

SAFETY PROTOCOL: P-32

Use of radioactive materials requires a safety protocol be submitted to the UNL Radiation Safety Committee (RSC) for approval. This is a safety protocol. To obtain RSC approval:

- Submit an Authorization for Radioactive Material Use request for review by the UNL RSC. Contact the UNL Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) for specific instructions.
- Agree to use this safety protocol or submit an alternative and equivalent procedure that you develop to meet your unique needs.

All radiation workers must be at least 18 years of age and have completed required radiation safety training. **Never handle radioactive material prior to the completion of radiation safety training.**

All research protocols involving the radioactive material must be approved by the RSC.

Physical Data

- Half-life of P-32 = 14.29 days.
- Beta particles are the primary radiation hazard.
- Beta particle maximum energy = 1.71 MeV.
- Maximum beta range in air = 6.1 m.

Radiation Protection Procedures

1. Special equipment or procedures
 - a. Use transfer pipettes, spill trays, and absorbent coverings to confine contamination.
 - b. Volatile chemical forms should be handled in a certified fume hood.
 - c. Use lab coats, safety glasses, and disposable gloves.
 - d. Replace gloves as needed.
 - e. Regularly monitor and promptly decontaminate gloves and work surfaces to maintain contamination and exposures As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).
 - f. Select gloves appropriate for chemicals handled.
 - g. Do not work over open containers, as practical.
2. Shielding requirements
 - a. Handle and millicurie or greater quantities behind Lucite type (or equivalent) shields of approximately 1.5 cm thickness.

- b. Store millicurie or greater quantities behind Lucite type (or equivalent) shields of approximately 1.5 cm thickness and attach 1/8 to 1/4 inches of lead to the outside of the Lucite, if necessary to reduce radiation levels.
3. Surface contamination survey schedule
 - a. A survey meter should be used to monitor work surfaces after use.
 - b. A removable contamination (swipe) survey utilizing a smear and appropriate counter must be performed each month in which radioactive material is used (including sewer disposal). The RSC may require a higher contamination survey frequency depending on the amount of material in process.
 - c. The action limit for cleanup of removable contamination is 1000 dpm/100 cm². Any indication above this limit on a swipe survey or above two times background with a survey instrument is considered to be contamination. Any accessible area found to be contaminated above this limit shall be decontaminated.
 4. Bioassay requirements
 - a. None routinely required.
 5. Dosimetry
 - a. The high energy beta emissions can present a substantial skin hazard. Multimillicurie quantities of P-32 will produce significant secondary radiation (called Bremstrahlung) presenting an external exposure hazard. Secondary shielding with lead can reduce Bremstrahlung radiation.
 - b. The metabolism of P-32 is complex. For most chemical forms, the critical organ for P-32 uptake is bone.
 - c. Approximately 30% is rapidly eliminated from the body, 40% possesses a 19-day biological half-life, and the remaining 30% goes to mineral bone where it is reduced by radioactive decay.
 - d. The annual limit of intake through ingestion is 0.6 mCi.

Waste Disposal

EHS procedures for disposal of hazardous and/or radioactive wastes are to be followed. P-32 waste should be segregated from other radioactive waste.

Survey Meters

A survey meter is required to work with P-32. A thin window Geiger-Mueller tube or a thin window NaI detector is necessary to detect P-32.

Personnel Monitoring

Dosimeters are required when any individual will receive or is likely to receive in any period of one year an occupational dose in excess of 10% of the applicable limits. At UNL, all users of P-32 are issued whole-body and ring dosimeters.