

Radionuclide Safety Data Sheet

RADIONUCLIDE: Na-22

FORMS: Soluble

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Half-life: 2.6 Years

DECAY EMISSIONS

Gammas / X-rays		Betas / Positrons (+) / Electrons		Alphas	
E (keV)	%	E (keV, max)	%	E (keV)	%
511 1275	179.9 99.9	546.7 (+)	89.9		

Only the four most likely emissions of each type are included. Emission must be > 10 keV and > 1% frequency.

NIH HAZARD CATEGORY

C – level (low hazard): ≤ 1.5 mCi - No DRS protocol required

B – level (moderate hazard): > 1.5 mCi and ≤ 3 mCi - DRS approval required for ceiling increase

A – level (high hazard): > 3 mCi - DRS protocol required

EXTERNAL RADIATION HAZARDS

Gamma dose rate, point source @ 1 foot, 1 mCi:

Beta dose rate to skin, point source @ 1 foot, 1 mCi:

Contamination skin dose, uniform deposit of 1 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cm}^2$

INTERNAL RADIATION HAZARDS

Annual Limit on Intake:

Ingestion: 400 μCi

Inhalation: 600 μCi

The value(s) above indicate the activity taken into the body that would result in either 5 rem to the whole body (CEDE) or 50 rem to an organ or tissue (CDE).

SHIELDING

Gammas/X-rays:

35.7mm Pb will decrease exposure by 90%.

Betas/electrons:

1.8 mm Lucite will stop all betas. Lead may be needed if Bremsstrahlung is detectable through plastic shielding.

DOSIMETRY AND BIOASSAY REQS

Dosimetry may be required when working with Na-22. Fill out Dosimetry Evaluation Form, and DRS will determine if it is required.

Whole body count or urine bioassay may be required after spills, contamination, or other abnormal occurrences.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

1. Contamination monitoring for Na-22 should be performed with a pancake GM probe. Typical probe efficiency is 13%.
2. Na-22 should be handled with remote tools when possible.
3. Ensure Na-22 is properly shielded when in storage and use. Shield waste containers containing Na-22 waste.
4. Always wear lab coat, gloves, and protective eyewear when handling Na-22.
5. Source vials and sealed sources must be secured in a locked container when not in use.
6. Na-22 sealed sources > 100 μCi must be leaked tested semi-annually.
7. Na-22 waste must be segregated from short half-life radionuclides (≤ 120 days). Multi-hazard waste must be segregated from short and medium half-life radionuclides (≤ 30 days and > 30 days but ≤ 120 days respectively).

References:

- Brookhaven National Laboratory, National Nuclear Data Center, Decay Radiation Search, Version 3/25/2022.
- National Institutes of Health Division of Radiation Safety, DRS-214 Form - Activity Control System - Cumulative Inventory Ceilings, Revised 10/4/2021.
- Delacroix, D., Guerre, J. P., Leblanc, P., Hickman, C., Radionuclide and Radiation Protection Data Handbook 2002.
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 10 Code of Federal Regulation Part 20 Appendix B.
- Smith, D., Stabin, M. Exposure Rate Constants and Lead Shielding Values for over 1,100 Radionuclides. Health Physics Journal. March 2012.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology, ESTAR: Stopping Power and Range Tables for Electrons, July 2017
- Stanford Environmental Health and Safety. Safety Fact Sheets. <https://ehs.stanford.edu/safety-fact-sheets>
- [Ehs.stanford.edu/reference](https://ehs.stanford.edu/reference) Radionuclide Fact Sheets