Figure IV-1
Surface Contamination Guidelines

| Radionuclides[2] | Allowable Total Residual Surface Contamination (dpm/100 cm²)[1] Average[3,4] | Maximum[4,5] | Removable[4,6] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transuranics, I-125, I-129, Ra-226, Ac-227, Ra-228, Th-228, Th-230, Pa-231. | RESERVED | RESERVED | RESERVED |
| Th-Natural, Sr-90, I-126, I-131, I-133, Ra-223, Ra-224, U-232, Th-232. | 1,000 | 3,000 | 200 |
| U-Natural, U-235, U-238, and associated decay product, alpha emitters. | 5,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 |
| Beta-gamma emitters (radionuclides with decay modes other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission) except Sr-90 and others noted above.[7] | 5,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 |

1/ As used in this table, dpm (disintegrations per minute) means the rate of emission by radioactive material as determined by correcting the counts per minute measured by an appropriate detector for background, efficiency, and geometric factors associated with the instrumentation.

2/ Where surface contamination by both alpha- and beta-gamma-emitting radionuclides exists, the limits established for alpha- and beta-gamma-emitting radionuclides should apply independently.

3/ Measurements of average contamination should not be averaged over an area of more than 1 $m^2$. For objects of less surface area, the average should be derived for each such object.

4/ The average and maximum dose rates associated with surface contamination resulting from beta-gamma emitters should not exceed 0.2 mrad/h and 1.0 mrad/h, respectively, at 1 cm.

5/ The maximum contamination level applies to an area of not more than 100 cm2.