#### Phosphorus-32 (32 P) safety information and specific handling precautions

#### General:

Phosphorus-32 is an energetic beta emitter which can penetrate up to 0.8 cm into living skin tissue. Therefore, this isotope poses an external (skin) dose hazard to persons as well as a potential internal hazard. An internal exposure may occur if an individual contaminates bare skin, accidentally ingests the material, splashes it into the eyes, or breathes it in the form of a gas or vapor. The bone is the critical organ for intake of 32 P transportable compounds. Although about 60% of ingested Phosphorus-32 is excreted within the first 24 hours, only 1% per day is excreted after the second or third day following ingestion. Dose evaluations will require knowledge of the approximate date and and time of exposure to the isotope. The external hazard of 32 P can be reduced by applying the principles of time, distance and shielding. The dose rate at the open combi-vial top containing 1 mCi of 32 P in 1 ml of liquid is roughly 26 rem/hour! Since this dose rate will not be attenuated significantly by air, shielding materials should be placed between the source and personnel to absorb most of the radiation.

Never work over an unshielded open container of 32 P. The best shield for a 32 P source is a material like lucite or plexiglass (about 1/2 inch thick), which will absorb the beta particles while generating little secondary radiation (Bremsstrahlung). For mCi amounts of 32 P, thin lead shielding (1/8 to 1/4 inch thickness) may be added to the exterior of the plexiglass shield to attenuate the higher intensity secondary radiation. However, thin sheets of lead should not be used alone to shield 32 P. In addition, the less time spent near a radiation source of 32 P, the lower the exposure.

A high local skin dose can be received if the radioactive material is touched and allowed to remain on the skin or gloves. An amount of 1 uCi of 32 P deposited in 1 cm 2 area of bare skin would exceed the NRC annual skin exposure limit in less than eight hours. The face, eyes and hands can receive considerable exposure from an open container of 32 P, particularly if the radioactivity is in a concentrated form. The eye itself may receive a high local dose as well as providing a pathway into the body. The eyes should be protected from 32 P by wearing safety glasses. Safety goggles will prevent splashes from getting into the eyes and will also act as shielding for the eyes. The distance between yourself and a 32 P source can be easily increased by using remote handling devices such as tongs or forceps. This safe handling technique of using distance can substantially reduce exposure from 32 P.

#### **Physical Data:**

Maximum beta energy:1.71 MeV, 100% emission. Maximum range in air: 18 to 20 feet. Radiological half-life: 14.29 days. Internal Occupational Limits: Annual Limits on Intake-Inhalation: 0.9 mCi Ingestion: 0.6 mCi

#### **Precautions:**

1. Follow General Safety Precautions for all isotopes.

2. Perform dry runs and practice routine operations to improve dexterity and speed before using 32 P.

3. Avoid skin exposure by using tools to indirectly handle unshielded sources and potentially contaminated vessels.

4. Traps may be necessary to collect 32 P if large gas or vapor releases are anticipated. This is to reduce the release to the environment.

5. Monitor surfaces routinely and keep records of the results. Geiger counters with a pancake probe should be used for 32 P radiation. Average efficiency for detecting 32 P with a pancake probe is 30%. Use wipe tests and a Liquid Scintillation Counter to determine levels of removable 32 P contamination.

6. Do not work over open containers of 32 P without shielding. Work with plexiglass shields (1/4 to 1/2 inch thickness). Shield all stock vials of 32 P. Do not use thin sheets of lead to shield 32 P.

7. Radiation badges are issued for individuals working with significant activities of 32 P. Individuals working with 10 mCi or greater will be issued an extremity dosimeter. Wear, store and return radiation badges as instructed by Radiation Safety.



High Energy Beta Emitter Half-Life: 14.29 days Max energy: 1710 KeV (at 100%) Max range in air: 18-20 ft ALI: .9 mCi via inhalation .6 mCi via ingestion Critical Organ: Whole Body Bioassay: Urine

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<sup>32</sup>P

(20-35%) efficient LSC (90-95%) efficient <u>Shielding:</u> 3/8" plastic, Plexiglas®

<u>PPE:</u> Double gloves, Lab coat, Safety glasses

Dosimetry: Film Badge or TLD



## **Notes and Special Precautions**

- Skin dose main external hazard. Call EHS if skin is contaminated. High skin dose can occur in a short period of time. For example 1  $\mu$ Ci on skin for 8 hrs = over NRC ANNUAL skin dose limit of 50,000 mrem. Personal surveys are vital.
- Use of safety glasses is important when working with <sup>32</sup>P. Safety glasses serve as a radiation shield against the <sup>32</sup>P betas as well as providing splash protection.
- Wear double gloves and change gloves often.
- Max Beta Energy = 1710 KeV: These high energy betas can penetrate into tissue but only 0.8cm – so not a whole body dose. Only skin and eyes are at risk of an external exposure.
- Ring badges issued for users of 10 mCi or more.
- Plexiglas shielding (3/8 in.) is very effective.
- Short half-life -14.3 Days. If clothing items become contaminated, items may be returned after 12 half-lifes.
- Shielding note: DO NOT use lead to shield <sup>32</sup>P as high energy betas in lead can generate bremsstrahlung radiation (x-ray).



203-785-3555

### Class I Waste < 15 days

EMERGENCY SPILLS or SKIN CONTAMINATION

# Yale Environmental Health & Safety 203-785-3550

**NO EATING, DRINKING, OR SMOKING in lab**