



Radiation Safety Act 1999

Radiation Safety Regulation 1999

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Reprint No. 5C

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The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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Queensland

Radiation Safety Regulation 1999

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Radiation Safety Regulation 1999

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 July 2010]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 January 2000.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 6 defines particular words used in this regulation.

Part 2 Radiation sources and sealed source apparatus

Division 1 Radioactive substances

4 Concentration or activity of a radionuclide—Act, sch 2, definition *radioactive substance*

For paragraph (a) of the definition of *radioactive substance* in schedule 2 of the Act, radioactive material containing a

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radionuclide stated in schedule 1, column 1 is a radioactive substance if—

- (a) the concentration of the radionuclide is equal to, or more than, the concentration stated in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide; and
- (b) the activity of the radionuclide is equal to, or more than, the activity stated in schedule 1, column 3 shown opposite the radionuclide.

5 Concentration of a radionuclide in a mineral substance—Act, sch 2, definition *radioactive substance*

(1) This section applies to the following substances (the *mineral substances*)—

- (a) a mineral situated outside the boundaries of land the subject of a mining lease, mineral development licence or exploration permit within the meaning of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*;
- (b) a substance into which a mineral has been changed as a result of the processing of the mineral.

Examples of the processing of a mineral—

the refining, smelting or calcining of a mineral

(2) Despite section 4, for paragraph (a) of the definition of *radioactive substance* in schedule 2 of the Act, a mineral substance containing a radionuclide stated in schedule 1, column 1 is a radioactive substance if the concentration of the radionuclide is equal to, or more than, the amount worked out by multiplying the concentration stated in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide by 10.

Division 2 Radiation apparatus

6 **Apparatus emitting ionising radiation—Act, sch 2, definition *radiation apparatus***

(1) The amount for paragraphs (a) and (b) of the definition of *radiation apparatus* in schedule 2 of the Act is 1 microgray an hour, measured at a distance of 10cm from any accessible surface of the apparatus.

(2) In this section—

accessible surface, of an apparatus, means a surface of the apparatus that may easily be touched.

7 **Apparatus emitting non-ionising radiation—Act, sch 2, definition *radiation apparatus***

For paragraphs (c) and (d) of the definition of *radiation apparatus* in schedule 2 of the Act—

(a) a laser that could reasonably be used to carry out a diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person is an apparatus; and

(b) the amount for the laser is the accessible emission limit, for a class 3B laser for the relevant period, stated in, and measured in accordance with, the laser standard.

Division 3 Certificates of compliance

8 **Periods within which certificates of compliance must be obtained—Act, s 18**

(1) For section 18(2) of the Act, the period is—

(a) for an ionising radiation source, or a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus, used to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person, other than an

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- ionising radiation apparatus used to carry out intra-oral dental, or plain-film, diagnostic radiography—1 year; or
- (b) for an ionising radiation apparatus used to carry out intra-oral dental, or plain-film, diagnostic radiography involving the irradiation of a person—3 years; or
 - (c) for an ionising radiation source, or a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus, used to carry out a radiation practice for a research project—1 year; or
 - (d) for an ionising radiation source, or a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus, used in the course of a person's study or training at an educational institution—1 year; or
 - (e) for an ionising radiation source, or a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus, used to carry out a radiation practice, other than a radiation practice stated in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d)—3 years; or
 - (f) for a laser apparatus used to carry out a diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person—1 year.
- (2) For section 18(4) and (5) of the Act, the period is 5 years.

Part 3 Act instruments

8A Notification of change of circumstances—Act, s 92(2)

For section 92(2) of the Act, the changes in the holder's circumstances are the following—

- (a) for a holder of a licence, a change in any of the following—
 - (i) the licence holder's name;

-
- (ii) if the licence is a use licence and the licence holder is a health practitioner or a veterinary surgeon—
 - (A) the licence holder’s accreditation, enrolment or registration as a health practitioner or a veterinary surgeon; or
 - (B) a condition attaching to the accreditation, enrolment or registration;
 - (b) for a holder of an accreditation certificate, a change in either of the following—
 - (i) the certificate holder’s name;
 - (ii) the certificate holder’s contact details;
 - Examples of contact details—*
 - address, telephone number, facsimile number, email address
 - (c) for the holder of a continuing approval to acquire, a change in the approval holder’s name;
 - (d) for the holder of a radiation safety officer certificate, a change in the certificate holder’s name.

8B Prescribed sealed radioactive substance—Act, s 52

- (1) For section 52(1)(b) of the Act, an iodine-125 seed with an activity of no more than 40MBq is a prescribed sealed radioactive substance for brachytherapy.
- (2) In this section—
 - iodine-125 seed* means iodine-125 as a sealed radioactive substance.

9 Certain possession, use or transport licences—Act, s 75(3) and (4)

- (1) For section 75(3) of the Act—
 - (a) a possession licence to possess or a use licence to use an ionising radiation source for intra-oral dental diagnostic

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- radiography, involving the irradiation of a person, is subject to the condition that the holder of the licence comply with the Code of Practice for Radiation Protection in Dentistry (2005) in the document entitled 'Code of Practice and Safety Guide for Radiation Protection in Dentistry (Radiation Protection Series No. 10)' prepared by ARPANSA; and
- (b) a possession licence to possess or a use licence to use an ionising radiation source for conducting health-related research on persons is subject to the condition that the holder of the licence comply with the document entitled 'Code of Practice for the Exposure of Humans to Ionizing Radiation for Research Purposes (2005)' prepared by ARPANSA; and
 - (c) a possession licence to possess or a use licence to use a sealed source apparatus for density-gauging or moisture-gauging for geo-technical purposes is subject to the condition that the holder of the licence comply with the Code of Practice for Portable Density/Moisture Gauges Containing Radioactive Sources (2004) in the document entitled 'Code of Practice and Safety Guide for Portable Density/Moisture Gauges Containing Radioactive Sources (Radiation Protection Series No. 5)' prepared by ARPANSA; and
 - (d) a possession licence to possess or a use licence to use a radioactive substance to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving irradiation of a person is subject to the condition that the holder of the licence comply with the document entitled 'Recommendations for the Discharge of Patients Undergoing Treatment with Radioactive Substances (2002)' prepared by ARPANSA; and
 - (e) a possession licence to possess or a use licence to use an ionising radiation source to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person is subject to the condition that the holder of the licence comply with the document entitled 'Code of Practice for Radiation Protection in the Medical

Applications of Ionizing Radiation (2008)' prepared by ARPANSA; and

- (f) a possession licence to possess or a use licence to use an ionising radiation source for industrial gauging is subject to the condition that the holder of the licence comply with the document entitled 'Code of Practice for Safe Use of Fixed Radiation Gauges (2007)' prepared by ARPANSA.

Editor's note—

Copies of the documents referred to in paragraphs (a) to (f) are available on the internet at <www.arpansa.gov.au/Publications/codes/rps.cfm>. Copies of the documents referred to in paragraphs (a) to (f) may also be purchased from ARPANSA, 619 Lower Plenty Road, Yallambie, Victoria 3085.

- (2) For section 75(4) of the Act, a document is the transport code of practice.

Part 4 Disposal

Division 1 Disposal of radioactive material

10 Disposal of radioactive material into the air or water, other than into the sewerage system—Act, s 26(1)(a)

- (1) For section 26(1)(a) of the Act—
- (a) for radioactive material, containing only 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, being disposed of into the air—the maximum concentration is the concentration stated in schedule 2, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide; or
- (b) for radioactive material, containing only 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, being disposed of into water—the maximum concentration is

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the concentration stated in schedule 2, column 3 shown opposite the radionuclide; or

- (c) for radioactive material, containing more than 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, being disposed of into the air or water—the material's disposal factor must be not more than 1.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the disposal of radioactive material into the sewerage system.
- (3) In this section—

disposal factor, for radioactive material containing more than 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, means the total of the amounts worked out by applying the following formula to each of the radionuclides—

$$\frac{C}{MC}$$

where—

C, for a radionuclide, means the radionuclide's concentration, measured in Bq a cubic metre.

MC, for a radionuclide, means—

- (a) if the material is to be disposed of into the air—the concentration stated in schedule 2, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide; or
- (b) if the material is to be disposed of into water—the concentration stated in schedule 2, column 3 shown opposite the radionuclide.

11 Disposal of radioactive material into the sewerage system—Act, s 26(1)(a)

- (1) For section 26(1)(a) of the Act—
 - (a) for radioactive material, containing only 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, being disposed of into the sewerage system—the maximum

concentration is the concentration stated in schedule 2, column 4 shown opposite the radionuclide; or

- (b) for radioactive material, containing more than 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, being disposed of into the sewerage system—the material's disposal factor must be not more than 1.
- (2) For subsection (1), the point of disposal at which the concentration of a radionuclide in radioactive material is to be decided is a point at, or before, which the sewerage pipe leading from premises, at which the material is being disposed of, joins the main reticulation line of the sewerage system.
- (3) In this section—

disposal factor, for radioactive material containing more than 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 2, column 1, means the total of the amounts worked out by applying the following formula to each of the radionuclides—

$$\frac{C}{MC}$$

where—

C, for a radionuclide, means the radionuclide's concentration, measured in Bq a cubic metre.

MC, for a radionuclide, means the concentration stated in schedule 2, column 4 shown opposite the radionuclide.

12 Disposal of radioactive material, other than into the air, water or sewerage system—Act, s 26(1)(a)

- (1) For section 26(1)(a) of the Act—
- (a) for radioactive material, containing only 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 1, column 1, being disposed of other than into the air, water or sewerage system—the maximum concentration is one-half of the concentration stated in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide; or

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

radiation warning signs, attached to a container or apparatus, means labels adhering to, or symbols embedded in, the container or apparatus indicating that the container or apparatus poses a radiation hazard.

Part 5 Radiation safety and protection plans

Division 1 Radiation safety and protection measures for all radiation practices

14 Methods and procedures—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are radiation safety and protection measures for preventing or minimising health risks to any person arising from exposure to radiation from the use of a radiation source in the carrying out of a radiation practice—
 - (a) safe handling procedures to be followed for the source;
 - (b) procedures and methods for ensuring the safe use of the source in the carrying out of the practice;
 - (c) if the practice involves the production of images—procedures and methods for ensuring the correct use of ancillary imaging equipment used in connection with the use of the source to carry out the practice;
 - (d) quality control procedures to be undertaken for—
 - (i) the source; and

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- (ii) if the source is a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus—the apparatus; and
 - (iii) if the practice involves the production of images—any ancillary imaging equipment used in connection with the use of the source to carry out the practice;
- (e) remediation procedures to be followed for any accidents that could reasonably be expected to happen in relation to the carrying out of the practice.
- (2) In this section—

remediation procedures, for an accident, means procedures designed to minimise any radiation hazard arising from the accident.

15 Control of access to, or use of, radiation sources—Act, s 28(6)

For section 28(6) of the Act, a radiation safety and protection measure for preventing or minimising health risks to any person arising from exposure to radiation from the use of a radiation source in the carrying out of a radiation practice is a statement about how access to, or use of, the source is to be controlled.

16 Supply of safety devices—Act, s 28(6)

For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are radiation safety and protection measures for preventing or minimising health risks to any person arising from exposure to radiation from the use of a radiation source in the carrying out of a radiation practice—

- (a) a requirement that the possession licensee in possession of the source, under the licence, for the practice supply safety devices for use by persons while involved in carrying out the practice;
- (b) details of the devices to be supplied;

- (c) details of how, and when, the devices are to be used;
- (d) details of the intervals at which the devices are to be checked for wear and tear, and correct operation;
- (e) details of the persons who will be engaged to check the devices, described by reference to the abilities of the persons to perform the task.

17 Supply of personal protective equipment—Act, s 28(6)

For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are radiation safety and protection measures for preventing or minimising health risks to any person arising from exposure to radiation from the use of a radiation source in the carrying out of a radiation practice—

- (a) a requirement that the possession licensee in possession of the source, under the licence, for the practice supply personal protective equipment for wearing by persons while involved in carrying out the practice;
- (b) details of the type of the equipment to be supplied to the persons, described by reference to the nature of their involvement in the carrying out of the practice;
- (c) details of how, and when, the equipment is to be worn by the persons;
- (d) details of the intervals at which the equipment is to be checked for wear and tear, and correct operation;
- (e) details of the persons who will be engaged to check the equipment, described by reference to the abilities of the persons to perform the task.

18 Keeping records—Act, s 28(6)

For section 28(6) of the Act, a radiation safety and protection measure for preventing or minimising health risks to any person arising from exposure to radiation from the use of a radiation source in the carrying out of a radiation practice is a requirement that the use licensee allowed to use the source,

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under the licence, for the practice record in a register, supplied and under the control of the possession licensee who possesses the source, the following—

- (a) the names of persons who use the source to carry out the practice;
- (b) if the source is an unsealed radioactive substance—details of any disposal of radioactive material that happens in the carrying out of the practice;
- (c) details of—
 - (i) any quality control procedures undertaken for—
 - (A) the source; and
 - (B) if the source is a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus—the apparatus; and
 - (C) if the practice involves the production of images—any ancillary imaging equipment used in connection with the use of the source to carry out the practice; and
 - (ii) the outcomes of the procedures.

19 Supply of personal monitoring devices—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies if, under a radiation safety and protection plan for a radiation practice, a person is required to be supplied a personal monitoring device.

Editor's note—

Section 28(3) of the Act states the circumstances in which a radiation safety and protection plan for a radiation practice must provide for the supply of a personal monitoring device to a person.

- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are measures relevant to the carrying out of the practice—
 - (a) details of the persons who are required to wear the device, described by reference to the nature of their involvement in the carrying out of the practice;

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- (b) details of how, when and where the device is to be worn;
 - (c) details of where the device is to be stored when not being worn;
 - (d) details of the intervals at which the device is to be assessed;
 - (e) details of the persons who are to perform the assessment, described by reference to the abilities of the persons to perform the task.

Division 2 Radiation safety and protection measures for certain radiation practices

20 Radiation practices involving the use of ionising radiation sources—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies if a radiation practice involves the use of an ionising radiation source.
- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are measures relevant to the carrying out of the practice—
 - (a) a requirement that the possession licensee in possession of the source, under the licence, for the practice supply personal alarm dosimeters for use by persons while involved in carrying out the practice;
 - (b) details of the persons who are required to use the dosimeters, described by reference to the nature of their involvement in the carrying out of the practice;
 - (c) details of how, and when, the dosimeters are to be used by the persons;
 - (d) details of the dosimeters, having the sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response appropriate to the source, that will be used;

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- (e) details of the intervals, of not more than 12 months, at which the dosimeters are to be checked for sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response;
- (f) if a personal alarm dosimeter is repaired or suspected to have been damaged—a requirement that the dosimeter not be used unless it is first checked for sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response;
- (g) details of the persons who will be engaged to check the sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response of the dosimeters, described by reference to the abilities of the persons to perform the task.

Editor's note—

The radiation safety and protection measures, for preventing or minimising health risks to persons arising from exposure to radiation from the carrying out of certain radiation practices, stated in this division are in addition to the measures stated in division 1.

(3) In this section—

personal alarm dosimeter means a device that produces a visual or audible signal when—

- (a) any radiation dose received by the device is more than a certain dose level; or
- (b) any radiation dose received by the device during a particular period is more than a certain dose level.

21 Radiation practices involving the use or storage of unsealed radioactive substances—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies to a radiation practice involving the use or storage of unsealed radioactive substances at premises.
- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are measures relevant to the carrying out of the practice—
 - (a) details stating how the premises, and persons or things at the premises, are to be monitored to detect, or minimise, contamination of the premises, persons or things;

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- (b) details about how, and the period for which, contaminated cleanable things at the premises are to be stored at the premises before removal from the premises for cleaning;
 - (c) details about how waste radioactive material, produced in carrying out the practice, is to be dealt with before its disposal;
 - (d) details about how the amount of waste radioactive material produced in carrying out the practice is to be minimised.
- (3) For subsection (2)(a), the measures must include details of the monitoring equipment, having the sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response appropriate to the contamination to be monitored, that will be used.
- (4) For subsection (2)(c), the measures must include the following—
- (a) the method to be used to minimise the activity of the radionuclide in, and volume of, the material;
 - (b) if the material is to be stored—how the material is to be sorted for storage, having regard to—
 - (i) its half-life, volume, and physical and chemical properties; and
 - (ii) the concentration of the radionuclide in the material.
- (5) In this section—
- cleanable thing*, at premises, means a thing that, to be cleaned, needs to be removed from the premises.

22 Certain radiation practices involving the use of ionising radiation sources—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies to a radiation practice involving the use of an ionising radiation source to carry out a radiation practice, other than—
- (a) the use of an ionising radiation apparatus for—

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- (i) a diagnostic procedure involving the irradiation of a person; or
 - (ii) chemical analysis; or
 - (b) the use of a sealed source apparatus for chemical analysis; or
 - (c) the use of a cabinet radiation apparatus or enclosed radiation apparatus for its intended use.
- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are measures relevant to the carrying out of the practice—
- (a) a requirement that the possession licensee in possession of the source, under the licence, for the practice supply radiation monitoring equipment for use by persons while involved in carrying out the practice;
 - (b) details of how the equipment is to be used;
 - (c) details of the equipment, having the sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response appropriate to the radiation source, that will be used;
 - (d) details of how the licensee will ensure the sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response of the equipment, to be used, are maintained;
 - (e) details of the intervals, of not more than 12 months, at which the equipment is to be checked for sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response;
 - (f) if the equipment is repaired or suspected to have been damaged—a requirement that the equipment must not be used unless it is first checked for sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response;
 - (g) details of the persons who will be engaged to check the sensitivity, accuracy, range and energy response of the equipment, described by reference to the abilities of the persons to perform the task.

- (3) In this section—

radiation monitoring equipment means equipment that measures the amount of radiation emitted from radioactive

substances or ionising radiation apparatus during a particular period.

23 Radiation practices involving the carrying out of a diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies to a radiation practice involving the use of a radiation source to carry out a diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person (the *treated person*).
- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, the following are measures relevant to the carrying out of the practice—
 - (a) a requirement that the possession licensee in possession of the source, under the licence, for the practice supply personal protective equipment for wearing by the treated person while undergoing the procedure;
 - (b) a requirement that the use licensee who, under the licence, uses the source to carry out the procedure ensures that the treated person wears the equipment while undergoing the procedure;
 - (c) details of the equipment to be supplied;
 - (d) a requirement that the use licensee record in a register, supplied and under the control of the possession licensee, the following details about each exposure of the treated person to radiation while undergoing the procedure—
 - (i) the date of use of the source to carry out the procedure;
 - (ii) details of the procedure;
 - (iii) if the treated person was injected with a radioactive substance, or a radioactive substance was administered to or implanted in the person, as part of the procedure—details of the substance;
 - (e) if the carrying out of the procedure results in the production of radiographs or nuclear medicine images—

[s 23]

- (i) a requirement that the images produced be permanently marked with relevant information; and
 - (ii) details of the way in which the marking is to be made.
- (3) In this section—

permanent marking, of an image, means to mark it in a way that leaves a permanent record on the image.

relevant information, for a nuclear medicine image, means the following information—

- (a) the name, or identifying mark, of the use licensee;
- (b) the name, or identifying mark, of the possession licensee;
- (c) the address, or identifying mark, of the premises at which the image was produced;
- (d) the name, gender and date of birth of the treated person;
- (e) the date the image was produced;
- (f) details of the radiopharmaceuticals administered to, or injected into, the treated person for the production of the image;
- (g) adequate information to enable the correct interpretation of the image.

relevant information, for a radiograph with a surface area of 45cm² or more, means the following information—

- (a) the name, or identifying mark, of the use licensee;
- (b) the name, or identifying mark, of the possession licensee;
- (c) the address, or identifying mark, of the premises at which the radiograph was produced;
- (d) the name, gender and date of birth of the treated person;
- (e) the date the radiograph was produced;

- (f) adequate information to enable the correct interpretation of the radiograph.

relevant information, for a radiograph with a surface area of less than 45cm², means a marking that identifies, or helps in the identification of, the treated person.

24 Radiation practices involving the carrying out of a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies to a radiation practice involving the use of a radioactive substance to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person.
- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, a measure relevant to the carrying out of the practice is a measure that provides guidance about the duration of the procedure.

25 Radiation practices resulting in the production of the radionuclide radon-222—Act, s 28(6)

- (1) This section applies to a radiation practice that results in the production of the radionuclide radon-222.
- (2) For section 28(6) of the Act, a measure relevant to the carrying out of the practice is a requirement that the premises in which the practice is carried out are ventilated in a way that prevents the concentration of the radionuclide being more than 200Bq a cubic metre.

Division 3 Other particulars to be stated in radiation safety and protection plans

26 Radiation safety officers—Act, s 28(2)(g)

- (1) This section applies if a possession licensee, under the licence, possesses a radiation source for a radiation practice.

[s 27]

- (2) For section 28(2)(g) of the Act, the radiation safety and protection plan for the practice must state the maximum intervals at which a radiation safety officer appointed by the licensee for the practice is to monitor or assess the source, or premises at which the practice is being carried out, to identify whether the relevant radiation safety standard for the source or premises is being complied with.

Part 6 Radiation safety officers

27 Qualifications—Act, s 36(3)

For section 36(3) of the Act, a possession licensee who is not a qualified person may appoint himself or herself as a radiation safety officer for a radiation practice stated in schedule 3, column 1 if the licensee is the holder of a qualification stated in schedule 3, column 2 shown opposite the practice.

28 Functions—Act, ss 37(2)(b)(iii) and 224(5)(b)(iii)

- (1) For section 37(2)(b)(iii) of the Act, the other persons are—
- (a) persons who observe the carrying out of the radiation practice, other than persons stated in section 37(2)(b)(i) and (ii) of the Act; and
 - (b) if the radiation practice is a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person (the *treated person*)—persons involved in carrying out the procedure, other than the treated person and persons stated in section 37(2)(b)(i) and (ii) of the Act.
- (2) For section 224(5)(b)(iii) of the Act, the other persons are—
- (a) persons who observe the carrying out of the radiation practice, other than persons stated in section 224(5)(b)(i) and (ii) of the Act; and

- (b) if the radiation practice is a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person (also the *treated person*)—persons involved in carrying out the procedure, other than the treated person and persons stated in section 224(5)(b)(i) and (ii) of the Act.

Part 7 Radiation monitoring

29 Information in personal monitoring records—Act, s 38(4)(b)

For section 38(4)(b) of the Act, the other information is the following—

- (a) the name, gender and date of birth of the monitored person;
- (b) the name and postal address of the licensee;
- (c) the date the monitored person started to be monitored for any radiation doses received in relation to the carrying out of the practice;
- (d) the date the monitored person ceased to be monitored for any radiation doses received in relation to the carrying out of the practice;
- (e) details of the basis for the monitored person being required to be provided, or wear, a personal monitoring device;
- (f) the type of radiation to which the monitored person has been exposed in relation to the carrying out of the practice;
- (g) the period the assessment of a personal monitoring device worn by the monitored person, in relation to the carrying out of the practice, relates to;

[s 30]

- (h) the estimated total effective dose, determined as a result of the assessment, for the monitored person for the period;
- (i) details of the methodology used in the assessment.

Part 8 Radiation dose limits

Division 1 Ionising radiation

30 Radiation dose limits applying for occupational exposure of persons—Act, ss 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i)

- (1) This section applies if a possession licensee, under the licence, possesses an ionising radiation source for a radiation practice.
- (2) For sections 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i) of the Act, the radiation dose limits applying to the occupational exposure of a person to ionising radiation while involved in carrying out the practice are as follows—
 - (a) the average of the annual total effective doses for the person, over a 5 year period, must not be more than 20mSv a year;
 - (b) the total effective dose for the person must not be more than 50mSv a year;
 - (c) the equivalent dose for each lens of the person's eyes must not be more than 150mSv a year;
 - (d) the equivalent dose for each of the person's hands and feet must not be more than 500mSv a year;
 - (e) the equivalent dose for a square centimetre of the person's skin must not be more than 500mSv a year.

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- (3) For sections 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i) of the Act, the radiation dose limits applying to the occupational exposure of a person to ionising radiation emitted from the source, other than while involved in carrying out the practice, are as follows—
- (a) the total effective dose for the person must not be more than 1mSv a year;
 - (b) the equivalent dose for each lens of the person's eyes must not be more than 15mSv a year;
 - (c) the equivalent dose for a square centimetre of the person's skin must not be more than 50mSv a year.

31 Radiation dose limits applying for public exposure of persons—Act, ss 37(2)(c)(i), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i)

- (1) This section applies if a possession licensee, under the licence, possesses an ionising radiation source for a radiation practice.
- (2) For sections 37(2)(c)(i), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i) of the Act, the radiation dose limits applying to the public exposure of a person to ionising radiation while the practice is carried out are as follows—
 - (a) the total effective dose for the person must not be more than 1mSv a year;
 - (b) the equivalent dose for each lens of the person's eyes must not be more than 15mSv a year;
 - (c) the equivalent dose for a square centimetre of the person's skin must not be more than 50mSv a year.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the person is exposed—
 - (a) if the practice is a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of another person—while involved in carrying out the procedure; or
 - (b) while involved in carrying out the practice, as a voluntary participant in health-related research.

[s 32]

32 Radiation dose limits applying for the carrying out of a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person—Act, ss 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i)

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a use licensee, under the licence, is using an ionising radiation source to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person (the *treated person*); and
 - (b) a person, other than the treated person, involved in carrying out the procedure is exposed to ionising radiation.
- (2) For sections 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i) of the Act, the radiation dose limit applying to the exposure is a total effective dose of 5mSv a year.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the exposure is an occupational exposure to the radiation.

34 Supply of personal monitoring devices—Act, s 28(3)

For section 28(3) of the Act, the radiation dose limit for ionising radiation is a total effective dose of 1mSv a year.

35 Pregnant women—Act, ss 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i)

- (1) This section applies if a possession licensee, under the licence, possesses an ionising radiation source for a radiation practice.
- (2) For sections 37(2)(c)(i), 41(5), 42(2), 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b), 133(2)(c) and 224(5)(c)(i) of the Act, the radiation dose limit applying to the occupational exposure of a pregnant woman to ionising radiation while involved in carrying out the practice is a total effective dose of 1mSv a year.
- (3) However, for section 127(1)(b) of the Act, subsection (2) only applies if the inspector is aware, or ought reasonably be aware, the woman is pregnant.

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- (4) Also, subsection (2) does not apply if—
- (a) for section 41(5) of the Act—the use licensee who, under the licence, uses the source to carry out the practice is not aware, or could not reasonably be aware, the woman is pregnant; or
 - (b) for section 42(2) of the Act—the person carrying out the practice is not aware, or could not reasonably be aware, the woman is pregnant.

35A Mineral substances that are not radioactive substances

- (1) This section applies to a person who possesses a mineral substance that is a radioactive material that is not a radioactive substance.
- (2) The person must ensure that another person does not receive a total effective dose from ionising radiation emitted from the substance that is—
 - (a) for public exposure of the other person—more than 1mSv a year; or
 - (b) for occupational exposure of the other person—more than 20mSv a year.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2 Non-ionising radiation

36 Functions of radiation safety officers—Act, ss 37(2)(c)(ii) and 224(5)(c)(ii)

For sections 37(2)(c)(ii) and 224(5)(c)(ii) of the Act, the radiation dose limits for non-ionising radiation emitted by a laser apparatus used to carry out a diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person are stated in tables 6 and 8 of the laser standard.

[s 37]

37 Carrying out diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving the irradiation of a person—Act, s 41(5)

For section 41(5) of the Act, the radiation dose limits for non-ionising radiation emitted by a laser apparatus used to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person are stated in tables 6 and 8 of the laser standard.

38 Carrying out cosmetic procedures involving the irradiation of a person—Act, s 42(2)

For section 42(2) of the Act, the radiation dose limits for non-ionising radiation emitted by a laser apparatus used to carry out a cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person are stated in tables 6 and 8 of the laser standard.

39 Seizing dangerous things—Act, ss 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b) and 133(2)(c)

For sections 127(1)(b), 132(4)(b) and 133(2)(c) of the Act, the radiation dose limits for non-ionising radiation emitted by a laser apparatus used to carry out a diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic procedure involving the irradiation of a person are stated in tables 6 and 8 of the laser standard.

Part 8A Authorised persons

39A Authorised persons for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures—Act, s 41

For section 41(1) of the Act—

- (a) for a diagnostic procedure stated in schedule 3A, part 1, column 1, a person stated in schedule 3A, part 1, column 2 opposite the procedure is an authorised person; and

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- (b) for a therapeutic procedure stated in schedule 3A, part 2, column 1, a person stated in schedule 3A, part 2, column 2 opposite the procedure is an authorised person.

39B Physician's assistants authorised under practice plans—Act, s 41

A physician's assistant is authorised to request a diagnostic procedure stated in schedule 3A, part 1, column 1 if—

- (a) the practice plan developed for the physician states that the physician's assistant may request the diagnostic procedure; and
- (b) the physician's assistant requests the diagnostic procedure under the supervision of his or her supervising medical officer; and
- (c) the supervising medical officer is authorised under section 39A to request the diagnostic procedure stated in schedule 3A, part 1, column 1.

Part 8B Banned radiation practices

39C Prescribed matters for banning of certain radiation practices—Act, s 47A

- (1) A minor is a person prescribed for section 47A(1) of the Act if the prescribed radiation source is a solarium.
- (2) The circumstances prescribed for section 47A(1) of the Act are, if the prescribed radiation source is a solarium, any circumstances other than the following—
 - (a) use of a solarium by a health practitioner to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure;
 - (b) use of a privately owned solarium in a private residence.
- (3) In this section—

[s 40]

privately owned, in relation to a solarium, means owned by an individual and is not used in connection with a business.

solarium means an electrically powered apparatus designed to produce tanning of human skin by exposure of the skin to non-ionising radiation emitted by the apparatus.

Part 9 Exemptions

Division 1 Requirement for use licence

40 Prescribed radiation practices—Act, s 13(3)

- (1) For section 13(3) of the Act, the following are prescribed radiation practices—
 - (a) industrial radiography involving the use of an ionising radiation source;
 - (b) borehole logging involving the use of a sealed source apparatus;
 - (c) density-gauging, or moisture-gauging, for geo-technical purposes, involving the use of a sealed source apparatus;
 - (d) the preparation of a radioactive substance or radiation apparatus, or assembly of a sealed source apparatus, for use in carrying out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person;
 - (e) the commissioning, maintenance or repair of radiation sources or sealed source apparatus;
 - (f) the compliance testing of a radiation source by a qualified accredited person for a radiation source of that type, involving the use of the source or another radiation source;

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- (g) the compliance testing of premises by a qualified accredited person for premises of that type, involving the use of a radiation source;
 - (h) the undertaking of quality control procedures, in relation to—
 - (i) a radiation source, involving the use of another radiation source; or
 - (ii) a sealed source apparatus, involving the use of a radiation source.
- (2) In this section—

compliance testing, of a radiation source or premises, means assessing whether the source or premises complies with the relevant radiation safety standard.

qualified accredited person, for a type of radiation source or premises, means an accredited person who, under the person's accreditation certificate, is allowed to issue a certificate of compliance for the type of radiation source or premises.

41 Training—Act, s 13(2)(b)(ii)

For section 13(2)(b)(ii) of the Act, the following is training—

- (a) training at an educational institution, other than training involving the actual irradiation by the trainee of a person as part of a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure;
- (b) undertaking a course or subject stated in schedule 4.

Division 2 Radiation sources

42 Exemption from requirement for possession licence—Act, s 210

For section 210 of the Act, a radioactive substance containing the radionuclide nickel-63 or hydrogen-3 is exempt from section 12 of the Act if—

[s 43]

- (a) it is incorporated in a sealed source apparatus; and
- (b) the apparatus is used for gas chromatography.

43 Exemption from requirement for use licence—Act, s 210

- (1) For section 210 of the Act, the following radiation sources are exempt from section 13 of the Act—
 - (a) if a sealed source apparatus, incorporating a sealed radioactive substance, is used for chemical analysis or industrial gauging—the substance;
 - (b) a radiation apparatus used for industrial gauging;
 - (c) a cabinet radiation apparatus used for its intended use;
 - (d) an enclosed radiation apparatus used for its intended use;
 - (e) an ionising radiation source designed only for irradiating things, but not including use of the source by a person who is carrying out commissioning, maintenance or repair of the source;
 - (f) a sealed radioactive substance, having an activity of not more than 370MBq, used for—
 - (i) calibration checks of measuring instruments; or
 - (ii) quality control procedures undertaken for—
 - (A) another radiation source or a sealed source apparatus; or
 - (B) if another radiation source is used to carry out a radiation practice involving the production of images—any ancillary imaging equipment used in connection with the use of the other source to carry out the practice;
 - (g) a sealed radioactive substance, having an activity of not more than 4MBq, used for transferring anatomical landmarks to images produced using a gamma camera;

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- (h) a radioactive substance, having an activity of not more than 500kBq, used for an in vitro test;
 - (i) a sealed radioactive substance used for static elimination;
 - (j) a fully enclosed analytical radiation apparatus used for its intended use;
 - (k) a laser apparatus designed only for puncturing a person's skin to obtain capillary blood samples but not including use of the apparatus by a person who is carrying out maintenance or repair of the apparatus.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1)(e) does not apply to an ionising radiation source designed for irradiating individuals.

44 Exemption from requirement for transport licence—Act, s 210

- (1) For section 210 of the Act, a radioactive substance enclosed in an excepted package is exempt from sections 14 and 15 of the Act if the package is transported in accordance with the transport code of practice.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies to a sealed radioactive substance incorporated in a sealed source apparatus, if the apparatus is used by a use licensee under a use licence to carry out 1 of the following radiation practices—
- (a) borehole logging;
 - (b) density-gauging, or moisture-gauging, for geo-technical purposes;
 - (c) industrial radiography.
- (3) For section 210 of the Act, the substance is exempt from sections 14 and 15 of the Act if the apparatus is transported by the licensee in accordance with the transport code of practice.
- (4) In this section—
- excepted package* has the meaning given in the transport code of practice.

[s 45]

45 Smoke detectors—Act, s 210

- (1) For section 210 of the Act—
 - (a) a radioactive substance incorporated in a domestic smoke detector is exempt from sections 12, 13 and 26 of the Act; and
 - (b) a radioactive substance incorporated in an ionisation chamber smoke detector that is not a domestic smoke detector is exempt from sections 12 and 13 of the Act if the detector was—
 - (i) acquired before 1 January 2000; or
 - (ii) manufactured in accordance with AS 1603.2-1997 (Automatic fire detection and alarm systems, Part 2: Point type smoke detectors).
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) does not apply while the detector is being manufactured or repaired.
- (3) In this section—

domestic smoke detector means an ionisation chamber smoke detector containing the radionuclide americium-241 having an activity of not more than 37kBq and manufactured in accordance with AS 3786-1993 (Smoke alarms), 2nd ed.

46 Certain radioactive substances, incorporated in items to produce light—Act, s 210

- (1) For section 210 of the Act—
 - (a) a radioactive substance containing the radionuclide promethium-147 or hydrogen-3, incorporated in an item to produce light is exempt from sections 12, 13 and 26 of the Act; and
 - (b) a radioactive substance containing the radionuclide radium-226, incorporated in an item to produce light is exempt from sections 12 and 13 of the Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the item is a gaseous tritium light device.

- (3) Also, to remove doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) does not apply while the item is being manufactured or repaired.

47 Gaseous tritium light devices—Act, s 210

For section 210 of the Act, a radioactive substance containing the radionuclide hydrogen-3 with an activity of less than 74GBq, incorporated in a gaseous tritium light device, is exempt from sections 12 and 13 of the Act if the device—

- (a) is being used as a safety, or warning, sign; and
- (b) complies with sections 2, 4 and 5 of the document entitled ‘Appendix XXXIX—Recommendations for exemptions from licensing of gaseous tritium light devices’ prepared by NHMRC.

48 Depleted uranium—Act, s 210

- (1) For section 210 of the Act, depleted uranium is exempt from sections 12, 14 and 15 of the Act if it is—

- (a) being used as ballast in an aircraft or ship; and
- (b) totally encased in a metallic sheath; and
- (c) in solid massive form.

- (2) In this section—

depleted uranium means uranium containing less than 0.72% of the radionuclide uranium-235.

49 Sealed radioactive substances used in teaching—Act, s 210

- (1) This section applies to a sealed radioactive substance containing a radionuclide mentioned in column 1 of the following table if the activity of the radionuclide is not more than the activity mentioned in column 2 of the table shown opposite the radionuclide—

[s 50]

Table

Column 1	Column 2
Radionuclide	Activity (kBq)
cobalt-60	200
strontium-90	80
caesium-137	200
radium-226	20
americium-241	20

- (2) For section 210 of the Act, the substance is exempt from section 13 of the Act if it is being used for teaching the characteristics and properties of radiation or radiation sources.

50 Minerals—Act, s 210

- (1) This section applies to a mineral that is a radioactive substance.
- (2) For section 210 of the Act, the mineral is exempt from section 12 of the Act if—
- (a) it emits radiation at a level not more than 5 micrograys an hour, measured at a distance of 10cm from its surface; and
 - (b) it is being used—
 - (i) as a sample in teaching; or
 - (ii) for display as a geological specimen.

51 Abrasive blasting material containing radionuclides—Act, s 210

- (1) This section applies to abrasive blasting material, containing radionuclides, if it is being used in abrasive blasting.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—

-
- (a) the material is a radioactive substance; and
 - (b) the material contains thorium or uranium radionuclides.
- (3) For section 210 of the Act, the material is exempt from section 12 of the Act if the amount worked out, using the following formula, in relation to the material is not more than 1—

$$(0.1 \times U) + (0.2 \times Th)$$

where—

Th means the total concentration, stated in Bq a gram, of any thorium radionuclides and their progeny contained in the material.

U means the total concentration, stated in Bq a gram, of any uranium radionuclides and their progeny contained in the material.

- (4) Further, material that is, under subsection (3), exempt from section 12 of the Act is also exempt from section 26 of the Act if the gross alpha and gross beta concentrations in the leachate, determined as a result of carrying out the TCLP in relation to the material, are not each more than the amount worked out by multiplying the relevant concentration stated in the document entitled ‘Australian Drinking Water Guidelines’, jointly prepared by NHMRC and ARMCANZ, by 10.

52 Mineral substances—Act, s 210

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to a mineral substance being disposed of, other than into the air, water or sewerage system.
- (2) The substance is exempt from section 26 of the Act if—
 - (a) the gross alpha and gross beta concentrations in the leachate, determined as a result of carrying out the TCLP in relation to the substance, are not each more than the amount worked out by multiplying the relevant concentration stated in the document entitled ‘Australian

[s 53]

Drinking Water Guidelines', jointly prepared by NHMRC and ARMCANZ, by 10; and

- (b) for a substance that contains—
- (i) only 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 1, column 1—the concentration of the radionuclide is less than the amount worked out by multiplying the concentration stated in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide by 10; or
 - (ii) more than 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 1, column 1—the substance's disposal factor is not more than 1.
- (3) In this section—

disposal factor, for a mineral substance containing more than 1 of the radionuclides stated in schedule 1, column 1, means the total of the amounts worked out by applying the following formula to each of the radionuclides—

$$\frac{C}{MC}$$

where—

C, for a radionuclide, means the radionuclide's concentration, measured in Bq a gram.

MC, for a radionuclide, means the amount worked out by multiplying the concentration stated in schedule 1, column 2 shown opposite the radionuclide by 10.

53 Persons who have been injected with a radioactive substance etc. as part of a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure—Act, s 210

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person has been injected with a radioactive substance, or a radioactive substance has been administered to or implanted in a person, as part of a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure; and

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- (b) the person disposes of the substance's radionuclide as part of his or her bodily waste.
- (2) For section 210 of the Act, the bodily waste is exempt from section 26 of the Act only to the extent that it is disposed of by the person.

Note—

This section does not exempt any other person from the requirements of section 26 of the Act in relation to the disposal of the bodily waste.

53AA Radionuclide krypton-85, incorporated in a cold cathode gas discharge tube—Act, s 210

- (1) For section 210 of the Act, a radioactive substance containing the radionuclide krypton-85, incorporated in a cold cathode gas discharge tube, is exempt from sections 12, 13 and 26 of the Act.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) does not apply while the tube is being manufactured or repaired.

Part 9A Registers

53A Register of licensees—Act, s 207

For section 207(2) of the Act, the register the chief executive must keep about licensees must contain the following information about a licensee—

- (a) the licensee's name;
- (b) the licence number;
- (c) the licence type;
- (d) the expiry date of the licence;
- (e) any conditions on the licence;
- (f) if the licensee is a possession licensee—

[s 53B]

- (i) particulars of the radiation source the licensee is allowed to possess; and
- (ii) the radiation practice for which the licensee is allowed to possess the source;
- (g) if the licensee is a use licensee—
 - (i) particulars of the radiation source the licensee is allowed to use; and
 - (ii) the radiation practice the licensee is allowed to carry out using the source;
- (h) if the licensee is a transport licensee—
 - (i) particulars of the radioactive substance the licensee is allowed to transport; and
 - (ii) how the substance is to be transported; and
 - (iii) the amount of the substance the licensee is allowed to transport at a time.

53B Register of accredited persons—Act, s 207

For section 207(2) of the Act, the register the chief executive must keep about accredited persons must contain the following information about an accredited person—

- (a) the accredited person's name;
- (b) the accreditation certificate number;
- (c) the expiry date of the accreditation certificate;
- (d) any conditions on the accreditation certificate;
- (e) the type of radiation source or premises for which the accredited person may issue a certificate;
- (f) the accredited person's contact details.

Examples of contact details—

address, telephone number, facsimile number, email address

53C Register of qualified persons—Act, s 207

For section 207(2) of the Act, the register the chief executive must keep about qualified persons must contain the following information about a qualified person—

- (a) the qualified person's name;
- (b) the radiation safety officer certificate number;
- (c) the expiry date of the radiation safety officer certificate;
- (d) any conditions on the radiation safety officer certificate;
- (e) the radiation practice for which the qualified person may perform the functions of a radiation safety officer.

53D Register of inspectors—Act, s 207

For section 207(2) of the Act, the register the chief executive must keep about inspectors must contain the following information about an inspector—

- (a) the inspector's name;
- (b) if the inspector is appointed for a term—the term of the appointment;
- (c) any conditions of the inspector's appointment.

53E Register of State radiation analysts—Act, s 207

For section 207(2) of the Act, the register the chief executive must keep about State radiation analysts must contain the following information about a State radiation analyst—

- (a) the State radiation analyst's name;
- (b) if the State radiation analyst is appointed for a term—the term of the appointment;
- (c) any conditions of the State radiation analyst's appointment.

[s 53F]

Part 9B **Disclosure of protected information**

53F **Disclosure of protected information**

For section 209(4) of the Act, the purposes for which protected information may be disclosed by the chief executive are as follows—

- (a) for the development of a plan to avoid or limit the impact of an emergency situation upon persons, property or the environment;
- (b) to enable persons dealing with an emergency situation to know the hazards, or possible hazards, the persons may face in dealing with the emergency situation.

Part 10 **Fees**

54 **Fees—general**

The fees payable under the Act are stated in schedule 5.

55 **Fees—Act, s 51(1)(c)(i)**

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to an application for a possession licence for the possession of a radioactive substance for a radiation practice.
- (2) For section 51(1)(c)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—
 - (a) an application fee;
 - (b) a licence fee consisting of—
 - (i) a base fee; and

- (ii) a fee calculated having regard to the number of sealed radioactive substances, or types of unsealed radioactive substances, the subject of the application.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies to an application for a possession licence for the possession of a radiation apparatus for a radiation practice.
- (4) For section 51(1)(c)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—
 - (a) an application fee;
 - (b) a licence fee consisting of—
 - (i) a base fee; and
 - (ii) a fee calculated having regard to the number of radiation apparatus the subject of the application.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies to an application for a use or transport licence.
- (6) For section 51(1)(c)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—
 - (a) an application fee;
 - (b) a licence fee.
- (7) Subsection (8) applies to an application for an accreditation certificate.
- (8) For section 51(1)(c)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—
 - (a) an application fee;
 - (b) an accreditation certificate fee.
- (9) Subsection (10) applies to an application for a radiation safety officer certificate.
- (10) For section 51(1)(c)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—

[s 56]

- (a) an application fee;
- (b) a radiation safety officer certificate fee.

56 Fees—Act, s 79(2)(b)(i)

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to an application for the renewal of a possession licence for the possession of a radioactive substance for a radiation practice.
- (2) For section 79(2)(b)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—
 - (a) a base fee;
 - (b) a fee calculated having regard to the number of sealed radioactive substances, or types of unsealed radioactive substances, the subject of the application.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies to an application for the renewal of a possession licence for the possession of a radiation apparatus for a radiation practice.
- (4) For section 79(2)(b)(i) of the Act, the fee is the total of the following—
 - (a) a base fee;
 - (b) a fee calculated having regard to the number of radiation apparatus the subject of the application.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies to an application for the renewal of a use or transport licence.
- (6) For section 79(2)(b)(i) of the Act, the fee is a licence fee.
- (7) Subsection (8) applies to an application for the renewal of an accreditation certificate.
- (8) For section 79(2)(b)(i) of the Act, the fee is an accreditation certificate fee.
- (9) Subsection (10) applies to an application for the renewal of a radiation safety officer certificate.
- (10) For section 79(2)(b)(i) of the Act, the fee is a radiation safety officer certificate fee.

57 Waiver of fees—general

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) under section 220 of the Act, a person is taken to be the holder of a column 2 licence; and
 - (b) before the expiry of the licence, the person applies for the same type of licence.
- (2) The application fee, payable under this regulation, for the licence is not payable by the person.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if a person—
 - (a) is required to use a radiation source in the course of the person’s study or training at an educational institution; and
 - (b) under the Act, the person needs a use licence allowing the use of the source.
- (4) The application fee and licence fee, payable under this regulation, for the licence are not payable by the person.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies if—
 - (a) under section 224(3) of the Act, a person is taken to be a radiation safety officer for a radiation practice; and
 - (b) while continuing as a radiation safety officer for the practice, the person applies for a radiation safety officer certificate.
- (6) The application fee, payable under this regulation, for the certificate is not payable by the person.
- (7) Subsection (8) applies to a use licensee who, under the licence, is allowed to use a radiation source to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person.
- (8) If the licensee applies for another use licence to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of a person, the application fee, payable under this regulation, for the licence is not payable by the licensee.
- (9) The following fees are not payable by the State—

[s 57A]

- (a) the fees stated in schedule 5, parts 1 and 4;
- (b) the fee for an approval to dispose.

57A Waiver of fees—undergraduates’ professional development year

- (1) This section applies to a graduate practitioner who, after 31 December 1999—
 - (a) undertakes his or her professional development year; and
 - (b) applies for a use licence to carry out a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of another person during the person’s professional development year.
- (2) The application fee payable under this regulation for the licence is not payable by the graduate practitioner.
- (3) In this section—

accrediting body means the Australian Institute of Radiography or the Australian and New Zealand Society of Nuclear Medicine.

graduate practitioner means a person who—

- (a) is a graduate from an undergraduate medical radiation science degree course accredited by an accrediting body, regardless of the title of the course; or
- (b) is assessed by an accrediting body to be the equivalent of a person mentioned in paragraph (a).

professional development year means the period, the equivalent of 48 weeks full-time work, during which a graduate practitioner must work under the guidance of another practitioner before the graduate practitioner is recognised as an accredited practitioner by an accrediting body.

58 Refund of fees

The chief executive must as soon as practicable refund the fees, other than the application fee, paid on an application for the grant or renewal of an accreditation certificate, licence or radiation safety officer certificate if—

- (a) the chief executive refuses to grant the application; or
- (b) the applicant withdraws the application before it is decided.

Schedule 1 Radionuclide concentrations and activities

sections 4, 5, 12 and 52

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
1	Actinium-225	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
2	Actinium-227	1×10^{-1}	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
3	Actinium-228	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
4	Americium-241	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
5	Americium-242	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
6	Americium-242m ¹	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
7	Americium-243 ¹	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
8	Antimony-122	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
9	Antimony-124	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
10	Antimony-125	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
11	Argon-37	$1 \times 10^{+6}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
12	Argon-41	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
13	Arsenic-73	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
14	Arsenic-74	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
15	Arsenic-76	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
16	Arsenic-77	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
17	Astatine-211	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
18	Barium-131	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
19	Barium-133	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
20	Barium-140 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
21	Berkelium-249	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
22	Beryllium-7	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
23	Bismuth-206	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
24	Bismuth-207	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
25	Bismuth-210	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
26	Bismuth-212 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
27	Bismuth-213	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
28	Bromine-75	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
29	Bromine-76	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
30	Bromine-82	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
31	Cadmium-109	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
32	Cadmium-115	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
33	Cadmium-115m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
34	Caesium-129	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
35	Caesium-131	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
36	Caesium-132	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
37	Caesium-134	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
38	Caesium-134m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
39	Caesium-135	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
40	Caesium-136	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
41	Caesium-137 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
42	Caesium-138	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
43	Calcium-47	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
44	Calcium-45	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
45	Californium-246	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
46	Californium-248	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
47	Californium-249	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
48	Californium-250	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
49	Californium-251	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
50	Californium-252	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
51	Californium-253	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
52	Californium-254	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
53	Carbon-14	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
54	Carbon-11	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

Schedule 1

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
55	Cerium-139	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
56	Cerium-141	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
57	Cerium-143	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
58	Cerium-144 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
59	Chlorine-36	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
60	Chlorine-38	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
61	Chromium-51	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
62	Cobalt-57	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
63	Cobalt-56	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
64	Cobalt-55	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
65	Cobalt-62m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
66	Cobalt-60m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
67	Cobalt-60	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
68	Cobalt-58	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
69	Cobalt-61	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
70	Cobalt-58m	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
71	Copper-64	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
72	Copper-67	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
73	Curium-242	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
74	Curium-243	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
75	Curium-244	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
76	Curium-245	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
77	Curium-246	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
78	Curium-247	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
79	Curium-248	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
80	Dysprosium-165	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
81	Dysprosium-166	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
82	Einsteinium-253	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
83	Einsteinium-254	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
84	Einsteinium-254m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
85	Erbium-161	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
86	Erbium-169	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
87	Erbium-171	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
88	Europium-152	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
89	Europium-152m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
90	Europium-154	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
91	Europium-155	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
92	Fermium-254	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
93	Fermium-255	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
94	Fluorine-18	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
95	Gadolinium-153	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
96	Gadolinium-159	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
97	Gallium-67	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
98	Gallium-72	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
99	Germanium-71	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
100	Germanium-68	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
101	Gold-198	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
102	Gold-199	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
103	Hafnium-181	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
104	Holmium-166	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
105	Holmium-166m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
106	Hydrogen-3	$1 \times 10^{+6}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
107	Indium-111	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
108	Indium-113m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
109	Indium-114m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
110	Indium-115m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
111	Iodine-123	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
112	Iodine-124	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
113	Iodine-125	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
114	Iodine-126	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

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Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
115	Iodine-129	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
116	Iodine-130	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
117	Iodine-131	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
118	Iodine-132	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
119	Iodine-133	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
120	Iodine-134	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
121	Iodine-135	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
122	Iridium-190	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
123	Iridium-192	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
124	Iridium-194	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
125	Iron-52	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
126	Iron-55	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
127	Iron-59	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
128	Krypton-74	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
129	Krypton-76	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
130	Krypton-77	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
131	Krypton-79	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
132	Krypton-81	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
133	Krypton-83m	$1 \times 10^{+5}$	$1 \times 10^{+12}$
134	Krypton-85	$1 \times 10^{+5}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
135	Krypton-85m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+10}$
136	Krypton-87	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
137	Krypton-88	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
138	Lanthanum-140	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
139	Lead-203	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
140	Lead-210 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
141	Lead-212 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
142	Lutetium-177	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
143	Magnesium-28	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
144	Manganese-51	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
145	Manganese-53	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
146	Manganese-52m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
147	Manganese-52	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
148	Manganese-56	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
149	Manganese-54	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
150	Mercury-195m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
151	Mercury-197	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
152	Mercury-197m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
153	Mercury-203	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
154	Molybdenum-101	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
155	Molybdenum-90	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
156	Molybdenum-93	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
157	Molybdenum-99	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
158	Neodymium-147	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
159	Neodymium-149	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
160	Neptunium-237 ¹	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
161	Neptunium-239	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
162	Neptunium-240	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
163	Nickel-63	$1 \times 10^{+5}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
164	Nickel-59	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
165	Nickel-65	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
166	Niobium-93m	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
167	Niobium-94	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
168	Niobium-95	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
169	Niobium-97	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
170	Niobium-98	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
171	Nitrogen-13	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
172	Osmium-185	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
173	Osmium-191	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
174	Osmium-191m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$

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Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
175	Osmium-193	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
176	Oxygen-15	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+9}$
177	Palladium-103	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
178	Palladium-109	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
179	Phosphorus-32	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
180	Phosphorus-33	$1 \times 10^{+5}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
181	Platinum-191	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
182	Platinum-193m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
183	Platinum-197	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
184	Platinum-197m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
185	Plutonium-234	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
186	Plutonium-235	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
187	Plutonium-236	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
188	Plutonium-237	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
189	Plutonium-238	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
190	Plutonium-239	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
191	Plutonium-240	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
192	Plutonium-241	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
193	Plutonium-242	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
194	Plutonium-243	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
195	Plutonium-244	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
196	Polonium-203	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
197	Polonium-205	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
198	Polonium-207	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
199	Polonium-210	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
200	Potassium-43	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
201	Potassium-42	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
202	Potassium-40	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
203	Praseodymium-142	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
204	Praseodymium-143	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
205	Promethium-147	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
206	Promethium-149	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
207	Protactinium-230	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
208	Protactinium-231	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
209	Protactinium-233	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
210	Radium-223 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
211	Radium-224 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
212	Radium-225	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
213	Radium-226 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
214	Radium-227	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
215	Radium-228 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
216	Radon-220 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
217	Radon-222 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
218	Rhenium-186	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
219	Rhenium-188	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
220	Rhodium-103m	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
221	Rhodium-105	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
222	Rubidium-81	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
223	Rubidium-86	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
224	Ruthenium-103	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
225	Ruthenium-105	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
226	Ruthenium-106 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
227	Ruthenium-97	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
228	Samarium-147	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
229	Samarium-151	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
230	Samarium-153	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
231	Scandium-44	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
232	Scandium-48	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
233	Scandium-46	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
234	Scandium-47	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

Schedule 1

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
235	Selenium-72	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
236	Selenium-73	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
237	Selenium-75	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
238	Silicon-31	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
239	Silicon-32	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
240	Silver-105	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
241	Silver-108m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
242	Silver-110m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
243	Silver-111	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
244	Sodium-22	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
245	Sodium-24	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
246	Strontium-82	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
247	Strontium-85	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
248	Strontium-85m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
249	Strontium-87m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
250	Strontium-89	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
251	Strontium-90 ^l	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
252	Strontium-91	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
253	Strontium-92	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
254	Sulphur-35	$1 \times 10^{+5}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
255	Tantalum-182	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
256	Technetium-95m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
257	Technetium-96	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
258	Technetium-96m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
259	Technetium-97	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
260	Technetium-97m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
261	Technetium-99	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
262	Technetium-99m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
263	Tellurium-123m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
264	Tellurium-125m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
265	Tellurium-127	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
266	Tellurium-127m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
267	Tellurium-129	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
268	Tellurium-129m	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
269	Tellurium-131	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
270	Tellurium-131m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
271	Tellurium-132	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
272	Tellurium-133	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
273	Tellurium-133m	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
274	Tellurium-134	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
275	Terbium-160	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
276	Thallium-200	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
277	Thallium-201	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
278	Thallium-202	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
279	Thallium-204	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
280	Thorium-226 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
281	Thorium-227	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
282	Thorium-228 ¹	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
283	Thorium-229 ¹	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
284	Thorium-230	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
285	Thorium-231	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
286	Thorium-234 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
287	Thorium-nat including thorium-232	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
288	Thulium-170	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
289	Thulium-171	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+8}$
290	Tin-113	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
291	Tin-117m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
292	Tin-121	$1 \times 10^{+5}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
293	Tin-125	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$

Schedule 1

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
294	Tungsten-181	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
295	Tungsten-185	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
296	Tungsten-187	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
297	Tungsten-188	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
298	Uranium-240 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
299	Uranium-230 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
300	Uranium-231	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
301	Uranium-232 ¹	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
302	Uranium-233	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
303	Uranium-234	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
304	Uranium-235 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
305	Uranium-236	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
306	Uranium-237	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
307	Uranium-238 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
308	Uranium-239	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
309	Uranium-240	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
310	Uranium-nat	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
311	Vanadium-48	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
312	Xenon-131m	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
313	Xenon-133	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$
314	Xenon-135	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+10}$
315	Ytterbium-169	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
316	Ytterbium-175	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
317	Yttrium-88	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
318	Yttrium-90	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
319	Yttrium-91	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
320	Yttrium-91m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
321	Yttrium-92	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
322	Yttrium-93	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
323	Zinc-69m	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Concentration (Bq/g)	Column 3 Activity (Bq)
324	Zinc-65	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
325	Zinc-69	$1 \times 10^{+4}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
326	Zirconium-93 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+3}$	$1 \times 10^{+7}$
327	Zirconium-95	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+6}$
328	Zirconium-97 ¹	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+5}$
329	alpha-emitting radionuclide not mentioned in another item	1×10^0	$1 \times 10^{+3}$
330	radionuclide that is not alpha-emitting and not mentioned in another item	$1 \times 10^{+1}$	$1 \times 10^{+4}$

The superscript '1' immediately following an item in column 1 indicates that the item's concentration and activity are the concentration and activity of the parent radionuclide and its progeny when in secular equilibrium.

Schedule 2 Disposal of radioactive material—radionuclide concentrations

sections 10 and 11

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m ³)
1	Actinium-225	3.77×10^{-3}	$2.85 \times 10^{+4}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+4}$
2	Actinium-227	4.73×10^{-5}	$6.23 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+3}$
3	Actinium-228	1.03×10^0	$1.59 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.19 \times 10^{+6}$
4	Americium-241	7.64×10^{-4}	$3.42 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+3}$
5	Americium-242	1.86×10^0	$2.28 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.57 \times 10^{+6}$
6	Americium-242m ¹	8.51×10^{-4}	$3.60 \times 10^{+3}$	$7.21 \times 10^{+3}$
7	Americium-243 ¹	7.64×10^{-4}	$3.42 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+3}$
8	Antimony-122	$2.48 \times 10^{+1}$	$4.03 \times 10^{+5}$	$8.06 \times 10^{+5}$
9	Antimony-124	4.88×10^0	$2.74 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+5}$
10	Antimony-125	6.62×10^0	$6.23 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+6}$
11	Argon-37	$3.34 \times 10^{+8}$	-	-
12	Argon-41	$2.58 \times 10^{+2}$	-	-
13	Arsenic-73	$3.20 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.63 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+6}$
14	Arsenic-74	$1.42 \times 10^{+1}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
15	Arsenic-76	$3.24 \times 10^{+1}$	$4.28 \times 10^{+5}$	$8.56 \times 10^{+5}$
16	Arsenic-77	$7.09 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.71 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.42 \times 10^{+6}$
17	Astatine-211	2.71×10^{-1}	$6.23 \times 10^{+4}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+5}$
18	Barium-131	$8.51 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.52 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.04 \times 10^{+6}$
19	Barium-133	$1.65 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.37 \times 10^{+6}$
20	Barium-140 ¹	$1.86 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.74 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+5}$
21	Berkelium-249	1.99×10^{-1}	$7.06 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.41 \times 10^{+6}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
22	Beryllium-7	$5.73 \times 10^{+2}$	$2.45 \times 10^{+7}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+7}$
23	Bismuth-206	$1.42 \times 10^{+1}$	$3.60 \times 10^{+5}$	$7.21 \times 10^{+5}$
24	Bismuth-207	5.73×10^0	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
25	Bismuth-210	3.55×10^{-1}	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
26	Bismuth-212 ¹	7.64×10^{-1}	$2.63 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+6}$
27	Bismuth-213	7.26×10^{-1}	$3.42 \times 10^{+6}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+6}$
28	Bromine-75	$3.50 \times 10^{+2}$	$8.67 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.73 \times 10^{+7}$
29	Bromine-76	$5.13 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.49 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.98 \times 10^{+6}$
30	Bromine-82	$3.38 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.27 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.54 \times 10^{+6}$
31	Cadmium-109	3.10×10^0	$3.42 \times 10^{+5}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+5}$
32	Cadmium-115	$2.29 \times 10^{+1}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+5}$	$9.78 \times 10^{+5}$
33	Cadmium-115m	4.08×10^0	$2.08 \times 10^{+5}$	$4.15 \times 10^{+5}$
34	Caesium-129	$3.68 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+7}$	$2.28 \times 10^{+7}$
35	Caesium-131	$6.62 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.18 \times 10^{+7}$	$2.36 \times 10^{+7}$
36	Caesium-132	$7.84 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.37 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.74 \times 10^{+6}$
37	Caesium-134	3.10×10^0	$3.60 \times 10^{+4}$	$7.21 \times 10^{+4}$
38	Caesium-134m	$1.15 \times 10^{+3}$	$3.42 \times 10^{+7}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+7}$
39	Caesium-135	$3.01 \times 10^{+1}$	$3.42 \times 10^{+5}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+5}$
40	Caesium-136	$1.57 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.28 \times 10^{+5}$	$4.57 \times 10^{+5}$
41	Caesium-137 ¹	4.44×10^0	$5.27 \times 10^{+4}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+5}$
42	Caesium-138	$6.47 \times 10^{+2}$	$7.44 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.49 \times 10^{+7}$
43	Calcium-45	$1.10 \times 10^{+1}$	$9.01 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.80 \times 10^{+6}$
44	Calcium-47	$1.42 \times 10^{+1}$	$4.28 \times 10^{+5}$	$8.56 \times 10^{+5}$
45	Californium-246	7.09×10^{-2}	$2.08 \times 10^{+5}$	$4.15 \times 10^{+5}$
46	Californium-248	3.63×10^{-3}	$2.45 \times 10^{+4}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+4}$
47	Californium-249	4.51×10^{-4}	$1.96 \times 10^{+3}$	$3.91 \times 10^{+3}$
48	Californium-250	9.31×10^{-4}	$4.28 \times 10^{+3}$	$8.56 \times 10^{+3}$
49	Californium-251	4.44×10^{-4}	$1.90 \times 10^{+3}$	$3.81 \times 10^{+3}$

Schedule 2

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
50	Californium-252	1.65×10^{-3}	$7.61 \times 10^{+3}$	$1.52 \times 10^{+4}$
51	Californium-253	2.48×10^{-2}	$4.89 \times 10^{+5}$	$9.78 \times 10^{+5}$
52	Californium-254	8.05×10^{-4}	$1.71 \times 10^{+3}$	$3.42 \times 10^{+3}$
53	Carbon-11	$9.31 \times 10^{+3}$	$2.85 \times 10^{+7}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+7}$
54	Carbon-14	$5.13 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.18 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.36 \times 10^{+6}$
55	Cerium-139	$1.65 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.63 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+6}$
56	Cerium-141	8.27×10^0	$9.65 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.93 \times 10^{+6}$
57	Cerium-143	$2.98 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+6}$
58	Cerium-144 ¹	6.08×10^{-1}	$1.32 \times 10^{+5}$	$2.63 \times 10^{+5}$
59	Chlorine-36	4.32×10^0	$7.36 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.47 \times 10^{+6}$
60	Chlorine-38	$4.08 \times 10^{+2}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+7}$
61	Chromium-51	$8.27 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.80 \times 10^{+7}$	$3.60 \times 10^{+7}$
62	Cobalt-55	$3.59 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+6}$
63	Cobalt-5	4.73×10^0	$2.74 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+5}$
64	Cobalt-57	$3.17 \times 10^{+1}$	$3.26 \times 10^{+6}$	$6.52 \times 10^{+6}$
65	Cobalt-58	$1.49 \times 10^{+1}$	$9.26 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.85 \times 10^{+6}$
66	Cobalt-58m	$1.75 \times 10^{+3}$	$2.85 \times 10^{+7}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+7}$
67	Cobalt-60	1.03×10^0	$2.01 \times 10^{+5}$	$4.03 \times 10^{+5}$
68	Cobalt-60m	$2.29 \times 10^{+4}$	$4.03 \times 10^{+8}$	$8.06 \times 10^{+8}$
69	Cobalt-61	$3.97 \times 10^{+2}$	$9.26 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.85 \times 10^{+7}$
70	Cobalt-62m	$8.05 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.46 \times 10^{+7}$	$2.91 \times 10^{+7}$
71	Copper-64	$1.99 \times 10^{+2}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+7}$
72	Copper-67	$5.13 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.01 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.03 \times 10^{+6}$
73	Curium-242	6.20×10^{-3}	$5.71 \times 10^{+4}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+5}$
74	Curium-243	1.03×10^{-3}	$4.57 \times 10^{+3}$	$9.13 \times 10^{+3}$
75	Curium-244	1.19×10^{-3}	$5.71 \times 10^{+3}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+4}$
76	Curium-245	7.44×10^{-4}	$3.26 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.52 \times 10^{+3}$
77	Curium-246	7.44×10^{-4}	$3.26 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.52 \times 10^{+3}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m ³)
78	Curium-247	8.27×10^{-4}	$3.60 \times 10^{+3}$	$7.21 \times 10^{+3}$
79	Curium-248	2.13×10^{-4}	$8.90 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.78 \times 10^{+3}$
80	Dysprosium-165	$3.42 \times 10^{+2}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+7}$
81	Dysprosium-166	$1.65 \times 10^{+1}$	$4.28 \times 10^{+5}$	$8.56 \times 10^{+5}$
82	Einsteinium-253	1.19×10^{-2}	$1.12 \times 10^{+5}$	$2.25 \times 10^{+5}$
83	Einsteinium-254	3.72×10^{-3}	$2.45 \times 10^{+4}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+4}$
84	Einsteinium-254m	6.77×10^{-2}	$1.63 \times 10^{+5}$	$3.26 \times 10^{+5}$
85	Erbium-161	$3.50 \times 10^{+2}$	$8.56 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.71 \times 10^{+7}$
86	Erbium-169	$3.04 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.85 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.70 \times 10^{+6}$
87	Erbium-171	$9.93 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.90 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.81 \times 10^{+6}$
88	Europium-152	7.64×10^{-1}	$4.89 \times 10^{+5}$	$9.78 \times 10^{+5}$
89	Europium-152m	$9.31 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.37 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.74 \times 10^{+6}$
90	Europium-154	5.96×10^{-1}	$3.42 \times 10^{+5}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+5}$
91	Europium-155	4.58×10^0	$2.14 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.28 \times 10^{+6}$
92	Fermium-254	3.87×10^{-1}	$1.56 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.11 \times 10^{+6}$
93	Fermium-255	1.15×10^{-1}	$2.74 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+5}$
94	Fluorine-18	$3.20 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.4 \times 10^{+7}$	$2.8 \times 10^{+7}$
95	Gadolinium-153	$1.19 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.54 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.07 \times 10^{+6}$
96	Gadolinium-159	$7.64 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.40 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.80 \times 10^{+6}$
97	Gallium-67	$1.06 \times 10^{+2}$	$3.60 \times 10^{+6}$	$7.21 \times 10^{+6}$
98	Gallium-72	$3.55 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+6}$
99	Germanium-68	2.29×10^0	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
100	Germanium-71	$2.71 \times 10^{+3}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+7}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+8}$
101	Gold-198	$2.71 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.37 \times 10^{+6}$
102	Gold-199	$3.92 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.56 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.11 \times 10^{+6}$
103	Hafnium-181	6.34×10^0	$6.23 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+6}$
104	Holmium-166	$3.59 \times 10^{+1}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+5}$	$9.78 \times 10^{+5}$
105	Holmium-166m	2.71×10^{-1}	$3.42 \times 10^{+5}$	$6.84 \times 10^{+5}$

Schedule 2

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
106	Hydrogen-3	1.65 x 10 ⁺⁷	3.81 x 10 ⁺⁷	7.61 x 10 ⁺⁷
107	Indium-111	9.61 x 10 ⁺¹	2.36 x 10 ⁺⁶	4.72 x 10 ⁺⁶
108	Indium-113m	9.31 x 10 ⁺²	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁷	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁷
109	Indium-114m	2.71 x 10 ⁰	1.67 x 10 ⁺⁵	3.34 x 10 ⁺⁵
110	Indium-115m	3.42 x 10 ⁺²	7.96 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.59 x 10 ⁺⁷
111	Iodine-123	2.71 x 10 ⁺²	3.26 x 10 ⁺⁶	6.52 x 10 ⁺⁶
112	Iodine-124	4.73 x 10 ⁰	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁴	1.05 x 10 ⁺⁵
113	Iodine-125	4.08 x 10 ⁰	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁴	9.13 x 10 ⁺⁴
114	Iodine-126	2.13 x 10 ⁰	2.36 x 10 ⁺⁴	4.72 x 10 ⁺⁴
115	Iodine-129	5.84 x 10 ⁻¹	6.23 x 10 ⁺³	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁴
116	Iodine-130	3.10 x 10 ⁺¹	3.42 x 10 ⁺⁵	6.85 x 10 ⁺⁵
117	Iodine-131	2.71 x 10 ⁰	3.11 x 10 ⁺⁴	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁴
118	Iodine-132	1.49 x 10 ⁺²	2.36 x 10 ⁺⁶	4.72 x 10 ⁺⁶
119	Iodine-133	1.42 x 10 ⁺¹	1.59 x 10 ⁺⁵	3.19 x 10 ⁺⁵
120	Iodine-134	3.77 x 10 ⁺²	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁷
121	Iodine-135	6.47 x 10 ⁺¹	7.36 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.47 x 10 ⁺⁶
122	Iridium-190	1.19 x 10 ⁺¹	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.14 x 10 ⁺⁶
123	Iridium-192	4.80 x 10 ⁰	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.78 x 10 ⁺⁵
124	Iridium-194	3.97 x 10 ⁺¹	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.05 x 10 ⁺⁶
125	Iron-52	3.13 x 10 ⁺¹	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.78 x 10 ⁺⁵
126	Iron-55	3.24 x 10 ⁺¹	2.08 x 10 ⁺⁶	4.15 x 10 ⁺⁶
127	Iron-59	8.51 x 10 ⁰	3.81 x 10 ⁺⁵	7.61 x 10 ⁺⁵
128	Krypton-74	-	-	-
129	Krypton-76	8.56 x 10 ⁺²	-	-
130	Krypton-77	3.51 x 10 ⁺²	-	-
131	Krypton-79	1.41 x 10 ⁺³	-	-
132	Krypton-81	6.52 x 10 ⁺⁴	-	-
133	Krypton-83m	6.52 x 10 ⁺⁶	-	-

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m ³)
134	Krypton-85	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁴	-	-
135	Krypton-85m	2.32 x 10 ⁺³	-	-
136	Krypton-87	4.03 x 10 ⁺²	-	-
137	Krypton-88	1.63 x 10 ⁺²	-	-
138	Lanthanum-140	1.99 x 10 ⁺¹	3.42 x 10 ⁺⁵	6.85 x 10 ⁺⁵
139	Lead-203	1.86 x 10 ⁺²	2.85 x 10 ⁺⁶	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁶
140	Lead-210 ¹	2.71 x 10 ⁻²	1.01 x 10 ⁺³	2.01 x 10 ⁺³
141	Lead-212 ¹	9.02 x 10 ⁻¹	1.16 x 10 ⁺⁵	2.32 x 10 ⁺⁵
142	Lutetium-177	2.71 x 10 ⁺¹	1.29 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.58 x 10 ⁺⁶
143	Magnesium-28	1.75 x 10 ⁺¹	3.11 x 10 ⁺⁵	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁵
144	Manganese-51	4.38 x 10 ⁺²	7.36 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.47 x 10 ⁺⁷
145	Manganese-52	1.65 x 10 ⁺¹	3.81 x 10 ⁺⁵	7.61 x 10 ⁺⁵
146	Manganese-52m	5.96 x 10 ⁺²	9.93 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.99 x 10 ⁺⁷
147	Manganese-53	5.73 x 10 ⁺²	2.28 x 10 ⁺⁷	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁷
148	Manganese-54	1.99 x 10 ⁺¹	9.65 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.93 x 10 ⁺⁶
149	Manganese-56	1.49 x 10 ⁺²	2.74 x 10 ⁺⁶	5.48 x 10 ⁺⁶
150	Mercury-195m	4.58 x 10 ⁺¹	1.22 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁶
151	Mercury-197	1.03 x 10 ⁺²	2.98 x 10 ⁺⁶	5.96 x 10 ⁺⁶
152	Mercury-197m	4.51 x 10 ⁺¹	1.46 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.91 x 10 ⁺⁶
153	Mercury-203	1.29 x 10 ⁺¹	3.60 x 10 ⁺⁵	7.21 x 10 ⁺⁵
154	Molybdenum-101	6.62 x 10 ⁺²	1.63 x 10 ⁺⁷	3.26 x 10 ⁺⁷
155	Molybdenum-90	5.32 x 10 ⁺¹	1.10 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.21 x 10 ⁺⁶
156	Molybdenum-93	1.35 x 10 ⁺¹	2.63 x 10 ⁺⁵	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁵
157	Molybdenum-99	2.71 x 10 ⁺¹	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.14 x 10 ⁺⁶
158	Neodymium-147	1.29 x 10 ⁺¹	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁶
159	Neodymium-149	2.29 x 10 ⁺²	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.14 x 10 ⁺⁷
160	Neptunium-237 ¹	1.42 x 10 ⁻³	6.23 x 10 ⁺³	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁴
161	Neptunium-239	2.71 x 10 ⁺¹	8.56 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.71 x 10 ⁺⁶

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Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
162	Neptunium-240	2.29 x 10 ⁺²	8.35 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.67 x 10 ⁺⁷
163	Nickel-59	1.35 x 10 ⁺²	1.09 x 10 ⁺⁷	2.17 x 10 ⁺⁷
164	Nickel-63	5.73 x 10 ⁺¹	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁶	9.13 x 10 ⁺⁶
165	Nickel-65	2.29 x 10 ⁺²	3.81 x 10 ⁺⁶	7.61 x 10 ⁺⁶
166	Niobium-93m	3.46 x 10 ⁺¹	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.14 x 10 ⁺⁷
167	Niobium-94	6.62 x 10 ⁻¹	4.03 x 10 ⁺⁵	8.06 x 10 ⁺⁵
168	Niobium-95	1.86 x 10 ⁺¹	1.18 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.36 x 10 ⁺⁶
169	Niobium-97	4.14 x 10 ⁺²	1.01 x 10 ⁺⁷	2.01 x 10 ⁺⁷
170	Niobium-98	3.01 x 10 ⁺²	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁷
171	Nitrogen-13 ¹	-	-	-
172	Osmium-185	1.99 x 10 ⁺¹	1.34 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.69 x 10 ⁺⁶
173	Osmium-191	1.65 x 10 ⁺¹	1.20 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.40 x 10 ⁺⁶
174	Osmium-191m	1.99 x 10 ⁺²	7.13 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.43 x 10 ⁺⁷
175	Osmium-193	4.38 x 10 ⁺¹	8.46 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.69 x 10 ⁺⁶
176	Oxygen-15	-	-	-
177	Palladium-103	7.44 x 10 ⁺¹	3.60 x 10 ⁺⁶	7.21 x 10 ⁺⁶
178	Palladium-109	5.96 x 10 ⁺¹	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.49 x 10 ⁺⁶
179	Phosphorus-32	9.31 x 10 ⁰	2.85 x 10 ⁺⁵	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁵
180	Phosphorus-33	2.13 x 10 ⁺¹	2.85 x 10 ⁺⁶	5.71 x 10 ⁺⁶
181	Platinum-191	1.57 x 10 ⁺²	2.01 x 10 ⁺⁶	4.03 x 10 ⁺⁶
182	Platinum-193m	1.42 x 10 ⁺²	1.52 x 10 ⁺⁶	3.04 x 10 ⁺⁶
183	Platinum-197	1.86 x 10 ⁺²	1.71 x 10 ⁺⁶	3.42 x 10 ⁺⁶
184	Platinum-197m	6.93 x 10 ⁺²	8.15 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.63 x 10 ⁺⁷
185	Plutonium-234	1.35 x 10 ⁰	4.28 x 10 ⁺⁶	8.56 x 10 ⁺⁶
186	Plutonium-235	1.15 x 10 ⁺⁴	3.26 x 10 ⁺⁸	6.52 x 10 ⁺⁸
187	Plutonium-236	1.65 x 10 ⁻³	7.96 x 10 ⁺³	1.59 x 10 ⁺⁴
188	Plutonium-237	8.27 x 10 ⁺¹	6.85 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.37 x 10 ⁺⁷
189	Plutonium-238	6.93 x 10 ⁻⁴	2.98 x 10 ⁺³	5.96 x 10 ⁺³

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
190	Plutonium-239	6.34×10^{-4}	$2.74 \times 10^{+3}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+3}$
191	Plutonium-240	6.34×10^{-4}	$2.74 \times 10^{+3}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+3}$
192	Plutonium-241	3.50×10^{-2}	$1.46 \times 10^{+5}$	$2.91 \times 10^{+5}$
193	Plutonium-242	6.77×10^{-4}	$2.85 \times 10^{+3}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+3}$
194	Plutonium-243	$2.71 \times 10^{+2}$	$8.06 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.61 \times 10^{+7}$
195	Plutonium-244	6.77×10^{-4}	$2.85 \times 10^{+3}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+3}$
196	Polonium-203	$4.88 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.32 \times 10^{+7}$	$2.63 \times 10^{+7}$
197	Polonium-205	$3.35 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.16 \times 10^{+7}$	$2.32 \times 10^{+7}$
198	Polonium-207	$1.99 \times 10^{+2}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+6}$	$9.78 \times 10^{+6}$
199	Polonium-210	9.93×10^{-3}	$2.85 \times 10^{+3}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+3}$
200	Potassium-40	9.93×10^0	$1.10 \times 10^{+5}$	$2.21 \times 10^{+5}$
201	Potassium-42	$1.49 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.59 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.19 \times 10^{+6}$
202	Potassium-43	$1.15 \times 10^{+2}$	$2.74 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.48 \times 10^{+6}$
203	Praseodymium-142	$4.02 \times 10^{+1}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
204	Praseodymium-143	$1.29 \times 10^{+1}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+6}$
205	Promethium-147	6.34×10^0	$2.63 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+6}$
206	Promethium-149	$3.63 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.92 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.38 \times 10^{+6}$
207	Protactinium-230	4.19×10^{-2}	$7.44 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.49 \times 10^{+6}$
208	Protactinium-231	2.29×10^{-4}	$9.65 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.93 \times 10^{+3}$
209	Protactinium-233	8.05×10^0	$7.87 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.87 \times 10^{+6}$
210	Radium-223 ¹	4.32×10^{-3}	$6.85 \times 10^{+3}$	$1.37 \times 10^{+4}$
211	Radium-224 ¹	1.03×10^{-2}	$1.05 \times 10^{+4}$	$2.11 \times 10^{+4}$
212	Radium-225	5.13×10^{-3}	$7.21 \times 10^{+3}$	$1.44 \times 10^{+4}$
213	Radium-226 ¹	1.86×10^{-3}	$2.45 \times 10^{+3}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+3}$
214	Radium-227	$1.06 \times 10^{+2}$	$8.15 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.63 \times 10^{+7}$
215	Radium-228 ¹	1.15×10^{-2}	$1.02 \times 10^{+3}$	$2.04 \times 10^{+3}$
216	Radon-220 ¹	$2.25 \times 10^{+1}$	-	-
217	Radon-222 ¹	$1.12 \times 10^{+2}$	-	-

Schedule 2

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
218	Rhenium-186	2.48 x 10 ⁺¹	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.13 x 10 ⁺⁵
219	Rhenium-188	4.02 x 10 ⁺¹	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.78 x 10 ⁺⁵
220	Rhodium-103m	1.19 x 10 ⁺⁴	1.80 x 10 ⁺⁸	3.60 x 10 ⁺⁸
221	Rhodium-105	6.77 x 10 ⁺¹	1.85 x 10 ⁺⁶	3.70 x 10 ⁺⁶
222	Rubidium-81	4.38 x 10 ⁺²	1.27 x 10 ⁺⁷	2.54 x 10 ⁺⁷
223	Rubidium-86	2.29 x 10 ⁺¹	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁵	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁵
224	Ruthenium-10	1.06 x 10 ⁺¹	9.38 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.88 x 10 ⁺⁶
225	Ruthenium-105	1.19 x 10 ⁺²	2.63 x 10 ⁺⁶	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁶
226	Ruthenium-106 ¹	4.80 x 10 ⁻¹	9.78 x 10 ⁺⁴	1.96 x 10 ⁺⁵
227	Ruthenium-97	1.86 x 10 ⁺²	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁶	9.13 x 10 ⁺⁶
228	Samarium-147	3.35 x 10 ⁻³	1.40 x 10 ⁺⁴	2.80 x 10 ⁺⁴
229	Samarium-151	8.05 x 10 ⁰	6.99 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.40 x 10 ⁺⁷
230	Samarium-153	4.38 x 10 ⁺¹	9.26 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.85 x 10 ⁺⁶
231	Scandium-44	9.93 x 10 ⁺¹	1.96 x 10 ⁺⁶	3.91 x 10 ⁺⁶
232	Scandium-46	4.65 x 10 ⁰	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.13 x 10 ⁺⁵
233	Scandium-47	4.08 x 10 ⁺¹	1.27 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.54 x 10 ⁺⁶
234	Scandium-48	1.86 x 10 ⁺¹	4.03 x 10 ⁺⁵	8.06 x 10 ⁺⁵
235	Selenium-73	1.24 x 10 ⁺²	1.76 x 10 ⁺⁶	3.51 x 10 ⁺⁶
236	Selenium-75	1.75 x 10 ⁺¹	2.63 x 10 ⁺⁵	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁵
237	Silicon-31	2.71 x 10 ⁺²	4.28 x 10 ⁺⁶	8.56 x 10 ⁺⁶
238	Silicon-32	2.71 x 10 ⁻¹	1.22 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁶
239	Silver-105	3.72 x 10 ⁺¹	1.46 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.91 x 10 ⁺⁶
240	Silver-108m	8.51 x 10 ⁻¹	2.98 x 10 ⁺⁵	5.96 x 10 ⁺⁵
241	Silver-110m	2.48 x 10 ⁰	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁵	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁵
242	Silver-111	1.75 x 10 ⁺¹	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.05 x 10 ⁺⁶
243	Sodium-22	1.49 x 10 ⁺¹	2.14 x 10 ⁺⁵	4.28 x 10 ⁺⁵
244	Sodium-24	5.62 x 10 ⁺¹	1.59 x 10 ⁺⁶	3.19 x 10 ⁺⁶
245	Strontium-82	2.98 x 10 ⁰	1.12 x 10 ⁺⁵	2.25 x 10 ⁺⁵

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
246	Strontium-85	3.87 x 10 ⁺¹	1.22 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁶
247	Strontium-85m	4.02 x 10 ⁺³	1.12 x 10 ⁺⁸	2.25 x 10 ⁺⁸
248	Strontium-87m	8.51 x 10 ⁺²	2.08 x 10 ⁺⁷	4.15 x 10 ⁺⁷
249	Strontium-89	3.97 x 10 ⁰	2.63 x 10 ⁺⁵	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁵
250	Strontium-90 ¹	1.99 x 10 ⁻¹	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁴	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁴
251	Strontium-91	5.22 x 10 ⁺¹	9.01 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.80 x 10 ⁺⁶
252	Strontium-92	8.76 x 10 ⁺¹	1.40 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.80 x 10 ⁺⁶
253	Sulphur-35	2.29 x 10 ⁺²	8.90 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.78 x 10 ⁺⁶
254	Tantalum-182	3.07 x 10 ⁰	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.13 x 10 ⁺⁵
255	Technetium-95m	3.42 x 10 ⁺¹	1.10 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.21 x 10 ⁺⁶
256	Technetium-96	2.98 x 10 ⁺¹	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁶
257	Technetium-96m	2.71 x 10 ⁺³	5.27 x 10 ⁺⁷	1.05 x 10 ⁺⁸
258	Technetium-97	1.42 x 10 ⁺²	8.25 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.65 x 10 ⁺⁷
259	Technetium-97m	9.61 x 10 ⁰	1.04 x 10 ⁺⁶	2.08 x 10 ⁺⁶
260	Technetium-99	7.64 x 10 ⁰	8.78 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.76 x 10 ⁺⁶
261	Technetium-99m	1.03 x 10 ⁺³	3.11 x 10 ⁺⁷	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁷
262	Tellurium-123m	7.64 x 10 ⁰	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁵	9.78 x 10 ⁺⁵
263	Tellurium-125m	9.02 x 10 ⁰	7.87 x 10 ⁺⁵	1.57 x 10 ⁺⁶
264	Tellurium-127	1.65 x 10 ⁺²	4.03 x 10 ⁺⁶	8.06 x 10 ⁺⁶
265	Tellurium-127m	4.14 x 10 ⁰	2.98 x 10 ⁺⁵	5.96 x 10 ⁺⁵
266	Tellurium-129	5.22 x 10 ⁺²	1.09 x 10 ⁺⁷	2.17 x 10 ⁺⁷
267	Tellurium-129m	4.73 x 10 ⁰	2.28 x 10 ⁺⁵	4.57 x 10 ⁺⁵
268	Tellurium-131	4.88 x 10 ⁺²	7.87 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.57 x 10 ⁺⁷
269	Tellurium-131m	1.86 x 10 ⁺¹	3.60 x 10 ⁺⁵	7.21 x 10 ⁺⁵
270	Tellurium-132	9.93 x 10 ⁰	1.85 x 10 ⁺⁵	3.70 x 10 ⁺⁵
271	Tellurium-133	6.77 x 10 ⁺²	9.51 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.90 x 10 ⁺⁷
272	Tellurium-133m	1.57 x 10 ⁺²	2.45 x 10 ⁺⁶	4.89 x 10 ⁺⁶
273	Tellurium-134	2.71 x 10 ⁺²	6.23 x 10 ⁺⁶	1.25 x 10 ⁺⁷

Schedule 2

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m ³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m ³)
274	Terbium-160	4.51×10^0	$4.28 \times 10^{+5}$	$8.56 \times 10^{+5}$
275	Thallium-200	$1.19 \times 10^{+2}$	$3.42 \times 10^{+6}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+6}$
276	Thallium-201	$3.92 \times 10^{+2}$	$7.21 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.44 \times 10^{+7}$
277	Thallium-202	$9.61 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.52 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.04 \times 10^{+6}$
278	Thallium-204	$4.80 \times 10^{+1}$	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
279	Thorium-226 ¹	3.82×10^{-1}	$1.90 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.81 \times 10^{+6}$
280	Thorium-227	3.10×10^{-3}	$7.70 \times 10^{+4}$	$1.54 \times 10^{+5}$
281	Thorium-228 ¹	7.64×10^{-4}	$9.78 \times 10^{+3}$	$1.96 \times 10^{+4}$
282	Thorium-229 ¹	3.01×10^{-4}	$1.43 \times 10^{+3}$	$2.85 \times 10^{+3}$
283	Thorium-230	7.44×10^{-4}	$3.26 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.52 \times 10^{+3}$
284	Thorium-231	$7.44 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.01 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.03 \times 10^{+6}$
285	Thorium-234 ¹	4.08×10^0	$2.01 \times 10^{+5}$	$4.03 \times 10^{+5}$
286	Thorium-nat including thorium-232	7.09×10^{-4}	$3.11 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+3}$
287	Thulium-170	4.51×10^0	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
288	Thulium-171	$2.29 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+7}$
289	Tin-113	$1.19 \times 10^{+1}$	$9.38 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.88 \times 10^{+6}$
290	Tin-117m	$1.29 \times 10^{+1}$	$9.65 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.93 \times 10^{+6}$
291	Tin-12	$1.06 \times 10^{+2}$	$2.98 \times 10^{+6}$	$5.96 \times 10^{+6}$
292	Tin-125	9.93×10^0	$2.21 \times 10^{+5}$	$4.42 \times 10^{+5}$
293	Tungsten-181	$6.93 \times 10^{+2}$	$8.35 \times 10^{+6}$	$1.67 \times 10^{+7}$
294	Tungsten-185	$1.35 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.37 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.74 \times 10^{+6}$
295	Tungsten-187	$9.02 \times 10^{+1}$	$9.65 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.93 \times 10^{+6}$
296	Tungsten-188	$3.55 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.98 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.96 \times 10^{+5}$
297	Uranium-230 ¹	1.99×10^{-3}	$1.25 \times 10^{+4}$	$2.49 \times 10^{+4}$
298	Uranium-231	$7.44 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.45 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+6}$
299	Uranium-232 ¹	8.51×10^{-4}	$2.08 \times 10^{+3}$	$4.15 \times 10^{+3}$

Item	Column 1 Radionuclide	Column 2 Release to air concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 3 Release to water concentration (Bq/m³)	Column 4 Release to sewerage system concentration (Bq/m³)
300	Uranium-233	3.42×10^{-3}	$1.37 \times 10^{+4}$	$2.74 \times 10^{+4}$
301	Uranium-234	3.50×10^{-3}	$1.40 \times 10^{+4}$	$2.80 \times 10^{+4}$
302	Uranium-235 ¹	3.87×10^{-3}	$1.49 \times 10^{+4}$	$2.98 \times 10^{+4}$
303	Uranium-236	3.77×10^{-3}	$1.49 \times 10^{+4}$	$2.98 \times 10^{+4}$
304	Uranium-237	$1.65 \times 10^{+1}$	$8.90 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.78 \times 10^{+6}$
305	Uranium-238	4.08×10^{-3}	$1.56 \times 10^{+4}$	$3.11 \times 10^{+4}$
306	Uranium-239	$8.51 \times 10^{+2}$	$2.45 \times 10^{+7}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+7}$
307	Uranium-240	$3.55 \times 10^{+1}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+6}$
308	Uranium-nat	4.08×10^{-3}	$1.56 \times 10^{+4}$	$3.11 \times 10^{+4}$
309	Vanadium-48	$1.10 \times 10^{+1}$	$3.42 \times 10^{+5}$	$6.85 \times 10^{+5}$
310	Xenon-131m	$4.28 \times 10^{+4}$	-	-
311	Xenon-133	$1.14 \times 10^{+4}$	-	-
312	Xenon-135	$1.43 \times 10^{+3}$	-	-
313	Ytterbium-169	$1.06 \times 10^{+1}$	$9.65 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.93 \times 10^{+6}$
314	Ytterbium-175	$4.25 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.56 \times 10^{+6}$	$3.11 \times 10^{+6}$
315	Yttrium-88	7.26×10^0	$5.27 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.05 \times 10^{+6}$
316	Yttrium-90	$1.75 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.54 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.07 \times 10^{+5}$
317	Yttrium-91	3.55×10^0	$2.85 \times 10^{+5}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+5}$
318	Yttrium-91m	$1.99 \times 10^{+3}$	$6.23 \times 10^{+7}$	$1.25 \times 10^{+8}$
319	Yttrium-92	$1.06 \times 10^{+2}$	$1.40 \times 10^{+6}$	$2.80 \times 10^{+6}$
320	Yttrium-93	$4.96 \times 10^{+1}$	$5.71 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.14 \times 10^{+6}$
321	Zinc-65	$1.03 \times 10^{+1}$	$1.76 \times 10^{+5}$	$3.51 \times 10^{+5}$
322	Zinc-69	$6.93 \times 10^{+2}$	$2.21 \times 10^{+7}$	$4.42 \times 10^{+7}$
323	Zinc-69m	$9.02 \times 10^{+1}$	$2.08 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.15 \times 10^{+6}$
324	Zirconium-93 ¹	1.03×10^0	$2.45 \times 10^{+6}$	$4.89 \times 10^{+6}$
325	Zirconium-95	5.41×10^0	$7.78 \times 10^{+5}$	$1.56 \times 10^{+6}$
326	Zirconium-97 ¹	$2.13 \times 10^{+1}$	$3.26 \times 10^{+5}$	$6.52 \times 10^{+5}$

Schedule 2

The superscript '1' immediately following an item in column 1 indicates that the item's concentration is the concentration of the parent radionuclide and its progeny when in secular equilibrium.

Schedule 3 Qualifications

section 27

Column 1	Column 2
Radiation practice	Qualification
intra-oral, or extra-oral, dental diagnostic radiography of a person	general registration under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law as a dentist
plain-film diagnostic radiography of a person	general registration under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law as a medical practitioner
plain-film diagnostic radiography of the spine, pelvis or extremities of a person	general registration under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law as a chiropractor
plain-film diagnostic radiography of an animal	registration under the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i>

Schedule 3A Authorised persons

section 39A

Part 1 Diagnostic procedures

	Diagnostic procedure	Authorised person
1	intra-oral and extra-oral dental diagnostic radiography of the teeth and facial bones	a dentist or oral health therapist
2	intra-oral bitewing dental diagnostic radiography	a dental therapist if the intra-oral bitewing dental radiography is to be performed under a protocol for intra-oral bitewing dental radiography approved by the chief executive
3	plain film diagnostic radiography	a person who is— (a) a medical practitioner; or (b) a nurse practitioner if the person requests the plain film diagnostic radiography under the diagnostic radiography protocol; or

	Diagnostic procedure	Authorised person
		(c) a registered nurse if the person— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="663 360 1129 456">(i) has successfully completed a training course approved by the chief executive; and <li data-bbox="663 462 1129 596">(ii) has successfully passed an assessment of practical competence approved by the chief executive; and <li data-bbox="663 602 1129 735">(iii) requests the plain film diagnostic radiography under the diagnostic radiography protocol
4	plain film diagnostic radiography of the hand and wrist or lateral plain film diagnostic radiography projections of the cervical spine	a dentist
5	plain film diagnostic radiography of the foot and ankle	a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the podiatry profession, other than as a student
6	plain film diagnostic radiography of the neuromusculoskeletal system	a chiropractor
7	plain film diagnostic radiography of the chest	the chief executive, for screening for tuberculosis, under a protocol for tuberculosis screening approved by the chief executive, of a person who presents at a public sector health service facility which undertakes screening procedures for tuberculosis

	Diagnostic procedure	Authorised person
8	mammography	<p>the chief executive, for mammography, under a protocol for breast cancer screening approved by the chief executive, of a woman who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) presents at a BreastScreen Queensland Service for the purpose of breast cancer screening; and (b) is eligible to participate in the Queensland Health BreastScreen Queensland Program; and (c) signs the “BreastScreen Queensland Consent for Screening Mammogram” form
9	computed tomography, and mammography	<p>a person who is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiology—diagnostic radiology; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of radiology—diagnostic radiology
10	computed tomography, mammography and bone mineral densitometry	<p>a person who is either of the following if the computed tomography, mammography or bone mineral densitometry is part of a radiation oncology procedure—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiation oncology; (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of radiation oncology
11	fluoroscopy	<p>a person who is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a specialist health practitioner in a recognised specialty; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in a recognised specialty

Diagnostic procedure	Authorised person
12 bone mineral densitometry	a person who is— (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of— (i) radiology—diagnostic radiology; or (ii) radiology—nuclear medicine; or (iii) physician—endocrinology; or (iv) physician—nuclear medicine; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in a specialty mentioned in paragraph (a); or (c) the holder of a written approval from the chief executive stating the person is competent to carry out the procedure, and who is— (i) a specialist health practitioner in a specialty other than a specialty mentioned in paragraph (a); or (ii) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in a specialty other than a specialty mentioned in paragraph (a)

	Diagnostic procedure	Authorised person
13	diagnostic nuclear medicine	a person who is— (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiology—nuclear medicine; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of radiology—nuclear medicine; or (c) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of physician—nuclear medicine; or (d) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of physician—nuclear medicine
14	in vivo tests for pathology involving the use of unsealed radioactive substances	a person who is— (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of pathology; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of pathology
15	diagnostic procedures involving the use of laser apparatus	a person who is— (a) a medical practitioner; or (b) a dentist

Part 2 Therapeutic procedures

	Therapeutic procedure	Authorised person
16	treatment of malignant and benign conditions involving the use of radiation sources	a person who is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiation oncology; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of radiation oncology
17	treatment of malignant and benign conditions involving the use of unsealed radioactive substances	a person who is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiology—nuclear medicine; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of radiology—nuclear medicine; or (c) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of physician—nuclear medicine; or (d) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of physician—nuclear medicine
18	treatment of skin lesions involving the use of sealed radioactive substances	a person— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) who is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of dermatology; or (ii) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of dermatology; and (b) whose decision to prescribe the procedure is in accordance with a decision, about the desired outcome of the treatment, made by the person and another person who is a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiation oncology

	Therapeutic procedure	Authorised person
19	treatment of eye lesions involving the use of sealed radioactive substances	a person who is— (a) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of ophthalmology; or (b) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of ophthalmology
20	treatment of vascular stenosis	a person— (a) who is— (i) a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of— (A) physician—cardiology; or (B) surgery—vascular surgery; or (C) radiology—diagnostic radiology; or (ii) a medical practitioner undergoing a period of training in the specialty of— (A) physician—cardiology; or (B) surgery—vascular surgery; or (C) radiology—diagnostic radiology; and (b) whose decision to prescribe the procedure is in accordance with a decision about the desired outcome of the treatment, made by the person and another person— (i) who is a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiology—nuclear medicine and holds a written approval from the chief executive stating the person is competent to carry out the procedure; or

Therapeutic procedure	Authorised person
21 therapeutic procedures involving the use of laser apparatus	(ii) who is a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of radiation oncology; or (iii) who is a specialist health practitioner in the specialty of physician—nuclear medicine a person who is— (a) a medical practitioner; or (b) a dentist

Schedule 4 Training

section 41

- 1 course entitled 'Compliance testing of diagnostic imaging equipment training course' conducted by the department
- 2 course entitled 'Laser concepts in health care' conducted by the Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology

Schedule 5 Fees

section 54

Part 1 Possession licences

Division 1 Radiation practices carried out with radioactive substances

	\$
1 Application fee for a possession licence	350.00
2 Possession licence—	
(a) 1 year or less—	
(i) base fee	200.00
(ii) for each sealed radioactive substance or type of unsealed radioactive substance	80.00
(b) more than 1 year but not more than 2 years—	
(i) base fee	400.00
(ii) for each sealed radioactive substance or type of unsealed radioactive substance	160.00
(c) more than 2 years but not more than 3 years—	
(i) base fee	600.00
(ii) for each sealed radioactive substance or type of unsealed radioactive substance	240.00

Division 2 Radiation practices carried out with ionising radiation apparatus

	\$
3 Application fee for a possession licence	350.00
4 Possession licence—	
(a) 1 year or less—	
(i) base fee	200.00
(ii) for each ionising radiation apparatus	60.00
(b) more than 1 year but not more than 2 years—	
(i) base fee	400.00
(ii) for each ionising radiation apparatus	120.00
(c) more than 2 years but not more than 3 years—	
(i) base fee	600.00
(ii) for each ionising radiation apparatus	180.00

Division 3 Radiation practices carried out with non-ionising radiation apparatus

	\$
5 Application fee for a possession licence	350.00
6 Possession licence—	
(a) 1 year or less—	
(i) base fee	200.00
(ii) for each non-ionising radiation apparatus	60.00
(b) more than 1 year but not more than 2 years—	
(i) base fee	400.00
(ii) for each non-ionising radiation apparatus	120.00
(c) more than 2 years but not more than 3 years—	
(i) base fee	600.00
(ii) for each non-ionising radiation apparatus	180.00

Part 2 Use and transport licences

	\$
7 Application fee for a use or transport licence	70.00
8 Use or transport licence—	
(a) 1 year or less	50.00
(b) more than 1 year but not more than 2 years.	100.00
(c) more than 2 years but not more than 3 years.	150.00

Part 3 Other Act instruments

	\$
9 Application fee for approval to acquire	30.00
10 Application fee for approval to dispose.	350.00
11 Application fee for approval to relocate	20.00
12 Application fee for an accreditation certificate	200.00
13 Accreditation certificate—	
(a) 1 year or less	100.00
(b) more than 1 year but not more than 2 years.	200.00
(c) more than 2 years but not more than 3 years.	300.00
14 Application fee for a radiation safety officer certificate . .	70.00
15 Radiation safety officer certificate—	
(a) 1 year or less	50.00
(b) more than 1 year but not more than 2 years.	100.00
(c) more than 2 years but not more than 3 years.	150.00

Schedule 6 Dictionary

section 3

abrasive blasting material means material that could reasonably be used for abrasive blasting.

ancillary imaging equipment, used in connection with the use of a radiation source to carry out a radiation practice involving the production of images, means equipment, other than the source, used in the production and viewing of the images.

ARMCANZ means the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand.

ARPANSA means the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.

AS/NZS means an Australian/New Zealand Standard jointly published by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand.

Bq means a becquerel.

cabinet radiation apparatus means an ionising radiation apparatus—

- (a) contained in a cabinet that is shielded in a way that minimises the transmission of ionising radiation through the shielding; and
- (b) used for the radiographic, or fluoroscopic, imaging of—
 - (i) things for security, or quality control, purposes; or
 - (ii) excised tissue for pathology purposes.

chiropractor means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the chiropractic profession, other than as a student.

commissioning means the tasks involved in installing a radiation source, including tasks to ensure the source is operating in the way it is designed to operate.

contamination, of a person, premises or thing, means the lodgment, attachment or incorporation of radioactive material on, to or in the person, premises or thing.

dental therapist means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law—

- (a) to practise in the dental profession, other than as a student; and
- (b) in the dental therapists division of that profession.

dentist means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law—

- (a) to practise in the dental profession, other than as a student; and
- (b) in the dentists division of that profession.

diagnostic radiography protocol means a document certified by the chief executive and published by the department stating the circumstances in which, and the conditions under which, a person who may act under the protocol may request plain film diagnostic radiography.

educational institution means a school, university, training institution or professional college that—

- (a) educates persons about radiation sources; or
- (b) uses radiation sources in the course of its education of persons.

enclosed radiation apparatus means an ionising radiation apparatus—

- (a) contained in a cabinet that is shielded in a way that minimises the transmission of ionising radiation through the shielding; and
- (b) used for monitoring industrial processes or industrial gauging.

equivalent dose, for a person's organ or tissue that is exposed to radiation, means the equivalent dose for the organ or tissue, calculated in accordance with the document entitled 'Recommendations for limiting exposure to ionizing radiation

(1995) (Guidance note [NOHSC:3022(1995)])' published by ARPANSA.

Editor's note—

Copies of the document are available on the internet at <www.arpansa.gov.au> or may be purchased from ARPANSA, 619 Lower Plenty Road, Yallambie, Victoria 3085.

external effective dose, received by a person, means the total of the weighted equivalent doses for all organs and tissues of the person as a result of exposure of the organs and tissues to radiation emitted from ionising radiation sources external to the person's body.

fully enclosed analytical radiation apparatus means an ionising radiation apparatus, used for physical or chemical analysis, in which—

- (a) the radiation source, the sample for analysis and equipment irradiated in the analytical process are enclosed in a chamber, or coupled chambers, designed to prevent any person being exposed to the primary x-ray beam of the source during normal operation of the apparatus; and
- (b) the sample for analysis is transferred from a sample port to the chamber in which it is irradiated by a mechanism that prevents any person gaining access to the chamber during normal operation of the apparatus.

gaseous tritium light device means equipment or an instrument, article or subassembly, other than equipment or an instrument, article or subassembly that is a timepiece, incorporating a sealed glass container—

- (a) filled with the radionuclide hydrogen-3 in a gaseous form; and
- (b) coated internally with a phosphor.

GBq means a gigabecquerel.

gigabecquerel means 1000000000 becquerels.

health-related exposure, of a person to ionising radiation, means the exposure of the person to the radiation while

undergoing a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure involving the irradiation of the person.

ICRP means the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

internal effective dose, received by a person, means the effective dose from a radionuclide inhaled, ingested or introduced into the person's body, calculated in accordance with the document entitled 'Dose Coefficients for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers', and known as 'ICRP Publication 68', prepared by ICRP.

Editor's note—

The document may be purchased from Elsevier Science, Level 12, 475 Victoria Ave, Chatswood, New South Wales 2067.

kBq means a kilobecquerel.

kilobecquerel means 1000 becquerels.

laser apparatus means a laser that is a radiation apparatus under section 7.

laser standard means AS/NZS 2211.1-2004 (Safety of laser products, Part 1: Equipment classification, requirements and user's guide).

MBq means a megabecquerel.

megabecquerel means 1000000 becquerels.

microgray means 1/1000000 part of a gray.

millisievert means 1/1000 part of a sievert.

mineral see the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, schedule.

mineral substances see section 5(1).

mSv means a millisievert.

natural background exposure, of a person to ionising radiation, means the exposure of the person to ionising radiation occurring naturally in the environment, other than exposure to ionising radiation directly attributable to the carrying out of a radiation practice.

NHMRC means the National Health and Medical Research Council.

nuclear medicine image means an image produced as a result of the detection of the radiation emitted by a radionuclide in a person, after the person has been administered, or injected with, a radiopharmaceutical.

nurse practitioner means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law—

- (a) to practise in the nursing and midwifery profession as a nurse, other than as a student; and
- (b) whose registration is endorsed under that law as being qualified to practise as a nurse practitioner.

occupational exposure, of a person to ionising radiation, means the exposure of the person to the radiation in the course of the person's work, other than natural background exposure to ionising radiation.

oral health therapist means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law—

- (a) to practise in the dental profession, other than as a student; and
- (b) in the oral health therapists division of that profession.

personal protective equipment means equipment that, when worn by a person while involved in carrying out a radiation practice, reduces the exposure of the person to radiation attributable to the carrying out of the practice.

physician's assistant means a person appointed by the chief executive, and employed by the department, as a physician's assistant.

plain film diagnostic radiography includes a digital equivalent of plain film diagnostic radiography.

practice plan, for a physician's assistant, means a document that—

- (a) is developed and signed by a physician's assistant and his or her supervising medical officer; and

- (b) states the circumstances and conditions for a physician's assistant to request a specified diagnostic procedure; and
- (c) is in a form approved by the chief executive.

public exposure, of a person to ionising radiation, means the exposure of the person to the radiation, other than health-related exposure, natural background exposure or occupational exposure to ionising radiation.

public sector health service has the meaning in the *Health Services Act 1991*, section 2.

quality control procedures, for ancillary imaging equipment used in connection with the use of a radiation source to carry out a radiation practice involving the production of images, means preventative maintenance, or routine checking, procedures undertaken to ensure the correct operation of the equipment for the practice.

quality control procedures, for a radiation source used in carrying out a radiation practice, means—

- (a) if the source is a radiation apparatus—preventative maintenance, or routine checking, procedures undertaken to ensure the correct operation of the apparatus for the practice; or
- (b) if the source is a radioactive substance—routine checking procedures undertaken to verify the suitability of the substance for the practice.

quality control procedures, for a sealed source apparatus used in carrying out a radiation practice, means preventative maintenance, or routine checking, procedures undertaken to ensure the correct operation of the apparatus for the practice.

recognised specialty see the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Queensland), section 5.

registered nurse means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law—

- (a) to practise in the nursing and midwifery profession, other than as a student; and
- (b) in the registered nurses division of that profession.

safety device means a device that, when used by a person while involved in carrying out a radiation practice, reduces the exposure of the person to radiation attributable to the carrying out of the practice, but does not include personal protective equipment.

SI means the International System of Units.

sievert, for a total effective or equivalent dose, means the SI unit for the dose.

specialist health practitioner, in a specialty, means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the medical profession as a specialist registrant in the specialty.

supervising medical officer, for a physician's assistant, means a person who—

- (a) is a medical practitioner; and
- (b) supervises the work performed by the physician's assistant in his or her employment with the department.

TCLP means the toxicity characteristics leaching procedure stated in AS 4439.2-1997 (Wastes, sediments and contaminated soils, Part 2: Preparation of leachates—Zero headspace procedure).

total effective dose, for a person for a period, means the total of the external, and internal, effective doses received by the person during the period.

transport code of practice means the document entitled Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2008) published by ARPANSA.

Editor's note—

The Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2008) is available on the internet at <www.arpansa.gov.au> or may be purchased from ARPANSA, 619 Lower Plenty Road, Yallambie, Victoria 3085.

veterinary surgeon see the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, schedule.

weighted equivalent dose, for a person's organ or tissue that is exposed to radiation, means the product of—

- (a) the tissue weighting factor for the organ or tissue stated in table 2 of the document entitled 'Recommendations for limiting exposure to ionizing radiation (1995) (Guidance note [NOHSC:3022(1995)])' published by ARPANSA; and
- (b) the equivalent dose for the organ or tissue.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 July 2010. Future amendments of the Radiation Safety Regulation 1999 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	1 January 2000	1 February 2000
1A	2000 SL No. 69	20 April 2000	5 May 2000
1B rv	2001 SL No. 264	1 January 2002	15 January 2002
1C rv	2002 SL No. 20	15 February 2002	22 February 2002
1D rv	2002 SL No. 31	1 March 2002	7 March 2002
1E rv	2002 SL No. 80	1 May 2002	15 May 2002
1F rv	2002 SL No. 156	28 June 2002	28 June 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1G rv	2002 SL No. 156	1 July 2002	
1H rv	2002 SL No. 322	6 December 2002	
1I rv	2002 SL No. 322	1 March 2003	R1I rv withdrawn, see R2 rv

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2 rv	—	1 March 2003	Revision notice issued for R2
2A rv	2003 SL No. 130	1 July 2003	
2B rv	2003 SL No. 172	25 July 2003	
2C	2004 SL No. 34	8 April 2004	
2D	2004 SL No. 27	1 July 2004	
2E 2rv	2004 SL No. 143	30 July 2004	
2F rv	2004 SL No. 154	18 August 2004	
2G rv	2005 SL No. 5	11 February 2005	
2H rv	2005 SL No. 46	1 April 2005	R2H rv withdrawn, see R3 rv
3 rv	—	1 April 2005	Revision notice issued for R3
3A rv	2005 SL No. 222	9 September 2005	
3B rv	2005 SL No. 170	1 October 2005	
3C rv	2005 SL No. 247	7 October 2005	
3D	2005 SL No. 282	25 November 2005	
3E	2006 SL No. 148	1 July 2006	
3F	2006 SL No. 190	1 August 2006	
3G	2007 SL No. 54	13 April 2007	
3H	2007 SL No. 129	1 July 2007	R3H withdrawn, see R4
4	—	1 July 2007	
4A	2008 SL No. 185	1 July 2008	
4B	2008 SL No. 422	12 December 2008	
	2008 SL No. 423		
4C	2008 SL No. 423	1 March 2009	R4C withdrawn, see R5
5	—	1 March 2009	
5A	2009 SL No. 228	23 October 2009	
5B	2009 SL No. 312	1 January 2010	
5C	2010 SL No. 108	1 July 2010	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	2, 4

6 List of legislation

Radiation Safety Regulation 1999 SL No. 330

made by the Governor in Council on 16 December 1999

notfd gaz 17 December 1999 pp 1586–9

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2000 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2010 (see SIA s 54)

Notes—(1) The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

(2) A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared.

amending legislation—

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 69

notfd gaz 20 April 2000 pp 1533–6

s 11 commenced 1 January 2000 (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Dental Practitioners Registration Regulation 2001 SL No. 264 ss 1–2, 17 sch 5

notfd gaz 14 December 2001 pp 1351–4

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2002 (see s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 20 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 15 February 2002 pp 618–19

commenced on date of notification

Medical Practitioners Registration Regulation 2002 SL No. 31 ss 1–2, 16 sch 4

notfd gaz 1 March 2002 pp 850–2

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (see s 2)

Chiropractors Registration Regulation 2002 SL No. 79 ss 1–2, 11 sch 4

notfd gaz 26 April 2002 pp 1540–3

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (see s 2)

Podiatrists Registration Regulation 2002 SL No. 80 ss 1–2, 10 sch 3

notfd gaz 26 April 2002 pp 1540–3

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (see s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2002 SL No. 156 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 28 June 2002 pp 876–83

s 26 commenced 1 July 2002 (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 322

notfd gaz 6 December 2002 pp 1162–6

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

s 9(1)–(2) (to the extent it ins the def “transport code of practice”) commenced 1 March 2003 (see s 2)
remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 130 pts 1, 7

notfd gaz 27 June 2003 pp 749–56
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (see s 2)

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 172

notfd gaz 25 July 2003 pp 1100–2
commenced on date of notification

Dental Practitioners Registration and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 27 ss 1–2, 3(2) sch

notfd gaz 2 April 2004 pp 1315–16
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2004 (see s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 34 pts 1, 15

notfd gaz 8 April 2004 pp 1391–3
commenced on date of notification

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 143

notfd gaz 30 July 2004 pp 1009–10
commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2004 SL No. 154 ss 1–2(1), pt 7

notfd gaz 13 August 2004 pp 1165–7
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 18 August 2004 (see s 2(1))

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 5

notfd gaz 11 February 2005 pp 515–16
commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 46 pts 1, 7

notfd gaz 1 April 2005 pp 1066–9
commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 4) 2005 SL No. 170 ss 1, 2(2), pt 8

notfd gaz 29 July 2005 pp 1146–8
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2005 (see s 2(2))

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2005 SL No. 222 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 9 September 2005 pp 147–8
commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 6) 2005 SL No. 247 pts 1, 6

notfd gaz 7 October 2005 pp 507–9
commenced on date of notification

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2005 SL No. 282

notfd gaz 25 November 2005 pp 1132–3
commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2006 SL No. 148 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 23 June 2006 pp 898–902
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2006 (see s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 6) 2006 SL No. 190 ss 1, 2(1), pt 10

notfd gaz 28 July 2006 pp 1480–2
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 August 2006 (see s 2(1))

Radiation Safety Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2007 SL No. 54

notfd gaz 13 April 2007 pp 1685–6
commenced on date of notification

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notfd gaz 22 June 2007 pp 1018–20
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notfd gaz 12 December 2008 pp 2044–53
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notfd gaz 12 December 2008 pp 2044–53
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s 5 commenced 1 March 2009 (see s 2)
remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

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notfd gaz 23 October 2009 pp 594–5
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notfd gaz 11 December 2009 pp 1187–91
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notfd gaz 11 June 2010 pp 459–61
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
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