

## § 32.40

(iii) An identification of the person licensed under § 32.26 to transfer the detector for use pursuant to § 30.20 of this chapter or equivalent regulations of an Agreement State.

(2) The labeling or marking specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is located where its will be readily visible when the detector is removed from its mounting.

(3) The external surface of the point-of-sale package has a legible, readily visible label or marking containing:

(i) The name of the radionuclide and quantity of activity;

(ii) An identification of the person licensed under § 32.26 to transfer the detector for use pursuant to § 30.20 of this chapter or equivalent regulations of an Agreement State; and

(iii) The following or a substantially similar statement:

THIS DETECTOR CONTAINS RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL AND HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED IN COMPLIANCE WITH U.S. NRC SAFETY CRITERIA IN 10 CFR 32.27. THE PURCHASER IS EXEMPT FROM ANY REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.

(4) Each detector and point-of-sale package is provided with such other information as may be required by the Commission; and

(c) Maintain records and file a report with the Director of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, with copies to the appropriate NRC Regional Office listed in appendix D of part 20 of this chapter.

(1) The report must include the following information on products transferred to other persons for use under § 30.20 of this chapter or equivalent regulations of an Agreement State:

(i) A description or identification of the type of each product;

(ii) For each radionuclide in each type of product, the total quantity of the radionuclide; and

(iii) The number of units of each type of product transferred during the reporting period.

(2) The licensee shall file the report within 30 days following:

(i) Five years after filing the preceding report; or

(ii) Filing an application for renewal of the license under § 30.37; or

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(iii) Notifying the Commission under § 30.34(f) of the licensee's decision to permanently discontinue activities authorized pursuant to the license issued under § 32.26.

(3) The report must cover the period between the filing of the preceding report and the occurrences specified in paragraphs (c)(2) (i), (ii), or (iii) of this section. If no transfers of byproduct material have been made under § 32.26 during the reporting period, the report must so indicate.

(4) The licensee shall maintain the record of a transfer for a period of one year after the event is included in a report to the Commission.

[34 FR 6654, Apr. 18, 1969, as amended at 43 FR 6923, Feb. 17, 1978; 45 FR 38342, June 9, 1980; 48 FR 12334, Mar. 24, 1983]

### § 32.40 Schedule A—Prototype tests for automobile lock illuminators.

An applicant for a license pursuant to § 32.14 to install lock illuminators into automobile locks, or to initially transfer lock illuminators in automobile locks for use pursuant to § 30.15 of this chapter shall conduct the following prototype tests on each of five prototype devices, consisting of the automobile lock with the installed illuminator in the following order:

(a) The device shall be subjected to 100 hours of accelerated weathering in a suitable weathering machine which simulates the most severe conditions of normal use;

(b) The device shall be dropped upon a concrete or iron surface in a 3-foot free gravitational fall, or shall be subjected to an equivalent treatment in a test device simulating such a fall. The drop test shall be repeated 100 times from random orientations;

(c) The device shall be attached to a vibratory fixture and vibrated at a rate of not less than 26 cycles per second and a vibration acceleration of not less than 2 G for a period of not less than 1 hour;

(d) On completion of the foregoing tests, the device shall be immersed in 30 inches of water for 24 hours and shall show no visible evidence of water entry into the lock illuminator. Absolute pressure of the air above the water

shall then be reduced to 1 inch of mercury. Lowered pressure shall be maintained for 1 minute or until air bubbles cease to be given off by the water, whichever is the longer. Pressure shall then be increased to normal atmospheric pressure. Any evidence of bubbles emanating from within the lock illuminator, or water entering the lock illuminator, shall be considered leakage;

(e) After each of the tests prescribed by this section, each device shall be examined for evidence of physical damage and for loss of tritium or promethium-147. Any evidence of damage to or failure of any device which could affect the containment of the tritium or promethium-147 in such devices shall be cause for rejection of the design on which such prototype devices were constructed or manufactured if the damage or failure is attributable to design defect. Loss of tritium or promethium-147 from each tested device shall be measured both by sampling the immersion test water used in paragraph (d) of this section and by wiping with filter paper the entire accessible area of the lock illuminator. Measurements of tritium or promethium-147 shall be made in an apparatus calibrated to measure tritium or promethium-147, as appropriate. If more than 0.1 percent of the original amount of tritium or promethium-147 in the device is found in the immersion test water of the test in paragraph (d) of this section, or if more than 2,200 disintegrations per minute of tritium or promethium-147 on the filter paper is measured after any of the tests in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section the device shall be rejected.

[30 FR 8192, June 26, 1965, as amended at 31 FR 5317, Apr. 2, 1966; 43 FR 6923, Feb. 17, 1978]

### Subpart B—Generally Licensed Items

#### § 32.51 Byproduct material contained in devices for use under § 31.5; requirements for license to manufacture, or initially transfer.

(a) An application for a specific license to manufacture, or initially transfer devices containing byproduct material to persons generally licensed under § 31.5 of this chapter or equivalent

regulations of an Agreement State will be approved if:

(1) The applicant satisfies the general requirements of § 30.33 of this chapter;

(2) The applicant submits sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control, labels, proposed uses, installation, servicing, leak testing, operating and safety instructions, and potential hazards of the device to provide reasonable assurance that:

(i) The device can be safely operated by persons not having training in radiological protection;

(ii) Under ordinary conditions of handling, storage, and use of the device, the byproduct material contained in the device will not be released or inadvertently removed from the device, and it is unlikely that any person will receive in 1 year a dose in excess of 10 percent of the annual limits specified in § 20.1201(a) of this chapter; and

(iii) Under accident conditions (such as fire and explosion) associated with handling, storage and use of the device, it is unlikely that any person would receive an external radiation dose or dose commitment in excess of the dose to the appropriate organ as specified in Column IV of the table in § 32.24.

(3) Each device bears a durable, legible, clearly visible label or labels approved by the Commission which contain in a clearly identified and separate statement:

(i) Instructions and precautions necessary to assure safe installation, operation, and servicing of the device (documents such as operating and service manuals may be identified in the label and used to provide this information);

(ii) The requirements, or lack of requirement, for leak testing, or for testing any on-off mechanism and indicator, including the maximum time interval for such testing, and the identification of radioactive material by isotope, quantity of radioactivity, and date of determination of the quantity; and

(iii) The information called for in the following statement in the same or substantially similar form:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Devices licensed under § 32.51 prior to January 19, 1975 may bear labels authorized by the regulations in effect on January 1, 1975.