

**641—40.26(136C) Dose limits for individual members of the public.**

**40.26(1)** Each licensee or registrant shall conduct operations so that:

*a.* The total effective dose equivalent to individual members of the public from the licensed or registered operation does not exceed 0.1 rem (1 millisievert) in a year, exclusive of the dose contributions from background radiation, from any medical administration the individual has received, from exposure to individuals administered radioactive material and released in accordance with 641—subrule 41.2(27), from voluntary participation in medical research programs, and from the licensee's or registrant's disposal of radioactive material into sanitary sewerage under 641—40.72(136C); and

*b.* The dose in any unrestricted area from external sources, exclusive of the dose contributions from patients administered radioactive material and released under 641—subrule 41.2(27), does not exceed 0.002 rem (0.02 millisievert) in any one hour.

**40.26(2)** If the licensee or registrant permits members of the public to have access to controlled areas, the limits for members of the public continue to apply to those individuals.

**40.26(3)** A licensee, registrant, or an applicant for a license or registration may apply for prior agency authorization to operate up to an annual dose limit for an individual member of the public of 0.5 rem (5 mSv). This application shall include the following information:

*a.* Demonstration of the need for and the expected duration of operations in excess of the limit in 40.26(1); and

*b.* The licensee's or registrant's program to assess and control dose within the 0.5 rem (5 mSv) annual limit; and

*c.* The procedures to be followed to maintain the dose ALARA.

**40.26(4)** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, a licensee or registrant subject to the provisions of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's generally applicable environmental radiation standards in 40 CFR 190 shall comply with those standards.

**40.26(5)** The agency may impose additional restrictions on radiation levels in unrestricted areas and on the total quantity of radionuclides that a licensee or registrant may release in effluents in order to restrict the collective dose.

**40.26(6)** Notwithstanding the requirements of 40.26(1) "a," a licensee may permit visitors to an individual who cannot be released under 641—subrule 41.2(27) to receive a radiation dose greater than 0.1 rem (1 mSv) if:

*a.* The radiation dose received does not exceed 0.5 rem (5 mSv); and

*b.* The authorized user, as defined in 641—subrule 41.2(2), has determined before the visit that it is appropriate.