
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2010 No. xxx

ATOMIC ENERGY AND RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

**The Radioactive Substances Exemption Order (Northern
Ireland) 2010**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	***
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		***
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	***

The ***, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections *** of the *** Act ***(a), makes the following Order:

PART 1

Introduction and exemptions

Citation, commencement and extent

1. This Order—

- (a) may be cited as the Radioactive Substances Exemption Order (Northern Ireland) 2010 and shall come into operation on xx yy 20xx ..

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the Act” means the Radioactive Substances Act 1993;

“Bq” means becquerels;

“a Class A gaseous tritium lighting device” means such a device where the activity of the device does not exceed 20×10^9 Bq;

“a Class B gaseous tritium lighting device” means such a device where the activity—

- (a) in each sealed container in the device does not exceed 8×10^{10} Bq; and
- (b) of the device does not exceed 1×10^{12} Bq;

“a Class C gaseous tritium lighting device” means such a device installed or intended to be installed—

- (a) in a vehicle or aircraft; or
- (b) in other equipment used or intended to be used by the armed forces of the Crown;

“an electrodeposited source” means an article—

(a)

- (a) where radionuclides are electrodeposited onto a metal substrate; and
- (b) which is a sealed radioactive source when fitted inside equipment;
 - “an eluting source” means a Ba-137m source which—
 - (a) is generated from the decay of Cs-137 in a sealed container; and
 - (b) is removed from that container by dissolving that source in an aqueous medium;
 - “a gaseous tritium lighting device” means a device which is an illuminant, instrument, sign or indicator—
 - (a) which incorporates tritium gas in one or more robust sealed containers constructed to withstand breaking in normal use; and
 - (b) which is radioactive material solely because it contains that gas;
 - “m” where it appears after a radionuclide means a radionuclide in a metastable state of radioactive decay in which gamma photons are emitted;
 - “a sealed radioactive source” means a radioactive source containing solid radioactive material whose structure is designed to prevent, under normal conditions of use, any dispersion of radioactive substances;
 - “the table 1 summation rule” means the rule stated after table 1 in Schedule 1;
 - “a tritium foil source” means an article—
 - (a) which has a mechanically tough surface into which tritium is incorporated;
 - (b) which is radioactive material solely because of that tritium; and
 - (c) where the activity does not exceed 2×10^{10} Bq;
 - “+” where it appears after a radionuclide means that the radionuclide includes such of its daughter radionuclides in the decay chain that are relevant for the purposes of radiological impact assessment.

(2) Other terms used in this Order have the same meaning as they do in the Act.

Exemption from registration under section 7

3. For all classes of premises and undertakings to which section 7 (registration of users of radioactive material) of the Act applies, a person is exempt from registration under that section—

- (a) in respect of the radioactive material described in article 6; and
- (b) as applicable, where that person complies with the conditions in article 9.

Exemption from registration under section 10

4. For all classes of persons to whom section 10 (registration of mobile radioactive apparatus) of the Act applies, a person within those classes is exempt from registration under that section—

- (a) in respect of mobile radioactive apparatus which is or contains the radioactive material described in article 6; and
- (b) as applicable, where that person complies with the conditions in article 9.

Exemption from authorisation under section 13 or 14

5. A person is exempt from authorisation under section 13 (disposal of radioactive waste) or 14 (accumulation of radioactive waste) of the Act—

- (a) in respect of the radioactive waste described in article 8; and
- (b) where that person complies with the conditions in article 10.

PART 2

Radioactive material and radioactive waste

Radioactive material and exemption from registration

6. Radioactive material referred to in articles 3(a) and 4(a) means radioactive material to which any of the following descriptions apply—

- (a) the material is contaminated with radionuclides—
 - (i) by the disposal of radioactive waste; or
 - (ii) as a result of a release of radioactive material arising from a significant incident;
- (b) in respect of material which is a fixture of premises, such material is contaminated with radionuclides in the course of processing any other substance or article;
- (c) the material is contained in a package and that package is in the course of transit to—
 - (i) a manufacturer or carrier of radioactive sources; or
 - (ii) a person who is lawfully entitled to keep or use such radioactive sources;
- (d) subject to paragraph (e), for material on any premises where the quantity of any radionuclide listed in column 1 of Schedule 1 which that material contains does not exceed the adjacent value specified in column 2 of that table;
- (e) for material—
 - (i) intended for use for medical or veterinary diagnosis or treatment; or
 - (ii) intended for supply for such use,
the quantity on any premises of Tc-99m which that material contains does not exceed 1×10^9 Bq;
- (f) the material contains any radionuclide listed in column 1 of table 1 in Schedule 1 and—
 - (i) the concentration of any particular radionuclide in that material does not exceed the value specified in column 3 of that table adjacent to that radionuclide; and
 - (ii) the quotient value of all radionuclides in that substance or article, as determined by the table 1 summation rule, is less than or equal to one;or
- (g) for the material described in column 1 of table 2 in Schedule 1, the quantity of any radionuclide which that material contains does not exceed—
 - (i) in respect of any one item of that material, the value specified in column 2 of that table adjacent to that radionuclide; and
 - (ii) in respect of the premises where the material is kept or used, the value specified in column 3 of that table adjacent to that radionuclide.

7. In relation to article 6(a)(ii)—

- (a) “a significant incident” means an incident arising in Northern Ireland or elsewhere in which radionuclides are released over a widespread area and at a level which significantly exceeds that which would be permitted under the regulatory regime for the control of such releases; .

Radioactive waste and exemption from authorisation

8. Radioactive waste referred to in article 5(a) means radioactive waste to which any of the following descriptions apply—

- (a) for the waste described in column 1 of table 1 in Schedule 2—
 - (i) the quantity or concentration level of any radionuclide which that waste contains does not exceed any value specified in column 2 of that table; or

- (ii) the quantity of the waste or, as applicable, the quantity of any radionuclide which that waste contains, does not exceed any value specified in column 3 of that table during the period specified in that column,
whichever specified value is the lower;
- (b) the waste is within excreta from a patient and—
 - (i) the half-life of the radionuclides within that waste does not exceed half a day;
 - (ii) the activity level of that waste does not exceed 1×10^9 Bq of Tc-99m or 5×10^8 Bq of all other radionuclides; or
 - (iii) the waste arises other than at the premises where the patient received the treatment which included the radionuclide contained in the waste;
- (c) except waste described in paragraph (d), the waste—
 - (i) is contained in a package; and
 - (ii) that package is in the course of transit to a person for the management, treatment or disposal of the waste;

or
- (d) where the waste consists of a sealed source, a tritium foil source or a gaseous tritium lighting device, that waste is—
 - (i) in the course of transit to; or
 - (ii) accumulated with the intention of transferring it to,
a person for the management, treatment or disposal of the waste.

PART 3

Conditions in respect of radioactive material and radioactive waste

Conditions in respect of radioactive material

9. In respect of radioactive material described in article 6, except material described in article 6(a) or (b), a person to whom article 3 or 4 applies must—

- (a) keep an adequate record of such material which the person keeps or uses on any premises;
- (b) ensure that where practicable such material is marked or labelled as radioactive material;
- (c) store safely and securely such material to prevent, so far as possible, accidental removal, loss or theft from the premises where the person keeps or uses such material;
- (d) in respect of an incident of loss or theft, or suspected loss or theft, of such material which the person keeps or uses on any premises—
 - (i) notify the incident to the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Chief Inspector as soon as practicable; and
 - (ii) investigate the incident and, subject to instructions from the Police Service of Northern Ireland or the Chief Inspector, attempt to recover the material;

and
- (e) allow the Chief Inspector access to such records or such premises as the Chief Inspector may request in order to determine that the above conditions are being complied with.

Conditions in respect of radioactive waste

10. In respect of radioactive waste described in article 8, a person to whom article 5 applies must—

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), keep an adequate record of such waste which the person disposes on or from, or accumulates on, any premises;

- (b) in respect of excreta from a patient, keep an adequate record of the estimated amount of radioactive waste within such excreta which is expected to be disposed of;
- (c) ensure that where practicable such waste which the person accumulates on any premises (or the container of such waste) and any waste stores are marked or labelled;
- (d) ensure that where practicable such marking or labelling of the waste or its container is removed before the person disposes of that waste to premises used for the disposal of substantial quantities of waste which is not radioactive;
- (e) dispose of such waste as soon as practicable after it has become waste;
- (f) except where such waste is disposed of by a person who holds an authorisation under the Act, dispose of such waste—
 - (i) where it is solid waste, by causing it to be transferred to premises used for the management, treatment or disposal of substantial quantities of waste which is not radioactive;
 - (ii) where it is aqueous waste but not an organic liquid, by sending it from the premises where the disposal occurs to a sewer using a suitable pipeline;
 - (iii) where it is an organic liquid, by incineration in an appropriate incineration plant;
- (g) allow such waste to be accumulated on any premises only—
 - (i) to the extent necessary to enable its disposal; or
 - (ii) for such period which is reasonable to allow the activity level of such waste to decay to a level that enables the waste to be managed more effectively than if such decay had not occurred;
- (h) store safely and securely such waste to prevent, so far as possible, accidental removal, loss or theft from the premises where the person accumulates it;
- (i) in respect of an incident of loss or theft, or suspected loss or theft, of such waste which the person accumulates on any premises—
 - (i) notify the incident to the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Chief Inspector as soon as practicable; and
 - (ii) investigate the incident and, subject to instructions from the Police Service of Northern Ireland or the Chief Inspector, attempt to recover the waste;
 and
- (j) allow the Chief Inspector access to such records or such premises as the Chief Inspector may request in order to determine that the above conditions are being complied with.

PART 4

Revocation

Revocation

11. The Instruments in Schedule 3 are revoked on xx yyy 2010.

Date

Name
[Parliamentary Under Secretary of State]
[Department]

SCHEDULE 1

Article 6

Exemption from registration

Table 1

Maximum values for exempt radioactive material under article 6(d) and (f)

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
H-3	10 ⁹	10 ⁶
Be-7	10 ⁷	10 ³
C-14	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
O-15	10 ⁹	10 ²
F-18	10 ⁶	10
Na-22	10 ⁶	10
Na-24	10 ⁵	10
Si-31	10 ⁶	10 ³
P-32	10 ⁵	10 ³
P-33	10 ⁸	10 ⁵
S-35	10 ⁸	10 ⁵
Cl-36	10 ⁶	10 ⁴
Cl-38	10 ⁵	10
Ar-37	10 ⁸	10 ⁶
Ar-41	10 ⁹	10 ²
K-40	10 ⁶	10 ²
K-42	10 ⁶	10 ²
K-43	10 ⁶	10
Ca-45	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Ca-47	10 ⁶	10
Sc-46	10 ⁶	10
Sc-47	10 ⁶	10 ²
Sc-48	10 ⁵	10
V-48	10 ⁵	10
Cr-51	10 ⁷	10 ³
Mn-51	10 ⁵	10
Mn-52	10 ⁵	10
Mn-52m	10 ⁵	10
Mn-53	10 ⁹	10 ⁴
Mn-54	10 ⁶	10
Mn-56	10 ⁵	10
Fe-52	10 ⁶	10
Fe-55	10 ⁶	10 ⁴
Fe-59	10 ⁶	10
Co-55	10 ⁶	10
Co-56	10 ⁵	10
Co-57	10 ⁶	10 ²
Co-58	10 ⁶	10
Co-58m	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Co-60	10 ⁵	10
Co-60m	10 ⁶	10 ³

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
Co-61	10 ⁶	10 ²
Co-62m	10 ⁵	10
Ni-59	10 ⁸	10 ⁴
Ni-63	10 ⁸	10 ⁵
Ni-65	10 ⁶	10
Cu-64	10 ⁶	10 ²
Zn-65	10 ⁶	10
Zn-69	10 ⁶	10 ⁴
Zn-69m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ga-72	10 ⁵	10
Ge-71	10 ⁸	10 ⁴
As-73	10 ⁷	10 ³
As-74	10 ⁶	10
As-76	10 ⁵	10 ²
As-77	10 ⁶	10 ³
Se-75	10 ⁶	10 ²
Br-82	10 ⁶	10
Kr-74	10 ⁹	10 ²
Kr-76	10 ⁹	10 ²
Kr-77	10 ⁹	10 ²
Kr-79	10 ⁵	10 ³
Kr-81	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Kr-83m	10 ¹²	10 ⁵
Kr-85	10 ⁴	10 ⁵
Kr-85m	10 ¹⁰	10 ³
Kr-87	10 ⁹	10 ²
Kr-88	10 ⁹	10 ²
Rb-86	10 ⁵	10 ²
Sr-85	10 ⁶	10 ²
Sr-85m	10 ⁷	10 ²
Sr-87m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Sr-89	10 ⁶	10 ³
Sr-90+	10 ⁴	10 ²
Sr-91	10 ⁵	10
Sr-92	10 ⁶	10
Y-90	10 ⁵	10 ³
Y-91	10 ⁶	10 ³
Y-91m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Y-92	10 ⁵	10 ²
Y-93	10 ⁵	10 ²
Zr-93+	10 ⁷	10 ³
Zr-95	10 ⁶	10
Zr-97+	10 ⁵	10
Nb-93m	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Nb-94	10 ⁶	10
Nb-95	10 ⁶	10
Nb-97	10 ⁶	10
Nb-98	10 ⁵	10

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
Mo-90	10 ⁶	10
Mo-93	10 ⁸	10 ³
Mo-99	10 ⁶	10 ²
Mo-101	10 ⁶	10
Tc-96	10 ⁶	10
Tc-96m	10 ⁷	10 ³
Tc-97	10 ⁸	10 ³
Tc-97m	10 ⁷	10 ³
Tc-99	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Tc-99m	10 ⁷	10 ²
Ru-97	10 ⁷	10 ²
Ru-103	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ru-105	10 ⁶	10
Ru-106+	10 ⁵	10 ²
Rh-103m	10 ⁸	10 ⁴
Rh-105	10 ⁷	10 ²
Pd-103	10 ⁸	10 ³
Pd-109	10 ⁶	10 ³
Ag-105	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ag-108m+	10 ⁶	10
Ag-110m	10 ⁶	10
Ag-111	10 ⁶	10 ³
Cd-109	10 ⁶	10 ⁴
Cd-115	10 ⁶	10 ²
Cd-115m	10 ⁶	10 ³
In-111	10 ⁶	10 ²
In-113m	10 ⁶	10 ²
In-114m	10 ⁶	10 ²
In-115m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Sn-113	10 ⁷	10 ³
Sn-125	10 ⁵	10 ²
Sb-122	10 ⁴	10 ²
Sb-124	10 ⁶	10
Sb-125	10 ⁶	10 ²
Te-123m	10 ⁷	10 ²
Te-125m	10 ⁷	10 ³
Te-127	10 ⁶	10 ³
Te-127m	10 ⁷	10 ³
Te-129	10 ⁶	10 ²
Te-129m	10 ⁶	10 ³
Te-131	10 ⁵	10 ²
Te-131m	10 ⁶	10
Te-132	10 ⁷	10 ²
Te-133	10 ⁵	10
Te-133m	10 ⁵	10
Te-134	10 ⁶	10
I-123	10 ⁷	10 ²
I-125	10 ⁶	10 ³

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
I-126	10 ⁶	10 ²
I-129	10 ⁵	10 ²
I-130	10 ⁶	10
I-131	10 ⁶	10 ²
I-132	10 ⁵	10
I-133	10 ⁶	10
I-134	10 ⁵	10
I-135	10 ⁶	10
Xe-131m	10 ⁴	10 ⁴
Xe-133	10 ⁴	10 ³
Xe-135	10 ¹⁰	10 ³
Cs-129	10 ⁵	10 ²
Cs-131	10 ⁶	10 ³
Cs-132	10 ⁵	10
Cs-134m	10 ⁵	10 ³
Cs-134	10 ⁴	10
Cs-135	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Cs-136	10 ⁵	10
Cs-137+	10 ⁴	10
Cs-138	10 ⁴	10
Ba-131	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ba-140+	10 ⁵	10
La-140	10 ⁵	10
Ce-139	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ce-141	10 ⁷	10 ²
Ce-143	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ce-144+	10 ⁵	10 ²
Pr-142	10 ⁵	10 ²
Pr-143	10 ⁶	10 ⁴
Nd-147	10 ⁶	10 ²
Nd-149	10 ⁶	10 ²
Pm-147	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Pm-149	10 ⁶	10 ³
Sm-151	10 ⁸	10 ⁴
Sm-153	10 ⁶	10 ²
Eu-152	10 ⁶	10
Eu-152m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Eu-154	10 ⁶	10
Eu-155	10 ⁷	10 ²
Gd-153	10 ⁷	10 ²
Gd-159	10 ⁶	10 ³
Tb-160	10 ⁶	10
Dy-165	10 ⁶	10 ³
Dy-166	10 ⁶	10 ³
Ho-166	10 ⁵	10 ³
Er-169	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Er-171	10 ⁶	10 ²
Tm-170	10 ⁶	10 ³

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
Tm-171	10 ⁸	10 ⁴
Yb-175	10 ⁷	10 ³
Lu-177	10 ⁷	10 ³
Hf-181	10 ⁶	10
Ta-182	10 ⁴	10
W-181	10 ⁷	10 ³
W-185	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
W-187	10 ⁶	10 ²
Re-186	10 ⁶	10 ³
Re-188	10 ⁵	10 ²
Os-185	10 ⁶	10
Os-191	10 ⁷	10 ²
Os-191m	10 ⁷	10 ³
Os-193	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ir-190	10 ⁶	10
Ir-192	10 ⁴	10
Ir-194	10 ⁵	10 ²
Pt-191	10 ⁶	10 ²
Pt-193m	10 ⁷	10 ³
Pt-197	10 ⁶	10 ³
Pt-197m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Au-198	10 ⁶	10 ²
Au-199	10 ⁶	10 ²
Hg-197	10 ⁷	10 ²
Hg-197m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Hg-203	10 ⁵	10 ²
Tl-200	10 ⁶	10
Tl-201	10 ⁶	10 ²
Tl-202	10 ⁶	10 ²
Tl-204	10 ⁴	10 ⁴
Pb-203	10 ⁶	10 ²
Pb-210+	10 ⁴	10
Pb-212+	10 ⁵	10
Bi-206	10 ⁵	10
Bi-207	10 ⁶	10
Bi-210	10 ⁶	10 ³
Bi-212+	10 ⁵	10
Po-203	10 ⁶	10
Po-205	10 ⁶	10
Po-207	10 ⁶	10
Po-210	10 ⁴	10
At-211	10 ⁷	10 ³
Rn-220+	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Rn-222+	10 ⁸	10
Ra-223+	10 ⁵	10 ²
Ra-224+	10 ⁵	10
Ra-225	10 ⁵	10 ²
Ra-226+	10 ⁴	10

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
Ra-227	10 ⁶	10 ²
Ra-228+	10 ⁵	10
Ac-227+	10 ³	10 ⁻¹
Ac-228	10 ⁶	10
Th-226+	10 ⁷	10 ³
Th-227	10 ⁴	10
Th-228+	10 ⁴	1
Th-229+	10 ³	1
Th-230	10 ⁴	1
Th-231	10 ⁷	10 ³
Th-234+	10 ⁵	10 ³
Pa-230	10 ⁶	10
Pa-231	10 ³	1
Pa-233	10 ⁷	10 ²
U-230+	10 ⁵	10
U-231	10 ⁷	10 ²
U-232+	10 ³	1
U-233	10 ⁴	10
U-234	10 ⁴	10
U-235+	10 ⁴	10
U-236	10 ⁴	10
U-237	10 ⁶	10 ²
U-238+	10 ⁴	10
U-239	10 ⁶	10 ²
U-240	10 ⁷	10 ³
U-240+	10 ⁶	10
Np-237+	10 ³	1
Np-239	10 ⁷	10 ²
Np-240	10 ⁶	10
Pu-234	10 ⁷	10 ²
Pu-235	10 ⁷	10 ²
Pu-236	10 ⁴	10
Pu-237	10 ⁷	10 ³
Pu-238	10 ⁴	1
Pu-239	10 ⁴	1
Pu-240	10 ³	1
Pu-241	10 ⁵	10 ²
Pu-242	10 ⁴	1
Pu-243	10 ⁷	10 ³
Pu-244	10 ⁴	1
Am-241	10 ⁴	1
Am-242	10 ⁶	10 ³
Am-242m+	10 ⁴	1
Am-243+	10 ³	1
Cm-242	10 ⁵	10 ²
Cm-243	10 ⁴	1
Cm-244	10 ⁴	10
Cm-245	10 ³	1

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Maximum quantity in becquerels (Bq) on any premises</i>	<i>Maximum concentration level in becquerels per gram (Bq/g) in radioactive material</i>
Cm-246	10 ³	1
Cm-247	10 ⁴	1
Cm-248	10 ³	1
Bk-249	10 ⁶	10 ³
Cf-246	10 ⁶	10 ³
Cf-248	10 ⁴	10
Cf-249	10 ³	1
Cf-250	10 ⁴	10
Cf-251	10 ³	1
Cf-252	10 ⁴	10
Cf-253	10 ⁵	10 ²
Cf-254	10 ³	1
Es-253	10 ⁵	10 ²
Es-254	10 ⁴	10
Es-254m	10 ⁶	10 ²
Fm-254	10 ⁷	10 ⁴
Fm-255	10 ⁶	10 ³
Any other radionuclide not listed above	10 ³	1

1. The table 1 summation rule means the sum of the quotients of A/B where—

- (a) “A” means the concentration of each radionuclide listed in column 1 of the above table that is present in the substance or article, and
- (b) “B” means the concentration of that radionuclide specified in column 3 of the above table.

Table 2

Maximum values for radioactive material described in article 6(g)

<i>Radioactive material</i>	<i>Maximum quantity of radionuclides per item of material</i>	<i>Maximum quantity of radionuclides on any premises</i>
A sealed radioactive source.	4x10 ⁵ Bq of alpha activity or 4x10 ⁶ Bq of beta activity	$\sum \text{Bq alpha}/2x10^7 + \text{Bq beta}/2x10^8 \leq 1$
A Class A gaseous tritium lighting device.	2x10 ⁹ Bq	5x10 ¹² Bq
A Class B gaseous tritium lighting device.	1x10 ¹² Bq	3x10 ¹³ Bq
A Class C gaseous tritium lighting device.	No limit	No limit
A tritium foil source.	2x10 ¹⁰ Bq	2x10 ¹¹ Bq
An electrodeposited source.	No limit	6x10 ⁹ Bq Ni-63 or 2x10 ⁹ Bq Fe-55
Radioactive material which is or contains magnesium alloy, thoriated tungsten or dross from hardener alloy.	4% elemental thorium by mass.	No limit
Radioactive material which is or contains natural metallic uranium or thorium, prepared	No limit	5Kg natural elemental uranium or natural thorium

<i>Radioactive material</i>	<i>Maximum quantity of radionuclides per item of material</i>	<i>Maximum quantity of radionuclides on any premises</i>
compounds of natural uranium or natural thorium, or natural minerals containing uranium or thorium.		
An eluting source.	3.7x10 ⁵ Bq Cs-137	3.7x10 ⁶ Bq Cs-137

SCHEDULE 2

Article 8

Exemption from authorisation

Table 1

Maximum values for radioactive waste described in article 8

<i>Description of radioactive waste</i>	<i>Maximum quantity or concentration of radionuclides</i>	<i>Maximum quantity of the waste or radionuclides in the following periods</i>
Radioactive waste which consists of a sealed source or a tritium foil source to be disposed of in non-radioactive refuse.	4x10 ⁴ Bq of all radionuclides (except tritium or C-14) per 0.1m ³ 4x10 ⁵ Bq of tritium or C-14 per 0.1m ³	10 sources of [each type] [both types] per week
Radioactive waste which consists of a Class A Gaseous Tritium Lighting Device to be disposed of in non-radioactive refuse.	1 per 0.1m ³	10 devices per week
Radioactive waste to be disposed of in non-radioactive refuse (except as described in the rows above).	4x10 ⁵ Bq of all radionuclides (except tritium and C-14) per 0.1m ³ . 4x10 ⁶ Bq of tritium or C-14 per 0.1m ³	1 Te per week
Radioactive waste in aqueous solution to be disposed of to a sewer.	1x10 ² Bq/ml of all beta-emitting radionuclides	1x10 ⁸ Bq per year
Radioactive waste which consists of organic solutions and liquids to be disposed of by incineration.	1x10 ² Bq/ml of all beta-emitting radionuclides	1x10 ⁸ Bq per year
Radioactive waste which consists of magnesium alloy, thoriated tungsten or dross from hardener alloy.	4% elemental thorium by mass	No limit
Radioactive waste which consists of natural metallic uranium or thorium, prepared compounds of uranium or thorium, or natural minerals containing uranium or thorium.	No limit	0.5Kg natural elemental uranium or thorium per week.

SCHEDULE 3

Article 12

Revocation

<i>Statutory Instrument Number</i>	<i>Citation</i>
S.I. 1962/2645	The Radioactive Substances (Exhibitions) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1962/2646	The Radioactive Substances (Storage in Transit) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1962/2648	The Radioactive Substances (Phosphatic Substances, Rare Earths etc) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1962/2649	The Radioactive Substances (Lead) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1962/2710	The Radioactive Substances (Uranium and Thorium) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1962/2711	The Radioactive Substances (Prepared Uranium and Thorium Compounds) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1962/2712	The Radioactive Substances (Geological Specimens) Exemption Order 1962
S.I. 1963/1831	The Radioactive Substances (Waste Closed Sources) Exemption Order 1963
S.I. 1963/1832	The Radioactive Substances (Schools etc) Exemption Order 1963
S.I. 1963/1836	The Radioactive Substances (Precipitated Phosphate) Exemption Order 1963
S.I. 1967/1797	The Radioactive Substances (Electronic Valves) Exemption Order 1967
S.I. 1980/953	The Radioactive Substances (Smoke Detectors) Exemption Order 1980
S.I. 1985/1047	The Radioactive Substances (Gaseous Tritium Light Devices) Exemption Order 1985
S.I. 1985/1048	The Radioactive Substances (Luminous Articles) Exemption Order 1985
S.I. 1986/1002	The Radioactive Substances (Substances of Low Activity) Exemption Order 1986
S.I. 1990/2512	The Radioactive Substances (Hospitals) Exemption Order 1990
S.I. 1991/477	The Radioactive Substances (Smoke Detectors) Exemption (Amendment) Order 1991
S.I. 1992/647	The Radioactive Substances (Substances of Low Activity) Exemption (Amendment) Order 1992
S.I. 1995/2395	The Radioactive Substances (Hospitals) Exemption (Amendment) Order 1995
S.I. 2001/4005	The Radioactive Substances (Clocks and Watches)(England and Wales) Regulations 2001
S.I. 2002/1177	The Radioactive Substances (Natural Gas) Exemption Order 2002
S.I. 2006/1500	The Radioactive Substances (Testing Instruments) Exemption (England and Wales) Order 2006

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)