

## SAFETY PROTOCOL: Na-22

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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 Na-22 = 2.6 years.
- Beta particles, gamma-rays, and annihilation photons are the primary radiation hazard.
- Major beta particle maximum energy and intensity = 546 keV (90%)
- Major gamma-ray energy and intensity = 1.275 MeV (100%) and 0.511 MeV annihilation photons (180%)
- Maximum beta range in air = 140 cm.
- Half-value layers for shielding the gamma-rays = 1.02 cm (lead), 1.38 cm (iron), 3.85 cm (aluminum) and 9.4 cm (water).

### 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 store Na-22 behind lead shielding.
    - b. Lucite shielding should also be considered when working with Na-22.
  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 cm<sup>2</sup>. 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. Na-22 can pose an external and internal dose hazard.
    - b. In most cases, sodium is readily soluble in the body and is rapidly distributed uniformly throughout all organs and tissues. It has a half-life in the body of approximately ten days, depending upon the route of entry.
    - c. The annual limit of intake through ingestion is 0.4 mCi.

## Waste Disposal

EHS procedures for disposal of hazardous and/or radioactive wastes are to be followed. Na-22 waste should be segregated from other radioactive waste. Lead or similar shielding may be needed on waste containers depending upon the amount of waste stored.

## Survey Meters

A survey meter is required to work with Na-22. A thin window Geiger-Mueller tube or a thin window NaI detector is necessary to detect Na-22.

## 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 Na-22 are issued whole-body and ring dosimeters.