

Radioactive Material Safety Data Sheet

This data sheet presents information on radioisotopes only.

For information on chemical compounds incorporating this radionuclide, see the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet.

Cobalt-60

Part 1 – Radioactive Material Identification

Common Names: Cobalt-60

Chemical Symbol: Co-60 or ^{60}Co

Atomic Number: 27

Mass Number: 60 (33 neutrons)

Chemical Form: Cobalt metal

Physical Form: Thin cylinder or foil of cobalt metal

Part 2 – Radiation Characteristics

Physical half-life: 5.27 years

Specific Activity (GBq/g): 41,800

Principle Emissions	E_{Max} (keV)	E_{eff} (keV)	Dose Rate ($\mu\text{Sv/h/GBq at 1m}$)	Shielding Required
Beta* (\square)	318 (100%)	96	-	-
Gamma (\square) / X-Rays	1173 (100%) 1332 (100%)	-	370 ^a	HVL Lead: 1.2 cm
Alpha (\square)	-	-	-	-
Neutron (n)	-	-	-	-

\square Where Beta radiation is present, Bremsstrahlung radiation will be produced. Shielding may be required.

Note: Only emissions with abundance greater than 10% are shown.

^a *Handbook of Health Physics and Radiological Health*, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Third Edition, 1998

Progeny: Nickel-60 (Ni-60)

Part 3 – Detection and Measurement

Methods of detection (in order of preference)

1. A radiation survey meter equipped with an energy-compensated Geiger Mueller detector.

2. Ion chamber survey meter – tends to be less sensitive than a Geiger Mueller survey meter but is able to respond more precisely in higher radiation fields.

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3. Gamma scintillation detector – very sensitive but is also energy dependent. Must be calibrated for Co-60 before it can be used for dose assessment surveys.

Dosimetry

Whole Body Skin Extremity Neutron

Internal:	Sealed sources pose no internal radiation hazard. However, in the event of loss of containment by the sealed source, all precautions should be taken to prevent inhalation or ingestion of the material.
Critical Organ(s):	Liver and whole body
Annual dose limits:	<p><i>Non-nuclear energy workers:</i> 1mSv per year</p> <p><i>Nuclear energy workers:</i> a) 50 mSv in one year b) 100 mSv total over five years</p> <p><i>Pregnant nuclear energy workers:</i> 4 mSv over the balance of the pregnancy</p>

Part 4 – Preventive Measures

Always use the principles of time, distance and shielding to minimize dose

Engineering Controls:	Sealed radioactive sources used in industrial applications should always be within a protective source housing to minimize radiation dose and to protect the source capsule from damage.
Personal Protective Equipment	<i>(for normal handling of unsealed sources only. Always wear disposable gloves, safety glasses, personal protective equipment and clothing as appropriate to the material handled).</i> No special PPE required.
Special Storage Requirements:	None

Part 5 – Control Levels

Oral Ingestion	Inhalation	
ALI (kBq)	ALI (kBq)	DAC (Bq/ml)
18,500	7,400	2.6 x 10 ⁻³
Exemption Quantity (EQ):	100,000 Bq	

Part 6 – Non-Radiological Hazards

Prolonged exposure to airborne particles may result in coughing, dyspnea, decreased pulmonary functioning and respiratory hypersensitivity. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

0.1 mg/m³

Part 7 - Emergency Procedures

*The following is a guide for first responders. The following actions, including remediation, should be carried out by qualified individuals. In cases where life-threatening injury has resulted, **first** treat the injury, **second** deal with personal decontamination.*

Personal Decontamination Techniques

- Wash well with soap and water and monitor skin
- Do not abrade skin, only blot dry
- Decontamination of clothing and surfaces are covered under operating and emergency procedures

Spill and Leak Control

- Alert everyone in the area
- Confine the problem or emergency (includes the use of absorbent material)
- Clear area
- Summon Aid

Damage to Sealed Radioactive Source Holder

- Evacuate the immediate vicinity around the source holder
- Place a barrier at a safe distance from the source holder (min. 5 meters)
- Identify area as a radiation hazard
- Contact emergency number posted on local warning sign

Suggested Emergency Protective Equipment

- Gloves
- Footwear Covers
- Safety Glasses
- Outer layer or easily removed protective clothing (as situation requires to minimize contamination)

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