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## Ultra-Low Background Counting and Assay Studies At SNOLAB

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Experiments currently searching for dark matter, studying properties of neutrinos or searching for neutrinoless double-beta decay require very low levels of radioactive backgrounds both in their own construction materials and in the surrounding environment. These low background levels are required so that the experiments can achieve the required sensitivities for their searches. SNOLAB has several facilities which are used to directly measure these radioactive backgrounds. This presentation will describe SNOLAB's ultra-low background germanium detectors, describe the data analysis techniques used and present results from these detectors. Descriptions of SNOLAB's alpha-beta and electrostatic counters will be presented and radon levels at SNOLAB will be discussed along with techniques currently being utilised to reduce these levels to limit backgrounds from radon progeny.

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