(3) Quantities of licensed material requiring labeling. The following tables contain quantities† of licensed material requiring labeling:

Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Hydrogen-3	1,000	Vanadium 47	1,000
Beryllium-7	1,000	Vanadium-48	100
Beryllium-10	1	Vanadium-49	1,000
Carbon-11	1,000	Chromium-48	1,000
Carbon-14	1,000	Chromium-49	1,000
Fluorine-18	1,000	Chromium-51	1,000
Sodium-22	10	Manganese-51	1,000
Sodium-24	100	Manganese-52m	1,000
Magnesium-28	100	Manganese-52	100
Aluminum-26	10	Manganese-53	1,000
Silicon-31	1,000	Manganese-54	100
Silicon-32	1	Manganese-56	1,000
Phosphorus-32	10	Iron-52	100
Phosphorus-33	100	Iron-55	100
Sulfur-35	100	Iron-59	10
Chlorine-36	10	Iron-60	1
Chlorine-38	1,000	Cobalt-55	100
Chlorine-39	1,000	Cobalt-56	10
Argon-39	1,000	Cobalt-57	100
Argon-41	1,000	Cobalt-58m	1,000
Potassium-40	100	Cobalt-58	100
Potassium-42	1,000	Cobalt-60m	1,000
Potassium-43	1,000	Cobalt-60	1
Potassium-44	1,000	Cobalt-61	1,000
Potassium-45	1,000	Cobalt-62m	1,000
Calcium-41	100	Nickel-56	100
Calcium-45	100	Nickel-57	100
Calcium-47	100	Nickel-59	100
Scandium-43	1,000	Nickel-63	100
Scandium-44m	100	Nickel-65	1,000
Scandium-44	100	Nickel-66	10
Scandium-46	10	Copper-60	1,000
Scandium-47	100	Copper-61	1,000
Scandium-48	100	Copper-64	1,000
Scandium-49	1,000	Copper-67	1,000
Titanium-44	1	Zinc-62	100
Titanium-45	1,000	Zinc-63	1,000

* To convert microcurie (μCi) to kilobecquerel, multiply the microcurie value by 37.

Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Zinc-65	10	Bromine-74m	1,000
Zinc-69m	100	Bromine-74	1,000
Zinc-69	1,000	Bromine-75	1,000
Zinc-71m	1,000	Bromine-76	100
Zinc-72	100	Bromine-77	1,000
Gallium-65	1,000	Bromine-80m	1,000
Gallium-66	100	Bromine-80	1,000
Gallium-67	1,000	Bromine-82	100
Gallium-68	1,000	Bromine-83	1,000
Gallium-70	1,000	Bromine-84	1,000
Gallium-72	100	Krypton-74	1,000
Gallium-73	1,000	Krypton-85	1,000
Germanium-66	1,000	Krypton-87	1,000
Germanium-67	1,000	Krypton-88	1,000
Germanium-68	10	Rubidium-79	1,000
Germanium-69	1,000	Rubidium-81m	1,000
Germanium-71	1,000	Rubidium-81	1,000
Germanium-75	1,000	Rubidium-82m	1,000
Germanium-77	1,000	Rubidium-83	100
Germanium-78	1,000	Rubidium-84	100
Arsenic-69	1,000	Rubidium-86	100
Arsenic-70	1,000	Rubidium-87	100
Arsenic-71	100	Rubidium-88	1,000
Arsenic-72	100	Rubidium-89	1,000
Arsenic-73	100	Strontium-80	100
Arsenic-74	100	Strontium-81	1,000
Arsenic-76	100	Strontium-83	100
Arsenic-77	100	Strontium-85m	1,000
Arsenic-78	1,000	Strontium-85	100
Selenium-70	1,000	Strontium-87m	1,000
Selenium-73m	1,000	Strontium-89	10
Selenium-73	100	Strontium-90	0.1
Selenium-75	100	Strontium-91	100
Selenium-79	100	Strontium-92	100
Selenium-81m	1,000	Yttrium-86m	1,000
Selenium-81	1,000	Yttrium-86	100
Selenium-83	1,000	Yttrium-87	100

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Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Yttrium-88	10	Technitium-96m	1,000
Yttrium-90m	1,000	Technitium-96	100
Yttrium-90	10	Technitium-97m	100
Yttrium-91m	1,000	Technitium-97	1,000
Yttrium-91	10	Technitium-98	10
Yttrium-92	100	Technitium-99m	1,000
Yttrium-93	100	Technitium-99	100
Yttrium-94	1,000	Technitium-101	1,000
Yttrium-95	1,000	Technitium-104	1,000
Zirconium-86	100	Ruthenium-94	1,000
Zirconium-88	10	Ruthenium-97	1,000
Zirconium-89	100	Ruthenium-103	100
Zirconium-93	1	Ruthenium-105	1,000
Zirconium-95	10	Ruthenium-106	1
Zirconium-97	100	Rhodium-99m	1,000
Niobium-88	1,000	Rhodium-99	100
Krypton-76	1,000	Rhodium-100	100
Krypton-77	1,000	Rhodium-101m	1,000
Krypton-79	1,000	Rhodium-101	10
Krypton-81	1,000	Rhodium-102m	10
Krypton-83m	1,000	Rhodium-102	10
Krypton-85m	1,000	Niobium-89	
Niobium-94	1	(66 min)	1,000
Niobium-95m	100	Niobium-89	
Niobium-85	100	(122 min)	1,000
Niobium-96	100	Niobium-90	100
Niobium-97	1,000	Niobium-93m	10
Niobium-98	1,000	Silver-104	1,000
Molybdenum-90	100	Silver-105	100
Molybdenum-93m	100	Silver-106m	100
Molybdenum-93	10	Silver-106	1,000
Molybdenum-99	100	Silver-108m	1
Molybdenum-101	1,000	Silver-110m	10
Technitium-93m	1,000	Silver-111	100
Technitium-93	1,000	Silver-112	100
Technitium-94m	1,000	Silver-115	1,000
Technitium-94	1,000	Cadmium-104	1,000

* To convert microcurie (μCi) to kilobecquerel, multiply the microcurie value by 37.

Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Cadmium-107	1,000	Silver-104m	1,000
Cadmium-109	1	Antimony-116	1,000
Cadmium-113m	0.1	Antimony-117	1,000
Cadmium-113	100	Antimony-118m	1,000
Cadmium-115m	10	Antimony-119	1,000
Cadmium-115	100	Antimony-120	
Cadmium-117m	1,000	(16m)	1,000
Cadmium-117	1,000	Antimony-120	
Indium-109	1,000	(5.76d)	100
Indium-110m		Antimony-122	100
(69.1m)	1,000	Antimony-124m	1,000
Indium-110m		Antimony-124	10
(4.9h)	1,000	Antimony-125	100
Indium-111	100	Antimony-126m	1,000
Indium-112	1,000	Antimony-126	100
Indium-113m	1,000	Antimony-127	100
Indium-114m	10	Antimony-128	
Indium-115m	1,000	(10.4m)	1,000
Indium-115	100	Antimony-128	
Indium-116m	1,000	(9.01h)	100
Indium-117m	1,000	Antimony-129	100
Indium-117	1,000	Antimony-130	1,000
Indium-119m	1,000	Antimony-131	1,000
Tin-110	100	Tellurium-116	1,000
Tin-111	1,000	Tellurium-121m	10
Tin-113	100	Tellurium-121	100
Rhodium-103m	1,000	Tellurium-123m	10
Rhodium-105	100	Tellurium-123	100
Rhodium-106m	1,000	Tellurium-125m	10
Rhodium-107	1,000	Tellurium-127m	10
Palladium-100	100	Tellurium-127	1,000
Palladium-101	1,000	Tellurium-129m	10
Palladium-103	100	Tin-117m	100
Palladium-107	10	Tin-119m	100
Palladium-109	100	Tin-121m	100
Silver-102	1,000	Tin-121	1,000
Silver-103	1,000	Tin-123m	1,000

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Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Tin-123	10	Cesium-137	10
Tin-125	10	Tellurium-129	1,000
Tin-126	10	Tellurium-131m	10
Tin-127	1,000	Tellurium-131	100
Tin-128	1,000	Tellurium-132	10
Antimony-115	1,000	Tellurium-133m	100
Antimony-116m	1,000	Tellurium-133	1,000
Iodine-131	1	Tellurium-134	1,000
Iodine-132m	100	Iodine-120m	1,000
Iodine-132	100	Iodine-120	100
Iodine-133	10	Iodine-121	1,000
Iodine-134	1,000	Iodine-123	100
Iodine-135	100	Iodine-124	10
Xenon-120	1,000	Iodine-125	1
Xenon-121	1,000	Iodine-126	1
Xenon-122	1,000	Iodine-128	1,000
Xenon-123	1,000	Iodine-129	1
Xenon-125	1,000	Iodine-130	10
Xenon-127	1,000	Lanthanum-140	100
Xenon-129m	1,000	Lanthanum-141	100
Xenon-131m	1,000	Lanthanum-142	1,000
Xenon-133m	1,000	Lanthanum-143	1,000
Xenon-133	1,000	Cerium-134	100
Xenon-135m	1,000	Cerium-135	100
Xenon-135	1,000	Cerium-137m	100
Xenon-138	1,000	Cerium-137	1,000
Cesium-125	1,000	Cerium-139	100
Cesium-127	1,000	Cerium-141	100
Cesium-129	1,000	Cerium-143	100
Cesium-130	1,000	Cerium-144	1
Cesium-131	1,000	Praseodymium-136	1,000
Cesium-132	100	Praseodymium-137	1,000
Cesium-134m	1,000	Praseodymium-138m	1,000
Cesium-134	10	Praseodymium-139	1,000
Cesium-135m	1,000	Praseodymium-142m	1,000
Cesium-135	100	Praseodymium-142	100
Cesium-136	10	Praseodymium-143	100

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Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Praseodymium-144	1,000	Europium-152	1
Praseodymium-145	100	Europium-154	1
Praseodymium-147	1,000	Europium-155	10
Neodymium-136	1,000	Europium-156	100
Neodymium-138	100	Europium-157	100
Neodymium-139m	1,000	Europium-158	1,000
Neodymium-139	1,000	Gadolinium-145	1,000
Cesium-138	1,000	Gadolinium-146	10
Barium-126	1,000	Gadolinium-147	100
Barium-128	100	Gadolinium-148	0.001
Barium-131m	1,000	Gadolinium-149	100
Barium-131	100	Gadolinium-151	10
Barium-133m	100	Gadolinium-152	100
Barium-133	100	Neodymium-141	1,000
Barium-135m	100	Neodymium-147	100
Barium-139	1,000	Neodymium-149	1,000
Barium-140	100	Neodymium-151	1,000
Barium-141	1,000	Promethium-141	1,000
Barium-142	1,000	Promethium-143	100
Lanthanum-131	1,000	Promethium-144	10
Lanthanum-132	100	Promethium-145	10
Lanthanum-135	1,000	Promethium-146	1
Lanthanum-137	10	Promethium-147	10
Lanthanum-138	100	Promethium-148m	10
Samarium-153	100	Promethium-148	10
Samarium-155	1,000	Promethium-149	100
Samarium-156	1,000	Promethium-150	1,000
Europium-145	100	Proemthium-151	100
Europium-146	100	Samarium-141m	1,000
Europium-147	100	Samarium-141	1,000
Europium-148	10	Samarium-142	1,000
Europium-149	100	Samarium-145	100
Europium-150		Samarium-146	1
(12.62h)	100	Samarium-147	100
Europium-150		Samarium-151	10
(34.2y)	1	Dysprosium-166	100
Europium-152m	100	Holmium-1155	1,000

* To convert microcurie (μCi) to kilobecquerel, multiply the microcurie value by 37.

Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Holmium-157	1,000	Dysprosium-155	1,000
Holmium-159	1,000	Dysprosium-157	1,000
Holmium-161	1,000	Dysprosium-159	100
Holmium-162m	1,000	Dysprosium-165	1,000
Holmium-162	1,000	Hafnium-173	1,000
Holmium-164m	1,000	Hafnium-175	100
Holmium-164	1,000	Hafnium-177m	1,000
Holmium-166m	1	Hafnium-178m	0.1
Holmium-166	100	Hafnium-179m	10
Holmium-167	1,000	Hafnium-180m	1,000
Erbium-161	1,000	Hafnium-181	10
Erbium-165	1,000	Hafnium-182m	1,000
Erbium-169	100	Hafnium-182	0.1
Erbium-171	100	Hafnium-183	1,000
Erbium-172	100	Hafnium-184	100
Thulium-162	1,000	Tantalum-172	1,000
Thulium-166	100	Tantalum-173	1,000
Thulium-167	100	Tantalum-174	1,000
Thulium-170	10	Tantalum-175	1,000
Gadolinium-153	10	Tantalum-176	100
Gadolinium-159	100	Tantalum-177	1,000
Terbium-147	1,000	Tantalum-178	1,000
Terbium-149	100	Tantalum-179	100
Terbium-150	1,000	Tantalum-180m	1,000
Terbium-151	100	Tantalum-180	100
Terbium-153	1,000	Thulium-171	10
Terbium-154	100	Thulium-172	100
Terbium-155	1,000	Thulium-173	100
Terbium-156m		Thulium-175	1,000
(5.0h)	1,000	Ytterbium-162	1,000
Terbium-156m		Ytterbium-166	100
(24.4h)	1,000	Ytterbium-167	1,000
Terbium-156	100	Ytterbium-169	100
Terbium-157	10	Ytterbium-175	100
Terbium-158	1	Ytterbium-177	1,000
Terbium-160	10	Ytterbium-178	1,000
Terbium-161	100	Lutetium-169	100

* To convert microcurie (μCi) to kilobecquerel, multiply the microcurie value by 37.

Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Lutetium-170	100	Tungsten-176	1,000
Lutetium-171	100	Tungsten-177	1,000
Lutetium-172	100	Tungsten-178	1,000
Lutetium-173	10	Tungsten-179	1,000
Lutetium-174m	10	Tungsten-181	1,000
Lutetium-174	10	Tungsten-185	100
Lutetium-176m	1,000	Tungsten-187	100
Lutetium-176	100	Tungsten-188	10
Lutetium-177m	10	Rhenium-177	1,000
Lutetium-177	100	Rhenium-178	1,000
Lutetium-178m	1,000	Rhenium-181	1,000
Lutetium-178	1,000	Rhenium-182	
Lutetium-179	1,000	(12.7h)	1,000
Hafnium-170	100	Rhenium-182	
Hafnium-172	1	(64.0h)	100
Rhenium-188	100	Rhenium-184m	10
Rhenium-189	100	Rhenium-184	100
Osmium-180	1,000	Rhenium-186m	10
Osmium-181	1,000	Rhenium-186	100
Osmium-182	100	Rhenium-187	1,000
Osmium-185	100	Rhenium-188m	1,000
Osmium-189m	1,000	Mercury-194	1
Osmium-191m	1,000	Mercury-195m	100
Osmium-191	100	Mercury-195	1,000
Osmium-193	100	Mercury-197m	100
Osmium-194	100	Mercury-197	1,000
Iridium-182	1,000	Mercury-199m	1,000
Iridium-184	1,000	Mercury-203	100
Iridium-185	1,000	Thallium-194m	1,000
Iridium-186	100	Thalllium-194	1,000
Iridium-187	1,000	Thallium-195	1,000
Tantalum-182m	1,000	Thallium-197	1,000
Tantalum-182	10	Thallium-198m	1,000
Tantalum-183	100	Thallium-198	1,000
Tantalum-184	100	Thallium-199	1,000
Tantalum-185	1,000	Thallium-200	1,000
Tantalum-186	1,000	Thallium-201	1,000

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Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Iridium-188	100	Francium-223	100
Iridium-189	100	Radium-223	0.1
Iridium-190m	1,000	Radium-224	0.1
Iridium-190	100	Radium-225	0.1
Iridium-192m	1	Radium-226	0.1
Iridium-192	10	Radium-227	1,000
Iridium-194m	10	Thallium-202	100
Iridium-194	100	Thallium-204	100
Iridium-195m	1,000	Lead-195m	1,000
Iridium-195	1,000	Lead-198	1,000
Platinum-186	1,000	Lead-199	1,000
Platinum-188	100	Lead-200	100
Platinum-189	1,000	Lead-201	1,000
Platinum-191	100	Lead-202m	1,000
Platinum-193m	100	Lead-202	10
Platinum-193	1,000	Lead-203	1,000
Platinum-195m	100	Lead-205	100
Platinum-197m	1,000	Lead-209	1,000
Platinum-197	100	Lead-210	0.01
Platinum-199	1,000	Lead-211	100
Platinum-200	100	Lead-212	1
Gold-193	1,000	Lead-214	100
Gold-194	100	Bismuth-200	1,000
Gold-195	10	Bismuth-201	1,000
Gold-198m	100	Bismuth-202	1,000
Gold-198	100	Bismuth-203	100
Gold-199	100	Bismuth-205	100
Gold-200m	100	Bismuth-206	100
Gold-200	1,000	Bismuth-207	10
Gold-201	1,000	Bismuth-210m	0.1
Mercury-193m	100	Bismuth-210	1
Mercury-193	1,000	Bismuth-212	10
Astatine-207	100	Bismuth-213	10
Astatine-211	10	Bismuth-214	100
Radon-220	1	Polonium-203	1,000
Radon-222	1	Polonium-205	1,000
Francium-222	100	Polonium-207	1,000

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Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Polonium-210	0.1	Uranium-233	0.001
Neptunium-234	100	Uranium-234	0.001
Neptunium-235	100	Uranium-235	0.001
Neptunium-236		Uranium-236	0.001
(1.15x10y)	0.001	Uranium-237	100
Neptunium-236		Uranium-238	100
(22.5h)	1	Uranium-239	1,000
Neptunium-237	0.001	Uranium-240	100
Neptunium-238	10	Uranium-natural	100
Neptunium-239	100	Neptunium-232	100
Neptunium-240	1,000	Neptunium-233	1,000
Plutonium-234	10	Berkelium-246	100
Radium-228	0.1	Berkelium-247	0.001
Actinium-224	1	Berkelium-249	0.1
Actinium-225	0.01	Berkelium-250	10
Actinium-226	0.1	Californium-244	100
Actinium-227	0.001	Californium-246	1
Actinium-228	1	Californium-248	0.01
Thorium-226	10	Plutonium-235	1,000
Thorium-227	0.01	Plutonium-236	0.001
Thorium-228	0.001	Plutonium-237	100
Thorium-229	0.001	Plutonium-238	0.001
Thorium-230	0.001	Plutonium-239	0.001
Thorium-231	100	Plutonium-240	0.001
Thorium-232	100	Plutonium-241	0.01
Thorium-234	10	Plutonium-242	0.001
Thorium-natural	100	Plutonium-243	1,000
Protactinium-227	10	Plutonium-244	0.001
Protactinium-228	1	Plutonium-245	100
Protactinium-230	0.1	Americium-237	1,000
Protactinium-231	0.001	Americium-238	100
Protactinium-232	1	Americium-239	1,000
Protactinium-233	100	Americium-240	100
Protactinium-234	100	Americium-241	0.001
Uranium-230	0.01	Americium-242m	0.001
Uranium-231	100	Americium-242	10
Uranium-232	0.001	Americium-243	0.001

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Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*	Radionuclide	Quantity (μCi)*
Americium-244m	100	Einsteinium-251	100
Americium-244	10	Einsteinium-253	0.1
Americium-245	1,000	Einsteinium-254m	1
Americium-246m	1,000	Einsteinium-254	0.01
Americium-246	1,000	Fermium-252	1
Curium-238	100	Fermium-253	1
Curium-240	0.1	Californium-249	0.001
Curium-241	1	Californium-250	0.001
Curium-242	0.01	Californium-251	0.001
Curium-243	0.001	Californium-252	0.001
Curium-244	0.001	Californium-253	0.1
Curium-245	0.001	Californium-254	0.001
Curium-246	0.001	Fermium-254	10
Curium-247	0.001	Fermium-255	1
Curium-248	0.001	Fermium-257	0.01
Curium-249	1,000	Mendelevium-257	10
Berkelium-245	100	Mendelevium-258	0.01
Einsteinium-250	100		
Any alpha-emitting radionuclide not listed above or mixtures of alpha emitters of unknown composition	0.001	Any radionuclide other than alpha-emitting radionuclides not listed above, or mixtures of beta emitters of unknown composition	0.01

* To convert microcurie (μCi) to kilobecquerel, multiply the microcurie value by 37.

NOTE: For purposes of subsections (aa)(5), (dd)(1), and (ww)(1) of this subsection where there is involved a combination of radionuclides in known amounts, the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: determine, for each radionuclide in the combination, the ratio between the quantity present in the combination and the limit otherwise established for the specific radionuclide when not in combination. The sum of such ratios for all radionuclides in the combination may not exceed "1" -- that is, unity.

†The quantities listed above were derived by taking 1/10th of the most restrictive ALI listed in Columns 1 and 2 of Table I of subsection (ggg)(2) of this section, rounding to the nearest factor of 10, and constraining the values listed between 0.001 and 1,000 microcuries (37 becquerels and 37 megabecquerels). Values of 100 microcuries (3.7 megabecquerels) have been assigned for radionuclides having a radioactive half-life in excess of E+9 years, except rhenium, 1,000 microcuries (37 megabecquerels), to take into account their low specific activity.

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(4) Classification and characteristics of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW).

(A) Classification of radioactive waste for land disposal.

(*i*) Considerations. Determination of the classification of LLRW involves two considerations. First, consideration must be given to the concentration of long-lived radionuclides (and their shorter-lived precursors) whose potential hazard will persist long after such precautions as institutional controls, improved waste form, and deeper disposal have ceased to be effective. These precautions delay the time when long-lived radionuclides could cause exposures. In addition, the magnitude of the potential dose is limited by the concentration and availability of the radionuclide at the time of exposure. Second, consideration must be given to the concentration of shorter-lived radionuclides for which requirements on institutional controls, waste form, and disposal methods are effective.

(*ii*) Classes of waste.

(*I*) Class A waste is waste that is usually segregated from other waste classes at the disposal site. The physical form and characteristics of Class A waste must meet the minimum requirements set forth in subparagraph (B)(*i*) of this paragraph. If Class A waste also meets the stability requirements set forth in subparagraph (B)(*ii*) of this paragraph, it is not necessary to segregate the waste for disposal.

(*II*) Class B waste is waste that must meet more rigorous requirements on waste form to ensure stability after disposal. The physical form and characteristics of Class B waste must meet both the minimum and stability requirements set forth in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(*III*) Class C waste is waste that not only must meet more rigorous requirements on waste form to ensure stability but also requires additional measures at the disposal facility to protect against inadvertent intrusion. The physical form and characteristics of Class C waste must meet both the minimum and stability requirements set forth in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(*iii*) Classification determined by long-lived radionuclides. If the radioactive waste contains only radionuclides listed in subclause (*V*) of this clause, classification shall be determined as follows.

(*I*) If the concentration does not exceed 0.1 times the value in subclause (*V*) of this clause, the waste is Class A.

(*II*) If the concentration exceeds 0.1 times the value in Table I, but does not exceed the value in subclause (*V*) of this clause, the waste is Class C.

(*III*) If the concentration exceeds the value in subclause (*V*) of this clause, the waste is not generally acceptable for land disposal.

(*IV*) For wastes containing mixtures of radionuclides listed in subclause (*V*) of this clause, the total concentration shall be determined by the sum of fractions rule described in clause (*vii*) of this subparagraph.

(*V*) Classification table for long-lived radionuclides.

Radionuclide	Concentration curie/cubic meter*	Concentration nanocurie/gram**
C-14	8	
C-14 in activated metal	80	
Ni-59 in activated metal	220	
Nb-94 in activated metal	0.2	
Tc-99	3	
I-129	0.08	
Alpha emitting transuranic radionuclides with half-life greater than five years		100
Pu-241		3,500
Cm-242		20,000
Ra-226		100

(*iv*) Classification determined by short-lived radionuclides. If the waste does not contain any of the radionuclides listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph, classification shall be determined based on the concentrations shown in subclause (*VI*) of this clause. However, as specified in clause (*vi*) of this subparagraph, if radioactive waste does not contain any nuclides listed in either clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph or subclause (*VI*) of this clause, it is Class A.

(*I*) If the concentration does not exceed the value in Column 1 of subclause (*VI*) of this clause, the waste is Class A.

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* To convert the Ci/m^3 values to gigabecquerel (GBq) per cubic meter, multiply the Ci/m^3 value by 37.

** To convert the nCi/g values to becquerel (Bq) per gram, multiply the nCi/g value by 37.

(*II*) If the concentration exceeds the value in Column 1 of subclause (*VI*) of this clause but does not exceed the value in Column 2 of subclause (*VI*) of this clause, the waste is Class B.

(*III*) If the concentration exceeds the value in Column 2 of subclause (*VI*) of this clause but does not exceed the value in Column 3 of subclause (*VI*) of this clause, the waste is Class C.

(*IV*) If the concentration exceeds the value in Column 3 of subclause (*VI*) of this clause, the waste is not generally acceptable for near-surface disposal.

(*V*) For wastes containing mixtures of the radionuclides listed in subclause (*VI*) of this clause, the total concentration shall be determined by the sum of fractions rule described in clause (*vii*) of this subparagraph.

(*VI*) Classification table for short-lived radionucides.

Radionuclide	Concentration, curie/cubic meter*		
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Total of all radionuclides with less than 5-year half-life	700	*	*
H-3	40	*	*
Co-60	700	*	*
Ni-63	3.5	70	700
Ni-63 in activated metal	35	700	7,000
Sr-90	0.04	150	7,000
Cs-137	1	44	4,600

* To convert the Ci/m^3 value to gigabecquerel (Gbq) per cubic meter, multiply the Ci/m^3 value by 37. There are no limits established for these radionuclides in Class B or C wastes. Practical considerations such as the effects of external radiation and internal heat generation on transportation, handling, and disposal will limit the concentrations for these wastes. These wastes shall be Class B unless the concentrations of other radionuclides in this table determine the waste to be Class C independent of these radionuclides.

(*v*) Classification determined by both long- and short-lived radionuclides. If the radioactive waste contains a mixture of radionuclides, some of which are listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph and some of which are listed in clause (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph, classification shall be determined as follows:

(*I*) If the concentration of a radionuclide listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph is less than 0.1 times the value listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph, the class shall be that determined by the concentration of radionuclides listed in clause (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph.

(*II*) If the concentration of a radionuclide listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph exceeds 0.1 times the value listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph, but does not exceed the value listed in clause (*iii*)(*V*) of this subparagraph, the waste shall be Class C, provided the concentration of radionuclides listed in clause (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph does not exceed the value shown in Column 3 of clause (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph.

(*vi*) Classification of wastes with radionuclides other than those listed in clauses (*iii*)(*V*) and (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph. If the waste does not contain any radionuclides listed in either clauses (*iii*)(*V*) and (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph, it is Class A.

(*vii*) The sum of the fractions rule for mixtures of radionuclides. For determining classification for waste that contains a mixture of radionuclides, it is necessary to determine the sum of fractions by dividing each radionuclide's concentration by the appropriate limit and adding the resulting values. The appropriate limits must all be taken from the same column of the same table. The sum of the fractions for the column must be less than 1.0 if the waste class is to be determined by that column. Example: A waste contains Sr-90 in a concentration of 50 curies per cubic meter (Ci/m^3 (1.85 terabecquerels per cubic meter (TBq/m^3)) and Cs-137 in a concentration of 22 Ci/m^3 (814 gigabecquerels per cubic meter (GBq/m^3)). Since the concentrations both exceed the values in Column 1 of clause (*iv*)(*VI*) of this subparagraph, they must be compared to Column 2 values. For Sr-90 fraction, 50/150 = 0.33, for Cs-137 fraction, 22/44 = 0.5; the sum of the fractions = 0.83. Since the sum is less than 1.0, the waste is Class B.

(*viii*) Determination of concentrations in wastes. The concentration of a radionuclide may be determined by indirect methods such as use of scaling factors, which relate the inferred concentration of one radionuclide to another that is measured, or radionuclide material accountability, if there is reasonable assurance that the indirect methods can be correlated with actual measurements. The concentration of a radionuclide may be averaged over the volume of the waste, or weight of the waste if the units are expressed as nanocurie (becquerel) per gram.

(B) Radioactive waste characteristics.

(*i*) The following are minimum requirements for all classes of waste and are intended to facilitate handling and provide protection of health and safety of personnel at the disposal site.

(*I*) Wastes shall be packaged in conformance with the conditions of the license issued to the site operator to which the waste will be shipped. Where the conditions of the site license are more restrictive than the provisions of this section, the site license conditions shall govern.

(*II*) Wastes shall not be packaged for disposal in cardboard or fiberboard boxes.

(*III*) Liquid waste shall be packaged in sufficient absorbent material to absorb twice the volume of the liquid.

(*IV*) Solid waste containing liquid shall contain as little free-standing and non-corrosive liquid as is reasonably achievable, but in no case shall the liquid exceed 1.0% of the volume.

(*V*) Waste shall not be readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or reaction at normal pressures and temperatures, or of explosive reaction with water.

(*VI*) Waste shall not contain, or be capable of generating, quantities of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes harmful to persons transporting, handling, or disposing of the waste. This does not apply to radioactive gaseous waste packaged in accordance with subclause (*VIII*) of this clause.

(*VII*) Waste must not be pyrophoric. Pyrophoric materials contained in wastes shall be treated, prepared, and packaged to be nonflammable.

(*VIII*) Wastes in a gaseous form shall be packaged at an absolute pressure that does not exceed 1.5 atmospheres at 20 degrees Celsius. Total activity shall not exceed 100 Ci (3.7 terabecquerels (TBq)) per container.

(*IX*) Wastes containing hazardous, biological, pathogenic, or infectious material shall be treated to reduce to the maximum extent practicable the potential hazard from the non-radiological materials.

(*ii*) The following requirements are intended to provide stability of the waste. Stability is intended to ensure that the waste does not degrade and affect overall stability of the site through slumping, collapse, or other failure of the disposal unit and thereby lead to water infiltration. Stability is also a factor in limiting exposure to an inadvertent intruder, since it provides a recognizable and nondispersible waste.

(*I*) Waste shall have structural stability. A structurally stable waste form will generally maintain its physical dimensions and its form, under the expected disposal conditions such as weight of overburden and compaction equipment, the presence of moisture, and microbial activity, and internal factors such as radiation effects and chemical changes. Structural stability can be provided by the waste form itself, processing the waste to a stable form, or placing the waste in a disposal container or structure that provides stability after disposal.

(*II*) Notwithstanding the provisions in clause (*i*)(*III*) and (*IV*) of this subparagraph, liquid wastes, or wastes containing liquid, shall be converted into a form that contains as little free-standing and non-corrosive liquid as is reasonably achievable, but in no case shall the liquid exceed 1.0% of the volume of the waste when the waste is in a disposal container designed to ensure stability, or 0.5% of the volume of the waste for waste processed to a stable form.

(*III*) Void spaces within the waste and between the waste and its package shall be reduced to the extent practicable.

(C) Labeling. Each package of waste shall be clearly labeled to identify whether it is Class A, Class B, or Class C waste, in accordance with subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

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(5) Time requirements for record keeping.

Specific Section	Name of Record	Time Interval Required for Record Keeping
subsection (ll)(4) of this section	Records at Additional Authorized Use/ Storage Sites	While site is authorized on license/registration
subsection (mm)(1)(A) of this section	Radiation Protection Programs	Until termination of license/registration
subsection (mm)(1)(B) of this section	Program Audits	3 years
subsection (nn)(1) of this section	Routine Surveys, Instrument Calibrations and Package Surveys	3 years
subsection (nn)(2) of this section	Surveys, Measurements, Calculations Used for Dose Determination; Results of Air Sampling, Bioassays; Measurements, Calculations Used to Determine Release of Radioactive Effluents	Until termination of license/registration
subsection (oo) of this section	Tests for leakage/ contamination of sealed sources	5 years
subsection (pp) of this section	Lifetime Cumulative Occupational Radiation Dose, BRC Form 202-2	Until termination of license
subsection (pp) of this section	Records Used to Prepare BRC Form 202-2	3 years
subsection (qq)(B) of this section	Planned Special Exposures	Until termination of license

Specific Section	Name of Record	Time Interval Required for Record Keeping
subsection (rr)(1-3) of this section	Individual Monitoring Results; BRC Form 202-3	Update annually; Maintain until termination of license/registration
subsection (rr)(5) of this section	Records Used to Prepare BRC Form 202-3	3 years
subsection (rr)(4) of this section	Embryo/Fetus Dose	Until termination of license/registration
subsection (ss) of this section	Dose to Individual Members of the Public	Until termination of license/registration
subsection (tt) of this section	Discharge, Treatment, or Transfer for Disposal	Until termination of license/registration
subsection (uu) of this section	Entry Control Device Testing for Very High Radiation Areas	3 years

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(6) Acceptable surface contamination levels.

NUCLIDE[a]	AVERAGE[bcf]	MAXIMUM[bdf]	REMOVABLE[bcef]
U-nat, U-235, U-238, and associated decay products except Ra-226, Th-230, Ac-227, and Pa-231	5,000 dpm alpha/ 100 cm^2	15,000 dpm alpha/ 100 cm^2	1,000 dpm alpha/ 100 cm^2
Transuranics, Ra-223, Ra-224, Ra-226, Ra-228, Th-nat, Th-228, Th-230, Th-232, U-232, Pa-231, Ac-227, Sr-90, I-129	1,000 dpm/100 cm^2	3,000 dpm/100 cm^2	200 dpm/100 cm^2
Beta-gamma emitters (nuclides with decay modes other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission) except Sr-90 and others noted above.	5,000 dpm beta, gamma/100 cm^2	15,000 dpm beta, gamma/100 cm^2	1,000 dpm beta, gamma/100 cm^2

[a] Where surface contamination by both alpha and beta-gamma emitting nuclides exists, the limits established for alpha and beta-gamma emitting nuclides should apply independently.

[b] 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 observed by an appropriate detector for background, efficiency, and geometric factors associated with the instrumentation.

[c] Measurements of average contamination level should not be averaged over more than 1 square meter. For objects of less surface area, the average should be derived for each object.

[d] The maximum contamination level applies to an area of not more than 100 cm^2.

[e] The amount of removable radioactive material per 100 cm^2 of surface area should be determined by wiping that area with dry filter or soft absorbent paper, applying moderate pressure, and assessing the amount of radioactive material on the wipe with an appropriate instrument of known efficiency. When removable contamination on objects of less surface area is determined, the pertinent levels should be reduced proportionally and the entire surface should be wiped.

[f] The average and maximum radiation levels associated with surface contamination resulting from beta-gamma emitters should not exceed 0.2 mrad/hr at 1 centimeter and 1.0 mrad/hr at 1 centimeter, respectively, measured through not more than 7 mg/cm^2 of total absorber.

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(7) Concentration and activity limits of nuclides for disposal in a Type I municipal solid waste site or a hazardous waste facility (for use in subsection (fff) of this section). The following table contains concentration and activity limits of nuclides for disposal in a Type I municipal solid waste site or a hazardous waste facility.

Nuclides	Concentrations Limit (Ci/m^3)	Annual Generator Disposal Limit (Ci/yr)
F-18	3×10^{-1}	8
Si-31	$1 \times 10^{+2}$	$3 \times 10^{+3}$
Na-24	9×10^{-4}	2×10^{-2}
P-32	2	$5 \times 10^{+1}$
P-33	10	$3 \times 10^{+2}$
S-35	9	$2 \times 10^{+2}$
Ar-41	3×10^{-1}	8
K-42	2×10^{-2}	5×10^{-1}
Ca-45	4	$1 \times 10^{+2}$
Ca-47	2×10^{-2}	5×10^{-1}
Sc-46	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
Cr-51	6×10^{-1}	$2 \times 10^{+1}$
Fe-59	5×10^{-3}	1×10^{-1}
Co-57	6×10^{-2}	2
Co-58	1×10^{-2}	3×10^{-1}
Zn-65	7×10^{-3}	2×10^{-1}
Ga-67	3×10^{-1}	8
Se-75	5×10^{-2}	1
Br-82	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
Rb-86	4×10^{-2}	1
Sr-85	2×10^{-2}	5×10^{-1}
Sr-89	8	$2 \times 10^{+2}$
Y-90	4	$1 \times 10^{+2}$
Y-91	4×10^{-1}	10
Zr-95	8×10^{-3}	2×10^{-1}
Nb-95	8×10^{-3}	2×10^{-1}
Mo-99	5×10^{-2}	1
Tc-99m	1	$3 \times 10^{+1}$
Rh-106	1	$3 \times 10^{+1}$
Ag-110m	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
Cd-115m	2×10^{-1}	5
In-111	9×10^{-2}	2

Nuclides	Concentrations Limit (Ci/m^3)	Annual Generator Disposal Limit (Ci/yr)
In-113m	9	$2 \times 10^{+2}$
Sn-113	6×10^{-2}	2
Sn-119	$2 \times 10^{+1}$	$5 \times 10^{+2}$
Sb-124	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
Te-129	2×10^{-1}	5
I-123	4×10^{-1}	$1 \times 10^{+1}$
I-125	7×10^{-1}	$2 \times 10^{+1}$
I-131	4×10^{-2}	1
I-133	2×10^{-2}	5×10^{-1}
Xe-127	8×10^{-2}	2
Xe-133	1	$3 \times 10^{+1}$
Ba-140	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
La-140	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-2}
Ce-141	4×10^{-1}	$1 \times 10^{+1}$
Ce-144	1×10^{-3}	3×10^{-2}
Pr-143	6	$2 \times 10^{+2}$
Nd-147	7×10^{-2}	2
Yb-169	6×10^{-2}	2
Ir-192	1×10^{-2}	3×10^{-1}
Au-198	3×10^{-2}	8×10^{-1}
Hg-197	8×10^{-1}	$2 \times 10^{+1}$
Tl-201	4×10^{-1}	$1 \times 10^{+1}$
Hg-203	1×10^{-1}	3

NOTE: In any case where there is a mixture in waste of more than one radionuclide, the limiting values for purposes of this paragraph shall be determined as follows:

For each radionuclide in the mixture, calculate the ratio between the quantity present in the mixture and the limit established in this paragraph for the specific radionuclide when not in a mixture. The sum of such ratios for all the radionuclides in the mixture may not exceed "1" (i.e., "unity").

Examples: If radionuclides a, b, and c are present in concentrations C_a, C_b, and C_c, and if the applicable concentrations are CL_a, CL_b, and CL_c respectively, then the concentrations shall be limited so that the following relationship exists:

$$(C_a/CL_a) + (C_b/CL_b) + (C_c/CL_c) \leq 1$$

If the total curies for radionuclides a, b, and c are represented A_a, A_b, and A_c, and the annual curie limit for each radionuclide is AL_a, AL_b, and AL_c, then the generator is limited to the following:

$$(A_a/AL_a) + (A_b/AL_b) + (A_c/AL_c) \leq 1$$

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(8) Soil contamination limits for selected radionuclides (for use in subsection (ddd) of this section).

Isotope	Concentration Limits*(pCi/g)
Americium-241	6
Antimony-125	100
Bismuth-207	60
Cadmium-109	200
Carbon-14	800
Cesium-137	40
Cobalt-60	300
Europium-152	80
Europium-154	20
Europium-155	200
Hydrogen-3	3,000
Iodine-125	200
Iodine-129	200
Iodine-131	60
Iridium-192	40
Iron-55	2,000
Nickel-63	700
Plutonium-238	6
Plutonium-239	6
Plutonium-240	6
Promethium-147	200
Scandium-46	40
Sodium-22	30
Strontium-90	40
Technetium-99	200
Thallium-204	60
Thorium-230	6
Thorium-232	8
Uranium-234	6
Uranium-238	8
Uranium-natural	30

* It must be emphasized that every effort must be made to reduce contamination to background levels and that the limits in this table only apply when it is technically or economically impracical to do so.

(9) Cumulative occupational exposure form. The following, BRC Form 202-2, is to be used to document cumulative occupational exposure history: (Please find BRC Form 202-2 at the end of this section.)

(10) Occupational exposure form. The following, BRC Form 202-3, is to be used to document occupational exposure record for a monitoring period: (Please find BRC Form 202-3 at the end of this section.)

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