

Pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Law on Ionising Radiation Protection and Radiation Safety (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 48/02, 135/07 and 53/11), the Director of the Radiation Safety Directorate hereby adopts a

**RULEBOOK ON THE PREMISES, DEVICES AND THE EQUIPMENT, AS  
WELL AS THE PERSONS WHO MAY WORK WITH SOURCES OF IONIZING  
RADIATION**

Article 1

This Rulebook shall prescribe the premises, devices and the equipment, as well as the persons who may work with sources of ionizing radiation.

Article 2

Certain terms used in this Rulebook shall have the following meaning:

1. "Sealed source" means a radioactive source in which the radioactive material is permanently sealed in a capsule or closely bonded in a solid form;
2. "Unsealed source" is any radioactive substance which is not in the form of a sealed source;
3. "Device with sealed ionizing radiation source" means a device containing a sealed source (e.g.: gamma-therapeutic, gamma-radiographic, gamma-calibration, gamma-sterilization, thickness gauges, level gauges, density gauges, eliminators of static electricity, radioactive lightening rods, smoke detectors, lamp mantles etc.
4. "Radionuclide laboratory" is premise or object where unsealed sources are used

**1. Premises, devices and equipment**

Article 3

The sources of ionizing radiation shall be used only in premises or objects which are built and equipped on a manner that ensures sufficient radiation safety, which means that radiation protection of the occupationally exposed workers, general public and the environment is ensured, as well as, that radiation sources are appropriately secured against unauthorized access.

Article 4

The protection of the premises where the ionizing radiation sources shall be used shall be projected and constructed in a manner that in the neighbouring premises and/or the environment the doses remain as low as reasonably achievable and do not exceed the dose constraints for the population and/or occupationally exposed persons established with the provisions for the ionizing radiation protection and safety.

Article 5

The ionizing radiation sources shall be used in buildings and premises for which is provided technical project which shall contain:

- plan of the facility and the premises which are intended for the work with ionizing radiation sources, as well the technical characteristics of the devices and their location;
- calculation for the appropriate thickness and the type of the materials of the walls in the room, the doors and the other openings of the facility and the room;
- delineation of the controlled and the supervised area and
- additional remarks.

#### Article 6

In the premises and facilities where radioactive sources are used distinction of workplaces shall be made (controlled and supervised area) where there is possibility or exposure to ionizing radiation in excess of an effective dose of 1 mSv per year, or 1/10 of the dose limits per year for the lens of the eye and for extremities and the skin, and such arrangements shall be appropriate to the nature of the installations and sources and to the magnitude and nature of the risks.

#### Article 7

The minimum requirements for a controlled area shall be the following:

- the controlled area shall be delineated and access to it shall be restricted to individuals who have received appropriate instructions and shall be controlled in accordance with written procedures provided by the undertaking (legal entity). Wherever there is a significant risk of the spread of radioactive contamination, specific arrangements shall be made, including for the access and exit of individuals and goods;
- taking into account the nature and extent of radiological risks in the controlled area, radiological surveillance of the working environment shall be organized in accordance with the provisions on radiation protection and safety;
- signs indicating type of area, nature of the sources and their inherent risks shall be displayed;
- working instructions appropriate to the radiological risk associated with the sources and the operations involved shall be laid down.

#### Article 8

The requirements for a supervised area shall be the following:

- as a minimum, taking into account the nature and extent of radiological risks in the supervised area, radiological surveillance of the working environment shall be organized in accordance with the provisions on radiation protection and safety;
- if appropriate, signs indicating type of area, nature of the sources and their inherent risks shall be displayed;
- if appropriate, working instructions appropriate to the radiological risk associated with the sources and the operations involved shall be laid down.

#### Article 9

Checking of the radiation shielding of the premises and the facility where are located the ionizing radiation sources shall be conducted by measurement of dose rate of

the ionizing radiation in the working areas in the frames of the monitoring of the working environment in accordance with the provisions for ionizing radiation protection and safety prior their usage.

#### Article 10

For the premises and facilities where are used sealed radioactive sources of category 1, 2 and 3 shall be provided security plan which shall include all information necessary for describing of the system for security of the sources in accordance with the category of the source.

The content of the security plan of paragraph 1 of this article is given in the Appendix 1 which is integral part of this rulebook.

#### Article 11

The system for security prescribed in article 10 of this regulation shall have the following goals depending on the category of the source:

- Category 1: Prevent unauthorized removal of a source;
- Category 2: Minimize the likelihood of unauthorized removal of a source;
- Category 3: Reduce the likelihood of unauthorized removal of a source.

The security objectives for each source category are given in the table in the Appendix 2 which is integral part of this regulation.

#### Article 12

Additional requirements for premises where sealed radioactive sources are used are set in Rulebook on the criteria and measures for protection against ionizing radiation for performing a practice with x-ray units, accelerators and other ionizing radiation generating devices (“Official gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No. 130/2010).

#### Article 13

In the premises used for the handling with radionuclides the surface contamination shall be kept in level as low as reasonably achievable and activity levels on various surfaces shall not exceed the limits specified in Appendix 3 which is part of this regulation.

The surface activity limits from paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to the inner surfaces of fume cupboards and other similar handling areas, such as glove boxes, nor contamination protectors which are used in addition to the standard protective clothing when working in contaminated areas.

If the activity levels on surface contamination exceed the limits specified in paragraph 1 of this article, measures shall be taken to remove or isolate the contamination. If the working site, tools or clothing cannot be decontaminated sufficiently, their use shall be restricted and the passage of radioactive substances into the body and their dispersal into the environment shall be prevented by other measures.

#### Article 14

When using unsealed sources, attention shall be paid not only to the exposure caused by external radiation but also to the exposure caused by internal radiation, which may be caused by contaminated breathing air, working benches or other surfaces. The passage of radioactive substances out of the laboratory or into the hands of unauthorized persons shall be prevented.

#### Article 15

Depending of the radionuclides used, the activity handled at any one time, and the nature of the work involved the radionuclide laboratories are classified as laboratories of type I, II and III in accordance with the Appendix 4 which is integral part of this regulation.

#### Article 16

A radionuclide laboratory shall be planned and established so that it fulfils the following

- the annual effective dose for the population shall be as low as reasonably achievable and does not exceed 0.3 mSv
- location of the premises shall be such that moving of radioactive substances on site can be kept to minimum,
- the premises in which radioactive substances are handled must be sufficiently protected,
- unauthorised access to radionuclide laboratories shall be prevented,
- the management of radioactive waste shall be arranged so that it does not cause a radiation hazard,
- discharges of radioactive substances into the environment shall be as low as reasonable is achievable and in any case below the limits for discharges established with the provisions for ionizing radiation protection and radiation safety,
- the radionuclide laboratory shall be spacious enough to enable safe working;
- a sufficient number of radiation shields and personal protection devices shall be available and
- all surfaces shall be easy to clean.

#### Article 17

A type III laboratory is intended for the handling of low activities and the laboratory shall fulfill the following:

- to be marked with a sign indicating a danger of radiation;
- to be lockable and not to be provided unimpeded access to the radionuclide laboratory;
- special conditions for fire safety in accordance with the building requirements;
- the floor and the surfaces of working benches shall be made of materials impermeable to moisture and resistant to ordinary chemicals (such as dilute acids, alkalis and organic solvents);
- joints and gaps shall be filled so as to obtain a smooth, easy-to-clean surface;

- the walls and the ceiling shall be made of materials that have a smooth surface and are easy to clean;
- the working areas shall be equipped with only the minimum furniture needed, the coatings of which do not accumulate dust and are easy to clean;
- no office or similar facilities may be located in the laboratory facilities;
- it shall be possible to ventilate the laboratory sufficiently;
- the distance between the intake and exhaust openings of the ventilation system of the building shall be sufficient to prevent possibly contaminated exhaust air from flowing back into the intake opening;
- if it is probable that radioactive substances will pass into the air, the laboratory shall be equipped with a sufficient number of fume cupboards or glove boxes;
- the flow rate of air at the working opening of the cupboard shall be at least 0.5 m/s when the height of the opening is 30 cm;
- any faucets connected to the cupboard shall be operable from outside the cupboard;
- the exhaust blower shall be located so as to ensure negative pressure in the exhaust duct;
- the fume cupboards and glove boxes shall be equipped with a light indicating when the blower is in operation;
- the exhaust air shall not be circulated but shall be led outside via a separate exhaust duct;
- the need to filter the exhaust air shall be considered case by case. It depends on the nature of the work, the radionuclides used and on their chemical and physical form. If it is necessary to filter the exhaust air, the filter shall be located as close to the fume cupboard or glove box as possible, in such a manner as to prevent the radioactive substances, accumulating in the filter, from constituting a radiation danger to the environment and to allow easy replacement of the filter;
- the exhaust duct shall be designed so that radioactive vapours do not condense in it;
- when necessary, the exhaust duct shall be furnished with a sign indicating a danger of radiation, in a manner that is clearly visible;
- ventilation drawings shall indicate which ventilation flues come from radionuclide laboratories;
- if liquid radioactive wastes are discharged into the sewage system, there shall be a separate sink for this purpose, which shall be labelled with an ionising radiation symbol;
- the sewage pipes from the radionuclide laboratory should lead directly to the main sewage pipe and inside the building, they should not be connected to any other sewage pipes;
- when necessary, the sewage pipes from radionuclide laboratories shall be furnished with a sign indicating a danger of radiation, in a manner which is clearly visible;
- there shall be a washbasin for washing hands. The faucets of the basin shall be operable without having to touch them.

In addition to the requirements about type III laboratories, a type II laboratory shall fulfill the following:

- the laboratory shall have a vestibule with a washbasin as well as space for changing and keeping protective clothing and for contamination measurements.
- the floor coating shall be unbroken and extend at least 10 cm up the walls. All lead-troughs for piping shall be insulated
- the floor and the working benches shall be strong enough to bear the weight of a radiation shield assembled (e.g. lead bricks);
- when locked, the windows shall not be openable without a separate key;
- the laboratory shall be furnished with mechanical ventilation which shall ensure that air flows towards those areas of the room which are most subjected to contamination

#### Article 19

A type I laboratory is intended for the large-scale use of radioactive substances and the laboratory shall fulfill the requirements prescribed with the provisions of this rulebook for type II laboratory.

For a type I laboratory, prior to the start of construction, shall be prepared plan which shall be submitted to the Radiation Safety Directorate for appraisal of the safety and the environment impact.

The plan of the paragraph 2 from this article shall contain:

- a map of the region showing the location of the installation including the residential and working premises in the near environs of the installation;
- utilisation of soil and waters in the environs of the installation (e.g. agricultural land, water supplies, wells);
- a description of the operations, the radionuclides used and their activities;
- layout of the rooms in the laboratory (plan drawings);
- heating, plumbing and ventilation arrangements (especially the filtering of exhaust air);
- structural materials which are used for the construction and the construction method with calculation of the necessary thickness and the type of the materials;
- plan for radioactive waste management and discharges of radioactive substances;
- a description of the radiation meters to be used for the protection of workers, population and the environment, and of their calibration;
- plan for decommissioning.

#### Article 20

The facility, where radioactive substances are used as unsealed sources in diagnostic and/or therapeutic nuclear medicine procedures, typically include:

- handling facilities of radiopharmaceuticals;
- a room for changing clothes (vestibule);
- a room for carrying out cell labeling;
- a room for administering radiopharmaceuticals to patients;
- a waiting room for patients;

- for patients, a room for changing clothes and a toilet;
- imaging facilities with appropriate radiation protection if it is probable ionizing radiation sources outside the facility to have impact on the imaging;
- a storage room for radiation sources;
- a storage room for radioactive waste;
- a room for measuring samples, where appropriate;
- a patient room for those receiving radionuclide therapy, with appropriate radiation-shielding.

#### Article 21

A room used for the handling of radiopharmaceuticals shall comply with the requirements set for a type II laboratory identified with this regulation:

- the storage and injection of ready-to-use radiopharmaceuticals is allowed in other suitable premises;
- administering therapeutic amounts of radiopharmaceuticals, there shall be in a separate room which comply with the requirements set for a type III laboratory;
- there shall be a separate patient room for those patients receiving Iodine-131 therapy who are staying at the hospital. The patient room shall be equipped with its own toilet and washing facilities;
- the surfaces of the room where radiopharmaceuticals are administered to patients and of the imaging room shall be easy to clean, and the rooms shall be suitable for handling unsealed sources.

#### Article 22

The facilities for PET-CT (positron emission tomography - computed tomography) and SPET-CT (Single-photon emission tomography- computed tomography) equipment shall fulfil the requirements for x-ray devices in accordance with the provisions for ionizing radiation protection and radiation safety regulations.

#### Article 23

The premises for storing radioactive substances shall prevent them from constituting a radiation hazard to the environment or passing into the hands of unauthorised persons

The radiation shielding of the storage facility shall be sufficient to ensure that the annual radiation dose accruing from stored radioactive substances does not exceed 0.3 mSv for people other than those engaged in radiation work. The dose rate outside the storage room should not be more than 2.5  $\mu$ Sv/h.

The following requirements apply to the storage of radioactive substances and radioactive waste:

- As regards the fire safety of the storage facility of radioactive substances, requirements set for a type II laboratory shall be taken into account;
- With regard to the surface materials and furniture, the requirements set for a type II laboratory shall be taken into account;

- The storage room shall not be used for any other purpose;
- The storage room shall be labeled with a sign indicating a danger of radiation;
- The storage room shall be organized so that each radiation source can be taken into and out of the room without causing any danger;
- Solutions which may develop excessive pressure shall be stored in such a way that there is no danger of radiation even if the container or package is broken;
- If radioactive substances may be released into the air, it shall be possible to ventilate the storage sufficiently;
- The storage room of radioactive substances shall be lockable;
- In the radionuclide laboratory, radioactive substances shall be stored in a locked cupboard or a locked refrigerator.

#### Article 24

The radioactive waste management and disused radioactive sources facility divided internally into a number of rooms and areas for different purposes:

- receipt/dispatch area;
- receipt store;
- operational store;
- decay store;
- operating area;
- monitoring area;
- wet area;
- raw materials store;
- personnel entrance and reception area with male and female toilets;
- two offices;
- change-room/wash room;
- health physics room and,
- room for temporarily storing.

Room and areas description from paragraph 1 of this article is specified in the appendix 5 which is part of this regulation.

#### Article 25

The radioactive waste management and disused radioactive sources facility shall possess equipment and consumables for:

- source handling and inspection (a fume cupboard if radium sources or leaking/contaminated sources are to be handled, long reach tongs and etc.);
- monitoring of radiation intensity and contamination measurements;
- drum handling and lifting;
- cemented package preparation and
- tools and consumables needful for activity.

#### Article 26

Sealed radioactive sources and the devices with installed radioactive source when not in used shall be kept in special equipped room-storage. The location and the construction of the storage shall minimize the danger of fire. The storage shall have ventilation if radioactive sources release radioactive gaseous, vapors and aerosols.

Sealed radioactive sources may be kept in the premises where they are used, but if they release radioactive gaseous, vapors and aerosols shall have ventilation.

#### Article 27

In the premises where radioactive sources are used the entrance shall be through protective door or maze or through door and maze. The door shall be equipped with mechanism to enter the radiation in a case of unauthorized entering, except for gamma radiography sources.

The premises where radioactive sources are used with activity higher than 370 GBq shall be equipped with system for ventilation that provide 2-10 air exchange per hour, depending of the activity of the sources.

#### Article 28

Preparing and use of sealed radioactive sources (applicators) for interstitial, intracavitary, and surface radiotherapy shall be performed in special premises (rooms) intended for that purpose and using protective barriers, protective containers and etc.

#### Article 29

Device with radioactive source shall be resistant to mechanical, thermal and other influence and to fit technical conditions for use.

Ionizing Radiation Sources shall not be used in conditions not foreseen with the technical documentation for such source.

#### Article 30

Sealed radioactive source shall be put in work position only through the device for work from distance and the radiation beam shall be as small as possible.

#### Article 31

Device with radioactive source shall provide safe return of the source from working position to the position when source is not use.

#### Article 32

Sealed radioactive sources that are used in industrial radiography shall keep, transfer to the place of work in the container in defectoscop. The container of defectoscop is equipped with lock which is always locked when the source is inside.

#### Article 33

The devices with sealed radioactive sources used in process technique and automatics, densitometers, level meters, static eliminators shall be constructed in a way to resist to outside influences and to keep its integrity in all conditions of the process of production.

#### Article 34

The equipment for keeping radioactive sources shall be clearly put in separate places (drawers).

Separate vessels for keeping of radioactive sources as well as the doors of all different drawers shall be marked for the type of the sources and its activity.

#### Article 35

Storage, containers, glass and other vessels for keeping of the radioactive sources shall be easy for opening and closing.

Glass vessels that contain liquid radioactive sources shall be put in metal or plastic vessels big enough to accept all liquid in the case of crashing of the glass.

#### Article 36

Radioactive sources may be transferred and transported within the premises of the legal entity only in prescribed containers that shield radiation to prescribed level, prevent its release (vaporizing etc) or lost.

Radioactive sources for interstitial, intracavitary, and surface radiotherapy may be transferred and transported within the radiotherapy units only in the containers intended for that purpose.

#### Article 37

During the use of sealed radioactive sources portable dosimeter shall be needed, and if there is need a stationary dosimeter for determining presence of source and measurement of radiation of work environment and other places.

### **2. Persons that may work with ionizing radiation sources**

#### Article 38

Persons that may work with ionizing radiation sources shall;

- fulfill health conditions;
- have appropriate education and training;
- have protective equipment and radiation measurement equipment and
- be subject to monitoring of occupational exposures.

### **3. Final and transitional provision**

#### Article 39

On the day of entry into force of this Rulebook, Articles 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 31 of the Rulebook on putting into circulation and using radioactive substances above the determined activity level, X-ray machines and other ionising radiation-generating devices, as well as on the measures for protection against such sources (Official Gazette of SFRY, No. 40/86 and 45/89) shall cease to apply.

#### Article 40

This Rulebook shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia.

Content of the security plan

The security plan shall contain at least:

- description and data for the source, category and its use;
- description of the environment, building and/or facility where the source is used or stored, with a diagram of the facility layout and security system;
- location of the building or facility relative to the areas accessible to the public;
- local/internal security procedures;
- the objectives of the security plan for the specific building/facility, including:
  - o the specific concern to be addressed: unauthorized removal, destruction, or malevolent use;
  - o the kind of control needed to prevent undesired consequences including the auxiliary equipment that might be needed;
  - o the equipment or premises that will be secured;
- The security measures to be used, including:
  - o the measures to secure, provide surveillance, provide access control, detect, delay, respond and communicate;
  - o the design features to evaluate the quality of the measures against the assumed threat;
- The administrative measures to be used, including:
  - o the security roles and responsibilities of management, staff and others;
  - o routine and non-routine operations, including accounting for the sources;
  - o maintenance and testing of equipment;
  - o determination of the trustworthiness of personnel;
  - o the application of information security;
  - o methods for access authorization;
  - o security-related aspects of the emergency plan, including event reporting;
  - o training;
  - o key control procedures;
- The procedures to address increased threat level;
- The process for periodically evaluating the effectiveness of the plan and updating it accordingly;
- Any compensatory measures that may need to be used and
- References to existing regulations or standards.

Table: Security system – security objectives

Security functions	Security objectives		
	Category 1 radioactive source	Category 2 radioactive source	Category 3 radioactive source
Detect	Provide immediate detection of any unauthorized access to the secured area/source location		
	Provide immediate detection of any attempted unauthorized removal of the source, including by an insider	Provide detection of any attempted unauthorized removal of the source	Provide detection of unauthorized removal of the source
	Provide immediate assessment of detection		
	Provide immediate communication to response personnel		
	Provide a means to detect loss of source through verification		
Delay	Provide delay after detection sufficient for response personnel to interrupt the unauthorized removal	Provide delay to minimize the likelihood of unauthorized removal	Provide delay to reduce the likelihood of unauthorized removal
Response	Provide immediate response to assessed alarm with sufficient resources to interrupt and prevent the unauthorized removal	Provide immediate initiation of response to interrupt the unauthorized removal	Implement appropriate action in the event of unauthorized removal of a source
Security management	Provide access controls to source location that effectively restrict access to authorized persons only		
	Ensure trustworthiness of authorized individuals		
	Identify and protect sensitive information		
	Provide a security plan		
	Ensure a capability to manage security events covered by security contingency plan		
	Establish security event reporting system		

Achievement of these goals will also reduce the likelihood of a successful act of sabotage.

Where an objective is shown in the table as the same for two or more security levels, it is intended that the objective be met in a more rigorous manner for the higher security level.

### Appendix 3

Values for the limits of surface contamination \*

Table 1

Radioactive substance	Working places and devices		Workers	
	Controlled area [Bq/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	Supervised area [Bq/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	Clothing [Bq/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	Skin [Bq/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
Alpha emitters	4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Beta and gamma emitters	40	4	4	2

\* When determining surface activity, the amount of both fixed and non-fixed contamination is to be taken into account. The surface activity is determined as the average activity over an area of not more than 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

## Types of laboratories where radionuclides are used

Table 1

Type of laboratory	Maximum activity that can be used
III	10 x exemption level*
II	10 <sup>4</sup> x exemption level*
I	Greater than 10 <sup>4</sup> x exemption level*
* according to the radiation protection and safety provisions	

The activity limits presented in Table 1 shall be applied when radioactive substances are handled using conventional chemical procedures.

In case of uncomplicated handling, such as the dilution of stock solutions, the activities specified in Table 1 can be multiplied by ten.

In case of especially hazardous work with a danger of splashing or vaporisation (e.g. animal experiments, complicated handling of liquids, handling of dry matter), a coefficient of 0.1 shall be used.

For the storage of radioactive liquids a coefficient of 100 can be used.

In case of operations with powdery materials, the activities from Table 1 shall be multiplied by 0.01.

## Appendix 5

### Design of the areas in the facility for management of radioactive waste and disused radioactive sources

Receipt/dispatch area is used for receipt of the transport packaging. The area is accessed from outside via a large vehicle entrance fitted with a double door which can only be opened from inside the facility. The receipt/dispatch area should be illuminated by electric lighting and to have smooth floor which is painted with easily decontaminated floor paint. The concrete walls and the ceiling are also painted. The wall to the operating area and monitoring area could be a wire mesh screen or other, simple partition.

The receipt store is a room used to store the radiation sources within their transport packaging following receipt at the facility. Access to the store is via lockable, secure double doors. The store has simple electric lighting and smooth floor which is painted with easily decontaminated floor paint. The concrete walls and the ceiling are also painted.

The operational store is similar in size and construction to the receipt store. The operational store is used to hold sources temporarily when their transport packaging has been removed, and before they are encapsulated in cement. A simple shielding wall in one corner of the room provides additional shielding for high dose rate sources. The store is accessed from the operating area via lockable, secure double doors. The smooth floor is painted with easily decontaminated floor paint. The concrete walls and the ceiling are also painted. There are no windows.

The decay store is also similar in size to the receipt store and operational store and is used for segregating and holding short-lived isotope sources for a maximum of one year, adequate for the decay of medical diagnostic radionuclides to below clearance levels in accordance with the provisions for ionizing radiation protection and safety. The store is accessed from the operating area via lockable, secure double doors. There are no windows. There should be provided electric lighting for the store. The smooth floor is painted with an easily decontaminated floor paint. The concrete walls and the ceiling are also painted.

The operating area and the adjacent monitoring area are a large open area in the centre of the facility where radiation sources are handled, monitored, unpacked from their transport packaging and eventually embedded in cement within drums. Personnel access into the operating area is via the change-room and over the footwear-change barrier. Access for bringing sources into the operating area is via lockable double doors between the receipt/dispatch area and the monitoring area. The monitoring area has a bench on which sources are unpacked. A fume cupboard is located in the operating area against the outside wall. The ventilation extract from the fume cupboard is passed through a duct in the outside wall. The floor of the operating area and the monitoring area is painted with an easily decontaminated floor paint. The concrete walls and the ceiling are also painted.

Personnel access to the main building is via double doors, initially into a lobby area which area has toilet facilities. Two offices are located at the end of a short corridor,

as the centre for the administration side of the facility. The lobby, female toilet and offices have windows for natural lighting.

The change-room/washroom is accessed from the lobby. This room has facilities for operators, e.g. lockers, wash basin, shower and hand-held personnel monitoring equipment.

Adjacent to the change-room is a small health physics room физичката лабораторија which would be used for the storage, maintenance and calibration of health physics equipment. It could also be used as low background area for the counting of samples.

Personnel protective equipment, e.g. disposable coveralls, overshoes and gloves, would also be stored in this room. These rooms have painted concrete walls and ceilings, except for the change-room/washroom adjacent to the wash basin and shower and in the toilets, where the walls are tiled in ceramic. All rooms have ceramic tiled floors.

The interim store is for the storage of the drums of sources. The store could be adjacent to, or on a separate site from the SSS Facility main building.

If only a small number of drums are expected annually (e.g. less than 15 drums/year), the drums could be stored temporarily within the facility, e.g. in the receipt store or in the decay store. This would allow the construction of the interim store to be deferred for 1-2 years after the facility has started to operate, thereby easing the financial burden. The construction of the interim store building would be similar to that of the main building. The concrete walls and the ceiling of the interim store are painted. The smooth floor is painted with an easily decontaminated floor paint. Electric lighting is provided for.

