



*This procedure details the method used to code and input the health physics data into the USTUR database.*

Health physics data for each Registrant are sorted chronologically into categories of incidents, urine/fecal counts, and dosimetry.

All data are normalized, modified to a common standard, to be consistent with other entries. i.e., d/m and dpm are both representative of disintegrations per minute, however both are converted to d/m.

The data are keyed into the Health.db table of the USTUR database which has a structural feature to prevent double-entry of information for any particular medium.

Entries are checked for accuracy by comparing the original data form to a table printout of the data entered.

## Health table definitions

**Case No** - is the USTUR registrant's file number.

**Medium** - is the item for which data are entered. It currently contains 50 items, but can be expanded as the need arises.

**Isotope** - is the symbol for a particular element; i.e., Pu for plutonium.

**Num** - is the atomic weight of the element.

**Date** - is the date of the record, reading, or year reported. It consists of month, date, and year.

**Value** - is the quantity of activity measured, dose, or exposure.

**Unit** - is the activity expressed in a basic value; i.e., d/m/24hr = disintegrations per minute per 24 hours.

**SD value** - refers to the standard deviation which is typically the most commonly used measure of dispersion or variability in a dispersion/distribution.

**SD unit** - is the appropriate unit that corresponds to the SD value.

**Comments** - contains information which cannot be entered on the form, yet is of significance to the records; i.e., an explanation of a reading; that a count was reduced by scrubbing; or what type of detector was used in the radioactivity measurement.