

ISOTOPE (2)	TABLE I		TABLE II	
	TOTAL (3)	REMOVABLE (3) (4)	TOTAL (3)	REMOVABLE
nat, U-235, U-238, h-nat, Th-232, and associated decay products	10,000 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	1,000 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Average (6) 5,000 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup> Maximum 25,000 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	1,000 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>
Other isotopes which decay by alpha emission or by spontaneous fission	1,000 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	100 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Average (6) 500 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup> Maximum 2,500 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	100 dpm $\alpha$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>
beta-gamma emitters (isotopes with decay modes other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission)	0.4 mrad/hr at 1 cm (5)	1,000 dpm $\beta$ - $\gamma$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Average (6) 0.2 mrad/hr at 1 cm (5) Maximum 1.0 mrad/hr at 1 cm (5)	1,000 dpm $\beta$ - $\gamma$ /100 cm <sup>2</sup>

1) -- Either Table I or Table II may be used. For example, if all beta-gamma readings were less than 0.4 mrad/hr at 1 cm, Table I could be used; but if the maximum reading were 0.8 mrad/hr, material could be released under Table II providing the average was less than 0.2 mrad/hr.

2) Where surface contamination by both alpha and beta-gamma emitting isotopes exists, the limits established for alpha and beta-gamma emitting isotopes shall apply independently.

3) 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 and count rate meter for background, efficiency, and geometric factors associated with the instrumentation.

4) The amount of removable radioactive material per 100 cm<sup>2</sup> of surface area shall be determined by wiping that area with dry filter or soft absorbent paper and with the application of moderate pressure, and assessing the amount of radioactive material on the wipe with an appropriate instrument of known efficiency. In determining removable contamination on objects of lesser surface area, the pertinent levels shall be reduced proportionally, and the entire surface shall be wiped.

5) Measured through not more than 7 milligrams per square centimeter of total absorber.

6) Measurements of total contaminant shall not be averaged over more than 10 square meters. For objects of lesser surface area, the average shall be derived for each such object.