



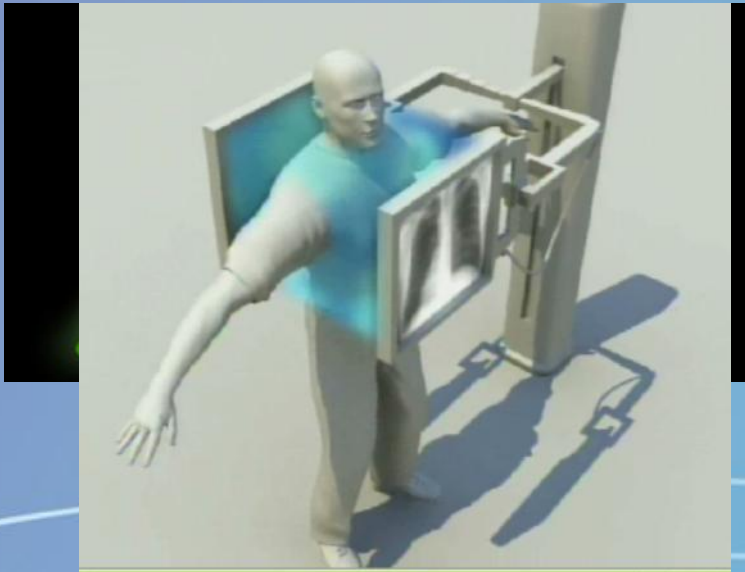
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Let's Talk about Radioactivity

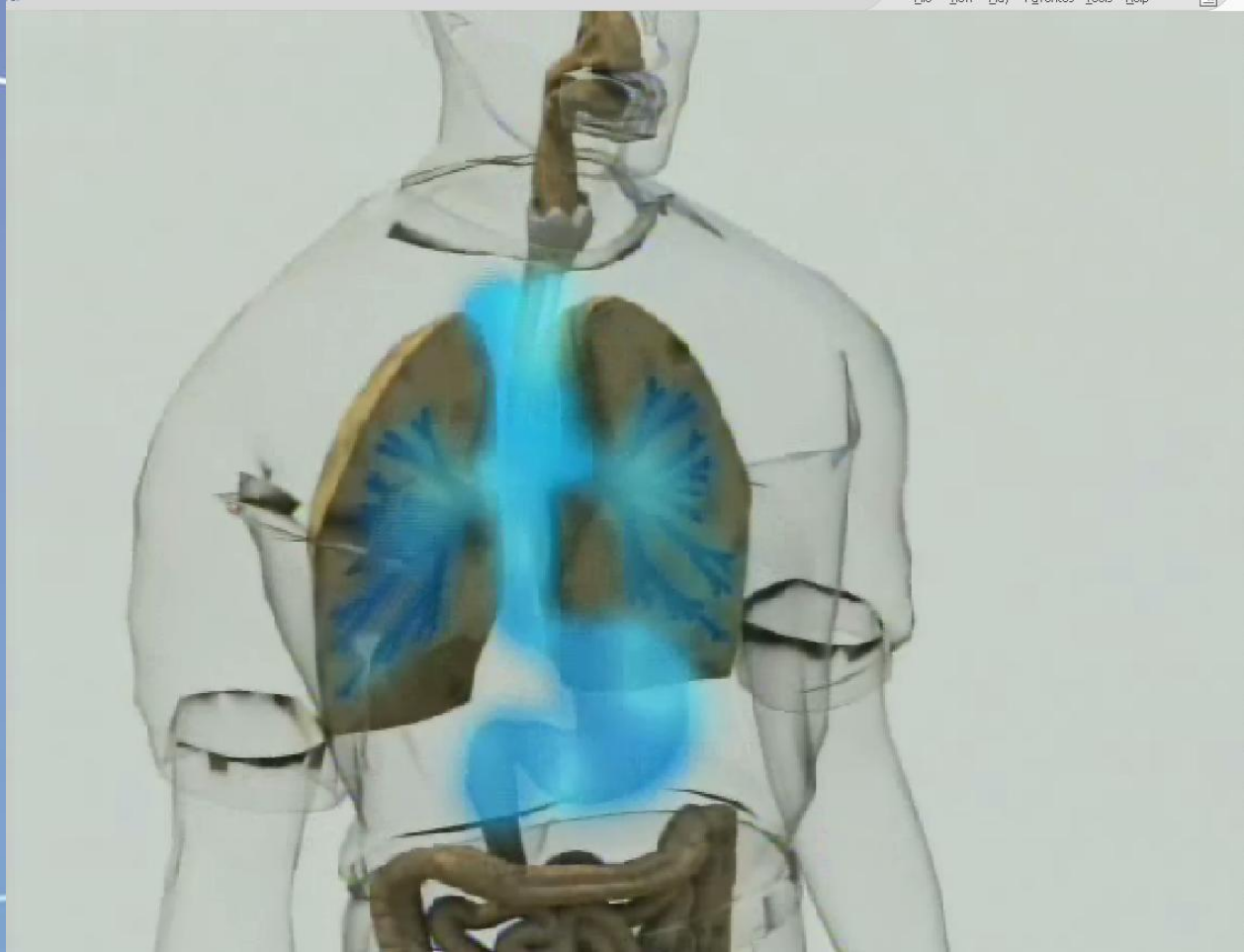
How much radiation are the Irish exposed to?

Ciara McMahon



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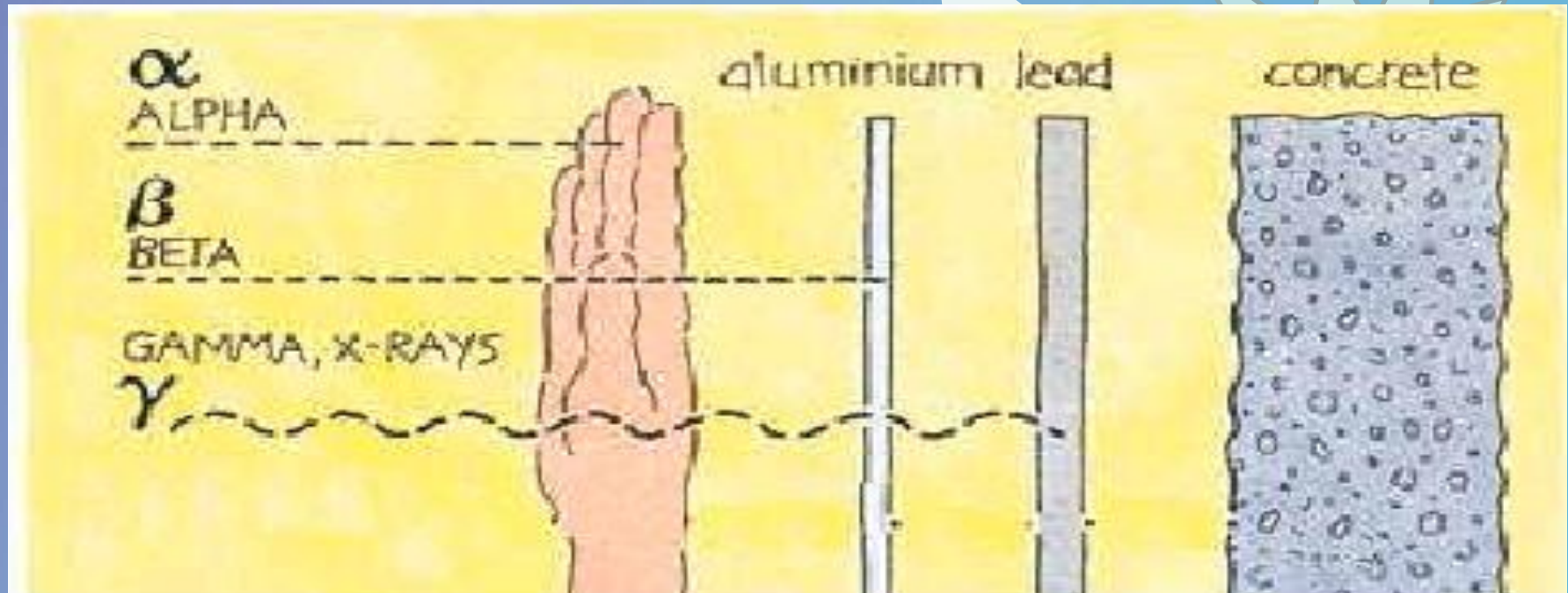
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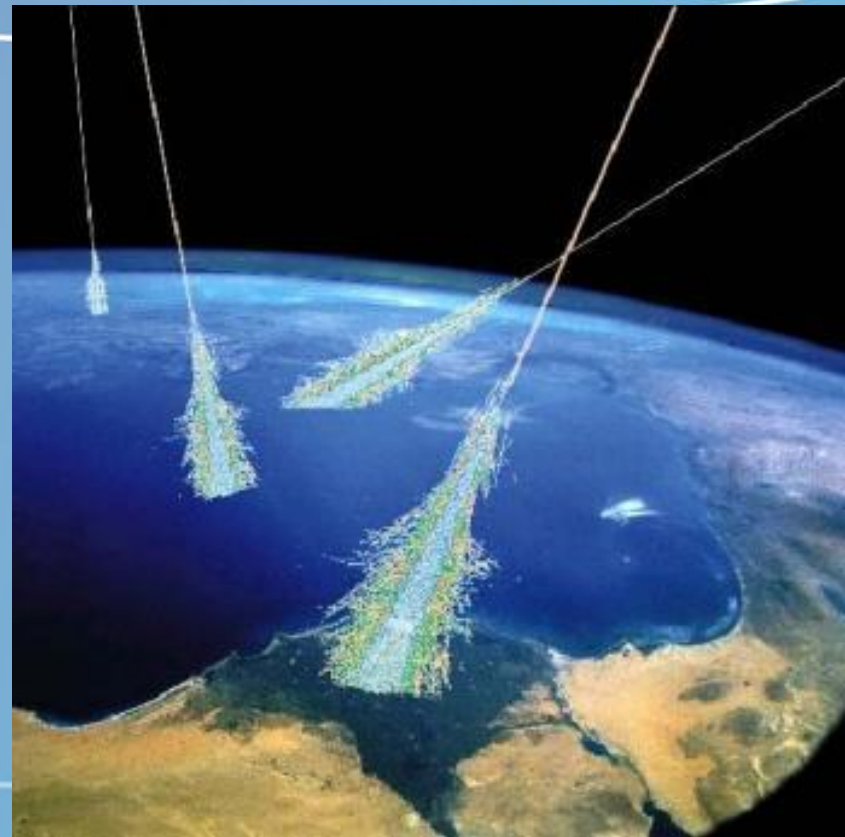
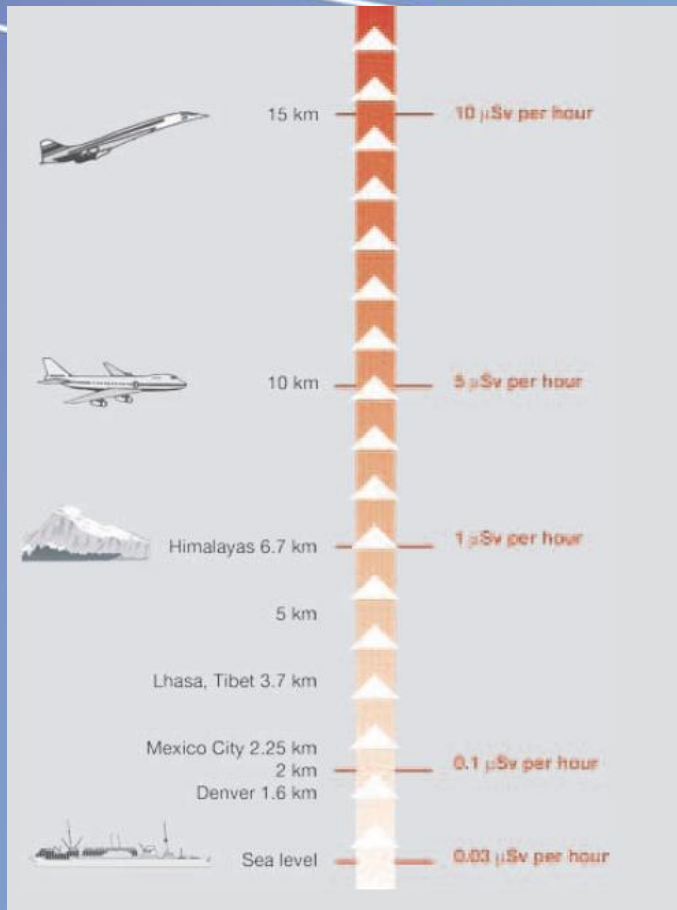
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Radiation dose



Cosmic radiation

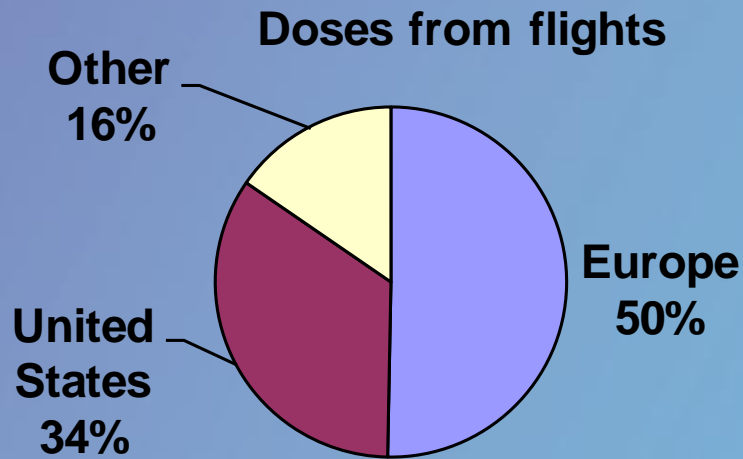


Cosmic radiation: on the ground

- Dose depends on latitude, longitude and altitude
- Ireland, at sea level – 300 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$



Cosmic radiation: in the air



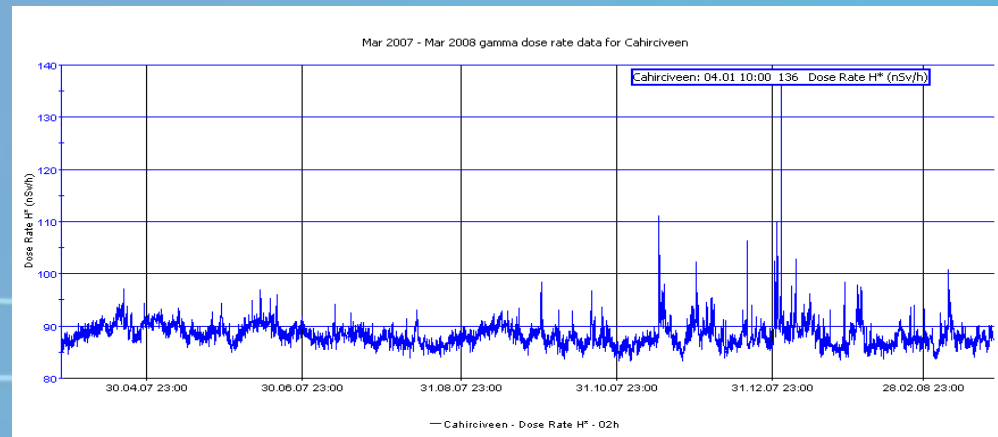
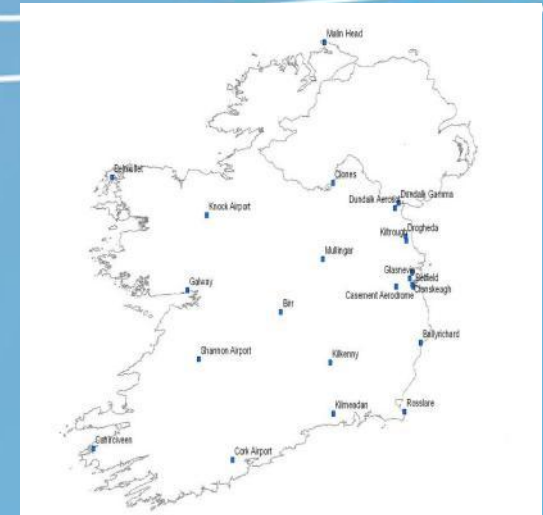
Destination	Return flight dose (μSv)
London	8
Paris	14
Tenerife	40
New York	106

- Irish Average: 45 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$



Gamma radiation

- Dose rates indoors 38% higher than outdoors
- Assume 80% of time indoors
- Annual per caput dose: 300 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$

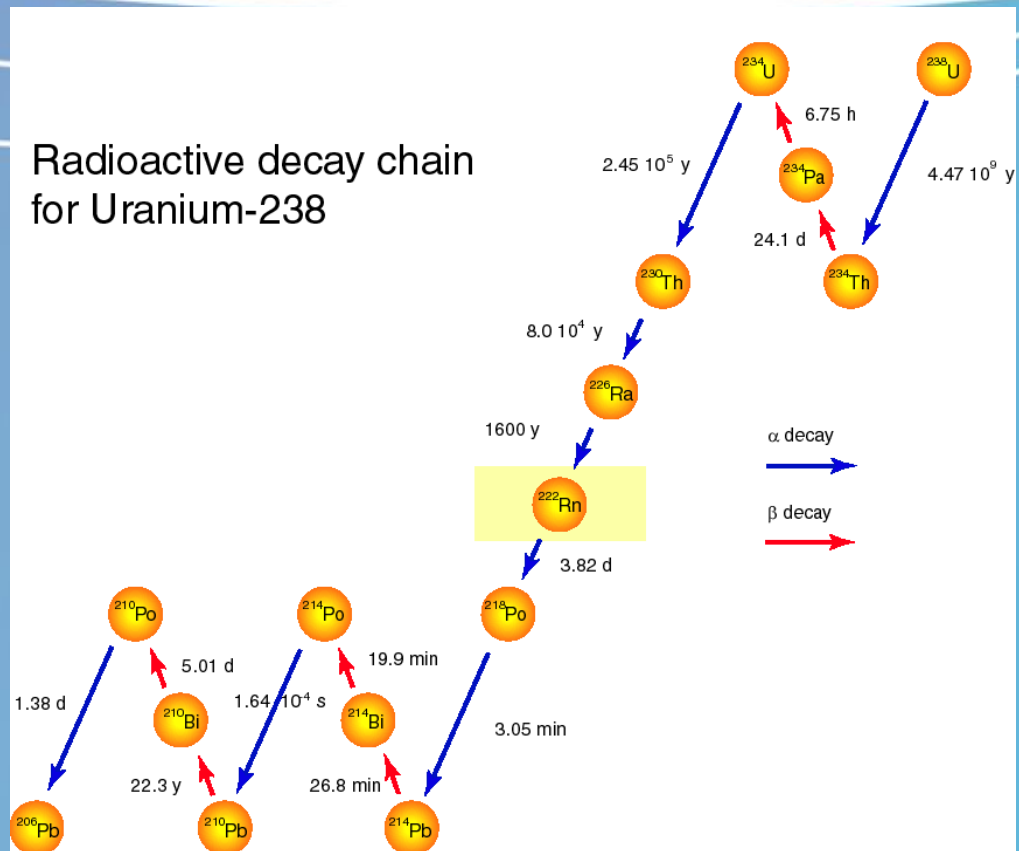


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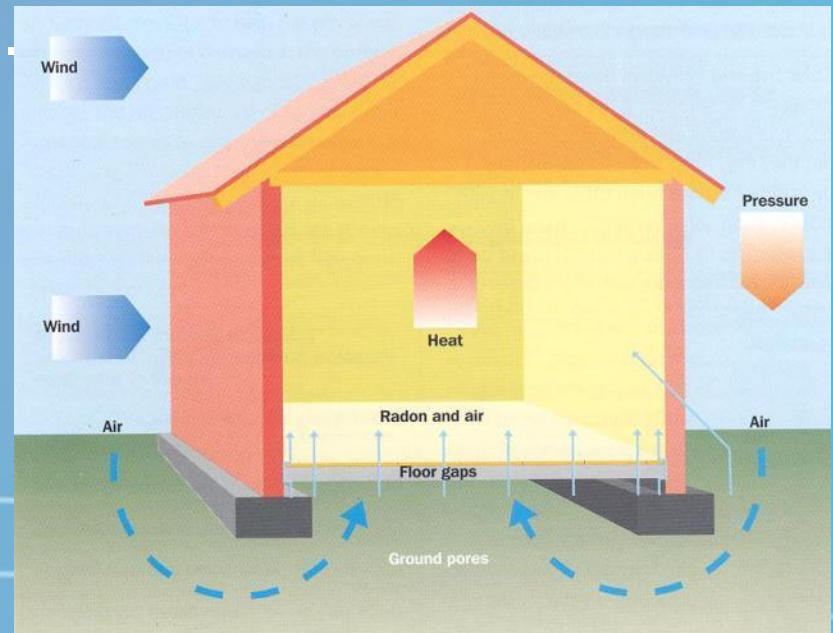
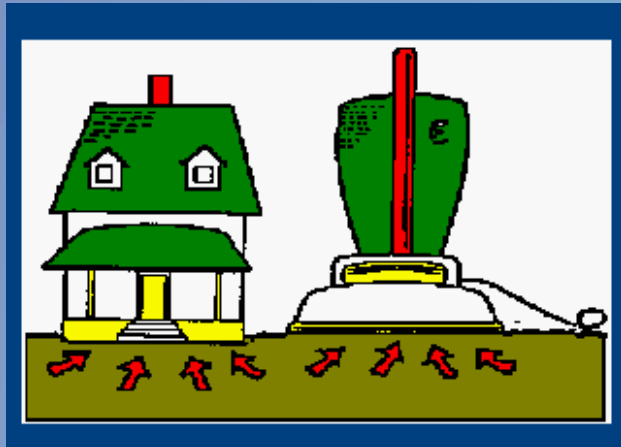
Radon gas

- Radon is a gas
- Constantly produced by radioactive decay of uranium (naturally found in soils and rocks)
- Radon escapes into the open air which surrounds us



How does radon get into a building?

- Pressure differences between inside and outside
- Through cracks, fissures, unsealed joints around service pipes....



Doses from radon

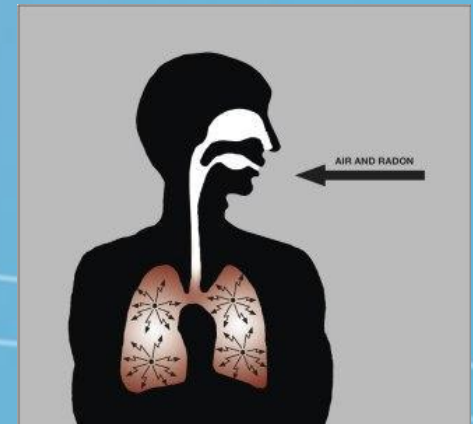
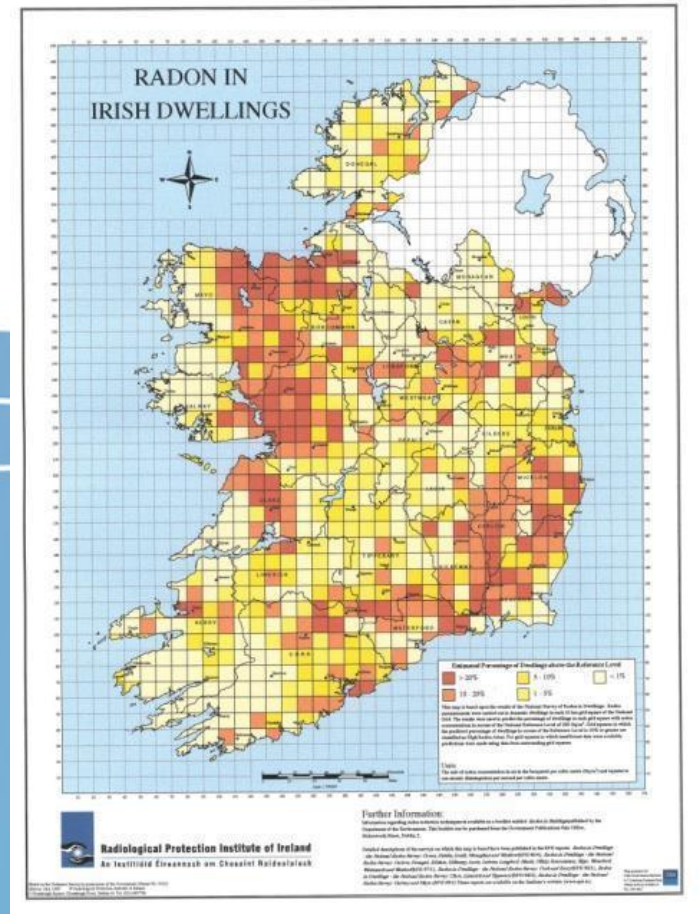
National Radon Survey (NRS)

Sample = 11,319 homes (1 in 116)

Average = 89 Bq/m³

Average dose = 2250 μ Sv/year

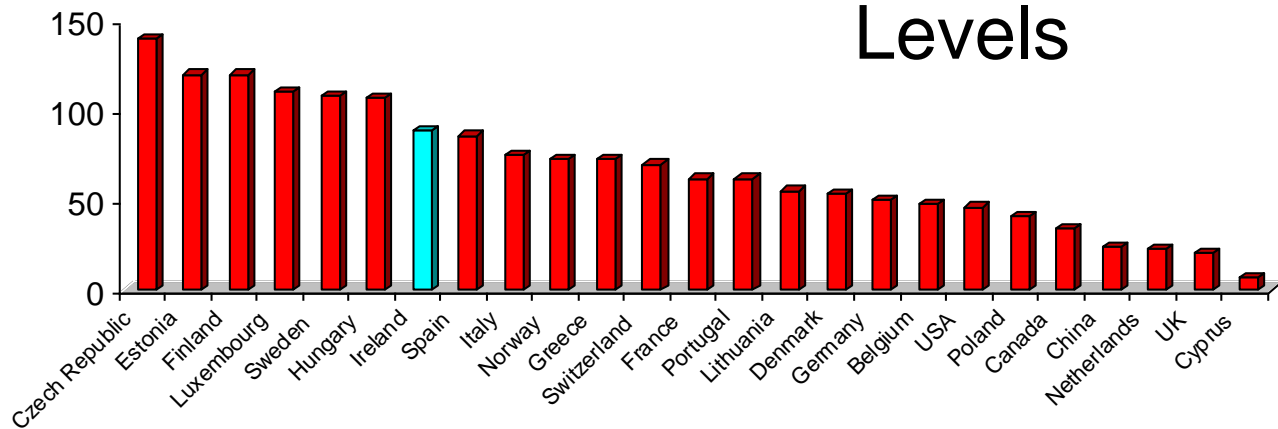
Very variable: 250 μ Sv/year to
1,250,000 μ Sv/year



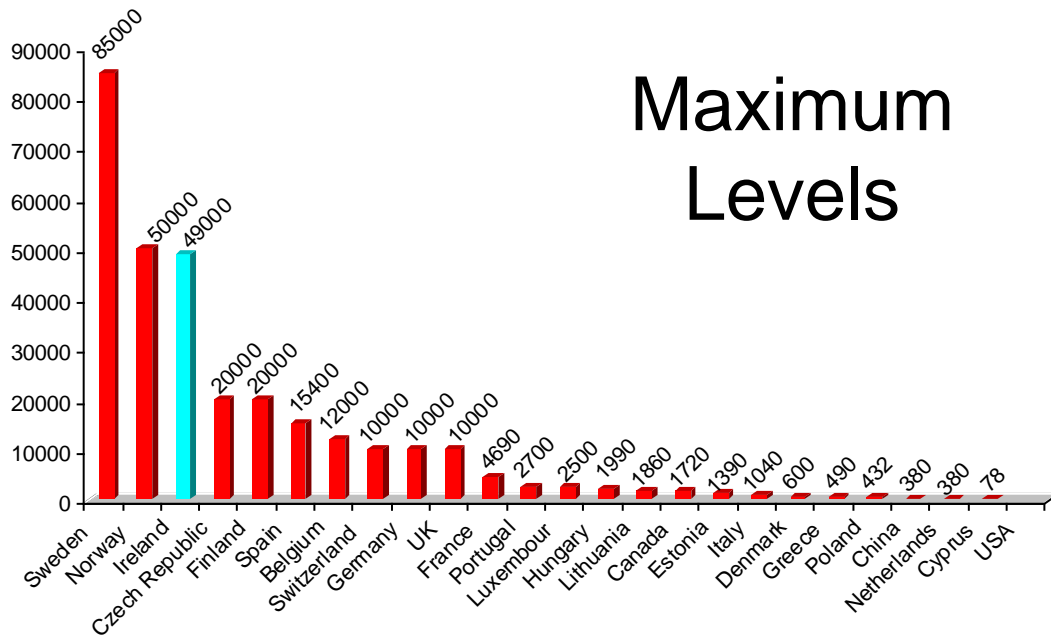
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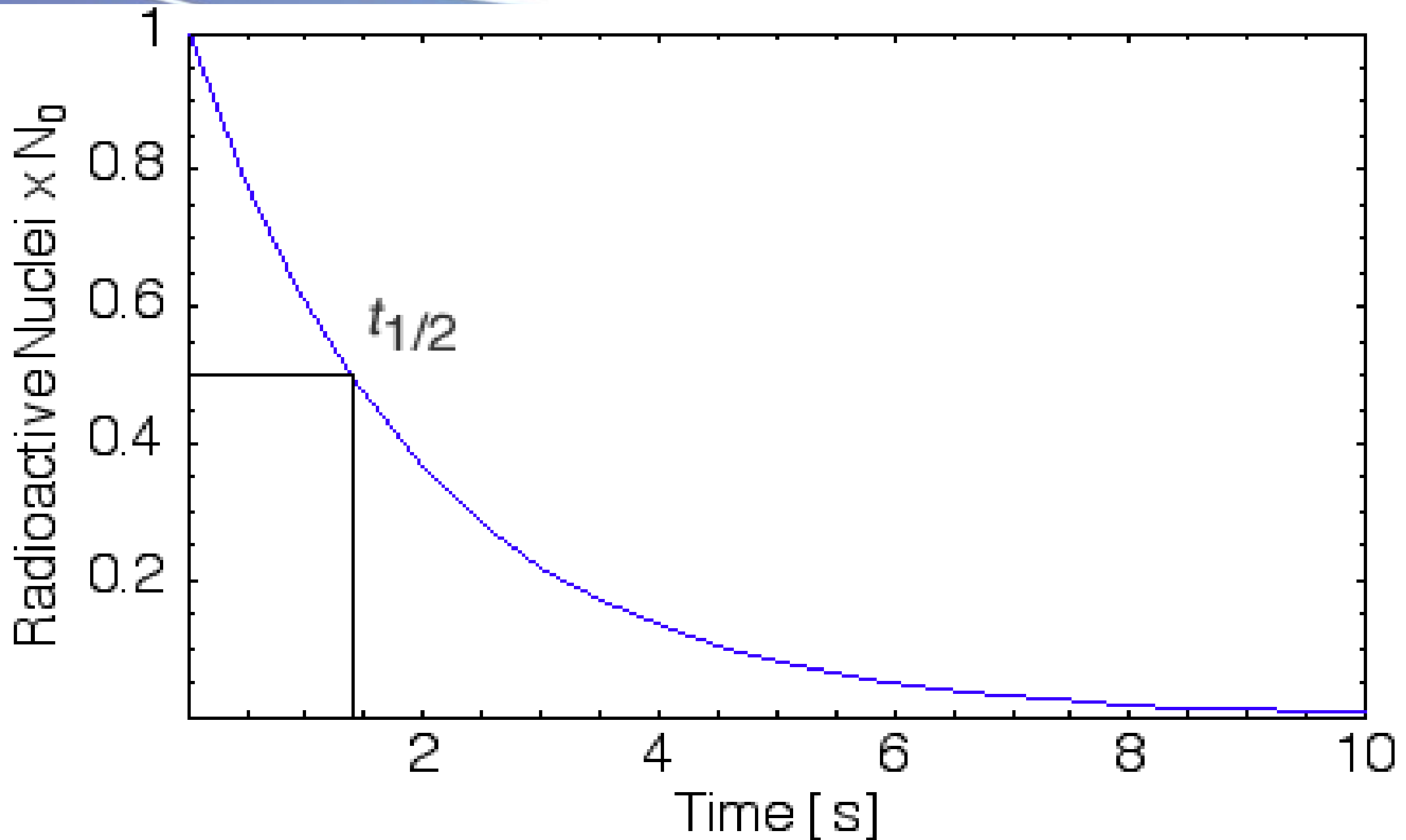
Average Levels



Maximum Levels

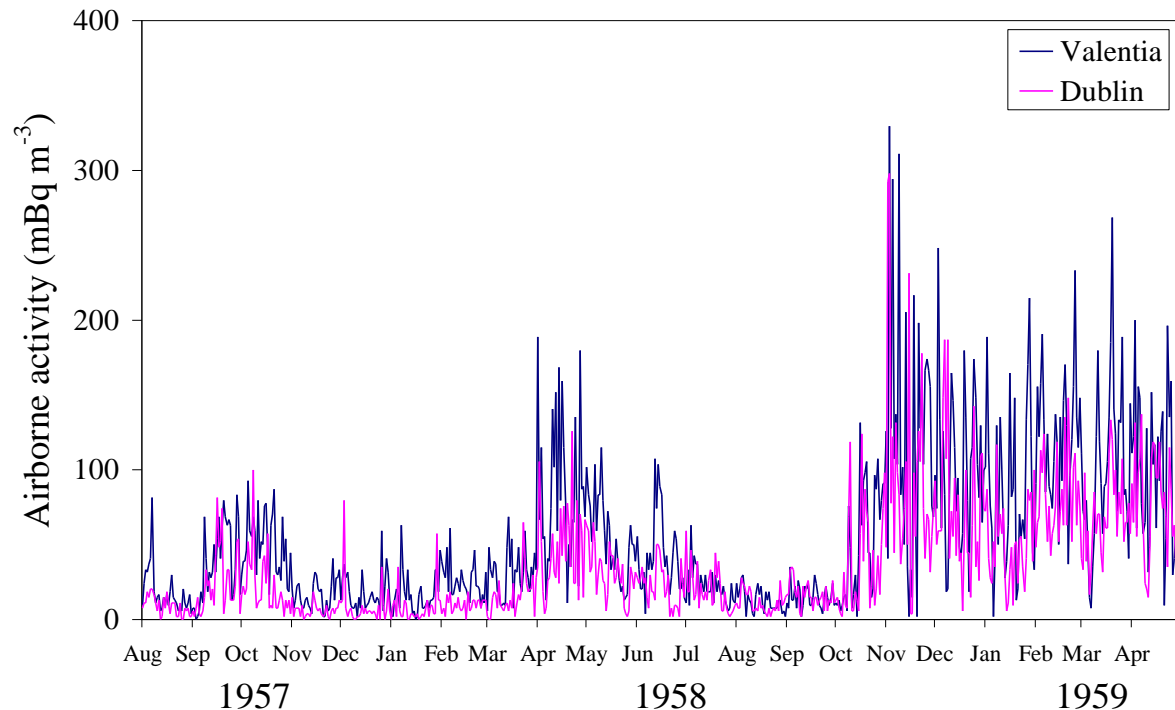
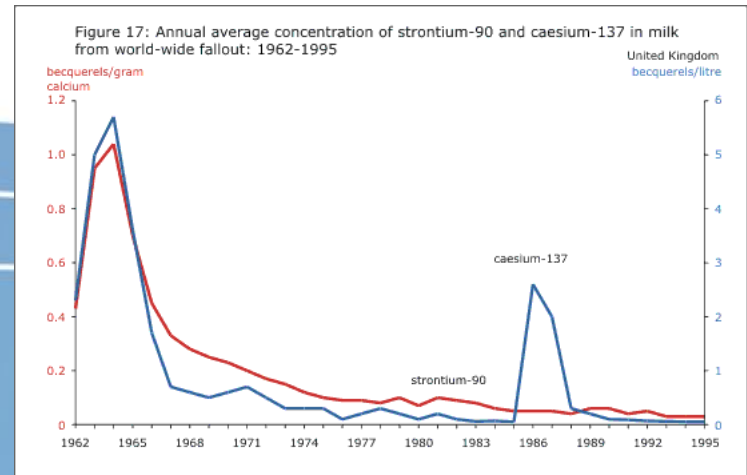
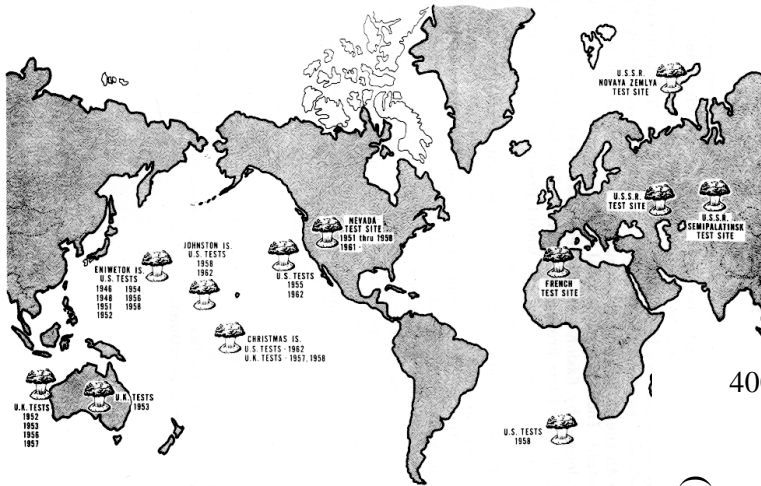


Indoor thoron: another radioactive gas! (Radon-220)



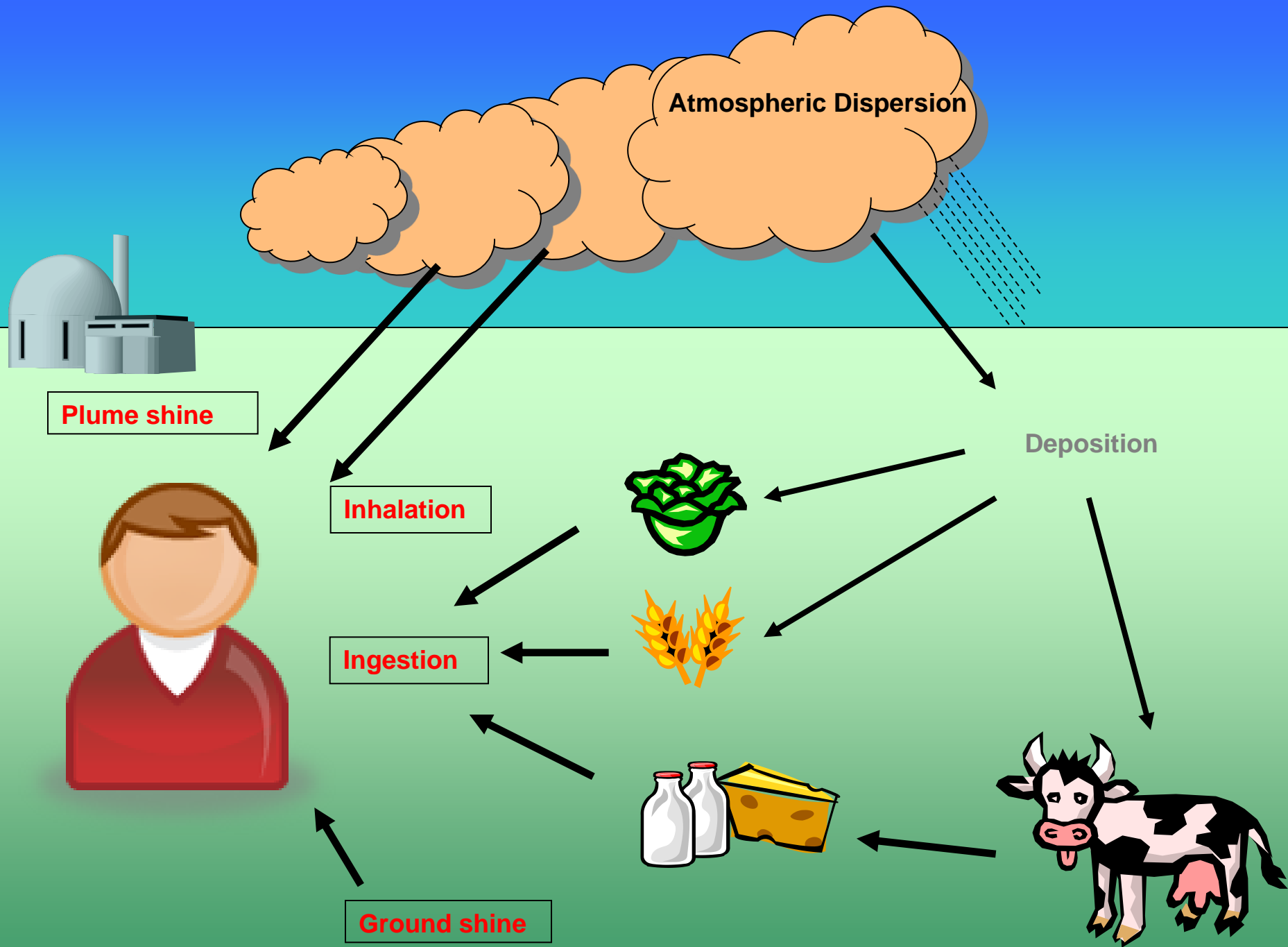
Global fallout due to atmospheric weapons tests

LOCATIONS of NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST SITES



Mohawk





Atmospheric Dispersion

Plume shine

Inhalation

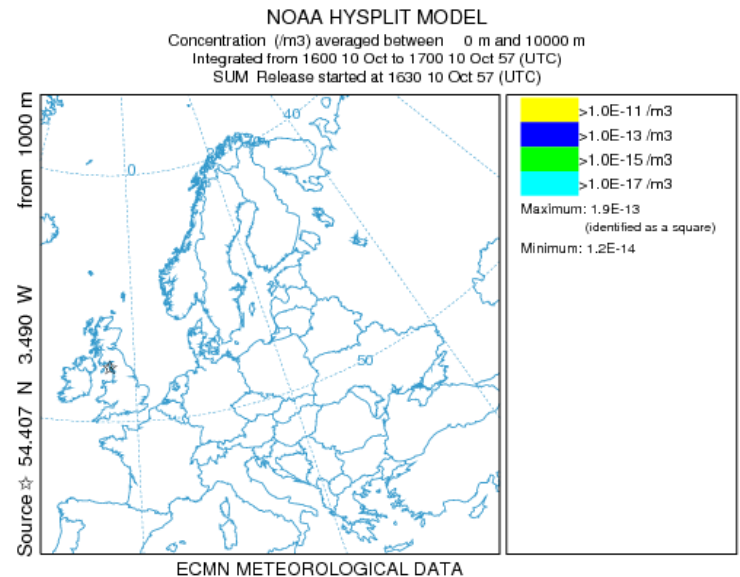
Ingestion

Ground shine

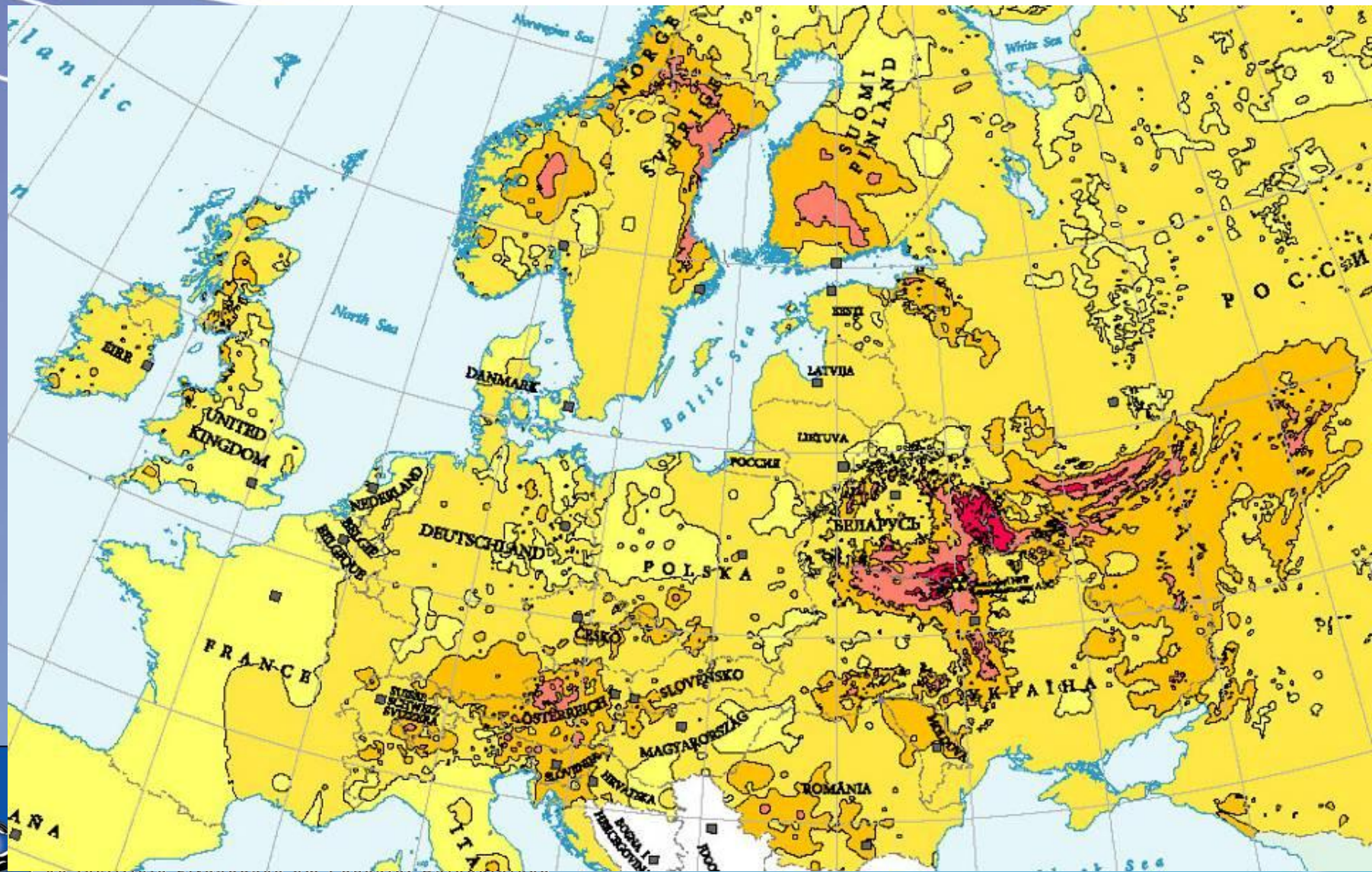
Deposition

Windscale, 1957

- **Military reactor in Cumbria, UK**
- **Overheated and caught fire**
- **Radioactivity released 10-11 October 1957**

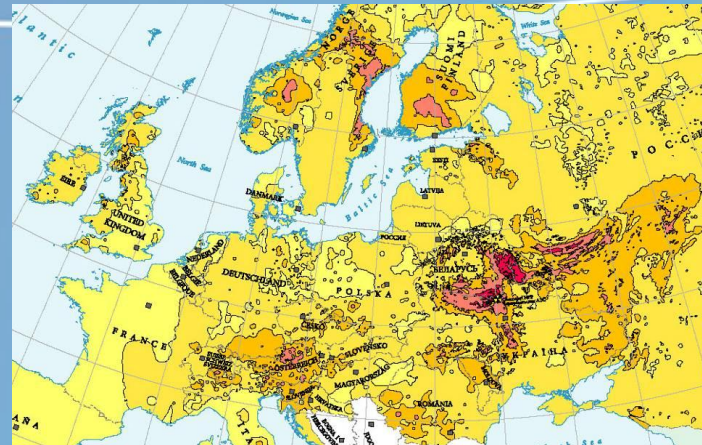


Chernobyl Accident 1986

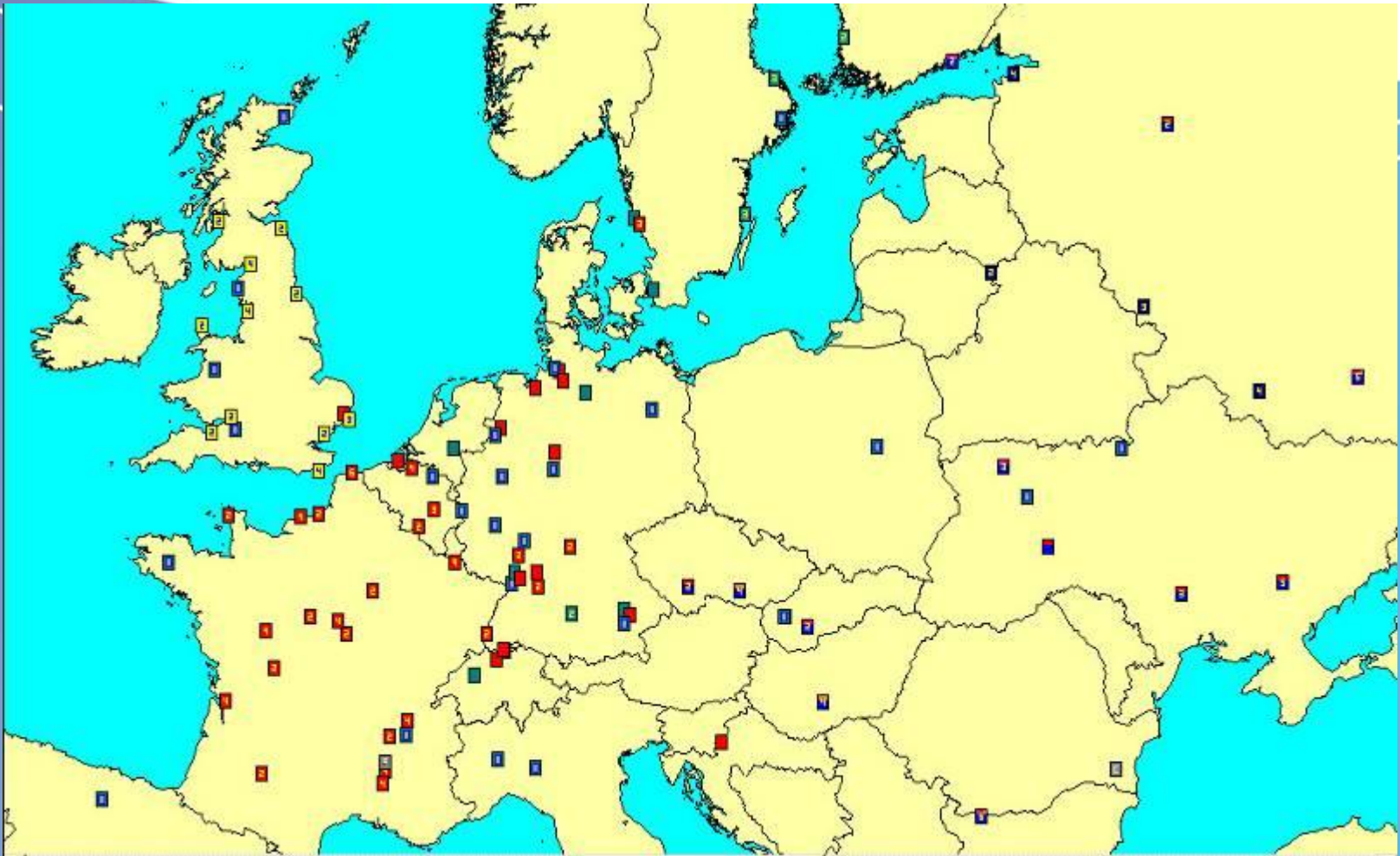


Dose from fallout from weapons tests and accidents

- Additional gamma dose from artificial radioactivity:
10 μ Sv/year



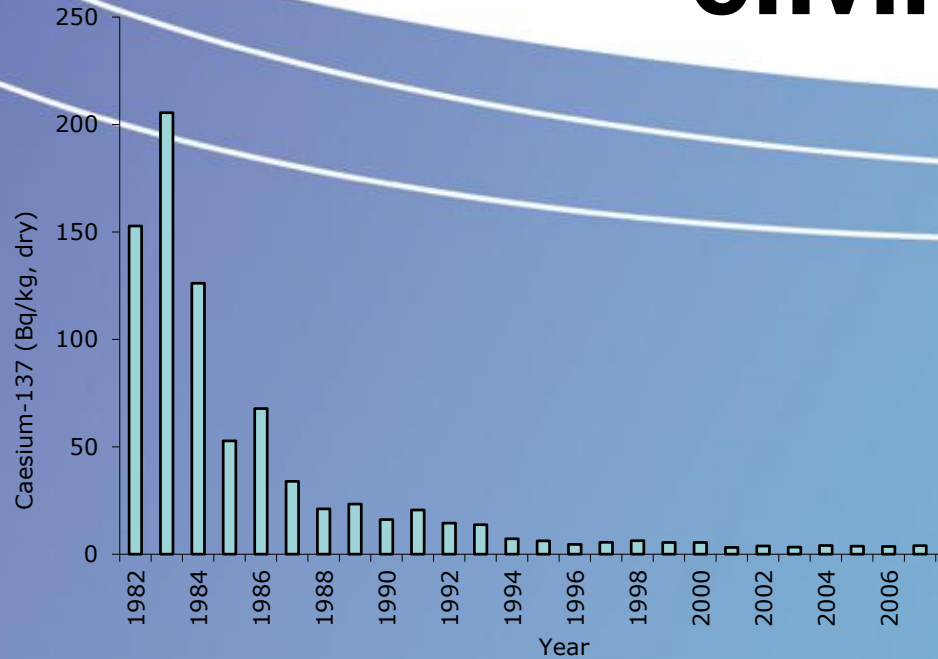
Nuclear Installations in Europe



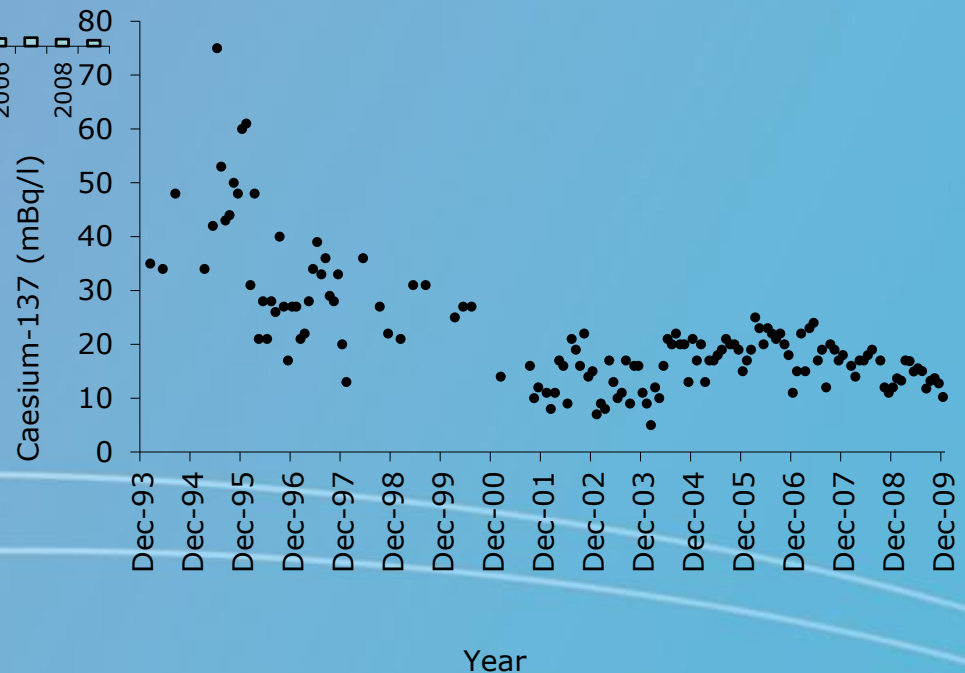
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Radioactivity in marine environment



Cs-137 in seaweed and seawater

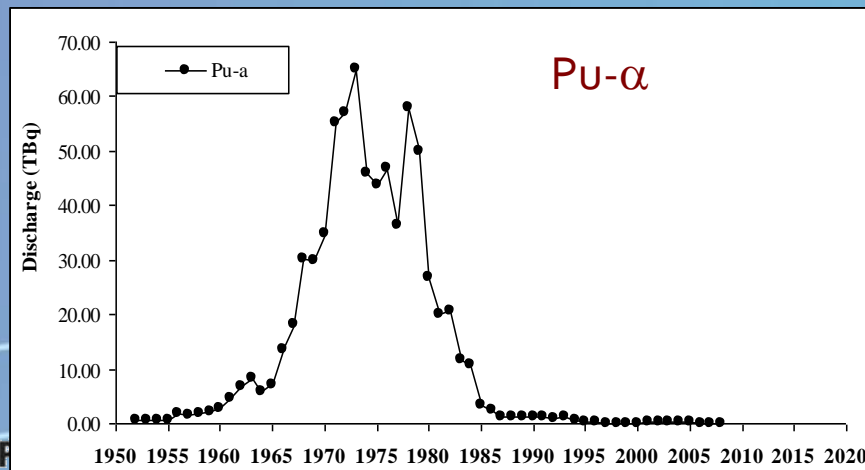
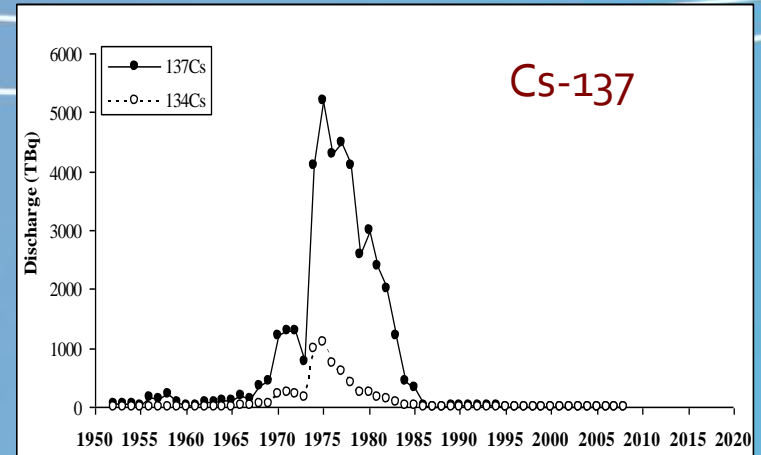
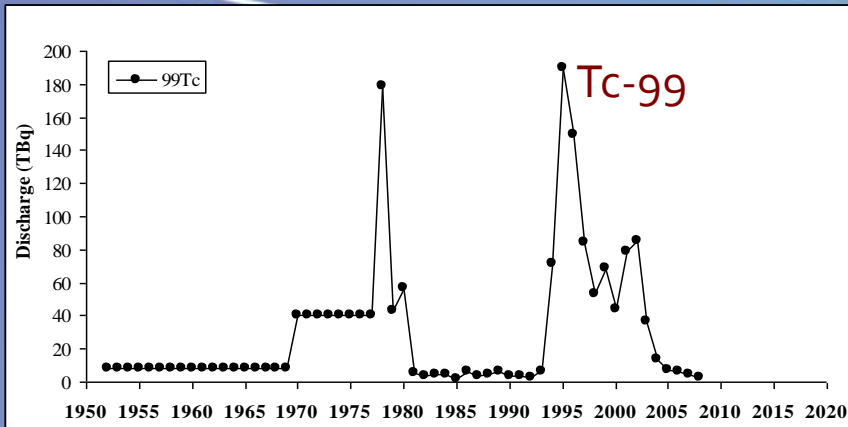


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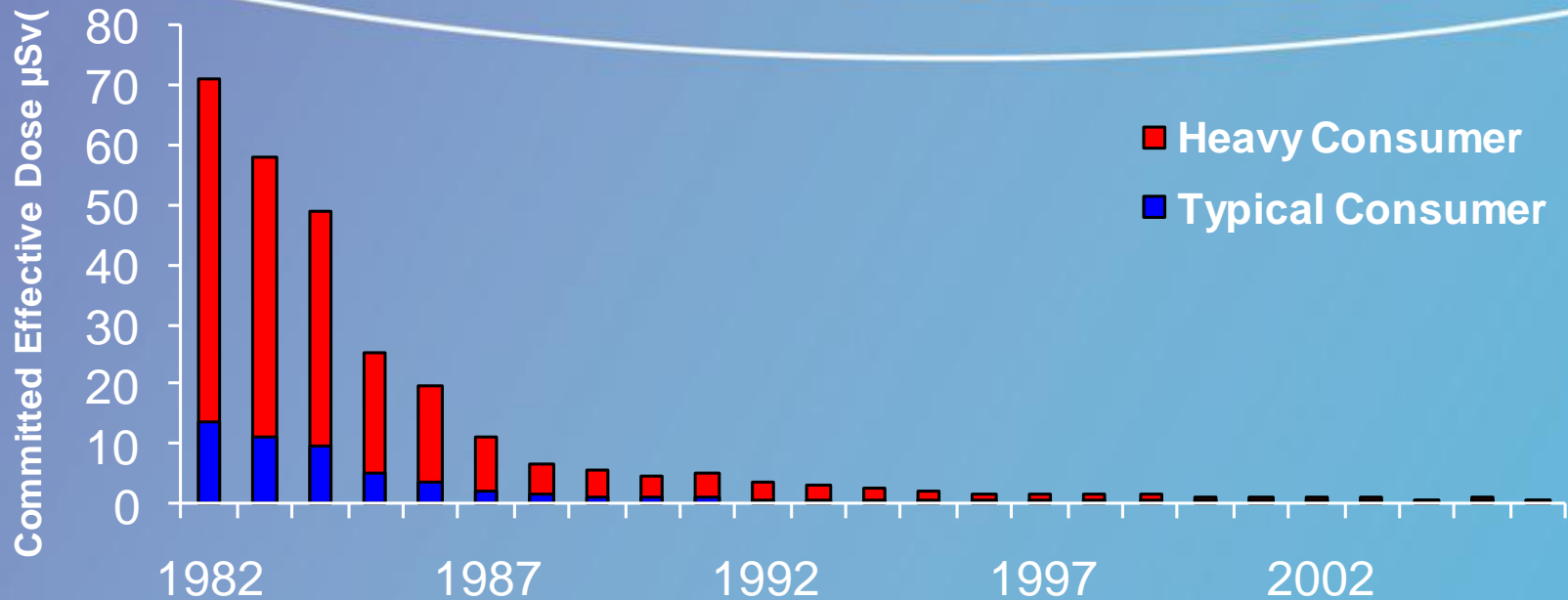
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Year

Sellafield Discharge Trends



Doses to Fish and Shellfish Consumers due to Sellafield Discharges

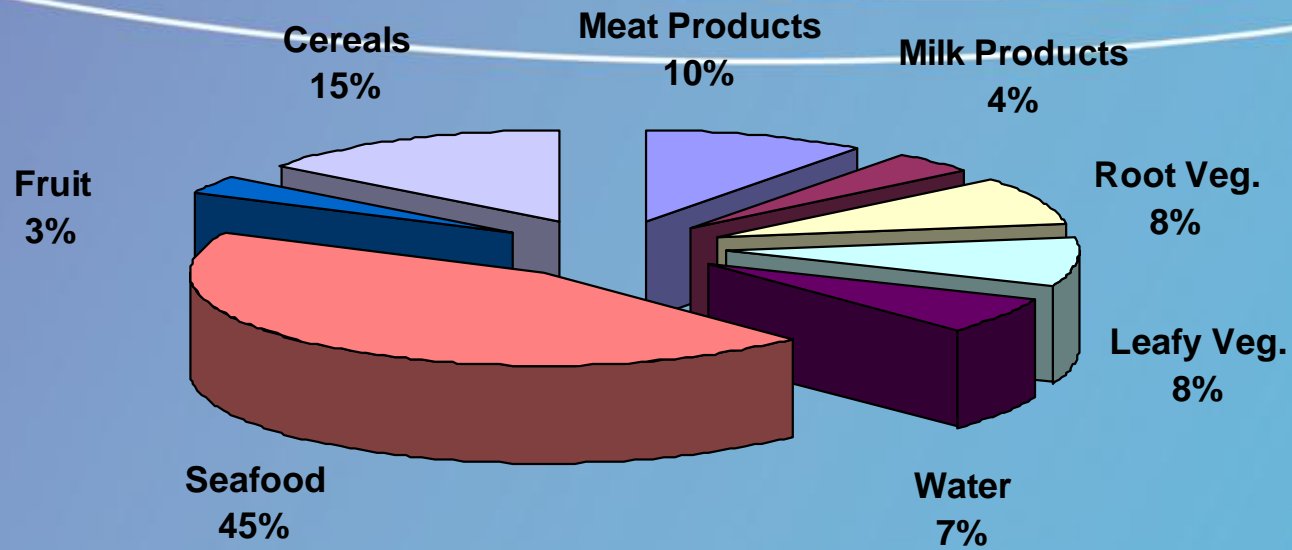


Foodstuffs: annual doses

Carbon-14 (artificial)	2.0 μSv
Caesium-137	2.5 μSv
Strontium-90	0.5 μSv
Carbon-14 (natural)	8 μSv
Potassium-40	175 μSv
Rubidium-87	2 μSv
Thorium	7 μSv
Uranium (Po-210)	45 μSv



Foodstuffs – polonium-210



Polonium-210 doses in Ireland around 45 μSv (consistent with rest of W. Europe)

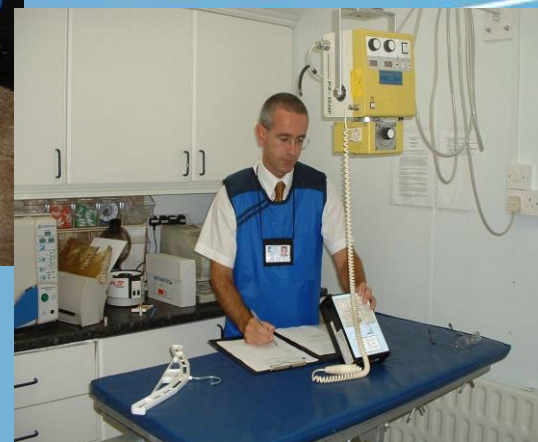
Polonium-210 doses in China and Japan up to 300 μSv





Occupational exposure

- Monitored workers in medicine, industry and research
- Cosmic radiation and aircrew
- Radon in mines and show caves
- Radon in above-ground workplaces (180 μSv)



'Radiation Workers': 2001-2005

	<u>No. Exposed</u>	<u>Dose</u> (μSv)
Medical	924	320
Industrial	448	790
Research	43	240





Doses to patients

- Surveyed Irish hospitals.
- Collected data on 14 diagnostic techniques and 9 nuclear medicine procedures.

X-ray Procedure	Estimated Number of Procedures per Year	Mean Dose per Procedure (μSv)
CT abdomen	60,900	8200
CT chest	39,700	5100
CT pelvis	38,000	6800
CT head	70,300	2000
CT spine	8100	7900
Barium enema	5800	4600
Angiocardiography	24,000	6000
PTCA	13,900	17100
Abdomen (plain film)	92,400	600
Lumbar spine	68,300	1000
Pelvis	61,900	1300
Mammography	60,400	500
Intravenous Urogram	1300	1900
Hip	52,700	600

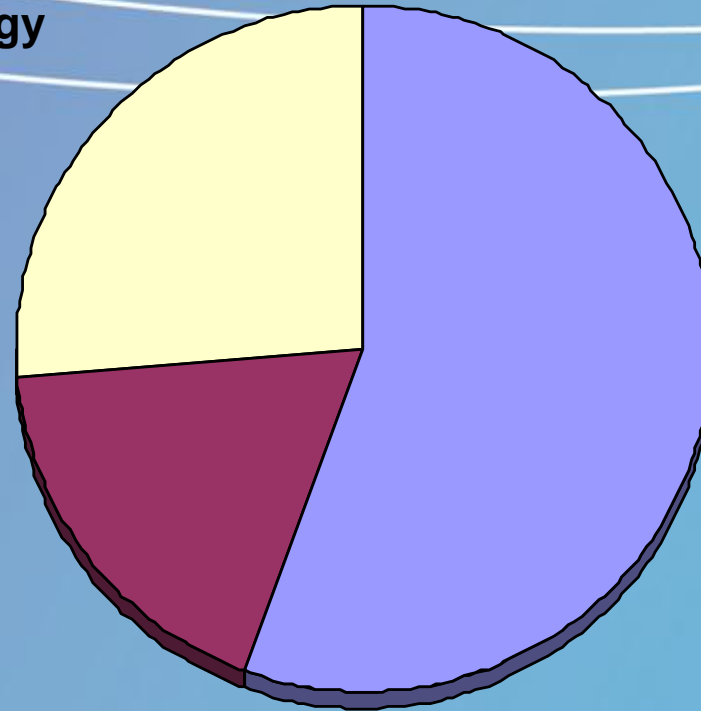


Doses to all patients

**Conventional
radiology
26%**

**Interventional
radiology
18%**

**CT - all
56%**



- Diagnostic X-ray examinations: 500 μ Sv
- Nuclear medicine: 40 μ Sv



Dose (μSv)

5000

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

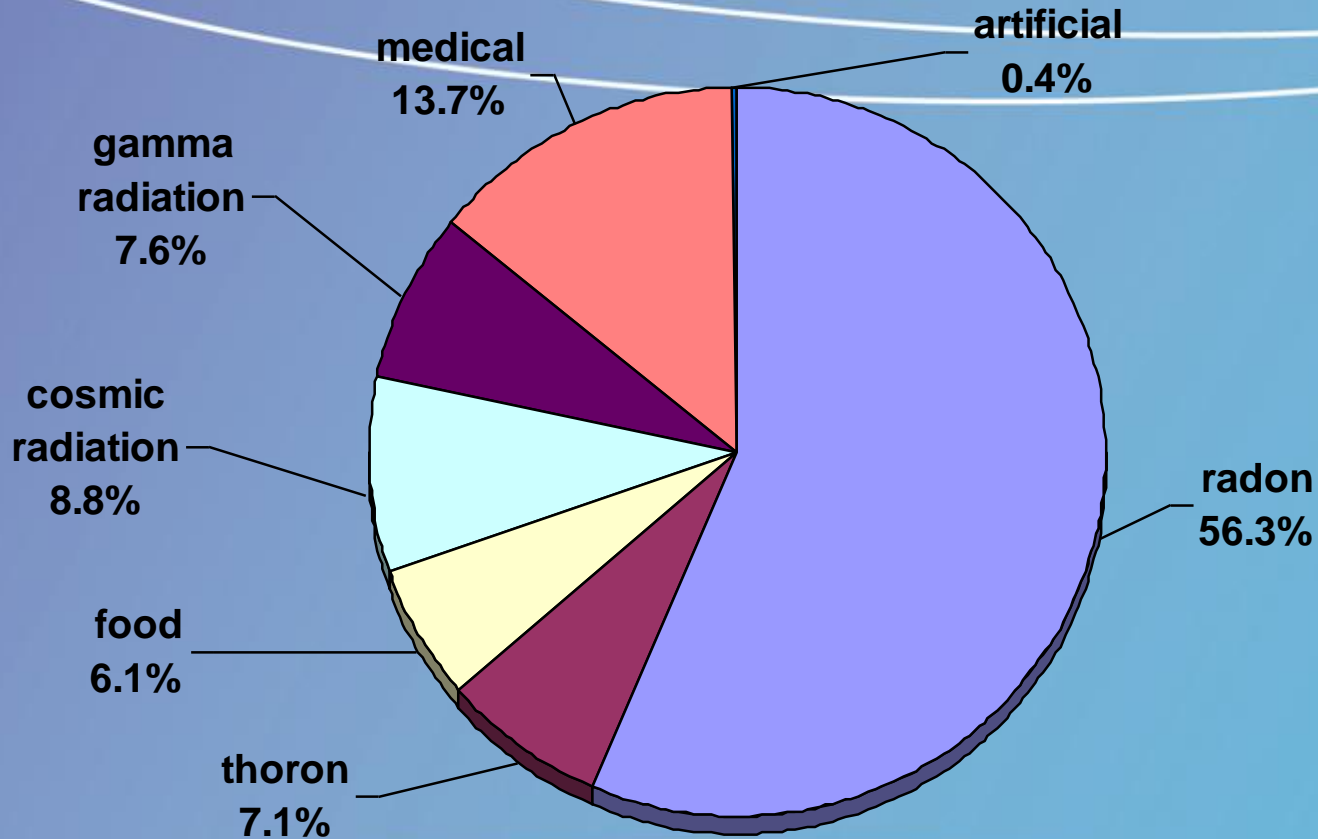
- Radon in homes
- Medical
- Occupational (artificial)
- Occupational (natural)
- Radioactivity in food (artificial)
- Radioactivity in food (natural)
- Thoron in homes
- Gamma radiation (artificial)
- Gamma radiation (natural)
- Air travel
- Cosmic radiation (ground)



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Dose Distribution in Ireland



Total per caput dose = 3950 μ Sv per year



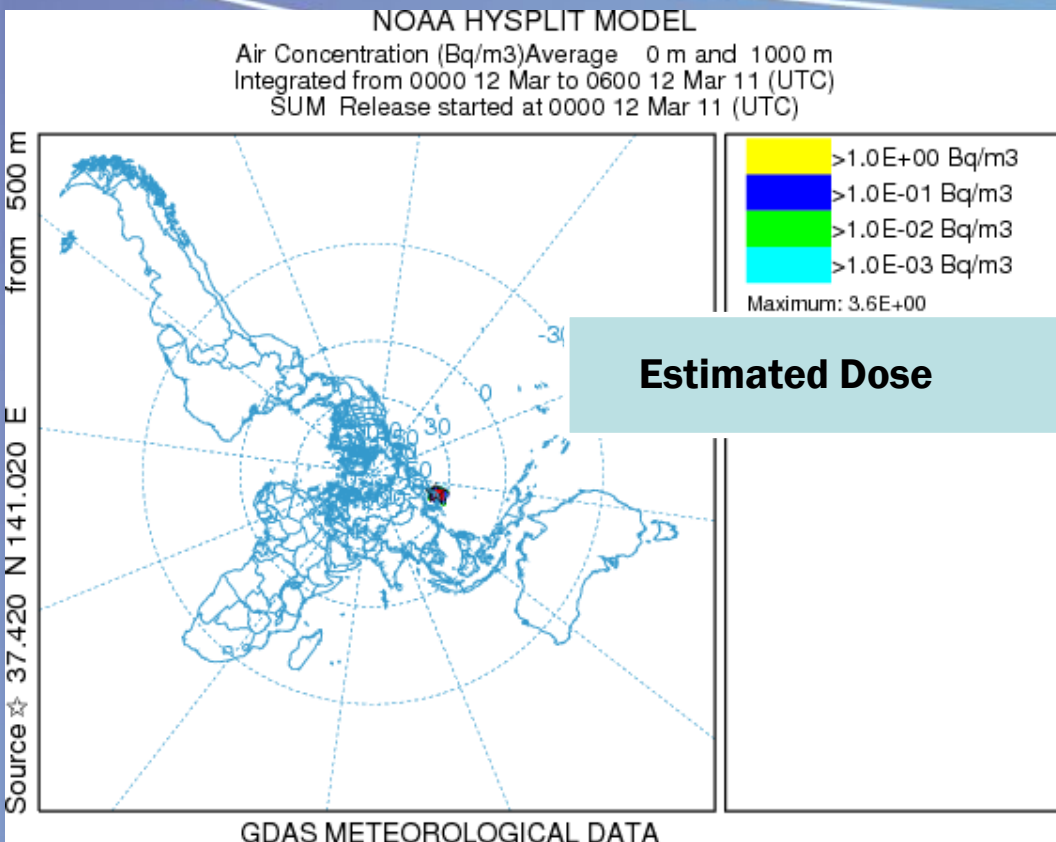
Fukushima Accident: March 2011



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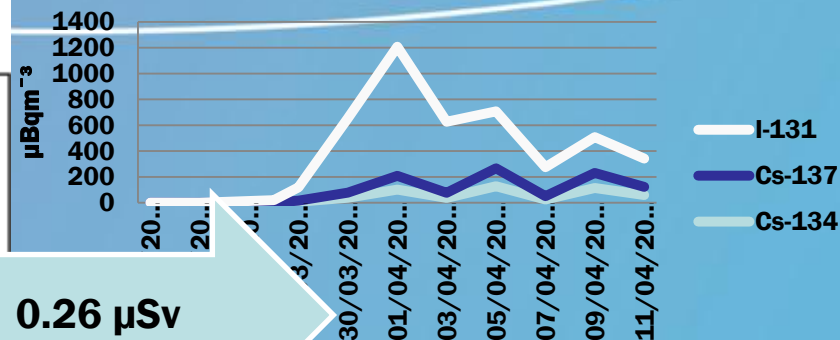
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Transfer of radioactivity from Japan to Ireland



Estimated Dose 0.26 μ Sv

Airborne Particulates - High Volume System



I-131 in Milk



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Our role is to ensure that Irish people and the environment are adequately protected from the harmful effects of ionising radiation. We do this by providing advice to the public and the Government, by monitoring people's exposure to radiation, by regulating and licensing all those who use radiation, by providing technical support to Ireland's plan to deal with radiation emergencies and by cooperating with similar bodies internationally.

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What radon is, why it is a problem, why you need to have a measurement made and how that measurement works.

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All your questions on radiation answered by our experts.

[Kerry Radon Week](#)
Details on the radon awareness campaign in Kerry March 2012

What's New

RSS feed

Raising awareness of radon in Kerry
09 March 2012

Impact of Fukushima on Ireland
08 March 2012

Radon Maps

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