

LIQUID SCINTILLATION FLUID



Read below for information about safe packaging, labeling and disposing of liquid scintillation vials and fluid.

DESCRIPTION

Liquid scintillation fluid consists of waste liquid scintillation counting fluid in bulk containers or individual liquid scintillation vials.

STORE

The preferred and most economical method of storage is to place used liquid scintillation vials in a cardboard tray. Radiation Safety can provide cardboard trays.

Store H-3 and C-14 vials separately from other long lived isotopes, such as Cl-36, Fe-55, Fe-59 or Sr-90.

Segregate any high and low activity vials. High activity is considered over 100,000 dpm/ml for C-14 and H-3 and over 100 cpm total for all other isotopes. 100,000 dpm/ml is approximately 50,000 cpm/ml for H-3 or 75,000 cpm/ml for C-14.

Short lived isotopes should be segregated from any long lived isotopes.

PACKAGE & LABEL

Place full trays of used vials in a strong cardboard box, seal with tape, and label with the number of trays, isotope information and date of collection.



For bulked liquid scintillation fluid, use a strong plastic container. Original liquid scintillation containers are a suitable for bulking waste. Label the container "Waste Scintillation Fluid" and include the type of scintillation fluid, any isotope information and date of collection.

DISPOSE

To arrange disposal of liquid scintillation fluid or vials, complete a [Radioactive Waste Collection Request](#).

Please contact EH&S Radiation Safety at 206.543.0463 or radsaf@uw.edu for more information.