Board

59. The Board may from time to time delegate to a committee established under section fourteen of the Act, or to any member of such a committee or officer of the Board, such of its powers as it may deem fit, but shall not be divested of any power so delegated, and may amend or repeal any decision by any such committee or member or officer.