

12. The efficiency of a liquid scintillation counter (LSC) is the measured ratio of _____ to _____.
13. List three radionuclides which are external hazards if improperly shielded:
_____, _____, _____.
14. Radiation exposure can be reduced by increasing or decreasing what three factors? (specify the increase or decrease) _____, _____, _____.
15. Moving twice as far from a radioactive source reduces the dose by a factor of _____.
16. Radiation exposure from internal doses to radioactive materials is restricted by defined _____.
17. The maximum whole body exposure a radiation worker may receive in a year is _____ mrem. NRC regulations require external exposure monitoring if a worker is likely to receive _____ of that limit.
18. Lucite is the best material for shielding high energy _____ emitters.
19. 1500 μ Ci (microcuries) = _____ mCi (millicuries).
20. In general, objects placed near a sealed source of radioactivity (will/will not) _____ become radioactive.
21. A wipe test is a survey for radioactive _____.
22. The three approved methods for disposing of radioactive waste materials are:
_____, _____,
and _____.
23. A laboratory area monitoring survey must be conducted at the end of each _____ of work with radioactive materials.
24. Whom would you notify in the event of a radiation emergency? _____.
25. In what part of a radionuclide laboratory may food and/or beverages be consumed, stored or prepared? _____.

I have read the handbook "Radiation Safety for Radiation Workers" and have completed this examination.

Signed: _____ Date: _____