

2018 Kansas Statutes

48-1603. Definitions. As used in this act:

- (a) "By-product material" means: (1) Any radioactive material, except special nuclear material, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material;
- (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content;
- (3) (A) any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; or
- (B) any material that:
- (i) Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and
- (ii) is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; or
- (4) any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that:
- (A) The secretary declares by order would pose a threat to the public health and safety or the common defense and security similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 after the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or any successor thereto, determines the same; and
- (B) is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical or research activity.
- (b) "Department" means the Kansas department of health and environment.
- (c) "Civil penalty" means any monetary penalty levied on a licensee or registrant because of violations of statutes, regulations, licenses or registration certificates, but does not include criminal penalties.
- (d) "Closure" or "site closure" means all activities performed at a waste disposal site, such as stabilization and contouring, to assure that the site is in a stable condition so that only minor custodial care, surveillance and monitoring are necessary at the site following termination of licensed operation.
- (e) "Decommissioning" means final operational activities at a facility to dismantle site structures, to decontaminate site surfaces and remaining structures, to stabilize and contain residual radioactive material and to carry out any other activities to prepare the site for postoperational care.
- (f) "Disposal of low-level radioactive waste" means the isolation of such waste from the biosphere.
- (g) "Electronic product" means any manufactured or assembled: (1) Product which, when in operation, contains or acts as part of an electronic circuit and emits, or in the absence of effective shielding or other controls would emit, electronic product radiation; or (2) article which is intended for use as a component part, or accessory of a product described in this subsection and which in operation emits, or in the absence of effective shielding or other controls would emit, such radiation.
- (h) "Electronic product radiation" means any ionizing or nonionizing, electromagnetic or particulate radiation, or any sonic, infrasonic, or ultrasonic wave, which is emitted from an electronic product as the result of the operation of an electronic circuit in such product.
- (i) "General license" means a license effective pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the secretary of health and environment, without the filing of an application to transfer, acquire, own, possess or use quantities of, or devices or equipment utilizing by-product, source, special nuclear materials, or other radioactive material occurring naturally or produced artificially.
- (j) "High-level radioactive waste" means: (1) Irradiated reactor fuel; (2) liquid wastes resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for uranium processing irradiated reactor fuel; and (3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted.
- (k) "Low-level radioactive waste" means radioactive waste not classified as:
- (1) NORM waste or TENORM waste at concentrations and from sources established in rules and regulations adopted by the secretary on or before July 1, 2016;
- (2) high-level radioactive waste;
- (3) transuranic waste;
- (4) spent nuclear fuel; or
- (5) by-product material as defined in subsection (a)(2).
- (l) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this state, or any other state or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agency, or agency of the foregoing, other than the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or any successor thereto, and other than federal government agencies licensed by the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or any successor thereto.
- (m) "Radiation" means: (1) Ionizing radiation including gamma rays, X-rays, alpha particles, beta particles, and including neutrons; (2) any electromagnetic radiation other than ionizing radiation which is generated during the operation of an electronic product; or (3) any sonic, ultrasonic, or infrasonic wave which is emitted from an electronic product as a result of the operation of an electronic circuit in such product.
- (n) "Radioactive material" means any material, solid, liquid or gas, which emits ionizing radiation spontaneously. It includes accelerator produced, by-product, naturally occurring, source and special nuclear materials.
- (o) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Kansas department of health and environment.
- (p) "Source material" means: (1) Uranium, thorium or any other material which the secretary declares by order to be source material after the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or any successor thereto, has determined the material to be such; or (2) ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials, in such concentration as the secretary declares by order to be source material after the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or any successor thereto, has determined the material in such concentration to be source material.
- (q) "Source material mill tailings" means the tailings or waste produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from underground solution extraction processes but not including underground ore bodies depleted by such solution extraction process.
- (r) "Source material milling" means any processing of ore, including underground solution extraction of unmined ore, primarily for the purpose of extracting or concentrating uranium or thorium therefrom and which results in the production of source material mill tailings.
- (s) "Sources of radiation" means, collectively, radioactive material and radiation generating equipment.
- (t) "Special nuclear material" means: (1) Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the secretary declares by order to be special nuclear material after the United States nuclear regulatory commission, or any successor thereto, has determined the material to be such, but does not include source material; or (2) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, but does not include source material.
- (u) "Specific license" means a license issued after application, to use, manufacture, produce, transfer, receive,

acquire, own or possess quantities of, or devices or equipment utilizing by-product, source, special nuclear materials, or other radioactive material occurring naturally or produced artificially.

(v) "Spent nuclear fuel" means irradiated nuclear fuel that has undergone at least one year's decay since being used as a source of energy in a power reactor. Spent nuclear fuel includes the special nuclear material, by-product material, source material and other radioactive material associated with fuel assemblies.

(w) "Transuranic waste" means radioactive waste containing alpha emitting transuranic elements, with radioactive half-lives greater than five years, in excess of 10 nanocuries per gram.

(x) "Naturally occurring radioactive material" or "NORM" means any nuclide that is radioactive in the nuclide's natural physical state. "NORM" does not include accelerator produced, by-product, source or special nuclear material.

(y) "NORM waste" means solid waste as defined in K.S.A. 65-3402, and amendments thereto, that is contaminated with NORM.

(z) "Technologically enhanced NORM" or "TENORM" means NORM whose radionuclide concentrations are increased by or as a result of past or present human practices. "TENORM" does not include accelerator produced, by-product, source or special nuclear material.

(aa) "TENORM waste" means solid waste as defined in K.S.A. 65-3402, and amendments thereto, that is contaminated with TENORM.

History: L. 1963, ch. 290, § 3; L. 1972, ch. 207, §3; L. 1975, ch. 462, § 59; L. 1984, ch. 198, § 2; L. 2015, ch. 35, § 1; July 1.