

Iodine-125

Handling Precautions

¹²⁵I**60.14 d****EC****γ 0.035****E 0.177**

Physical Data

Principal Radiation Emissions⁽¹⁾

Gamma:	0.035 MeV (6.5%)
Kα X-ray:	0.027 MeV (112.5%)
Kβ X-ray:	0.031 MeV (25.4%)

Unshielded Exposure Rate for 1 mCi Point Source
at 1 cm: 1.4 R/h⁽²⁾

Unshielded Exposure Rate from 1 MBq Point Source
at 1 m: 0.98 nC/kg/h

Half-Value Layer for Lead Shielding: 0.02 mm(0.001 in.)⁽²⁾

Occupational Limits⁽³⁾

Annual Limit on Intake: 40 μCi (1.5 MBq) for oral
ingestion and 60 μCi (2.2 MBq) for inhalation.

Derived Air Concentration: 3 × 10⁻⁸ μCi/ml (1.1 kBq/m³).

Decay Table

Physical Half-Life: 60.14 Days⁽¹⁾

To use the decay table, find the number of days in the top and left hand columns of the chart, then find the corresponding decay factor. To obtain a precalibration number, divide by the decay factor. For a postcalibration number, multiply by the decay factor.

	Days									
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
0	1.000	0.977	0.955	0.933	0.912	0.891	0.871	0.851	0.831	0.812
20	0.794	0.776	0.758	0.741	0.724	0.707	0.691	0.675	0.660	0.645
40	0.630	0.616	0.602	0.588	0.574	0.561	0.548	0.536	0.524	0.512
60	0.500	0.489	0.477	0.467	0.456	0.445	0.435	0.425	0.416	0.406
80	0.397	0.388	0.379	0.370	0.362	0.354	0.345	0.338	0.330	0.322
100	0.315	0.308	0.301	0.294	0.287	0.281	0.274	0.268	0.262	0.256
120	0.250	0.244	0.239	0.233	0.228	0.223	0.218	0.213	0.208	0.203
140	0.198	0.194	0.189	0.185	0.181	0.177	0.173	0.169	0.165	0.161
160	0.157	0.154	0.150	0.147	0.144	0.140	0.137	0.134	0.131	0.128
180	0.125	0.122	0.119	0.117	0.114	0.111	0.109	0.106	0.104	0.102
200	0.099	0.097	0.095	0.093	0.090	0.088	0.086	0.084	0.082	0.081
220	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.067	0.065	0.064
240	0.063	0.061	0.060	0.058	0.057	0.056	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.051

PerkinElmer Life Sciences has developed the following suggestions for handling Iodine-125 after years of experience working with this low-energy x-ray emitter.

General Handling Precautions for Iodine-125

1. Designate area for handling ^{125}I and clearly label all containers.
2. Store millicurie (37 MBq) quantities of ^{125}I in containers surrounded by 3-mm (0.125-in.) thick lead.
3. Wear extremity and whole body dosimeters while handling 10 mCi (370 MBq) quantities of ^{125}I .
4. Use shielding to minimize exposure while handling ^{125}I .
5. Use tools to indirectly handle unshielded multi-millicurie (multi-37 MBq) sources and potentially contaminated vessels.
6. Prohibit eating, drinking, smoking and mouth pipetting in room where ^{125}I is handled.
7. Use transfer pipets, spill trays and absorbent coverings to confine contamination.
8. Handle potentially volatile compounds in ventilated enclosures.
9. Handle millicurie (37 MBq) quantities in closed systems vented through activated charcoal traps.
10. Sample exhausted effluent by continuously drawing a known quantity of air through cartridges containing activated charcoal.
11. Wear disposable lab coat, wrist guards and gloves for secondary protection.
12. Select gloves appropriate for chemicals handled.
13. Maintain contamination and exposure control by regularly monitoring and promptly decontaminating gloves and surfaces.
14. Use NaI(Tl) detector or liquid scintillation counter to detect ^{125}I .
15. Submit urine sample for bioassay from 4 to 48 hours after handling ^{125}I to indicate uptake by personnel.
16. Monitor thyroid periodically with a NaI(Tl) detector to determine thyroid dose.
17. Isolate waste in sealed, clearly labeled containers. Store in ventilated enclosure. Consider holding for decay or dispose according to approved guidelines.
18. Establish surface contamination, air concentration, urinalysis and thyroid burden action levels below regulatory limits. Investigate and correct any conditions that may cause these levels to be exceeded.
19. On completing an operation, secure all ^{125}I , remove and dispose of protective clothing and coverings; monitor and decontaminate self and surfaces; wash hands and monitor them again.

Store Na^{125}I solutions at room temperature because freezing results in subsequent volatilization of radioiodine. Avoid acidic solutions to minimize volatilization. Some radioiodine compounds may penetrate gloves and skin. Therefore, these compounds should be handled indirectly by using tools and wearing two pairs of gloves. The outer layer of gloves should be changed frequently and whenever they are suspected to be contaminated.

References

1. Kocher, David C., Radioactive Decay Data Tables, Springfield: National Technical Information Service, 1981 DOE/TIC-11026.
2. Calculated with computer code "Gamma" utilizing decay scheme data from Kocher(1) and mass attenuation coefficients for lead and mass energy absorption coefficients for air from the Radiological Health Handbook, Washington: Bureau of Radiological Health, 1970. The HVL reported here is the initial HVL for narrow beam geometry.
3. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. 10CFR 20 Appendix B – Standards for Protection Against Radiation, 1994.
4. ICRP Publication 30, Part 2, Limits for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers. Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1979.

This document contains general information designed to provide a basic understanding of radiation safety. While we believe the information to be accurate, regulatory requirements may change and information contained herein is not tailored to individual needs. A radiation protection specialist should be consulted for specific applications.



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