

Figure: 25 TAC §289.259(w)

| | AVERAGE ^{bcf} | MAXIMUM ^{bdf} | REMOVABLE ^{bcef} |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NORM ^a | 5,000 dpm/100 cm ² | 15,000 dpm/100 cm ² | 1,000 dpm/100 cm ² |

^a Surfaces contaminated with alpha and beta emitting naturally occurring radionuclides may be surveyed with a detector that responds to both types of radiation. The same method may be employed when evaluating wipe samples for removable contamination.

^b As used in this table, dpm (disintegrations per minute) means the rate of emission by naturally occurring radioactive material as determined by using a ratemeter or scaler and detector appropriate for the type and energy of emissions being monitored. The detector shall be capable of responding to alpha, beta, and/or gamma radiations.

^c Measurements of average contamination level should not be averaged over more than 1 m². For objects of less surface area, the average should be derived for each object.

^d The maximum contamination level applies to an area of not more than 100 cm².

^e 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.

^f All surveys and efficiency determinations shall be made with the detector's active surface no greater than one centimeter from the surface being surveyed, wipe being analyzed, or source being used. A scaler must be used when evaluating wipe samples and count times must be sufficient to detect 10% of the applicable limit with 95% confidence that the activity would be detected.