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## INSPECTION MANUAL CHAPTER 1007

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### INTERFACING ACTIVITIES BETWEEN REGIONAL OFFICES OF NRC AND OSHA

Effective Date: 09/01/2022

#### 1007-01 PURPOSE

To implement the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

#### 1007-02 OBJECTIVES

- 02.01 To ensure protection of NRC staff by ensuring that information concerning events, unsafe conditions, and other matters dealing with occupational safety and health are referred to facility management and to the proper agency.
- 02.02 To provide policy and interface guidelines for the exchange of information at the NRC Program and Regional Office levels and OSHA.
- 02.03 To provide for inspector involvement, during inspections of fuel and materials facilities and operating/non-operating reactors, in the identification and disposition of safety concerns in the area of OSHA responsibility.

#### 1007-03 BACKGROUND

There are four categories of occupational hazards that may be associated with NRC-licensed facilities:

- Radiation hazards produced by radioactive materials.
- Chemical hazards produced by radioactive materials.
- Facility conditions that affect the safety of radioactive materials and thus present an increased radiation risk to workers. For example, these condition(s) might produce a fire or an explosion, and thereby cause a release of radioactive materials or an unsafe condition.
- Facility conditions that result in occupational hazards that do not involve the use of licensed radioactive materials. For example, there might be exposure to toxic non-radioactive materials and other industrial hazards in the workplace.

Generally, the NRC has jurisdiction over the first three categories listed above and concerns under these categories are to be handled as allegations per Management Directive 8.8, "Management of Allegations." OSHA has jurisdiction over the fourth hazard. Although OSHA has authority and responsibilities regarding the last listed category, NRC staff may observe industrial safety and health hazards or receive complaints from employees (licensee or licensee

contractor) that are within OSHA's authority and responsibility. In such instances, the NRC will bring the matter to the attention of licensee management. In the case of employee complaints, the NRC will withhold the identity of the employee from the licensee. OSHA regional offices will inform the appropriate NRC Regional Office of matters under NRC cognizance when they come to the attention of OSHA through employee complaints or its inspections. This will help eliminate gaps in worker protection in the area of safety and health and help eliminate duplication of efforts.

## 1007-04 RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES

### 04.01 Deputy Executive Director for Materials, Waste, Research, State, Tribal, Compliance, Administrative and Human Capital Programs

Coordinates the development and resolution of policy issues concerning Agency jurisdiction and operational relations for NRC reactor licensees, fuel cycle licensees, materials licensees, and certificate holders with the OSHA Director of Policy.

### 04.02 Director, Office of Enforcement

Coordinates the development and resolution of issues concerning enforcement activities involving both NRC and OSHA jurisdiction, at NRC-licensed facilities, with the OSHA Directorate of Compliance Programs.

### 04.03 Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS)

Designates a staff member from the Division of Materials Safety, Security, State, and Tribal Programs to serve as the Agency point of contact with OSHA for policy issues related to the implementation of the MOU.

### 04.04 NMSS OSHA Point of Contact

Serves as a liaison between the NRC Regional Office OSHA point(s) of contact and OSHA headquarters. Distributes OSHA information related to NRC-regulated activities to appropriate program offices (NRR, NMSS, NSIR, OE, and regional offices).

### 04.05 NRC Regional Administrators

Designates at least one staff member to serve as an NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact.

- a. Informs the Director, Office of Enforcement, and Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR), Director, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response (NSIR), or Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS), as appropriate, of any issues that raise questions concerning inspection or enforcement activities involving either NRC or OSHA jurisdiction at NRC-licensed facilities.
- b. Uses the information provided by OSHA inspection insights, as appropriate, including evaluation and analysis of the information and onsite follow-up. See section 4.05 for sending information to OSHA.

#### 04.06 NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact

- a. Serves as the principal point of contact between the NRC Regional Office and the appropriate OSHA Regional Office.
- b. Provides advice and guidance to resident inspectors and to the NRC Regional Office staff on potential non-radiological hazards<sup>1</sup> observed during an inspection. Included in the guidance to the regional staff is awareness that under OSHA regulations a general prohibition exists against giving advance notice to employers of OSHA inspections, except as authorized by the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary's designee.
- c. Determines whether events and/or conditions that result in occupational hazards having industrial safety significance at NRC-licensed facilities, are to be reported to the appropriate OSHA Regional Office. If the licensee does not correct serious industrial safety or health hazards that are identified, the NRC Regional Office shall inform the appropriate OSHA Regional Office. In addition, the following criteria are provided as guidance when considering if events and/or conditions that result in occupational hazards should be reported to OSHA.
  1. The licensee does not correct recognized occupational safety or health hazard(s) that could lead to injuries or illnesses/disorders (including those that may not manifest until years after exposure) if left uncorrected (e.g., no protection barrier in place).
  2. Information alleges that traumatic injuries or illnesses/disorders (including those that may not manifest until years after exposure) have occurred as a result of occupational hazard(s), and there is a question if the hazard(s) or related hazard(s) still exist.
  3. Information alleges that the performance of work activities with identified occupational hazard(s) is ongoing and not addressed, or employees are engaging in other tasks contrary to the occupational safety and health program.
  4. The licensee demonstrates a pattern of unresponsiveness to address safety concerns.
  5. The level of media/public interest expected on an occupational hazard event is high.
- d. Receives information on non-radiological hazards from the inspection staff as documented on the NRC Form 760, "NON-RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS DATA SHEET" (Example found in Appendix A).

#### 04.07 Inspectors

- a. Resident, Region-based, and headquarters-based Inspectors. Notify licensee management and, as appropriate, the NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact of non-radiological hazards brought to their attention by licensee employees, or personally observed during an inspection.

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<sup>1</sup> Under Section 17(K) of the OSH Act a "serious" violation exists where there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result if an accident or exposure to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent occurred (29 U.S.C. 666(i)).

- b. Non-radiological hazards that have been brought to the NRC inspection staff's attention shall be documented on the NRC FORM 760, "NON-RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS DATA SHEET" (Example found in Appendix A); after completion, the data sheet should be transferred to the appropriate NRC OSHA Point of Contact

#### 1007-05 REQUIREMENTS-GENERAL

- 05.01 Coordination of interface activities is to be handled by: 1) the NRC Regional Office or Program Office for fuel cycle facilities 2) the NRC Regional Office for all other licensed facilities and the appropriate Regional OSHA Office. If it is a materials fuel cycle facility related issue, then the NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact shall also notify the NMSS OSHA Point of Contact.
- 05.02 When non-radiological safety concerns are not known to the licensee and are observed during an inspection, the inspector is to orally inform licensee management of such concerns and document the observation on NRC FORM 760, "NON-RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS DATA SHEET" (See Appendix A for an example of NRC Form 760.) For all licensees, it is intended that NRC inspectors need not make a special follow-up inspection solely on the basis of an OSHA issue, unless it affects radiological health and safety.
- 05.03 If a licensee employee provides information to an inspector regarding non-radiological safety hazards, which are not being addressed by the licensee, the inspector shall inform licensee management of the employee's concern, withholding the employee's identity from licensee management, and shall document the information on NRC Form 760.
- 05.04 If significant safety concerns are identified or if the licensee demonstrates a pattern of unresponsiveness to identified concerns, the NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact will inform the appropriate OSHA Regional Office.
- 05.05 When OSHA informs the NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact about matters that are in the NRC's purview, the NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact shall notify the appropriate technical division management who shall arrange for prompt evaluation of the matter, this can include Regional or Resident Inspectors performing onsite follow-up, as appropriate, to verify the information or the licensee's corrective action. Such concerns are to be handled as allegations per Management Directive 8.8, "Management of Allegations." The inspectors should report significant findings in an inspection report.
- 05.06 To enhance the ability of the NRC and OSHA personnel to identify safety matters under each other's purview, OSHA will provide the NRC Regional personnel with basic chemical and industrial safety information and training. Correspondingly, NRC will provide training in basic radiation safety to OSHA personnel. For details of the mutual training arrangement, contact the Technical Training Center.
- 05.07 Based upon reports of injuries, fatalities, or complaints at NRC-licensed facilities, OSHA will provide the NRC with information on those facilities where increased management attention to worker safety and health is needed. Appropriate NRC regional management will bring such information, which can indicate a significant breakdown in worker safety,

to the attention of licensee management. This will not interfere with OSHA authority and responsibility to investigate industrial accidents and worker complaints.

#### 1007-06 GUIDANCE

- 06.01 A copy of the NRC - OSHA MOU dated September 6, 2013, is attached as Appendix B.
- 06.02 Except for certain NRC-regulated fuel and materials facilities described in 1007-07 and delineated in Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) -2600 and IMC-2800, no changes are required in inspection practices. Although the NRC does not conduct inspections of industrial safety in the course of inspections of radiological and nuclear safety, NRC personnel may identify safety concerns within the area of OSHA responsibility or may receive complaints from an employee about OSHA-covered working conditions.
- 06.03 It is important that all NRC personnel recognize and understand that they are not to make enforcement decisions regarding activities under the purview of OSHA. Thus, in discussing non-radiological safety concerns with the licensee, inspectors are cautioned not to judge whether a given condition is a violation of OSHA rules or regulations but are to point out concerns of apparently unsafe conditions, to heighten licensee awareness.
- 06.04 For accidents involving a fatality or multiple hospitalizations, the MOU does not require NRC to report such matters to OSHA. But in keeping with established practices, if the licensee refuses to report these events to OSHA, the NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact will inform the OSHA Regional Office.
- 06.05 Communication with OSHA Regional Offices is usually done by telephone or email. Only emails that can result in NRC regulatory decisions or actions shall be treated as agency records.
- 06.06 Time spent on the identification and documentation of OSHA-related issues shall be charged to whatever procedure or cost activity code is most applicable to the activity reviewed by the inspector.
- 06.07 Documentation of OSHA related non-allegations will be maintained by each NRC office in accordance with its respective office procedures.

#### 1007-07 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 07.01 The NRC inspector is to inform licensee management orally of:
- a. Identified occupational safety concerns.
  - b. Employee complaints of OSHA-covered working conditions.
  - c. Any report required to be submitted to OSHA, of accidents resulting in fatalities or multiple hospitalizations.
- 07.02 The NRC inspector will generate an NRC Form 760, "Non-Radiological Hazards Data Sheet (Example found in Appendix A), and provide a signed copy to the respective Point of Contact for the following occurrences:

- a. For occurrences of 07.01 a., b., or c. above.
- b. For significant recurring unsafe conditions, or patterns of unresponsiveness to previously identified concerns.

07.03 The NRC Regional Office OSHA Point of Contact shall generate the following correspondence:

- a. Notification by official letter to the OSHA Regional Office if one is requested after initial oral or e-mail notification.
- b. Copies of all official letter correspondence associated with OSHA-related issues, except the referral of allegations or other allegation documentation, should be sent to the Chief, Inspection Program Branch, NRR; to the Chief, Operations Branch, Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety and/or Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards, NMSS; as appropriate; and to the NMSS OSHA Point of Contact.

07.04 Concerns from employees that fall within the purview of OSHA are not allegations as defined in Management Directive 8.8 and are to be handled in accordance with this Manual Chapter. They are not required to be entered in the Allegation Management System.

END

Appendices:


Appendix A, [NRC Form 760](#), "Non-Radiological Hazards Data Sheet"

Appendix B, "Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and The Occupational Safety and Health Administration," September 6, 2013

Attachment:

Attachment 1: Revision History for IMC 1007

Appendix A: [Example of NRC Form 760](#)

NRC FORM 760 (10-2016)		U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION	
		<b>NON-RADIOLOGICAL HAZARDS DATA SHEET</b>	
<b>Part I - Issue (to be completed by inspector)</b>		Date(s) Issue Occurred	
Name of Inspector	Name of Licensee	Name of Site	
Description of Issue:			
How Issue was Identified (if brought to NRC by CI, include CI's employer (contractor name or licensee))			
<b>Part II - Inform Licensee (to be completed by inspector)</b>		Date of Contact (MM/DD/YYYY)	
Name of Licensee Representative	Title of Licensee Representative	Telephone Number	
Licensee Comments			
Name of Licensee Contact for OSHA	Title of Licensee Contact for OSHA	Telephone Number	
<b>Part III - Branch Chief Review</b>			
Name and Title of Branch Chief	Signature	Date of Signature	
<b>Part IV - OSHA Contact (completed by NRC Regional Point of Contact to OSHA)</b>			
Name and Title of Regional POC for OSHA	Has OSHA Been Informed?	Date Informed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
OSHA Office	Telephone Number	Name of OSHA Representative	

## Appendix B: Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration

### I. Purpose and Background

1. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is to delineate the general areas of responsibility of each agency, to describe generally the efforts of the agencies to achieve worker protection at facilities licensed by the NRC, and to provide guidelines for coordination of activities between the two agencies regarding occupational safety and health.
2. Both NRC and OSHA have authority over occupational safety and health at NRC-licensed facilities. Because it is not always practical to identify boundaries between the nuclear and radiological safety that NRC regulates and industrial safety and health that OSHA regulates, a coordinated interagency effort can ensure against gaps in worker protection and, at the same time, avoid duplication of effort and regulation.
3. On October 21, 1988, NRC and OSHA signed an original MOU on worker protection at facilities licensed by the NRC. This MOU revokes and replaces the original MOU. This MOU also renews the commitment of each agency to continue effective collaboration in coordinating interagency efforts to achieve worker protection at facilities licensed by the NRC.

### II. Hazards Associated with Nuclear Facilities

1. There are four main types of occupational hazards that may be associated with NRC-licensed facilities:
  - (a) Radiation hazards produced by radioactive materials;
  - (b) Chemical hazards produced by radioactive materials;
  - (c) Facility conditions that affect the safety of radioactive materials and thus present an increased radiation risk to workers. For example, these conditions might produce a fire or an explosion and, thereby, cause a release of radioactive materials or an unsafe condition; and
  - (d) Facility conditions that result in occupational hazards that do not involve the use of licensed radioactive materials (hereafter referred to as industrial safety and health hazards). Industrial safety and health hazards may include employee exposure to toxic nonradioactive materials such as beryllium and hazards such as electrical, fall, confined space, and equipment energization hazards.
2. Generally, NRC has authority and responsibility for the first three hazards listed in paragraphs 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c), while OSHA has authority and responsibility for the hazards described in paragraph 1(d). NRC and OSHA responsibilities and actions are described more fully below.



### III. NRC Responsibilities

1. Consistent with its statutory authority under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and consistent with the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 among other relevant statutes, the NRC is responsible for licensing and regulating the nation's civilian use of byproduct, source and special nuclear materials in order to assure the adequate protection of the public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment.
2. The NRC has broad statutory authority to protect against radiation hazards produced by radioactive materials, chemical hazards produced by radioactive materials, and facility conditions that affect the safety of radioactive materials and thus present an increased radiation risk to workers and the general public.
3. The NRC implements its statutory authority through rulemaking and issuing orders to its licensees, issuing licenses and permits, and by conducting inspections and taking enforcement action as needed to ensure licensee compliance with enforceable standards and license and regulatory requirements.
4. The NRC does not have statutory authority to protect against industrial safety and health hazards that do not involve the use or consequences of licensed radioactive materials.

### IV. OSHA Responsibilities

1. OSHA is responsible for administering the requirements established under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.). OSHA's authority to engage in the kinds of activities described below does not apply to those working conditions for which other Federal agencies (such as NRC) and State agencies exercise statutory authority to prescribe and enforce standards, rules, or regulations affecting occupational safety or health (29 U.S.C. 653(b)(1); Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2021)).
2. Under the OSH Act, every employer has a general duty to furnish each employee with employment and a place of employment that is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm and to comply with all OSHA standards, rules, and regulations (29 U.S.C. 654(a) and 666). In order to minimize workplace hazards, NRC licensees are required to comply with OSHA's standards and regulations.<sup>2</sup>
3. OSHA standards contain requirements designed to protect employees against workplace hazards. In general, safety standards are intended to protect against traumatic injury. Health standards are designed to address potential overexposure to toxic substances and harmful physical agents, and to protect employees against

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<sup>2</sup>With the exception of certain standards applicable to the control of specific radioactive materials such as licensed radioactive sources and byproduct materials (42 U.S.C. 2014 and 2021).

illnesses and disorders, including those that may not manifest until years after exposure.

4. OSHA has authority to regulate employee exposures from all radiation sources not regulated by the NRC. Examples of these radiation sources include x-ray equipment, some accelerators,<sup>3</sup> incidental accelerator-produced radioactive materials,<sup>4</sup> electron microscopes, betatrons, ion implanters, experimental particle physics research colliders (only when used to probe the fundamental properties of nature), and naturally occurring radioactive materials.<sup>5</sup>
5. Federal OSHA has enforcement authority over all workplaces and working conditions within its authority. Section 18 of the OSH Act provides that States may assume responsibility for the adoption and enforcement of occupational safety and health standards within their respective States only under a State Plan that is approved and monitored by Federal OSHA (29 U.S.C. 667). State Plan occupational safety and health standards must be at least as effective in providing safe and healthful employment and places of employment as Federal OSHA standards. OSHA State Plan States are expected to assert enforcement authority for occupational safety and health at NRC-licensed facilities in the same manner and to the same extent as Federal OSHA.
6. The OSHA areas of responsibility described in this MOU are subject to all applicable requirements and authorities of the OSH Act.

#### V. Interface Procedures

1. In recognition of the agencies' authorities and responsibilities enumerated above, the NRC and OSHA will follow the procedures below:
  - (a) NRC does not conduct industrial safety and health inspections at NRC-licensed facilities. However, in the course of inspections of radiological and nuclear safety at such facilities, NRC inspectors may observe industrial safety and health hazards or receive complaints from employees that are within OSHA's authority and responsibility. In such instances, the NRC will bring the matter to the attention of licensee management. In the case of employee complaints, NRC will

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<sup>3</sup>Accelerators that are operated to produce only particle beams and not radioactive materials (e.g., linear accelerators used for medical treatment, electron microscopes, ion implanters).

<sup>4</sup>Incidental accelerator-produced materials are those generated by particle accelerators that emit only particle beams and not radioactive materials. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EP Act) expanded the definition of "byproduct material" that NRC is authorized to regulate to include, among other materials, any material that has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator (i.e., accelerator-produced radioactive materials) and is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction for a commercial, medical, or research activity (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*; 10 CFR 20.1003). On October 1, 2007, NRC issued regulations implementing the new authority granted it over accelerator-produced radioactive materials. (72 FR 55864).

<sup>5</sup>The EP Act expanded the definition of "byproduct material" that NRC is authorized to regulate to include, among other materials, any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material that has been determined would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety or the common defense and security, and is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity. (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*) On October 1, 2007, NRC issued regulations implementing the expanded authority granted it over byproduct material (72 FR 55864).

withhold the identity of the employee from the licensee. If the licensee does not control serious industrial safety or health hazards that are identified, the NRC regional office will inform the nearest OSHA regional office.<sup>6</sup>

- (b) In a State having an OSHA-approved State Plan, the OSHA regional office will refer the matter to the State for appropriate action.
  - (c) OSHA regional offices will inform the appropriate NRC regional office of matters that are within the purview of NRC, when these come to their attention during Federal or State Plan safety and health inspections or through employee complaints. The following are examples of matters that OSHA would report to NRC:
    - i) Lax security control or work practices that would affect nuclear or radiological health and safety;
    - ii) Improper posting of radiation areas; and
    - iii) Licensee employee allegations of NRC license or regulation violations.
  - (d) OSHA regional offices will inform the appropriate NRC regional office of any plans to conduct industrial safety and health inspections at major NRC-licensed facilities such as power reactors and fuel cycle facilities.<sup>7</sup> Also, OSHA regional offices will discuss with the appropriate NRC regional office any industrial safety and health findings identified at such facilities that may be related to system, structure, or component design when such design may relate to compliance with NRC requirements.
2. NRC and OSHA generally do not conduct coordinated or joint inspections at NRC-licensed facilities. However, NRC-OSHA inspections may be conducted jointly by personnel from both agencies whenever resources are available and it is likely, based on experience in inspecting similar workplaces, that both radioactive material hazards and industrial safety and health hazards exist at a particular facility. Additionally, under certain conditions, such as investigations or inspections following certain accidents or those resulting from reported activities as discussed above, the NRC and OSHA may mutually agree, on a case-by-case basis, that coordinated or joint inspections may be in the public interest. Under such conditions, the NRC and OSHA will support each other in conducting those joint investigations.
  3. Based upon reports of injuries, fatalities, or complaints at NRC-licensed facilities, OSHA will provide NRC with information on those facilities where increased management attention to worker safety and health is needed. NRC will bring such information, which can indicate a significant breakdown in worker safety, to the

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<sup>6</sup>Under Section 17(k) of the OSH Act, a “serious” violation exists where there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result if an accident or exposure to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent occurred (29 U.S.C. 666(j)).

<sup>7</sup>Section 17(f) of the OSH Act (29 U.S.C. 666(f)) and OSHA regulations (29 CFR §1903.6) contain a general prohibition against giving advance notice to employers of inspections, except as authorized by the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary’s designee.

attention of licensee management. This will not interfere with OSHA authority and responsibility to investigate industrial accidents and worker complaints.

4. NRC inspectors and other personnel inspect NRC-licensed facilities. In order to enhance the ability of NRC personnel to identify safety matters under OSHA's purview during nuclear and radiological safety inspections, OSHA may provide designated NRC personnel with basic chemical and industrial safety information and training on OSHA safety and health standards, consistent with ongoing OSHA training programs and available resources. To enhance the ability of OSHA and State Plan personnel to effectively participate in joint NRC-OSHA inspections, the NRC may provide training in basic radiation safety and health requirements, consistent with ongoing NRC training programs and available resources, to designated OSHA and State Plan personnel. The NRC Technical Training Center and the OSHA Training Institute will mutually agree upon details of such training.
5. The NRC's Executive Director for Operations (or designee), and the Assistant Secretary for OSHA (or designee) will coordinate resolution of policy issues concerning agency authority and operational relations.
6. NRC and OSHA should discuss and resolve issues of potential regulatory conflict at the lowest practical level. Should such discussions fail to provide a mutually agreeable outcome, each agency should make all reasonable efforts to resolve issues at the next higher level of authority.
7. Resolution of issues concerning inspection and enforcement activities involving both the NRC and OSHA authority at NRC-licensed facilities will be addressed by the NRC Director of the Office of Enforcement and the OSHA Director of the Directorate of Enforcement Programs, who will consult, as appropriate, with the OSHA Director of the Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs, and any other program office as necessary. Each NRC and OSHA regional office will designate points of contact for carrying out interface activities.
8. Agency liaisons at regional and headquarters levels should pursue routine outreach activities with their counterparts at mutually agreed upon intervals, but this should occur at least every two years.

VI. Commencement, Modification, and Termination

1. This MOU is effective upon the signature of both parties.
2. Any additions, deletions, or other changes to this MOU shall be by written modification agreed upon by the appropriate official for each party. Either party may initiate such modifications.
3. This MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Nothing in this MOU authorizes, or is intended to obligate, either agency to expend, exchange, or reimburse funds, services, or supplies, or transfer or receive anything of value, or enter into any contract, assistance agreement, interagency agreement, or other financial obligation.
4. The duration of the MOU shall be indefinite. Either party, however, may terminate its participation in this agreement upon 30 days prior written notice to the other party.

After such notice, the parties shall meet at a mutually agreed upon location and date to effect an orderly termination of any ongoing or planned activities under this MOU.

5. Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as limiting, superseding or otherwise affecting either agency's normal operations or decisions in carrying out its statutory or regulatory duties. This agreement does not limit or restrict the parties from participating in similar activities or arrangements with other entities.
6. This agreement will be executed in full compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations, including the Privacy Act of 1974, the Freedom of Information Act, and the Federal Records Act.
7. This MOU is strictly for NRC and OSHA internal management purposes. This MOU is not legally enforceable and shall not be construed to create any legal obligation on the part of either the NRC or OSHA. In addition, this MOU shall not be construed to provide a private right of action for or by any person or entity.

VII. Separability

1. If any provision of this MOU, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this MOU and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

FOR THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

/RA/  
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R. William Borchardt  
Executive Director for Operations  
July 19, 2013

FOR THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

/RA/  
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David Michaels, PhD, MPH  
Assistant Secretary  
September 6, 2013

Attachment 1: Revision History for IMC 1007

Commitment Tracking Number	Accession Number Issue Date Change Notice	Description of Change	Description of Training Required and Completion Date	Comment Resolution and Closed Feedback Form Accession Number (Pre-Decisional Non-Public Information)
NA	01/01/83	Initial issuance	NA	
NA	06/18/84	Revision	NA	
NA	8811290029 11/14/88	Has been revised so that they no longer apply to inspection of reactors under construction and vendors. In addition, a statement was added that region-based inspectors are not expected to make a special follow-up inspection solely on the bases of an OSHA issue. Finally, the non-radiological hazards data sheet was changed to eliminate the licensee acknowledgment section.	NA	Legacy Library Document: Microfiche 69567: pp. 282-293
NA	961210237 02/17/94	Has been revised to provide updated guidance and clarification of activities required by the memorandum of understanding between the NRC and OSHA, and to clarify reporting requirements and procedures.	NA	Legacy Library Document: Microfiche 73106: pp. 106-118; No Comment Resolution Sheet
NA	ML020450335 02/07/02	Has been revised for editorial changes and to improve the clarity of the procedure regarding communication between NRC and DOL-OSHA.	NA	no comment resolution sheet
NA	ML040760696 02/11/04	Has been revised to reflect the use of the Reactor Oversight Process by NRR. Regional comments have been incorporated.	NA	no comment resolution sheet (Uploaded to ADAMs on 9/10/10)

Commitment Tracking Number	Accession Number Issue Date Change Notice	Description of Change	Description of Training Required and Completion Date	Comment Resolution and Closed Feedback Form Accession Number (Pre-Decisional Non-Public Information)
NA	ML16060A433 05/06/16 CN 16-012	Revision – Incorporates Changes from Revised NRC OSHA MOU as well as revised Regional Office guidance	RSLOs to Develop and Implement	Comment Resolution Accession Number: ML16060A432 FBF 1007-1487 ML16123A001
NA	ML22131A374 09/01/22 CN 22-018	Revision – Incorporates Headquarters Organizational Changes as well as revised Regional Office guidance and revised NRC Form 760 found in Appendix A	NA	Comment Resolution Accession Number: ML22131A375