

Science of Nuclear Energy and Radiation

# Health Physics Orientation

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# Outline...

- Modes of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation
  - ⇒ Internal
  - ⇒ External
- Risks and Hazards of Ionizing Radiation
- Control of Exposures
- McMaster University Radiation Protection Program

# Exposure to Ionizing Radiation

- $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\eta$  interact in any material and deposit energy through ionization
- The amount of energy deposited and its potential to cause harm are described by *Dose*
- *Dose* is measured in units of mSv (millisieverts)

# How much is a mSv?

- Background dose is about 3mSv per year
- Abdominal X-Ray leads to about 1.3 mSv
- Permissible occupational doses are...

| Dose Type        | Workers<br>(mSv/y) | Public<br>(mSv/y) | Pregnant Woman          |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Effective Dose   | 50                 | 5                 | 1 mSv abdomen+ 0.05 ALI |
| Lens of the eye  | 150                | 15                |                         |
| Any single organ | 500                | 50                | 30                      |
| Hands and feet   | 500                | 50                | 50                      |

# Risks and Hazards

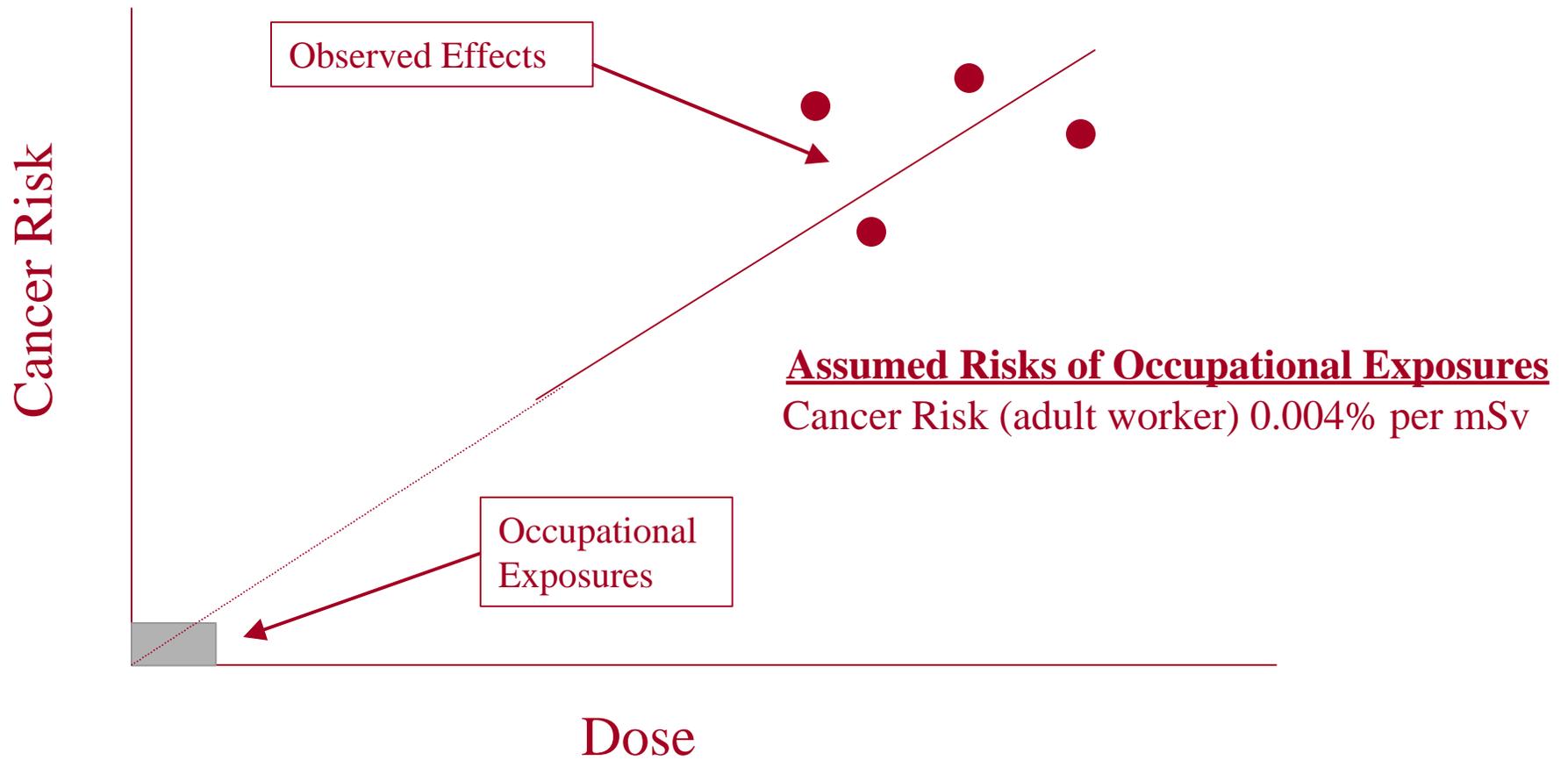
- In living matter, damage to DNA may result from ionization
- Consequences of damage may be
  - ⇒ NOTHING
  - ⇒ cancer
  - ⇒ genetic effects
  - ⇒ radiation injuries

# Controlling Risk

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- Radiation Injuries
    - ⇒have a threshold
    - ⇒below threshold there is no effect
  - Cancer and Genetic Effects
    - ⇒**assumed** slight increase in risk proportional to dose for any exposure
  - Avoid by keeping doses to permissible levels
  - Minimize chance by maintaining doses As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA)
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# Cancer Risk



# Cancer Risk in Perspective

## Assumed Additional Risk of Occupational Exposures

Cancer Risk (adult worker) 0.004% per mSv

## Baseline Risk

Fraction of adults expected to die from cancer  $\approx 20\%$

## Cancer Deaths Expected in a population of 10 000 with no Occupational Exposure

$10\,000 \times 20\% = 2\,000$

## Cancer Deaths Expected in a population of 10 000 with 1 00 mSv Lifetime Occupational Exposure

Risk changes from 20% to 20.4%

$10\,000 \times 20.4\% = 2\,040$

See HP Manual pg. 17 for more risk perspective

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# Risk of Genetic Effects

- Radiation induced genetic effects have never been observed in humans
- Based on animal experiments they are assumed to occur at about 0.001% per mSv
- Baseline risk for genetic disorders is about 5% in live births (see HP Manual pg. 16)

# Controlling Exposures

- Internal Exposures
- Containment
  - Ventillation
  - Hygiene
  - Protective equipment

- External Exposures
- Time
  - Distance
  - Shielding

- General
- Monitoring
  - Posting/labeling
  - Training

