

RADTriage™

**A member of SIRAD®
family of casualty
dosimeters without the
FIT indicator but with
non-liftable red filter**

AN EXAMPLE OF THE FRONT OF A RADTriage

Your
Logo
Here

The sensor is always active and will instantly develop color if exposed to gamma/X-ray. Estimate the radiation exposure by matching the color of the sensor with the adjacent bars under fluorescent lights. Void if tampered.

*Expires when sensor's color matches
this bar or two years from issue date*



RADTriage



↑
Sensor



JP Labs

Carry in a wallet or pocket. To extend the usable life keep cold (e.g., in a freezer) when not in use and avoid prolonged exposure to UV/sunlight and heat. The dose calibration is invalid if heated above 90°C/195°F.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE BACK OF A RADTriage

Name & Issue Date:

Dose & Return Date:

Use for monitoring harmful dose in an event of a radiological incident..
Read the instruction manual before using this dosimeter. Contact an
emergency room if you are exposed to a dose higher than 50 rads. 5
and 25 rads are annual & life time, respectively, allowed dosages for
occupational workers. Dose limits are lower for fetus and children,
more info at: www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/. To purchase, contact:

JP Laboratories, Inc., 120 Wood Avenue, Middlesex, NJ 08846

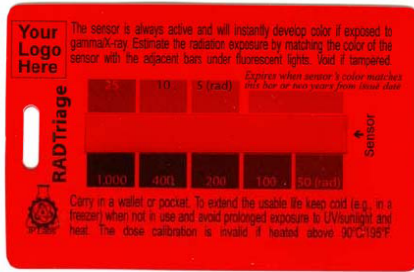
Phone: 732 469 6670, email: sirad@jplabs.com

www.jpalbs.com; US Patent # 7, 476,873 and other pending



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Instruction Manual for Stockpileable RADTriage™



Introduction: RADTriage, a stockpileable personal casualty dosimeter provides wearers, medical personnel and law enforcement personnel timely personal radiation exposure information in an event of an accident at a nuclear power plant or a nuclear or dirty bomb explosion. RADTriage with the laminated red filter provides usable life of a week under direct sunlight. RADTriage has a sensor (a rectangle strip between the color bars) with 50, 100 & 250 mSv bars on its top and 500, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000 & 10,000 mSv bars on its bottom for triaging information in emergencies. When exposed to radiation, e.g., from a "dirty bomb", the sensor of RADTriage develops color instantly. The color changes are permanent, cumulative and proportional to dose. The color of radiated sensor is blue but appears gray with the red color filter which helps some color blind people to read the dose.

If during or after the incident, the color of sensor has not changed, the wearer has not received radiation exposure large enough to cause acute medical effects and therefore has *peace of mind*. If the sensor turns light gray color, a low radiation exposure is indicated. In this case, further exposure should be avoided. If the sensor has developed a darker gray color e.g., above 250 or 500 mSv, the user should seek a medical evaluation. A person exposed to dose higher than 500 mSv should immediately contact an emergency room of a nearest hospital.

It has a color reference bar on the top right hand corner of the sensor to indicate expiration of usable life of the dosimeter. This bar is referred herein as "Expiration Bar". The sensor will acquire color similar to that of the Expiration Bar after about two years of storage at room temperature (about 20-25°C) or upon exposure to about 20 mSv. The sensor will also acquire the color of the Expiration Bar if the sensor is exposed to direct sunlight for days.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Write your name and date received on the back of the badge. The sensor must be lighter than the Expiration Bar. 2. Carry RADTriage in your wallet, purse or pocket. You may also hang it from your neck or belt as you would carry an ID badge. 3. RADTriage is a casualty radiation dosimeter. It

supplements, but does not replace, other dosimeters or detectors that you may require to use. 4. Do not deliberately expose RADTriage to ionizing radiation. Protect RADTriage from high temperatures (above 60°C) and UV/sunlight for a prolonged period. This ensures the maximum usable life of the sensor. 5. The shelf life of this stockpileable RADTriage can be extended by keeping it in a freezer when not in use.

TYPES OF RADIATION: The RADTriage sensor responds to gamma/X-ray (energy higher than 30 KeV) and high energy (e.g., above 1 MeV) electrons/beta particles. Color development of the sensor is essentially independent of dose rate. However, protective films attenuate low energy (below 200 KeV) X-ray. RADTriage will not be affected by a normal exposure to diagnostic X-ray (e.g., chest or dental) or security X-ray machines. Multiple (more than five) exposures to medical or airport luggage CAT scans will result in sufficient exposure to produce a detectable color change in the sensor.

HOW TO READ DOSE WITH RADTriage: Estimate the exposure dose by comparing the color of the sensor with the color reference bars. If the sensor develops a color in-between any two adjacent bars, this indicates an in-between dose. It can be viewed in any light. However, we recommend reading the dose under fluorescent lights for a better accuracy. **Color matching under other lights may not be as accurate.** Dose can be estimated with an uncertainty of about 25% with a color-matching reference chart. Where additional accuracy is needed, a spectrophotometer or an optical densitometer can be used.

LAUNDRY CYCLE: A normal residential laundry cycle of washing and drying (below 80°C) has a negligible effect on RADTriage. However, repeated laundry cycles or exposure to temperatures higher than 80°C will damage the sensors and hence must be avoided. Replace RADTriage if it is subjected to boiling water or more than one laundry cycle.

FALSE POSITIVE & TAMPER INDICATORS: RADTriage is not equipped with the FIT indicator to monitor the false signals. If used as per instructions, it is least likely that RADTriage will provide false positives or negatives. Do not use the dosimeter if color of the sensor matches or darker than that of the Expiration Bar or exposed to temperature higher than 90°C.

LIMITED LIABILITY: In the event that the product does not perform as specified, JP Labs will replace the product. JP Labs specifically disclaims all other warranties and liabilities expressed or implied. All warranties are null and void if any of the following occur: (1) the usable shelf life is expired (2) RADTriage is tampered with in any way.

DIFFERENCES BEWTEEN

RADTriage-FIT AND RADTriage

- Red filter of RADTriage is laminated and it is not liftable hence the blue color of the sensor can not be seen. The red filter of RADTriage-FIT is liftable and hence blue color of the sensor and that of reference bars can be seen
- The color of the red filter of RADTriage fades slowly upon prolonged (days) exposure to sunlight. This lets us monitor tempering with UV/sunlight. The red filter of RADTriage-FIT will not fade under weeks of exposure to sunlight. Tampering with sunlight in RADTriage-FIT is indicated by the color of the FIT indicator
- RADTriage does not while RADTriage-FIT has FIT indicator

DIFFERENCES BEWTEEN

RADTriage-FIT AND RADTriage

- Instructions printed are slightly different
- RADTriage does not have while RADTriage-FIT does have “0” and “2” rads bars. They are replaced with a long expiration bar (which is equivalent to about “2” rad bar) in RADTriage
- The LLD (lower limit of detection) for RADTriage is 5 rads (the yearly allowed dose limit for an occupational worker)

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN

RADTriage-FIT AND RADTriage

- All plastic film layers and the sensor of RADTriage and RADTriage-FIT are the same, except the red filters and its adhesive
- All other properties of RADTriage are essentially similar to that of RADTriage-FIT as they have the same sensor, except where indicated (for example, service life of RADTriage-FIT is one year while that of RADTriage is two years)
- RADTriage is nearly half the price of RADTriage-FIT. This makes RADTriage more affordable