

Radiation Physics Division Quality Manual

1. Introduction

1.1 Division Commitment to Quality

This Quality Manual defines the quality management system of the Radiation Physics Division (RPD) of the Physical Measurement Laboratory (PML) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).¹ It describes the processes by which the RPD achieves and maintains high standards of quality in maintaining the U.S. national measurement standards for photon, electron, neutron and alpha-particle radiations. Included are a description of the Division, its policies, procedural structure and organization along with an overview of the various processes used to assure that radiological standards are used and maintained in an accurate manner that is consistent with international standards and practices. This Quality Manual (RPD-QM-II) defers to the most recent approved version of the NIST Quality Manual (NIST-QM-I) institutional policies and procedures where applicable and refers to other quality-assurance documents where appropriate.

This Quality Manual is intended to document policies and practices necessary to comply with the NIST Quality Management System (QMS). The RPD commits that its quality management system be, to the extent allowed by statute and regulation, in conformity with the international standard ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*, and the relevant requirements of ISO Guide 34, *General requirements for the competence of reference material producers*, as they apply to the Standard Reference Materials® (SRMs®) and the related services that the RPD delivers.

Signed:

5/13/2019

X James M. Adams

James M. Adams
Chief, Radiation Physics Division
Signed by: JAMES ADAMS

Physical Measurement Laboratory
National Institute of Standards and Technology

¹ Quality system documents established prior to 2015 refer to the Ionizing Radiation Division (IRD) or the Radiation and Biomolecular Physics Division (RBPd), and the Physics Laboratory (PL) respectively.

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1.2 Scope

This Quality Manual covers the RPD calibration services that are listed in the *NIST Calibration Services Users Guide*, NIST SP 250 (see Appendix A). It covers testing and calibrations performed using standard methods, non-standard methods, and laboratory-developed methods. The scope of calibration services provided by the RPD varies from Group to Group as described below. This Quality Manual also covers the RPD SRMs. The RPD personnel, to assure that clients receive ionizing radiation calibrations and SRMs of the highest accuracy, follow the practices documented in NIST-QM-I and RPD-QM-II.

The services offered by the RPD (see Section 5.1) and within the scope of this Quality Manual pertain to the following areas:

- Activity measurements of alpha-particle and gamma-ray emitting sources;
- Preparation and certification of radioactivity Standard Reference Materials (SRMs);
- X-ray and gamma-ray dosimetry, and beta-particle dosimetry; and,
- Calibration of neutron sources and radiation-protection instruments for neutron fields.

Though not within the scope of this quality manual, other Division activities (*i.e.*, special tests/measurements, research and development, contract, CRADA, or other cooperative activities) are committed to quality.

1.3 Outline of RPD Quality Manual for Calibration Services

The RPD Quality Manual is organized in two levels.

- The first level (NIST-QM-I) contains NIST-wide policies and procedures stemming (primarily) from the executive leadership of NIST (*i.e.*, the NIST Director, Associate Director for Laboratory Programs, and laboratory Directors) through the NIST Quality Management System (QMS). Many of these policies and procedures govern all activities at NIST and thereby are controlling in so far as these activities are part of providing calibration services.
- The second level, this document (RPD-QM-II), contains policies, protocol guides (see Section 4.3), and technical procedures (see Section 5.1) established and maintained by the Radiation Physics Division to meet its technical needs. The RPD-QM-II explicitly references NIST-QM-I where appropriate.
- The specific protocols to carry out RPD-QM-II policies are contained in its Guides. Examples of Guide protocols include: the acquisition of materials and supporting services; complaints; nonconformance; corrective and preventive action; internal audits; and training.

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- The specific procedures to carry out RPD-QM-II services are contained in its Procedures. Procedure contents include: technical procedures for calibrations and SRMs; handling and storage of calibration/SRM items; quality-assurance procedures; and creation, storage, and control of technical records of all types.

2. References

The documents described in this section are used as references to help ensure the highest quality in the calibration and SRM services offered by the RPD. These documents are available to all calibration/testing personnel and are implemented by the appropriate personnel. A complete list of publications pertaining to the RPD calibration and SRM services can be found in Appendix A. A list of informative references is contained in NIST-QM-I Section 2.1.

NIST policies on environmental-, safety-, and health-related activities are documented elsewhere (see NIST-QM-I Section 2).

3. Definitions

Acronyms and terms requiring definitions to assure the consistency and clarity of the RPD-QM-II are provided in Appendix B. Those not listed in Appendix B are listed in NIST-QM-I.

4. Management Requirements

4.1 The Radiation Physics Division

4.1.1 Description

The Radiation Physics Division (RPD) is a Division within NIST's Physical Measurement Laboratory (PML) that provides calibration services and SRMs; the organizational chart describing this is shown in NIST-QM-I Figure 4.1. Three Groups within the RPD maintain the national ionizing-radiation measurement standards. These standards, in turn, are used in the calibration of ionizing-radiation detection equipment, the calibration of radiation sources, and the preparation of radioactive standard reference materials (SRMs). The organizational structure of the RPD is arranged in a way that preserves independence of judgment in matters concerning radiological calibrations and services.

The Division Chief has the overall responsibility for the development and implementation of proper calibration and quality-control procedures. The Deputy Division Chief works

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cooperatively with the Division Chief on all duties, and is authorized to stand in for the Division Chief if the Division Chief is not available. The Group Leaders are responsible for the day-to-day operation of their calibration programs and ensure that adequate resources are provided so that at no time is the quality of the calibration service jeopardized. These responsibilities cover work conducted in the RPD's permanent facilities and at sites away from its permanent facilities.

4.1.2 Physical Locations for Quality Management System Activities

Located on the NIST Gaithersburg campus, Buildings 245 (Radiation Physics) and 235 (NIST Center for Neutron Research) contain the offices and laboratories of RPD service personnel.

4.1.3 Organizational Structure for Scientific and Technical Research and Services; Responsibilities and Authorities

4.1.3.1 Organization Charts

Calibration and SRM services are part of the efforts of the Radiation Physics Division. The Groups within this Division are directly involved with the provision of the calibration reports and measurement certificates covered by this manual. RPD-QM-II Figure 4.1 provides a schematic representation of this part of the NIST organization.

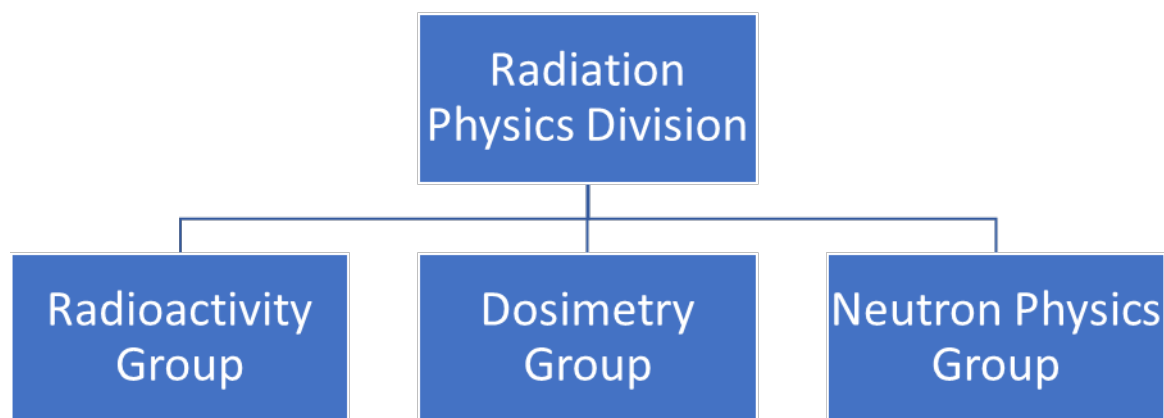


Figure 4.1. Organization chart for the Groups that comprise the Radiation Physics Division

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The technical effort required to prepare an SRM or conduct a calibration or special test is made by scientific and technical staff within each Group. The NIST Calibrations Support System (CSS) in Technology Services provides business, administrative, and customer support for all calibrations. The CSS also provides liaison with external organizations with specific interests in NIST calibration services. Many other parts of the NIST organization have functions that impact in some way the provision of calibration services. For a complete description see NIST-QM-I Section 4.1.3.1.

4.1.3.2 Responsibilities, Authorities, and Delegations

The responsibilities of the NIST Director, Associate Director for Laboratory Programs, Laboratory Directors and NIST Quality Managers are documented in NIST-QM-I Section 4.1.3.2 and Section 4.2.3.2.

The Radiation Physics Division Chief, acting through his/her leadership staff, is responsible for the technical and scientific work involved in the development, maintenance, and provision of national standards of measurement and the associated calibration services. The RPD Chief authorizes resource allocations (personnel, fiscal, equipment, and space) specifically for these efforts. The RPD Chief is also responsible for ensuring the institutional competency needed to provide a calibration or SRM service. The RPD Chief, or his/her designee, signs reports of calibration or certificates for the NIST Director.

Requirements for the position of Division Chief are set forth by the NIST Physical Measurement Laboratory. Requirements for the Deputy Division Chief and Group Leader positions are set forth by the Division Chief. Requirements for the staff positions are set forth by the respective Group Leaders.

4.2 NIST Quality Management System for RPD Calibration and SRM Services

4.2.1 RPD Quality Policy

The RPD abides by the NIST Quality Policy stated in NIST-QM-I Section 4.2.1.

4.2.2 RPD Quality Objectives

The Radiation Physics Division's principal quality goal is to consistently meet or exceed customer needs and expectations and provide high value, while striving to continually improve services. RPD's quality objectives support this goal.

4.2.2.1 Realization of Units

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The RPD develops and maintains U.S. national realizations of the International System of Units (SI) for ionizing radiation. These realizations will have measurement uncertainties appropriate to current and anticipated needs of U.S. industry and Government.

4.2.2.2 Comparisons

To the extent permitted by resources, the RPD participates in comparisons of its national standards with those of other National Measurement Institutes (NMIs), both as a means of assuring the quality of its measurement services and to satisfy the requirement that the U.S. standards are consistent with those of other NMIs and with the SI within stated uncertainties. Special priority is given to key comparisons conducted under the auspices of the International Committee on Weights and Measures (CIPM) in support of the CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

4.2.2.3 Dissemination

The RPD provides calibration services for ionizing radiation and radioactivity SRMs that are customer focused and, at a minimum, are:

- marked by clear and open communication with customers to assure mutual understanding of customer needs and RPD capabilities
- technically consistent with customer needs
- timely and cost effective

4.2.2.4 Improvement

The RPD expects continuous improvement in the provision of calibration and SRM services and encourages identification of opportunities for improvement from all staff.

4.2.2.5 Strategic Planning and Peer Review

The RPD employs a variety of mechanisms to assess its performance and impact to stakeholders, as well as the future needs of the communities it serves by:

- Participating in client surveys as directed by the NIST QMS.
- Hosting the annual meeting of the Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards (CIRMS) as an independent, non-profit council that draws together experts involved in all aspects of ionizing radiation to discuss, review, and assess developments and needs in this field. CIRMS draws upon expertise from government and national laboratories, agencies, and departments from the academic community and from industry, to issue reports on national needs in ionizing radiation measurements and standards.
- Hosting workshops on topics relating to its services and activities as needed.

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- Actively participating in organizations that prepare documentary standards relating to RPD services.
- Periodic peer review by the National Academy of Sciences Board of Assessment.
- Contracting for economic assessment studies of its services.
- Permitting external audits of the RPD Quality Management System by qualified reviewers (while ensuring client confidentiality; see Section 4.3.4.3).

4.2.3 Organizational Structure of the NIST QMS: Responsibilities and Authorities

4.2.3.1 Organization Chart

The organizational hierarchy of the NIST QMS includes that of the RPD and is shown in NIST-QM-I Figure 4.3.

4.2.3.2 Responsibilities, Authorities, and Delegations

The responsibilities of the NIST Director, Associate Director for Laboratory Programs, Laboratory Directors and NIST Quality Managers are documented in NIST-QM-I Section 4.1.3.2 and Section 4.2.3.2).

4.2.3.2.1 RPD Chief

The RPD Chief has the overall responsibility to assure that the statement of policy and the quality-assurance procedures in the Quality Manual are being implemented and followed. The RPD Chief is also responsible for assuring completion of assessments and reviews in a timely manner, and for implementing actions resulting from the findings of these assessments and reviews. The RPD Chief will inform the NIST Director and the Physical Measurement Laboratory Director of issues that affect the quality of calibrations performed by the Division.

The RPD Chief will participate in policy reviews related to revising the Quality Manual and/or documentation procedures for calibration or quality-control implementation. He/she will work with professional and technical groups interested in promoting quality calibration and SRM services of the type offered by the Division and will participate in technical activities affecting the ability of the Division to perform quality calibrations. The Division Chief authorizes a staff member to perform a specific calibration or SRM service. The authorization and its effective date are established through written notification from the Division Chief to the Quality Manager.

The RPD Chief approves the RPD-QM-II, which, when so approved, becomes the official version.

The Division Chief appoints a Division Quality Manager and Deputy Quality Manager.

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In the absence of the Division Chief, the Deputy Division Chief (or Group Leader) acting on behalf of the Division Chief will carry out the responsibilities in his/her absence. When both are absent, an Acting Division Chief will be designated from within the Division to carry out the responsibilities.

4.2.3.2.2 Group Leaders

The Group Leaders are responsible for the overall technical operations of their Groups. They will ensure that the staff meets minimum requirements to perform the required calibrations and that adequate training is provided as needed to protect the integrity of the calibration program. Staff members that are determined to be competent to perform a specific calibration or SRM service will be recommended by written authorization from the Group Leader to the Division Chief. Group Leaders will also be responsible for assuring that adequate resources are available for calibration personnel to carry out their duties in a manner consistent with the quality goals of the Division. It is also their responsibility to ensure that calibration and SRM activities are performed to satisfy the requirements of the NIST Quality Management System and the needs of its clients. The Radioactivity Group Leader will designate a senior Radioactivity Group member (generally a radiochemist or someone trained in chemistry) as the SRM Coordinator. The Radioactivity Group Leader is responsible for notifying the RPD Division Chief and Quality Manager of any change in the SRM Coordinator designee, as described in Section 4.2.3.2.4. This designation is documented in RPD-QM-II Appendix C.

Group Leaders will work with professional and technical groups interested in promoting quality calibration services of the type offered by the Division and will participate in technical activities affecting the ability of the Division to perform quality calibrations. They will ensure that comparisons, or similar programs, are carried out with other national/international laboratories periodically to assure the quality of the calibration services provided. The Group Leaders are also responsible for providing independent arbitration and oversight in various activities (including the development of technical procedures and methods, self-assessments, etc.).

In the absence of a Group Leader, an Acting Group Leader will be designated from within the Division to carry out his or her responsibilities.

4.2.3.2.3 Quality Manager

The Quality Manager is responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the quality management system. It is the Quality Manager's responsibility to ensure that calibration and SRM activities are carried out in such a way as to meet the requirements of the NIST Quality Management System. The Quality Manager must be well versed in the properties and characteristics of radiation standards, calibration methods, capabilities and limitations of radiation-measurement/detection instruments, and uncertainty analysis. He/she shall have direct access to the highest level of management at which decisions are made regarding Division policy or resources and to the Group Leaders. The Quality Manager has the authority to stop work if

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poor-quality practices are identified or suspected. In the absence of the Quality Manager, the Deputy Quality Manager will carry out his/her responsibilities.

4.2.3.2.4 Calibration and SRM Personnel

Responsibilities of the Calibration and SRM Personnel may include providing support in the calibration, characterization and troubleshooting of national radiological standards (sources and/or measurement equipment), calibration of instrumentation, preparation of SRMs, and the maintenance, preparation and analysis of specialized dosimetry services. Calibration and SRM Personnel may also have assigned duties as custodians of radiation sources, radiation-generating devices, or special nuclear materials.

Calibration and SRM Personnel obtain direction from the Group Leaders for all technical activities. The Calibration and SRM Personnel are responsible for the operation of all calibration equipment within their area of expertise and for following established procedures for both safety and operations. They must properly record calibration data on established data sheets or in approved notebooks as required by the specific task.

Calibration Personnel must be trained radiation workers and must be familiar with the operation of radiation-generating devices when applicable. They must have basic computer skills and should be familiar with a wide range of radiation-measurement instruments. Familiarity with laboratory procedures and calibration techniques is also required.

The SRM Coordinator is responsible for providing the necessary coordination and overall oversight for the production, calibration, and documentation of the SRMs. More specifically, the functions of this SRM Coordinator are: (i) to schedule and approve the production of renewal (out-of-stock) and new SRMs, based on identified needs; (ii) to approve the experimental design and production process; (iii) to coordinate funding; (iv) to arrange for the necessary facilities, materials, equipment, and personnel; (v) to assist in the preparation of the SRM Certificate and to initiate and finalize a technical review; (vi) to assure the proper collection and storage of the record file; (vii) to complete all of the necessary transfers to SRM stock and to provide inventory control; (viii) and, more generally, to assist any other Radioactivity Group members in the production, standardization, and certification of the SRMs. The SRM Coordinator is responsible for informing the Radioactivity Group Leader of all aspects of SRM planning activities. The SRM Coordinator will designate an authorized Radioactivity Group staff member as the principal investigator primarily responsible for all technical aspects of the SRM to include the production, standardization, and certification of that SRM. All other SRM staff working on that SRM are expected to assist the principal investigator in assembling and providing the required documentation. The principal investigator is responsible for all technical aspects leading to completion of the SRM, except for explicitly identified responsibilities of the Group Leader and/or the SRM Coordinator.

4.3 Control of Documents, Records, and Data

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4.3.1 Scope

This section of RPD-QM-II describes the guides and protocols for identification, collection, indexing, access, filing, storage, maintenance, and disposal (including retention times) of all Division-level quality and technical records. The RPD-QM-II provides up-to-date references for the RPD organization, capabilities, policies, and practices that are updated as necessary. RPD staff members responsible for calibration and SRM work are required to read the Quality Manual and are expected to utilize it for reference as necessary.

RPD-QM-II has two classifications of instructional documents, Guides and Procedures. RPD-QM-II Guides contain policy-based protocols that apply to all calibration service and SRM personnel within the Division. RPD Guides are referenced throughout RPD-QM-II. A list of these Guides is shown below. RPD-QM-II Procedures contain protocols for performing specific calibration services. RPD Procedures are developed, revised or created as needed. A list of these Procedures is shown in Section 5.1

RPD Guide No.	RPD Guide Title
01	Protocol for Guide and Procedure writing
02	Control of quality-system documentation
03	Purchasing of services and supplies
04	Complaints
05	Protection of clients' confidentiality
06	Laboratory notebooks
07	Nonconformance
08	Corrective action
09	Preventive action
10	Internal audits and management reviews
11	Training
12	Changes to disseminated values
13	Customer comments

4.3.2 Document Approval and Issue

The official versions of the RPD-QM-II, and its Guides, Procedures, forms and supporting documents, are maintained by the RPD Quality Manager. The controlled versions of these quality documents are in electronic portable document format (PDF) located on the NIST servers and disseminated through the external website by a hypertext link on the RPD home page {<http://www.nist.gov/pml/div682/qualitysystem.cfm>}. Printed versions or electronic versions residing elsewhere (*i.e.*, other physical locations or storage media) are uncontrolled.

4.3.3 Document Changes

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The RPD Quality Manager is responsible for coordinating updates to the manual. Changes may be performed incrementally, by subsection or appendix numbers, or by a general revision to the entire document. Changes that are purely editorial (*i.e.*, grammar, syntax) may be made immediately and without notification. The Quality Manager, Group Leaders, Deputy Division Chief, and Division Chief will review the manual in its entirety halfway through the five-year RPD Quality Management System assessment cycle (see Guide RPD-G-01).

A draft version (with changes identified) of the Quality Manual is prepared by the Quality Manager and distributed to the RPD staff, Group Leaders, Deputy Division Chief, and the Division Chief. The draft version is reviewed for consistency with common practices, services, and policy. The Division Chief approves the Quality Manual by email or written notification to the Quality Manager.

After a revision of RPD-QM-II is approved as the official version, the RPD Division Quality Manager will notify all RPD staff that a revised version of RPD-QM-II is now official and available on the RPD Quality Management System website. Notice of the revised RPD-QM-II will be posted on the Document Revisions page of the RPD Quality Management System website. A copy of the deleted document will be retained in the RPD Quality Management System Office files.

4.3.4 Control of Records

Records are generated as part of the quality and calibration systems. Each RPD Procedure that generates a record includes procedures for the identification, handling, filing, storage, maintenance, and disposal of the records. This includes both calibration and quality procedures.

The Quality Manager shall hold all quality documentation that is generated by this manual and its procedures (but not calibration records; see Section 4.3.4.2) secure. All records shall be maintained in appropriately marked notebooks or files.

4.3.4.1 Maintenance of Computer Records

All official Quality Manual files are electronic. It is the responsibility of the Quality Manager to maintain the original files, including working versions (*e.g.*, Word “doc” files) and associated graphic files. Backup copies of all documents are archived on RPD internal servers. Records generated by Quality Management System activities (*i.e.*, meeting notes, completed forms, etc.) are archived as hard copies in the Quality Management System Office files. For additional information, see Guide RPD-G-02.

4.3.4.2 Calibration Records

Each calibration service shall maintain detailed technical records that include, but are not limited to, original observations, derived data, and sufficient information to establish an audit trail,

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calibration records, staff records, and a copy of each test report or calibration certificate issued. Records for each calibration shall contain sufficient information to enable the test or calibration to be repeated under conditions as close as possible to the original.

The records shall include the identity of personnel responsible for sampling, performance of each test and/or calibration, and checking of results. They shall also contain sufficient information to identify the factors affecting the uncertainties. Guidelines of RPD-G-06 should be used for all records to the extent possible.

Records may include forms, contracts, work sheets, work books, check sheets, work notes, control graphs, external and internal test reports and calibration certificates, clients' notes, papers, and feedback. Records may be kept in laboratory and research notebooks (see next section and RPD-G-06) or in client files. All data shall be recorded in a timely manner and shall be identifiable.

Records for each calibration are kept in accordance with the procedure set for that calibration service. Each calibration service determines the facilities in which its records are stored. The facilities are included as part of the calibration and/or testing procedures. The retention time for calibration records is indefinite. The calibration documentation shall be handled by the calibration personnel in such a way that its integrity is not jeopardized in any way and that client confidentiality is maintained.

4.3.4.3 SRM Records

Each SRM service shall maintain detailed technical records that include, but are not limited to, the radioactivity SRM production plan, detailed descriptions of the certification methods and procedures, measurement uncertainty, and sampling plans. Records for each SRM shall contain sufficient information to enable the production to be repeated under conditions as close as possible to the original. These documents are archived together and stored in Building 245, Room E103. The production information is retained for the SRM while available for sale to the public, plus at least an additional 10 years.

For natural matrix SRMs, data, analysis printouts and copies of the SRM certificate are stored in folders identified by SRM number and held in the custody of the principal investigator. Folders of these SRM certificates are maintained in Building 245, Room C10 during the time of the SRM's availability. When the SRM becomes unavailable, a copy of the SRM certificate remains in that location.

4.3.4.4 Confidentiality

All staff of the RPD shall strive to maintain the confidentiality of the results of calibrations (see Guide RPD-G-05). Results will be dispensed to only those persons who are duly authorized by the customer to receive them.

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Official results are not electronically transmitted, and policies or procedures have not been written for protecting the confidentiality of such transmissions. Some technical procedures include the transmission of copies of the signed reports for record retention purposes to Calibration Services and to the NIST technical contact.

Electronic files containing information pertaining to a customer calibration (communications, experimental design, results, etc.) are stored such that access to these files is restricted to only the relevant RPD staff. The confidentiality of stored files on personal computers maintained by RPD staff or servers dedicated to RPD staff is assured through RPD adherence to the NIST information technology security policies.

4.3.4.5 Laboratory Notebooks

The Physical Measurement Laboratory, of which the Radiation Physics Division is a part (NIST-QM-I, Figure 4.1), maintains a policy on laboratory and research notebooks. This policy extends to keeping records of electronic and computer files.

In a Memorandum dated 24 May 1994, the Physical Measurement Laboratory (known then as the Physics Laboratory) established its minimal practices for technical record keeping in accordance with the NIST Policy on Research Notebooks of 21 August 1992. This policy is stated below and ensures that measurement and research activities are properly documented to: preserve the institutional memory embodied within its staff; establish the basis for published outputs; and, safeguard the intellectual property of NIST, the Physical Measurement Laboratory, and our customers.

The research notebook consolidates a chronological record of scientists' work into a single document that captures their thoughts and ideas and establishes a "road map" to research records either contained within the notebook or located elsewhere. The implementation of the Physical Measurement Laboratory policy is contained in procedure RPD-G-06.

- All Physical Measurement Laboratory staff engaged in measurement and in research and development activities are responsible for maintaining a thorough and accurate record of their work by keeping a laboratory or research notebook.
- Staff using electronic media in such activities are responsible for indexing electronic work files so that experimental data and results are retrievable.
- Managers are responsible for ensuring that the technical activities of their staff are fully documented and that appropriate control measures are in place so that either paper or electronic records of data and results are retrievable.
- All technical records, including laboratory research notebooks, journals, electronic records, data, calculations, etc., pertaining to NIST activities, are official files of the U.S. Government and are the property of the Government, not the employee.

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- Managers are responsible for ensuring that these records are not destroyed or removed from NIST without proper authority, even when an employee transfers, retires, or otherwise separates from NIST.

4.4 Administrative Requirements

Provision of a NIST-RPD calibration or certification generally involves the following steps:

1. The customer communicates with a technical contact responsible for the calibration service. The RPD technical contacts are listed on the NIST calibration website: <https://www.nist.gov/calibrations/technical-contacts/ionizing-radiation>.
2. The initial contact is to determine which SP250 calibration service is needed and the ability of the RPD to provide that service. Upon the identification of the customer's needs the technical staff initiates the quote directly with the NIST Calibration Services. If the customer initiates the quote request prior to contacting the RPD staff, NIST Calibration Service will contact the technical staff.
3. A NIST *pro forma* invoice is created, according to the process outlined on the NIST Calibration website. Upon receipt of the signed *pro forma* from the customer, the NIST Calibration Service assigns an official Test Folder number and issues an email to the technical staff authorizing the acceptance of the work.
4. Calibration instruments, delivered to the RPD, are unpacked and inspected by RPD calibration personnel, according to NIST-QM-I Section 5.8.
5. Upon completion of the requested calibration, the final calibration report is reviewed and signed by the Division Chief. The group secretary or the technical staff scans the official report as required for the test folder closure. The CSS processes the closure of the customer's test folder file. The official NIST calibration report is sent to the customer either by mail or within the container of the returned equipment. The customer is invoiced electronically as described by NIST Calibration Services webpage.
6. The RPD technical staff repackages the calibration instrument in the original container, or a more suitable one, for return shipping. A Shipping Request Form is prepared or the shipping page of the CSS Test Record is printed and attached to the box and sent with the instrument to the NIST Shipping Department.

Provision of a NIST-RPD SRM request generally involves the following steps:

1. The customer communicates with a representative of the NIST Office of Reference Materials responsible for customer service (srminfo@nist.gov) to request a radioactive SRM. Requests for orders can be accepted only via fax or email.
2. This contact determines the customer's needs and provides a quote for the radioactivity SRM material requested after license verification performed following Interdivisional Procedure IP1-1 (maintained by GRSD). Customer approval of this quote constitutes an agreement with the customer and establishes acceptance of the customer's PO.
3. Authorized personnel enter the PO data into the SRM order system and provide the appropriate paperwork to the RPD to begin the shipping process. Upon receipt of the

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paperwork, authorized RPD personnel package the SRM(s) in accordance with the appropriate regulations and accompanied by any additional required paperwork.

4. The NIST Gaithersburg Radiation Safety Division (GRSD) checks the package for proper preparation and for the absence of any radioactive contamination. Once approved by GRSD, the package is taken to the NIST Shipping and Receiving Group for pickup by the carrier.
5. Authorized RPD personnel acknowledge the shipment of the order to the SRM order system; this action initiates shipment tracking notification and order billing to the customer.
6. The NIST Certificate for a radioactivity SRM contains information about the composition, the properties, and the proper use of the SRM and additional required information, as stated in NIST-QM-I Sections 5.10.2 and 5.10.3.

Additional information about the activities within this general framework and the staff responsible for various steps are presented for each RPD procedure and described in RPD-QM-II Section 5.

4.4.1 Review and Approval of Requests for Calibrations

The RPD abides by the NIST policies pertaining to requests for calibration services (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.4.1). Any additional criteria and procedures specific to RPD calibrations are described in RPD-QM-II Section 5.

4.4.2 Procuring Products and Services, External Sources

The RPD abides by the NIST policies pertaining to procurement of products and services from external sources (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.4.2). Any additional criteria and procedures specific to RPD calibrations are described in RPD-G-03 or RPD-QM-II Section 5.

4.4.3 Interaction with NIST Supporting Divisions

The RPD strives to communicate concisely and clearly the actions desired/required of NIST supporting services to allow quality goals to be achieved.

4.4.4 Subcontracting of Tests, Calibrations, and Reference Material Certifications

The RPD abides by the NIST policy on subcontracting (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.4.4).

4.4.5 Reference-Materials Production Planning and Control

The RPD abides by the NIST policy on reference-material planning and control (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.4.5).

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4.5 Corrective and Preventive Actions

4.5.1 Nonconformity

The RPD is committed to NIST QMS policies regarding management of nonconformity events (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.5.1).

The RPD has attained extensive experience in performing calibrations of radiation reference fields, radiological instrumentation, the preparation of radioactive SRMs, and the performance of dosimeter irradiations. Despite this experience, discrepancies and, in some cases, incorrect measurements are possible. There are various sources of discrepancies that might possibly be identified internally by laboratory staff or externally by clients. The RPD Guide RPD-G-07 identifies the various levels of discrepancies, conditions requiring client notification, and the RPD procedures applicable to dealing with items of nonconformance. Complaint forms (see RPD-G-04) may or may not be initiated as part of the discrepancy. The RPD Guide RPD-G-12 describes the protocol used to make changes in disseminated calibration or measurement values.

Any person, be it a staff member, management, or client, may call attention to a matter that may require corrective action. The person(s) with responsibility for the calibration or test, equipment, or quality management system has the responsibility for implementing corrective actions. The corrective action may be carried out by anyone with the proper experience to perform the required action (see RPD Guide RPD-G-08). The Group Leader and/or Quality Manager may be requested to verify results prior to commencing with routine calibration and/or testing.

4.5.2 Customer Complaints

Customer feedback/concerns categorized as “complaints” (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.5 and RPD Guide RPD-G-04) specifically regarding the technical aspects of any RPD calibration service that includes, but is not limited to, the characterization of reference fields, performance of measurements or irradiations, preparation of radioactive SRMs, reporting issues, personnel qualifications, etc., are documented and investigated promptly (see RPD Guide RPD-G-04). The Quality Manager maintains an RPD complaint file.

The person receiving the complaint is responsible for initiation of a Customer Complaint Report (RPD-G-04) and completion of the Complaint description. The customer is strongly encouraged to submit the complaint with enough supporting documentation to facilitate a thorough investigation of the technical issues. Applicable processes will be audited, and investigations will be documented.

RPD staff members are encouraged to work closely with the customer to resolve the complaint.

4.5.3 Preventive Actions

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At times, potential sources of nonconformance or opportunities for needed improvement may be identified either in the technical or quality management systems. This can result in modification to procedures, modification to or purchase of new equipment, etc. The RPD management encourages all calibration and testing staff to continually seek opportunities to identify system improvements. If preventive action is required, action plans shall be developed, implemented, and monitored in accordance with RPD-G-09.

4.5.4 Customer Comments

Customer feedback regarding any aspect of an RPD calibration service that are offered as suggestions (*e.g.*, service improvements) are documented and disseminated promptly (see RPD Guide RPD-G-13). The Quality Manager maintains an RPD comment file.

The person receiving the comment is responsible for submitting it to the Quality Manager with a Customer Comment Form (RPD-G-13. A). The comment is distributed to RPD management and calibration staff as appropriate.

RPD staff members are encouraged to work closely with the customer to ensure that the customer statement is interpreted correctly as a comment (see RPD Guide RPD-G-13 for more details).

4.6 Internal Assessments and Management Reviews

4.6.1 Assessments

The RPD abides by the NIST-level assessments organized once every five years (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.6.1). To verify continued compliance with the requirements of the quality management system, the RPD conducts internal audits at least every two years in accordance with Guide RPD-G-10.

4.6.2 Management Reviews

The RPD abides by the NIST-level executive management reviews (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.6.2).

Management reviews will be conducted once every 12 to 24 months. The Quality management System and testing and/or calibration activities will be reviewed to ensure their continuing suitability and effectiveness and to introduce necessary changes or improvements. The results of these reviews will feed into the laboratory planning system and will include the goals, objectives, and action plans for the coming year.

4.7 Service to the Client

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The RPD abides by the NIST client-service policy (see NIST-QM-I Section 4.7). One of the primary modes of client communication is through CIRMS (see RPD-QM-II Section 4.2.2.5).

5 Technical Requirements

5.1 Introduction

This Quality Manual covers the RPD calibration services that are listed in the *NIST Calibration Services Users Guide*, NIST SP 250 and radioactivity SRM services. It covers testing and calibrations performed using standard methods, non-standard methods and laboratory-developed methods. The scope of calibration services provided by the RPD varies from Group to Group as described below. The calibration services personnel, to assure that clients receive ionizing-radiation calibrations of the highest accuracy, follow the practices documented in this Quality Manual. The services offered by the RPD and within the scope of this Quality Manual are listed in Table 5.1.

Certain commercial equipment, instruments, or materials are identified in RPD Procedures. Such identification does not imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nor does it imply that the products identified are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

Though not within the scope of this quality manual, other Division activities (*i.e.*, special tests/measurements, research and development, contract, CRADA, or other cooperative activities) are committed to quality. The NIST Service Codes for special tests not included in the RPD Quality Manual are: 43060S; 43070S; 43090S; 44070S; 44080S; 44090S; 44100S; 46050S; 47040S; 48020S; and, 49050S. NIST ID 47010C is temporarily unavailable pending changes to the procedure.

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Procedure	Service Code	Service Title
01	43010C	Gamma-Ray-Emitting Radionuclides in Solution (Half Lives Greater than 15 Days)
01	43020C	Gamma-Ray-Emitting Radionuclides in Solution (Half Lives Less than 15 Days)
02	43030C	Alpha-Particle-Emitting Solid Sources, NIST 2 π alpha Proportional Counter
02	43040C	Alpha-Particle-Emitting Solid Sources, NIST 0.8 π alpha Defined-Solid-Angle Counter
02	43050C	Alpha-Particle-Emitting Solid Sources, Using Both Counting Systems
03	46011C	Calibration of X-Ray Radiation Detectors
04	46010C	Calibration of Gamma-Ray Radiation Detectors
05	46020C	Passive Dosimeters—Irradiation of Up to Six, One Beam Quality at One Set-Up
06	46110C	Absorbed-Dose-To-Water Calibrations for Ionization Chambers
07	47010C	Gamma-Ray Sources, ^{137}Cs , ^{192}Ir
08	47020C	Low-energy Photon Brachytherapy Seeds, ^{125}I , ^{103}Pd , ^{131}Cs
10	47035C	Beta-Particle Sources Calibrated for Radiation Protection
	47036C	Ionization Chambers Calibrated with Beta-Particle Sources for Radiation Protection
11	49010C	Calibration Irradiations of Customer Supplied Dosimeters with ^{60}Co Gamma-Rays
12	49020C	Dose Interpretation of NIST Transfer Dosimeters Irradiated by Customer
12	49030C	Dose Measurement Session
13	44010C	Radioactive Neutron Sources Emission Rates ($10^5/\text{s}$ to $10^8/\text{s}$)
13	44020C	Radioactive Neutron Sources Emission Rates ($10^8/\text{s}$ to $10^{10}/\text{s}$)
14	44060C	Personnel Protection Instrumentation, Californium Source Bare and Moderated
15	SRM 4xxx	Radioactivity Standard Reference Materials
16	SRM 4xxx	Natural-Matrix Radionuclide Standard Reference Materials
17	SRM 2xxx	Passive Calibration Artifacts for Imaging Systems Using Ionizing Radiation and Related Imaging Systems
18	46012C	Well Ionization Chamber Calibrations with Electronic Brachytherapy Sources

5.1.1 Establishment/Termination of an RPD Calibration Service

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The policies that govern the decision to either establish or terminate an RPD calibration service are referenced in the NIST Directives Management System found in the NIST-QM-I Section 2.1.

5.2 Personnel

Personnel in the RPD have the responsibility for carrying out NIST's overall mission. As a result, official position descriptions are broader in scope than those required for calibration duties. Appendix C lists all personnel currently associated with the various calibration, testing, and SRM programs. Personnel in Appendix C that are not assigned to a specific service code may share equipment/facilities that are part of the RPD Quality Management System. The Group Leaders maintain the specific job description/performance plan for each person in their group.

All RPD personnel have the authority needed to carry out their duties and to determine the resources necessary to do so. Authority is extended to include the identification of departures from the quality management system or from the procedures for performing tests and/or calibrations, to initiate actions to prevent or minimize such departures, and to identify training that is necessary to maintain or improve their skills.

Support from collaborators (non-NIST laboratories and personnel) in the development and certification of a radioactive or natural matrix SRM is provided in accordance with the policies set forth in NIST-QM-I Section 5.2.4. The Division Chief authorizes a collaborator to prepare SRMs. The authorization and its effective date are established through written notification from the Division Chief to the Quality Manager. See RPD-QM-II Section 5.2.4.

5.2.1 Competence

Assuring competence is the direct responsibility of the management chain for scientific research and services of the RPD, as described in RPD-QM-II Section 4.1.3.2. The competence of an RPD staff member is achieved through demonstrated proficiency of a specific service. The Group Leader declares the competence of a staff member to perform a specific calibration service in a written notification to the Division Chief. The declaration of staff member competence should address the period of evaluation/training, the expert(s) that provided oversight, and the completeness of the training that include, but are not limited to, the Quality Management System training and other associated aspects of the service (*i.e.*, shipping and billing). The staff member is authorized to perform a calibration service through a written notification from the Division Chief to the Quality Manager.

Group Leaders must have at least a M.S. degree in a related field with at least ten years of ionizing-radiation experience. They must have experimental or theoretical experience in calibrations, radiation measurements, and a wide range of radiation applications. They must also be familiar with both government and private-industry needs. The NIST Physical Measurement Laboratory sets other requirements for the position.

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The Quality Manager must have at least a B.S. in radiation physics or a related field with five years of ionizing-radiation measurement experience. He/she must have experience in calibrations, radiation measurements, instrument evaluation, computer record keeping, and a wide range of radiation applications. He/she must also have good communication skills, both written and oral, and shall be familiar with both government and private-industry needs.

Calibration/SRM Personnel must be trained radiation workers and must be familiar with the operation of radiation-generating devices when applicable. They must have basic computer skills and should be familiar with a wide range of radiation-measurement instruments. Familiarity with laboratory procedures and calibration techniques is also required.

Contract personnel are supervised by RPD staff members to ensure that they are competent and work in accordance with the RPD Quality Management System.

5.2.2 Education and Training Goals

The RPD recognizes the importance of education and training of calibration personnel and of Division management to maintain the quality goals of this manual. Calibration/SRM personnel are encouraged to have a bachelor's degree or higher. Management encourages the educational development of calibration and SRM personnel and fully supports higher education.

Calibration procedures are developed by the calibration personnel through experience and knowledge of the state-of-the-art. Calibration personnel who write procedures are considered to be fully trained on the procedure they author. If other personnel are to learn the calibration procedure, they work closely with the person authorized for the calibration procedure until they can demonstrate a consistent level of quality service.

Management and calibration personnel are encouraged to expand their education and training by reviewing technical journals, attending meetings of technical societies, attending classes, workshops, seminars and technical meetings dealing with related issues, and actively participating with organizations developing and implementing ionizing radiation standards.

5.2.3 Ethics

NIST maintains policies and procedures for personnel to avoid involvement in any activities that would diminish confidence in its competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity, *i.e.*, participation in political party activities, financial disclosures, etc. Ethics training is conducted by NIST as appropriate, depending on job function, to keep personnel informed on the policies.

5.2.4 Collaborators

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The RPD abides by the NIST collaborator policy (see NIST-QM-I Section 5.2.4). Collaborators (non-NIST laboratories and personnel), typically research associates and contractors, are authorized by the Division Chief to perform specific supporting functions (RPD-QM-II Section 5.2). RPD staff members responsible for a RPD Service Procedure oversee collaborator performance. At the discretion of the RPD Quality Manager, collaborators may be required to attend a RPD QMS training session.

5.3 Accommodations and Environmental Conditions

The RPD determines the requisite conditions, and, working in collaboration with the Office of Facilities and Property Management (OFPM), is responsible for assuring that environmental conditions do not adversely affect the quality of calibration services. Specific requirements and methods are defined in the RPD Procedures.

5.4 Calibration and Certification Procedures

5.4.1 Calibrations and Certification

Detailed descriptions of the calibrations and certifications offered (see Section 5.1), and the associated procedures, methods of validation, and measurement uncertainty, are documented in the RPD Procedures.

5.4.2 Reference Materials

The RPD uses appropriate, documented methods and procedures when preparing and certifying SRMs. The general policies governing these activities (see NIST-QM-I Section 5.4.2) are adhered to by RPD SRM personnel.

5.4.3 Estimation of Uncertainty

The RPD uses the NIST approach to quantitative statements of uncertainty described in NIST-QM-I Section 5.4.2 and NIST-QM-I Section 5.4.3. The uncertainty analysis for each calibration service is described in each of the RPD Procedures.

5.5 Equipment

All RPD calibration services included in the RPD-QM-II Procedures section are conducted in Building 245, Radiation Physics, on the NIST campus in Gaithersburg, MD. The building also houses parts of one other division of the Physical Measurement Laboratory and the GRSD of the Office of Safety, Health & Environment.

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Calibration facilities for each service are described in full in the appropriate calibration service documentation or in the RPD-QM-II Procedure specific to that calibration service. This documentation is listed in Appendix A.

Equipment used in association with calibration services is listed in the appropriate service documentation. This list includes equipment currently in use, back-up equipment, and associated calibration schedules and/or procedures. Equipment maintenance is performed as needed based on staff expertise and monitoring of performance data. Equipment requiring calibration with a fixed periodicity is labeled, coded, or otherwise identified to indicate the status of the calibration, including the date when last calibrated and its expiration date. Equipment may also be calibrated on an as-needed basis through the monitoring of performance data. Equipment requiring calibration outside the direct control of the RPD is checked upon return to ensure that it is operating within expected limits.

Authorized persons not associated with the RPD may use the radiological resources within these facilities. National and international guest researchers, student interns, and calibration customers occasionally use the national standards for purposes other than calibration work. Another user of the RPD resources is the GRSD of the Office of Safety, Health & Environment. The GRSD provides external dosimetry to NIST employees and guests using the NIST radiological facilities. RPD calibration services take precedence over any other usage of the national standards.

5.6 Measurement Traceability

The RPD uses the NIST definition of traceability described in NIST-QM-I Section 5.6.

5.6.1 Policy

It is RPD policy to establish traceability of the results of its own measurements and values of its own standards, and of results and values provided to customers of RPD calibrations.

5.6.1.1 Radioactivity

The SI unit of activity is the becquerel. Primary measurements within the Radioactivity Group are considered direct realizations of the becquerel. All secondary measurements are directly related to primary standards through direct comparison or calibration with sources whose activity was determined with primary measurement methods. International equivalence of NIST primary standards to those of other National Metrology Institutes is generally established through comparisons, key- or bilateral-, such as participation in the International Reference System (SIR) at the BIPM for gamma-ray-emitting radionuclides (<http://www.bipm.org/en/scientific/ionizing/radionuclides/sir/>).

5.6.1.2 Dosimetry

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The Dosimetry Group maintains the national standards for one of the International System of Units (SI) units, the gray for radiation dosimetry. The gray is the (derived) unit for the quantities kerma and absorbed dose. These quantities generally apply to any absorbing medium, but – in conformance with international practices in metrology – NIST dosimetry standards are centered on air kerma and absorbed dose to water, as outlined below.

- Absorbed dose to water from suitable ^{60}Co beams: direct realization by a water calorimeter.
- Air kerma from suitable ^{192}Ir , ^{137}Cs , and ^{60}Co beams: direct realization by graphite-walled, air-filled ionization chambers.
- Air kerma from suitable x-ray beams with maximum energies from 10 keV to 300 keV: direct realization by free-air ionization chambers.
- Absorbed dose to water from suitable beta emitters: direct realization of absorbed dose to air by an air-ionization extrapolation chamber, then corrected to absorbed dose to water.

5.6.1.3 Neutron Physics

The emission rates of neutron sources (neutrons per second) are measured relative to that of the National Standard Neutron Source NBS-1 by comparison of activation of manganese in a totally absorbing manganese bath. The emission rate of NBS-I is known from absolute beta-gamma coincidence counting of induced manganese activity with corrections for neutron capture in other bath constituents, and from other independent methods (SP250-18). The dose-equivalent rate from a bare ^{252}Cf source is based on the spectral fluence rate from the source and fluence-to-dose conversion factors recommended by the International Commission on Radiation Protection {ICRP Publication 74, 1996, and, as needed, ICRP Publication 21, 1973}. The spectral fluence from a bare ^{252}Cf source is known from an evaluation of a large body of experimental data {International Organization for Standardization, Reference neutron radiations-part 1: characteristics and methods of production. ISO 8529-1 (ISO: Geneva) (2001)}. For the dose-equivalent rate from a D_2O moderated ^{252}Cf source, the spectral fluence is based on an evaluation of Monte Carlo calculations (also in ISO 8529-1), beginning with the spectral fluence from the bare source, and the same fluence-to-dose conversion factors. The emission rates of the ^{252}Cf sources are known by comparison to NBS-I.

5.6.2 Traceability Services

To assist RPD customers in establishing traceability of results of measurements or values of standards, the RPD provides calibrations, standard reference materials, standard reference data, measurement quality assurance programs, and supports laboratory accreditation services.

5.7 Sampling

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5.7.1 Calibrations

RPD calibration services and calibrations of individual instruments do not use sampling.

5.7.2 Certification of Standard Reference Materials

Authorized RPD staff designated as principal investigators for SRM Procedures are required to develop an SRM development sampling plan in cooperation with the Statistical Engineering Division. Principal investigators are responsible for ensuring that the sampling operations conform to this plan. The details of the preparation, homogeneity and stability assessment specific to each SRM are documented in SRM production records and/or certificates.

5.8 Handling of Test and Calibration Items

The diversity of the calibration services offered by the RPD precludes a uniform method for the handling of calibration items. Therefore, each calibration service shall provide this information in the associated Procedure.

All items sent in for calibration will be inspected by calibration personnel to verify that the items received are consistent with the customer's documentation. All items will also be inspected for defects or damage. If it is determined that the calibration requirements cannot be achieved, the calibration personnel will contact the customer and follow Nonconformance Guide RPD-G-07. Customers will also be consulted if any instructions are unclear. All customer contacts pertinent to the calibration shall be recorded and kept in the calibration logbook or the customer's file.

5.9 Quality-Assurance Practices

RPD calibration services and SRMs make use of quality assurance practices to ensure the validity of calibration and certification results and their uncertainties. Such practices can include:

- repeat measurements/calibrations compared over many time intervals
- comparison of results obtained using multiple reference standards
- use of check standards and control charts
- use of redundant experimental designs
- comparison of results obtained using two or more different measurement approaches
- results of national and international comparisons, including CIPM key comparisons
- correlation of results for different characteristics of an item

The RPD Procedures detail the quality-assurance practices for specific calibration/SRM services.

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5.9.1 Bilateral comparisons

Comparisons with other national standards laboratories have long been used to ensure that the NIST standards maintain equal status with those of its peers worldwide. Bilateral comparisons are generally carried out between two national laboratories. Any participating party may initiate the comparison. Protocols are generally written, but can also be oral. The results are presented in a report prepared by the testing laboratory and are sometimes published. When the RPD serves as the testing laboratory, all information and documentation pertaining to the comparison is maintained in a manner similar to the calibration service that is being compared. Bilateral comparisons are listed or referenced in the service Procedure documents.

5.9.2 Key and Supplementary comparisons

A group of National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) belonging to the Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM) has signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) to enable an assessment (or evaluation) of the comparability of measurement results to provide technical support for international commerce and trade. A key component in this evaluation is the successful participation in interlaboratory comparisons among NMIs. Key comparisons are selected by the relevant Consultative Committee of the CIPM to test the principal techniques and methods in the field among the NMIs as part of the CIPM MRA. A key comparison database is maintained by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM).

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5.10 Reporting Results

5.10.1 Reports of Calibration or Certification

RPD Reports of Calibration or Certification are in accord with the NIST-QM-I requirements (see Sections 5.10.1 and 5.10.2). Report examples are included in each RPD Procedure. Additional requirements include:

- Opinions and/or interpretations shall be clearly marked as such. Documents supporting the basis for any opinions and/or interpretations shall be included.
- Only complete, signed paper versions of certificates physically issued by the RPD shall be considered official. The transmission of results by telephone, facsimile, or electronically shall not be considered official.
- Amendments to a calibration or certification shall be a separate document and clearly marked as such.
- If a replacement report of calibration or certification is issued it shall be uniquely identified (See Guide RPD-G-12) and contain a reference to the original that it replaces.

5.10.2 Signatory Authority

All Reports of Calibration or Certification are signed “for the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology” by the RPD Chief or his/her designate. Those designated with the authority to sign a report (*i.e.*, a Deputy Division Chief, an Acting Division Chief, or Acting Group Leader) must have previous training on the RPD Quality Management System.

The calibration personnel, Group Leader, and the Division Chief sign calibration reports. Calibration personnel have the responsibility to sign off on reports they have written or reviewed as an independent reviewer. Calibration personnel and managers who sign reports must have previous training on the RPD Quality Management System.

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Appendix A. References

SP 250 Publications

NOTE: These are a collection of documents written to support the NIST SP250 Calibration Services Guide. These documents explain the various calibration services including, but not limited to, the procedures and facilities used for the calibration. They describe the realization and measurement traceability aspects of the calibration service in greater detail than the RPD-QM-II Procedures. However, the methodologies and operational aspects for the individual services described in the RPD-QM-II Procedures supersede those published in SP250 publications. These documents are available on the NIST website or by request.

NBS Special Publication 250-4 – *Fricke dosimetry in high-energy electron beams*

NBS Special Publication 250-5a – *Alpha-particle calibrations*

NBS Special Publication 250-9 – *Calibration of beta-particle-emitting ophthalmic applicators*

NBS Special Publication 250-10 – *Radioactivity calibrations with the “4 π ” gamma ionization chamber, and other radioactivity calibration capabilities*

NBS Special Publication 250-12 – *Neutron personnel dosimetry*

NBS Special Publication 250-13 – *Activation foil irradiation with californium fission sources*

NBS Special Publication 250-14 – *Activation foil irradiation by reactor cavity fission sources*

NBS Special Publication 250-16 – *Calibration of x-ray and gamma-ray measuring instruments*

NBS Special Publication 250-18 – *Neutron source strength calibrations*

NBS Special Publication 250-19 – *Calibration of gamma-ray emitting brachytherapy sources*

NBS Special Publication 250-21 – *Calibration of beta-particle radiation instrumentation*

NIST Special Publication 250-40 – *Absorbed-dose calibration of ionization chambers in a ^{60}Co gamma-ray beam*

NIST Special Publication 250-44 – *Radiation Processing Dosimetry Calibration Services and Measurement Assurance Program*

NIST Special Publication 250-45 – *Radiation Processing Dosimetry Calibration Services: Manual of Calibration Procedures*

NIST Special Publication 250-58 – *Calibration of X-Ray and Gamma-Ray Measuring Instruments*

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Appendix B. Definitions & Acronyms

Definitions

calibration method: defined technical procedure for performing a calibration.

check standard: a standard that is used routinely to ensure measurement correctness.

client (customer): person (corporate or individual) who requests a calibration or test. This is usually someone external to NIST, but may be another NIST calibration service or researcher who will use the measurement results/data for their own reporting of official results.

measurand: a quantity subjected to measurement.

national standard: a standard recognized by an official national decision to serve in a country as the basis for fixing the value of all other standards of the quantity concerned.

primary standard: a standard that is designated or widely acknowledged as having the highest metrological quality and whose value is accepted without reference to other standards of the same quantity.

quality manual: a document stating the quality policy, quality management system, and quality practices of an organization.

quality management system: the organizational structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes, and resources for implementing quality management.

reference standard: a standard, generally of the highest metrological quality available at a given location, from which measurements made at that location are derived.

secondary standard: a standard whose value is assigned by comparison with a primary standard of the same quantity.

test folder: the document that indicates that an official calibration or test has been requested by a client (external to NIST). This document must be created before any measurements are to be conducted on a client's test item.

transfer standard: a standard used as an intermediary to compare standards. Note: the term "transfer device" should be used when the intermediary is not classified as a standard.

working standard: a standard that is used routinely to calibrate or check material measures, measuring instruments, or reference materials. Notes: 1) A working standard is usually

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calibrated against a reference standard. 2) A working standard used routinely to ensure that measurements are being carried out correctly is called a “check standard.”

Acronyms

BIPM	Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
CIPM	Comité International des Poids et Mesures
CIRMS	Council on Ionizing Radiation Measurements and Standards
CSS	Calibration Support System
DOC	(United States) Department of Commerce
RPD	Radiation Physics Division
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMI	National Metrology Institute
NRC	(United States) Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCC	National Research Council – Canada
PML	Physical Measurement Laboratory
QMS	Quality Management System
SRM	Standard Reference Material

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Appendix C. RPD Calibration Service Personnel

Title	Name	Authorized Service Functions	Authorization Date		
Radiation Physics Division					
Division Chief	J. M. Adams		10/1/18		
Deputy Division Chief	A.K. Thompson		1/1/04		
Acting Chief	as assigned				
Quality Manager	C. M. O’Brien	(see below)			
Deputy Quality Manager	J. S. Walia	(see below)			
Administrative Officer	R. Abrom	Billing			
Dosimetry Group					
Group Leader	M. G. Mitch		1/1/04		
Acting Group Leader	as assigned				
Physicist	R. Minniti	46010C; 46020C; 46110C	1/1/04		
Physicist	C. M. O’Brien	46011C - 46013C;	1/1/04		
Physicist	M. G. Mitch	47010C; 47020C; 47035C; 47036C	1/1/04		
Physicist	J. S. Walia	47020C; 47035C; 47036C	3/22/10		
Physicist	L. T. Cumberland	49010C; 49011C; 49015C; 49016C; 49020C-49022C; 49030C-49032C	6/28/13		
Research Chemist	I.M. Pazos	49010C; 49011C; 49015C; 49016C; 49020C-49022C; 49030C-49032C	11/2/17		
Physicist	R. E. Tosh		9/19/17		
Neutron Physics Group					
Group Leader	J. S. Nico		10/8/14		
Acting Group Leader	as assigned				
Physicist	M. S. Dewey	44010C; 44020C	1/1/04		
Research Associate	D.M. Gilliam	44010C; 44020C	1/1/04		
Physicist	A. K. Thompson	44060C; 44070S; 44080S 44090S; 44100S	1/1/04		
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Physicist	T.R. Gentile	44060C	10/8/14
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Physicist	S. F. Hoogerheide	44100S	12/4/17
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Radioactivity Group

Group Leader	B. Zimmerman		
Acting Group Leader	as assigned		
Physicist	J. T. Cessna	43010C; 43020C	1/1/04
Research Chemist	R. Collé	SRM 4xxxx [SRM	

	Coordinator and Lead		9/12/05
	Staff for Procedure 15]		

Research Associate	W. Regits	43010C; 43020C SRM	1/1/04
		4xxxx [Procedure 15]	9/12/05

Physical Scientist	L. King	43010C; 43020C; 43030C	1/1/04
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Research Chemist	J. LaRosa	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 16]	1/01/09
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Chemical Engineer	L. Laureano-Perez	SRM 4xxxx [SRM	
		Coordinator and Lead	1/29/10
		Staff for Procedure 15]	

Physicist	Z. Levine [Div. 685]	SRM 2xxxx [Procedure 17]	6/3/11
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Research Chemist	L. Lucas	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	1/27/10
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Research Chemist	S. Nour	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 16]	9/12/05
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Physicist	L. Pibida	43010C; 43020C	1/1/04
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Physical Science Technician	J. Stann	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	1/27/10
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Research Chemist	B. Zimmerman	43010C; 43020C; 43030C SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	1/01/09
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Research Associate	K. A. Neal	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	12/4/17
Physical Scientist	M. A. Tyra	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	12/4/17
Physicist	R. P. Fitzgerald	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	12/4/17
Research Chemist	D. E. Bergeron	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	12/4/17
Physical Scientist	R. M. Essex	SRM 4xxx [Procedure 15]	12/4/17