GENERAL LICENSE

As a recipient of a Metorex instrument containing radioactive source(s), the recipient is granted a GENERAL LICENSE by the NRC or the State (if you reside in an Agreement State). The GENERAL LICENSE is issued in the name of the company to which the instrument is shipped. The GENERAL LICENSE requires that the licensee carry out specific actions.

The GENERAL LICENSEE is required to:

- 1. Assure that all labels affixed to the instrument are maintained in good condition and the instructions thereon are followed.
- 2. Assure that leak tests and shutter operation tests are performed at an interval of not greater than six (6) months.
- 3. Assure that all leak tests, shutter operation tests and servicing are done in accordance with the instructions provided or by a person holding a specific license to do so.
- 4. Maintain records of the leak tests, shutter operation tests and service for at least three (3) years after the next scheduled test or until the instrument is disposed of.
- 5. Upon the occurrence of a failure of or damage to the shutter mechanism or other shielding of the radioactive material or the indication of 0.005 microcurie or more of removable activity, immediately suspend operation of the device until repairs have been effected by Metorex. In addition, within 30 days of the occurrence of such an event, notify the appropriate regional office of the NRC.
- 6. Not abandon the device containing radioactive sources.
- 7. Not transfer or dispose of the unit except by return to Metorex or as provided in 10 CFR 31.5, (a copy of which is found on page 8).
- 8. Comply with the reporting provisions of 10 CFR 20.2201 and 20.2202 (found on page 11).
- 9. Respond to written request from the NRC or Agreement State to provide information relating to the general license within 30 days.

IN CASE OF ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS CONTACT METOREX INC. AT (609) 406-9000

NOTE: This page should be printed on red stock!

SECTION ON RADIATION SAFETY

AND

REGULATIONS (GENERAL LICENSE)

XMET 800 and Courier Series Probes

NOTE: THIS MANUAL MUST ACCOMPANY THE INSTRUMENT AT ALL TIMES

METOREX INC

1 - 609 - 406 - 9000

Revised: May 15, 2000

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1.0 GENERAL LICENSE

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The GENERAL LICENSEE is required to:

- 1. Assure that all labels affixed to the instrument are maintained in good condition and the instructions thereon are followed.
- 2. Assure that leak tests and shutter operation tests are performed at an interval of not greater than six (6) months.
- 3. Assure that all leak tests, shutter operation tests and servicing are done in accordance with the instructions provided or by a person holding a specific license to do so.
- 4. Maintain records of the leak tests, shutter operation tests and service for at least three (3) years after the next scheduled test or until the instrument is disposed of.
- 5. Upon the occurrence of a failure of or damage to the shutter mechanism or other shielding of the radioactive material or the indication of 0.005 microcurie or more of removable activity, immediately suspend operation of the device until repairs have been effected by Metorex. In addition, within 30 days of the occurrence of such an event, notify the appropriate regional office of the NRC.
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- 8. Comply with the reporting provisions of 10 CFR 20.2201 and 20.2202
- 9. Respond to written request from the NRC or Agreement State to provide information relating to the general license within 30 days.

1.1. General Discussion

The instrument you have received contains sealed radioisotope sources and is subject to licensing and regulation by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Many states have an agreement with the NRC to control radioisotopes within their state, these states are known as Agreement States. In most cases, the state and the NRC regulations are similar and allow the receipt of the instrument under a General License. In those states, it is normally required that the recipient of the device notify the state within 30 days of receipt of the unit. The best way to determine if your state is an agreement state is via the Internet at:

http://www.hsrd.ornl.gov/nrc/asframe.htm

If Internet access is not available, contact Metorex. Once you have determined the proper contact person, you should call and inform the state that you have taken possession of a device which is Generally Licensed by the NRC under 10 CFR 31.5 and ask what steps must be taken to comply with state regulations.

Instead of the general license, it is possible to possess these units under a specific license issued by the NRC or your state. At this time, a few states require a specific license to possess this device. The need for a specific license can be determined by contacting the appropriate individual for your state. If you prefer to maintain the instrument under a specific license please contact Metorex to arrange for redistribution of your instrument under your specific license.

VERY IMPORTANT:

<u>Please note</u> that <u>it is the probe</u> of the X-MET analyzer rather than the X-MET itself <u>which is to</u> <u>be reported as the device containing radioactive source</u>. The probe type and serial number, and source type and serial number(s) to be reported are on the radioactive device label(s) placed on the probe. These must be reported.

1.2. DISCUSSION OF REQUIREMENTS

All the requirements summarized above stem from the language of the regulations,

ad 1) All instructions provided with the device, both in manuals and on labels attached to the device have to be observed, and labels must be maintained in good condition. This requirement also means that all instruction manuals, copy of this General License, and all test records have to accompany the device at all times and be always available for reference or inspection. This refers also to any records of receipt, installation, servicing, assignment, transfer and disposal.

ad 2, 3 & 4). The user of the device containing radioactive material (source) has to have the device tested for leakage every six months. The results and records of the tests have to be maintained for at least three years or until the device has been transferred to the specifically licensed recipient (usually the manufacturer). There are a number of facilities that specialize in performing the wipe test for a nominal fee. The detailed instructions on how to perform the wipe test for each probe (device) type are described in sub-section 3.1 of manual along with few addresses of services as an example.

Only the original manufacturer of the device or its legally appointed representative are allowed to perform the servicing and disassembly of the device. Whenever it is necessary to ship the device for service to Metorex service facility the user should contact Metorex which will advise on proper shipping procedures. These procedures are outlined in subsection 3.4. Metorex uses only trackable methods of shipment such as provided by the second day Fedex Service.

Anytime a wipe test is performed on the device its ON/OFF or trigger mechanism - whichever applicable - should also be tested for operation and test results recorded.

- ad 5). If the leak test shows a removable activity of greater than 0.005 microcuries or the shutter mechanism test fails, or any other indication exist that the shielding has failed, it is essential that the unit be removed from operation immediately. The you should contact Metorex immediately and arrange for the unit to be returned to Metorex. It is also required that the event be reported to the NRC. Please contact the Radiation Safety Officer at Metorex for assistance in completing this report.
- ad 6, 7). The recipient of the device under provisions of general license is not allowed to dispose of or transfer the device to a third party. The only transfer allowed is either to Metorex Inc for the purpose of service or disposal or the party specifically licensed to receive the device. *In particular, it is illegal for the recipient of the device to sell it to a third party*.
- ad 8). Any loss of the device, for whatever the reason, has to be reported immediately to appropriate agency (NRC Regional Office or to an Agreement State) and Metorex. Similarly, in the remote case of leakage from radioactive source or damage to the radiation shielding report the event to Metorex and appropriate agency. Metorex will advise on proper safety procedures and repair the device.
- ad 9). The NRC and Agreement states may contact you for additional information regarding the unit you possess under a general license. It is required that you provide the requested information within 30 days of receiving the request. If you are not certain of the correct response to the request please contact Metorex for assistance.

1.3 MAINTANENCE AND REPAIR

Under a General License, the user is prohibited from opening or dismantling the probe in any way. Thus, in order to maintain or repair the probe it is necessary to return the probe to Metorex or another company that is specifically licensed by either the NRC or an Agreement State to perform the repairs to the probe. The wipe tests and shutter tests outlined in Section 3 of this manual can and should be performed by the user.

2. GENERAL LICENSE.

2.1. INFORMATION ABOUT METOREX MATERIALS LICENSE.

Metorex Inc possesses materials license and distribution license, both issued by the USNRC. The license numbers are:

Materials possession29-30342-01Distribution29-30342-02G

These licenses authorize Metorex Inc to manufacture and distribute its devices under General License as set out in the federal regulations. As a manufacturer and distributor, Metorex Inc is required to furnish to the recipient of the device(s) parts of the regulations pertaining to General Licensees.

The excerpts from the NRC regulations (10 CFR 35.1, 20.2201 and 20.2202) attached outline the recipient's responsibilities as a licensee and the conditions under which he must possess, use and transfer these devices.

2.2 Excerpts from the Title 10 CFR, Energy, related to general license.

§31.5 Certain measuring, gauging or controlling devices.⁽²⁾

(a) A general license is hereby issued to commercial and industrial firms and research, educational and medical institutions, individuals in the conduct of their business, and Federal, State or local government agencies to acquire, receive, possess, use or transfer, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, byproduct material contained in devices designed and manufactured for the purpose of detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling thickness, density, level, interface location, radiation, leakage, or qualitative or quantitative chemical composition, or for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.

(b) The general license in paragraph (a) of this section applies only to byproduct material contained in devices which have been manufactured or initially transferred and labeled in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued pursuant to §32.51 of this chapter or in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by an Agreement State which authorizes distribution of the devices to persons generally licensed by

the Agreement State.

(c) Any person who acquires, receives, possesses, uses or transfers byproduct material in a device pursuant to the general license in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) Shall assure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt and bearing a statement that removal of the label is prohibited are maintained thereon and shall comply with all instructions and precautions provided by such labels;

(2) Shall assure that the device is tested for leakage of radioactive material and proper operation of the on-off mechanism and indicator, if any, at no longer than six-month intervals or at such other intervals as are specified in the label; however:

(i) Devices containing only krypton need not be tested for leakage of radioactive material, and
 (ii) Devices containing only tritium or not more than 100 microcuries of other beta and/or gamma emitting material or 10 microcuries of alpha emitting material and devices held in storage in the original shipping container prior to initial installation need not be tested for any purpose;

(3) Shall assure that the tests required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section and other testing, installation, servicing, and removal from installation involving the radioactive materials, its shielding or containment, are performed:

(i) In accordance with the instructions provided by the labels; or

(ii) By a person holding a specific license pursuant to parts 30 and 32 of this chapter or from an Agreement State to perform such activities;

(4) Shall maintain records showing compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section. The records must show the results of tests. The records also must show the dates of performance of, and the names of persons performing, testing, installing, servicing, and removing from the installation radioactive material and its shielding or containment. The licensee shall retain these records as follows:

(i) Each record of a test for leakage or radioactive material required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section must be retained for three years after the next required leak test is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of.

(ii) Each record of a test of the on-off mechanism and indicator required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section must be retained for three years after the next required test of the on-off mechanism and indicator is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of. (iii) Each record that is required by paragraph (c)(3) of this section must be retained for three years from the date of the recorded event or until the device is transferred or disposed of.

(5) Upon the occurrence of a failure of or damage to, or any indication of a possible failure of or

damage to, the shielding of the radioactive material or the on-off mechanism or indicator, or upon the detection of 0.005 microcurie or more removable radioactive material, shall immediately suspend operation of the device until it has been repaired by the manufacturer or other person holding a specific license pursuant to parts 30 and 32 of this chapter or from an Agreement State to repair such devices, or disposed of by transfer to a person authorized by a specific license to receive the byproduct material contained in the device and, within 30 days, furnish to the Administrator of the appropriate Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Regional Office listed in appendix D of part 20 of this chapter, a report containing a brief description of the event and the remedial action taken;

(6) Shall not abandon the device containing byproduct material;

(7) Shall not export the device containing byproduct material except in accordance with part 110 of this chapter;

(8) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(9) of this section, shall transfer or dispose of the device containing byproduct material only by transfer to persons holding a specific license pursuant to parts 30 and 32 of this chapter or from an Agreement State to receive the device and within 30 days after transfer of a device to a specific licensee shall furnish to the Director of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555 a report containing identification of the device by manufacturer's name and model number and the name and address of the person receiving the device. No report is required if the device is transferred to the specific licensee in order to obtain a replacement device;

(9) Shall transfer the device to another general licensee only:

(i) Where the device remains in use at a particular location. In such case the transferor shall give the transferee a copy of this section and any safety documents identified in the label of the device and within 30 days of the transfer, report to the Director of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, the manufacturer's name and model number of device transferred, the name and address of the transferee, and the name and/or position of an individual who may constitute a point of contact between the Commission and the transferee; or

(ii) Where the device is held in storage in the original shipping container at its intended location of use prior to initial use by a general licensee.

(10) Shall comply with the provisions of §§20.2201, and 20.2202 of this chapter for reporting radiation incidents, theft or loss of licensed material, but shall be exempt from the other requirements of parts 19, 20, and 21, of this chapter.

(11) Shall respond to written requests from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to provide information relating to the general license within 30 calendar days of the date of the request, or other time specified in the request. If the general licensee cannot provide the requested

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information within the allotted time, it shall, within that same time period, request a longer period to supply the information by submitting a letter to the Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001 and provide written justification as to why it cannot comply.

(d) The general license in paragraph (a) of this section does not authorize the manufacture or import of devices containing byproduct material.

[39 FR 43532, Dec. 16, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 8785, Mar. 3, 1975; 40 FR 14085, Mar. 28, 1975; 42 FR 25721, May 19, 1977; 42 FR 28896, June 6, 1977; 43 FR 6922, Feb. 17, 1978; 53 FR 19246, May 27, 1988; 56 FR 23471, May 21, 1991; 56 FR 61352, Dec. 3, 1991; 58 FR 67659, Dec. 22, 1993]

20.2201 Reports of theft or loss of licensed material.

(a) Telephone reports. (1) Each licensee shall report by telephone as follows:

(i) Immediately after its occurrence becomes known to the licensee, any lost, stolen, or missing licensed material in an aggregate quantity equal to or greater than 1,000 times the quantity specified in appendix C to part 20 under such circumstances that it appears to the licensee that an exposure could result to persons in unrestricted areas; or

(ii) Within 30 days after the occurrence of any lost, stolen, or missing licensed material becomes known to the licensee, all licensed material in a quantity greater than 10 times the quantity specified in appendix C to part 20 that is still missing at this time.

(2) Reports must be made as follows:

(i) Licensees having an installed Emergency Notification System shall make the reports to the NRC Operations Center in accordance with §50.72 of this chapter, and

(ii) All other licensees shall make reports by telephone to the NRC Operations Center (301 - 951 - 0550).

(b) *Written reports*. (1) Each licensee required to make a report under paragraph (a) of this section shall, within 30 days after making the telephone report, make a written report setting forth the following information:

(i) A description of the licensed material involved, including kind, quantity, and chemical and physical form; and

(ii) A description of the circumstances under which the loss or theft occurred; and

(iii) A statement of disposition, or probable disposition, of the licensed material involved; and

(iv) Exposures of individuals to radiation, circumstances under which the exposures occurred, and the possible total effective dose equivalent to persons in unrestricted areas; and

(v) Actions that have been taken, or will be taken, to recover the material; and

(vi) Procedures or measures that have been, or will be, adopted to ensure against a recurrence of the loss or theft of licensed material.

(2) Reports must be made as follows:

(i) For holders of an operating license for a nuclear power plant, the events included in paragraph (b) of this section must be reported in accordance with the procedures described in §50.73(b), (c), (d), (e), and (g) of this chapter and must include the information required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and

(ii) All other licensees shall make reports to the Administrator of the appropriate NRC Regional Office listed in appendix D to part 20.

(c) A duplicate report is not required under paragraph (b) of this section if the licensee is also required to submit a report pursuant to \$\$30.55(c), 40.64(c), 50.72, 50.73, 70.52, 73.27(b), 73.67(e)(3)(vi), 73.67(g)(3)(iii), 73.71, or \$150.19(c) of this chapter.

(d) Subsequent to filing the written report, the licensee shall also report any additional substantive information on the loss or theft within 30 days after the licensee learns of such information.

(e) The licensee shall prepare any report filed with the Commission pursuant to this section so that names of individuals who may have received exposure to radiation are stated in a separate and detachable part of the report.

[56 FR 23406, May 21, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 69220, Dec. 30, 1993; 60 FR 20186, Apr. 25, 1995]

§20.2202 Notification of incidents.

(a) Immediate notification. Notwithstanding any other requirements for notification, each licensee shall immediately report any event involving byproduct, source, or special nuclear material possessed by the licensee that may have caused or threatens to cause any of the following conditions --

(1) An individual to receive --

(i) A total effective dose equivalent of 25 rems (0.25 Sv) or more; or

(ii) A lens dose equivalent of 75 rems (0.75 Sv) or more; or

(iii) A shallow-dose equivalent to the skin or extremities of 250 rads (2.5 Gy) or more; or

(2) The release of radioactive material, inside or outside of a restricted area, so that, had an individual been present for 24 hours, the individual could have received an intake five times the annual limit on intake (the provisions of this paragraph do not apply to locations where personnel are not normally stationed during routine operations, such as hot-cells or process enclosures).

(b) Twenty-four hour notification. Each licensee shall, within 24 hours of discovery of the event, report any event involving loss of control of licensed material possessed by the licensee that may have caused, or threatens to cause, any of the following conditions:

(1) An individual to receive, in a period of 24 hours --

(i) A total effective dose equivalent exceeding 5 rems (0.05 Sv); or

(ii) A lens dose equivalent exceeding 15 rems (0.15 Sv); or

(iii) A shallow-dose equivalent to the skin or extremities exceeding 50 rems (0.5 Sv); or

(2) The release of radioactive material, inside or outside of a restricted area, so that, had an individual been present for 24 hours, the individual could have received an intake in excess of one occupational annual limit on intake (the provisions of this paragraph do not apply to locations where personnel are not normally stationed during routine operations, such as hotcells or process enclosures).

(c) The licensee shall prepare any report filed with the Commission pursuant to this section so that names of individuals who have received exposure to radiation or radioactive material are stated in a separate and detachable part of the report.

(d) Reports made by licensees in response to the requirements of this section must be made as follows:

(1) Licensees having an installed Emergency Notification System shall make the reports required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section to the NRC Operations Center in accordance with 10 CFR 50.72; and

(2) All other licensees shall make the reports required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section by telephone to the NRC Operations Center (301) 816-5100.

(e) The provisions of this section do not include doses that result from planned special exposures, that are within the limits for planned special exposures, and that are reported under §20.2204.

[56 FR 23406, May 21, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 40766, Aug. 16, 1991; 57 FR 57879, Dec. 8, 1992; 59 FR 14086, Mar. 25, 1994]

		Telephone (24 hour)
Region I: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.	USNRC, Region I 475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19406.	(610) 337-5000
Region II: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and West Virginia.	USNRC, Region II Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street,SW., Suite 23T85 Atlanta, GA 30303.	(404) 562-4400
Region III: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.	USNRC, Region III 801 Warrenville Road Lisle, IL 60532-4351.	(708) 829-9500
Region IV: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New	Arlington, TX 76011.	(817) 860-8100
Region IV: Field Office	USNRC, Region IV Walnut Creek Field Office, 1450 Maria Lane, Suite 300, Walnut Creek, CA 94596.	(510) 975-0200.

Appendix D to Part 20	United States Nuclear	Regulatory Commission	on Regional Offices
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[56 FR 23468, May 21, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 41449, Aug. 21, 1991; 58 FR 64111, Dec. 6, 1993; 59 FR 17465, Apr. 13, 1994; 60 FR 24551, May 9, 1995; 62 FR 22880, Apr. 28, 1997]

3. APPENDICES

3.1. WIPE TEST PROCEDURES.

3.1.1. Wipe test kits.

There are many companies which provide the wipe test kits along with subsequent analysis of the wipe. The addresses of few are listed in Section 3.1.3. The cost of the kit and service runs about 30 to 60 US\$. The company providing this type of service has to be certified either by the State Department of Radiation Safety (if in Agreement State) or by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (if in Non-agreement State). Therefore, prior to the intended use of the services of a particular company you should ask for the copy of the license authorizing them to perform the service. Most of these companies will put a new customer on their list and will send wipe tests automatically every six months. This way the user of the equipment is assured of timely wipe tests as required by regulations.

The wipe test kit usually consists of wipe solution, the wipe, and a plastic container to store the used wipe in it for transport to the laboratory. Typically the wipe solution may be a mild detergent or an alcohol solution in water. The alcohol-based solution is recommended over the detergent one because it does not leave any residue on the probe window. A detergent based solution may leave some phosphorus salt residue, which can interfere with analysis. A wipe is usually a piece of a soft paper tissue or a cotton swab on a wooden stick (a "Q-tip"). A plastic container may be in the form of plastic bag or a small, 25 ml capacity polyethylene bottle with a tight stopper. Each manufacturer of the kit provides instructions on how to prepare and use the kit.

3.1.2. Performing the wipe test.

IF ANY ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED PLEASE CONTACT THE X-MET SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT: 609-406-9000

3.1.2.1. HEPS and LEPS Probes.

- Obtain the wipe test kit.
- Prepare the kit for use according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Wet the wipe tissue or cotton swab with the wipe solution so that it is moist but not dripping.
- Move the probe measuring head in forward position so that the probe measuring head cover can be opened by tilting to the back. Lift the sample chamber from the probe head. Wipe the plastic film on the bottom of sample chamber with moist wipe tissue paper or cotton swab. Perform the wipe on this side of the film which faces the source.

NOTE: Under the provisions of general license, the user of the device containing radioisotope is restricted from dismantling the device (probe) to expose the source. Therefore, it is not the source which is to be wipe tested, but that part of the probe which comes in closest proximity to the source and which is accessible to the user without taking the probe apart. For the probes mentioned above this is the surface of the plastic film on the bottom of sample chamber.

- Place the wipe in a plastic bag provided, or brake off the tip of the Q-tip and drop it into the bottle with wipe solution. However, the exact handling of the wipe should follow the instructions provided with the kit by its supplier.
- Seal the plastic bag or a bottle.
- Mark the bag or a bottle with a type and serial number of the source just wiped. Record the date
 of wipe, source serial number, and type of the isotope on the form provided by kit manufacturer.
- Make copy of that record for your own files, and send the original along with the wipe to the lab for analysis.
- After you receive the results of the wipe test place them in a safe place. By law you are obliged to maintain these record for at least three consecutive years or until you transfer the radioisotope containing device permanently back to manufacturer.

3.1.2.2. DOPS, SAPS, SLPS, SUPS and SSPS Probes.

- Obtain the wipe test kit.
- Prepare the kit for use according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Wet the wipe tissue or cotton swab with the wipe solution so that it is moist but not dripping.
- Wipe the plastic window of the probe with a moist wipe.

NOTE: Under the provisions of general license, the user of the device containing radioisotope is restricted from dismantling the device (probe) to expose the source. Therefore, it is not the source which is to be wipe tested, but that part of the probe which comes in closest proximity to the source and which is accessible to the user without taking the probe apart. For the probes mentioned above this is the surface of the mylar film covering probe measurement window. It is not required to open the probe shutter in order to perform the wipe test!!

- Place the wipe in a plastic bag provided, or brake off the tip of the Q-tip and drop it into the bottle with wipe solution. However, the exact handling of the wipe should follow the instructions provided with the kit by its supplier.
- Seal the plastic bag or a bottle.
- Mark the bag or a bottle with a type and serial number of the source(s) just wiped. Record the date of wipe, source(s) serial number(s), and type of the isotope on the form provided by kit manufacturer.
- Make copy of that record for your own files, and send the original along with the wipe to the lab for analysis.
- After you receive the results of the wipe test place them in a safe place. By law you are obliged to maintain these record for at least three consecutive years or until you transfer the radioisotope containing device permanently back to manufacturer.

NOTE: If the probe contains two sources, it is not necessary to perform two wipes. You need only to mark on the bottle or plastic bag both isotopes and their serial numbers, as well as to include that information on the form.

3.1.2.3. Courier 10 and 20.

- Obtain the wipe test kit.
- Prepare the kit for use according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Wet the wipe tissue or cotton swab with the wipe solution so that it is moist but not dripping.
- Set the MAINTENANCE switch to "ON".
- In Courier 10S detach the sample cell by unscrewing it, in Courier 20 and in Courier 10 with the slurry type sample cell swing the cell on its hinge bracket away from the measuring window.
- Wipe the plastic window separating detector compartment from the sample cell with a moist wipe.
- If Courier 20 is fitted with two sample cells repeat the whole procedure for the second cell.

NOTE: Under the provisions of general license, the user of the device containing radioisotope is restricted from dismantling the device (probe) to expose the source. Therefore, it is not the source which is to be wipe tested, but that part of the sample cell assembly which comes in closest proximity to the source <u>and</u> which is accessible to the user without taking the assembly apart. For the Courier heads this is the surface of the mylar film separating detector/source compartment from sample cell. One must not expose the source in order to perform the wipe test!!

- Place the wipe in a plastic bag provided, or brake off the tip of the Q-tip and drop it into the bottle with wipe solution. However, the exact handling of the wipe should follow the instructions provided with the kit by its supplier.
- Seal the plastic bag or a bottle.
- Mark the bag or a bottle with a type and serial number of the source(s) just wiped. Record the date of wipe, source(s) serial number(s), and type of the isotope on the form provided by kit manufacturer.
- Make copy of that record for your own files, and send the original along with the wipe to the lab for analysis.
- After you receive the results of the wipe test place them in a safe place. By law you are obliged to maintain these record for at least three consecutive years or until you transfer the radioisotope containing device permanently back to manufacturer.

NOTE: If the probe contains two sources, it is not necessary to perform two wipes. You need only to mark on the bottle or plastic bag both isotopes and their serial numbers, as well as to include that information on the form.

3.1.3. Partial list of suppliers of wipe test services.

ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRIAL LAB.	MONITORING SERVICES
9261 Kirby Drive	P.O.Box 266677
Houston, TX 77054-2514	Houston, TX 77207-6677

NOTE: This list does not constitute the endorsement of those companies by Metorex Inc.

3.2. Instructions for testing the shutter mechanisms of METOREX probes.

3.2.1. General.

Under the provisions of the general license, the user or recipient of the device containing radioisotope source is obliged to test the so called "on-off mechanism and indicator, if any" (see 10 CFR 31.5, paragraph c), and maintain the log of those tests. The phrase "on-off mechanism" relates also to the shutter mechanism, which prevents the source exposure when not in measurement state.

3.2.2. HEPS and LEPS Probes.

These probes do not have an "on-off" mechanism as such. Instead the sources are contained within the probe body which effectively blocks the source radiation from emerging outside. The only moving part of the probe is the probe cover which slides back and forth. When in the front (safe) position this cover blocks radiation from the source. When in the rear (measurement) position, this probe cover brings the sample over the source for measurement. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than just the routine, operational check of the probe, inadvertently performed as a part of each measurement. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Move the sliding cover of the probe back and forth several times. It should slide in both directions without any resistance, squeak or mechanical jamming.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. Select any calibrated model.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the sample in the probe and start measurement.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make a signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. In the event of malfunctioning, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 609-406-9000.

3.2.3. DOPS Probe.

The DOPS probe does not have an "on-off" mechanism as such, but has a mechanical shutter which blocks the radiation from the source when probe is not used. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than just the routine, operational checks of the probe, ordinarily performed before each measurement session. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Inspect the probe measuring window. You should see the shutter in the window. In the small, round window on the side of the probe you should see a green indicator. Unlock the probe trigger.
- Place the probe against the sample. Pull the trigger several times. It should operate smoothly, without resistance, friction and jamming. Each time the trigger is being pulled all the way, a red indicator with a white digit 1 (one) should be clearly visible in the window on the side of the probe. A green indicator should be visible when the trigger is completely released.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. Select the calibration model which uses both sources.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the probe against the sample. Pull the trigger. A white "1" on a red background should be visible in the indicator window on the side of the probe. At the same time a red LED on the probe handle should light and stay on for the duration of the measurement.
- Hold the trigger until the first source measurement is completed. You should then hear the click caused by a second source going into measurement position, followed by a white "2" on red background visible in the indicator window. The red LED in the probe handle should stay lit.
- Wait until the measurement with the second source is over and release the trigger. The shutter should return to closed position, signaled by a green color in the indicator window. The red LED should be off.
- Visually inspect the shutter position. It should be closed.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make an signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. Block the trigger with the lock provided. In the unlikely event of the shutter malfunction, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 1-609-406-9000.

3.2.4. SAPS Probe.

The SAPS probe does not have an "on-off" mechanism as such, but has a mechanical shutter which blocks the radiation from the source when probe is not used. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than just the routine, operational checks of the probe, ordinarily performed before each measurement session. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Inspect the probe measuring window. You should see the shutter in the window. In the small, round window on the side of the probe you should see a green indicator. Unlock the probe trigger.
- Place the probe against the sample. Pull the trigger several times. It should operate smoothly, without resistance, friction and jamming. Each time the trigger is being pulled all the way, a red indicator should be clearly visible in the window on the side of the probe. A green indicator should be visible when the trigger is completely released.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. Select any calibrated model.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the probe against the sample. Pull the trigger. A red indicator should be visible in the indicator window on the side of the probe. At the same time a red LED on the probe handle should light and stay on for the duration of the measurement.
- Hold the trigger until the measurement is completed and then only release the trigger. The shutter should return to closed position, signaled by a green color in the indicator window. The red LED on the probe handle should be off.
- Visually inspect the shutter position. It should be closed.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make an signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. Block the trigger with the lock provided. In the unlikely event of the shutter malfunction, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 1-609-406-9000.

3.2.5. SLPS Probe.

The SLPS probe does not have an "on-off" mechanism as such, but has a mechanical shutter which blocks the radiation from the source when probe is not used. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than just the routine, operational checks of the probe, ordinarily performed before each measurement session. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Inspect the probe measuring window. You should see the shutter in the window. By the window you should see the push-in pin, which actuates the shutter when probe is pressed flush against the measured surface.
- Place the probe against the sample and push until flush with the sampled surface. Do this several times. The push-in pin should operate smoothly, without any other resistance but that of the returning spring, without friction or jamming.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. The LED in the probe handle should be green. Select any calibrated model.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the probe against the sample and push it flush with the sampled surface. The LED on the probe handle should change from green to red and stay red for the duration of the measurement.
- Hold the probe against sample until the measurement is completed and then only release it. The shutter should return to closed position and the red LED on the probe handle should change to green.
- Visually inspect the shutter position. It should be closed.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make a signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. In the unlikely event of the shutter malfunction, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 1-609-406-9000.

3.2.6. Mechanical SUPS 484 Probe.

Two SUPS probes exist, one has a mechanical shutter activation the other has an electrical shutter activation. If there is no button on the handle of your SUPS probe, you have a SUPS 484 probe and

this section applies. The SUPS probe does not have an "on-off" mechanism as such, but has a mechanical shutter which blocks the radiation from the source when probe is not used. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than just the routine, operational checks of the probe, ordinarily performed before each measurement session. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Inspect the probe measuring window. You should see the shutter in the window. By the window
 you should see the push-in pin, which actuates the shutter when probe is pressed flush against
 the measured surface.
- Place the probe against the sample and push until flush with the sampled surface. Do this several times. The push-in pin should operate smoothly, without any other resistance but that of the returning spring, without friction or jamming.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. Select any calibrated model.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the probe against the sample and push it flush with the sampled surface. A red LED on the probe handle should light and stay on for the duration of the measurement.
- Hold the probe against sample until the measurement is completed and then only release it. The shutter should return to closed position and the red LED on the probe handle should go off
- Visually inspect the shutter position. It should be closed.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make a signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. In the unlikely event of the shutter malfunction, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 1-609-406-9000.

3.2.7. Electro-mechanical SUPS 2476 Probe.

Two SUPS probes exist, one has a mechanical shutter activation the other has an electronic shutter activation. If there is a button on the handle of your SUPS probe, you have a SUPS 2476 probe and this section applies. The SUPS probe does not have an "on-off" mechanism as such, but has a electro-mechanical shutter which blocks the radiation from the source when probe is not used. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than the routine, operational checks of the probe, ordinarily performed before each measurement session. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Inspect the probe measuring window. You should see the shutter in the window. By the window you should see the push-in pin, which enables the shutter when probe is pressed flush against the measured surface.
- Place the probe against the sample and push until flush with the sampled. Do this several times. The push-in pin should operate smoothly, without any other resistance but that of the returning spring, without friction or jamming.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. The LED on the handle of the probe should be green. Select any calibrated model.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the probe against the sample and push it flush with the sampled surface then momentarily press the button on the handle. The LED on the probe handle should change to red and stay red for the duration of the measurement.
- Hold the probe against sample until the measurement is completed. The shutter should return to closed position and the red LED on the probe handle should change back to green.
- Visually inspect the shutter position. It should be closed.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make a signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. In the unlikely event of the shutter malfunction, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 1-609-406-9000.

3.2.8. SSPS Probe.

The SSPS probe does not have an "on-off" mechanism as such. Instead its sources are contained in tungsten alloy tubes which effectively block the radiation from sources when probe is not used. Testing of this mechanism involves nothing more than just the routine, operational checks of the probe, ordinarily performed as a part of each measurement. Therefore, if the instrument is being used frequently, the test described below is an integral part of the daily routine work.

Performing the test

- Visually inspect the probe for any visible defects such as cracks, dents, etc.
- Inspect the probe measuring window. You should not see any of the two sources in openings in tungsten tubes. A green indicator should be visible in each window on the probe cover.
- Connect the probe to analyzer and turn the analyzer on. Select any model calibrated for two sources.
- Select relatively short measurement time, say 5 sec. Place the probe against the sample and push the START button on the probe handle. A red LED on the probe handle should light and stay on for the duration of the measurement cycle. Also, a red indicator should appear in the side window in the probe cover on that side of the probe on which the source being used for measurement is located. Wait until the measurement with the first source is completed and second source is placed in measurement position. This time the red indicator should appear on the other side, while a green indicator on the side of the first source should replace the red one.
- Hold the probe against sample until the measurement is completed. Both sources should return to secured position and the red LED on the probe handle should go off. The indicators in both windows should be green.
- Repeat this sequence several times.
- Make a signed entry in a test log book stating name of the tester, date, time, and the result of the test (such as "passed" or "satisfactory"). This log book should accompany the probe at all times. It is also recommended that the dates and results of the mandatory six months wipe tests be recorded in that book.

NOTE: Should any part of the probe fail to work as indicated in this test stop using the probe. In the event of malfunctioning, place a piece of at least 3 mm thick (1/8 of an inch) steel plate flush with the probe window completely covering it. Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access. Notify the supervisor and immediately contact Metorex Service Department at 609-406-9000.

3.2.9. Courier 10 and 20.

The measuring heads of these analyzers do not have an "on-off" mechanism as such. Instead the source(s) mounted on the detector are moved to the measuring position and to the safe, reference position. There are four situations in which the source/detector assembly should move into reference position:

- when MAINTENANCE switch is set in "ON" position;
- when there is sample cell window rupture;
- when operator inadvertently opens the sample cell;
- when there is a power failure.

These conditions are easily tested by deliberate creation of the conditions as described above.

3.3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE OPERATION OF METOREX PROBES

3.3.1. HEPS and LEPS Probes.

CAUTION: The HEPS and LEPS probes are designed to measure bulk samples presented for analysis in plastic cups of at least 30 mm in diameter and 10 mm high. The probe should be handled and operated according to the instructions provided in the X-MET Operating Manual. The probe should be operated by a person trained on the use of the probe, or under the supervision of a trained person.

Operation

- Connect the probe to the X-MET analyzer (Note: If the probe is built into the analyzer, such as X-MET 820, it is already connected to the analyzer!).
- Turn on the analyzer and let it warm up for about 20 to 30 minutes.
- To perform the measurement place sample cup filled with the substance to be analyzed in the probe measuring tray and push the probe measuring tray to the back. Press the START button on the analyzer keyboard to initiate measurement. At the end of the measurement the analyzer will beep at which time this sequence should be repeated.
- Do not leave the probe unattended. Whenever not in use, the probe should be placed in secure location.

Storage

- Whenever not in use, the probe should be disconnected from the X-MET unit (with the exception of the X-MET 820 analyzer).
- Probe (or instrument) should be stored in a cool, dry place. The access to the storage area should be controlled at all times.

3.3.2. DOPS and SAPS Probes.

CAUTION: The DOPS or SAPS probe is designed to measure extended surfaces such as the surface of a soil or metal plate, or metal samples which are at least 30 mm in diameter and 1 mm thick. The probe should be handled and operated according to the instructions provided in the X-MET Operating Manual. The probe should be operated by a person trained on the use of the probe, or under the supervision of a trained person.

Operation

- Connect the probe to the X-MET analyzer.
- Turn on the analyzer and let it warm up for about 20 to 30 minutes.
- To perform the measurement, remove the lock from the probe trigger.
- Place the probe measuring window against the sample and only then pull the trigger to initiate the measurement. Hold the probe steady for the measurement time. At the end of the measurement the analyzer will beep at which time the trigger should be released. To measure another sample, place the probe on the new sample and repeat this sequence.
- Do not leave the probe unattended. Whenever not in use, the probe trigger should be secured with the lock provided.

- DURING OPERATION, NEVER POINT THE PROBE IN THE DIRECTION OF ANOTHER PERSON OR AT YOURSELF. PULL THE TRIGGER ONLY AFTER THE PROBE IS POSITIONED AGAINST THE MEASURED SAMPLE.

Storage

- Whenever not in use, the probe trigger must be blocked with the lock provided with the probe.
- Probe should be stored in a cool, dry place. The access to the storage area should be controlled at all times.

3.3.3. SLPS Probe.

CAUTION: The SLPS probe is designed to measure extended surfaces such as the surface of a paper or metal plate, or metal samples which are at least 30 mm in diameter and 1 mm thick. The probe should be handled and operated according to the instructions provided in the X-MET Operating Manual. The probe should be operated by a person trained on the use of the probe, or under the supervision of a trained person.

Operation

- Connect the probe to the X-MET analyzer.
- Turn on the analyzer and let it warm up for about 20 to 30 minutes.
- To perform the measurement place the probe measuring window against the sample and push

the probe flush with the measured surface. Press the START button on the analyzer keyboard to initiate measurement. Hold the probe steady for the measurement time. At the end of the measurement the analyzer will beep at which time the probe can be removed. To measure another sample, place the probe on the new sample and repeat this sequence.

• Do not leave the probe unattended. Whenever not in use, the probe should be placed in secure location.

Storage

- Whenever not in use, the probe should be disconnected from the X-MET unit.
- Probe should be stored in a cool, dry place. The access to the storage area should be controlled at all times.

3.3.4. SUPS Probe.

CAUTION: The SUPS probe is designed to measure extended surfaces such as the surface of a paper or metal plate, or metal samples which are at least 30 mm in diameter and 1 mm thick. The probe should be handled and operated according to the instructions provided in the X-MET Operating Manual. The probe should be operated by a person trained on the use of the probe, or under the supervision of a trained person.

Operation

- Connect the probe to the X-MET analyzer.
- Turn on the analyzer and let it warm up for about 20 to 30 minutes.
- To perform the measurement place the probe measuring window against the sample and push the probe flush with the measured surface. Press the START button on the analyzer keyboard (or on the probe handle for the electro-mechanical SUPS) to initiate measurement. Hold the probe steady for the measurement time. At the end of the measurement the analyzer will beep at which time the probe can be removed. To measure another sample, place the probe on the new sample and repeat this sequence.
- Do not leave the probe unattended. Whenever not in use, the probe should be placed in secure location.

Storage

- Whenever not in use, the probe should be disconnected from the X-MET unit.
- Probe should be stored in a cool, dry place. The access to the storage area should be controlled at all times.

3.3.5. SSPS Probe

CAUTION: The SSPS probe is designed to measure extended surfaces such as the surface of a soil or metal plate, or metal samples which are at least 30 mm in diameter and 1 mm thick. Alternatively, the probe can be used for measurement of bulk samples in cups, but only after a special probe shield is mounted over the probe measuring window. The probe should be handled and operated according to the instructions provided in the X-MET Operating Manual. The probe should be operated by a person trained on the use of the probe, or under the supervision of a trained person

Operation

- Fill the probe dewar with nitrogen. Close the filling port with the plug provided.
- Connect the probe to the X-MET analyzer.
- Turn on the analyzer and let it warm up for about 20 to 30 minutes.

Measurement of Extended Surfaces:

 To perform the measurement, place the probe on the surface to be analyzed with the probe measuring window in direct contact with the measured surface, and push the red START button on the probe handle. Do not lift the probe or shift it during the measurement. Only after the measurement is completed may the probe be moved to another site for the next measurement. If there is a need to abort the measurement, press the green STOP button on the probe handle.

Measurement of Bulk Samples:

- Set the probe on a flat, level surface, with the measuring window facing up.
- Install the special, hinged shield over the probe measuring window.
- Place the sample cup (containing sampled material such as powder, liquid) on the probe measuring window and close the shield's hinged cover. Press the START button on the probe handle to initiate the measurement. Only after the measurement is finished, open the shield cover and remove the sample cup. To continue measurements place another sample cup on the probe, close the shield cover, and press the START button again. If there is a need to abort the measurement, press the green STOP button on the probe handle.
- Do not leave the probe unattended. Whenever not in use, the probe should be disconnected from the X-MET analyzer, and the plug in its filling port loosened.

- DURING OPERATION, NEVER POINT THE PROBE IN THE DIRECTION OF ANOTHER PERSON OR AT YOURSELF. INITIATE THE MEASUREMENT ONLY AFTER THE PROBE IS POSITIONED AGAINST THE MEASURED SAMPLE OR THE PROBE SHIELD COVER IS CLOSED.

Storage

- Whenever not in use, the probe should be disconnected from the X-MET unit, and the plug in its filling port loosened.
- Probe should be stored in a cool, dry place. The access to the storage area should be controlled at all times.

3.4. INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF DAMAGE TO THE PROBE

3.4.1. Test Shutter Mechanism

If the probe is potentially damaged (for example, dropped or involved in a transportation accident), the user must – at the first available opportunity – assess the proper functioning of the shutter mechanism.

CAUTION: If the probe is dropped during a measurement, it is possible that the shutter will not close properly. Never point a potentially damaged probe in the direction of another person or at yourself (e.g., body, hands, and face).

Perform the shutter test procedure outlined in Section 3.2 of this manual.

WARNING: Do not attempt to service the probe. Only Metorex Inc. is authorized by the USNRC to disassemble and service the probe.

3.4.2 Secure the damaged/failed probe.

If the probe fails to work as indicated in the shutter test procedure, do the following:

- Place the end cap cover or a piece of lead or steel over the probe window;
- Secure the cover mechanically or with tape;
- Place the probe in a secure location with controlled access; and
- Make the appropriate notifications.

3.4.3 Notifications in case of a damaged/failed probe

The failure of the shutter mechanism(s) to operate properly reduces the radiation shielding properties of the probe. Therefore, the following entities must be notified:

- Metorex Inc.'s Service Department (1-609-406-9000).
- US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regional Office (or state radiation control office for Agreement States).

3.5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHIPPING OF DEVICES CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.

Due to the fact that the sources being shipped are in Special Form (49 CFR 173.401), the devices containing the sources can be classified with the proper shipping name "Radioactive Material, Excepted Package – Instruments." This classification allows the shipper to be exempted from most of the packaging, labeling, marking and placarding requirements that would normally apply to a fully regulated radioactive material shipment. Although the material is excepted, in some cases, the devices may be considered a Hazardous Substance due to the presence of a Reportable Quantity of Americium-241 (49 CFR 171.8). Hazardous substance that are in exempt quantities as subject to a slightly higher degree of regulation than non-hazardous substances in exempt quantities. Below are guidelines for the proper shipment of radioactive materials in excepted packages, however, all applicable requirements of 49 CFR must still be met, including 49 CFR 173.424.

Guidelines for a Non-hazardous Substance, Radioactive Material, Excepted Packages (containing ⁵⁵Fe and/or ¹⁰⁹Cd only):

anu/or Cu omy).	
Proper Shipping Name:	Radioactive Material, Excepted Package - Instruments
Class:	7
UN #:	UN2910
Packaging:	Non-specification packaging that complies with 49 CFR 410 (i.e., a "strong-tight" container).
Marking/Labeling:	None required.
Mode:	Any
Paperwork:	No Shippers Declaration is required. However, at a minimum, there must be a paper in the box with the name of either the consignor or the consignee and the following statement: "This package conforms to the conditions and limitations specified in 49 CFR 173.424 for radioactive material, excepted package – instruments or articles, UN2910".
Additional Information:	A copy of the special form certificate for each source and a copy of the leak test results should also be included.

Guidelines for a Hazardous Substance, Radioactive Material, Excepted Packages (containing ²⁴¹Am or ²⁴⁴Cm):

Proper Shipping Name:	RQ, Radioactive Material, Excepted Package - Instruments		
Class:	7		
UN #:	UN2910		
Packaging:	Non-specification packaging that complies with 49 CFR 410 (i.e., a "strong-tight" container).		
Marking/Labeling:	None required.		
Mode:	If shipping by air, then it must go by cargo aircraft only.		
Paperwork:	A fully completed Shippers Declaration is required. It must include the following statement: "This package conforms to the conditions and limitations specified in 49 CFR 173.424 for radioactive material, excepted package – instruments or articles, UN2910". It also must include a 24-hour emergency telephone number.		
Additional Information:	 Must include emergency response information (e.g., a copy of an ERG) Should include a copy of the special form certificate for each source Should include a copy of the leak test results (no older than 6 months) 		

3.6. TABLES OF TYPICAL DOSE RATES AROUND PROBES.

	SOURCE			
LOCATION	Fe-55	Cm-244	Cd-109	Am-241
	40 mCi	100 mCi	20 mCi	30 mCi
A	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05
В	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
с	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05
D	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
E	<0.05	1.4	<0.05	0.15
F	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
A'	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05
B'	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
C,	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05
D'	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
E'	<0.05	0.6	<0.05	0.1
F '	< 0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	<0.05

TABLE 1:TYPICAL DOSE RATES IN [mR/hr] MEASURED FOR
SURFACE PROBE, SAPS

NOTE: 1. Source activities are the maximum that would ever be used in the probe.

2. Refer to Figure 1 for details.

>...

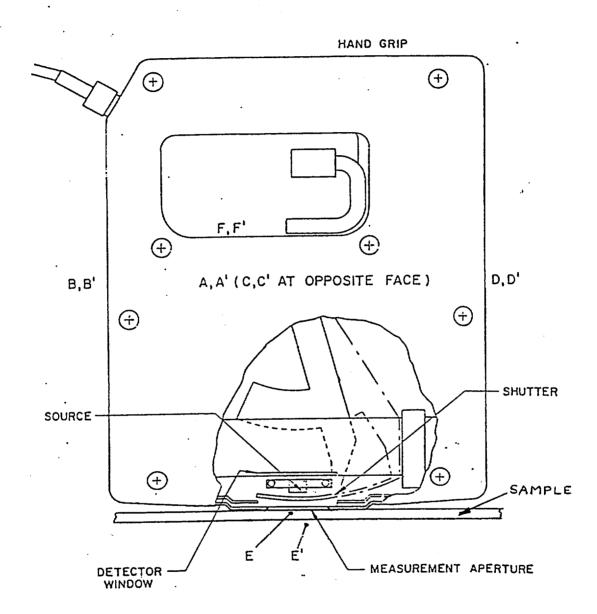


Figure 1. Single Source Surface Probe, SAPS, showing the relative positions of the source, shutter, aperture, detector and sample. The six probe faces are labelled A - F for shutter closed and A' - F' for shutter open.

≥...

	SOURCE			
LOCATION	Fe-55	Cm-244	Cd-109	Am-241
	40 mCi	100 mCi	20 mCi	<u>30 mCi</u>
A	<0.05	0.45	<0.05	<0.05
В	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
с	<0.05	0.45	<0.05	<0.05
D	<0.05	< 0.05	<0.05	<0.05
E	<0.05	1.4	<0.05	0.15
F	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Α'	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05
В'	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
C'	<0.05	0.5	<0.05	<0.05
D'	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Ε'	<0.05	0.75	<0.05	0.3
F'	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05

TABLE 2: TYPICAL DOSE RATES IN [mR/hr] MEASURED FOR SURFACE PROBE, DOPS

NOTE: 1. Source activities are the maximum that would ever be used in the probe.

2. Dose rates for any two sources installed in the probe are the sums of the above values for each source.

3. Refer to Figure 2 for details.

2..

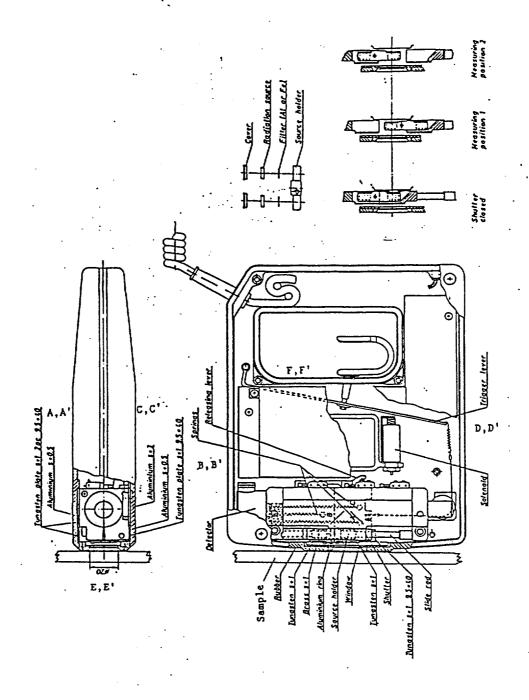


Figure 2. Dual Source Surface Probe, DOPS, showing the relative positions of sources, shutter, shielding, window, detector and sample. The six probe faces are labelled A - F for shutter closed and A' - F' for shutter open.

		SOUF	RCE	
LOCATION	Fe-55	Cm-244	Cd-109	Am-241
	40 mCi	100 mCi	20 mCi	30 mCi
A	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	<0.05
В	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
С	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	<0.05
D	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Е	<0.05	0.6	<0.05	0.2
F	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	<0.05
A'	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	0.1
В'	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05
C,	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	0.1
D'	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
E'	<0.05	0.4	0.1	0.2
F'	<0.05	0.2	< 0.05	< 0.05

TABLE 3:TYPICAL DOSE RATES IN [mR/hr] MEASURED FORLABORATORY SAMPLE PROBE, HEPS

NOTE: Refer to Figure 3 for details.

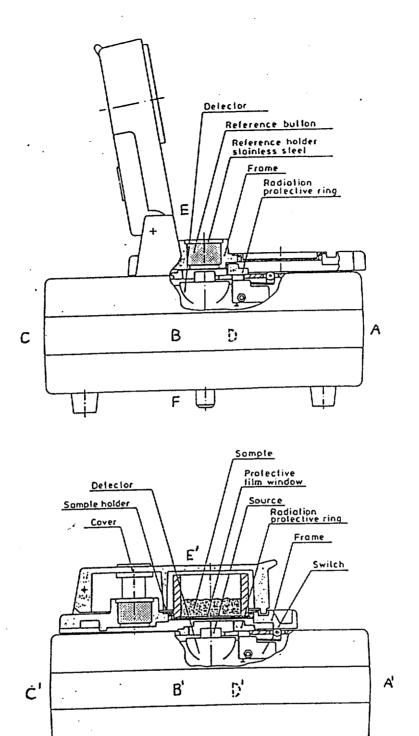
> .

	SOURCE
LOCATION	Fe-55
	40 mCi
A	<0.05
В	<0.05
С	<0.05
D	<0.05
E	<0.05
F	< 0.05
A'	<0.05
В'	<0.05
C'	<0.05
D'.	<0.05
E' .	<0.05
F'	< 0.05

TABLE 4:TYPICAL DOSE RATES IN [mR/hr] MEASURED FORLABORATORY SAMPLE PROBE LEPS, AND SURFACE PROBE SLPS

NOTE: Refer to Figures: 3 (LEPS)

23. T



Reference

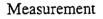


Figure 3. Laboratory Sample Probe, HEPS or LEPS models, showing the relative positions of source, radiation shielding, detector and sample in the Reference/Sample Change position (top figure) and in the Measurement position (bottom figure). The six probe faces are labelled A - F for Reference position and A' - F' for the Measurement position.

!

F'

Probe	0484	0484	2476	2476
Source	30 mCi Am	60 mCi Cm	30 mCi Am	60 mCi Cm
Location				
Α	< 0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
В	< 0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06
С	0.45	0.08	0.28	0.08
D	< 0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06
E	< 0.05	0.15	0.06	0.06
F	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.06
G	< 0.05	0.05	<0.05	0.06
Н	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.09

 Table 5

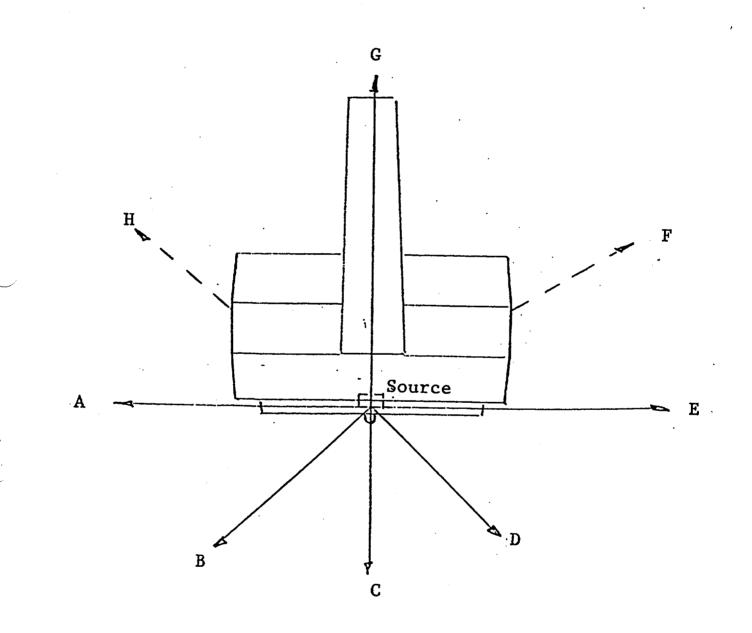
 Typical Dose Rate in [mR/hr] for SUPS 0484 & SUPS 2476 Probes

NOTE: I) Refer to Figure 4 for locations.

2) All activities are at 5 cm from probe with shutter closed.

Figure⁴

SUPS Probe Measurement Locations



5.

Procedure for Return and Inspection of Damaged Probe

- 1. When a user calls regarding a stuck shutter or damaged probe:
 - a. Determine if the user has performed the test outlined in Section 3.4 of the General License Manual (if so much of the following is repetitive).
 - b. If the shutter is stuck or the probe damaged, tell the user to isolate the probe in a secured area and minimize the time anyone is in the room with the probe.
 - c. If the probe has a cover, have the user secure the cover over the probe (either by mechanical means or with appropriate tape. If no cover exist, have the customer cover the window with a piece of lead or steel and fasten it to the probe with appropriate tape.
 - d. Inform the RSO and assist in a determination if the incident should be reported to the NRC and/or the State and to determine the proper next steps.
 - e. Inform the user that a wipe test should be performed.
 - f. With the concurrence of the RSO, ship a lead sheet to the customer and instruct the customer to incase the probe in the lead sheet and pack and ship the unit in accordance with the shipping instructions in the General License manual.
- 2. When the probe arrives at Metorex:
 - a. Open the container only in the source room.
 - b. Using a hand held survey meter, determine if the radiation profile has any unexpected high readings. If any unexpected readings are obtained, notify the RSO.
 - c. If no wipe test has been run on the probe since the incident perform a wipe test and wait for the results before proceeding.
 - d. If the wipe test is positive, notify the RSO.
 - e. If the wipe test is negative, repair the unit if possible.
 - f. If repair is impossible, the source should be processed for disposal and the probe should be thoroughly wiped to insure there is no internal contamination and disposed of.

Attachment F

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Flat Head and Button Head Pin-in-Head Torx **(:**) Button Head Flat Head

18-8 STAINLESS STEEL. Length is measured from the top of the head. Package quantity is 25.

Flat Head Coarse Thread 6-32 10 Torx Drive 10-24 T20 Torx Drive 'v" 91870A148 527.00 'v" 91870A245 'v" 91870A153 27.00 'v" 91870A245 'v" 91870A153 27.00 'v" 91870A245 'v" 91870A153 27.00 'v" 91870A245 'v" 91870A193 27.00 'v" 91870A245 'v" 91870A194 29.50 'v" 91870A829 'v" 91870A197 32.00 'v" 91870A823 'v" 91870A199 32.00 'v" 91870A823 'v" 91870A197 32.00 'v" 91870A823 'v" 91800A164 31.50 'v" 91900A2451	NET/100
6-32 110 Tork Drive % 91870A148 \$27.00 % 91870A151 27.00 % 91870A151 27.00 % 91870A151 27.00 % 91870A153 27.00 % 91870A153 27.00 % 91870A192 \$29.50 % 91870A192 \$29.50 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91870A199 32.00 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91870A197 32.00 % 91900A10 34.50 % 91900A146 27.00 % 91900A146 27.00 % 91900A151 27.00 % 91900A153 27.00 % 91900A154 01 % 91900A155 259.50 % 91900A15	
37 91870A148 \$27.00 y.* 91870A245 y.* 91870A153 27.00 y.* 91870A245 y.* 91870A192 \$29.50 y.* 91870A831 y.* 91870A197 32.00 y.* 91870A833 y.* 91870A197 32.00 y.* 91870A833 y.* 91900A160 \$34.50 y.* 91900A245 y.* 91900A144 \$27.00 y.* 91900A245 y.* 91900A146 27.00 y.* 91900A357 y.* 91900A146 27.00 y.* 91900A53	
Y- 91870A151 27.00 Y- 91870A247 1' 91870A153 27.00 Y- 91870A247 8-32 T15 Torx Drive Y- 91870A829 Y- 91870A192 S29.50 Y- 91870A831 Y- 91870A192 S29.50 Y- 91870A831 Y- 91870A192 S29.50 Y- 91870A831 Y- 91870A197 32.00 Y- 91870A833 Y- 91900A106 S34.50 Y- 91800A242 Y- 91900A144 S27.00 Y- 91900A245 Y- 91900A144 S7.00 Y- 91900A353 Y- 91900A153 27.00 Y- 91900A353 Y-	
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Image: Coarse Thread 8-32 T15 Torx Drive % 91870A192 529.50 % 91870A194 29.50 % 91870A197 32.00 1 91870A193 22.00 % 91870A193 32.00 1 91870A193 32.00 1 91870A193 32.00 1 91870A193 32.00 1 91870A831 1 91870A197 32.00 1% 91870A193 32.00 1% 91870A193 32.00 1% 91870A193 32.00 1% 91870A193 32.00 1% 10 -21 T25 Torx Drive 91900A245 % 91900A146 27.00 % 91900A146 27.00 % 91900A144 27.00 % 91900A153 27.00 </td <td> 47.00</td>	47.00
Coarse Thread T15 Torx Drive Fine Thread T0-32 Fine Thread T2 T20 Torx Drive ** 91870A194 29.50 %* 91870A829 ** 91870A194 29.50 %* 91870A831 ** 91870A194 29.50 %* 91870A831 ** 91870A194 29.50 %* 91870A833 ** 91870A199 32.00 1'* 91870A835 ** 91870A199 32.00 1'* 91870A835 ** 91800A196 S34.50 %* 91800A245 ** 91900A106 S34.50 %* 91900A245 ** 91900A144 S27.00 %* 91900A245 ** 91900A151 27.00 %* 91900A245 ** 91900A151 27.00 %* 91900A353 ** 91900A153 27.00 %* 91900A353 ** 91900A153 27.00 %* 91900A353 ** 91900A153 27.00 %* 91900A354 <td> 47.00</td>	47.00
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3/3 91870A192 \$29.50 1/2 91870A829 1/2 91870A194 29.50 1/2 91870A831 1/2 91870A197 32.00 1/2 91870A833 1/2 91870A199 32.00 1/2 91870A833 Button Head Coarse Thread 10-24 725 Torx Drive 1/2 91900A106 S34.50 1/2 91900A245 1/2 91900A144 S27.00 1/2 725 Torx Drive 1/2 91900A144 27.00 1/2 91900A833 1/2 91900A153 27.00 1/2 91900A353 1/2 91900A194 252.50	
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w* 91870A 197 32.00 1* 91870A 833 1* 91870A 199 32.00 1%* 91870A 833 1* 91870A 833 1%* 91870A 833 1* 91900A 106 534.50 1%* 91900A 242 1* 91900A 110 34.50 1* 91900A 243 1* 91900A 146 527.00 1* 91900A 243 1* 91900A 144 527.00 1* 91900A 833 1* 91900A 153 27.00 1* 91900A 833 1* 91900A 153 27.00 1* 91900A 833 1* 91900A 153 27.00 1* 91900A 834 1* 91900A 153 27.00 1* 91900A 834 1* 91900A 153 27.00 1* 91900A 844 1* 91900A 153 27.00 <	\$47.00
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Button Head Coarse Thread Coarse Thread 4-40 T8 Torx Drive 10-24 T25 Torx Drive %". 91900A106 534.50 1'. 91900A242 %". 91900A106 534.50 1'. 91900A242 %". 91900A10 34.50 1'. 91900A242 %". 91900A144 527.00 1'. 91900A344 %". 91900A146 27.00 1'. 91900A343 %". 91900A153 27.00 1'. 91900A353 %". 91900A153 27.00 1'	
Coarse Thread T8 Torx Drive W:91900A106534.50 W:91900A242 W:91900A242 W:91900A242 W:91900A243 G-32 T10 Torx Drive W:91900A144527.00 W:91900A14627.00 W:91900A14627.00 W:91900A14627.00 W:91900A14627.00 W:91900A14627.00 W:91900A14627.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15327.00 W:91900A15429.50 W:91900A19429.50 W:91900A19429.50 W:91900A19429.50 W:91900A19429.50 W:91900A19429.50 W:91900A19429.50 W:91900A546 W:	♦ 62.00
4-40 Coarse Inread 4-40 T8 Torx Drive 10-24 T25 Torx Dr 10-24 T25 Torx Dr 10-32 T25 T0r 10-32 T25 T0r 10	
4.40 T8 Torx Drive 10-24 125 torx Drive ½* .91900A106 .534.50 ½* 91900A242 ½* .91900A110 .34.50 ½* 91900A245 6-32 T00 Torx Drive ½* 91900A245 ½* .91900A246 11/2* 91900A247 4* .91900A146 .27.00 ½* 91900A248 ½* .91900A146 .27.00 ½* .91900A315 ½* .91900A148 .27.00 ½* .91900A315 ½* .91900A153 .27.00 ½* .91900A353 ½* .91900A153 .27.00 ½* .91900A353 ½* .91900A153 .27.00 ½* .91900A354 ½* .91900A153 .27.01 ½* .91900A354 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
W: 91900A106 \$34.50 W: 91900A245 Y. 91900A10 34.50 Y. G-32 T10 Torx Drive 10/-32 W: 91900A144 \$27.00 Y: 91900A144 \$27.00 Y: 91900A144 \$27.00 Y: 91900A144 \$27.00 Y: 91900A151 27.00 Y: 91900A153 27.00 Y: 91900A153 27.00 Y: 91900A315 27.00 Y: 91900A353 1 S-32 T15 Torx Drive Y: S-300A194 29.50 Y: Y: 91900A540 1' Y: 91900A544 1'/*' Y: 91900A544 1'/*' Y: 91900A544 1'/*' Y: 91900A544 1'/*' S	
½*	
Coarse Thread 1 ¹ /	47.00
6-32 Tol Torx Drive Fine Thread 10 72 T25 Torx Drive 10 91900A144 27.00 10 91900A146 27.00 11 91900A148 27.00 12 91900A148 27.00 13 91900A153 27.00 14 91900A153 27.00 15 Torx Drive 74 91900A153 27.00 75 14 91900A153 27.00 15 Torx Drive 74 15 91900A194 29.50 14 91900A194 29.50 15 91900A197 20.00 15 91900A197 20.00 14 91900A524 11/2 15 91900A197 20.00 15 91900A524 11/2 14 91900A524 11/2 15 91900A524 11/2 15 91900A524 11/2 14 91900A524 11/2 15 91900A524 11/2 15 9	
6-32 Tto Torx Drive ½	+ 62.00
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3/4	
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Coarse Thread 7/4"-20 T27 Torx Drive %- 91900A192 \$29.50 %- 91900A194 29.50 1'- 91900A194 29.50 1'- 91900A194 29.50 1'- 91900A194 29.50 1'- 91900A194 29.50 1'- 91900A542 (1/2) 91900A542 (1/2) 91900A54 (1/2) 9190A54 (1/2)	
3-32 Coarse inread y	
3-32 T15 Torx Drive %	
%*	
½°. 91900A194 29.50 1,	
%.*	
For pan-head, flat-head, and fill head torq-set screws, please see	89.50
For pan-head, flat-head, and fill head torq-set screws, please see	♦ 89.50
head torg-set screws, please see	♦ 64. ♦ 89. ♦ 89.
	}
For tools to install and remove tar	mper-

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Attachment D

General License Manual

	SUMM	ARY DATA		
Metor Princ 250 H	Imme and Complete Mailing Address of the Applicant: Setorex Inc. Sinceton Crossraods Corporate Center So Phillips Blvd. Ving, nJ 08618 Name, Title, and Telephone Number of the Individual to Contacted If Additional Information or Clarification Is by the NRC: John I.H. Patterson, R.S.O./President (609) 406-9000, ext. 122			
	pplicant is (check one):	If the Applicant Is Not the Manufacturer, Provide the Name and		
	Custom User Manufacturer	Complete Mailing Address of the Manufacturer: Metorex International OY Nihtisillankuja 5		
xx	Distributor	P.O. Box 85 FIN-02631 ESPO0		
	Manufacturer and Distributor	Finland		
If the Comp	Applicant Is a Custom User, Provide the Name and olete Mailing Address of the Distributor: N/A	N/A		
-	Number: SUPS 0484 & SUPS 2476	Principal Use Code (see Appendix F): U		
Radio Calib	e Used by the Industry to Identify the Product (e.g., ography Exposure Device, Teletherapy Source, oration Source, etc.): XRF Probe	For Use by: Specific Licensees Only General Licensees Only X Both Specific and General Licensees Persons Exempt from Licensing		
Leak	-Test Frequency:	Principal Section of the 10 CFR that Applies to the User (e.g., General Licensees under 10 CFR 31.5):		
	Periodic Leak-Testing is Not Required	100FK31.5		
	6 Months	Radionuclides and Maximum Activities (including loading tolerance):		
	Attached is justification for a leak test frequency of greater than 6 months	Am-241 30mCi; Cm-244 60mCi		

CERTIFICATION:

THE APPLICANT UNDERSTANDS THAT ALL STATEMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS MADE IN THIS APPLICATION ARE BINDING UPON THE APPLICANT.

THE APPLICANT AND ANY OFFICIAL EXECUTING THIS CERTIFICATION ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT, NAMED IN ITEM 2, CERTIFY THAT THIS APPLICATION IS PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH TITLE 10, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, PARTS 30 AND 32 AND THAT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

WARNING: 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1001 ACT OF JUNE 25, 1948 62 STAT. 749 MAKES IT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO MAKE A WILLFULLY FALSE STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION TO ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO ANY MATTER WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.

Certifying Officer — Typed Name and Title

John I.H. Patterson, Ph.D., R.S.O./President Date: 6/8/00 Signature:

NUREG - 1556, Vol. 3

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CHECKLIST

Registration Certificate Holder: Metorex Inc.

Model: SUPS 0484 & SUPS 2476

DESCRIPTION	OK/DEF	COMMENTS
DESCRIPTION/CONSTRUCTION		· · · · · ·
If registration certificate holder is requesting to register more than one source/device on a certificate, are designs similar enough to do so?	OK	Only different shutter activation
Device/source design with complete engineering drawings (dimensions, tolerances, list of materials)	ОК	
Assembly methods (screw, welds, etc.); verify integrity		
Source mounting (size and integrity) and security	ОК	
Is source ANSI classification sufficient (from ANSI N542-1977): Radiography - Unprotected		
Definition of shutter operation (locked in Off position, not locked in On position), Fail safe, spacing and tolerances	OK	
On-Off indicators (description, qty., location)	OK	
Safety interlocks, guards, etc. to prevent access to beam or high radiation levels	OK	
Corrosion between unlike materials (e.g., aluminum & steel, depleted uranium & steel, etc.)		
Shielding efficiency and integrity		
For medical devices: Was a 510(k) provided? (provide written notification to FDA)		
Well logging sources must be nondispersible and nonsoluble. (see Appendix B for a list of approved well logging sources as of November 1991)		
See "ANSI and Other Standards" list for references for particular source/device designs (e.g. radiography, Brachytherapy, etc.)		

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CHECKLIST

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Registration Certificate Holder: Metorex Inc.

Model:

SUPS 0484 & 2476

DESCRIPTION	OK/DEF	COMMENTS
LABELING		
Copy of label	ОК	
Materials, dimensions, colors (note on registration certificate if labeling is exempt from the color requirements of 10 CFR Part 20)	ОК	
Permanent attachment and location(s) - visible to users?	ОК	
Contents: Model#, Serial#, Isotope, Activity, Manufacturer, Date of Assay, Trefoil, "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" (Depleted Uranium information must be included)	OK	
CONDITIONS OF USE		
Expected working life of the source/device (years, operations)	10-15	· · ·
Actions to be taken when product reaches end of its working life.	OK	Return to manufacturer.
Maximum allowable temperature, vibration, shock, corrosion, etc. (during use, handling, storage, and transport)	ОК	
How the device will be used	ОК	
Meets dose limits of Part 32 for distribution general licensees or persons exempt from licensing	ОК	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
PROTOTYPE TESTING/HISTORICAL USE	ОК	
Tests methods and conditions (for source and device)	ОК	
Tests results	ОК	
Years of use (incidents, failures, etc.)	OK	
Similarities to other sources/devices if they are used as basis.	OK	
RADIATION PROFILES		
Survey instrument used (type, window thickness, sensitivity, etc.)	OK	
Conditions: including environments, scatter (product in beam), and use of guards and shields	ОК	
Distance from source/surface (per ANSI 538-1979)	ОК	
Shutter Open and Closed/Source Shielded	ОК	······································
Verify radiation surveys for γ radiation meet inv ² law.	ОК	
Verify radiation surveys for non- γ radiation have not been calculated using inv ² law.	ОК	

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CHECKLIST						
Registration Certificate Holder: Metorex Inc.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Model: SUPS 0484 & SUPS 2476						
DESCRIPTION	OK/DEF	COMMENTS				
QUALITY ASSURANCE		- 				
Materials, subassemblies, services						
Assembly methods (screws, welding, etc.)	OK					
Dimensions and tolerances						
Activity, radiation levels, leak tests						
QA Manual and comparison of manual to Regulatory Guide 6.9						
INSTALLATION						
Fixed, portable, movable, fixed installation but portable source housing	ОК					
Inherent shielding, inaccessibility		······				
Beam access: size of air gap/opening to beam and use of interlocks, locks, additional shielding or barriers						
Mounting integrity						
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS						
Operation, maintenance, calibration, damage/failure, specific warnings, leak test, and radiation surveys	OK					
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION						
Leak tests results and radiation surveys	ОК					
Transportation documents	ОК					
Operation, maintenance, calibration, damage/failure, specific warnings, leak test, and radiation survey instructions if applicable	ОК					
For Distribution to General Licensees: Verify NRC Regions and Agreement State listing is up-to-date and copies of all pertinent regulations	ОК					

May 15, 2000

X-MET PROBE SUPS 0484 & SUPS 2476

1. PRACTICAL SAFETY ASPECTS IN THE USE OF THE SUPS PROBE

See GENERAL LICENSE Manual.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SUPS PROBE

X-Met is an X-ray fluorescence analyser where the excitation source is either a radionuclide or an X-ray tube. SUPS (Surface Probe Set) is one of the radionuclide excited probes. Photographs 1 and 2 (on pages10, 11) and Figure 1 (p13) show the probe the SUPS 0484 probe. The SUPS 2476 probe is similar in appearance and operation except that the shutter is electro-mechanically operated and a button exist on the handle to operate the shutter. The SUPS 2476 is shown in figure 42 (page 57). These probes are meant for surface measurements. The probe has one radioactive source that is located in the middle of the bottom part of the probe.

In the SUPS 0484 probe, pushing the probe against the sample opens the shutter. This causes the button on the bottom of the to move the shutter and expose the source. The measurement can not start unless the shutter is fully open. This action engages a microswitch, which starts the measurement. In the SUPS 2476 probe, pressing the probe against the sample releases the shutter interlock. Pressing the button on the handle opens the shutter electronically and starts the measurement. The measurement is stopped by the clock after either the pre-set time has elapsed or when the probe is lifted from the sample enough that the shutter starts to close. Lifting the probe from the sample makes the retracting spring turn the shutter to the closed position. With either probe, the measurement result is shown in the display of the main unit.

To keep the spectral stability good a reference sample that is glued to the shutter is measured when the shutter is closed. The position of the shutter/reference is sensed by microswitches and indicated by an LED on the handle. The LED in the handle indicates by green color that the shutter is closed and the probe is not ready for the measurement and by red color that the shutter is open and the measurement is in progress. If this light turns green during the measurement due to lifting of the probe, the measurement is interrupted and must be started anew after adjusting the position of the probe properly. If the light remains red when the probe is lifted, the shutter is not completely closed and corrective action is required.

When not in use the probe is stored on a calibration base having a properly positioned hole for the push button of the probe to prevent accidental opening of the shutter.

3. RADIATION SOURCES

The sources for these probes are manufactured by Amersham International plc (UK). The Am-241 source used is a 30 mCi Type AMC.D2 capsule type X.10/2 which achieved a classification of C44344 based on the ANSI guide N542-1977. The Cm-244 source used is a 60 mCi Type CLCL capsule X.130/7 which achieved a classification of C64545. Attached are the registrations for the AMC.D2 Americium source starting on page 82 and the CLCL Curium Source starting on page 86. The minimum requirement set for the radiation source of an XRF analyzer is C33222 and thus all the above sources fulfill this requirement.

The radiation profiles of the SUPS probe are enclosed beginning on page 72.

4. WARNING LABELS

The probe is equipped with warning label(s) bearing the radiation symbol and giving the name of the nuclide of the source, its activity and the date of the measurement of the activity (see Label 2, p12) which is placed on the right side of the probe (shown in photograph 1 without the labels). In addition the label has the text required for a Generally Licensed device (see Label 1, p12) which is placed on the top of the probe (directly below the handle). The probe is also marked with the type of the equipment and the name of the manufacturer.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROBE

5.1 General construction

Figure 1 (p13) shows in 3 projections of the SUPS 0484 probe. It is a simple box having a handle and on the bottom a round plate protruding from the box. In this round part there is a window covered with a Mylar film and somewhat off center, a push button that operates the shutter located behind the window. Behind the shutter, there is the radiation source just in front of the detector window. The detector is a cylindrical proportional counter. Above these parts, in a separate compartment, are the electronic circuits necessary for the probe. The main analyzer (not shown here) contains most electronics such as the power supplies and data handling electronics. Figure 1A (p14) shows the Calibration Base for the unit. This base is machined so that the probe easily fits into the base and aligns with the center hole. For calibration, a standard is placed in the center well and the probe is places so that the shutter opens. For storage, the probe should be placed the opposite direction on the plate where the shutter button will fit into the hole to prevent the shutter from opening. Figure 42 (p57) shows the three projections of the SUPS 2476 probe. The general construction is similar to the SUPS 0484 with the mounting base and shutter assembly modified to achieve electro-mechanical activation of the shutter.

5.2 Constructional details

Figures 3-5 (p 16-18) present the two (2) covers and the frame between them. Almost all the components are fixed to this frame. The electronic circuits attach to one side of the frame and the detector and the other components directly related to radiation to the other side. The detector is fixed with part 16 (figure 13, p26) in Figure 1 (p13). The radiation source (part 20) is fixed first to the source holder with a seger ring (part 18) and the source holder (figure 2, p 15) is attached with two (2) screws (part 27) to the same part that holds the detector (part 16). The measurement base to which the shutter mechanism is attached is shown in Figure 14 (p27). When Cover 1 is fixed with four (4) screws (part 24 in figure 1) to the frame, the radiation is limited to the compartment between these two parts.

The measurement base for the SUPS 0484 probe and its components are shown in Figures 14-41 (on p 27-56). The aluminium mounting base (figure 16, p31) is lined on the inside with lead (figure 19, 20, p31, 35) for radiation shielding and those parts of lead that could give disturbing fluorescence radiation to the detector are covered with thin iron (figure 22, p37) and aluminium plates (figure 21, p36). The shutter comes as close to the bottom cover and correspondingly the source as close to the shutter as possible. Microswitches S1 and S2 sense the position of the shutter. The window of the probe (figure 17, p32) is covered with a mylar foil to prevent dust and humidity from getting into the probe.

Figure 15 (p28) shows the shutter mechanism for the SUPS 0484 probe. Figures 15A and 15B (p 29,30) are photographs of a shutter assembly to illustrate the motion. When the probe is pushed against the sample part 15 in the upper drawing of Figure 15 moves upwards and the top of the long rod (part 14) moves to the left, this causes the shutter to open. The top end of the rod pushes the oblique (see the lower drawing) edge belonging to plate two making the plate turn to the left. Both the lever and the plate are spring-loaded and they will close the shutter when the push button is released. When the shutter is closed, the radiation is stopped by the shutter which is composed of a layered structure made up of the shutter (fig 15, p28), a lead plate (fig24, p39), a copper plate used for gain control (fig. 18, p33) and the aluminium limiter (fig. 23, p38). These parts are glued on top of each other to the area 12 in Figure 15 (p28).

Figure 42 (p 57) illustrates the construction of the SUPS 2476 probe. The main assembly, the detector and source are identical to the SUPS 0484 probe. The composition of the shutter is also the same as in the SUPS 0484 probe. That is, the absorber base (fig. 48, p63), a lead shield (fig. 49, p64), a copper gain reference (fig. 50, p 656) and the limiter ring (fig 51, p66). Also, the mounting base is lined with lead (fig. 52 and 55, p 67,70) and which is covered around the aperture with iron (fig. 53, p68) and aluminium (fig 54, p69). The shutter activation mechanism is different from the SUPS 0484 probe. In the SUPS 2476 probe, the shutter interlock pin releases the safety interlock switch. This allows the rotary solenoid to rotate the shutter assembly when the button on the handle is pressed. The solenoid is spring loaded so that in a power failure

the solenoid will immediately close the shutter. If the probe is lifted during operation, the safety interlock interrupts the power to the shutter, thus closing the shutter. In this probe, the LED will show green only when the shutter is closed completely.

6. CONDITIONS OF USE

The SUPS probe is normally used in indoor settings; however, occasionally it is used as a portable field device. It is operated in conjunction with an electronic analyser such as the Metorex 880 or the earlier 840. Thus, the environment will in general be quite mild. The unit may be operated between 0° C and $+60^{\circ}$ C. It may be stored at temperatures from -40° C and $+85^{\circ}$ C. The major mechanical stress will be vibration during shipment and possible transport by the user prior to use.

7. PROTOTYPE TESTING

A total of approximately 11 SUPS (mostly of the 0484 probe) were sold in Europe in the early 1980's and 17 SUPS probes (mostly of the 2476 probes) were sold in the United States in the 1980's and 1990's. If we assume that the average useful life was 5 years (a very conservative estimate), this represents a total operational history of 140 years. There are no known cases in which the probe failed in such a way to generate radiation in excess of the values shown in the attached radiation profiles. The shutter failures that have occurred have been with the shutter jammed in the closed position.

During the development of the SUPS 0484, at the Institute of Physics of Outokumpu, some testing was done on the shutter mechanism. This involved the repeated operation of the shutter mechanism on the order of 10,000 times (however, no formal record of those test exist today). The main failure mode was the shutter sticking or becoming jammed. By increasing the clearances, this problem was reduced. The other failure mode that has been experienced is the failure of the spring to return the shutter to the closed position.

During the development of the SUPS 2476, the shutter solenoid (which includes the spring to return the shutter in the case of power failure) was tested with the shutter mechanism attached. In this case, 1,000,000 cycles were performed without a failure of this portion of the mechanism.

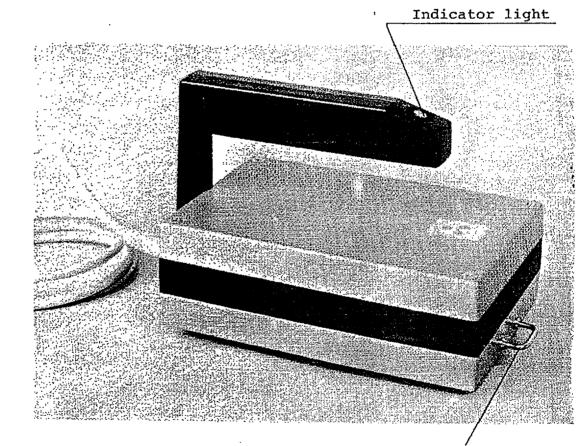
8. QUALITY ASSURANCE

The SUPS probes are manufactured by Metorex in compliance with the ISO 9001 certification (a copy of which is attached on p79&80). When they are received at Metorex Inc. the unit is tested for operation, integrity of construction and assembly, accuracy of the paper documentation and analytical performance. The record (Technical Passport) of the instrument is maintained by Metorex Inc. A copy of the QC procedure for outbound shipment is attached on pages 81. Any deficiencies in the probe

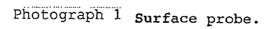
construction or operational performance are corrected if feasible, or the probe is returned to the manufacturer for repair.

OUTOKUMPU OY

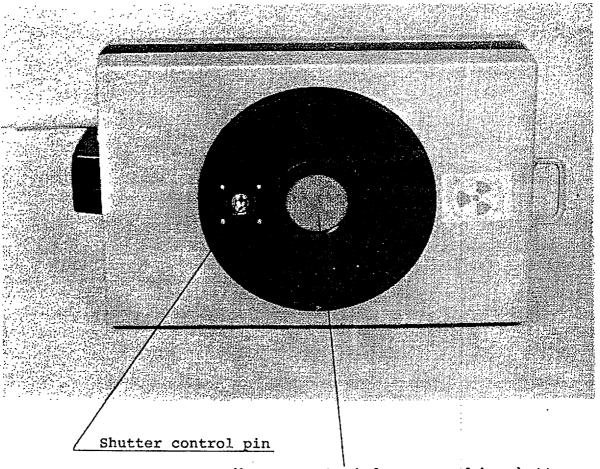
CODE 3803 897-4VE page 17



Hook for hanging the probe on the carrying case



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Measurement window covered by shutter

Photograph 2 Bottom of surface probe.

REMOVAL OF THIS LABEL IS PROHIBITED

The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this device, Model , Serial No. , are subject to a general license or the equivalent and the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of a State with which the NRC has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. This label shall be maintained on the device in a legible condition.

Abandonment or disposal of this device is prohibited unless transferred to persons specifically licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State.

Operation of this device is prohibited if there is indication of failure of or damage to shielding, source containment or on-off mechanism.

For service, maintenance, repair or testing refer to the General License Menual provided with this instrument.

Device shall be tested for radioactive leakage and proper functioning of on-off mechanism and indicator, at source installation and thereafter at no longer than 6 month intervals.

Loss, theft or transfer of this device and failure of or damage to the shielding, the source containment or the on-off mechanism must be reported to the NRC or Agreement Stale.

CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

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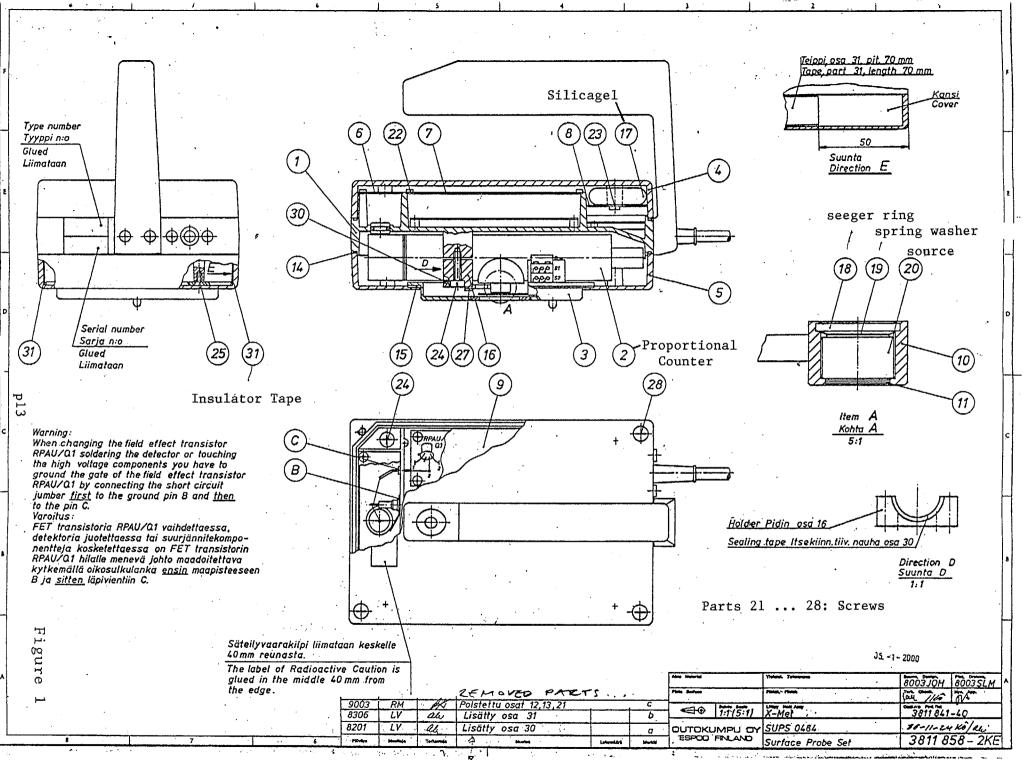
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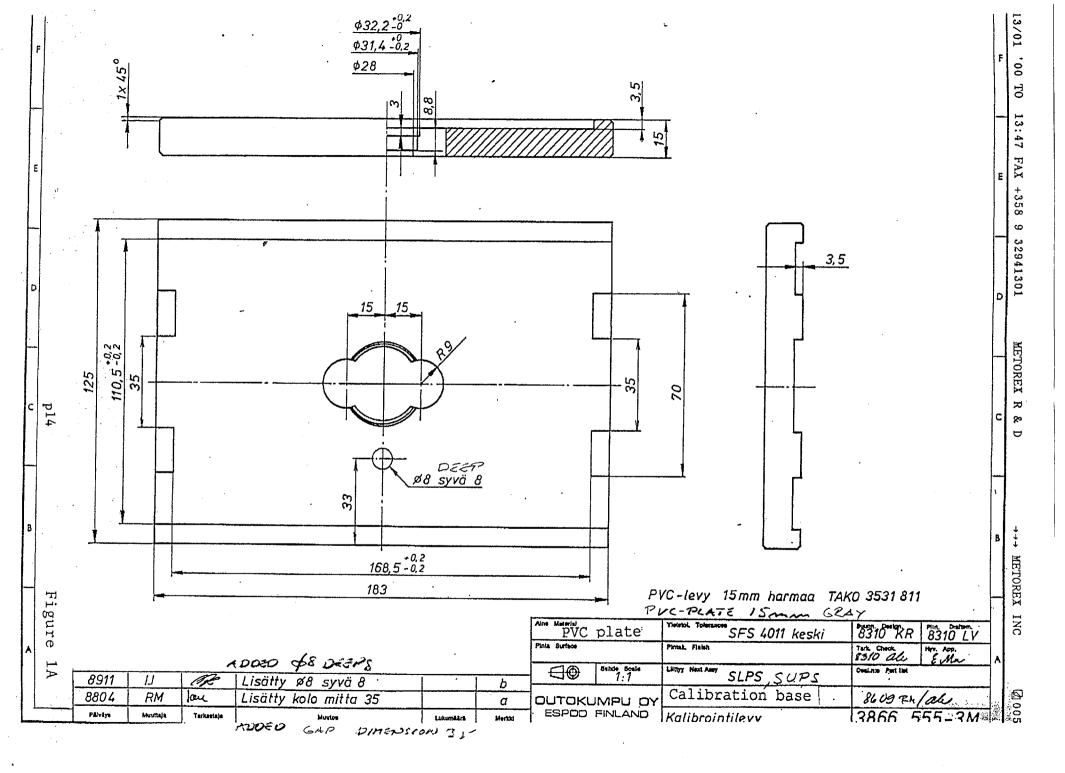
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Label 2

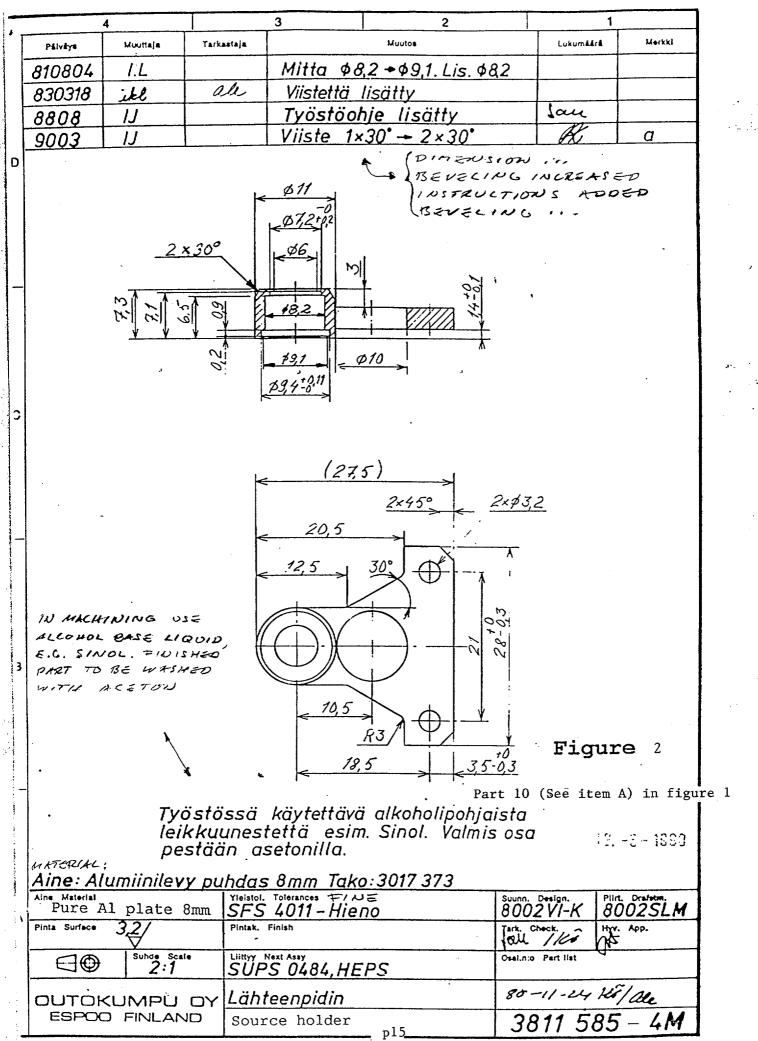


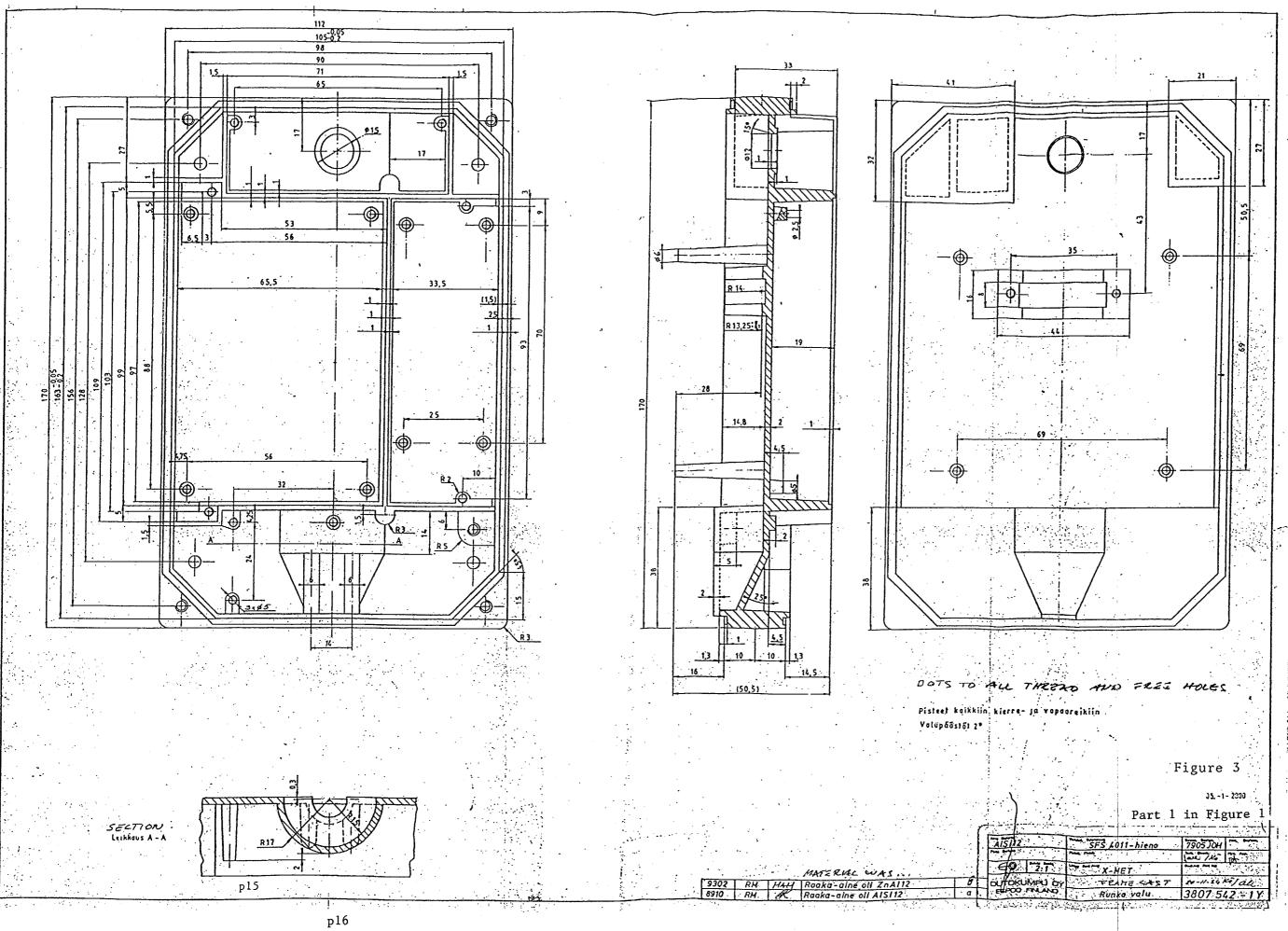
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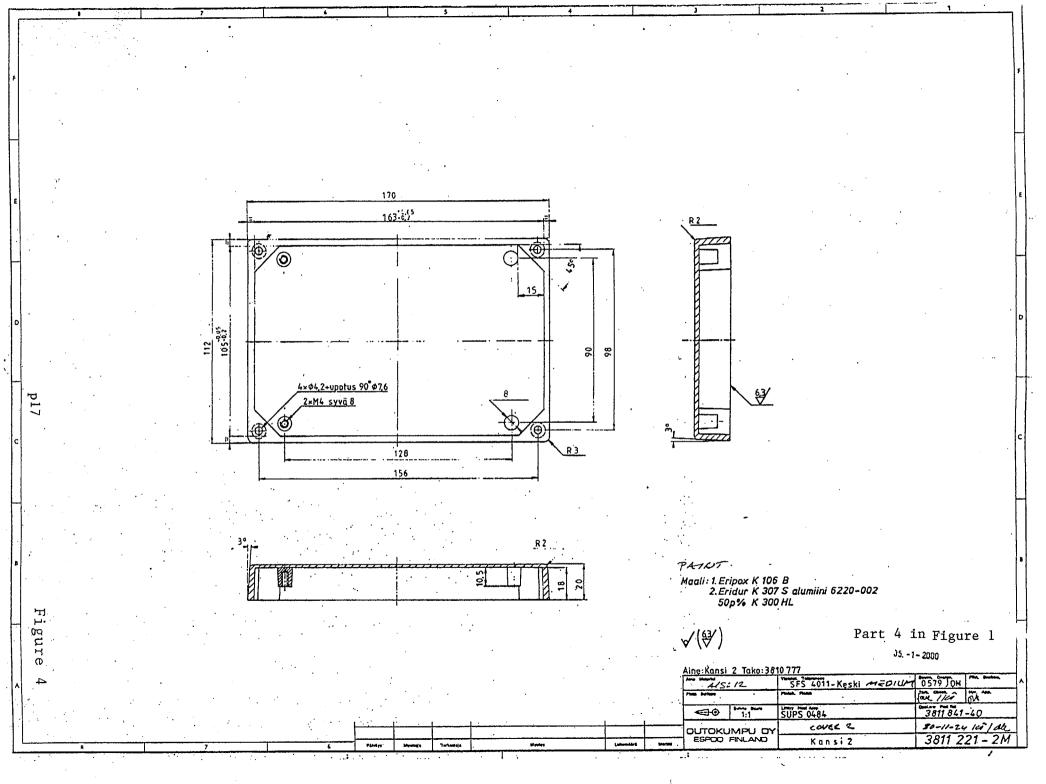
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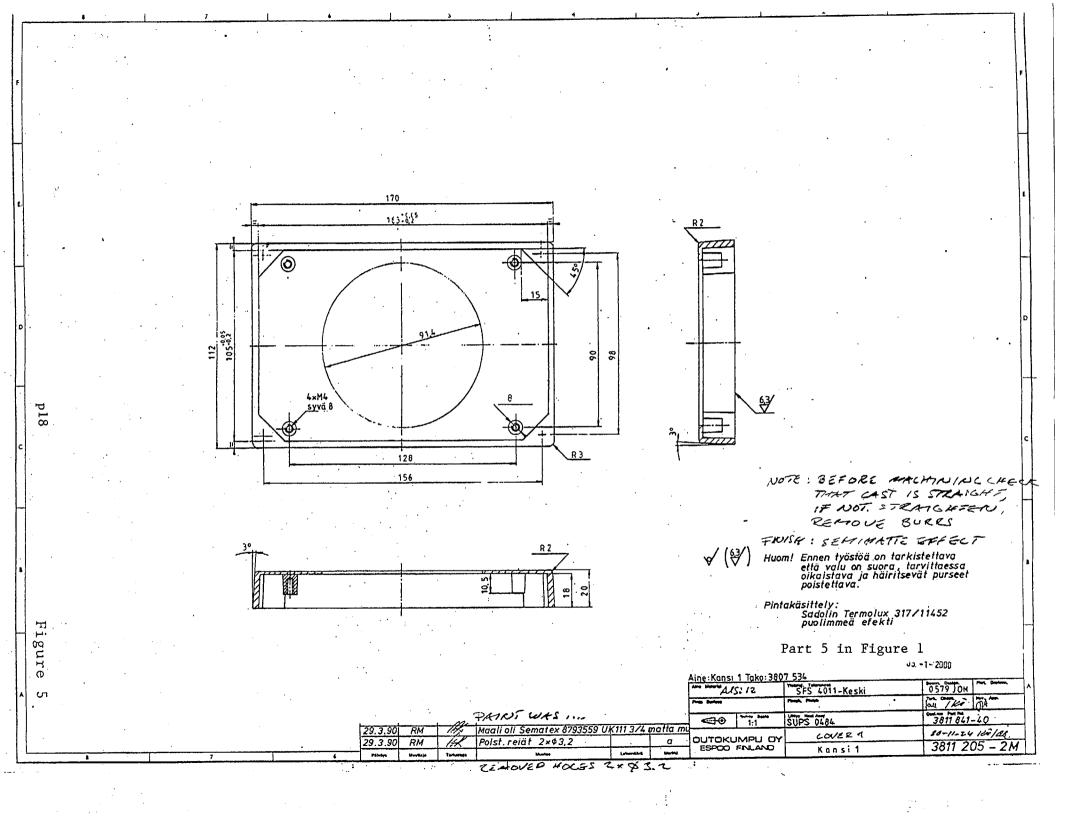


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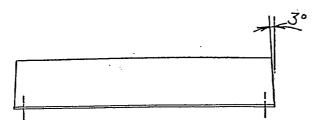






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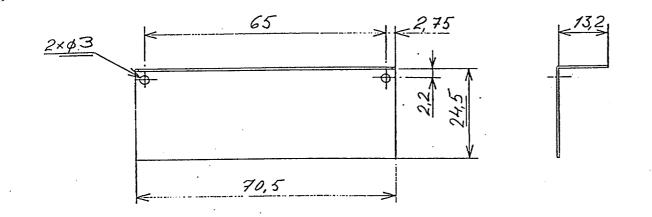
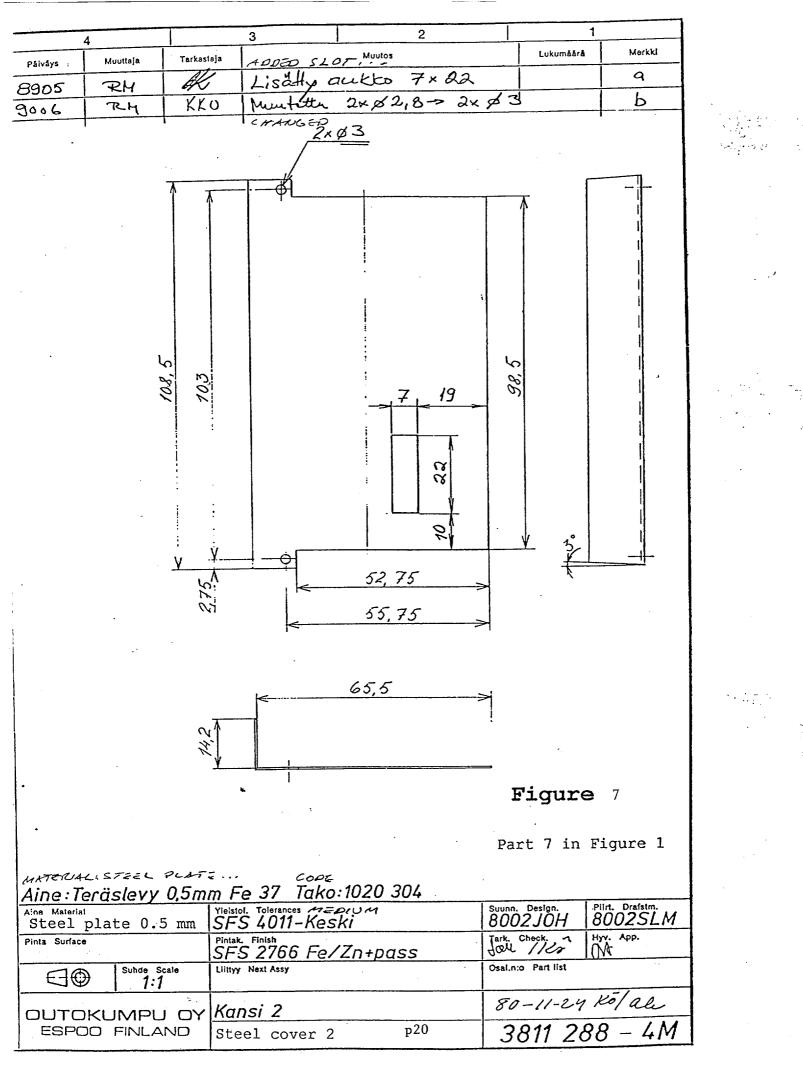


Figure 6

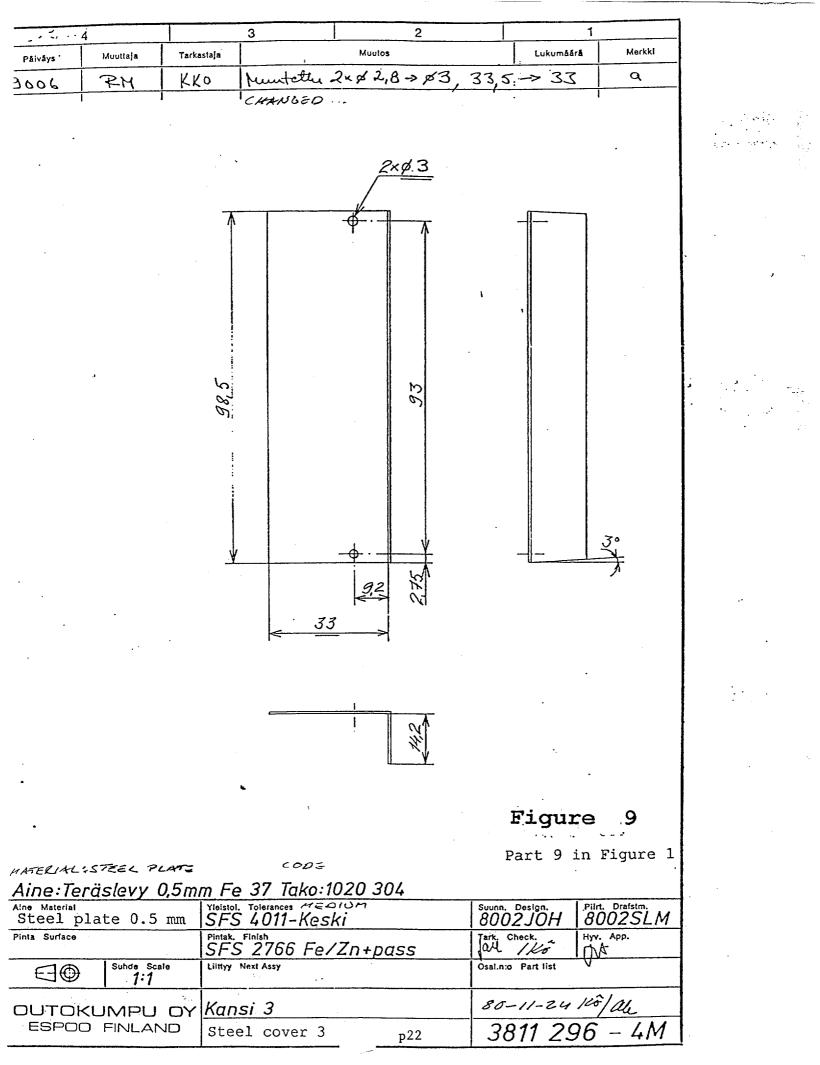
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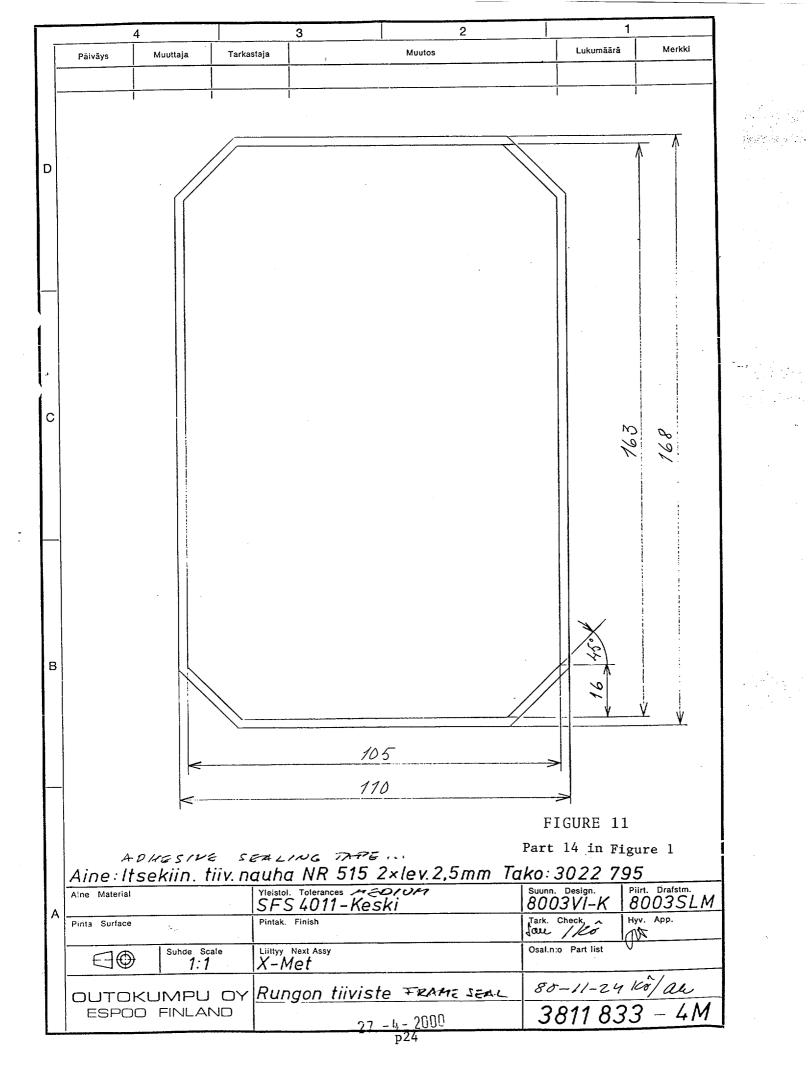
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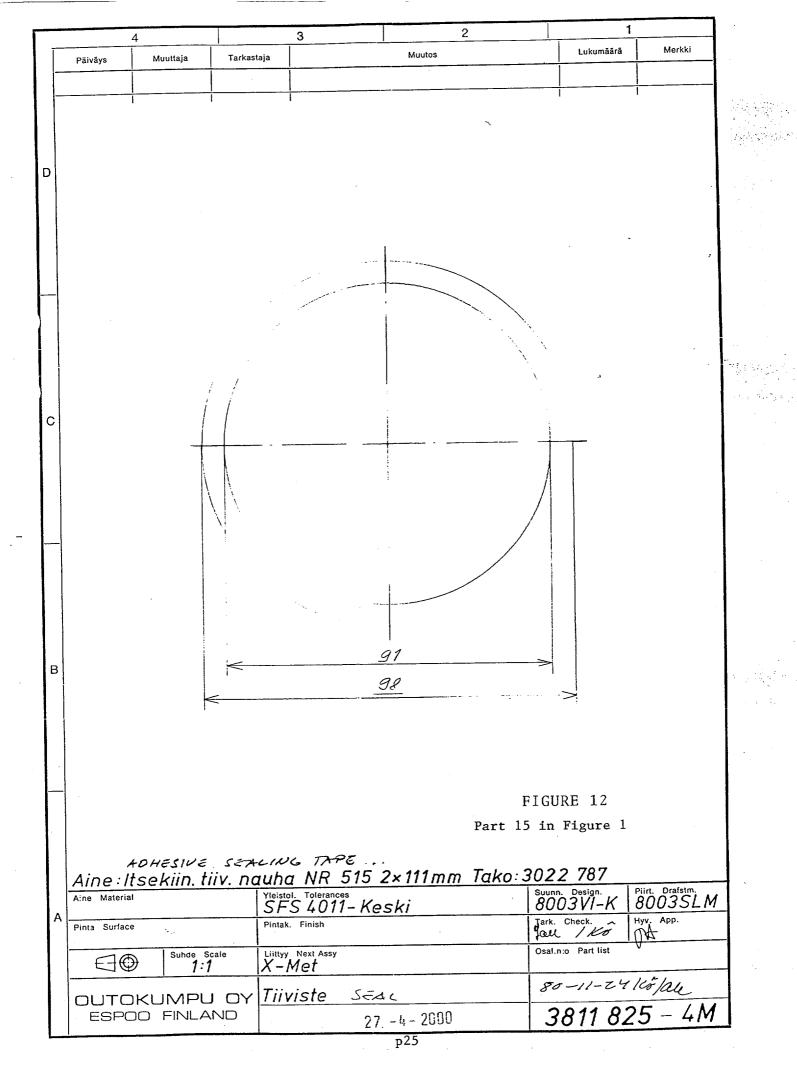
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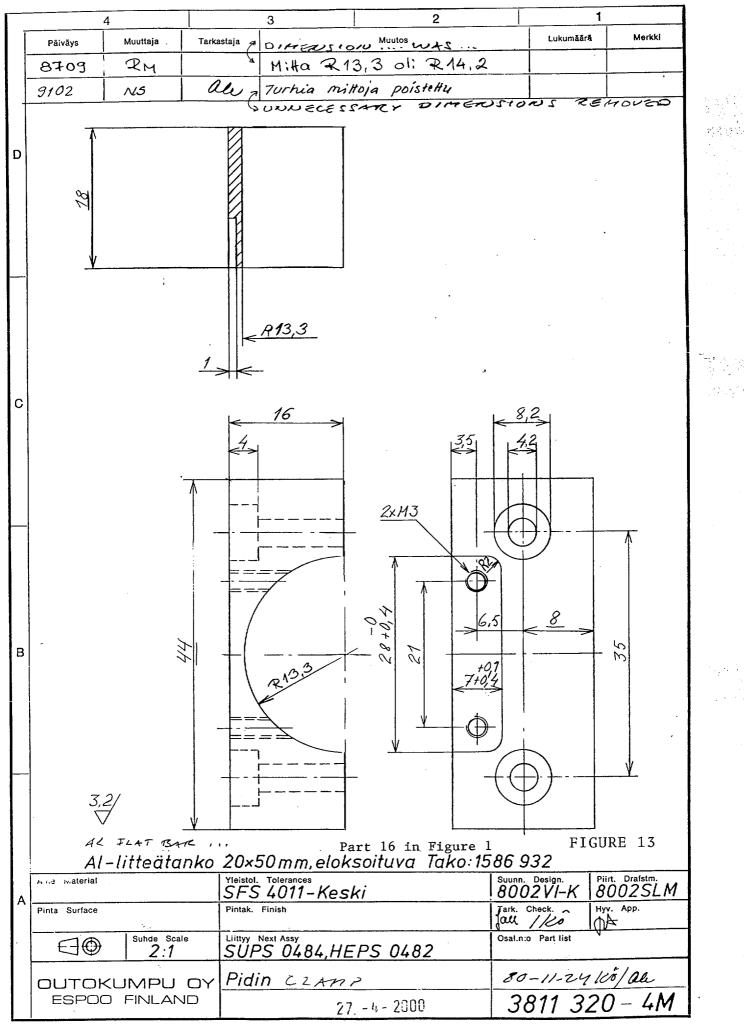


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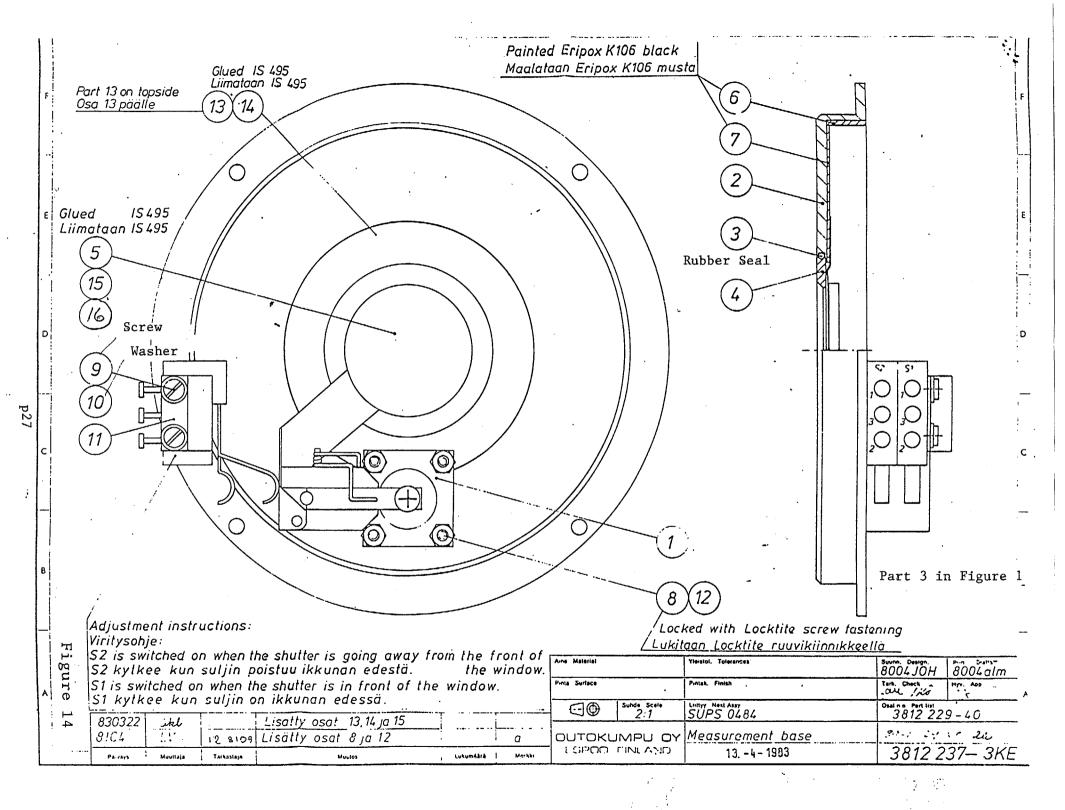
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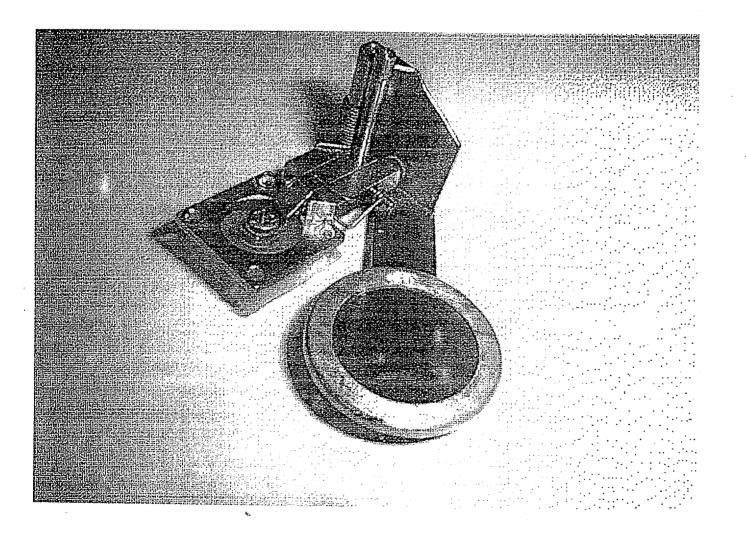
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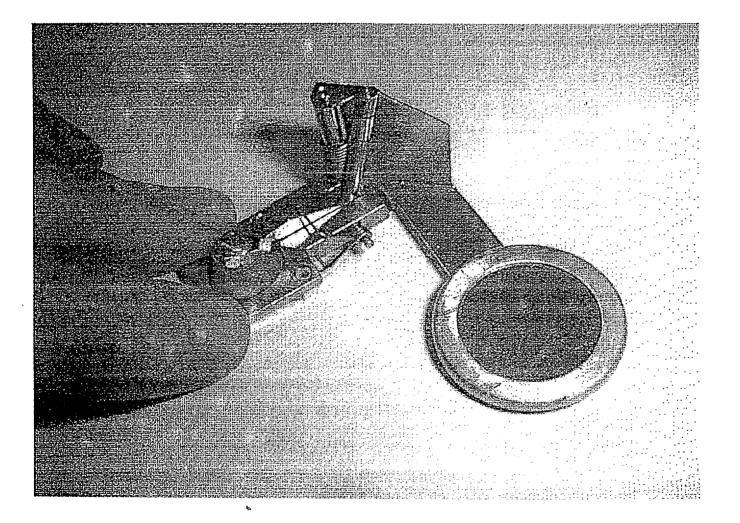


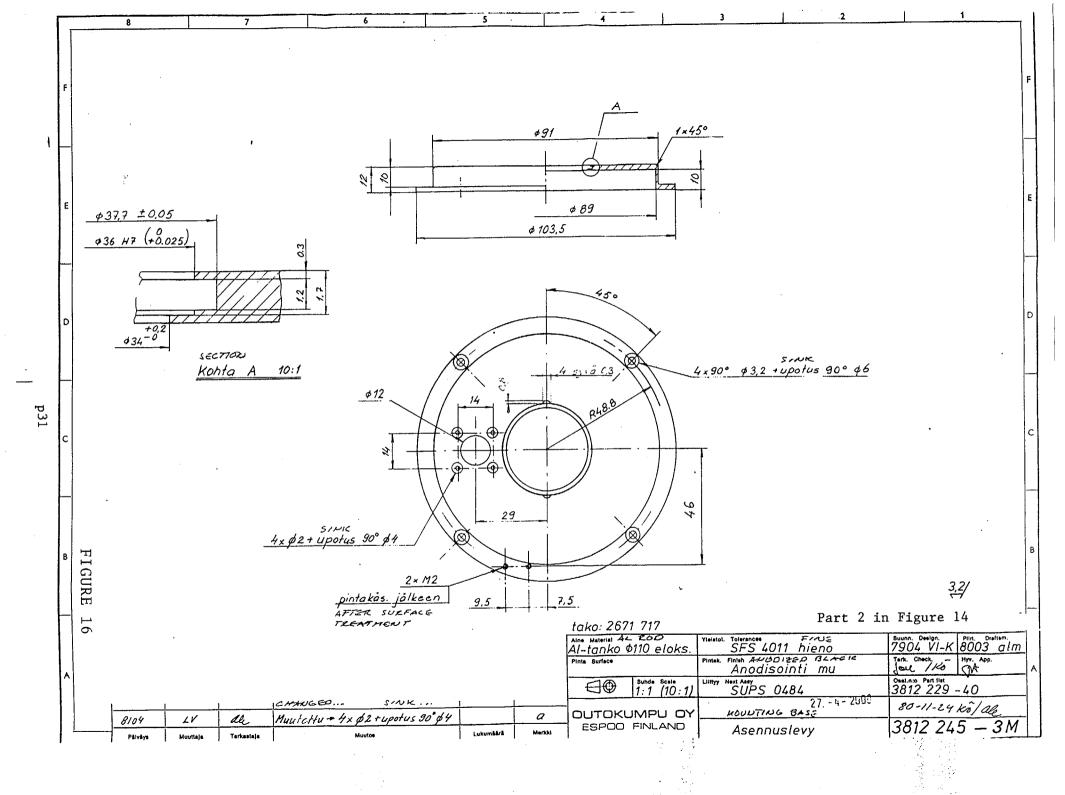
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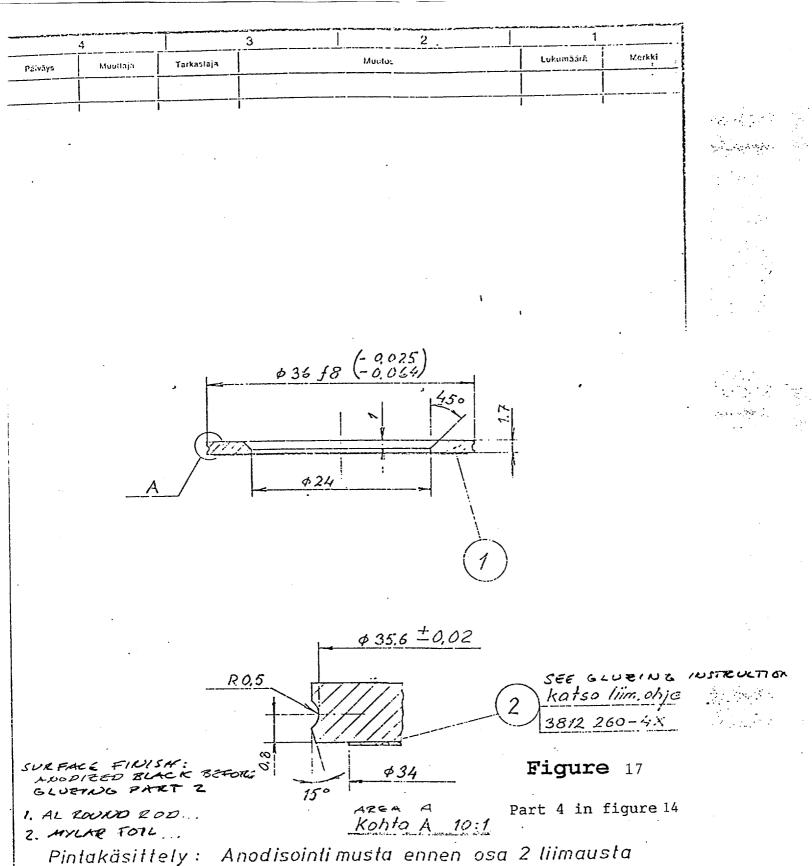
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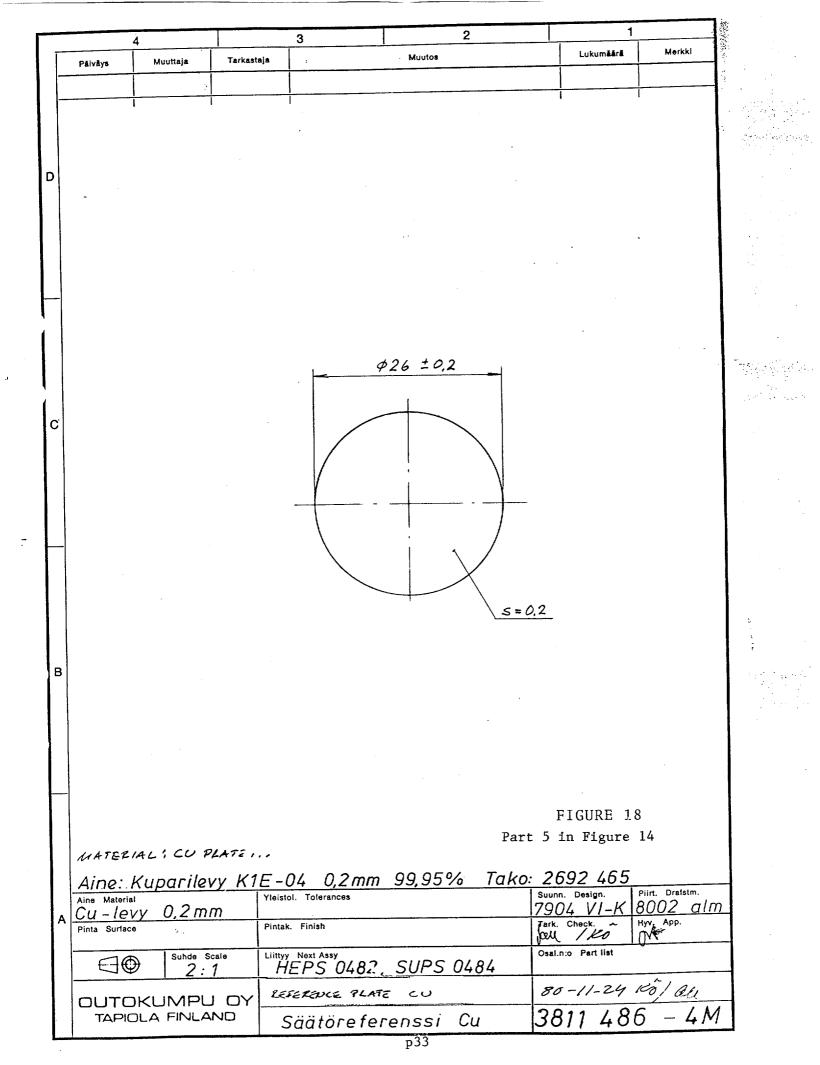


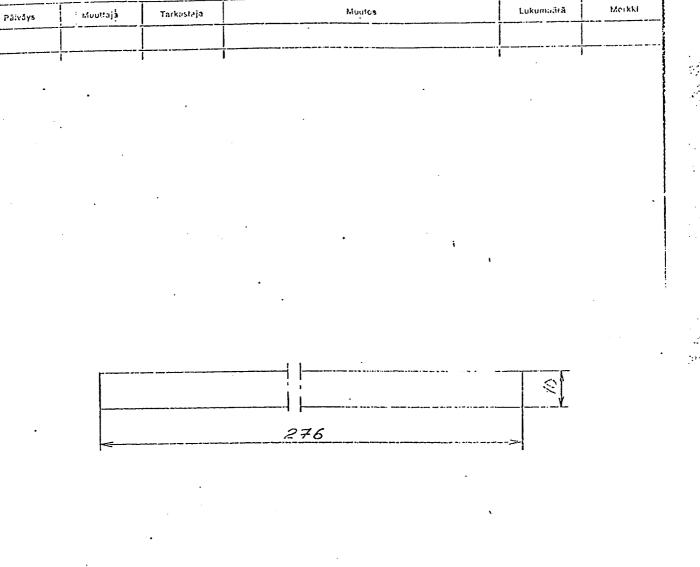






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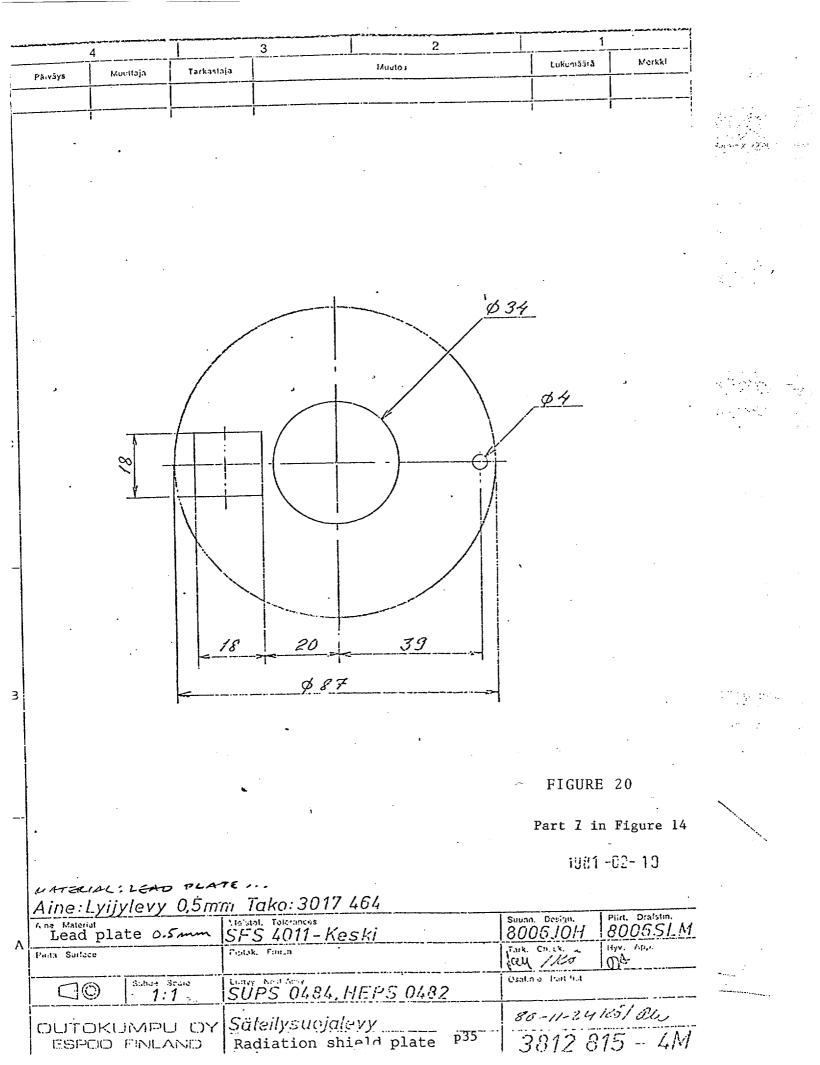
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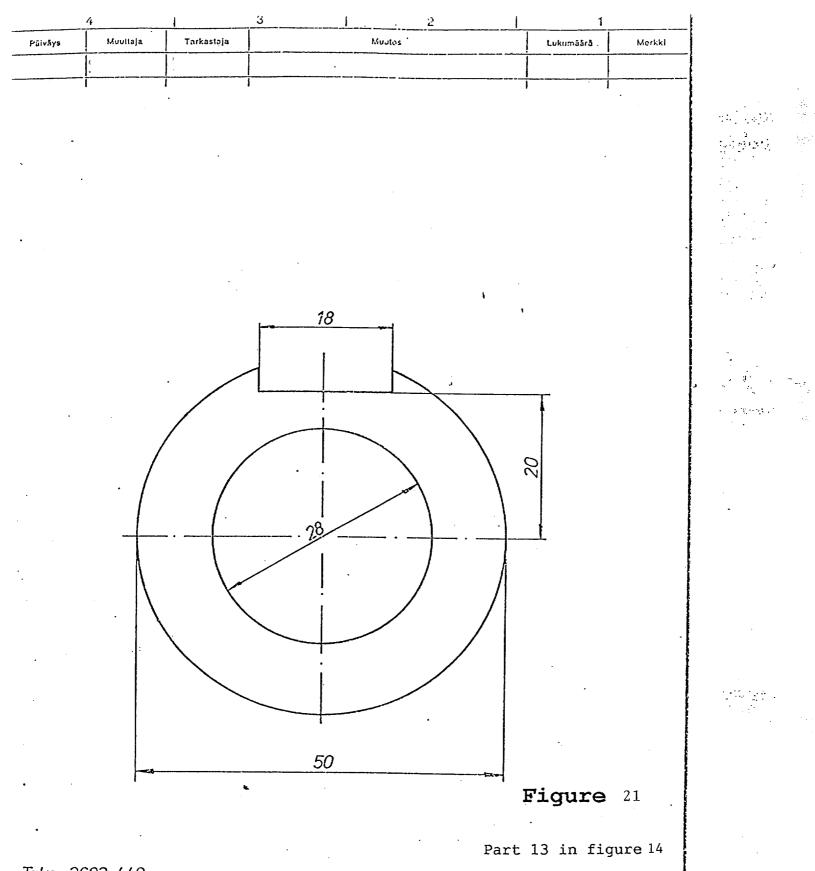
Figure 19

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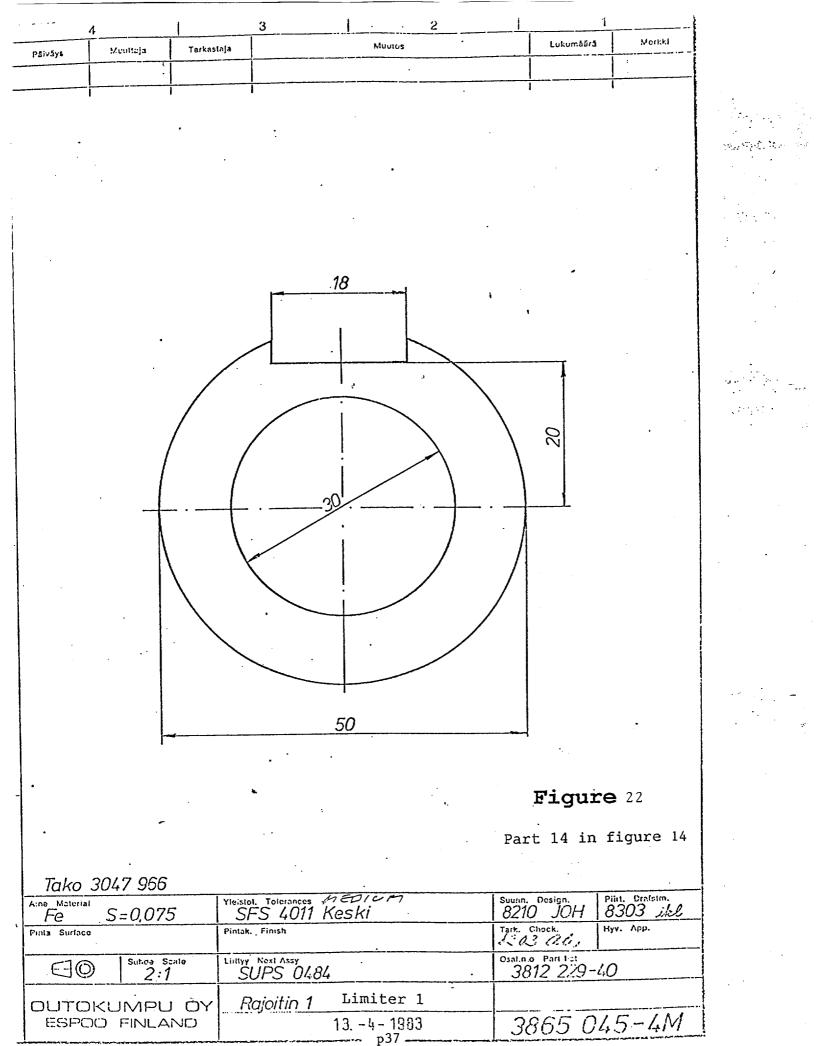
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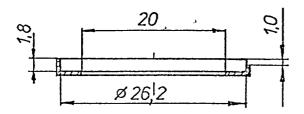


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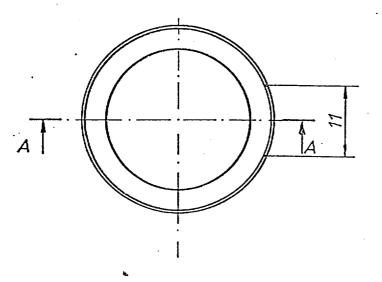
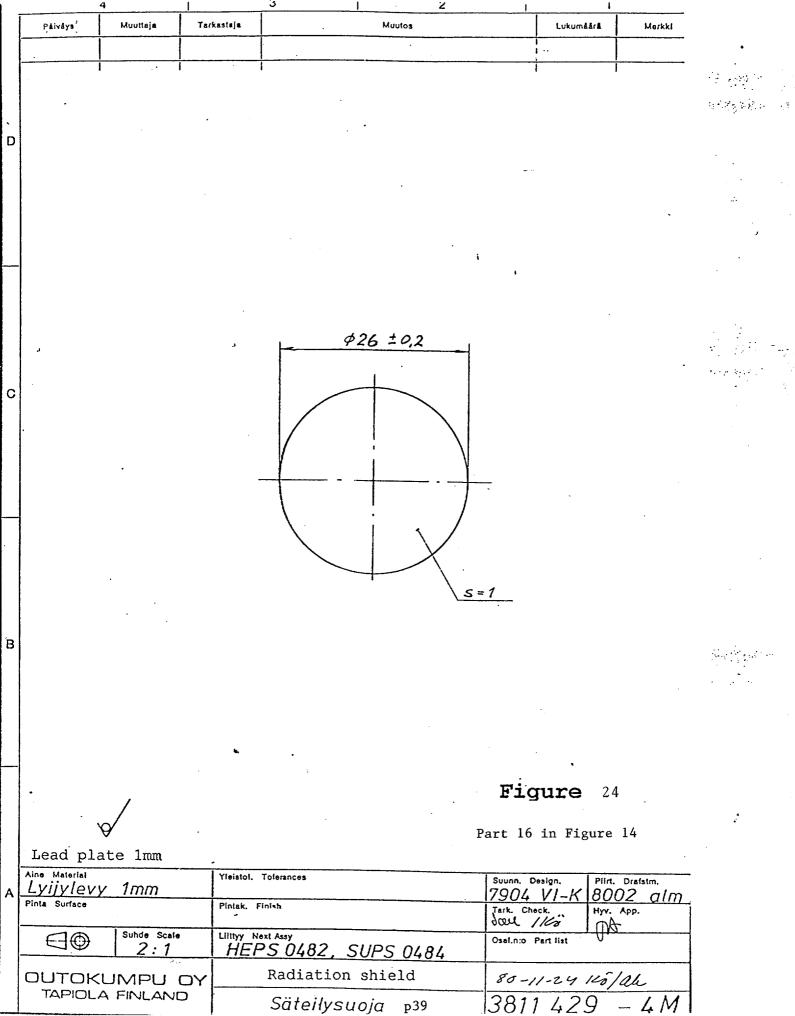


Figure 23

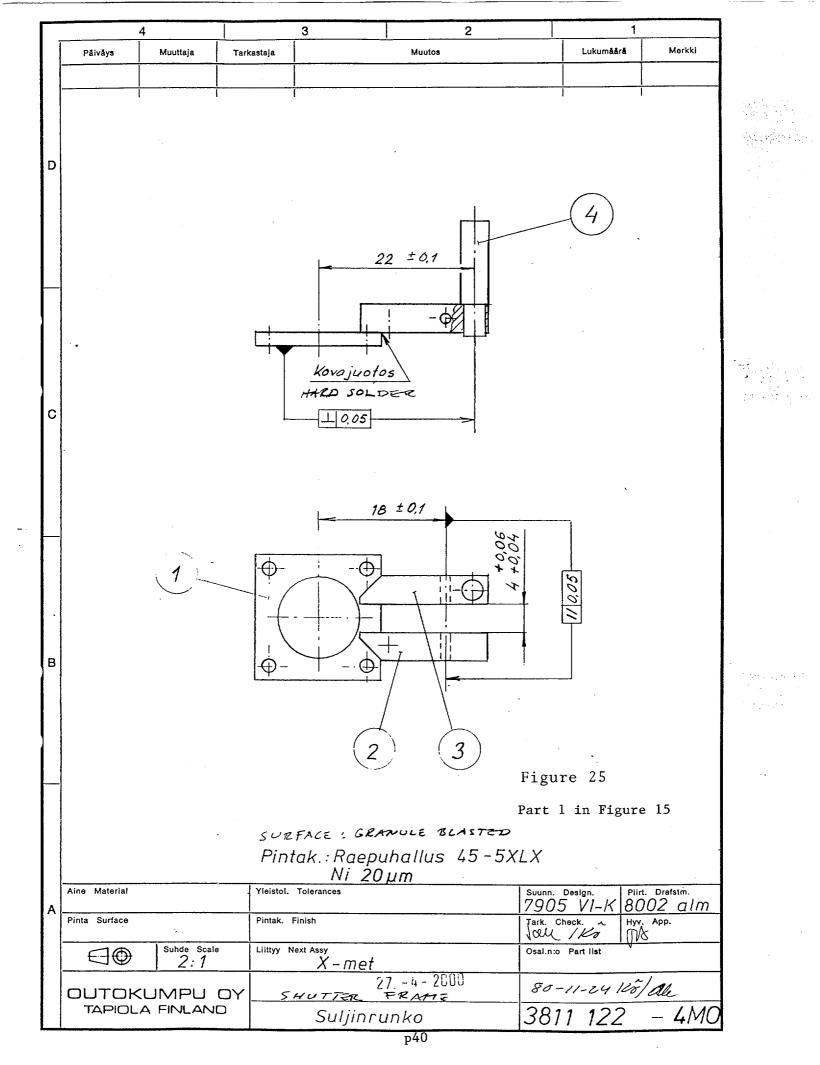
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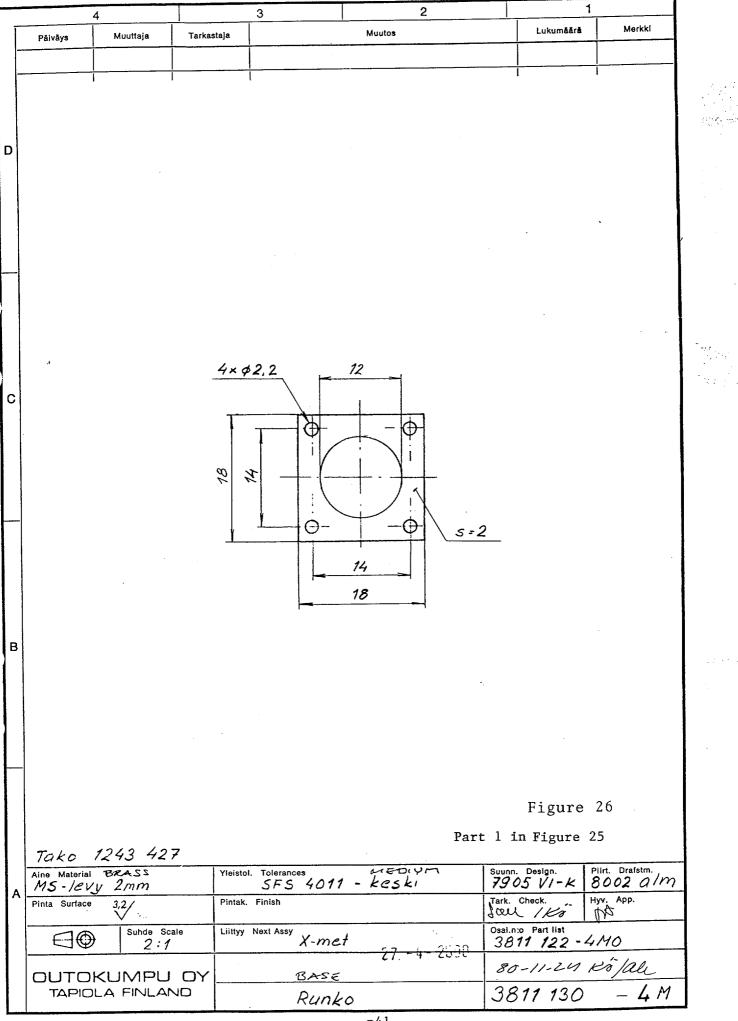
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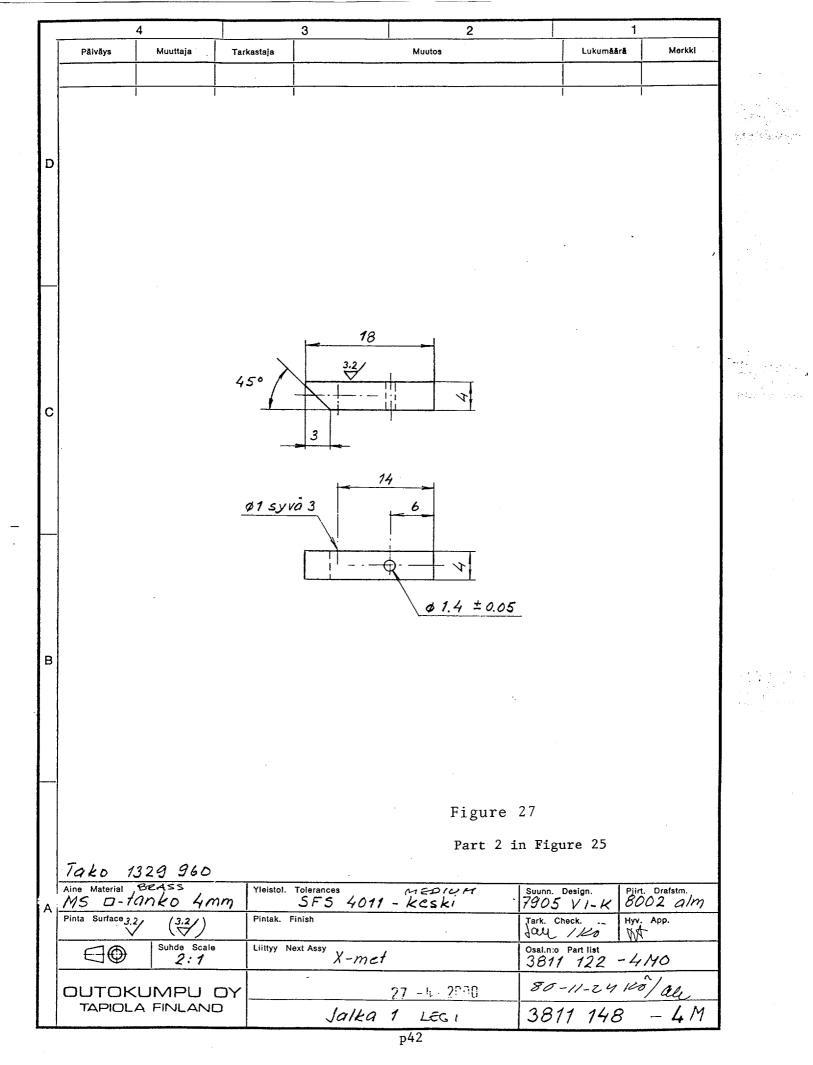
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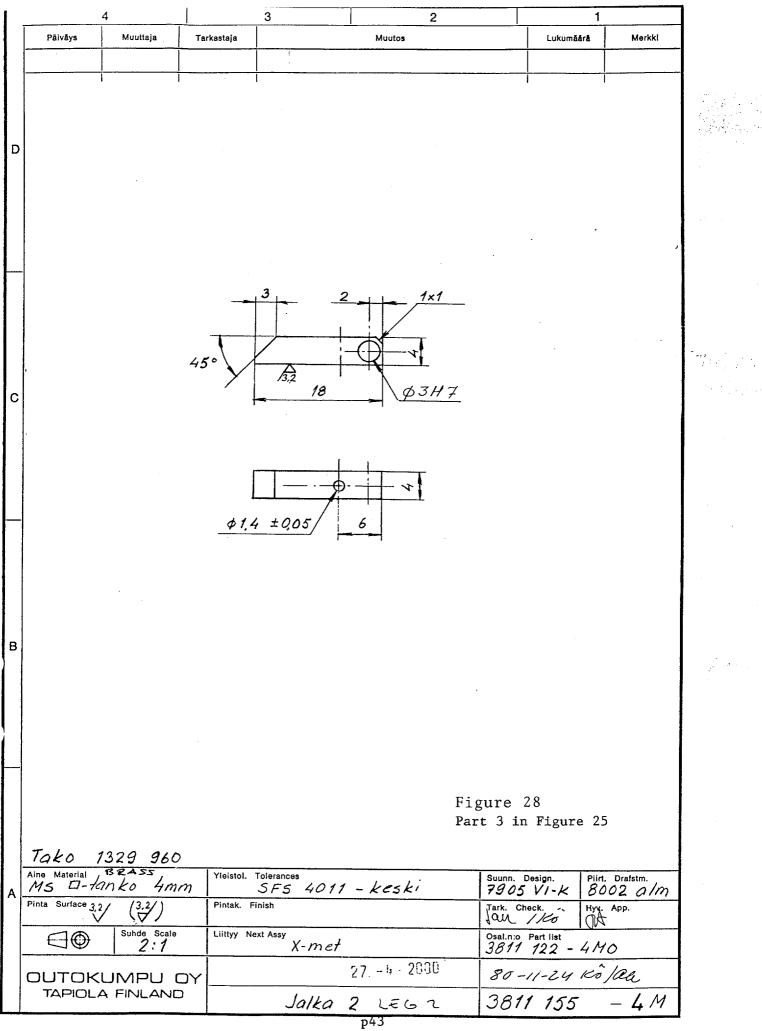


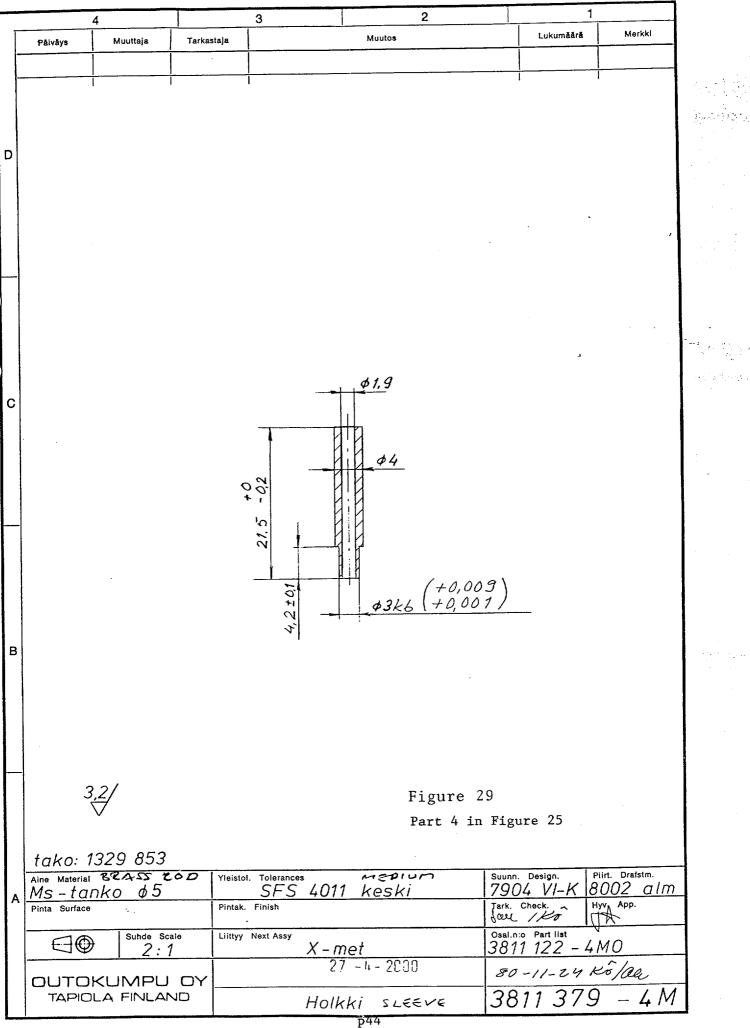
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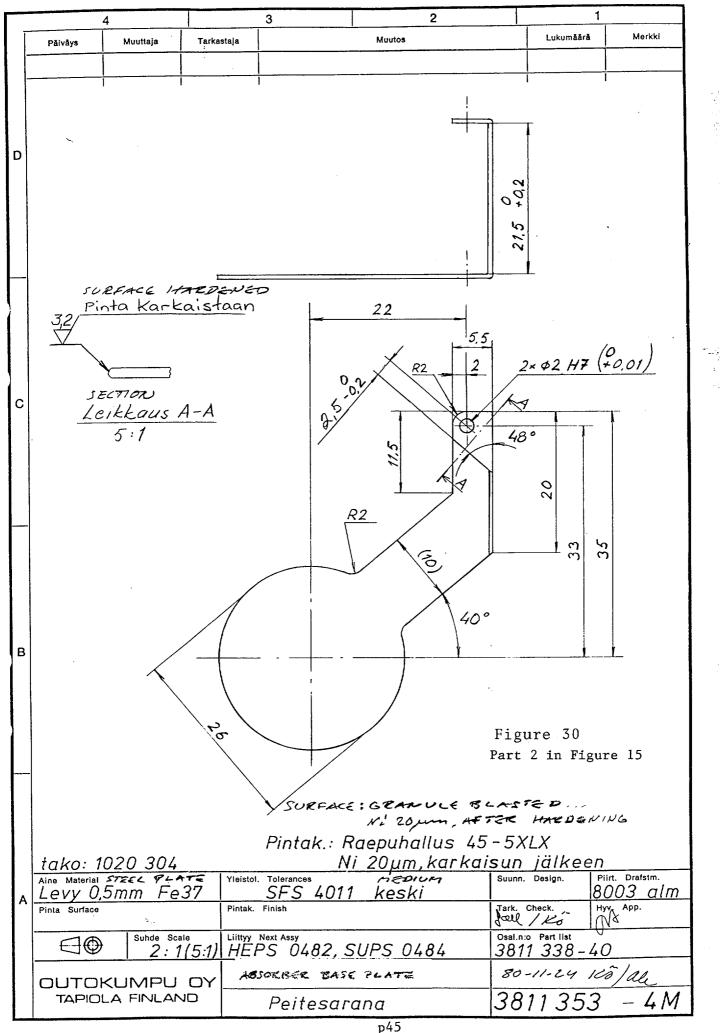


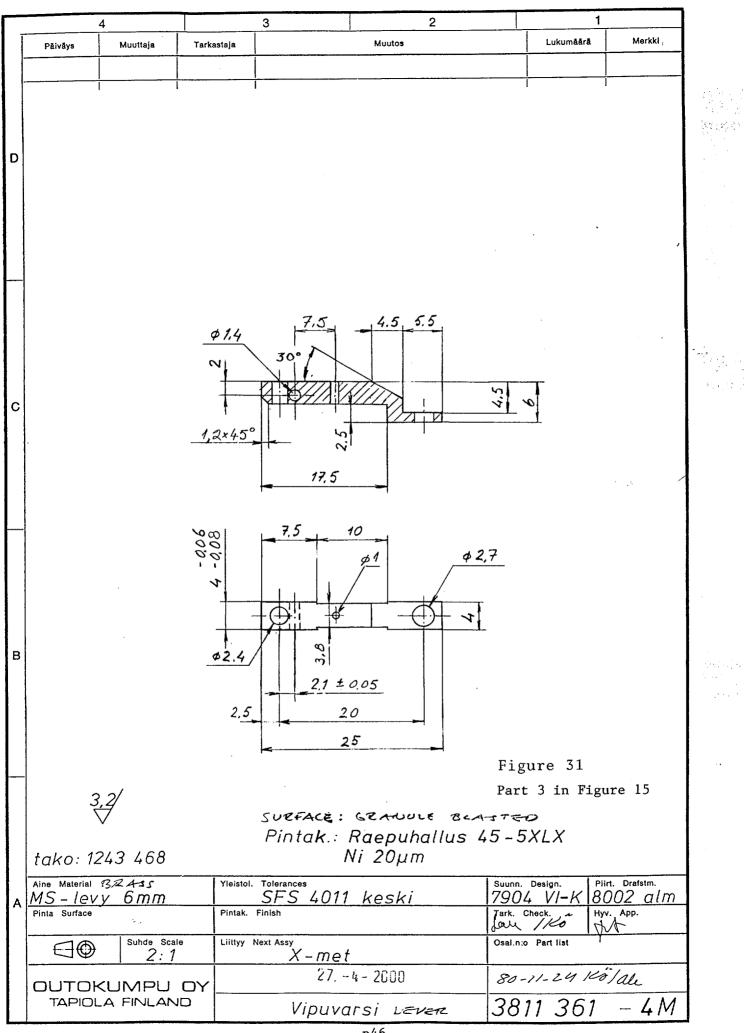


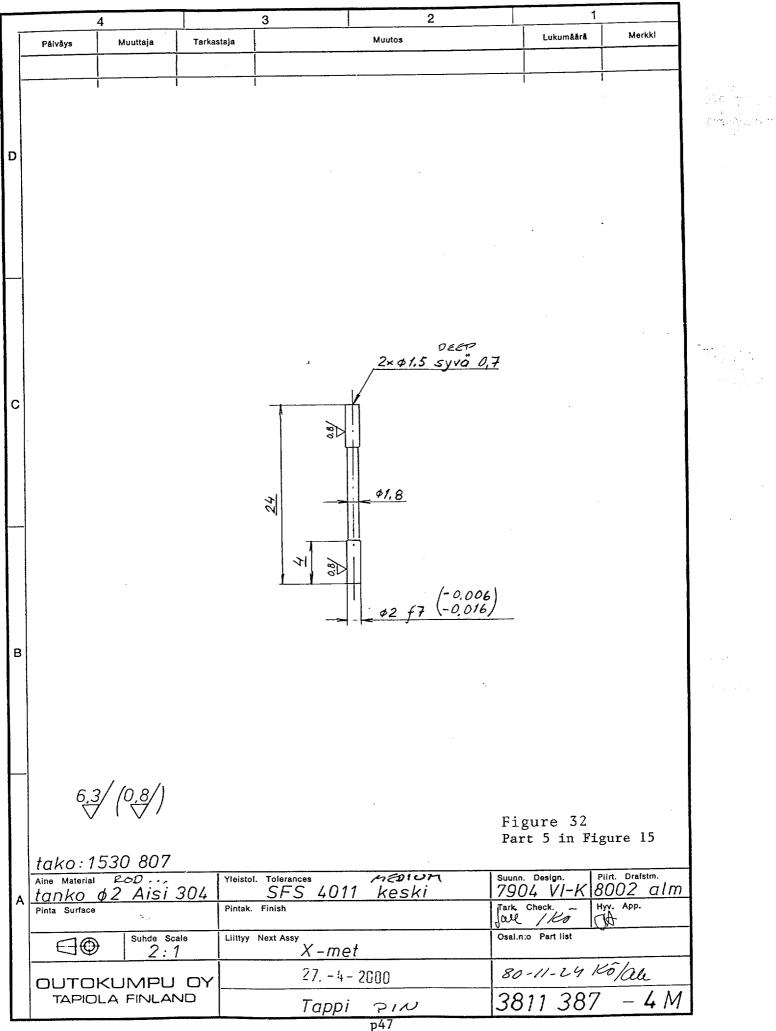


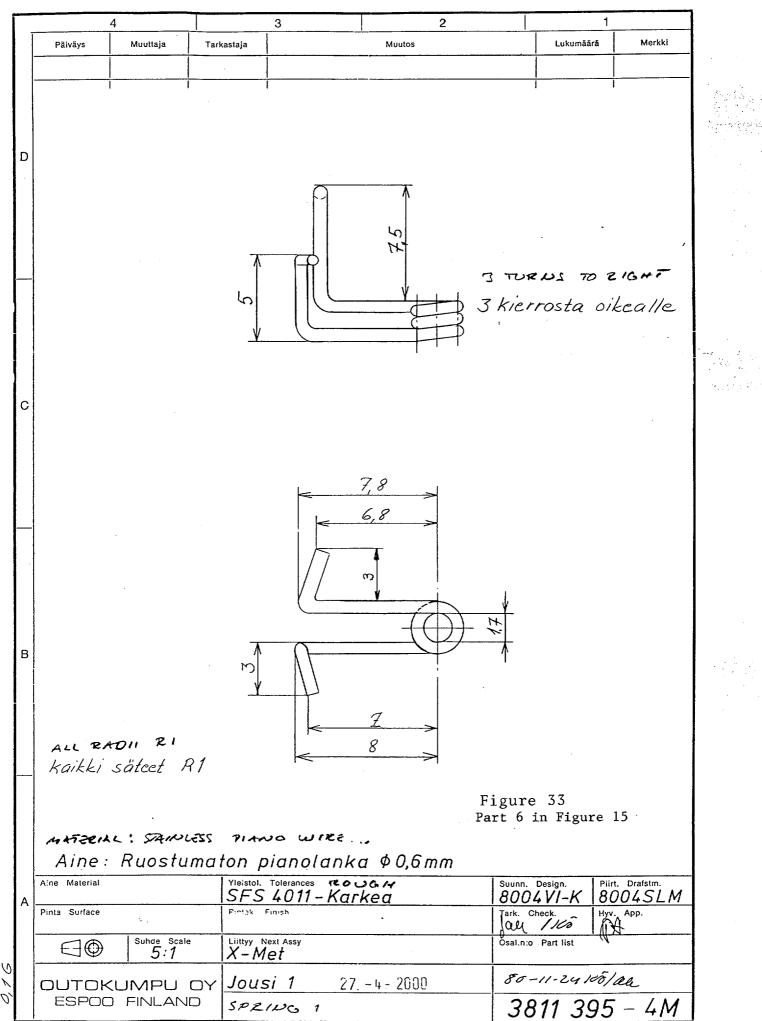








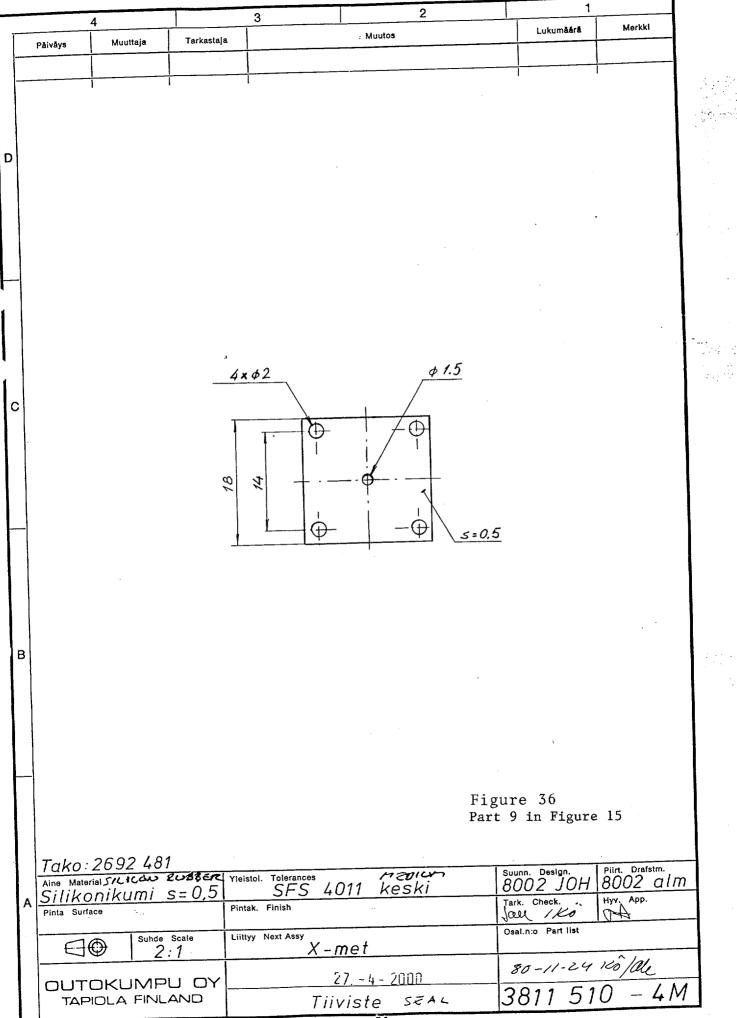




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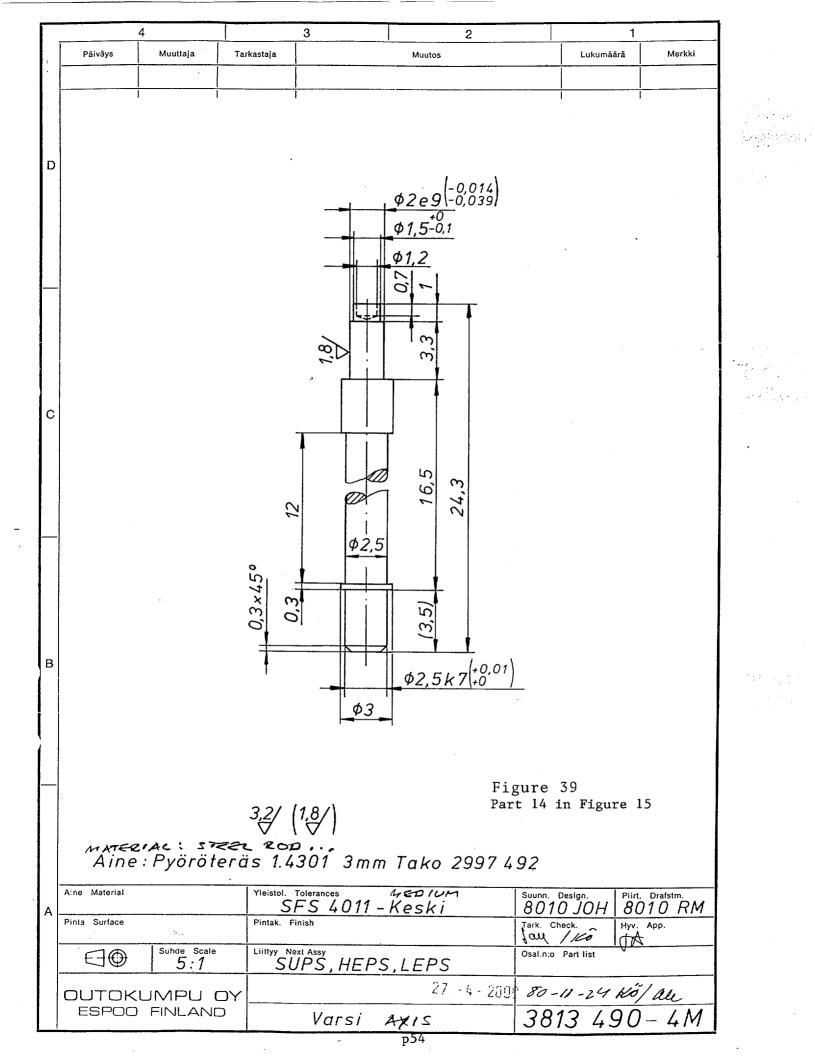
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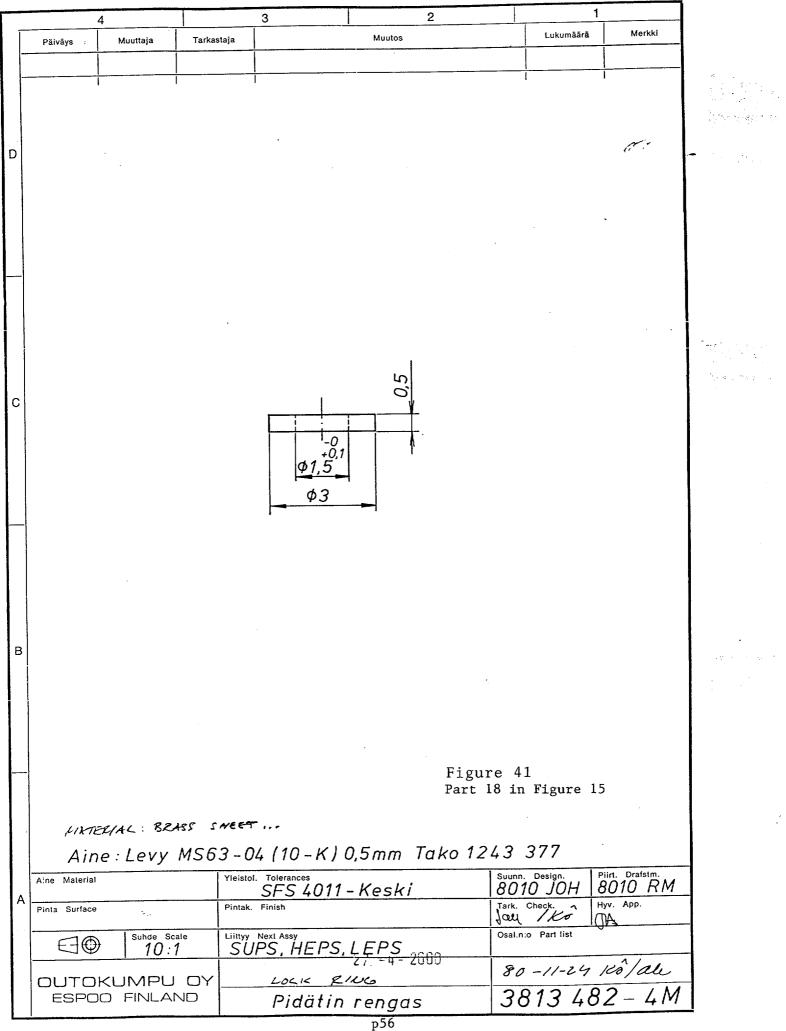
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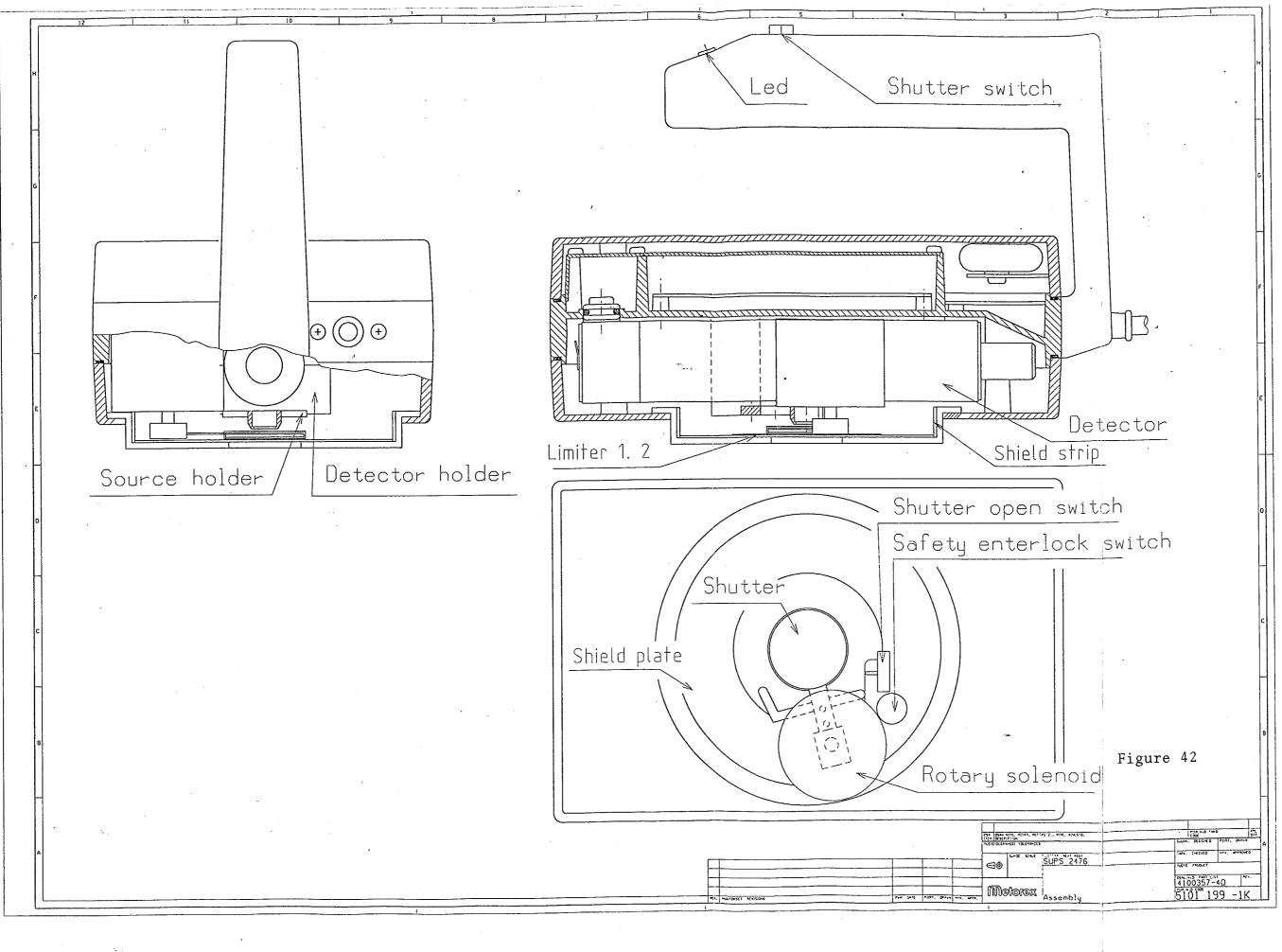
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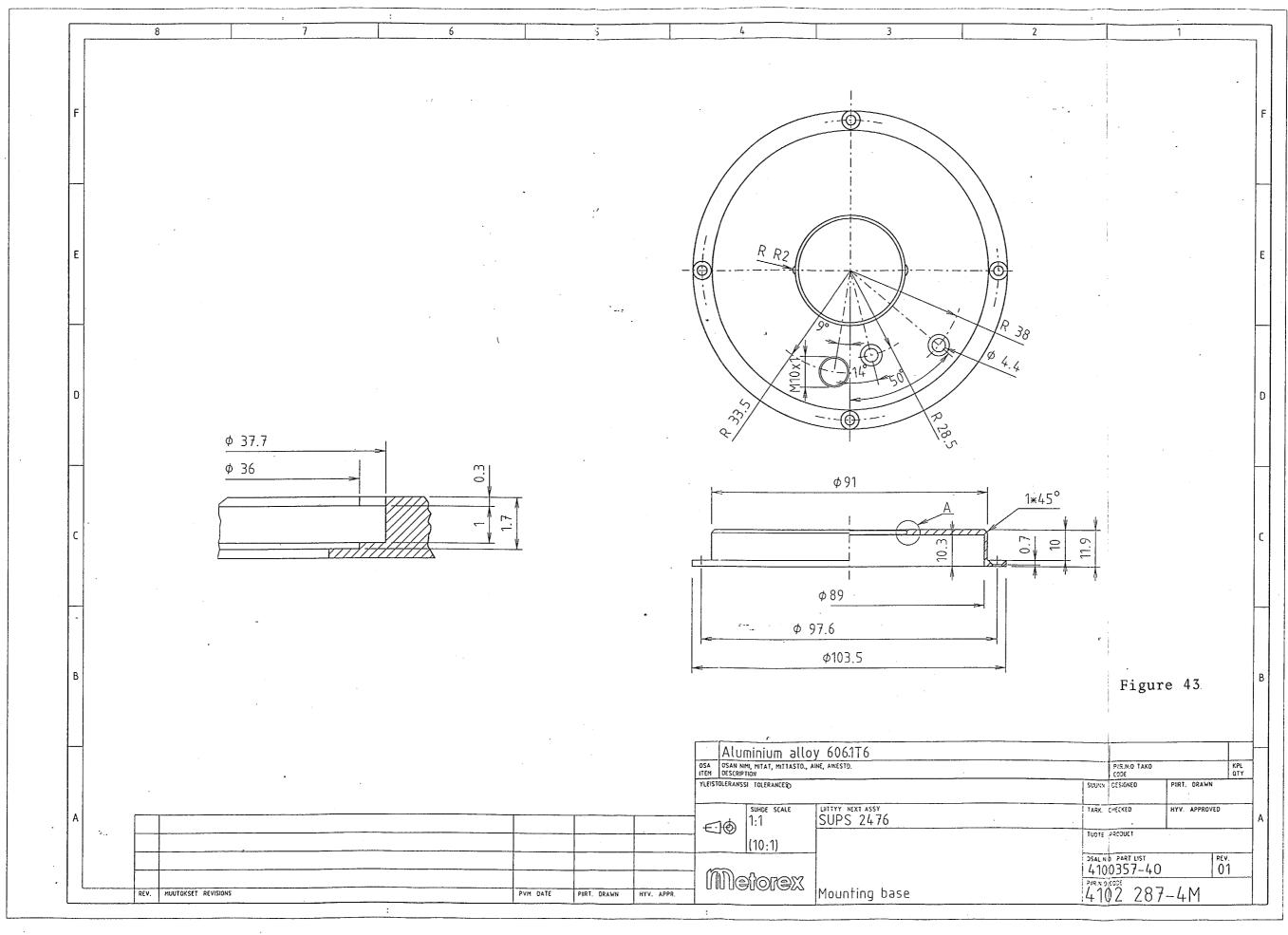
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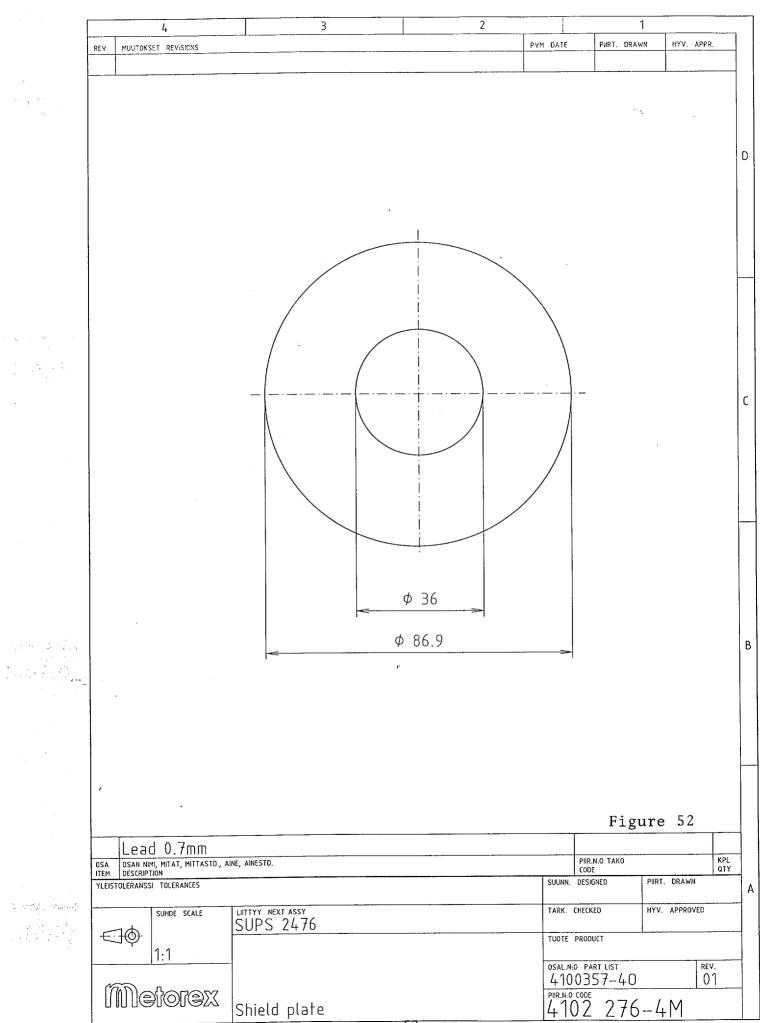
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RADIATION PROFILES AROUND THE SUPS PROBE

The radiation profiles were measured using the following two sources

- Am241 :1110 MBq, s/n 9887LX, made by Amersham International plc
- Cm244 :2220 Mbq, s/n 3506LM, made by Amersham International plc

The monitor that was used to measure the radiations was a series 900 mini monitor made by Mini-Instruments, s/n 027999, probe 42B having a 47 mg/cm2 thick Be window and NaI scintillation crystal of size 23mm dia by 1mm thick. It detects gamma radiation down to 4-5 keV.

The instrument was originally calibrated in 1993 against a SmartION, Model 2100, s/n 002144 made by Mini-Instruments Ltd, England. (This instrument is owned by the Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Authority, earlier called the Finnish Centre for Radiation and Nuclear Safety, and it was calibrated in the same year at Winfrith NACRAC Laboratory, the calibration certificate number is 06934297.) Detector is of ion chamber type, window is aluminized polyester with total density of 7 mg/cm2, in front of the window a slide of density 1000 mg/cm2. Response curves given from 10 keV upwards.

The calibration measurements were made so that 2 Am241 sources of different activity, 2 Cm244 sources of different activity, 2 Cd109 sources of different activity, 1 Fe55 source and 1 Cs137 source were used. Dose rates were measured with both instruments at the same different distances from the sources using either aluminium or stainless steel plates of different thicknesses as absorbers or no absorber at all. The absorbers were used both to get different dose rates at the same distances and to take into account the effect of the hardening of nonmonoenergetic radiation passing through absorbers. Thus it was possible to get reasonably good estimates for dose rates under various conditions using the above fairly simple monitor. After the described calibration the condition of the monitor has been checked once a year based on known radiation sources and the same absorbers as above. The readings of the monitor have remained constant to better than +/-15%. The latest check was made in February 1999.

Measurements of the radiation profiles

Count rates were measured in two perpendicular planes at distances of 5, 10 and 30 cm from either the probe window or the closest accessible surface in the directions shown in figure 57, p78 using each of the 2 sources. Readings were taken with the shutter closed and next shutter open and a 2.5 mm thick stainless steel sample present in the normal sample positions. In directions F and H the maximum readings were looked for even that the angle or the location might have deviated from the

nominal one. In some directions and especially close to the probe even small differences in the measuring position may change the reading by 10-20%.

In all the measurements the probe and the monitor were about 35 cm above the table surface in horizontal position so that there was air between the probe and monitor. Thus scattering from the table and and other surroundings was minimized.

The results are given in the following tables. In the tables "not applicable" means that the dose rate would have indicated only the properties of the sample, not the probe.

The following correspondence between the readings and dose rates are used:

Maximum reading of 5000 c/s corresponds to the following superficial dose rates :

Source	Dose rate

Am241 .28 mrem/h

Cm244 0.8 mrem/h

The value taken for Cm244 may in some cases be too high, but because it is difficult to evaluate what the originally heteroenergetic spectrum might look like after various scattering phenomena, a conservative estimate has been chosen. At least it should not underestimate the dose rates. (If there were nothing but air between the source and the monitor, the value would be 15).

PROBE 0484

Am241 source; plane I: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutt	er closed	t	Shutter open / Steel sample
	5cm	10 cm	30cm	5cm 10cm 30cm
А	.003	<.002	<.002	.006 .003 <.002
В	.045	.011	.002	
С	.45*	.11	.014	not applicable
D	.045	.011	.002	
Е	.003	<.002	<.002	.009 .005 <.002
F	.003	<.002	<.002	.017 .011 .004
G	.006	.003	<.002	.022 .011 .003
Н	.003	<.002	<.002	.014 .006 .003

Am241 source; plane II: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutt	er close	d	Shutter open / Steel sample				
	5cm	10cm	30cm	5cm 10cm 30cm				
А	.005	.003	<.002	.014 .008 <.002				
В	.028	.008	<.002					
С	.45*	.11	.014	not applicable				
D	.055	.017	.002					
Е	.006	.003	<.002	.022 .011 .003				
F	.16	.067	.014	.017 .011 .022				
G	.005	.002	<.002	.014 .011 .003				
Н	.11	.067	.014	.084 .034 .008				

*) the value is extrapolated

Cm244 source; plane I: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutt	er close	d	Shutter open / Steel sample				
	5cm	10cm	30cm		5cm	10cm	30cm	
А	.015	.005	.002		.015	.005	.002	
В	.050	.015	.003					
С	.080	.030	.005		not ap	plicable	;	
D	.050	.015	.003					
Е	.015	.005	.002		.015	.005	.002	
F	.040	.015	.002		.030	.010	.005	
G	.055	.025	.010		.050	.025	.005	
Н	.015	.010	.002		.015	.010	.002	

Cm244 source; plane II: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutt	er close	d	Shutter open / Steel sample				
	5cm	10cm	30cm	5cm	10cm	30cm		
А	.015	.010	.003	.015	.010	.003		
В	.050	.015	.003					
С	.080	.030	.005	not ap	plicable	;		
D	.050	.015	.003					
E	.015	.010	.003	.015	.010	.003		
F	.080	.040	.010	.080	.040	.010		
G	.050	.030	.005	.050	.030	.005		
Н	.080	.040	.010	.080	.040	.010		

PROBE 2476

Am241 source; plane I: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutt	er closed	ŧ	Shutter open / Steel sample
	5cm	10cm	30cm	5cm 10cm 30cm
А	.003	<.002	<.002	.003 .003 <.002
В	.085	.017	<.002	
С	.28	.075	.010	not applicable
D	.085	.011	<.002	
Е	.003	<.002	<.002	.005 .003 <.002
F	.040	.017	.008	.022 .008 <.002
G	.006	.003	<.002	.017 .011 <.002
Н	.03	.011	.006	.028 .017 .003

Am241 source; plane II: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutter closed			Shutte	Shutter open / Steel sample		
	5cm	10cm	30cm	5cm	10cm	30cm	
А	.011	.006	<.002	.011	.008	<.002	
В	.085	.017	<.002				
С	.28	.073	.010	not ap	plicable	;	
D	.085	.0017	.03				
Е	.055	.028	.002	.028	.011	.006	
F	.11	.056	.011	.17	.084	.017	
G	.006	.003	<.002	.017	.011	<.002	
Н	.067	.035	.006	.084	.034	.008	

Cm244 source; plane I: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutter closed			Shutter open / Steel sample		
	5cm	10cm	30cm	5cm	10cm	30cm
А	.013	.011	.003	.025	.015	.003
В	.050	.020	.003			
С	.080	.030	.005	not ap	plicable	;
D	.050	.020	.003			
Е	.025	.011	.002	.020	.010	.002
F	.040	.025	.02	.015	.008	.005
G	.055	.032	.006	.055	.032	.006
Н	.013	.010	.003	.032	.020	.003

Cm244 source; plane II: dose rate in mrem/h

Direction	Shutter closed			Shutter open / Steel sample		
	5cm	10cm	30cm	5cm 10cm 30cm		
А	.032	.024	.003	.040 .016 .003		
В	.055	.020	.003			
С	.080	.030	.005	not applicable		
D	.055	.020	.003			
Е	.055	.024	.003	.040 .024 .005		
F	.065	.032	.006	.065 .032 .008		
G	.055	.032	.006	.055 .032 .006		
Н	.055	.024	.005	.055 .032 .006		

Dose rates in the primary radiation field

The radiation in front of unshielded sources were not measured in this connection, but because if the shutter is opened and there is no sample at the window, the source is in practice on the surface of the probe without any shield. This situation has been met in earlier tests and the results can be taken from them. The following values were measured by the Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Authority in 1994. Dose rates are given in mrem/hr (uSv/h).

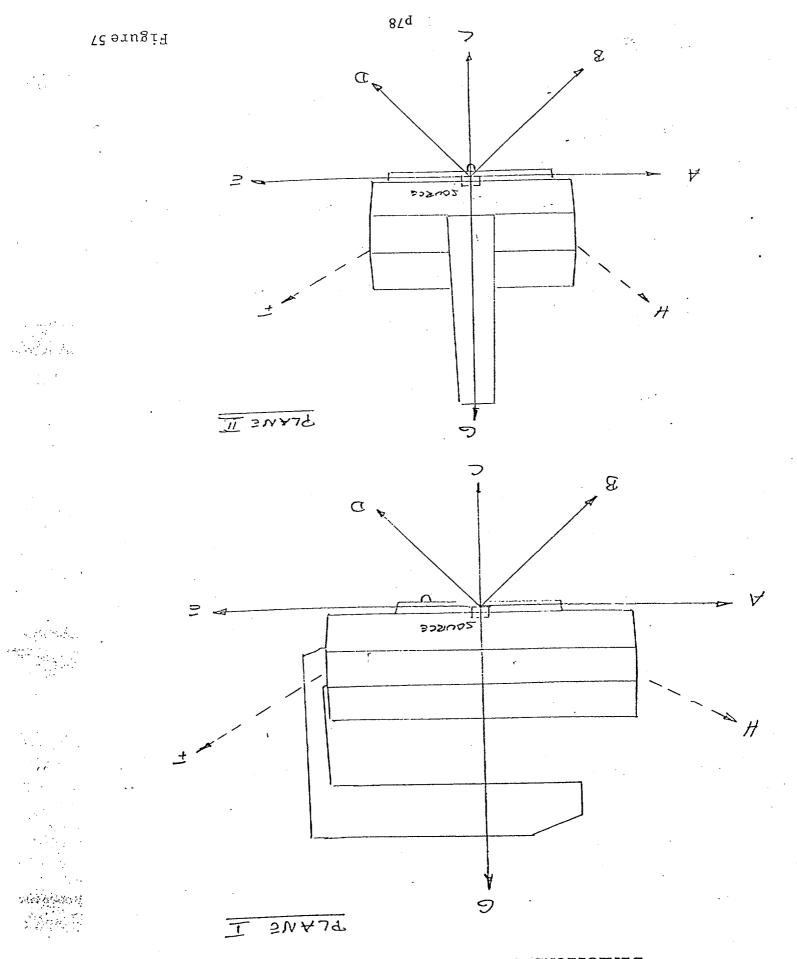
Radiation source	Distance from the surface of the probe				
100cm	5cm	10cm	30cm		
Am241; 30 mCi (1110 MBq) Cm244; 60 mCi (2200 MBq)	· · ·	29 (290) 50 (500)	5 (50) 7.5 (75)	.5 (5) 1.0 (10)	

Exposure Dose

Reviewing the table the highest dose a user would receive in the normal operation of the unit using a Cm source would be in the handel area. At this location the dose rate is 0.05 mrem/hr (at the surface of the probe in direction F&H the dose rate is slightly higher, however, the user would not be expected to have his hand at that location and at 10 cm, approximatly the same distance as the handle, the dose is similar. Thus, if we assume that the user operates the unit 5 days a week for 50% of an 8 hour shift, the total dose would be 14.3 mrem per calander quarter (0.055 mrem/hr for 8 hours at 50%).

In operation the maximum exposure an operator might receive is that from having the instrument pointed at him from a distance of 10 cm (a highly unlikely seniero). At this distance, the probe with the Am-241 source would result in an exposure of 0.11 mrem/hr. If the user were exposed to this level of radiation for the entire 8 hour work shift, the total exposure would be 220 mrem, substantially below 10% of the 5 rem requirement of 10 CFR 20.1201(a)1i.

In a worst case accident, if the source were released from its holder, the user could move the source safetly to a shielded pig using tongs and maintaining a distance of about 10 cm. In this case, if the source were the Cm-244, and the move took 30 minutes (again, a highly unlikely sinerio) the total exposure would be 25 mrem. To the hands and considerably less to the body or eyes. This is substantially below the 200 rem allowed by 35(a)(2)(iii) and below the 15 rem allowed for the whole body and eyes.



DIFECTIONS OF DOSE RATE MEASURING POINTS

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* * *



COPY

CERTIFICATE

No. 1017-02

(First issue 1993-12-07)

The Finnish Standards Association SFS has granted this certificate as proof that the quality system of

Metorex International Oy Espoo

complies with the requirements of the standard

SFS-EN ISO 9001

Certification covers

Development, production and marketing of material analyzers for field, workshop and in-process applications. Development, production and marketing of detection equipment for security applications.

Certification is based on the following audit report

SFS96079

The certificate is awarded on the condition that the company's quality system remains in constant compliance with the aforementioned standard and the General Regulations ABC 200.

, Helsinki 1996-02-19

lande

Kari Kaartama, Managing Director



Finnish Standards Association SFS Maistraatinportti 2,FIN-00240 Helšinki



SERTIFICINTI OY

MA TODISTAA, että innilarjestelmäsertifikaatti

VAKUUTUS CONFIRMATION

2000-03-09

THIS IS TO CONFIRM that the Quality System Certificate

COPY

Nro/No. 1017-02 1996-02-19 (Alkuperäinen myönnetty 1993-12-07)

(First issue 1993-12-07)

oka on myönnetty yritykselle:

granted to:

Metorex International Oy Espoo

on voimassa.

is valid.

Sertifiointiprosessiin kuuluu kaksi seurantaarviointia vuodessa. Yllämainitussa yrityksessä viimeisin seuranta-arviointi on tehty The certification procedure includes follow-up audits twice a year. In the company above the latest follow-up audit was carried out

2000-02-17.

Se osoitti, että laatujärjestelmä vastaa standardin SFS-EN ISO 9001 ja yleisten ohjeiden ABC 200 vaatimuksia. It proved that the quality system complied with the requirements of SFS-EN ISO 9001 and the General Regulations ABC 200.

SFS-SERTIFIOINTI OY

SFS-CERTIFICATION

n

Eeva Parviainen johtaja Director



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General Test and QC Procedure Applies to All New Probes Containing Sources

- 1. Inspect Probe/Instrument:
 - a. Insure that current leak test is available for probe.
 - b. Visually inspect probe and instrument for scratches, dents or other damage.
 - c. Attach probe to analyzer and determine that shutter and On/Off mechanism function properly.
 - d. Run operational checks (specifics depend on probe type).
 - e. Insure that tamper proof element is in place.
- 2. Label probe:
 - a. Complete and attach source label(s)
 - b. Determine if the probe will be Generally or Specifically Licensed
 - i. If Generally Licensed complete and attach gold "General License Label"
 - ii. If Specifically Licensed insure that Metorex has a copy of the License and do not attach the "General License Label".
- 3. Pack probe/instrument:
 - a. Insure that the following are included:
 - i. Current Leak test certificates
 - ii. Instruction manuals
 - iii. Technical Passport received with the instrument
 - b. If the probe is Generally Licensed include the "General License Manual"
 - c. Provide the Sales Administrator:
 - i. Probe and Instrument Serial Numbers
 - ii. Source isotope, strength, date and serial number.
 - d. Pack the instrument in the appropriate carton
 - e. With a handheld meter, perform a radiation check to insure that the radiation does not exceed 0.5 mrem/hr at contact with any surface of the shipping carton.

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Revised: May 26, 2000

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCES AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE (Amended in its Entirety)

NO: NR-136-S-154-S DATE : SOURCE TYPE: Low Energy Photon Source

MODEL: AMC. D2, (formerly AMC. 61, AMC. 62, AMC. 63, AMC. 64)

MANUFACTURER/DI STRI BUTOR:

Amersham Corporation 2636 South Clearbrook Drive Arlington Heights, IL 60005

JAN 23 1984

PAGE 1 QE.4

MANUFACTURER/DI STRI BUTOR:

ISOTOPE: Americium-241

MAXIMUM ACTIVITY: 35 millicuries

LEAK TEST FREQUENCY: 6 months

PRINCIPAL USE: (U) X-Ray Fluorescence

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CUSTOM DEVICE: YES X NO

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCES AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE (Amended in its Entirety)

NO: NR-136-S-154-S

DATE:

PAGE 2 OF

JAN 2 3 1984

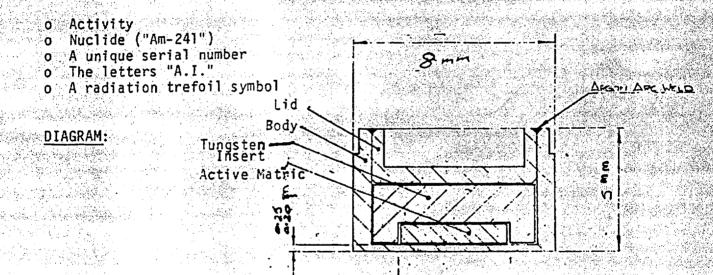
SOURCE TYPE: Low Energy Photon Source

DESCRIPTION:

The Americium-241 oxide is present as a ceramic matrix with a melting point in excess of 800°C. The ceramic is bonded to a tungsten alloy insert which is assembled into a stainless steel capsule and sealed by argon arc welding. This gives a singly encapsulated source with dimensions of 8 mm diameter by 5 mm high.

LABELING:

The capsule lid is permanently engraved with the following information:



CONDITIONS OF NORMAL USE:

The source may be used in a variety of industrial and research environments. Within, industry, the source may be mounted in a protective radiation shield and used as part of a transmission gauge. In research, the source may be used in a laboratory environment for stimulation of fluorescent X-rays as part of a chemical analysis procedure.

PROTOTYPE TESTING:

The manufacturer reported that the source type has been tested in accordance with ANSI guide N542-1977 and has achieved a rating of ζ 64545.

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCES AND DEVICES ______SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE (Amended in its Entirety)

NO: NR-136-S-154-S

DATE: JAN 2 3 1984

PAGE 3 OF

SOURCE TYPE: Low Energy Photon Source

EXTERNAL RADIATION LEVELS:

Americium-241 emits alpha particles, X-rays, and 60 KeV 'gamma rays. The design of the X10 capsule, however, prevents the emission of almost all the alpha particles and X-rays as well as a proportion of the 60 KeV gamma photons.

The reported dose rates from a 30 mCi source are as follows:

	그는 가슴을 수 있으며 가지 않는다.
5 cms	150 mR/hour
10 cms	35 mR/hour
30 cms	4 mR/hour

OUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL:

All materials used in the fabrication of the capsule and source are checked against suppliers' specifications prior to manufacture. Finished sources are checked for freedom from leakage and contamination by bubble, wipe and immersion testing. The removable activity must be less than 0.005 microcurie before the source can be released. The customer is provided with a certificate documenting the leak results and the radiation emission measurements.

LIMITATIONS AND/OR OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF USE:

- o The source shall be distributed only to persons specifically licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State.
- o The source shall be leak test at six month intervals using techniques capable of detecting 0.005 microcurie of removable contamination.
 - Handling, storage, use, transfer, and disposal: To be determined by the licensing authority.
 - This registration sheet and the information contained within the reference shall not be changed or transferred without the written consent of the NRC.

SAFETY ANALYSIS SUMMARY:

Based on our review of the information and test data cited below, that the source design was the previously approved Model AMC.61 through AMC.64 that this amendment combi these old models to form a new model No. AMC.D2, we continue to conclude that the source design is acceptable for licensing purposes. Furthermore, we conclude that the source design would be expected to maintain its containment integrity for normal conditions of use and accidental conditions which might occur during uses specified in this certificate.

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCES AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE (Amended in its Entirety)

DATE: JAN 2 3 1984

PAGE 4 OF

SOURCE TYPE: Low Energy Photon Source

NR-136-S-154-S

REFERENCES:

NO :

The following supporting documents for the AMC.D2 photon source design are hereby incorporated by reference and are made a part of this registry document:

- o Amersham Corporation letters dated July 11, 1977 and September 23, 1983. with enclosures thereto.
- o Supersedes document No. NR-136-S-154-U dated February 10, 1978.

ISSUING AGENCY:

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Date: JAN 2 2 1904 Reviewer:

Date: <u>CAN 2</u> Concurrence: <u>Joseph W. Thrown</u>

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCES AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE (AMENDED COPY)

<u>NO:</u> NR- 136- S- 135- S

DATE: October 15, 1984 PAGE 1 OF 4

SOURCE TYPE:

Gauge Source

MODEL:

AMCL, CLCL, PPCL

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTION:

Amersham Corporation 2636 S. Clearbrook Drive Arlington Heights, IL 60005

<u>ISOTOPE:</u> Americium-241 Plutonium-238 Curium-244 MAXIMUM ACTIVITY:

100 millicuries 100 millicuries 300 millicuries

LEAK TEST FREQUENCY: 6 months

PRINCIPAL USE: (D

(D) Gamma Gauges

YES

CUSTOM SOURCE:

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCE AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE

No: NR-136-S-135-S

DATE: October 15, 1984 PAGE 2 OF 4

SOURCE TYPE: Gauge Source

DESCRI PTI ON:

Amersham Searle Corp. sources Model AMCL contains americium-241, sealed sources Model CLCL contains curium-244 and sealed sources Model PPCL contains plutonium-238. A basic capsule design is common to the three sources. As an oxide, the radioactive material is bound in a high fired ceramic substrate which is melted (.900°C) and bonded to a stainless steel insert. The insert is placed into a heavy walled monel capsule which is sealed on the back side by welding a backing plug and monel lid to the capsule wall. The window side of the crucible consists of a beryllium disc of 1.0 mm thickness which butts against a shoulder in the capsule wall and is firmly fixed in position by silver solder (M.P. 960°C). The window is protected by a 0.5 mm recess from the end of the capsule. Capsule diameters may vary from 8.0 mm to 15 mm and the length is 5 mm.

LABELING:

Each source is labeled with the radiation symbol, model number and manufacturer's logo. Space permitting, the source will be labeled with the isotope and activity.

DI AGRAM:

See Attachment 1

CONDITIONS OF NORMAL USE:

The source is designed for use in industrial gauging devices. See a device model number for a set of use conditions.

PROTOTYPE TESTING:

Prototype sources have been tested by the manufacturer and a classification of C44344 has been demonstrated pursuant to the USASI (ANSI) Standard N5. 10-1968 but with an improved method for puncture testing of the capsule window. The capsule has been pressure tested which, together with an engineering aria" malysis, indicates that the fuel capsule would contain the fuel and helium for a period of 25 years. Examination of prototype substrate materials after 5 years of shelf testing indicates that the substrate will not crack nor swell and will bind the radioactive material to the insert. The manufacture reports that the sources have been tested and achieved the "Special Form" designation.

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCE AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE

NO: NR-136-S-135-S

DATE:October 15, 1984

PAGE 3 of 4

SOURCE TYPE : Gauge Source

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL:

In addition to the helium leak test, immersion, bubble *tests* on capsules in the fabrication process, each capsule is visually inspected and wipe tested to 0.005 microcurie sensitivity limit prior to shipment. The quantity of radioactive material in each source is confirmed using a Si(Li) detector.

LIMITATION AND/OR OTHER CONSIDERATIONS, OF USE:

- The source shall be distributed to persons specifically licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State.
- 0 Handling, storage, use, transfer, and disposal: To be determined by the licensing authority.
- 0 The source shall not be subjected to environmental or other conditions of use which exceed ANSI classification C44344.
- 0 The source shall be leak tested at six (6) month intervals using techniques capable of detecting 0.005 microcurie of removable contamination.
- 0 This registration sheet and the information contained within the references shall not be changed or transferred without the written consent of the NRC.

SAFETY ANALYSIS SUMMARY:

Based on our review of the information and test data cited below, the claimed ANSI N542 classification) that the source has been in use since 1975, we continue to conclude that the source design is acceptable for licensing purposes. This amendment only increases the activity of curium-244 from 200 to 300 millicuries. This action does not have an effect on the containment integrity of the source. Furthermore, we conclude that the source design would be expected to maintain its integrity for normal conditions of use and accidental conditions which might occur.

REFERENCES:

The following supporting documents for the Amersham Models listed above are hereby incorporated by reference and are made a part of this registry document.

REGISTRY OF RADIOACTIVE SEALED SOURCE AND DEVICES SAFETY EVALUATION OF SEALED SOURCE

NO: NR-136-S-135-S

DATE: October 15, 1984

PAGE 4 OF 4

SOURCE TYPE: Gauge Source

• Amersham Corporation Letters dated December 10, 1974, February 25, 1975, September 8, 1980 and October 10, 1984 with enclosures thereto.

o Supersedes document No. NR-136-D-135-U dated March 28, 1975.

ISSUING AGENCY:

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

DATE: ______ Reviewer: _____ DATE: <u>10/15/84</u> Concurrence: for M.