

TABLE: CATEGORIZATION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Material	Form	Category I	Category II	Category III
1. Plutonium <sup>a</sup>	Unirradiated <sup>b</sup>	2 kg or more	Less than 2 kg but more than 500 g	500 g or less <sup>c</sup>
2. Uranium-235	Unirradiated <sup>b</sup> :			
	—Uranium enriched to 20% <sup>235</sup> U or more	5 kg or more	Less than 5 kg but more than 1 kg	1 kg or less <sup>c</sup>
	—Uranium enriched to 10% <sup>235</sup> U but less than 20%		10 kg or more	Less than 10 kg <sup>c</sup>
	—Uranium enriched above natural, but less than 10% <sup>235</sup> U <sup>d</sup>			10 kg or more
3. Uranium-233	Unirradiated <sup>b</sup>	2 kg or more	Less than 2 kg but more than 500 g	500 g or less <sup>c</sup>
4. Irradiated Fuel			Depleted or natural uranium, thorium or low enriched fuel (less than 10% fissile content) <sup>e</sup>	

a. All plutonium except that with isotopic concentration exceeding 80% in plutonium-238.

b. Material not irradiated in a reactor or material irradiated in a reactor but which a radiation level equal to or less than 100 rads/hour at one meter unshielded.

c. Less than a radiologically significant quantity should be exempted.

d. Natural uranium, depleted uranium and thorium and quantities of uranium enriched to less than 10% not falling in Category III should be protected in accordance with prudent management practice.

e. Other fuel which by virtue of its original fissile material content is classified as Category I or II before irradiation may be reduced one category level when the radiation level from the fuel exceeds 100 rads/hour at one meter unshielded.