VULCAN MINE

Management Plan
Radiation Safety and Protection

Contents

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this is plan is to ensure that all sealed source apparatus industrial gauging practices are conducted as safely as possible and in compliance with the *Radiation Safety Act 1999* and the *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999*.

Compliance with this plan will help ensure the radiation doses to all CMWs are below the prescribed limits and are as low as reasonably achievable. It will also help ensure that the number of people exposed to radiation and the likelihood of unexpected exposure to radiation is minimised.

2. SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all persons at the Vulcan Mine including employees, contractors and visitors.

The controls within this procedure are mandatory.

3. DEFINITIONS

ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.
CMW	Coal Mine Workers.
RSO	Radiation Safety Officer.
SSE	Site Senior Executive.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

Industrial gauges that incorporate radioactive substances may include the non-invasive measurement and control of the thickness, level, density, weight, moisture content or chemical composition of an item or material.

The radioactive substances incorporated in industrial gauges are generally of a level of activity that would, if not adequately shielded, result in a significant health hazard.

5. TRAINING

The RSO must provide, or arrange for the provision of, appropriate training to relevant persons on radiation safety matters.

The Radiation Safety Training Program shall include:

- a description of radiation hazards at the site;
- how to avoid the hazards;
- minimising radiation dose;
- details of the radiation safety and protection plan; and
- remedial procedures.

The Radiation Safety Training Program will be carried out at the site inductions and will include basic radiation safety issues and practices, as well as specific site details such as the location of radiation gauges if applicable.

Re-familiarisation of radiation safety issues will be carried out once a year for CMWs whose work may require them to be within the vicinity of a gauge (e.g. at Toolbox talks).

The RSO will be required to undertake refresher training every five (5) years, and it is recommended that the RSO attend user group meetings where possible in between to maintain their skills and knowledge.

6. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

To ensure radiation doses to all persons are minimised, the following practices shall be followed:

- All maintenance work on the gauges, not intended by the manufacturer to be undertaken by the owner, is to be conducted by a person qualified to perform such work.
- An industrial gauge may only be used if it is in compliance with Radiation Safety Standard NM009.
- Industrial gauges may only be stored in premises that are in compliance with Radiation Safety Standard PR100.
- Industrial gauges installed on continuously moving lines should be interlocked so that they will close the shutter (if fitted), or move the source to the safe position, when the line is stopped.
- All temporary sources used on sites are to undergo approval for use through Queensland Health and must be signed off by the RSO and the Operations Manager.

6.1. Dose Limits

The *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999* prescribes an annual radiation dose limit of 20mSv for persons actually involved in carrying out a radiation practice, and an annual radiation dose limit of 1mSv for all other persons. Also, if a female employee who is involved in the radiation practice becomes pregnant, her radiation dose limit is reduced to 1mSv per annum for the term of the pregnancy.

Radiation doses to persons involved in the practice, other employees and members of the public, depend mainly on the type of radioactive substances being used, the extent of compliance with work practices, and the extent of compliance of the industrial gauges and the premises with relevant Radiation Safety Standards made under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*.

6.2. Access Control

The Radiation Store shall be under the control of the site RSO and shall be kept locked.

Density gauges have a built-in key/lock arrangement or the source may be locked with a padlock. Where a padlock cannot be applied it will be the RSO's responsibility to ensure a physical protection is put in place to prevent the gauge from being racked back in.

The source for the Borehole Logger shall be kept in a source container that is secured with a padlock.

6.3. Work in the Vicinity of Industrial Gauge

Work in the vicinity of an industrial gauge (e.g. repair or replacement of pipe work) shall not be performed unless approved by the RSO.

Vicinity of an industrial gauge is defined as within any barricaded area or within 1.5 metres of the gauge if no barricades are in place.

6.4. Transport

Transport within site boundaries:

- Conducted in compliance with the ARPANSA Transport Code.
- Except in emergency situations, the industrial gauge must only be transported with the shutter locked in the shielded position. A radiation survey meter must be used to verify that the radiation beam is properly attenuated.
- The industrial gauge must not be transported in the passenger compartment of the vehicle and should be placed at the maximum distance from the driver's position to reduce exposure to the driver. The gauge must also be adequately chained, strapped or otherwise held in this location to prevent movement in an accident.
- Transport signs in compliance with the Transport Code are to be affixed to both sides and the rear of the vehicle.
- The licensee or designated person are to authorise the transport of industrial gauges.

Transport outside site boundaries:

- The packaging and transport of radioactive substances are to be in compliance with the ARPANSA Transport Code.
- Except in emergency situations, the industrial gauge must only be transported with the shutter locked in the shielded position. A radiation survey meter must be used to ensure that the radiation beam is properly attenuated.
- The gauge should be packed in an outer container that is of strong, rigid construction.
- The gauge should be effectively immobilised within the outer container (e.g. bolted to the outer container).
- Unless the radioactive substances can be transported as an excepted package (as defined in the Transport Code), it will be consigned to a person licensed under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999* to transport such substances.
- A shipper's declaration for transport of radioactive substances must be correctly completed before consignment.

6.5. Storage

Gauges that will not be used for an extended period must be stored in premises which have been certified as meeting Radiation Safety Standard PR100.

Industrial gauges placed in the store must be stored with the source assembly fully retracted and locked in the shielded position.

If this is not possible, the placement of such gauges into the store must be closely supervised by the RSO ensuring the radiation beam is properly attenuated. A radiation survey meter must be used to verify that the radiation beam is properly attenuated.

The record of the location of the industrial gauges is to be updated on the site register by the RSO.

6.6. Radiation Surveys

When performing work on or near an industrial gauge, radiation surveys should be conducted to verify that radiation levels are acceptably low. To give an estimate of dose, an Isolation of Radioactive Source Assessment may be completed. Where practical personnel can carry a survey meter set to read

accumulated dose and zeroed before use. It will be required of the RSO that he/she discusses with the employee carrying out the work the expected dose they will receive.

The RSO must ensure that that the devices are made safe. Typically, the shutter shall be closed and locked, but where it is not practical to carry out the work with the shutter closed (e.g. calibration of a density gauge), CMWs shall not expose themselves directly to the radiation beam.

7. MONITORING

7.1. Annual Monitoring

At the commencement and annually thereafter, the RSO must check, and record, that:

- all relevant persons have read, understood and are complying with this plan;
- the details of the radioactive substances and sealed source apparatus (industrial gauge) are accurately stated in this radiation safety and protection plan;
- the person in possession of the radioactive substances is appropriately licensed under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*;
- compliance certificates for the industrial gauge and premises have been obtained within the necessary time frames;
- maintenance, repair and safety checks are being conducted and recorded and any relevant problems have been appropriately rectified;
- radiation monitoring / dosages received for the year are summarised and filed for records;
- records required in this radiation safety and protection plan are being kept;
- industrial gauges used to carry out industrial gauging comply with Radiation Safety Standard; and
- industrial gauges are installed to comply with Radiation Safety Standard PR006;
- the calibration of the radiation monitoring / measuring device has been checked and is within calibration, i.e. ±25% (this is done by checking the calibration check report submitted by the independent calibration service provider).

7.2. Personal Radiation Monitoring

Personal monitoring devices shall be provided to a person if the person may receive an annual radiation dose greater than 1mSv as a result of the carrying out of the practice.

As it is unlikely that persons will receive a radiation dose greater than the 1 mSv per year from the industrial gauging practice conducted, personal radiation monitoring devices are not provided to personnel working on or near the industrial gauges.

To ensure the safety of personnel the RSO will use the radiation meters to estimate the dosage before a person begins work on or within close proximity (with 1.5 metres) of the gauge. The management of limiting the received dosages of personnel will be managed by this practice with the additional six-monthly summary statements.

7.3. Source Leakage Tests

Source leakage tests are to be conducted under the direction of the RSO.

- as a precautionary measure prior to service maintenance (particularly for source changes or shutter maintenance);
- after every incident; and

- every six months after a sealed radioactive substance reaches the end of its recommended working life, as set by its manufacturer.

Sources other than ceramic pellets (e.g. CSCL or other chemical compounds), or if radiolytic material is in proximity to the sources, will be leak tested once a year.

7.4. Radiation Monitoring Devices

A radiation monitoring / measuring device (or radiation survey meter) provided by the licensee has the following characteristics:

- a dose rate range of at least between 1μSv/h and 1000μSv/h, or equivalent for the radiation emitted from the radioactive substances;
- appropriate energy response;
- a measurement uncertainty not greater than ± 25% over the energy range of the radiation emitted from the radioactive substances; and
- continues to indicate, either visibly or audibly, when radiation levels exceed the maximum readings in their measurement range.

The calibration of the radiation monitoring / measuring device will be checked annually by an independent calibration service provider.

Radiation survey meters shall not be tampered with or misused.

Prior to use, the radiation survey meter will be subjected to a battery test and a test to ensure that it responds to radiation by going to an accessible gauge and measuring the dose rate at a well-marked point on the surface or by using a check source.

A calibration check of the radiation survey meter will be performed once every 12 months and following suspected damage or repair. The survey meter is to be calibrated if the calibration check yields erroneous results. This check will be performed by a certified supplier who has a calibration service using reference sources directly traceable to the Australian National Standards.

7.5. Inspections

Safety inspections are to be performed by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Records of all safety checks are to be kept in the radiation files / logbook provided by the possession licensee. Any action taken as a result of the inspection must also be recorded.

The RSO or designated person must check that the radiation source is in its correct location.

Radiation warning signs, as required in Radiation Safety Standard NM009, are displayed on each industrial gauge, and are in a clean, intact and legible state.

An area warning sign, as required in Radiation Safety Standard PR006 is displayed in the vicinity of each industrial gauge, and is in a clean, intact and legible state.

An area warning sign for the radioactive substances store, as required in Radiation Safety Standard PR100, is available and is in good condition.

The condition of the industrial gauges is visible by checking:

- radiation dose rates around the gauges;
- corrosion of the gauge;
- the shutter operation and locking mechanism operate correctly;

- the mounting of the gauge to ensure it is secure; and
- the location of the gauge is verified and all features of the installation are sound (e.g. all guards and interlocks are working satisfactorily).

A battery check and an on-site operational, or consistency, check of the radiation survey meter by going to an accessible gauge and measuring the dose rate at a well-marked point on the surface or by using a check source.

If any radioactive substances have passed the end of their recommended working life, as set by the manufacturer, a source leakage test is to be conducted every six months.

Annually, radioactive substances other than ceramic pellets (e.g. CsCl or other chemical compounds), and radioactive substances in proximity to material that is susceptible to radiolysis, are to be leak tested to confirm that they are not leaking.

7.6. Radiography and Bore Hole Logging Services

Consultant radiography and bore hole logging services need to come to site to carry out testing e.g. suspension ropes on the draglines. They are licensed with Queensland Health and should comply with all safety requirements of using their equipment.

Site RSOs need to be advised and given adequate notice of when these personnel and equipment are coming to site.

The RSO should satisfy themselves that the contractors are taking adequate precautions to restrict access of personnel and carry out the tests in a safe manner. The RSO should ensure that any vehicle used to transport radiation gauges are clearly signed, meet site regulations and has the source secured.

Contractors are responsible for:

- holding a current license for the Possession, Use and Transport (if applicable) of Radioactive Substances from Radiation Health. All details of these licenses must be provided to the site RSO on request;
- notifying the RSO before bringing the source onto site, of the date and time of arrival, duration of stay, source type, size and serial number;
- obeying the directions of the RSO in relation to radiation protection of CMWs (however, protection of the contractor and contractor's employees remains the responsibility of the contractor's Licensee); and
- satisfying the RSO that all sources or radioactive wastes are removed when the contractor departs from site.

8. RECORDS

The following records are to be maintained by the possession licensee. These are held in the RSOs radiation file.

- possession license issued under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999;*
- the radiation safety and protection plan approved by the Chief Executive, Queensland Health;
- approvals to acquire radioactive substances;
- reports by the RSO;
- radiation log book;
- results of all safety checks performed;
- inventory and location of industrial gauges;
- assessment reports of the gauges and premises;
- results of source leakage tests;
- calibration check certificates of the radiation survey meters;
- radioactive materials store log;
- external radioactive source permits;
- isolation of radioactive source forms;
- incident reports; and
- acquisition, supply and relocation and disposal.

An approval of the Chief Executive, Queensland Health must be sought and obtained prior to acquiring radioactive substances.

If the gauge is to be sold, lent or hired to another person in Queensland, the possession licensee must ensure that the proposed new owner has:

- a license to possess industrial gauges; and
- an approval to acquire the radioactive substance.

The approval of the Chief Executive, Queensland Health is to be sought and obtained prior to the relocation of radioactive substances to a place outside Queensland. Application forms are available from Radiation Health. The Chief Executive must be notified within seven days after the device has been relocated.

9. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

The following sections detail the requirements to repair and maintain the industrial gauges and associated devices. Records of all maintenance procedures are to be kept in the radiation files / logbook provided by the possession licensee.

All maintenance and repair work not intended by the manufacturer to be undertaken by the owner is to be conducted by a person qualified to perform such work.

Modifications to the industrial gauge shall not be made without the prior approval of the Chief Executive, Queensland Health. After the approved modification, the industrial gauge will not be used until it has been certified by an accredited person as complying with Radiation Safety Standard NM009.

Routine maintenance will include:

- routine checking and maintenance of the gauges by the RSO or licensed contractor;
- repair or replacement of pipe work or surrounding equipment; and
- adjustment of the detector units or calibration.

10. REMEDIATION PROCEDURES

A radiation incident is an incident adversely affecting, or likely to adversely affect, the health or safety of any person because of the emission of radiation, e.g. if a radioactive substance is lost or stolen, or when unintended exposures may occur or have occurred.

The following general remediation procedures are to be implemented in the event of an incident involving an industrial gauge containing radioactive substances:

- Immediately take action to protect human life, to limit injury and to provide first aid, if necessary.
- Cordon off the area and prevent unauthorised and unnecessary access to the secured area.
- Contact the RSO;
- An RSO shall assume control of the process for the source remediation and be in attendance while it is carried out.
- If the incident involves the source of the gauge (e.g. Coalscan 9500 or equivalent), external contractor shall be contacted.
- Do not attempt to move or interfere with the industrial gauge unless directed by the RSO.
- Remain at an appropriate distance from the industrial gauge (consistent with maintaining site access control, e.g. 5 metres minimum for plant and 100 metres for field).
- The RSO is to conduct a radiation survey around the industrial gauge and compare the results with previous monitoring results. If the radiation measurements are not significantly different and the radioactive substance is in the shielded position, the industrial gauge is to be returned to the store. If the measurements differ significantly from the established values, or the radioactive substance cannot be returned to the shielded position, the RSO should determine the course of action to be taken to render the situation safe (e.g. placing additional shielding over the gauge). Pending advice from the RSO, access control must be maintained.
- The RSO is to immediately notify the possession licensee and the Chief Executive, Queensland Health of the incident.
- The gauge involved in an incident is not be used again until the RSO confirms the safety of the gauge by obtaining a certificate of compliance for the gauge from an appropriately accredited person.
- The Possession Licensee and the Chief Executive, Queensland Health is to be immediately advised if a radioactive substance is unaccounted for.

10.1. Loss of Radioactive Source

If it is suspected that a source has been lost or stolen, the RSO shall be informed and a thorough search carried out using a monitoring instrument. The Chief Executive, Queensland Health shall be notified as soon as possible.

10.2. Observed or Suspected Malfunction

Close the shutter of the gauge if it is safe and/or possible to do so. If the source control mechanism fails to operate, immediately advise the supplier and the Chief Executive, Queensland Health.

10.3. Failure of Safety Procedures

Steps must be taken immediately to prevent a recurrence. Should this failure cause an incident to occur as described in either of the above items then the appropriate action will be taken.

Further to the above, the RSO will immediately report to the Chief Executive, Queensland Health if a radioactive source is lost or if the radiation doses equivalent to any person as a result of an incident exceeds or may have exceeded 1000uSv (1 mSv) or any incident involving radiation. The RSO will then:

- propose a course of action to restore the situation to normal;
- make an estimate of the likely exposure or submit the personal monitoring devices of any employees concerned for urgent assessment; and
- submit a detailed account of the incident in writing to Chief Executive of Queensland Health within seven days, stating the steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence.

10.4. Fire

In the event of a fire the RSO shall determine, as soon as possible after the fire has been brought under control, whether or not the source capsule has ruptured.

The RSO shall follow the below steps:

- Evacuate the area and cordon off to a distance of at least 20 metres for plant gauges or 100 metres for field gauges immediately.
- Allow fire crew rescue squad to control and extinguish fire.
- Check those involved in the incident and with fighting the fire.

The possibility of particles being inhaled or ingested must be avoided. People attending the fire must wear breathing apparatus. If the source container is ruptured all clothing should be removed and stored in labelled containers for subsequent inspection.

The RSO should monitor radiation levels throughout the operation and determine safe distances for personnel, taking into account the degree of attention necessary to successfully control the fire. Once the Fire Officer has declared the area safe, the RSO shall carry out a survey. If the RSO determines radiation levels to be too high a plan of action must be formulated to reduce this to a satisfactory level.

11. REPORTING

The RSO must report the following to the possession licensee:

- Any radiation incidents immediately.
- Any contravention of this plan and relevant Radiation Safety Standard.
- Any action that needs to be taken to achieve compliance with this plan and/or relevant Radiation Safety Standard.
- The effectiveness and extent of compliance with this plan on an annual basis.
- Recommendations about changes to the plan to ensure its continued effectiveness and that the information it contains is correct by reviewing this radiation safety and protection plan on an annual basis.

A written incident report is to be produced by the RSO and submitted through the possession licensee to the Chief Executive, Queensland Health within seven days of the occurrence of an incident. This report is to include:

- incident description (including the source and its location);
- estimates of radiation exposure to individuals (if applicable);
- action taken; and
- proposals to prevent a recurrence.

12. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Responsibilities
SSE	• Ensure that any radiation doses received by persons as a result of carrying out the practice are kept below the radiation dose limits prescribed in the *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999* and are as low as reasonably achievable. • Ensure all incidents relating to radiation equipment, including damage, suspected damage, or removal of radiation gauges, signs and shields are reported immediately to the RSO.
Managers/Superintendents/ Supervisors	• Provide instruction in radiation safety procedure e.g. at Induction or Toolbox Talks. • Ensure no CMW works on or within close proximity (within 1.5 metres) of radiation gauges without first getting the RSO's approval (not required for walking past gauges),. • Ensure radiation signs on equipment for their area are at all times in a reasonably clean and legible condition. • Ensure incidents relating to radiation equipment, including damage, suspected damage, or removal of radiation gauges, signs and shields are reported immediately to the RSO.
RSO	• Advise the possession licensee and CMWs on radiation safety matters associated with the practice. • Ensures industrial gauges comply with Radiation Safety Standard NM009:2010. • Ensure premises where industrial gauges are stored comply with Radiation Safety Standard PR100:2010. • Ensure the premises where the industrial gauges are used continue to comply with Radiation Safety Standard PR006:2010 for premises at which radiation sources are used to carry out industrial gauging. • Ensure gauges have adequate signage. • Provide training on radiation hazards and safe working practices. • Ensure that the likely maximum radiation doses a person could receive are within the limits prescribed by the Radiation Safety Regulation 1999, and are as low as reasonably achievable. The RSO must be proactive to manage dosages across the site, this can be achieved by tracking received dosages and taking preventative action once a person has received 50% (i.e. 0.5 mSv) of the yearly allowable dosage. • Ensure any gauges being worked on or in close proximity to will have the source locked out and dosages around the gauge recorded to ensure the area is safe to work (not required for walking past gauges). • Ensure any CMWs working in or around radiation gauges, carry out a risk assessment on the job they are doing, estimate the duration and dosage they expect to receive and record this in the site record

	book or file. If any change in the scope of the task or duration is required, the RSO will be required to sign off on accepted changes.
Possession Licensee (Vulcan Mine)	• Take reasonable steps to ensure any person's health and safety are not adversely affected by exposure to radiation. • Hold a license, issued under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*, with an authority to possess sealed radioactive substances incorporated in industrial gauges. • Ensure the radiation doses arising from the radiation practice are kept below the limits specified in the *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999* and are as low as reasonably achievable. • Provide personal monitoring devices to monitored persons as required by this radiation safety and protection plan, and ensure that: o personal monitoring devices are handled properly; o monitored persons are advised of their personal monitoring assessment results; o copies of the personal monitoring assessment results are submitted to the Chief Executive of Queensland Health; and o keeping a personal monitoring record for each person monitored. • Ensure that the persons who use the gauges during initial installation, repair and maintenance hold licenses issued under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999.* • Ensure compliance with any conditions imposed on the possession licensee by the Chief Executive, Queensland Health and with those stated in the *Radiation Safety Act 1999* and the *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999.* • Ensure that the version of this plan being used has been approved by the Chief Executive, Queensland Health. • Appoint an RSO certified under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999* and ensure they carry out radiation refresher training every five years to maintain their knowledge and skills. • Ensure that the RSO is carrying out their functions properly so that the possession licensee is able to be adequately apprised of the radiation safety status of the practice at all times. • Ensure adequate resources are provided to implement this plan (e.g. provision of appropriate training in radiation safety, radiation monitoring devices etc.). • Ensure that the records, specified in this plan, are kept. • Ensure that the industrial gauges continue to comply with Radiation Safety Standard NM009, and obtain certificates of compliance from an appropriately accredited person, before initial use and every three years thereafter. • Ensure that the premises where radioactive substances are stored continue to comply with Radiation Safety Standard PR100, and obtain certificates of compliance from an appropriately accredited person, before initial use and every five years thereafter. • Ensure that the premises where the industrial gauges are used continue to comply with Radiation Safety Standard PR006 Standard for premises at which radiation sources are used to carry out industrial gauging and obtain certificates of compliance from an appropriately accredited person, before initial use and every five years thereafter. • Ensure that, if there has been a change in the location of a gauge, an appropriately accredited person performs an assessment of the

	premises for compliance with Radiation Safety Standard PR006 Standard for premises at which radiation sources are used to carry out industrial gauging, before the gauge is used. • Ensure that the approval of the Chief Executive, Queensland Health is obtained before acquiring radioactive substances. • Ensure that the approval of the Chief Executive, Queensland Health is obtained before relocating a radioactive substance to a place outside Queensland. • Ensure that if the industrial gauge is sold or traded in within Queensland, that the person to whom the gauge is sold or traded in has an approval to acquire the gauge. • Ensure that the approval of the Chief Executive, Queensland Health is obtained before disposing of radioactive material greater than the amount and concentration prescribed in the *Radiation Safety Regulation 1999.* • Ensure that the transport of radioactive substances is conducted in accordance with the ARPANSA *Radiation Protection Series C-2 (Rev. 1) Code for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2019).* • Immediately notify the Chief Executive, Queensland Health after an incident, either orally or in writing. If the notice is given orally, written confirmation must be provided within seven days.
Coal Mine Workers	• Ensure that a person's health and safety are not adversely affected by exposure to radiation because of the way the employee carries out the practice. • Comply with the Radiation Safety and Protection Plan. • Ensure they are authorised by the RSO to perform routine maintenance on or near the industrial gauges. • Complete the training specified in this radiation safety and protection plan. • Carry out a risk assessment with the RSO on the task before commencement of work on or in close proximity to radiation gauges. • Report any contravention of this radiation safety and protection plan to the RSO. • Report to the possession licensee any difficulties with working procedures or defects in the gauges that come to their notice. • Report any incident which may adversely affect the health or safety of any person, including gauge malfunction to the RSO. • Restrict access and contacting the RSO in the event of an incident involving an industrial gauge.

13. REFERENCES

- Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 (Qld)
- Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017 (Qld)
- Radiation Safety Act 1999
- Radiation Safety Regulation 1999
- Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) – Radiation Protection Series C-2 (Rev. 1) – Code for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2019)
- Radiation Safety Standard PR006:2010
- Radiation Safety Standard NM009:2010 Standard for sealed radioactive substances incorporated in sealed source apparatus used to carry out industrial gauging

- Radiation Safety Standard PR100:2010 Standard for Premises – Ionising Radiation Sources

14. REVIEW

This document shall be reviewed as follows:

- when there is a change of method and/or technology and/or legal or other requirement that may affect the accuracy of this document;
- when operational changes occur that effect the currency of the document;
- when there has been a significant event to which this document was relevant; and
- as a result of relevant audit findings.

15. DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Description	Document Controller
01	17/08/2020	Initial Draft	Rachael Dacker
02	18/05/2021	Formatting	Nicole Davey