## SCHEDULE

Regulation 7

## New Schedule 1A to the Act

"SCHEDULE 1A

## Tables of NORM industrial activities, radionuclides and summation rules

Table 1

## NORM Industrial Activities

## Part 1

Production and use of thorium, or thorium compounds, and the production of products where thorium is deliberately added

Production and use of uranium or uranium compounds, and the production of products where uranium is deliberately added

## Part 2

| Extraction, production and use of rare earth elements and rare earth element alloys |
| :--- |
| Mining and processing of ores other than uranium ore |
| Production of oil and gas |
| Removal and management of radioactive scales and precipitates from equipment associated with <br> industrial activities |
| Any industrial activity utilising phosphate ore |
| Manufacture of titanium dioxide pigments |
| The extraction and refining of zircon and manufacture of zirconium compounds |
| Production of tin, copper, aluminium, zinc, lead and iron and steel |
| Activities related to coal mine de-watering plants |
| Water treatment associated with provision of drinking water and the remediation of contamination <br> from other NORM industrial activities |
| China clay extraction |

## Table 2

Concentration of radionuclides: NORM industrial activities

| Radionuclide | Solid or relevant liquid Concentration in becquerels per $\operatorname{gram}(\mathbf{B q} / \mathbf{g})$ | Any other liquid concentration in becquerels per litre (Bq/l) | Gaseous  <br> concentration in <br> becquerels per <br> cubic metre <br> m3) $(\mathbf{B q} /$ <br>   |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U-238sec | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.001 |
| U-238+ | 5 | 10 | 0.01 |
| U-234 | 5 | 10 | 0.01 |
| Th-230 | 10 | 10 | 0.001 |
| Ra-226+ | 0.5 | 1 | 0.01 |
| Pb-210+ | 5 | 0.1 | 0.01 |
| Po-210 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.01 |
| U-235sec | 1 | 0.1 | 0.0001 |
| U-235+ | 5 | 10 | 0.01 |
| Pa-231 | 5 | 1 | 0.001 |
| Ac-227+ | 1 | 0.1 | 0.001 |
| Th-232sec | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.001 |
| Th-232 | 5 | 10 | 0.001 |
| Ra-228+ | 1 | 0.1 | 0.01 |
| Th-228+ | 0.5 | 1 | 0.001 |

1. "The table 2 summation rule" means the sum of the quotient $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ where-
(a) " A " means the quantity of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 2 that is
present in the substance or article; and
(b) "B" means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in (as appropriate)-
(i) column 2 of Table 2 where the substance or article is a solid or a relevant liquid;
(ii) column 3 of Table 2 where the substance or article is any other liquid; or
(iii) column 4 of Table 2 where the substance or article is a gas.

Table 3
Concentration of radionuclides

| Radionuclide | Concentration in <br> becquerels per gram (Bq/ <br> g) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{H}-3$ | $10^{2}$ |
| Be-7 | 10 |

2. "The table 3 summation rule" means the sum of the quotient $A / B$ where-
(a) "A" means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 3 that is
present in the substance or article, and
(b) " B " means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in  <br> becquerels per gram  <br> g) in $/$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| C-14 | 10 |
| F-18 | 1 |
| Na-22 | 0.1 |
| Na-24 | 0.1 |
| Si-31 | $10^{2}$ |
| P-32 | $10^{2}$ |
| P-33 | $10^{2}$ |
| S-35 | $10^{2}$ |
| Cl-36 | 1 |
| Cl-38 | 1 |
| K-42 | 10 |
| K-43 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{Ca}-45$ | $10^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{Ca}-47$ | 1 |
| Sc-46 | 0.1 |
| Sc-47 | 10 |
| Sc-48 | 0.1 |
| V-48 | 0.1 |
| Cr-51 | 10 |
| Mn-51 | 1 |
| Mn-52 | 0.1 |
| Mn-52m | 1 |
| Mn-53 | $10^{3}$ |
| Mn-54 | 0.1 |
| Mn-56 | 1 |
| Fe-52+ | 1 |
| Fe-55 | $10^{2}$ |
| Fe-59 | 0.1 |
| Co-55 | 1 |

2. "The table 3 summation rule" means the sum of the quotient $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ where-
(a) "A" means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 3 that is
present in the substance or article, and
(b) "B" means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in becquerels per gram (Bq) g) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Co-56 | 0.1 |
| Co-57 | 1 |
| Co-58 | 0.1 |
| Co-58m | $10^{2}$ |
| Co-60 | 0.1 |
| Co-60m | $10^{3}$ |
| Co-61 | $10^{2}$ |
| Co-62m | 1 |
| Ni-59 | $10^{2}$ |
| Ni -63 | $10^{2}$ |
| Ni-65 | 1 |
| Cu-64 | 10 |
| Zn-65 | 1 |
| Zn-69 | $10^{2}$ |
| Zn-69m+ | 1 |
| Ga-72 | 1 |
| Ge-71 | $10^{4}$ |
| As-73 | $10^{2}$ |
| As-74 | 1 |
| As-76 | 1 |
| As-77 | $10^{2}$ |
| Se-75 | 1 |
| Br-82 | 0.1 |
| $\mathrm{Rb}-86$ | 10 |
| Sr-85 | 1 |
| Sr-85m | 10 |
| $\mathrm{Sr}-87 \mathrm{~m}$ | 10 |
| Sr -89 | 10 |
| Sr-90+ | 1 |

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(b) "B" means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in becquerels per gram $(\mathrm{Bq} /$ $\mathrm{g})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sr-91+ | 1 |
| Sr-92 | 1 |
| Y-90 | $10^{2}$ |
| Y-91 | 10 |
| Y-91m | 1 |
| Y-92 | 10 |
| Y-93 | 10 |
| Zr-93 | 10 |
| Zr-95+ | 0.1 |
| Zr-97+ | 1 |
| Nb-93m | $10^{2}$ |
| Nb-94 | 0.1 |
| Nb-95 | 1 |
| Nb-97+ | 1 |
| Nb-98 | 1 |
| Mo-90 | 1 |
| Mo-93 | 10 |
| Mo-99+ | 1 |
| Mo-101+ | 1 |
| Tc-96 | 0.1 |
| Tc-96m | 10 |
| Tc-97 | 10 |
| Tc-97m | 10 |
| Tc-99 | 1 |
| Tc-99m | $10^{2}$ |
| Ru-97 | 1 |
| Ru-103+ | 1 |
| Ru-105+ | 1 |
| Ru-106+ | 1 |

2. "The table 3 summation rule" means the sum of the quotient $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ where-
(a) "A" means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 3 that is
(b) "Bresent in the substance or article, and
(b) " B " means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in becquerels per gram (Bq/ g) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rh-103m | $10^{4}$ |
| Rh-105 | 10 |
| Pd-103+ | $10^{3}$ |
| Pd-109+ | $10^{2}$ |
| Ag-105 | 1 |
| Ag-108m+ | 0.1 |
| Ag-110m+ | 0.1 |
| Ag-111 | 10 |
| Cd-109+ | 10 |
| Cd-115+ | 1 |
| Cd-115m+ | 10 |
| In-111 | 1 |
| In-113m | 10 |
| In-114m+ | 1 |
| In-115m | 10 |
| Sn-113+ | 1 |
| Sn-125 | 1 |
| Sb-122 | 1 |
| Sb-124 | 0.1 |
| Sb-125+ | 1 |
| Te-123m | 1 |
| Te-125m | $10^{2}$ |
| Te-127 | $10^{2}$ |
| Te-127m+ | 10 |
| Te-129 | 10 |
| Te-129m+ | 10 |
| Te-131 | 10 |
| Te-131m+ | 1 |
| Te-132+ | 0.1 |

2. "The table 3 summation rule" means the sum of the quotient $A / B$ where-
(a) "A" means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 3 that is (b) "Besent in the substance or article, and
(b) " B " means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in <br> becquerels per gram $(B q)$  <br> $g)$  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Te-133+ | 1 |
| Te-133m+ | 1 |
| Te-134 | 1 |
| I-123 | 10 |
| I-125 | 1 |
| I-126 | 1 |
| I-129 | 0.1 |
| I-130 | 1 |
| I-131+ | 1 |
| I-132 | 1 |
| I-133 | 1 |
| I-134 | 1 |
| I-135 | 1 |
| Cs-129 | 1 |
| Cs-131 | $10^{3}$ |
| Cs-132 | 1 |
| Cs-134 | 0.1 |
| Cs-134m | $10^{3}$ |
| Cs-135 | 10 |
| Cs-136 | 0.1 |
| Cs-137+ | 1 |
| Cs-138 | 1 |
| Ba-131 | 1 |
| Ba-140 | 0.1 |
| La-140 | 0.1 |
| Ce-139 | 1 |
| Ce-141 | 10 |
| Ce-143 | 1 |
| Ce-144+ | 10 |
| Pr-142 | 10 |

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bresent in the substance or article, and
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| Radionuclide | Concentration in becquerels per gram g) $B q /$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pr-143 | $10^{2}$ |
| Nd-147 | 10 |
| Nd-149 | 10 |
| Pm-147 | $10^{2}$ |
| Pm-149 | $10^{2}$ |
| Sm-151 | $10^{2}$ |
| Sm-153 | 10 |
| Eu-152 | 0.1 |
| Eu-152m | 10 |
| Eu-154 | 0.1 |
| Eu-155 | 10 |
| Gd-153 | 10 |
| Gd-159 | 10 |
| Tb-160 | 0.1 |
| Dy-165 | $10^{2}$ |
| Dy-166 | 10 |
| Ho-166 | 10 |
| Er-169 | $10^{2}$ |
| Er-171 | 10 |
| Tm-170 | 10 |
| Tm-171 | $10^{2}$ |
| Yb-175 | 10 |
| Lu-177 | 10 |
| Hf-181 | 1 |
| Ta-182 | 0.1 |
| W-181 | 10 |
| W-185 | $10^{2}$ |
| W-187 | 1 |
| Re-186 | $10^{2}$ |

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in becquerels per gram g) $B q /$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Re-188 | 10 |
| Os-185 | 1 |
| Os-191 | 10 |
| Os-191m | $10^{3}$ |
| Os-193 | 10 |
| Ir-190 | 0.1 |
| Ir-192 | 0.1 |
| Ir-194 | 10 |
| Pt-191 | 1 |
| Pt-193m | $10^{2}$ |
| Pt-197 | $10^{2}$ |
| Pt-197m | $10^{2}$ |
| Au-198 | 1 |
| Au-199 | 10 |
| Hg-197 | 10 |
| Hg-197m | 10 |
| Hg-203 | 1 |
| Tl-200 | 1 |
| Tl-201 | 10 |
| Tl-202 | 1 |
| Tl-204 | 10 |
| $\mathrm{Pb}-203$ | 1 |
| Pb-210+ | 0.01 |
| Pb-212+ | 1 |
| Bi-206 | 0.1 |
| Bi-207 | 0.1 |
| Bi-210 | 10 |
| Bi-212+ | 1 |
| Po-203 | 1 |

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| Radionuclide | Concentration in <br> becquerels per gram  <br> g) $B q /$  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Po-205 | 1 |
| Po-207 | 1 |
| Po-210 | 0.01 |
| At-211 | $10^{2}$ |
| Ra-223+ | 1 |
| Ra-224+ | 1 |
| Ra-225 | 1 |
| Ra-226+ | 0.01 |
| Ra-227 | 10 |
| Ra-228+ | 0.01 |
| Ac-227+ | 0.01 |
| Ac-228 | 1 |
| Th-226+ | $10^{2}$ |
| Th-227 | 1 |
| Th-228+ | 0.1 |
| Th-229+ | 0.1 |
| Th-230 | 0.1 |
| Th-231 | $10^{2}$ |
| Th-232 | 0.01 |
| Th-232+ | 0.01 |
| Th-232sec | 0.01 |
| Th-234+ | 10 |
| Pa-230 | 1 |
| Pa-231 | 0.01 |
| Pa-233 | 1 |
| U-230+ | 1 |
| U-231 | 10 |
| U-232+ | 0.1 |
| U-233 | 1 |

2. "The table 3 summation rule" means the sum of the quotient $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ where-
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| Radionuclide | Concentration in becquerels per gram $(B q / 1$ $g)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| U-234 | 1 |
| U-235+ | 1 |
| U-235sec | 0.01 |
| U-236 | 1 |
| U-237 | 10 |
| U-238+ | 1 |
| U-238sec | 0.01 |
| U-239 | $10^{2}$ |
| U-240+ | 10 |
| Np-237+ | 0.1 |
| Np-239 | 10 |
| Np-240 | 1 |
| Pu-234 | $10^{2}$ |
| Pu-235 | $10^{2}$ |
| Pu-236 | 0.1 |
| Pu-237 | 10 |
| Pu-238 | 0.1 |
| Pu-239 | 0.1 |
| Pu-240 | 0.1 |
| Pu-241 | 1 |
| Pu-242 | 0.1 |
| Pu-243 | $10^{2}$ |
| Pu-244+ | 0.1 |
| Am-241 | 0.1 |
| Am-242 | $10^{2}$ |
| Am-242m+ | 0.1 |
| Am-243+ | 0.1 |
| Cm-242 | 1 |
| Cm-243 | 0.1 |

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(a) "A" means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 3 that is
(b) "Brent in the substance or article, and

| Radionuclide | Concentration in  <br> becquerels per gram  <br> g) in |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cm-244 | 0.1 |
| Cm-245 | 0.1 |
| Cm-246 | 0.1 |
| Cm-247+ | 0.1 |
| Cm-248 | 0.1 |
| Bk-249 | 10 |
| Cf-246 | 10 |
| Cf-248 | 1 |
| Cf-249 | 0.1 |
| Cf-250 | 0.1 |
| Cf-251 | 0.1 |
| Cf-252 | 0.1 |
| Cf-253 | 1 |
| Cf-253+ | 1 |
| Cf-254 | 0.1 |
| Es-253 | 1 |
| Es-254+ | 0.1 |
| Es-254m+ | 1 |
| Fm-254 | $10^{2}$ |
| Fm-255 | 10 |
| Any other solid or non-aqueous liquid radionuclide that is not of natural terrestrial or cosmic origin | 0.01, unless the concentration which gives rise to the same $10 \mu \mathrm{~Sv} /$ year dose criteria as used in column 2 of this table can be calculated using guidance by Euratom in RP 122 part 1(1)or any successor Euratom guidance or decision applying to the derivation of the concentrations in this |

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(b) "B" means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.
[^0]| Radionuclide | Concentration in <br> becquerels per gram (Bq/ <br> g) <br> table, in which case that <br> concentration. |
| :--- | :--- |

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(a) "A" means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of Table 3 that is present in the substance or article, and
(b) "B" means the quantity of that radionuclide specified in column 2 of Table 3.

## Table 4

Radionuclides in Secular Equilibrium

| Parent radionuclide | Daughter radionuclides |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ac-227+ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Th-227, Fr-223, Ra-223, Rn-219, Po-215, Pb-211, Bi-211, Tl-207, } \\ & \text { Po-211 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ag-108m+ | Ag-108 |
| Ag-110m+ | Ag-110 |
| Am-242m+ | Np-238 |
| Am-243+ | Np-239 |
| Bi-212+ | Tl-208 |
| Cd-109+ | Ag-109m |
| Cd-115+ | In-115m |
| Cd-115m+ | In-115m |
| Ce-144+ | Pr-144, Pr-144m |
| Cf-253+ | Cm-249 |
| Cm-247+ | Pu-243 |
| Cs-137+ | Ba-137m |
| Es-254+ | Bk-250 |
| Es-254m+ | Fm-254 |
| Fe-52+ | Mn-52m |
| I-131+ | Xe-131m |
| In-114m+ | In-114 |
| Mo-99+ | Tc-99m |
| Mo-101+ | Tc-101 |
| Nb-97+ | Nb-97m |
| Np-237+ | Pa-233 |
| Pb-210+ | Bi-210, Po-210 |
| Pb-212+ | Bi-212, Tl-208 |


| Parent radionuclide | Daughter radionuclides |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pd-103+ | Rh-103m |
| Pd-109+ | Ag-109m |
| Pu-244+ | U-240, Np-240m, Np-240 |
| Ra-223+ | Rn-219, Po-215, Pb-211, Bi-211, Tl-207 |
| Ra-224+ | Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 |
| Ra-226+ | Rn-222, Po-218, Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214 |
| Ra-228+ | Ac-228 |
| Ru-103+ | Rh-103m |
| Ru-105+ | Rh-105m |
| Ru-106+ | Rh-106 |
| Sb-125+ | Te-125m |
| Sn-113+ | In-113m |
| Sr-90+ | Y-90 |
| Sr-91+ | Y-91m |
| Te-127m+ | Te-127 |
| Te-129m+ | Te-129 |
| Te-131m+ | Te-131 |
| Te-132+ | I-132 |
| Te-133+ | I-133, Xe-133m, Xe-133 |
| Te-133m+ | Te-133, I-133, Xe-133m, Xe-133 |
| Th-226+ | Ra-222, Rn-218, Po-214 |
| Th-228+ | Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 |
| Th-229+ | Ra-225, Ac-225, Fr-221, At-217, Bi-213, Tl-209, Pb-209 |
| Th-232+ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ra-228, Ac-228, Th-228, Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, } \\ & \text { Tl-208 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Th-232sec | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ra-228, Ac-228, Th-228, Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, } \\ & \text { Po-212, Tl-208 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Th-234+ | Pa-234m, Pa-234 |
| U-230+ | Th-226, Ra-222, Rn-218, Po-214 |
| U-232+ | Th-228, Ra-224, Rn-220, Po-216, Pb-212, Bi-212, Tl-208 |
| U-235+ | Th-231 |
| U-235sec | Th-231, Pa-231, Ac-227, Th-227, Fr-223, Ra-223, Rn-219, Po-215, Pb-211, Bi-211, Tl-207, Po-211 |
| U-238+ | Th-234, Pa-234m, Pa-234 |

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| Parent radionuclide | Daughter radionuclides |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{U}-238 \mathrm{sec}$ | Th-234, Pa-234m, Pa-234, U-234, Th-230, Ra-226, Rn-222, Po-218, <br> Pb-214, Bi-214, Po-214, Pb-210, Bi-210, Po-210 |
| $\mathrm{U}-240+$ | $\mathrm{Np}-240 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~Np}-240$ |
| $\mathrm{Zn}-69 \mathrm{~m}+$ | $\mathrm{Zn}-69$ |
| $\mathrm{Zr}-95+$ | $\mathrm{Nb}-95 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathrm{Zr}-97+$ | $\mathrm{Nb}-97 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{Nb}-97 "$ |


[^0]:    (1) EC 2000. Radiation Protection 122: Practical use of the concepts of clearance and exemption. Report RP122 Luxembourg. European Commission.

