

RADIONUCLIDE SAFETY DATA SHEET

RADIONUCLIDE: **Tc-99**

FORMS: Soluble

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Half-life: 211,100 years

DECAY EMISSIONS

Gammas / X-rays		Betas / Positrons (+) / Electrons		Alphas	
E (keV)	%	E (keV, max)	%	E (keV)	%
		297.5	99.99		

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): ≤ 13.5 mCi - No DRS protocol required

B – level (moderate hazard): > 13.5 mCi and ≤ 27 mCi - DRS approval required for ceiling increase

A – level (high hazard): > 27 mCi - DRS protocol required

EXTERNAL RADIATION HAZARDS

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

0 mrem/hr

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

20 mrem/hr

Contamination skin dose, uniform deposit of 1 µCi/cm²

4300 mrem/hr

INTERNAL RADIATION HAZARDS

Annual Limit on Intake:

Ingestion: 4 mCi

Inhalation: 700 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:

0.8 mm Lucite will stop all betas. Lead may be necessary if Bremsstrahlung is detectable through plastic.

DOSIMETRY AND BIOASSAY REQS

Dosimetry may be required when working with Tc-99. 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 Tc-99 should be performed with a pancake GM probe. Typical probe efficiency is 8%.
2. Tc-99 should be handled with remote tools when possible.
3. Ensure Tc-99 is properly shielded when in storage and use. Shield waste containers containing Tc-99 waste.
4. Always wear lab coat, gloves, and protective eyewear when handling Tc-99.
5. Source vials must be secured in a locked container when not in use.
6. Tc-99 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.
- 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
- Delacroix, D., Guerre, J. P., Leblanc, P., Hickman, C., Radionuclide and Radiation Protection Data Handbook 2002.
- Smith, D., Stabin, M. Exposure Rate Constants and Lead Shielding Values for over 1,100 Radionuclides. Health Physics Journal. March 2012.
- 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