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Berkeley, California 94720

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Prepared Jan. 1996

Addendum to the ALS Experimental Safety Form Renewal for Actinide Microspot Experiments

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18 Jan. 1996

SUMMARY

This is an addendum to the ALS Experimental Safety Form Renewal for the continuation of actinide microspot experiments on beamlines 7.0. There are several modifications to the previously approved procedures. There is an increase in the amount of allowable material of the low activity isotopes ^{238}U, ^{237}Np, ^{242}Pu, and ^{248}Cm. There is also the addition of ^{99}Tc and the low activity isotopes ^{232}Th and ^{243}Am to the list of permissible sample materials. All of the materials are alpha-emitters with negligible gamma fields with the exception of ^{99}Tc which is a beta-emitter. There is a series of new experiments that requires the use of a crystal cleaver in the preparation chamber of the ultraESCA endstation. The beamline 7.0 ultraESCA endstation has been suitably modified to permit the safe cleave of YUPd alloy rectangular ingots. All of the sample materials are solids. The exact nature and composition of the samples are delineated in the sample preparation section that follows. A corresponding Radiological Work Authorization (RWA) must be issued for this work at ALS since the material amounts exceed those in the Low Activity Source (LAS) guidelines in Table I and those in the Values for Exemption of Sealed Source Inventory in Table II. The preliminary date for the next run of these sample materials has been tentatively scheduled in early Feb. 1996 and this will be with the uranium cleave alloys, not the transuranic materials.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Sample Preparation

Sample materials sent from institutions outside of LBNL will be shipped to:

Bette Muhammad
EH & S Receiving
LBNL
1 Cyclotron Road
Berkeley, CA 94720
(510) 486-7602

C/O ALS Experimenter
Local ALS contact phone #.

The materials will be forwarded to the Actinide Chemistry Laboratory in Building 70A-1145 for preparation, characterization, packaging, and subsequent transport to the ALS via EH&S personnel.

The sample preparation will follow the previously approved procedures and utilize some new preparation techniques that require slightly different experimental procedures. The initial experience gained from sample preparation and experimental work at beamline 7.0 will safely permit a slight increase in the amount of radioactive material employed compared to earlier experiments. Thus, this safety addendum reflects allowable material amounts that are 3-5 times greater than those previously used. Additionally, there are some new elemental isotopes on the list of those permitted. The new amounts and isotopes are shown on the ALS Experimental Modification form. All sample preparation and characterization of the activity of the samples will be done in Bldg. 70A-1129, 1145 under existing RWA procedures (Edelstein #1020). All mounting and physical handling of the samples, except for the loading and unloading into the beamline 7.0 endstation vacuum chamber, will be at this location. All samples will be characterized by alpha spectroscopy to ensure that the amount of activity is within work permit limits and to ensure that any part of the sample holder that comes in contact with the vacuum chamber sample manipulation apparatus is free from activity.

Aqueous Preparation

The radionuclides used as sample materials will be prepared by dilution and delivered to the surface of a Pt counting disk or to a graphite disk (with a thin layer of Pt on the backside) using a microliter pipette. The resulting material will be primarily oxides of the particular radionuclide. The aqueous solvent will be removed by inductive heating. The radionuclide will be bonded to the substrate during this process as well. The samples will be observed under a microscope and the radioactivity characterized in a calibrated alpha spectrometer to determine the total activity. The amount of material will be within the limits specified on the ALS Modification form dated 12 Jan. 1996 that are informally derived from *Operational Health Physics: Laboratory Operations and Good Work Practices* that is attached as Table III. The adhesion of the radionuclide to the substrate will be determined by testing sample structures to ensure that there is no loose active material. The properties of the various isotopes to be used as sample materials are summarized in the Table IV attachments. The sample isotopes are never completely isotopically pure, thus a substantial portion of the total activity of the radionuclide sample may result from trace amounts of isotopic impurities.

Uranium Alloy Cleave Bar Preparation

The cleave bar preparation will entail the examination of the integrity of the ingot mounting on the sample holder and the determination of the total activity of the sample. There may be some cleave bar handling in accordance with procedures in RWA #1020. The uranium alloy cleave bars are about 5 g, with a total uranium content of less than 0.5 g each and will be shipped from the Univ. of Michigan. The exact composition of the uranium alloy is $Y_{1-x}U_xPd_3$

Special Samples

Special samples will be handled on a case by case basis with reference to this document.

Thin Film Samples

Thin film metallic samples of the radioactive materials will be prepared off site on suitable substrates and transported to LBNL. These samples will be mounted to sample holders and the total activity characterized. Similar thin film samples may also be prepared at LBNL.

Sample Mounting and Packaging

The radionuclide substrate and microsample will be affixed with spring-loaded clips, spot-welded clips, or bolted directly to sample holders used by beamline 7.0. The cleave ingots to be used in the uranium alloy experiments will be mounted as shown in Figure 1 and wired into place (this is common practice for cleaving). All samples will be appropriately labeled and packaged in ice cream cartons for safe transport to the ALS. The EH&S monitor will certify that the container is non-active and establish that the activity of the sample is within the limits of the approved work permits for the ALS. The sample container will be labeled "CAUTION-Radioactive Material" to warn personnel that a radioactive material is present. The samples will be transported to the ALS, with prior notification of the ALS EH&S monitor, in accordance with EH&S regulations. The samples will be transported, no more than two at a single time, by LBNL vehicle to the ALS.

Procedures at the ALS

General Procedures at Beamline 7.0

There will be no handling of the sample on the experimental floor with exception of unpacking, loading, alpha characterization of, unloading, and re-packaging to transport back to the 70A-1145 laboratories. The ALS control room will be notified prior to the commencement of any experimental activities at beamline 7.0. and will be informed upon completion of the experimental program. Only two samples at a time will be brought to the ALS and there will be a maximum of four samples resident on the ALS floor at any time (during a full sample exchange at beamline 7.0) just prior to the removal of two samples from the ALS floor for transport back to radiochemistry lab in Building 70A-1145. All loading and unloading activities will be done with the ALS EH&S monitor present.

The samples will be brought to the ALS from the preparation laboratories in conjunction with EH&S, as per standard operating procedures. The samples will be loaded into the experimental chamber with a procedure utilizing laboratory coats, gloves, alpha meter, TLD/film badges, and beta-gamma meters that will be brought to the ALS by appropriately trained/supervised personnel from the Actinide Chemistry Group. A temporary Radiological Materials Area (RMA) will be established, labeled, and casual access restricted. The sample/holders will be removed from the ice cream cartons one at a time, placed in the temporary RMA, and an alpha assay performed with an appropriately calibrated survey meter and geometric positioning equipment by the ALS EH&S monitor. The results will be recorded on an approved logsheet form and placed in the laboratory notebook. An example of this form is attached as Fig. 2 and a copy of the logsheets will be provided to the ALS EH&S monitor upon completion of the experiments. The samples will be examined under a microscope with a recording CCD camera. The samples will then be loaded into the sample load lock. A schematic of the beamline 7.0 ultraESCA endstation is shown in Fig. 3. The sample chamber or endstation will be labeled "CAUTION-Radioactive Material" to warn personnel that a radioactive sample is present. Once the radioactive samples are in the endstation, the temporary RMA will be surveyed and re-established as a non-RMA if no activity is found. The sample will be transferred under vacuum into the photoemission spectrometer on beamline 7.0 and the electron spectroscopy begun. Any other specialized in vacuum preparation or handling of the sample materials will be described in a following section that addresses procedures specific to certain sample types.

The beamline 7.0 endstation is an RMA when there are radioactive samples in the chamber, therefore RMA procedures must be employed regarding removal of samples or any other experimental equipment from within the vacuum envelope of the endstation until the endstation is declared a non-RMA. For example, this requires that a non-radioactive sample be handled in the same fashion as a radioactive sample if it is removed from the vacuum chamber while operating as an RMA.

Sample/holders will be removed from the beamline 7.0 endstation by re-establishing the temporary RMA work area and removing the samples/holders (one at a time) from the vacuum system. The respective samples will be characterized by alpha spectroscopy in the temporary RMA to ensure that no material has been lost. If no material has been lost, the experiments may proceed. The samples/holders will be placed in ice cream cartons for transport to the 70A-1145 laboratory. At this time, two new samples/holders may be removed (one at a time) from the ice cream cartons and loaded into the vacuum system as described in the loading procedures above. Thus, there will briefly be four samples on the ALS floor during a full sample exchange. After the new samples have been successfully loaded, the temporary RMA will be surveyed and declared a non-RMA. The samples/holders removed from the endstation will be re-assayed by alpha spectroscopy in the Bldg. 70A-1145 laboratory.

Upon successful completion of the experiment and the documented removal of all samples as described above, swipe(s) will be taken of the accessible sample transfer apparatus. The beamline 7.0 endstation will be declared a non-RMA and the signs removed after successful swipe(s) results. Swipe(s) of the vacuum chamber will also be taken after the chamber is vented to atmosphere for the first convenient opportunity following the completion of these experiments. The swipes will be performed by the ALS EH&S monitor and recorded on a logsheet.

All of the EH&S assistance will be scheduled as far in advance as experimentally feasible and will be directed through Keith Heinzelman, LBNL ALS EH&S radiation safety monitor (Bldg. 80A, x6212) and Jim Hayes (Bldg. 70A).

Procedures for the Experiments Requiring the Cleavage of Uranium Alloy Samples

A series of new experiments on requires the use of a cleaver, shown in Fig. 4, to cleave a metallic, rectangular bar composed of an uranium alloy to expose a pristine surface for electron spectroscopy (sample/holder shown in Fig.). This uranium alloy sample will contain ~0.5 g of ^{238}U. This experiment poses additional complications since part of the cleave bar will drop to the bottom of the vacuum chamber upon a successful cleave and will have to be retrieved at some point. Additionally, there will be the generation of some small particles and dust under UHV conditions resulting from the cleave in the chamber. Furthermore, there is sometimes the need to slightly scrape the sample bar with cleaver to prepare the surface and this will result in some small particulates as well. The cleaver must also be made compatible with the existing sample transfer and the cleave must take place in a portion of the vacuum chamber that is remote from the parts that are normally used. The sample/holder will be cooled to 77K in the main spectrometer.

The endstation will be modified to accommodate the cleaver, provide a remote location for the cleave, interface to the sample transfer mechanism, and to provide a landing zone for the cleave bits. The chamber will be modified as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. The sample when cleaved will be held in a horizontal manipulator. A chip funnel will route the large cleave bits into an isolated catcher. The large chips can be removed be closing the 2.75" gate valve after the experiment and can be placed back in service by pumping through the right angle valve.

During the experiment the entire endstation will be labeled as an RMA but as result of the cleaving operation, not all of the active material will exit with the sample/holder assembly. Thus, the normal procedures for alpha counting will continue to be followed but there will not be complete recovery of the sample material or its associated activity. Thus, upon completion of the experimental program, the 2.75" gate valve will be closed and the preparation chamber labeled as a Radioactive Storage Area (RSA) and removed from the RMA designation. It is possible that there may be a extremely small amount of dust or a few tiny sample bits that do not fall into the catcher and remain at the lower portion of the cleaver cross. Designated as an RSA, experimental procedures may proceed without RMA constraints. The cleaver will not be used for any other experiments.

The beamline 7.0 endstation is a multi-purpose endstation and the researchers involved at beamline 7.0 would like to continue experimentation without having to vent the preparation section that includes the cleaver assembly until a later date when beam from the ALS is not available. There are no chemical operation or processes that would affect or mobilize the uranium material that does not fall into the catcher. Therefore, at the first convenient opportunity, the catcher will emptied and the cleaver section vented. The ALS EH&S monitor will swipe the cleaver chamber and remove any loose material therein. The cleaver cross (including the catcher assembly) will then be removed from the rest of the preparation chamber, sealed and bagged, and transported to the laboratory in Bldg. 70A-1145. The cleaver cross (including cleaver)will be thoroughly cleaned in preparation for re-use in the future and will be certified as non-radioactive before connection to the beamline 7.0 endstation. The designation of the chamber as a RMSA will be removed. All waste materials from the experiment will be disposed of by the Actinide Chemistry Group.

Thin Film Samples

The thin film samples will be metallic, oxides, or an alloy that are permanently bonded to a substrate that will be affixed to the sample holder.

Special Samples

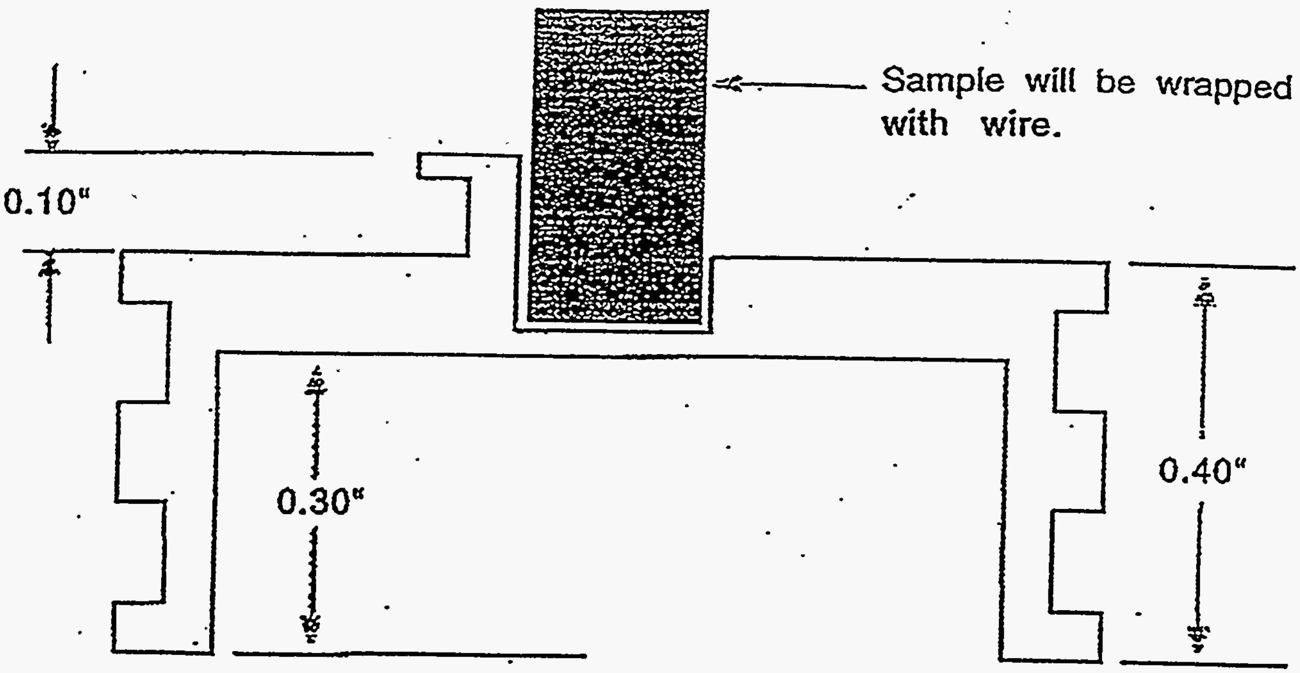
There may be small particulates and other samples. The most important consideration is the mounting or affixing of the radioactive material to the sample holder such that none is lost during the operations. If significantly different from the work described in this document, each will be handled ion a case by case basis.

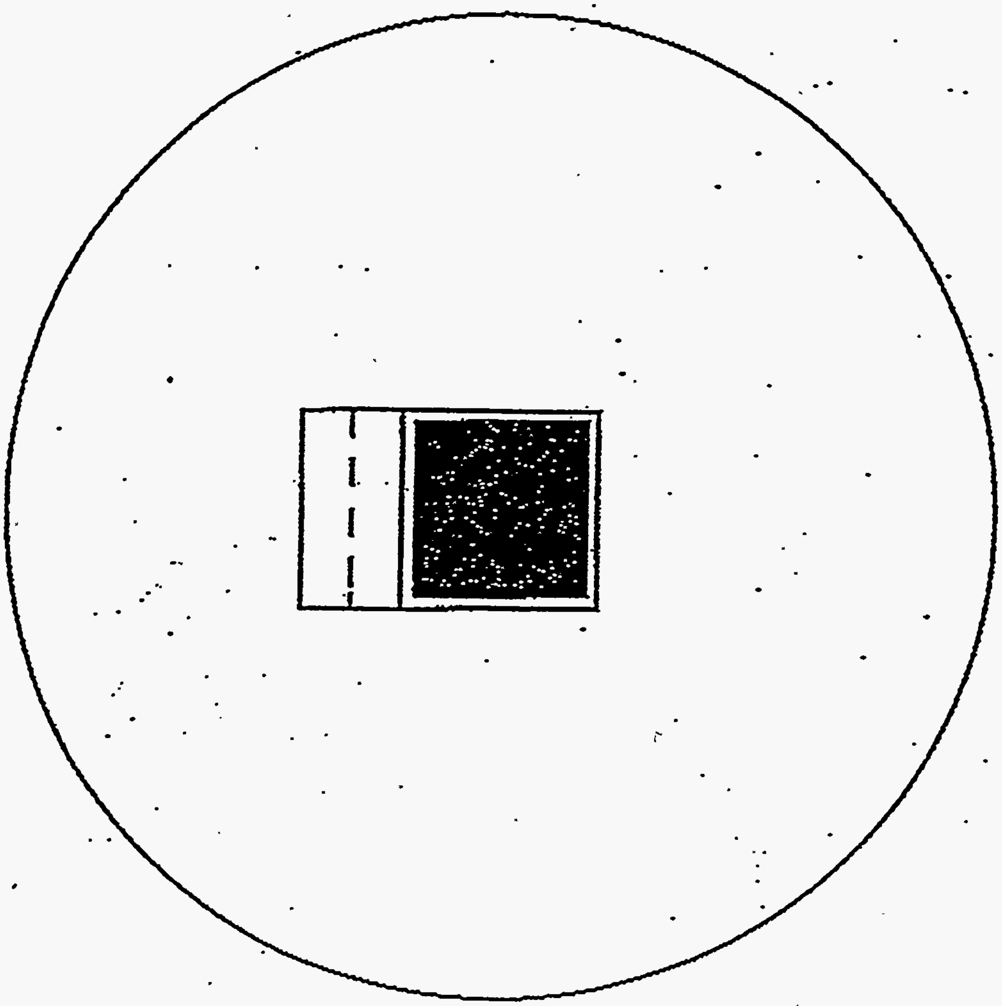
Emergency Procedures

The RWA will be present on the beamline and in case of a spill or other accident involving the radioactive material, EH&S will be immediately notified. A small spill kit will be brought to the ALS.

List of Figures

List of Tables


Sample will be wrapped with wire.
0.10"
0.30"
0.40"



RWA#1007 - **CONTAMINATION SURVEY RESULTS** - ALS BEAMLINE____

DATE:________ METER#:______ SOURCE CHECK:______ BKG:_____

LOCATION: ____________________ METER READING: ________________

SURVEYOR:____________________

DATE:________ METER#:______ SOURCE CHECK:______ BKG:_____

LOCATION: ____________________ METER READING: ________________

SURVEYOR:____________________

DATE:________ METER#:______ SOURCE CHECK:______ BKG:_____

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DATE:________ METER#:______ SOURCE CHECK:______ BKG:_____

LOCATION: ____________________ METER READING: ________________

SURVEYOR:____________________

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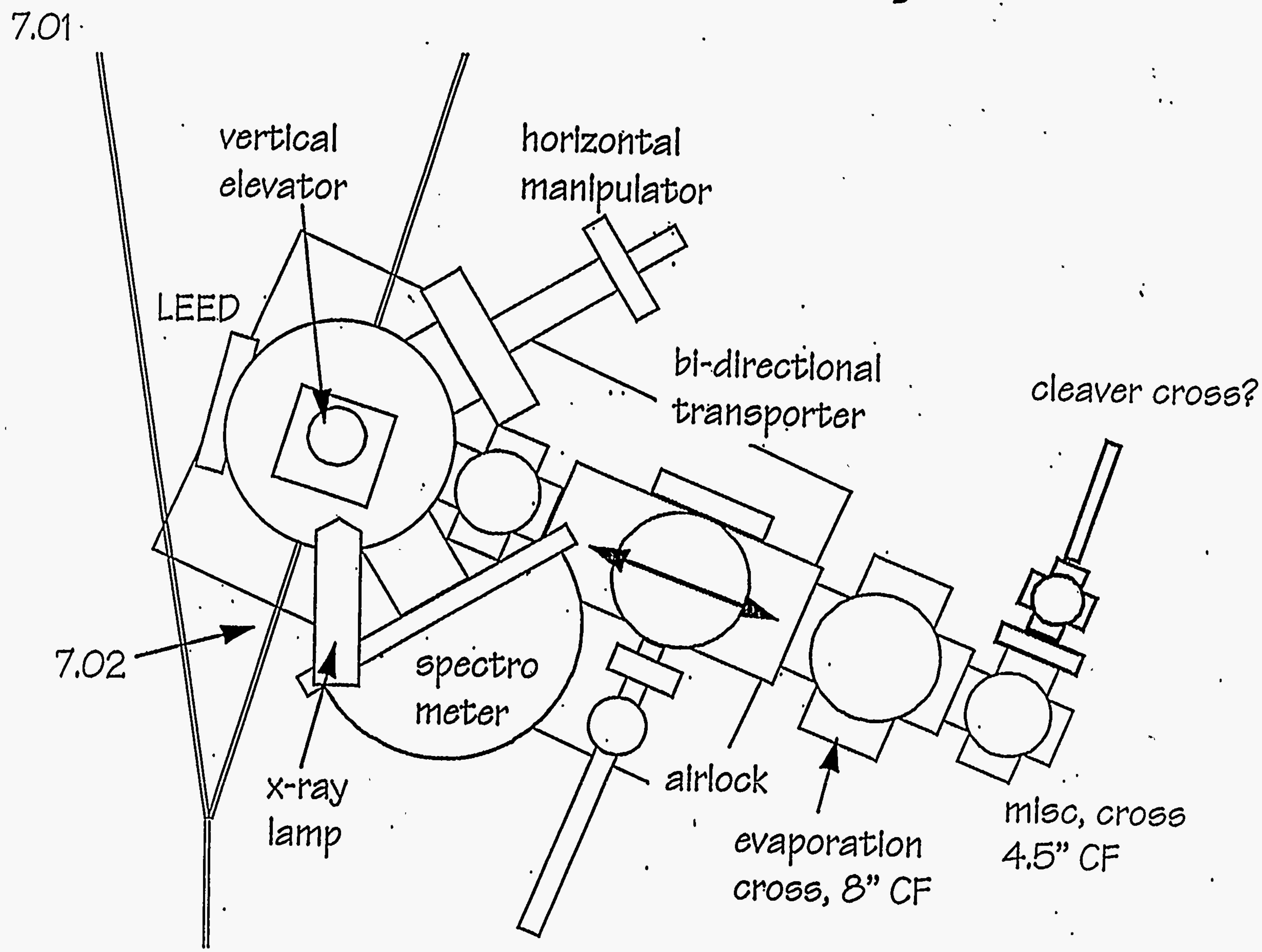
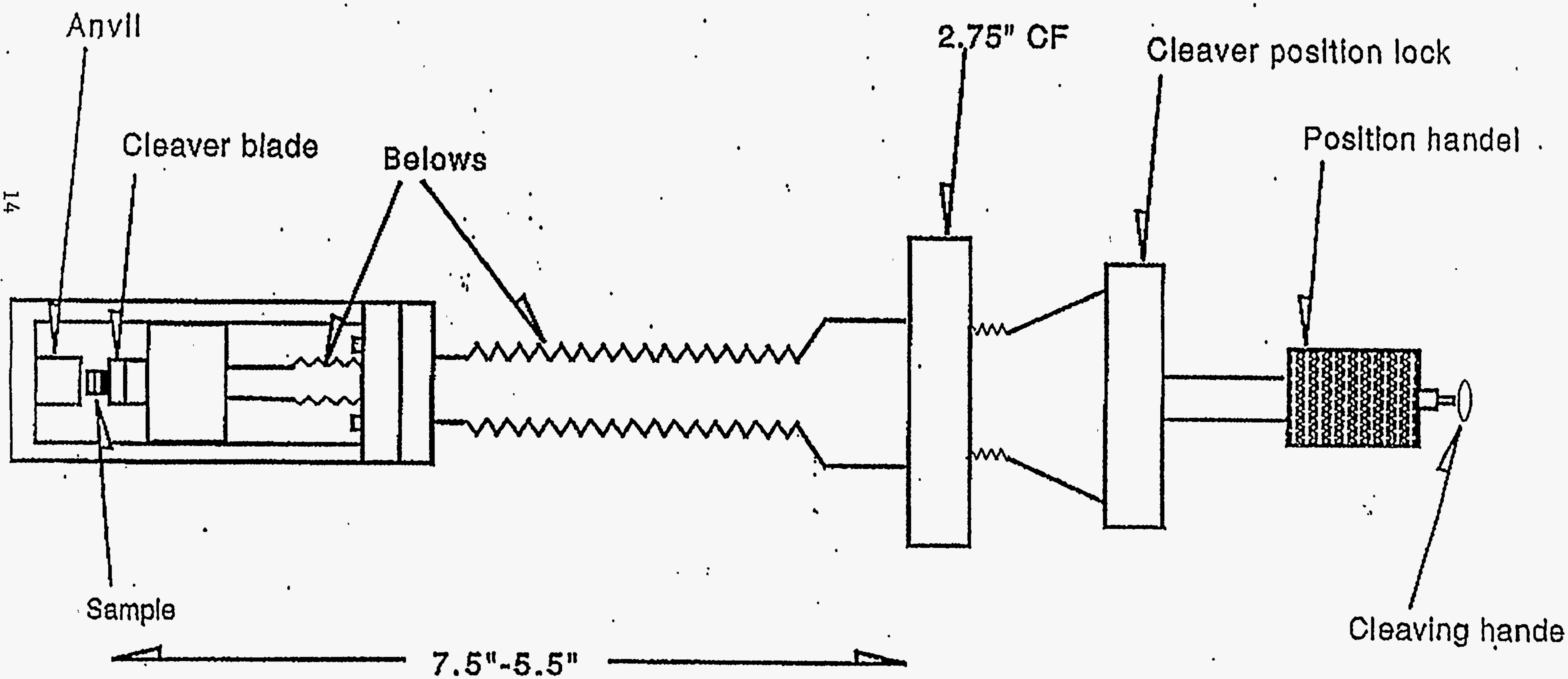
ultraESCA UHV Layout



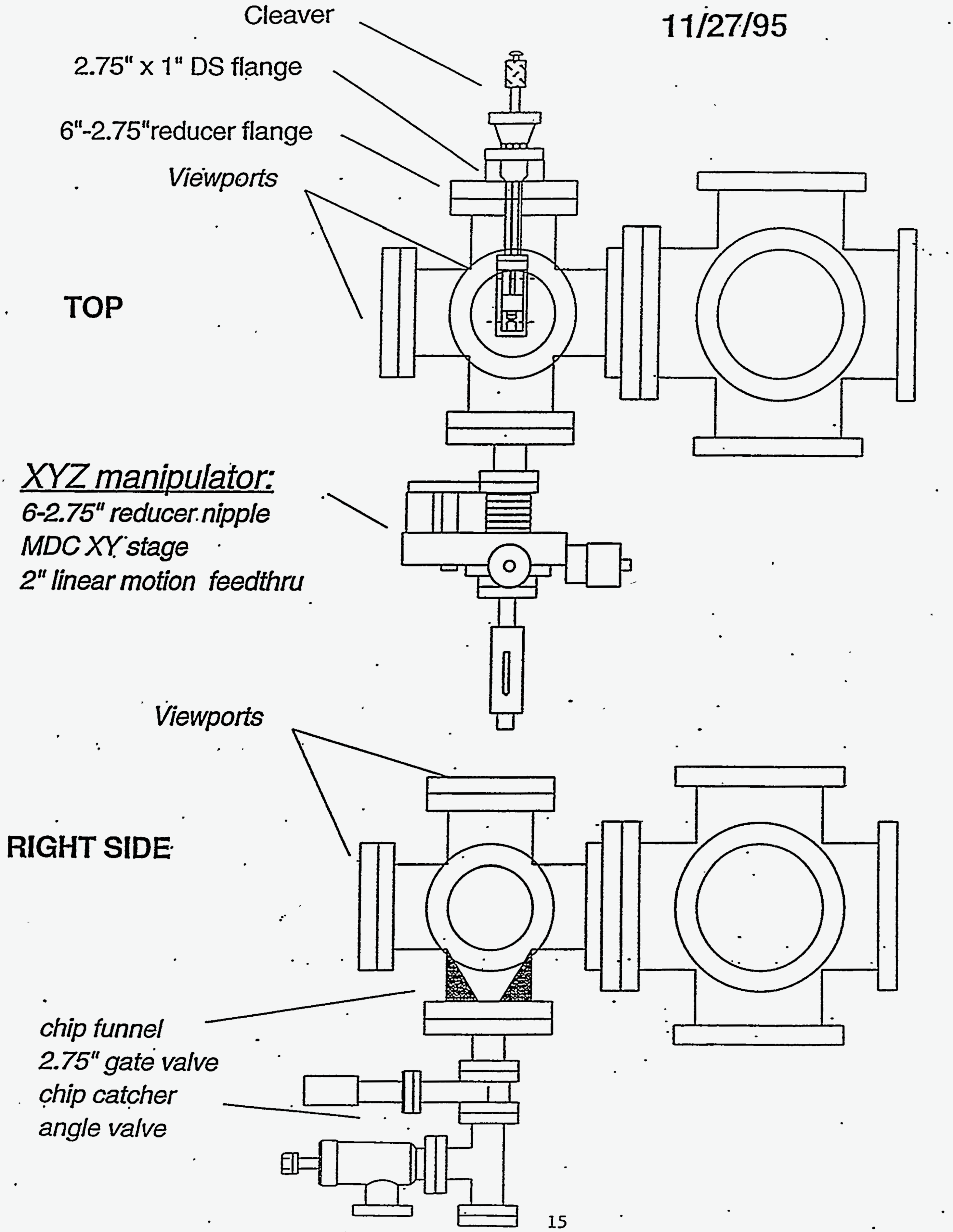
ALS SpectroMicroscopy Facility

Sketch of the Cleaver



J. Allen Cleaver Cross

11/27/95



LESS THAN 10 SAMPLES IN POSSESSION, SINGLE PROJECT REQUIRES "LAS" ——> NO RWA REQUIRED

Low Activity Source (LAS) Quantities

Less than 30 µCi (1 x 10^7 Bq)

H-3	Be-7	C-14	S-35	Ca-41	Ca-45	V-49	Mn-53
Ge-55	Ni-59	Ni-63	As-73	Se-79	Rb-87	Tc-99	Pd-107
Cd-113	In-115	Te-123	Cs-135	Ce-141	Gd-152	Tb-157	Tm-171
Ta-180	W-181	W-185	W-188	RE-187	Tl-204		

Less than 3 µCi (1 x 10^5 Bq)

P-32	P-33	Cl-36	K-40	Fe-59	Co-57	Se-75	Rb-84
Sr-85	Sr-89	Y-91	Zr-95	Nb-93m	Nb-95	Tc-97m	Ru-103
Ag-105	In-114m	Sn-113	Sn-119m	Sn-121m	Sn-123	Te-123m	Te-125m
Te-127m	Te-129m	I-125	La-137	Ce-139	Pm-143	Pm-145	Pm-147
Sm-145	Sm-151	Eu-149	Eu-155	Gd-151	Gd-153	Dy-159	Tm-170
Yb-169	Lu-173	Lu-174	Lu-174m	Hf-175	Hf-181	Ta-179	Re-184
Re-186m	Ir-192	Pt-193	Au-195	Hg-203	Pb-205	Np-235	Pu-237

Less than 300 nCi (1 x 10^4 Bq)

Be-10	Na-22	Al-26	Si-32	Sc-46	Ti-44	Mn-54	Fe-60
Co-56	Co-58	Co-60	Zn-65	Ge-68	Rb-83	Y-88	Zr-88
Zr-93	Nb-94	Mo-93	Tc-95m	Tc-97	Tc-98	Ru-106	Rh-101
Rh-102	Rh-102m	Ag-108m	Ag-110m	Cd-109	Sn-126	Sb-124	Sb-125
Te-121m	I-129	Cs-134	Cs-137	Ba-133	Ce-144	Pm-144	Pm-146
Pm-148m	Eu-148	Eu-150	Eu-152	Eu-154	Gd-146	Tb-158	Tb-160
Ho-166m	Lu-176	Lu-177,	Hf-172	Ta-182	Re-184m	Os-185	Os-194
Ir-192m	Ir-194m	Hg-194	Pb-202	Bi-207	Bi-210m	Cm-241	

Less than 30 nCi (1 x 10^3 Bq)

Sr-90	Cd-113m	La-138	Hf-178m	Hf-182	Po-210	Ra-226	Ra-228
Pu-241	Bk-249	Es-254					

Less than 3 nCi (1 x 10^2 Bq)

Sm-146	Sm-147	Pb-210	Np-236	Cm-242	Cf-248	Fm-257	Md-258

Less than .3 nCi (1 x 10^1 Bq)

Gd-148	Th-228	Th-230	U-232	U-233	U-234	U-235	U-236
U-238	Np-237	Pu-236	Pu-238	Pu-239	Pu-240	Pu-242	Pu-244
Am-241	Am-242m	Am-243	Cm-243	Cm-244	Cm-245	Cm-246	Cm-247
	Bk-247	Cf-249	Cf-250	Cf-251	Cf-252	Cf-254	

Less than 30 pCi (1 Bq)

Ac-227	Th-229	Th-232	Pa-231	Cm-248	Cm-250

TABLE 1.

Values for exemption of sealed sources from inventory*

Less than 300 μCi (1 x 10^7 Bq)

H-3	Be-7	C-14	S-35	Ca-41	Ca-45	V-49	Mn-53
Fe-55	Ni-59	Ni-63	As-73	Se-79	Rb-87	Tc-99	Pd-107
Cd-113	In-115	Te-123	Cs-135	Ce-141	Gd-152	Tb-157	Tm-171
Ta-180	W-181	W-185	W-188	Re-187	Tl-204		

Less than 30 μCi (1 x 10^6 Bq)

Cl-36	K-40	Fe-59	Co-57	Se-75	Rb-84	Sr-85	Sr-89
Y-91	Zr-95	Nb-93m	Nb-95	Tc-97m	Ru-103	Ag-105	In-114m
Sn-113	Sn-119m	Sn-121m	Sn-123	Te-123m	Te-125m	Te-127m	Te-129m
I-125	La-137	Ce-139	Pm-143	Pm-145	Pm-147	Sm-145	Sm-151
Eu-149	Eu-155	Gd-151	Gd-153	Dy-159	Tm-170	Yb-169	Lu-173
Lu-174	Lu-174m	Hf-175	Hf-181	Ta-179	Re-184	Re-186m	Ir-192
Pt-193	Au-195	Hg-203	Pb-205	Np-235	Pu-237		

Less than 3 μCi (1 x 10^5 Bq)

Be-10	Na-22	Al-26	Si-32	Sc-46	Ti-44	Mn-54	Fe-60
Co-56	Co-58	Co-60	Zn-65	Ge-68	Rb-83	Y-88	Zr-88
Zr-93	Nb-94	Mo-93	Tc-95m	Tc-97	Tc-98	Ru-106	Rh-101
Rh-102	Rh-102m	Ag-108m	Ag-110m	Cd-109	Sn-126	Sb-124	Sb-125
Te-121m	I-129	Cs-134	Cs-137	Ba-133	Ce-144	Pm-144	Pm-146
Pm-148m	Eu-148	Eu-150	Eu-152	Eu-154	Gd-146	Tb-158	Tb-160
Ho-166m	Lu-176	Lu-177m	Hf-172	Ta-182	Re-184m	Os-185	Os-194
Ir-192m	Ir-194m	Hg-194	Pb-202	Bi-207	Bi-210m	Cm-241	

Less than 0.3 μCi (1 x 10^4 Bq)

Sr-90	Cd-113m	La-138	Hf-178m	Hf-182	Po-210	Ra-226	Ra-228
Pu-241	Bk-249	Es-254					

Less than 0.03 μCi (1 x 10^3 Bq)

Sm-146	Sm-147	Pb-210	Np-236	Cm-242	Cf-248	Fm-257	Md-258

Less than 0.003 μCi (1 x 10^2 Bq)

Gd-148	Th-228	Th-230	U-232	U-233	U-234	U-235	U-236
U-238	Np-237	Pu-236	Pu-238	Pu-239	Pu-240	Pu-242	Pu-244
Am-241	Am-242m	Am-243	Cm-243	Cm-244	Cm-245	Cm-246	Cm-247
	Bk-247	Cf-249	Cf-250	Cf-251	Cf-252	Cf-254	

Less than 0.0003 μCi (1 x 10^1 Bq)

Ac-227	Th-229	Th-232	Pa-231	Cm-248	Cm-250

* These activities were selected to yield a committed effective dose equivalent of 10 mrem (100 μSv) or less for a credible incident to a member of the general public.

Table 11.1.1 Classification of Workplaces (Continued)
(From International Labor Office *Guidelines for the Radiation Protection of Workers in Industry (Ionizing Radiations)* Occupational Safety and Health Series 62 ©International Labour Organization 1989)

Type II Workplace

1. A type II (type B) workplace should be specifically designed, constructed and equipped for work with radioisotopes.
2. The levels of airborne activity should be kept as low as reasonably achievable by the use of totally or partially ventilated fume hoods or glove boxes.
3. The workplace should have reduced air pressure relative to the surrounding areas. The ventilation exhaust should be via a fume hood. There should be a space for an absolute filter to be put between the fume hood and the ventilation duct allowing for easy change of the filter and for monitoring the negative pressure gradient. Special attention should be given to avoiding the recirculation of air and the dispersion of contamination to other occupied areas.
4. The surfaces of the fume hood and the ventilation duct should be smooth and made of non–absorbent material that can withstand the chemicals normally used in the hood.
5. The speed of the air flow should be regular, without eddies, and should be such that there can be no escape of air from the fume hood into the workplace under typical operating conditions, including the opening of windows and doors and the suction of other fume hoods. This should be checked using smoke tests. The gas, water and electrical outputs should be operated from outside the hood.
6. Fume hoods and glove boxes where "active" work is carried out should be properly marked with the radiation symbol and the appropriate explanatory text.
7. A waste bin with a foot–operated lid should be available for the collection of low activity waste. The bin should bear the radiation warning sign. A plastic bottle which could withstand the effects of the various solvents and the effects of radiation should be provided for the temporary retention of liquid waste.
8. Facilities for washing hands should be foot or elbow operated.
9. A special room should be provided for storing radioactive substances.

Type III Workplace

1. A type III (type A) workplace should be specifically designed, constructed and equipped for handling large quantities of radioactive material in accordance with the specifications and requirements laid down by the competent authority.
2. Processes involving risks of air contamination should be carried out in completely enclosed glove boxes or hot cells under negative pressure and provided with filters and transfer boxes.
3. Radioactive substances should be stored only in a special room equipped with suitable shielding and ventilation, and in accordance with the provisions as regards waste storage.

Table II.L.L.I Toxicity Classification of Radionuclides[a]

(From International Labor Office *Guidelines for the Radiation Protection of Workers in Industry (Ionizing Radiations)* Occupational Safety and Health Series 62 ©International Labour Organization 1989)

Very High Radiotoxicity (Group 1)

^{210}Pb	^{228}Ra	^{229}Th	^{232}U	^{236}Pu	^{241}Pu	^{243}Am	^{244}Cm	^{248}Cm	^{251}Cf
^{210}Po	^{227}Ac	^{230}Th	^{233}U	^{238}Pu	^{242}Pu	^{240}Cm	^{245}Cm	^{248}Cf	^{252}Cf
^{223}Ra	^{227}Th	^{231}Pa	^{234}U	^{239}Pu	^{241}Am	^{242}Cm	^{246}Cm	^{249}Cf	^{254}Cf
^{225}Ra	^{228}Th	^{230}U	^{237}Np	^{240}Pu	^{242m}Am	^{243}Cm	^{247}Cm	^{250}Cf	^{254}Es
^{226}Ra									

High Radiotoxicity (Group 2)

^{22}Na	^{90}Sr	^{110m}Ag	^{124}I	^{140}Ba	^{170}Tm	^{212}Pb	^{228}Ac	^{244}Pu	^{253}Cf
^{36}Cl	^{91}Y	^{115m}Cd	^{125}I	^{144}Ce	^{181}Hf	^{207}Bi	^{232}Th	^{242}Am	^{253}Es
^{45}Ca	^{93}Zr	^{114m}In	^{126}I	^{152}Eu	^{182}Ta	^{210}Bi	Th Nat[b]	^{241}Cm	^{254m}Es
^{46}Sc	^{94}Nb	^{124}Sb	^{131}I	^{154}Eu	^{192}Ir	^{211}At	^{230}Pa	^{249}Bk	^{255}Fm
^{60}Co	^{106}Ru	^{125}Sb	^{134}Cs	^{160}Tb	^{204}Tl	^{224}Ra	^{236}U	^{246}Cf	^{256}Fm

Moderate Radiotoxicity (Group 3)

^{7}Be	^{52}Fe	^{82}Br	^{97}Zr	^{105}Ag	^{134}Te	^{143}Ce	^{171}Tm	^{198}Au	^{237}U
^{14}C	^{55}Fe	^{74}Kr	^{90}Nb	^{111}Ag	^{120}I	^{142}Pr	^{175}Yb	^{199}Au	^{240}U
^{18}F	^{59}Fe	^{77}Kr	^{93m}Nb	^{109}Cd	^{123}I	^{143}Pr	^{177}Lu	^{197}Hg	^{240}Np
^{24}Na	^{55}Co	^{87}Kr	^{95}Nb	^{115}Cd	^{130}I	^{147}Nd	^{181}W	^{197m}Hg	^{239}Np
^{31}Si	^{56}Co	^{88}Kr	^{96}Nb	^{115m}In	^{132m}I	^{149}Nd	^{185}W	^{203}Hg	^{234}Pu
^{32}P	^{57}Co	^{86}Rb	^{90}Mo	^{113}Sn	^{133}I	^{147}Pm	^{187}W	^{200}Tl	^{237}Pu
^{33}P	^{58}Co	^{83}Sr	^{93}Mo	^{125}Sn	^{135}I	^{149}Pm	^{183}Re	^{201}Tl	^{245}Pu
^{35}S	^{63}Ni	^{85}Sr	^{99}Mo	^{122}Sb	^{135}Xe	^{151}Sm	^{186}Re	^{202}Tl	^{238}Am
^{38}Cl	^{65}Ni	^{89}Sr	^{96}Tc	^{121}Te	^{132}Cs	^{153}Sm	^{188}Re	^{203}Pb	^{240}Am
^{41}Ar	^{65}Cu	^{91}Sr	^{97m}Tc	^{121m}Te	^{136}Cs	^{152m}Eu	^{185}Os	^{206}Bi	^{244m}Am
^{42}K	^{65}Zn	^{92}Sr	^{97}Tc	^{123m}Te	^{137}Cs	^{155}Eu	^{191}Os	^{212}Bi	^{244}Am
^{43}K	^{69m}Zn	^{90}Y	^{99}Tc	^{125m}Te	^{131}Ba	^{153}Gd	^{193}Os	^{220}Rn	^{238}Cm
^{47}Ca	^{72}Ga	^{92}Y	^{97}Ru	^{127m}Te	^{140}La	^{159}Gd	^{190}Ir	^{222}Rn	^{250}Bk
^{47}Sc	^{73}As	^{93}Y	^{103}Ru	^{129m}Te	^{134}Ce	^{165}Dy	^{194}Ir	^{226}Th	^{244}Cf
^{48}Sc	^{74}As	^{86}Zr	^{105}Ru	^{131}Te	^{135}Ce	^{166}Dy	^{191}Pt	^{231}Th	^{254}Fm
^{48}V	^{76}As	^{88}Zr	^{105}Rh	^{131m}Te	^{137m}Ce	^{166}Ho	^{193}Pt	^{234}Th	
^{51}Cr	^{77}As	^{89}Zr	^{103}Pd	^{132}Te	^{139}Ce	^{169}Er	^{197}Pt	^{233}Pa	
^{52}Mn	^{75}Se	^{95}Zr	^{109}Pd	^{133m}Te	^{141}Ce	^{171}Er	^{196}Au	^{231}U	
^{54}Mn									

Low Radiotoxicity (Group 4)

^{3}H	^{60m}Co	^{81}Kr	^{91m}Y	^{99m}Tc	^{120m}I	^{127}Cs	^{138}Cs	^{207}Po	^{243}Pu
^{15}O	^{61}Co	^{83m}Kr	^{88}Nb	^{103m}Rh	^{121}I	^{129}Cs	^{137}Ce	^{227}Ra	^{237}Am
^{37}Ar	^{62m}Co	^{85m}Kr	^{89}Nb	^{113m}In	^{128}I	^{130}Cs	^{191m}Os	^{235}U	^{239}Am
^{51}Mn	^{59}Ni	^{85}Kr	^{97}Nb	^{116}Te	^{129}I	^{131}Cs	^{193m}Pt	^{238}U	^{245}Am
^{52m}Mn	^{69}Zn	^{80}Sr	^{98}Nb	^{123}Te	^{134}I	^{134m}Cs	^{197m}Pt	^{239}U	^{246m}Am
^{53}Mn	^{71}Ge	^{81}Sr	^{93m}Mo	^{127}Te	^{131m}Xe	^{135}Cs	^{203}Po	U NAT	^{246}Am
^{56}Mn	^{76}Kr	^{85m}Sr	^{101}Mo	^{129}Te	^{133}Xe	^{135m}Cs	^{205}Po	^{350}Pu	^{249}Cm
^{54m}Co	^{79}Kr	^{87m}Sr	^{96m}Tc	^{133}Te	^{125}Cs				

[a] Based on the classification published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L246, Vol. 23; Luxembourg; 17 Sep. 1980.

[b] One becquerel of natural thorium corresponds to 1 alpha disintegration per second (dps) (0.5 dps of ^{232}Th and 0.5 dps of ^{228}Th). One curie of natural thorium corresponds to 3.7×10^{10} alpha disintegrations per second (1.85×10^{10} dps of ^{232}Th and 1.85×10^{10} dps of ^{228}Th).

Table 11.1.1.2 Activity Limits for Use of Radionuclides in Various Types of Workplace[a]

(From International Labor Office *Guidelines for the Radiation Protection of Workers in Industry (Ionizing Radiations)* Occupational Safety and Health Series 62 ©International Labour Organization 1989)

Radionuclide Group	Type of Workplace		
	Type I	Type II	Type II
1. Very high	500 K Bq or less <15 μCi	500 K Bq–500 M Bq	500 M Bq or more
2. High	5 M Bq or less <150 μCi	5 M Bq–5 G Bq	5 G Bq or more
3. Moderate	50 M Bq or less <1.5 mCi	50 M Bq–50 G Bq	50 G Bq or more
4. Low	500 M Bq or less <15 mCi	500 M Bq–500 G Bq	500 G Bq or more

[a] The above table provides, as precisely as the complexity of the subject will allow, a basis for assessing the type of workplace required for normal operations. According to the nature of the operations, the following modifying factors should be applied:

Operation	Modifying Factor
Storage (stock solutions)	x 100
Very simple wet operations	x 10
Normal operations	x 1
Complex wet operations with risk of spills and simple dry operations	x 0.1
Dry and dusty operations	x 0.01

Table 11.1.1 Classification of Workplaces

(From International Labor Office *Guidelines for the Radiation Protection of Workers in Industry (Ionizing Radiations)* Occupational Safety and Health Series 62 ©International Labour Organization 1989)

Introduction

1. In view of the extreme diversity of processes carried out with unsealed radioactive sources and the great variety of potential risks, working areas and workshops should be classified according to the relative radiotoxicity of the radionuclides taking into account the nature of the operations and the total amount used.

2. Specialized installations should be divided into three types of workplace depending, to the extent practicable, on the factors referred to in paragraph 1 and in accordance with Table 11.1.1.1 for radiotoxicity classification. The types of workplace are commonly referred to as:

   (a) type I workplace or type C workplace;
   (b) type II workplace or type B workplace;
   (c) type III workplace or type A workplace.

3. The activity limits for use of radionuclides in the various types of workplace are given in Table 11.1.1.2.

4. Workplaces of all three types should be:

   (a) reserved exclusively for work with radioactive substances and isolated from other workplaces as far as is practicable;

   (b) subject to classification according to the potential risks involved: normally areas where radioactive substances are used will be classified as controlled areas; however, areas where workers are not likely to receive more than three tenths of the dose limits may be either included in a controlled area or defined as supervised areas, if this is duly justified and considered more convenient.

5. A changing area should be provided at the entrances of areas where radioactive substances are prepared or used, in order to prevent contamination from being transported by persons to outside areas. The changing area should contain a foot barrier. Places for clean clothes should be left outside the barrier and protective clothing, equipment and containers for discarded, contaminated clothing should be provided on the active side of the barrier.

6. Washing facilities should be set up appropriate to the level of radioactivity present in the workplace. The wash basins should be elbow, knee or foot operated.

7. Changing areas should contain monitoring and control equipment, appropriate to the levels of radioactive materials present, to monitor the hands, feet, shoes and clothes of workers leaving controlled or supervised areas. Additional check points should be established within controlled areas when necessary, depending on the type of work being carried out.

8. Separate rooms should be assigned to different types of work when such work involves widely varying levels of activity, and in accordance with the classification of workplaces as given in this chapter. Counting apparatus should normally be placed in a separate room. The design should take into account, as far as practicable, the transfer of radioactive materials from one workplace to another, where necessary, without passing through the surrounding area.

Type I Workplace

1. The design, construction and equipment of a type I (type C) workplace should be similar to those of a good quality modern chemical laboratory.

2. Normal ventilation is usually sufficient, and could be complemented with continuous movement of air into a fume hood.

Atomic Electrons (^{99}Mo) (continued)

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
775 - 823	0.0051	0.00065 *23*
940 - 986	0.00069	7 *3* ×10^{-5}
998 - 1035	8.0 ×10^{-6}	8 *3* ×10^{-7}
1053 - 1056	7.0 ×10^{-7}	7 *3* ×10^{-8}

Continuous Radiation (^{99}Mo)

⟨β-⟩=390 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.47 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.078	1.55
	IB	0.018	
10 - 20	β-	0.233	1.56
	IB	0.017	0.119
20 - 40	β-	0.94	3.12
	IB	0.032	0.113
40 - 100	β-	6.6	9.4
	IB	0.084	0.13
100 - 300	β-	57	28.8
	IB	0.18	0.105
300 - 600	β-	141	31.9
	IB	0.112	0.028
600 - 1214	β-	184	23.8
	IB	0.027	0.0038

$^{99}_{43}$Tc(2.13 *5* ×10^5 yr)

Mode: β-
Δ: -87324.4 *21* keV
SpA: 0.0170 Ci/g
Prod: fission; daughter ^{99}Mo

Photons (^{99}Tc)

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)
γE2+29%M1	89.65 *18*	4.9 *17*×10^{-4}

Continuous Radiation (^{99}Tc)

⟨β-⟩=85 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.026 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.385	7.7
	IB	0.0044	
10 - 20	β-	1.11	7.5
	IB	0.0037	0.026
20 - 40	β-	4.19	14.0
	IB	0.0057	0.020
40 - 100	β-	23.6	34.6
	IB	0.0088	0.0146
100 - 294	β-	55	36.2
	IB	0.0031	0.0024

$^{99}_{43}$Tc(6.006 *2* h)

~0.3% $t_{1/2}$ variation
with chemical environment

Mode: IT(99.9963 *6* %), β-(0.0037 *6* %)
Δ: -87181.8 *21* keV
SpA: 5.2704×10^6 Ci/g
Prod: daughter ^{99}Mo

Photons (^{99}Tc)

⟨γ⟩=123.9 *7* keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Tc L_ℓ	2.133	0.0096 *17*
Tc L_η	2.249	0.0045 *7*
Tc L_α	2.424	0.24 *4*
Tc L_β	2.576	0.145 *24*
Tc L_γ	2.860	0.0103 *19*
Tc $K_{\alpha2}$	18.251	2.17 *8*
Tc $K_{\alpha1}$	18.367	4.12 *16*
Tc $K_{\beta1}'$	20.613	0.98 *4*
Tc $K_{\beta2}'$	21.136	0.177 *7*
γ_{IT} M1+1.4%E2	140.474 *11*	87.2
γ_{IT} M4	142.658 *11*	0.028 *6*
γ_βE2+M1	232.71 *23*	8.8 *13*×10^{-6}
γ_βM1+E2	322.36 *21*	9.8 *7*×10^{-5}

† uncert(syst): 0.57% for IT, 16% for β-

Atomic Electrons (^{99}Tc)*

⟨e⟩=14.2 *3* keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
3	0.218	7.9 *8*
15	0.091	0.60 *6*
16	0.138	0.89 *9*
17	0.0085	0.049 *5*
18	0.091	0.51 *5*
20	0.0077	0.038 *4*
21	0.00150	0.0073 *8*
119	10.38	8.69 *18*
122	1.00	0.82 *18*
137	1.33	0.965 *20*
138	0.126	0.091 *3*
140	0.69	0.49 *6*
142	0.074	0.052 *11*
143	0.013	0.0092 *20*

* with IT

$^{99}_{44}$Ru(stable)

Δ: -87618.0 *22* keV
%: 12.7 *1*

$^{99}_{45}$Rh(16 *1* d)

Mode: ε
Δ: -85519 *10* keV
SpA: 8.2×10^4 Ci/g
Prod: ^{99}Ru(p,n); protons on Cd

Photons (^{99}Rh)

⟨γ⟩=528 *26* keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Ru L_ℓ	2.253	0.125 *24*
Ru L_η	2.382	0.059 *10*
Ru L_α	2.558	3.2 *6*
Ru L_β	2.731	2.0 *4*
Ru L_γ	3.029	0.15 *3*
Ru $K_{\alpha2}$	19.150	27.4 *22*
Ru $K_{\alpha1}$	19.279	52 *4*
Ru $K_{\beta1}'$	21.650	12.6 *10*
Ru $K_{\beta2}'$	22.210	2.34 *10*

Photons (^{99}Rh) (continued)

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
γ	175.4 *3*	2.3 *5*
γE2+M1	232.71 *23*	0.59 *15*
γ	253.2 *3*	0.39 *6*
γ(E2)	295.92 *25*	0.84 *17*
γM1+E2	322.36 *21*	6.6 *13*
γM1+E2	353.26 *25*	33 *7*
γ	442.91 *23*	1.7 *3*
γ	485.89 *25*	0.51 *6*
γ	528.63 *25*	40
γ	575.54 *23*	0.27 *4*
γ	618.28 *22*	4.0 *8*
γ	734.7 *4*	0.32 *6*
γ	764.4 *3*	0.40 *8*
γ	807.9 *3*	1.4 *3*
γ	850.8 *3*	0.24 *5*
γ	897.5 *3*	0.68 *14*
γ	940.2 *4*	1.5 *3*
γ	1000.7 *4*	0.68 *14*
γ	1062.0 *5*	0.16 *3*
γ	1089.7 *4*	0.32 *6*
γ	1208.8 *4*	0.16 *3*
γ	1292.4 *7*	0.36 *7*
γ	1324.9 *4*	0.16 *3*
γ	1383.1 *4*	0.16 *3*
γ	1442.9 *4*	0.080 *16*
γ	1484.0 *4*	0.16 *3*
γ	1504.9 *5*	0.080 *16*
γ	1532.6 *4*	0.56 *11*
γ	1572.3 *4*	0.23 *5*
γ	1616.6 *4*	0.24 *5*
γ	1662.0 *4*	0.060 *12*
γ	1749.4 *7*	0.060 *12*
γ	1969.9 *4*	0.16 *3*
γ	2059.5 *3*	0.032 *6*

† 2.5% uncert(syst)

Atomic Electrons (^{99}Rh)

⟨e⟩=43 *5* keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
3	2.9	100 *13*
16	2.8	17.2 *22*
18 - 22	1.35	7.1 *7*
68	24.0	36 *7*
86	2.8	3.3 *7*
87	4.2	~ 4.9 *10*
89	1.4	1.5 *3*
153 - 175	0.37	~0.23
210 - 253	0.13	0.060 *21*
274 - 322	0.42	0.14 *3*
331 - 353	1.5	0.44 *10*
421 - 464	0.044	0.010 *4*
483 - 529	0.6	0.12 *5*
553 - 596	0.045	0.008 *4*
615 - 618	0.006	0.0010 *5*
713 - 762	0.0066	0.0009 *3*
764 - 808	0.012	0.0015 *7*
829 - 875	0.0064	0.0007 *3*
894 - 940	0.011	0.0012 *5*
979 - 1001	0.0045	0.00046 *19*
1040 - 1089	0.0029	0.00028 *9*
1187 - 1209	0.0009	7 *3* ×10^{-5}
1270 - 1303	0.0025	0.00020 *6*
1322 - 1361	0.0008	5.7 *22* ×10^{-5}
1380 - 1421	0.00042	2.9 *10* ×10^{-5}
1440 - 1532	0.0035	0.00024 *6*
1550 - 1640	0.0022	0.00014 *3*
1659 - 1749	0.00026	1.5 *5* ×10^{-5}
1948 - 2037	0.00065	3.3 *10* ×10^{-5}
2056 - 2059	1.3 ×10^{-5}	6.2 *20* ×10^{-7}

$^{232}_{89}$Ac(35 *5* s)

Mode: β-
Δ: 39240 *200* keV syst
SpA: 1.38×10^{9} Ci/g
Prod: ^{232}Th(n,p)

$^{232}_{90}$Th(1.405 *6* $\times10^{10}$ yr)

Mode: α
Δ: 35444.4 *21* keV
SpA: Ci/g
Prod: natural source
%: 100

Alpha Particles (^{232}Th)

⟨α⟩=4005 *6* keV

α(keV)	α(%)
3830 *10*	0.20 *8*
3952 *5*	23 *3*
4010 *5*	77 *3*

Photons (^{232}Th)

⟨γ⟩=0.17 *4* keV

γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)
γE2	59.0 *10*	0.190 *25*
γ(E2)	124 *11*	~0.043

$^{232}_{91}$Pa(1.31 *2* d)

Mode: β-(~ 99.98 %), ε(~ 0.2 %)
Δ: 35923 *11* keV
SpA: 4.30×10^{5} Ci/g
Prod: ^{231}Pa(n,γ); ^{232}Th(d,2n); ^{232}Th(p,n)

Photons (^{232}Pa)

⟨γ⟩=941 *20* keV

γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
U L_ℓ	11.620	1.15 *21*
U L_α	13.600	19 *3*
U L_η	15.400	0.48 *8*
U L_β	17.130	24 *4*
U L_γ	20.295	5.4 *10*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	47.579 *9*	0.21 *4*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E1]	80.24 *7*	0.15 *3*
U $K_{\alpha2}$	94.651	1.10 *4*
U $K_{\alpha1}$	98.434	1.76 *7*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E1]	105.48 *3*	1.65 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	109.001 *8*	2.8 *3*
U $K_{\beta1}'$	111.025	0.644 *24*
U $K_{\beta2}'$	114.866	0.217 *9*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$M1,E2	132.24 *7*	0.013 *5*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E1]	139.53 *3*	0.58 *5*

Photons (^{232}Pa) (continued)

γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	150.096 *3*	10.8 *5*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	164.7 *5*	0.029 *5*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E2]	175.57 *24*	0.0097 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$M1,E2	176.85 *7*	~0.0039
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E1]	184.142 *6*	1.3 *3*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E1]	282.33 *7*	~0.010
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2+4.7%M1	387.919 *4*	7.0 *3*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2+21%M1	421.965 *5*	2.52 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2+12%M1	453.693 *5*	8.61 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	472.426 *5*	4.16 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	515.653 *6*	5.53 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	563.231 *7*	3.66 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	581.427 *6*	6.0 *3*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$(E2)	643.68 *24*	<0.019 ?
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	710.249 *7*	0.222 *10*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E2]	734.59 *7*	0.029 *6*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	754.86 *3*	0.49 *3*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[M1+E2]	814.15 *7*	0.17 *4*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	819.250 *6*	7.48 *14*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	863.86 *3*	2.17 *14*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E2	866.829 *8*	5.77 *18*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	894.390 *7*	19.8 *4*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[M3]	911.44 *3*	0.0116 *10* ?
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[E2]	923.15 *7*	0.0403 *25*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	969.345 *6*	41.6 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	1003.391 *7*	0.158 *8*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$M2	1016.924 *8*	0.0135 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$	1050.969 *10*	0.0165 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	1055.2 *3*	0.068 *4*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1,E2	1085.28 *9*	0.0229 *19*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	1125.53 *16*	0.213 *10*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1,E2	1132.86 *9*	0.020 *3*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$E1	1164.2 *3*	0.015 *3*
$\gamma_{\beta-}$[M2]	1173.11 *16*	<0.0048

† 0.52% uncert(syst)

Atomic Electrons (^{232}Pa)

⟨e⟩=79 *3* keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
17	3.7	22 *4*
21	3.9	19 *3*
22 - 26	0.47	1.89 *25*
27	10.2	38 *7*
30	10.2	33 *6*
34	0.57	1.64 *8*
42	4.5	10.7 *20*
43	4.1	9.4 *17*
44 - 87	4.2	8.3 *9*
88	9.6	10.9 *11*
89 - 91	0.0141	0.0158 *13*
92	6.6	7.2 *8*
93 - 103	0.241	0.235 *20*
104	3.0	2.9 *3*
105	2.18	2.08 *22*
106 - 155	2.75	2.42 *16*
156 - 184	0.087	0.053 *5*
261 - 306	2.02	0.71 *4*
338 - 387	3.24	0.92 *5*
388 - 437	1.56	0.372 *12*
448 - 495	0.791	0.173 *5*
498 - 546	0.0532	0.0101 *3*
558 - 595	0.45	0.079 *7*
619 - 666	0.111	0.0170 *21*
670 - 717	0.72	0.102 *5*
729 - 755	0.674	0.090 *3*
779 - 819	0.889	0.1130 *23*
842 - 891	1.58	0.185 *7*
893 - 940	0.0260	0.00288 *15*
948 - 996	0.294	0.0309 *11*
998 - 1047	0.0090	0.00088 *6*
1049 - 1085	0.0022	0.00021 *6*
1104 - 1152	0.00195	0.000175 *15*
1156 - 1172	0.00012	10 *3* $\times10^{-6}$

Continuous Radiation (^{232}Pa)

⟨β-⟩=92 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.034 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.385	7.7
	IB	0.0047	
10 - 20	β-	1.11	7.4
	IB	0.0040	0.028
20 - 40	β-	4.13	13.8
	IB	0.0064	0.023
40 - 100	β-	23.0	33.7
	IB	0.0106	0.017
100 - 300	β-	58	36.9
	IB	0.0065	0.0045
300 - 600	β-	2.29	0.53
	IB	0.0018	0.00043
600 - 1289	β-	2.88	0.367
	IB	0.00046	6.4×10^{-5}

$^{232}_{92}$U (68.9 *10* yr)

Mode: α, SF(9.7 $\times10^{-11}$ %)
Δ: 34586 *6* keV
SpA: 22.4 Ci/g
Prod: daughter ^{232}Pa; ^{232}Th(α,4n)

Alpha Particles (^{232}U)

⟨α⟩=5306.5 *2* keV

α(keV)	α(%)
4502.9 *5*	2.4 *7* $\times10^{-5}$
4930.95 *10*	0.00021 *3*
4948.73 *20*	0.00017 *3*
4997.94 *11*	0.0029 *2*
5136.72 *10*	0.28 *2*
5263.53 *8*	31.2 *4*
5320.34 *8*	68.6 *4*

Photons (^{232}U)

⟨γ⟩=0.24 *3* keV

γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)
γE2	57.81 *5*	0.21 *4*
γE2	129.05 *7*	0.075 *15*
γE1	141.19 *19*	5.4 *23* $\times10^{-5}$
γE2	191.29 *17*	3.4 *3* $\times10^{-5}$
γE1	209.39 *7*	1.3 *3* $\times10^{-5}$
γE1	270.26 *8*	0.0038 *5*
γE1	328.07 *9*	0.0034 *7*
γE1(+M2)	332.48 *9*	0.00051 *3*
γE1	338.42 *6*	4.05 *14* $\times10^{-5}$
γ(E1)	478.20 *24*	1.6 *6* $\times10^{-6}$
γE1	503.7 *4*	2.0 *6* $\times10^{-5}$
γ(E1)	546.36 *23*	~1 $\times10^{-6}$
γ[E2]	774.0 *4*	~8 $\times10^{-6}$
γ[M1+E2]	816.62 *24*	~2 $\times10^{-7}$
γ	840 *1*	
γ[E2]	874.43 *24*	5.5 *11* $\times10^{-7}$

$^{232}_{93}$Np(14.7 *3* min)

Mode: ε
Δ: 37280 *100* keV syst
SpA: 5.51×10^{7} Ci/g
Prod: ^{235}U(d,5n); ^{238}U(d,8n); ^{233}U(d,3n)

$^{238}_{91}$Pa(2.3 *1* min)

Mode: β-
Δ: 51270 *300* keV
SpA: 3.43×10^{8} Ci/g
Prod: ^{238}U(n,p)

Photons (^{238}Pa)

γ$_{mode}$	γ(keV)	γ(rel)
γ[M1+E2]	40.5 *4*	
γ[E2]	44.915 *13*	
γ[E1]	68.1 *5*	
γ[E1]	68.8 *4*	7.0 *14*
γ[E2]	103.50 *4*	12.0 *24*
γ[E1]	109.3 *4*	
γ[M1+E2]	130.8 *5*	
γ	142.6 *10*	
γ	154.3 *10*	3.0 *6*
γ[E2]	158.80 *8*	4.0 *8*
γ	164.9 *10*	2.0 *4*
γ[M1+E2]	171.3 *5* ?	3.0 *6*
γ[M1+E2]	178.5 *5*	11.0 *22*
γ	189.4 *10*	
γ	193.3 *10*	2.0 *4*
γ[M1+E2]	197.7 *4*	9.0 *18*
γ	212.9 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	217.9 *5*	14 *3*
γ	221.9 *10*	4.0 *8*
γ	228.8 *10*	
γ[E2]	238.3 *4*	
γ[M1+E2]	250.6 *5*	7.0 *14*
γ[M1+E2]	258.7 *4*	8.0 *16*
γ[M1+E2]	269.8 *5*	12.0 *24*
γ	276.0 *10*	
γ	289.2 *5*	4.0 *8*
γ	293.0 *10*	12.0 *24*
γ	301.8 *10*	2.0 *4*
γ	316.9 *5*	7.0 *14*
γ	322.0 *10*	
γ	329.5 *10*	
γ	347.1 *6*	
γ	353.3 *10*	
γ	372.7 *5*	6 †
γ	374.8 *6*	
γ	377.0 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	396.4 *4*	18 *4*
γ	407.5 *10*	9.0 *18*
γ	422.2 *10*	6.0 *12*
γ[M1+E2]	432.6 *6* ?	
γ[M1+E2]	436.9 *4*	16 *3*
γ	442.9 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	448.4 *4*	76 *15*
γ	455.9 *6* ?	
γ	459.6 *10*	
γ	465.6 *10*	2.0 *4*
γ	476.1 *5*	19 *4*
γ[E2]	488.9 *4*	20 *4*
γ	501.9 *5*	26 *5*
γ[E1]	508.0 *6* ?	
γ[M1+E2]	510.9 *6*	
γ[E1]	519.2 *8*	
γ[M1+E2]	547.1 *4*	40 *8*
γ	557.7 *5*	
γ[E1]	569.9 *6*	6 •
γ	572.1 *10*	
γ[E1]	583.5 *4*	41 *8*
γ[M1+E2]	605.7 *5*	10 *2*
γ[E1]	615.2 *5*	8.0 *16*
γ	623.6 *10*	19 *4*
γ[E1]	635.0 *4*	88 *18*
γ[M1+E2]	646.2 *5*	9.0 *18*
γ	659.8 *10*	
γ	667.5 *6* ?	
γ[E1]	678.0 *8* ?	
γ[E1]	680.0 *4*	73 *15*
γ[E1]	687.0 *4*	54 *11*
γ[E2]	744.8 *5*	
γ	749.2 *6*	
γ[M1+E2]	765.3 *4*	4.0 *8*
γ	769.0 *10*	
γ	797.5 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	805.8 *4*	44 *9*
γ	818.1 *10*	
γ	823.2 *5*	9.0 *18*
γ	836.7 *10*	
γ	839.6 *10*	
γ[E1]	849.1 *5*	14 *3*
γ	863.7 *5*	54 *11*
γ[E1]	874.6 *5*	9.0 *18*
γ[E1]	885.7 *4*	45 *9*
γ[E1]	904.9 *5*	23 *5*
γ[M1+E2]	911.1 *4*	19 *4*
γ[E2]	911.8 *5* ?	
γ[E1]	930.6 *4*	6 •
γ	932.5 *5*	
γ[M1+E2]	943.5 *4*	7.0 *14*
γ[E1]	952.6 *5*	21 *4*
γ[M1+E2]	957.1 *5*	18 *4*
γ	961.0 *10*	
γ	967.0 *10*	4 •
γ	969.0 *10*	
γ	979.6 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	984.3 *5*	7.0 *14*
γ	991.1 *10*	
γ[E2]	995.5 *5*	10 *2*
γ[E2]	1003.5 *5*	
γ[M1+E2]	1014.6 *4*	100 •
γ[M1+E2]	1015.3 *5*	
γ[M1+E2]	1019.0 *6*	10 •
γ[E1]	1020.4 *3*	
γ	1032.9 *10*	
γ	1036.1 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	1042.6 *5*	8.0 *16*
γ[E2]	1060.2 *5*	45 •
γ[M1+E2]	1060.6 *5*	
γ	1071.0 *10*	
γ	1074.0 *10*	
γ[E1]	1083.4 *5*	50 *10*
γ	1090.2 *10*	
γ[E2]	1094.6 *5*	5 *1*
γ	1112.0 *10*	2.0 *4*
γ	1113.0 *10*	4.0 *8*
γ[E2]	1122.5 *6*	5 •
γ[E1]	1123.9 *3*	
γ	1138.4 *6*	2.0 *4* ?
γ	1159.5 *10*	5 •
γ	1161.5 *10*	
γ	1178.9 *6*	6.0 *12*
γ	1214.8 *10*	6.0 *12*
γ	1224.0 *10*	6.0 *12*
γ	1233.5 *10*	
γ	1306.4 *10*	
γ	1311.7 *10*	
γ	1325.2 *10*	
γ[M1+E2]	1332.0 *6*	5 *1*
γ	1336.7 *10*	
γ	1359.3 *10*	
γ	1364.0 *10*	
γ	1368.8 *10*	5 *1*
γ	1376.7 *6*	4.0 *8*
γ[M1+E2]	1383.9 *6*	7.0 *14*
γ	1394.0 *10*	
γ	1410.0 *10*	3 •
γ	1413.0 *4*	
γ	1420.0 *10*	
γ	1496.5 *5*	8.0 *16*
γ	1507.1 *10*	
γ	1516.5 *4*	
γ[E1]	1527.0 *3*	4.0 *8*
γ	1600.0 *5*	
γ	1611.0 *10*	3.0 *6*
γ	1620.0 *10*	
γ[E1]	1626.1 *4*	
γ[E1]	1630.5 *3*	
γ	1647.5 *10*	
γ[E1]	1729.6 *4*	
γ	1737.0 *10*	
γ	1752.0 *10*	
γ[E1]	1785.7 *4*	
γ	1804.0 *10*	
γ	1841.0 *10*	
γ	1872.5 *10*	
γ[E1]	1889.2 *4*	17 *3*
γ	1907.0 *10*	
γ	1976.0 *10*	
γ	1985.5 *10*	
γ	1996.7 *7*	4.0 *8*
γ	2013.0 *10*	3.0 *6*
γ[E1]	2018.9 *5*	7.0 *14*
γ	2048.0 *10*	
γ	2081.0 *10*	
γ	2089.0 *10*	
γ	2126.0 *10*	
γ	2529.0 *10*	2.0 *4*

• combined intensity for doublet
† 373γ + 375γ + 377γ

$^{238}_{92}$U (4.468 *5* ×10^{9} yr)

Mode: α
Δ: 47306.0 *21* keV
SpA: Ci/g
Prod: natural source
%: 99.2745 *15*

Alpha Particles (^{238}U)

⟨α⟩=4194 *5*. keV

α(keV)	α(%)
4039 *5*	0.23 *7*
4147 *5*	23 *4*
4196 *5*	77 *4*

Photons (^{238}U)

⟨γ⟩=1.30 *15* keV

γ$_{mode}$	γ(keV)	γ(%)
Th L$_{\ell}$	11.118	0.18 *4*
Th L$_{\alpha}$	12.952	3.0 *6*
Th L$_{\eta}$	14.511	0.083 *17*
Th L$_{\beta}$	16.161	4.1 *8*
Th L$_{\gamma}$	19.094	0.93 *19*
γ E2	49.55 *6*	0.070 *12*
γ[E2]	110.5	0.024 *8*

Atomic Electrons (^{238}U)

⟨e⟩=9.5 *7* keV

e$_{bin}$(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
16	0.68	4.2 *8*
20	0.72	3.7 *7*
29	0.082	0.28 *5*
30	2.6	8.8 *15*
33	2.6	7.7 *13*
44	0.037	0.084 *14*
45	1.04	2.3 *4*
46	1.00	2.2 *4*
48	0.31	0.65 *11*
49	0.43	0.89 *15*
50	0.026	0.052 *9*

$^{237}_{91}$Pa(8.7 *2* min)

Mode: β-
Δ: 47640 *50* keV
SpA: 9.11×10^{7} Ci/g
Prod: ^{238}U(d,2pn); ^{238}U(γ,p); ^{238}U(n,pn)

Photons (^{237}Pa)

⟨γ⟩=604 *59* keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)
γ[M1+E2]	44.887 *11*	
γ	179.05 *14*	0.17 *3*
γ[M1+E2]	310.09 *14*	1.73 *24*
γ[E1]	498.64 *11*	2.4 *3*
γ[E1]	529.32 *14*	14.8 *15*
γ[E1]	540.71 *14*	9.3 *9*
γ[E1]	543.52 *11*	0.24 *10*
γ[E1]	554.91 *11*	1.53 *17*
γ	701.0 *5*	~0.14
γ	722.57 *12*	0.82 *14*
γ	733.96 *12*	0.65 *14*
γ[E1]	847.1 *5*	0.51 *17*
γ[E1]	853.61 *12*	34
γ[E1]	865.00 *12*	15.5 *3*
γ	1333.3 *4*	~0.17
γ	1344.7 *4*	~0.10
γ	1396.0 *4*	~0.17
γ	1407.4 *4*	~0.10

Continuous Radiation (^{237}Pa)

⟨β-⟩=572 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.91 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.0424	0.84
	IB	0.024	
10 - 20	β-	0.128	0.85
	IB	0.024	0.164
20 - 40	β-	0.52	1.74
	IB	0.045	0.158
40 - 100	β-	3.83	5.5
	IB	0.122	0.19
100 - 300	β-	40.2	19.9
	IB	0.30	0.170
300 - 600	β-	134	29.9
	IB	0.24	0.058
600 - 1300	β-	325	37.7
	IB	0.149	0.019
1300 - 2250	β-	68	4.45
	IB	0.0103	0.00069

$^{237}_{92}$U (6.75 *1* d)

Mode: β-
Δ: 45387.2 *22* keV
SpA: 8.162×10^{4} Ci/g
Prod: ^{236}U(n,γ); ^{238}U(n,2n)

Photons (^{237}U)

⟨γ⟩=144 *9* keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Np L_{ℓ}	11.871	1.5 *3*
γM1+0.1%E2	13.804 *16*	0.101 *4*
Np L_{α}	13.927	25 *4*
Np L_{η}	15.861	0.48 *7*
Np L_{β}	17.592	30 *5*
Np L_{γ}	20.990	7.2 *12*
γE1	26.3445 *10*	2.29 *13*
γM1+1.8%E2	33.1920 *14*	0.11 *5*
γ(M1+~43%E2)	42.64 *3*	
γM1+14%E2	43.415 *10*	0.033 *3*
γE1	51.013 *18*	0.20 *9*
γE1	59.5364 *10*	32.8 *18*
γE1	64.817 *13*	1.16 *12*
γ[E1]	69.760 *10*	
γ(E2)	75.83 *3*	
Np $K_{\alpha2}$	97.066	16 *3*
Np $K_{\alpha1}$	101.059	26 *4*
γE1	102.952 *10*	0.0087 *9*
Np $K_{\beta1}'$	113.944	9.6 *15*
γ	114.08 *5*	
Np $K_{\beta2}'$	117.891	3.3 *5*
γE2	164.593 *11*	1.83 *6*
γM1+2.4%E2	208.008 *9*	22
γE2	221.812 *17*	0.0204 *13*
γM2	234.352 *9*	0.0194 *13*
γE1+19%M2	267.544 *9*	0.712 *14*
γ[E2]	292.76 *3*	0.0027 *4*
γE2	332.361 *13*	1.20 *5*
γM1+18%E2	335.401 *14*	0.097 *5*
γ(E2)	337.727 *19*	0.0086 *7*
γM1(+<8.8%E2)	368.592 *14*	0.0455 *24*
γM1+12%E2	370.919 *19*	0.108 *6*

† 11% uncert(syst)

Atomic Electrons (^{237}U)

⟨e⟩=121 *9* keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
5 - 17	7.7	83 *5*
18	3.4	19 *3*
21	0.78	3.7 *4*
22	5.5	25 *4*
23 - 37	4.7	14.4 *15*
38	6.0	15.8 *9*
39 - 51	2.30	5.4 *3*
54	4.08	7.6 *4*
55 - 85	1.49	2.32 *12*
89	50.0	56 *9*
91 - 116	0.70	0.71 *5*
142 - 174	5.02	3.37 *6*
186	20.4	11.0 *18*
190 - 200	0.21	0.112 *18*
202	4.7	2.3 *4*
203 - 250	3.7	1.73 *14*
252 - 293	0.297	0.115 *6*
310 - 353	0.425	0.133 *3*
363 - 371	0.0178	0.00486 *23*

Continuous Radiation (^{237}U)

⟨β-⟩=66 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.016 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.51	10.3
	IB	0.0034	
10 - 20	β-	1.45	9.7
	IB	0.0027	0.019
20 - 40	β-	5.2	17.5
	IB	0.0039	0.0140
40 - 100	β-	25.7	38.2
	IB	0.0050	0.0086
100 - 252	β-	32.9	23.9
	IB	0.00105	0.00087

$^{237}_{93}$Np(2.140 *10* $\times10^{6}$ yr)

Mode: α
Δ: 44868.3 *21* keV
SpA: 0.000705 Ci/g
Prod: daughter ^{237}U

Alpha Particles (^{237}Np)

⟨α⟩=4760 *4* keV

α(keV)	α(%)
4386 *25*	0.020
4513.5 *5*	~0.04
4574.7 *5*	0.05
4577.9 *5*	0.40 *4*
4595 *2*	0.08
4598.4 *5*	0.34 *4*
4639.5 *5*	6.18 *12*
4659.2 *20*	0.6
4664.6 *5*	3.32 *10*
4697.1 *7*	0.48 *20*
4707.1 *5*	1.0
4712.9 *5*	0.13
4741.4 *20*	0.019
4766.1 *5*	8 *3*
4771.5 *5*	25 *6*
4788.4 *5*	47 *9*
4804.0 *5*	1.6
4817.3 *5*	2.5 *4*
4862.9 *20*	0.24
4866.9 *5*	~0.3
4873.4 *5*	2.6 *2*

Photons (^{237}Np)

⟨γ⟩=32.7 *20* keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Pa L_{ℓ}	11.372	1.15 *15*
Pa L_{α}	13.274	19.2 *19*
Pa L_{η}	14.953	0.47 *6*
Pa L_{β}	16.632	25 *3*
Pa L_{γ}	19.718	5.8 *8*
γE1	29.378 *9*	12.9 *17*
γ[E1]	46.57 *3*	0.133 *19*
γE2	57.149 *15*	0.39 *4*
γ[M1+E2]	~62.66 *4*	~0.012
γ(E2)	63.95 *3*	0.016 *4*
γ[M1+E2]	70.62 *3*	0.016 *4* ?
γ[M1+E2]	74.46 *4*	0.0111 *24*
γE1	86.528 *14*	12.6
γ[E1]	88.05 *4*	0.18 *3*
Pa $K_{\alpha2}$	92.279	1.59 *13*
γE1	94.723 *21*	0.76 *8*
Pa $K_{\alpha1}$	95.863	2.58 *21*
γ[E2]	106.13 *5*	0.056 *6*
Pa $K_{\beta1}'$	108.166	0.94 *8*
γM1+<4.6%E2	108.69 *3*	0.073 *13*
Pa $K_{\beta2}'$	111.897	0.31 *3*
γ[M1+E2]	115.19 *3*	0.0025 *7* ?
γM1+10%E2	117.689 *22*	0.161 *19*
γE1	131.09 *3*	0.085 *8*
γ[M1+E2]	134.23 *3*	0.067 *7*
γ[E1]	140.61 *7*	0.018 *5* ?
γM1+14%E2	143.227 *21*	0.39 *3*
γM1+12%E2	151.423 *24*	0.24 *3*
γ[E2]	153.72 *10*	0.0069 *16*
γE1	155.263 *21*	0.092 *8*
γ[E1]	162.51 *4*	0.037 *3*
γ[E1]	169.18 *4*	0.072 *7*
γ[M1+E2]	170.67 *5*	0.019 *3*
γ	172.56 *20*	0.0068 *18*
γ[M1+E2]	176.09 *4*	0.020 *4*
γ[E1]	180.801 *25*	0.023 *3*
γ[E1]	186.7 *5*	0.0067 *13*
γ[M1+E2]	191.46 *5*	0.027 *4*

Photons (^{242}Np) (continued)

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
γ	1984.8 5	0.05 1
γ	1992.4 3	0.20 1
γ	2042.7 7	0.04 1
γ	2061.4 10	0.03 1
γ	2077.1 5	0.065 15
γ	2201.8 4	0.060 15
γ	2246.4 4	0.045 15
γ	2358.2 5	~0.050
γ	2370.8 5	~0.050

† 8.0% uncert(syst)

Continuous Radiation (^{242}Np)

$\langle\beta-\rangle$=894 keV; $\langle$IB$\rangle$=2.0 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		$\langle\ \rangle$(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.0288	0.57
	IB	0.034	
10 - 20	β-	0.086	0.58
	IB	0.033	0.23
20 - 40	β-	0.348	1.16
	IB	0.064	0.22
40 - 100	β-	2.49	3.54
	IB	0.18	0.28
100 - 300	β-	24.2	12.1
	IB	0.49	0.28
300 - 600	β-	82	18.3
	IB	0.50	0.119
600 - 1300	β-	353	37.9
	IB	0.55	0.066
1300 - 2500	β-	428	25.4
	IB	0.138	0.0089
2500 - 2700	β-	2.90	0.114
	IB	3.1×10^{-5}	1.23×10^{-6}

$^{242}_{94}$Pu(3.763 20 $\times10^{5}$ yr)

Mode: α, SF(0.000550 6 %)
Δ: 54713.9 21 keV
SpA: 0.003926 Ci/g
Prod: multiple n-capture from ^{238}U; multiple n-capture from ^{239}Pu; daughter ^{242}Am(16.01 h)

Alpha Particles (^{242}Pu)

$\langle\alpha\rangle$=4890 1 keV

α(keV)	α(%)
4598.4 7	0.0013 5
4754.6 7	0.098 17
4856.4 7	22.4 20
4900.6 7	78 3

Photons (^{242}Pu)

$\langle\gamma\rangle$=1.39 19 keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
U L_ℓ	11.620	0.20 5
U L_α	13.600	3.3 7
U L_η	15.400	0.081 18
U L_β	17.128	4.1 9
U L_γ	20.292	0.91 21
γ[E2]	44.915 13	0.036
γ[E2]	103.50 4	0.0078 8
γ[E2]	158.80 8	0.00045 15

† 14% uncert(syst)

Atomic Electrons (^{242}Pu)

$\langle e\rangle$=8.1 7 keV

e_{bin}(keV)	$\langle e\rangle$(keV)	e(%)
17	0.66	3.9 9
21	0.66	3.1 7
22	0.0110	0.051 11
23	0.068	0.29 6
24	2.1	8.6 17
28	2.1	7.5 15
39	0.034	0.087 18
40	0.91	2.3 5
41	0.88	2.2 4
43	0.0111	0.025 5
44	0.53	1.21 25
45	0.16	0.35 7

$^{242}_{95}$Am(16.01 2 h)

Mode: β-(82.7 3 %), ϵ(17.3 3 %)
Δ: 55463.2 22 keV
SpA: 8.088×10^{5} Ci/g
Prod: ^{241}Am(n,γ); multiple n-capture from ^{238}U; multiple n-capture from ^{239}Pu

Photons (^{242}Am)

$\langle\gamma\rangle$=18.0 16 keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Pu L_ℓ	12.124	0.30 6
Cm L_ℓ	12.633	0.48 11
Pu L_α	14.262	4.8 8
Cm L_α	14.939	7.3 16
Pu L_η	16.333	0.078 13
Cm L_η	17.314	0.17 4
Pu L_β	18.082	4.9 9
Cm L_β	19.191	8.6 19
Pu L_γ	21.608	1.07 20
Cm L_γ	22.878	1.9 4
γ_βE2	42.2 1	0.039
γ_ϵE2	44.533 9	0.0137 5
Pu $K_{\alpha2}$	99.522	3.6 7
Pu $K_{\alpha1}$	103.734	5.8 12
Pu $K_{\beta1}'$	116.930	2.1 4
Pu $K_{\beta2}'$	120.974	0.72 15

† uncert(syst): 1.7% for ϵ, 0.36% for β-

Atomic Electrons (^{242}Am)

$\langle e\rangle$=19.1 13 keV

e_{bin}(keV)	$\langle e\rangle$(keV)	e(%)
18	0.93	5.2 10
19	4.5	24 5
21	0.0313	0.146 6
22	1.50	6.8 6
23	3.6	16 3
24	1.3	5.5 12
25	0.030	0.12 3
26	0.92	3.46 15
36	1.8	4.9 10
37	1.6	4.2 8
38	0.040	0.106 21
39	0.439	1.13 4
40	0.391	0.98 4
41	1.08	2.7 5
42 - 86	0.83	1.76 16
93 - 116	0.128	0.131 11

Continuous Radiation (^{242}Am)

$\langle\beta-\rangle$=159 keV; $\langle$IB$\rangle$=0.30 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		$\langle\ \rangle$(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.133	2.66
	IB	0.0080	
10 - 20	β-	0.395	2.64
	IB	0.0082	0.056
20 - 40	β-	1.56	5.2
	IB	0.0134	0.047
40 - 100	β-	10.5	15.0
	IB	0.108	0.133
100 - 300	β-	74	39.0
	IB	0.150	0.120
300 - 600	β-	71	18.2
	IB	0.0106	0.0029
600 - 749	β-	0.401	0.065
	IB	7.4×10^{-6}	1.21×10^{-5}

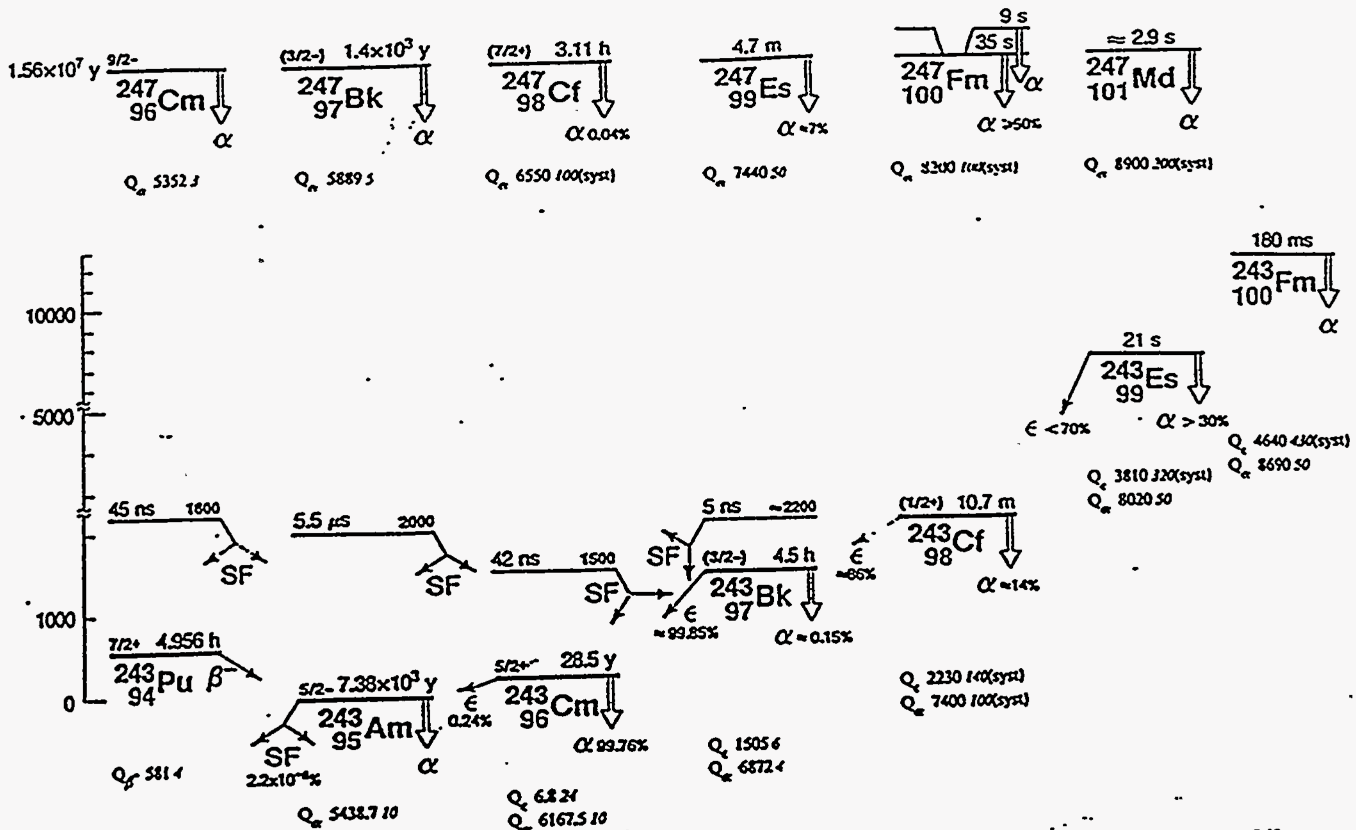
$^{242}_{95}$Am(141 2 yr)

Mode: IT(99.55 2 %), α(0.45 2 %)
Δ: 55511.8 22 keV
SpA: 10.48 Ci/g
Prod: ^{241}Am(n,γ)

Alpha Particles (^{242}Am)

$\langle\alpha\rangle$=23.2 keV

α(keV)	α(%)
5064.2 5	0.0010
5088.5 3	0.0009
5141.3 4	0.026
5207.04 21	0.4
5314.5 4	0.003
5367.37 21	0.005
5409.76 21	0.005



$^{243}_{94}$Pu(4.956 *5* h)

Mode: β-
Δ: 57751 *3* keV
SpA: 2.602×10^6 Ci/g
Prod: ^{242}Pu(n,γ)

Photons (^{243}Pu)

⟨γ⟩=26 *4* keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Am L_ℓ	13.377	0.37 *15*
Am L_α	15.599	5.7 *23*
Am L_η	16.819	0.09 *4*
Am L_β	18.884	6.2 *25*
Am L_γ	22.290	1.5 *6*
γ[E1]	41.75 *18*	0.76 *7*
γM1+~7.8%E2	42.20 *22*	~0.08
γ[M1+E2]	54.1 *4*	<0.023
γ[E1]	67.06 *25*	~0.23
γE1	83.95 *16*	23 *5*
γ(E2)	96.3 *4*	0.0138 *23*
γ[E1]	101.3 *3*	<0.037
Am $K_{\alpha 2}$	102.026	0.113 *15*
Am $K_{\alpha 1}$	105.472	0.178 *24*
γ[E1]	109.27 *17*	0.161 *16*
Am $K_{\beta 1}'$	119.960	0.066 *9*
Am $K_{\beta 2}'$	124.123	0.022 *3*
γ[M1+E2]	322.11 *25*	0.0276 *23*
γ[M1+E2]	343.2 *5*	~0.0014
γ(M1+E2)	356.37 *21*	0.131 *12*
γM1	381.68 *21*	0.55 *5*
γ[M1+E2]	388.91 *25*	0.0046 *7*
γ	407.0 *5*	~0.0009
γ[M1+E2]	423.17 *25*	0.0122 *14*
γ[E2]	448.5 *3*	~0.00023
γ[E1]	465.64 *21*	<0.00023

Atomic Electrons (^{243}Pu)

⟨e⟩=12.5 *12* keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
6-15	0.6	~6
18	0.8	4.3 *21*
19	0.6	3.2 *15*
20	1.0	~5
21-22	0.24	~1
23	1.2	5.5 *24*
24	0.40	~2
25-35	0.9	3.0 *14*
36	0.7	1.9 *9*
37-40	0.28	0.7 *3*
41	0.28	0.7 *3*
42-54	0.46	1.0 *4*
60	0.94	1.6 *3*
61	0.72	1.18 *24*
62-63	0.0039	0.0062 *25*
64	0.69	1.08 *22*
65-77	0.164	0.22 *5*
78	0.49	0.63 *13*
79-119	0.61	0.74 *7*
197-231	0.14	~0.06
257	0.83	0.32 *3*
264-303	0.024	~0.008
316-365	0.29	0.082 *10*
366-407	0.084	0.0222 *14*
417-466	0.0011	0.00025 *12*

Continuous Radiation (^{243}Pu)

⟨β-⟩=161 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.091 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0-10	β-	0.211	4.22
	IB	0.0082	
10-20	β-	0.62	4.12
	IB	0.0075	0.052
20-40	β-	2.38	8.0
	IB	0.0131	0.046
40-100	β-	15.0	21.7
	IB	0.028	0.044
100-300	β-	92	49.0
	IB	0.031	0.020
300-581	β-	51	13.9
	IB	0.0026	0.00076

$^{243}_{95}$Am(7380 *40* yr)

Mode: α, SF($2.2\ 2 \times 10^{-8}$ %)
Δ: 57171 *3* keV
SpA: 0.1993 Ci/g
Prod: multiple n-capture from ^{238}U; multiple n-capture from ^{239}Pu

Alpha Particles (^{243}Am)

⟨α⟩=5265.6 keV

α(keV)	α(%)
4698.7 *5*	0.0017 *5*
4918.4 *5*	9×10^{-5}
4930 *3*	0.00018
4946 *3*	0.0003
4997.*3*	0.0016 †
5008 *3*	

Alpha Particles (^{243}Am) (continued)

α(keV)	α(%)
5029 3	0.0022 §
5037.6 19	
5088 3	0.004
5112.7 5	0.005
5179.8 5	1.1
5234.3 5	11
5276.6 5	88
5319.4 5	0.12
5350.0 5	0.16

† 4997α + 5008α
§ 5029α + 5038α

Photons (^{243}Am)

⟨γ⟩=48.1 9 keV

γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
γM1+0.1%E2	31.136 4	0.066 6
γM1+13%E2	43.03 3	0.058 12
γE1	43.537 3	5.10 22
γ[E1]	50.8 11	0.0026 5
γM1+~39%E2	55.40 4	0.0092 18
γE1	74.672 3	60.0 12
γE1	86.57 3	0.30 3
γ(E2)	98.43 4	~0.008
γE1	117.70 3	0.55 7
γE1	141.97 4	0.114 12
γ[E1]	170.14 5	0.00120 24
γ[E1]	195.3 11	0.00084 17
γ	220.0 10	
γ	544.55 3	1.7 4 $\times 10^{-5}$
γ	587.579 11	
γ	631.116 11	0.00033 5
γ	662.251 11	0.00095 15

† 10% uncert(syst)

$^{243}_{96}$Cm(28.5 2 yr)

Mode: α(99.76 4 %), ϵ(0.24 4 %)
Δ: 57177.3 24 keV
SpA: 51.6 Ci/g
Prod: multiple n-capture from ^{238}U; multiple n-capture from ^{239}Pu

Alpha Particles (^{243}Cm)

⟨α⟩=5838 keV

α(keV)	α(%)
5226 15	0.0004
5267 5	0.0015
5316 5	0.0010
5323 5	0.003
5332 5	0.003
5519.7 7	0.0020
5532 5 ?	0.006
5537 5	0.0020
5569.4 5	0.007
5575 5 ?	0.007
5582.6 6	~0.009
5587 5	~0.020
5593 5 ?	0.010
5604.6 6	<0.010
5612 5	~0.030
5622 10 ?	0.06
5639 5	0.14
5646 5 ?	0.03
5681.5 5	0.20
5685.6 5	1.6

Alpha Particles (^{243}Cm) (continued)

α(keV)	α(%)
5713 5 ?	<0.040
5742.0 5	10.57 20
5785.9 5	73.3 10
5876 5	0.6
5905.6 5	0.10
5992.2 5	6.48 20
6010.3 5	1.0
6058.9 5	5
6066.6 5	1.5

Photons (^{243}Cm)

⟨γ⟩=131.6 15 keV

γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Pu L_ℓ	12.124	1.16 14
Pu L_α	14.262	18.5 17
Pu L_η	16.333	0.28 4
Pu L_β	18.074	18.7 24
Pu L_γ	21.624	4.2 6
γ_αM1+3.6%E2	44.665 3	0.116 12
γ_αM1+20%E2	49.4152 19	0.064 7
γ_αE2	57.2759 18	0.090 6
γ_αM1+E2	57.278 4	0.024 8
γ_αE1	61.462 4	0.0111 18
γ_αE2	67.8462 22	
γ_αM1+20%E2	88.057 18	
Pu $K_{\alpha2}$	99.522	14.4 4
γ_αE2	101.943 5	~0.009
Pu $K_{\alpha1}$	103.734	23.0 6
γ_αE1+0.3%M2	106.1272 23	0.262 23
γ_αE2	106.488 18	
Pu $K_{\beta1}$'	116.930	8.32 24
Pu $K_{\beta2}$'	120.974	2.87 9
γ_αM1	166.364 18	0.019 8
γ_αM1+0.08%E2	209.7554 17	3.27 9
γ_αM1+0.6%E2	228.1865 15	10.56 25
γ_αM1+1.7%E2	254.421 4	0.110 8
γ_αM1	272.852 4	0.083 7
γ_αM1+2.6%E2	277.6016 16	14.0 4
γ_αE2	285.4624 15	0.733 18
γ_α(M1+E2)	311.698 5	0.0175 20
γ_αE1+2.3%M2	315.8825 23	0.0183 13
γ_α[E2]	322.267 4	0.0063 21
γ_αE1+0.1%M2	334.3136 23	0.0237 16
γ_α[E1]	392.3 5	
γ_α[E1]	429.87 18	
γ_α[E1]	434.9 3	
γ_α[E1]	448.30 18	
γ_α[E1]	461.9 4	
γ_α[E1]	469.7 4	
γ_α[E1]	484.3 3	
γ_α[E1]	492.2 3	
γ_α[E1]	497.71 18	
γ_α[E1]	498.8 5	
γ_α	640.0 25	
γ_α	680.0 25	
γ_α	720.0 25	
γ_α	740.0 25	
γ_α	760.0 25	

†<0.1% uncert(syst)

Atomic Electrons (^{243}Cm)

⟨e⟩=112.9 18 keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
18	3.0	16.4 20
22	3.6	16.5 22
23 - 38	6.2	20 3
39	3.5	9.0 16
40 - 86	5.7	10.8 9
88	8.1	9.2 3
93 - 105	0.51	0.53 3

Atomic Electrons (^{243}Cm) (continued)

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
106	24.7	23.2 7
110 - 151	0.491	0.361 18
156	27.2	17.5 6
160 - 166	0.113	0.069 3
187	3.35	1.79 6
190 - 204	0.93	0.455 16
205	8.4	4.09 13
206 - 253	4.92	2.24 4
254	7.8	3.07 10
255 - 304	4.52	1.68 3
306 - 334	0.0041	0.0013 4

$^{243}_{97}$Bk(4.5 2 h)

Mode: ϵ(~ 99.85 %), α(~ 0.15 %)
Δ: 58682 6 keV
SpA: 2.87×10^6 Ci/g
Prod: ^{241}Am(α,2n); ^{242}Cm(d,n); ^{243}Am(α,4n)

Alpha Particles (^{243}Bk)

⟨α⟩= 9.8 3 keV

α(keV)	α(%)
6182 4	0.0058 8
6210 3	0.0204 13
6394 25	~0.00030
6446 5	0.0010 3
6502 4	0.0104 10
6542 4	0.0291 19
6573.8 22	0.0384 24
6605 5	~0.0010
6666 4	~0.0018
6718.0 22	0.0188 13
6758.1 22	0.0231 15

Photons (^{243}Bk)

⟨γ⟩=176 41 keV

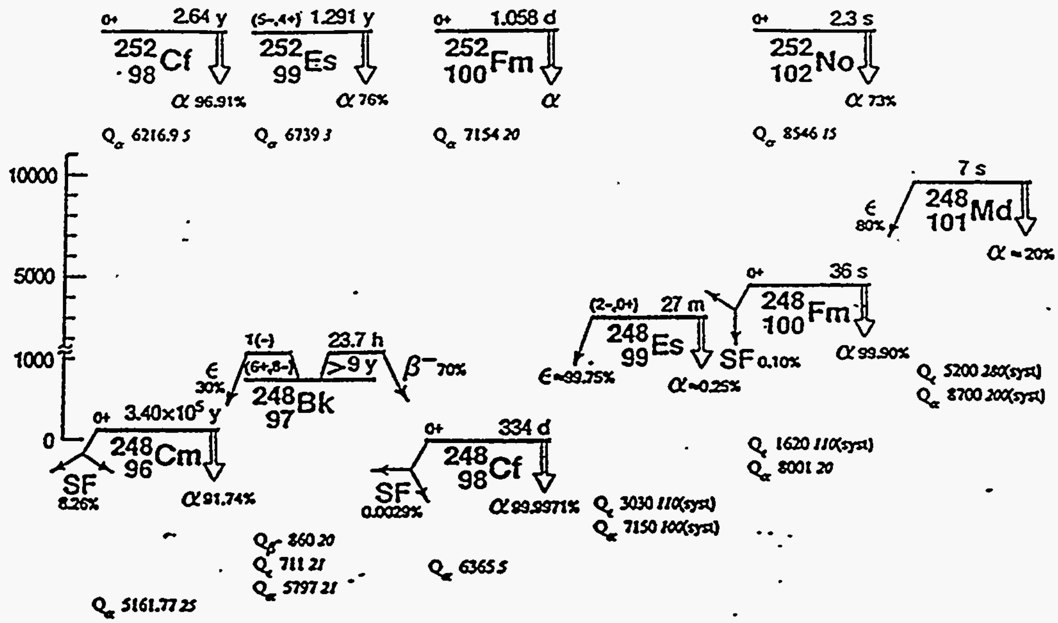
γmode	γ(keV)	γ(%)
γ_ϵ[M1+E2]	40.7 5	~0.006
γE2	87.4 1	
γ_ϵ(E1)	146.6 5	0.012 5
γ_ϵ(E1)	187.4 4	0.060 15
γ_ϵ[M1]	557 4	0.015 3
γ_ϵ	755 2	10.0 20
γ_ϵ	840 40	3.0 6
γ_ϵ	946 2	~8

$^{243}_{98}$Cf(10.7 5 min)

Mode: ϵ(~ 86 %), α(~ 14 %)
Δ: 60910 140 keV syst
SpA: 7.2×10^7 Ci/g
Prod: ^{235}U(^{12}C,4n); ^{236}U(^{12}C,5n); ^{238}U(^{12}C,7n); ^{242}Cm(^{3}He,2n)

A=248

NDS 32, 119 (1981)



$^{248}_{96}$Cm(3.40 3 $\times 10^5$ yr)

Mode: α(91.74 3 %), SF(8.26 3 %)
Δ: 67388 5 keV
SpA: 0.00424 Ci/g
Prod: daughter ^{252}Cf
multiple n-capture from ^{238}U;
multiple n-capture from ^{239}Pu;
multiple n-capture from ^{244}Cm

Alpha Particles (^{248}Cm)

⟨α⟩=4652.4 3 keV

α(keV)	α(%)
4776.0 15	<0.009
4931.1 5	0.070 11
5034.93 25	16.54 17
5078.45 25	75.1 4

$^{248}_{97}$Bk(>9 yr)

decay not observed
Δ: 68099 21 keV
SpA: <160 Ci/g
Prod: ^{246}Cm(α,pn)

$^{248}_{97}$Bk(23.7 2 h)

Mode: β-(70 5 %), ε(30 5 %)
Δ: 68099 21 keV
SpA: 5.33$\times 10^5$ Ci/g
Prod: ^{247}Bk(n,γ); ^{245}Cm(α,p)

Photons (^{248}Bk)

⟨γ⟩=55 6 keV

γ_{mode}	γ(keV)	γ(%)†
Cm L_ℓ	12.633	0.40 10
Cf L_ℓ	13.146	~0.28
Cm L_α	14.939	6.0 14
Cf L_α	15.636	~4
Cm L_η	17.314	0.079 20
Cf L_η	18.347	~0.10
Cm L_β	19.083	5.7 14
Cf L_β	20.303	~5
Cm L_γ	22.966	1.3 3
Cf L_γ	24.273	~1
γ_β[E2]	41.3 10	~0.016
γ_ϵE2	43.399 25	~0.002
Cm $K_{\alpha2}$	104.586	6.2 12
Cm $K_{\alpha1}$	109.271	9.8 20
Cf $K_{\alpha2}$	109.826	0.0160 6
Cf $K_{\alpha1}$	115.032	0.0249 9
Cm $K_{\beta1}$'	123.059	3.6 7
Cm $K_{\beta2}$'	127.344	1.25 25
Cf $K_{\beta1}$'	129.436	0.0093 3
Cf $K_{\beta2}$'	133.949	0.00328 13
γ_βE1	550.7 1	5.0 10

† uncert(syst): 17% for ε, 7.1% for β-

Atomic Electrons (^{248}Bk)

⟨e⟩=10.5 15 keV

e_{bin}(keV)	⟨e⟩(keV)	e(%)
15	0.06	~0.37
16	1.5	~10
19	0.93	4.9 12
20	0.9	~4
21	1.7	~8
24	0.76	3.2 10
25	1.0	4.1 18
26	0.018	~0.07
35	1.0	~3
36	0.8	~2
37 - 39	0.20	0.52 18
40	0.6	~1
41 - 90	0.53	0.94 23
95 - 129	0.222	0.217 17
416	0.229	0.0552 16
525 - 551	0.0750	0.01415 24

Continuous Radiation (^{248}Bk)

⟨β-⟩=174 keV;⟨IB⟩=0.52 keV

E_{bin}(keV)		⟨ ⟩(keV)	(%)
0 - 10	β-	0.095	1.90
	IB	0.0085	
10 - 20	β-	0.281	1.88
	IB	0.0095	0.064
20 - 40	β-	1.10	3.68
	IB	0.0151	0.053
40 - 100	β-	7.2	10.4
	IB	0.134	0.162
100 - 300	β-	53	27.2
	IB	0.32	0.26
300 - 600	β-	93	21.9
	IB	0.027	0.0071
600 - 860	β-	20.4	3.06
	IB	0.00076	0.000120

EXPERIMENT RENEWAL FORM
(Please print or type)

EXPERIMENT:

Title of experiment:	Electron Spectroscopy of Actinides
I.D. Number:	93-012
Beamline:	7.0
Date of Original Form/Experiment:	08 April 1994
Date of Completion of this form:	18 Jan. 1996

EXPERIMENTER IN CHARGE:

Name:	David Shuh
Affiliation:	LBNL
Address:	70A-1147A, LBNL, Berkeley, CA
Phone:	(510) 486-6937
Local Address:	MS 70A-1150, LBNL, Berkeley, CA
Local Phone:	(510) 486-6937

List Schedules Attached (from ALS Experiment Form):

Schedule A and attachments

Check box if Renewal Request does not include changes: ☐

Check box if Renewal Request includes changes: ☒

Attach Experiment Modification Form if changes are included in renewal.

18 Jan. 1996

Signature/Experimenter-In-Charge   Date

EXPERIMENT MODIFICATION FORM

(Please print or type)

EXPERIMENT:

Title of experiment:	Electron Spectroscopy of Actinides
I.D. Number:	93-012
Beamline:	7.0
Date of completion of this form:	18 Jan. 1996

EXPERIMENTER-IN-CHARGE:

Name:	David Shuh
Office Phone:	(510) 486-6937

List modifications to the experiment (completed by Experimenter In Charge) (Operations Coordinator will determine type of change)	Type of Change: Minor	Significant
Cleaver installed in special prep chamber to permit cleavage of sample ingot.		
Four samples allowed on the ALS floor at any one time.		
Two samples permitted in the vacuum chamber simultaneously.		
Increased amount of sample materials permitted for experiments:		

	0.5% limit	SpA	Allowed Mass
238 uranium	75 µCi	3.33×10^{-7} Ci/g	~2 g
237 neptunium	75 nCi	7.05×10^{-4} Ci/g	100 µg
242 plutonium	75 nCi	3.926×10^{-3} Ci/g	19 µg
248 curium	75 nCi	4.24×10^{-3} Ci/g	17 µg

Addition of three new elements:

	0.5% limit	SpA	Allowed Mass
99 technetium	15 µCi	1.7×10^{-2} Ci/g	440 µg
243 americium	75 nCi	0.199 Ci/g	375 ng
232 thorium	750 nCi	1.1×10^{-7} Ci/g	145 mg

Schedules from ALS Experiment Form Attached: Schedules A and attachment

_______________ 18 Jan. 1996
Signature/Experimenter-in-Charge — Date

_______________ OR _______________
Approval/Operations Coordinator — Date
Approval/ALS EH&S Program Manager or Designee — Date

I.D. Number:

Substance (Include samples and CAS No.—If applicable)	Radio Active	Cryogenic*	Flamm.	Corrosive	Carcinogenic	Total Volume	Quantity Required on Floor	State (gas, solid, or liquid)	Point of Discharge (air, water waste, none)
uranium-238	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	~1/4 cc	<5 g	SOLID	NONE
neptunium-237	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	1×10^{-5} cc	200 ug	SOLID	NONE
plutonium-242	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	↓	38 ug	SOLID	NONE
curium-248	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	↓	35 ug	SOLID	NONE
americium-243	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	↓	44 ug	SOLID	NONE
technetium-99	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	8×10^{-6} cc	880 ug	SOLID	NONE
thorium-232	yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	1×10^{-2} cc	145 mg	SOLID	NONE

* Cryogenic systems can be portential pressure hazards. Therefore, the design of cryogenic systems must be reviewed by a qualified LBL mechanical engineer. Precautions when handling cryogenics are described in Chapter 7 of PUB-3000, with additional information found in Chapter 30.

Addendum to the ALS Experimental Safety Form
Renewal for Cm Microspot Experiments

Jerry Bucher, Actinide Chemistry Group, CSD, LBL, (510) 486-4484
Norman Edelstein, Actinide Chemistry Group, CSD, LBL, (510) 486-5624
David Shuh, Actinide Chemistry Group, CSD, LBL, (510) 486-6937

02 Nov. 1994

This is an addendum to the ALS Experimental Safety Form Renewal for the continuation of curium microspot experiments on beamlines 7.0 and 10.3.1. There is the addition of the low activity isotopes ^{238}U, ^{237}Np, and ^{242}Pu to the list of permissible sample materials. There will also be continued use of ^{248}Cm. These materials are alpha-emitters with negligible gamma fields.

The samples to be examined immediately will be ^{248}Cm to complete work on curium and the initial investigation of one or more of the other radionuclides, time permitting. The preliminary date for the next run of these sample materials has been tentatively scheduled on 15-18 Nov. 1994 with beamline 7.0 personnel. All procedures requiring EH&S assistance will be scheduled as far in advance as experimentally feasible.

The previous addendum to the original ALS Experimental Safety Form, an example of the radiation survey logsheet, the previously approved RWA (RWP), and copies of pertinent information relating to the radionuclides of interest are attached to this addendum.

PROCEDURES

Sample Preparation

The sample preparation will follow the previously approved procedures. However, the initial experience gained from sample preparation and experimental work at beamline 7.0, will allow the use of even less radioactive material than before. This safety addendum reflects material amounts used at the previous levels. All sample preparation and characterization of the activity of the samples will be done in Bldg. 70A-1129, 1145 under existing RWA procedures. The radionuclides used as sample materials will be prepared by dilution and delivered to the surface of a Pt counting disk or to a graphite disk (with a thin layer of Pt on the backside) using a microliter pipette. The resulting material will be primarily oxides of the particular radionuclide. The aqueous solvent will be removed by inductive heating. The radionuclide will be bonded to the substrate during this process as well. The samples will be observed under a microscope and the radioactivity characterized in a calibrated alpha spectrometer to determine the total activity. Each sample will be limited to a maximum of 20 nCi total activity and less material will be used when possible. The amount of material will be typically around 1μg or less. The adhesion of the radionuclide to the substrate will be determined by testing sample structures to ensure that there is no loose active material. The sample will be loaded onto the sample holder to be used on beamline 7.0 or 10.3.1 at this time. Thus, there will be no handling of the sample on the experimental floor with exception of unpacking, loading, unloading, and re-packaging to transport back to the 70A-1129,1145 laboratories. The properties of the various isotopes to be used as sample materials and the allowable (20 nCi) limits are summarized in Table I. The sample isotopes are never completely isotopically pure, thus a substantial portion of the total activity of the radionuclide sample may result from trace amounts of isotopic impurities.

ALS PROCEDURES

Only one sample at a time will be brought to the ALS and there will be only one sample resident on the ALS floor at any time. Sample identification and the results of the alpha spectroscopy (total activity) will be provided to the ALS EH&S monitor, as well as to ALS control room and operations personnel when the sample is brought to the ALS.

The sample will be packaged and removed from the preparation laboratories in conjunction with EH&S, as per standard operating procedures. The sample container will be labeled "CAUTION-Radioactive Material" to warn personnel that a radioactive source is present. The samples will be transported to the ALS, with prior notification of the ALS EH&S monitor, in accordance with EH&S regulations.

Swipes of the sample will be taken by the EH&S monitor upon placement in the chamber and after each use of a sample. The sample will be loaded into the experimental chamber with a procedure utilizing laboratory coats, gloves, alpha meter, TLD/film badges, and beta-gamma meters that will be brought to the ALS by appropriately trained/supervised personnel from the Actinide Chemistry Group. The sample chamber or endstation will be labeled "CAUTION-Radioactive Material" to warn personnel that a radioactive sample is present.

Beamline 7.0
The radionuclide substrate and microsample will be affixed with spring-loaded clips or spot-welded clips to the sample holder from beamline 7.0. The sample will be loaded into the sample load lock immediately. The sample will be transferred under vacuum into the photoemission spectrometer on beamline 7.0 (Eli Rotenberg and Jonathon Denlinger, local contacts). The sample may require a brief ion bombardment to clean the surface, then the electron spectroscopy measurements will be performed.

The sample will be removed from the chamber, swipes taken of the sample transfer apparatus, and returned to 70A-1129,1145 for assay. Swipes of the vacuum chamber will be taken after the chamber is vented to atmosphere for the first convenient opportunity following the completion of these experiments. The total activity of the sample will be determined to ensure that no material has been lost. The sample will be re-counted and the results given to the ALS Safety Officers. Radiation survey logsheets will also be given to EH&S personnel. At this time, another sample may be taken to the ALS by the aforementioned procedures.

Beamline 10.3.1
These experiments are in the process of being scheduled. The procedures for the microprobe beamline experiments will be the same as detailed for beamline 7.0, with the exception that the samples do not have to be placed in a vacuum chamber. Thus, the same counting, transportation, and swiping protocols will be employed. The sample will be brought to the ALS in a closed container already mounted on the microprobe sample holder contained within multiply sealed 0.002" polyethylene bags or other multiply-contained sample holder.