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NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
INCLUDING STATEMENT OF NEED & FISCAL IMPACT

CHAPTER 333
OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY
PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

FILED
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ARCHIVES DIVISION
SECRETARY OF STATE

FILING CAPTION: Radiation Protection Services – Federal Compatibility and Administrative Rule Exemptions

LAST DAY AND TIME TO OFFER COMMENT TO AGENCY: 08/22/2019 5:00 PM

The Agency requests public comment on whether other options should be considered for achieving the rule's substantive goals while reducing negative economic impact of the rule on business.

A public rulemaking hearing may be requested in writing by 10 or more people, or by a group with 10 or more members, within 21 days following the publication of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Oregon Bulletin or 28 days from the date the Notice was sent to people on the agency mailing list, whichever is later. If sufficient hearing requests are received, the notice of the date and time of the rulemaking hearing must be published in the Oregon Bulletin at least 14 days before the hearing.

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Filed By:
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NEED FOR THE RULE(S):

The Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division, Center for Health Protection is proposing to amend Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) relating to the X-ray and radioactive material programs within the Radiation Protection Services (RPS) section.

RPS is proposing to amend rules within division 100 to provide information needed by the Authority for when the registrant or licensee is requesting exemption from administrative rule within divisions 100 through 125 of this chapter.

The radioactive materials licensing (RML) program is proposing to amend rules to achieve consistency for compatibility with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) regulations 10 CFR parts, 20.1703, 37.27, 40.46, 70.36, and 71.1 within OAR divisions 102, 118, 120, and 125.

The X-ray program is amending a rule within division 106 to identify the licensing authority relating to the activation of a fluoroscopic tube.

DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON, AND WHERE THEY ARE AVAILABLE:

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:
10 CFR Parts 20 through 71
http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/

FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT:

RPS does not anticipate causing any impacts to licensees by amending OARs for federal compatibility, since the NRC's rules currently supersede OARs pertaining to radioactive material licensees. Amended rules within division 100 will provide better clarity to applicants for RPS to consider for rule exemption requests. Proposed amended rules will have no fiscal or economic impacts to licensees or registrants.

COST OF COMPLIANCE:

(1) Identify any state agencies, units of local government, and members of the public likely to be economically affected by the rule(s). (2) Effect on Small Businesses: (a) Estimate the number and type of small businesses subject to the rule(s); (b) Describe the expected reporting, recordkeeping and administrative activities and cost required to comply with the rule(s); (c) Estimate the cost of professional services, equipment supplies, labor and increased administration required to comply with the rule(s).

(1) There is no additional cost of compliance to state agencies, units of local government, or the public because of these proposed rule amendments. By providing guidance related to rule exemptions within proposed amended OAR 333-100-0025, administrative activities will be reduced for RPS staff members.

(2)(a) RPS does not possess the data to determine how many small businesses providing X-ray and radioactive materials services will be subject to these rules. It is not anticipated that small businesses will be negatively impacted by these proposed amended rules.

(b) There is no anticipated additional reporting, recordkeeping or other administrative activities required for compliance with these proposed rules.

(c) No additional supplies, labor or administrative oversight will be required for compliance with these proposed rules.

DESCRIBE HOW SMALL BUSINESSES WERE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE RULE(S):

Small businesses were not involved in the proposed rulemaking. Proposed rules being amended are based on federal regulation requirements and existing licensing and registration requirements. No impacts are anticipated.

WAS AN ADMINISTRATIVE RULE ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONSULTED? YES

RULES PROPOSED:
333-100-0025, 333-102-0305, 333-106-0205, 333-118-0070, 333-120-0100, 333-120-0320, 333-125-0025, 333-125-0080, 333-125-0090, 333-125-0115

AMEND: 333-100-0025

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-100-0025 is being amended to provide better clarity on how rule exemption request applications are to be completed.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-100-0025
Exemptions ¶

(1) General Provision. The A~~genc~~uthority may, upon application or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions ~~or exceptions~~ from the requirements of ~~these rules~~rules within divisions 100 through 125 of this chapter as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to public and worker health and safety ~~or property.¶~~

~~(~~2, property or material security.¶

(2) Persons who request an exemption from Oregon Administrative Rules must submit an application in writing to the Authority and mail to: Oregon Health Authority, Radiation Protection Services, 800 NE Oregon St. Suite 640, Portland, Oregon 97232.¶

(3) The application for rule exemption must be received by the Authority at least 120 days before the proposed effective date of the exemption with the following information:¶

(a) Specify the rule(s) from which the applicant seeks relief; ¶

(b) The extent of the relief sought and the reason the relief is being sought;¶

(c) Facts, views, and data available to support the application for rule exemption; and¶

(d) Why granting an exemption from rule(s) is in the public interest and how it will not jeopardize public and worker health and safety, property, and material security.¶

(4) Applications for rule exemption shall be reviewed by the Authority's Radiation Advisory Committee to make a recommendation.¶

(5) The Authority may grant a temporary exemption for an imminent threat to patient, worker, or public safety; or when the applicant can demonstrate that immediate relief from rule would benefit patient care.¶

(6) U.S. Department of Energy Contractors and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Contractors. Any U.S. Department of Energy contractor or subcontractor and any U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission contractor or subcontractor of the following categories operating within this state is exempt from these rules to the extent that such contractor or subcontractor under his contract receives, possesses, uses, transfers or acquires sources of radiation:¶

(a) Prime contractors performing work for the U.S. Department of Energy at U.S. Government-owned or controlled sites, including the transportation of sources of radiation to or from such sites and the performance of contract services during temporary interruptions of such transportation;¶

(b) Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy performing research in, or development, manufacture, storage, testing, or transportation of, atomic weapons or components thereof;¶

(c) Prime contractors of the U.S. Department of Energy using or operating nuclear reactors or other nuclear devices in a United States Government-owned vehicle or vessel; and¶

(d) Any other prime contractor or subcontractor of the U.S. Department of Energy or of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission when the state and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission jointly determine:¶

(A) That the exemption of the prime contractor or subcontractor is authorized by law; and¶

(B) That, under the terms of the contract or subcontract, there is adequate assurance that the work thereunder can be accomplished without undue risk to the public health and safety.

Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635

Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.605 - 453.807

AMEND: 333-102-0305

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-102-0305 is being amended to add federal regulation references relating to financial assurance for source and byproduct materials.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-102-0305
Special Requirement for a Specific License to Manufacture, Assemble, Repair or Distribute Commodities, Products or Devices Which Contain Radioactive Material: Specific Terms and Conditions of License ¶

(1) Each license issued pursuant to the rules in this division and divisions 103, 105, 113, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121 and 124 of this chapter are subject to all the provisions of the Act, now or hereafter in effect, and to all rules, regulations and orders of the Authority. ¶
(2) No license issued or granted pursuant to the rules in this division and divisions 103, 105, 113, 115, 116, 117, 120 and 121 of this chapter nor any right may be transferred, assigned or in any manner disposed of, either voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of any license to any person, unless the Authority, after securing full information, shall find that the transfer is in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and shall give its consent in writing. ¶
(3) An application for transfer of license must include: ¶
(a) The identity, technical and financial qualification of the proposed transferee; and ¶
(b) Financial assurance for decommissioning as required by 10 CFR Parts 30.35, 40.36, ~~or 70.25~~40.46, 70.25, or 70.36. ¶
(4) Each person licensed by the Authority pursuant to the rules in this division and divisions 103, 105, 113, 115, 116, 117, 120 and 121 of this chapter must confine the use and possession of the radioactive material to the locations and purposes authorized in the license. Except as otherwise provided in the license, a license issued pursuant to the rules in this division and divisions 105, 113, 115, 116, 117, and 121 of this chapter shall carry with it the right to receive, acquire, own, use and possess radioactive material. Preparation for shipment and transport of radioactive material must be in accordance with the provisions of division 118 of this chapter. ¶
(5) Each license issued pursuant to the rules in this division and divisions 105, 113, 115, 116, 117, and 121 of this chapter shall be deemed to contain the provisions set forth by the Authority, whether or not these provisions are expressly set forth in the license. ¶
(6) The Authority may incorporate, in any license issued pursuant to the rules in this division and divisions 103, 105, 113, 115, 116, 117, 120 and 121 of this chapter, at the time of issuance, or thereafter by appropriate rule, regulation or order, such additional requirements and conditions with respect to the licensee's receipt, possession, use and transfer of radioactive material as it deems appropriate or necessary in order to: ¶
(a) Protect health or to minimize danger to life or property; ¶
(b) Protect restricted data; and ¶
(c) Require such reports and the keeping of such records, and to provide for such inspections of activities under the license as may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the Act and regulations thereunder. ¶
(7) Licensees required to submit emergency plans by OAR 333-102-0190(10) must follow the emergency plan approved by the Authority. The licensee may change the approved plan without Authority approval only if the changes do not decrease the effectiveness of the plan. The licensee must furnish the change to the Authority and to affected offsite response organizations within six months after the change is made. Proposed changes that decrease, or potentially decrease, the effectiveness of the approved emergency plan may not be implemented without prior application to and prior approval by the Authority. ¶
(8) Each licensee preparing technetium-99m radiopharmaceuticals from molybdenum-99/technetium-99m generators or rubidium-82 from strontium-82/rubidium-82 generators must test the generator eluates for molybdenum-99 breakthrough or strontium-82 and strontium-85, respectively, in accordance with OAR 333-116-0330. The licensee must record the results of each test and retain each record for three years after the

record is made. ¶
(9)(a) Each general licensee subject to the registration requirement in OAR 333-101-0007 and each specific licensee must notify the Authority in writing immediately following the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition for bankruptcy under any chapter of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code by or against: ¶
(A) The licensee; ¶
(B) An entity (as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C. 101(15)) controlling the licensee or listing the license or licensee as property of the estate; or ¶
(C) An affiliate (as that term is defined in 11 U.S.C. 101(2)) of the licensee. ¶
(b) This notification must indicate: ¶
(A) The bankruptcy court in which the petition for bankruptcy was filed; and ¶
(B) The date of the filing of the petition. ¶
(10) Sealed sources or detector cells containing licensed material must not be opened or sources removed from source holders or detector cells by the licensee. ¶
(11) No licensee may acquire licensed radioactive material in a sealed source or in a device that contains a sealed source unless the source or device has been registered with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 32.210 or with an Agreement State. ¶
(12) Any sealed source fabricated by a licensee must be registered, inspected, and tested for construction defects, leakage, and contamination prior to any use or transfer as a sealed source in accordance with requirements in 10 CFR 32.210. ¶
(13) Each licensee must conduct a physical inventory at intervals not to exceed six months to account for all radioactive material received and possessed by licensee. Inventories must include the types and quantities of radioactive material, location of materials, date of receipt, and the date of the inventory; and for sealed sources, the inventory must include the types and quantities of sealed sources, sealed source manufacturer, model number, serial number, date of receipt, condition of sealed sources, and the date of the inventory. Records of the inventories required by this section must be kept until inspection by the Authority. ¶
(14) Each licensee must transport radioactive material or deliver radioactive material to a carrier for transport in accordance with the provisions of Parts 170 through 189 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations and in accordance with division 118 of this chapter, "Transportation of Radioactive Material." ¶
(15) Each licensee possessing a device licensed pursuant to OAR 333-103-0010(2)(h) must perform an inspection of all devices at intervals not to exceed six months. Inspections must include condition of labeling and posting of each radiation device, and corrective actions taken if any; condition of shutter operation, if applicable, of each device, and corrective actions taken if any; and location of each device. Records of the inspections required by this section must be kept until inspection by the Authority. ¶
(16) No licensee may open or remove radioactive material from sealed sources or detector cells containing licensed radiation sources. ¶
(17) No person may repair, modify, dismantle, or effect any change in licensed devices or radiation sources, nor modify nor alter labels affixed to licensed devices by the manufacturer ¶
(18) Installation, initial radiation survey, relocation, removal from service, maintenance, and repair of fixed gauging devices containing radioactive sealed sources, and installation, replacement, and disposal of sealed sources must be performed only by persons specifically authorized by the Authority, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or another Agreement state to perform such services. Records of all surveys must be maintained for inspection by the Radiation Protection Services section. ¶
(19) If the licensee has previously determined that monitoring for internal exposure pursuant to OAR 333-120-0130, 333-120-0210, or 333-120-0320 is required, the data and results of this evaluation must be placed in the worker's exposure records and included the worker's Oregon Form Z report. ¶
(20) Testing for leakage or contamination of sealed sources must be in accordance with requirements in OAR 333-120-0460. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor indicating that a test has been made within six months prior to the transfer, a sealed source or detector cell received from another person must not be put into use until tested. ¶

(21) Detector cells must be used only in conjunction with a properly operating temperature control mechanism that prevents foil temperatures from exceeding manufacturer's specifications. Exhaust from detector cells must be vented to keep exposures to personnel and the public as low as reasonably achievable pursuant to OAR 333-120-0180. ¶
(22) Licensees who possess sealed sources used for testing at field sites must possess at such locations transport documents, a current copy of the specific radioactive materials license, specific license validation certificates, the current leak test certificate, and the licensee's operating and emergency procedures. Licensed materials stored in an unrestricted area must be secured from unauthorized removal from the place of storage in accordance with provisions of OAR 333-120-0250 and 333-120-0260. ¶
(23) Any specific licensee is authorized to receive, possess, use, transfer, and import up to 999 kilograms of uranium contained as shielding for specific licensed radioactive material authorized by license. ¶
(24) A licensee may store, pursuant to OAR 333-120-0500, radioactive waste for decay in storage before disposal in accordance with OAR 333-116-0290. ¶
(25) Licensed materials in an unrestricted area and not in storage must be tended under the constant surveillance and immediate control of the licensee. ¶
(26) Except as otherwise specified in a radioactive materials license, the licensee must have available and follow the instructions contained in the manufacturer's instruction manual for the chromatography device. ¶
(27) In lieu of using the conventional radiation caution colors (magenta or purple on yellow background) as provided in OAR 333-120-0400(2), the licensee is hereby authorized to label detector cells and cell baths, containing licensed radioactive material and used in gas chromatography devices, with conspicuously etched or stamped radiation caution symbols without a color requirement. ¶
(28) If a radiography licensee plans to use, during normal industrial radiographic operations subject to division 105 of this chapter, two or more exposure devices at one jobsite, the licensee must require at least one Radiographer or Radiographer Instructor authorized user for each exposure device, and the total number of authorized personnel (radiographers and assistant radiographers) at the temporary jobsite must not be less than n+1 where n=the number of cameras. ¶
(29) Security requirements for portable devices containing licensed radioactive materials. Each portable device containing licensed radioactive materials must be secured using a minimum of two independent physical controls that form two separate tangible barriers to prevent unauthorized removal or use, whenever the portable device is not under the direct control and constant surveillance of the licensee. ¶
(30) Authorization under OAR 333-102-0190(10)(c)(N) to produce Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radiopharmaceutical drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in its consortium does not relieve the licensee from complying with applicable FDA, other federal, and state requirements governing radiopharmaceutical drugs. ¶
(31) Each licensee authorized under OAR 333-102-0190(10)(c)(N) to produce PET radiopharmaceutical drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in its consortium shall: ¶
(a) Satisfy the labeling requirements in OAR 333-102-0285(1)(d) for each PET radiopharmaceutical drug transport radiation shield and each syringe, vial, or other container used to hold a PET radiopharmaceutical drug intended for noncommercial distribution to members of its consortium. ¶
(b) Possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of the PET radiopharmaceutical drugs intended for noncommercial distribution to members of its consortium and meet the procedural, radioactivity measurement, instrument test, instrument check, and instrument adjustment requirements in OAR 333-102-0285(3). ¶
(32) A licensee that is a pharmacy authorized under OAR 333-102-0190(10)(c)(N) to produce PET radiopharmaceutical drugs for noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in its consortium shall require that any individual that prepares PET radiopharmaceutical drugs shall be: ¶
(a) An authorized nuclear pharmacist who meets the requirements in OAR 333-116-0910; or ¶
(b) An individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist as specified in OAR 333-116-0100. ¶
(33) A pharmacy, authorized under OAR 333-102-0190(10)(c)(N) to produce PET radiopharmaceutical drugs for

noncommercial transfer to medical use licensees in its consortium that allows an individual to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist, shall meet the requirements of OAR 333-116-0910.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635, 453.665
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.605 - 453.807

AMEND: 333-106-0205

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-106-0205 is being amended by adding the term “permits issued by the Oregon Board of Medical Imaging” to the rule pertaining to physician assistants operating a fluoroscopy device.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-106-0205
Fluoroscopic X-ray Systems Requirements: Activation of the Fluoroscopic Tube ¶

(1) X-ray production in the fluoroscopic mode shall be controlled by a device which requires continuous pressure by the fluoroscopist for the entire time of any exposure. When recording serial fluoroscopic images, the fluoroscopist shall be able to terminate the X-ray exposure(s) at any time, but means may be provided to permit completion of any single exposure of the series in process.¶
(2) Proper training in the operation of fluoroscopic X-ray equipment is required for all operators and shall include but not be limited to the following:¶
(a) Principles and operation of the fluoroscopic X-ray machine:¶
(A) Generating X-rays;¶
(B) kVp and mA;¶
(C) Image intensification;¶
(D) High level control versus standard operating mode;¶
(E) Magnification (multi-field);¶
(F) Automatic Brightness Control (ABC);¶
(G) Pulsed versus continuous X-ray dose rates;¶
(H) Image recording modes;¶
(I) Imaging Systems (TV and Digital); and¶
(J) Contrast, noise and resolution.¶
(b) Radiation units:¶
(A) Traditional units;¶
(B) SI units; and¶
(C) Dose Area Product.¶
(c) Typical fluoroscopic outputs:¶
(A) Patient skin entrance dose;¶
(B) Standard Roentgen per minute (R/min) dose rates; and¶
(C) High level/Boost enable Roentgen per minute (R/min) dose rates.¶
(d) Dose reduction techniques for fluoroscopy:¶
(A) Collimation;¶
(B) X-ray tube and image intensifier placement;¶
(C) Patient size versus technique selection;¶
(D) Grid use;¶
(E) Last image hold;¶
(F) Additional beam filtration;¶
(G) Gantry angles;¶
(H) Use of spacer cone; and¶
(I) Pulsed fluoroscopy.¶
(e) Factors affecting personnel dose:¶
(A) Patient dose;¶
(B) Scatter radiation;¶
(C) Tube and image intensifier placement; and¶
(D) Time, distance and shielding.¶
(f) Protective devices:¶

(A) Lead aprons and gloves;¶
(B) Thyroid collars;¶
(C) Protective glasses;¶
(D) Leaded drapes;¶
(E) Bucky slot cover; and¶
(F) Protective shields/barriers.¶
(g) Radiation exposure monitoring:¶
(A) Personnel monitors;¶
(B) Placement of personnel monitors; and¶
(C) Occupational and non-occupational dose limits.¶
(h) Biological effects of X-ray radiation:¶
(A) X-rays and particulate matter;¶
(B) Absorption variables (field size, dose rate, as an example);¶
(C) Scatter radiation;¶
(D) Cell sensitivity;¶
(E) Acute effects; and¶
(F) Latent effects.¶
(i) Applicable regulations:¶
(A) Federal; and¶
(B) Oregon Administrative Rules for the Control of Radiation to include, but not limited to, chapter 333, divisions 101, 103, 106, 111 and 120.¶
(3) The operation of fluoroscopic equipment shall be performed by a properly trained operator. The following categories of operators are considered to have met the training requirements in section (2) of this rule:¶
(a) Radiologists currently licensed in Oregon;¶
(b) Non-Radiologist practitioners who have successfully completed a training program from an Authority approved resource or have been operating fluoroscopic equipment prior to April 11, 2005;¶
(c) Radiologic Technologists who have a permanent or temporary license from the Oregon Board of Medical Imaging (OBMI) to practice radiography;¶
(d) Physician assistants who have a fluoroscopy permit from the Oregon Board of Medical Imaging;¶
(e) R.P.A.s and R.R.A.s who are licensed by the OBMI; and¶
(f) Students currently enrolled in an approved school of Radiologic Technology as defined in ORS 688.405.¶
(4) Supervision requirements for operators of fluoroscopic equipment. The operation of fluoroscopic equipment by properly trained operators must comply with the following supervisory requirements:¶
(a) Radiologists may operate fluoroscopic equipment with no supervision.¶
(b) Non-radiologist practitioners who have had proper training in the use and operation of fluoroscopic X-ray equipment may operate fluoroscopic equipment without supervision provided that the registrant arranges to have a radiologist or medical or health physicist assist in:¶
(A) Developing fluoroscopic and radiation safety policies and procedures;¶
(B) Conducting an on-site practical evaluation of the Non-Radiologist practitioner's knowledge of radiation safety practices and ability to operate the fluoroscopic equipment; and¶
(C) At least annually, review the registrant's fluoroscopy program. The review includes an evaluation of the fluoroscopic on-times Quality Assurance reports, condition of fluoroscopic equipment and compliance with current rules. The registrant shall correct any deficiencies noted by the review.¶
(c) Radiologic Technologists who have a permanent or temporary license from the OBMI to practice radiography may operate fluoroscopic equipment under the personal or direct supervision of a radiologist or a non-radiologist practitioner who has had proper training in the use and operation of fluoroscopic X-ray equipment.¶
(d) Physician assistants with fluoroscopy permits issued by the OBMI may operate fluoroscopic equipment if:¶
(A) The supervising physician with whom the physician assistant has entered into a practice agreement is in the room where the fluoroscopic procedure is taking place at the time that the procedure is taking place; or¶

(B) The supervising physician with whom the physician assistant has entered into a practice agreement is in the building where the fluoroscopic procedure is taking place, and a radiographer with a license from the Oregon Board of Medical Imaging is in the room where the procedure is taking place, at the time that the procedure is taking place.¶
(e) R.R.A.s or R.P.A.s may operate fluoroscopic equipment under the direct supervision of a radiologist.¶
(f) Physician assistants licensed with the Oregon Medical Board while completing specific clinical experience pre-requisites to become eligible to take the OBMI fluoroscopy permit examination, may operate fluoroscopy equipment under personal supervision of the physician assistant's supervising physician, licensed radiologist, licensed radiographer or medical physicist.¶
(g) Students currently enrolled in an approved school of Radiologic Technology as defined in ORS 688.405, may operate fluoroscopic equipment under the personal supervision of a radiologist or an R.T. while in the clinical phase of training.¶
(5) The operation of fluoroscopic equipment is restricted to the healing arts exclusively for the purpose of localization and to assist physicians in obtaining images for diagnostic purposes.¶
(6) Overhead fluoroscopy is not to be used as a positioning tool for radiographic examinations except for those fluoroscopic examinations specified in the registrant's written policies/procedures for fluoroscopy.¶
(7) All images formed by the use of fluoroscopy shall be viewed, directly or indirectly, and interpreted by a radiologist, cardiologist, non-radiologist practitioner or other qualified specialist. R.R.A.s and R.P.A.s may issue a preliminary report; however, the final report must be issued by their supervising radiologist.¶
(8) Written procedures for fluoroscopic X-ray equipment operators shall be available at the worksite and include:¶
(a) A list of all individuals who are permitted to operate fluoroscopic X-ray equipment at the facility;¶
(b) A list of the fluoroscopic X-ray equipment that each operator is qualified to operate;¶
(c) Written procedures regarding the set up and operation of each fluoroscopic X-ray machine registered to the facility;¶
(d) Written radiation safety procedures pertaining to the use and operation of fluoroscopy; and¶
(e) The name and title of the individual who is responsible for overseeing the fluoroscopy program.¶
(9) Facilities shall determine, or cause to be determined, the typical patient entrance exposure rate for their most common fluoroscopic examinations. The determination shall be made using an attenuation block as described in OAR 333-106-0005(7) using measurement protocol in compliance with OAR 333-106-0210 and expressed in Roentgens per minute (R/min.) or milliRoentgens per minute (mR/min.). In addition, these entrance exposure rates shall be posted in the room where fluoroscopic examinations are conducted so that they are readily available to administrators, X-ray operators, patients and practitioners.¶
(10) Facilities that utilize fluoroscopy shall maintain a record of the cumulative fluoroscopic exposure time used for each examination. The record must indicate the patient's name, the type of examination, the date of the examination, the fluoroscopist's name, the fluoroscopic room in which the examination was done and the total cumulative fluoroscopic on-time for each fluoroscopic examination and:¶
(a) Established cumulative fluoroscopic on-time benchmarks for at least two (if applicable) of the most common types of fluoroscopic examinations performed at the facility's site in each of the following categories:¶
(A) Routine procedures performed on adults;¶
(B) Routine procedures performed on children;¶
(C) Orthopedic procedures performed in surgery;¶
(D) Urologic procedures performed in surgery;¶
(E) Angiographic procedures performed; and¶
(F) Interventional cardiac studies.¶
(b) Develop and perform periodic (not to exceed 12 month intervals) quality assurance studies to determine the status of each individual fluoroscopist's cumulative on-time in relation to the fluoroscopic benchmarks established for individual fluoroscopic examinations;¶
(c) Take appropriate action when the established benchmarks are consistently exceeded. The Radiation Safety

Committee (RSC) must review the results of the cumulative fluoroscopic on-time Quality Assurance Study and take corrective action regarding those individuals who have exceeded the benchmarks established by the facility for a particular procedure more than 10 percent of the total times the individual performed the procedure during the study period. Documentation of the RSC review, as well as any corrective actions taken, must be available for Authority review. Corrective actions, at a minimum, include:¶
(A) Notification of the individual; and¶
(B) Recommendation that the individual undergo additional coaching and training in the safe use of fluoroscopic equipment in order to assist them in reducing their cumulative fluoroscopic on-times.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.605 - 453.807
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.605 - 453.807

AMEND: 333-118-0070

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-118-0070 is being amended for compatibility with 10 CFR Part 71.17 by submitting in writing before the first use of a package to transport licensed material to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission rather than the Authority.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-118-0070
General License: Nuclear Regulatory Commission-Approved Packages ¶

(1) A general license is hereby issued to any licensee of the Authority to transport, or to deliver to a carrier for transport, licensed material in a package for which a license, Certificate of Compliance (CoC), or other approval has been issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. ¶
(2) This general license applies only to a licensee who has a quality assurance program approved by the Authority as satisfying the provisions of 10 CFR Part 71, subpart H and any applicable requirements in OAR 333-118-0200.¶
(3) Each licensee issued a general license under section (1) of this rule shall:¶
(a) Maintain a copy of the Certificate of Compliance, or other approval of the package, and the drawings and other documents referenced in the approval relating to the use and maintenance of the packaging and to the actions to be taken before shipment;¶
(b) Comply with the terms and conditions of the license, certificate, or other approval, as applicable, and the applicable requirements of 10 CFR Parts 71, subparts A, G, and H; and¶
(c) Submit in writing before the first use of the package to: ATTN: ~~Radiation Protection Services, 800 NE Oregon St. Suite 640, Portland Oregon 97232~~Document Control Desk, Director, Division of Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC 20555-0001, using an appropriate method listed in 10 CFR Parts 71.1(a), the licensee's name and license number and the package identification number specified in the package approval.¶
(4) This general license applies only when the package approval authorizes use of the package under this general license.¶
(5) For a Type B or fissile material package, the design of which was approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission before April 1, 1996, the general license is subject to the additional restrictions of 10 CFR Parts 71.19.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.605 - 453.807

AMEND: 333-120-0100

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-120-0100 is being amended by removing rule reference OAR 333-120-0100(1)(e) which has been repealed.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-120-0100
Radiation Dose Limits: Occupational Dose Limits For Adults ¶

(1) Each licensee or registrant must control the occupational dose to individual adults, except for planned special exposures under OAR 333-120-0150, to the following dose limits:¶
(a) An annual limit, which is the more limiting of:¶
(A) The total effective dose equivalent being equal to 0.05 Sv (5 rem); or¶
(B) The sum of the deep-dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to any individual organ or tissue other than the lens of the eye being equal to 0.5 Sv (50 rem).¶
(b) The annual limits to the lens of the eye, to the skin, and to the extremities that are:¶
(A) A lens dose equivalent of 0.15 Sv (15 rem); and¶
(B) A shallow-dose equivalent of 0.50 Sv (50 rem) to the skin of the whole body or to the skin of any extremity.¶
(2) Doses received in excess of the annual limits, including doses received during accidents, emergencies, and planned special exposures, must be subtracted from the limits for planned special exposures, as defined in OAR 333-100-0005, that the individual may receive during the current year OAR 333-120-0150(5)(a) and during the individual's lifetime OAR 333-120-0150(5)(b).¶
NOTE: A licensee or registrant may permit a radiation worker to receive more than 0.05 Sv (5 rem) per year TEDE or 0.5 Sv (50 rem) to the skin, extremities, or organ, or 0.15 Sv (15 rem) to the lens of the eye during a planned special exposure (PSE) only if: (a) there are no other alternatives available or practical; (b) the PSE is authorized in writing before it occurs; (c) the individuals who will be exposed are told the reason for the PSE, the dose they are expected to receive, the risks from that dose and the conditions under which they will be working (e.g. radiation or contamination levels), and how to keep their doses ALARA; (d) the licensee or registrant determines the worker's prior doses (lifetime history); (e) the total dose expected from the PSE plus any previous doses over the annual limit do not exceed the standard annual dose limits, or five times the standard limits in the worker's lifetime; (f) the licensee or registrant maintains the appropriate records and files the appropriate reports; and (g) after the PSE, the licensee or registrant records the dose received and notifies the worker in writing of the dose received within 30 days after the PSE. The dose received from the PSE does not affect the worker's ability to receive the standard annual doses but is included in the worker's lifetime history and added to any future PSEs.¶
(3) When the external exposure is determined by measurement with an external personal monitoring device, the deep-dose equivalent must be used in place of the effective dose equivalent, unless the effective dose equivalent is determined by a dosimetry method approved by the Authority. The assigned deep-dose equivalent must be for the part of the body receiving the highest exposure. The assigned shallow-dose equivalent must be the dose averaged over the contiguous ten square centimeters of skin receiving the highest exposure. The deep-dose equivalent, lens-dose equivalent, and shallow-dose equivalent may be assessed from surveys or other radiation measurements for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the occupational dose limits, if the individual monitoring device was not in the region of highest potential exposure, or the results of individual monitoring are unavailable:¶
(a) The deep-dose equivalent, lens dose equivalent and shallow-dose equivalent may be assessed from surveys or other radiation measurements for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the occupational dose limits, if the individual monitoring device was not in the region of highest potential exposure, or the results of individual monitoring are unavailable; or¶
(b) When a protective apron is worn while working with medical fluoroscopic equipment and monitoring is conducted ~~as specified in OAR 333-120-0210(1)(e),~~ the effective dose equivalent for external radiation must be determined as follows:¶

(A) When only one individual monitoring device is used and it is located at the neck outside the protective apron, the reported deep dose equivalent must be the effective dose equivalent for external radiation; or¶
(B) When only one individual monitoring device is used and it is located at the neck outside the protective apron, and the reported dose exceeds 25 percent of the limit specified in section (1) of this rule the reported deep dose equivalent value multiplied by 0.3 must be the effective dose equivalent for external radiation; or¶
(C) When individual monitoring devices are worn, both under the protective apron at the waist and outside the protective apron at the neck, the effective dose equivalent for external radiation must be assigned the value of the sum of the deep dose equivalent reported for the individual monitoring device located at the waist under the protective apron multiplied by 1.5 and the deep dose equivalent reported for the individual monitoring device located at the neck outside the protective apron multiplied by 0.04.¶
(4) Derived air concentration (DAC) and annual limit on intake (ALI) values are presented in 10 CFR Part 20 Table 1 of Appendix B to 20.1001 to 20.2401 and may be used to determine the individual's dose (OAR 333-120-0650) and to demonstrate compliance with the occupational dose limits.¶
(5) In addition to the annual dose limits, the licensee must limit the soluble uranium intake by an individual to 10 milligrams in a week in consideration of chemical toxicity (see 10 CFR Part 20 footnote 3 of Appendix B to 20.1001 to 20.2401).¶
(6) When monitoring is required by OAR 333-120-0210 each licensee or registrant must reduce the dose that an individual may be allowed to receive in the current year by the amount of occupational dose received while employed by any other person (OAR 333-120-0630(5)).¶
(7) The licensee must reduce the dose that an individual may be allowed to receive in the current year by the amount of occupational dose received while employed by any other person.¶
~~[ED. NOTE: Appendices referenced are available from the agency.]~~
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.605 - 453.807

AMEND: 333-120-0320

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-120-0320 is being amended by removing the term “or at a frequency determined by a physician” relating to annual fit testing for respiratory protection.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-120-0320
Respiratory Protection and Controls to Restrict Internal Exposure in Restricted Areas: Use of Individual Respiratory Protection Equipment ¶

(1) If the licensee uses respiratory protection equipment to limit intakes pursuant to OAR 333-120-0310: ¶
(a) The licensee must use only respiratory protection equipment that is tested and certified or had certification extended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health/Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH/MSHA). ¶
(b) The licensee may use equipment that has not been tested or certified by NIOSH/MSHA, has not had certification extended by NIOSH/MSHA, or for which there is no schedule for testing or certification, the licensee must submit an application for authorized use of that equipment, including a demonstration by testing, or a demonstration on the basis of reliable test information, that the material and performance characteristics of the equipment are capable of providing the proposed degree of protection under anticipated conditions of use. ¶
(c) The licensee must implement and maintain a respiratory protection program that includes: ¶
(A) Air sampling sufficient to identify the potential hazard, permit proper equipment selection, and estimate doses; and ¶
(B) Surveys and bioassays, as appropriate, to evaluate actual intakes; and ¶
(C) Testing of respirators for operability immediately prior to each use; and ¶
(D) Written procedures regarding: ¶
(i) Monitoring, including air sampling and bioassays; ¶
(ii) Supervision and training of respirator users; ¶
(iii) Fit testing; ¶
(iv) Respirator selection; ¶
(v) Breathing air quality; ¶
(vi) Inventory and control; ¶
(vii) Storage, issuance, maintenance, repair, testing, and quality assurance of respiratory protection equipment; ¶
(viii) Recordkeeping; and ¶
(ix) Limitations on periods of respirator use and relief from respirator use; and ¶
(E) Determination by a physician prior to initial fitting and use of respirators, and at least every 12 months thereafter, that the individual user is physically able to use the respiratory protection equipment. ¶
(F) Fit testing, with fit factor greater than or equal to 10 times the APF for negative pressure devices, and a fit factor greater than or equal to 500 for any positive pressure, continuous flow, and pressure-demand devices, before the first field use of tight fitting, face-sealing respirators and periodically thereafter at a frequency not to exceed one year~~, or at a frequency determined by a physician~~. Fit testing must be performed with the facepiece operating in the negative pressure mode. ¶
(d) The licensee must issue a written policy statement on respirator usage covering: ¶
(A) The use of process or other engineering controls, instead of respirators; and ¶
(B) The routine, nonroutine, and emergency use of respirators; and ¶
(C) The periods of respirator use and relief from respirator use. ¶
(e) The licensee must advise each respirator user that the user may leave the area at any time for relief from respirator use in the event of equipment malfunction, physical or psychological distress, procedural or communication failure, significant deterioration of operating conditions, or any other conditions that might require such relief. ¶
(f) The licensee must use equipment within limitations for type and mode of use and must provide proper visual,

communication, low temperature work environments, the concurrent use of safety or radiological protection equipment and other special capabilities (such as adequate skin protection) when needed. The licensee must ensure equipment is used in such a way as not to interfere with the proper operation of the respirator. ¶
(2) In estimating exposure of individuals to airborne radioactive materials, the licensee or registrant may make allowance for respiratory protection equipment used to limit intakes pursuant to OAR 333-120-0310, provided that the following conditions, in addition to those in section (1) of this rule, are satisfied: ¶
(a) The licensee selects respiratory protection equipment that provides a protection factor (10 CFR Part 20 Appendix A to 20.1001 to 20.2401) greater than the multiple by which peak concentrations of airborne radioactive materials in the working area are expected to exceed the values specified in 10 CFR Part 20 Table 1, Column 3 of Appendix B to 20.1001 to 20.2401. If the selection of a respiratory protection device with a protection factor greater than the peak concentration is inconsistent with the goal specified in OAR 333-120-0310 of keeping the total effective dose equivalent ALARA, the licensee or registrant may select respiratory protection equipment with a lower protection factor only if such a selection would result in keeping the total effective dose equivalent ALARA. The concentration of radioactive material in the air that is inhaled when respirators are worn may be initially estimated by dividing the average concentration in air, during each period of uninterrupted use, by the protection factor. If the exposure is later found to be greater than estimated, the corrected value must be used; if the exposure is later found to be less than estimated, the corrected value may be used; and ¶
(b) The licensee must obtain authorization from the Authority before assigning respiratory protection factors in excess of those specified in 10 CFR Part 20 Appendix A to 20.1001 to 20.2401. The Authority may authorize a licensee to use higher protection factors on receipt of an application that: ¶
(A) Describes the situation for which a need exists for higher protection factors; and ¶
(B) Demonstrates that the respiratory protection equipment provides these higher protection factors under the proposed conditions of use. ¶
(3) The licensee must use as emergency devices only respiratory protection equipment that has been specifically certified or had certification extended for emergency use by NIOSH/MSHA. ¶
(4) The licensee must notify the Authority, in writing, at least 30 days before the date that respiratory protection equipment is first used under the provisions of either sections (1) or (2) of this rule. ¶
(5) Standby rescue persons are required whenever one-piece atmosphere-supplying suits, or any combination of supplied air respiratory protection device and personnel protective equipment are used from which an unaided individual would have difficulty extricating himself or herself. The standby persons must be equipped with respiratory protection devices or other apparatus appropriate for the potential hazards. The standby rescue persons must observe or otherwise maintain continuous communication with the workers (visual, voice, signal line, telephone, radio, or other suitable means), and be immediately available to assist them in case of a failure of the air supply or for any other reason that requires relief from distress. A sufficient number of standby rescue persons must be immediately available to assist all users of this type of equipment and to provide effective emergency rescue if needed. ¶
(6) Atmosphere-supplying respirators must be supplied with respirable air of grade D quality or better as defined by the Compressed Gas Association in publication G-7.1, "Commodity Specification for Air," 1997. Grade D quality air criteria include: ¶
(a) Oxygen content (v/v) of 19.5-23.5~~%~~ percent; ¶
(b) Hydrocarbon (condensed) content of five milligrams per cubic meter of air or less; ¶
(c) Carbon monoxide (CO) content of 10 ppm or less; ¶
(d) Carbon dioxide content of 1,000 ppm or less; and ¶
(e) Lack of noticeable odor. ¶
(7) The licensee must ensure that no objects, materials or substances, such as facial hair, or any conditions that interfere with the facepiece seal or valve function, and that are under the control of the respirator wearer, are present between the skin of the wearer's face and the sealing surface of a tight-fitting respirator facepiece. ¶
(8) In estimating the dose to individuals from intake of airborne radioactive materials, the concentration of

radioactive material in the air that is inhaled when respirators are worn is initially assumed to be the ambient concentration in air without respiratory protection, divided by the assigned protection factor. If the dose is later found to be greater than the estimated dose, the corrected value must be used. If the dose is later found to be less than the estimated dose, the corrected value may be used.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.605 - 453.807

AMEND: 333-125-0025

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-125-0025 is being amended to correct a rule reference from OAR 333-125-0105 to OAR 333-125-0115.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-125-0025
Background Investigations and Access Control Program: Access Authorization Program Requirements ¶

(1) Granting unescorted access authorization. Licensees shall implement the following requirements under OAR 333-125-0020 through 333-125-0095 for granting initial or reinstated unescorted access authorization: ¶
(a) Individuals who have been determined to be trustworthy and reliable, shall complete the security training required by OAR 333-125-01~~0~~1<u>5</u> before being allowed unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 of radioactive material. ¶
(b) Reviewing officials shall be the only individuals who may make trustworthiness and reliability determinations that allow individuals to have unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 of radioactive material possessed by the licensee. ¶
(c) Each licensee shall name one or more individuals to be reviewing officials. After completing the background investigation on the reviewing official, the licensee shall provide under oath or affirmation, a certification that the reviewing official is deemed trustworthy and reliable by the licensee. The fingerprints of the named reviewing official must be taken by a law enforcement agency, federal or state agencies that provide fingerprinting services to the public, or commercial fingerprinting services authorized by a state to take fingerprints. The licensee shall recertify that the reviewing official is deemed trustworthy and reliable every 10 years in accordance with OAR 333-125-0070. ¶
(2) Reviewing officials must be permitted to have unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive materials and access to the licensee's safeguards information or safeguards information-modified handling, if the licensee possesses safeguards information or safeguards information-modified handling. ¶
(3) Reviewing officials cannot approve other individuals to act as reviewing officials. ¶
(4) A reviewing official does not need to undergo a new background investigation before being named by the licensee as the reviewing official if: ¶
(a) The individual has undergone a background investigation that included fingerprinting and an FBI criminal history records check and has been determined to be trustworthy and reliable by the licensee; or ¶
(b) The individual is subject to a category listed in OAR 333-125-0085.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.635

AMEND: 333-125-0080

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-125-0080 is being amended by changing the title of “Office of Information Services” to “Office of the Chief Information Officer” relating to the address to submit fingerprint cards for criminal history checks.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-125-0080
Background Investigations and Access Control Program: Procedures for Processing of Fingerprint Checks ¶

(1) For the purpose of complying with OAR 333-125-0020 through 333-125-0095, licensees shall submit to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Criminal History Program, Division of Facilities and Security, 11545 Rockville Pike, Mail Stop T-7D04M, Rockville, Maryland 20852, one completed, legible standard fingerprint card (Form FD-258, ORIMDNRCOOOZ), electronic fingerprint scan or, where practicable, other fingerprint record for each individual requiring unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. Copies of these forms may be obtained by writing the Office of the Chief Information ~~Serv~~Office~~s~~r, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, by calling 1-630-829-9565, or by electronic mail to FORMS.Resource@nrc.gov. Guidance on submitting electronic fingerprints can be found at http://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html.¶
(2) Fees for the processing of fingerprint checks are due upon application. Licensees shall submit payment with the application for the processing of fingerprints through corporate check, certified check, cashier's check, money order, or electronic payment, made payable to "U.S. NRC." For guidance on making electronic payments, contact the Security Branch, Division of Facilities and Security at 301-415-7513. Combined payment for multiple applications is acceptable. The Commission publishes the amount of the fingerprint check application fee on the NRC's public website. (To find the current fee amount, go to the Electronic Submittals page at http://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html and see the link for the Criminal History Program under Electronic Submission Systems.)¶
(3) The Commission shall forward to the submitting licensee all data received from the FBI as a result of the licensee's application(s) for criminal history records checks.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.635

AMEND: 333-125-0090

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-125-0090 is being amended by replacing the term from “NRC” to “Authority” as the regulatory agency to examine background investigation records.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-125-0090
Background Investigations and Access Control Program: Protection of Information ¶

(1) Each licensee who obtains background information on an individual under OAR 333-125-0020 through 333-125-0095 shall establish and maintain a system of files and written procedures for protection of the record and the personal information from unauthorized disclosure.¶
(2) The licensee may not disclose the record or personal information collected and maintained to persons other than the subject individual, his or her representative, or to those who have a need to have access to the information in performing assigned duties in the process of granting or denying unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, safeguards information, or safeguards information-modified handling. No individual authorized to have access to the information may disseminate the information to any other individual who does not have a need to know.¶
(3) The personal information obtained on an individual from a background investigation may be provided to another licensee:¶
(a) Upon the individual's written request to the licensee holding the data to disseminate the information contained in his or her file; and¶
(b) The recipient licensee verifies information such as name, date of birth, social security number, gender, and other applicable physical characteristics.¶
(4) The licensee shall make background investigation records obtained under OAR 333-125-0020 through 333-125-0095 available for examination by an authorized representative of the ~~NRC~~Authority to determine compliance with the regulations and laws.¶
(5) The licensee shall retain all fingerprint and criminal history records (including data indicating no record) received from the FBI, or a copy of these records if the individual's file has been transferred, on an individual for three years from the date the individual no longer requires unescorted access to category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.635

AMEND: 333-125-0115

RULE SUMMARY: OAR 333-125-0115 is being amended by replacing the term from “NRC” to “Authority” when the licensee conducts refresher training relating to results of inspections conducted by the Authority.

CHANGES TO RULE:

333-125-0115
Physical Protection Requirements During Use: Security Program Training ¶

(1) Each licensee shall conduct training to ensure that those individuals implementing the security program possess and maintain the knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out their assigned duties and responsibilities effectively. The training must include instruction in:¶
(a) The licensee's security program and procedures to secure category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, and in the purposes and functions of the security measures employed;¶
(b) The responsibility to report promptly to the licensee any condition that causes or may cause a violation of the Authority's requirements;¶
(c) The responsibility of the licensee to report promptly to the local law enforcement agency and licensee any actual or attempted theft, sabotage, or diversion of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material; and¶
(d) The appropriate response to security alarms.¶
(2) In determining those individuals who shall be trained on the security program, the licensee shall consider each individual's assigned activities during authorized use and response to potential situations involving actual or attempted theft, diversion, or sabotage of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material. The extent of the training must be commensurate with the individual's potential involvement in the security of category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.¶
(3) Refresher training must be provided at a frequency not to exceed 12 months and when significant changes have been made to the security program. This training must include:¶
(a) Review of the training requirements in section (1) of this rule and any changes made to the security program since the last training;¶
(b) Reports on any relevant security issues, problems, and lessons learned;¶
(c) Relevant results of ~~NRC~~the Authority's inspections; and¶
(d) Relevant results of the licensee's program review and testing and maintenance.¶
(4) The licensee shall maintain records of the initial and refresher training for three years from the date of the training. The training records must include dates of the training, topics covered, and a list of the licensee's personnel in attendance, and related information.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 453.635
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 453.635