

<b><sup>33</sup>P</b>	<b>Nuclide Safety Data Sheet Phosphorous-33</b>	<b><sup>33</sup>P</b>
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### I. PHYSICAL DATA

Radiation:	Beta (100% abundance)	
Energy:	Maximum: 248.5 keV; Average: 76.4 keV	
Half-Life [T <sub>1/2</sub> ]:	Physical T <sub>1/2</sub> :	25.3 days [ <a href="#">link to web decay calculator</a> ] <sup>1</sup>
	Biological T <sub>1/2</sub> :	Bone ~ 1155 days; Whole Body ~ 257 days <sup>2</sup>
	Effective T <sub>1/2</sub> :	25.3 days
Specific Activity:	156,000 Ci/g [5,780 TBq/g] max.	
Beta Range:	Air:	50 cm [~ 20 inches]
	Water/Tissue:	0.06 cm [0.024 inches]
	Plastic:	0.05 cm [0.02 inches]

### II. RADIOLOGICAL DATA

Radiotoxicity <sup>3</sup> :	15.6 mrem/uCi [Lung] & 2.32 mrem/uCi [CEDE] of <sup>33</sup> P inhaled 1.85 mrem/uCi [Bone Marrow] & 0.92 mrem/uCi [CEDE] of <sup>33</sup> P ingested	
Critical Organ:	Bone [soluble <sup>33</sup> P]; Lung [Inhalation]; GI Tract [Ingestion - insoluble compounds]	
Exposure Routes:	Ingestion, inhalation, puncture, wound, skin contamination absorption	
Radiological Hazard:	External Exposure - mCi quantities not considered an external hazard Internal Exposure & Contamination - Primary concern	

### III. SHIELDING

None required - mCi quantities not an external radiation hazard

### IV. DOSIMETRY MONITORING

Urine bioassay is the most readily available method to assess intake [for <sup>33</sup>P, no intake = no dose].  
Provide a urine sample to Radiation Safety after any accident/incident in which an intake is suspected.  
No dosimetry badges needed when working with <sup>33</sup>P [beta energy too low to be detected]

### V. DETECTION & MEASUREMENT

Portable Survey Meters: Geiger-Mueller [e.g. Bicron PGM]  
Beta Scintillator [e.g. Ludlum 44-21]  
Wipe Test: Liquid Scintillation Counting works well for counting <sup>33</sup>P wipe tests

### VI. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid skin contamination [absorption], ingestion, inhalation, & injection [all routes of intake]
- <sup>33</sup>P is not volatile, even when heated, and can be ignored as an airborne contaminant<sup>4</sup> unless aerosolized.
- White wine vinegar can be an effective decontamination solvent for this nuclide in most common chemical forms.

<sup>1</sup> URL for web-based decay calculator: <http://ehs.ucsc.edu/rs/decay.html>

<sup>2</sup> NCRP Report No. 65, p.88

<sup>3</sup> Federal Guidance Report No. 11 [Oak Ridge, TN; Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1988], p. 122, 156

<sup>4</sup> Bevelacqua, J. Contemporary Health Physics [New York; John Wiley & Sons, 1995], p. 282

## VII. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

1. Maintain your occupational exposure to radiation As Low As Reasonably Achievable [ALARA].
2. Ensure all persons handling radioactive material are trained, registered, & listed on an approved protocol.
3. Review the nuclide characteristics on (reverse side) prior to working with that nuclide. Review the protocol(s) authorizing the procedure to be performed and follow any additional precautions in the protocol. Contact the responsible Principal Investigator to view the protocol information.
4. Plan experiments to minimize external exposure by reducing exposure time, using shielding and increasing your distance from the radiation source. Reduce internal and external radiation dose by monitoring the worker and the work area after each use of radioactive material, then promptly cleaning up any contamination discovered. Use the smallest amount of radioisotope possible so as to minimize radiation dose and radioactive waste.
5. Keep an accurate inventory of radioactive material, including records of all receipts, transfers & disposal. Perform and record regular lab surveys.
6. Provide for safe disposal of radioactive waste by following institutional Waste Handling & Disposal Procedures. Avoid generating mixed waste (combinations of radioactive, biological, and chemical waste). Note that lab staff may not pour measurable quantities of radioactive material down the drain.
7. If there is a question regarding any aspect of the radiation safety program or radioactive material use, contact Radiation Safety.

## VIII. LAB PRACTICES

1. Disposable gloves, lab coats, and safety glasses are the minimum PPE [Personal Protective Equipment] required when handling radioactive material. Remove & discard potentially contaminated PPE prior to leaving the area where radioactive material is used.
2. Clearly outline radioactive material use areas with tape bearing the legend "radioactive". Cover lab bench tops where radioactive material will be handled with plastic-backed absorbent paper; change this covering periodically and whenever it's contaminated. Alternatively cover benches with thick plastic sheeting (i.e., painter's drop cloth), periodically wipe it clean and replace it if torn.
3. Label each unattended radioactive material container with the radioactive symbol, isotope, activity, and, except for waste, the ICN [inventory control number]. Place containers too small for such labels in larger labeled containers.
4. Handle radioactive solutions in trays large enough to contain the material in the event of a spill.
5. Never eat, drink, smoke, handle contact lenses, apply cosmetics, or take/apply medicine in the lab; keep food, drinks, cosmetics, etc. out of the lab entirely. Do not pipette by mouth.
6. Never store [human] food and beverage in refrigerators/freezers used for storing radioisotopes.
7. Prevent skin contact with skin-absorbable solvents containing radioactive material.
8. Fume hoods and biological safety cabinets for use with non-airborne radioactive material must be approved (through the protocol) and must be labeled "Caution Radioactive Material".
9. All volatile, gaseous, or aerosolized radioactive material must be used only in a properly operating charcoal and/or HEPA filtered fume hood or Biological Safety Cabinet bearing a Caution Airborne Radioactivity hood label, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Radiation Safety Officer. In particular, radioactive iodination must be performed only in these specially designed fume hoods. The Radiation Safety Officer (through a protocol) must approve all such use.
10. Take special precautions when working with radioactive compounds that tend to become volatile [e.g.  $^{35}\text{S}$  labeled amino acids,  $^{125}\text{I}$  - iodine tends to volatilize in acidic solutions]. These precautions may include: using the materials only within an approved fume hood, protecting the house vacuum system with primary and secondary vapor trapping devices, and covering active cell cultures with carbon-impregnating paper.
11. Use sealed containers and appropriate secondary containment to carry radioactive material between rooms Notify Radiation Safety staff before taking any radioactive material off site.