From: Eric Jameson
To: internet:valmet.com:jim:hoey
Date: 5/22/96 2:35pm
Subject: Tapio device evaluation, Model BW-5h23

Dear Jim:

Attached is a summary of our phone conversation on Wed, May 22, 1996, at 13:30 hours.

Please forward this as necessary to the TAPIO office.

Best regards,

Eric Jameson

CC: Tom Hill

Summary of Telephone Conversation

Participants: Eric Jameson, Radiological Health Specialist
GA Radioactive Materials Program

Jim Hoey, Radiation Safety Officer
Valmet Automation (USA), Inc

Date: May 22, 1996
Time: 13:30 hours
Duration: 15 minutes

Background History:

Mr. Jameson has been working on the device amendment and evaluation for the addition of Model BW-5h23 to Device Registry # GA 596-D-111-G. The new model differs from the BW-2h55 in that it has a solid state semi-conductor radiation detector instead of a photo-multiplier tube type, and that the BW-5h23 utilizes a 500 mCi Pm-147 source instead of a 200 mCi source.

In a meeting between Mr. Jameson, Mr. Hoey, and Ms. Elizabeth Drinnon (GA Radioactive Materials Program) on Wed, May 15, 1996, Mr. Jameson was given a copy of the "Measurement of Stray Radiation of BW-5h23 Basis Weight Sensor," performed March 15, 1996. On Wed, May 22, 1996, Mr. Jameson received via FAX a copy of the instrument calibration record for the Smart Ion No. 2144, the instrument that was used in determining the radiation patterns. Mr. Hoey understands

Telephone Conversation (cont)

that the date of calibration is not prior to the date of the stray radiation measurement, and was wondering if this would cause any difficulty in completing the device evaluation.

Conversation (summarized):

EJ: In response to your question, per GA Rules and Regulations, the calibration certification for an instrument must pre-date any submitted data obtained using the instrument. Therefore, a new Measurement of Stray Radiation for the BW-5h23 is required to continue the device evaluation.

EJ: In regard to the patterns themselves, it appears that the recorded dose rates are lower with the 500 mCi source than with the 200 mCi source. Also, on the patterns for the 500 mCi source, there is no indication which aperture (5 mm or 15 mm) was used. What was the size of the aperture in use during the measurement of the 500 mCi source?

JH: I believe it was 5 mm. I do not think that the BW-5h23 can utilize the 15 mm aperture. I will find the answers and get the information in writing to you.

EJ: If the readings were made with the 5 mm aperture, and the 15 mm aperture is still a on the disc, what would prevent the 15 mm aperture from being used?

JH: It is possible that the available aperture sizes are 2 mm and 5 mm, that there is no 15 mm aperture on the disc. I will verify which disc is in the BW-5h23.

Summary of Required Information:

- New Stray Radiation Measurement for BW-5h23 500 mCi source, using Smart Ion No. 2144, dated since May 22, 1996 **(JH)**.
- Aperture sizes used in BW-5h23 **(JH).**
- Means of preventing use of 15 mm aperture, if so equipped **(JH).**