



Oregon

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Fact Sheet on Tritium Exit Signs



Self-luminous EXIT signs containing the radioactive gas tritium (Hydrogen-3) are widely used in a variety of facilities across the United States, such as public and private office buildings, theaters, stores, schools and churches – anywhere the public needs a rapid exit path. Those who possess tritium EXIT signs hold a general license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State¹ and are subject to certain reporting and handling requirements, including proper disposal of unwanted or unused signs.

Tritium EXIT signs pose little or no threat to public health and safety and do not constitute a security risk. **However, the NRC and Agreement States require proper accounting and disposal of all radioactive materials.** Proper handling and accounting are important, because a damaged or broken sign could cause mild radioactive contamination of the immediate vicinity, requiring a potentially expensive clean up.

Use of Tritium in EXIT Signs

There are more than 2 million tritium EXIT signs estimated to be in use in the United States. The signs do not require electricity or batteries, and are commonly installed in areas where electrical power is not conveniently accessible. They serve a safety function by remaining lit during power outages and emergencies.

The tritium gas is contained in sealed glass tubes. The insides of the tubes are lined with a phosphor. Low-energy Beta particles emitted by the tritium bombard the phosphor, causing it to glow.

There are a couple ways to determine whether an EXIT sign near you contains tritium. The device should contain a permanent warning label that mentions tritium

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(H-3), displays the three-bladed trefoil radiation warning symbol, and states “Caution-Radioactive Materials.” If the label is not readily observable, try extinguishing all lights in the vicinity. If the word EXIT is illuminated, the sign contains tritium. If all four letters in EXIT are fully lit, the sign is working properly. If not, the sign may be damaged. In addition, as tritium EXIT signs age, they may not glow as brightly and may not meet building codes. When this happens, they should be replaced.

Tritium emits low-energy beta radiation that cannot penetrate a sheet of paper or clothing. If inhaled, it leaves the body relatively quickly. Tritium gas is odorless, colorless and tasteless, and is lighter than air.

Regulatory Requirements

Manufacturers and distributors of tritium EXIT signs hold a “Specific” licenses, meaning they are licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State. The signs are considered “generally licensed devices,” because they are inherently safe enough to be handled or used by anyone with no radiation training or experience.

Although recipients – known as “general licensees” – do not need authorization from the NRC or a state regulatory agency to possess the signs, they are subject to certain regulatory requirements regarding handling, transfer or disposal of the signs.² **They are also subject to NRC or Agreement State inspection and enforcement action (typically civil fines) for violating those requirements.** Manufacturers must inform recipients of the EXIT signs of the regulatory requirements for generally licensed devices. The general licensee is required to designate an individual responsible for complying with the regulatory requirements.

Under NRC and State of Oregon regulations, a general licensee using tritium EXIT signs:

- Must NOT remove the labeling or radioactive symbol, or abandon a sign;
- Must properly dispose of an unused sign (see below);
- Must report to the NRC or the appropriate Agreement State any lost, stolen or broken signs;
- Must inform the NRC or the appropriate Agreement State of a name change, change of address, or
- Replacement of a general licensee’s designated representative;
- Must NOT give away or sell the sign to another individual, company or institution unless the device is to remain in use at its original intended location; in such a case, the transferor is to notify the recipient of the regulatory requirements and must notify the NRC or Agreement State of the transfer within 30 days.

Tritium EXIT signs must NOT be disposed of as normal trash. To dispose of a sign properly, a general licensee must transfer the sign to a specific licensee. This would typically be a manufacturer, distributor, licensed radioactive waste broker, or a licensed low-level radioactive waste disposal facility. These facilities may charge a fee for this service.

Within 30 days of disposing of a sign, the general licensee is required to file a report to the NRC or appropriate Agreement State that includes:

- The device manufacturer's (or distributor's) name, model number and serial number;
- The name, address, and license number of the person receiving the device; and
- The date of the transfer.

Reports should be sent to:

Department of Human Services, Public Health Division
Radiation Protection Services
800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 640
Portland, Oregon 97232.

¹ The NRC has agreements with [35 states](#) under which the states assume regulatory jurisdiction over the commercial, industrial and medical uses of radioactive materials.

² The regulatory requirements for generally licensed devices are spelled out in Oregon regulations at www.healthoregon.org/rps and in NRC [Regulatory Issue Summary 2006-25](#).