Radiation in the Natural Environment

(and a few relevant consequences)

A presentation to the Radioactive & Hazardous Materials Committee of the New Mexico Legislature
Santa Fe, NM, October 31, 2016

by

Norbert T. Rempe

Carlsbad, NM

rempent@yahoo.com 575-885-3836

(independent radioactive geologist - past employment: 23 years with WIPP)

General Caution

- Presentations are open to misinterpretation without (or likely even with) the presenter's interaction with his audience.
- Data, ideas, and conclusions that are extracted may be in error outside the original context or intent.
- The presenter or provider of this material is not liable for inappropriate or erroneous use of the material or its consequences.
- None of the material should be assumed to be be original.

Special Note

Norbert T. Rempe prepared this presentation as a private individual, not for profit. This work was *NOT* sponsored by any private organization or government agency.

As Earth historians and broad-spectrum natural scientists, geologists are (or at least: should be) quite well qualified to address terrestrial radioactivity and radioactive background through time and space

 $ng(o)_3$

Two random examples of language that should trigger an educated person's **BS-ALERT**

A headline ... announces what he thinks he's selling: "the fusion of entertainment and enlightenment." If by this ... means that his product is radioactive, he's got that right. We can only hope that its toxic charge will fade over time. But that seems unlikely.

Sand Sur Sur Deal (1997) with the con-

from The New Yorker, November 23, 2009

Tri-Valley CAREs

CO OL CONTROL OF THE

Communities Against a Radioactive Environment

2582 Old First Street, Livermore, CA 94550 • (925) 443-7148 • www.trivalleycares.org



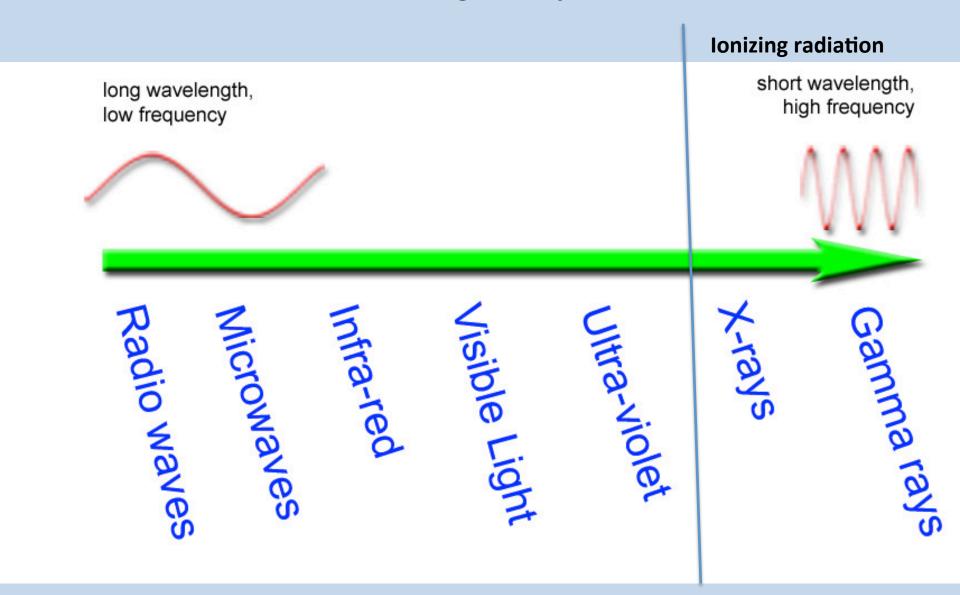
Sacred Cow

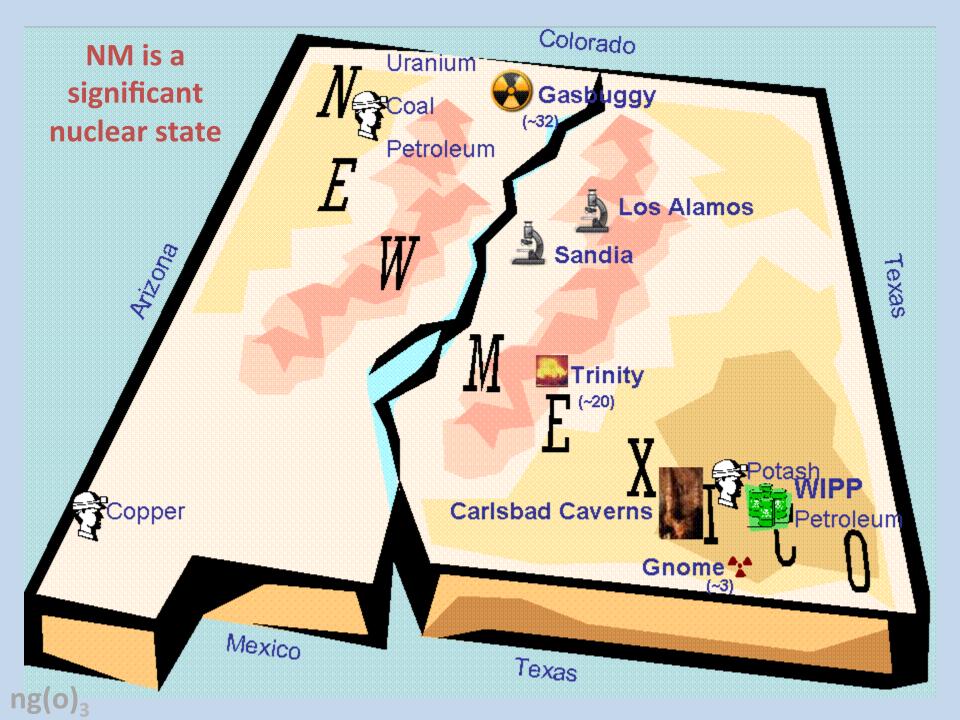
lonizing radiation is mostly unnatural and unusual, and always dangerous





Electromagnetic spectrum





Background radiation (μR/hr)

<u></u>					
Carlsbad	16	WIPP underground	0.7 (before 2014)		
El Paso	16	surface	10 ?		
Mt. Cristo Rey	18	Bochnia salt mine	1.5		
Alamogordo	20	surface	16.3		
Albuquerque	22	Carlsbad potash mine	??		
Santa Fe	22	Chicago, Minneapolis	12		
Cloudcroft	23	Casper	24		
San Augustin Pass	24	potash, packed	54-78		
Socorro	26	Chernobyl 2014	64		
Radium Springs	27	34-35,000' flight	320 (IAH-AMS)		

~38,000' flight

recorded by Norbert T. Rempe 2013-2016, except for WIPP and question marks

450 (Greenland)

Miscellaneous measurements



Wheeler Peak

~30?

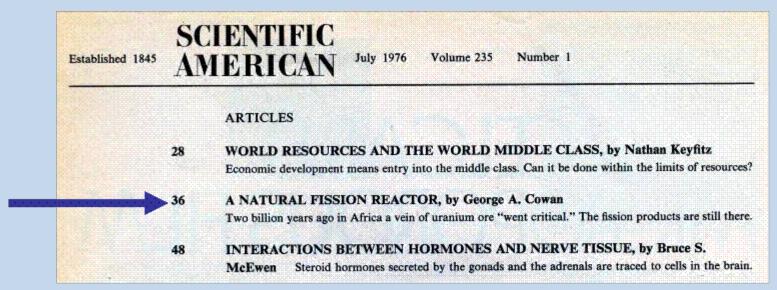
Regional

Decrease in the activity of the earth's crust due do the decay of long-lived radioactive isotopes

Million years ago	Relative decrease in radioactivity					
	U-238	U-235	Th-232	K-40		
5000	2.14	128	1.29	14.3		
2000	1.35	7.05	1.08	2.82		
present	~1	~1	~1	~1		



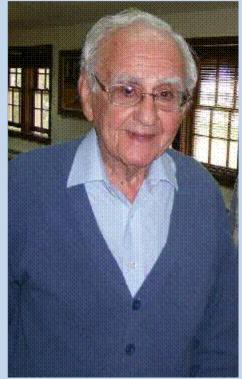




GEORGE A. COWAN ("A Natural Fission Reactor") heads the nuclear-chemistry division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. He writes: "I became involved with

based on the study of nuclear explosions. I am just now greatly intrigued by the information that can be obtained from a fossil reactor, particularly by the possibility that the Oklo investigation will demonstrate an acceptably safe pattern for the permanent disposal of plutonium."

"In the design of fission reactors man was not an innovator but an unwitting imitator of nature"



"I (first) thought it was a phony" (Los Alamos Monitor, July 14, 2002)

Scientific American

November 2005



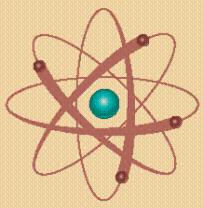
Oklo Nuclear Geysers (16 individual reactors)

- Operated 1.8 billion years ago,
 - •for >150 000 years,
 - •in 30-min pulses with 2.5 hr dormant periods,
 - consuming >5t U.
- Prove nuclear fission is natural.
- Suggest other natural reactors waiting to be found.

We also know that nuclear fusion (sun and other stars) is natural

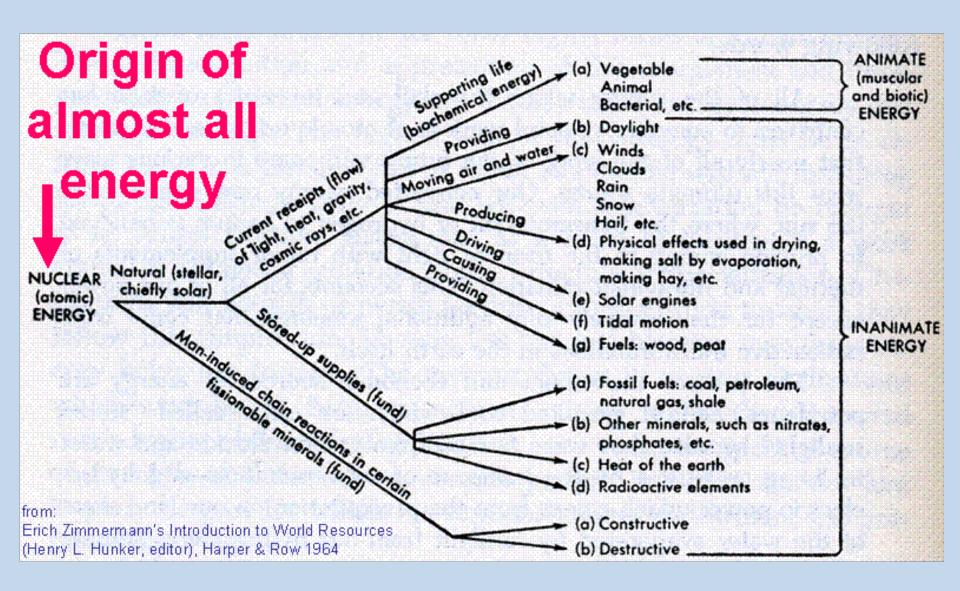
ANCIENT NUCLEAR REACTOR

• BY ALEX P. MESHIK •



Two billion years ago parts
of an African uranium deposit
spontaneously underwent
nuclear fission. The details
of this remarkable phenomenon
are just now becoming clear

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 83



OVERE POSED

Had a CT scan lately? Maybe a couple of X-rays? Many of those tests are unnecessary—and potentially cancer-causing.
But you can protect yourself from excessive radiation by knowing when to say no.

Consumer Reports, March 2015



What If Radiation Is Actually

GOOD for You?

by Ed Hiserodt

Laissez Faire Books

a division of the Center for Libertarian Thought, Inc. Little Rock, Arkansas



2005 ISBN 0-930073-35-5

Background Radiation and EPA and NRC Regulations

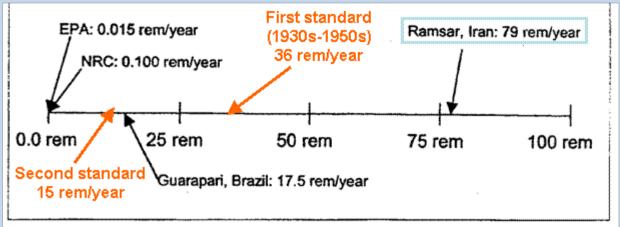


Fig. 2. Scale comparing EPA and NRC regulatory limits to natural background radiation environments (100 rem = 1 sievert; 100 rad = 1 gray)

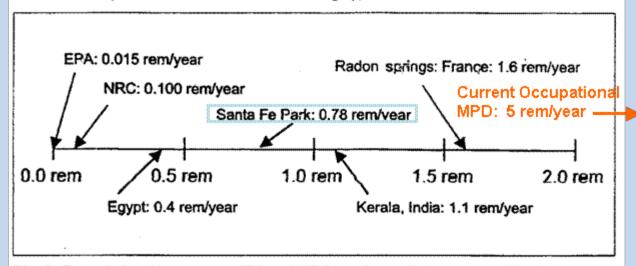
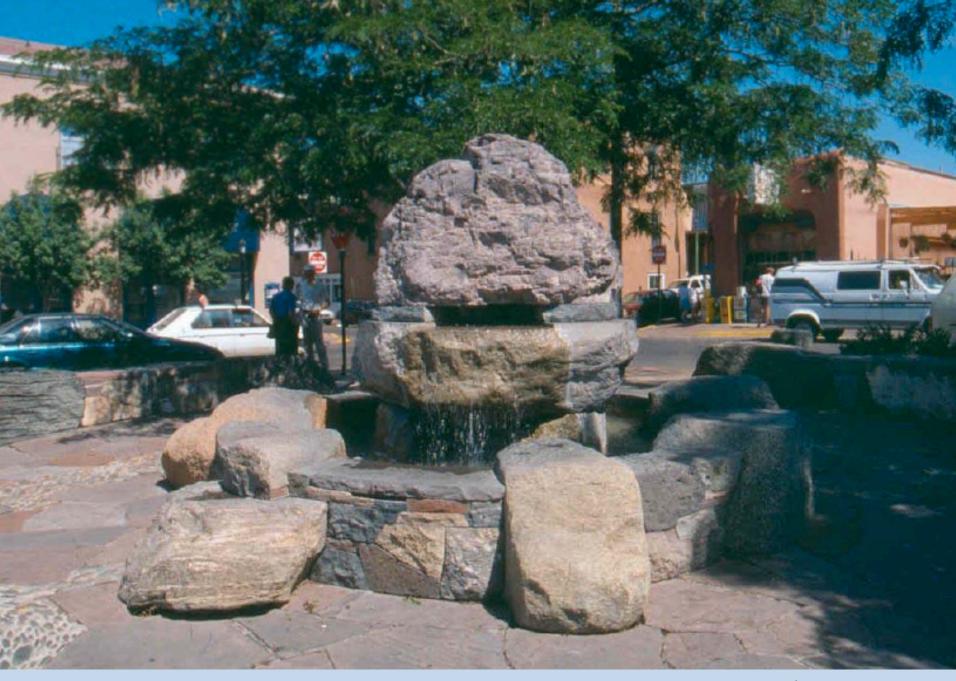
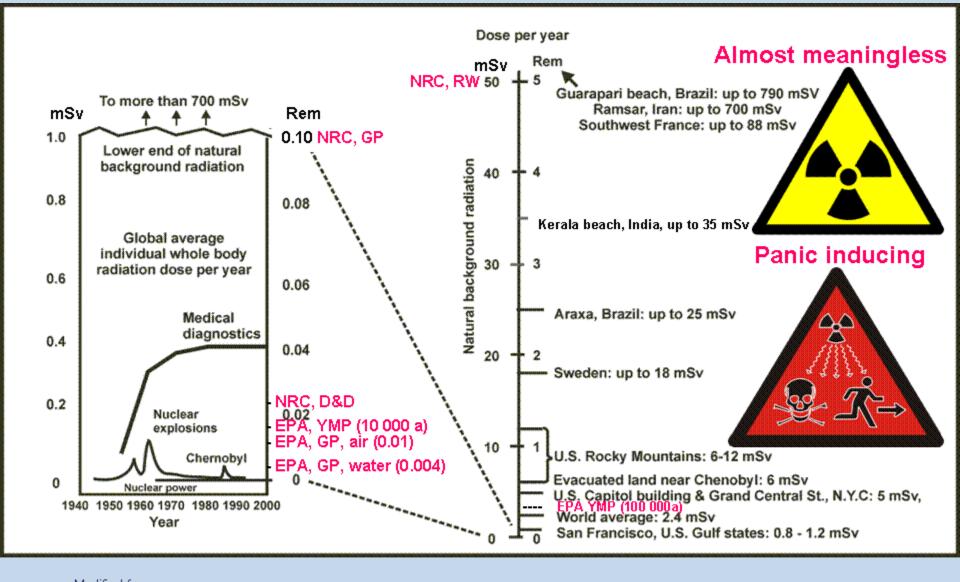


Fig. 3. Expanded scale comparing EPA and NRC regulatory limits to natural background radiation environments (100 rem = 1 sievert; 100 rad = 1 gray)



Fountainhead Rock, corner of Don Gaspar and Water Streets (80-90 μRem/hr)



Modified from a Figure prepared by Ted Rockwell from data found in "Radiation Risk and Ethics", Z. Jaworoski, published in Physics Today, American Institute of Physics, September, 1999 and "Ionizing Radiation and Radioactivity in the 20th Century", Z. Jaworoski, presented at the International Conference on Radiation and its Role in Diagnosis and Treatment", Tehran, Iran October, 2000.

 $\frac{http://www.cns-snc.ca/media/uploads/branch_data/branches/Toronto/radiation/natural_and_human_radiation.html.}{http://hps.org/publicinformation/ate/faqs/regdoselimits.html}{http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/41588/213482682.pdf?sequence=1}$



"Normal" or average v. highest known natural background radiation on Earth

"normal"

Ramsar

Radium in groundwater (Bq/I) <10 ~500

Radium in soil, rock, food (Bq/g) <0.5 ~350

Radon inside homes (Bq/I) <0.5 >4

Population dose (mSv/yr.)

2-3

20-250

$ng(o)_3$

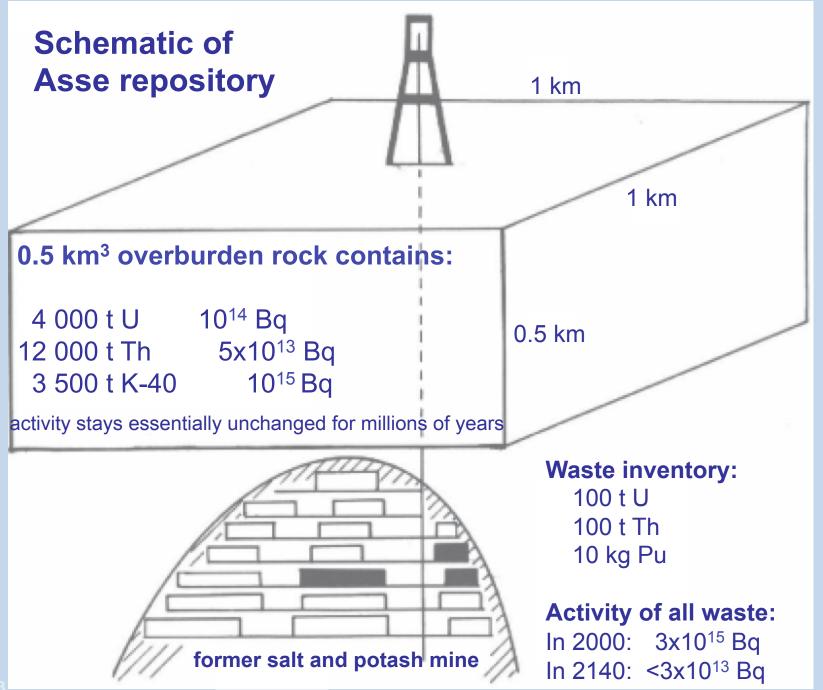
"no consistent detrimental effect has been detected so far"

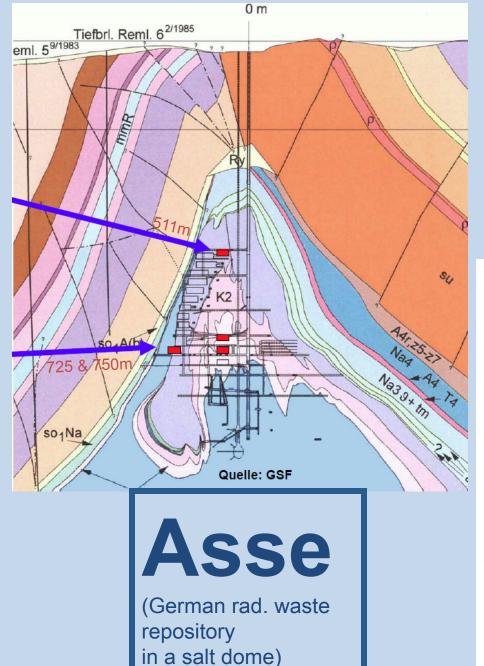
http://www.ecolo.org/documents/documents_in_english/RamsarHLNRAPaper.doc



Source:

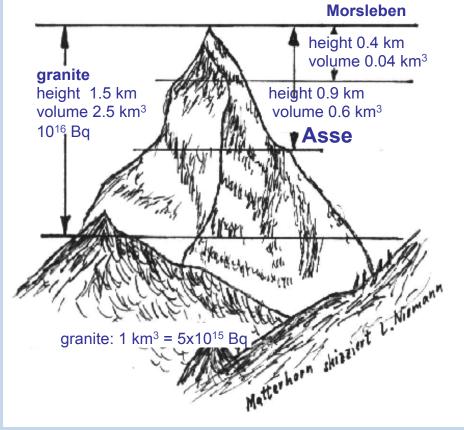
The Very High Background Radiation Areas of Ramsar, Iran: Geology, Radiobiology, and Policy Andrew Karam, Ph.D., CHP University of Rochester Presented to NO CHPS, Radiation Safety Without Borders November 12, 2002

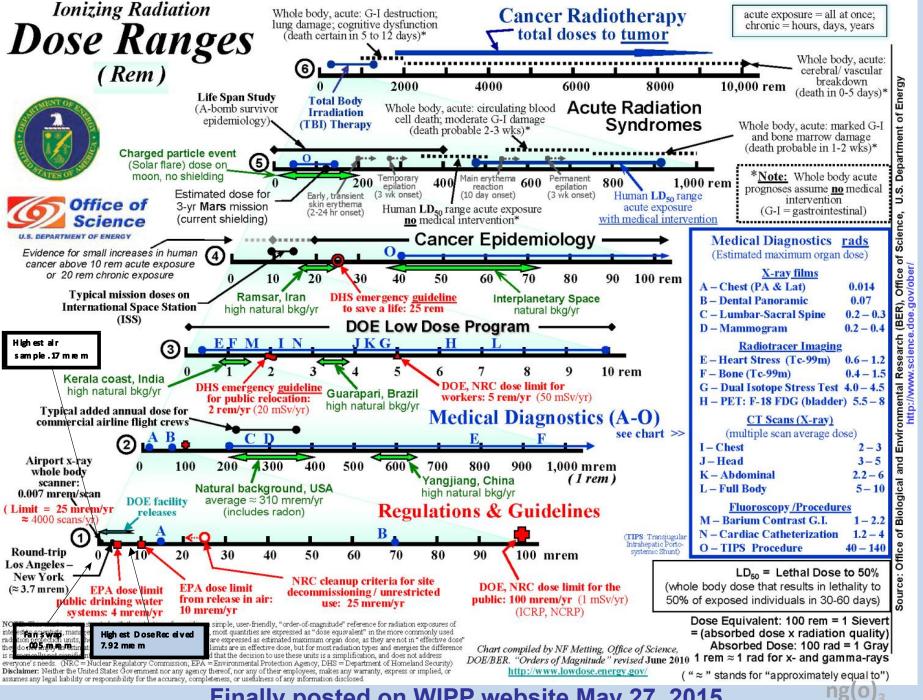




(Morsleben: German rad. waste repository in a salt pillow)

Matterhorn







Cumulative Natural Radiation Hits to Your Body



2-year old: more than 60 trillion

4-year old: more than 120 trillion

6-year old: more than 180 trillion

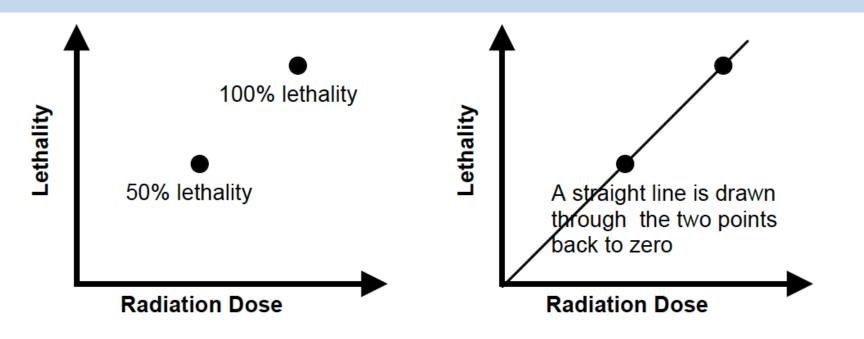
8-year old: more than 250 trillion

10-year old: more than 300 trillion

20-year old: more than 630 trillion

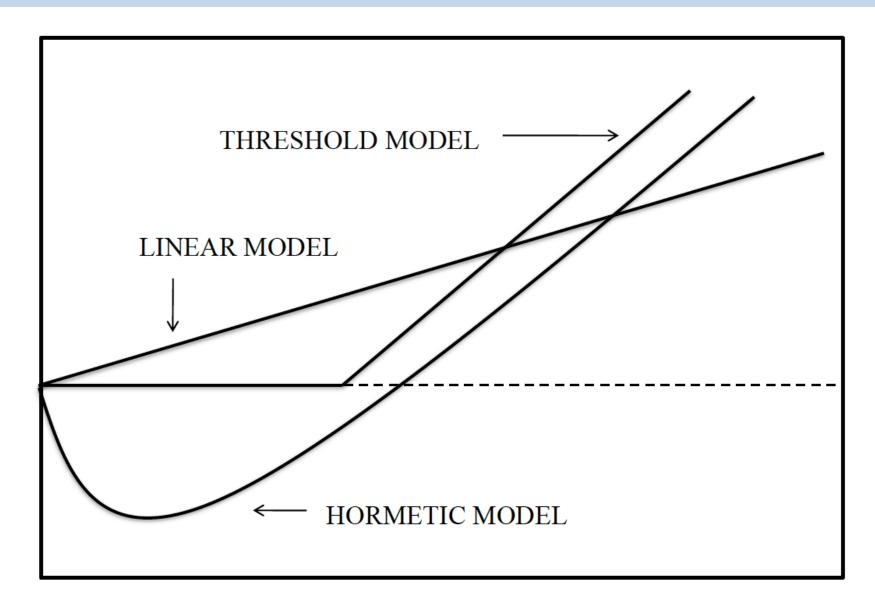
These radiation hits do not cause any measurable harm!

During the next second you will have received more than 1 million additional harmless natural radiation hits to your body.



The Linear Hypothesis Assumes That Any Amount Of Radiation is Harmful

From Hart 2000



Dose \rightarrow

Low Dose Cancer Risks Usually Based on LNT Hypothesis

Linear-no-threshold hypothesis: even the smallest amounts of radiation are harmful:

- Cancer risk doubles when dose doubles.
- It triples when dose triples.



The Imperative for Sound Science

- Our profession has known for 30+ years that LNT has no scientific basis for low dose, low-dose-rate exposures
- Knowing deception by Muller (Nobel Prize 1946)? *
- Failure to pursue a strategic assault of the status quo on ALL fronts will result in more of the same!



^{*} Muller's Nobel Prize Lecture: When Ideology Prevailed Over Science Edward J. Calabrese, TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES 0(0), 1–4 (2011) doi:10.1093/toxsci/kfr338 Advance Access publication December 13, 2011



Schopenhauer said: "All truth goes through three stages.

- 1. First it is ridiculed.
- 2. Then it is opposed.
- 3. Finally it is accepted as self-evident."

At <u>what stage</u> is the Radiation Protection Community?





WIPP radiation levels average

10+ μ R/hr at the surface, 0.7 μ R/hr 655m underground

WIPP underground is a radiation-deprived environment



"If I can avoid one additional mRem, I will."

Neither statement is supported by testable evidence

"Radon is the largest cause of lung cancer."

(WIPP's M&O general manager, personal communication, fall 2014)

NOW that the site is no longer in "start clean – stay clean" mode

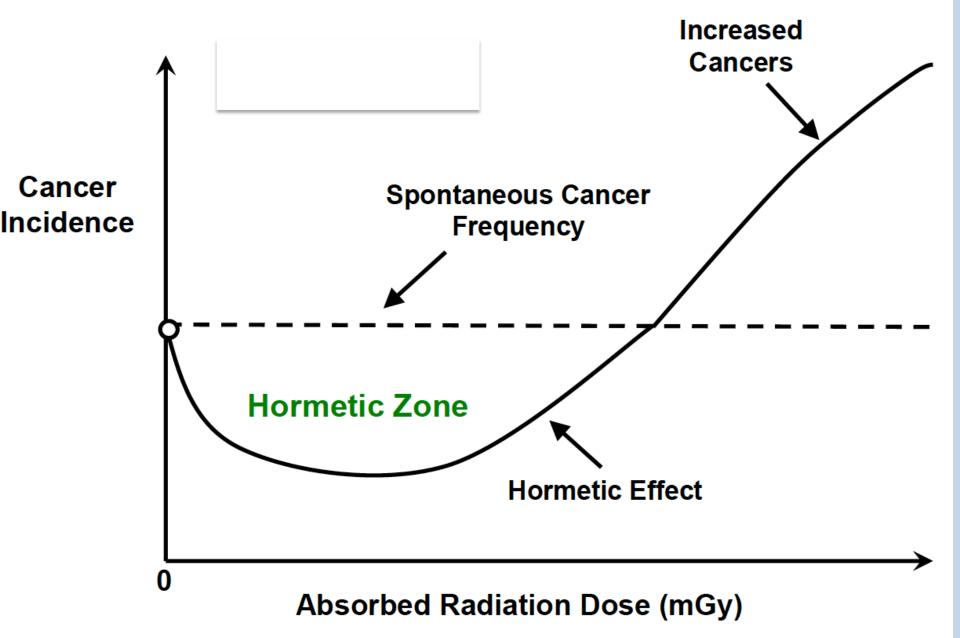
LNT and ALARA
threaten WIPP's
viability, mission, and
existence

LNT-Caused Harm

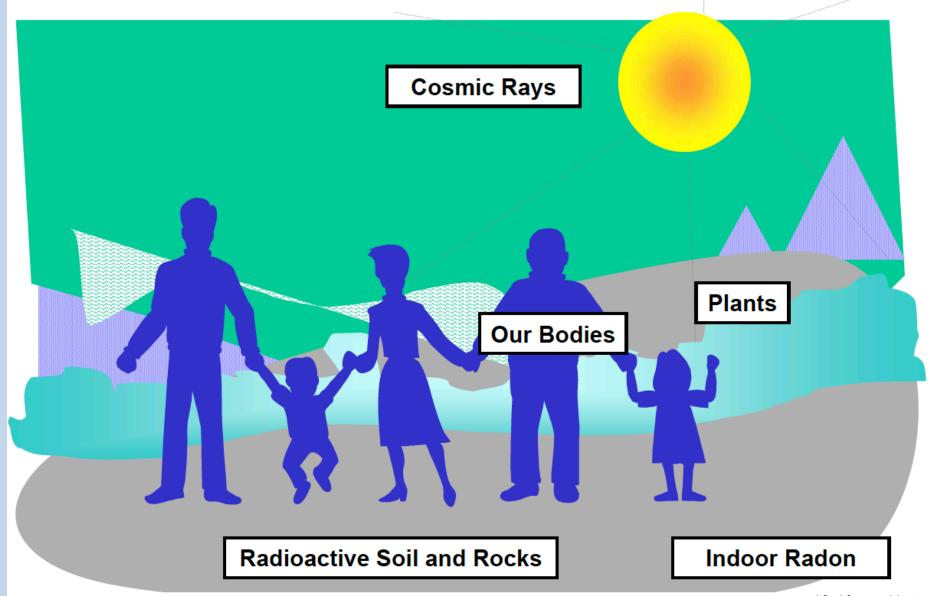
"The psychosomatic disorders observed in the 15 million people in Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia... who were affected by the April 1986 Chernobyl accident are probably the accident's most important effect on public health... These disorders could not be attributed to the ionizing radiation but were assumed to be linked to the popular belief that any amount of man-made radiation... can cause harm."

Zbigniew Jaworowski, Physics Today, September 1999, pp. 24-29.

Hormetic Risk (J-Shaped) Curve

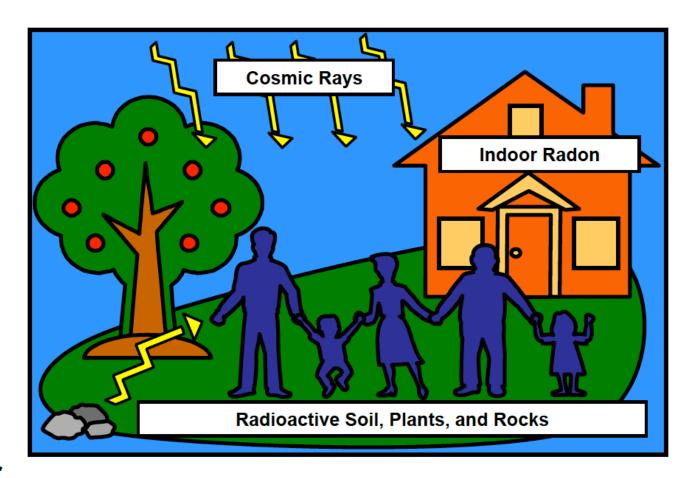


Natural Background Radiation Protects Us From Cancer And Other Diseases



Environmental Radiation Hormesis

Natural and human-activityrelated background radiation induced hormetic effects have been found to be associated with the suppression of spontaneous cancers and other diseases.



Implications of Dismissing Radiation Hormesis

"By dismissing hormesis, regulatory agencies such as EPA deny the public the opportunity for optimal health and avoidance of disease."

Edward J. Calabrese Human & Experimental Toxicology (2005) 24:265-270.

Leo Tolstoy, 1899:

I know that most men—not only those considered clever, but even those who are very clever, and capable of understanding most difficult scientific, mathematical, or philosophic problems—can very seldom discern even the simplest and most obvious truth if it be such as to oblige them to admit the falsity of conclusions they have formed, perhaps with much difficulty—conclusions of which they are proud, which they have taught to others, and on which they have built their lives.

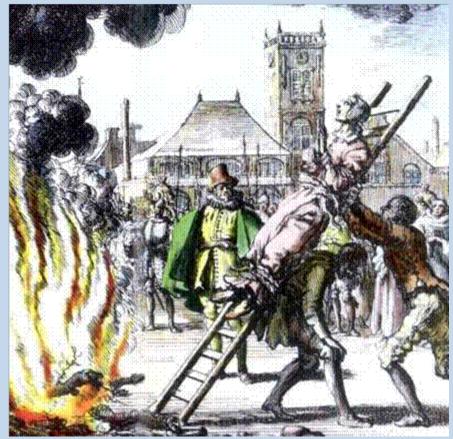
Short version:

Truths fatal to preconceived views are not readily recognized



In Action

Precautionary Principle



In view of the total absence of negative effects of low doses of radiation, say less than 100 mSv/year the ALARA principle should be replaced by a new ecological concept more in accordance with the scientific facts. The concept might be called **ALAIN (As Low As In Nature).**

Bruno Comby (2006), Environmentalists for Nuclear Energy; chapter 3: "Natural variability. The Naturality principle. ALAIN (As Low As In Nature.)

Cost per (hypothetical) Life-year saved¹

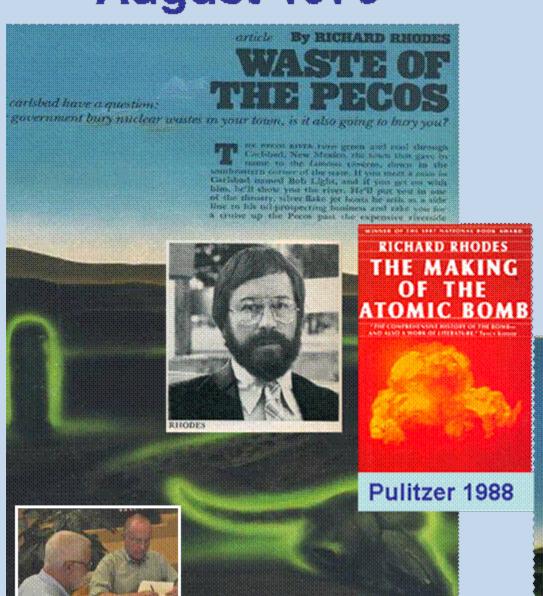
Radiation Emission Standards for Nuclear Power Plants: \$100 Million/life-yr

Radionuclide Emission Control at NRClicensed facilities: \$2.6 Billion/life-yr

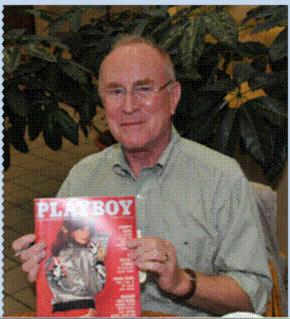
Widen lanes on Rural Roads by 2 ft: \$120,000/life-yr

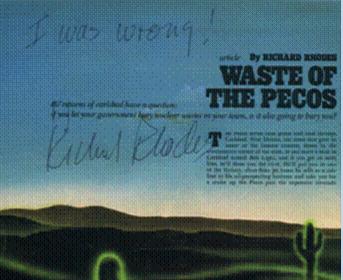
1. Tengs et al., Risk Analysis 15, 369-390, 1995

August 1979



August 2009





ng(o)

Thanks for the opportunity to let your minds play "outside the box"

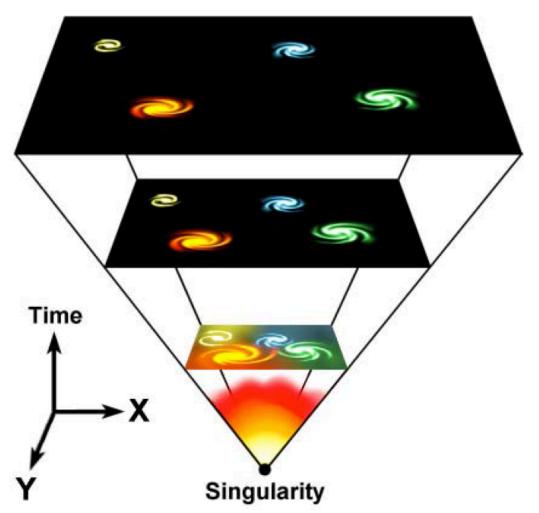
Miscellaneous Supplemental Information

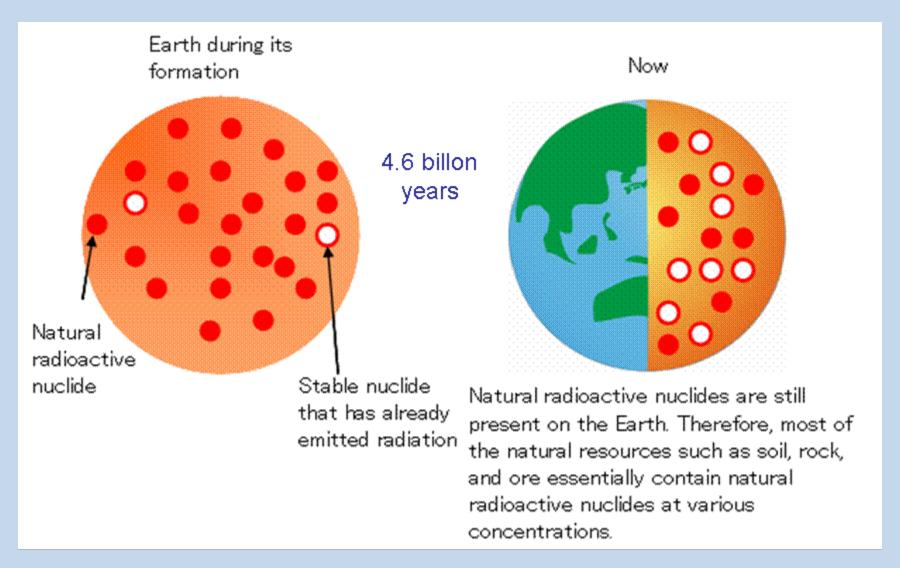
To accept information about a matter on which totally contradictory evidence exists, and in which investigation of major disputes on the matter is prevented, is not a rational act.

Robert Conquest

Radiation Has Existed Since the Beginning of the Universe

Universe created 10 - 20 billion years ago from a cosmic explosion





Radiation Comes from the Sun and Outer Space (Cosmic Rays)

Cosmic ray interactions with the earth's atmosphere produces cosmogenic

radiation

Passing through the spiral arms of the Milky Way, our Solar System moves periodically through areas of intensive star creation.

In these regions, the intensity of galactic cosmic radiation reaching the Earth is 10 to 100 times* higher than average.

*David S. Smith, Seth Redfield, and John Scalo, 3rd Astrobiology Science Conference, Ames Research Center, 2004 (poster)

Never in Earth history has any part of Earth's surface been void of radioactive isotopes or not exposed to ionizing radiation



Natural Radioactivity by the Square Mile, 1 Foot Deep

Total volume: 7.894 x 10⁵ m³. Activity levels vary greatly depending on soil type, mineral make-up, and density (~1.58 g/cm³ is the basis of this calculation).

Nuclide	Activity used in calculation	Nuclide mass	Activity found in soil volume
U	0.7 pCi/g (25 Bq/kg)	2,200 kg	0.8 curies (31 GBq)
Th	1.1 pCi/g (40 Bq/kg)	12,000 kg	1.4 curies (52 GBq)
K 40	11 pCi/g (400 Bq/kg)	2000 kg	13 curies (500 GBq)
Ra	1.3 pCi/g (48 Bq/kg)	1.7 g	1.7 curies (63 GBq)
Rn	0.17 pCi/g (10 kBq/m³) soil	11 µg	0.2 curies (7.4 GBq)
		Total:	>17 curies (>653 GBq)

http://www.physics.isu.edu/radinf/natural.htm

Background Radiation Exposure

- US average: 3.6 mSv y⁻¹
 Worldwide average: 2.4 mSv y⁻¹
- Recommended max. dose for radiation workers: 20 mSv y⁻¹
 Goal for members of the public: <1 mSv y⁻¹
- Inhabitants of Ramsar, Iran: 240 mSv y⁻¹
- Exposure of people in Ramsar is <u>>200</u> times the recommended maximum goal

The lack of ill effects from receiving this dose cannot be reconciled with current radiation protection standards

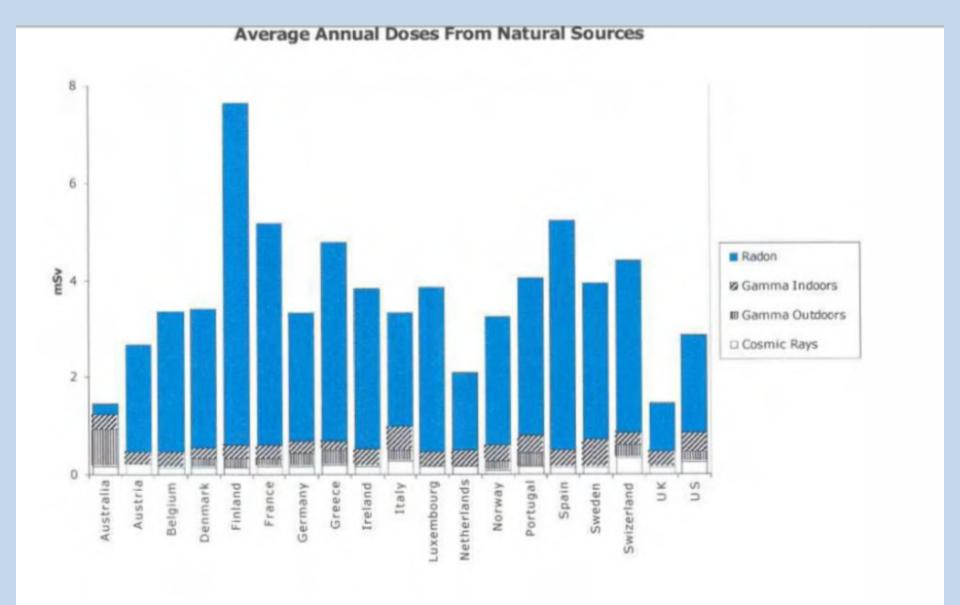
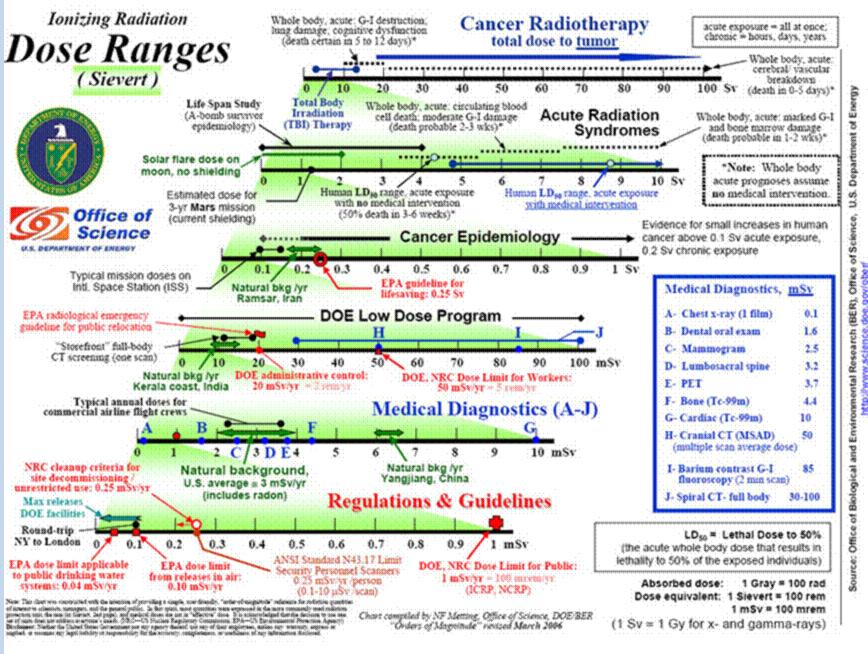


Figure 2-1. A bar graph showing average annual natural radiation doses worldwide. The radiation is measured in mSv and shows the approximate distribution of natural radiation doses from radon, indoor gamma, outdoor gamma and cosmic rays (http://www.uic.com.au/ral.htm).



Radiation and Life

- Life evolved in a radiation field ("vitamin-R") that was much more intense than today:
 - Higher Concentration of Radioactive Elements
 - -Natural Reactors
- Natural background radiation levels on Earth vary by at least two orders of magnitude.

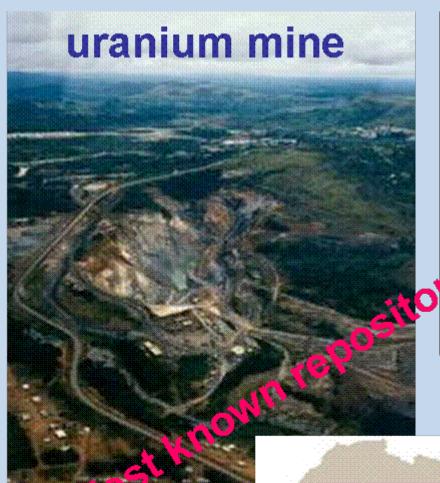




Paul Kazuo Kuroda 1917-2001

- Was inspired by Francis W. Aston lecture on mass spectra and isotopes 1936 and Niels Bohr's lectures at Tokyo University 1937
- Emigrated from Japan 1949; became US citizen 1955
- Taught chemistry, U. of AR 1952-1987
- Published theory of Pre-Fermi natural reactor in Journal of Chemical Physics, v. 25. p. 781 (1956) (Oklo discovery 1972)

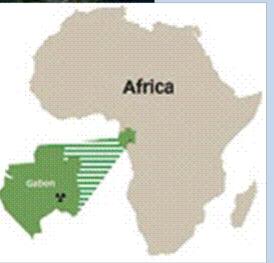
"99 out of 100 graduate students are neither smart enough nor truly motivated to become good scientists. I clearly belonged to that group."





pre-Fermi (natural) reactors







Geologic Repositories in Germany





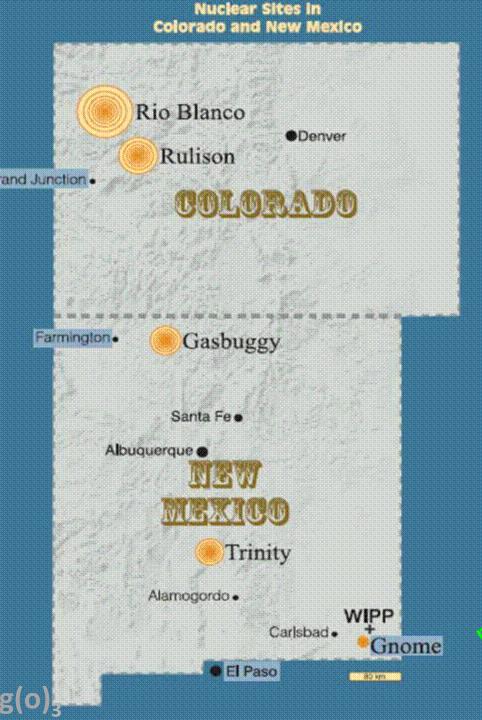




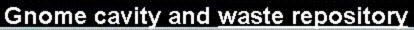
Underground operations at IM (www.laradioactivite.com/en/site/illustration/images/becayPotassium40_En.htm)

potash mine, Carlsbad

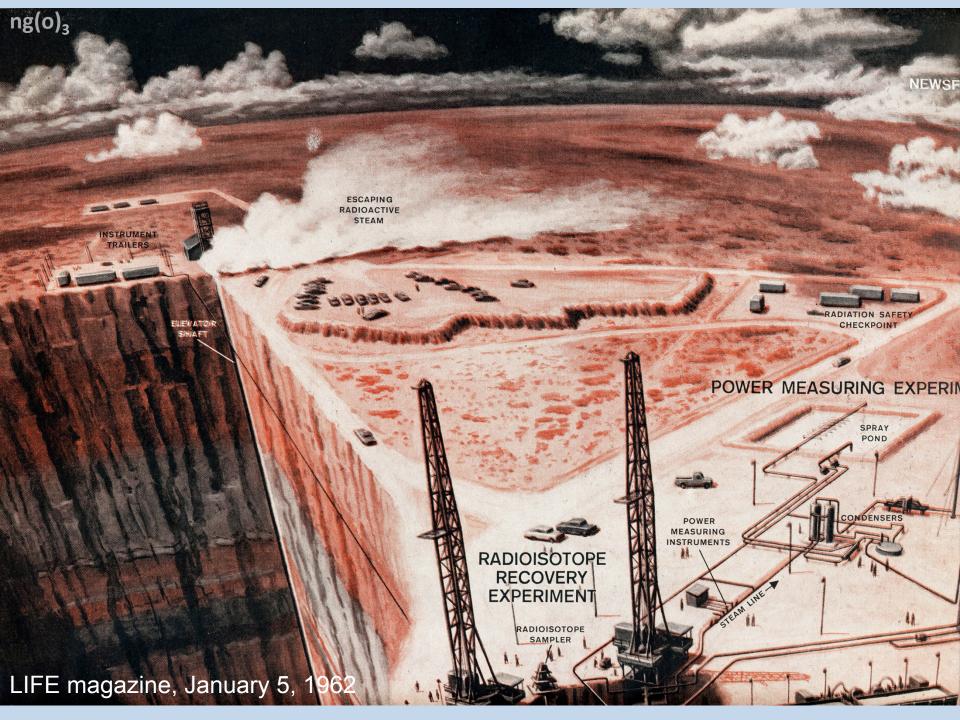
ng(o)₃







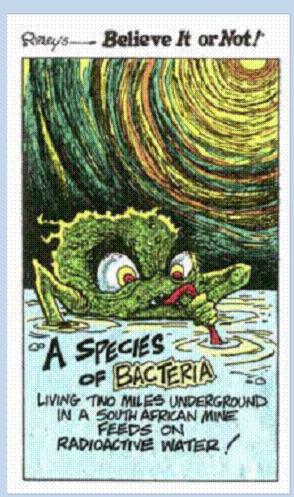




 $ng(o)_3$ **Project Gnome** radioactive waste isolation in salt, in the U.S. since 1961 Miner for scale First re-entry only six months post-shot (and release)

"Microbes from Hell's Zip Code"

S. African gold mine & Nevada Test Site

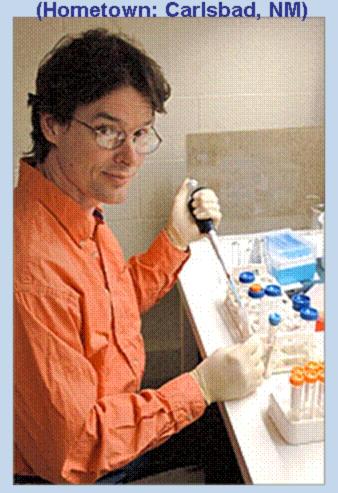


Water plus rock plus radiation can sustain life for millennia

Radiation may keep life going, thriving, and evolving



Tullis Onstott, Princeton



http://www.cemp.dri.edu/cemp/workshop2009/presentations/Moser-Deep_Earth_Life.pdf

UNDER-EXP®SED

What If Radiation Is Actually

GOOD for You?

by Ed Hiserodt

Laissez Faire Books

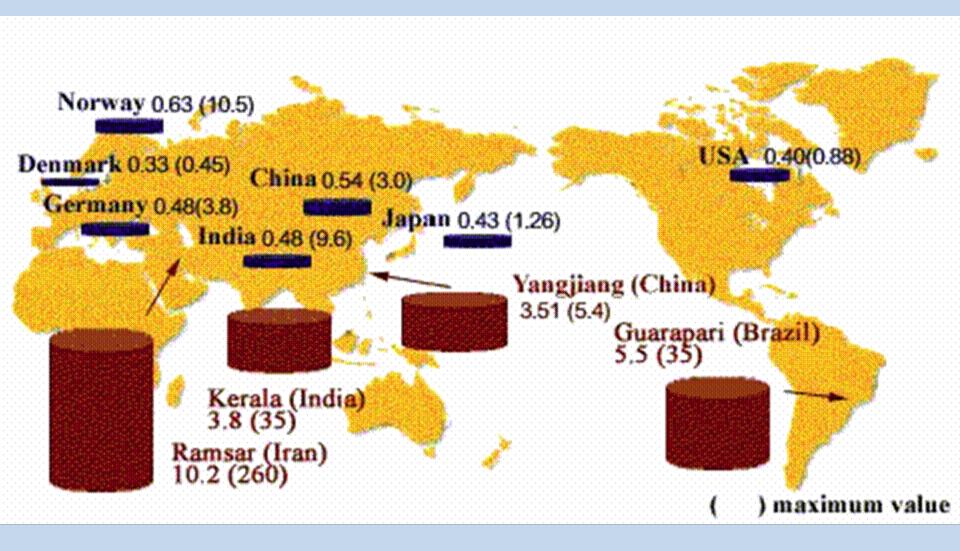
a division of the Center for Libertarian Thought, Inc.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

2005 ISBN 0-930073-35-5 1995 ISBN 0-944838-96-0 Has radiation protection become a Health Hazard

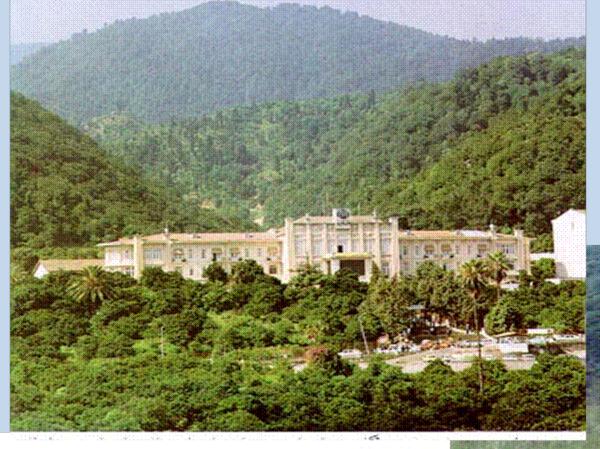
Gunnar Walinder

Nuclear Training & Safety Center, Nyköping, Sweden Medical Physics Publishing, Madison WI , USA



Average and maximum annual background absorbed doses (mGy/yr) to inhabitants of some countries and for areas with high levels of natural radiation

http://ajes.in/PDFs/05-1/02-Mortazavi.pdf



USA 0.40(0.88)

Yangjiang (China) 3.51 (5.4) Guarapari (Brazil) 5.5 (35)

Nerway 0.63 (10.5)

Denmark 0.33 (0.45) China 0.54 (3.0)

Germany 0.48(3.8) Jap

India 0.48 (9.6)

Kerala (India) 3.8 (35)

Ramsar (Iran) 10.2 (260)

Japan 0.43 (1.26)

Ramsar



Annual terrestrial radiation doses in the world



0.50 Italy (4.38)0.50 World average India 0.48 (9.6)0.48 Germany (3.8)0.43 Japan (1.26)USA 0.40 (0.88)0.37Austria (1.34)Ireland 0.36 (1.58)http://www.taishitsu.or.jp/radiation/ Denmark 0.33 (0.45)

Area

Ramsar, Iran

Kerala, India

Norway

France

China

Guarapari, Brazil

Yangjiang, China

Hong Kong, China

maximum

(mGy/year)

(260)

(35)

(35)

(5.4)

(1.00)

(10.5)

(2.20)

(3.0)

mean

(mGy/year)

10.2

5.5

3.8

3.51

0.67

0.63

0.60

0.54

Natural background radiation: 3 mSv/y. (range: 1-10 mSv/y.)

20 Int. J. Low Radiation, Vol. 2, Nos. 1/2, 2006

Cancer incidence in areas with elevated levels of natural radiation¹

S.M.J. Mortazavi* Senior author: A. Niroomand-Rad

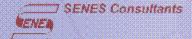
National Radiation Protection Department (NRPD), Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (INRA), PO Box 14155-4494, Tehran, Iran

Natural background radiation levels
"... in Ramsar are approximately 55-200 times higher than that of the global average rate." (typ. 260 mSv/y.)
"... no increased level of chromosome aberrations.
... It can be concluded that prolonged exposure ... decreases the frequency of chromosome aberration and the cancer incidence rate."

Radiation Background in Kerala India

- Unusually high natural radiation background has been known for many years due to natural thorium in the monazite sands of the region
- Annual outdoor exposure levels as high as 7000 mrem have been measured where people live
- Recent epidemiological studies have concluded no excess cancers in over 69,000 residents studied for 10 years¹

¹R Naire, B Rajan, et al; Background radiation and cancer incidence in Kerala, India—Karunagappally cohort study; Health Physics, 96.1, January, 2008

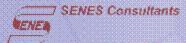




Annual Background Radiation Exposure vs. Annual Public Exposure Limits: U Mines and Mills

- Background Levels (from previous slide)
 - > Colorado average = 400 mrem
 - > Leadville, Colorado = 526 mrem
 - > U.S. average = 310 mrem
- Regulatory Limits
 - > EPA drinking water standard = 4 mrem1
 - > EPA limit for all exposure pathways = 25 mrem²
 - > NRC Limit with radon = 100 mrem; excluding radon = 25 mrem³

³ U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Domestic Licensing of Source Material; 10 CFR 40





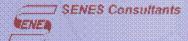
¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Radionuclides in drinking water. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/salewater/radionuclides/index.html.

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental radiation protection for nuclear power operations, 40 CFR 190.10; 2006.

How Common are Uranium and its Daughter Products¹ in Nature?²

- Typical concentration in soil and rocks (pCi*/gram):
 - > Uranium = 0.6 3.0
 - > Uranium in phosphate rock used for fertilizers = 40 80
 - > Radium = 0.4 3.6
 - > Thorium = 0.2 2.2

'pCi = picocurie, one-trillionth of a curie, the amount of radioactivity where approximately two atoms decay per minute. Picocurie is a measure of the amount of radioactivity.





¹ Daughter products = those chemical elements that uranium decays into as a result of its radioactive properties.
Thorium and radium are also radioactive.

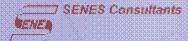
² Sources: (1) National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. Natural background radiation in the United States. Washington, DC: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements; NCRP Report No. 45; 1975.
(2) National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. Exposure of the population in the United States and Canada from natural background radiation. Bethesda, MD: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements; NCRP Report No. 94; 1992 (updates and supersedes NCRP Report No. 45).

Natural Uranium in Groundwater

- Can vary considerably from place to place depending on local mineralization, hydrology and geochemistry
- Although typically a few micrograms / liter (a few pCi / liter), U has been measured in public drinking water sources 10 -100 + greater than this
- No permanent health effects have been observed in populations drinking water for generations with these high natural levels

Sources:(1) Assessing Potential Risks from Exposure to Natural Uranium in Well Water. Hakonson-Hayes A.C, P.R. Fresqueza,, F.W. Whicker, Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 59 (2002)

(2) Public Health Goal for Uranium in Drinking Water. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment California Environmental Protection Agency, 1997 (3) U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Toxicological Profile for Uranium. 1999.



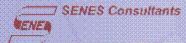


Example Conclusions from Studies on Health Impacts on Populations Living Near Uranium Mines and Mills

"The absence of elevated mortality rates of cancer in Montrose County over a period of 51 years suggests that the historical milling and mining operations did not adversely affect the health of Montrose County residents."

"No unusual patterns of cancer mortality could be seen in Karnes County over a period of 50 years suggesting that the uranium mining and milling operation had not increased cancer rates among residents."²

² Mortality in a Texas County with Prior Uranium Mining and Milling Activities, 1950 – 2001. Boice, JD, Murnma, M et al. Journal of Radiological Protection, 23:247 – 262; 2003





¹ Cancer and Noncancer Mortality in Populations Living Near Uranium and Vanadium Mining and Milling Operations in Montrose County, Colorado, 1950 -2000. Boice, JD, Mumma, MT et al. Journal of Radiation Research, 167:711-726; 2007

Possible Interpretations of BEIR VII Implications

- Don't sit close to anyone in a seminar (we all are radioactive).
- Don't get medical/dental X rays.
- Don't fly on airplanes (cosmic rays).
- Don't purchase TVs (x rays).
- Don't live at high altitudes (cosmic rays).
- Don't breath too much (radon is in the air).
- Don't eat vegetables and fruits (they contain radioisotopes).

Low-Dose-Rate Gamma Irradiation Suppresses Cancer

- 10,000 Taiwanese residents lived in Co-60 contaminated apartments 9 to 20 years.
- Average gamma-ray dose about 400 mGy.
- Cancer deaths reported to decrease by more than 95%!!!!

Comment: 95% value being questioned by some US critics.

W.L. Chen et al., Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons 9(1):6, 2004.

TD Luckey Appears to Be Right!

- According to TD Luckey, 1/3 of all cancer deaths are premature and preventable by low-level ionizing radiation (e.g., elevated background).
- Reducing natural background low-LET radiation could cause reduced lifespan and increased cancers!

Protective effect considered to be associated with low-LET radiation component of background radiation.

Further Implications of our Research

- Background radiation appears to be protecting us from cancer and other diseases!
- Low-LET irradiation can reduce cancer risk below the spontaneous level!
- Low-LET irradiation appears to protect against cancer induction by other carcinogens!
- A dose-rate-dependent, effective threshold likely exists for inducing excess cancer by low-LET irradiation!

from Bobby Scott

When life commenced on Earth around three and a half billion years ago, the natural level of radiation was up to five times higher than today.

Peter A. Parsons, Dose Response. 2006; 4(3): 191–200.

Published online

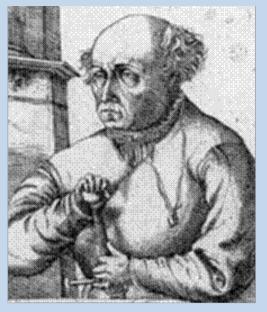
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2477689/

The LNT hypothesis should be abandoned and be replaced by a hypothesis that is scientifically justified and causes less unreasonable fear and unnecessary expenditure. Feinendegen LE., Br J Radiol. 2005 Jan;78(925):3-7

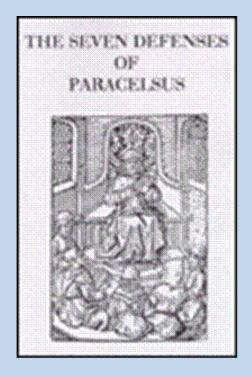
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15673519

Conclusions

- The LNT risk assessment paradigm is appropriate (for accurate risk assessment) only for a utopian world!
- Dose units such as Sv, mSv, and µSv belong in the indicated utopian world, not in our world! Their useful life for our world has expired.
- Radiation hormesis (adapted protection) is real and has a biological basis for effects such cancer.
- Natural background low-LET radiation protects us from cancer and other diseases via induced adapted protection. Doses just above background provide added protection.
- The gamma-ray component of radon exposure in our homes is likely protecting us from cancer and other genomic-instability-associated diseases.







If you wish justly to explain poison, what is there that is not poison?

All things are poison, and nothing is without poison: the dose alone makes a thing not poison.

For example, every food and every drink, if taken beyond its dose, is poison: the result proves it.

Written 1538, published 1564, in the third of his seven "Defensiones"

RADIATION IN LIFE

Over 100,000 cosmic ray particles from space pass through you every hour.

You breathe in radioactive atoms, and about 30,000 decay in your lungs each hour.

The food you eat contains radioactive atoms. About 15 million potassium atoms decay every hour inside you.

Natural radioactivity in the earth and in building materials sends over 200 million gamma rays through you every hour.

Natural Radioactivity in the Body of A Typical 70kg Adult Human

Nuclide	Approx. Total Mass	Disintegrations per day
Uranium isotopes	90 micrograms	95 thousand
Thorium isotopes	30 micrograms	9.5 thousand
Potassium-40	17 miligrams	380 million
Radium isotopes	31 picograms	95 thousand
Carbon-14	22 nanograms	320 million
Tritium isotopes	0.06 picograms	2 million
Polonium isotopes	0.2 picograms	3.2 million

Based on information from http://physics.isu.edu/radinf/natural.htm

Radioactive Isotope	Half Life (years)	Isotope Mass in the Body (grams)	Element Mass in the Body (grams)	Activity within the Body (Disintegrations/sec)
Potassium 40	1.26 x 10 ⁹	0.0165	140	4,340
Carbon 14	5,730	1.6 × 10 ⁻⁸	16,000	3,080
Rubidium 87	4.9 x 10 ¹⁰	0.19	0.7	600
Lead 210	22.3	5.4 x 10 ⁻¹⁰	0.12	15
Tritium (⁸ H)	12.43	2 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	7,000	7
Uranium 238	4.46 x 10 ⁹	1 × 10 ⁻⁴	1 × 10 ⁻⁴	3 - 5
Radium 228	5.76	4.6 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	3.6 x 10 ⁻¹¹	5
Radium 226	1,620	3.6 x 10 ⁻¹¹	3.6 x 10 ⁻¹¹	3

Natural Radioactivity from Potassium-40

- Largest source of natural radioactivity for humans, followed by carbon-14.
- Physical half-life of 1.25 billion years.
- Mainly (88.8%) undergoes beta decay (0.51 MeV average energy) to stable calcium-40.

Natural Radioactivity from Potassium-40 in 1 Pound of Food

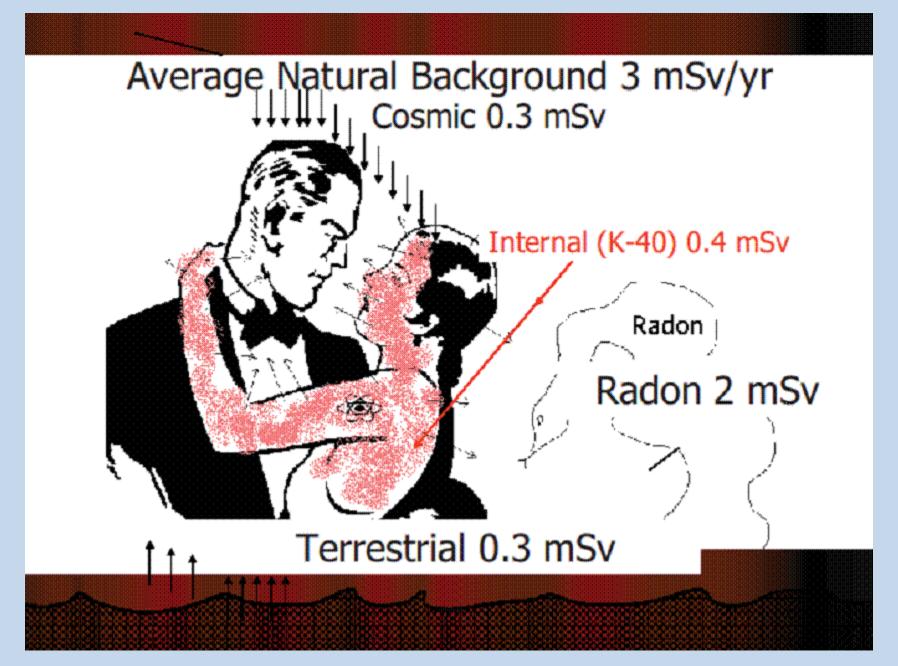
Food	Disintegrations per second (Becquerel)	Beta particle emissions per minute
Red meat	50	2682
Carrot	57	3040
White potato	57	3040
Banana	59	3147
Lima bean	78	4148
Brazil nut	94	5007

Based on information from http://physics.isu.edu/radinf/natural.htm

http://www.rerowland.com/BodyActivity.htm

RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS IN THE HUMAN BODY

Radioactive Isotope	Half Life (years)	Isotope Mass in the Body (grams)	Element Mass in the Body (grams)	Activity within the Body (Disintegrations/sec)
Potassium 40	1.26 x 10 ⁹	0.0165	140	4,340
Carbon 14	5,730	1.6 x 10 ⁻⁸	16,000	3,080
Rubidium 87	4.9 x 10 ¹⁰	0.19	0.7	600
Lead 210	22.3	5.4 x 10 ⁻¹⁰	0.12	15
Tritium (³ H)	12.43	2 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	7,000	7
Uranium 238	4.46 x 10 ⁹	1 x 10-4	1 x 10-4	3 - 5
Radium 228	5.76	4.6 x 10 ⁻¹⁴	3.6 x 10 ⁻¹¹	5
Radium 226	1,620	3.6 x 10 ⁻¹¹	3.6 x 10 ⁻¹¹	3





http://www.hpschapters.org/northcarolina/spring2007/Faith-Based%20Rradiation%20Protection-Dixon.pdf

Tri-Valley CARES

AREA SECTION

Communities Against a Radioactive Environment

2582 Old First Street, Livermore, CA 94550 • (925) 443-7148 • www.trivalleycares.org



Avner Vengosh, Duke University

Rooting Out Radioactive Groundwater (Geot mas, May 2006)

When the Chernobyl nuclear power plant exploded in 1986... The accident demonstrated the fragility of any nuclear facility and raised the level of awareness over the health threats that radiation poses to people and the environment

...the general population is still at risk from a different source: Naturally occurring radioactive particles exist in many groundwater systems worldwide...

The global community must aggressively address these challenges, to ensure a safe water supply.

Laurence A. Coogan & Jay 1. Cullen, University of Victoria Did natural reactor, form as a consequence of the emergence of oxygenic photosynthesis during the Archean? (GSA Today, October 2009) Natural reactors act as point sources of...toxic byproducts. Natural fission reactors would clearly be environmentally detrimental. ...whether the formation of these natural reactors had any significant biocidal

impacts...

Alarmism



Just one CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis equals about 10 millisieverts, more radiation than most residents of Fukushima, Japan, absorbed after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident in 2011.

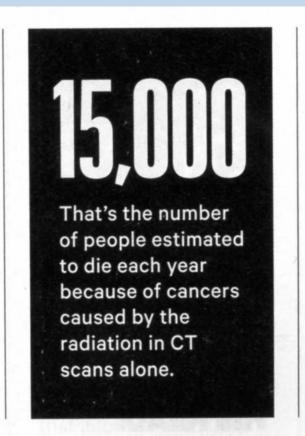
CONSUMER REPORTS 39

from Consumer Reports, March 2015

Contextual evidence

AVERAGE IONIZING RADIATION DOSES	MILLIREM PER YEAR
CAUSED BY THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER	
Chernobyl (1992)	490
Pripyat (1992)	2500
FROM NATURAL SOURCES (SOIL, ROCKS)	MILLIREM PER YEAR
Average in Poland	240
Grand Central Railway Station in New York City	540
Kerala, India	900
A region in Norway	1,000
A region in Sweden	3,500
Guarapari, Brazil	3,700
Tamil Nadu, India	5,300
A house in Ramsar, Iran, built over 100 years ago	8,900–13,200
Source: UNSCEAR, Jovanovich, Sohrabi.	
Data from 1993, converted to millirem	from Cravens 2007

Pure Fiction



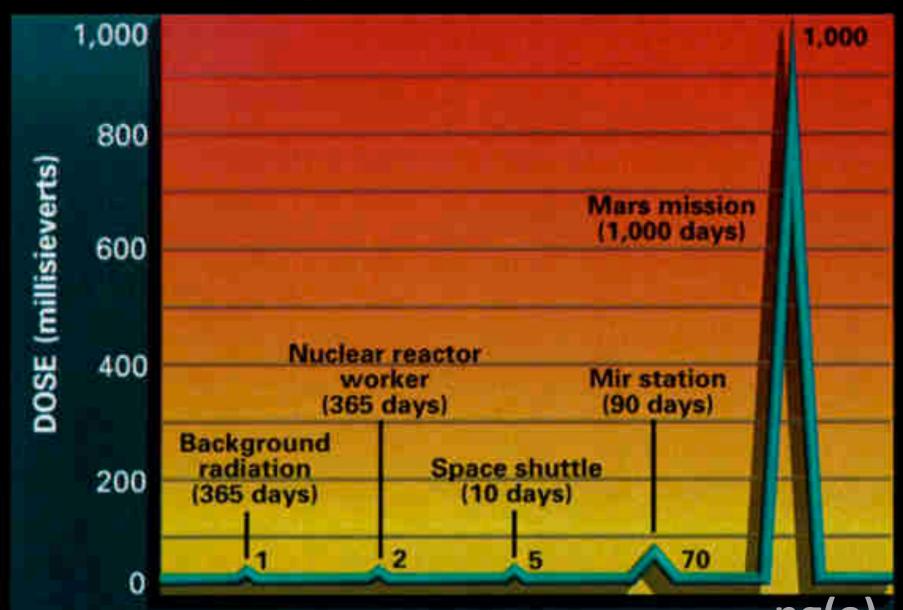
from Consumer Reports, March 2015

1 mSv=100 mRem 10 mSv=1,000 mRem

Hawking wasn't any more optimistic about humans reaching distant planets. He said: "The present breed of humans won't reach the stars. The distances are too great. The radiation exposure would be too severe."

CNET, Chris Matyszczyk, June 19, 2015 https://www.yahoo.com/tech/s/stephen-hawking-waxes-dismal-time-134642584.html

RADIATION EXPOSURES



 $ng(o)_3$

Dose Perspectives

100,000 mrem – Dose leading to ~5% chance of Fatal Cancer (UNSCEAR)

10,000 mrem/yr - IAEA mandatory intervention

5,000 mrem/yr - Worker dose standard

1,000 mrem/yr – IAEA reference level for intervention for cleanup situations

360 mrem/yr – US Average dose all sources (NCRP)

100 mrem/yr – All sources limit (IAEA practices, DOE)

25 mrem/yr - NRC and DOE LLW

15 mrem/yr – EPA Radiation (40 CFR 191)

10 mrem/yr - Air (atmospheric) (40 CFR 61)

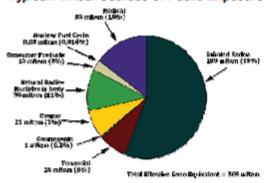
4 mrem/yr – Drinking Water (40 CFR 141)

1 mrem/yr – IAEA Exemption/Clearance



Note: Air crew average (300 mrem/yr) From UNSCEAR (2000)

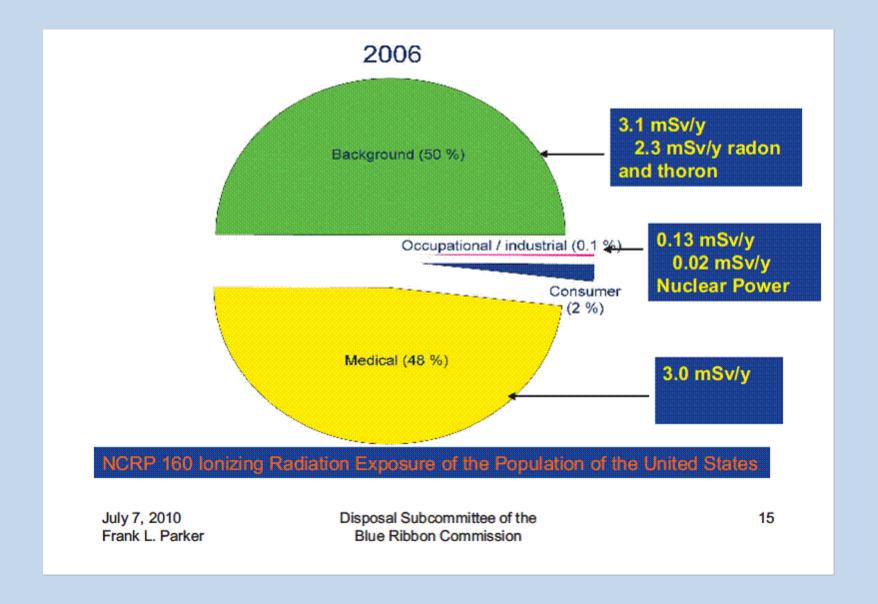
Typical Annual Sources of Public Exposure



Graphics from NCRP Report No. 93

E_M Environmental Management

MJL/SLC/09/07/13 11



Major U.S. Radiation Standards

Standard/agency	Numerical limit	
General standards		
General public/NRC (10 C.F.R. 20)	100 millirem/year	
Source-specific standards		
Uranium mill tailings/EPA, NRC (40 C.F.R. 192; 10 C.F.R. 40, App. A)	Radium 226, 228: 5 picocuries/gram surface, 15 picocuries/gram subsurface Radon 222: 20 picocuries/square-meter-second*	
High-level waste operations/NRC (10 C.F.R. 60)	100 millirem/year	
Spent fuel, high-level waste, transuranic waste disposal/EPA (10 C.F.R. 191)	All pathway: 15 millirem/year Groundwater 4 millirem/year ^b	
Yucca Mountain high-level waste (proposed)/EPA (64 Fed. Reg. 46976)	All pathway: 15 millirem/year Groundwater 4 millirem/year ^b	
Yucca Mountain high-level waste (proposed)/NRC (64 Fed. Reg. 8640)	25 millirem/year all pathway	
Low-level waste/NRC (10 C.F.R. 61)	25 millirem/year	
Drinking water/EPA (40 C.F.R. 141)	Radium: 5 picocuries/liter Gross alpha: 5 picocuries/liter Beta/photon: 4 millirem/year ^o	
Uranium fuel cycle/EPA (40 C.F.R. 190)	25 milirem/year	
Superfund cleanup/EPA (40 C.F.R. 300)	Risk range goals: 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1 million ^a	
Decommissioning/NRC (10 C.F.R. 20)	25 millirem/year	
Occupational standards	***************************************	
Occupational Safety and Health Administration, NRC, DOE (29 C.F.R. 1910; 10 C.F.R. 20; 10 C.F.R. 835)	5,000 millirem/year	
*A picocurie is a trillion radiation.	nth of a curie, which is a commonly used unit of measurement of the activity of	
^b Radioactivity from hu	uman-made radionuclides in community drinking water systems.	
*Lifetime risk of an ind	ividual's getting cancer.	

Table 1: Estimated Costs to Achieve Different Soil Cleanup Levels at Selected DOE Sites and Generic NRC-Licensed Sites

Dollars in millions

Agency/site/ analysis date	Cost of 100 millirem a year	Cost of 25 millirem a year	Cost of 15 millirem a year	Cost of less than 10 millirem a year
DOE/Nevada Test Site and test ranges/1995	35	131	240	1,003°
DOE/Brookhaven Laboratory waste facility/1998	15.9	24.4	28.2	64.5 ^b
NRC-licensed power plant ^c /1997	0.17	0.31	0.41	1.44 ^d
NRC-licensed metal extraction facility*/1997	5.30	6.21	7.33	13.86°

Note: Totals do not represent overall estimates of cleanup costs, which may include costs for activities other than soil cleanup, including the decontamination and removal of equipment and structures, as well as liquid waste treatment.

Source: GAO's presentation of data from DOE and NRC.

^{*5} millirem a year.

^b1 millirem a year. Totals are present values.

[&]quot;Generic site.

⁴³ millirem a year.

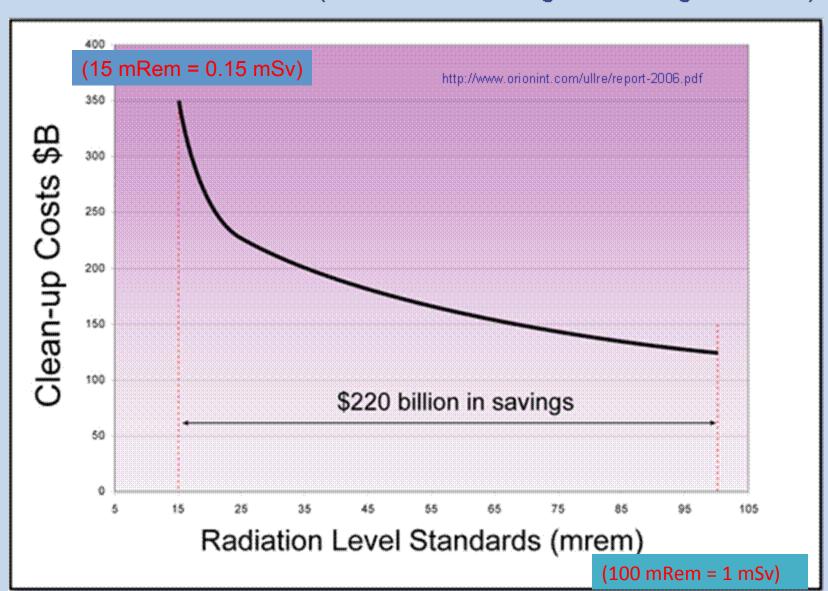
General radiation doses and expected effects (radiation doses are to the entire body).

- 0-5 rem received in a short period or over a long period is safe—we don't expect observable health effects.
- 5-10 rem received in a short time or over a long period is safe—we don't expect observable health effects. At this level, an effect is either nonexistent or too small to observe.
- ➤ 10-50 rem received in a short time or over a long period—we don't expect observable health effects, although at above 10 rem your chances of getting cancer are slightly increased. We may also see short-term blood cell decreases for doses of about 50 rem received in a matter of minutes.
- 50-100 rem received in a short time will likely cause some observable health effects and received over a long period will increase your chances of getting cancer. Above 50 rem we

- may see some changes in blood cells, but the blood system quickly recovers.
- ➤ 100-200 rem received in a short time will cause nausea and fatigue. 100-200 rem received over a long period will increase your chances of getting cancer.
- 200-300 rem received in a short time will cause nausea and vomiting within 24-48 hours. Medical attention should be sought.
- ➤ 300-500 rem received in a short time will cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea within hours. Loss of hair and appetite occurs within a week. Medical attention must be sought for survival; half of the people exposed to radiation at this high level will die if they receive no medical attention.
- > 500-1,200 rem in a short time will likely lead to death within a few days.
- > >10,000 rem in a short time will lead to death within a few hours.

Current clean-up cost for US/DOE facilities is estimated at \$350 billion for EPA standard of 15 mrem above background

(15 mrem is <5% of average natural background in USA)



 $ng(o)_3$

The adoption of the LNT model for regulating radiation exposure produced a large industry dedicated to the elimination of the imaginary risks of low to moderate radiation exposure.

A similar approach has been applied to chemicals that are carcinogenic in large doses, based on the assumption that they must be harmful at low doses also.

The only reasonable approach to safety regulation is that if a supposed danger is too small to measure, it is too small to worry about.

A.D. Frawley, Florida State U., 2000

Almost everything in the world contains some radioactivity, mostly of natural origins; but There is no accepted legal definition of what may be detectable as "radioactive," but of such a low public dose impact (i.e., health risk) as having little need for regulatory control



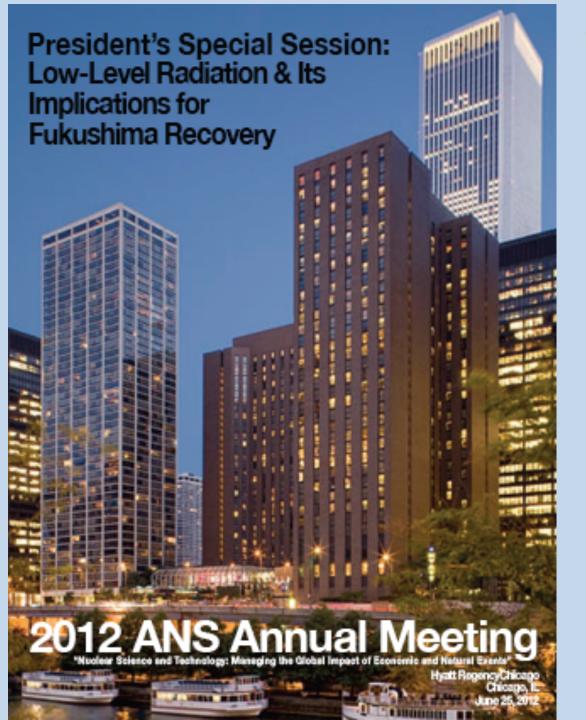
Challenge the Nuclear "Priesthood"

appropriately abbreviated "RadCon"

Embrace Radioactive Reality

(scene from 1970 movie "Beneath the Planet of the Apes")





What and where are any consequences?

If not now, when?

If not us, who?

 $ng(o)_3$



In radiation protection one ounce of gray matter outweighs one ton of lead

(F. Wachsmann, 1969)



Radioactive Earth History and Its Implications for Current Issues Norbert T. Rempe 1403 N. Country Club Circle, Carlebad NM 88220, LL

Norbert T. Rempe, 1403 N. Country Club Circle, Carlsbad NM 88220, USA, rempent@yahoo.com

Historical and local variations in the radioactivity of geologic materials and in the natural background levels of ionizing radiation in geologic environments are not widely or sufficiently appreciated.

Background radiation levels much higher than today's natural average likely played a role in early organic evolution and may do so again. U-235/U-238 ratios in Precambrian uranium ores were high enough that some fission reactors operated spontaneously long before Hahn, Meitner, Strassmann, und Fermi. Little to no dispersal of fission products from such reactors and from uranium deposits in general demonstrates geologic isolation of radioactive waste to be a reasonable practical solution.

Ignorance and insufficient acknowledgement of the "marriage between geology and radioactivity" (G. Kirsch, 1928) breed irrational fear and opposition to anything nuclear or radioactive. An antinuclear geologist should therefore be an oxymoron.

Radiation-driven Ecosystems



Fusion is the process that takes place in stars like our Sun.
Whenever we feel the warmth of the Sun and see by its light, we are observing the products of fusion. We know that all life on Earth exists because the light generated by the Sun produces food and warms our planet.

Therefore, we can say that fusion is the basis for our life

http://www.lbl.gov/abc/Basic.html

The lowest cost source can only be the energy released from the most basic reactions of all, nuclear fusion and fission

//newenergyandfuel.com/http:/newenergyandfuel/com/2009/08/11/solvingthe-energy-issue-in-a-nutshell/ Such is the extent of nuclear anxiety that even scientists seem to forget our planet's radioactive history.

Life began nearly four billion years ago under conditions of radioactivity far more intense than those that trouble the minds of certain present-day environmentalists.

James Lovelock, in Bruno Comby (2006), Environmentalists for Nuclear Energy (www.ecolo.org/aa_tiroir/Nuclear-en.doc)

GEOLOGIE UND RADIOAKTIVITÄT

DIE RADIOAKTIVEN VORGÄNGE ALS GEOLOGISCHE UHREN UND GEOPHYSIKALISCHE ENERGIEQUELLEN

VON

GERHARD KIRSCH

PRIVATDOZENT AN DER UNIVERSITÄT WIFN
11. PHYSIKALISCRES INSTITUT

MIT 28 ABBILDUNGEN



WIEN UND BERLIN VERLAG VON JULIUS SPRINGER 1928 "...theories - (that are) the youngest children of the marriage between geology and radioactivity

. . . :

from the foreword:

1928

Diese letzteren als die jüngsten Kinder aus der Ehe zwischen Geologie und Radioaktivität weisen naturgemäß mehr Hypothetisches auf als die radioaktiven Altersbestimmungsmethoden. Wir haben daher den

83% of present surface heat flow is due to radioactive decay of U, Th, and K

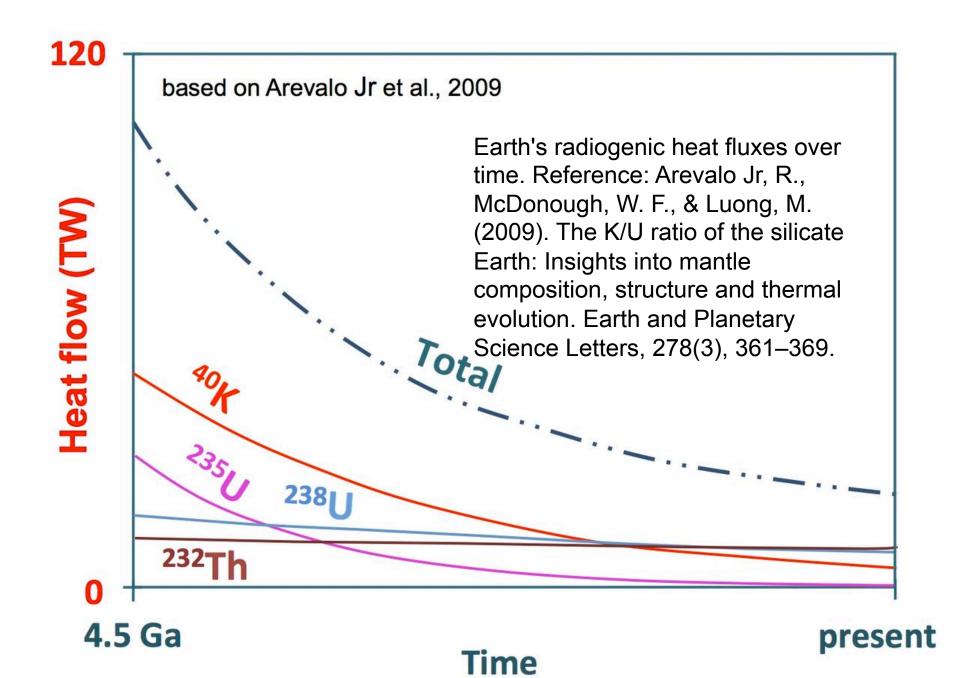
http://www.und.edu/org/ihfc/Gosnold_AAPG07.ppt#316,18,Global Heat Flow

Geothermal energy is the ethical energy source for the future

http://www.heatflow.und.edu/Gosnold2Geothermal.ppt#263,1,Geothermal Energy is the Ethical Energy Source for the Future

Not everybody realizes that geothermal energy is just another name to describe the radioactivity of our planet

(Bertrand Barré, 2005)

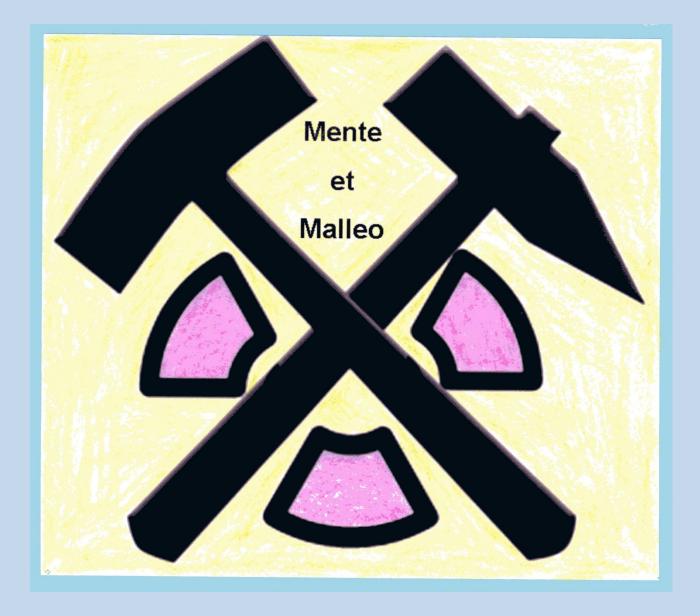


Nature solved the radioactive waste "problem" 2 billion years ago.

Any state is a "nuclear" state.

An educated "anti-nuclear" person is an oxymoron.

William C. Clark, 1980: "Neither the witch hunting hysterics nor the mindlessly rigid regulations characterizing so much of our present chapter in the history of risk management say much for our ability to learn from the past"



An anti-nuclear geologist is an oxymoron

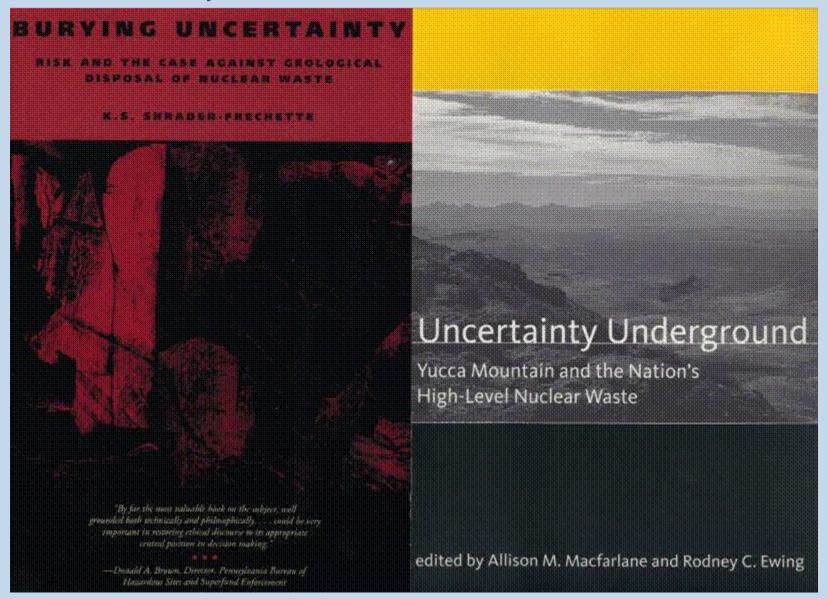
We must acknowledge:

- 1. Any time we use the bathroom, we engage in radioactive waste disposal
- 2. If we do not teach about Oklo
 (and natural nuclear reactors pet to be discovered),
 we commit educational malpractice
- 3. Geologic disposal and isolation of dangerous (including radioactive) waste is a fait accompli
 - An anti-nuclear geologist is an oxymoron

Cottage Industry in Uncertainty

1993 University of California

2006 MIT

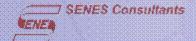


Some Final Thoughts #2

The goal of science is the gradual removal of prejudices; which is belief in the absence of evidence

- Niels Bohr

Atomic physics and human knowledge. John Wiley 1958 p 31





It is, indeed, perhaps the greatest prospect of humanistic studies to contribute through an increasing knowledge of the history of cultural development to that gradual removal of prejudices which is the common aim of all science.

Niels Bohr, Atomic Physics and Human Knowledge (1958).

Romantics might like to think of themselves as being composed of stardust.

Cynics might prefer to think of themselves as nuclear waste.

Simon Singh, Big Bang: The Origin of the Universe, p. 389 (Fourth Estate 2004)

It is difficult to get a man to understand something when his salary depends upon his not understanding it.

Upton Sinclair



...but it is not impossible, and we have a professional and moral obligation to join or even spearhead the challenge to the status quo

Insistence on, and cadaverous compliance with, regulations without continuously questioning and justifying their factual and rational basis is the last refuge of the lazy, incompetent, and malevolent