Radiation

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Over the past eighteen months, there has been inach reported and written about radiation Events such as the Three Mile Island accident and the ocean dumping of low-level radiation waste have been widely reported Thanks to sophisticated communication systems foday we learn about such events in a matter of inmutes. However, we must often rely on interpretations of people who may be remote from the event or who may not understand precisely what they are reporting

Although the term radiaters is broad it is often used to measurement radiation valid this radiation that call arbitrary radiation which is radiation that the strikes. First type of radiation can be either beneficial or harmful, depending on its use and control

There are many types of conzeng radiation. Perhaps the fittee most widery known are alpha, beta and garmin. All, ha radiation is positive-charged particles from unameur, radian, and various manimate elements. Alpha radiation will just penetrate the surface of the skin but can be stopped with a sheet of paper. Beta radiation particles can penetrate their one to two centimeters of water or human flesh but can be stopped by a sheet of aluminum a few millimeters thick. Gamma radiation, or X-rays, can penetrate through the human bods. Accan be very drastically reduced or almost concern between asserted by about three feet of concern blance igaterials such its concrete and lead recotten used, as shields.

Radiation received is calculated in dose formusing the term REM (Roentgen Equivalent Man) and milhREM (1.1000 of a REM). These calculations are utilized to take into account the different biological effects of different types of ionizing radiation on peciple.

We are continuously subjected to natural ionizing radiation. We are exposed to it from outer space from rocks and the soil we was on, from building materials from the air well-cathe and the food we eat. In addition, we receive radiation from man made sources such as X-rays, medical diagnoses, and treatments.

The average individual receives about 100 milli-REMs each year from natural sources This number depends on local conditions, occupation etc.

For example, a person living in Deriver would receive about 63 mill/REMs more than one living in California, chiefly because of allitude and the naturally occurring radiation in the granite formation of the Rocky Mountains. A male will receive five mill/REMs more than a female, chiefly because of the intake of food and the fact that he has more flesh.

On the average, an individual picks up another 100 milliREMs per year from various man-made sources. For example, watching-color TV will addrage milliREM per year, one chest X-ray will addrage a person about 50 milliREMs. A person who thes regalarly will pick up an additional milliREM to exergible at an altitude of 29,000 feet. Evind within use milli of a recibed power plant will ridd one milliREM.

The effects of radiation are probably better Ripwn than those of all other agents. The regulations and monitoring measurements, which protect as against these effects are more advanced and more sophisticated.

The use of radiation has brought tremendous benefits to markind. Radioisotopies and consist profiled radiation are used to sterifize mydical supplies to aid in the study of the environment and of environmental pollution, in agriculture in industrial procedures, and in the production of electricity. Radiation is used in medicing a major tool in the treatment subject in medicinal solutions solutions are used in medical procedures to detect and treat cancerous body organs.

From my perspective, the benefits of radiation and radioactive materials clearly outweigh the risks.

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*Depending on X-ray technique

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HOW MUCH RADIATION DO YOU RECEIVE?

We live in a radioactive world. Radiation is all around us and is part of our natural environment. By filling out this form, you will get an idea of the amount you are exposed to every year. The average American is exposed to a total of 180 units.

Factors	Common Sources of Radiation		Your Annual Dose (mrem
WHERE YOU LIVE	Cosmic radiation at sea level.		26
	For your elevation (in feet)—add this number of mrem. Elevation—mrem 1000-2 4000-15 7000-40 2000-5 5000-21 8000-53 3000-9 6000-29 9000-70		
	Elevation of some U.S. cities (in feet). Charlotte 700, A Chicago 600, Denver 5500. (Coastal cities are assume or at sea level.)		
	Ground: U.S. average.		26
	House Construction: For stone, concrete or brick building	add 7	
WHAT YOU			
EAT, DRINK, AND BREATHE	Water U.S. average		24
	Weapons test fallout		4
	Medical		
	Number of chest X-rays.	x 10	-
	Number of lower gastrointestinal tract X-rays. Number of radiopharmaceutical examinations (brain	x 500	
	uptakes) scans, thyroid	× 300	
	Number of extremity (arms, legs) X-rays (Average dose to total U.S. population = 92 mrem)	x 20	
HOW YOU LIVE	Dental		
	Number of bitewing series.	× 40	
	Number of panorex X-rays.	× 500	
	Jet plane travel: For each 2500 miles	add 1	
	Luminous clocks	x 9	
	Luminous wristwatch.		**
	TV viewing: For each hour per day	× 0.15	
	Smoke detectors.	× 002	
	Sleep with another person	add 0.1	
	At site boundary: Average number of hours per day	x 0.2	
HOW CLOSE	One mile away. Average number of hours per day.	x 0.02	
YOU LIVE TO A NUCLEAR PLANT	Five miles away Average number of hours per day. More than 5 miles away.	x0 002 None	
	NOTE: Maximum allowable dose determined by as low as reasonably achievable. (ALARA) criteria established by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Experience shows that your actual dose is substantially less than these limits.		
		TOTAL	

Primary Source:

Revised from earlier editions based on the BEIR Report-III"— National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation. "The Effects on Population of Exposure to Low-Level Radiation. National Academy of Sciences Washington, DC, 1980.