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bursting, or other functioning elements unless of a type and design which has been approved by the Associate Administrator.

(c) Tear gas grenades, tear gas candles, and similar devices must be packaged in one of the following packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level:

(1) In UN 4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F metal-strapped wooden boxes. Functioning elements not assembled in grenades or devices must be in a separate compartment of these boxes, or in inner or separate outer boxes, UN 4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F, and must be so packed and cushioned that they may not come in contact with each other or with the walls of the box during transportation. Not more than 50 tear gas devices and 50 functioning elements must be packed in one box, and the gross weight of the outer box may not exceed 35 kg (77 pounds).

(2) In a UN 1A2 metal drum. Functioning elements must be packed in a separate inner packaging or compartment. Not more than 24 tear gas devices and 24 functioning elements must be packed in one outer drum, and the gross weight of the drum may not exceed 35 kg (77 pounds).

(3) In a UN 4G fiberboard box with inside tear gas devices meeting Specifications 2P or 2Q. Each inside packaging must be placed in fiberboard tubes fitted with metal ends or a fiber box with suitable padding. Not more than 30 inner packagings must be packed in one outer box, and the gross weight of the outer box may not exceed 16 kg (35 pounds).

(4) In other packagings of a type or design which has been approved by the Associate Administrator.

(d) Tear gas devices may be shipped completely assembled when offered by or consigned to the U.S. Department of Defense, provided the functioning elements are so packed that they cannot accidentally function. Outer packagings must be UN 4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F metal-strapped wooden boxes.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52669, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001]

Subpart H [Reserved]

Subpart I—Class 7 (Radioactive) Materials

SOURCE: Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 173.401 Scope.

(a) This subpart sets forth requirements for the packaging and transportation of Class 7 (radioactive) materials by offerors and carriers subject to this subchapter. The requirements prescribed in this subpart are in addition to, not in place of, other requirements set forth in this subchapter for Class 7 (radioactive) materials and those of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 10 CFR part 71.

(b) This subpart does not apply to:

(1) Class 7 (radioactive) materials produced, used, transported, or stored within an establishment other than during the course of transportation, including storage in transportation.

(2) Class 7 (radioactive) materials that have been implanted or incorporated into, and are still in, a person or live animal for diagnosis or treatment.

(3) Class 7 (radioactive) material that is an integral part of the means of transport.

(4) Natural material and ores containing naturally occurring radionuclides which are not intended to be processed for use of these radionuclides, provided the activity concentration of the material does not exceed 10 times the values specified in § 173.436.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 69 FR 3670, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.403 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart—

A_1 means the maximum activity of special form Class 7 (radioactive) material permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in § 173.435 or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in § 173.433.

A_2 means the maximum activity of Class 7 (radioactive) material, other than special form material, LSA material, and SCO, permitted in a Type A package. This value is either listed in

§ 173.435 or may be derived in accordance with the procedures prescribed in § 173.433.

Class 7 (radioactive) material See the definition of *Radioactive material* in this section.

Closed transport vehicle means a transport vehicle or conveyance equipped with a securely attached exterior enclosure that during normal transportation restricts the access of unauthorized persons to the cargo space containing the Class 7 (radioactive) materials. The enclosure may be either temporary or permanent, and in the case of packaged materials may be of the ''see-through'' type, and must limit access from top, sides, and bottom.

Consignment means a package or group of packages or load of radioactive material offered by a person for transport in the same shipment.

Containment system means the assembly of components of the packaging intended to retain the Class 7 (radioactive) material during transport.

Contamination means the presence of a radioactive substance on a surface in quantities in excess of 0.4 Bq/cm^2 for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters or 0.04 Bq/cm^2 for all other alpha emitters. Contamination exists in two phases.

(1) *Fixed radioactive contamination* means radioactive contamination that cannot be removed from a surface during normal conditions of transport.

(2) *Non-fixed radioactive contamination* means radioactive contamination that can be removed from a surface during normal conditions of transport.

Conveyance means:

(1) For transport by public highway or rail: any transport vehicle or large freight container;

(2) For transport by water: any vessel, or any hold, compartment, or defined deck area of a vessel including any transport vehicle on board the vessel; and

(3) For transport by aircraft, any aircraft.

Criticality Safety Index (CSI) means a number (rounded up to the next tenth) which is used to provide control over the accumulation of packages, overpacks or freight containers containing fissile material. The CSI for packages containing fissile material is determined in accordance with the instructions provided in 10 CFR 71.22, 71.23, and 71.59. The CSI for an overpack, freight container, or consignment containing fissile material packages is the arithmetic sum of the criticality safety indices of all the fissile material packages contained within the overpack, freight container, or consignment.

Design means the description of a special form Class 7 (radioactive) material, a package, packaging, or LSA-III, that enables those items to be fully identified. The description may include specifications, engineering drawings, reports showing compliance with regulatory requirements, and other relevant documentation.

Deuterium means, for the purposes of § 173.453, deuterium and any deuterium compound, including heavy water, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5000.

Exclusive use means sole use by a single consignor of a conveyance for which all initial, intermediate, and final loading and unloading are carried out in accordance with the direction of the consignor or consignee. The consignor and the carrier must ensure that any loading or unloading is performed by personnel having radiological training and resources appropriate for safe handling of the consignment. The consignor must provide to the initial carrier specific written instructions for maintenance of exclusive use shipment controls, including the vehicle survey requirement of § 173.443 (c) as applicable, and include these instructions with the shipping paper information provided to the carrier by the consignor.

Exemption value means either an exempt material activity concentration or an exempt consignment activity limit listed in the table in § 173.436, or determined according to the procedures described in § 173.433, and used to determine whether a given physically radioactive material is sufficiently radioactive to be subject to the HMR (see definition of radioactive material). An exemption value is different from an exemption, as specified under the definition for special permit in § 171.8 of this subchapter.

Fissile material means plutonium^{239}, plutonium^{241}, uranium^{233}, uranium^{235},

or any combination of these radionuclides. This term does not apply to material containing fissile nuclides, unirradiated natural uranium and unirradiated depleted uranium, or to natural uranium or depleted uranium that has been irradiated in thermal reactors only.

Freight container means a reusable container having a volume of 1.81 cubic meters (64 cubic feet) or more, designed and constructed to permit it being lifted with its contents intact and intended primarily for containment of packages in unit form during transportation. A ''small freight container'' is one which has either one outer dimension less than 1.5 m (4.9 feet) or an internal volume of not more than 3.0 cubic meters (106 cubic feet). All other freight containers are designated as ''large freight containers.''

Graphite means, for the purposes of §173.453, graphite with a boron equivalent content less than 5 parts per million and density greater than 1.5 grams per cubic centimeter.

Highway route controlled quantity means a quantity within a single package which exceeds:

(1) 3,000 times the A_1 value of the radionuclides as specified in §173.435 for special form Class 7 (radioactive) material;

(2) 3,000 times the A_2 value of the radionuclides as specified in §173.435 for normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material; or

(3) 1,000 TBq (27,000 Ci), whichever is least.

Limited quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material means a quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material not exceeding the material's package limits specified in §173.425 and conforming with requirements specified in §173.421.

Low Specific Activity (LSA) material means Class 7 (radioactive) material with limited specific activity which satisfies the descriptions and limits set forth below. Shielding material surrounding the LSA material may not be considered in determining the estimated average specific activity of the package contents. LSA material must be in one of three groups:

(1) LSA-I:

(i) Uranium and thorium ores, concentrates of uranium and thorium ores, and other ores containing naturally occurring radionuclides which are intended to be processed for the use of these radionuclides; or

(ii) Solid unirradiated natural uranium or depleted uranium or natural thorium or their solid or liquid compounds or mixtures; or

(iii) Radioactive material other than fissile material, for which the A_2 value is unlimited; or

(iv) Other radioactive material, excluding fissile material in quantities not excepted under §173.453, in which the activity is distributed throughout and the estimated average specific activity does not exceed 30 times the values for activity concentration specified in §173.436, or 30 times the default values listed in Table 8 of §173.433.

(2) LSA-II:

(i) Water with tritium concentration up to 0.8 TBq/L (20.0 Ci/L); or

(ii) Other radioactive material in which the activity is distributed throughout and the average specific activity does not exceed 10^{-4} A_2/g for solids and gases, and 10^{-5} A_2/g for liquids.

(3) LSA-III. Solids (*e.g.*, consolidated wastes, activated materials), excluding powders, that meet the requirements of §173.468 and in which:

(i) The radioactive material is distributed throughout a solid or a collection of solid objects, or is essentially uniformly distributed in a solid compact binding agent (such as concrete, bitumen, ceramic, etc.);

(ii) The radioactive material is relatively insoluble, or it is intrinsically contained in a relatively insoluble material, so that, even under loss of packaging, the loss of Class 7 (radioactive) material per package by leaching when placed in water for seven days would not exceed 0.1 A_2; and

(iii) The estimated average specific activity of the solid, excluding any shielding material, does not exceed 2×10^{-3} A_2/g.

Low toxicity alpha emitters means natural uranium; depleted uranium; natural thorium; uranium-235 or uranium-238; thorium-232; thorium-228 and thorium-230 when contained in ores or physical and chemical concentrates; and alpha emitters with a half-life of less than 10 days.

Maximum normal operating pressure means the maximum gauge pressure that would develop in a containment system during a period of one year, in the absence of venting or cooling, under the heat conditions specified in 10 CFR 71.71(c)(1).

Multilateral approval means approval of a package design or shipment by the relevant Competent Authority of the country of origin and of each country through or into which the package or shipment is to be transported. This definition does not include approval from a country over which Class 7 (radioactive) materials are carried in aircraft, if there is no scheduled stop in that country.

Natural thorium means thorium with the naturally occurring distribution of thorium isotopes (essentially 100 percent by weight of thorium-232).

Normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material means Class 7 (radioactive) which has not been demonstrated to qualify as ''special form Class 7 (radioactive) material.''

Package means the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport.

(1) ''Excepted package'' means a packaging together with its excepted Class 7 (radioactive) materials as specified in §§173.421–173.426 and 173.428.

(2) ''Industrial package'' means a packaging that, together with its low specific activity (LSA) material or surface contaminated object (SCO) contents, meets the requirements of §§173.410 and 173.411. Industrial packages are categorized in §173.411 as either:

(i) ''Industrial package Type 1 (IP–1)'';

(ii) ''Industrial package Type 2 (IP–2)''; or

(iii) ''Industrial package Type 3 (IP–3)''.

(3) ''Type A package'' means a packaging that, together with its radioactive contents limited to A_1 or A_2 as appropriate, meets the requirements of §§173.410 and 173.412 and is designed to retain the integrity of containment and shielding required by this part under normal conditions of transport as demonstrated by the tests set forth in §173.465 or §173.466, as appropriate. A Type A package does not require Competent Authority approval.

(4) ''Type B package'' means a packaging designed to transport greater than an A_1 or A_2 quantity of radioactive material that, together with its radioactive contents, is designed to retain the integrity of containment and shielding required by this part when subjected to the normal conditions of transport and hypothetical accident test conditions set forth in 10 CFR part 71.

(i) ''Type B(U) package'' means a Type B packaging that, together with its radioactive contents, for international shipments requires unilateral approval only of the package design and of any stowage provisions that may be necessary for heat dissipation.

(ii) ''Type B(M) package'' means a Type B packaging, together with its radioactive contents, that for international shipments requires multilateral approval of the package design, and may require approval of the conditions of shipment. Type B(M) packages are those Type B package designs which have a maximum normal operating pressure of more than 700 kPa/cm^2 (100 lb/in^2) gauge or a relief device which would allow the release of Class 7 (radioactive) material to the environment under the hypothetical accident conditions specified in 10 CFR part 71.

(5) ''Fissile material package'' means a packaging, together with its fissile material contents, which meets the requirements for fissile material packages described in subpart E of 10 CFR 71. A fissile material package may be a Type AF package, a Type B(U)F package, or a Type B(M)F package.

Packaging means, for Class 7 (radioactive) materials, the assembly of components necessary to ensure compliance with the packaging requirements of this subpart. It may consist of one or more receptacles, absorbent materials, spacing structures, thermal insulation, radiation shielding, service equipment for filling, emptying, venting and pressure relief, and devices for cooling or absorbing mechanical shocks. The conveyance, tie-down system, and auxiliary equipment may sometimes be designated as part of the packaging.

Quality assurance means a systematic program of controls and inspections applied by each person involved in the transport of radioactive material which provides confidence that a standard of safety prescribed in this subchapter is achieved in practice.

Radiation level means the radiation dose-equivalent rate expressed in millisieverts per hour or mSv/h (millirems per hour or mrem/h). Neutron flux densities may be converted into radiation levels according to Table 1:

TABLE 1—NEUTRON FLUENCE RATES TO BE REGARDED AS EQUIVALENT TO A RADIATION LEVEL OF 0.01 MSV/H (1MREM/H) [1]

Energy of neutron	Flux density equivalent to 0.01 mSv/h (1 mrem/h) neutrons per square centimeter per second (n/cm^2/s)
Thermal (2.510E–8) MeV	272.0
1 keV	272.0
10 keV	281.0
100 keV	47.0
500 keV	11.0
1 MeV	7.5
5 MeV	6.4
10 MeV	6.7

[1]Flux densities equivalent for energies between those listed in this table may be obtained by linear interpolation.

Radioactive contents means a Class 7 (radioactive) material, together with any contaminated or activated solids, liquids and gases within the packaging.

Radioactive instrument or article means any manufactured instrument or article such as an instrument, clock, electronic tube or apparatus, or similar instrument or article having Class 7 (radioactive) material in gaseous or nondispersible solid form as a component part.

Radioactive material means any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration and the total activity in the consignment exceed the values specified in the table in §173.436 or values derived according to the instructions in §173.433.

Special form Class 7 (radioactive) material means either an indispersible solid radioactive material or a sealed capsule containing radioactive material which satisfies the following conditions:

(1) It is either a single solid piece or a sealed capsule containing radioactive material that can be opened only by destroying the capsule;

(2) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 mm (0.2 in); and

(3) It satisfies the test requirements of §173.469. Special form encapsulations designed in accordance with the requirements of §173.389(g) in effect on June 30, 1983 (see 49 CFR part 173, revised as of October 1, 1982), and constructed prior to July 1, 1985 and special form encapsulations designed in accordance with the requirements of §173.403 in effect on March 31, 1996 (see 49 CFR part 173, revised as of October 1, 1995), and constructed prior to April 1, 1997, may continue to be used. Any other special form encapsulation must meet the requirements of this paragraph (3).

Specific activity of a radionuclide means the activity of the radionuclide per unit mass of that nuclide. The specific activity of a material in which the radionuclide is essentially uniformly distributed is the activity per unit mass of the material.

Surface Contaminated Object (SCO) means a solid object which is not itself radioactive but which has radioactive material distributed on its surface. SCO exists in two phases:

(1) SCO-I: A solid object on which:

(i) The non-fixed contamination on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm^2 (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm^2) does not exceed 4 Bq/cm^2 (10^{-4} microcurie/cm^2) for beta and gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, or 0.4 Bq/cm^2 (10^{-5} microcurie/cm^2) for all other alpha emitters;

(ii) The fixed contamination on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm^2 (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm^2) does not exceed 4×10^4 Bq/cm^2 (1.0 microcurie/cm^2) for beta and gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, or 4×10^3 Bq/cm^2 (0.1 microcurie/cm^2) for all other alpha emitters; and

(iii) The non-fixed contamination plus the fixed contamination on the inaccessible surface averaged over 300 cm^2 (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm^2) does not exceed 4×10^4 Bq/cm^2 (1 microcurie/cm^2) for beta and gamma and low toxicity alpha

emitters, or 4×10^3 Bq/cm^2 (0.1 microcurie/cm^2) for all other alpha emitters.

(2) SCO-II: A solid object on which the limits for SCO-I are exceeded and on which:

(i) The non-fixed contamination on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm^2 (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm^2) does not exceed 400 Bq/cm^2 (10^{-2} microcurie/cm^2) for beta and gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, or 40 Bq/cm^2 (10^{-3} microcurie/cm^2) for all other alpha emitters;

(ii) The fixed contamination on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm^2 (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm^2) does not exceed 8×10^5 Bq/cm^2 (20 microcurie/cm^2) for beta and gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, or 8×10^4 Bq/cm^2 (2 microcuries/cm^2) for all other alpha emitters; and

(iii) The non-fixed contamination plus the fixed contamination on the inaccessible surface averaged over 300 cm^2 (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm^2) does not exceed 8×10^5 Bq/cm^2 (20 microcuries/cm^2) for beta and gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, or 8×10^4 Bq/cm^2 (2 microcuries/cm^2) for all other alpha emitters.

Transport index (TI) means the dimensionless number (rounded up to the next tenth) placed on the label of a package, to designate the degree of control to be exercised by the carrier during transportation. The transport index is determined by multiplying the maximum radiation level in millisieverts (mSv) per hour at 1 m (3.3 ft) from the external surface of the package by 100 (equivalent to the maximum radiation level in millirem per hour at 1 m (3.3 ft)).

Type A quantity means a quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material, the aggregate radioactivity which does not exceed A_1 for special form Class 7 (radioactive) material of A_2 for normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material, where A_1 and A_2 values are given in §173.435 or are determined in accordance with §173.433.

Type B quantity means a quantity of material greater than a Type A quantity.

Unilateral approval means approval of a package design solely by the Competent Authority of the country of origin of the design.

Unirradiated thorium means thorium containing not more than 10^{-7} grams uranium-233 per gram of thorium-232.

Unirradiated uranium means uranium containing not more than 2×10^3 Bq of plutonium per gram of uranium-235, not more than 9×10^6 Bq of fission products per gram of uranium-235 and not more than 5×10^{-3} g of uranium-236 per gram of uranium-235.

Uranium—natural, depleted or enriched means the following:

(1)(i) ''Natural uranium'' means chemically separated uranium containing the naturally occurring distribution of uranium isotopes (approximately 99.28% uranium-238 and 0.72% uranium-235 by mass).

(ii) ''Depleted uranium'' means uranium containing a lesser mass percentage of uranium-235 than in natural uranium.

(iii) ''Enriched uranium'' means uranium containing a greater mass percentage of uranium-235 than 0.72%.

(2) In all cases listed in this definition, a very small mass percentage of uranium-234 is present.

[69 FR 3670, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55116, Sept. 13, 2004; 69 FR 58843, Oct. 1, 2004; 70 FR 56098, Sept. 23, 2005; 70 FR 73165, Dec. 9, 2005]

§173.410 General design requirements.

In addition to the requirements of subparts A and B of this part, each package used for the shipment of Class 7 (radioactive) materials must be designed so that—

(a) The package can be easily handled and properly secured in or on a conveyance during transport.

(b) Each lifting attachment that is a structural part of the package must be designed with a minimum safety factor of three against yielding when used to lift the package in the intended manner, and it must be designed so that failure of any lifting attachment under excessive load would not impair the ability of the package to meet other requirements of this subpart. Any other structural part of the package which could be used to lift the package must be capable of being rendered inoperable for lifting the package during

transport or must be designed with strength equivalent to that required for lifting attachments.

(c) The external surface, as far as practicable, will be free from protruding features and will be easily decontaminated.

(d) The outer layer of packaging will avoid, as far as practicable, pockets or crevices where water might collect.

(e) Each feature that is added to the package will not reduce the safety of the package.

(f) The package will be capable of withstanding the effects of any acceleration, vibration or vibration resonance that may arise under normal conditions of transport without any deterioration in the effectiveness of the closing devices on the various receptacles or in the integrity of the package as a whole and without loosening or unintentionally releasing the nuts, bolts, or other securing devices even after repeated use (see §§ 173.24, 173.24a, and 173.24b).

(g) The materials of construction of the packaging and any components or structure will be physically and chemically compatible with each other and with the package contents. The behavior of the packaging and the package contents under irradiation will be taken into account.

(h) All valves through which the package contents could escape will be protected against unauthorized operation.

(i) For transport by air—

(1) The temperature of the accessible surfaces of the package will not exceed 50 °C (122 °F) at an ambient temperature of 38 °C (100 °F) with no account taken for insulation;

(2) The integrity of containment will not be impaired if the package is exposed to ambient temperatures ranging from −40 °C (−40 °F) to +55 °C (131 °F); and

(3) Packages containing liquid contents will be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure that produces a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa (13.8 lb/in^2).

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20750, May 8, 1996; 64 FR 51919, Sept. 27, 1999]

§ 173.411 Industrial packagings.

(a) *General.* Each industrial packaging must comply with the requirements of this section which specifies packaging tests, and record retention applicable to Industrial Packaging Type 1 (IP–1), Industrial Packaging Type 2 (IP–2), and Industrial Packaging Type 3 (IP–3).

(b) *Industrial packaging certification and tests.* (1) Each IP–1 must meet the general design requirements prescribed in § 173.410.

(2) Each IP–2 must meet the general design requirements prescribed in § 173.410 and when subjected to the tests specified in § 173.465(c) and (d) or evaluated against these tests by any of the methods authorized by § 173.461(a), must prevent:

(i) Loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and

(ii) A significant increase in the radiation levels recorded or calculated at the external surfaces for the condition before the test.

(3) Each IP–3 packaging must meet the requirements for an IP–1 and an IP–2, and must meet the requirements specified in § 173.412(a) through (j).

(4) Tank containers may be used as Industrial package Types 2 or 3 (Type IP–2 or Type IP–3) provided that:

(i) They satisfy the requirements for Type IP–1 specified in paragraph (b)(1);

(ii) They are designed to conform to the standards prescribed in Chapter 6.7, of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, (IBR, *see* § 171.7 of this subchapter), ''Requirements for the Design, Construction, Inspection and Testing of Portable Tanks and Multiple-Element Gas Containers (MEGCs),'' or other requirements at least equivalent to those standards;

(iii) They are capable of withstanding a test pressure of 265 kPa (37.1 psig); and

(iv) They are designed so that any additional shielding which is provided shall be capable of withstanding the static and dynamic stresses resulting from handling and routine conditions of transport and of preventing a loss of shielding integrity which would result in more than a 20% increase in the radiation level at any external surface of the tank containers.

(5) Tanks, other than tank containers, including DOT Specification IM 101 or IM 102 steel portable tanks, may be used as Industrial package Types 2 or 3 (Type IP–2) or (Type IP–3) for transporting LSA–I and LSA–II liquids and gases as prescribed in Table 6, provided that they conform to standards at least equivalent to those prescribed in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(6) Freight containers may be used as Industrial packages Types 2 or 3 (Type IP–2) or (Type IP–3) provided that:

(i) The radioactive contents are restricted to solid materials;

(ii) They satisfy the requirements for Type IP–1 specified in paragraph (b)(1); and

(iii) They are designed to conform to the standards prescribed in the International Organization for Standardization document ISO 1496–1: ''Series 1 Freight Containers—Specifications and Testing—Part 1: General Cargo Containers; excluding dimensions and ratings (IBR, *see* §171.7 of this subchapter). They shall be designed such that if subjected to the tests prescribed in that document and the accelerations occurring during routine conditions of transport they would prevent:

(A) Loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and

(B) Loss of shielding integrity which would result in more than a 20% increase in the radiation level at any external surface of the freight containers.

(7) Metal intermediate bulk containers may also be used as Industrial package Type 2 or 3 (Type IP–2 or Type IP–3), provided that:

(i) They satisfy the requirements for Type IP–1 specified in paragraph (b)(1); and

(ii) They are designed to conform to the standards prescribed in Chapter 6.5 of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter), ''Requirements for the Construction and Testing of Intermediate Bulk Containers,'' for Packing Group I or II, and if they were subjected to the tests prescribed in that document, but with the drop test conducted in the most damaging orientation, they would prevent:

(A) Loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and

(B) Loss of shielding integrity which would result in more than a 20% increase in the radiation level at any external surface of the intermediate bulk containers.

(c) Except for IP–1 packagings, each offeror of an industrial package must maintain on file for at least one year after the latest shipment, and shall provide to the Associate Administrator on request, complete documentation of tests and an engineering evaluation or comparative data showing that the construction methods, packaging design, and materials of construction comply with that specification.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20750, May 8, 1996; 66 FR 45379, 45383, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 75747, Dec. 31, 2003; 69 FR 3673, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55117, Sept. 13, 2004; 69 FR 58843, Oct. 1, 2004; 72 FR 55693, Oct. 1, 2007]

§173.412 Additional design requirements for Type A packages.

In addition to meeting the general design requirements prescribed in §173.410, each Type A packaging must be designed so that—

(a) The outside of the packaging incorporates a feature, such as a seal, that is not readily breakable, and that, while intact, is evidence that the package has not been opened. In the case of packages shipped in closed transport vehicles in exclusive use, the cargo compartment, instead of the individual packages, may be sealed.

(b) The smallest external dimension of the package is not less than 10 cm (4 inches).

(c) Containment and shielding is maintained during transportation and storage in a temperature range of −40 °C (−40 °F) to 70 °C (158 °F). Special attention shall be given to liquid contents and to the potential degradation of the packaging materials within the temperature range.

(d) The packaging must include a containment system securely closed by a positive fastening device that cannot be opened unintentionally or by pressure that may arise within the package during normal transport. Special form Class 7 (radioactive) material, as demonstrated in accordance with §173.469,

may be considered as a component of the containment system. If the containment system forms a separate unit of the package, it must be securely closed by a positive fastening device that is independent of any other part of the package.

(e) For each component of the containment system account is taken, where applicable, of radiolytic decomposition of materials and the generation of gas by chemical reaction and radiolysis.

(f) The containment system will retain its radioactive contents under the reduction of ambient pressure to 25 kPa (3.6 psi).

(g) Each valve, other than a pressure relief device, is provided with an enclosure to retain any leakage.

(h) Any radiation shield that encloses a component of the packaging specified as part of the containment system will prevent the unintentional escape of that component from the shield.

(i) Failure of any tie-down attachment that is a structural part of the packaging, under both normal and accident conditions, must not impair the ability of the package to meet other requirements of this subpart.

(j) When evaluated against the performance requirements of this section and the tests specified in §173.465 or using any of the methods authorized by §173.461(a), the packaging will prevent—

(1) Loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and

(2) A significant increase in the radiation levels recorded or calculated at the external surfaces for the condition before the test.

(k) Each packaging designed for liquids will—

(1) Be designed to provide for ullage to accommodate variations in temperature of the contents, dynamic effects and filling dynamics;

(2) Meet the conditions prescribed in paragraph (j) of this section when subjected to the tests specified in §173.466 or evaluated against these tests by any of the methods authorized by §173.461(a); and

(3) Either—

(i) Have sufficient suitable absorbent material to absorb twice the volume of the liquid contents. The absorbent material must be compatible with the package contents and suitably positioned to contact the liquid in the event of leakage; or

(ii) Have a containment system composed of primary inner and secondary outer containment components designed to assure retention of the liquid contents within the secondary outer component in the event that the primary inner component leaks.

(l) Each package designed for gases, other than tritium not exceeding 40 TBq (1080Ci) or noble gases not exceeding the A_2 value appropriate for the noble gas, will be able to prevent loss or dispersal of contents when the package is subjected to the tests prescribed in §173.466 or evaluated against these tests by any of the methods authorized by §173.461(a).

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 57633, Oct. 6, 2003]

§173.413 Requirements for Type B packages.

Except as provided in §173.416, each Type B(U) or Type B(M) package must be designed and constructed to meet the applicable requirements specified in 10 CFR part 71.

§173.415 Authorized Type A packages.

The following packages are authorized for shipment if they do not contain quantities exceeding A_1 or A_2 as appropriate:

(a) DOT Specification 7A (see §178.350 of this subchapter) Type A general packaging. Each offeror of a Specification 7A package must maintain on file for at least one year after the latest shipment, and shall provide to DOT on request, complete documentation of tests and an engineering evaluation or comparative data showing that the construction methods, packaging design, and materials of construction comply with that specification.

(b) Any other Type A packaging that also meets the applicable standards for fissile materials in 10 CFR part 71 and is used in accordance with §173.471.

(c) Any Type B(U) or Type B(M) packaging authorized pursuant to §173.416.

(d) Any foreign-made packaging that meets the standards in ''IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material No. TS-R-1'' (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) and bears the marking ''Type A''. Such packagings may be used for domestic and export shipments of Class 7 (radioactive) materials provided the offeror obtains the applicable documentation of tests and engineering evaluations and maintains the documentation on file in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. These packagings must conform with requirements of the country of origin (as indicated by the packaging marking) and the IAEA regulations applicable to Type A packagings.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 67 FR 61014, Sept. 27, 2002; 68 FR 75742, Dec. 31, 2003; 69 FR 3673, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55117, Sept. 13, 2004]

§173.416 Authorized Type B packages.

Each of the following packages is authorized for shipment of quantities exceeding A_1 or A_2, as appropriate:

(a) Any Type B(U) or Type B(M) packaging that meets the applicable requirements of 10 CFR part 71 and that has been approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission may be shipped pursuant to §173.471.

(b) Any Type B(U) or B(M) packaging that meets the applicable requirements in ''IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, No. TS-R-1'' (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) and for which the foreign Competent Authority Certificate has been revalidated by DOT pursuant to §173.473. These packagings are authorized only for export and import shipments.

(c) Continued use of an existing Type B packaging constructed to DOT Specification 6M, 20WC, or 21WC is authorized until October 1, 2008 if it conforms in all aspects to the requirements of this subchapter in effect on October 1, 2003.

[69 FR 3673, Jan. 26, 2004]

§173.417 Authorized fissile materials packages.

(a) Except as provided in §173.453, fissile materials containing not more than A_1 or A_2 as appropriate, must be packaged in one of the following packagings:

(1)(i) Any packaging listed in §173.415, limited to the Class 7 (radioactive) materials specified in 10 CFR part 71, subpart C;

(ii) Any Type AF, Type B(U)F, or Type B(M)F packaging that meets the applicable standards for fissile material packages in 10 CFR part 71; or

(iii) Any Type AF, Type B(U)F, or Type B(M)F packaging that meets the applicable requirements for fissile material packages in Section VI of the International Atomic Energy Agency ''Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, No. TS-R-1 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter),'' and for which the foreign Competent Authority certificate has been revalidated by the U.S. Competent Authority, in accordance with §173.473. These packages are authorized only for export and import shipments.

(2) A residual ''heel'' of enriched solid uranium hexafluoride may be transported without a protective overpack in any metal cylinder that meets both the requirements of §173.415 and §178.350 of this subchapter for Specification 7A Type A packaging, and the requirements of §173.420 for packagings containing greater than 0.1 kg of uranium hexafluoride. Any such shipment must be made in accordance with Table 2, as follows:

TABLE 2—ALLOWABLE CONTENT OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE (UF_6 "HEEL" IN A SPECIFICATION 7A CYLINDER)

Maximum cylinder diameter		Cylinder volume		Maximum Uranium 235-enrichment (weight) percent	Maximum "Heel" weight per cylinder			
					UF_6		Uranium-235	
Centimeters	Inches	Liters	Cubic feet		kg	lb	kg	lb
12.7	5	8.8	0.311	100.0	0.045	0.1	0.031	0.07
20.3	8	39.0	1.359	12.5	0.227	0.5	0.019	0.04
30.5	12	68.0	2.410	5.0	0.454	1.0	0.015	0.03
76.0	30	725.0	25.64	5.0	11.3	25.0	0.383	0.84
122.0	48	3,084.0	[1] 108.9	4.5	22.7	50.0	0.690	1.52
122.0	48	4,041.0	[2] 142.7	4.5	22.7	50.0	0.690	1.52

[1] 10 ton.
[2] 14 ton

(3) DOT Specification 20PF–1, 20PF–2, or 20PF–3 (see §178.356 of this subchapter), or Specification 21PF–1A, 21PF–1B, or 21PF–2 (see §178.358 of this subchapter) phenolic-foam insulated overpack with snug fittings inner metal cylinders, meeting all requirements of §§173.24, 173.410, 173.412, and 173.420 and the following:

(i) Handling procedures and packaging criteria must be in accordance with United States Enrichment Corporation Report No. USEC–651 or ANSI N14.1 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter); and

(ii) Quantities of uranium hexafluoride are authorized as shown in Table 3 of this section, with each package assigned a minimum criticality safety index as also shown.

(b) Fissile Class 7 (radioactive) materials with radioactive content exceeding A_1 or A_2 must be packaged in one of the following packagings:

(1) Type B(U), or Type B(M) packaging that meets the standards for packaging of fissile materials in 10 CFR part 71, and is approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and used in accordance with §173.471;

(2) Type B(U) or Type B(M) packaging that also meets the applicable requirements for fissile material packaging in Section VI of the International Atomic Energy Agency ''Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, No. TS-R-1,'' and for which the foreign Competent Authority certificate has been revalidated by the U.S. Competent Authority in accordance with §173.473. These packagings are authorized only for import and export shipments; or

(3) DOT Specifications 20PF–1, 20PF–2, or 20PF–3 (see §178.356 of this subchapter), for DOT Specifications 21PF–1A or 21PF–1B (see §178.356 of this subchapter) phenolic-foam insulated overpack with snug fitting inner metal cylinders, meeting all requirements of §§173.24, 173.410, and 173.412, and the following:

(i) Handling procedures and packaging criteria must be in accordance with United States Enrichment Corporation Report No. USEC–651 or ANSI N14.1; and

(ii) Quantities of uranium hexafluoride are authorized as shown in Table 3, with each package assigned a minimum criticality safety index as also shown:

TABLE 3—AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE

Protective overpack specification number	Maximum inner cyclinder diameter		Maximum weight of UF6 contents		Maximum U–235 enrichment (weight/percent)	Minimum criticality safety index
	Centimeters	Inches	Kilograms	Pounds		
20PF–1	12.7	5	25	55	100.0	0.1
20PF–2	20.3	8	116	255	12.5	0.4
20PF–3	30.5	12	209	460	5.0	1.1
21PF–1A[1] or 21PF–1B[1,2]	[2]76.0	[2]30	2,250	4,950	5.0	5.0
21PF–1A[1] or 21PF–1B[1]	[3]76.0	[3]30	2,282	5,020	5.0	5.0
21PF–2[1]	[2]76.0	[2]30	2,250	4,950	5.0	5.0

TABLE 3—AUTHORIZED QUANTITIES OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE—Continued

Protective overpack specification number	Maximum inner cyclinder diameter		Maximum weight of UF6 contents		Maximum U–235 enrichment (weight/percent)	Minimum criticality safety index
	Centimeters	Inches	Kilograms	Pounds		
21PF–2[1]	[3]76.0	[3]30	2,282	5,020	5.0	5.0

[1] For 76 cm (30 in) cylinders, the maximum H/U atomic ratio is 0.088.
[2] Model 30A inner cylinder (reference USEC–651).
[3] Model 30B inner cylinder (reference USEC–651).

(c) Continued use of an existing fissile material packaging constructed to DOT Specification 6L, 6M, or 1A2, is authorized until October 1, 2008 if it conforms in all respects to the requirements of this subchapter in effect on October 1, 2003.

[69 FR 3673, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55118, Sept. 13, 2004]

§ 173.418 Authorized packages—pyrophoric Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

Pyrophoric Class 7 (radioactive) materials, as referenced in the § 172.101 table of this subchapter, in quantities not exceeding A_2 per package must be transported in DOT Specification 7A packagings constructed of materials that will not react with, nor be decomposed by, the contents. Contents of the package must be—

(a) In solid form and must not be fissile unless excepted by § 173.453;

(b) Contained in sealed and corrosion resistant receptacles with positive closures (friction or slip-fit covers or stoppers are not authorized);

(c) Free of water and contaminants that would increase the reactivity of the material; and

(d) Inerted to prevent self-ignition during transport by either—

(1) Mixing with large volumes of inerting materials, such as graphite, dry sand, or other suitable inerting material, or blended into a matrix of hardened concrete; or

(2) Filling the innermost receptacle with an appropriate inert gas or liquid.

(e) Pyrophoric Class 7 (radioactive) materials transported by aircraft must be packaged in Type B packages.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 68 FR 45038, July 31, 2003; 70 FR 56098, Sept. 23, 2005]

§ 173.419 Authorized packages—oxidizing Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

(a) An oxidizing Class 7 (radioactive) material, as referenced in the § 172.101 table of this subchapter, is authorized in quantities not exceeding an A_2 per package, in a DOT Specification 7A package provided that—

(1) The contents are:

(i) Not fissile;

(ii) Packed in inside packagings of glass, metal or compatible plastic; and

(iii) Cushioned with a material that will not react with the contents; and

(2) The outside packaging is made of wood, metal, or plastic.

(b) The package must be capable of meeting the applicable test requirements of § 173.465 without leakage of contents.

(c) For shipment by air, the maximum quantity in any package may not exceed 11.3 kg (25 pounds).

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 173.420 Uranium hexafluoride (fissile, fissile excepted and non-fissile).

(a) In addition to any other applicable requirements of this subchapter, quantities greater than 0.1 kg of fissile, fissile excepted or non-fissile uranium hexafluoride must be offered for transportation as follows:

(1) Before initial filling and during periodic inspection and test, packagings must be cleaned in accordance with American National Standard N14.1 (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter).

(2) Packagings must be designed, fabricated, inspected, tested and marked in accordance with—

(i) American National Standard N14.1 in effect at the time the packaging was manufactured;

(ii) Specifications for Class DOT-106A multi-unit tank car tanks (see §§ 179.300 and 179.301 of this subchapter); or

(iii) Section VIII of the ASME Code (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter), provided the packaging—

(A) Was manufactured on or before June 30, 1987;

(B) Conforms to the edition of the ASME Code in effect at the time the packaging was manufactured;

(C) Is used within its original design limitations; and

(D) Has shell and head thicknesses that have not decreased below the minimum value specified in the following table:

Packaging model	Minimum thickness; millimeters (inches)
1S, 2S	1.58 (0.062)
5A, 5B, 8A	3.17 (0.125)
12A, 12B	4.76 (0.187)
30B	7.93 (0.312)
48A, F, X, and Y	12.70 (0.500)
48T, O, OM, OM Allied, HX, H, and G	6.35 (0.250)

(3) Each package shall be designed so that it will:

(i) withstand a hydraulic test at an internal pressure of at least 1.4 MPa (200 psi) without leakage;

(ii) withstand the test specified in § 173.465(c) without loss or dispersal of the uranium hexafluoride; and

(iii) withstand the test specified in 10 CFR 71.73(c)(4) without rupture of the containment system.

(4) Uranium hexafluoride must be in solid form.

(5) The volume of solid uranium hexafluoride, except solid depleted uranium hexafluoride, at 20 °C (68 °F) may not exceed 61% of the certified volumetric capacity of the packaging. The volume of solid depleted uranium hexafluoride at 20 °C (68 °F) may not exceed 62% of the certified volumetric capacity of the packaging.

(6) The pressure in the package at 20 °C (68 °F) must be less than 101.3 kPa (14.8 psig).

(b) Each packaging for uranium hexafluoride must be periodically inspected, tested, marked and otherwise conform with the American National Standard N14.1.

(c) Each repair to a packaging for uranium hexafluoride must be performed in accordance with the American National Standard N14.1.

(d) Non-fissile uranium hexafluoride, in quantities of less than 0.1 kg, may be shipped in packaging that meets §§ 173.24, 173.24a, and 173.410.

[69 FR 3675, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55118, Sept. 13, 2004]

§ 173.421 Excepted packages for limited quantities of Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

(a) A Class 7 (radioactive) material with an activity per package which does not exceed the limited quantity package limits specified in Table 4 in § 173.425, and its packaging, are excepted from requirements in this subchapter for specification packaging, labeling, marking (except for the UN identification number marking requirement described in § 173.422(a)), and if not a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, shipping papers, and the requirements of this subpart if:

(1) Each package meets the general design requirements of § 173.410;

(2) The radiation level at any point on the external surface of the package does not exceed 0.005 mSv/hour (0.5 mrem/ hour);

(3) The nonfixed (removable) radioactive surface contamination on the external surface of the package does not exceed the limits specified in § 173.443(a);

(4) The outside of the inner packaging or, if there is no inner packaging, the outside of the packaging itself bears the marking ''Radioactive'';

(5) The package does not contain fissile material unless excepted by § 173.453.

(6) The material is otherwise prepared for shipment as specified in accordance with § 173.422.

(b) A limited quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material that is a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste, is not subject to the provisions in § 172.203(d) or § 172.204(c)(4) of this subchapter.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 69 FR 3675, Jan. 26, 2004; 70 FR 56098, Sept. 23, 2005]

§ 173.422 Additional requirements for excepted packages containing Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

An excepted package of Class 7 (radioactive) material that is prepared for shipment under the provisions of § 173.421, § 173.424, § 173.426, or § 173.428 is not subject to any additional requirements of this subchapter, except for the following:

(a) The outside of each package must be marked with the four digit UN identification number for the material preceded by the letters UN, as shown in column (4) of the Hazardous Materials Table in § 172.101 of this subchapter;

(b) Sections 171.15 and 171.16 of this subchapter, pertaining to the reporting of incidents;

(c) Sections 174.750, 175.700(b), and 176.710 of this subchapter (depending on the mode of transportation), pertaining to the reporting of decontamination;

(d) The training requirements of subpart H of part 172 of this subchapter; and

(e) For materials that meet the definition of a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste, the shipping paper requirements of subpart C of part 172 of this subchapter.

[69 FR 3675, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.423 Requirements for multiple hazard limited quantity Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

(a) Except as provided in § 173.4, when a limited quantity radioactive material meets the definition of another hazard class or division, it must be—

(1) Classed for the additional hazard;

(2) Packaged to conform with the requirements specified in § 173.421(a)(1) through (a)(5) or § 173.424(a) through (g), as appropriate; and

(3) Offered for transportation in accordance with the requirements applicable to the hazard for which it is classed.

(b) A limited quantity Class 7 (radioactive) material which is classed other than Class 7 in accordance with this subchapter is excepted from the requirements of §§ 173.422(a), 172.203(d), and 172.204(c)(4) of this subchapter if the entry ''Limited quantity radioactive material'' appears on the shipping paper in association with the basic description.

§ 173.424 Excepted packages for radioactive instruments and articles.

A radioactive instrument or article and its packaging are excepted from requirements in this subchapter for specification packaging, labeling, marking (except for the UN identification number marking requirement described in § 173.422(a)), and if not a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, shipping papers and the requirements of this subpart if:

(a) Each package meets the general design requirements of § 173.410;

(b) The activity of the instrument or article does not exceed the relevant limit listed in Table 4 in § 173.425;

(c) The total activity per package does not exceed the relevant limit listed in Table 4 in § 173.425;

(d) The radiation level at 10 cm (4 in) from any point on the external surface of any unpackaged instrument or article does not exceed 0.1 mSv/hour (10 mrem/hour);

(e) The active material is completely enclosed by non-active components (a device performing the sole function of containing radioactive material shall not be considered to be an instrument or manufactured article);

(f) The radiation level at any point on the external surface of a package bearing the article or instrument does not exceed 0.005 mSv/hour (0.5 mrem/hour), or, for exclusive use domestic shipments, 0.02 mSv/hour (2 mrem/hour);

(g) The nonfixed (removable) radioactive surface contamination on the external surface of the package does not exceed the limits specified in § 173.443(a);

(h) Except as provided in § 173.426, the package does not contain more than 15 g of uranium-235; and

(i) The package is otherwise prepared for shipment as specified in § 173.422.

[69 FR 3675, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.425 Table of activity limits—excepted quantities and articles.

The limits applicable to instruments, articles, and limited quantities subject to exceptions under §§ 173.421 and 173.424 are set forth in table 4 as follows:

TABLE 4—ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR LIMITED QUANTITIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTICLES

Nature of contents	Instruments and articles		Limited quantity package limits [1]
	Limits for each instrument or article [1]	Package limits [1]	
Solids:			
Special form	10^{-2} A_1	A_1	10^{-3} A_1
Normal form	10^{-2} A_2	A_2	10^{-3} A_2
Liquids:			
Tritiated water:			
<0.0037 TBq/L (0.1 Ci/L)			37 TBq (1,000 Ci)
0.0037 TBq to 0.037 TBq/L (0.1 Ci to 1.0 Ci/L).			3.7 TBq (100 Ci)
>0.037 TBq/L (1.0 Ci/L)			0.037 TBq (1.0 Ci)
Other Liquids	10^{-3} A_2	10^{-1} A_2	10^{-4} A_2
Gases:			
Tritium [2]	2×10^{-2} A_2	2×10^{-1} A_2	2×10^{-2} A_2
Special form	10^{-3} A_1	10^{-2} A_1	10^{-3} A_1
Normal form	10^{-3} A_2	10^{-2} A_2	10^{-3} A_2

[1] For mixtures of radionuclides see § 173.433(d).
[2] These values also apply to tritium in activated luminous paint and tritium adsorbed on solid carriers.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20751, May 8, 1996; 63 FR 52849, Oct. 1, 1998; 65 FR 58630, Sept. 29, 2000; 66 FR 45383, Aug. 28, 2001; 69 FR 3676, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.426 Excepted packages for articles containing natural uranium or thorium.

A manufactured article in which the sole Class 7 (radioactive) material content is natural uranium, unirradiated depleted uranium or natural thorium, and its packaging, are excepted from the requirements in this subchapter for specification packaging, labeling, marking (except for the UN identification number marking requirement described in § 173.422(a)), and if not a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, shipping papers and the requirements of this subpart if:

(a) Each package meets the general design requirements of § 173.410;

(b) The outer surface of the uranium or thorium is enclosed in an inactive sheath made of metal or other durable protective material;

(c) The conditions specified in § 173.421(a) (2), (3) and (4) are met; and

(d) The article is otherwise prepared for shipment as specified in § 173.422.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20752, May 8, 1996; 69 FR 3676, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.427 Transport requirements for low specific activity (LSA) Class 7 (radioactive) materials and surface contaminated objects (SCO).

(a) In addition to other applicable requirements specified in this subchapter, LSA materials and SCO, unless excepted by paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, must be packaged in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section and must be transported in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) The external dose rate may not exceed an external radiation level of 10 mSv/h (1 rem/h) at 3 m from the unshielded material;

(2) The quantity of LSA and SCO material in any single conveyance may not exceed the limits specified in Table 5;

(3) LSA material and SCO that are or contain fissile material must conform to the applicable requirements of § 173.453;

(4) Packaged and unpackaged Class 7 (radioactive) materials must conform to the contamination control limits specified in § 173.443;

(5) External radiation levels may not exceed those specified in § 173.441; and

(6) For LSA material and SCO consigned as exclusive use:

(i) Shipments shall be loaded by the consignor and unloaded by the consignee from the conveyance or freight container in which originally loaded;

(ii) There may be no loose radioactive material in the conveyance; however, when the conveyance is the packaging, there may not be any leakage of radioactive material from the conveyance;

(iii) Packaged and unpackaged Class 7 (radioactive) materials must be braced so as to prevent shifting of lading under conditions normally incident to transportation;

(iv) Specific instructions for maintenance of exclusive use shipment controls shall be provided by the offeror to the carrier. Such instructions must be included with the shipping paper information;

(v) Except for shipments of unconcentrated uranium or thorium ores, the transport vehicle must be placarded in accordance with subpart F of part 172 of this subchapter;

(vi) For domestic transportation only, packaged and unpackaged Class 7 (radioactive) materials containing less than an A_2 quantity are excepted from the marking and labeling requirements of this subchapter. However, the exterior of each package or unpackaged Class 7 (radioactive) materials must be stenciled or otherwise marked ''RADIOACTIVE—LSA'' or ''RADIOACTIVE—SCO'', as appropriate, and packages or unpackaged Class 7 (radioactive) materials that contain a hazardous substance must be stenciled or otherwise marked with the letters ''RQ'' in association with the description in this paragraph (a)(6)(vi); and

(vii) Transportation by aircraft is prohibited except when transported in an industrial package in accordance with Table 6 of this section, or in an authorized Type A or Type B package.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, LSA material and SCO must be packaged as follows:

(1) In an industrial package (IP–1, IP–2 or IP–3; §173.411), subject to the limitations of Table 6;

(2) In a DOT Specification 7A (§178.350 of this subchapter) Type A package;

(3) In any Type B(U) or B(M) packaging authorized pursuant to §173.416;

(4) In a packaging which meets the requirements of §§173.24, 173.24a, and 173.410, but only for domestic transportation of an exclusive use shipment that is less than an A_2 quantity.

(5) For exclusive use transport of liquid LSA-I only, in either:

(i) Specification 103CW, 111A60W7 (§§173.31, and 179.201–1 to 179.201–11 of this subchapter) tank cars. Bottom openings in tanks are prohibited; or

(ii) Specification MC 310, MC 311, MC 312, MC 331 or DOT 412 (§178.348 or §178.337 of this subchapter) cargo tank motor vehicles. Bottom outlets are not authorized. Trailer-on-flat-car service is not authorized.

(c) LSA material and SCO in groups LSA-I and SCO-I may be transported unpackaged under the following conditions:

(1) All unpackaged material, other than ores containing only naturally occurring radionuclides, shall be transported in such a manner that under normal conditions of transport there will be no escape of the radioactive contents from the conveyance nor will there be any loss of shielding;

(2) Each conveyance must be under exclusive use, except when only transporting SCO-I on which the contamination on the accessible and the inaccessible surfaces is not greater than 4.0 Bq/cm^2 for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters and 0.4 Bq/cm^2 for all other alpha emitters; and

(3) For SCO-I where it is suspected that non-fixed contamination exists on inaccessible surfaces in excess of the values specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, measures shall be taken to ensure that the radioactive material is not released into the conveyance or to the environment.

(d) LSA and SCO that exceed the packaging limits in this section must be packaged in accordance with 10 CFR part 71.

(e) Tables 5 and 6 are as follows:

TABLE 5—CONVEYANCE ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR LSA MATERIAL AND SCO

Nature of material	Activity limit for conveyances
1. LSA-I	No limit.
2. LSA-II and LSA-III; Non-combustible solids	No limit.

TABLE 5—CONVEYANCE ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR LSA MATERIAL AND SCO—Continued

Nature of material	Activity limit for conveyances
3. LSA-II and LSA-III; Combustible solids and all liquids and gases.	100 A_2
4. SCO	100 A_2

TABLE 6—INDUSTRIAL PACKAGE INTEGRITY REQUIREMENTS FOR LSA MATERIAL AND SCO

Contents	Industrial packaging type	
	Exclusive use shipment	Non exclusive use shipment
1. LSA-I:		
Solid	IP–1	IP–1
Liquid	IP–1	IP–2
2. LSA-II:		
Solid	IP–2	IP–2
Liquid and gas	IP–2	IP–3
3. LSA-III	IP–2	IP–3
4. SCO-I	IP–1	IP–1
5. SCO-II	IP–2	IP–2

[69 FR 3676, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55118, Sept. 13, 2004; 69 FR 58843, Oct. 1, 2004; 70 FR 56098, Sept. 23, 2005]

§ 173.428 Empty Class 7 (radioactive) materials packaging.

A packaging which previously contained Class 7 (radioactive) materials and has been emptied of contents as far as practical, is excepted from the shipping paper and marking (except for the UN identification number marking requirement described in §173.422(a)) requirements of this subchapter, provided that—

(a) The packaging meets the requirements of §173.421(a) (2), (3), and (5) of this subpart;

(b) The packaging is in unimpaired condition and is securely closed so that there will be no leakage of Class 7 (radioactive) material under conditions normally incident to transportation;

(c) The outer surface of any uranium or thorium in its structure is covered with an inactive sheath made of metal or some other substantial material;

(d) Internal contamination does not exceed 100 times the limits in §173.443(a);

(e) Any labels previously applied in conformance with subpart E of part 172 of this subchapter are removed, obliterated, or covered and the ''Empty'' label prescribed in §172.450 of this subchapter is affixed to the packaging; and

(f) The packaging is prepared for shipment as specified in §173.422.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20752, May 8, 1996; 64 FR 51919, Sept. 27, 1999; 69 FR 3677, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.431 Activity limits for Type A and Type B packages.

(a) Except for LSA material and SCO, a Type A package may not contain a quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) materials greater than A_1 for special form Class 7 (radioactive) material or A_2 for normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material as listed in §173.435, or, for Class 7 (radioactive) materials not listed in §173.435, as determined in accordance with §173.433.

(b) The limits on activity contained in a Type B(U) or Type B(M) package are those prescribed in §§173.416 and 173.417, or in the applicable approval certificate under §§173.471, 173.472 or 173.473.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 69 FR 3677, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.433 Requirements for determining basic radionuclide values, and for the listing of radionuclides on shipping papers and labels.

(a) For individual radionuclides listed in the table in §173.435 and §173.436:

(1) A_1 and A_2 values are given in the table in §173.435; and

(2) Activity concentration exemption values and consignment activity exemption values are given in the table in §173.436.

(b) For individual radionuclides which are not listed in the tables in §173.435 or §173.436:

(1) the radionuclide values in Tables 7 or 8 of this section may be used; or

(2) other basic radionuclide values may be used provided they are first approved by the Associate Administrator or, for international transport, multilateral approval is obtained from the pertinent Competent Authorities.

(c) In calculating A_1 or A_2 values for a radionuclide not listed in the table in §173.435:

(1) Where the chemical form of each radionuclide is known, it is permissible to use the A_2 value related to its solubility class as recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, if the chemical forms under both normal and accident conditions of transport are taken into consideration.

(2) A single radioactive decay chain in which the radionuclides are present in their naturally-occurring proportions, and in which no daughter nuclide has a half life either longer than 10 days or longer than that of the parent nuclide, will be considered as a single radionuclide, and the activity to be taken into account and the A_1 or A_2 value to be applied will be those corresponding to the parent nuclide of that chain. Otherwise, the parent and daughter nuclides will be considered as a mixture of different nuclides.

(d) Mixtures of radionuclides whose identities and respective activities are known must conform to the following conditions:

(1) For special form Class 7 (radioactive) material, the activity which may be transported in a Type A package must satisfy:

$$\sum_i \frac{B(i)}{A_1(i)} \leq 1$$

Where:

B(i) is the activity of radionuclide i in special form; and

A_1 (i) is the A_1 value for radionuclide i.

(2) For normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material, the activity which may be transported in a Type A package must satisfy:

$$\sum_j \frac{C(j)}{A_2(j)} \leq 1$$

Where:

C(j) is the activity of radionuclide j in normal form; and

A_2(j) is the A_2 value for radionuclide j.

(3) If the package contains both special and normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material, the activity which may be transported in a Type A package must satisfy:

$$\sum_i \frac{B(i)}{A_1(i)} + \sum_j \frac{C(j)}{A_2(j)} \leq 1$$

Where:

The symbols are defined as in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section.

(4) Alternatively, the A_1 value for a mixture of special form material may be determined as follows:

$$A_1 \text{ for mixture} = \frac{1}{\sum_i \frac{f(i)}{A_1(i)}}$$

Where:

f(i) is the fraction of activity for radionuclide i in the mixture; and

A_1(i) is the appropriate A_1 value for radionuclide i.

(5) Alternatively, the A_2 value for mixtures of normal form material may be determined as follows:

$$A_2 \text{ for mixture} = \frac{1}{\sum_i \frac{f(i)}{A_2(i)}}$$

Where:

f(i) is the fraction of activity for normal form radionuclide i in the mixture; and

A_2(i) is the appropriate A_2 value for radionuclide i.

(6) The exempt activity concentration for mixtures of nuclides may be determined as follows:

$$\text{Exempt activity concentration limit for mixture} = \frac{1}{\sum_i \frac{f(i)}{[A](i)}}$$

Where:

f(i) is the fraction of activity concentration of nuclide i in the mixture; and [A](i) is the activity concentration for exempt material containing nuclide i.

(7) The activity limit for an exempt consignment for mixtures of nuclides may be determined as follows:

$$\text{Exempt consignment activity limit for mixture} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i} \frac{f(i)}{A(i)}}$$

Where:

f(i) is the fraction of activity of nuclide i in the mixture; and

A(i) is the activity limit for exempt consignments for nuclide i.

(e) When the identity of each nuclide is known but the individual activities of some of the radionuclides are not known, the radionuclides may be grouped and the lowest A_1 or A_2 value, as appropriate, for the radionuclides in each group may be used in applying the formulas in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(5) of this section. Groups may be based on the total alpha activity and the total beta/gamma activity when these are known, using the lowest A_1 or A_2 values for the alpha emitters or beta/gamma emitters, respectively.

(f) When the identity of each nuclide is known but the individual activities of some of the radionuclides are not known, the radionuclides may be grouped and the lowest [A] (activity concentration for exempt material) or A (activity limit for exempt consignment) value, as appropriate, for the radionuclides in each group may be used in applying the formulas in paragraphs (d)(6) and (d)(7) of this section. Groups may be based on the total alpha activity and the total beta/gamma activity when these are known, using the lowest [A] or A values for the alpha emitters or beta/gamma emitters, respectively.

(g) *Shipping papers and labeling.* For mixtures of radionuclides, the radionuclides (n) that must be shown on shipping papers and labels in accordance with §§ 172.203 and 172.403 of this subchapter, respectively, must be determined on the basis of the following formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_{(i)}}{A_{(i)}} \geq 0.95 \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \frac{a_{(i)}}{A_{(i)}}$$

Where:

n + m represents all the radionuclides in the mixture;

m are the radionuclides that do not need to be considered;

$a_{(i)}$ is the activity of radionuclide i in the mixture; and

$A_{(i)}$ is the A_1 or A_2 value, as appropriate for radionuclide i.

(h) Tables 7 and 8 are as follows:

TABLE 7—GENERAL VALUES FOR A_1 AND A_2

Radioactive contents	A_1		A_2	
	(TBq)	(Ci)	(TBq)	(Ci)
1. Only beta or gamma emitting nuclides are known to be present	1×10^{-1}	2.7×10^{0}	2×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}
2. Only alpha emitting nuclides are known to be present	2×10^{-1}	5.4×10^{0}	9×10^{-5}	2.4×10^{-3}
3. No relevant data are available	1×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	9×10^{-5}	2.4×10^{-3}

TABLE 8—GENERAL EXEMPTION VALUES

Radioactive contents	Activity concentration for exempt material		Activity limits for exempt consignments	
	(Bq/g)	(Ci/g)	(Bq)	Ci)
1. Only beta or gamma emitting nuclides are known to be present	1×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
2. Only alpha emitting nuclides are known to be present	1×10^{-1}	2.7×10^{-12}	1×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
3. No relevant data are available	1×10^{-1}	2.7×10^{-12}	1×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}

[69 FR 3677, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55119, Sept. 13, 2004]

§ 173.434 Activity-mass relationships for uranium and natural thorium.

The table of activity-mass relationships for uranium and natural thorium are as follows:

Thorium and uranium enrichment [1] (Wt% ^{235}U present)	Specific activity			
	TBq/gram	Grams/Tbq	Ci/gram	Grams/Ci
0.45 (depleted)	1.9×10^{-8}	5.4×10^{7}	5.0×10^{-7}	2.0×10^{6}
0.72 (natural)	2.6×10^{-8}	3.8×10^{7}	7.1×10^{-7}	1.4×10^{6}
1.0	2.8×10^{-8}	3.6×10^{7}	7.6×10^{-7}	1.3×10^{6}
1.5	3.7×10^{-8}	2.7×10^{7}	1.0×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{6}
5.0	1.0×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-6}	3.7×10^{5}
10.0	1.8×10^{-7}	5.6×10^{6}	4.8×10^{-6}	2.1×10^{5}
20.0	3.7×10^{-7}	2.7×10^{6}	1.0×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{5}
35.0	7.4×10^{-7}	1.4×10^{6}	2.0×10^{-5}	5.0×10^{4}
50.0	9.3×10^{-7}	1.1×10^{6}	2.5×10^{-5}	4.0×10^{4}
90.0	2.1×10^{-6}	4.7×10^{5}	5.8×10^{-5}	1.7×10^{4}
93.0	2.6×10^{-6}	3.9×10^{5}	7.0×10^{-5}	1.4×10^{4}
95.0	3.4×10^{-6}	3.0×10^{5}	9.1×10^{-5}	1.1×10^{4}
Natural thorium	8.1×10^{-9}	1.2×10^{8}	2.2×10^{-7}	4.6×10^{6}

[1] The figures for uranium include representative values for the activity of uranium-234 which is concentrated during the enrichment process. The activity for thorium includes the equilibrium concentration of thorium-228.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by 63 FR 52849, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 173.435 Table of A_1 and A_2 values for radionuclides.

The table of A_1 and A_2 values for radionuclides is as follows:

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci) [b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci) [b]	Specific activity	
						(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Ac-225 (a)	Actinium (89)	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-3}	1.6×10^{-1}	2.1×10^{3}	5.8×10^{4}
Ac-227 (a)		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	9.0×10^{-5}	2.4×10^{-3}	2.7	7.2×10^{1}
Ac-228		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	8.4×10^{4}	2.2×10^{6}
Ag-105	Silver (47)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{4}
Ag-108m (a)		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	9.7×10^{-1}	2.6×10^{1}
Ag-110m (a)		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.8×10^{2}	4.7×10^{3}
Ag-111		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	5.8×10^{3}	1.6×10^{5}
Al-26	Aluminum (13)	1.0×10^{-1}	2.7	1.0×10^{-1}	2.7	7.0×10^{-4}	1.9×10^{-2}
Am-241	Americium (95)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	1.3×10^{-1}	3.4
Am-242m (a)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	3.6×10^{-1}	1.0×10^{1}
Am-243 (a)		5.0	1.4×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	7.4×10^{-3}	2.0×10^{-1}
Ar-37	Argon (18)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.7×10^{3}	9.9×10^{4}
Ar-39		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.3	3.4×10^{1}
Ar-41		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.5×10^{6}	4.2×10^{7}
As-72	Arsenic (33)	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	6.2×10^{4}	1.7×10^{6}
As-73		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	8.2×10^{2}	2.2×10^{4}
As-74		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	3.7×10^{3}	9.9×10^{4}
As-76		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	5.8×10^{4}	1.6×10^{6}
As-77		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	3.9×10^{4}	1.0×10^{6}
At-211 (a)	Astatine (85)	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	7.6×10^{4}	2.1×10^{6}
Au-193	Gold (79)	7.0	1.9×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	3.4×10^{4}	9.2×10^{5}
Au-194		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.5×10^{4}	4.1×10^{5}
Au-195		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	6.0	1.6×10^{2}	1.4×10^{2}	3.7×10^{3}
Au-198		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	9.0×10^{3}	2.4×10^{5}
Au-199		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	7.7×10^{3}	2.1×10^{5}
Ba-131 (a)	Barium (56)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	3.1×10^{3}	8.4×10^{4}
Ba-133		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	9.4	2.6×10^{2}
Ba-133m		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.2×10^{4}	6.1×10^{5}
Ba-140 (a)		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	2.7×10^{3}	7.3×10^{4}
Be-7	Beryllium (4)	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.3×10^{4}	3.5×10^{5}
Be-10		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	8.3×10^{-4}	2.2×10^{-2}
Bi-205	Bismuth (83)	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	1.5×10^{3}	4.2×10^{4}
Bi-206		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.8×10^{3}	1.0×10^{5}
Bi-207		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	1.9	5.2×10^{1}
Bi-210		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	4.6×10^{3}	1.2×10^{5}
Bi-210m (a)		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	2.1×10^{-5}	5.7×10^{-4}
Bi-212 (a)		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	5.4×10^{5}	1.5×10^{7}
Bk-247	Berkelium (97)	8.0	2.2×10^{2}	8.0×10^{-4}	2.2×10^{-2}	3.8×10^{-2}	1.0
Bk-249 (a)		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	6.1×10^{1}	1.6×10^{3}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci) [b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci) [b]	Specific activity	
						(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Br-76	Bromine (35)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	9.4×10^{4}	2.5×10^{6}
Br-77		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	2.6×10^{4}	7.1×10^{5}
Br-82		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{4}	1.1×10^{6}
C-11	Carbon (6)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.1×10^{7}	8.4×10^{8}
C-14		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.6×10^{-1}	4.5
Ca-41	Calcium (20)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	3.1×10^{-3}	8.5×10^{-2}
Ca-45		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.6×10^{2}	1.8×10^{4}
Ca-47 (a)		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	2.3×10^{4}	6.1×10^{5}
Cd-109	Cadmium (48)	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	9.6×10^{1}	2.6×10^{3}
Cd-113m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	8.3	2.2×10^{2}
Cd-115 (a)		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.9×10^{4}	5.1×10^{5}
Cd-115m		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	9.4×10^{2}	2.5×10^{4}
Ce-139	Cerium (58)	7.0	1.9×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.5×10^{2}	6.8×10^{3}
Ce-141		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.8×10^{4}
Ce-143		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.5×10^{4}	6.6×10^{5}
Ce-144 (a)		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	1.2×10^{2}	3.2×10^{3}
Cf-248	Californium (98)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-3}	1.6×10^{-1}	5.8×10^{1}	1.6×10^{3}
Cf-249		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	8.0×10^{-4}	2.2×10^{-2}	1.5×10^{-1}	4.1
Cf-250		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{-3}	5.4×10^{-2}	4.0	1.1×10^{2}
Cf-251		7.0	1.9×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-4}	1.9×10^{-2}	5.9×10^{-2}	1.6
Cf-252 (h)		5.0×10^{-2}	1.4	3.0×10^{-3}	8.1×10^{-2}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}
Cf-253 (a)		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{-2}	1.1	1.1×10^{3}	2.9×10^{4}
Cf-254		1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	3.1×10^{2}	8.5×10^{3}
Cl-36	Chlorine (17)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.2×10^{-3}	3.3×10^{-2}
Cl-38		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	4.9×10^{6}	1.3×10^{8}
Cm-240	Curium (96)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	7.5×10^{2}	2.0×10^{4}
Cm-241		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.1×10^{2}	1.7×10^{4}
Cm-242		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0×10^{-2}	2.7×10^{-1}	1.2×10^{2}	3.3×10^{3}
Cm-243		9.0	2.4×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	1.9	5.2×10^{1}
Cm-244		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{-3}	5.4×10^{-2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}
Cm-245		9.0	2.4×10^{2}	9.0×10^{-4}	2.4×10^{-2}	6.4×10^{-3}	1.7×10^{-1}
Cm-246		9.0	2.4×10^{2}	9.0×10^{-4}	2.4×10^{-2}	1.1×10^{-2}	3.1×10^{-1}
Cm-247 (a)		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	3.4×10^{-6}	9.3×10^{-5}
Cm-248		2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	3.0×10^{-4}	8.1×10^{-3}	1.6×10^{-4}	4.2×10^{-3}
Co-55	Cobalt (27)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	1.1×10^{5}	3.1×10^{6}
Co-56		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{4}
Co-57		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	3.1×10^{2}	8.4×10^{3}
Co-58		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.2×10^{3}	3.2×10^{4}
Co-58m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.2×10^{5}	5.9×10^{6}
Co-60		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.2×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}
Cr-51	Chromium (24)	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.4×10^{3}	9.2×10^{4}
Cs-129	Cesium (55)	4.0	1.1×10^{2}	4.0	1.1×10^{2}	2.8×10^{4}	7.6×10^{5}
Cs-131		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.8×10^{3}	1.0×10^{5}
Cs-132		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	5.7×10^{3}	1.5×10^{5}
Cs-134		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	4.8×10^{1}	1.3×10^{3}
Cs-134m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.0×10^{5}	8.0×10^{6}
Cs-135		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	4.3×10^{-5}	1.2×10^{-3}
Cs-136		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	2.7×10^{3}	7.3×10^{4}
Cs-137 (a)		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.2	8.7×10^{1}
Cu-64	Copper (29)	6.0	1.6×10^{2}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.4×10^{5}	3.9×10^{6}
Cu-67		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	2.8×10^{4}	7.6×10^{5}
Dy-159	Dysprosium (66)	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.1×10^{2}	5.7×10^{3}
Dy-165		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.0×10^{5}	8.2×10^{6}
Dy-166 (a)		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	8.6×10^{3}	2.3×10^{5}
Er-169	Erbium (68)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	3.1×10^{3}	8.3×10^{4}
Er-171		8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	9.0×10^{4}	2.4×10^{6}
Eu-147	Europium (63)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.4×10^{3}	3.7×10^{4}
Eu-148		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{2}	1.6×10^{4}
Eu-149		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	3.5×10^{2}	9.4×10^{3}
Eu-150 (short lived)		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.1×10^{4}	1.6×10^{6}
Eu-150 (long lived)		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.1×10^{4}	1.6×10^{6}
Eu-152		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.5	1.8×10^{2}
Eu-152m		8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	8.2×10^{4}	2.2×10^{6}
Eu-154		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	9.8	2.6×10^{2}
Eu-155		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.8×10^{1}	4.9×10^{2}
Eu-156		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	2.0×10^{3}	5.5×10^{4}
F-18	Fluorine (9)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.5×10^{6}	9.5×10^{7}
Fe-52 (a)	Iron (26)	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	2.7×10^{5}	7.3×10^{6}
Fe-55		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	8.8×10^{1}	2.4×10^{3}
Fe-59		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	1.8×10^{3}	5.0×10^{4}
Fe-60 (a)		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	7.4×10^{-4}	2.0×10^{-2}
Ga-67	Gallium (31)	7.0	1.9×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	2.2×10^{4}	6.0×10^{5}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci) [b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci) [b]	Specific activity	
						(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Ga-68		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	1.5×10^{6}	4.1×10^{7}
Ga-72		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{5}	3.1×10^{6}
Gd-146 (a)	Gadolinium (64)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	6.9×10^{2}	1.9×10^{4}
Gd-148		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{-3}	5.4×10^{-2}	1.2	3.2×10^{1}
Gd-153		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	9.0	2.4×10^{2}	1.3×10^{2}	3.5×10^{3}
Gd-159		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.9×10^{4}	1.1×10^{6}
Ge-68 (a)	Germanium (32)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	2.6×10^{2}	7.1×10^{3}
Ge-71		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	5.8×10^{3}	1.6×10^{5}
Ge-77		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.3×10^{5}	3.6×10^{6}
Hf-172 (a)	Hafnium (72)	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	4.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}
Hf-175		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.9×10^{2}	1.1×10^{4}
Hf-181		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	6.3×10^{2}	1.7×10^{4}
Hf-182		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.1×10^{-6}	2.2×10^{-4}
Hg-194 (a)	Mercury (80)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.3×10^{-1}	3.5
Hg-195m (a)		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	1.5×10^{4}	4.0×10^{5}
Hg-197		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	9.2×10^{3}	2.5×10^{5}
Hg-197m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	2.5×10^{4}	6.7×10^{5}
Hg-203		5.0	1.4×10^{2}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	5.1×10^{2}	1.4×10^{4}
Ho-166	Holmium (67)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	2.6×10^{4}	7.0×10^{5}
Ho-166m		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	6.6×10^{-2}	1.8
I-123	Iodine (53)	6.0	1.6×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	7.1×10^{4}	1.9×10^{6}
I-124		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	9.3×10^{3}	2.5×10^{5}
I-125		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.4×10^{2}	1.7×10^{4}
I-126		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	2.9×10^{3}	8.0×10^{4}
I-129		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	6.5×10^{-6}	1.8×10^{-4}
I-131		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	4.6×10^{3}	1.2×10^{5}
I-132		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	3.8×10^{5}	1.0×10^{7}
I-133		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	4.2×10^{4}	1.1×10^{6}
I-134		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	9.9×10^{5}	2.7×10^{7}
I-135 (a)		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.3×10^{5}	3.5×10^{6}
In-111	Indium (49)	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.5×10^{4}	4.2×10^{5}
In-113m		4.0	1.1×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.2×10^{5}	1.7×10^{7}
In-114m (a)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	8.6×10^{2}	2.3×10^{4}
In-115m		7.0	1.9×10^{2}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	2.2×10^{5}	6.1×10^{6}
Ir-189 (a)	Iridium (77)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.9×10^{3}	5.2×10^{4}
Ir-190		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	2.3×10^{3}	6.2×10^{4}
Ir-192 (c)		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.4×10^{2}	9.2×10^{3}
Ir-194		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.1×10^{4}	8.4×10^{5}
K-40	Potassium (19)	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	2.4×10^{-7}	6.4×10^{-6}
K-42		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.2×10^{5}	6.0×10^{6}
K-43		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.2×10^{5}	3.3×10^{6}
Kr-81	Krypton (36)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	7.8×10^{-4}	2.1×10^{-2}
Kr-85		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.5×10^{1}	3.9×10^{2}
Kr-85m		8.0	2.2×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0×10^{5}	8.2×10^{6}
Kr-87		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	1.0×10^{6}	2.8×10^{7}
La-137	Lanthanum (57)	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	6.0	1.6×10^{2}	1.6×10^{-3}	4.4×10^{-2}
La-140		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	2.1×10^{4}	5.6×10^{5}
Lu-172	Lutetium (71)	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	4.2×10^{3}	1.1×10^{5}
Lu-173		8.0	2.2×10^{2}	8.0	2.2×10^{2}	5.6×10^{1}	1.5×10^{3}
Lu-174		9.0	2.4×10^{2}	9.0	2.4×10^{2}	2.3×10^{1}	6.2×10^{2}
Lu-174m		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	2.0×10^{2}	5.3×10^{3}
Lu-177		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	4.1×10^{3}	1.1×10^{5}
Mg-28 (a)	Magnesium (12)	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	2.0×10^{5}	5.4×10^{6}
Mn-52	Manganese (25)	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.6×10^{4}	4.4×10^{5}
Mn-53		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	6.8×10^{-5}	1.8×10^{-3}
Mn-54		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	2.9×10^{2}	7.7×10^{3}
Mn-56		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	8.0×10^{5}	2.2×10^{7}
Mo-93	Molybdenum (42)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	4.1×10^{-2}	1.1
Mo-99 (a) (i)		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.8×10^{4}	4.8×10^{5}
N-13	Nitrogen (7)	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	5.4×10^{7}	1.5×10^{9}
Na-22	Sodium (11)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	2.3×10^{2}	6.3×10^{3}
Na-24		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	3.2×10^{5}	8.7×10^{6}
Nb-93m	Niobium (41)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	8.8	2.4×10^{2}
Nb-94		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.9×10^{-3}	1.9×10^{-1}
Nb-95		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.5×10^{3}	3.9×10^{4}
Nb-97		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	9.9×10^{5}	2.7×10^{7}
Nd-147	Neodymium (60)	6.0	1.6×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.0×10^{3}	8.1×10^{4}
Nd-149		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	4.5×10^{5}	1.2×10^{7}
Ni-59	Nickel (28)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	3.0×10^{-3}	8.0×10^{-2}
Ni-63		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	2.1	5.7×10^{1}
Ni-65		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	7.1×10^{5}	1.9×10^{7}
Np-235	Neptunium (93)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	5.2×10^{1}	1.4×10^{3}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci) [b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci) [b]	Specific activity (TBq/g)	Specific activity (Ci/g)
Np-236 (short-lived)		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	4.7×10^{-4}	1.3×10^{-2}
Np-236 (long-lived)		9.0×10^{0}	2.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	4.7×10^{-4}	1.3×10^{-2}
Np-237		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{-3}	5.4×10^{-2}	2.6×10^{-5}	7.1×10^{-4}
Np-239		7.0	1.9×10^{2}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	8.6×10^{3}	2.3×10^{5}
Os-185	Osmium (76)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	2.8×10^{2}	7.5×10^{3}
Os-191		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.6×10^{3}	4.4×10^{4}
Os-191m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	4.6×10^{4}	1.3×10^{6}
Os-193		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.0×10^{4}	5.3×10^{5}
Os-194 (a)		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.1×10^{1}	3.1×10^{2}
P-32	Phosphorus (15)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	1.1×10^{4}	2.9×10^{5}
P-33		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	5.8×10^{3}	1.6×10^{5}
Pa-230 (a)	Protactinium (91)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-2}	1.9	1.2×10^{3}	3.3×10^{4}
Pa-231		4.0	1.1×10^{2}	4.0×10^{-4}	1.1×10^{-2}	1.7×10^{-3}	4.7×10^{-2}
Pa-233		5.0	1.4×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.7×10^{2}	2.1×10^{4}
Pb-201	Lead (82)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.2×10^{4}	1.7×10^{6}
Pb-202		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.2×10^{-4}	3.4×10^{-3}
Pb-203		4.0	1.1×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{4}	3.0×10^{5}
Pb-205		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	4.5×10^{-6}	1.2×10^{-4}
Pb-210 (a)		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-2}	1.4	2.8	7.6×10^{1}
Pb-212 (a)		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	5.1×10^{4}	1.4×10^{6}
Pd-103 (a)	Palladium (46)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.8×10^{3}	7.5×10^{4}
Pd-107		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	1.9×10^{-5}	5.1×10^{-4}
Pd-109		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	7.9×10^{4}	2.1×10^{6}
Pm-143	Promethium (61)	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.3×10^{2}	3.4×10^{3}
Pm-144		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	9.2×10^{1}	2.5×10^{3}
Pm-145		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	5.2	1.4×10^{2}
Pm-147		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	3.4×10^{1}	9.3×10^{2}
Pm-148m (a)		8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	7.9×10^{2}	2.1×10^{4}
Pm-149		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.5×10^{4}	4.0×10^{5}
Pm-151		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.7×10^{4}	7.3×10^{5}
Po-210	Polonium (84)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	1.7×10^{2}	4.5×10^{3}
Pr-142	Praseodymium (59)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.3×10^{4}	1.2×10^{6}
Pr-143		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.5×10^{3}	6.7×10^{4}
Pt-188 (a)	Platinum (78)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	2.5×10^{3}	6.8×10^{4}
Pt-191		4.0	1.1×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	8.7×10^{3}	2.4×10^{5}
Pt-193		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.4	3.7×10^{1}
Pt-193m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.8×10^{3}	1.6×10^{5}
Pt-195m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	6.2×10^{3}	1.7×10^{5}
Pt-197		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.2×10^{4}	8.7×10^{5}
Pt-197m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.7×10^{5}	1.0×10^{7}
Pu-236	Plutonium (94)	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.0×10^{-3}	8.1×10^{-2}	2.0×10^{1}	5.3×10^{2}
Pu-237		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	4.5×10^{2}	1.2×10^{4}
Pu-238		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	6.3×10^{-1}	1.7×10^{1}
Pu-239		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	2.3×10^{-3}	6.2×10^{-2}
Pu-240		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	8.4×10^{-3}	2.3×10^{-1}
Pu-241 (a)		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-2}	1.6	3.8	1.0×10^{2}
Pu-242		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	1.5×10^{-4}	3.9×10^{-3}
Pu-244 (a)		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	6.7×10^{-7}	1.8×10^{-5}
Ra-223 (a)	Radium (88)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-3}	1.9×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{3}	5.1×10^{4}
Ra-224 (a)		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	5.9×10^{3}	1.6×10^{5}
Ra-225 (a)		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	4.0×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-1}	1.5×10^{3}	3.9×10^{4}
Ra-226 (a)		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	3.0×10^{-3}	8.1×10^{-2}	3.7×10^{-2}	1.0
Ra-228 (a)		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}
Rb-81	Rubidium (37)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	3.1×10^{5}	8.4×10^{6}
Rb-83 (a)		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.8×10^{2}	1.8×10^{4}
Rb-84		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.8×10^{3}	4.7×10^{4}
Rb-86		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	3.0×10^{3}	8.1×10^{4}
Rb-87		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	3.2×10^{-9}	8.6×10^{-8}
Rb(nat)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	6.7×10^{6}	1.8×10^{8}
Re-184	Rhenium (75)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.9×10^{2}	1.9×10^{4}
Re-184m		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.6×10^{2}	4.3×10^{3}
Re-186		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.9×10^{3}	1.9×10^{5}
Re-187		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	1.4×10^{-9}	3.8×10^{-8}
Re-188		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	3.6×10^{4}	9.8×10^{5}
Re-189 (a)		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.5×10^{4}	6.8×10^{5}
Re(nat)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	0.0	2.4×10^{-8}
Rh-99	Rhodium (45)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	3.0×10^{3}	8.2×10^{4}
Rh-101		4.0	1.1×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	4.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}
Rh-102		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	4.5×10^{1}	1.2×10^{3}
Rh-102m		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.3×10^{2}	6.2×10^{3}
Rh-103m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.2×10^{6}	3.3×10^{7}
Rh-105		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	3.1×10^{4}	8.4×10^{5}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci) [b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci) [b]	Specific activity	
						(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Rn-222 (a)	Radon (86)	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	4.0×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-1}	5.7×10^{3}	1.5×10^{5}
Ru-97	Ruthenium (44)	5.0	1.4×10^{2}	5.0	1.4×10^{2}	1.7×10^{4}	4.6×10^{5}
Ru-103 (a)		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.2×10^{3}	3.2×10^{4}
Ru-105		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.5×10^{5}	6.7×10^{6}
Ru-106 (a)		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	1.2×10^{2}	3.3×10^{3}
S-35	Sulphur (16)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	1.6×10^{3}	4.3×10^{4}
Sb-122	Antimony (51)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.5×10^{4}	4.0×10^{5}
Sb-124		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.5×10^{2}	1.7×10^{4}
Sb-125		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	3.9×10^{1}	1.0×10^{3}
Sb-126		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	3.1×10^{3}	8.4×10^{4}
Sc-44	Scandium (21)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	6.7×10^{5}	1.8×10^{7}
Sc-46		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	1.3×10^{3}	3.4×10^{4}
Sc-47		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	3.1×10^{4}	8.3×10^{5}
Sc-48		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	5.5×10^{4}	1.5×10^{6}
Se-75	Selenium (34)	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.5×10^{4}
Se-79		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.6×10^{-3}	7.0×10^{-2}
Si-31	Silicon (14)	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.4×10^{6}	3.9×10^{7}
Si-32		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	3.9	1.1×10^{2}
Sm-145	Samarium (62)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	9.8×10^{1}	2.6×10^{3}
Sm-147		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.5×10^{-1}	2.3×10^{-8}
Sm-151		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	9.7×10^{-1}	2.6×10^{1}
Sm-153		9.0	2.4×10^{2}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.6×10^{4}	4.4×10^{5}
Sn-113 (a)	Tin (50)	4.0	1.1×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	3.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{4}
Sn-117m		7.0	1.9×10^{2}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	3.0×10^{3}	8.2×10^{4}
Sn-119m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	1.4×10^{2}	3.7×10^{3}
Sn-121m (a)		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}
Sn-123		8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	3.0×10^{2}	8.2×10^{3}
Sn-125		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{3}	1.1×10^{5}
Sn-126 (a)		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.8×10^{-2}
Sr-82 (a)	Strontium (38)	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.3×10^{3}	6.2×10^{4}
Sr-85		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	8.8×10^{2}	2.4×10^{4}
Sr-85m		5.0	1.4×10^{2}	5.0	1.4×10^{2}	1.2×10^{6}	3.3×10^{7}
Sr-87m		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	4.8×10^{5}	1.3×10^{7}
Sr-89		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.9×10^{4}
Sr-90 (a)		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	5.1	1.4×10^{2}
Sr-91 (a)		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.3×10^{5}	3.6×10^{6}
Sr-92 (a)		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	4.7×10^{5}	1.3×10^{7}
T(H-3)	Tritium (1)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.6×10^{2}	9.7×10^{3}
Ta-178 (long-lived)	Tantalum (73)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	4.2×10^{6}	1.1×10^{8}
Ta-179		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	4.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}
Ta-182		9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	2.3×10^{2}	6.2×10^{3}
Tb-157	Terbium (65)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	5.6×10^{-1}	1.5×10^{1}
Tb-158		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	5.6×10^{-1}	1.5×10^{1}
Tb-160		1.0	2.7×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	4.2×10^{2}	1.1×10^{4}
Tc-95m (a)	Technetium (43)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	8.3×10^{2}	2.2×10^{4}
Tc-96		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.2×10^{4}	3.2×10^{5}
Tc-96m (a)		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.4×10^{6}	3.8×10^{7}
Tc-97		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	5.2×10^{-5}	1.4×10^{-3}
Tc-97m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	5.6×10^{2}	1.5×10^{4}
Tc-98		8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	3.2×10^{-5}	8.7×10^{-4}
Tc-99		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.3×10^{-4}	1.7×10^{-2}
Tc-99m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	4.0	1.1×10^{2}	1.9×10^{5}	5.3×10^{6}
Te-121	Tellurium (52)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.4×10^{3}	6.4×10^{4}
Te-121m		5.0	1.4×10^{2}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	2.6×10^{2}	7.0×10^{3}
Te-123m		8.0	2.2×10^{2}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	3.3×10^{2}	8.9×10^{3}
Te-125m		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.7×10^{2}	1.8×10^{4}
Te-127		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	9.8×10^{4}	2.6×10^{6}
Te-127m (a)		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	3.5×10^{2}	9.4×10^{3}
Te-129		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	7.7×10^{5}	2.1×10^{7}
Te-129m (a)		8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{4}
Te-131m (a)		7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	3.0×10^{4}	8.0×10^{5}
Te-132 (a)		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	1.1×10^{4}	3.0×10^{5}
Th-227	Thorium (90)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	5.0×10^{-3}	1.4×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.1×10^{4}
Th-228 (a)		5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	3.0×10^{1}	8.2×10^{2}
Th-229		5.0	1.4×10^{2}	5.0×10^{-4}	1.4×10^{-2}	7.9×10^{-3}	2.1×10^{-1}
Th-230		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	7.6×10^{-4}	2.1×10^{-2}
Th-231		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	2.0×10^{4}	5.3×10^{5}
Th-232		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	4.0×10^{-9}	1.1×10^{-7}
Th-234 (a)		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	8.6×10^{2}	2.3×10^{4}
Th(nat)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.1×10^{-9}	2.2×10^{-7}
Ti-44 (a)	Titanium (22)	5.0×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	6.4	1.7×10^{2}
Tl-200	Thallium (81)	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	2.2×10^{4}	6.0×10^{5}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci)[b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci)[b]	Specific activity	
						(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Tl-201		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	4.0	1.1×10^{2}	7.9×10^{3}	2.1×10^{5}
Tl-202		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0×10^{3}	5.3×10^{4}
Tl-204		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	1.7×10^{1}	4.6×10^{2}
Tm-167	Thulium (69)	7.0	1.9×10^{2}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	3.1×10^{3}	8.5×10^{4}
Tm-170		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.2×10^{2}	6.0×10^{3}
Tm-171		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}
U-230 (fast lung absorption) (a)(d).	Uranium (92)	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0×10^{-1}	2.7	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{4}
U-230 (medium lung absorption) (a)(e).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-1}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{4}
U-230 (slow lung absorption) (a)(f).		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.0×10^{-3}	8.1×10^{-2}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{4}
U-232 (fast lung absorption) (d).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	1.0×10^{-2}	2.7×10^{-1}	8.3×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}
U-232 (medium lung absorption) (e).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	7.0×10^{-3}	1.9×10^{-1}	8.3×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}
U-232 (slow lung absorption) (f).		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-2}	8.3×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}
U-233 (fast lung absorption) (d).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	9.0×10^{-2}	2.4	3.6×10^{-4}	9.7×10^{-3}
U-233 (medium lung absorption) (e).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	3.6×10^{-4}	9.7×10^{-3}
U-233 (slow lung absorption) (f).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-3}	1.6×10^{-1}	3.6×10^{-4}	9.7×10^{-3}
U-234 (fast lung absorption) (d).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	9.0×10^{-2}	2.4	2.3×10^{-4}	6.2×10^{-3}
U-234 (medium lung absorption) (e).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	2.3×10^{-4}	6.2×10^{-3}
U-234 (slow lung absorption) (f).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-3}	1.6×10^{-1}	2.3×10^{-4}	6.2×10^{-3}
U-235 (all lung absorption types) (a),(d),(e),(f).		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	8.0×10^{-8}	2.2×10^{-6}
U-236 (fast lung absorption) (d).		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	2.4×10^{-6}	6.5×10^{-5}
U-236 (medium lung absorption) (e).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	2.0×10^{-2}	5.4×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{-6}	6.5×10^{-5}
U-236 (slow lung absorption) (f).		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	6.0×10^{-3}	1.6×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{-6}	6.5×10^{-5}
U-238 (all lung absorption types) (d),(e),(f).		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	1.2×10^{-8}	3.4×10^{-7}
U (nat)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	2.6×10^{-8}	7.1×10^{-7}
U (enriched to 20% or less)(g).		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	see § 173.434	see § 173.434
U (dep)		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	see § 173.434	see § 173.434
V-48	Vanadium (23)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	6.3×10^{3}	1.7×10^{5}
V-49		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.0×10^{2}	8.1×10^{3}
W-178 (a)	Tungsten (74)	9.0	2.4×10^{2}	5.0	1.4×10^{2}	1.3×10^{3}	3.4×10^{4}
W-181		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	2.2×10^{2}	6.0×10^{3}
W-185		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	3.5×10^{2}	9.4×10^{3}
W-187		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	2.6×10^{4}	7.0×10^{5}
W-188 (a)		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.7×10^{2}	1.0×10^{4}
Xe-122 (a)	Xenon (54)	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.8×10^{4}	1.3×10^{6}
Xe-123		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	7.0×10^{-1}	1.9×10^{1}	4.4×10^{5}	1.2×10^{7}
Xe-127		4.0	1.1×10^{2}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.0×10^{3}	2.8×10^{4}
Xe-131m		4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	4.0×10^{1}	1.1×10^{3}	3.1×10^{3}	8.4×10^{4}
Xe-133		2.0×10^{1}	5.4×10^{2}	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{2}	6.9×10^{3}	1.9×10^{5}
Xe-135		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	9.5×10^{4}	2.6×10^{6}
Y-87 (a)	Yttrium (39)	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	1.7×10^{4}	4.5×10^{5}
Y-88		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	5.2×10^{2}	1.4×10^{4}
Y-90		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	2.0×10^{4}	5.4×10^{5}
Y-91		6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	9.1×10^{2}	2.5×10^{4}
Y-91m		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	1.5×10^{6}	4.2×10^{7}
Y-92		2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	2.0×10^{-1}	5.4	3.6×10^{5}	9.6×10^{6}
Y-93		3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	3.0×10^{-1}	8.1	1.2×10^{5}	3.3×10^{6}
Yb-169	Ytterbium (70)	4.0	1.1×10^{2}	1.0	2.7×10^{1}	8.9×10^{2}	2.4×10^{4}
Yb-175		3.0×10^{1}	8.1×10^{2}	9.0×10^{-1}	2.4×10^{1}	6.6×10^{3}	1.8×10^{5}
Zn-65	Zinc (30)	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	2.0	5.4×10^{1}	3.0×10^{2}	8.2×10^{3}
Zn-69		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.8×10^{6}	4.9×10^{7}
Zn-69m (a)		3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.0×10^{-1}	1.6×10^{1}	1.2×10^{5}	3.3×10^{6}
Zr-88	Zirconium (40)	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	3.0	8.1×10^{1}	6.6×10^{2}	1.8×10^{4}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A_1 (TBq)	A_1 (Ci) [b]	A_2 (TBq)	A_2 (Ci) [b]	Specific activity	
						(TBq/g)	(Ci/g)
Zr-93		Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	9.3×10^{-5}	2.5×10^{-3}
Zr-95 (a)		2.0	5.4×10^{1}	8.0×10^{-1}	2.2×10^{1}	7.9×10^{2}	2.1×10^{4}
Zr-97 (a)		4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	4.0×10^{-1}	1.1×10^{1}	7.1×10^{4}	1.9×10^{6}

[a] A_1 and/or A_2 values include contributions from daughter nuclides with half-lives less than 10 days.
[b] The values of A_1 and A_2 in curies (Ci) are approximate and for information only; the regulatory standard units are Terabecquerels (TBq), (see § 171.10).
[c] The quantity may be determined from a measurement of the rate of decay or a measurement of the radiation level at a prescribed distance from the source.
[d] These values apply only to compounds of uranium that take the chemical form of UF_6, UO_2F_2 and $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ in both normal and accident conditions of transport.
[e] These values apply only to compounds of uranium that take the chemical form of UO_3, UF_4, UCl_4 and hexavalent compounds in both normal and accident conditions of transport.
[f] These values apply to all compounds of uranium other than those specified in notes (d) and (e) of this table.
[g] These values apply to unirradiated uranium only.
[h] A_1 = 0.1 TBq (2.7 Ci) and A_2 = 0.001 TBq (0.027 Ci) for Cf-252 for domestic use.
[i] A_2 = 0.74 TBq (20 Ci) for Mo-99 for domestic use.

[69 FR 3678, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55119, Sept. 13, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 54395, Sept. 14, 2006]

§ 173.436 Exempt material activity concentrations and exempt consignment activity limits for radionuclides.

The Table of Exempt material activity concentrations and exempt consignment activity limits for radionuclides is as follows:

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	Activity concentration for exempt material (Bq/g)	Activity concentration for exempt material (Ci/g)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Bq)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Ci)
Ac-225	Actinium (89)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Ac-227		1.0×10^{-1}	2.7×10^{-12}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Ac-228		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ag-105	Silver (47)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ag-108m (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ag-110m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ag-111		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Al-26	Aluminum (13)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Am-241	Americium (95)	1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Am-242m (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Am-243 (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Ar-37	Argon (18)	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Ar-39		1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Ar-41		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
As-72	Arsenic (33)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
As-73		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
As-74		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
As-76		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
As-77		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
At-211	Astatine (85)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Au-193	Gold (79)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Au-194		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Au-195		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Au-198		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Au-199		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ba-131	Barium (56)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ba-133		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ba-133m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ba-140 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Be-7	Beryllium (4)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Be-10		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Bi-205	Bismuth (83)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Bi-206		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Bi-207		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Bi-210		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Bi-210m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Bi-212 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Bk-247	Berkelium (97)	1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	Activity concentration for exempt material (Bq/g)	Activity concentration for exempt material (Ci/g)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Bq)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Ci)
Bk-249		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Br-76	Bromine (35)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Br-77		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Br-82		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
C-11	Carbon (6)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
C-14		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ca-41	Calcium (20)	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ca-45		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ca-47		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cd-109	Cadmium (48)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cd-113m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cd-115		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cd-115m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ce-139	Cerium (58)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ce-141		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ce-143		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ce-144 (b)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cf-248	Californium (98)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cf-249		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Cf-250		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cf-251		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Cf-252		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cf-253		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cf-254		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Cl-36	Chlorine (17)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cl-38		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cm-240	Curium (96)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cm-241		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cm-242		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cm-243		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cm-244		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cm-245		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Cm-246		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Cm-247		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cm-248		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Co-55	Cobalt (27)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Co-56		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Co-57		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Co-58		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Co-58m		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Co-60		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cr-51	Chromium (24)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Cs-129	Cesium (55)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cs-131		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cs-132		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cs-134		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cs-134m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cs-135		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Cs-136		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Cs-137 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Cu-64	Copper (29)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Cu-67		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Dy-159	Dysprosium (66)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Dy-165		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Dy-166		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Er-169	Erbium (68)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Er-171		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-147	Europium (63)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-148		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-149		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Eu-150 (short lived)		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-150 (long lived)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-152		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-152m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-154		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Eu-155		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Eu-156		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
F-18	Fluorine (9)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Fe-52	Iron (26)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Fe-55		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Fe-59		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	Activity concentration for exempt material (Bq/g)	Activity concentration for exempt material (Ci/g)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Bq)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Ci)
Fe-60		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ga-67	Gallium (31)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ga-68		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ga-72		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Gd-146	Gadolinium (64)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Gd-148		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Gd-153		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Gd-159		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ge-68	Germanium (32)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ge-71		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Ge-77		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Hf-172	Hafnium (72)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hf-175		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hf-181		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hf-182		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hg-194	Mercury (80)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hg-195m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hg-197		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Hg-197m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Hg-203		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ho-166	Holmium (67)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ho-166m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
I-123	Iodine (53)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
I-124		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
I-125		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
I-126		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
I-129		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
I-131		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
I-132		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
I-133		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
I-134		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
I-135		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
In-111	Indium (49)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
In-113m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
In-114m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
In-115m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ir-189	Iridium (77)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ir-190		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ir-192		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Ir-194		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
K-40	Potassium (19)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
K-42		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
K-43		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Kr-81	Krypton (36)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Kr-85		1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Kr-85m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{10}	2.7×10^{-1}
Kr-87		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
La-137	Lanthanum (57)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
La-140		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Lu-172	Lutetium (71)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Lu-173		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Lu-174		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Lu-174m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Lu-177		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Mg-28	Magnesium (12)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Mn-52	Manganese (25)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Mn-53		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Mn-54		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Mn-56		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Mo-93	Molybdenum (42)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Mo-99		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
N-13	Nitrogen (7)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Na-22	Sodium (11)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Na-24		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Nb-93m	Niobium (41)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Nb-94		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Nb-95		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Nb-97		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Nd-147	Neodymium (60)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Nd-149		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ni-59	Nickel (28)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	Activity concentration for exempt material (Bq/g)	Activity concentration for exempt material (Ci/g)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Bq)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Ci)
Ni-63		1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Ni-65		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Np-235	Neptunium (93)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Np-236 (short-lived)		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Np-236 (long-lived)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Np-237 (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Np-239		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Os-185	Osmium (76)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Os-191		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Os-191m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Os-193		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Os-194		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
P-32	Phosphorus (15)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
P-33		1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Pa-230	Protactinium (91)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pa-231		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Pa-233		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pb-201	Lead (82)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pb-202		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pb-203		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pb-205		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pb-210 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Pb-212 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Pd-103	Palladium (46)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Pd-107		1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Pd-109		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pm-143	Promethium (61)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pm-144		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pm-145		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pm-147		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pm-148m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pm-149		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pm-151		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Po-210	Polonium (84)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Pr-142	Praseodymium (59)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Pr-143		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pt-188	Platinum (78)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pt-191		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pt-193		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pt-193m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pt-195m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pt-197		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pt-197m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Pu-236	Plutonium (94)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Pu-237		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Pu-238		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Pu-239		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Pu-240		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Pu-241		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Pu-242		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Pu-244		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Ra-223 (b)	Radium (88)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ra-224 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ra-225		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Ra-226 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Ra-228 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Rb-81	Rubidium (37)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Rb-83		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Rb-84		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Rb-86		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Rb-87		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Rb(nat)		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Re-184	Rhenium (75)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Re-184m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Re-186		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Re-187		1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Re-188		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Re-189		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Re(nat)		1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Rh-99	Rhodium (45)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Rh-101		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	Activity concentration for exempt material (Bq/g)	Activity concentration for exempt material (Ci/g)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Bq)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Ci)
Rh-102		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Rh-102m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Rh-103m		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Rh-105		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Rn-222 (b)	Radon (86)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Ru-97	Ruthenium (44)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ru-103		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ru-105		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ru-106 (b)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
S-35	Sulphur (16)	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Sb-122	Antimony (51)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Sb-124		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sb-125		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sb-126		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Sc-44	Scandium (21)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Sc-46		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sc-47		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sc-48		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Se-75	Selenium (34)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Se-79		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Si-31	Silicon (14)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Si-32		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sm-145	Samarium (62)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Sm-147		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Sm-151		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Sm-153		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sn-113	Tin (50)	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Sn-117m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sn-119m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Sn-121m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Sn-123		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sn-125		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Sn-126		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Sr-82	Strontium (38)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Sr-85		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sr-85m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Sr-87m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sr-89		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Sr-90 (b)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Sr-91		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Sr-92		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
T(H-3)	Tritium (1)	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Ta-178 (long-lived)	Tantalum (73)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Ta-179		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Ta-182		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Tb-157	Terbium (65)	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Tb-158		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tb-160		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tc-95m	Technetium (43)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tc-96		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tc-96m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Tc-97		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
Tc-97m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Tc-98		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tc-99		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Tc-99m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Te-121	Tellurium (52)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Te-121m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Te-123m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Te-125m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Te-127		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Te-127m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Te-129		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Te-129m		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Te-131m		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Te-132		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Th-227	Thorium (90)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Th-228 (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Th-229 (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Th-230		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Th-231		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}

Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	Activity concentration for exempt material (Bq/g)	Activity concentration for exempt material (Ci/g)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Bq)	Activity limit for exempt consignment (Ci)
Th-232		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Th-234 (b)		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Th (nat) (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
Ti-44	Titanium (22)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Tl-200	Thallium (81)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tl-201		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tl-202		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tl-204		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Tm-167	Thulium (69)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tm-170		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Tm-171		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{8}	2.7×10^{-3}
U-230 (fast lung absorption) (b),(d)	Uranium (92)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
U-230 (medium lung absorption) (e)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-230 (slow lung absorption) (f)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-232 (fast lung absorption) (b),(d)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
U-232 (medium lung absorption) (e)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-232 (slow lung absorption) (f)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-233 (fast lung absorption) (d)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-233 (medium lung absorption) (e)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
U-233 (slow lung absorption) (f)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
U-234 (fast lung absorption) (d)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-234 (medium lung absorption) (e)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
U-234 (slow lung absorption) (f)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
U-235 (all lung absorption types) (b),(d),(e),(f).		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-236 (fast lung absorption) (d)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-236 (medium lung absorption) (e)		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
U-236 (slow lung absorption) (f)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U-238 (all lung absorption types) (b),(d),(e),(f).		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
U (nat) (b)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
U (enriched to 20% or less)(g)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
U (dep)		1.0	2.7×10^{-11}	1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}
V-48	Vanadium (23)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
V-49		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
W-178	Tungsten (74)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
W-181		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
W-185		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
W-187		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
W-188		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Xe-122	Xenon (54)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Xe-123		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{9}	2.7×10^{-2}
Xe-127		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Xe-131m		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Xe-133		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}
Xe-135		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{10}	2.7×10^{-1}
Y-87	Yttrium (39)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Y-88		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Y-90		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Y-91		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Y-91m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Y-92		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Y-93		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}
Yb-169	Ytterbium (70)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Yb-175		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Zn-65	Zinc (30)	1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Zn-69		1.0×10^{4}	2.7×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Zn-69m		1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Zr-88	Zirconium (40)	1.0×10^{2}	2.7×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Zr-93 (b)		1.0×10^{3}	2.7×10^{-8}	1.0×10^{7}	2.7×10^{-4}
Zr-95		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{6}	2.7×10^{-5}
Zr-97 (b)		1.0×10^{1}	2.7×10^{-10}	1.0×10^{5}	2.7×10^{-6}

[a] [Reserved]

[b] Parent nuclides and their progeny included in secular equilibrium are listed in the following:
Sr-90 Y-90
Zr-93 Nb-93m
Zr-97 Nb-97
Ru-106 Rh-106
Cs-137 Ba-137m
Ce-134 La-134
Ce-144 Pr-144

Ba-140	La-140
Bi-212	Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Pb-210	Bi-210, Po-210
Pb-212	Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Rn-220	Po-216
Rn-222	Po-218, Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214
Ra-223	Rn-219, Po-215, Pb-211, Bi-211, Tl-207
Ra-224	Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208(0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Ra-226	Rn-222, Po-218, Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214, Pb-210, Bi-210, Po-210
Ra-228	Ac-228
Th-226	Ra-222, Rn-218, Po-214
Th-228	Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Th-229	Ra-225, Ac-225, Fr-221, At-217, Bi-213, Po-213, Pb-209
Th-nat	Ra-228, Ac-228, Th-228, Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
Th-234	Pa-234m
U-230	Th-226, Ra-222, Rn-218, Po-214
U-232	Th-228, Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 (0.36), Po-212 (0.64)
U-235	Th-231
U-238	Th-234, Pa-234m
U-nat	Th-234, Pa-234m, U-234, Th-230, Ra-226, Rn-222, Po-218, Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214, Pb-210, Bi-210, Po-210
U-240	Np-240m
Np-237	Pa-233
Am-242	mAm-242
Am-243	Np-239

[c] [Reserved]

[d] These values apply only to compounds of uranium that take the chemical form of UF_6, UO_2F_2 and $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ in both normal and accident conditions of transport.

[e] These values apply only to compounds of uranium that take the chemical form of UO_3, UF_4, UCl_4 and hexavalent compounds in both normal and accident conditions of transport.

[f] These values apply to all compounds of uranium other than those specified in notes (d) and (e) of this table.

[g] These values apply to unirradiated uranium only.

[69 FR 3685, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.441 Radiation level limitations and exclusive use provisions.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each package of Class 7 (radioactive) materials offered for transportation must be designed and prepared for shipment, so that under conditions normally incident to transportation, the radiation level does not exceed 2 mSv/hour (200 mrem/hour) at any point on the external surface of the package, and the transport index does not exceed 10.

(b) A package which exceeds the radiation level limits specified in paragraph (a) of this section must be transported by exclusive use shipment, and the radiation levels for such shipment may not exceed the following during transportation:

(1) 2 mSv/h (200 mrem/h) on the external surface of the package unless the following conditions are met, in which case the limit is 10 mSv/h (1000 mrem/h):

(i) The shipment is made in a closed transport vehicle;

(ii) The package is secured within the vehicle so that its position remains fixed during transportation; and

(iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and end of the transportation;

(2) 2 mSv/h (200 mrem/h) at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the top and underside of the vehicle; or in the case of a flat-bed style vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load or enclosure if used, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle;

(3) 0.1 mSv/h (10 mrem/h) at any point 2 m (6.6 feet) from the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle (excluding the top and underside of the vehicle); or in the case of a flat-bed style vehicle, at any point 2 m (6.6 feet) from the vertical planes projected by the outer edges of the vehicle (excluding the top and underside of the vehicle); and

(4) 0.02 mSv/h (2mrem/h) in any normally occupied space, except that this provision does not apply to carriers if they operate under the provisions of a State or federally regulated radiation protection program and if personnel under their control who are in such an occupied space wear radiation dosimetry devices.

(c) For shipments made under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the offeror shall provide specific written instructions for maintenance of the exclusive use shipment controls to the carrier. The instructions must be included with the shipping paper information. The instructions must be

sufficient so that, when followed, they will cause the carrier to avoid actions that will unnecessarily delay delivery or unnecessarily result in increased radiation levels or radiation exposures to transport workers or members of the general public.

(d) Conveyance limits on the sum of package transport indices are as follows:

(1) Except for shipments by cargo aircraft only or by seagoing vessel, the sum of transport indices for a non-exclusive use shipment may not exceed 50.

(2) Where a consignment is transported under exclusive use, there is no limit on the sum of the transport indices aboard a single conveyance. The conditions of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c) must be met.

(3) Provisions for shipments of Class 7 (radioactive) materials by air are described in §§ 175.700–175.705 of this subchapter.

(4) Provisions for shipment of Class 7 (radioactive) materials by vessel are described in §§ 176.700–176.720 of this subchapter.

(e) A package exceeding the maximum surface radiation level or maximum transport index prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section may not be transported by aircraft.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 48568, Sept. 10, 1998; 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 69 FR 3691, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.442 Thermal limitations.

A package of Class 7 (radioactive) material must be designed, constructed, and loaded so that—

(a) The heat generated within the package by the radioactive contents will not, during conditions normally incident to transport, affect the integrity of the package; and

(b) The temperature of the accessible external surfaces of the loaded package will not, assuming still air in the shade at an ambient temperature of 38 °C (100 °F), exceed either—

(1) 50 °C (122 °F) in other than an exclusive use shipment; or

(2) 85 °C (185 °F) in an exclusive use shipment.

§ 173.443 Contamination control.

(a) The level of non-fixed (removable) radioactive contamination on the external surfaces of each package offered for transport must be kept as low as reasonable achievable. The level of non-fixed radioactive contamination may not exceed the limits set forth in Table 9 and must be determined by either:

(1) Wiping an area of 300 cm^2 of the surface concerned with an absorbent material, using moderate pressure, and measuring the activity on the wiping material. Sufficient measurements must be taken in the most appropriate locations to yield a representative assessment of the non-fixed contamination levels. The amount of radioactivity measured on any single wiping material, divided by the surface area wiped and divided by the efficiency of the wipe procedure (the fraction of removable contamination transferred from the surface to the absorbent material), may not exceed the limits set forth in Table 9 at any time during transport. For this purpose the actual wipe efficiency may be used, or the wipe efficiency may be assumed to be 0.10; or

(2) Alternatively, the level of non-fixed radioactive contamination may be determined by using other methods of equal or greater efficiency.

Table 9 is as follows:

TABLE 9—NON-FIXED EXTERNAL RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

Contaminant	Maximum permissible limits		
	Bq/cm^2	uCi/cm^2	dpm/cm^2
1. Beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters	4	10^{-4}	220
2. All other alpha emitting radionuclides	0.4	10^{-5}	22

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, in the case of packages transported as exclusive use shipments by rail or public highway only, the removable (non-fixed) radioactive contamination on any package at any time during transport may not exceed ten times the levels prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section. The levels at

the beginning of transport may not exceed the levels prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, each transport vehicle used for transporting Class 7 (radioactive) materials as an exclusive use shipment that utilizes the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section must be surveyed with appropriate radiation detection instruments after each use. A vehicle may not be returned to service until the radiation dose rate at each accessible surface is 0.005 mSv per hour (0.5 mrem per hour) or less, and there is no significant removable (non-fixed) radioactive surface contamination as specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section do not apply to any closed transport vehicle used solely for the transportation by highway or rail of Class 7 (radioactive) material packages with contamination levels that do not exceed 10 times the levels prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section if—

(1) A survey of the interior surfaces of the empty vehicle shows that the radiation dose rate at any point does not exceed 0.1 mSv per hour (10 mrem per hour) at the surface or 0.02 mSv per hour (2 mrem per hour) at 1 m (3.3 feet) from the surface;

(2) Each vehicle is stenciled with the words ''For Radioactive Materials Use Only'' in letters at least 76 millimeters (3 inches) high in a conspicuous place on both sides of the exterior of the vehicle; and

(3) Each vehicle is kept closed except for loading or unloading.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20753, May 8, 1996; 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 69 FR 3691, Jan. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55119, Sept. 13, 2004]

§ 173.447 Storage incident to transportation—general requirements.

The following requirements apply to temporary storage during the course of transportation but not to Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State-licensed facilities or U.S. Government-owned or contracted facilities.

(a) The number of packages and overpacks bearing FISSILE labels stored in any one storage area, such as a transit area, terminal building, storeroom, waterfront pier, or assembly yard, must be limited so that the total sum of the criticality safety indices in any individual group of such packages and overpacks does not exceed 50. Groups of such packages and overpacks must be stored so as to maintain a spacing of at least 6 m (20 feet) from all other groups of such packages and overpacks.

(b) Storage requirements for Class 7 (radioactive) material transported in vessels are described in subpart M of part 176 of this subchapter.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 69 FR 3691, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.448 General transportation requirements.

(a) Each shipment of Class 7 (radioactive) materials must be secured to prevent shifting during normal transportation conditions.

(b) Except as provided in §§ 174.81, 176.83, and 177.848 of this subchapter, or as otherwise required by the Competent Authority in the applicable certificate, a package or overpack of Class 7 (radioactive) materials may be carried among packaged general cargo without special stowage provisions, if—

(1) The heat output in watts does not exceed 0.1 times the minimum package dimension in centimeters; or

(2) The average surface heat flux of the package or overpack does not exceed 15 watts per square meter and the immediately surrounding cargo is not in sacks or bags or otherwise in a form that would seriously impede air circulation for heat removal.

(c) Packages or overpacks bearing labels prescribed in § 172.403 of this subchapter may not be carried in compartments occupied by passengers, except in those compartments exclusively reserved for couriers accompanying those packages.

(d) Mixing of different kinds of packages that include fissile packages is authorized only in accordance with § 173.459.

(e) No person shall offer for transportation or transport aboard a passenger-carrying aircraft any single package or overpack with a transport index greater than 3.0.

(f) No person shall offer for transportation or transport aboard a passenger-carrying aircraft any Class 7 (radioactive) material unless that material is intended for use in, or incident to, research, medical diagnosis or treatment.

(g) If an overpack is used to consolidate individual packages or to enclose a single package of Class 7 (radioactive) materials, the package(s) must comply with the packaging, marking, and labeling requirements of this subchapter, and:

(1) The overpack must be labeled as prescribed in §172.403(h) of this subchapter;

(2) The overpack must be marked as prescribed in subpart D of part 172 of this subchapter and §173.25(a); and

(3) The transport index of the overpack may not exceed 3.0 for passenger-carrying aircraft shipments, or 10.0 for cargo-aircraft shipments.

[69 FR 3691, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.453 Fissile materials—exceptions.

Fissile materials meeting the requirements of at least one of the paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section are excepted from the requirements of this subpart for fissile materials, including the requirements of §§173.457 and 173.459, but are subject to all other requirements of this subpart, except as noted.

(a) An individual package containing 2 grams or less of fissile material.

(b) An individual or bulk packaging containing 15 grams or less of fissile material provided the package has at least 200 grams of solid nonfissile material for every gram of fissile material. Lead, beryllium, graphite, and hydrogenous material enriched in deuterium may be present in the package but must not be included in determining the required mass for solid nonfissile material.

(c) Low concentrations of solid fissile material commingled with solid nonfissile material, provide that:

(1) There is at least 2000 grams of nonfissile material for every gram of fissile material, and

(2) There is no more than 180 grams of fissile material distributed within 360 kg of contiguous nonfissile material. Lead, beryllium, graphite, and hydrogenous material enriched in deuterium may be present in the package but must not be included in determining the required mass of solid nonfissile material.

(d) Uranium enriched in uranium-235 to a maximum of 1 percent by weight, and with total plutonium and uranium-233 content of up to 1 percent of the mass of uranium-235, provided that the mass of any beryllium, graphite, and hydrogenous material enriched in deuterium constitute less than 5 percent of the uranium mass.

(e) Liquid solutions of uranyl nitrate enriched in uranium-235 to a maximum of 2 percent by mass, with a total plutonium and uranium-233 content not exceeding 0.002 percent of the mass of uranium, and with a minimum nitrogen to uranium atomic ratio (N/U) of 2. The material must be contained in at least a DOT Type A package.

(f) Packages containing, individually, a total plutonium mass of not more than 1000 grams, of which not more than 20 percent by mass may consist of plutonium-239, plutonium-241, or any combination of these radionuclides.

[69 FR 3692, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.457 Transportation of fissile material packages—specific requirements.

(a) Packages containing fissile radioactive material which are not excepted under §173.453 must be assigned by the offeror, in accordance with their definitions in §173.403, a criticality safety index (CSI) and a transport index (TI).

(b) Fissile material packages and conveyances transporting fissile material packages must satisfy the radiation level restrictions of §173.441.

(c) Except for consignments under exclusive use, the CSI of any package or overpack may not exceed 50. A fissile material package with CSI greater than 50 must be transported by exclusive use.

(d) For non-exclusive use shipments of fissile material packages, except on vessels, the total sum of CSI's in a freight container or on a conveyance may not exceed 50.

(e) For exclusive use shipments of fissile material packages, except on vessels, the total sum of CSI's in a freight container or on a conveyance may not exceed 100.

(f) Exclusive use shipments of fissile material packages must satisfy the radiation level and administrative requirements of §173.441(b).

(g) The number of packages, overpacks and freight containers containing fissile material stored in transit in any one storage area must be so limited that the total sum of the CSI's in any group of packages, overpacks or freight containers does not exceed 50. Groups of packages shall be stored so as to maintain a spacing of a least 6 m (20 ft) between the closest surfaces of any two groups.

(h) Provisions for shipment by vessel of Class 7 (radioactive) material packages, including fissile material packages by vessel are described in §§176.700–176.720 of this subchapter.

[69 FR 3692, Jan. 26, 2004]

§173.459 Mixing of fissile material packages with non-fissile or fissile-excepted material packages.

Mixing of fissile material packages with other types of Class 7 (radioactive) materials in any conveyance or storage location is authorized only if the TI of any single package does not exceed 10, the CSI of any single package does not exceed 50, and the provisions of §§173.441 and 173.457 are satisfied.

[69 FR 3692, Jan. 26, 2004]

§173.461 Demonstration of compliance with tests.

(a) Compliance with the design requirements in §173.412 and the test requirements in §§173.465 through 173.469 must be shown by any of the methods prescribed in this paragraph, or by a combination of these methods appropriate for the particular feature being evaluated:

(1) Performance of tests with prototypes or samples of the specimens representing LSA-III, special form Class 7 (radioactive) material, or packaging, in which case the contents of the packaging for the test must simulate as closely as practicable the expected range of physical properties of the radioactive contents or packaging to be tested, must be prepared as normally presented for transport. The use of non-radioactive substitute contents is encouraged provided that the results of the testing take into account the radioactive characteristics of the contents for which the package is being tested;

(2) Reference to a previous, satisfactory demonstration of compliance of a sufficiently similar nature;

(3) Performance of tests with models of appropriate scale incorporating those features that are significant with respect to the item under investigation, when engineering experience has shown results of those tests to be suitable for design purposes. When a scale model is used, the need for adjusting certain test parameters, such as the penetrator diameter or the compressive load, must be taken into account; or

(4) Calculations or reasoned evaluation, using reliable and conservative procedures and parameters.

(b) With respect to the initial conditions for the tests under §§173.465 through 173.469, except for the water immersion tests, compliance must be based upon the assumption that the package is in equilibrium at an ambient temperature of 38 °C (100 °F).

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by 63 FR 52850, Oct. 1, 1998]

§173.462 Preparation of specimens for testing.

(a) Each specimen (i.e., sample, prototype or scale model) must be examined before testing to identify and record faults or damage, including:

(1) Divergence from the specifications or drawings;

(2) Defects in construction;

(3) Corrosion or other deterioration; and

(4) Distortion of features.

(b) Any deviation found under paragraph (a) of this section from the specified design must be corrected or appropriately taken into account in the subsequent evaluation.

(c) The containment system of the packaging must be clearly specified.

(d) The external features of the specimen must be clearly identified so that reference may be made to any part of it.

§ 173.465 Type A packaging tests.

(a) The packaging, with contents, must be capable of withstanding the water spray, free drop, stacking and penetration tests prescribed in this section. One prototype may be used for all tests if the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(b) *Water spray test.* The water spray test must precede each test or test sequence prescribed in this section. The water spray test must simulate exposure to rainfall of approximately 5 cm (2 inches) per hour for at least one hour. The time interval between the end of the water spray test and the beginning of the next test must be such that the water has soaked in to the maximum extent without appreciable drying of the exterior of the specimen. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, this interval may be assumed to be two hours if the water spray is applied from four different directions simultaneously. However, no time interval may elapse if the water spray is applied from each of the four directions consecutively.

(c) *Free drop test.* The specimen must drop onto the target so as to suffer maximum damage to the safety features being tested, and:

(1) The height of the drop measured from the lowest point of the specimen to the upper surface of the target may not be less than the distance specified in table 10, for the applicable package mass. The target must be as specified in §173.465(c)(5). Table 10 is as follows:

TABLE 10—FREE DROP DISTANCE FOR TESTING PACKAGES TO NORMAL CONDITIONS OF TRANSPORT

Package mass	Free drop distance	
Kilograms (pounds)	Meters	(Feet)
< Mass 5000 (11,000)	1.2	(4)
5,000 (11,000) Mass to 10,000 (22,000)	0.9	(3)
10,000 (22,000) Mass to 15,000 (33,000)	0.6	(2)
> 15,000 (33,000) Mass	0.3	(1)

(2) For packages containing fissile material, the free drop test specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section must be preceded by a free drop from a height of 0.3 m (1 foot) on each corner, or in the case of cylindrical packages, onto each of the quarters of each rim.

(3) For fiberboard or wood rectangular packages with a mass of 50 kg (110 pounds) or less, a separate specimen must be subjected to a free drop onto each corner from a height of 0.3 m (1 foot).

(4) For cylindrical fiberboard packages with a mass of 100 kg (220 pounds) or less, a separate specimen must be subjected to a free drop onto each of the quarters of each rim from a height of 0.3 m (1 foot).

(5) The target for the free drop test must be a flat, horizontal surface of such mass and rigidity that any increase in its resistance to displacement or deformation upon impact by the specimen would not significantly increase the damage to the specimen.

(d) *Stacking test.* (1) The specimen must be subjected for a period of at least 24 hours to a compressive load equivalent to the greater of the following:

(i) Five times the mass of the actual package; or

(ii) The equivalent of 13 kilopascals (1.9 psi) multiplied by the vertically projected area of the package.

(2) The compressive load must be applied uniformly to two opposite sides of the specimen, one of which must be the base on which the package would normally rest.

(e) *Penetration test.* For the penetration test, the specimen must be placed on a rigid, flat, horizontal surface that will not move significantly while the test is being performed.

(1) A bar of 3.2 cm (1.25 inches) in diameter with a hemispherical end and a mass of 6 kg (13.2 pounds) must be dropped and directed to fall with its longitudinal axis vertical, onto the center of the weakest part of the specimen, so that, if it penetrates far enough, it will hit the containment system. The bar may not be significantly deformed by the test; and

(2) The height of the drop of the bar measured from its lower end to the intended point of impact on the upper surface of the specimen must be 1 m (3.3 feet) or greater.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended by Amdt. 173–244, 61 FR 20753, May 8, 1996; 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 69 FR 3692, Jan. 26, 2004; 70 FR 56099, Sept. 23, 2005]

§ 173.466 Additional tests for Type A packagings designed for liquids and gases.

(a) In addition to the tests prescribed in § 173.465, Type A packagings designed for liquids and gases must be capable of withstanding the following tests:

(1) *Free drop test.* The packaging specimen must drop onto the target so as to suffer the maximum damage to its containment. The height of the drop measured from the lowest part of the packaging specimen to the upper surface of the target must be 9 m (30 feet) or greater. The target must be as specified in § 173.465(c)(5).

(2) *Penetration test.* The specimen must be subjected to the test specified in § 173.465(e) except that the height of the drop must be 1.7 m (5.5 feet).

(b) [Reserved]

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 173.467 Tests for demonstrating the ability of Type B and fissile materials packagings to withstand accident conditions in transportation.

Each Type B packaging or packaging for fissile material must meet the test requirements prescribed in 10 CFR part 71 for ability to withstand accident conditions in transportation.

§ 173.468 Test for LSA-III material.

(a) LSA-III Class 7 (radioactive) material must meet the test requirement of paragraph (b) of this section. Any differences between the material to be transported and the test material must be taken into account in determining whether the test requirements have been met.

(b) *Test method.* (1) The specimen representing no less than the entire contents of the package must be immersed for 7 days in water at ambient temperature.

(2) The volume of water to be used in the test must be sufficient to ensure that at the end of the test period the free volume of the unabsorbed and unreacted water remaining will be at least 10% of the volume of the specimen itself.

(3) The water must have an initial pH of 6–8 and a maximum conductivity of 10 micromho/cm at 20 °C (68 °F).

(4) The total activity of the free volume of water must be measured following the 7 day immersion test and must not exceed 0.1 A_2.

§ 173.469 Tests for special form Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

(a) Special form Class 7 (radioactive) materials must meet the test requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. Each solid Class 7 (radioactive) material or capsule specimen to be tested must be manufactured or fabricated so that it is representative of the actual solid material or capsule that will be transported with the proposed radioactive content duplicated as closely as practicable. Any differences between the material to be transported and the test material, such as the use of nonradioactive contents, must be taken into account in determining whether the test requirements have been met. The following additional conditions apply:

(1) A different specimen may be used for each of the tests;

(2) The specimen may not break or shatter when subjected to the impact, percussion, or bending tests;

(3) The specimen may not melt or disperse when subjected to the heat test; and

(4) After each test, leaktightness or indispersibility of the specimen must be determined by—

(i) A method no less sensitive than the leaching assessment prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section. For a capsule resistant to corrosion by water, and which has an internal void volume greater than 0.1 milliliter, an alternative to the leaching assessment is a demonstration of leaktightness of 10^{-4} torr-l/s (1.3×10^{-4} atm-cm^3/s) based on air at 25 °C (77 °F) and one atmosphere differential pressure for solid radioactive content, or 10^{-6} torr-l/s (1.3×10^{-6} atm-cm^3/s) for liquid or gaseous radioactive content; or

(ii) A specimen that comprises or simulates Class 7 (radioactive) material contained in a sealed capsule need not be subjected to the leaching assessment specified in paragraph (c) of this section provided it is alternatively subjected to any of the volumetric leakage assessment tests prescribed in the

International Organization for Standardization document ISO 9978–1992(E): ''Radiation protection—Sealed radioactive sources—Leakage test methods'' (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter).

(b) *Test methods*—(1) *Impact Test.* The specimen must fall onto the target from a height of 9 m (30 feet) or greater. The target must be as specified in § 173.465(c)(5).

(2) *Percussion Test.* (i) The specimen must be placed on a sheet of lead that is supported by a smooth solid surface, and struck by the flat face of a steel billet so as to produce an impact equivalent to that resulting from a free drop of 1.4 kg (3 pounds) through 1 m (3.3 feet).

(ii) The flat face of the billet must be 2.5 cm (1 inch) in diameter with the edges rounded off to a radius of 3 mm ±0.3 mm (0.12 inch ±0.012 inch).

(iii) The lead must be of hardness number 3.5 to 4.5 on the Vickers scale and thickness 2.5 cm (1 inch) or greater, and must cover an area greater than that covered by the specimen.

(iv) A fresh surface of lead must be used for each impact.

(v) The billet must strike the specimen so as to cause maximum damage.

(3) *Bending test.* (i) This test applies only to long, slender sources with a length of 10 cm (4 inches) or greater and a length to width ratio of 10 or greater.

(ii) The specimen must be rigidly clamped in a horizontal position so that one half of its length protrudes from the face of the clamp.

(iii) The orientation of the specimen must be such that the specimen will suffer maximum damage when its free end is struck by the flat face of a steel billet.

(iv) The billet must strike the specimen so as to produce an impact equivalent to that resulting from a free vertical drop of 1.4 kg (3 pounds) through 1 m (3.3 feet).

(v) The flat face of the billet must be 2.5 cm (1 inch) in diameter with the edges rounded off to a radius of 3 mm ±0.3 mm (.12 inch ±0.012 inch).

(4) *Heat test.* The specimen must be heated in air to a temperature of not less than 800 °C (1475 °F), held at that temperature for a period of 10 minutes, and then allowed to cool.

(c) *Leaching assessment methods.* (1) For indispersible solid material—

(i) The specimen shall be immersed for seven days in water at ambient temperature. The volume of water to be used in the test shall be sufficient to ensure that at the end of the seven day test period the free volume of the unabsorbed and unreacted water remaining shall be at least 10% of the volume of the solid test sample itself. The water shall have an initial pH of 6–8 and a maximum conductivity of 1 mS/m (10 micromho/cm) at 20 °C (68 °F).

(ii) The water with specimen must then be heated to a temperature of 50 °C ±5° (122 °F ±9°) and maintained at this temperature for four hours.

(iii) The activity of the water must then be determined.

(iv) The specimen shall then be kept for at least seven days in still air at not less than 30 °C (86 °F) and relative humidity not less than 90%.

(v) The specimen must then be immersed in water under the same conditions as in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, and the water with specimen must be heated to 50 C ±5° (122 °F ±9°) and maintained at that temperature for four hours.

(vi) The activity of the water must then be determined. The activities determined in paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this section and this paragraph, (c)(1)(vi), may not exceed 2 kilobecquerels (0.05 microcurie).

(2) For encapsulated material—

(i) The specimen shall be immersed in water at ambient temperature. The water shall have an initial pH of 6–8 and a maximum conductivity of 1 mS/m (10 micromho/cm) at 20 °C (68 °F).

(ii) The water and specimen must be heated to a temperature of 50 °C ±5° (122 °F ±9°) and maintained at this temperature for four hours.

(iii) The activity of the water must then be determined.

(iv) The specimen shall then be kept for at least seven days in still air at not less than 30 °C (86 °F) and relative humidity not less than 90%.

(v) The process in paragraphs (c)(2)(i), (c)(2)(ii), and (c)(2)(iii) of this section must be repeated.

(vi) The activity determined in paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section may not

exceed 2 kilobecquerels (0.05 microcurie).

(d) A specimen that comprises or simulates Class 7 (radioactive) material contained in a sealed capsule need not be subjected to—

(1) The impact test and the percussion test of this section provided that the mass of the special form radioactive material is less than 200 g and it is alternatively subjected to the Class 4 impact test prescribed in ISO 2919, ''Sealed Radioactive Sources—Classification'' (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter); and

(2) The heat test of this section, provided the specimen is alternatively subjected to the Class 6 temperature test specified in the International Organization for Standardization document ISO 2919–1980(e), ''Sealed Radioactive Sources-Classification.'' (see §171.7 of this subchapter)

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 37461, July 10, 1998; 64 FR 51919, Sept. 27, 1999; 66 FR 45184, 45380, 45381, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 75742, 75747, Dec. 31, 2003; 69 FR 3692, Jan. 26, 2004]

§173.471 Requirements for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved packages.

In addition to the applicable requirements of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and other requirements of this subchapter, any offeror of a Type B(U), Type B(M), or fissile material package that has been approved by the NRC in accordance with 10 CFR part 71 must also comply with the following requirements:

(a) The offeror shall be registered with the USNRC as a party to the packaging approval, and make the shipment in compliance with the terms of the packaging approval;

(b) The outside of each package must be durably and legibly marked with the package identification marking indicated in the USNRC packaging approval;

(c) Each shipping paper related to the shipment of the package must bear the package identification marking indicated in the USNRC packaging approval;

(d) Before export shipment of the package, the offeror shall obtain a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate for that package design, or if one has already been issued, the offeror shall register in writing (including a description of the quality assurance program required by 10 CFR part 71) with the U.S. Competent Authority as a user of the certificate. (NOTE: The person who originally applies for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate will be registered automatically.) The registration request must be sent to the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety (PHH–23), Department of Transportation, East Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington DC 20590–0001. Alternatively, the application with any attached supporting documentation in an appropriate format may be submitted by facsimile (fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail (e-mail) to ''*ramcert@dot.gov*.'' Upon registration, the offeror will be furnished with a copy of the certificate. The offeror shall then submit a copy of the U.S. Competent Authority Certificate applying to that package design to the national competent authority of each country into or through which the package will be transported, unless the offeror has documentary evidence that a copy has already been furnished; and

(e) Each request for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate as required by the IAEA regulations must be submitted in writing to the Associate Administrator. The request must be in triplicate and include copies of the applicable USNRC packaging approval, USNRC Quality Assurance Program approval number, and a reproducible 22 cm × 30 cm (8.5″×11″) drawing showing the make-up of the package. The request and accompanying documentation must be sent to the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety (PHH–23), Department of Transportation, East Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington DC 20590–0001. Alternatively, the application with any attached supporting documentation in an appropriate format may be submitted by facsimile (fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail (e-mail) to ''*ramcert@dot.gov*.'' Each request is considered in the order in which it is received. To allow sufficient time for

consideration, requests must be received at least 90 days before the requested effective date.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 61014, Sept. 27, 2002; 69 FR 3693, Jan. 26, 2004; 70 FR 56099, Sept. 23, 2005; 72 FR 55693, Oct. 1, 2007]

§ 173.472 Requirements for exporting DOT Specification Type B and fissile packages.

(a) Any offeror who exports a DOT Specification Type B or fissile material package authorized by §173.416 or §173.417 shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section.

(b) The shipment must be made in accordance with the conditions of the U.S. Certificate of Competent Authority.

(c) The outside of each package must be durably and legibly marked with the package identification marking indicated in the U.S. Competent Authority Certificate.

(d) Each shipping paper related to the shipment of the package must bear the package identification marking indicated in the U.S. Competent Authority Certificate.

(e) Before export of the package, the offeror shall obtain a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate for that package design, or if one has already been issued, the offeror shall register in writing (including a description of the quality assurance program required by 10 CFR part 71, subpart H, or 49 CFR 173.474 and 173.475) with the U.S. Competent Authority as a user of the certificate. Upon registration, the offeror will be furnished with a copy of the certificate. The offeror shall then submit a copy of the U.S. Competent Authority Certificate applying to that package design to the national competent authority of each country into or through which the package will be transported, unless the offeror has documentary evidence that a copy has already been furnished.

(f) Each request for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate as required by the IAEA regulations must be submitted in writing to the Associate Administrator. The request must be in triplicate and must include a description of the quality assurance program required by 10 CFR part 71, subpart H, or 49 CFR 173.474 and 173.475, and a reproducible 22 cm × 30 cm (8.5″×11″) drawing showing the make-up of the package. A copy of the USNRC quality assurance program approval will satisfy the requirement for describing the quality assurance program. The request and accompanying documentation may be sent by mail or other delivery service. Alternatively, the request with any attached supporting documentation submitted in an appropriate format may be sent by facsimile (fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail (e-mail) to ''*ramcert@dot.gov*.'' Each request is considered in the order in which it is received. To allow sufficient time for consideration, requests must be received at least 90 days before the requested effective date.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 61014, Sept. 27, 2002]

§ 173.473 Requirements for foreign-made packages.

In addition to other applicable requirements of this subchapter, each offeror of a foreign-made Type B(U), Type B(M), Type C, Type CF, Type H(U), Type H(M), or fissile material package for which a Competent Authority Certificate is required by IAEA's ''Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, No. TS-R-1, '' (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) shall also comply with the following requirements:

(a) Prior to the shipment of such a package of Class 7 (radioactive) materials into or from the U.S., the offeror shall—

(1) Have the foreign competent authority certificate revalidated by the U.S. Competent Authority, unless this has been done previously. Each request for revalidation must be submitted to the Associate Administrator. The request must be in triplicate, contain all the information required by Section VII of the IAEA regulations in Safety Series No. 6, and include a copy in English of the foreign competent authority certificate. Alternatively, the request with any attached supporting documentation submitted in an appropriate format may be sent by facsimile

(fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail to ''*ramcert@dot.gov*.'' Each request is considered in the order in which it is received.

To allow sufficient time for consideration, requests must be received at least 90 days before the requested effective date;

(2) Register in writing with the U.S. Competent Authority as a user of the package covered by the foreign competent authority certificate and its U.S. revalidation. Alternatively, the registration request with any attached supporting documentation submitted in an appropriate format may be sent by facsimile (fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail (e-mail) to ''*ramcert@dot.gov*.'' If the offeror is requesting the revalidation, registration is automatic; and

(3) Supply to the carrier, upon request, the applicable competent authority certificates. However, the competent authority certificates are not required to accompany the packages to which they apply.

(b) The outside of each package must be durably and legibly marked with the competent authority identification marking indicated on the Competent Authority Certificate and revalidation.

(c) Each shipping paper for a shipment of Class 7 (radioactive) materials must bear a notation of the package identification marking indicated on the competent authority certificate or revalidation.

(d) All requirements of the foreign competent authority certificate and the U.S. Competent Authority revalidation must be fulfilled.

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 16015, Sept. 27, 2002; 68 FR 75742, 75747, Dec. 31, 2003; 69 FR 3693, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.474 Quality control for construction of packaging.

Prior to the first use of any packaging for the shipment of Class 7 (radioactive) material, the offeror shall determine that—

(a) The packaging meets the quality of design and construction requirements as specified in this subchapter; and

(b) The effectiveness of the shielding, containment and, when required, the heat transfer characteristics of the package, are within the limits specified for the package design.

§ 173.475 Quality control requirements prior to each shipment of Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

Before each shipment of any Class 7 (radioactive) materials package, the offeror must ensure, by examination or appropriate tests, that—

(a) The packaging is proper for the contents to be shipped;

(b) The packaging is in unimpaired physical condition, except for superficial marks;

(c) Each closure device of the packaging, including any required gasket, is properly installed, secured, and free of defects;

(d) For fissile material, each moderator and neutron absorber, if required, is present and in proper condition;

(e) Each special instruction for filling, closing, and preparation of the packaging for shipment has been followed;

(f) Each closure, valve, or other opening of the containment system through which the radioactive content might escape is properly closed and sealed;

(g) Each packaging containing liquid in excess of an A_2 quantity and intended for air shipment has been tested to show that it will not leak under an ambient atmospheric pressure of not more than 25 kPa, absolute (3.6 psia). The test must be conducted on the entire containment system, or on any receptacle or vessel within the containment system, to determine compliance with this requirement;

(h) The internal pressure of the containment system will not exceed the design pressure during transportation; and

(i) External radiation and contamination levels are within the allowable limits specified in this subchapter.

§ 173.476 Approval of special form Class 7 (radioactive) materials.

(a) Each offeror of special form Class 7 (radioactive) materials must maintain on file for at least one year after the latest shipment, and provide to the Associate Administrator on request, a

complete safety analysis, including documentation of any tests, demonstrating that the special form material meets the requirements of § 173.469. An IAEA Certificate of Competent Authority issued for the special form material may be used to satisfy this requirement.

(b) Prior to the first export shipment of a special form Class 7 (radioactive) material from the United States, each offeror shall obtain a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate for the specific material. For special form material manufactured outside the United States, an IAEA Certificate of Competent Authority from the country of origin may be used to meet this requirement.

(c) Each request for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate as required by the IAEA regulations must be submitted in writing, in triplicate, by mail or other delivery service to the Associate Administrator. Alternatively, the request with any attached supporting documentation submitted in an appropriate format may be sent by facsimile (fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail (e-mail) to ''*ramcert@dot.gov*.''. Each request is considered in the order in which it is received. To allow sufficient time for consideration, requests must be received at least 90 days before the requested effective date. Each petition for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate must include the following information:

(1) A detailed description of the material, or if a capsule, a detailed description of the contents. Particular reference must be made to both physical and chemical states;

(2) A detailed statement of the capsule design and dimensions, including complete engineering drawings [22cm × 30cm (8½ inches × 11 inches)] and schedules of material, and methods of construction;

(3) A statement of the tests that have been made and their results; or evidence based on calculative methods to show that the material is able to pass the tests; or other evidence that the special form Class 7 (radioactive) material complies with § 173.469;

(4) For the original request for a Competent Authority Certificate, evidence of a quality assurance program based on international, national or other standards, for the design, manufacture, testing, documentation, use, maintenance and inspection, as appropriate, of all special form material offered for transport by the requester; and

(5) A description of any proposed preshipment actions, such as leak testing, for use in the consignment of special form radioactive material for transport.

(d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply in those cases where A_1 equals A_2 and the material is not required to be described on the shipping papers as ''Radioactive Material, Special Form, n.o.s.''

[Amdt. 173–244, 60 FR 50307, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 61015, Sept. 27, 2002; 69 FR 3693, Jan. 26, 2004]

§ 173.477 Approval of packagings containing greater than 0.1 kg of non-fissile or fissile-excepted uranium hexafluoride.

(a) Each offeror of a package containing more than 0.1 kg of uranium hexafluoride must maintain on file for at least one year after the latest shipment, and provide to the Associate Administrator on request, a complete safety analysis, including documentation of any tests, demonstrating that the package meets the requirements of § 173.420. An IAEA Certificate of Competent Authority issued for the design of the packaging containing greater than 0.1 kg of non-fissile or fissile-excepted uranium hexafluoride may be used to satisfy this requirement.

(b) Prior to the first export shipment of a package containing greater than 0.1 kg of uranium hexafluoride from the United States, each offeror shall obtain a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate for the packaging design. For packagings manufactured outside the United States, each offeror shall comply with § 173.473.

(c) Each request for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate as required by the IAEA regulations must be submitted in writing, in triplicate, by mail or other delivery service to the Associate Administrator. Alternatively, the request with any attached supporting

documentation submitted in an appropriate format may be sent by facsimile (fax) to (202) 366–3753 or (202) 366–3650, or by electronic mail (e-mail) to *ramcert@dot.gov*. Each request is considered in the order in which it is received. To allow sufficient time for consideration, requests must be received at least 90 days before the requested effective date. Each request for a U.S. Competent Authority Certificate must include the following information:

(1) A safety analysis report which, at a minimum, provides a detailed description of the packaging and contents; a description of the manufacturing process used for the packaging; and details of the tests conducted and copy of their results, evidence based on calculative methods to show that the package is able to pass the tests, or other evidence that the package complies with §173.420; and

(2) For the original request for a Competent Authority Certificate, evidence of a quality assurance program.

[69 FR 3693, Jan. 26, 2004]

Subparts J–O [Reserved]

APPENDIX A TO PART 173 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX B TO PART 173—PROCEDURE FOR TESTING CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY AND RATE OF PERMEATION IN PLASTIC PACKAGING AND RECEPTACLES

1. The purpose of this procedure is to determine the chemical compatibility and permeability of liquid hazardous materials packaged in plastic packaging and receptacles. Alternatives for this procedure are permitted as specified in §173.24(e)(3)(iii) of this subchapter.

2. Compatibility and rate of permeation are determined by subjecting full size plastic containers (or smaller containers as permitted in paragraph 4 of this appendix) and hazardous material lading to one of the following combinations of time and temperature:

a. Test Method 1: 180 days at a temperature no lower than 18 °C. (64 °F.)

b. Test Method 2: 28 days at a temperature no lower than 50 °C. (122 °F.)

c. Test Method 3: 14 days at a temperature no lower than 60 °C. (140 °F.)

3. Regardless of which test method is used, at least three sample containers shall be tested for each combination of hazardous material and size and design of container. Fill containers to rated capacity with the specific hazardous material (at the concentration to be transported) and close as for shipment. For the first and last 24 hours of storage under the selected test method, place the containers with closures downward, except that containers fitted with a vent are so placed on each occasion for five minutes only.

4. For testing under Test Method 2 or 3 in those instances where it is not practicable to use full size containers, smaller containers may be used. The small container shall be manufactured by the same process as the larger container (for example, using the same method of molding and processing temperatures) and be made of identical resins, pigments and additives.

5. Determine filled container weight or net weight of contents both before and after storage under the selected test method. Rate of permeation is determined from loss of hazardous materials contents, during the conduct of the test, expressed as a percentage of the original weight.

6. After storage under the selected test method, the container shall be drained, rinsed, filled to rated capacity with water and, with filled container at ambient temperature, dropped from a height determined in accordance with §178.603(e) of this subchapter onto a rigid non-resilient, flat and horizontal surface.

7. Each of the following constitute test failure:

a. Visible evidence of permanent deformation due to vapor pressure build-up or collapse of walls, deterioration, swelling, crazing, cracking, excessive corrosion, oxidization, embrittlement, leakage, rupture or other defects likely to cause premature failure or a hazardous condition.

b. For materials meeting the definition of a poison according to this subchapter, a rate of permeation in excess of 0.5% determined over the test period. For all other hazardous materials, a rate of permeation in excess of 2.0% determined over the test period.

[Amdt. 173–176, 49 FR 24691, June 14, 1984, as amended by Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52670 Dec. 21, 1990; 56 FR 66279, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–234, 58 FR 51533, Oct. 1, 1993; 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001]

APPENDIX C TO PART 173—PROCEDURE FOR BASE-LEVEL VIBRATION TESTING

Base-level vibration testing shall be conducted as follows:

1. Three sample packagings, selected at random, must be filled and closed as for shipment. A non-hazardous material may be used in place of the hazardous material if it has essentially the same physical characteristics.