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General Comment

LNT model makes people believe that any level of radiation is harmful and should be avoided. A representative concept from LNT model is ALARA. ALARA appeared no problem and even beneficial as far as it applies to normal exposure situation. In reality, in normal situation, ALARA may benefit dose savings of radiation workers or general people.

However, in emergency, the situation could go the other way. Most radiological criteria related to contaminated food and drinking water during emergency situations are based on the LNT model. Any contaminated food or drinking water over the criteria is prevented from ingesting or drinking. As far as there is a substitute for food or water, there is no problem. However, when people cannot find alternate resources due to any reason such as prolonged emergency duration, the criteria from LNT model present its own contradiction, endangering life of people. In this case, the abstract or assumed risk from LNT model is overriding the obvious risk due to no food or no drinking. Why should we prioritize the assumed or even unproven risk over real risk?

I think that radiological criteria sometimes would be established as self-righteous one, which seemed good as far as it doesn't collide with other values. However, a scientific criteria should be set as a relative value, not absolute one. In spite of scientific uncertainty about cancer risk in the low-dose region, for LNT model to be kept, it should prove its worth beyond other values, in particular, in human life including emergency situation or beneficial medical research using low level radiation.