

# RADIATION PROTECTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

## Facts

### Radiation:

- The shedding of extra energy from a radioisotope or radionuclide
- Energy emitted in the form of waves or particles
  - o Waves=Gamma or X-Rays
  - o Particles=Alpha, Beta, Neutrons

### Energy Spectrum:

- High energy
  - o Short wavelength
  - o High frequency
- Low energy
  - o Long wavelength
  - o Low frequency

### Ionizing:

- Higher energy EM waves or particles (can pull electron from orbit)
- Alpha
  - o Occurs from unstable nuclei w/too many protons & neutrons
  - o Positively charged
  - o Straight-line paths w/high energy along path & *burst* of ionization at end
- Beta (a.k.a., negatrons and positrons)
  - o Occurs from unstable nuclei w/too many neutrons
  - o Decay by emission of negative beta particles (negatron)
  - o Electron ejected from a radioactive nucleus that is neutron-rich
  - o Negatrons are negatively charged
  - o More penetrating than alphas, but dependent upon energy
  - o Best shielding: low Z-number materials (plastic, cardboard, Plexiglas, wood)
  - o Do NOT use high Z-number materials w/high-energy beta emitters or it will result in *bremstrahlung* braking radiation (a.k.a, x-rays)
- Gamma
  - o Packets of pure energy (*electromagnetic radiation*)
  - o Higher in energy and more penetrating than alpha or beta
  - o Photons (excess energy) emitted from unstable nuclei
  - o Only difference between x-rays and gamma rays are their origin
    - Gamma rays originate from *within* the nucleus
    - X-rays originate from *outside* the nucleus
  - o No mass
  - o No electric charge
  - o Low specific ionization (SI) and low linear energy transfer (LET)
- Neutron
  - o Indirectly ionizing radiation
  - o No charge

- Can be more penetrating than gamma (depending on medium)
- Activation can occur
- Best shielding: hydrogen products (e.g., water, paraffin, wax, concrete)
- Damage due to ionizing radiation
  - At cell or subcellular level
  - Interaction is within cell itself or DNA of the cell
  - Subcellular components could be affected
  - **Damage is repairable**
  - Apoptosis (cell death) can occur, which is a natural event

#### Non-Ionizing:

- Lower energy EM waves or particles (can excite electron, but not pull from orbit)
- Examples: visible light, RF, ultrasound

#### Sources of Natural Background Radiation:

- Cosmic
    - Origin in space
      - Protons
      - Alpha particles
      - Assorted atomic nuclei
  - Cosmogenic
    - Produced by action of cosmic radiation in atmospheric gas atoms
    - Major contributors are Hydrogen and Beryllium
  - Terrestrial
    - Results from presence of primordial radionuclides and their decay products
    - Radium, Radon, Thorium, Actinium
- Irradiation (exposure) is the process of exposing an individual to radiation.

#### Contamination:

- The spread of radioactive materials to places where it should not be
- Two types
  - External
    - On skin surfaces or clothing
    - Almost all can be removed by removing clothing
  - Internal
    - Ingestion, inhalation, absorption (open cuts/wounds)

#### Safety:

- Time (less time near means less exposure)
- Distance (inverse square law...increase distance between you and source)
- Appropriate shielding
  - Do NOT use Pb with high-energy beta due to x-ray production
  - Do NOT use thin Pb with high-energy gamma due to scattering
  - Good shielding for high-energy particles are *low Z-number* materials

- Wood, Plexiglas, cardboard, particleboard
- Good shielding for photon radiation (x-rays, gamma rays) are sufficiently thick *high Z-number* materials
  - Lead (Pb), tungsten (W), depleted uranium (U)

ALARA:

- Concept that all radiation exposure should be kept as low as reasonably achievable
  - Social and economic conditions taken into account
- Geiger Counter (GM) used to detect radiation.

Cell Types & Radiosensitivity:

- Little or no mitosis=low radiosensitivity
    - CNS
    - Sense organs
    - Adrenal module
  - Low mitotic rate=moderate radiosensitivity
    - Liver
    - Thyroid
    - Vascular endothelium
    - Connective tissue
  - Frequent mitotic rate=high radiosensitivity
    - Epidermis
    - Intestinal epithelium
    - Bone marrow
    - Gonads
    - Stem cells
- Contaminated items should be stored for *at least* 10 ½-lives before release from storage.