

Operational Fade Study for TLD-760

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Introduction

The Jefferson Lab Radiation Control Group (RCG) has been utilizing subcontractor dosimetry processors for external dosimetry since the inception of radiation producing activities at Jefferson Lab (then known as CEBAF). The reasoning behind the selection of the type of external dosimeter is contained in the Jefferson Lab External Dosimetry Technical Basis Document (available from the Jefferson Lab RCG.) Jefferson Lab is required under 10 CFR 835.402 to monitor individuals meeting a certain set of conditions, the most applicable for Jefferson Lab being "radiological workers who, under typical conditions, are likely to receive... (1) An effective dose equivalent to the whole body of 0.1 rem (0.001 sievert) or more in a year..... (5) Individuals entering a high or very high radiation area."¹ Additionally, the dosimetry used for monitoring these individuals must be (according to 10 CFR 835.402(b)) "Accredited, or excepted from accreditation, in accordance with the DOE Laboratory Accreditation Program for Personnel Dosimetry (DOELAP)"¹.

The various dosimeter models used at Jefferson Lab over the years (as well as the current models) have been DOELAP accredited. Among other tests, DOELAP tests external dosimetry processors in different irradiation categories (e.g, Category IV High Energy Photons in the range of 0.03-10 rem) to ensure that the dosimetry tested in each respective testing category has "approximately 70% confidence that a dosimeter response would be within 30% of a conventionally true value."² Additionally, the DOELAP accreditation process requires an analysis of the Lower Level of Detection (LLD) (the minimum evaluated dose equivalent for which the readout value of a dosimeter is significantly different (at the 95% confidence level) from the readout value at the detection threshold)), and angular dependence (the response of a dosimeter as a function of angle of incidence of the radiation detected compared to its response at normal incidence (non-perpendicular incidence)).² Additionally, due to the nature of TLDs, the dose recorded in the TLD elements decreases or "fades" over time. The extent of this "fading" over time has been studied and analyzed by the respective TLD processors, and is accounted for in the processors' dose algorithm. Each of these factors is studied and analyzed **independently**, in order to provide data useful in selecting a useful badge type, and a useful TLD badge period.

Previously, Jefferson Lab radiation workers were wearing TLD badges for approximately 3 month wear periods with LLDs for neutron and gamma radiation of less than 10 mrem quarter (varying in LLD from 4 to 8 mrem). However, the minimum reportable dose was 10 mrem per quarter. In this case, it is feasible for a person performing maintenance on activated accelerator components on a fairly

routine basis to accumulate a gamma radiation dose of 9 mrem per quarter for a collective annual dose of 36 mrem, **but** the actual recorded dose for the year would likely be reported as “zero”.

For this reason, the RCG recently decided to increase the wear period for personnel TLDs. Although wearing a TLD for a longer period (six months) can slightly elevate the LLD (e.g. 8 mrem DDE for photon), the minimum reportable dose stays as 10 mrem for a six month period. The “fade” is also slightly increased (as delineated in the ICN Fade Study of Attachment 1), but this is more than counteracted by the lower “effective” minimum reported dose. In the example of the previous paragraph, the same radiation worker would likely register a radiation dose of at least 15 mrem for each period, for a total of 30 mrem reported annual dose. Because the aforementioned scenario is indicative of the typical exposure conditions for radiation workers at Jefferson Lab (based on approximately 10 years of operational experience and process knowledge), the increased wear period makes more sense in order to “capture and record” more of the dose.

Measurement and “accurate” recording of dose is a complicated process containing many variables (many of which cannot be easily tracked, such as angle at which a dose was received, or day on which the dose was received.) In order to verify that the badge issue period and badge type selected for radiation workers at Jefferson Lab was appropriate, we decided to set up a number of test scenarios in the RCG Calibration range that more closely approximate typical exposure conditions encountered during radiation work performed at Jefferson Lab. This would allow the analysis of several sources of error, **in the actual dose range of interest at Jefferson Lab**. By contrast, the DOELAP tests are conducted, by and large, at higher doses than are expected at Jefferson Lab. Additionally, there is no direct requirement for a “Fade” study.

Initial Assumptions (based on years of Jefferson Lab specific process knowledge):

- Personnel exposure at Jefferson Lab is due primarily to photon radiation received by persons working near activated components during shutdown periods of which there are on average 2 shutdown periods per year (or one per six month dosimetry issuance period.)
- Typical dose received is less than 100 mrem per year.
- Dose is usually collected in (at most) a few discrete events.
- Because fading algorithms assume that dose is received in the middle of a TLD issue period, and normalized to that, challenging scenarios were chosen such that 15 mrem dose was received either at the beginning of the issue period, or at the end of the issue period. This would adequately model a radiation worker performing work on an activated piece of equipment during the maintenance period.
- To approximate a number of low-dose exposures typical of someone working generally in one of the Experimental Halls, a challenging scenario of 4 discrete 5 mrem doses throughout the issue period was chosen.

- A review of individual dose history indicates that it was rare for individuals to receive “approximately the same dose on each dosimeter”² when badged quarterly (unless zero dose is included)
- The vast majority of Jefferson Lab employees are not required to be monitored per 10 CFR 835.402 (typically one or two individuals receive 100 mrem each year, and fewer than 30 enter High Radiation Areas)
- Individuals who enter High Radiation Areas are easily tracked (per sign-in sheet of the Self Reading Pocket Dosimeter (SRPD) log of specific Radiation Work Permits (RWPs) which are required to enter High Radiation Areas). Thusly, if dose that is below the reportable threshold but above the LLD is noted on the TLD for a particular individual, that dose can be requested of and provided by the dosimetry processing subcontractor, when asked by a cognizant RCG member.

Test Scenario

Utilizing the RCG calibration range, and a phantom meeting the DOELAP criteria, and following the RCG procedure for TLD Quality Assurance Testing, HPP-QAP-021, three different groups of TLD-760 badges from Global Dosimetry Solutions, Inc. (Jefferson Lab’s current dosimetry subcontractor) were exposed to a Cs-137 source at different periods and doses, as delineated below, and shown on the respective attachments:

Group 1: Sixteen TLD badges held over from the 4th quarter of 2003 (approximately October 1, 2003) were exposed to 15 mrem gamma dose on 1/8/04, and held until May 2004 when the badges were processed. Details and results are contained in Attachment 2. Of the sixteen badges, three initially were returned with zero dose reported. However, upon further inquiry with the GDS, Inc. technical representatives, the raw data for the badges was determined to yield doses in the neighborhood of 15 mrem. Using this corrected data yielded a tolerance level of $L = 0.0821$, which is well within the DOELAP tolerance criterion² of 0.30. This indicates that fade from low dose that occurs early in a badging period is adequately accounted for.

Group 2: Eight TLD badges from the initial six months of 2004 were held for the entire badging period, and then exposed to 15 mrem gamma dose on 6/8/04 (immediately before the badges were shipped to be processed). Details and results are contained in Attachment 3. Of the eight badges, two initially were returned with zero dose reported. However, upon further inquiry with the GDS, Inc. technical representatives, the raw data for the badges was determined to yield doses in the neighborhood of 15 mrem. Using this corrected data yielded a tolerance level of $L = 0.14697$, which is well within the DOELAP tolerance criterion² of 0.30. This indicates that fade from low dose that occurs late in a badging period is adequately accounted for.

Group 3: Ten TLD badges from the initial six months of 2004 were exposed to a total of 20 mR each, in 4 separate 5 mrem doses spaced throughout the badging period on 1/12/04, 2/27/04, 3/15/04, and 4/20/04, and then turned in for processing at the normal time (i.e., mid-June). Details and results are contained in Attachment 4. Of the ten badges, two initially were returned with zero dose reported. However, upon further

inquiry with the GDS, Inc. technical representatives, the raw data for the badges was determined to yield doses in the neighborhood of 12 -13 mrem. Using this corrected data yielded a tolerance level of $L = 0.3864$, which is outside the DOELAP tolerance criterion² of 0.30. However, this is not outside the recommendations of critical documents for monitoring doses at low exposure, which are summarized in the following paragraphs.

NCRP 57 recommends that for reported values less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Maximum Permissible Dose (MPD), an accuracy of a factor of 2 is acceptable³. Under today's definitions, this $\frac{1}{4}$ of a MPD translates to a dose less than 625 mrem for a six month period (conservatively taking the MPD to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual whole body dose limit of 5 rem). The 20 mrem dose received is more than an order of magnitude lower than the "equivalent MPD". The "factor of 2" translates to a tolerance of $L = 2.0$. Clearly this test met the recommendations of NCRP 57.

ICRU 20 recommends that, at the level of 0.1 of the maximum permissible dose, a maximum allowable uncertainty of a factor of three is suggested⁴. The 0.1 of the MPD translates to 62.5 mrem for a six month period (based on the MPD assumption of the previous paragraph). The "factor of three" translates to a tolerance level of $L = 3.0$. The statistical analysis of the test from Group 3 met this tolerance by almost an order of magnitude.

ICRP 35 recommends a minimum level of accuracy within a factor of two at the 95% confidence level when the annual reported dose is less than 1 rem⁵. Again, the "factor of two" correlates to a tolerance of $L = 2.0$, and 40 mrem per year is clearly less than 1000 mrem. Thusly, the tolerance level of $L = 0.3864$ meets the recommendations of ICRP 35.

Furthermore, although these blind audit exposures were outside of the 0.03 to 10 rem range specified by DOELAP test criteria (at an ambitiously low level), the overall results were somewhat consistent with the desire for "approximately 70% confidence that a dosimeter response would be within 30% of a conventionally true value²." In each test scenario, at least 75% of the dosimeter results registered as a positive dose above the minimum reportable level upon first analysis, and (with the exception of test scenario 3 which was analyzed in the preceding paragraphs) were within 30% of the conventionally true value.

Comments:

Although a percentage of TLDs at a dose above the minimum reportable dose were initially reported as zero during the test scenarios, this is not a significant concern. Because all people who truly meet 10 CFR 835.402 monitoring criteria for a monitoring period are logged into a Radiological Work Permit with a SRPD, these individuals' badges (if reported with no dose) can easily be identified and re-evaluated. For people who are **not** monitored in accordance with 10 CFR 835.402, and not listed on a RWP, a distinct possibility exists of sporadically receiving a dose in the neighborhood of 20 mrem in a six month period that goes unreported. Even in the unlikely event that this

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occurred in consecutive monitoring periods for the same individual, this would result in a total of 40 mrem of received dose that would go unreported. This is still significantly below the limit of 100 mrem for members of the public entering a controlled area as delineated in 10 CFR 835.208¹. In other words, even individuals who are not employed at Jefferson Lab are legally allowed to receive up to 100 mrem dose in a year from radiation producing activities directly resulting from Jefferson Lab. Furthermore, monitored individuals who are concerned with their reported dose can always request the RCG to investigate their reported dose, which would include a re-analysis of the raw data at GDS, Inc.

Additionally, it is interesting to note that it appears that there is a less than 10% increase in number of people with reported doses over those from quarterly monitoring. It is difficult to draw hard and fast conclusions or complete a statistical analysis due to the variables involved including: different maintenance activities engaged in by monitored individuals from monitoring period to monitoring period, changes in dose investigation procedures for the new wear period, and the fact that only two semiannual TLD monitoring periods have been utilized at the time of writing of this document. That being said, one can infer that: 1) Jefferson Lab may be conservatively capturing and recording slightly more dose than that which was recorded with quarterly monitoring periods, and 2) Jefferson Lab has properly characterized and mitigated radiation hazards, as well as properly identified the population of individuals requiring dosimetry.

Conclusion:

The blind audit tests of the Jefferson Lab dosimetry processor subcontractor using the current TLD (TLD-760) and a six month badge wear period corroborate that, for the type of radiation exposure relevant for Jefferson Lab workers (gamma exposure resulting in doses of 15 – 20 mrem semiannually), the combination of TLD type and badge wear period meets the needs of Jefferson Lab for effectively documenting low dose with “accuracy.”

Endnotes

- ¹ 10 CFR 835 Code of Federal Regulations, Occupational Radiation Protection, 2004 edition.
- ² DOE/EH-0027, Department of Energy Standard for the Performance Testing of Personnel Dosimetry Systems, Washington, DC, 1986.
- ³ National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) *Instrumentation and Monitoring Methods for Radiation Protection*, NCRP 57, Washington, DC, 1978.
- ⁴ International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU), *Radiation Protection Instrumentation and Its Application*, ICRU Report No. 20, Washington, DC, 1971.
- ⁵ International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), *General Principles of Monitoring for Radiation Protection of Workers*, ICRP 35, Pergamon Press, Oxford, United Kingdom, 1982.

2000-2001 ICN Worldwide Dosimetry Fade Study

Summary

ICN Worldwide Dosimetry Service conducted a yearlong fade study April 2000-2001. Fade is the degradation of a TLD's thermoluminescence (TL) overtime between anneal and irradiation (pre-fade), and/or irradiation and readout (post-fade). Since the signal degrades, it is important that a TLD processor identifies the rate of TL reduction to avoid underreporting the radiation dose delivered to a TLD.

The ICN study tested the ICN TLD 760. The 760 is composed of four sensitive elements, three ^7LiF and one ^6LiF chips. These elements exhibit distinct pre-fade and post-fade effects.

Procedure

The test period was 365 days, breaking them into two groups to separately evaluate the pre-fade and post-fade effects. 760 ICN TLD 760 badges were ordered from ICN's Client Services in accordance with standard ICN Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) the Account Numbers and Location ID Numbers listed in Table 2. ICN's Production Staff in accordance with SOP then assembled the badges except Production was delivered badges with controlled anneal dates as outlined in appendix of this study.

Pre-Irradiation Fade Study

All badges were annealed at the same time. Then, in groups of 10, the badges were delivered a dose of 300 mrem per the schedule in Table 3 and processed seven days after irradiation followed by a review looking for suspicious results and statistical outliers. Each group of irradiated badges had ten control badges added during processing.

Post-Irradiation Fade Study

The post-fade badges, in groups of 20, were annealed at varying times. Then 10 of the 20 badges were delivered a dose of 300 mrem 7 days after anneal. All groups were processed at the same time as shown in Table 4 followed by a review looking for suspicious results and statistical outliers.

Results

ICN TLD 760

After evaluating all of the data for the ICN TLD 760 badge the fade equations listed in Table 1 were developed using regression techniques. Figures 1, 2, and 3 of the appendix contain graphical representations of the fade equations. To derive the "Combined" equation an equal number of fade days, pre and post irradiation was assumed.

Table 1 ICN TLD 760 Fade Equations

Study	Fade Equation
Pre-Fade	$-0.0535 \ln(\text{Days}) + 1.1041$
Post-Fade	$-0.0539 \ln(\text{Days}) + 1.1049$
Combined	$-0.1046 \ln(\text{Days}) + 1.2814$

Conclusions

After a review of the results it has been determined that, all of the results are within statistical agreement with prior internal ICN fade studies and externally published articles. Therefore, there is no reason to change the current fade equations. This study should be performed again to try to reduce the variability within the individual groups. The data from this study can also be used to generate background accumulation for the Harshaw badges.

Appendix

Table 2-Account Listing

Account: 68319

Test	SIGNITLD 760
365 Pre-Fade	00015LOC
365 Post-Fade	00014LOC

Figure 1-ICN TLD 760 Pre-Fade Study

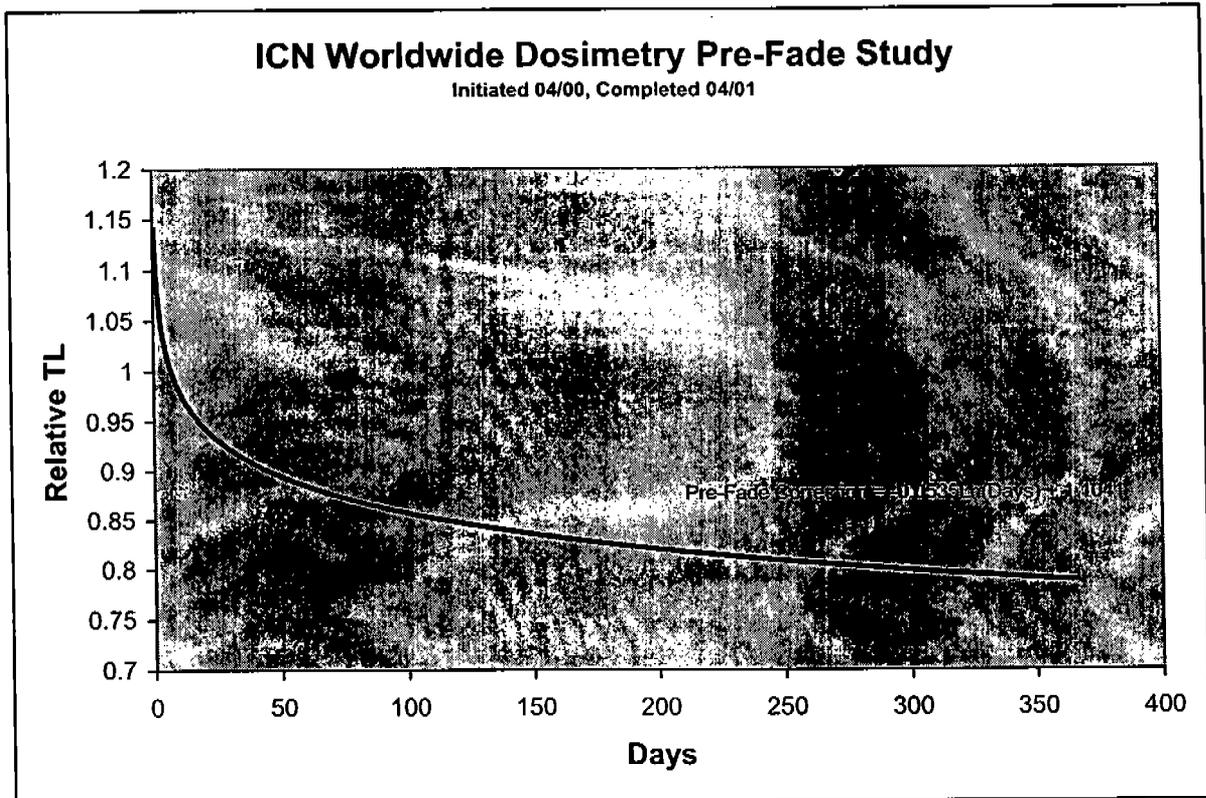


Figure 2-ICN TLD 760 Post Fade Study

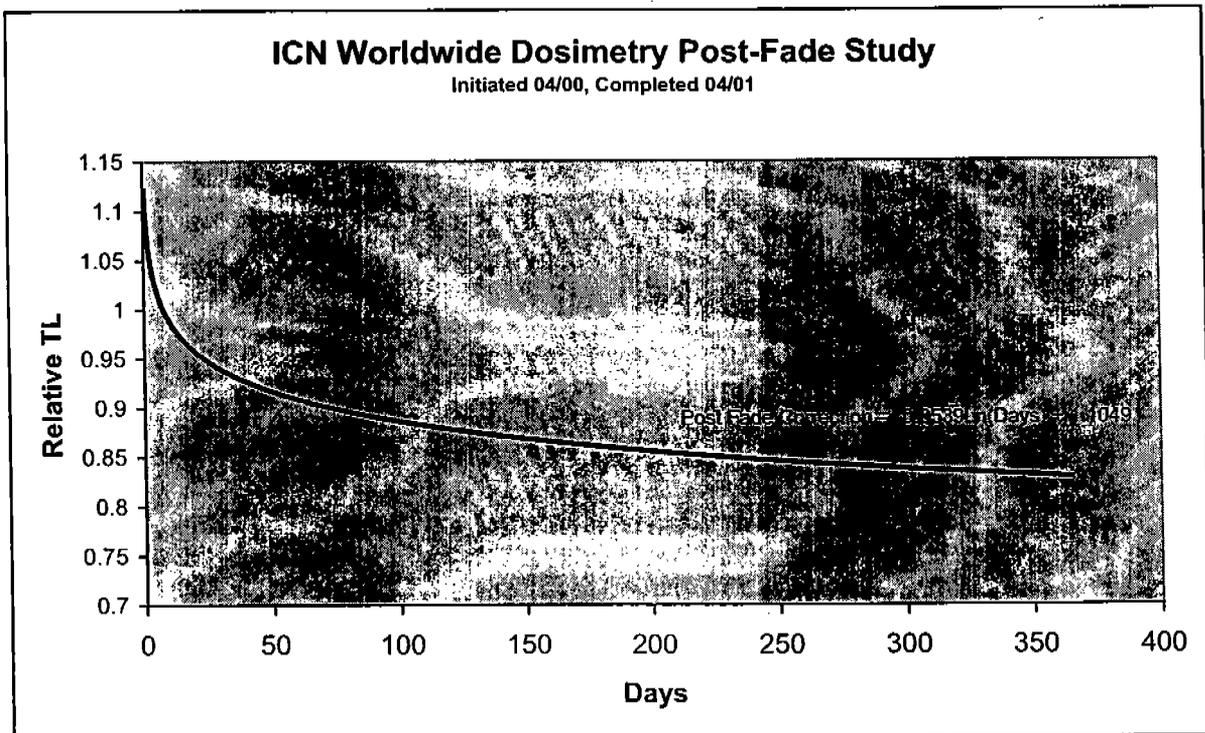
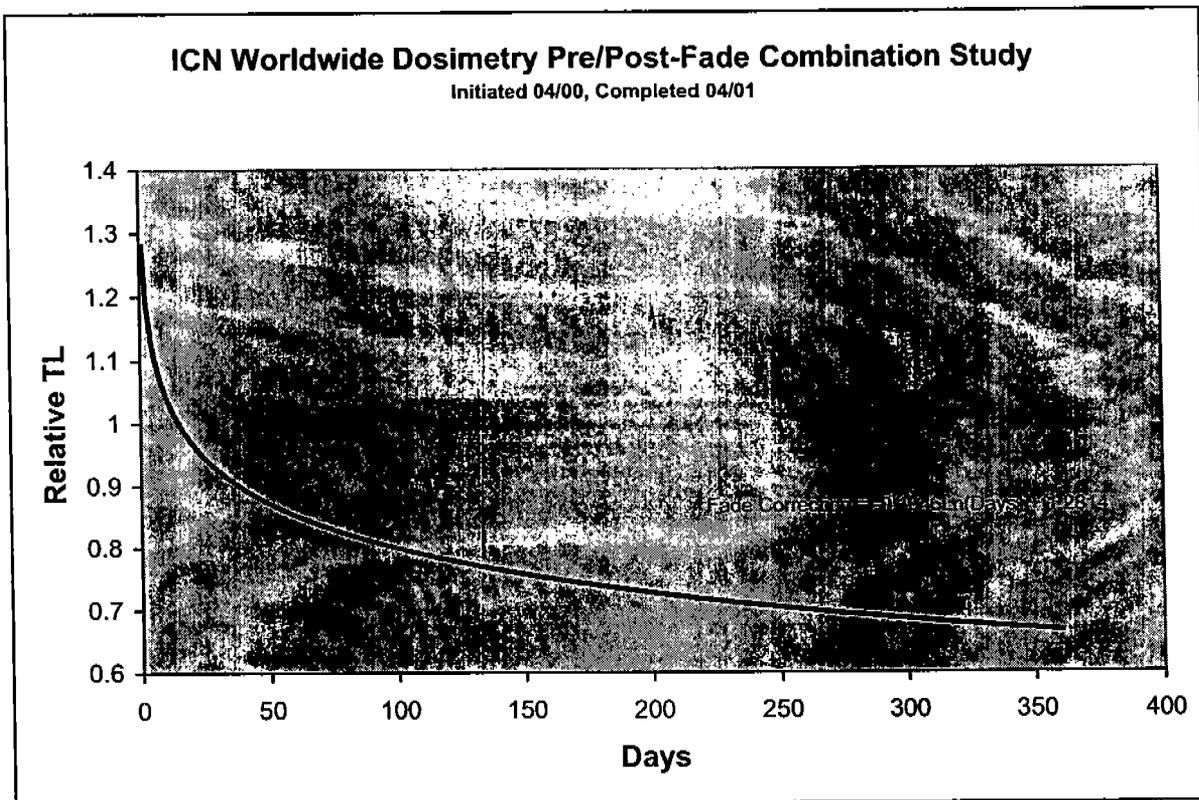


Figure 3-ICN TLD 760 Combination of Pre- and Post-Irradiation Fade Study



Form: HPF-QAP-006 Revision: 3 Date: 2/10/03	Radiation Control Group TLD Badge Quality Assurance Data Sheet	Applicable to procedure: HPF-QAP-021
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Date(s) of exposure: 1/8/04 ^{'03} 4th QUARTER BADGES
Total exposure time: 3 hours

Source: Cs-137 # 27 Distance: 2.51 m
Exposure Rate: 5 mR/hr How determined: CAL RANGE
Instrument(s): Model: RADCAL 1515 Ser. RADCAL 1515
Detectors: _____
Modifying factors: 1.03
Calculations used: N/A
Total Dose Delivered: 15 mR (15.45 mR - MODIFIED)
DOELAP Category(s): 7
Special Tests: _____

Comments: 1st Exposure 1/8/04;

4th Qtr '03 Badges held until 1st Qtr, exposed on
Date above, then held until 5/04 until processing.

Phantom Location Chart

<u>SMITH Z 723</u> 14 mR	<u>QUACKENBUSH 726</u> 15 mR	<u>STEARN 730</u> 11 mR (Corrected)	<u>ROHER 734</u> 12 mR
<u>JAMPKINS, D 729</u> 12 mR (Corrected)	<u>VILLIS, J 728</u> 11 mR	<u>VAMSER, J 722</u> 13 mR	<u>PALEY, M 731</u> 15 mR
<u>HOWARD, D 409</u> 14	<u>ROBERTS, O 724</u> 13 mR	<u>LINGER, C 725</u> 14 mR	<u>SPENCER, A 733</u> 13 mR (Corrected)
<u>LYNCH, J 410</u> 12 mR	<u>COOK, P 721</u> 15 mR	<u>CALVERTER, S 732</u> 11 mR	<u>ZELINSKI 727</u> 11 mR

Unirradiated TLDs: POSOLOWSKI, MCCHEWTON

Exposure performed by: [Signature]

Reviewed by: [Signature]

Occupational Radiation Exposure Report

REPORT NO: 03542

ACCOUNT NO: 48663S

LOCATION: 75041P

REPORT TO:
JEFFERSON LAB
BECKY MOSBRUCKER
 12000 JEFFERSON AVE
 NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23606

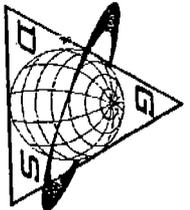
DATE BADGES RECEIVED:	05/12/2004
DATE BADGES REPORTED:	MAY 21, 2004
PAGE: 1	OF: 1
LICENSE NO:	
PURCHASE ORDER NO: 03 C137	
NOTIFICATION LEVELS	
DEEP	SHALLOW
250	2500

S/I: 11
 SHIP TO:
JEFFERSON LAB
BECKY MOSBRUCKER
 12000 JEFFERSON AVE
 NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23606

Accredited by the National Institute of Standards and Technology through NPLAP for the specific scope of accreditation under lab code 100553-01

ICN NUMBER	EMPLOYEE ID	LAST NAME OR OTHER DESIGNATION	SEX	HT	WT	GN	DOB	MO	DO	RT	MONITORING PERIOD		DOSE EQUIVALENT IN MILLIREMS FOR PERIODS INDICATED BELOW		QUARTER TO DATE		YEAR TO DATE		LIFETIME TO DATE					
											FIRST DAY	LAST DAY	DEEP	EYE	SHALL	NEUT.	PROC. NOTES	DEEP	EYE	SHALL	DEEP	EYE	SHALL	NO. RPTS
408	0038504	HOWARD	D	1	223708862	1989122	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	14	14	14	14	14	14	431	434	434	4	2801	01/01/1998
410	0038504	LYNCH	J	1	234583377	19821023	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	12	12	16	16	16	16	510	517	517	4	2287	01/01/1998
721	0038504	COOK	P	1	123700098	19801106	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	15	17	18	18	18	18	488	480	482	4	1607	01/01/1998
722	0038504	WAMSER	J	1	373461987	19480309	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	13	13	18	18	18	18	462	465	472	4	2130	01/01/1998
723	0038504	SMITH	Z	1	283148672	19400501	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	14	14	14	14	14	14	427	427	427	4	2699	01/01/1998
724	0038504	ROBERTS	O	1	624366288	19820808	F	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	13	14	14	19	19	19	506	506	510	4	3738	01/01/1998
725	0038504	UNGER	C	1	127481286	19450804	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	14	14	14	26	26	26	508	516	516	4	3278	01/01/1998
726	0038504	QUACKENBUSH	J	1	085218887	19550128	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	15	16	16	17	17	17	153	153	155	4	3015	01/01/1998
727	0038504	ZELINSKI	F	1	012823785	19520621	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	11	11	11	11	11	11	514	514	518	4	3083	01/01/1998
728	0038504	WILLS	J	1	307709220	19691231	F	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	11	11	11	11	11	11	500	500	517	4	2848	01/01/1998
729	0038504	TOMPKINS	D	1	100000035	19491201	F	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	12	12	12	12	12	12	132	132	132	4	3013	01/01/1998
730	0038504	STEARNS	R	1	031444312	19801011	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	11	11	11	11	11	11	492	494	494	4	3238	01/01/1998
731	0038504	BALLEW	M	1	422858124	19800409	M	18	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	15	15	15	15	15	15	452	453	456	4	3229	01/01/1998
732	0038504	CARPENTER	S	1	672203498	19870704	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	11	11	11	14	14	14	513	513	522	4	2862	01/01/1998
733	0038504	SPENCER	A	1	23058104	19640830	F	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	13	13	13	13	13	13	438	438	438	4	2189	01/01/1998
734	0038504	ROHNER	A	1	654698288	19810801	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	12	12	12	19	19	19	491	493	493	4	2962	01/01/1998
735	0038504	POSOLOWSKI	D	1	482931647	19701008	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	517	517	4	2874	01/01/1998
736	0038504	MCCLINTON	J	1	227428654	19821225	M	16	WB	Q	10/01/2003	12/31/2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	600	4	1865	01/01/1998

*15 men
 Exped 1-8-04
 (2003 badges)*



SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR COMPLETE REPORT DETAILS BY COLUMN NUMBER
 IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU KEEP THIS REPORT FOR YOUR RECORDS
GLOBAL DOSIMETRY SOLUTIONS, INC.
 Formerly ICN Dosimetry Service

3300 Highland Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
 U.S./Canada: (800) 251-3331 Worldwide: (714) 545-0100 x6925
 http://www.globaldosimetry.com e-mail: info@globaldosimetry.com

REPORTS APPROVED FPM/TPM FORM 47 09/30/03

JLAB Blind Spike Dosimeter Test Badges for Calendar Quarter: 4th Quarter 2003

Configuration: Phantom at 2.51m

Category: VIV Source ID: Cs-137 Detector S/N: Last Cal.

Del. Dose: Calc. Meas. (Exp. Time) (Cal. Cor. Factor) (Cxd)

Del. dose(mrem)=(Meas. Exp Rate) (Exp. Time) (Cal. Cor. Factor) (Cxd) 1.03

Dosimeter #	Exp. Date(s)	D	R	Qi	(Qi-B)/v2
723	1/8/2004		15	-0.0667	0.00141
726	1/8/2004		15	0	0.01085
734	1/8/2004		15	-0.2	0.00918
728	1/8/2004		15	-0.2667	0.02641
722	1/8/2004		15	-0.1333	0.00085
731	1/8/2004		15	0	0.01085
409	1/8/2004		15	-0.0667	0.00141
724	1/8/2004		15	-0.1333	0.00085
725	1/8/2004		15	-0.0667	0.00141
410	1/8/2004		15	-0.2	0.00918
721	1/8/2004		15	0	0.01085
732	1/8/2004		15	-0.2667	0.02641
727	1/8/2004		15	-0.2667	0.02641
729	1/8/2004		15	-0.2	0.00918
730	1/8/2004		15	-0.2667	0.02641
733	1/8/2004		15	-0.1333	0.00085

N= 16 sumQi = -1.6667 s = 0.09524

sumQi/N = B = -0.1042

Total Error = 0.117
 <0.067 systematic error due to reporting resolution
 0.05 measurement accuracy

Result |B| + s - |E| = 0.08241
 Criterion: |B| + s - |E| < 0.30

Comments: Fading Studies
 Performed by: David Hamlette
 Reviewed by: Keith Welch

* Corrected exposure, Initially read 0. GDS Re-Ran using Cs-137 Pak.

Form: HPP-QAP-006 Revision: 2 Date: 1/26/01 R-01/29/01	Radiation Control Group TLD Badge Quality Assurance Data Sheet	Applicable to procedure: HPP-QAP-021
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Date(s) of exposure: 6/8/04 (1st Half Badges)
 Total exposure time: 1 hour

Source: Cs-137 (SOURCE # 27) Distance: 1.45m
 Exposure Rate: 15mR/hr How determined: CAL RANGE
 Instrument(s): Model: RADCAL 1515 Ser. _____
 Detectors: _____
 Modifying factors: 1.03
 Calculations used: N/A
 Total Dose Delivered: 15mR
 DOELAP Category(s): 7
 Special Tests: 15mR DELIVERED RIGHT BEFORE DELIVERING BADGES FOR READING
 Comments: _____

Phantom Location Chart

<u>SMITH, Z (723)</u> 13mR	<u>VAMSER, J (722)</u> 11mR	_____	_____
<u>ROBERTS, D (724)</u> 0mR (12 mR corrected)	<u>COOK, P (721)</u> 12mR	<u>VILLIS, J (728)</u> 11mR	_____
<u>HOWARD, P (A09)</u> 12mR	<u>CARPENTER, S (732)</u> 11mR	<u>BURKINS, P (729)</u> 0mR (13 mR corrected)	_____

Unirradiated TLDs: _____
 Exposure performed by: [Signature]
 Reviewed by: [Signature]

JLAB Blind Spike Dosimeter Test Badges for Semi-Annual Calendar : 1st Half 2004 2nd Batch

Category: IV Source ID: Cs-137 Configuration: Phantom at 1.45m

Del. Dose: Calc. Meas. Meas. Detector S/N: Last Cal.

Del. dose(mrem)=(Meas. Exp Rate) (Exp. Time) (Cal. Cor. Factor) (Cxd) 1.03

Dosimeter #	Exp. Date(s)	D	R	Qi	(Qi-B) ²
723	6/8/2004		15	13 -0.1333	0.005625
722	6/8/2004		15	11 -0.2667	0.003402778
* 724	6/8/2004		15	12 -0.2	6.94444E-05
721	6/8/2004		15	12 -0.2	6.94444E-05
728	6/8/2004		15	11 -0.2667	0.003402778
409	6/8/2004		15	12 -0.2	6.94444E-05
732	6/8/2004		15	11 -0.2667	0.003402778
* 729	6/8/2004		15	13 -0.1333	0.005625

	N=	8		
	sum Qi =	-1.6667	s =	0.055634864
	sum Qi/N = B =	-0.2083	Total Error =	0.117
Result	B + s - E =	0.14697	<0.067 systematic error due to reporting resolution	
Criterion:	B + s - E <	0.30	0.05 measurement accuracy	
Comments:	Fading Studies			
Performed by:	David Hamlette	<i>David Hamlette</i>		
Reviewed by:	Keith Welch	<i>Keith Welch</i>		

* Badges originally reported as '0'. GDS re-runs raw data for each Cs-137 Patch.

Form: HPF-QAP-006 Revision: 3 Date: 2/10/03	Radiation Control Group TLD Badge Quality Assurance Data Sheet	Applicable to procedure: HPP-QAP-021
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Date(s) of exposure: 1/12/04
Total exposure time: 1st 1 hr; 2nd 1hr, 3rd 1hr, 4th 1hr
Source: CG-137 #27 Distance: 2.51m (2.637 Act)
Exposure Rate: 5mR/hr How determined: CAL RANGE
Instrument(s): Model: RADCAL 1515 Ser. _____
Detectors: _____
Modifying factors: 1.03
Calculations used: N/A
Total Dose Delivered: 5mR / 5mR / 5mR / 5mR
DOELAP Category(s): 1
Special Tests: 1st EXP 5mR; 2nd EXP 5mR; 3rd EXP 5mR; 4th EXP 3R
1/12/04 2/27/04 3/15/04 4/20/04
Comments: _____

Phantom Location Chart

_____	<u>ROHRE, A 734</u>	<u>LINGER, C 725</u>	<u>LYAKU J 410</u>
<u>RESOLINSKI 735</u>	<u>BAILEY, M 731</u>	<u>MCCLEINTON, J 736</u>	<u>STEAD 730</u>
_____	<u>QUACKEN BUSH 726</u>	<u>ZELINSKI, F 727</u>	<u>SPENCER, A 733</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

Unirradiated TLDs: _____
Exposure performed by: [Signature]
Reviewed by: [Signature]

JLAB Blind Spike Dosimeter Test Badges for Calendar Quarter: 1st Half 2004 1st Batch

Category: IV	Source ID: Cs-137	Detector S/N:	Configuration: Phantom at 2.51m	Last Cal.	
Del. Dose: Calc.	Meas.	Del. dose(mrem)=(Meas. Exp Rate) (Exp. Time)	(Cal. Cor. Factor)	(Cxd)	
	20	5 X	3 X	1 X	
				1.03	
Dosimeter #	Exp. Date(s)	D	R	Qi	(Qi-B) ²
734	1/12/2004	20	14	-0.3	0.0012
725	1/12/2004	20	12	-0.4	0.0042
410	1/12/2004	20	22	0.1	0.1892
* 735	1/12/2004	20	13	-0.35	0.0002
731	1/12/2004	20	12	-0.4	0.0042
736	1/12/2004	20	15	-0.25	0.0072
730	1/12/2004	20	11	-0.45	0.0132
726	1/12/2004	20	12	-0.4	0.0042
727	1/12/2004	20	10	-0.5	0.0272
* 733	1/12/2004	20	12	-0.4	0.0042

	N =	10		
	sum Qi =	-3.35		s =
				0.1684
	sum Qi/N = B =	-0.335		
				Total Error =
				0.117
				0.1
Result	B + s - E =	0.3864		
Criterion: B + s - E < 0.30				
Comments:	Fading Studies			
Performed by:	David Hamlette			
Reviewed by:	Keith Welch			

* Badges initially reported as '0'; GDS Re-Run using CS137 Patch

~~0.05~~ < 0.067 systematic error due to reporting resolution
 0.05 measurement accuracy