BILL OF LADING

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Destination: Temporary job sites throughout North Carolina
Shipper: N. C. Department of Transportation, Division of Highway

RAPE OCT 17, 2019

RQ, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, NOS 7, UN3332
TYPE “A” PACKAGE, CONTAINING:

Cesium - 137  0.37 Gbq (8.0 mCi)
Americium 241:Be  1.48 Gbq (40.0 mCi)

RADIOACTIVE YELLOW II LABEL, Transport Index = 0.3

For Additional Information Contact:
Troxler’s 24 Hour Number - (919) 839-2676

SHIPPER: NC Dept. of Transportation
PER: Div. of Highways

This is to certify that the above named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation, according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In case of an emergency involving a nuclear gauge, follow steps and emergency procedures listed on the back of the Bill of Lading.

IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE STATE WARNING POINT at the following 24-hour emergency numbers:
(919) 825-2500 or 1-800-858-0368

The Highway Patrol will notify a member of the Radioactive Materials Section.

MATERIALS AND TESTS CONTACTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Services Engineer</th>
<th>Jim Sawyer</th>
<th>(919) 329-4170</th>
<th>(919) 418-0771</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tech. Trainer Supervisor</td>
<td>Mike Ricker</td>
<td>(828) 733-2776</td>
<td>(828) 385-2645</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tech. Trainer II</td>
<td>Andrew Hartel</td>
<td>(252) 296-3629</td>
<td>(252) 885-9477</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tech. Trainer II</td>
<td>Jimmy Best</td>
<td>(919) 814-2220</td>
<td>(919) 634-7274</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tech. Trainer II</td>
<td>Scotty Jarman</td>
<td>(704) 694-3067</td>
<td>(919) 427-1639</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tech. Trainer II</td>
<td>Peter Rossi</td>
<td>(252) 399-9446</td>
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If it is during State office hours, the Division of Radiation Protection should be notified at (919) 814-2250. If the call is placed "Collect", inform the operator that it is an emergency involving radioactive material.

Revised October 17, 2019
CHECKLIST TO FOLLOW IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

1) IMMEDIATELY CONTACT STATE WARNING POINT (Record on log)

2.) Information to be given to the STATE WARNING POINT:
   a. Name of Caller
   b. Call-back number (Keep line available, if possible use second line for further calls)
   c. Time and location of accident
   d. Any personal injuries
   e. Condition of nuclear gauge
   f. Traffic lane opened or closed
   g. Type of Radioactive material in the density gauge (from Bill of Lading)

2) Contact Resident Engineer and one of the Materials and Tests personnel list on the Bill of Lading (Record on log)

3) Priorities for rescue, life-saving, first aid and control of fire are higher than the priority for measuring radiation levels.

4) If medical treatment is required, use first aid according to the nature of the injury. **Do not delay care and transport of a seriously injured person.** Persons exposed to special form sources are not likely to be contaminated with radioactive material

5) If there is a fire, and the package is undamaged, move the container from the fire area if you can do so without risk. **Do not move damaged packages.** The presence of radioactive material should not influence the selection of fire control techniques (water from fire control is not expected to cause pollution).

6) If there is no fire or after the container has been moved from the fire area, immediately isolate the area where the gauge is at least 15 feet in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away.

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<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
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<th>CONTACT MADE yes/no</th>
<th>WHO</th>
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POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH
- Radiation presents minimal risk to transport workers, emergency response personnel, and the public during transportation accidents. Packaging durability increases as potential hazard of radioactive contents increases.
- Undamaged packages are safe; contents of damaged packages may cause external radiation exposure, and much higher external exposure if contents (source capsules) are released.
- Contamination and internal radiation hazards are not expected, but they are possible.
- Type A packages (cans, boxes, drums, articles, etc.) are identified as "Type A" by marking on packages or by shipping papers. Contents do not require radiation monitoring.

Type B packages are damaged in a moderately severe accident.
- Type B packages, and the rarely occurring Type C packages, (large, and usually metallic) contain the most hazardous material. They can be identified by package markings or by shipping papers. Life-threatening conditions may exist only if contents are released or package shielding fails. Because of design, evaluation, and testing of packages, these conditions would be expected only for accidents of almost certainty.
  - Radioactive White-Yellow labels indicate radiation levels outside single, isolated, undamaged packages are very low (less than 0.003 mSv/h (0.5 mrem/h)).
  - Radioactive Yellow-II and Yellow-III labeled packages have higher radiation levels. The transport index (T1) on the label identifies the maximum radiation level in mrem/h one meter from a single, isolated, undamaged package.
  - Radiation from the package contents, usually in durable metal capsules, can be detected by most radiation instruments.
  - Water from cargo fire control is not expected to cause pollution.

FIRED OR EXPLOSION
- Packages can burn completely without risk of content loss from sealed source capsules.
- Radioactivity does not change flammability or other properties of materials.
- Radioactive source capsules and Type B packages are designed and evaluated to withstand total engulfment in flames at temperatures of 900°C (1650°F).

PUBLIC SAFETY
- Call Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- Priorities for rescue, life-saving, first aid, and control of fire and other hazards are higher than the priority for measuring radiation levels.
- Radiation Authority is usually responsible for decisions about radiological consequences and closure of emergencies.
  - Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 25 to 50 meters (80 to 160 feet) in all directions.
  - Stay upwind.
  - Keep unauthorized personnel away.
  - Delay cleanup until instructions or advice is received from Radiation Authority.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
- Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection against internal radiation exposure, but not external radiation exposure.

EVACUATION
- Large Spill
  - Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (330 feet).
- Fire
  - When a large quantity of this material is involved in a major fire, consider an initial evacuation distance of 300 meters (1000 feet) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE
- Presence of radioactive material will not influence the fire control processes and should not influence selection of techniques.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
- Do not move damaged packages; move undamaged packages out of fire zone.
- Small Fires
  - Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foamy water.
- Large Fires
  - Water spray, fog (foaming amounts).

SPILL OR LEAK
- Do not touch damaged packages or spilled material.
- Dampen surfaces on undamaged or slightly damaged packages are seldom an indication of packaging failure. Contents are seldom liquid. Container is usually a metal capsule, easily seen if released from package.
- If source capsule is identified as being out of package, DO NOT TOUCH. Stay away and await advice from Radiation Authority.

FIRST AID
- Medical problems take priority over radiological concerns.
- Use first aid treatment according to nature of the injury.
- Do not delay care and transport of a seriously injured person.
- Persons exposed to aerial form sources are not likely to be contaminated with radioactive material.
- Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Injured persons contaminated by contact with released material are not a serious hazard to health care personnel, equipment or facilities.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.