

Table 3
Acceptable Surface Contamination Levels
Final Facility Decommissioning
Teledyne Brown Engineering
Westwood, New Jersey

Nuclide⁽¹⁾	Average^(2,3)	Maximum^(2,4)	Removable^(2,5)
U-nat, U235, U238, and associated decay products	5,000 dpm α /100 cm ²	15,000 dpm α /100 cm ²	1,000 dpm α /100 cm ²
Transuranics, Ra-226, Ra-228, Th-230, Th-228, Pa-231, AC-227, I-125, I-129	100 dpm/100 cm ²	300 dpm/100 cm ²	20 dpm/100 cm ²
Th-nat, Th-232, Sr-90, Ra-223, Ra-224, U232, I-126, I-131, I-133	1,000 dpm/100 cm ²	3,000 dpm/100 cm ²	200 dpm/100 cm ²
Beta-gamma emitters (nuclides with decay modes other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission) except Sr-90 and others noted above.	5,000 dpm/100 cm ²	15,000 dpm/100 cm ²	1,000 dpm/100 cm ²

⁽¹⁾Where surface contamination by both alpha and beta-gamma emitting nuclides exist, the limits established for alpha and beta-gamma emitting nuclides should apply independently.

⁽²⁾As used in this table, dpm (disintegrations per minute) means the rate of emission by radioactive material as determined by correcting the counts per minute observed by an appropriate detector for background, efficiency, and geometric factors associated with the instrumentation.

⁽³⁾Measurement of average contamination should not be averaged over more than 1 square meter. For objects of less surface area, the average should be derived for each such object.

⁽⁴⁾The maximum contamination level applies to an area of not more than 100 cm².

⁽⁵⁾The amount of removable radioactive material per 100 cm² of surface area should be determined by wiping that area with dry filter or soft absorbent paper, applying moderate pressure, and assessing the amount of radioactive material on the wipe with an appropriate instrument of known efficiency. When removable contamination on objects of less surface area is determined, the pertinent levels should be reduced proportionally and the entire surface should be wiped.