

The Superior Alternative

A comparison of considerations in the cleanup of hazardous and nuclear materials.

	SafeVac	Commercially-Available "Nuclear" Vacuum Systems	Shop-Vac® Modified Systems
Operator Safety	Minimal exposure. Quickly sealed rigid, translucent container allows for fast, clean maintenance.	Significant exposure potential. High-dose exposure risk is high, because airborne contaminants are reintroduced to the atmosphere during routine maintenance,	Significant exposure potential. High-dose exposure risk is high, because airborne contaminants are reintroduced to the atmosphere during routine maintenance,
Designed to ALARA Principals	Yes.	No.	No.
Contaminant Extraction	Three Stages Stage 1: Cyclone removes virtually all contaminants without soiling replaceable filter media. Stage 2: HEPA prefilter protects motor and exhaust filter. Stage 3: ULPA exhaust filter provides maximum user and environmental safety (99.999% at 0.12µm).	 HEPA exhaust filter standard. Bag or roughing filters are easily soiled and clogged. 	 Bag or roughing filters are easily soiled and clogged. Exhaust filters optional and may include HEPA option.
Filter Change	 Rarely. Vast majority of contaminants are removed by cyclonic separation, which keeps the pre- and exhaust filter clean. Filters are physically separated from the containment vessel, thus minimizes potential operator exposure during maintenance. 	Frequent and potentially dangerous.	Frequent and potentially dangerous.
Secondary Waste Generation	Minimal. Rigid collection vessel is sealed and used as disposal container. Filters rarely need replacement.	Significant. Paper filter bag, HEPA filter, and polyliner are disposable. Entire system sometimes becomes part of secondary waste stream.	Significant. In addition to collected material, all used filters must be disposed of. Entire system often becomes part of secondary waste stream.
Nuclear Criticality	Criticality safe geometry.	Not specifically designed for criticality safety. Special applications can be requested.	Potentially unsafe geometry.
Dry or Wet Use	Dry or wet.	Depends upon model.	Depends upon model.
Collection Container	 Standard translucent container is rigid allowing operator to monitor fill level and quickly seal. Optional shielded containers available. 	 Unable to determine fill level. May require lifting and dumping, thereby exposing hazardous material back into the work environment. 	 Unable to determine fill level. May require lifting and dumping, thereby exposing hazardous material back into the work environment.
Lifetime Cost Factors	 Lower lifetime cost. Higher initial cost. Minimal maintenance Maximizes worker safety. Robust and dependable for a long service life. 	 Higher lifetime cost. Higher initial cost. Frequent filter replacement costs. High worker exposure potential. Entire system often replaced. 	 Higher lifetime cost. Lower initial cost. Frequent filter replacement costs. High worker exposure potential. Entire system often replaced.
Efficiency Rating	99.999% at 0.12μm.	99.97% at 0.3μm.	Depends on model, but can be as great as 99.97% at 0.3μm.
Power Requirements	120 VAC, Air operated available.	120 VAC or Air Operated models.	120 VAC.
Manufacturer / Distributor	Designed, Engineered, and Manufactured in the USA.	Depends on model.	Depends on model.
Certifications	 Nuclear Suppliers Association (NSA) recognized. DOP certified HEPA filter, ASME AG-1 FC-3000 Specifications (Nuclear Grade) Tested per IES- RP-CC001.3 For Type B Filter Laser-certified ULPA filter as per IES-RP-CC00.7. 	 Some models ISO 9001 certified. Some meet ASME AG-1 FC-3000 Specifications (Nuclear Grade) Tested per IES-RP-CC001.3 For Type B Filter. 	Depends on model.



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