WORKING COPY

VERIF. DATE: _____

INTIALS: _____

CP5-RP-2022/FR3

Radiological Protection Instrumentation Operation Technical Basis Document

CP5-RP-2022/FR3

Radiological Protection Instrumentation Operation Technical Basis Document

Date Issued—May 2025

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPROVALS

Radiological Protection Instrumentation Operation Technical Basis Document

CP5-RP-2022/FR3

May 2025

Approved by:

CRAIG NESSHOEFER (Affiliate)

Digitally signed by CRAIG NESSHOEFER (Affiliate)
Date: 2025.05.12 09:26:50 -05'00'

Craig Nesshoefer
Radiation Protection Manager

5/12/2025
Date

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

REVISION LOG

REVISION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	PAGES AFFECTED
FR0	Initial Release	All
FR1	Add special calibration use for Ludlum 2224 and Ludlum 2224-1, delete design feature efficiencies on Ludlum NaI probes, minor other changes.	All
FR2	Add Hi-Q Technical Bulletin for PSU Leak Check Flow Anomaly and fix table of contrents.	97. 98
FR3	Delete old instrument models that are inactive and add new Mirion DMC 3000 electronic personnel dosimeter, minor other changes	All

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONTENTS

TABLES

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ACRONYMS

ALARA	as low as reasonable achievable
APGM	aluminum portable Geiger-Müeller
BCF	beta correction factor
CAM	continuous air monitor
D&R	Deactivation and Remediation Contractor
DAC	derived air concentration
G-M	Geiger-Müeller
GPS	Global Positioning System
IR	infrared
LCD	liquid crystal display
LED	light emitting diode
LPGM	lead portable Geiger-Müeller
MCA	multichannel analyzer
NRD	neutron rem detector
PDOP	position dilution of precision
PGDP	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
PHA	pulse height analysis
RADCON	radiological control
RCS	radiological control supervisor
RCT	radiological control technician
ROI	region of interest
RPM	radiation protection manager
RWP	radiation work permit
SCA	single channel analyzer
TEPC	tissue equivalent proportional counter
TPGM	tungsten portable Geiger-Müeller

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on techniques and practices that are used by qualified radiological control (RADCON) personnel at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) D&R for operation of various radiological instruments.

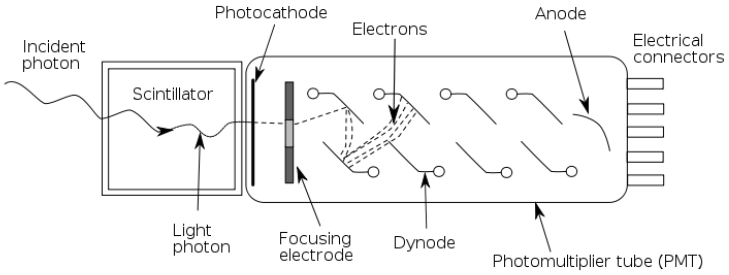
The use of this document requires the use of the Deactivation and Remediation Contractor (D&R) RADCON procedures as this document is intended to augment and not duplicate or replace specific requirements specified in the procedures. No additional RADCON requirements are established by this guide and mandatory performance of any practice indicated is strictly limited to those required by approved D&R RADCON procedures.

2. INSTRUMENTATION

2.1 LOW DOSE RANGE BETA-GAMMA INSTRUMENTS

Two types of detectors are available. One is NaI (Tl) gamma scintillation and the other is organic scintillation. Sensitivity is equivalent. The organic gamma scintillation detector has the advantage of near tissue-equivalence and of relatively uniform gamma energy response. Gamma ray energy response curves are provided for specific instruments in this section.

All instruments used for low dose range measurements use scintillation detectors coupled to photomultiplier tubes to amplify the pulse. The photomultiplier tubes are vulnerable to electronic interference such as radio frequency signals. The apparent levels can be elevated by a keyed radio nearby.



The analog meters are difficult to read at ambient background (e.g., 5–10 μR/hour) because the meter swings are on the order of ± 20% or more. Judgment is required to estimate the center of those swings and precision is limited to that 20%. As exposure rates increase the precision is relatively improved.

The accuracy of NaI (Tl) exposure rate measurements in the field is limited, but typically conservative. Over-response is expected as noted in the energy response curves. Over-response is greatest in the energy range of 100 keV. The detectors are housed within their respective instrument cases and that “shielding” effectively prevents measurement of photons below 40 keV. Laboratory calibrations to a specific gamma ray energy (or energies), or to specific gamma ray emitting radionuclides, cannot mimic field conditions. Variable and non-specific scatter of the primary gamma ray energies in the field deny accuracy although over-response is expected. Over-response in the measured exposure rate, by a factor of two, is not unusual. Gamma emitting contaminants rarely are distributed uniformly over an area or depth in the field. If uniform distribution does occur, then exposure rate measurements can be improved by correlation to like measurements with a pressurized ion chamber or with an organic scintillation detector.

Instruments frequently are calibrated to exposure rate (e.g., mR/hour). Conversion to dose rate (mrem/hour) depends on the range and distribution of gamma ray energies, but the dose rate is always lower than the exposure rate.

An important field application, for both types of detectors, is to establish background or baseline exposure rates. The number and distribution of background measurements that will be required is based upon the data quality objectives. The quality and statistical confidence of the background measurements depends upon the uniformity of those measurements. A greater number of measurements likely will be required when the levels are variable (e.g., greater than a factor of two or three difference among the measurements). A statistical analysis of the survey data will establish the level of confidence for comparison to the survey objectives. These same considerations also apply to slightly elevated measurements that may be required by the data quality objectives. For example, a typical survey plan might require an action level of twice the ambient background.

Gamma "shine" from remote "hot spots" or other gamma emitting sources may affect field measurements.

One way of identifying a remote source is to note the difference between measurements at the surface compared to measurements elevated above the surface. If measurements at the surface are lower, then a remote source is indicated. Precise distinction is unlikely. Comparison to other measurements in that same area, which may be less affected, can assist in the analysis.

Use of shielded collimators can reduce the remote contribution when lower energized gamma or photon emitters are involved. However, if the gamma energies are relatively higher, use of a shield collimator becomes impractical because of the weight of the detector.

Larger NaI (Tl) detectors (2 inch × 2 inch), with scaler/ratemeters, are used for sensitive gamma ray surveys in the field, but the recorded count rates are difficult to correlate with exposure rates. The scaler/ratemeters are used primarily for surface contamination measurements and are covered in that section of this guide.

2.1.1 Bicron Microrem Meter (Regular and Low-Energy Models)

The Bicron Micro Rem Meter is a portable survey meter for equivalent dose rate measurements of low photon radiation levels. A tissue-equivalent organic scintillation detector provides a flat energy response in equivalent dose rate (μR/hour) for X-ray and gamma photons in the energy range of approximately 40 keV–1.3 MeV. This instrument is also available in a "Low-Energy Response" option, which extends the tissue-equivalent response range down to approximately 17 keV.

The Bicron Micro Rem Meter survey instrument has an effective measurement range of 0–200 mrem/hour. Ranges are x0.1 0–20 μrem/h, x1 (0–200 μrem/hour), x10 (0–2 mrem/hour), x100 (0–20 mrem/hour), and x100 (0–200 mrem/hour). On-Off, battery test, high voltage check, and five range selections are controlled by the same switch. There is also a reset button on the same panel as the switch control knob. Some models of this instrument are equipped to provide an audible signal with a frequency proportional to the radiation level. An alarm setting is also available on some models.

- **Applications—**The Bicron Micro Rem Meter is used to measure direct radiation levels in units of equivalent dose rate (i.e., μrem/hour). Because of the tissue equivalent response to photon radiation, readings from this instrument accurately indicate the equivalent dose for the range of photon energies typically encountered in operations, and measurements can be compared directly with control levels

and regulatory limits. The Bicron Micro Rem Meter can be used to measure accurately area radiation levels ranging from typical background values to those expected in all operations.

- **Controls and Display**

  — **bat.**—Power is provided by two 9-volt batteries. Only one battery is required to operate the instrument; however, battery life is extended with both batteries installed. The rotary switch is placed in the **bat.**, position to test the battery level; a response of the meter needle in the **bat. ok** range indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the instrument.

  — **HV**—When the switch is placed in the **HV** position, the needle response in the **HV** ok range indicates that the instrument voltage is acceptable for operation.

  — **SCALES**—The five ranges are described in general description above.

  — **RESET**—Depressing and releasing this optional push button switch quickly resets the meter to zero.

  — **DISPLAY**—All measurements and indication of battery and high voltage tests are indicated on the single analog meter display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no items of auxiliary equipment required to use this instrument. Optional features on some models may include an audible signal output and an alarm preset.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—The low-energy model has a fragile detector covering that must be protected from damage. The range of this instrument limits its applications to measuring radiation levels below 200 mrem/hour.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Determine the lower-photon energy range of interest; if less than 40 keV, select the low-energy response model. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the radiological control technician (RCT) supervisor and typically is provided on the radiation work permit (RWP) for the survey(s) to be performed. This information will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Turn the instrument switch to **bat.** Ensure that the needle response is in the indicated range of **bat. ok**; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

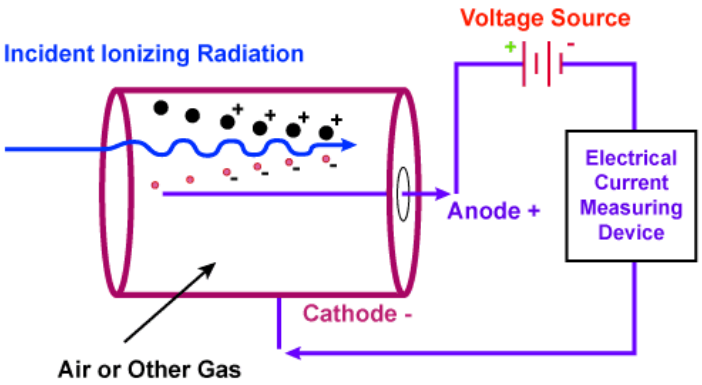
  — Turn the instrument switch to **HV.** Ensure that the needle response is near the center of the indicated range of **HV ok**; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Holding the instrument away from the body and in the radiation field of interest, turn the scale switch to highest scale allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale), for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize, note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the equivalent dose rate in µrem/hour.

— When measurements are completed, turn instrument switch to **OFF**.

2.2 MEDIUM DOSE RANGE BETA-GAMMA SURVEY INSTRUMENTS



All of the survey instruments within this section are ionization chamber detectors. The meter measurement for ion chambers is proportional to the secondary electrons liberated within an ion chamber through interaction of gamma rays with the chamber walls. It is a measure of electric current and not of a pulse rate. The current is proportional to the exposure or dose rate. The voltage across an ion chamber is relatively low and there is no gas amplification of freed electrons. Time is required for the ionizations and electric current to build up to a steady level. A delay is expected before the measurement levels out or stabilizes. Ion chamber detectors have electronics that amplify current within the chamber in picoamps to the meter readout in microamps. Solid-state amplifiers are relatively stable, but the ion chambers still require periodic adjustment by "zeroing" the detector. All have a "zero" switch position for adjustment. To ensure that exposures are maintained as low as reasonable achievable (ALARA), one should not "zero" an ion chamber in a significant radiation field. Some ion chambers (e.g., Ludlum Model 9) do not isolate the detector during zeroing so one can "zero out" a baseline exposure rate if zeroed in an elevated gamma field. The Eberline and Bicron ion chambers do isolate the detector during zero adjustment.

Ion chambers provide a good dose rate measurement because of relatively uniform energy response. The range of measurements is generally from 0.5 mR/hour to 50 R/hour. For ALARA, extended pole high range detectors should be used for gamma fields approaching the range of R/hour.

Nearly all of the ionizing events caused within an ion chamber are from secondary electrons ejected from the chamber walls as a result of gamma ray interaction. Near tissue-equivalent materials are used for the chamber walls so that the secondary electrons are similar to those released in tissue exposed to gamma rays. This allows good dose rate measurements; however, calibrations are to known exposure rates. The actual dose rate will be somewhat less depending on the gamma ray spectrum in the field.

All of the ion chambers are filled with air and are open to ambient air. Moisture has an adverse effect on performance, so desiccant is in place between the chamber and ambient air. The desiccant is visible and should be changed when the color changes from blue to pink (or sometimes clear) or orange to clear.

Because the chamber is open to the local atmosphere, changes in temperature can have some effect on the air density within the chamber and, therefore, on the calibration. If an ion chamber is calibrated in a lab at 68°F and then used outdoors at 100°F, the change in calibration is about 6%. If the calibration lab is at sea level, a subsequent measurement at 5,000-ft elevation is off by about 17%. Normal variations in temperature and pressure at a permanent facility result in variations smaller than the overall expected variations in measurement performance.

Noble gases can diffuse into the chamber and cause erroneous measurements. Noble gases can be released from nuclear reactors, high-energy accelerators, and from large quantities of Ra-226 (Rn-222). With large noble gas releases, as in an accident, the ion chambers will respond to the internal noble gas emissions and become internally contaminated with particulate daughters (e.g., when Xe-138 decays to Cs-138 and when Rn-222 decays to its daughters) and rendered temporarily useless.

Neutrons can cause the release of secondary electrons from the chamber wall. This will falsely elevate the apparent gamma ray exposure rate. Ion chambers are not appropriate for measurement of neutron dose rates. A separate neutron detection system must be used to measure the neutron dose rate.

Gamma ray calibration is to Cs-137 (Ba-137m) with a nearly uniform beam directed head-on to the chamber, which is to the bottom face of the ion chambers in this section. Gamma measurements should be made with the bottom pointed toward the source (and the beta shield closed). Lower energy response is acceptable to about 40–100 keV. In the absence of beta sources, the beta shield can be opened and accurate lower energy response is extended to about 10 keV.

2.2.1 Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter

The Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter is self-contained portable survey meter for measurements of exposure rate and dose rate at medium to high beta and photon radiation levels. The detector is an air filled ionization chamber, which is sensitive to beta radiation energy above 70 keV and X-ray and gamma photons in the energy range of approximately 40 keV to 7 MeV.

The Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter has an effective measurement range of 0.5 to 5,000 mR/hour. Ranges are 0–5 mR/hour, 0–50 mR/hour, 0–500 mR/hour, and 0–5,000 mR/hour. On-Off, battery test, meter zeroing, and four range selections are controlled by the same rotary switch. Another control is a protected zero adjustment knob used to adjust the meter to **ZERO**. The housing provides a retractable beta particle shield.

- **Applications**—The Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter measures direct radiation levels in units of exposure rate (i.e., mR/hour). The Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter can be used to determine area radiation levels in the 0.5 mR/hour to 5,000 mR/hour range found at a limited number of D&R operations. It typically is calibrated for accurate response at the Cs-137 gamma energy and depleted uranium beta energy. The Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. Because of the detector's independence in energy response at varying energy fields, the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter can be used for measurement of radiation levels where activation and/or fission products are present.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **bat.**—Power is provided by a 9-volt battery. There is an additional battery holder to accommodate a spare. To test the battery level, the rotary switch is placed in the **bat.** position; a response in the **bat. ok** range indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the instrument.

  — **Zero**—Placing the rotary switch in the zero position adjusts the meter needle to zero on the display.

  — **Scales**—The four ranges are described in the general description above.

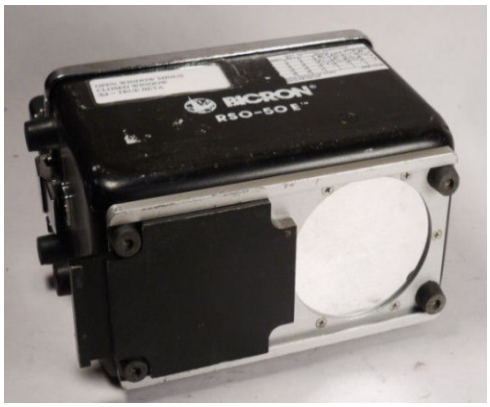
  — **Display**—All measurements and indication of battery level tests are indicated on the single analog meter display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—A lighted meter option is available for the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter. Built-in lights illuminate the meter face when a push button switch in the handle is depressed.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—Moisture can cause leakage currents in the detector that lead to erratic meter readings. An increase in temperature (approximately 50°F higher than the temperature at which the calibration was performed) will increase the response. Conversely, a decrease in temperature will decrease the response.

  A 30-minute adjustment period should be allowed for temperature changes of approximately 20°F.

  Use extreme care when performing measurements around rough or protruding surfaces because the Mylar window of the detector is very fragile.



- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This information will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Turn the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter switch to **bat.** Ensure that the needle response is near the center of the indicated range of **bat. ok**; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Turn the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter switch to **ZERO** and rotate the **ZERO** adjustment knob until the meter reads zero. If the meter cannot be zeroed, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Holding the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter away from your body and in the radiation field of interest, turn the rotary scale switch to highest scale, allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

  — After waiting for the meter to stabilize (approximately 20 seconds), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the exposure rate in mR/hour.

  — When measurements are completed, turn the Bicron RSO-5 Survey Meter switch to **OFF**.

2.2.2 Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter

The Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter is a self-contained portable survey meter for measurements of exposure rate and dose rate at medium to high beta and photon radiation levels. The detector is an air-filled ionization chamber, which is sensitive to beta radiation energy above 70 keV and X-ray and gamma photons in the energy range of approximately 40keV to 7 MeV.

The Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter has an effective measurement range of 0.5 milliroentgens/hour (mR/hour)-50 Roentgens/hour (R/hour). Ranges are: 0–50 mR/hour, 0–500 mR/hour, 0–5 R/hour, and 0–50 R/hour. ON-OFF, battery test, meter zeroing, and four range selections are controlled by the same rotary switch. Another control is a protected ZERO adjustment knob used to adjust the meter to zero. The housing provides a retractable beta particle shield.

- **Applications**

  The Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter is used to measure direct radiation levels in units of exposure rate, i.e., milliroentgens/hour (mR/hour) and Roentgens/hour (R/hour). It can be used to determine area radiation levels in the 0.5mR/hour to 50 R/hour range found at an isolated number of D&R operations. The Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter is typically calibrated for accurate response at the Cs-137 gamma energy and the beta energy for depleted uranium. The Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. The Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter, because of the detector's independence in energy response at varying energy fields, can be used for measurement of radiation levels where activation and/or fission products are present.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Bat**—Power is provided by a 9-volt battery. There is an additional battery holder to accommodate a spare. To test the battery level, the rotary switch is placed in the “bat.” position, a response in the “bat. ok” range indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter.

  — **ZERO—**Placing the rotary switch in the ZERO position and adjusting the ZERO adjustment knob adjusts the meter needle to zero on the display.

  — **SCALES—**The four ranges are described in the General Description above.

  — **DISPLAY—**All measurements and indication of battery tests are indicated on the single analog meter display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**

  — A lighted meter option is available for the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter. Built-in lights illuminate the meter face when a pushbutton switch in the handle is depressed.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Moisture can cause leakage currents in the detector that leads to erratic meter readings.

  — An increase in temperature (approximately 50°F higher than the temperature at which the calibration was performed) will increase the response. Conversely, a decrease in temperature will decrease the response.

  — A 30-minute adjustment period should be allowed for temperature changes of approximately 20°F. Use extreme care when performing measurements around rough or protruding surfaces because the Mylar™ window of the detector is very fragile.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job-process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the Radiological Control Technician Supervisor and is typically provided on the Radiation Work Permit for the survey(s) to be performed. This information will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a Daily Test Sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Tum the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter's rotary switch to bat. Ensure that the needle response is near the center of the indicated range of “bat. ok”; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Tum the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter's switch to ZERO and rotate the ZERO adjustment knob until the meter reads zero. If the meter cannot be zeroed, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Holding the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter away from your body and in the radiation field of interest, tum the rotary scale switch to highest scale, allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable without being beyond the upper meter scale limit.

  — After waiting for the meter to stabilize (approximately 20 seconds), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the exposure rate in mR/hour or R/hour, as appropriate.

  — When measurements are completed, tum the Bicron RSO-50E Survey Meter's switch to OFF.

2.2.3 Eberline RO-20 (various versions) Survey Meter

The Eberline RO-20 survey meter is a self-contained portable survey meter for measurements of exposure rate at medium to high beta andgamma radiation levels.

The detector is an air-filled ionization chamber that is sensitive to beta radiation energy above 70 keV and X-ray and gamma photons in the energy range of approximately 8 keV–1.3 MeV.

The Eberline RO-20 survey meter has an effective measurement range of 0.5 mR/hour–50 R/hour. Ranges are 0–5 mR/hour, 0–50 mR/hour, 0–500 mR/hour, 0–5 R/hour, and 0–50 R/hour. On-Off, batteries test, meter zeroing, and five range selections are controlled by the same rotary switch.

A zero adjustment knob is provided for zeroing the meter needle. A light switch is provided to illuminate the display. The housing provides a retractable beta particle shield.

- **Applications**—The Eberline RO-20 survey meter is used to measure direct radiation levels in units of exposure rate (i.e., mR/hour). It can be used to determine area radiation levels in the 0.5 mR/hour to 50 R/hour range found at an isolated number of D&R operations. The Eberline RO-20 survey meter typically is calibrated for accurate response at the Cs-137 gamma energy and the beta energy for depleted uranium.. The Eberline RO-20 survey meter will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. The Eberline RO-20 survey meter will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. The Eberline RO-20 survey meter, because of the detector's independence in energy response at varying energy fields, can be used for measurement of radiation levels where activation and/or fission products are present.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Battery 1**—Five standard C-size batteries provide power. Newer models have been upgraded to be powered by five standard AA-size batteries. To test the battery level, the rotary switch is placed in the **Battery 1** position; response above the **Battery Check** cutoff line on the display indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the Eberline RO-20 survey meter.

  — **Battery 2—**Ten 3-volt lithium coin batteries provide power for the air chamber bias. Newer models have been upgraded to be powered by three alkaline type MN21/23 batteries. To test the battery level, the rotary switch is placed in the Battery 2's position; response above the Battery Check cutoff line on the display indicates that there is sufficient power to the chamber.

  — **Zero**—Placing the rotary switch in the **zero** position and turn the **zero** adjustment knob to adjust the meter needle to zero on the display.

  — **Scales**—The five ranges are described in the general description above.

  — **Display**—All measurements and indication of battery tests are indicated on the single analog meter display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no additional features or auxiliary equipment for the Eberline RO-20 survey meter.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—Moisture can cause leakage currents in the detector that lead to erratic meter readings. An increase in temperature (approximately 50°F higher than the temperature at which the calibration was performed) will increase the response. Conversely, a decrease in temperature will decrease the response.

  A 30-minute adjustment period should be allowed for temperature changes of approximately 20°F.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the Eberline RO-20 survey meter has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition has been corrected.

  — Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This information will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Turn the Eberline RO-20 survey meter's rotary switch to Battery 1. Ensure that the needle response is within the green arc on the display; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Turn the Eberline RO-20 survey meter's rotary switch to Battery 2. Ensure that the needle response is within the green arc on the display; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Turn the Eberline RO-20 survey meter switch to zero and rotate the zero adjustment knob until the meter reads zero. If the meter cannot be zeroed, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

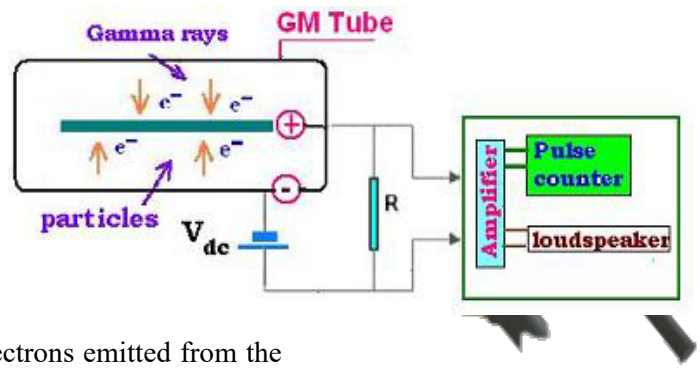
  — Holding the Eberline RO-20 Survey Meter away from your body and in the radiation field of interest, turn the rotary scale switch to highest scale, allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

  — After waiting for the meter to stabilize (approximately 20 seconds), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the exposure rate in mR/hour or R/hour, as appropriate.

  — When measurements are completed, turn the Eberline RO-20 survey meter switch to **OFF**.

2.3 HIGH DOSE RANGE GAMMA INSTRUMENTS

All instruments in this section have two halogen quenched G-M tubes at the end of an extended pole. The poles have extended length range from 12–15 ft and are designed to allow measurements of high dose rates at a distance from the source for ALARA. A larger G-M tube covers measurements to 50 mR/hour or 100 mR/hour. The small G-M tube measures to 1,000 R/hour.



The G-M tubes actually monitor secondary electrons emitted from the metal surrounding the tubes at the end of the pole. Because of the thickness of the surrounding metal, the detector has more limited response to lower energized and scattered photons. The G-M over-response in the 100 keV region is minimized; however, there is a tendency for under-response to gamma rays with energies greater than those used for calibration.

Slow response (tens of seconds) to a stabilized level of measurement can be expected and especially when using the lowest ranges to measure several mR/hour.

Both practice and extra care are required to safely use the extended poles.

2.3.1 Eberline 6112B Survey Meter

The Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter is a telescoping survey meter for measurements of exposure rate at medium to very high photon radiation levels. The two detectors are energy compensated G-M tubes, which are sensitive to X-ray and gamma radiation in the energy range of 60 keV–3 MeV.

The Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter has an effective measurement range of 0–1,000 R/hour. Ranges may be selected for both detectors. The low range G-M detector ranges are 0–2 mR/hour, 0–50 mR/hour and 0–2 R/hour. The high range G-M detector ranges are 0–50 R/hour and 0–1,000 R/hour. ON-OFF and measurement range selections are controlled by the same rotary switch.

- **Applications**—The Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter is used to measure direct radiation levels in units of exposure rate (i.e., R/hour). It can be used to determine area radiation levels in the 200 mR/hour–1,000 R/hour range found at a number of D&R operations. The Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter typically is calibrated for accurate response at the Cs-137 gamma energy. The Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. The Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter has a tendency to over respond at lower photon energy fields.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **bat.—**Power is provided by four standard C-size batteries. To test the battery level, the rotary switch is placed in the bat. position; response above the Battery Check cutoff line on the display indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter.

  — **Scales**—The five ranges are described in the general description.

— **Display**—All measurements and indication of battery test are indicated on the single analog meter display.

— **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There is an earphone connection to enable monitoring an audible signal.

— **Limitations and Precautions**—Operation in the 0–200 mR/hour range should be done allowing approximately 10 seconds for the meter to fully respond.

- **Operation**

— Confirm that the Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work document should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Turn the Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter's rotary switch to bat. Ensure that the needle response is within the green arc on the display; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— While in a low radiation area, turn the Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter's switch to the 0–50 mR/hour scale and observe the reading. If the meter is not at zero, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Holding the Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter in the radiation field of interest, turn the rotary scale switch to highest scale allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— After waiting for the meter to stabilize (approximately 5–10 seconds), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the exposure rate in mR/hour or R/hour, as appropriate.

— When measurements are completed, turn the Eberline Model 6112B Survey Meter's switch to **OFF**.

2.3.2 Automess 6150 AD2 Survey Meter

The Automess 6150 AD 2 is a portable, battery-operated, dose-rate meter that measure gamma and X-rays. A built-in GM counting tube serves as the detector. It may be attached to external detectors.

As implied by the letters "AD" in its name, the 6150AD displays dose rate in both analog and digital form. The display is a static (non-multiplexed) liquid crystal display (LCD) and can be set to indicate either R/hour or Sv/hour.

The dose rate indication is provided in both digital and analog form simultaneously. The analog scale covers two decades and consists of 32 bar graph segments arranged in the shape of an arc. Two adjacent ranges always overlap by one decade. The 6150 AD automatically switches ranges. A short sound calls the user's attention every time the range is changed.

The Automess 6150 AD 2 can be attached to a telescoping survey meter using two GM detectors for measurements of exposure rates at medium to very high photon radiation levels. The two detectors are energy compensated G-M tubes which are sensitive to X-ray and gamma radiation in the energy range of 45keV to 3.0 MeV. This two-detector arrangement has a useful range of 0.2 mR/hour to 999 R/hour.

- **Applications**—The Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter is used to measure direct radiation levels in units of exposure rate (i.e., R/hour). It can be used to determine area radiation levels in the 200 mR/hour–1,000 R/hour range. The Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter is typically calibrated for accurate response at the Cs-137 gamma energy. The Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. The Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter, because of the detector's tendency to over respond at lower photon energy fields.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Bat.—**Power is provided by a single 9-volt battery. Battery voltage will be indicated when the instrument is switched on. Using the arrow button (see picture above), the "Battery Voltage and Battery Monitoring" function can be selected to view the voltage of the 9-volt battery at any time. Voltages below 5.5 volts produce a battery warning consisting of the flashing battery symbol in the

upper right corner of the LCD and a continuous alarm tone. Pressing the loudspeaker key will cut out the alarm tone and make the battery symbol appear steadily. This automatic battery warning is issued in any state of the Automess 6150 AD 2.

— **Scales—**The Automess 6150 AD 2 automatically selects the appropriate range/scale. The LCD displays the scale being used.

— **Display**—All measurements and indication of battery test are indicated on the LCD display.

— **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Connecting an external probe disconnects the internal probe and makes the probe type appear in the upper left corner of the LCD. Ranges and units are selected automatically. Dose rate indication is the ground state. Pressing the arrow key allows the user to toggle between other states.

  – Dose Rate Average Value—The dose-rate average value is particularly useful at low dose rates where direct dose-rate indication is subject to strong statistical fluctuations. The digits will flash as long as the statistical error is greater than 5%.

  – Viewing and Setting the Dose Rate Alarm Threshold—The loudspeaker key allows the user to select a threshold from a set of fixed values.

  – Dose Rate Maximum Value—The >>max<< symbol shows that this indication concerns the maximum dose rate value since the instrument was switched on.

  – Battery Voltage and Battery Monitoring—This function allows the user to view the battery voltage at any time.

— **Limitations and Precautions**—When operating in the 0–200 mR/hour range, allow approximately 2–8 seconds for the meter to fully respond.

- **Operation**

— Confirm that the Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work document should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Press the Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter's power button. Ensure the battery indicates greater than 5.5 volts on the LCD; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition has been corrected.

— Holding the Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter in the radiation field of interest, observe the LCD display allowing several seconds (approximately 2–8 seconds) for an accurate response.

— After waiting for the meter to stabilize (approximately 2–8 seconds), note the indicated value on the meter.

— When measurements are completed, depress the Automess 6150 AD 2 Survey Meter's power button to turn the instrument **OFF**.

2.4 NEUTRON SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Neutrons do not cause ionization directly. Both the measurement of neutrons and the radiation dose interactions due to neutrons are a consequence of secondary emissions from neutron reactions.

For example, neutrons interact with the boron in the boron trifluoride (BF_3) detectors used in many instruments. The reaction is as follows:

$$^{10}B\ (n,\alpha)\ ^{7}Li$$

The BF_3 detectors are proportional counters and respond to the liberated alpha particle and the lithium-7 recoil nucleus. The relatively large pulse heights allow for good rejection of the small pulses due to gamma rays; however, this reaction is very energy dependent and is most probable with very low (thermal and epi-thermal) neutron energies. That is, energies ranging from less than one electron volt to several electron volts.

The neutron dose to soft tissue primarily is due to recoil or scatter protons and recoil nuclei when neutrons interact with nuclei of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms in tissue.

These interactions essentially don't happen with low energy neutrons and aren't important until neutron energies exceed several hundred keV.

For health physics applications, virtually all neutron fields have a broad range of neutron energies covering seven or eight orders of magnitude. It is difficult to produce a monoenergetic neutron beam. With any neutron source there is always a large amount of neutron scattering that broadens the scope of neutron energies with a neutron field.

To improve the detector response to better relate the measurement to dose, the BF_3 detectors are surrounded with neutron moderators that cut off the low energy neutrons and slow down the higher energy neutrons. The spherical moderators also have an internal spherical shell of cadmium to capture low energy neutrons. The size of the sphere and the location of the cadmium shell were designed to provide near equivalent dose response to fission spectrum neutrons. That spectrum ranges from very low to relatively high-energy neutrons with a mode of about 2.5 MeV.

The tissue equivalent proportional counter (TEPC) detector responds to recoil protons and recoil nuclei. The detector shell and fill gas have low atomic number elements to mimic the kind of neutron interactions that occur in tissue. For this reason, the TEPC provides the best measurement of neutron dose rate that is relatively independent of the neutron energy spectrum. The TEPC often is used as a secondary standard to measure neutron dose with varying, or unqualified, neutron energy spectra.

Accurate characterization of the neutron energies in a specific field requires the use of various sized moderators and a computer program to unfold the spectrum; however, the neutron scatter can change over short distances, and one spectrum does not cover an entire controlled area. For example, the scatter of

neutrons and the energy spectrum near UF_6 cylinders will vary depending upon scatter conditions at any specific location.

2.4.1 Eberline E-600 Ratemeter/Scaler

The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler provides the required microprocessor and electronic circuitry for neutron radiation monitoring with a neutron rem detector (NRD). The E-600 is preprogrammed for the NRD detector. The detector is a boron trifluoride proportional detector surrounded by a 9-inch diameter polyethylene cadmium loaded sphere for use as an area monitor. The detector is sensitive to neutron radiation in the range of 25 keV–10 MeV [typically, response is approximately 50 counts per minute (cpm)/mrem/hour].

- The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler has an effective measurement range of 0–10 rem/hour. A rotary switch provides for on-off, alarm set point check, background accumulation, and selection for the four operating modes: Ratemeter, Integrate, Peak-Trap, and Scaler. Ranges are set automatically by preprogramming the E-600. Readings are displayed on a 0–1 scale and a 0–1,000K range. Push button switches are provided for "RANGE-UP/RANGE-DOWN" and "GROSS/NET." Push **button** switch functions are described in the Controls and Display section of this procedure.

The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler is powered by three standard C-size batteries.

- **Applications**—The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler is used to measure neutron radiation levels in units of dose rate (i.e., mrem/hour and rem/hour). It can be used to determine neutron radiation levels in the 1.0 mrem/hour–10 rem/hour range. The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler typically is calibrated for rejection of gamma radiation at the Cs-137 gamma energy range, in a 10 R/hour field; high voltage is reduced to below the energy response for Cs-137 gamma energy field. The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler, because of the detector's proportional energy response, can be used for measurement of radiation levels where activation and/or fission products are present.

- **Controls and Displays**

Operating Mode Selections:

— **Integrate—**When the rotary switch is place in the **INTEGRATE** position, measurements are displayed and integrated over a preprogrammed time period.

— **Peak-Trap**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **PEAK-TRAP** position, the instrument displays an instantaneous measurement for evaluation.

— **Ratemeter**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **RATEMETER** position, the instrument is operating as a rate meter and this mode is indicated on the display.

— Scaler—When the rotary switch is placed in the **SCALER** position, the instrument is operating as a scaler, and this mode is indicated on the display.

Function Selections:

— **Backgd**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **BACKGD** position, background subtraction is set at the value in the E-600 memory.

— **Check**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **CHECK** position, the alarm set points are displayed, pressing the "*" allows editing of the alarm set points.

— **Chnl**—When this push button is depressed, the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler shifts to the next preprogrammed discriminator channel.

— **Gross/Net**—When this push button toggle switch is depressed, the background data is not subtracted (GROSS) or the background data is subtracted (NET) on the display.

— **LED**—The light emitting diode (LED) provides visual indication of an alarm condition.

— **Light**—When this push button is depressed, the display is illuminated for approximately five seconds.

— **Log**—When this push button is depressed, the displayed measurement is placed in the Eberline E-600 Ratemeter/Scaler's memory.

— **Range Up/Range Down**—When this push button toggle switch is depressed, the full-scale range is increased/decreased by a factor of 10 on the display.

— **Spkr**—When this push button toggle switch is depressed, the audible signal is on or off.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are a variety of detectors that are compatible with the E-600. An interface computer program is available for configuring the Eberline E-600 Ratemeter/Scaler. A bar code reader is available for use with this instrument.

- **Limitations and Precautions—**Do not rely on the audible signal for warning of increasing radiation levels. The Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler is portable and it weighs approximately 18 lb; take the necessary precautions to prevent personal injury when lifting and carrying this instrument.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Turn the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler's rotary switch to the **ON** position.

  — If the message **"**FAIL" is visible on the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler's display, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the OUT-OF-CAL message is not visible on the display; if displayed, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that PROBE FAIL message is not visible on the display; if displayed, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the HV (high voltage), message is not visible on the display; if displayed, remove from service and do not use until the conditions is corrected.

  — Ensure that the "FAIL," instrument failure icon, is not visible on the display; if displayed, remove from service, and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Turn the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler's rotary switch to the CHECK position.

  — Ensure that the BATTERY icon is not visible on the display; if displayed, remove from service, and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Depress the CHNL push button switch.

  — Ensure that display indicates the instrument is connected to an NRD detector; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition has been corrected.

  — Turn the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler's rotary switch to the RATEMETER position.

  — Turn the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler's rotary switch to Battery 2. Ensure that the needle response is within the green arc on the display; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Turn the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler's switch to **ZERO**-labeled switch and rotate the **ZERO** adjustment knob until the meter reads ZERO. If the meter cannot be zeroed, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Place the Eberline E-600 ratemeter/scaler on a sturdy surface and in the radiation field of interest, turn the rotary scale switch to highest scale allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable without being beyond the upper meter scale limit.

— After waiting for the meter to stabilize (approximately 5 seconds), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the exposure rate in mR/hour or R/hour, as appropriate.

— When measurements are completed, turn the Eberline E-600 Ratemeter/Scaler's switch to **OFF**.

2.4.2 Eberline ASP-2/2E

The Eberline ASP-2/2E is a general purpose portable radiation meter controlled entirely by its microprocessor. The Eberline ASP-2/2E may be in a wide range of detector configurations. Both versions provide ratemeter measurements, alarm and over-range indications, three response time settings, and clear displays of measurement units and the type of radiation being measured. The ASP-2/2E measures integrated dose and scaler counts, as well as a pulse height window for energy-proportional probes. The ASP2/2E has a power supply range of 300 to 2500 volts and detection thresholds of 0.5 to 60 millivolts.

The ASP-2/2E is typically calibrated with an NRD. The detector is a boron trifluoride proportional detector surrounded by a 9-inch diameter polyethylene cadmium loaded sphere for use as an area monitor. The detector is sensitive to neutron radiation in the range of 25 keV–10 MeV.

The ASP2/2E is powered by three standard alkaline "C" cells, with a typical battery life of 100 hours.

- **Applications**—The Eberline ASP-2/2E is used to measure neutron radiation levels in units of dose rate (i.e., mrem/hour and rem/hour). It can be used to determine neutron radiation levels in the 1.0 mrem/hour–10 rem/hour range. The Eberline ASP-2/2E typically is calibrated for rejection of gamma radiation at the Cs-137 gamma energy range, in a 10 R/hour field; high voltage is reduced to below the energy response for Cs-137 gamma energy field. The Eberline ASP-2/2E will indicate relative radiation levels and identify changes in radiation levels. Because of the detector's proportional energy response, this instrument can be used for measurement of radiation levels where activation and/or fission products are present.

- **Controls and Displays**

— **Check**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **Check** position, the model and serial numbers of the probe for which the instrument has been configured will scroll across the center of the display until the "*" (**Star Key**) is pressed or another mode is selected. Allows the customization of many instrument parameters.

— **Integrate**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **Integrate** position, measurements are displayed and integrated over a preprogrammed time period. If an alarm limit has been specified, an alarm indication is posted when the alarm limit is exceeded. The **Star Key** may be used to silence the audible alarm.

— **Ratemeter**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **Ratemeter** position, the instrument is operating as a ratemeter. Units are displayed in the units specified as one of the channel parameters. A rate alarm limit may be used in this mode.

— **Scaler**—When the rotary switch is placed in the **Scaler** position, the instrument is operating as a scaler. In the scaler position, a new count cycle is performed by pressing the **Star Key**.

— **Response**—The user may step through slow, medium, and fast display response times. The actual time constraints for each switch position are defined in probe memory to ensure that each switch position represents an appropriate value for the type of probe in use.

— **Speaker**—Toggles the audible clicks for individual count events on or off.

— **Light**—When this button is pressed, the mechanical meter will be illuminated for five seconds. The LCD is NOT illuminated. Continually pressing of this button will cause a substantial amount of battery life to be used.

— **Main**—Selects the main counting channel.

— **Star Key**—Performs a wide variety of function as determined by the software used by the ASP-2/2E depending upon the mode in which it is used. See ASP-2/2E user's manual for further information. Silences audible alarms.

— **PHA (pulse height analysis)**—Selects the PHA counting channel.

— **Range**—Increase and decrease full-scale range of the display by a factor of ten.

Note that all functions controlled by push buttons occur after the button is released.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**

— The ASP-2/2E can be used with a wide variety of detectors. Configuration options can be changed via a host program which runs on a personal computer.

— A wide variety of parameters, such as scaler count times and alarm settings, can be customized depending upon job requirements/conditions. Instrument parameters will be adjusted by the Instrument Group with direction from the Instrument Group RPPM and RCT Supervisor.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

— Connecting the incorrect probe to the instrument will almost certainly lead to inaccurate readings and may damage or destroy the probe.

— Do not rely on the audible signal for warning of increasing radiation levels. The ASP-2/2E is portable and it weighs approximately 18 lb; take the necessary precautions to prevent personal injury when lifting and carrying this instrument.

— The power supply of the ASP-2/2E produces up to 2,500 volts and may hold a dangerous charge for up to one minute after the board is powered off. Avoid contact with the probe connector.

- **Operation**

— Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Confirm that the instrument in calibration by checking the calibration label.

— Turn the ASP-2/2E's switch to the "Check" position. If the model and/or serial number do not match the calibration label, then tag the instrument "out of service" and notify the Instrument Group RCT Supervisor.

— While the switch is in the "Check" position, the BATTERY icon is turned on to identify the display and voltage is presented as a percentage on the small numeric field in the lower right corner of the display. A reading of 100% indicates a new set of batteries; 0% means that there is little of no energy available. Batteries are temperature sensitive; new batteries may indicate < 100% if they are very cold. Battery life percentages may vary due to the variations in battery brands, even when new. It is advisable to replace the batteries soon after the battery icon first appears during normal use.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Place the ASP-2/2E on a sturdy surface and in the radiation field of interest, turn the switch to the appropriate position, either Ratemeter or Scaler.

  – If the ASP-2/2E is being used as a "Ratemeter" allow several seconds for the instrument to stabilize before recording a response.

  – If the ASP-2/2E is being used as a "Scaler," the Star Key is setup for a one minute count. Pressing the Star Key will begin a new one-minute count cycle.

— When survey measurements are completed, turn the Eberline ASP-2/2E switch to **Off**.

2.4.3 Ludlum 30-7B Neutron Instrument

The Model 30-7 Series are handheld, lightweight neutron dose detectors that join the Model 30 digital meter with a 19.5 cm (7.7 inch) diameter REM ball containing a ^{3}He detector. The instruments use similar detectors that only differ by the boron concentration in the internal borated layer. The Model 30-7 detector has a lower boron concentration and offers a greater sensitivity, typically 10 cpm per µSv/h (100 cpm per mrem/hour), but tends to overrespond in the 5 keV range. The Model 30-7B detector has a higher boron concentration and a lower sensitivity, typically 4.5 cpm per µSv/hour (45 cpm per mrem/hour), but does not have the same overresponse issue as the Model 30-7.

Three modes of operation (RATE, MAX, and COUNT) are available for the user. Measurements can be collected in two sets of units (primary and secondary) for RATE and MAX modes in cps, cpm, rem/hour, or Sv/h units. An internal switch is used to enable or disable the front-panel setup feature to protect desired settings from inadvertent modification. Setup is available also via the Lumic calibration software (see Options tab).

Each instrument features a large, easily-readable LCD that may be rotated for maximum ease of use by the operator. The connecting cable is threaded through the rugged carrying handle to simplify use. Additionally, the display unit may be detached from the REM ball, which permits the operator to position the detector and the display unit to best advantage within the limits of the cable length. Other features are an audio warning tone and easy, intuitive, user-friendly design. Splash-resistant construction allows the Model 30-7 Series to be used in outdoor environments. The display body is constructed of lightweight, durable, high-impact plastic.

2.4.4 Ludlum 12-4 Ratemeter/Scaler

The Model 12-4 is a survey meter coupled to a Model 42-31H neutron detector, which provides the required electronic circuitry and detector to measure and monitor neutron radiation. The instrument provides four linear ranges used in combination with an exposure rate or cpm meter dial. The instrument features a regulated HV power supply, unimorph speaker with audio ON-OFF capability, fast-slow meter response, meter reset button, and a six-position switch for selecting battery check or range multiples of × 1, × 10, × 100, and × 1,000. Each range multiplier has its own calibration potentiometer. The unit body and meter housing are made of cast aluminum and the can is 0.23 cm (0.090 inch) thick aluminum. The unit is powered by two “D” cell batteries for operation from -20 to 50˚C (-4 to 122˚F). For instrument operation below 0°C (32°F), very fresh alkaline or rechargeable NiCd batteries should be used.

- **The following are model specifications:**

  — Operating voltage—Approximately 1200 Vdc;

— Detector—2 Atm 3He tube–LND 25185 or equivalent—proportional detector, surrounded by a 22.9 cm (9 inch) diameter polyethylene sphere;

— Detector input sensitivity—-2 mV;

— Sensitivity—Typically 10,000 cpm per μSv/hour (100 cpm/mrem/hour) (241AmBe fast neutrons);

— Detection range—Thermal to approximately 12 MeV, provides an approximate inverse RPG curve;

— Meter—6.4 cm (2.5 inch) arc, pivot-and-jewel suspension;

— Meter face—0-10 mrem/hour, 0-2.5 kV, BAT TEST (others available);

— Instrument range—Typically 0–100 mSv/h (0–10,000 mrem/hour), depending on the meter face utilized;

— Gamma rejection—Typically 10 cpm or less through 0.1 Sv/h (10 R/hour)(137Cs);

— Input impedance—0.1 megohm;

— Linearity—Reading within 10% of true value with detector connected;

— Discriminator—Adjustable from 1 to 50 mV;

— Audio—Built-in speaker with ON-OFF switch [greater than 60 dB at 61 cm (2 ft)];

— Response—Toggle switch for FAST (4 seconds) or SLOW (22 seconds) from 10% to 90% of final reading;

— Connector—Series “C” (other available);

— Cable—99.1 cm (39 inch) with “C” connector (others available);

— Power—Two “D” cell batteries housed in a sealed, externally accessible compartment;

— Battery life—Typically 600 hours with alkaline batteries (battery condition may be checked on the meter);

— End-of-Battery life warning—At 2.1 Vdc (voltage direct current) the meter needle will drop to the edge of the BAT TEST or BAT OK area when the meter selector switch is moved to the BAT position. At 2.0 Vdc a steady audible tone will be emitted to warn the user of the low battery condition;

— Battery dependence—Instrument calibration change less than 3% within battery check limits on the meter;

— Temperature range of -20 to 50°C (-4 to 122°F)—May be certified for operation from -40 to 65°C (-40 to 150°F); and

— Maximum relative humidity of less than 95% (non-condensing).

- **This model has the following controls and displays:**

  — Meter—6.4 cm (2.5 inch) arc, 1 mA analog type with pivot-and-jewel suspension. Typical meter dial is 0-10 mrem/hour, 0–2.5 kV and BAT TEST.

  — Connector—Used to connect the detector to the instrument. Typically series "C," but can be "BNC," "MHV," "UHF," or others.

  — Range selector switch—A six-position switch marked OFF, BAT, × 1,000, × 100, × 10, and × 1. Turning the range selector switch from OFF to BAT provides the operator with a battery check of the instrument. A BAT check scale on the meter provides a visual means of checking the battery charge status. Moving the range selector switch to one of the range multiplier positions (× 1,000, × 100, × 10, × 1) provides the operator with an overall range of 0 to 10,000 mrem/hour. Multiply the scale reading by the multiplier to determine the actual scale reading.

  — Discriminator adjustment—Allows the input sensitivity to be adjusted from 1 to 100 mV; factory set at -2 mV.

  — HV adjustment—Provides a means of varying the high voltage from 200 to 2500 V; factory set at 1100 V.

  — Range calibration adjustment—Recessed potentiometers located under the calibration cover on the right side of the front panel. These adjustment controls allow individual calibration for each range multiplier.

  — Battery compartment—Sealed compartment to house two "D" cell batteries.

  — AUD ON-OFF toggle switch—In the ON position, it operates the speaker located on the left side of the instrument. The frequency of the clicks is relative to the rate of the incoming pulses. The higher the rate, the higher the audio frequency. This switch should be turned OFF when not required in order to reduce battery drain.

  — RES pushbutton—When depressed, this button provides a rapid means of driving the meter needle to zero.

  — Toggle switch—Provides meter response. Selecting the fast, "F" position of the toggle switch provides 90% of full-scale meter deflection in four seconds. In the slow, "S" position, 90% of full-scale meter deflection takes 22 seconds. In the "F" position there is fast response and large meter deviation. The "S" position should be used for slow response and damped meter deviation.

  — HV pushbutton switch—When depressed, displays the detector high voltage on the meter. The output resistance of the high voltage supply is 1.5 megohms with a typical scintillation voltage divider of 100 megohms.

  — The actual detector voltage will be 98.5% of the indicated voltage.

2.5 DOSIMETERS

2.5.1 Mirion DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter

The DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter is a small, compact, and lightweight microprocessor-controlled personal radiation monitor. The dosimeter unit contains an energy compensated silicon diode detector for measuring gamma and X-ray radiations in the energy range of 15 keV– 10 MeV, electronic circuitry for processing and storage of data, real-time digital display, user-selected alarms, and other functions. The dosimeter is capable of measuring equivalent dose rate and accumulated equivalent dose for the following ranges:

- Equivalent dose rate—0.1 mrem/hour to 1,000 rem/hour
- Accumulated equivalent dose—0.01 mrem to 1,000 rem

Energy response is better than ± 15% for penetrating ("deep" or "whole body") Hp (10) equivalent dose and equivalent dose rate in the energy range of 15 keV–1.5 MeV. Ranges and units are selected and displayed automatically on the LCD display. Calibration is for Cs-137 gamma radiation with accuracy of better than ± 30% across the entire dose and dose-rate range. The dosimeter also monitors exposure time and manages and monitors other operational status parameters. Audible alarms alert the user to radiation conditions. Two thresholds (alarm and pre-alarm) for accumulated dose and dose rate are adjustable over the entire measurement range. Pre-alarm is a warning level and can be terminated by acknowledging the alarm. Power is provided by a single AAA alkaline battery.

- **Applications**—The DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter may be worn by radiation workers engaged in tasks that require direct and frequent monitoring of accumulated equivalent dose and/or significant changes in equivalent dose rate to help ensure that prescribed individual radiation dose limits are not exceeded. This type of dosimeter is preferable to standard direct reading "pencil dosimeters" because of its capability of displaying dose rate and the preset alarm features.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Selector Button**—Simple 2-button navigation. All functions of the dosimeter are controlled by this button switch. This includes power on/off, battery test, display mode selection (dose/dose rate), selection of audible feature, dose rate, and prealarm and alarm setting selection. Various commands and features are determined by the length of time the button is depressed and the sequence of menu-driven switch operations.

  — **LCD Display**—All dosimeter conditions and readouts are displayed on the LCD display located at the top of the dosimeter.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—The DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter can be operated in an "autonomous" mode (i.e., as an individual or independent unit) or in a "satellite" mode (i.e., connected through a LDM 320 D dosimeter desk reader to a host personal computer with appropriate software).

- **Limitations and Precautions**—The DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter should be worn in a chest-area pocket; there should be no other metal objects in the pocket, which might shield the dosimeter from radiation.

- **Operation**—Because of the intricacy of the DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter, maintenance and initial setup of DMC 3000 dosimeters and the LDM 320 D dosimeter reader should be performed by the

Radiological Engineering group following manufacturer's direction. The following describes the operation of the pre-initialized and configured dosimeter for field applications.

— Confirm that the DMC 3000 Electronic Dosimeter has a valid and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

- **Calibration**—Calibrations will be performed by a qualified vendor. An annual calibration is required for Radiation Protection use. Recalibration is required after maintenance or repair that would void the calibration. Battery changes do not require recalibration.

- **Performance Checks**—Performance of self-checks will be in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

- **Training**—Individuals issuing and/or performing setup of the DMC 3000 shall have a signed Job Performance Measure prior to issuance or setup.

2.6 PORTABLE CONTAMINATION MONITORING INSTRUMENTS

There are a number of possible combinations and applications utilizing radiation detection instruments with an array of compatible radiation detectors. To efficiently cover the possible combinations, this section describes the radiation detection electronic "boxes" and Section 3.7 Radiation Detectors describes the compatible detectors. Selecting the electronics in this section with the detectors in the following section derives the complete information, for specific applications.

The instruments contained within this section are primarily used for surface contamination monitoring. However, they can be used with any pulse-counting detector for other applications as well.

Many of these same instruments are used for dose rate surveys and guidance for those applications is provided in the following sections:

- Section 2.1, Low Range Beta-Gamma Instruments
- Section 2.2, Medium Range Beta-Gamma Instruments
- Section 2.3, High Range Beta-Gamma Instruments
- Section 2.4, Neutron Instruments

This section describes use of the inventory of scalers and scaler-ratemeters. Each instrument has specific features. There are several points of general guidance. Most monitoring applications utilize the Slow Response mode and one must wait the typical 15 to 20 seconds required to reach a stable measurement.

It is important to recognize those instruments that will saturate in high radiation fields. Saturation occurs when the pulses are being created faster than the instrument response. Individual pulses cannot be resolved by the electronics.

Depending upon the instrument, saturation is characterized by the meter "freezing" at zero or "freezing" at mid-scale.

Use of the audio signal during monitoring is very important. One watches the detector movement and placement while listening to the audible count rate. The meter readout is observed while the detector is still.

The audio speaker output is used but instrument headphones should be used when background noise interferes. Some of the instruments allow setting of alarm levels. A starting point can be the percentage that is equivalent to twice the Lc. This may be adjusted higher in the event of an unacceptable false alarm rate.

2.6.1 Ludlum Model 3 Count Ratemeter

The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter is a portable analog count Ratemeter, which provides the electronic circuitry for measurements of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation levels when connected to the appropriate detector. The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter is designed for operation with scintillation, proportional, and G-M detectors.

The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter has an effective count rate range of 0 to 500,000 cpm. Ranges are x0.1, 0–50 cpm; x1, 0-500 cpm; x10, 0–5,000 cpm; x100, 0–50,000 cpm, and, through use of a 0–5,000 cpm display scale, 0–500,000 cpm. The same rotary switch controls On-Off, battery test, and count rate range selection. Other controls are an On-Off toggle switch for audio response, a Fast/Slow response toggle switch, and a push button for zeroing the meter needle.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter is used to measure radiation levels in units of cpm. It can be used to determine area radiation levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations. The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter typically is calibrated with a particular detector, selected for radiation contamination monitoring. The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

  When connected to the appropriate detector, the Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter will indicate relative radiological contamination levels and identify changes in contamination levels.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **BAT**—Power is provided by two standard size “D” cell batteries. To test the battery level, turn the rotary switch to the **BAT** position; a response of the meter needle in the **BAT TEST** range indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the instrument. At low battery power, the Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter will emit a steady audible tone.

  — **RES**—To zero the needle on the meter, depress the push button; this will drive the needle to the zero mark on the display.

  — **F/S**—Selects meter response time from 4-22 seconds, depending on the range and response selected.

— **AUD ON/OFF**—Selects audible signal in ON position.

— **DISPLAY**—All measurements and indication of battery power are indicated on the analog meter display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—An array of meter face displays are available with single or multiple scales for measurements of exposure rate and/or cpm. The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter can be equipped with an optional LCD scaler display and range switch.

- **Compatible Detectors**—The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter is compatible with these detectors or their equivalents:

Ludlum Model 43-5	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-89	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-65	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-7	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-10	Gamma Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-40	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-110	Gas Proportional H3 Monitor
Ludlum Model 44-116	Beta Scintillator

- **Limitations and Precautions**—The Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter has no overload protection as a detector reaches saturation.

  Battery seal failure may occur if this instrument is exposed to temperatures above 100°F.

  This instrument may be equipped with a scaler option that only displays to a maximum of 19,999 counts.

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of radiological contamination to be surveyed. Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Ensure the detector connected to the Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter is suitable for the type of contamination. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter has a valid and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that "daily" instrument performance tests have been successfully completed or perform those tests in accordance with D&R procedure.

  — Turn the Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter rotary switch to **BAT**. Ensure that the needle response is within the "**BAT TEST**" range on the meter; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Turn the **AUDIO ON/OFF** toggle switch to "**ON**."

  — Select the **S** position on the **F/S** toggle switch for slow response.

— Depress the **RES** push button; ensure that the meter display reads zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Hold the detector away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, turn the scale switch to highest scale, allow several seconds for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize (approximately 15–22 seconds, depending on the scale), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the cpm.

— If the meter is equipped with a scaler option that only displays to 19,999 counts then set the instrument to a time of 0.1 and multiply times 10 to indicate a 1 minute count total. Do not try to count how many times the scaler rolls over. Remember the analog scale also may be used instead of the scaler.

— When measurements are complete, turn the Ludlum Model 3 count ratemeter rotary selector switch to **OFF**.

2.6.2 Ludlum Model 12 Count Ratemeter

The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter is a portable count ratemeter that provides the electronic circuitry for measurements of alpha, beta, or gamma radiological contamination levels when connected to the appropriate detector. The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter is designed for operation with scintillation, proportional and G-M detectors.

The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter has an effective count rate range of 0–500,000 cpm. Ranges are x1, 0–500 cpm; x10, 0–5,000 cpm; x100, 0–50,000 cpm and x1,000, 0–500,000 cpm. The same rotary switch controls ON-OFF, battery test, and count rate range selection. Other controls are an On-Off toggle switch for audio response, a Fast/Slow response toggle switch and push buttons for zeroing the meter needle and checking the operating high voltage for the instrument. The meter face includes a high voltage display on a 0–2.5 kV scale.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter is used to measure radiation levels in units of cpm. The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter can be used to determine area levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations. The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular detector selected for radiation contamination monitoring. The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

When connected to the appropriate detector, the Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter will indicate relative contamination levels and identify changes in contamination levels.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **AUD ON/OFF**—Selects audible signal in ON position.

  — **BAT**—Power is provided by two standard size "D" cell batteries. To test the battery level, turn the rotary switch to the **BAT** position; a response of the meter needle in the **BAT TEST** range indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the instrument. At 2 volts DC, the Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter will emit a steady audible tone indicating low battery power.

  — **DISPLAY**—All measurements and indications of battery power and operating voltage are indicated on the dual analog meter display.

  — **F/S**—Selects meter response time from 4–22 seconds, depending on the range and response selected.

  — **HV**—To obtain an indication of instrument operating voltage, depress this push button.

  — **LED**—The LED provides visual indication of an alarm condition.

  — **RES**—To zero the needle on the meter, depress the push button; this will drive the needle to the zero mark on the display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—An array of meter face displays are available with single or multiple scales for measurements of exposure rate and/or cpm. The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter can be equipped with an optional LED scaler display and range switch.

- **Compatible Detectors**—The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter is compatible with these detectors or their equivalents:

Ludlum Model 43-5	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-89	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-65	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-7	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-40	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-10	Gamma Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-110	Gas Proportional
Ludlum Model 43-68	Gas Proportional
Ludlum Model 44-116	Beta Scintillator

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — The Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter has no overload protection if a detector reaches saturation.

  — Battery seal failure can occur if the Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter is exposed to temperatures above 100°F.

— This instrument may be equipped with a scaler option that only displays to a maximum of 19,999 counts.

- **Operation**

— Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector connected to the instrument is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter has a valid and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation. Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Turn the Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter rotary switch to bat. Ensure that the needle response is within the "bat TEST" range on the meter; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Turn the rotary switch to the x1,000 scale.

— Turn the AUD ON/OFF toggle switch to "ON."

— Select the S position on the F/S toggle switch for slow response.

— Depress the RES push button; ensure that the meter display reads zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Hold the detector away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, with the scale switch to highest scale, allow several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds, depending on the scale), for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize (approximately 15–22 seconds, depending on the scale), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the cpm. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— If the meter is equipped with a scaler option that only displays to 19,999 counts then set the instrument to a time of 0.1 and multiply times 10 to indicate a 1 minute count total. Do not try to count how many times the scaler turns over. Remember the analog scale may be used instead of the scaler also.

— When measurements are complete, turn the Ludlum Model 12 count ratemeter rotary selector switch to **OFF**.

2.6.3 Ludlum Model 177 Count Ratemeter

The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter is a portable count ratemeter, with an alarm that provides the electronic circuitry for measurements of alpha, beta, or gamma, radiological contamination levels when connected to the appropriate detector.

The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter is designed for operation with scintillation, proportional, and G-M detectors.

The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter has an effective count range of 0–500,000 cpm. A rotary switch allows selection of count range. Ranges are x1, 0–500 cpm; x10, 0–5,000 cpm; x100, 0–50,000 cpm and x1,000, 0–500,000 cpm. A slide switch controls power to the instrument (ON-OFF). Push buttons are provided for battery test, high voltage indication, meter zeroing and alarm set point check. Other controls are an ON-OFF toggle switch for Fast/Slow response and rotary knobs for audio volume and alarm set point adjustment. The meter face includes a high voltage display on a 0–2.5 kV scale. A small red LED is illuminated when the Ludlum Model 177 Count is turned on. A red ALARM light is illuminated when the alarm set point is exceeded.

- **Applications—**The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter is used to measure radiological contamination levels in units of cpm. It can be used to determine area radiation levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations. The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular detector selected for radiation contamination monitoring. The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

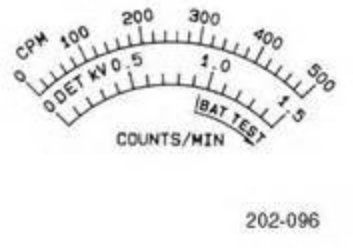
  When connected to the appropriate detector, this instrument will indicate relative contamination levels and identify changes in contamination levels.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Alarm Set**—To adjust the alarm set point, rotate the friction lock counter clockwise, and turn the knob. Rotate the friction lock clockwise once the alarm set point has been established.

  — **Alarm**—To test the alarm, depress this push button.

  — **Bat**—Power is provided by either 120-volt line power or an internal 6-volt sealed lead-acid battery. To test the battery level, depress the **BAT** push button; a response of the meter needle in the **BAT TEST** range indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the instrument. The battery is continuously charged when the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter is connected to line power and the **ON/OFF** slide switch is in the **ON** position.



— **Display**—All measurements and indications of battery power and operating voltage are indicated on the dual analog meter display.

— **F/S**—To select Fast or Slow instrument response, move this toggle switch. The toggle switch selects meter response time from 4-22 seconds, depending on the range and response selected.

— **HV**—To obtain an indication of instrument operating voltage, depress this push button.

— **LED**—The LED provides visual indication of an alarm condition.

— **On/Off**—To turn the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter's power on, slide the switch to the **ON** position.

— **Reset**—To zero the needle on the meter, depress the push button; this will drive the needle to the zero mark on the display.

— **Volume**—To adjust the audio signal, turn this knob.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter has a 9-pin series D connector mounted on the back panel for connection to various electronic support items, e.g., a data recorder.

- **Compatible Detectors**—The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter is compatible with these detectors or their equivalents:

Ludlum Model 43-5	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-89	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-65	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-7	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-40	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-10	Gamma Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-110	Gas Proportional
Ludlum Model 44-116	Beta Scintillator

- **Limitations and Precautions**

— The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter only should be used where sufficient lighting allows the user to see the meter and other displays.

— The Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter has no overload protection if a detector reaches saturation.

— Do not use the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter in wet weather conditions when it is being supplied with line power.

- **Operation**

— Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector connected to the instrument is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter has current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on the daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Turn the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter rotary switch to **BAT**. Ensure that the needle response is within the "**BAT TEST**" range on the meter; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Turn the rotary switch to the x1,000 scale.

— Turn the AUD ON/OFF toggle switch to "ON."

— Select the S position on the F/S toggle switch for slow response.

— Depress the RES push button; ensure that the meter display reads zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Holding the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, with the scale switch to highest scale, allowing several seconds (approximately 15-20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize (approximately 15–22 seconds, depending on the scale), note the indicated value on the meter and multiply by the selected scale to determine the cpm.

— When measurements are complete, turn the Ludlum Model 177 count ratemeter rotary selector switch to **OFF**.

2.6.4 Ludlum Model 2221 Count Ratemeter/Scaler

The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler is a portable combination count ratemeter and scaler that provides the electronic circuitry for measurements of alpha, beta, or gamma contamination levels when connected to the appropriate detector.

It is designed for operation with scintillation, proportional, and G-M detectors. The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler also may be used for counting smears and can be calibrated for operation as a single channel analyzer (SCA).

The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler has an effective count rate range of 0-500,000 cpm. A rotary switch allows selection of count range. Ranges are x1, 0–500 cpm; x10, 0-5,000 cpm; x100, 0–50,000 cpm and x1,000, 0–500,000 cpm. A logarithmic range scale also may be selected. When this instrument is operated as a scaler, the LCD digital display range is 0-999999 counts.

A toggle switch controls power to the instrument (**ON-OFF**). Push buttons located on the left side of the face panel are provided for battery test, high voltage indication, energy threshold set point, and energy window set point. Push buttons located on the right side of the face panel are provided for meter zeroing, scaler count "**Start**" and scaler count "**Hold**." Scaler count time adjustment is made utilizing an 8-position rotary switch located on the right side of the face panel of the instrument. Other controls are Lamp On-Off, for LCD display illumination, Fast/Slow instrument response, and selection of digital display in ratemeter or scaler mode. A three-position toggle switch is provided for selection of number of clicks per event and a rotary knob for audio volume control. A plug jack is provided for earphones. A rotary switch is provided for selection of energy window "**In**" or energy window "**Out**." The meter face includes both linear and logarithmic scales.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler is used to measure radiation levels in units of cpm. It can be used to determine area radiation levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations.

  The Ludlum 2221 count ratemeter/scaler typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular detector selected for radiological contamination monitoring. The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

  When connected to the appropriate detector, the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler will indicate relative contamination levels and identify changes in contamination level.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Audio Divide**—To select a reduction in the number of audible clicks, move this toggle switch to a divisor of 100, 10, or 1.

  — **Bat**—Power is provided by four standard D-size cell batteries. To test the battery level, depress the BAT push button; a reading on the LCD display of 4.8 or greater indicates there is sufficient power to operate the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler.

  — **Count—**To begin a scaler-counting period, depress this push button.

  — **Display**—All measurements and indication of battery power, threshold set point, window set point, and operating voltage are indicated on the LCD display. All measurements are indicated on the dual analog display.

  Hold—To temporarily suspend or freeze the collection of scaler count, depress this push button. To continue collection of counts, depress this push button.

  — **HV**—To obtain an indication of instrument operating voltage, depress this push button. The voltage is indicated on the LCD display.

  — **Minutes**—To select the count time for scaler use, turn this rotary switch to 10, 5, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2, or 0.1 count time in minutes, or **CONT.** for continuous collection of counts.

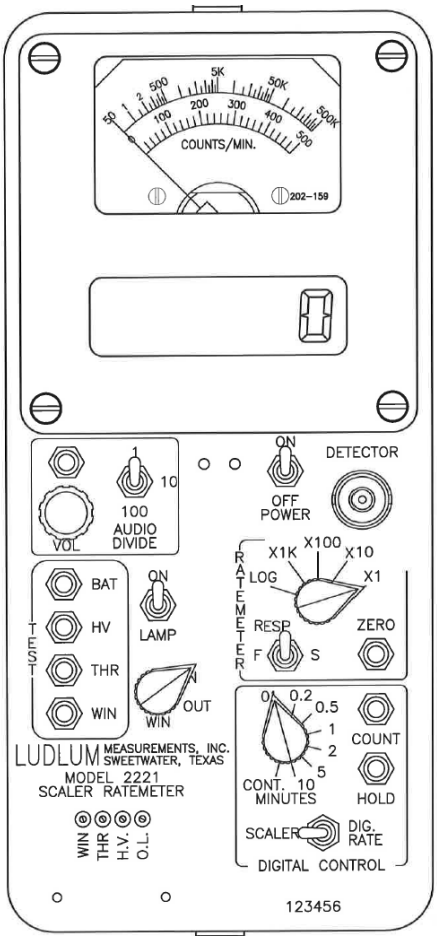
  — **On-Off**—To turn the instrument power on, turn the switch to the **ON** position.

  — **RANGE**—To select the cpm range of the instrument analog display, turn this rotary switch to x1, x10, x100, or x1K. Turn the rotary switch to the LOG position to use the logarithmic scale on the analog display.

  — **Resp F/S**—To select **Fast** or **Slow** instrument response, move this toggle switch. The toggle switch selects meter response time from 4–22 seconds, depending on the range and response selected.

  — **Scaler/Dig. Rate**—To select indication of counter contents on the analog display, move this toggle switch to **SCALER**. To select indication of count rate on the LCD display, move this toggle switch to **DIG. RATE**.

  — **Note:** The scaler and ratemeter are active even when not selected; this allows simultaneous use for count collection and obtaining an instantaneous indication of count rate.



  — **THR**—To obtain an indication of the preset energy threshold, depress this push button. The threshold will be indicated on the LCD display.

— **Volume**—To adjust the audio signal, turn this knob.

— **WIN**—To obtain an indication of the preset energy window, depress this push button. The window will be indicated on the LCD display.

— **Zero**—To zero the needle on the meter, depress the push button; this will drive the needle to the zero mark on the analog display.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—A headset may be used with the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler for audio reception.

- **Compatible Detectors**—The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler is compatible with these detectors or their equivalents:

Ludlum Model 43-5	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-89	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-65	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-7	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-40	G-M
Ludlum Model 44-3	Gamma Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-10	Gamma Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-17	Gamma Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-110	Gas Proportional
Ludlum Model 44-116	Beta Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-68	Gas Proportional

- **Limitations and Precautions**

— The Ludlum 2221 count ratemeter/scaler typically is used for field measurements in a gross count rate RATEMETER or count collection SCALER mode. Unless job requirements indicate otherwise, operate the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler with the **WIN** rotary switch in the **OUT** position.

— The Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler has no illumination for the analog meter display and should not be used in poorly lit environments.

- **Operation**

— Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector connected to the instrument is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the **WIN** rotary switch is in the **OUT** position, unless job requirements indicate otherwise.

— Move the ON-OFF toggle switch to ON. A random number will be indicated on the LCD display, followed by 8..8:8:8:8:8, then the number of the instrument program version will be indicated on the LCD display (e.g., 26 10 10).

— Depress the **BAT** push button. Ensure that the voltage indicated on the LCD display is 4.8 or greater; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

Ratemeter Operation:

— Turn the **RATEMETER** rotary switch to the **x 1K** mark.

— Turn the **AUDIO DIVIDE** toggle switch to **"1."** Turn the **VOL** knob clockwise until clicks are audible.

— Select the **S** position on the **RESP F/S** toggle switch for slow response.

— Depress the **ZERO** push button; ensure that the analog and LCD meter displays read zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Move the **SCALER – DIG. RATE** toggle switch to the **DIG.RATE** position.

— Holding the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, with the scale switch to highest scale, allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response.

— Continue to select lower scales until the analog meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize (approximately 15–22 seconds, depending on the scale), note the indicated count rate value on the LCD meter display.

— When measurements are complete, turn the instrument rotary selector switch to **OFF**.

Scaler Operation:

— Turn the **AUDIO DIVIDE** toggle switch to **"1."** Turn the VOL knob clockwise until clicks are audible.

— Depress the **ZERO** push button; ensure that the analog and LCD meter displays read zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Move the **SCALER-DIG.RATE** toggle switch to the **SCALER** position.

— Turn the **MINUTES** rotary switch to the select count collection time, or select. **CONT.** for a continuous count.

— Holding or placing the Ludlum Model 2221 count ratemeter/scaler away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, depress the **COUNT** push button.

— When the count has been completed, note the indicated value on the LCD display and count time selected on the **MINUTES** rotary switch.

— When measurements are complete, move the Ludlum Model 2221 Count Ratemeter/Scaler's power toggle switch to **OFF**.

2.6.5 Ludlum Model 2224 Count Ratemeter/Scaler

The Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler is a portable combination count ratemeter and scaler that provides the electronic circuitry for measurements of alpha and beta radiological contamination levels when connected to the appropriate detector.

The Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler has an effective count rate range of 0-500,000 cpm. A rotary switch allows selection of count range. Ranges are x1, 0–500 cpm; x10, 0–5,000 cpm; x100, 0–50,000 cpm and x1,000, 0-500,000 cpm. A logarithmic range scale also may be selected. When this instrument is operated as a scaler, the LCD digital display range is 0-999999 counts.

A same rotary switch used for range selection controls power to the instrument **(ON-OFF)**. And can be rotated for battery test. Push buttons are provided for high voltage indication, and initiating a scaler count. Scaler count time adjustment is preset internally for 0.1, 0.5, 1, or 2 minutes for the instrument. Other controls are a three-position toggle switch for alpha counts, beta counts, or alpha and beta counts and a rotary knob for audio volume control.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler is used to measure radiation levels in units of cpm. It can be used to determine area radiological contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations.

  The Ludlum 2224 count ratemeter/scaler typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular detector selected for radiological contamination monitoring. The Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

  When connected to the appropriate detector, the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler will indicate relative contamination levels and identify changes in contamination level.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Bat**—Power is provided by two standard size D-cell batteries. To test the battery level, turn the rotary switch to the **BAT** push button; a reading within the **BAT TEST** scale on the meter indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler.

  — **Count**—To begin a scaler-counting period, depress this push button. This push button is located in the carrying handle.

  — **Display**—All measurements, indications of battery power and high voltage are indicated on the dual analog meter display. Scaler counts are indicated on the LCD display. The LCD scaler count range is 0–999,999 counts.

  — **HV**—To obtain an indication of instrument operating voltage, depress this push button. The voltage is indicated on the analog meter display in units of kV.

  — **OL**—This red lamp, located on the face of the meter display will illuminate when the detector in use reaches saturation or when the detector in use is exposed to a radiation field above the capability of this instrument.

  — **On-Off**—To turn the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler power on, turn the rotary switch from the **OFF** position.

  — **Range**—To select the cpm range of the instrument analog display, turn this rotary switch to x1, x10, x100, or x1K.

  — **Volume**—To adjust the audio signal, turn this knob.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no additional features or auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler.

- **Compatible Detectors**—The Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler is compatible with these detectors or their equivalents:

Ludlum Model 43-5	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-89	Alpha/Beta Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-93	Alpha/Beta Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-65	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-10-1	Alpha/Beta Scintillator
Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18	G-M
Ludlum Model 43-68	Gas Proportional

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector connected to the instrument is suitable for the type of contamination.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Turn the rotary switch from the **OFF** position to the **ON** position. Ensure that the voltage indicated on the analog meter display is within the **BAT OK** scale; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected. Turn the **VOL** knob clockwise until clicks are audible.

— Depress the **RES** push button; ensure that the analog meter display reads zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— If the **OL** lamp illuminates, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

Ratemeter Operation:

— Depress the **HV** push button. Assure that the voltage indicated on the analog meter display is correct for the detector in use; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Move the **α/α+β/β** toggle switch to the **α** position for measurement of alpha radiation, the **β** position for measurement of beta radiation, the **α+β** position for making measurements of both alpha and beta radiation, or as instructed on special calibration label on instrument.

— Holding the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, turn the rotary scale switch to the highest scale, allowing several seconds (approximately 15–20 seconds depending on scale) for response. Continue to select lower scales until the analog meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit. The ideal meter response range is typically 70–90% of the maximum possible meter deflection.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize (approximately 15–22 seconds, depending on the scale), note the indicated count rate value on the analog meter display and record this value multiplied by the range selected.

— If the **OL** lamp illuminates, discontinue taking measurements, remove the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— When measurements are complete, turn the instrument rotary selector switch to **OFF**.

Scaler Operation:

— Depress the **HV** push button. Ensure that the voltage indicated on the analog meter display is correct for the detector in use; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Turn the **VOL** knob clockwise until clicks are audible.

— Depress the **ZERO** push button; ensure that the analog and the LCD meter displays read zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Holding or placing the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, depress the **COUNT** push button located in the carrying handle.

— If the **OL** lamp illuminates, discontinue taking measurements, remove the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— When the count has been completed, note the indicated value on the LCD display and note the count time that is indicated on the LC Card.

— When measurements are complete, turn the Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler rotary switch to **OFF**.

2.6.6 Ludlum Model 2360/2224-1 Count Ratemeter/Scaler

The Ludlum Model 2360/2224-1 are portable dual channel combination ratemeter/scaler, with an alarm, that provides the electronic circuitry for simultaneous measurements of alpha and beta radiological contamination levels when connected to the appropriate detector.

The Model 2360 also includes a data logger that can be enabled to capture all timed counts. These instruments provide the electronics for alpha-beta radiation discrimination through pulse height analysis. These instruments are designed for operation with scintillation and proportional detectors. These instruments also may be used for counting smears.

The ratemeter has an effective linear count rate range of 0 to 500,000 or optional 0 to 1,000,000 cpm. A rotary switch allows selection of count rate range multipliers. The four range multipliers are X1, X10, X100, and X1,000. When this instrument is operated as a scaler, the LCD digital display range is 0–999,999 counts.

The same rotary switch used for range selection, controls power to the instrument **(ON-OFF)** and can be rotated to a battery test position. A two-position toggle switch is provided for reading the operating high voltage and for resetting the analog meter display to zero. A push button switch, located in the carrying handle, is provided for initiating a scaler count (and for the 2360 optionally logging a count). A rotary switch is provided for scaler count time selection. Other controls are a three-position toggle switch for alpha counts, beta counts, or alpha and beta counts, and a rotary knob for audio volume control. These instruments provide a visible warning lamp for instrument overload. The Ludlum 2360 also includes a software configurable count rate alarm.

There are two optional means of reducing the audible beta channel count rate heard through the speaker or headphones. An audible-only, beta channel background subtract function or audible beta channel only count rate division by 10 or 100 (2224-1 also adds divide by 1,000) may be enabled internally. For the Ludlum 2360, the background subtract function collects a 12-second count each time the instrument is turned on and then the measured count rate is subtracted from only the audible beta count rate heard through the speaker or headphones. For the Ludlum 2224-1, the count rate of each timed count is subtracted from the audible beta count rate only until a new count is initiated. **Neither the meter reading nor the scaled counts are affected by the background subtract mode of either instrument.**

- **Applications**—These instruments are used to measure radiological contamination levels in units of cpm. It can be used to determine area radiological contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations. These instruments typically are calibrated for accurate response with a particular detector selected for radiological contamination monitoring. The Ludlum Model 2224 count ratemeter/scaler is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

  When connected to the appropriate detector, this instrument will indicate relative contamination levels and identify changes in contamination levels.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Alarm (2360 Only)**—This red lamp, located on the face of the meter display, will illuminate and the instrument audio signal will be activated when any of the following six preset alarm cpm set points is exceeded:

  — **Scaler**—alpha, or beta, or alpha + beta

  — **Ratemeter**—alpha, or beta, or alpha + beta

  — **Bat**—To test the battery level, turn the rotary switch to the **BAT** position; a reading within the **BAT TEST** scale on the meter indicates that there is sufficient power to operate the instrument.

  — **Count**—To begin a scaler-counting period, (and log a count if enabled on the 2360) depress this push button. This push button is located on the end of the carrying handle.

  — **Display**—All measurements, indications of battery power and high voltage are indicated on the dual analog/digital meter display. Scaler counts are indicated on the LCD display. The LCD scaler count range is 0-999,999 counts.

  — **LED**—The LED provides visual indication of an alarm condition.

  — **Min**—To select scaler count time, turn this rotary switch to 0.5, 1, 2, 5 (2224-1) or 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 60, or PC (2360) for a specific preprogrammed count time.

  — **Overload**—This red lamp, located on the face of the meter display, will illuminate when the detector saturates usually when the Mylar is punctured resulting in a light leak.

  — **Range**—To select the cpm range of the instrument analog display, turn this rotary switch to **x1, x10, x100, or x1,000**.

  — **Read HV**—To obtain an indication of instrument operating voltage, move the toggle switch to the **READ HV** position. The voltage is indicated on the analog meter display in units of kV.

— **Reset**—To zero the needle on the analog meter, move the toggle switch to the **RESET** position; this will drive the needle to the zero mark on the display.

— **Volume**—To adjust the audio signal, turn this knob.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—(2360 Only) Data Logger—If enabled, the results of the last 550 data points are logged each time the count button is depressed. The ratemeter, scaler, or both may be logged and downloaded via the 9-pin RS-232C port and supplied software. The data retained consists of the following:

  — Sample #
  — Date/Time
  — Sample measurement (alpha and beta)
  — "S" or "R" denoting whether the result is from the scaler or ratemeter
  — 10 character location identifier

  Consult the Instrumentation Group regarding procedures for downloading logged data.

  — Response Time—X1 & X10 = 7 seconds; X100 & X1,000 = 2 seconds
  — Power—Two D-cell (Alkaline) batteries provide 250 hours of operation
  — Headphone Jack—Inserting plug disables internal speaker

- **Compatible Detectors**—This instrument is compatible with these detectors or their equivalents:

Ludlum Model 43-5	Alpha Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-89	Alpha/Beta Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-93	Alpha/Beta Scintillator
Ludlum Model 43-10-1	Alpha/Beta Scintillator

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector connected to the instrument is suitable for the type of contamination. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected.

  — This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey (s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Confirm that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Turn the rotary switch from the **OFF** position to the **BAT** position. The internal microprocessor will flash "88:8:8.8:8.8" for about 2 seconds on the LCD display drive the meter needle to full scale. (2360 only) The 12-second background count (if the beta subtract mode is enabled) will be initiated automatically. Ensure that the voltage indicated on the analog meter display is within the **BAT OK** scale; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Turn the **VOL** knob clockwise until clicks are audible. Headphones may be connected to the jack.

— Move the two-position toggle switch to **RESET**; ensure that the analog meter display read zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— If the **OVERLOAD** lamp illuminates, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— If the **ALARM** lamp illuminates, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

- **Ratemeter Operations:**

— Move the **α/α+β/β** toggle switch to the **α** position for measurement of alpha radiation, the **β** position for measurement of beta radiation, the **α+β** position for making measurements of both alpha and beta radiation, or as instructed on special calibration label on instrument.

— Select the lowest scale until the analog meter indication is as high as achievable, without being beyond the upper meter scale limit.

— After waiting for the meter reading to stabilize (approximately 4–15 seconds, depending on the scale), note the indicated count rate value on the analog meter display and record this value multiplied by the range selected.

— If the **OL** lamp illuminates, determine the cause. If the probe's window is punctured, discontinue taking measurements, remove the instrument from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— If the **ALARM** lamp illuminates, determine the cause. If the probe's window is punctured, discontinue taking measurements, remove the instrument form service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— When measurements are complete, turn the instrument rotary selector switch to **OFF**.

- **Scaler Operation:**

— Turn the **VOL** knob clockwise until clicks are audible. Headphones may be connected to the phone jack.

— Move the 2-position toggle switch to **RESET**; ensure that the analog meter display reads zero; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Holding or placing the detector away from your body and in the contamination field of interest, depress the **COUNT** push button located in the carrying handle.

— If the **OL** or **ALARM** lamp illuminates, determine the cause. If the probe's window is punctured, discontinue taking measurements, remove the instrument from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Colons, **: :**, on the LCD display will turn on and remain on until the count period is completed; note the indicated value on the LCD display, and note the count time that is indicated on the calibration label when the count is completed.

— When measurements are complete, turn the instrument rotary switch to **OFF**.

2.7 DETECTORS

Section 2.6 provides guidance for use of various radiation detection electronics. This section describes the detectors that can be used with those electronics for surface contamination monitoring. While not used for surface contamination monitoring, gamma scintillation detectors are also covered in this section.

The latter are sensitive gamma detectors and are used for screening for potential gamma emitting contaminants. Elevated gamma measurements signal the need for surface contamination monitoring or media sampling. The gamma scintillation detectors also are used to screen for potential contaminants that are not accessible for surface contamination monitoring. The large area gas proportional floor monitor is also an effective screening device but cannot be used for documentation of surface contamination level. Other detectors are used for accurate and specific measurements.

The lead shielded G-M detectors are used to reduce "background" for surface contamination monitoring at locations with unavoidable elevated ambient radiation levels.

The alpha and alpha + beta scintillation detectors are generally not sensitive to gamma radiation until the exposure rates reach the R/hour range. Gamma rays liberate secondary electrons with pulses caused by interaction with the photocathode and dynodes of the photoelectric tubes.

The probe faces of the alpha scintillation detectors and of the thin window G-M detectors are vulnerable to damage by surface objects. The thin window G-M tubes are at negative pressure (vacuum) and the faces will break with sudden pressure changes (e.g., altitude change and certain air carriers). The photomultiplier tubes are vulnerable to electronic interference, such as radio frequency signals. Therefore, a radio keyed nearby can cause erroneously elevated readings.

2.7.1 Bicron TPGM Detector (Other Various Vendors)

The Bicron (various other vendors) PGM "pancake" series of portable G-M detectors may be equipped with different shielding and window locations.

Back-shielded versions may have the shielding constructed of aluminum [aluminum portable G-M (APGM)], tungsten (TPGM), or lead [lead portable G-M (LPGM)]. The TPGM is the more commonly used detector , so it is discussed in this operations guide. The principle of operation is the same regardless of the shielding material.

The Bicron TPGM detector is a tungsten-shielded G-M tube for detection of alpha, beta, or gamma radiological contamination. This detector is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. This detector is energy dependent.

Typical efficiencies of this detector are approximately 25%, 20%, and 5% for alpha, beta, and gamma radiation, respectively. Typical background radiation levels measured by this instrument range from 40–50 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Bicron (and various other vendors) PGM series of G-M detectors are used to monitor low levels of alpha and beta-gamma contamination. They typically are calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiological contamination monitoring.

  The Bicron (and various other vendors) PGM series of G-M detectors can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations. They can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most D&R operations.

  The Bicron PGM series (and various other vendors) of G-M detectors are suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no auxiliary features for the Bicron PGM series of G-M detectors. There is no auxiliary equipment associated with these detectors.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—This detector responds to radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV, alpha; 45 keV, beta; and 6 keV, gamma.

  — **Gamma Sensitivity**—The detector sensitivity to gamma (Cs-137) radiation is approximately 3,600 cpm/mR/hour.

  — **G-M Tube**—This detector is a gas-filled "pancake," or flattened cup-shaped shell (cathode) made of cast aluminum and a wire ring (anode), covered by a thin mica window.

  — **Operating Voltage**—This detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 900 volts.

  — **Shielding**—The detector has a lead shield surrounding the cast aluminum cathode (housing) shell.

  — **Window**—The mica window typically is 1.4–2.0-mg/cm^2 thick, with an active area of approximately 2.4 inches^2 (15.5 cm^2), covered by a Be/Cu mesh screen.

- **Limits and Precautions**

  — The detector window is susceptible to punctures and tears. This detector should be placed on its side when not in use or placed in an appropriate sample holder or jig to protect the window.

  — This detector will reach saturation in radiation fields above 5 R/hour.

— This detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields; care should be exercised when making alpha/beta measurements in areas where elevated background gamma radiation fields exist.

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure that the detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Ensure that the detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

  — Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.2 Ludlum Model 44-2 and Eberline SPA-8 NaI Gamma Scintillators

The Ludlum Model 44-2 and Eberline SPA-8 detectors virtually are identical NaI scintillation crystals coupled to photomultiplier tubes for detection of high energy, low activity gamma radiation. These detectors are designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. The Ludlum Model 44-2 and Eberline SPA-8 detectors are energy dependent. Because of their similarities, this operations guide details the operation of the Ludlum 44-2. Where appropriate, details of the Eberline SPA-8 are included.

Typical efficiency of this type of detector is approximately 250 cpm/µR/hour for Cs-137. The typical background gamma radiation level measured by this instrument is approximately 900–1,000 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector is used to monitor low levels of gamma contamination. This detector typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation monitoring.

  The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector can be used to determine area radiation levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in some operations. This instrument is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Radiological area identification

— Characterization

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no auxiliary features for the Ludlum Model 44-2 and Eberline SPA-8 detectors. There is no auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Model 44-2 and Eberline SPA-8 detectors.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Efficiency**—The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector has an efficiency of less than 1% for Cs-137.

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector responds to gamma radiation energies ranging from 40 keV–1.2 MeV.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 900-1200 volts.

  — **Scintillator**—The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector is a 1-inch × 1-inch diameter NaI (Tl) crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded 10-decade photomultiplier tube.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 44-2 detector has no shielding.

-

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of radiation to be surveyed. Ensure that the detector is suitable for the type(s) of radiation to be surveyed. Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of radiation. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Ensure that the Ludlum Model 44-2 detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

  — Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.3 Ludlum Model 43-5 Alpha Scintillator

The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is a zinc-sulfide scintillation crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded photomultiplier tube for detection of alpha radiation. It is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is not energy dependent.

Typical efficiencies of the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector are approximately 12% for Th-230 and for Pu-239 (4 Pi) on contact. Typical background alpha radiation measured by the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is approximately 3 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is used to monitor low levels of alpha contamination. It typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiological contamination monitoring.

  The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no auxiliary features for the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector. There is no auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector responds to alpha radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV.

  — **Gamma Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields above 1 R/hour.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 500–1,000 volts.

  — **Scintillation Crystal**—The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is a silver-activated zinc-sulfide ZnS (Ag) scintillation crystal. A 1.5-inch diameter photomultiplier tube converts the resultant scintillator-produced photons to a measurable electronic pulse.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector has no shielding.

  — **Window**—The window typically is two layers of 0.4-mg/cm^2 thick aluminized Mylar, with an active area of 76 cm^2, covered by a protective mesh screen. The sensitive or open window area is 50 cm^2.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—The detector window is susceptible to punctures and tears. The Ludlum Model 43-5 detector should be placed on its side when not in use or placed in an appropriate sample holder or jig to protect the window.

- **Operation**

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination level of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

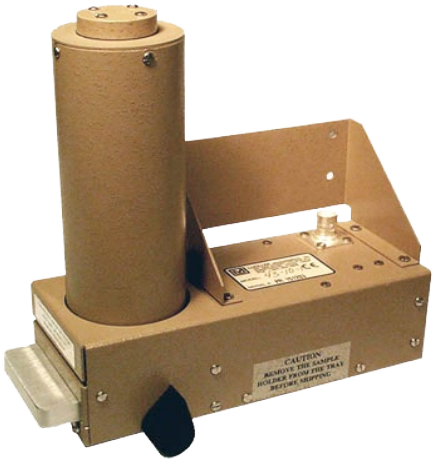
— When transporting the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector or when not in use, a protective plastic cover should be used to protect against damage of the fragile Mylar detector face.

— If the alpha scintillator indicates an overload condition when positioned in direct sunlight, reposition the probe away from direct sunlight. If the probe does not continue to indicate an overload condition while performing surface scanning, static measurements, or frisking of personnel, then it is considered operational. If the instrument remains in an overload condition while performing these functions, then the light leak is unacceptable and must be repaired.

— Black lacquer can be used to repair minor light leaks in the field. A performance check must be performed after any such repair to ensure that the instrument is performing within the specified criteria. Document the performance check on the daily test sheet.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector. All instruments used with the Ludlum Model 43-5 detector must have a properly adjusted overload circuit that indicates when the detector is saturated due to a light leak.

2.7.4 Ludlum Model 43-10-1



The Ludlum Model 43-10-1 is a scintillator/zinc sulfide phoswich detector. The detector is a 6.4 cm (2.5 in.) diameter “phoswich” with 0.25 mm (0.010 in.) thick plastic scintillator coated with zinc sulfide. The sample tray is capable of holding up to a 5.1 cm (2 inch) diameter filter or planchet.

Typical efficiencies of the Ludlum Model 43-10-1 detector are approximately 32% for Th-230, 37% for Pu-239, and 27% for Tc-99 (4 Pi). Typical background alpha radiation measured by the Model 43-10-1 detector is ≤ 3 counts per minute. Typical background beta-gamma radiation measured by the Model 43-10-1 detector is ≤ 80 counts per minute beta-gamma.

- **Applications—**The Model 43-10-1 detector is commonly used with alpha/beta dual channel scalers, such as the Ludlum Model 2224-1, Ludlum Model 2929, and Ludlum Model 3030/3030E. ZnS (Ag) is used for alpha radiation detection, while the plastic scintillator is used for detection of beta radiation.

  When used with the appropriate alpha/beta scaler, the Ludlum Model 43-10-1 detector can be used to determine:

  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Quantitative smear sample measurements

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Efficiency (4π)**—37% for Pu-239, 5% for C-14, 27% for Tc-99, 32% for Th-230, 39% for U-238, 29% for Cs-137, 26% for Sr-99/Y-90.

  — **Sensitivity**—≤ 80 cpm beta-gamma and ≤ 3 cpm alpha (in ambient background of 10μR/hour)

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 43-10-1 detector typically is calibrated to operate at between 500-1,200 volts.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 43-10-1 detector has no shielding and should be used in a low background area.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Do not tip the sample counter over with the sample holder in the sample slide. The sample holder will tear the thin metalized Mylar window, allowing light to scintillate the ZnS and cause excessive count in the beta channel. The detector window is susceptible to punctures and tears.

  — Samples/smears greater than 5000 dpm/100cm^2 alpha and 20,000 dpm/100cm^2 beta-gamma should not be counted on the detector to lessen the chance of contaminating the detector.

  — Special care should be taken to ensure that sample media does not protrude above the top of the sample tray when operating the sample slide to prevent the Mylar window from being torn.

  — Before counting sample media, ensure the planchet in the detector sample tray is not contaminated.

- **Operation**

  — Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument capable of simultaneous alpha-beta discrimination.

  — Confirm that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label and lists the appropriate detector serial number; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-10-1 detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.5 Ludlum Model 43-37/43-37-1 Detectors and Model 239-1 Floor Monitor

The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors are large area gas proportional detectors used for detecting alpha and beta-gamma radiological contamination levels on floors. They are designed for operation with portable ratemeter/scaler. The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors are designed for use with a Ludlum Model 239-1 Floor Monitor. The Ludlum Model 239-1 Floor Monitor is a portable cart assembly that holds the ratemeter/scaler, gas cylinder, two-stage gas regulator, flow meter, and detector. The cart assembly is designed to allow for adjustment of detector distance from the floor surface.

The Model 43-37 detector has an active window area of approximately 582 cm^2. The Model 43-37-1 has a larger active window area of approximately 730 cm^2. This operation guide only describes the operation of the Model 239-1 Floor Monitor utilizing a Model 43-37 detector because operating principles and performance are virtually the same for both detectors.

Typical alpha efficiencies of the Model 43-37 detector are approximately 15% for Th-230 and 17% for Pu-239. Typical background alpha radiation measured by this instrument is approximately 2–6 cpm. Typical beta-gamma efficiency of this detector is 60% for Cs-137. Background beta-gamma radiation measured by this detector is approximately 800-1,500 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors are used to monitor low levels of alpha and beta contamination. They typically are calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation contamination monitoring.

  The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 34-37-1 detectors can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors are suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Radiological area identification
  — Characterization

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no auxiliary features for the Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors. There is no auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Detector Height**—The distance from the detector to the floor surface is fully adjustable from 0.0125–3.0 inches.

— **Detector**—The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors are gas-proportional type detectors that utilize P-10 (10% methane, 90% argon) counting gas.

— **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors respond to alpha radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV, beta radiation energies greater than 150 keV and all gamma radiation energies.

— **Flow Meter Valves**—The input and output valves are two-stage pressure regulators typically are adjusted to provide a gas flow rate of 3–50 cc/min after purging.

— **Gas Consumption**—Typical flow rate for this detector is 20–30 cc/min.

— **Gas Cylinder**—The cylinder typically used is either a Matheson size-2 or Linde Q cylinder. The cylinder always must be stored in its upright position and properly restrained to prevent tip-over.

— **Gas Recharge**—This detector will operate on static charge for approximately two hours.

— **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors typically are calibrated to operate at approximately 1,000–1,200 volts when measuring alpha radiation and 1,600–1,800 volts when measuring beta-gamma radiation.

— **Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors are sensitive to gamma radiation fields from 0.1-2 MeV. They are sensitive to thermal neutron radiation fields.

— **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors have no shielding.

— **Window**—The window typically is 0.8-mg/cm^2 thick aluminized Mylar for making alpha and beta-gamma measurements, with an active area of approximately 582 cm^2, covered by a protective mesh screen. The sensitive or open window area is approximately 425 cm^2. When performing measurements for beta-gamma radiation, the window material should consist of a layer of aluminized Mylar and a layer of Mylar to obtain a window thickness of 3.9 mg/cm^2.

- **Limits and Precautions**

— The detector's window is susceptible to punctures and tears that will cause gas leakage and serious degradation of counting efficiency.

— If this detector is not purged adequately, the response will not be uniform over the surface of the detector. This detector may be used when disconnected from the gas source for brief periods, provided approximate performance is ensured. See Operation section for further details.

— Gas quick connect plastic dust covers always should be in place when the quick connects are not connected to the Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors.

— The Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors utilize a gas cylinder under high pressure. Use care when connecting and transporting new cylinders. Ensure that cylinder protective caps on unused cylinders are in place and that all cylinders are securely chained, strapped, or otherwise secured at all times.

- **Operation**

  — Ensure that the detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed.

  — Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Models 43-37 and 43-37-1 detectors have a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Determine the radiation energy range of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that the detector is disconnected from the instrument.

  — Ensure that the gas quick connects are securely connected to the detector.

  — Turn the valve on the gas cylinder to the full open position. The cylinder pressure should be indicated on the regulator gauge.

  — Turn the outlet pressure regulator valve clockwise to register 0.5–1.0 psig. Open the flow meter valve on the input flow meter.

  — Open the small needle valve on the regulator ¼ of a turn.

  — Check that the gas flow is approximately 80–100 cc/min for purging the detector. If not, adjust the flow meter valve to establish a gas flow of 80–100 cc/min.

  — Ensure that the outlet flow meter is reading within 5 cc/min of the inlet flow. If not, remove from service until corrected.

  — Purge the detector for one hour.

  — When the purge is complete, reduce the gas flow to 30–50 cc/min.

  — Connect the detector to the ratemeter/scaler instrument, and ensure that the cable connections are in good working order.

  — Perform daily instrument performance tests and document on a daily test sheet.

  — Adjust the detector distance to the floor surface per survey procedure requirements.

  — Follow the operation guide instructions from the instrument that is connected to the detector.

  — Although not recommended for routine operation, once fully purged, the detector may be disconnected from the gas source for up to two hours for circumstances which prevent use with gas cylinders. The length of time the detector will maintain adequate performance is dependent upon the integrity of the gas seals. If operated in a disconnected mode, performance should be tested (source response) at a minimum of hourly. If the performance is outside the acceptable range, data collected since the last acceptable test can not be used.

2.7.6 Ludlum Model 43-65 Alpha Scintillator

The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is a zinc-sulfide scintillation crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded photomultiplier tube for detection of alpha radiation. It is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is not energy dependent.

Typical efficiencies are approximately 17% for Th-230 and 20% for Pu-239 for the Ludlum Model 43-65 detector. Typical background alpha radiation measured by this instrument is approximately 3 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is used to monitor low levels of alpha contamination. This detector typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation contamination monitoring.

  The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Features**—There are no auxiliary features for the Ludlum Model 43-65 detector. There is no auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Model 43-65 detector.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector responds to alpha radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV.

  — **Gamma Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields greater than 1 mR/hour.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 500–1,000 volts.

  — **Scintillation Crystal**—The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is a ZnS (Ag) scintillation crystal. A 1.5-inch diameter photomultiplier tube converts the resultant scintillator-produced photons to a measurable electronic pulse.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector has no shielding.

— **Window**—The window typically is two layers of 0.4-mg/cm^2 thick aluminized Mylar, with an active area of 63 cm^2, covered by a protective mesh screen. The sensitive or open window area is 50 cm^2.

- **Limits and Precautions**—The detector's window is susceptible to punctures and tears. The Ludlum Model 43-65 detector should be placed on its side when not in use or placed in an appropriate sample holder or jig to protect the window.

- **Operation**

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-65 detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Ludlum Model 43-65 detector has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.7 Ludlum Model 43-68 Gas Proportional Detector

The Ludlum Model 43-68 is a gas proportional detector used for detecting alpha and beta radiation. It is designed for operation with portable ratemeter/scaler.

The Model 43-68 has an active window area of approximately 126 cm^2.

Typical alpha efficiencies of the Model 43-68 detector are approximately 15% for Th-230 and 20% for Pu-239. Typical background alpha radiation measured by this instrument is less than 7 cpm. Typical beta efficiency of this detector is 30% for both Tc-99 and Sr-90. Background beta radiation measured by this detector is approximately 350 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is used to monitor low levels of alpha and beta contamination. The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation contamination monitoring.

The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is suitable for the following types of surveys:

— Radiological area identification
— Characterization

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no additional features for the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector. The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector requires a gas supply (cylinder), two-stage pressure regulator, and flow meter for operation.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Detector**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is a gas-proportional type detector that utilizes P-10 (10% methane, 90% argon) counting gas.

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector responds to alpha radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV and beta radiation energies greater than 150 keV.

  — **Flow Meter Valves**—The input and output valves are two-stage pressure regulators typically are adjusted to provide a gas flow rate of 30-50 cc/min after purging.

  — **Gas Consumption**—Typical flow rate for this detector is 50 cc/min.

  — **Gas Cylinder**—The cylinder typically used is a Matheson size 2 or Linde Q cylinder. Always change the cylinder when there still is positive pressure on the tank (100-200 PSI) to reduce the potential for contaminating the cylinder with ambient air. (NOTE: Gas cylinders always must be stored in their upright position and properly restrained to prevent tip-over.)

  — **Gas Recharge**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector will operate on static charge for approximately 5–15 hours, depending on the mode of use.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 1100–1400 volts when measuring alpha radiation and 1600–1800 volts when measuring beta radiation.

  — **Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields from 0.1-2 MeV. This detector is sensitive to thermal neutron radiation fields.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector has no shielding.

  — **Window**—The window typically is 0.8-mg/cm^2 thick aluminized Mylar for making alpha and beta-gamma measurements, with an active area of approximately 126 cm^2, covered by a protective mesh screen. The sensitive or open window area is approximately 100 cm^2.

- **Limits and Precautions**

  — The detector's window is susceptible to punctures and tears that will cause gas leakage and serious degradation of counting efficiency.

— If the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is not purged adequately, the response will not be uniform over the surface of the detector. This detector may be used when disconnected from the gas source for brief periods, provided appropriate performance is ensured. See the Operation section for further details.

— Plastic dust covers should always be in place when the gas quick connects is not connected to the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector.

— The Ludlum Model 43-68 detector utilizes double-end shut-off quick connects. Both the male and female connectors must be connected to allow gas to flow through the detector.

- **Operation**

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-68 detector is disconnected from the instrument.

— Ensure that the gas quick connects are securely connected to the detector. Turn the valve on the gas cylinder to the full open position. The cylinder pressure should be indicated on the regulator gauge.

— Turn the outlet pressure regulator valve clockwise to register 0.5-1.0 psig.

— Open the flow meter valve on the input flow meter.

— Open the small needle valve on the regulator ¼ of a turn.

— Check that the gas flow is approximately 80–100 cc/min for purging the detector. If not, adjust the flow meter valve to that range.

— Ensure that the outlet flow meter is reading within 5 cc/min of the inlet flow. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Purge the detector for 15 minutes.

— When the purge is complete, reduce the inlet gas flow to 30–50 cc/min.

— Connect the detector the instrument and ensure that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Perform daily instrument performance tests and document on a daily test sheet.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

— Although not recommended for routine operation, once fully purged, the detector may be disconnected from the gas source for up to two hours for circumstances which prevent use with gas hoses. The length of time the detector will maintain adequate performance is dependent upon the integrity of the gas seals. If operated in a disconnected mode, performance should be tested (source response) at a minimum of hourly. If the performance is outside the acceptable range, data collected since the last acceptable test cannot be used.

2.7.8 Ludlum Model 43-89 and 43-93 Alpha/Beta Scintillators

Ludlum Model 43-89

Ludlum Model 43-93

The Ludlum Model 43-89 and Model 43-93 detectors are essentially the same detector, except for size variation in the active area of the window and counting efficiency. This detector type is a zinc-sulfide scintillation crystal and a plastic scintillator coupled to a magnetically shielded photomultiplier tube for simultaneous detection of alpha and beta radiation. This phosphor type of detector is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. The Ludlum Model 43-89 and Model 43-93 detectors may be used for alpha or beta discrimination measurements when calibrated with the dual or multichannel ratemeter/scaler. Differences in the three models are described in this operations guide, as appropriate. This operations guide primarily is written for the more widely used Model 43-89 detector.

Typical alpha efficiencies for these detector models are approximately 16%–22% for Th-230 and 18%– 20% for Pu-239. Typical background alpha radiation measured by these detectors is approximately 3 cpm. Typical beta efficiencies of these detector models are 16%–18% for Sr-90 and 10%–11% for Tc-99. Typical background beta radiation measured by this instrument type is approximately 200-300 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector is used to monitor low levels of alpha and beta contamination. It typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation contamination monitoring.

  The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no auxiliary features for the Ludlum Model 43-89 detector. There is no auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Model 43-89 detector.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector responds to alpha radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV and beta radiation energies that are greater than 150 keV.

  — **Gamma Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields above 1 R/hour.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 500–1,000 volts.

  — **Scintillator**—The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector is a 0.01-inch rectangular plastic scintillator mounted with ZnS (Ag). A 1.5-inch diameter photomultiplier tube converts the resultant scintillator-produced photons to a measurable electronic pulse.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector has no shielding.

  — **Window**—The window typically is 1.2-mg/cm^2 thick aluminized Mylar (0.8 mg/cm^2 for Model 43-93), with an active area of 125 cm^2 (100 cm^2 for the Model 43-93), covered by a protective mesh screen. The sensitive or open window area is 100 cm^2 (90 cm^2 for the Model 43-93).

- **Limits and Precautions**—The detector's window is susceptible to punctures and tears. The Ludlum Model 43-89 detector should be placed on its side when not in use or placed in an appropriate sample holder or jig to protect the window.

- **Operation**

  — Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-89 detector is suitable for the type(s) for contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Model 43-89 detector has a current legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

  — Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been completed satisfactorily (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Ensure that the Ludlum Model 43-89 detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

  — Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.9 Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 Geiger-Müeller Detector

The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is a G-M tube for detection of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation. The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scales. It is energy dependent.

Typical efficiencies of the Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector are approximately 25%, 20%, and 5% for alpha, beta, and gamma radiation, respectively. Typical background radiation levels measured by this instrument range from 40–50 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is used to monitor low levels of alpha and beta-gamma contamination. It typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiological contamination monitoring.
  The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations.

  The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination
  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Qualitative swipe measurements

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—The detector also is available with a telescoping handle; this unit is similar in all other specifications to Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 and is designated as Model 44-9 and 44-9-18-18.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector responds to radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV, alpha; 45 keV, beta; and 6 keV, gamma.

  — **Gamma Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector sensitivity to gamma (Cs-137) radiation is approximately 3,300 cpm/mR/hour.

  — **G-M Tube**—The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is a gas-filled “pancake” or flattened cup-shaped shell (cathode) made of cast aluminum and a wire ring (anode), covered by a thin mica window.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 900 volts.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector has no shielding.

— **Window**—The mica window typically is 1.4–2.0-mg/cm^2 thick with an active area of approximately 2.3 inches^2 (15.2 cm^2), covered by a protective mesh screen.

- **Limits and Precautions**

— The detector's window is susceptible to punctures and tears. The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector should be placed on its side when not in use or placed in an appropriate sample holder or jig to protect the window.

— The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector will reach saturation in radiation fields above 5 R/hour.

— The Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields; care should be exercised when making alpha/beta measurements in areas where elevated background gamma radiation fields exist.

- **Operation**

— Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure that the Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work document should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 44-9 and 44-9-18 detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.10 Eberline SPA-3 and Ludlum Models 44-3, 44-10, 44-17 Gamma Scintillators

Ludlum Model 44-3

Ludlum Model 44-10

Ludlum Model 44-17

These detectors incorporate a NaI scintillation crystal coupled to a photomultiplier tube for detection of low activity gamma radiation. It is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. These detectors are energy dependent.

Typical sensitivity:

Ludlum Model 44-3 detector is approximately 675 cpm/μR/hour for I-125, typical background is 400 cpm.

Ludlum Model 44-10 detector is approximately 900 cpm/μR/hour for Cs-137, typical background is 900–1,000 cpm.

Eberline SPA-3 detector is approximately 1200 cpm/μR/hour for Cs-137, typical background is 900–1,000 cpm.

Ludlum Model 44-17 typical background is 1,400 cpm.

- **Applications**—These detectors are used to monitor low levels of gamma contamination. They typically are calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or scaler selected for radiation monitoring.

  These detectors can be used to determine area radiation levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in some operations. These detectors are suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Radiological area identification
  — Characterization
  — Contaminated wound counting

  Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment—There are no auxiliary features for these detectors.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**

    – The Ludlum Model 44-3 detector recommended gamma radiation energy range of 10-60 keV.

    – The Ludlum Model 44-10 detector recommended gamma radiation energy range of 30 keV–3 MeV.

    – The Ludlum Model 44-17 detector recommended gamma radiation energy range 10–200 keV.

  — **Scintillator**

    – The Ludlum Model 44-3 detector is a 0.04-inch thick x 1-inch diameterNaI (Tl) crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded 10-decade photomultiplier tube.

    – The Ludlum Model 44-10 detector is a 2-inch thick × 2-inch diameter NaI (Tl) crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded 10-decade photomultiplier tube.

    – The Ludlum Model 44-17 detector is a 0.08-inch thick × 2-inch diameter NaI (Tl) crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded 10-decade photomultiplier tube.

  - The Eberline SPA-3 detector is a 2-inch × 2-inch diameter NaI (Tl) crystal coupled to a magnetically shielded 10-decade photomultiplier tube.

— **Shielding**—These detectors have no shielding.

- **Operation**

— Determine the type(s) of radiation to be surveyed. Ensure that the detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of radiation. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the surveys to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that the detector has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Ensure instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.11 Ludlum Model 44-40 Geiger-Müeller Detector

The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector is a lead-shielded G-M tube for detection of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation. It is designed for operation with portable ratemeters or ratemeter/scaler. The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector is energy dependent.

Typical efficiencies of the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector are approximately 25%, 20%, and 5% for alpha, beta, and gamma radiation, respectively. Typical background radiation levels measured by the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector range form 40–50 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector can be used to monitor low levels of alpha and beta-gamma contamination. It typically is calibrated for accurate response with a particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation contamination monitoring.

  The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector can be used to determine area radioactive contamination levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations.

  This instrument is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Personnel contamination

— Equipment surface contamination
— Radiological area identification
— Radioactive material shipments
— Characterization
— Qualitative swipe measurements

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary equipment—**There are no auxiliary features for the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector. There is no auxiliary equipment for the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector responds to radiation energies that are greater than 3 MeV alpha, 45 keV beta, and 6 keV gamma.

  — **Gamma Sensitivity**—The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector sensitivity to gamma (Cs-137) radiation is approximately 3,300 cpm/mR/hour.

  — **G-M Tube**—The Ludlum Model 44-40 Model G-M detector is a gas-filled "pancake" or flattened cup-shaped shell (cathode) made of cast aluminum and a wire ring (anode), covered by a thin mica window.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector typically is calibrated to operate at approximately 900 volts.

  — **Shielding**—The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector has a lead shield surrounding the cast aluminum cathode (housing) shell.

  — **Window**—The mica window typically is 1.4-2.0-mg/cm^2 thick with an active area of approximately 2.3 inches (15.2 cm), covered by a protective mesh screen.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — The detector's window is susceptible to punctures and tears. The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector should be placed on its side when not in use or placed in an appropriate sample holder or jig to protect the window.

  — The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector will reach saturation in radiation fields above 5 R/hour.

  — The Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector is sensitive to gamma radiation fields; care should be exercised when making alpha/beta measurements in areas where elevated background gamma radiation fields exist.

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure that the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the Ludlum Model 44-40 G-M detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.7.12 Bicron Model G5 Scintillation Detector

The Bicron Model G5 detector commonly is referred to as a FIDLER probe (field instrument for the detection of low energy radiation), is a large area, NaI scintillation detector that is optimized to detect low energy X-rays and gamma radiation. The Bicron Model G5 detector is designed for operation with portable ratemeters, ratemeters/scalers, or SCAs. It is energy dependent.

Typical efficiency of the Bicron Model G5 detector is approximately 6% for low energy X-rays and gamma radiation between 10–100 keV.

Typical background radiation levels measured by this instrument ranges from 5,000–6,000 cpm.

- **Applications**—The Bicron Model G5 detector is used to detect low energy X-rays and gamma radiation. It typically is calibrated for accurate response with the particular ratemeter or ratemeter/scaler selected for radiation monitoring.

  The Bicron Model G5 detector can be used to determine radiation levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Bicron Model G5 detector is suitable for the following types of surveys:

  — Radiological area identification
  — Characterization

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Horizontal and vertical carrying handles also are available.

- **Design Features/Parameters**

  — **Energy Response**—The Bicron Model G5 detector responds to low energy X-ray and gamma radiation energies ranging from 10–100 keV.

  — **Operating Voltage**—The Bicron Model G5 detector is designed to operate at a maximum of 1,600 volts and typically is operated at approximately 1,000 volts.

— **Shielding**—The Bicron Model G5 Detector has no shielding.

— **Scintillation Crystal**—The Bicron Model G5 Detector has a NaI (Tl) crystal that is 127 mm in diameter and 1.6-mm thick.

— **Window**—The Bicron Model G5 detector has a beryllium window that is 127 mm in diameter and 0.254-mm thick.

- **Limits and Precautions**

— The detector's beryllium window is susceptible to punctures. The Bicron Model G5 detector should be placed on its side when not in use.

— The efficiency of the Bicron Model G5 detector drops off rapidly for photon radiation above 100 keV.

— The Bicron Model G5 detector has a temperature operating range from 39°F to 109°F.

- **Operation**

— Determine the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure that the Bicron Model G5 detector is suitable for the type(s) of contamination to be surveyed. Ensure the Bicron Model G5 detector is connected to an instrument that is suitable for the type of contamination.

— Confirm that the Bicron Model G5 detector has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected.

— This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the Bicron Model G5 detector is connected properly to the instrument and that the cable connections are in good working order.

— Follow the operation guide instructions for the instrument that is connected to the detector.

2.8 PERSONAL AIR SAMPLERS

Air monitoring is an important component of any radiation protection program and is linked to bioassay and respiratory protection programs. A number of procedures and technical basis documents contribute to the overall internal dosimetry program. The air sampling requirements will be designated in RWPs or other project authorization documents.

Initial and routine assessments are based on comparison to the derived air concentrations (DACs) within Appendix A of 10 *CFR* § 835. Working in an airborne concentration of one DAC for one hour is estimated to result in a committed effective dose of 2.5 mrem for the radionuclides of concern at uranium facilities. Some procedures have conditional actions or controls based on DAC-hour including 12 DAC-hour per week and 40 DAC-hour/year. For some projects, the ratios of specific radionuclides have been determined and an equivalent DAC has been derived. Personal air samplers are the most representative of breathing zone concentrations, but with the disadvantage of relatively low flow rates. It can be a particular challenge to attain sufficient sample volume so that the counting or analytical sensitivity allows determination of airborne concentrations on the order of the DAC.

The sampling trains, between the filter and sampling pump, must be installed with care to prevent leakage. If airborne particulate is pulled through the sampler, but not through the filter, the determined airborne concentration will be lower than actual. Proper seating of the filter in the holder can require great care with certain of the samplers within this section. Connections between the filter pump must also be checked for integrity.

More recent additions to the sampler inventory provide higher flow rates with improved sensitivity; however, these samplers are relatively complicated to operate and the steps must be followed with strict adherence. Some of the samplers log data and those records can be deleted if the steps are not performed in the proper sequence.

2.8.1 Buck Basic 12 Personal Air Sampling Pump

The Buck Basic 12 personal air sampling pumps are battery-operated, lightweight pumps for sampling low volumes of air at a constant flow rate. The pump draws the air through a filter to measure personnel exposures to airborne particulate contaminants. The Basic 12 has a flow range of 2–12 lpm. These pumps are equipped with an internal pump speed control system to provide accurate flow control. The constant flow sensor system in the Buck Basic personal air sampling pump provides an accuracy of ± 3% up to a pressure drop of 40 inches H_2O. An internal memory provides flow and volume calculations and ensures reliable data storage. The Buck Basic pumps have a 16-digit, 2-line alpha/numeric LCD display to show pump setup and operation.

- **Applications**—These pumps are used to sample relatively low volumes of air from the vicinity of the breathing zone. The sample typically is collected on a 37-mm or 47-mm diameter membrane filter (0.8 micrometer pore size), connected to the pump using plastic tubing approximately 36–44 inches in length. Following sampling, the filter containing the collected particulate material is analyzed for radioactivity content, and the concentration during the sample collection period can then be calculated.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — The Buck Basic has two multi-function push buttons (**ON/HOLD** and **ENTER/OFF**), two "scroll "push button arrow keys (< and >) to select various Main Menus and Submenus, and an LCD with a 16-digit, 2-line, alpha/numeric display to show pump operation and programming.

  — **On/Hold**—Turns pump on, places pump into a Hold mode via a 4-second countdown and serves as an "escape" control in submenus.

  — **Arrows (◄ and ►)**—Used to select various menus and enter values for sampler operation.

  — **Enter/Off**—Allows the displayed message to be selected and turns the pump off.

  — **LCD Display**—Indicates the four Main Menu selections (RUN, RESET, SETUP, and VERIFY/CAL) selectable by using the push button controls. Selecting a Main Menu displays the submenu topics under that Menu item; these submenu selections, listed in the table below, also are chosen by scrolling through the available selections and then entering the desired selection.

Main Menus	Submenus	Operating Modes
RUN	Select Flow Rate None after flow rate has been selected	Sample Collection: Elapsed clock, flow, and accumulated volume are displayed.
RESET	Sampling Data Clear Run Battery Life	Clears all data and timing. Discharge batteries fully. Does not recharge. Displays time for complete discharge.
SETUP	Flow Control Mode Flow Fault Mode Password for SETUP Mode Select Language	Constant Flow Pressure Activate/Deactivate Hold, ►,◄, ENTER (keys of password) English displays Spanish displays French displays
Verify/Cal	Sampling Flow Verify Clear Last Calibration	Requires a Gas Flow Calibrator

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Alternative sample collection media—such as absorbent tubes, impingers, colorimetric tubes, and sample bags—may be used with the Buck Basic pump. Collection of a particulate sample for radiological analysis typically is performed with a filter holder containing a membrane filter. The standard battery pack contains four nickel-cadmium cells; a battery charger is available for recharging these cells. The standard battery pack can be replaced by a triple pack for extended operating life, and an AC battery eliminator may be attached for continuous operation. The pump includes a memory system for storing sampling information.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Excessively dusty, humid, and corrosive atmospheres may result in premature filter loading and/or damage to the sampling pump.

  — The battery charger and battery eliminator should not be used in hazardous atmospheres.

  — Due to the low flow rate of personal air monitoring equipment, several hours of sampling time may be required to achieve measurement of a DAC level for certain radionuclides. The required sample

volume for the contaminant of concern should be determined before beginning operations and an alternate air monitoring system used, if necessary.

— Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter during startup, operation, and filter removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter, keep it in a clean holder before sampling, and do not allow the filter holder or filter to contact potentially contaminated surfaces.

- **Operation**

— The instrument group performs sampler calibration, maintenance, and setup. When obtained from the instrument group, the Buck Basic or other air sampling equipment is ready for field use.

— Confirm that the Buck Basic personal air sampling pump has a legible and current calibration label; if not, remove from service, contact the instrument group, and do not use the instrument until the condition is corrected.

— Historical data, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of flow rate, sample media, and sample analysis parameters.

— Ensure filter holder is attached to sampling pump with tubing; ensure the filter holder contains a new/undamaged membrane filter. Affix the pump and the filter holder to the individual being monitored or place in a suitable location.

— Turn the instrument on by pressing the **ON/HOLD** button.

— Scroll to **"Reset"** on display. Press **ENTER**. Scroll to **"Sample Data Clear;"** press **ENTER**. This sequence clears all data and timing and automatically cycles the Main Menu to **"Run."**

— With the Main Menu display on **"Run,"** press **ENTER.** Check to be sure the displayed flow rate is as indicated on the calibration label; if not, scroll to the flow rate indicated on the label and press **ENTER.**

— After the flow rate has been selected, press **ENTER** to begin sampling. Record start time, flow rate data, identity (name/badge number) of individual wearing sampler, and identification of others, if any, being monitored by same pump (one pump may be used to estimate potential exposure to airborne contaminants of up to five individuals depending on specific work conditions) on the air sample envelope.

— Press the **> arrow** button to display the estimated available sampling time based on battery capacity and flow settings selected.

— During operation, remaining battery capacity, elapsed time, flow rate, and accumulated volume are displayed on the LCD.

— When sampling is complete, record the finish time, elapsed time, flow rate, and accumulated volume data on the air sample envelope. Press the **ON/HOLD** button, then press **ENTER/OFF** to turn the sampler off.

— Remove the filter, place it in a clean air sample envelope, and deliver the filter and sampling information to the laboratory for analysis. Recharge the sampler if reuse is planned; otherwise, return the sampling pump to the instrument group.

2.8.2 Buck Libra Plus Model LP-12 Personal Air Sampling Pump

The BUCK Libra Plus™ LP-12 personal air sampler consists of a pump contained in a high-impact steel-fiber-filled Lexan, antistatic, RFI/EMI-shielded case, exclusive electronic circuit board (patent pending) for constant flow control, an LCD display with 2 lines of 16 characters, a double diaphragm pump mechanism, and a rechargeable NiMH battery pack. The purpose of this pump is to draw air contaminants in through a sampling media such as 25-, 37-, and 47-mm filter cassettes, to gauge personnel exposure to particulates and aerosols.

- **Applications**—The Buck Libra Plus™ LP-12 personal air sampler is used to sample relatively low volumes of air from the vicinity of the breathing zone. The sample typically is collected on a 47-mm diameter membrane filter (0.8 micron pore size), connected to the pump using 3/8-inch diameter Tygon tubing approximately 36 inches in length. Following sampling, the filter containing the collected particulate material is analyzed for radioactivity content and the concentration during the sample collection period can then be calculated.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — The Buck Libra Plus™ LP-12 has an ON/OFF key which also acts as an escape key in submenus.

  — SET key, which enables the user to use the arrow keys to change the display value.

  — UP/DOWN keys, which operate the display text on the display.

  — **LCD Display**—Indicates the Menu selections **(RUN, MENU, and BATTERY CAPACITY)** selectable by using the push button controls. Selecting a main menu displays the submenu topics under that menu item; these submenu selections, listed in the table below, are also chosen by scrolling through the available selections and then entering the desired selection.

  — **Flow Mode**—Turn pump on, press and hold the SET key while using the arrows to change the flow on the display. After selecting the flow, press the ON/OFF key to return to the main display. Then press the RUN (up arrow) key to begin sampling.

  — **Reset Mode**—To clear data with the same flow rate, press and hold the SET key and the up arrow key. A warning displays, and asks for a second Yes. This clears the elapsed time, volume, timer, and goes to the main display.

  — **Calibration Mode**—The selected flow rate is measured against a calibrator to verify it matches the Run Mode flow within +/- 5%.

  — **Timer Mode**—Select time by using the arrow for pump to run and turn off automatically. Times up to 40:00 hours may be selected. The pump must then be manually started. Setting the timer automatically clears the data.

— **Protection Mode**—This requires the sequence of pressing the keys in a left to right direction once, to make the pump turn off. Run mode is the only mode that this function is enabled.

- **Setting the flow rate:**

— Connect sampling filter with a hose to the pump.
— Turn on the pump by pressing the ON key.
— Press the down arrow key to the Flow Adjust Menu.
— Press and hold the SET key, and use the arrows to adjust the flow.
— Releasing the SET key will store the flow rate.
— Press the ON/OFF key to return to the main display.

- **Pump calibration adjustment:**

— Connect the pump to the calibrator.
— From the Main Display, use the down arrow to the calibration mode.
— Press the Set key and release, pump begins to flow at the present flow rate.
— Measure flow. If it matches +/- 5% of the setting, press the ON/OFF key and resume sampling.
— Press and hold the SET key to adjust the factor for the pump speed to match the desired flow rate.
— Press the ON/OFF key to return to the Main Display and begin sampling.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment—**Alternative sample collection media, such as absorbent tubes, impingers, colorimetric tubes, and sample bags, may be used with the LP-12 pump. Collection of a particulate sample for radiological analysis typically is performed with a filter cartridge containing a membrane filter. The standard battery pack contains four nickel-cadmium cells; a battery charger is available for recharging these cells. The standard battery pack can be replaced by a triple pack for extended operating life, and an AC battery eliminator may be attached for continuous operation. The Buck Libra Plus™ LP-12 includes a memory system for storing sampling information; the stored information can be uploaded to a computer via a special uplink program or printed directly.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

— Excessively dusty, humid, and corrosive atmospheres may result in premature filter loading and/or damage to the Buck Libra Plus™ LP-12.

— The battery charger and battery eliminator should not be used in hazardous atmospheres.

— Due to the low flow rate of personal air monitoring equipment, several hours of sampling time may be required to achieve measurement of a DAC level for certain radionuclides. The required sample volume for the contaminant of concern should be determined before beginning operations and an alternate air monitoring system used if necessary.

— Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter during startup, operation, and filter removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter, keep it in a clean holder before and after sampling, and do not allow the filter holder or filter to contact potentially contaminated surfaces.

- **Operation**

— The instrument group performs sampler calibration, maintenance, and setup. When obtained from the instrument group, the Buck LP-12 or other air sampling equipment is ready for field use.

— Confirm that the instrument has a legible and current calibration label; if not, remove from service, return to the instrument group, and do not use the instrument until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Attach filter holder to sampling pump with tubing; ensure the filter holder contains a new, undamaged membrane filter. Affix the pump and the filter holder to the individual being monitored.

— Turn the instrument on by pressing the **ON/HOLD** button.

— Press the **Down Arrow** key to the **Flow Adjust Menu**.

— Press and hold the **SET** key, and use the arrows to adjust the flow.

— Releasing the **SET** key will store the flow rate.

— Press the **ON/OFF** key to return to the Main Display, and then press the **UP ARROW (RUN)** to begin sampling.

— Record start time and flow rate data.

— Press the ◄ arrow button to display the battery capacity in units of percent remaining capacity (this also may be checked at any time during operation). The estimated available sampling time, based on battery capacity and flow settings selected is also displayed by pressing this key during the sampling run.

— During operation, elapsed time, flow rate, and accumulated volume are displayed on the LCD.

— When sampling is complete, record the finish time, elapsed time, flow rate, and accumulated flow data. Press the **ON/OFF** button.

— Remove the filter, place it in a clean envelope, and deliver the filter and sampling information to the laboratory for analysis.

— Return the sampling pump to the instrument group.

2.8.3 Buck Libra Plus Model LP-7 Personal Air Sampling Pump

The BUCK Libra Plus™ LP-7 personal air sampler consists of a pump contained in a high-impact steel-fiber-filled Lexan, antistatic, RFI/EMI-shielded case, exclusive electronic circuit board (patent pending) for constant flow control, an LCD display with 2 lines of 16 characters, a double diaphragm pump mechanism, and a rechargeable NiMH battery pack. The purpose of this pump is to draw air contaminants in through a sampling media such as 25-, 37 , and 47-mm filter cassettes, to gauge personnel exposure to particulates and aerosols.

- **Applications**—The Buck Libra Plus™ LP-7 personal air sampler is used to sample relatively low volumes of air from the vicinity of the breathing zone. The sample typically is collected on a 47-mm diameter membrane filter (0.8 micron pore size), connected to the pump using 3/8-inch diameter Tygon® tubing approximately 36 inches in length. Following sampling, the filter containing the collected particulate material is analyzed for radioactivity content and the concentration during the sample collection period can then be calculated.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — The Buck Libra Plus™ LP-7 has an ON/OFF key which also acts as an escape key in submenus.

  — **SET key**—enables the user to use the arrow keys to change the display value.

  — **UP/DOWN keys**—operate the display text on the display.

  — **LCD Display**—Indicates the Menu selections **(RUN, MENU, and BATTERY CAPACITY)** selectable by using the push button controls. Selecting a main menu displays the submenu topics under that menu item; these submenu selections, listed in the table below, are also chosen by scrolling through the available selections and then entering the desired selection.

  — **Flow Mode**—Turn pump on, press and hold the SET key while using the arrows to change the flow on the display. After selecting the flow, press the ON/OFF key to return to the main display. Then press the RUN (up arrow) key to begin sampling.

  — **Reset Mode**—To clear data with the same flow rate, press and hold the SET key and the up arrow key. A warning displays, and asks for a second Yes. This clears the elapsed time, volume, timer, and goes to the main display.

  — **Calibration Mode**—The selected flow rate is measured against a calibrator to verify it matches the Run Mode flow within +/- 5%.

  — **Timer Mode**—Select time by using the arrow for pump to run and turn off automatically. Times up to 40:00 hours may be selected. The pump must then be manually started. Setting the timer automatically clears the data.

  — **Protection Mode**—This requires the sequence of pressing the keys in a left to right direction once, to make the pump turn off. Run mode is the only mode that this function is enabled.

- **Setting the flow rate:**

  — Connect sampling filter with a hose to the pump.
  — Turn on the pump by pressing the ON key.
  — Press the down arrow key to the Flow Adjust Menu.
  — Press and hold the SET key, and use the arrows to adjust the flow.
  — Releasing the SET key will store the flow rate.
  — Press the ON/OFF key to return to the main display.

- **Pump calibration adjustment (performed by the instrument group, when necessary):**

  — Connect the pump to the calibrator.
  — From the Main Display, use the down arrow to the calibration mode.
  — Press the Set key and release, pump begins to flow at the present flow rate.
  — Measure flow. If it matches +/- 5% of the setting, press the ON/OFF key and resume sampling.
  — Press and hold the SET key to adjust the factor for the pump speed to match the desired flow rate.
  — Press the ON/OFF key to return to the Main Display and begin sampling.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment—**Alternative sample collection media, such as absorbent tubes, impingers, colorimetric tubes, and sample bags, may be used with the LP-7 pump. Collection of a particulate sample for radiological analysis typically is performed with a filter cartridge containing a membrane filter. The standard battery pack contains four nickel-cadmium cells; a battery charger is available for recharging these cells. The standard battery pack can be replaced by a triple pack for extended operating life, and an AC battery eliminator may be attached for continuous operation. The Buck Libra Plus™ LP-7 includes a memory system for storing sampling information; the stored information can be uploaded to a computer via a special uplink program or printed directly.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Excessively dusty, humid, and corrosive atmospheres may result in premature filter loading and/or damage to the Buck Libra Plus™ LP-7.

  — The battery charger and battery eliminator should not be used in hazardous atmospheres.

  — Due to the low flow rate of personal air monitoring equipment, several hours of sampling time may be required to achieve measurement of a DAC level for certain radionuclides. The required sample volume for the contaminant of concern should be determined before beginning operations and an alternate air monitoring system used if necessary.

  — Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter during startup, operation, and filter removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter, keep it in a clean holder before and after sampling, and do not allow the filter holder or filter to contact potentially contaminated surfaces.

- **Operation**

  — The instrument group performs sampler calibration, maintenance, and setup. After successful completion of daily performance tests, the Buck LP-7, or other air sampling equipment is ready for field use.

  — Confirm that the instrument has a legible and current calibration label; if not, remove from service, return to the instrument group, and do not use the instrument until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Attach filter holder to sampling pump with tubing; ensure the filter holder contains a new, undamaged membrane filter. Affix the pump and the filter holder to the individual being monitored.

— Turn the instrument on by pressing the **ON/HOLD** button.

— Press the **Down Arrow** key to the **Flow Adjust Menu**.

— Press and hold the **SET** key, and use the arrows to adjust the flow.

— Releasing the **SET** key will store the flow rate.

— Press the **ON/OFF** key to return to the Main Display, and then press the **UP ARROW (RUN)** to begin sampling.

— Record start time and flow rate data.

— Press the ◄ arrow button to display the battery capacity in units of percent remaining capacity (this also may be checked at any time during operation). The estimated available sampling time, based on battery capacity and flow settings selected is also displayed by pressing this key during the sampling run.

— During operation, elapsed time, flow rate, and accumulated volume are displayed on the LCD.

— When sampling is complete, record the finish time, elapsed time, flow rate, and accumulated flow data. Press the **ON/OFF** button.

— Remove the filter, place it in a clean envelope, and deliver the filter and sampling information to the laboratory for analysis.

— Return the sampling pump to the instrument group.

2.9 LOW-VOLUME AIR SAMPLERS

Low volume air samplers are used to determine airborne concentrations for indoor work areas. These samplers have much higher flow rates (20–60 lpm) than personal air samplers. Low-volume air samplers allow greater sensitivity with airborne concentrations down to fractions of a DAC.

Proper positioning of the sampler is important and should consider the following:`

- Relationship to the worker's breathing zone,
- Expected point or path of the highest airborne concentration, and
- Potential airborne releases due to the loss of power or engineered controls.

The sampler location must not interfere with the safety of operations. Airflow paths can be visualized by the use of smoke tubes.

Reading of the rotameter flow rate is at the center of the ball. This can vary among manufacturers and facilities; however, our calibrations are performed using the center of the ball as the index.

As with any air sampler, integrity of the sampling trains and proper seating of the filter in the holder is important.

2.9.1 Hi-Q MRV-1023 CV, MRV-0523C, and PSU-2 (or PSU-series) Low Volume Area Air Samplers

The MRV-1023 CV, MRV-0523C, and PSU-2 (or PSU series) low volume area air samplers are low volume air-sampling pumps. Both air samplers are essentially the same, except for airflow capacity and flow rate range. The differences are described below.

Most air samplers are equipped with a control panel, an extendable wand (gooseneck) and wheeled cart; however, some may be hand carried. The extendable wand allows for collection of air samples nearer to a worker's breathing zone. The air sample pump consists of an oilless carbon vane vacuum pump with a combination filter holder, flow meter, two vacuum gauges and a constant air flow regulator. The spring-loaded regulator maintains a constant flow rate by varying the differential pressure across a venture. The regulator does not utilize a bypass valve. Only sampled air is exhausted from the pump. The oilless pump requires no lubrication. The pump motor is mounted on a base plate with four rubber feet. The pump motor is powered by 110 VAC. The control panel houses a power **ON/OFF** toggle switch with fuse protection, the vacuum gauges, and a re-settable electronic timer.

The MRV-1023CV low volume area air sampler can be equipped with a standard 47 mm combination filter holder. The MRV-1023 CV low volume air sampler has an operating flow range of 0–200 lpm; the MRV-0523C has an operating flow range of 0–100 lpm. Flow rates typically are set at 20–60 lpm, depending on the sampling requirements. These instruments are equipped with an elapsed time meter.

- **Applications—**The MRV-1023 CV and MRV-0523C Low Volume Area Air Samplers are used for long-term environmental monitoring and for extended sampling campaigns on some D&R operations. The air samples typically are collected on 47 mm diameter membrane filter paper. Following air sample collection, the filter paper is removed for required radiological analyses.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Flow Regulator**—The constant flow regulator utilizes a spring-loaded diaphragm and flow venturi to regulate constant airflow. Adjustment is made during flow calibrations to establish proper flow rate, as required by sampling protocol.

  — **On-Off**—An ON-OFF switch is provided and is located on the control panel.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment—**A variety of sample holders and cartridges are available for use with the Hi Q Low Volume Area Air Samplers.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Fire(s) or explosion(s) can occur if this instrument is operated in explosive or combustible environment(s).

— Electrical shock or equipment damage can occur if this instrument and the electrical cord are wet during operation, or if the electrical cord is not properly grounded.

— The pump motor can become very hot when operated for extended periods. Take appropriate precautions when handling.

— Use appropriate contamination control techniques when handling potentially contaminated filters or filter holders.

— Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter paper during sample start up, operation, and filter paper removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter; keep the filter in a clean holder before and after sample collection. Internal surfaces of the motor may become contaminated.

— Dust loading on sample filter may occur in a short time when operating in areas where particulates are suspended (near grinding or similar operations). Air sample time/volume should be kept to a minimum in these instances.

— The MRV-1023 CV is not intended for outdoors use during inclement weather.

— The PSU Series have weather-proof housing.

- **Operation**

— Perform a visual inspection of the air sampler and the electrical cord for physical damage. If damage is found, remove the instrument from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure, if required.

— Verify that the flow meter has a current and legible calibration label. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Verify that the rotameter is intact and properly connected. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that an air filter assembly (sample head) is connected properly to the pump.

— Install the air sample filter assembly finger-tight. Once installed, ensure that the air filter is centered and not creased or folded.

— Locate the air sampler away from normal traffic areas; ensure that the power cord does not become a tripping hazard.

— Place the power switch to "**ON**" and record the start date and the time on the Airborne Contamination envelope. If utilization of a barcode reader is being used to track on/off times and flow rates, follow the required barcode system protocols to ensure correct interface with the computer database.

— Adjust the constant flow control valve to obtain the flow rate and record the initial flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form or other equivalent form.

— When the air sample is complete, observe the final flow rate, time, and place instrument control switch to "**OFF**."

— Record the date and the time that the sample was completed, the sample duration, and the ending flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Sheet Form or other equivalent form. Remove the sample filter assembly by using appropriate contamination control techniques.

3. HI-Q

Environmental Products Co.

7386 Trade Street
San Diego, California 92121-2422

Air Sampling Equipment, Systems & Accessories

Technical Bulletin TB-1

PSU Leak Check Flow Anomaly

Phone: (858) 549-2820
Fax: (858) 549-9657
Web: www.HI-Q.net

One of the procedures that is being used to leak check the PSU has been to block the inlet and use the flow meter to determine if there are any vacuum leaks upstream of the flow meter. In the past, this has worked reasonably well for ¼ HP pumps. The newer ¾ HP pump can cause the calibration needle valve on the back of the flow meter to leak enough air to cause the flow meter to indicate an erratic reading of approximately 20-30 LPM.

This "indicated" flow reading is not a sign of a vacuum leak in the PSU. The flow meter on the PSU is a bypass flow meter that uses a

rotometer to register the differential pressure across a venturi. The difference in pressure between the inlet (high pressure) and the throat (low pressure) causes a small percentage of the total flow to bypass through the rotometer. A needle valve is used to adjust the range of the rotometer so that the ball indicates the maximum flow rate near the top of the scale. Because the flow meter relies on differential pressure, it is sensitive to changes in the inlet pressure, which is why the PSU needs to be calibrated with the correct filter media in place. All differential pressure flow meters will read incorrectly when the inlet conditions are different than the calibration conditions.

During normal operation, the venturi inlet pressure is a couple of PSI below atmospheric. When the inlet is plugged, the venturi inlet pressure drops to the dead head vacuum capacity of the pump which is approximately 26 in Hg or around 12.5 PSI below atmospheric (at sea level). This drastic change in inlet pressure and the fact that the detected “leak” is in the bypass portion of the flow meter means that any indicated flow reading seen during this blocked inlet leak check can safely be ignored.

HI-Q recommends the following performance testing criteria for the PSU series of air samplers.

1. **Pump vacuum check:** Using the PSU-VACGAGE, test the PSU to ensure that the maximum vacuum is greater than 24 in Hg. Readings lower than this may signify a leak, but could also indicate the pump needs a rebuild or that the pump chamber is scored and the pump needs replacement.
2. **Flow calibration:** Using the AFC-DIGITAL-115L-5QD or AFC-110L-5QD ensure that the PSU is capable of pulling 100 LPM through the approved filter media.

Revised: 8/13/2014
SAO

2.9.2 SAIC AVS-28A and HD-29A Low Volume Area Air Samplers

The AVS-28A and HD-29A Low Volume Area Air Samples are low volume, air sampling pumps. Components and equipment are virtually the same for both units, except the HD-29A is equipped with a control panel, an extendable wand (gooseneck) and wheeled cart.

The extendable wand allows for collection of air samples closer to a worker's breathing zone.

The AVS-28A and HD-29A Low Volume Area Air Samplers consist of an oilless carbon vane vacuum pump with a combination filter holder, flow meter, vacuum gauge and a constant air flow regulator. The spring-loaded regulator maintains a constant flow rate by varying the differential pressure across a venturi. The regulator does not utilize a bypass valve. Only sampled air is exhausted from the pump. The oilless pump requires no lubrication. The pump motor is mounted on a base plate with four rubber feet. A carrying handle is provided on the chassis. The AVS-28A and HD-29A pump motors are powered by 110 V AC.

The AVS-28A and HD-29A Low Volume Area Air Samplers can be equipped with a standard 47 mm combination filter holder. The AVS-28A and HD-29A Low Volume Area Air Samplers have an operating flow range of 0–100 lpm. Flow rate typically is set at 30–60 lpm. These instruments are equipped with an elapsed time meter.

- **Applications**—The AVS-28A and HD-29A Low Volume Area Air Samplers are used for long-term environmental monitoring and for extended sampling campaigns on some operations. The air samples typically are collected on 47 mm diameter membrane filter paper or Whatman-41 AK105 filter cards. Following air sample collection, the filter paper or card is removed for required radiological analyses.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **On-Off**—An On-Off switch is provided and is located on the rear cover plate of the pump motor chassis.

  — **Flow meter**—Airflow is indicated by a 10-100 lpm rotameter. The stainless steel ball inside the rotameter provides the indication of airflow rate.

  — **Flow Regulator**—The constant flow regulator utilizes a spring-loaded diaphragm and flow venturi to regulate constant airflow. Adjustment is made during flow calibrations to establish proper flow rate, as required by sampling protocol.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—A variety of sample holders and cartridges are available for use with these air samplers.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Fire(s) or explosion(s) can occur if this instrument is operated in explosive or combustible environment(s).

  — Electrical shock or equipment damage can occur if this instrument and the electrical cord are wet during operation, or if the electrical cord is not properly grounded.

  — The pump motor can become very hot when operated for extended periods. Take appropriate precautions when handling.

— Use appropriate contamination control techniques when handling potentially contaminated filters or filter holders.

— Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter paper during sample start up, operation, and filter paper removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter; keep the filter in a clean holder before and after sample collection.

— Internal surfaces of the motor may become contaminated.

— Dust loading on sample filter may occur in a short time when operating in areas where particulates are suspended (near grinding or similar operations). Air sample time/volume should be kept to a minimum in these instances.

— The AVS-28A and HD-29A are not intended for outdoors use during inclement weather.

- **Operation**

— Perform a visual inspection of the air sampler and the electrical cord for physical damage. If damage is found, remove the instrument from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure, if required.

— Verify that the flow meter has a current and legible calibration label. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Verify that the rotameter is intact and properly connected. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that an air filter assembly (sample head) is connected properly to the pump.

— Install the air sample filter assembly finger-tight. Once installed, ensure that the air filter is centered and not creased or folded.

— Locate the air sampler away from normal traffic areas; ensure that the power cord does not become a tripping hazard.

— Place the power switch to "**ON**" and record the start date and the time on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form or other equivalent form, which is available from the RCT supervisor. If utilization of a barcode reader is being used to track on/off times and flow rates, follow the required barcode system protocols to ensure correct interface with the computer database.

— Adjust the constant flow control valve to obtain the flow rate and record the initial flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form or other equivalent form.

— When the air sample is complete, observe the final flow rate, time, and place instrument control switch to "**OFF**."

— Record the date and the time that the sample was completed, the sample duration, and the ending flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Sheet Form. Remove the sample filter assembly by using appropriate contamination control techniques.

2.9.3 BGI PQ-100 Solar-Powered Air Sampler

The BGI PQ-100 Solar-Powered Air Sampler is a low volume, battery operated air sampler with a solar panel that extends the operating period to approximately two weeks (depending on available sunlight). The sampling pump and associated electronics are in a case that is mounted to a tripod. The tripod is normally mounted to a small utility trailer to facilitate relocating the sampler. The air sampling head is attached, with a capped extension, to the vacuum outlet at the top of the case. The solar panel is attached at the south side of the tripod at an appropriate angle to the path of the sun.

The BGI PQ-100 originally was designed as a PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ particulate air sampler. The "10" refers to the aerosol particle size distribution with a mass median aerodynamic particle size distribution around 10 μm. Changing the sampling flow rate allowed for another EPA standard "2.5" concentrations (i.e., 2.5 μm mass median aerodynamic diameter particle size distribution).

The sampler was designed to satisfy EPA regulations for monitoring airborne particulate in those respirable size ranges; however, EPA has decided that total suspended particulate (TSP) is a more conservative standard. The cut off particle sizing sampling stage has been removed and a simple filter holder, with a flow rate of 16.7 lpm, currently is used for air sampling. As a result, the particle size distribution of the collected particulate ranges to 100 μm. The sample filters are counted for gross alpha and gross beta concentrations.

An option purchased for the BGI PQ-100 is a solar panel for continuous charging of the internal batteries to extend operation beyond the 24-hour battery capacity. These typically require semiweekly or weekly filter exchanges.

Very tight control of the sampler flow rate is required for the original particle size cut off application. The sampler has relatively sophisticated firmware and software including a built-in mass flow meter. During sampling, the flow rate is controlled by a microprocessor to within ± 2%. Built-in software allows prior setup including entry of start/stop times. After sampling, the data logger can be downloaded and provides the sample date, time, flow rate, and total volume. Additional information can be added while downloading, such as the sampling location, technician's name, etc.

Because of the features of this sampler, the setup is relatively complex. The instrument group, therefore, establishes the required setup parameters, and the subsequent steps required for taking air samples are relatively simple.

The manufacturer normally mounts the TSP filter head directly at the BGI PQ-100 case. In our application, a capped extension has been added to raise the sampling head to 1.5 m.

- **Applications**—Determine airborne alpha and beta emitter concentrations at a remote location and over a several-day period, without AC or generator power.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Run/Stop**—Pressing the key starts/stops the sampler.

  — **Enter**—Steps to another display or enters any input information. Use is limited to Run initiation only for this guide.

  — **+/-** —Used for movement within screens. Not required for this guide.

  — **Setup**—Used for setup and calibration. Not required for this guide.

  — **Display**—Used to display many steps and functions through the setup and applications steps. Use for this Guide is limited to those described later in this guide.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Fire(s) or explosion(s) can occur if this instrument is operated in an explosive or combustible environment(s).

  — Electrical shock or equipment damage can occur if this instrument and the electrical cord are wet during operation, or if the electrical cord is not grounded properly.

  — The pump motor can become very hot when operated for extended periods. Take appropriate precautions when handling.

  — Use appropriate contamination control techniques when handling potentially contaminated filters or filter holders.

  — Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter paper during sample start up, operation, and filter paper removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter; keep the filter in a clean holder before and after sample collection.

  — Internal surfaces of the motor may become contaminated.

  — Dust loading on sample filter may occur in a short time when operating in areas where particulates are suspended (near grinding or similar operations). Air sample time/volume should be kept to a minimum in these instances.

  — Ensure proper placement of the filter and check integrity of the connections to the pump.

  — CAUTION: Wasps will nest under the cap over the filter. Look before proceeding with the filter exchange.

  — The extension tube has a water trap. When exchanging filters, push on the bottom valve to empty the water trap.

— Remove the filter carefully, avoiding any cross-contamination and loss of sample. Carefully place into the glassine envelope.

- **Operation**

— For new placements, pick up the PQ 100 from the instrument group. When setting up in the field, adjust the tripod so that the sampling tube is as vertical and as straight as possible. If the tripod is not mounted to a trailer, ensure that the tripod and legs are stable and not vulnerable to winds. Position the solar panel to the south of the sampler at an angle to best absorb maximum sunlight appropriate to the time of year. Connect the panel cable to the PQ 100.

— For an existing placement, press the **ON/OFF** key to terminate the sampling. Record the displayed data.

  – ET = elapsed time (minutes)
  – TS = sample volume in m^3
  – Q = target flow rate in lpm
  – Bty = percentage of charge remaining in the battery
  – T = time (24-hour clock) (manually record the date)

  Don latex gloves and carefully unscrew the top cover of the sampling head. Carefully remove the sample filter and cassette.

— Remove the gloves and place the new filter and cassette into the unit. Replace the top cover.

— Start the sampler by pressing the **ON/OFF** key.

— The unit will "beep" a few times and display: BGI PQ100 Air Sampler, then the sampler serial number and firmware version, and then: Initializing and then directly to the Main Idle Display. At this time, any error messages accompanying the previous sampling will appear (see Table 2). Continue to press the **ENTER** key until arriving at the Main Idle Display.

Table 2. Error Messages that Might Be Displayed

00	Download not yet appended—Previous job file needs to be downloaded prior to use. Return to instrument group for downloading and setup.
01	Low Battery Shutdown—Sampling was terminated because of low battery. The sampling data display will reflect the correct total sampling volume and the filter is to be counted. Return the PQ 100 to the instrument group.
03,04	Flow Restricted—Sampling was terminated due to flow rate transients exceeding 50%. The filter is counted using the displayed sample volume. Return to the instrument group.
08	Maximum Load Exceeded—Sampling was terminated because the pump could not maintain the flow rate. The filter is counted using the displayed sample volume. Return to the instrument group.
11	Replace Clock Battery—Internal clock battery requires replacement. Return to instrument group.

— Record the start time and date on a new sample envelope.

— Don latex gloves and load a new filter into the cassette and place the cassette in the can. The cans are stored with the start information sample envelopes, in the designated bins in the counting laboratory for use with the next filter exchange.

— Screen the used filter with field instruments. If no detectable contamination is present, place the filter into a sample envelope and transport to the counting laboratory; if contamination is detected, place the filter into a sample envelope and notify the counting laboratory supervisor (do not leave samples with detectable activity for evaluation in low-background instruments).

— Refer to CP3-RP-1112, *Air Sample Collection, Analysis, and Documentation*, procedure for information on handling of air sample collection media and analytical data.

— Any PQ 100 samplers returned from the field are to be plugged in to line power for battery recharge.

2.9.4 Allegro T-100 Sampling Pump (Rotary Vane)/T-100M Sampling Pump (Rotary Vane) with Flow Meter

This low-maintenance pump meets all OSHA and AHERA standards for asbestos air sampling. It is lightweight and easy to use. The rotary, oilless, vane pump has only one moving part for pulse-free, continuous draw and low maintenance. It has an adjustable locking regulator. The pump is available with an adjustable aluminum tripod.

- **Applications**—The sampler is designed specifically to be used for asbestos, lead, mold cassettes, and 37 mm closed head cassettes, but will work with impactors (adjustable flow range 3–20 lpm).

- **Controls and Displays**—The unit has an on/off switch and an adjustable regulator with a lock ring.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Construction:

  — Rigid metal base and housing, powder coated gray
  — Brass pluming
  — Glass inlet filter jars
  — Glass exhaust filter jars
  — Adjustable locking pressure regulator
  — Rubber feet
  — Steel handle

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — The sampling pump should not be serviced while it is running or while it is connected to electrical power.

  — The pump should not be oiled.

  — Be sure not to kink the power cord and never allow the cord to come in contact with oil, grease, hot surfaces, or chemicals.

— The sampling pump should never be used with ungrounded electrical receptacles and should not be used with undersized electrical extension cords or wiring.

— Protect all power cords from damage or puncture.

— Protect clear airline from damage or puncture.

— Use grounded electrical connections.

— Disconnect power source before attempting to service sampling pump.

— Make certain that the power source conforms to the requirements of your equipment.

— Change inlet and outlet filters (inside jars) during regular cleaning and maintenance between jobs.

- **Operation**

— Unpack sampling pump.

— Plug into standard 110 V outlet.

— Connect 6-ft clear tubing to regulator inlet. Run other end of tube through hole at top of stand and connect the needed sampling cassette. Adjust cassette angle by pulling tubing through hole.

— Open stand by pulling legs out and down until fully extended. Adjust stand height by loosening clutch, raising stand, and tightening clutch. Repeat on each section.

— Turn on pump.

— Set flow rate.

To Establish Sampling Rate:

— Attach sampling cassette to end of 6-ft clear tubing.

— Place cap on cassette with cowl.

— Attach flow meter to cassette cap by use of 4-inch tube provided.

— Turn on pump.

— Hold flow meter while adjusting regulator knob to desired flow (if not locked during calibration).

— Secure red lock ring by installing locking clip above red ring. To remove lock ring, pry free with screwdriver.

— Detach flow meter and cassette cap from sampler.

2.10 HIGH VOLUME AIR SAMPLERS

The high-volume air samplers in this section typically operate in the range of 30–40 ft^3 per minute (CFM). Less than DAC concentrations can be obtained with relatively short sampling periods (hours). The generic utility and care for high volume air samplers is consistent with that of the other air samplers.

At the end of the sampling period, field instrument measurements are used for screening the filter activity. Naturally occurring radon daughters (~ 30 minute half-life) and thoron daughters (~ 11 hour half-life) likely will mask any long half-lived emitters; however, a quick measurement immediately will provide a conservative estimate of the airborne activity. CP2-RP-1008, *Air Monitoring Program Technical Basis Document*, provides equations for radon and thoron decay. Two relatively early counts allow calculation of the daughter concentrations and early distinction of long half-lived radionuclide concentrations when early determinations are deemed necessary.

The Paducah air sampling program utilizes 4-inch diameter filters for high volume air sampling. Dies are used to cut a 47 mm circle out of the filter centers for subsequent counting with a low background gas proportional system. Radon and thoron daughter contributions are reduced by waiting a nominal 72 hours before counting the filters.

2.10.1 HVP-3800 AFC

The HVP-3800 AFC High Volume Air Sampler is a high volume air sampler produced by Hi-Q and F&J. The sampler employs a brushless mass flow controlled, variable speed centrifugal blower housed in an aluminum outdoor housing. The HVP-3800 AFC is equipped with an electronic mass flow sensor that detects changes in the preset airflow rate and adjusts the speed of the sampler motor. The LCD display provides the sample collection elapsed time, total sample volume, and instantaneous flow rate. The timer is equipped with an independent internal battery; allowing sample run times to be saved unless power is turned off deliberately or power is lost to the sampler. The HVP-3800 AFC is powered by 110 V AC.

The HVP-3800 AFC High Volume Air Sampler comes equipped with an 8-inch by 10-inch rectangular filter holder. This high volume air sampler has an operating flow range of approximately 10–50 CFM. Flow rate is dependent upon the type of sample media used. Flow rate for an HVP-3800 AFC typically is set at 40 CFM.

- **Applications**—The HVP-3800 AFC High Volume Air Sampler is used for continuous environmental monitoring on most operations. The air samples typically are collected on 0.8 micron 8-inch by 10-inch glass fiber air filter media. Following air sample collection, the filter paper is removed for required radiological analysis.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Flow Rate**—This LCD shows the airflow rate of the sampler in units of CFM.

  — **Flow**—A potentiometer is provided for adjustment of flow rate.

- **On-Off**—An On-Off toggle switch, located on the front of the control panel, is provided with fuse protection.

- **Reset**—This push button resets the sample timer to ZERO.

- **Timer**—This LCD displays the run time of the sampler in units of hours and tenths of an hour.

- **Totalizer**—This LCD displays the accumulated total air volume that has passed through the sampler.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—The HVP-3800 AFC High Volume Air Sampler does not have any additional features or auxiliary equipment.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  - Fire(s) or explosion(s) can occur if this instrument is operated in explosive or combustible environment(s).

  - Electrical shock or equipment damage can occur if this instrument and the electrical cord are wet during operation, or if the electrical cord is not properly grounded.

  - The pump motor can become very hot when operated for longer than one hour. Take appropriate precautions when handling.

  - Use appropriate contamination control techniques when handling potentially contaminated filters or filter holders.

  - Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter paper during sample start-up, operation, and filter paper removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter; keep the filter in a clean holder before and after sample collection.

  - Internal surfaces of the motor may become contaminated.

  - Dust loading on sample filter may occur in a short time when operating in areas where particulates are suspended (near grinding or similar operations). Air sample time/volume should be kept to a minimum in these instances. Avoid placement of the sampler in areas where airflow is restricted by terrain or vegetation.

- **Operation**

  - Perform a visual inspection of the air sampler and the electrical cord for physical damage. If damage is found, remove the instrument from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  - Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  - Verify that the flow meter has a current and legible calibration label. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Before removing the sample from the air sampler, record the flow rate (CFM), total sample volume **(TOTALIZER)**, and air sample duration **(TIMER)**.

— Place the power switch to **OFF**.

— Open the access covers located on the front and top of the unit.

— Remove the sample filter paper using appropriate contamination control techniques.

— Place the filter into a clean, Ziplock®-type bag. **DO NOT FOLD**.

— Close the access panels and secure.

— Push the **RESET** button to zero the total volume **(TOTALIZER)** and elapsed time **(TIMER)** displays.

— Place the power switch to **ON**.

— Allow 2–3 minutes for the sampler to warm up. Verify that the digital readouts are functioning and the blower motor is running.

— If the unit is not running, switch the power to **OFF**.

— Check the fuse located on the front panel. If the fuse is blown, remove the instrument from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— If the fuse is good and the sampler is still not running, switch the power to **OFF**, remove from service, and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the indicated flow rate is 38–42 CFM. If not, adjust the flow rate to 40 CFM. If the flow rate cannot be adjusted to 40 CFM, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Record the start date and time on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form.

2.10.2 TFIA High Volume Air Sampler

The TFIA High Volume Air Sampler is a high volume air sampling pump consisting of a two-stage high speed rotary motor with a filter holder, flow meter, and a stainless steel mesh filter paper support adapter. On some units, the motor assembly is mounted on a base plate. The motor requires no lubrication. A carrying handle is provided on the chassis. The TFIA is powered by 110 V AC. Similar TFIA units are the TFIA-F (with motor speed control) and the TFIA-2 and TFIA-2A, which operate at 220 volts. Other manufacturers, such as Hi-Q, also offer units, which are virtually identical in performance and operation to the TFIA samplers. All of these models, therefore, are covered by this guide.

The TFIA high volume air sampler comes equipped with a standard 4-inch filter holder. The TFIA high volume air sampler has an operating flow range of approximately 15–50 CFM.

Flow rate for a TFIA typically is set at 25 CFM (minimum should not be less than 13.5 CFM) for use with the 4-inch Whatman 41 filter. Flow rate for the Annular Kinetic Impactor (AKI) is 40-45 CFM.

- **Applications**—The TFIA High Volume Air Sampler is used for short-term work area monitoring on most operations. The air samples typically are collected on 4-inch diameter Whatman type 41-air filter paper or on an adhesive or oil-coated disc, if using the AKI sampling head. Following air sample collection, the filter paper or disc is removed for required radiological analysis.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Flow Meter**—Airflow is indicated by a 0–70 CFM rotameter. The red float ball inside the rotameter provides the indication of airflow rate.

  — **On-Off**—An **ON-OFF** switch is provided with fuse protection. The **ON-OFF** switch and the fuse are located on the side of the motor chassis.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**

  — The TFIA High Volume Air Sampler may be equipped with an optional mass flow controller.

  — These air samplers may be connected to a tripod stand.

  — A variety of sample holders and cartridges are available for use with the TFIA High Volume Air Sampler.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Fire(s) or explosion(s) can occur if this instrument is operated in an explosive or combustible environment(s).

  — Electrical shock or equipment damage can occur if this instrument and the electrical cord are wet during operation, or if the electrical cord is not properly grounded.

  — The motor case can become very hot when operated for longer than one hour. Take appropriate precautions when handling. Sampling time should be limited to one hour or less at flow rates of 20 CFM.

  — Use appropriate contamination control techniques when handling potentially contaminated filters or filter holders.

  — Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter paper during sample start up, operation, and filter paper removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter; keep the filter in a clean holder before and after sample collection.

  — Internal surfaces of the motor may become contaminated.

  — Dust loading on sample filter may occur in a short time when operating in areas where particulates are suspended (near grinding or similar operations). Air sample time/volume should be kept to a

minimum in these instances. Avoid placement of the sampler in areas where airflow is restricted by terrain or vegetation.

— The TFIA High Volume Air Sampler is not intended for outdoor use during inclement weather, unless protected by an outdoor shelter.

- **Operation**

— Perform a visual inspection of the air sampler and the electrical cord for physical damage. If damage is found, remove the instrument from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure, if required.

— Verify that the flow meter has a current and legible calibration label. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Verify that the rotameter is intact and properly connected. If not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

Ensure that an air filter assembly (sample head) is connected properly to the pump.

— Install the air sample filter assembly finger-tight. Once installed, ensure that the air filter is centered and not creased or folded.

— Locate the air sampler away from normal traffic areas; ensure that the power cord does not become a tripping hazard.

— Place the power switch to **ON**.

— Ensure that the indicated flow rate is appropriate for the use conditions. If not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Record the start date and the time on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form.

— Record the initial flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form.

— When the air sample is complete, observe the final flow rate, time, and place instrument control switch to **OFF**.

— Record the date and the time that the sample was completed, the sample duration, and the ending flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form. Remove the sample filter assembly by using appropriate contamination control techniques.

2.10.3 SAIC H-809C High Volume Air Sample

The SAIC H-809C is a battery operated high volume air sampling pump which is a two-stage electric blower driven by a self-cooled motor. The internal battery is a sealed 12V lead acid with 24 amp-hour capacity. The H-809C is equipped with a timer with a range of 1 to 99 minutes in 1-minute increments. The H-809C may be recharged or powered by 110 V AC and weighs 38 lb. The H-809C high volume air sampler comes equipped with a standard 1.5-inch diameter by 11.5 TPI female threaded inlet. The H-809C high volume air sampler has an operating flow range of approximately 1-5 cubic feet per minute (CFM). Flow rate is dependent upon the diameter and type of sample media used. Flow rate for the H-809B2 high volume air sampler is typically 2-3 CFM when used with 47 mm diameter filters, and 4–5 CFM when used with 4-inch diameter filter media. SAlC H-809C High Volume Air Sampler Applications. This air sampler is used for short-term (less than 100 minutes) work area monitoring on most operations. The air samples are typically collected on 47-mm diameter glass fiber air filter paper. Following air sample collection, the filter paper or collection disc is removed for required radiological analyses.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Air Flow Indicator**—An individually calibrated rotameter marked from 1 to 5 CFM.

  — **On-Off**—A double-throw On-Off switch.

  — **Digital switches**—Recessed control on the top of the battery compartment to set the sample duration.

  — **Calibrate/normal switch**—This should be set to “NORMAL.” The calibrate setting is used only during calibration.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—A variety of sample holders and cartridges are available for use with the H-H-809C air sampler. A tripod is available. The sampler may be set to collect a sample until a desired total volume or elapsed time has been reached. These parameters are set during calibration.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Fire(s) or explosion(s) can occur if this instrument is operated in explosive or combustible environment(s).

  — Electrical shock or equipment damage can occur if this instrument and the electrical cord are wet during operation, or if the electrical cord is not properly grounded.

  — The motor can become very hot when operated for longer than one hour. Take appropriate precautions when handling.

  — Use appropriate contamination control techniques when handling potentially contaminated filters or filter holders.

— Care must be exercised to avoid contaminating the filter paper during sample start up, operation, and filter paper removal. Use clean tweezers to handle the filter; keep the filter in a clean holder before and after sample collection.

— Internal surfaces of the motor may become contaminated.

— Dust loading on sample filter may occur in a short time when operating in areas where particulates are suspended (near grinding or similar operations). Air sample time/volume should be kept to a minimum in these instances.

— The H-809C is not intended for outdoor use during inclement weather.

— The battery should be charged when the temperature is between 50°F and 1220°F. The operational temperature range is between -400°F and 1220°F.

- **Operation**

— Perform a visual inspection of the H-809B2 and the electrical cord for physical damage.

— If damage is found, remove the instrument from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Verify that the H-809 has a valid and legible calibration label. If not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Ensure that an air filter assembly is properly connected to the inlet.

— Install the air sample filter assembly finger-tight. Once installed, ensure that the air filter is centered and not creased or folded.

— Locate the air sampler away from normal traffic areas; ensure that the power cord does not become a tripping hazard.

— Place the power switch to “ON” and press the “START” key.

— Ensure that the indicated flow rate is appropriate for the use conditions. If the appropriate flow rate cannot be obtained, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Record the start date and the time on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form.

— Record the initial flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form.

— When the air sample is complete, observe the final flow rate and time and place instrument control switch to “OFF.”

— Record the date and the time that the sample was completed, the sample duration, and the ending flow rate on the Airborne Contamination Survey Form, or other equivalent form. Remove the sample collection assembly by using appropriate contamination control techniques.

2.11 CONTINUOUS AIR MONITORS

Continuous air monitors (CAMs), used by D&R RADCON department, consist of air particulate collectors that are monitored continuously by appropriate radiation detectors. CAMs for alpha emitters have solid state detectors with alpha spectrometry to minimize response to naturally occurring short half-lived radon and thoron daughters. CAMs for beta (gamma) emitters have shielded thin window G-M tubes that operate in the gross beta count rate mode.

CAMs are required where there is a potential for an airborne release that could result in exposure to ≥ 40 DAC-Hr/yr. CAMs similarly are required to mitigate the consequences of potentially significant accidental releases. The CAMs must be capable of detecting and alarming at concentrations of one DAC when averaged over an eight-hour period (i.e., 8 DAC-hr).

CAMs are used to monitor locations between workers and the potential point of release(s) and or downwind of those points. Alarm levels are set as low as practicable with avoidance of excessive false alarms (i.e., > 1/quarter).

Monitoring periods are usually for a work that might be equivalent to an 8-hour workday. Filters or collection media are replaced at that time. Because of the adverse effect of particle loading on monitoring, filters will be used no longer than 72 hours (excluding weekends).

CAMs must be checked daily to ensure proper operation including indication of a non-zero background, and verification of the audible and visible alarm setting.

The applicable DAC will be provided with the RWP or work authorization documents. The applicable DAC may be based upon the most restrictive radionuclide form or otherwise be derived through a weighted ratio among the various radionuclide forms present. An example of the latter basis would be the use of the beta DAC for Type S thorium-234 (9 E-08 µCi/ml).

2.11.1 Canberra iCAM (Continuous Air Monitors)

The Canberra iCAM provides monitoring of airborne alpha and beta particulate activity in the workplace. It acts as a simple alarming monitor for operators, while measuring airborne activities in real time with low false alarm rates and high protection levels. At the same time it provides automated facilities which assist supervisors to conduct detailed setup and operational overview.

The Canberra iCAM measures airborne alpha and beta particulate activity with radon/thoron alpha and beta background compensation. The iCAM has high detection efficiency for both alpha and beta particles and provides good sensitivity for low energy beta detection down to 50 keV.

The iCAM has simple automated checks for calibration, gain and efficiency. The iCAM has RS485, RS232 and Ethernet communication interfaces and holds 3-6 months of data archive with detailed event log.

The iCAM operates with a dual PIPS large are silicon detector using fixed or moving filter paper (FSLW, GFA, or FMLB). The iCAM has typical measurement ranges of 1E-3 to 9E3 Bq/m3 alpha (1 hour averaging) and 1 to 3.6E5 Bq/m3 beta (1 hour averaging).

The iCAM has alpha detection efficiencies of 24% for al alpha up to 5.7 MeV and beta detection efficiencies of 24% for Cl-36 or Sr-90 and 15% for Co-60.

The iCAM environmental characteristics are 5 – 50 degrees C (+41 to 122 degrees F) with a humidity range is up to 95% non-condensing.

The iCAM pneumatic characteristics has an electronic mass flowmeter, of range of 15 to 60 l/min (0.5 to 2.1 cubic feet/min)

The iCAM has a red LED beacon flashing at 1 HZ for activity alarm; and green LED beacon continuous illumination for normal operation; flashing at 1 HZ for system fault. The iCAM has separate tones for activity and fault alarms; with various tones selected by user.

2.12 SAMPLER CALIBRATORS AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

The calibrators used here measure the volume flow rate and do not depend on air mass or thermal properties as with some other calibration systems. The lowest flow rate calibrations, for personal air samplers, utilize displacement of a frictionless piston. This is similar in principle to timing displacement of a soap film "bubble" in a graduated burette. The remainder of the calibrators measures the pressure drop across a venturi. The size of the venturi varies with the range of flow rate to be calibrated.

These "smart" calibrators convert the flow rate with the volume adjusted to a temperature of 70°F and an atmospheric pressure of 760-mm Hg. The variation in the calibrated flow rate and the actual flow rate varies relative to the difference between the sampling location temperature and pressure. The volume of a gas decreases with pressure and increases with temperature. There would have to be a very significant change in temperature and pressure to warrant correction to the airborne concentration. For example, a difference of 30°F would affect the flow rate by about 5%. A pressure difference of 1 inch (25.4 mm) Hg would affect the flow rate by about 3%. The airborne concentration likely will be more affected by positioning and by changing air flow patterns than by reasonably anticipated changes in temperature and pressure.

2.12.1 Bios Defender 510 and Defender 520 Flow Calibrator

The Bios Defender Flow Calibrator is a primary standard used to calibrate flow rate of air sampling pumps and other flow indicating/monitoring devices, such as rotameters. It consists of two separate sections: a flow cell and a base containing a computer and other electronics. It is powered by an internal, rechargeable, lead-acid battery. The general principle of this unit is that an air stream flows into the cell moving a frictionless piston in a sealed chamber. A precision encoder, attached to the piston, breaks a collimated light beam, and a crystal timer measures the time between breaks in the light beam. The computer calculates the flow rate based on the distance traveled, the dimensions of the chamber, and the time elapsed. Measurements are repeated automatically and an average computed to provide increased accuracy. After 10 repetitive measurements, the system automatically clears and repeats the sequence. Accuracy is reported by the manufacturer to be ± 1% for higher flow rates and/or multiple measurements.

- **Applications**—The Bios Defender Flow Calibrator can be used with different measuring cells for different flow ranges; however, this application is for calibration of personal air samplers (lapel samplers) having a flow rate that typically does not exceed 10 lpm.

- **Controls and Displays**

— **Charge Indicator**—A red light on the front panel is illuminated when the charger is **PROPERLY CONNECTED**.

— **Display**—An LCD indicates operating status, provides direction for operation, and reads out flow measurements, average flow of repetitive determinations, and number of determinations to calculate average flow. The system senses the measuring cell in use and automatically selects proper ranges and measurement units.

— **Mode Switch**—Depressed to initiate instrument setup.

— **Off/On Switch**—This switch activates the unit. Power is provided by a rechargeable lead-acid battery. If the battery requires charging, a "BAT" indication is displayed.

— **Read Switch**—Depressed to perform flow rate measurement.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—The Bios Defender Flow Calibrator is equipped with a printer that connects to the rear of the Defender case; each flow measurement result is printed along with the average and number of determinations in the average. Other measuring chambers, extending the range of this calibrator to 50 lpm, are available options. A damper assembly is provided to insert between the load and the sampler to suppress vibrations. Tubing and hose connectors are required to attach samplers and other devices to the calibrator.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—Certain personal samplers, rotameters, and manometers may exhibit pulsations and vibrations at low flow. This condition will cause the calibrator to vibrate during measurements and may result in erroneous measurements. An isolating load, as described in the manufacturer's literature, should be used to ensure accurate measurements and prevent possible damage to the equipment.

- **Operation**

— Confirm that the Bios Defender Flow Calibrator has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure, if required.

Self-Test

— Turn the unit off and invert it so that the piston falls to the inner tube.

— Place the unit on a flat surface leaning it backwards with the rear of the base and the top of the cell touching the surface. The piston should remain at the top of the inner tube.

— Place the test plug over one of the air connection nipples.

— Turn the unit **ON** while depressing the **"Mode"** button. The display will indicate **"Leak Test Push Read."**

— Place the unit upright and press the **"Read"** button. The unit will proceed to test itself for leakage of the piston valve. If leakage exceeds the accepted limits, the display will indicate **"Maintenance Read Push Read."** If leakage is acceptable, the display will indicate **"Cell OK Push Read**."

— Repeat the test for the other air connection nipple.

— When both sides are tested satisfactorily, push the **"Read"** button and proceed to perform flow measurements.

— If tests are not satisfactory, remove the unit from service until the problems can be rectified.

Flow Readings

— Ensure that the expected flow rate is within the recommended range of the measuring cell.

— Connect the unit to the device to be calibrated with flexible tubing. Use the right-hand connector for negative pressure measurement and the left-hand connector for positive pressure.

2.12.2 F&J Digital Venturi Airflow Calibrator

The F&J Digital Venturi Airflow Calibrator is a microprocessor-controlled instrument used to calibrate flow rate of air sampling pumps and other flow indicating/monitoring devices.

This general calibrator type is available in eight models for applications to different flow ranges; four models of this device—Model D-802, Model D-812, Model D-814, and Model D-550 are used for calibration of air sampling instruments. The instrument corrects flows to standard temperature (70°F) and pressure (760 mm Hg) conditions. The F&J Digital Venturi Airflow Calibrator design allows calibrated flow rate that is independent of pressure drop across the equipment being calibrated. The calibrators are AC-powered, but some models have provisions for battery power. The general principle of this type unit is that a fluid (air) stream passing through a constriction (venturi) creates a pressure difference that is related to the density of the fluid and its velocity. By knowing the cross-sectional area of the Venturi, the density of air, and the temperature and atmospheric pressure, the flow rate at standard temperature and pressure can be calculated. The calibrator has a digital LCD, which provides readout of corrected flow rate, flow rate units, and ambient temperature and barometric pressure. Flow rate accuracy is reported by the manufacturer to be ± 2%.

- **Applications**—The Model D-802 calibrator has a flow range of 6–56 lpm (0.2-2 CFM) and is used for calibrating the flow rate of low-volume air samplers, such as the HV-30, BGI PQ-100, MRV-0523C, and HD-29A; as well as CAMs such as the Alpha Sentry or Alpha-6A. The Model D-812 calibrator has a flow range of 14–115 lpm (0.5–4 CFM) and is used for calibrating airflow rate of low-volume airsamplers, such as the LV-1, AVS-28A, HD-29A, or comparable instruments. The Model D-814 calibrator has a flow range of 28–400 lpm (1–14 CFM) and is used for calibrating airflow

rate of midrange air samplers, such as the HV-1. The Model D-550 calibrator has a flow range of 140-1400 lpm (5–50 CFM) and is used for calibrating airflow rate of most high-volume air samplers, such as the Staplex TFIA and comparable equipment.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Display**—The parameter selected is shown on the LCD display, which provides a four-digit value.

  — **Off-On Switch**—This switch, located on the blower left of the front panel, activates the unit.

  — **Select Button**—Pressing this button selects parameter and units to be shown on the LCD display. The selected parameter is indicated by a green LED light beside the parameter.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Tubing, adapters, and hose connectors are required to attach samplers and other devices to the calibrator.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—When beginning operation, warm up the unit for at least 10 minutes to allow electronic components to stabilize. Because different models are available, confirm that the model selected has the appropriate flow rate range for the sampler of device being calibrated. Dust, oil vapors, fumes, and corrosive atmospheres will damage the venturi unit and sensors; avoid using or storing the calibrator in such environments.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the F&J Digital Venturi Airflow Calibrator has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with D&R procedure, if required.

  — Turn the F&J Digital Venturi Airflow Calibrator on by flipping the **OFF-ON** switch to the **ON** position; verify that an LED light and the LCD display are illuminated.

  — The LCD display will default to a flow rate of 0.00 CFM (assuming there is no flow through the unit).

  — Press the **SELECT** button to step through the various parameters confirming that each of the LED indicators is working.

  — Connect the F&J Digital Venturi Airflow Calibrator to the inlet of the sampler or device to be calibrated. Always insert a load, such as a filter assembly and filter, typical of that to be used with the air sampler between the sampler and the calibrator. Ensure that the expected flow rate is within the recommended range of the measuring cell.

  — Turn the air-sampling device on.

  — Select the flow parameter of interest using the **SELECT** button and record the data collected.

  — When completed with measurements, turn the sampling pump **OFF** and then turn the calibrator **OFF**.

2.12.3 Hi-Q HFC-50C Calibrator

The Hi-Q HFC-50C Airflow Calibrator is used to calibrate flow rate of air sampling pumps and other flow indicating/monitoring devices. The instrument direct meter readout will indicate flows at standard temperature (70°F) and pressure (760 mm Hg) conditions, requiring correction factor application for the actual sample collection environment. The calibrator design allows calibrated flow rate that is independent of pressure drop across the equipment being calibrated. The general principle of this type unit is that a fluid (air) stream passing through a constriction (venturi) creates a pressure difference that is related to the density of the fluid and its velocity. By knowing the cross-sectional area of the venturi, the density of air, and the temperature and atmospheric pressure, the flow rate at standard temperature and pressure can be calculated. The calibrator has an analog meter display that provides readout of flow rate in units of SCFM.

- **Applications**—The Model HFC-50C calibrator has a flow range of 300–1,400 lpm (10–50 CFM) and is used for calibrating airflow rate of high-volume air samplers, such as the Staplex TFIA, SAIC H-810, or comparable instruments.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Display**—The direct reading flow rate is an analog meter.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Tubing, adapters, and hose connectors are required to attach samplers and other devices to the calibrator.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—Dust, oil vapors, fumes, and corrosive atmospheres will damage the venturi unit and sensors; avoid using or storing the calibrator in such environments.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the Hi-Q HFC-50C Venturi Airflow Calibrator has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

  — Connect the HFC-50C calibrator to the inlet of the sampler or device to be calibrated. Always insert a load, such as a filter assembly and filter, typical of that to be used with the air sample between the sampler and the calibrator. Ensure that the expected flow rate is within the recommended range of the measuring cell.

  — Turn the air-sampling device on.

— Record the data collected.

— When completed with measurements, turn the sampling pump off and then disconnect it from the calibrator.

2.12.4 Mini-Buck Primary Flow Calibrator

The Buck M-5 and M-30 Flow Calibrators are NIST traceable primary standards with accuracy of ± 0.5% of reading. A microprocessor measures the time for a frictionless soap bubble film in a cylinder of known diameter to travel from the first sensor to the second sensor and calculates the flow rate. The M-5 and M-30 differ only in flow rate ranges: the Model M-5 functions from 1 to 6,000 cc/min and the Model M-30 functions from 100 cc/min to 30 lpm. The flow cell, when properly filled with soap solution, is spill proof. The calibrator contains a rechargeable battery with an 8-hour use rating.

- **Applications**—The mini-buck flow calibrator is suitable for verifying rotameters, PAM samplers, and low volume samplers. The flow cell may be connected in-line or to atmosphere at either the inlet or outlet. If connected in-line (between a filter holder and a sampler), manual corrections are needed to calculate the flow rate at normal pressure.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Off/On Switches**—The **ON** switch activates the unit. It is also used to reset the display. Power is provided by a rechargeable Ni-Cd battery. If the battery requires charging, a red **"Low Battery"** light will be illuminated. The **OFF** button turns off the calibrator. If connected to the AC adapter, the calibrator will charge the internal battery even if switched off.

  — **Display**—A LCD display indicates 0000's with no decimal place when first turned on. If no measurements are performed within 7 minutes from turn on, the unit will turn itself off. A series of "----" are displayed during a test. During sequential tests, the previous reading and the current reading are averaged – if the current reading differs from the previous reading by more than 5%, the display will flash a series of EEEE's four times and then display the actual last test result. The next flow reading will start this averaging technique again. If individual test results are desired, then the "**ON**" button may be pushed to reset the unit between tests. The flashing numbers on the display continue for three seconds after a test. The purpose is to permit sufficient time for the soap to return to the bottom.

  — **Plunger**—Used to initiate bubbles for each test.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Tubing, in-line filter holders, filters, and hose connectors are required to attach samplers and other devices to the calibrator. Buck Calibrator Soap should be used to fill the flow cell properly. The unit should be charged with the AC adapter prior to first use. A full recharge takes about 16 hours.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Do not pressurize the flow cell to more than 25 inches H_2O.

  — Avoid the use of solvents on the flow cell, calibrator case, and faceplate. Generally, soap and water will remove any dirt. Do not leave AC adapter plugged into the unit when not in use or recharging as this could damage the battery.

  — Hose fitting covers help prevent evaporation of soap when not in use.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the instrument has a valid and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the expected flow rate is within the recommended range of the measuring cell. Ensure there is enough soap solution to cover the bottom of the flow cell. Add soap through the bottom port.

  — Connect the pump to be calibrated with a short length of flexible tubing to the outlet of an in-line filter holder containing the same filter media as to be used in the field. Connect a short length of tubing to the in-line filter inlet. Use the upper connector on the flow cell to connect the tubing. Connect the inlet of the in-line filter holder to the other end of the tube connected to the flow cell. Connect another piece of tubing to the outlet of the in-line filter holder and the pump to be tested.

  — Start the pump and let run for about five minutes prior to connecting to the calibrator. To wet the flow cell, the flow rate should be about 1–2 lpm for the M-5, and about 3–5 lpm for the M-30. Initiate soap film up the center tube by rapidly pressing the plunger down and releasing. Add soap solution only if needed to create a bubble. Repeat the initiation of soap bubbles up the center tube until the bubble doesn't break.

  — Adjust the flow rate of the pump as needed and allow sufficient time for the flow rate to stabilize. Depress the plunger into cell and quickly release. Different flow rates may require quicker or slower releases of the button. Observe the bubble passing through the sensor zone. Only a single straight bubble, perpendicular to the tube wall, is necessary for an accurate test. If several bubbles go up the tube at once, it will not affect the test data, because the first sensor will not reset until the final sensor has been triggered. Observe the display for a reading. After a three second delay, another test can be performed. Repeat for a minimum of at least three tests and record the rate. Reset the unit by pressing the **ON** button prior to taking more readings.

2.12.5 SAIC Air Flow Calibrators

The SAIC Air Flow Calibrators are National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable standards with accuracy of ± 5% of full scale. The Air Flow Calibrators employ a precision machined venturi tube and appropriately ranged magnehelic gauge mounted in a case. The various models differ only in flow rate ranges: the Model SAIC C-812 functions from 10–90 lpm (0.5–3 CFM), the C-828 functions from 25–225 lpm (1–8 CFM), and the Model C-8528 functions from 100–800 lpm (4–28 CFM).

- **Applications**—The Air Flow Calibrator is suitable for verifying rotameters, low volume samplers, and some high volume samplers. The calibrator may be connected in-line or to atmosphere at either the inlet or outlet. If connected in-line (between a filter holder and a sampler), manual corrections are needed to calculate the flow rate at normal pressure.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Display**—A 5-inch diameter magnehelic gauge is calibrated to read directly lpm and CFM by the manufacturer.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—Tubing, in-line filter holders, filters, and hose connectors are required to attach samplers and other devices to the calibrator.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Do not pressurize the calibrator to more than 15 psig or subject the venturi to a vacuum of more than 20-inch Hg or the magnehelic gauge may be damaged.

  — The Air Flow Calibrator is calibrated at standard conditions of 70°F and 29.92-inch Hg. The inlet should be left open to atmosphere; otherwise, corrections must be made to the flow rate based on the actual pressure at the venture inlet.

- **Operation**

  — Confirm that the instrument has a valid and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the expected flow rate is within the recommended range of the air flow meter. The upper 80% of the scale should be used since the uncertainty of calibration is greater than 20% of reading over the lower 20% of the scale.

  — Connect the pump to be calibrated with a short length of flexible tubing to the outlet of an in-line filter holder containing the same filter media as to be used in the field. Connect a short length of tubing to the in-line filter inlet. Connect the inlet of the in-line filter holder to the other end of the tube connected to the airflow calibrator. Connect another piece of tubing to the outlet of the in-line filter holder and the pump to be tested.

  — Adjust the flow rate of the pump, as needed, and allow sufficient time for the flow rate to stabilize. Observe the display for a reading. Use the mirrored arc to minimize parallax errors when reading the scale.

2.13 LABORATORY INSTRUMENTATION

Proper radiological controls require the use of sensitive instruments to characterize field conditions properly. Low background alpha and beta detectors are used to measure removable contamination levels and determine airborne concentrations. Some of these instruments have specific applications such as liquid scintillation counting for low energy beta emitters. Others, such as the Canberra EasySpec, allow specific radionuclide identification. Regardless of the instrument, there are several important points for effective application and information.

Exercise exquisite contamination control to prevent potential contamination of the instruments and to prevent cross-contamination of samples. All samples and containers are to be field screened with portable instruments to identify the nature and extent of contamination controls required. In most cases, this can be accomplished in the field. In other cases, monitoring for contamination will be accomplished as the samples arrive in the preparation area. The preparation area must be far enough from the instruments to minimize the possibility for any potential contamination. Contamination levels that are not detectable by survey instruments can have a dramatic effect on the results. For example, even minimal cross-contamination of an air particulate filter can yield erroneously high results. Monitoring is important, but careful handling is equally as important.

Simple and properly applied quality controls ensure good data. These range from sample identification and data correlation to source, background, and built-in system checks. It is essential to implement these measures carefully in every phase of sample conveyance, preparation, and analysis. In many cases, it is difficult to recover the data after an anomaly is discovered.

Similar care must be exercised in recording data properly on the requisite forms and logs. All of the information must be accurate in order to assure that the radiological conditions have been identified properly and any related actions are taken.

2.13.1 Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler

The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler is a portable alpha/beta-gamma dual channel scaler that provides the electronic circuitry for simultaneous measurements for alpha and beta-gamma radiation levels when connected to a Ludlum Model 43-10-1 alpha/beta-gamma scintillator. The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler provides the electronics for alpha or beta-gamma radiation discrimination. It typically is used for counting smears. The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler also may be used for counting other media provided the sample geometry conforms to the 2-inch diameter sample counting cavity. Typical efficiencies for counting alpha and beta are approximately 28% and 26%, respectively. The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler is operated by 110-volt line power only.

The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler has an effective count range of 0–999,999 counts. A thumb-wheel allows adjustment for selection of count time from 0–99 minutes. In conjunction with the thumb-wheel, a 4-position rotary switch is used for selection of count time. The switch positions allow multiplication of the number of minutes selected with the thumbwheel. The switch positions are x 0.1, x1, x10, and EXT for manual extended timed counts. A toggle switch controls power to the instrument (On-Off). Push buttons are provided for initiating a scaler Count and scaler count Hold. A 10-turn, friction-locked potentiometer allows adjustment of operating high voltage. Two rotary knobs allow adjustment of alpha and beta audio signal volume. An analog meter is provided for high voltage display. Two LCDs are provided for alpha and beta counts. Red lights indicate when AC power is turned on and when a count is in progress.

Two 15-pin connectors, Alpha Out and Beta Out, are provided on the instrument back panel for recorder, printer, or software interface connections. A BNC-type connector also is provided on the instrument back panel for a detector pulse amplifier connection.

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler is used to measure sample radioactivity in units of cpm. It can be used to determine radioactivity levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler typically is calibrated using Th-230 or Pu-239 (alpha) and Tc-99 or Sr-90 (beta). The Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler is suitable for the following types of survey samples:

— Equipment surface contamination
— Radiological area identification
— Radioactive material shipments
— Characterization
— Quantitative smear sample measurements

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **On/Off**—To turn the instrument power on, move the toggle switch to the **ON** position.

  — **HV**—The operating voltage is indicated on the LCD display above the **HV** potentiometer in units kV; the **HV** potentiometer should not be adjusted.

  — **Minutes**—To select the count time, rotate the thumbwheel to the desired minutes; turn the rotary switch to x 0.1, x1, x10, or **EXT** to multiply the minutes selected using the thumbwheel, or perform manual extended time period count **(EXT)**.

  — **Count**—To begin a scaler-counting period, depress this push button. This push button is located in the carrying handle.

  — **Hold**—To temporarily suspend or freeze the collection of scaler counts, depress this push button. To continue collection of counts, depress this push button.

  — **Alpha Vol**—To adjust the alpha count audio signal, turn this knob.

  — **Beta-Gamma Vol—**To adjust the beta-gamma count audio signal, turn this knob.

  — **Display**—Operating high voltage is indicated on the LCD display above the **HV** potentiometer. Scaler counts are indicated on the **ALPHA COUNT** and **BETA-GAMMA COUNT LCD** displays. Both LCD scaler count ranges are 0–999,999 counts.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—A Model 264 printer may be connected to this instrument; one printer is required for each channel (alpha and beta-gamma).

- **Limitations and Precautions**—This instrument is designed for indoor use or in an environment where temperature and humidity can be controlled.

- **Operation**

  — Determine the type(s) of radioactivity to be measured.

  — Ensure that the Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler is located in a low background radiation area.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Model 2929 Alpha/Beta Scaler has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Determine the radiological contamination levels of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that daily instrument performance tests have been completed satisfactorily (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with D&R procedure.

— Turn the toggle switch from the **OFF** position to the **ON** position.

— The red light located above the **ON-OFF** toggle switch should illuminate.

— Ensure that the voltage indicated on the LCD display above the **HV** potentiometer is the same as the HV identified on the calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Turn the **ALPHA VOL** and/or the **BETA VOL** knobs clockwise until clicks are audible, or turn the knob(s) until the output of the audio signal(s) is acceptable.

— Select the desired count time by turning the **MINUTES** thumbwheel switch to indicate the number of minutes; turn the rotary switch to indicate the appropriate count time multiplier for the **MINUTES** selected (e.g., thumbwheel switch indicates **01 MINUTES** and the rotary switch is on the **x 10** position = a 10-minute count time).

— Rotate the slide lever on the side of the detector drawer to the unlocked position and slide the counting tray drawer open.

— Ensure that a clean planchet is provided in the detector drawer slide tray.

— Placing the sample to be counted in the detector drawer slide tray, close the slide tray and rotate the slide lever on the detector drawer to the locked position.

— Depress the **COUNT** push button. The red light located between the **COUNT** and **HOLD** push buttons will illuminate, indicating a count is in progress.

— When the count has been completed, the red light will turn off.

— Note the indicated values on the **ALPHA COUNT** and/or **BETA-GAMMA COUNT** LCD displays

— Rotate the slide lever on the side of the detector drawer to the unlocked position and slide the counting tray drawer open.

— Remove the sample from the slide drawer tray.

— Close the slide tray and rotate the slide lever on the detector drawer to the locked position.

2.13.2 Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler

The Ludlum Model 3030/3030E is a dual-channel counter designed for simultaneous alpha and beta sample measurement. The built-in dual ZnS/plastic scintillation detector features a shielded chamber and stainless steel sample tray that can accept a maximum sample size of 2-inch diameter. A pulse height analyzer is employed to provide information to the two independent counters.

The Model 3030/3030E is normally operated while connected to 115 V AC. The Model 3030/3030E also has an internal trickle-charged gel-cell battery that can provide 8 hours of use. It has a built-in detector high voltage power supply, adjustable count time periods, and has a click-per-event audio with adjustable volume. The two independent LCDs (liquid crystal displays) feature six 0.5-inches tall digits, and are backlit for good visibility.

The instrument may be operated as a traditional scaler (counts per minute) and with a manually adjusted high voltage. However, the instrument can also be enabled with advanced features. The 9-pin RS-232 connector on the back of the instrument allows the attachment to a computer or to a printer. Software is provided to allow the setup of several enhancement parameters. The counts per minute (cpm) or disintegrations per minute (dpm) modes can be enabled, allowing the count to be converted automatically in real-time to cpm or dpm. Background radiation count can be subtracted out automatically in either mode. Crosstalk correction, alpha or beta alarms, and time/date may also be set. Parameters are stored in the Model 3030/3030E in non-volatile memory; clock time/date is maintained with an internal lithium battery.

Another advanced feature, which may be enabled or disabled, is the QC (Quality Control) Check function. When enabled, the user must perform measurements on known sources (and background) and receive acceptable numbers for the instrument to be used that day. Twenty-four hours later, the QC LED is turned on, indicating the need for another QC Check. This feature ensures that the instrument is tested daily and that measurements are valid.

- **Specifications**

  — The Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler has an effective count range of 0 to 999,999 counts or dpm.

  — A rotary switch is used to select count times from 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 minutes or a PC position that selects the user-defined count time. User count time may be set from 0.1 to 546 minutes.

  — Two 0.5-inch Backlit LCDs are provided for alpha and beta counts.

  — Size: 10.75-inches tall, 7.125-inches wide, and 10-inches deep.

  — Weight: 32 lb

  — Typical Performance Efficiency (4 pi):

  — Th-230 Alpha = greater than 30%

  — Pu-239 Alpha = greater than 32%

  — Tc-99 Beta = greater than 30%

  — Pu-239 alpha crosstalk in beta channel less than 10%

  — Beta crosstalk in alpha channel less than 1%

— Beta background less than 50 cpm in 10 uR/hour field

— Alpha background less than 3 cpm

- **Applications**—The Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler is used to measure sample radioactivity in units of counts per minute or (if enabled at setup) net activity in dpm. It can be used to determine radioactivity levels, ranging from typical background values to those expected in most operations. The Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler is typically calibrated using Th-230 and Pu-239 (alpha) and Tc-99. The Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler is suitable for the following types of survey samples:

  — Equipment surface contamination
  — Radiological area identification
  — Radioactive material shipments
  — Characterization
  — Quantitative smear sample measurements

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **ON**—**OFF**—To turn the instrument power on, move the rocker switch to the ON position.

  — **COUNT TIME (MINUTES)**—To select the count time, rotate the rotary switch to the appropriate count time. The count times are 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 or PC. PC is defined during instrument setup.

  — **COUNT**—To begin a scaler-counting period, depress this pushbutton.

  — **VOLUME**—To adjust the audio signal, turn this knob.

  — **DISPLAY**—Scaler counts are indicated on the ALPHA and BETA LCD displays. Both LCD scaler count ranges are 0-999999 counts.

  — **QC**—If enabled, this red LED will light 24 hours after the last QC check. A successful QC check must be performed to extinguish the light.

  — **QC CHECK**—Starts the QC check cycle.

  — **OL**—This red LED illuminates when excess current has been detected. The instrument will not count if an overload has been detected. This is usually from a light leak due to a mispositioned tray or ripped detector window.

  — **CPM**—This green LED lights when CPM mode has been selected. If this mode has been selected, the count time is used to calculate the count rate in cpm.

  — **DPM**—This green LED lights when DPM mode has been selected. If this mode has been selected, the count time is used to calculate the count rate in dpm.

  — **αAL**—This red LED lights when the alpha count exceeds the alpha alarm level established during instrument setup.

  — **βAL**—This red LED lights when the alpha count exceeds the alpha alarm level established during instrument setup.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—A serial printer may be connected to this instrument. A computer and the vendor-supplied software is required for calibration. Instrument operation may also be performed through the computer interface.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — This instrument is designed for use indoors, or in an environment where temperature and humidity can be controlled.

  — Operation of this instrument is covered under two separate JPM's (Job Performance Measures). Basic operation is included in the JPM for a Ludlum Model 2929 and advanced operation is covered by a JPM specific for this instrument.

- **Operation**

  — Ensure that the Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler is located in a low background radiation area.

  — Confirm that the Ludlum Model 3030/3030E Alpha/Beta Scaler has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the instrument is turned on and the daily instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a Daily Test Sheet or perform those tests in accordance with D&R procedure.

  — Tum the VOLUME knob clockwise until clicks are audible, or tum the knob(s) until the output of the audio signal(s) is acceptable.

  — Select the desired count time by turning the rotary switch to indicate the appropriate count time.

  — Rotate the knob on the front panel to the TRAY UNLATCHED position and slide the counting tray open.

  — Ensure that a clean planchet is provided in the detector tray.

  — Place the sample to be counted in the tray, close the slide tray and rotate the knob on to the TRAY LATCHED position. If the red OL LED lights, reposition the tray and try again. If the OL LED will not go out, then tag the instrument out of service and notify supervision.

  — Depress the COUNT pushbutton.

  — Note the indicated values on the ALPHA and BETA LCD displays.

  — Rotate the slide lever on the front of the instrument to the TRAY UNLATCHED position and slide the counting tray drawer open.

  — Remove the sample from the slide drawer tray.

  — Close the slide tray and rotate the slide lever on the front of the instrument to the TRAY LATCHED position.

— When measurements are complete, the instrument may be turned off.

2.14 NONPORTABLE AND SPECIALTY INSTRUMENTS

This section primarily is devoted to fixed-location personnel surface contamination monitors. Each is equipped with relatively large surface area detectors and with automated background subtraction. Both of those features enhance sensitivity to surface contamination levels. Effective monitoring requires proper orientation and placement of hands, feet, and other body surfaces to the radiation detectors. Similarly, the monitoring period must be long enough for adequate detector response. These features are built into the "frisker" systems. RCTs must ensure that the users are aware of and comply with those built in features.

When a contamination alarm is tripped, RCTs are called upon to do more definitive monitoring with hand--held instruments to pinpoint contaminated locations. With the systems having the largest detectors, it is possible to have a "real" surface contamination that is distributed over a large area but that is not sufficiently concentrated to be measured by the smaller area detectors used for hand frisking. Another anomaly is the encounter of surface contamination consisting of short half-lived radon daughters. The daughters are not worthy of control, but their emissions will mask or interfere with effective monitoring of contaminants of concern. The particulate polonium daughters of gaseous radon have a high electrostatic charge and will "plate out" on any available substrate. The radon daughter false alarms are most troublesome with atmospheric stability (thermal inversion) that hampers normal dilution. Clothing that tends to have an electrostatic charge (e.g., polyester) will attract more of the charged particle daughters. The RADCON department does not have friskers with an alpha spectrometry feature. One way to identify Rn-222 daughter contamination is to wait for a demonstration of the apparent half-life (i.e., ½ hour).

The Bicron LMF-2 is subject to the limitations of landfill and salvage yard monitoring systems. The detector is sensitive to gamma-emitting contaminants on the surface of the load. Contaminants beneath the surface are subject to self-shielding within the load and are not effectively monitored.

GPS gamma surveys are very effective in establishing relative levels of gamma radiation with pinpoint accuracy. Because of the variation in gamma ray scatter in the field and the variation in the energy spectrum, it is not reasonably possible to relate the count rates to exposure rate of dose rate. The most limiting factor is the presence of overhead cover that interferes with satellite signals. This further extends to attempted measurements taken in the "shadow" of tall buildings.

2.14.1 Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Hand and Foot Monitor

The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Personal Contamination Monitor is a computer-controlled hand and foot monitor that includes a display monitor and keyboard. The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB is designed for the measurement of alpha and beta radiation. The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB LCD display provides simultaneous indication of alpha and beta measurements.

The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Personal Contamination Monitor utilizes four 400 cm^2 large-area gas proportional detectors; two are located in the base section for foot monitoring and two are located in the vertical cabinet for hand monitoring. P-10 gas is supplied to the detectors via a connection on the back of the vertical cabinet. Gas flow meters are located on the inlet to and outlet from the detectors allowing for quick gas flow comparisons for leak checks. A gas flow control manifold is provided in the vertical cabinet. Gas flow typically is set at 10 cc/min.

Radiation background measurements made by the Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB allow for background compensation; personal contamination measurements can be performed in areas where background

radiation fluctuates. An automatic high background warning and return to service feature is provided. The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB is powered by 110-volt AC electrical power.

The monitor detector array consists of two hand detectors, two foot detectors, and an optional clothing probe. All detectors utilize separate high voltage power supplies and alpha-beta discriminators. Each detector has an LED display to indicate a contamination event.

The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB monitor includes an IR motion sensor to detector body movement, as well as IR foot and hand position sensors. The vertical cabinet features as power ON/OFF switch, central processing unit, control board, video adapter, sound card, and a display screen. The vertical cabinet is accessed by a door in the front panel. The optional hand-held detector may be attached to either side of the vertical cabinet. Removing the detector probe from the unit will activate it for performing clothing measurements.

- **Applications**—The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Personal Contamination Monitor is designed for the measurement of alpha and beta contamination on skin, shoes, and clothing. The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB typically is used at fixed control points.

- **Controls and Displays**

  The Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Personal Contamination Monitor display will indicate automatic measurements being performed by the instrument or will indicate instrument abnormalities. The audible messages provided by this instrument may be disabled.

  — **Clean**—The LCD display and an audible message indicate none of the detector measurements exceeded the release alarm level. The user should leave the monitor platform.

  — **Contaminated**—The LCD display and an audible message indicate one or more detector measurements have exceeded the release alarm level.

  — **Initializing Background**—The LCD display indicates a background measurement is in progress; a contamination measurement is not possible.

  — **Monitor**—When the user is correctly positioned on all four detectors, an audible countdown begins and is indicate on the LCD display: **60, 50, 40, 30, and 20** through **1** second.

  — **On/Off**—This switch, located in the vertical cabinet, supplies power to the monitor.

  — **Out of Service**—The LCD display indicates that the instrument has one or more contaminated detectors or a system fault has been detected. If a system fault has been detected, the LCD display will indicate what fault has occurred (e.g., HIGH BACKGROUND RATE).

  — **"Please Exit"**—This audible message is initiated if any position sensor in still activated for two or more seconds after monitoring is complete.

  — **Please Wait Contamination Check**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is performing a detector surface contamination check after the user has exited the monitor.

  — **Potion Hands and Feet**—The LCD display and an audible message provide direction to the user for positioning hands and feet and will indicate when hands and feet are correctly positioned on the detectors.

— **Ready**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is ready to monitor personnel.

— **"Thank You"**—This audible message is initiated when the user has not exited the platform in the pre-set time.

— **Turn**—The LCD display and an audible message direct the user to "Please turn around" for measurements on the back of the user's hands. The monitor re-initializes the **POSITION** mode.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no additional features or auxiliary equipment for the Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Personal Contamination Monitor.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

— Detector gas pressure should never exceed 2-lb psig. Pressures greater than 2 psig will damage the detectors.

— Detector Mylar and foot grates must always be clean. Clean using a smooth cloth. The Mylar is very fragile and can easily be damaged. Do not use any compressed air or hard objects for cleaning; these may damage the Mylar and detector.

- **Operation**

— Ensure that the Canberra Sirius-4AB/Sirius-5AB Personal Contamination Monitor has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that weekly instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all readings are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a daily test sheet or perform those tests in accordance with established procedure.

— Determine the radiation field of interest. Historical, job process, and other work documents should provide information regarding radionuclides and types of contamination expected. This information is available from the RCT supervisor and typically is provided on the RWP for the survey(s) to be performed. This will assist in the proper selection of instrumentation.

— Ensure that the monitor detectors have been purged for approximately two hours.

— Ensure that the gas supply is connected to the monitor and the gas pressure indicated on the regulator gauge is approximately 0.5 psig and the gas flow rotameter indicates a flow rate of approximately 10 cc/min. If gas pressure is available, but no flow rate is indicated, remove from service and do not use until condition is corrected.

— Turn the **ON/OFF** switch to the ON position.

— The LCD display will display **"INITIALIZING BACKGROUND."**

— The LCD display will indicate, **"READY"** after the background count is complete.

— Step on the foot platform and position feet following directions on the display.

— Place outstretched hands palms down on the detector screen following directions on the display.

— When feet and hands are correctly positioned, the display will indicate the countdown for the monitoring period.

— When the display indicates **TURN,** place the backs of hands on the detector screen, following the direction on the display.

— When hands are correctly positioned, the display will indicate the countdown for the monitoring period.

— Stay in position for the entire measurement period. The display should indicate, "**CLEAN**" when the monitoring count has been completed.

— Step off and away from the monitor.

2.14.2 Bicron Model LFM-2 Radioactive Material Detection System

The Bicron Model LFM-2 Radioactive Material Detection System is a modular system of detector assemblies and a control unit, designed to monitor packages for the presence of radioactive materials. Detector assemblies consist of two 2-inch diameter, NaI gamma scintillation detectors. Detectors are contained in partially shielded housings to reduce background response and improve detection sensitivity. The detectors typically are installed remotely from the control unit and connected to the unit by coaxial power. The system is capable of detecting a 10 µCi source of Cs-137 at a distance of approximately 3.5 ft, in a background field of 10 µR/hour. The system is AC-powered; however, it also is equipped with rechargeable gel cell batteries, which provide up to 12 hours operation in case of line power failure.

The Bicron Model LFM-2 Radioactive Material Detection System has a maximum range of 20,000 cpm (this factory setting can be increased to 200,000 cpm). Its wide range of operating temperatures and weatherproof housings enable its use in all environmental conditions reasonably anticipated at D&R sites. All adjustments, settings, alarms, and readout/display are provided on the control unit, which may be up to 100 ft from the detector assemblies.

- **Applications**—The Bicron Model LFM-2 Radioactive Material Detection System is used to monitor direct radiation levels from trucks destined for the site landfill. The purpose of this monitoring is to identify possible small quantities of radioactive material being transported on these trucks. Preventing inadvertent movement of radioactive material being transported on these trucks prevents inadvertent movement of radioactive materials from the controlled area to a disposal facility not authorized for disposal of radioactive materials.

- **Controls and Displays**

  — **Alarm Light**—Indicator is lit whenever the alarm set point is reached in the **RATE** mode.

  — **Alarm Set**—Enables unit alarm level to be set for 1–130% of full scale in rate mode using a potentiometer located below the words **ALARM SET**. The set point is displayed on the LCD.

— **bat.**—Enables a check of the condition of the internal batteries. Battery condition is displayed on the LCD display.

— **HV**—Voltage for the detectors is displayed on the LCD display.

— **Rate**—In this position, the unit displays the count rate (in thousands of counts/minute) on the LCD display.

— **Audio Switch**—Controls the function of the internally mounted speaker. In the **OFF** position, the speaker is disabled; in the **PULSE** position, the speaker provides an audible click for each detected event until the preset alarm level is reached, at which point the clicking is replaced by a continuous tone; in the **ALARM** position, the alarm functions, but the audible clicking at lower rates is disabled.

— **Detector Status Lights (2)**—Green light switch to indicate detectors are providing signals and that electronics are receiving and registering signals; if either detectors or electronics fail, the appropriate light turns off.

— **DISPLAY RESET BUTTON**—Depressed to provide rapid reset of LCD display to **ZERO**. Also doubles as an alarm reset.

— **Display**—As indicated above, the LCD display is used to display the operating settings of the unit and the results monitored by the detectors.

— **Power Indicator Light**—Amber light is illuminated when AC power is on.

— **Power On Switch**—Turns the unit on and off.

— **Ratemeter Control ("Mode") Switch**—This switch controls the mode of operation for the ratemeter.

— **Response Control**—Selects instrument response time (90% of full reading) from 2–20 seconds.

— **Volume Control**—Allows adjustment of the level of the audible clicking; there is no adjustment available for the volume of the alarm signal.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—There are no items of auxiliary equipment required to use the Bicron Model LFM-2 Radioactive Material Detection System. The unit can be used with a recorder connected to an outlet on the rear panel.

- **Limitations and Precautions**—The detector assemblies are contained in protective housings that restrict low-energy photon radiation from reaching the detectors, thus lowering sensitivity to materials, which emit only low-energy photon radiations. Except for possible small amounts of bremsstrahlung production by beta particles, the detectors will not detect the presence of materials emitting only beta or alpha radiations. Sensitivity of the system will vary for different radioactive materials, because of the energy-dependent response of NaI to photon radiations. Because of the shielding, detector response is directional; the maximum response is from the area designated for vehicles and packages to pass by the detectors and in a position perpendicular to detector centerline. This unit should not be operated in an explosive or combustible atmosphere.

- **Operation**

  — Ensure that when the instrument is in use, the instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all reading are within the defined acceptable range) within the last month and documented on a "Performance Response Check Sheet for Boundary Control Station" form or equivalent in accordance with established procedure.

  — To begin operation or to check for proper operation of unit, first confirm that the instrument calibration is current per information on the label to the control unit. Then perform the following:

    – Unplug instrument and position ratemeter control switch to bat; if display is greater than 10.0 volts, batteries are charged and instrument can be operated on battery power. If not greater than 10.0 volts, connect to AC power and turn power on by pushing the power on switch to the right. Observe battery response and, if batteries are not recharging, turn the power off, remove unit from service, and notify instrument group personnel.

    – If battery test is satisfactory, turn the power on by pushing the power on switch to the right. Confirm that the amber AC power light is illuminated.

    – Position ratemeter control switch the HV and observe LCD display; compare HV value to that indicated on instrument label or performance check records. If displayed voltage is not within ± 10 volts of the listed voltage, remove unit from service and notify instrument group personnel.

    – Position the ratemeter control switch to rate; the audio switch to alarm; and the volume control to maximum (full clockwise).

    – Observe detector indicator light; ensure each green light is illuminated and the detectors are responding within the typical expected background range or remove unit from service and notify instrument group personnel.

    – If reset of the alarm set point is desired, turn the ratemeter control switch to alarm set and adjust for desired setting using the potentiometer near the control switch. Return the ratemeter control switch to rate.

    – Confirm that background levels are in the normally expected range or remove from service and notify instrument group personnel. Observe that data are being recorded if recorder is connected.

    – Proceed to collect monitoring data.

  — When measurements are completed, the instrument may be turned off by pushing the power on switch to the right.

2.14.3 Global Positioning System Gamma Ray Survey Instrumentation

The Global Positioning System (GPS) consists of a Trimble Pro XRS (backpack with antenna) with a TSC1 hand-held computer and data logger.

The Pro XRS receives signals from the 24 NAVSTAR Department of Defense satellites and accurately computes the position (coordinates) of the GPS antenna. A separate Landstar satellite provides another signal that allows the Pro XRS to perform live-time position corrections.

The gamma detection system is connected to the TSC1 and consists of a modified Ludlum Model 2221 with a Ludlum 44-10, 2-inch × 2-inch NaI (Tl) gamma scintillation detector.

Gamma ray count rates are received by, and recorded within, the TSC1 at two-second scaled intervals during movement over the areas to be characterized. The count rates are logged with the corresponding state planar coordinates that are also recorded every two seconds.

NOTE: This Topical Guide describes steps for conducting field gamma walkover surveys. This guide does not include the pre-survey planning and setup, and does not include steps for post-survey data reduction and processing.

- **Applications**—The GPS gamma surveys are intended to characterize gamma ray intensities over extended paved and land areas. The gamma count rates have only relative value. The count rates can be compared to ambient background count rates to suggest biased sampling locations to determine radionuclide concentrations. With proper consideration, a correlation of the gamma count rate to the gamma ray dose rate may be possible by measuring the identical location with a tissue-equivalent organic scintillation detector (e.g., Bicron MicroRem Meter).

- **System Assembly**—Connect the system components. The Ludlum Model 2221 must always be connected to the top port of the TSC1 through a data cable. The other data cable, from the Pro XRS receiver (backpack), must always be connected to the bottom port of the TSC1. It is possible to reverse these connections, because the connectors physically are identical.

- **Controls and Displays**—For the operation of the Ludlum Model 2221 with the Ludlum Model 44-10 detector, refer to Section 3.6.6 and Section 3.7.10, of the Topical Guide, respectively. All of the necessary controls and displays are provided by the TSC1.

- **Operation**

  — Before initiating the GPS survey, measurements with the Ludlum 2221 and 44-10 will be taken to measure and record the ambient background. Recognize that gamma ray “shine” from adjacent facilities may affect the background and possibly the entire survey. This phenomenon becomes more evident when surveying low-lying areas shielded by surrounding hills.

— **ON/OFF KEY—**Turns the system on and off. When turned on, the Main Menu will appear on the LCD screen. Expect some delay before the entire screen is displayed. [Press **Fn** and **E** to lighten the screen and **Fn** and **F** to darken.]

— If a "No GPS detected" screen appears instead of the main menu, check all cable connections and batteries. Pressing the **F1** key may pull up the Main Menu.

— The Main Menu screen is accompanied by icons at the bottom of the LCD.

— The battery icon at bottom left of the LCD shows the battery status; all black means fully charged.

— The PC icon means that a PC card has been inserted for extended memory.

— It is necessary to be properly positioned in the field for positive indications on the remaining icons (e.g., be away from obstructions that intercept the GPS signals).

— Another icon will appear that is an antenna and satellite. This indicates that real time correction signals are being received from the Landstar satellite service.

— **CAUTION:** Do not proceed to survey until that icon appears.

— The "6" displayed in the icon, means that six NAVSTAR satellites are being tracked by the GPS. A minimum of four is required for any survey.

— The position dilution of precision (PDOP) must be less than 6. This relates to the spread or uniform distribution of the NAVSTAR satellites across the sky.

— If a flashing message "Too few SVs" appears, this means that less than four NAVASTAR satellites are available to the GPS. Stop surveying (pause). There may be an obstruction (building, tree, or some other object) blocking the antenna. Move to a new position until four or more satellites are being received. Otherwise, this can be a temporary (less than one-half hour) satellite orbit condition.

— When stepping through the various menus and functions, the TSC1 will issue audible "beeps." Three beeps mean operations are proceeding normally. A single beep indicates some problem.

— **Main Menu**—With the Data Collection highlighted, press **ENTER.** The Multi-directional arrow key will move the highlight in any menu. If another submenu is displayed, press **Menu** or press **Esc** until the Main Menu appears.

— **Data Collection Menu**—Three items appear on the Data Collection Menu:

(1) Create a new file
(2) Open an existing file
(3) Create base file (never used in our application)

– At the end of a survey day, the files on the TSC1 will be downloaded to a PC. Starting a survey on a new day entails creating a new file. Ensure that the radiation detector is connected and turned on. Sensor 1 will appear on the screen.

– Sensor 1 will be displayed on the screen. Highlight **Create a new file** and press **ENTER**. The TSC1 automatically assigns and displays a new and exclusive filename. Press **ENTER** to open

the new file for logging. (The first filename of any day will have a final alpha character A. The next filename would end with B, etc.)

– The data collection begins. Pressing the key just below **Pause** stops data collection. The LCD display changes to **Resume** and pressing the same key resumes the data collection.

– During any given day, the field survey may move to another location and/or survey with another detector. That will require **Create a new file** and this new file will be used for logging.

– If a survey returns to the location of an earlier file, then **Open an existing file** will enable supplemental data collection to that file.

– Either write down the area represented by each file or rely upon the coordinates shown in the file.

– When a survey is completed, press the **Esc** key. Confirm that you wish to exit data collection.

— **Elevated Area**—The Data Dictionary has established a record entitled Elevated Area. If a location is encountered that is equal to, or greater than, twice the area background, press **Pause**, toggle to highlight Elevated Area, and press **ENTER**. Information is requested that ***must*** be filled in before the survey can continue. The required information includes the gamma ray dose rate (Bicron Micro Rem Meter), the alpha emitter surface contamination level, and the beta-gamma emitter surface contamination level. The estimated area of concern (e.g., square feet) also is entered.

— **Useful Menus During the Survey**—During the survey, a map of the data logging is displayed by accessing the MAP menu from the Main Menu. This map display shows the progress of data point accumulation and directs the surveyor to cover any areas with missing or lower density data points. A zoom in/zoom out feature enhances the assessment. The objective is uniform coverage of the area.

If the LCD display shows too few satellites or a PDOP greater than six, the geometry of the satellites across the sky can be viewed through the **Satellite information** menu. One can observe the satellites that are out of the range and/or about to come into range. Further, Table 3 can be used to help determine if there is some local interference between the GPS antenna and the satellites.

Table 3. Configuration Menu

Setting	Value	Configuration Menu Entry
Logging Intervals Point feature Line and area features Not in feature Velocity	2 Seconds	GPS Rover Options/Logging Operations
Minimum positions (point feature)	3	GPS Rover Options/Logging Operations
Position Mode	Manual 3D	GPS Rover Options/Position Filters
Elevation Mask	15	GPS Rover Options/Position Filters
Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) Mask	6.0	GPS Rover Options/Position Filters
PDOP Mask and switch	6.0	GPS Rover Options/Position Filters

— **Landstar Satellite Icon**—It is important to monitor the Landstar satellite icon continually. If the icon disappears, pause the survey. If the icon does not reappear after ~ 15 minutes, convey that condition to the supervisor for remedy.

NOTE: Many potentially adverse conditions are signaled by an audible single beep, but there is no audible beep when Landstar communication is lost.

— **Configuration Menu**—It is not necessary to access the Configuration Menu and NONE of the PRESET VALUES are to be CHANGED in the FIELD. In the event of an apparent problem, this menu can be accessed to ensure that the critical parameters have been properly set. Those are summarized below.

— **Rebooting the TSC1**—If the TSC1 computer locks up, a "warm boot" usually frees up the system. Turn off the TSC1 by holding down the **ON/OFF** key for one second. Then hold down the **Bksp** and press and release the **ON/OFF** key.

After three "beeps" from the TSC1, release the **backspace** key. If this does not free up the TSC1, return to the office.

WARNING: Do not attempt a "cold boot," because all of the data and settings will be lost.

2.14.4 Canberra Argos-4AB Whole Body Monitor

The Argos-4AB Whole Body Monitor uses 23 400-cm^2 detectors (LFP-400) to provide 10 400-cm^2 of active monitoring area in each of two steps for total body coverage. The detection surface is contoured to conform to a more natural body shape while minimizing gap between an individual and an active detector window. Additional detectors give improved side coverage with specific attention to the pocket area, the outer part of the lower legs, and the top of shoes. The Argos-4AB uses thin Mylar (aluminized on both sides) window large-area gas flow proportional detectors for excellent alpha and beta sensitivity. The Argos-4AB is ideal for monitoring at exit boundaries.
The Argos-4AB is a two-step monitor. The base section contains 2-ft detectors (LFP-400) and two IR foot position sensors. The top section contains one head detector (LFP-400), the LCD screen, the audio speakers, two passive IR motion sensors for body approach detection and occupied detection, and an IR background suppression body position sensor. The vertical cabinet contains the computer box with its low voltage power supply and carrier board, the electrical utility panel, FAULT and READY annunciator LEDs, three hand arm detectors (LFP-400), fifteen body/clothing detectors (LFP-400), one shoulder detector (LFP-400), and two hand position sensors. A small door on the front of the cabinet provides access to a keyboard connector, a printer connector, and a VGA connector for an external monitor that can be operated in parallel with the built-in LCD display. The hinged side cabinet contains three vertical detectors (LFP-400) and one hand detector (LFP-400). The main detector array and the side/hand detector array are hinged to allow an easy access to all the detectors from the front.

- **Sensors**—The Argos-4AB uses a combination of sensors to detect user movement and positioning on the monitor as shown in Table 4 (the number of sensors used is indicated in brackets):

- **Application—**The Argos-4AB Whole Body Monitor is designed for the measurement of alpha and beta contamination on skin, shoes, and clothing. The Argos-4AB typically is used at fixed control points.

Table 4. Sensors

Sensor Name	Type	Location	Function
Approach Sensor A(1)	Passive IR motion sensor (disc type)	Roof	Detect approach, stop background update
Occupied Sensor(1)	Passive IR motion sensor (spy type)	Roof	Detect personnel in monitor
Hand Sensor— Left (1) Right (1)	Photoelectric Transmit/Receive Visible red Transmit/Receive IR	Across middle of hand	Detect positioning of hand
Foot Sensor (2)	Photoelectric IR bkg suppression	Kickpanel	Detect feet on grills
Body Sensor (1)	Photoelectric IR bkg suppression	Head detector panel	Detect body close to body detectors

- **Controls and Displays**—The Argos-4AB Whole Body Monitor display will indicate automatic measurements being performed by the instrument or will indicate instrument abnormalities. The audible messages provided by this instrument may be disabled, if desired.

  — **Clean**—The LCD display and audible message indicate none of the detector measurements has exceeded the release alarm level. The user should leave the monitor platform.

  — **Contaminated**—The LCD display and an audible message indicate one or more detector measurements have exceeded the release alarm level.

  — **Initializing Background**—The LCD display indicates a background measurement is in progress; a contamination measurement is not possible.

  — **Monitor**—When the user is correctly positioned on all four detectors, an audible countdown begins and is indicated on the LCD display: 60, 50, 40, 30, and 20 through 1 seconds.

  — **On/Off**—This switch, located in the vertical cabinet, supplies power to the monitor.

  — **Out of Service**—The LCD display indicates that the instrument has one or more contaminated detectors or a system fault has been detected. If a system fault has been detected, the LCD display will indicate what fault has occurred (e.g., HIGH BACKGROUND RATE).

  — **"Please Exit"**—This audible message is initiated if any position sensor are still activated for two or more seconds after monitoring is complete.

  — **Please Wait Contamination Check**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is performing a detector surface contamination check after the user has exited the monitor.

  — **Position Hands, Feet, and Body**—The LCD display and an audible message provide direction to the user for positioning hands, feet and body and will indicate when all are correctly positioned on the detectors.

  — **Ready**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is ready to monitor personnel.

  — **Fault**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is in a FAULT Condition and is not ready for use. Notify the instrument group.

  — **"Thank You"**—This audible message is initiated when the user has not exited the platform in the pre-set time.

— **"Turn"**—The LCD display and an audible message direct the user to "Please turn around" for measurements on the back of the user's hands. The monitor re-initializes the **POSITION** mode.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—No additional features or auxiliary equipment is included.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

  — Detector gas pressure should never exceed 2 psig. Pressures greater than 2 psig will damage the detectors.

  — Detector Mylar and foot grates always must be clean. Clean using a smooth cloth. The Mylar is very fragile and can easily be damaged. Do not use any compressed air or hard objects for cleaning as damage may occur to the Mylar and detector.

- **Operation**

  — Ensure that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that when the instrument is in use, the weekly instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all reading are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a "Performance Response Check Sheet for Boundary Control Station" form or equivalent in accordance with established procedure.

  — Ensure that the gas supply is connected to the monitor and the gas pressure indicated on the regulator gauge indicates ≤ 2 psig and that the gas flow rotameter indicates a flow rate of approximately 20–25 cc/min. If gas pressure is available, but no flow rate is indicated, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

  — Ensure that the power ON/OFF switch is in the ON position.

  — Verify **Ready Light** on the side of the monitor is On.

  — If **Ready Light** is not On and the **Fault Light** is On, then notify the instrument group.

  — Step on the platform facing the monitor and position your head, body, arm, and feet close to the monitor until all body sensors are activated and the monitor begins the countdown.

  — Hold this position until "**Please Turn Around"** is announced.

  — Turn around in the monitor to begin the second part of the whole body monitoring process and hold the position until the monitor announces the survey is complete.

  — If "**Clean"** is announced, step off the monitor.

  — If "**Contaminated"** is announced then:

    (1) Step away and allow the monitor to reset.
    (2) Repeat entire survey, front and back.

If you get a second contaminated announcement, do not leave the area and immediately notify your supervisor.

2.14.8 Canberra *i*Solo® Alpha/Beta Counting System

This system provides measurements of transuranic and fission product activity on filter samples in the presence of radon/thoron interferences. The *i*Solo ® is designed specifically for the analysis of filter samples to detect the presence of radon, thoron, and their progeny and compensate for the interference.

This is achieved through the application of auto-adaptive spectrometric compensation for the radon/thoron interferences. The radon/thoron compensation algorithm adjusts to all types of filter media, from glass fiber filter media for smear analysis to membrane-type filter media for air sampling. The system provides gross alpha/beta results. A series of peak evaluations are performed on the original acquired spectrum. After the application of corrections, the system reports radon-compensated true alpha and beta activity.

- **Detector**—The *i*Solo® contains a silicon oxide (SiO_2) passivated implanted planar silicon detector. This thin window not only improves typical resolution, as normally measured, but it exhibits an even greater improvement at close detector-source spacing, which is necessary to achieve the high efficiency required for low-level alpha spectroscopy.

- **Controls—**The *i*Solo® is completely controlled by the front panel keys and a liquid crystal display. The keys are color coded and logically grouped. Count data is displayed on the LCD.

  — **Power**—Green LED indicates when the unit is on an external power supply, and the unit is turned on. Yellow LED indicates the unit is powered by the charged battery.

  — **Battery**—Green LED indicates that the batteries have sufficient charge to operate the unit. Yellow LED indicates the batteries are near the end of their charge, and the unit will shut down in 10–15 minutes.

  — **Display**—Display key is used to adjust the display contrast and viewing angle for best visibility.

  — **View**—Press the view key to view the calibration and sample data.

  — **Print**—The print key provides several functions.

  — **Bkg, α Eff., β Eff. Keys**—Preprogrammed hot keys linked to special count procedures to perform routine verification of background and efficiency.

  — **Select Procedure Key**—This key allows you to choose the desired counting procedure. By using the numeric keypad, one can select from different options.

  — **Count Key**—This key starts the count procedure shown in the display. It also serves as a count/pause control.

— **Group Done Key**—When counting several samples in the same data batch, this key is used to indicate the completion of the batch count.

— **Arrow Keys**—Allow the user to navigate through the system, as well as the selection of the alpha-numeric characters.

— **Enter, Cancel, and Setup Keys**—Special function keys to confirm data entry, cancel an operation, and enter the system setup function.

- **Limits and Precautions**—The PIPs detector is sensitive to gamma radiation. Verify that all sources have been stored in their appropriate storage designation and not being used in the vicinity of the instrument when using.

  When counting samples, wait a minimum of 30 minutes since air sample was pulled prior to counting.

- **Operation—Calibration of Unit**

  — **Enter calibration source information**

  – Select desired source template for both calibration and QC checks.
  – Modify the source information.
  – Enter the count time minutes.
  – Enter the active source area in mm.
  – Enter the source activity in dpm.
  – Repeat the above steps for each source to be entered.

  — **Modify calibration procedures**

  – Modify the calibration name.
  – Enter the active source area in mm.
  – Enter the background count time in minutes.
  – Enter the number of background counts.
  – Select background blank.
  – Enter the alpha efficiency count time in minutes.
  – Enter the number of alpha counts.
  – Enter the alpha efficiency source.
  – Enter the beta efficiency count time in minutes.
  – Enter the number of beta counts.
  – Enter the beta efficiency source.

  — **Selecting printer output mode**

  – Press print key and select output setup.
  – Select output mode.
  – Select end of group.

  — **Modifying the daily QC procedures**

  – Select Quality Control from the menu.
  – Select Define QC procedure.
  – Select daily background parameters.

- Select count time.
- Enter the daily background measurement in minutes.
- Enter the number of background counts.
- Select daily alpha efficiency parameters.
- Enter the alpha source count time.
- Enter the number of alpha counts.
- Select daily beta efficiency parameters.
- Enter the beta source count time.
- Enter the number of beta counts.

— **Perform initial calibration**

- Select calibrations from the setup menu.
- Select execute calibration.
- Select which calibration to perform from the menu.
- Select background.
- Place the background blank into the slide and close slide.
- Press the enter key.
- Select count from the front panel.
- After the background count is complete, press enter to accept the results.

— **Alpha efficiency calibration**

- Select calibrations from the setup menu.
- Select execute calibration.
- Select which calibration to perform from the menu.
- Select alpha efficiency from the menu.
- Place the alpha source in the slide, and close the slide. Press the enter key.
- Select count from the front panel.
- After the count is completed, press enter to accept the results.

— **Beta efficiency calibration:**

- Select calibrations from the setup menu.
- Select execute calibration.
- Select which calibration to perform from the menu.
- Select beta efficiency from the menu.
- Place the beta source in the slide, and close the slide. Press the enter key.
- Select count from the front panel.
- After the count is completed, press enter to accept the results.

— **Perform the initial daily QC procedure**

- Select quality control from the menu.
- Select execute QC procedure.
- Select daily background.
- Follow the directions from the screen to execute the background count.

— **Alpha efficiency QC**

- Select quality control from the menu.

- Select execute QC procedure.
- Select daily alpha efficiency from the menu.
- Follow the directions from the screen to execute the background count.

— **Beta efficiency QC**

- Select quality control from the menu.
- Select execute QC procedure.
- Select daily beta efficiency from the menu.
- Follow the directions from the screen to execute the background count.

- **Daily QC Check and Sample Counting**

— **Daily QC for background**

- Press daily bkg on the iSolo® front panel.
- Select the appropriate source (bkgblank) and press enter.
- Place the bkg planchet in the holder, close holder.
- Press the enter key.
- Upon completion, press the enter key to accept background results.

— **Daily QC for alpha efficiency**

- Press daily alpha eff. on the iSolo ® front panel.
- Select the appropriate source (Pu-239d) and press enter.
- Place the alpha source in the holder, close holder.
- Press the enter key.
- Upon completion, press the enter key to accept alpha efficiency results.

— **Daily QC for beta efficiency**

- Press daily beta eff. on the iSolo ® front panel.
- Select the appropriate source (Tc-99d) and press enter.
- Place the beta source in the holder, close holder.
- Press the enter key.
- Upon completion, press the enter key to accept beta efficiency results.

— **Counting samples**

- Place the first sample in a planchet into the holder and close holder.
- Press select procedure to list the available counting procedures.
- Place the cursor next to the procedure wanted (alpha compensated), and press enter.
- Press count to start the analysis.
- Repeat this process for all other samples.
- When completed, press group done.
- Declare that the group is done by pressing 2.

2.14.9 Canberra Argos-5AB/Argos-5PAB Whole Body Monitor

The Argos-5AB Whole Body Monitor uses twenty-five 579-cm^2 detectors (LFP-579) to provide active monitoring area in each of two steps for total body coverage. The detection surface is contoured to conform to a more natural body shape while minimizing gap between an individual and an active detector window. The Argos-5AB uses thin Mylar (aluminized on both sides) window large-area gas flow proportional detectors for excellent alpha and beta sensitivity. The Argos-5AB is ideal for monitoring at exit boundaries. The Argos-5PAB uses gasless, thin plastic scintillator detectors with the advantage of no counting gas but has a lower counting efficiency and longer count time.

- **Sensors**—The Argos-5AB uses a combination of sensors to detect user movement and positioning on the monitor.

- **Application—**The Argos-5AB Whole Body Monitor is designed for the measurement of alpha and beta contamination on skin, shoes, and clothing. The Argos-5AB typically is used at fixed control points.

- **Controls and Displays**—The Argos-5AB Whole Body Monitor display will indicate automatic measurements being performed by the instrument or will indicate instrument abnormalities. The audible messages provided by this instrument may be disabled, if desired.

  — **Clean**—The LCD display and audible message indicate none of the detector measurements has exceeded the release alarm level. The user should leave the monitor platform.

  — **Contaminated**—The LCD display and an audible message indicate one or more detector measurements have exceeded the release alarm level.

— **Initializing Background**—The LCD display indicates a background measurement is in progress; a contamination measurement is not possible.

— **Monitor**—When the user is correctly positioned on all four detectors, an audible countdown begins and is indicated on the LCD display: 60, 50, 40, 30, and 20 through 1 seconds.

— **On/Off**—This switch, located in the vertical cabinet, supplies power to the monitor.

— **Out of Service**—The LCD display indicates that the instrument has one or more contaminated detectors or a system fault has been detected. If a system fault has been detected, the LCD display will indicate what fault has occurred (e.g., HIGH BACKGROUND RATE).

— **"Please Exit"**—This audible message is initiated if any position sensor are still activated for two or more seconds after monitoring is complete.

— **Please Wait Contamination Check**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is performing a detector surface contamination check after the user has exited the monitor.

— **Position Hands, Feet, and Body**—The LCD display and an audible message provide direction to the user for positioning hands, feet and body and will indicate when all are correctly positioned on the detectors.

— **Ready**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is ready to monitor personnel.

— **Fault**—The LCD display indicates that the monitor is in a FAULT Condition and is not ready for use. Notify the instrument group.

— **"Thank You"**—This audible message is initiated when the user has not exited the platform in the pre-set time.

— **"Turn"**—The LCD display and an audible message direct the user to "Please turn around" for measurements on the back of the user's hands. The monitor re-initializes the **POSITION** mode.

- **Additional Features and Auxiliary Equipment**—No additional features or auxiliary equipment is included.

- **Limitations and Precautions**

— Detector gas pressure should never exceed 2 psig. Pressures greater than 2 psig will damage the detectors.

— Detector Mylar and foot grates always must be clean. Clean using a smooth cloth. The Mylar is very fragile and can easily be damaged. Do not use any compressed air or hard objects for cleaning as damage may occur to the Mylar and detector.

- **Operation**

— Ensure that the instrument has a current and legible calibration label; if not, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that when the instrument is in use, the weekly instrument performance tests have been satisfactorily completed (all reading are within the defined acceptable range) and documented on a "Performance Response Check Sheet for Boundary Control Station" form or equivalent in accordance with established procedure.

— Ensure that the gas supply is connected to the monitor and the gas pressure indicated on the regulator gauge indicates ≤ 2 psig and that the gas flow rotameter indicates a flow rate of approximately 20–25 cc/min. If gas pressure is available, but no flow rate is indicated, remove from service and do not use until the condition is corrected.

— Ensure that the power ON/OFF switch is in the ON position.

— Verify **Ready Light** on the side of the monitor is On.

— If **Ready Light** is not On and the **Fault Light** is On, then notify the instrument group.

— Step on the platform facing the monitor and position your head, body, arm, and feet close to the monitor until all body sensors are activated and the monitor begins the countdown.

— Hold this position until "**Please Turn Around"** is announced.

— Turn around in the monitor to begin the second part of the whole body monitoring process and hold the position until the monitor announces the survey is complete.

— If "**Clean"** is announced, step off the monitor.

— If "**Contaminated"** is announced then:

  – Step away and allow the monitor to reset.
  – Repeat entire survey, front and back.

  If you get a second contaminated announcement, do not leave the area and immediately notify your supervisor.