RADIATION HAZARDS

An Introduction

by

Jess H. Brewer

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This may no longer be certain for some of our children, but it still makes an excellent *starting point* for any discussion of *hazards*.

We cannot (for now) avoid dying, but we can exercise *some* influence over *when* we will die and *from what causes*.

We also (for now) get to choose how much of our enjoyment of life we sacrifice to this effort.

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What does the Damage?

- Enough intensity of anything will "cook" you.
- Highly reactive free radicals produced by lonizing Radiation.

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- Cancer [most unpleasant]
 Runaway replicative zeal of a misguided cell...

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Dose may be more than 10,000 times maximum legal limit for "accidental" radiation exposure... but not "whole body".

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Cost/Benefit Analyses: Every public policy decision creates risks. Is this likely to do any good? How much good? Is it likely to do any harm? How much harm? What are the relative probabilities of good and harm? How many people are likely to suffer from the harm? How many people are likely to benefit from the good?

And of course the two questions most popular with politicians, "Which people?" and "When?"

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Any sensible policy regarding radiation hazards, whether public or personal, must take into account that *each of us is going to die*, that our lifespan is frustratingly short no matter what we do, and that our chances of dying of cancer (radiation-induced or otherwise) are already rather high. (Around 30%.)

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REM (R, Roentgen Equivalent to Man):

$$1 R = RBE \times rad.$$

 $(1 mR = milliREM] = 10^{-3} R.)$

Sievert (Sv, standard international unit):

$$1 Sv = 100 REM$$

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- Ugly Death: ~ 500 R (5 Sv) → severe radiation sickness (nausea, hair loss, skin lesions, etc.) as short-lived cells fail to provide new generations to replace their normal mortality. Complications (infection) usually kill. Some recover completely but develop leukemia 10-20 years later; offspring (if any) will likely have genetic mutations.

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- Sub-Acute Exposures: ~ 100 R (1 Sv) whole-body delivered in less than 1 week → no immediate symptoms, but possible leukemia in 10-30 years and possible genetic mutations in offspring.

EFFECTS, cont'd

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Different body parts have dramatically different resistance to radiation.

Hands can withstand radiation doses that would *kill* if delivered to the whole body.

The *lens of the eye* and the *gonads* are considered to be the *most vulnerable*.

There is some evidence (e.g. from Ramsar) for **radiation hormesis** (marginal exposures may actually *promote better health*).

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Cosmic Rays:

Sea level: 30-40 mR/y

Colorado: 120 mR/y

At 40,000 ft: 0.7 mR/hour.

(One average round-trip transcontinental flight gives 6-8 mR)

Sources of Radiation, cont'd

Natural Terrestrial Radionuclides:

γ-radiation is fairly uniform in the U.S.A., ranging from 30 mR/y in Texas to 115 mR/y in South Dakota. (Guess where the uranium deposits are!)

I don't have the numbers for the Okanagan, but I believe they are even higher than for South Dakota.

Many radionuclides (radioactive isotopes) emit fast α particles (⁴He nuclei). The range of most α "rays" is only \sim cm in air and \sim mm in tissue. *Good* if they are at arm's length; *bad* if you swallow them or breathe them! A wide variety of radioactive elements have assorted chemical properties, each with a specific hazard.

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• Radon: All rock contains some *radium* which decays, releasing the chemically inert noble gas *radon*, itself a radioactive element which emits a low energy α (difficult to detect). Radon probably killed Madame Curie. Widespread and dangerous because it accumulates in the air of any building made of rock, brick or concrete (especially those with closed air circulation) and thence in the lungs of the people breathing that air, who become radioactive (easy to detect).

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Different regions have a huge range of radium content, so a stone house may be perfectly safe in one place and hazardous in another.

Potassium & Carbon: Radioisotopes of K and C are continually created in the atmosphere by cosmic ray bombardment and build up to a constant level in all living tissues, only to decay away in a few thousand years after death. You are radioactive! Potassium-Argon and ¹⁴C dating provides handy means of estimating how long ago biological matter was alive.

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- Man-Made Radionuclides: Formerly most famous: *plutonium*, ²³⁹Pu, of which fission bombs are made. A deadly chemical poison as well as a nasty radioisotope, a miniscule grain caught in your lungs or other tissues exposes (only) nearby tissue to a huge dose. Newly famous: *polonium*, ²¹⁰Po, is made in reactors by adding neutrons to bismuth. It is an even deadlier poison.

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In the 1960s we could detect parts per million (ppm) of Selenium (Se), a heavy metal which is *poisonous* at that concentration. The US Congress then passed a law making it illegal for any foodstuffs to contain a *detectable* amount of Se. A few years later we were able to detect parts per billion (ppb). That's when we discovered that Se is an *essential mineral*. This illustrates the foolishness of any policy of "zero tolerance".

Best shielding is **Gauss' Law**: intensity $\propto 1/r^2$.

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For *ingested radionuclides*, *chelation* can sometimes help. In the case of *tritium* (³H), one should drink lots of *beer!*