

Chapter DHS 157

APPENDIX A

Element (atomic number)	Exempt Concentrations	
	Radionuclide	Column I Gas concentration microcuries/ml 1/ Column II Liquid and solid concentration microcuries/ml 2/
Antimony (51)	Sb-122	3X10 ⁻⁴
	Sb-124	2X10 ⁻⁴
	Sb-125	1X10 ⁻³
Argon (18)	Ar-37	1X10 ⁻³
	Ar-41	4X10 ⁻⁷
Arsenic (33)	As-73	5X10 ⁻³
	As-74	5X10 ⁻⁴
	As-76	2X10 ⁻⁴
	As-77	8X10 ⁻⁴
Barium (56)	Ba-131	2X10 ⁻³
	Ba-140	3X10 ⁻⁴
Beryllium (4)	Be-7	2X10 ⁻²
Bismuth (83)	Bi-206	4X10 ⁻⁴
Bromine (35)	Br-82	4X10 ⁻⁷
Cadmium (48)	Cd-109	2X10 ⁻³
	Cd-115m	3X10 ⁻⁴
	Cd-115	3X10 ⁻⁴
Calcium (20)	Ca-45	9X10 ⁻⁵
	Ca-47	5X10 ⁻⁴
Carbon (6)	C-14	1X10 ⁻⁶
Cerium (58)	Ce-141	9X10 ⁻⁴
	Ce-143	4X10 ⁻⁴
	Ce-144	1X10 ⁻⁴
Cesium (55)	Cs-131	2X10 ⁻²
	Cs-134m	6X10 ⁻²
	Cs-134	9X10 ⁻⁵
Chlorine (17)	Cl-38	9X10 ⁻⁷
Chromium (24)	Cr-51	2X10 ⁻²
Cobalt (27)	Co-57	5X10 ⁻³
	Co-58	1X10 ⁻³
	Co-60	5X10 ⁻⁴
Copper (29)	Cu-64	3X10 ⁻³
Dysprosium (66)	Dy-165	4X10 ⁻³
	Dy-166	4X10 ⁻⁴
Erbium (68)	Er-169	9X10 ⁻⁴
	Er-171	1X10 ⁻³
Europium (63)	Eu-152(9.2 h)	6X10 ⁻⁴
	Eu-155	2X10 ⁻³
Fluorine (9)	F-18	2X10 ⁻⁶
Gadolinium (64)	Gd-153	2X10 ⁻³
	Gd-159	8X10 ⁻⁴
Gallium (31)	Ga-72	4X10 ⁻⁴
Germanium (32)	Ge-71	2X10 ⁻²
Gold (79)	Au-196	2X10 ⁻³
	Au-198	5X10 ⁻⁴
	Au-199	2X10 ⁻³

1/ Values are given in Column I only for those materials normally used as gases.
2/ microcuries /g for solids

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I Gas concentration microcuries/ml 1/	Column II Liquid and solid concentration microcuries/ml 2/
Hafnium (72)	Hf-181		7×10^{-4}
Hydrogen (1)	H-3	5×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}
Indium (49)	In-113m		1×10^{-2}
	In-114m		2×10^{-4}
Iodine (53)	I-126	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	I-131	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	I-132	8×10^{-8}	6×10^{-4}
	I-133	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
	I-134	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
Iridium (77)	Ir-190		2×10^{-3}
	Ir-192		4×10^{-4}
	Ir-194		3×10^{-4}
Iron (26)	Fe-55		8×10^{-3}
	Fe-59		6×10^{-4}
Krypton (36)	Kr-85m	1×10^{-6}	
	Kr-85	3×10^{-6}	
Lanthanum (57)	La-140		2×10^{-4}
Lead (82)	Pb-203		4×10^{-3}
Lutetium (71)	Lu-177		1×10^{-3}
Manganese (25)	Mn-52		3×10^{-4}
	Mn-54		1×10^{-3}
	Mn-56		1×10^{-3}
Mercury (80)	Hg-197m		2×10^{-3}
	Hg-197		3×10^{-3}
	Hg-203		2×10^{-4}
Molybdenum (42)	Mo-99		2×10^{-3}
Neodymium (60)	Nd-147		6×10^{-4}
	Nd-149		3×10^{-3}
Nickel (28)	Ni-65		1×10^{-3}
Niobium (Columbium) (41)	Nb-95		1×10^{-3}
	Nb-97		9×10^{-3}
Osmium (76)	Os-185		7×10^{-4}
	Os-191m		3×10^{-2}
	Os-191		2×10^{-3}
	Os-193		6×10^{-4}
Palladium (46)	Pd-103		3×10^{-3}
	Pd-109		9×10^{-4}
Phosphorus (15)	P-32		2×10^{-4}
Platinum (78)	Pt-191		1×10^{-3}
	Pt-193m		1×10^{-2}
	Pt-197m		1×10^{-2}
	Pt-197		1×10^{-3}
Potassium (19)	K-42		3×10^{-3}
Praseodymium (59)	Pr-142		3×10^{-4}
	Pr-143		5×10^{-4}
Promethium (61)	Pm-147		2×10^{-3}
	Pm-149		4×10^{-4}
Rhenium (75)	Re-183		6×10^{-3}
	Re-186		9×10^{-4}

1/ Values are given in Column I only for those materials normally used as gases.

2/ microcuries /g for solids

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I Gas concentration microcuries/ml 1/	Column II Liquid and solid concentration microcuries/ml 2/
Rhodium (45)	Rh-103m		1X10 ⁻¹
	Rh-105		1X10 ⁻³
Rubidium (37)	Rb-86		7X10 ⁻⁴
Ruthenium (44)	Ru-97		4X10 ⁻⁴
	Ru-103		8X10 ⁻⁴
	Ru-105		1X10 ⁻³
	Ru-106		1X10 ⁻⁴
Samarium (62)	Sm-153		8X10 ⁻⁴
Scandium (21)	Sc-46		4X10 ⁻⁴
	Sc-47		9X10 ⁻⁴
	Sc-48		3X10 ⁻⁴
Selenium (34)	Se-75		3X10 ⁻³
Silicon (14)	Si-31		9X10 ⁻³
Silver (47)	Ag-105		1X10 ⁻³
	Ag-110m		3X10 ⁻⁴
	Ag-111		4X10 ⁻⁴
Sodium (11)	Na-24		2X10 ⁻³
Strontium (38)	Sr-85		1X10 ⁻⁴
	Sr-89		1X10 ⁻⁴
	Sr-91		7X10 ⁻⁴
	Sr-92		7X10 ⁻⁴
Sulfur (16)	S-35	9X10 ⁻⁸	6X10 ⁻⁴
Tantalum (73)	Ta-182		4X10 ⁻⁴
Technetium (43)	Tc-96m		1X10 ⁻¹
	Tc-96		1X10 ⁻³
Tellurium (52)	Te-125m		2X10 ⁻³
	Te-127m		6X10 ⁻⁴
	Te-127		3X10 ⁻³
	Te-129m		3X10 ⁻⁴
	Te-131m		6X10 ⁻⁴
	Te-132		3X10 ⁻⁴
Terbium (65)	Tb-160		4X10 ⁻⁴
Thallium (81)	Tl-200		4X10 ⁻³
	Tl-201		3X10 ⁻³
	Tl-202		1X10 ⁻³
	Tl-204		1X10 ⁻³
	Tl-205		1X10 ⁻³
Thulium (69)	Tm-170		5X10 ⁻⁴
	Tm-171		5X10 ⁻³
Tin (50)	Sn-113		9X10 ⁻⁴
	Sn-125		2X10 ⁻⁴
Tungsten (Wolfram) (74)	W-181		4X10 ⁻³
	W-187		7X10 ⁻⁴
Vanadium (23)	V-48		3X10 ⁻⁴
Xenon (54)	Xe-131m	4X10 ⁻⁶	
	Xe-133	3X10 ⁻⁶	
	Xe-135	1X10 ⁻⁶	
Ytterbium (70)	Yb-175		1X10 ⁻³

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2/ microcuries /g for solids

Element (atomic number)	Radionuclide	Column I Gas concentration microcuries/ml 1/	Column II Liquid and solid concentration microcuries/ml 2/
Yttrium (39)	Y-90		2×10^{-4}
	Y-91m		3×10^{-2}
	Y-91		3×10^{-4}
	Y-92		6×10^{-4}
	Y-93		3×10^{-4}
Zinc (30)	Zn-65		1×10^{-3}
	Zn-69m		7×10^{-4}
	Zn-69		2×10^{-2}
	Zr-95		6×10^{-4}
Zirconium (40)	Zr-97		2×10^{-4}
	Beta- and gamma-emitting radioactive material not listed above with half-life of less than 3 years.	1×10^{-10}	1×10^{-6}

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2/ microcuries /g for solids

Note 1: Many radionuclides transform into other radionuclides. In expressing the concentrations in Appendix A, the activity stated is that of the parent radionuclide and takes into account the radioactive decay products.

Note 2: For purposes of s. DHS 157.09 (2) where there is involved a combination of radionuclides, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: Determine for each radionuclide in the product the ratio between the radioactivity concentration present in the product and the exempt radioactivity concentration established in Appendix A for the specific radionuclide when not in combination. The sum of such ratios may not exceed "1".

Example:
$$\frac{\text{Concentration of Radionuclide A in Product}}{\text{Exempt concentration of Radionuclide A}} + \frac{\text{Concentration of Radionuclide B in Product}}{\text{Exempt concentration of Radionuclide B}} \leq 1$$

Note 3: To convert microcuries-/ml to SI units of megabecquerels per liter multiply the above values by 37.

Example: Zirconium (40) Zr-97 (2×10^{-4} microcuries/ml multiplied by 37 is equivalent to 74×10^{-4} MBq/l).

2/ microcuries/g for solids.