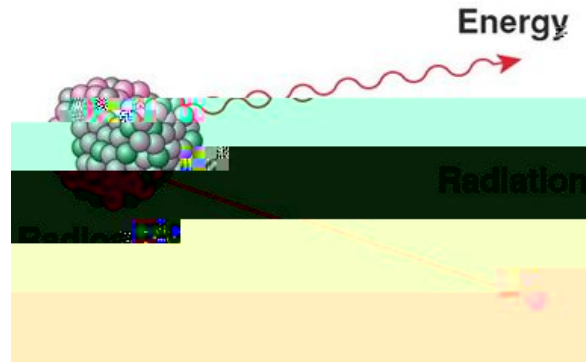


Saint Louis University Radiation Safety Awareness

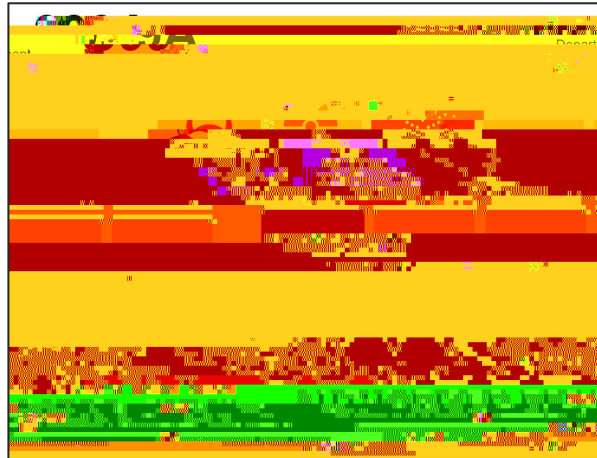


What is Radioactivity?



Recognizing the Presence of Radioactive Materials

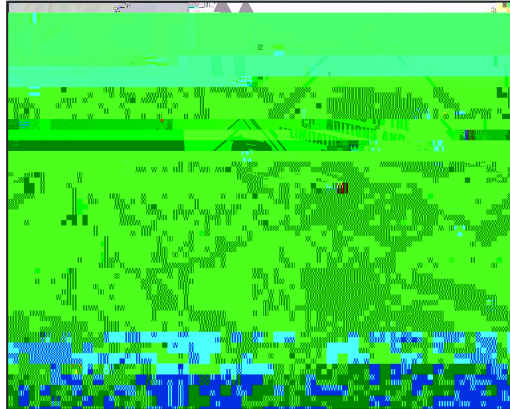
Restricted Areas



Recogniz

Recognizing the Presence of Radioactive Materials

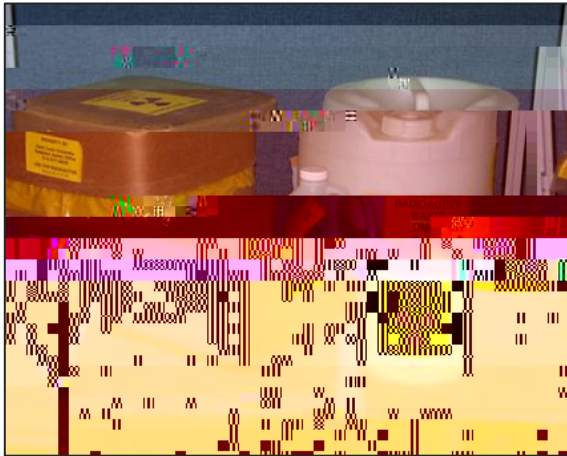
Boxes Used to Ship Radioactive Materials



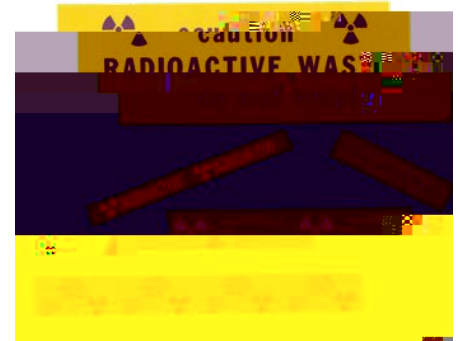
Recognizing the Presence of Radioactive Materials

Recognizing the Presence of Radioactive Materials

Radioactive Waste Containers

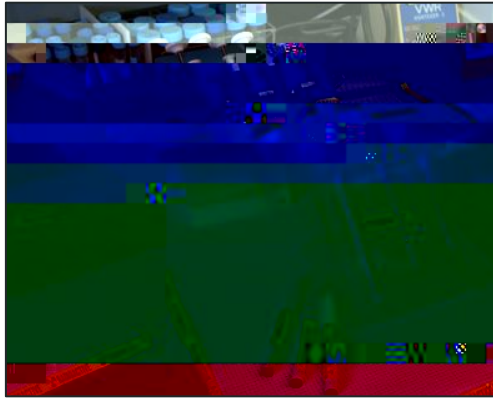


Radioactive

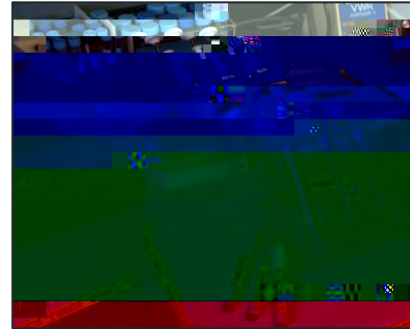


Recognizing the Presence of Radioactive Materials

Radioactive Lab Areas and Equipment



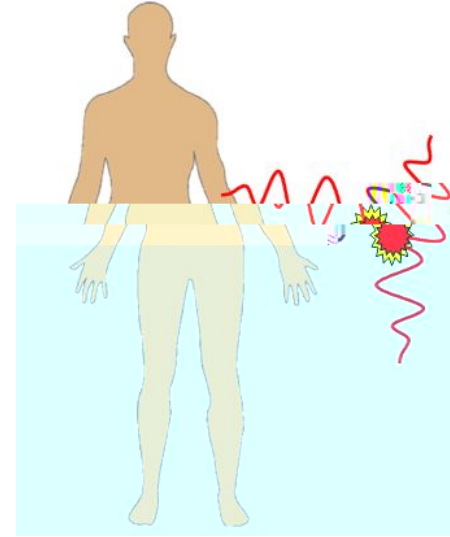
Precautions to Take When in Restricted Areas



Types of Radiation Dose



Internal Dose



External Dose

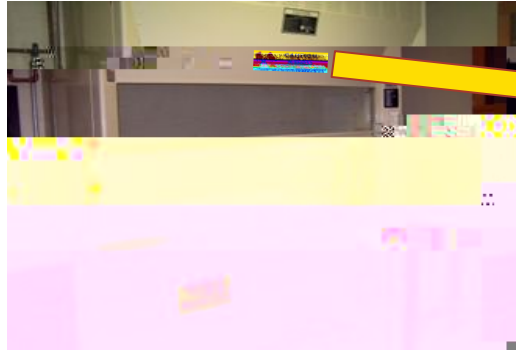
Internal Dose

Internal exposure is irradiation of body tissues by a radioactive material deposited within the body.

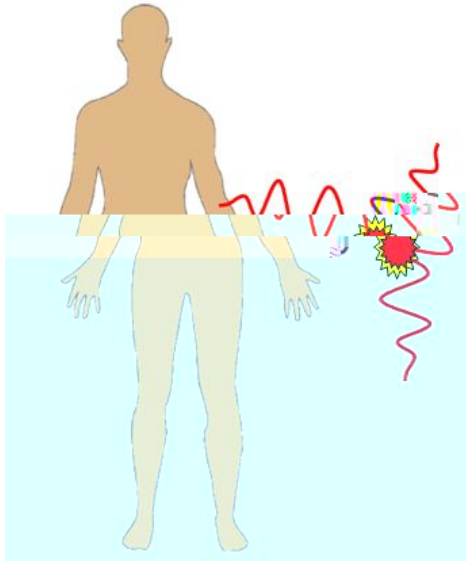


In research labs, the most likely cause is poor lab hygiene.

Internal Dose - Inhalation



External Dose

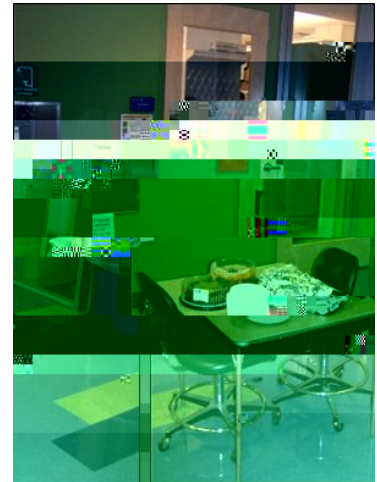


External Dose



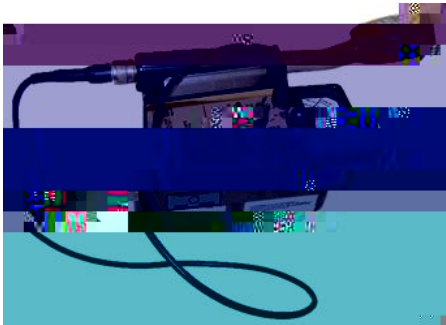
Eating, Drinking, Etc. in Restricted Areas

Eating, Drinking, Etc. in Restricted Areas

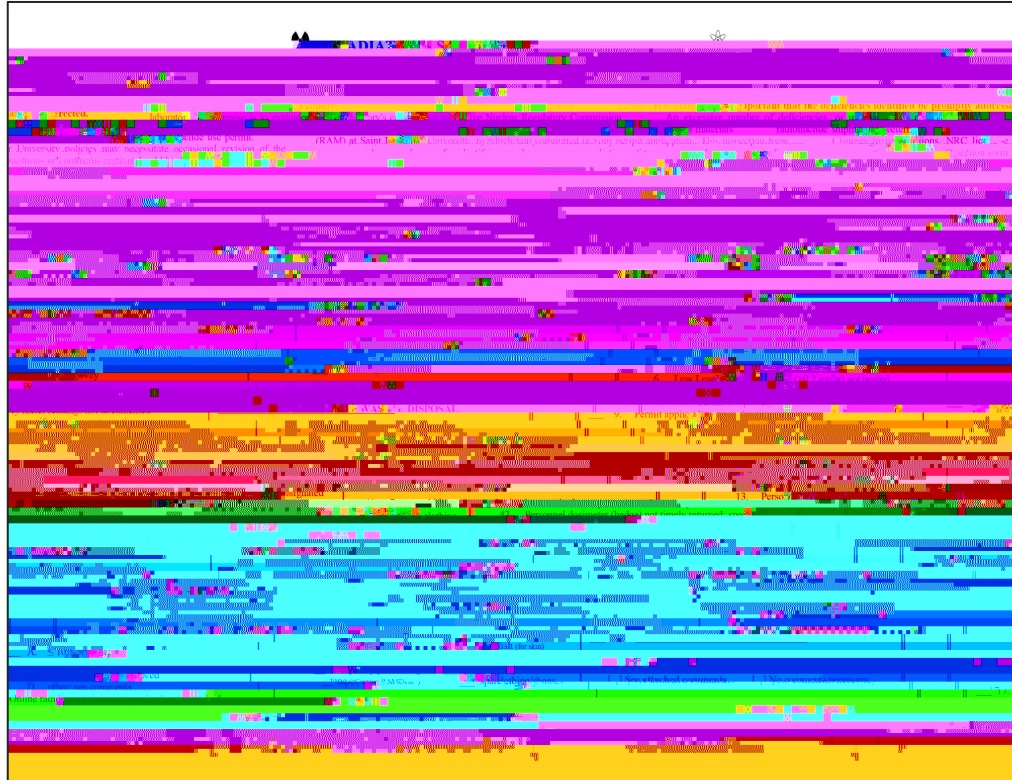


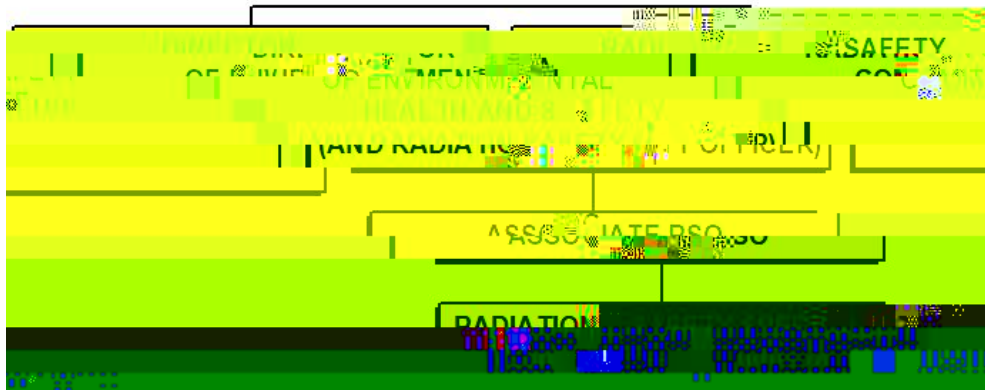
Elements for Control of Contamination

Survey Instruments



Laboratory Inspections





Laboratory Decommissioning

Laboratory Decommissioning

4. Complete thorough contamination surveys of all laboratory surfaces and equipment that has been used in conjunction with radioactive materials.
5. Remove "Radioactive Materials" labels, etc.
6. Contact Radiation Safety Staff to arrange for decommissioning confirmatory surveys.

Response to a Spilled Container of Radioactive Material



314-977-3000

The dispatcher will notify the appropriate response team. This procedure applies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Radioactive Spills

Summary

