



## Radionuclide Safety Data Sheet

**RADIONUCLIDE:** **P-32**

**FORMS:** Soluble

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Half-life:** 14.26 Days

#### DECAY EMISSIONS

| Gammas / X-rays |   | Betas / Positrons (+) / Electrons |     | Alphas  |   |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|---|
| E (keV)         | % | E (keV, max)                      | %   | E (keV) | % |
|                 |   | 1710.7                            | 100 |         |   |

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): ≤ 9 mCi - No DRS protocol required

B – level (moderate hazard): > 9 mCi and ≤ 18 mCi - DRS approval required for ceiling increase

A – level (high hazard): > 18 mCi - DRS protocol required

### EXTERNAL RADIATION HAZARDS

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

n/a

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

440 mrem/hr

Contamination skin dose, uniform deposit of 1 µCi/cm<sup>2</sup>

7000 mrem/hr

### INTERNAL RADIATION HAZARDS

Annual Limit on Intake:

Ingestion: 600 µCi

Inhalation: 900 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:**

n/a

**Betas/electrons:**

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 P-32. Fill out Dosimetry Evaluation Form, and DRS will determine if it is required.

Urine bioassay may be required after spills, contamination, or other abnormal occurrences.

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

1. Contamination monitoring for P-32 should be performed with a pancake GM probe. Typical probe efficiency is 16%.
2. P-32 should be handled with remote tools when possible.
3. Ensure P-32 is properly shielded when in storage and use. Shield waste containers containing P-32 waste.
4. Always wear lab coat, gloves, and protective eyewear when handling P-32.
5. Source vials must be secured in a locked container when not in use.
6. P-32 waste must be segregated from long half-life radionuclides (> 120 days). Multi-hazard waste must be segregated from medium and long half-life radionuclides (> 30 days but ≤ 120 days and > 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.
- 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