Safety Precautions:

- Some $^{14}$C compounds can penetrate gloves and skin. Wear two pairs of gloves and change the outer pair periodically will reduce the chances of absorption through the skin.

- The major concern is the possibility of internal exposure.

- During surveys $^{14}$C may be difficult to distinguish from $^{35}$S, if both nuclides are being used in the same laboratory, establish controls to ensure they are operationally separated.

- A survey meters with GM probe are not likely to detect presence of $^{14}$C in amounts less then about 50 uCi due to low detection efficiency. Liquid scintillation counting must be used for contamination surveys.

- Waste generated from $^{14}$C does not require special shielding.

- $^{14}$C and $^{3}$H waste may be combined but must be segregated from short-lived waste.

- Volatile CO2 or other gas phase contaminants may be released during $^{14}$C experiments. They must be mitigated by appropriate engineering control.