



## **Sodium (Na-22)**

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**Half Life:** 2.6 years

**Radiation:** Beta and gamma

**Shielding:** 3.6 cm lead for gamma, 1.4 mm of plastic will absorb all beta emissions. Bremsstrahlung may be created and require additional shielding.

**Dosimetry:** Body and ring badges. Urine assays may be required after spills or contamination incidents

**Detection/Measurement:** GM probe (pancake) or NaI probe, wipe tests

### **General Precautions:**

- Maintain your occupational exposure to radiation As Low As Reasonably Achievable [ALARA]
- All persons handling radioactive material must be properly trained by EHS prior to handling and are listed as a rad worker by EHS department
- Plan experiments accordingly to minimize external exposure by reducing exposure time, using shielding and increasing your distance from the radiation source
- Monitor yourself and the work area during and after each use of radioactive material
- Use the smallest amount of radioisotope possible to minimize radiation dose and radioactive waste
- Keep an accurate inventory of all radioactive material including records of all receipts, transfers and disposal – contact EHS for any disposal needs including liquid waste

- Perform and record lab surveys as needed (monthly and post experiment)
- Avoid generating mixed waste (combinations of radioactive, biological and chemical waste)

### **Special Precautions:**

- Store Na-22 behind at least 3.6 cm lead when using
- Use tools to indirectly handle unshielded sources and potentially contaminated containers - no direct hand contact
- Ensure that an appropriate, operational survey meter is present in the work area and turned on whenever Na-22 is handled to immediately detect contamination
- Shield waste containers as needed to maintain accessible dose rate ALARA

### **Safe Lab Practices:**

- Disposable gloves, lab coats, and safety glasses are the minimum PPE required when handling radioactive material
- Remove and discard potentially contaminated PPE prior to leaving the lab area where radioactive material is used
- Cover all lab bench tops where radioactive material is handled with plastic-backed absorbent paper – change as needed
- Handle radioactive solutions in trays large enough to contain the material in the event of a spill
- Never eat, drink, smoke, handle contact lenses, apply cosmetics, or take medicine in the lab - keep food, drinks, and cosmetics out of the lab entirely
- Never pipette by mouth
- Never store food and beverages in refrigerators/freezers used for storing radioisotopes – ensure that isotopes are secured at all times
- Avoid any skin contact with skin-absorbable solvents containing radioactive materials
- Fume hoods and biological safety cabinets for use with non-airborne radioactive material must work properly and be inspected annually by the EHS department
- Do not take any radioactive material off site or use in any ways not approved by the Radiation Safety Officer