

September 14, 2026

Chairwoman Virginia Foxx Ranking Member Jim McGovern House Rules Committee
House Rules Committee H-312, The Capitol H-312, The Capitol Washington, DC
20515-6269 Washington, DC 20515-626

Dear Chairwoman Foxx and Ranking Member McGovern:

We, the undersigned companies, industry associations, and healthcare provider groups contact you to highlight a problem with the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act. Unfortunately, as written, the bill jeopardizes the supply chain of critical isotopes needed for domestic medical and industrial purposes. We urge you and your committee to ensure that isotopes needed for cancer diagnosis and treatment, as well as other medical purposes, are excluded from the sanctions and tariffs just as drugs and medical devices are recognized in the bill.

Today, approximately 20 million nuclear medicine procedures are performed annually in the United States. Medical isotopes are essential to nuclear medicine, enabling the diagnosis and treatment of serious diseases including cardiovascular disease, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease.

Medical isotopes cannot be treated like ordinary commodities. Because radioactive isotopes decay continuously, they generally cannot be stockpiled far in advance. Production is often tied to scheduled reactor or accelerator campaigns. As a result, an isotope that is technically available from an allied country is not necessarily a qualified substitute for a particular medical application.

For example, the most widely used isotope in nuclear medicine is molybdenum-99 (Mo-99). Mo-99 is largely produced at reactors in Europe and shipped to the United States, where it is used to produce technetium-99m (Tc-99m), which supports approximately 80 percent of diagnostic nuclear medicine procedures. Mo-99/Tc-99m is used in numerous applications, including the diagnosis of cardiovascular disease and cancer staging.

This vulnerability is compounded by Russia's role in the global medical isotope supply chain. Certain U.S. isotopes depend on Russian-sourced material, including material supporting European reactor production, while U.S. producers also directly import Russian isotopes. For instance, Cobalt-60 (Co-60) is a radioisotope currently reliant on Russian supply to meet U.S. healthcare needs and used to sterilize 40% of all single use medical devices in the U.S., roughly 16 billion products annually. Co-60 is also utilized in cardiac and orthopedic surgery, diagnostics, dialysis, and perhaps most importantly – cancer treatment. Gadolinium-153 (Gd-153) presents a similar supply-chain vulnerability. Gd-153 is used to support Single-Photon Emission Computerized Tomography (SPECT) imaging in the U.S. and supply remains heavily dependent on Russian sources.

Additionally, cobalt-57 (Co-57), used to calibrate and verify gamma cameras and SPECT systems supporting approximately 20,000 U.S. clinical devices, has been identified by GAO as vulnerable to

global supply disruptions in 2021, 2023, and 2025. With no reported domestic shipments from FY2020 - 2025, the U.S. remains dependent on Russian sources. Similarly, enriched nickel-64 (Ni 64), the critical precursor for producing copper-64 (Cu-64) for Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging and targeted radiopharmaceuticals, is sourced principally from Russia, creating a significant vulnerability for U.S. Cu-64 production.

We, the undersigned companies, industry associations, and healthcare provider groups concur that the legislation needs to address the potential supply disruption and ensure that U.S. patients are not adversely impacted by enactment of this bill.

We urge you and your committee to recognize the complexity of the medical isotope supply chain and ensure timely access to lifesaving care for U.S. patients and all Americans.

Sincerely,

The Council on Radionuclides and Radiopharmaceuticals (CORAR)

ISOFLEX USA

ISO-Flex Radioactive LLC (ISO-RAD)

Gamma Industry Processing Alliance (GIPA)

American Nuclear Society (ANS)

American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO)

American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM)

Elekta, Inc.

Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI)