Estimate Your Personal Radiation Dose

We live in radioactive world—humans always have. Radiation is part of our natural environment. We are exposed to radiation from materials in the earth itself, from naturally occurring radon in the air, from outer space, and from inside our own bodies (as a result of the food and water we consume). This radiation is measured in units called millirems (mrems). The average dose per person from

all sources is about 360 mrems per year. It is not, however, uncommon for any of us to receive far more than that in a given year (largely due to medical procedures we may undergo). International Standards allow exposure to as much as 5,000 mrems a year for those who work with and around radioactive material.

Factors	Common Sources of Radiation	Your Annual Dose (mrems)	
Where you live	Exposure depends on your elevation (how much air is above you to block radiation). Amounts are listed in mrem (per year). At sea level		mrem
	If you live in a state that borders the Gulf or Atlantic Coasts, add16 mrem If you live in the Colorado Plateau area (around Denver), add 63 mrem If you live anywhere else in the continental US, add 30 mrem. House Construction If you live in a stone, adobe, brick or concrete building, add 7mrem Power Plants If you live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant, add 0.01 mrem If you live within 50 miles of a coal-fired power plant, add 0.03 mrem		mrem
Food Water Air	Internal Radiation*** From food (Carbon-14 and Potassium-40) & from water (radon dissolved in water) From air (radon)	<u>40</u> 200	mrem mrem
How You Live	Weapons test fallout (less than 1)*	1	mrem mrem mrem mrem mrem mrem mrem mrem
Medical Tests	Medical Diagnostic Tests - Number of millirems per procedure X-Rays: Extremity (arm, hand, foot, or leg)		mrem
	Your Estimated Annual Radiation Dose		

The value is less than 1, but adding a value of 1 would be reasonable.

*** Average values.

Primary sources for this information are National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Reports. #92 Public Radiation Exposure from Nuclear Power Generation in the United States (1987), #93 Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States and Canada from Natural Background Radiation (1987); #95 Radiation Exposure of the Population from Consumer Products and Miscellaneous Sources, (1987); and #100 Exposure of the U.S. population from Diagnostic Medical Radiation (1987).

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^{**} Some of the radiation sources listed in this chart result in an exposure to only part of the body. For example, false teeth or crowns result in a radiation dose to the mouth. The annual dose numbers given here represent the "effective dose" to the whole body.

Classroom Activity based on worksheet titled. "Estimate Your Personal Radiation Dose"

Objectives:

Build student's ability to read and interpret information on the worksheet. Develop understanding of natural background radiation vs. man-made radiation. Facilitate discussion of how we assess what is acceptable radiation exposure.

Comparing the Effects of Where you Live and How You Live

As you review unswers to these questions and discuss the worksheet (Estimate Your Personal Radiation Dose), point out to students that:

natural background radiation exists wherever you live

the amount of natural background radiation varies from place to place (see the worksheet for examples)

radiation comes from man-made sources, too (TV. false teeth, smoke detectors, etc.); most exposures from these sources are smaller than what people get from natural background radiation

medical diagnostic procedures are the largest single source of man-made radiation to which most people are ever exposed

A family moves from a wood-frame home in Dallas to a brick home in Denver. How will this change affect each 1. person's annual radiation dose?

Dallas (cosmic 28, terrestrial 16, frame home 0 = 44) Denver (cosmic 52, terrestrial 63, brick house 7 = 122) Moving to Denver results in an annual radiation dose increase of 78 mrem.

Lucinda moves from a wood-frame home in Chicago to a wood frame home in Dallas. How does her annual radiation 2. dose change?

Chicago (cosmic 28, terrestrial 30 = 58) Dallas (cosmic 28, terrestrial 16 = 44) Moving to Dallus reduces his annual radiation dose by 14 mrem.

3. John likes to watch TV, play video games on his computer, and go camping (where he uses a gas lantern). After realizing that these activities expose him to radiation, he gives up all three. How much has he reduced his annual radiation dose?

(TV +1, video display terminal +1, gas lantern +0.2 = 2.2 mrem)

How does this compare to the average annual dose?

(It is only a fraction of the average annual dose. Remember the average annual dose for most people in the U.S. is about 360 mrem, so this is about 2/360 = 1/180 th of the average annual dose OR less than 1% of the average.)

Sam lives in a suburb of a large city. His house is 55 miles from a nuclear power plant and 20 miles from a coal-fired 4. electrical plant. His family buys a new house in another suburb on the other side of the same city. It is 20 miles from a nuclear plant and 60 miles from a coal-fired electric plant. What is the change in his annual radiation exposure?

First house (coal plant +0.03) Second house (nuclear plant +0.01) His annual exposure is REDUCED by 0.02 mrem.

Do you think this is a significant amount?

(Answers will vary. Remind students that the average annual dose for most people in the U.S. is about 360 mrem. The change is much less than 1 mrem, so the change is less than 1/360th of the average. It is actually, 0.02 mrem/360 mrem = 0.0056%)

Mary and her mother were in a serious automobile accident that resulted in broken bones and internal injuries. Mary's 5. mother had a neck x-ray, a CAT scan, and an x-ray of her pelvis. A week later doctors needed to conduct an x-ray of her upper GI tract. How much radiation did Mary's mother receive from medical tests, as a result of the accident? Neck 20, CAT scan 110, pelvis 65, upper GI 245 = 440 mrem

How did this radiation compare to her average annual dose?

(The radiation from medical exams accounted for more than the average annual dose, which is about 360 mrem.)

Why is this acceptable?

Answers may vary. Several points are worth noting: (1) the benefits obtained from the medical diagnostics may outweigh the perceived risk, (2) people who work with or around radioactive material are allowed up to 5,000 mrems per year according to accepted standards, (3) some people who have been sertously injured or ill have required many x-rays, been exposed to fairly large quantities of radiation, and still lived long lives.

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