



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.

Nickel-63

Part 1 – Radioactive Material Identification					
Common Names:	Nickel-63	Chemical Symbol:	Ni-63or ⁶³ Ni		
Atomic Number:	28	Mass Number:	63 (35 neutrons)		
Chemical Form:	Nickel metal	Physical Form:	Nickel-63 is electroplated on one face of a thin nickel foil.		

Part 2 – Radiation Characteristics

Physical half-life: 100.1

100.1 years

Specific Activity (GBq/g): 2,097

Principle Emissions	^E Max (keV)	^E eff (keV)	Dose Rate (mGy/h/MBq at 1cm)	Shielding Required
Beta* ()	65.9 (100%)	17	228 ^a	-
Gamma () / X-Rays	-	-	-	-
Alpha ()	-	-	-	-
Neutron (n)	-	-	-	-

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: Copper-63 (Cu-63)

Part 3 – Detection and Measurement

Methods of detection (in order of preference)

1. A radiation survey meter equipped with a thin-window, energy-compensated Geiger Mueller detector.

2. A radiation contamination monitor equipped with a Geiger Mueller pancake detector.

3. A radiation survey meter equipped with a plastic scintillator detector.

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):	not known at this time;			
Annual dose limits:	Non-nuclear energy workers: 1mSv per year Nuclear energy workers: a) 50 mSv in one year b) 100 mSv total over five years			
	Pregnant nuclear energy workers: 4 mSv over the balance of the pregnancy			

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 (for normal handling of unsealed sources only. Always wear disposable gloves, safety glasses, personal protective equipment and clothing as appropriate to the material handled). No special PPE required.				
Special Storage Require	ments: None			

Part 5 – Control Levels

Oral Ingestion	Inhalation		
ALI (kBq)	ALI (kBq)	DAC (Bq/ml)	
333,000	74,000	2.59 x 10 ⁻²	
Exemption Quantity (EQ):	100 MBq		

Part 6 – Non-Radiological Hazards

Identified as a potential carcinogen. In large doses, it has been known to cause cumulative lung damage and dermatitis.

<u>OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)</u> 1 mg/m3 TWA

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

Suggested Emergency Protective Equipment

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

This information was prepared by:

Stuart Hunt & Associates Ltd. 15803 - 145 Avenue N.W. Edmonton, Alberta T6V 0H8 Phone: (780) 458-0291 or (800) 661-4591 Fax: (905)-602-0774 Website: www.stuarthunt.com