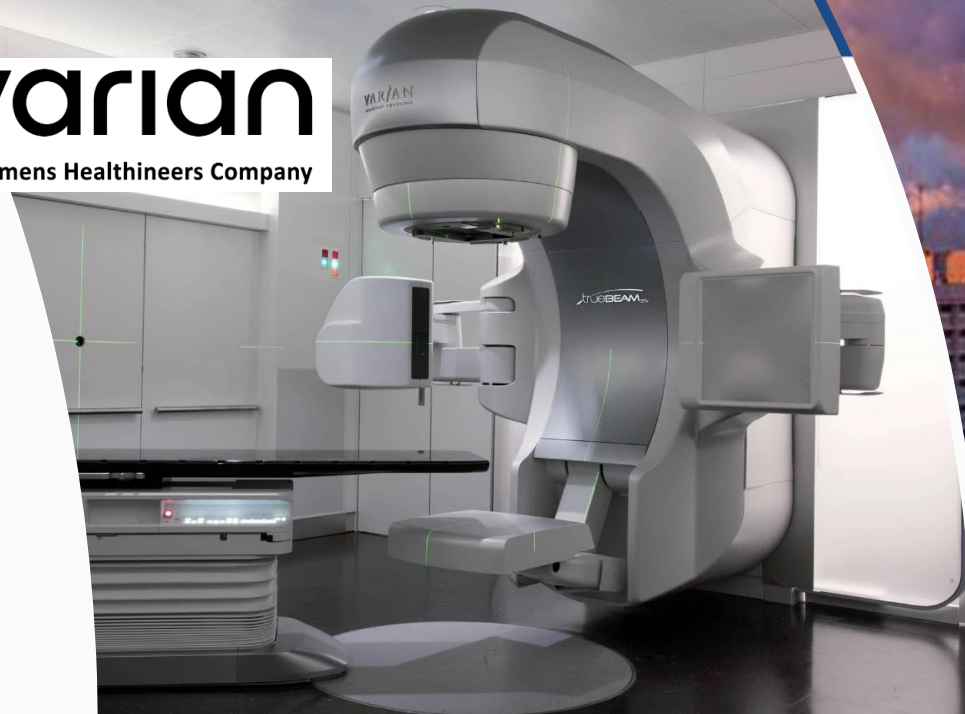


**varian**  
A Siemens Healthineers Company



## Alvin Gan

### Credentials:

- Certified Safety Professional (CSP)
- Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)
- Advanced Radiation Safety Officer certificate (Australia's Nuclear Science & Technology Organization – ANSTO)







**Ergonomics &  
Hygiene 2023**

*Collaboration for Sustainable  
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# Will Ionising Radiation turn me into

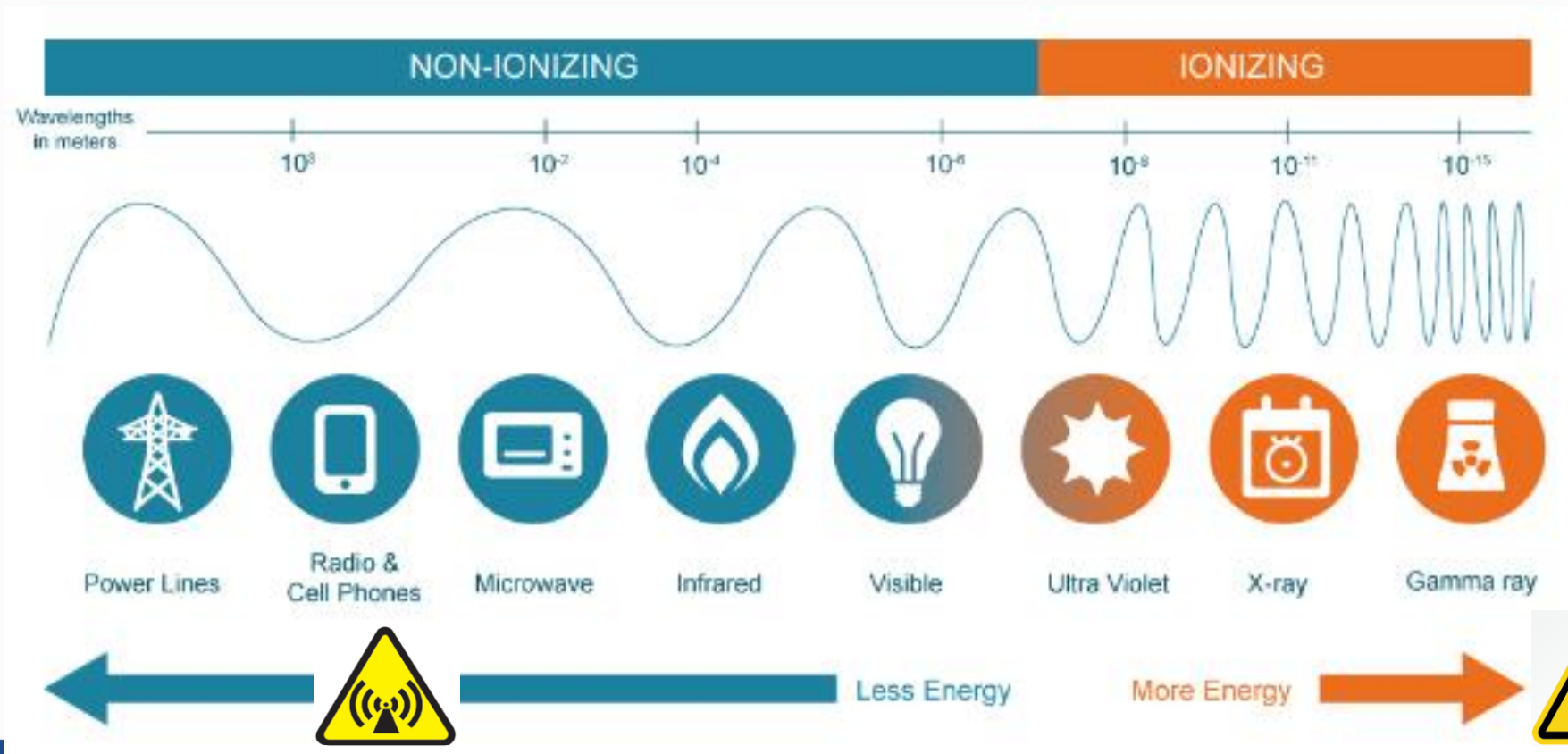
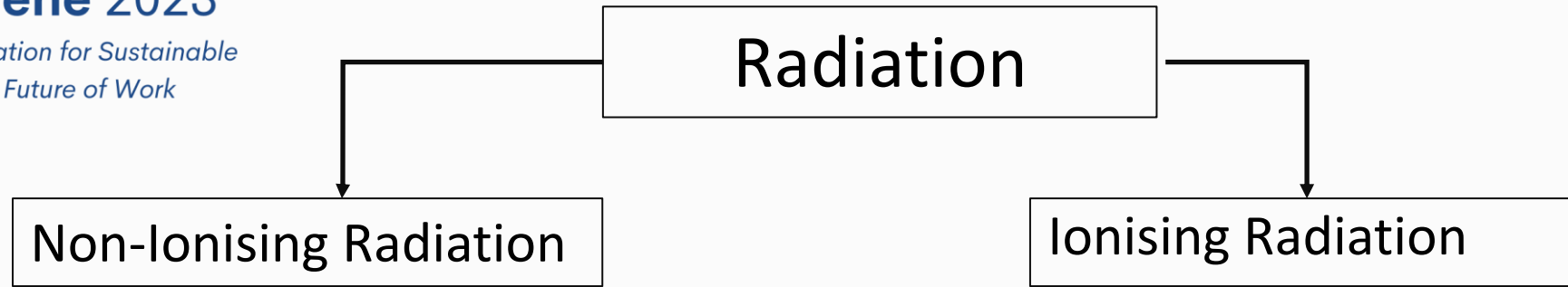


**THE INCREDIBLE  
HULK**

?

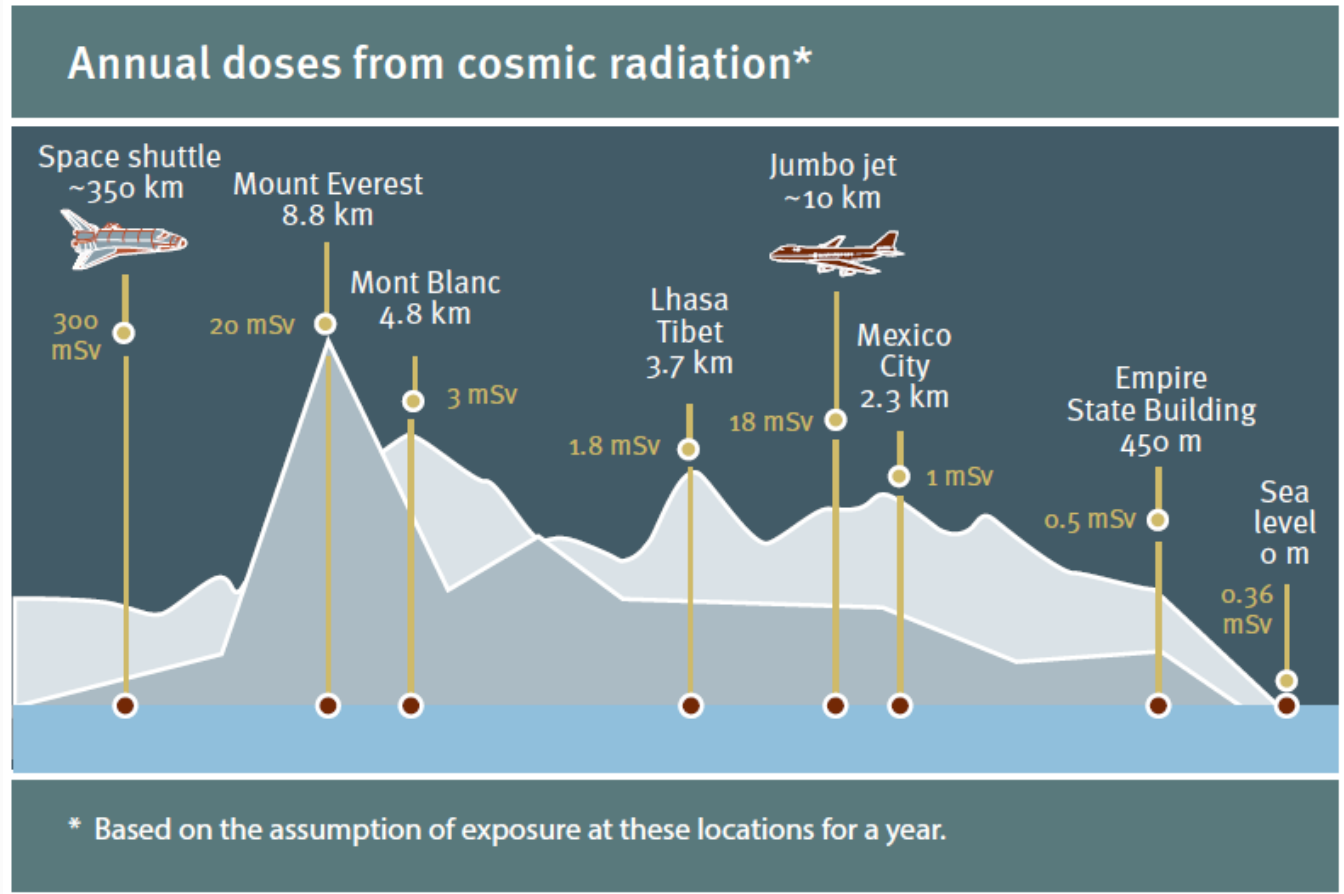
Fundamentals 101:  
Radiation Safety and  
Protection

# Introduction on Radiation



# Sources of Radiation (Natural & Man-made)

# Radiation Sources (Natural)



A 10-hour flight (New York–Paris round trip) would expose a person to about 0.05 mSv. (approx. equal to a routine chest x-ray)

Credit:  
<https://www.env.go.jp/en/chemi/rhm/basic-info/1st/pdf/basic-1st-02-05-09.pdf>

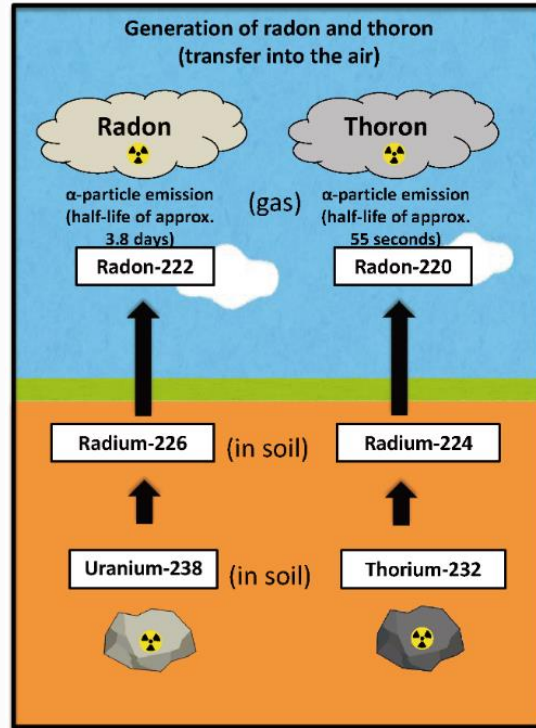
Source credit: United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)  
<https://www.unscear.org/unscear/en/publications/radiation-effects-and-sources.html>



# Radiation Sources (Natural)



Natural radioactivity in soils



Radon



Thoron

NORM (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material)

# Radiation Sources (Natural)



**Natural  
Radioactivity  
in Food**

Bananas have naturally high-levels of potassium and a small fraction of all potassium (K-40) is radioactive.

Credit:

Mirion <https://www.mirion.com/discover/knowledge-hub/articles/education/naturally-occurring-radiation-norm>

US EPA

[https://www.epa.gov/radtown/natural-radioactivity-](https://www.epa.gov/radtown/natural-radioactivity-food#:~:text=Like%20bananas%2C%20Brazil%20nuts%20contain,in%20which%20they%20are%20grown.)

[food#:~:text=Like%20bananas%2C%20Brazil%20nuts%20contain,in%20which%20they%20are%20grown.](https://www.epa.gov/radtown/natural-radioactivity-food#:~:text=Like%20bananas%2C%20Brazil%20nuts%20contain,in%20which%20they%20are%20grown.)

# Radiation Sources (Man-made)



**Medical  
radiation**



**Workplace  
Radiation**



**Radioactivity  
in the  
environment**



# Medical Radiation

## Example: Difference between the imaging scans (head)

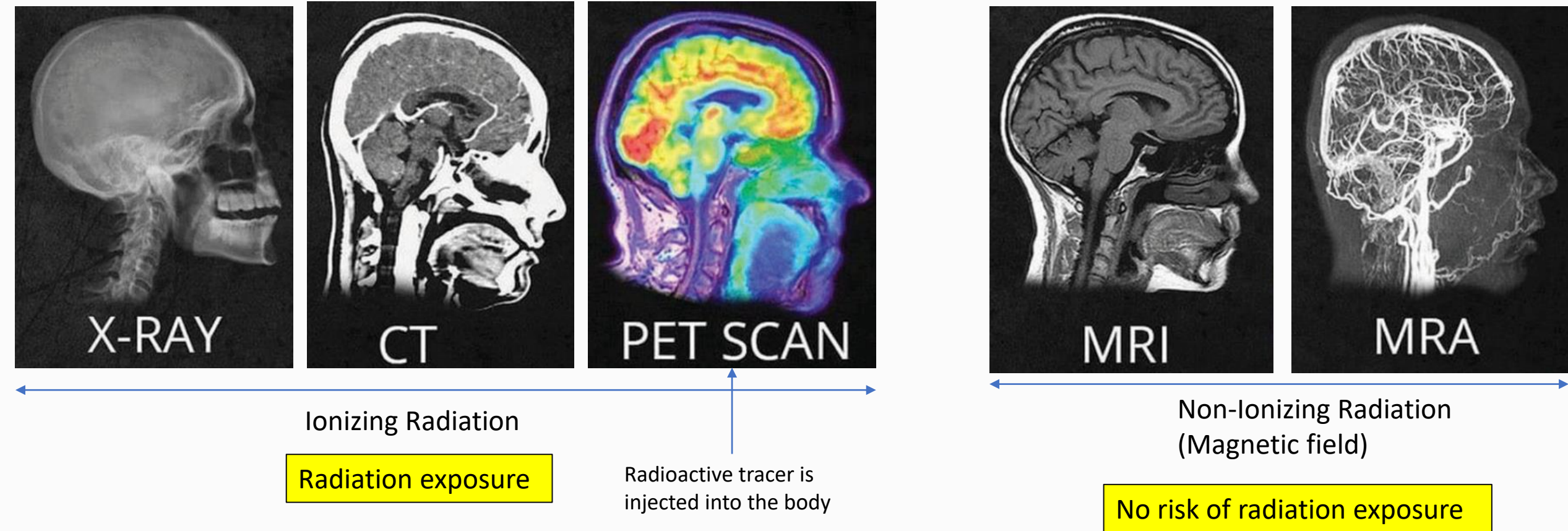


Image credits: Michael S. Tehrani, M.D.

<https://sdbif.org/whats-the-difference-between-all-the-different-head-scans/>

# Workplace Radiation



Industrial Radiography with sealed source



Radiometric gauges (density, level etc) with sealed source



Nuclear Medicine/ Radiopharmaceuticals (unsealed source)



Linear Accelerator – Photon (X-ray), Proton, Electron (External Beam Radiation Therapy)



X ray imaging machines – Tomography, Fluoroscopy, Radiography



X-ray irradiator

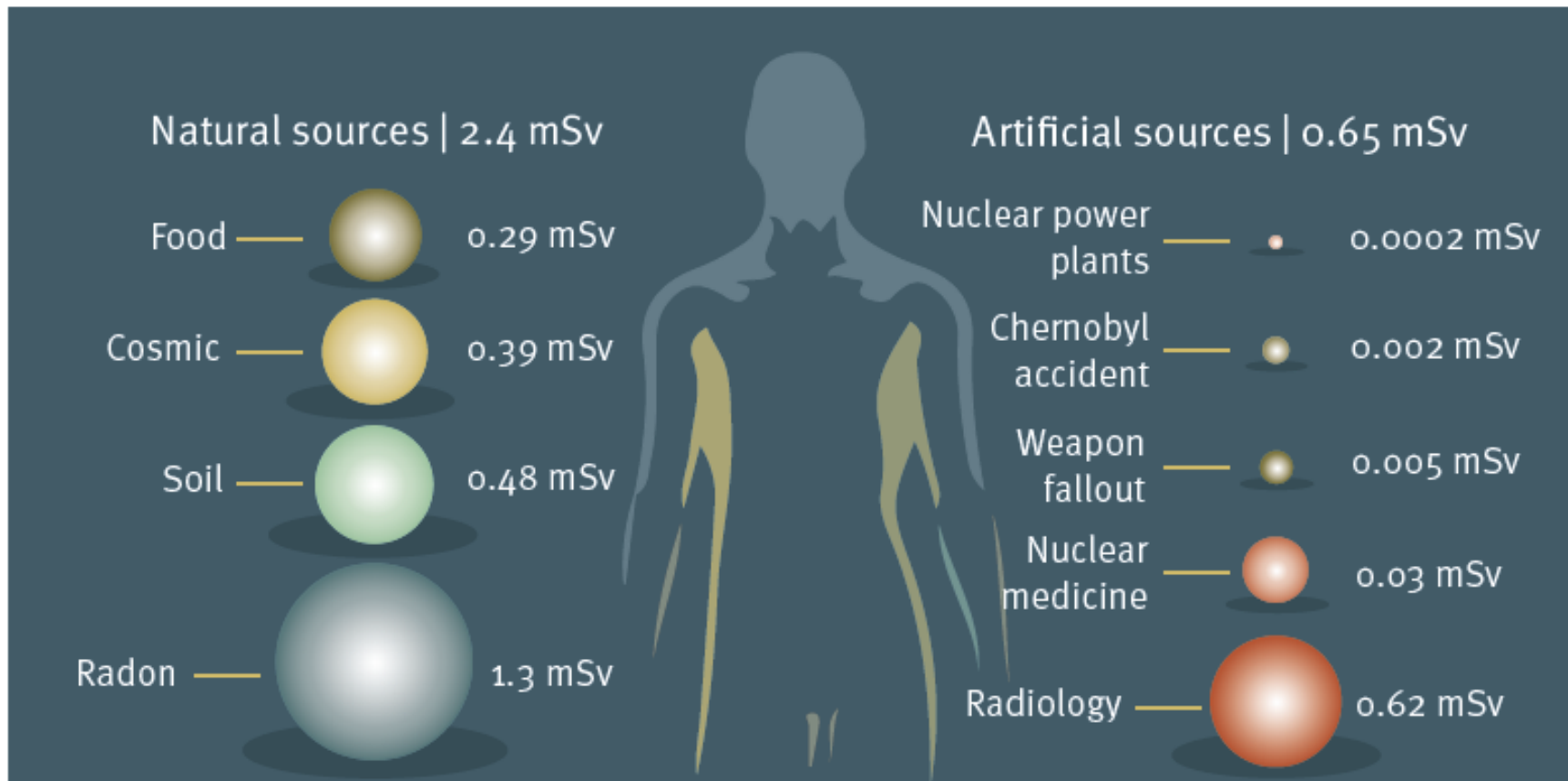


X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Equipment



High Dose Rate (HDR) Brachytherapy afterloader (sealed sources)

## Average public exposure by radiation sources\*



\* Rounded estimates of the effective dose to a person in a year (world average).

Source credit: United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)  
<https://www.unscear.org/unscear/en/publications/radiation-effects-and-sources.html>



# Radiation Safety & Protection Regulatory Governance Framework

# Principal International Organizations



**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION**

Founded 1928



**IAEA**

International Atomic Energy Agency

Set up 1957



**United  
Nations**

**Scientific Committee on the  
Effects of Atomic Radiation**

Set up 1959



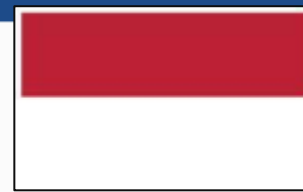
**National Council on Radiation  
Protection and Measurements**

Founded 1929  
(US-centric)

**DISCLAIMER: This is not  
an exhaustive list**



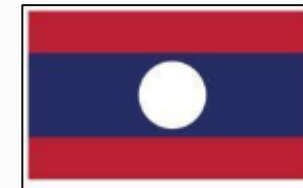
Radiation Protection and Nuclear Science Group (RPNSG)



اوتوري تي كېغسان كسلامتن  
كصيجتن دان عالم سكيتر  
Safety, Health and Environment  
National Authority



Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)



Ministry of Science and Technology - MOST  
(Dissolved as of March 2021)

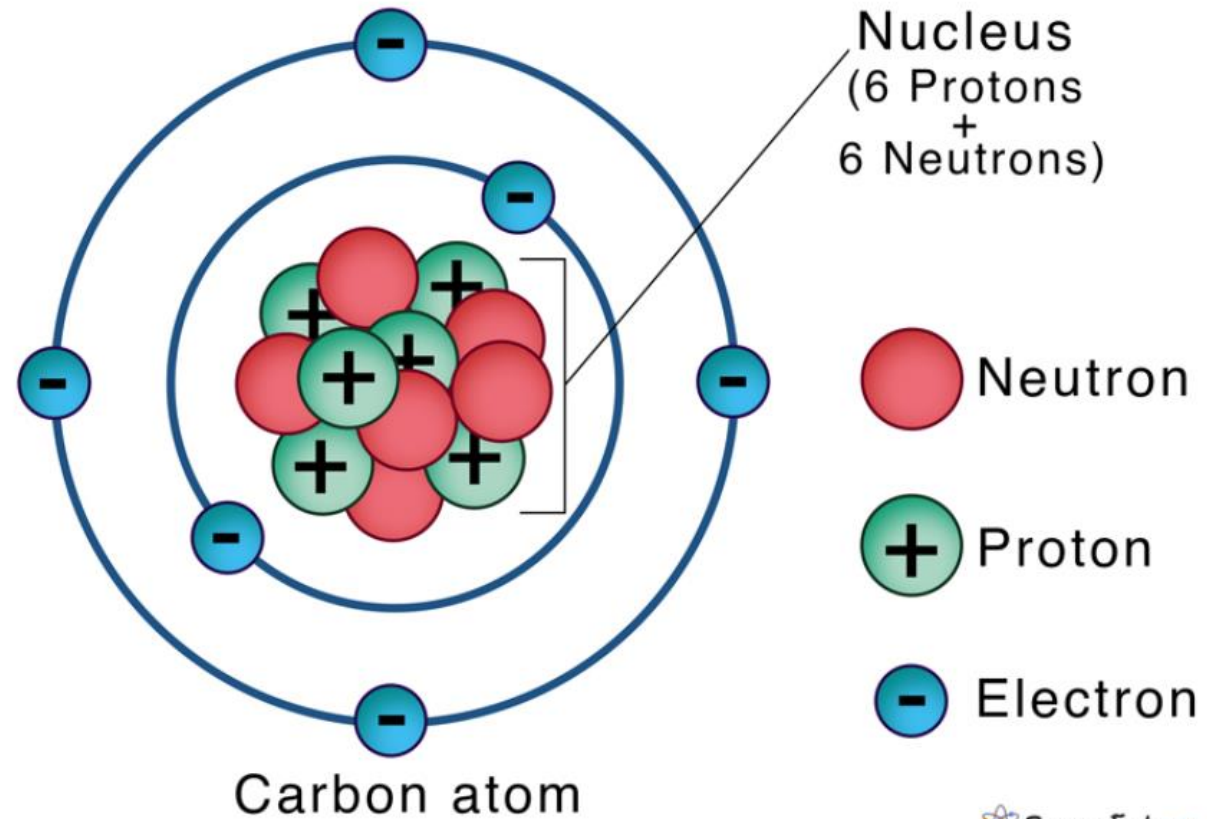
<https://laotiantimes.com/2021/03/01/government-of-laos-dissolves-ministry-of-science-and-technology/>

DISCLAIMER: This is not an exhaustive list



# What is Radioactive Material/ Radioisotope?

# Structure of atom



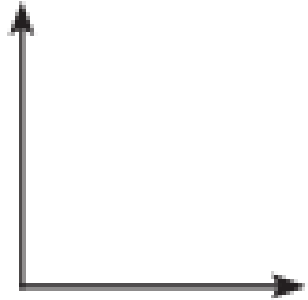
**Carbon -12**

No. of Protons **Z = 6**

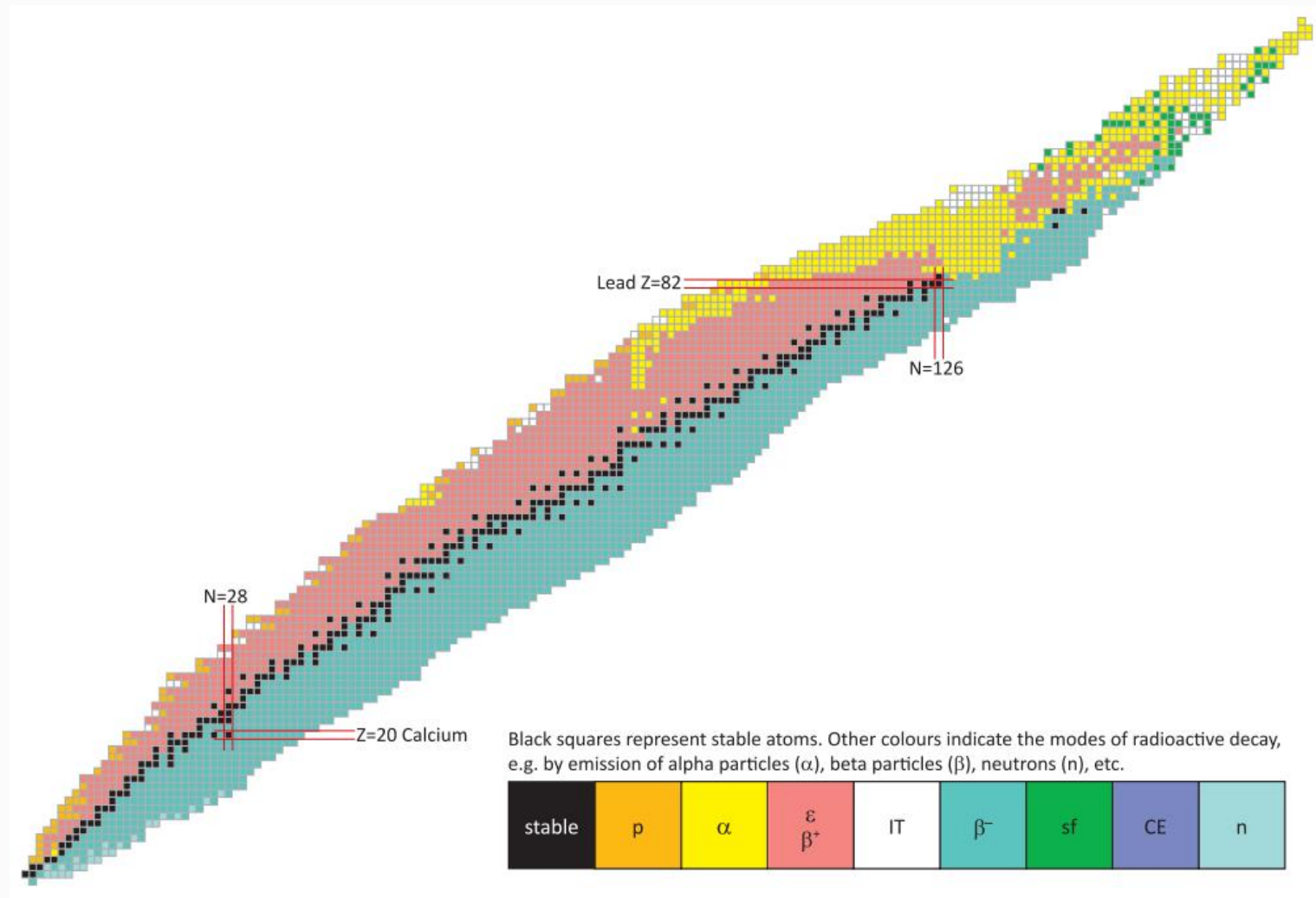
No. of Neutrons **N = 6**

# Chart of Nuclides

Number of protons (Z)

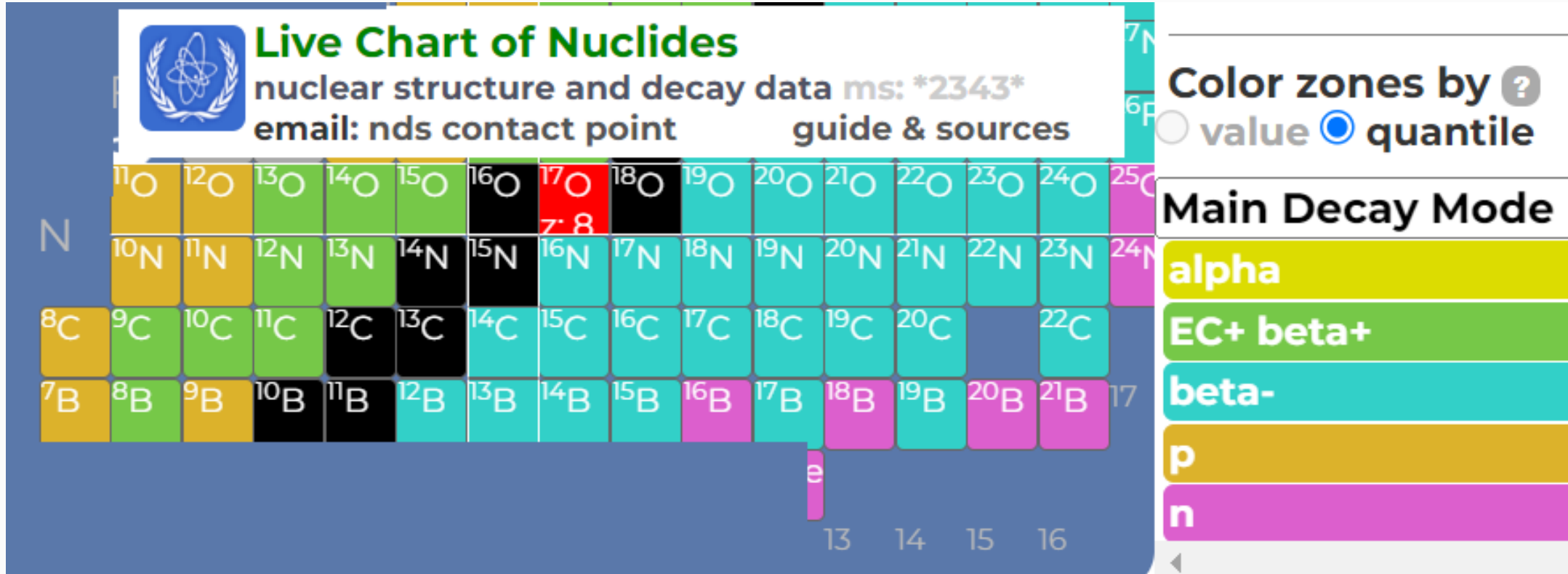


Number of neutrons (N)

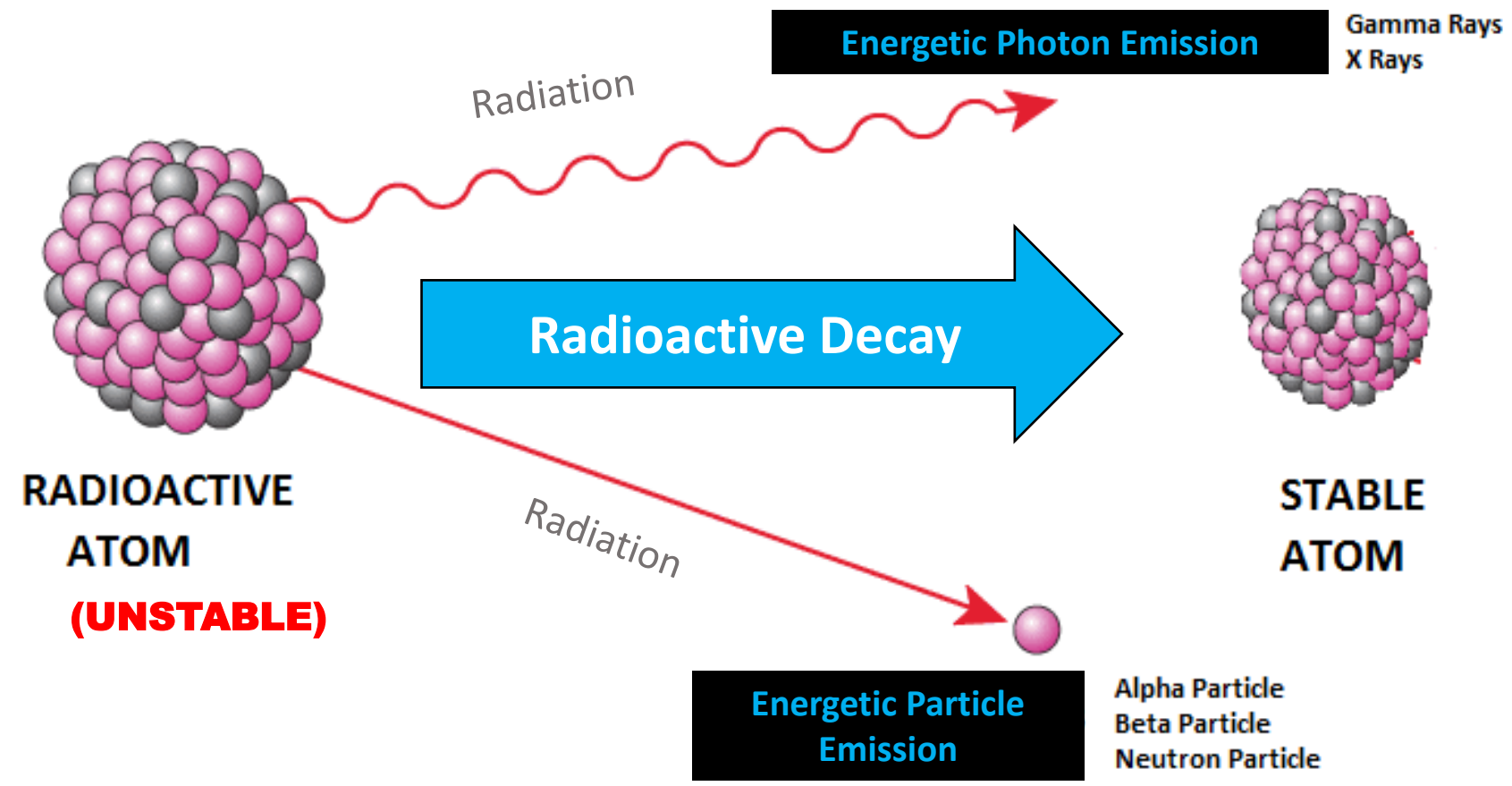




# Chart of Nuclides (Radioisotope/ Radioactive)



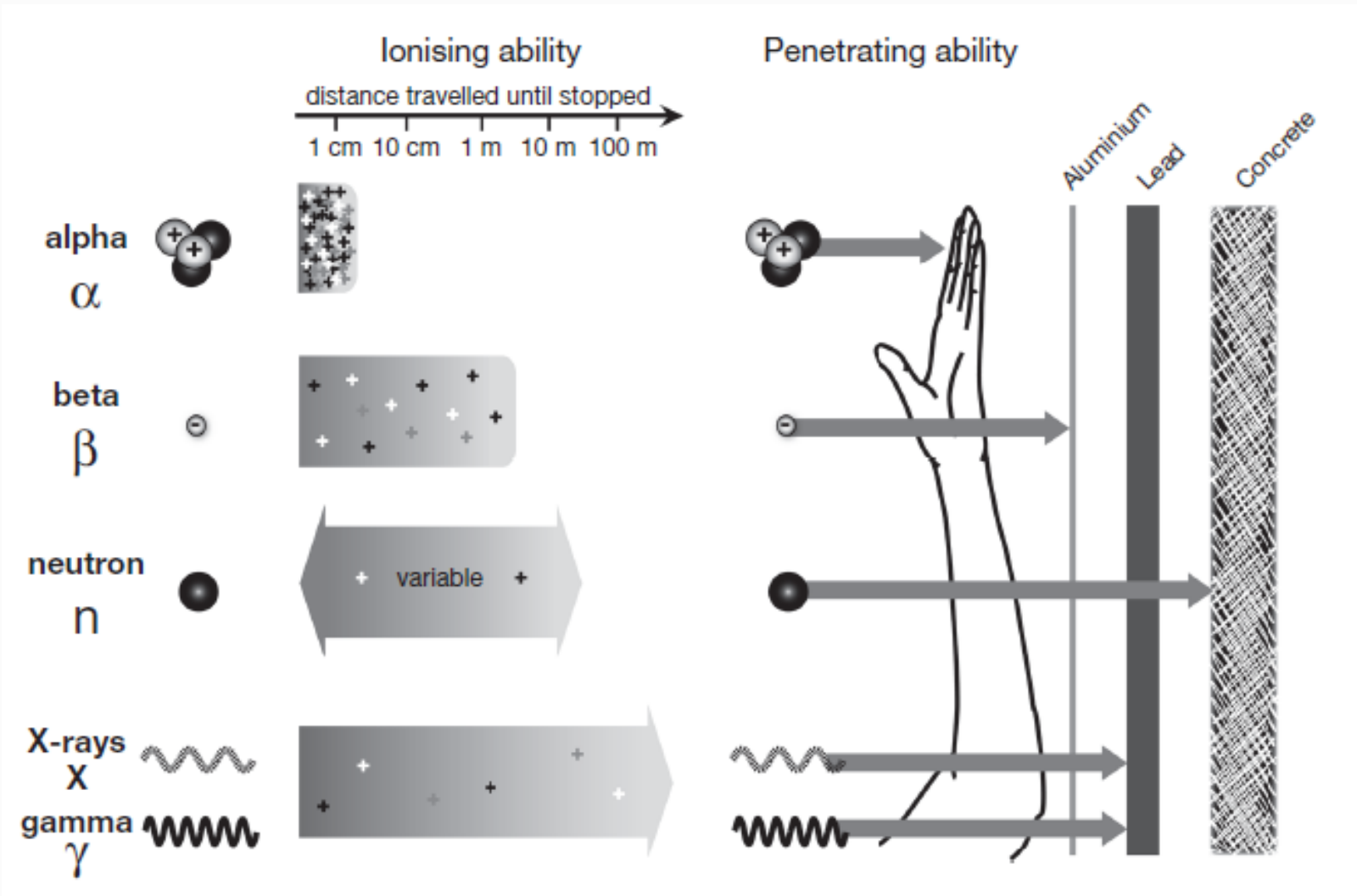
# What is Radioactive Materials?



## Ionizing Radiation

Sufficient energy to break chemical bonds and/or remove electrons from atoms

# Ionising ability/ Penetrating ability





# Radiation Measuring Units

# Measuring Radiation

- There are four different but interrelated units for measuring radioactivity, exposure, absorbed dose, and dose equivalent. These can be remembered by the mnemonic **R-E-A-D**, as follows:
  - **R**adioactivity
  - **E**xposure
  - **A**bsorbed dose
  - **D**ose equivalent (or effective dose)

# Measuring Radiation

- **Radioactivity**

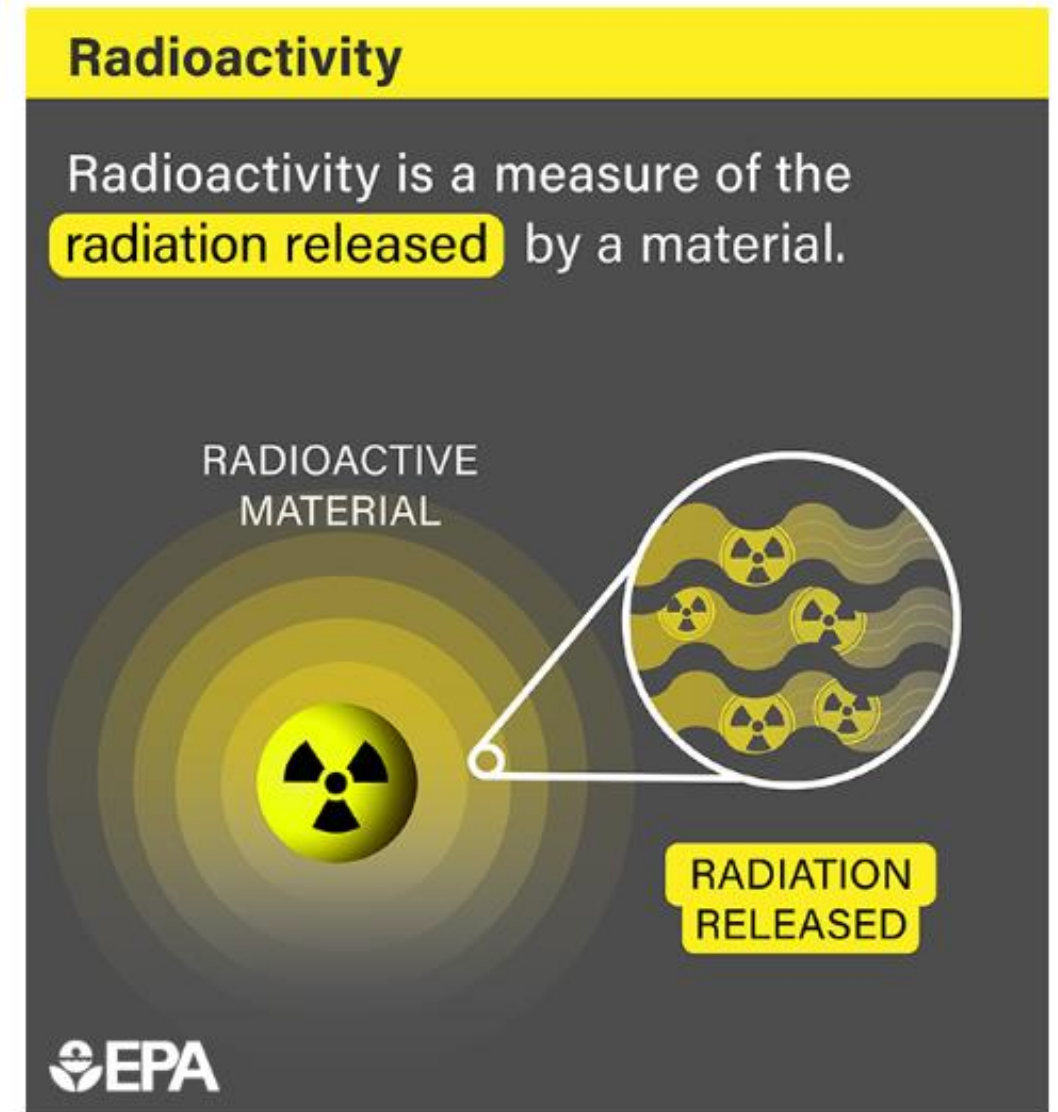
- The rate of ionizing radiation being released by a radioactive material
- Represents how many atoms in the material decay in a given time period
- Units of measure

SI Unit – **Becquerel (Bq)**

US unit – **Curie (Ci)**

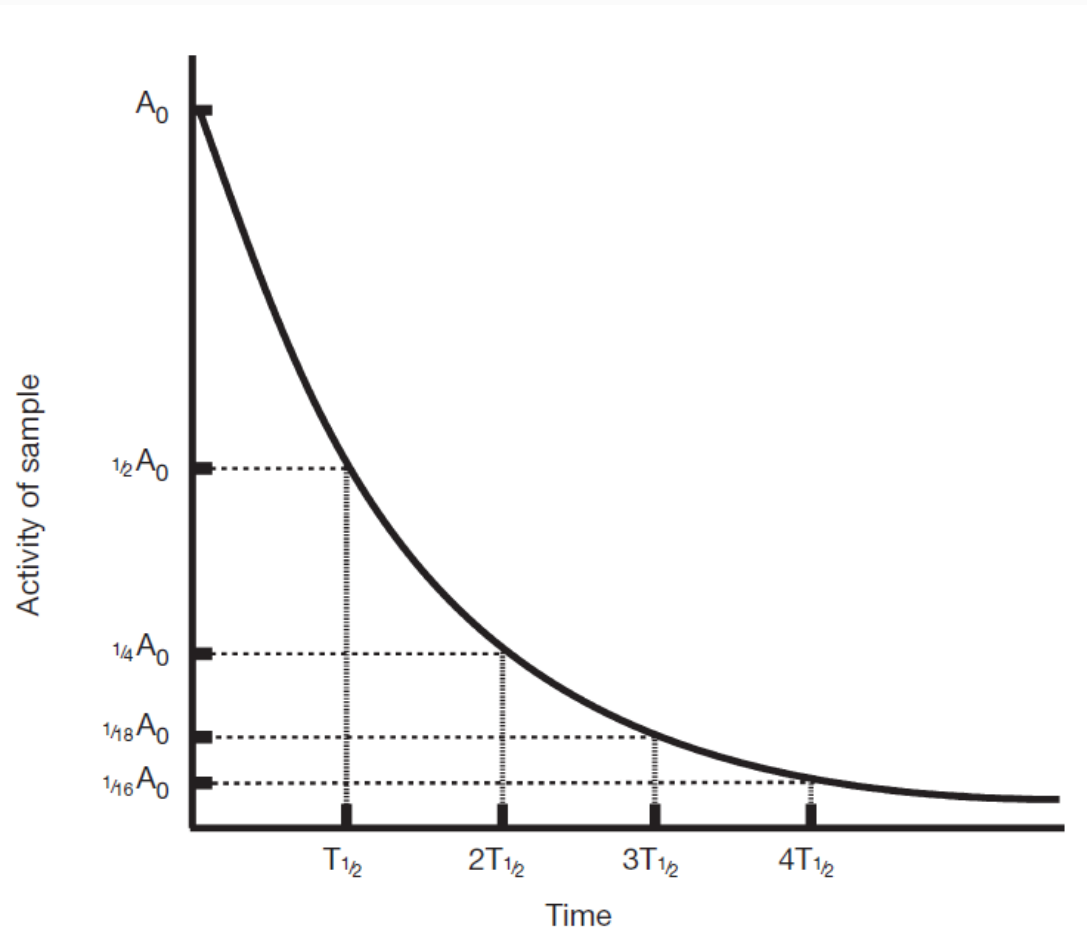
1Bq = 1 disintegration/ second (1dps)

1 Ci =  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  Bq



Credit: [Radiation Terms and Units | US EPA](#)

# Radioactivity – Half Life



The pattern of radioactive decay

Radioactive decay is an exponential process and the Activity at time  $t$  can be calculated:

$$A = A_0 / 2^N$$

$A_0$  = Original Activity (Bq or Ci)

$A$  = Activity at time  $t$

$N$  = the number of half lives completed in time,  $t$  ( $N = t/T_{1/2}$ )

$T_{1/2}$  = **Half-life**: the time for half of the unstable atoms to become stable.



# Measuring Radiation

- **Exposure**

- the amount of radiation traveling through the air.
- Many radiation monitors measure exposure
- Units of measure

SI Unit – Coulomb/kilogram (C/kg)

US unit – Roentgen (R)

# Measuring Radiation

- **Absorbed dose**

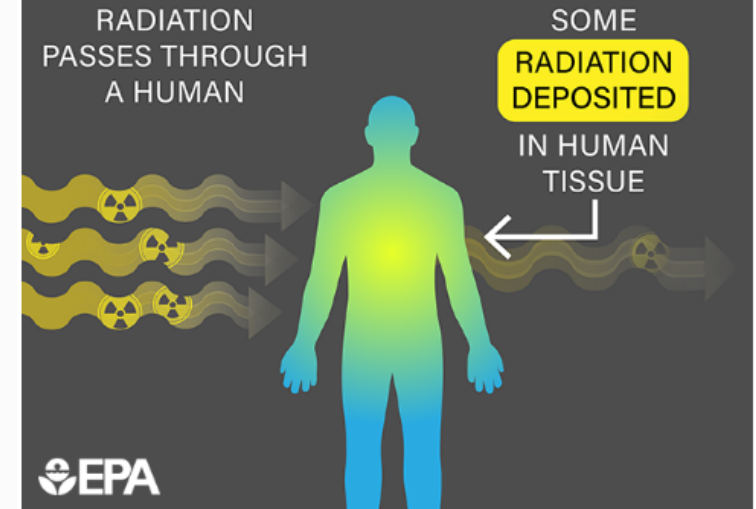
- the amount of radiation absorbed by an object or person (that is, the amount of energy that radioactive sources deposit in materials through which they pass).
- Units of measure
  - SI Unit – Gray ([Gy](#))
  - US unit – radiation absorbed dose ([rad](#))

$$1 \text{ Gy} = 100 \text{ rads}$$

Credit: [Radiation Terms and Units | US EPA](#)

## Absorbed Dose

Absorbed dose measures ionizing radiation absorbed .



## Using Absorbed Dose

**Common Use** Measuring dose from medical equipment

**Units** Gray (Gy), Rad (rad)

### Examples



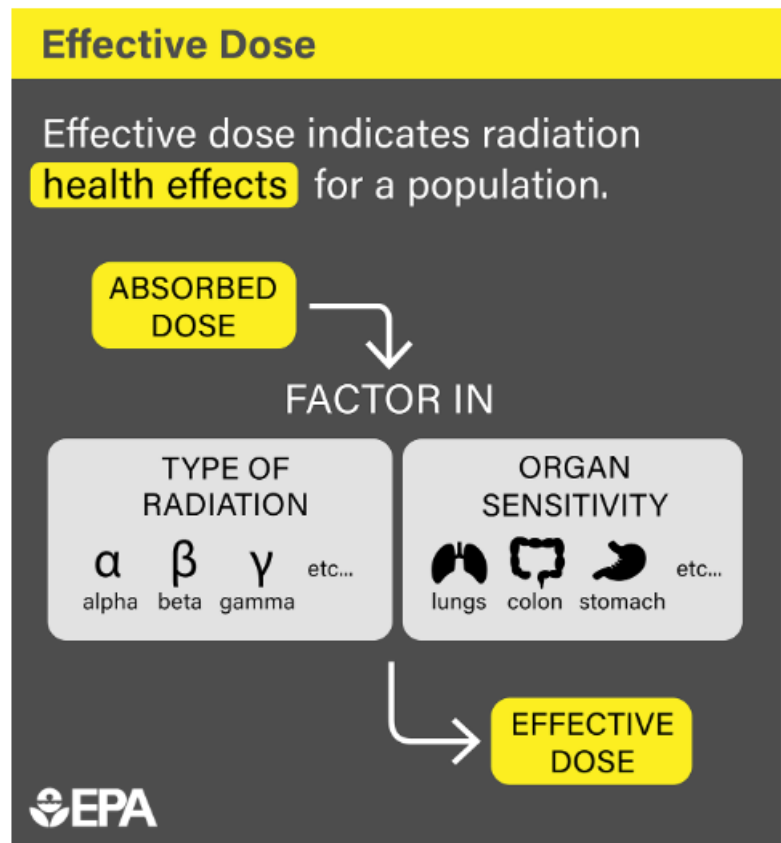
**Dose to the lens of eyes from a brain CT scan**  
≈ 60 mGy or 6 rad

- **Dose equivalent (or effective dose)**


- Measure the absorbed dose, but also takes into account the biological effectiveness of the radiation, which is dependent on the radiation type and energy.
- Units of measure
  - SI Unit – Sievert (Sv)
  - US Unit – Roentgen equivalent man (rem)

1 Sv = 100 rem

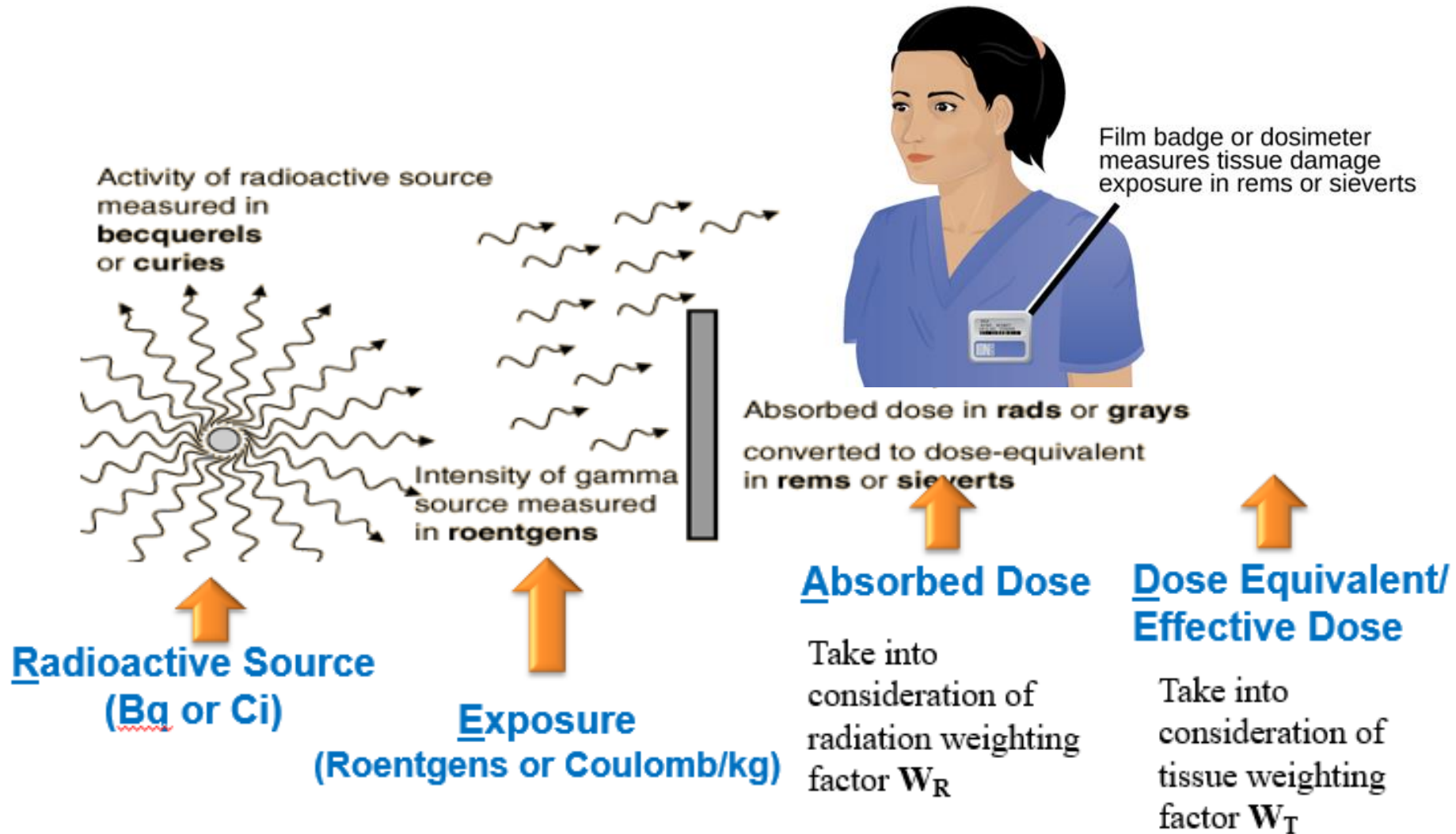
Credit: [Radiation Terms and Units | US EPA](#)



**Using Effective Dose**

<b>Common Use</b>	Used to set protective levels for groups of people.
<b>Units</b>	Sievert (Sv), Rem (rem)
<b>Examples</b>	 <p><b>Worker radiation limit</b> 50 mSv or 5 rem over one year</p>

# Measuring Radiation



Human Body receives a **DOSE** from radiation **EXPOSURE**



# Measuring Radiation

## Radiation Weighting Factor $W_R$

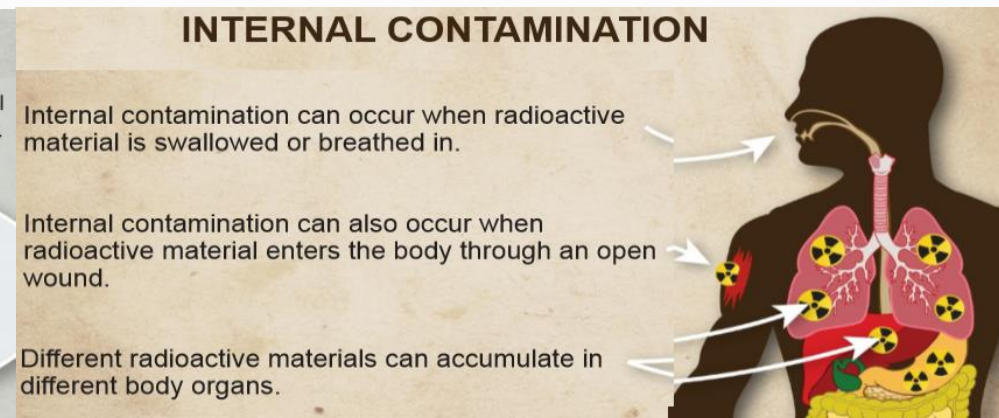
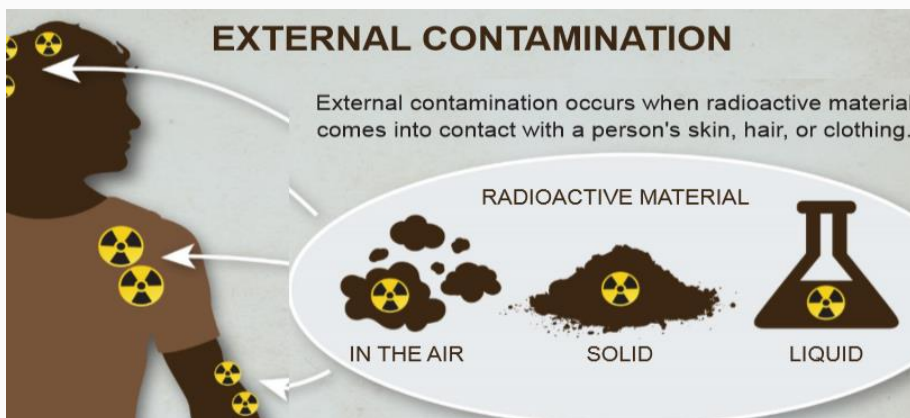
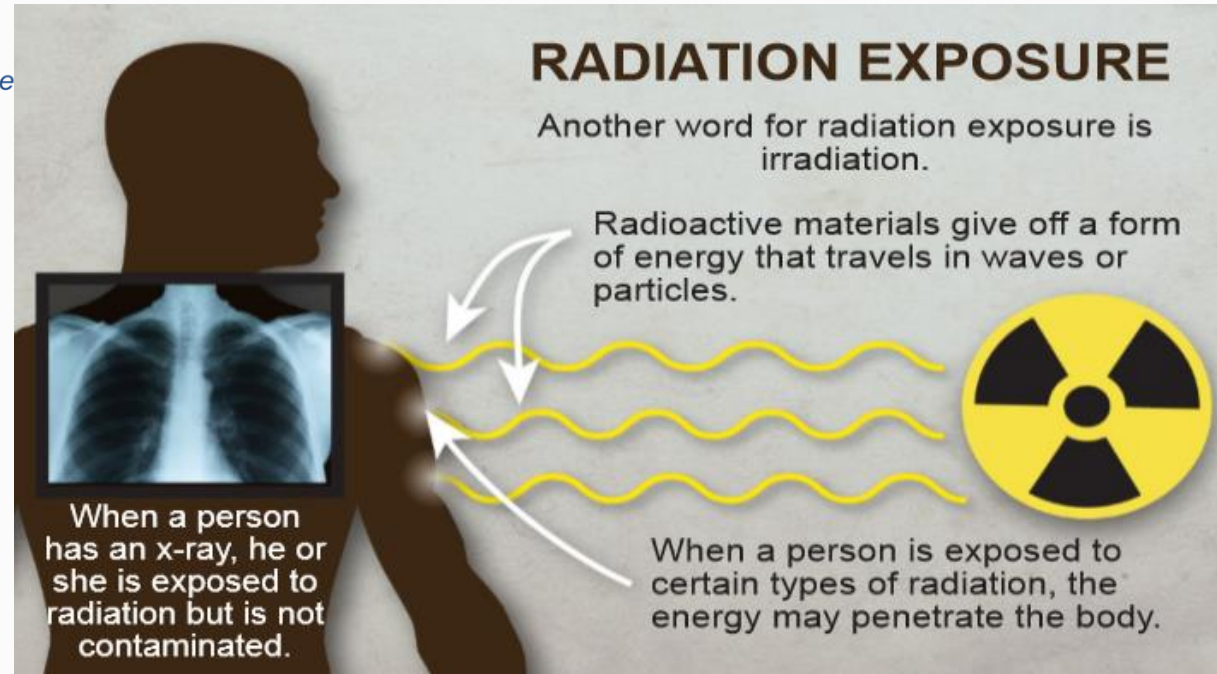
Type of Radiation	Radiation Weighting Factor, $W_R$
beta	1
alpha	20
x-rays	1
$\gamma$ -rays	1
neutrons < 10 keV	5
neutrons (10 keV – 100 keV)	10
neutrons (100 keV – 2 MeV)	20
neutrons (2 MeV – 20 MeV)	10
neutrons >20 MeV	5

## Tissue Weighting Factor $W_T$

Tissue	$W_T$
Lung	0.12
Colon	0.12
Bone marrow	0.12
Stomach	0.12
Breast	0.12
Gonads	0.08
Bladder	0.04
Liver	0.04
Oesophagus	0.04
Thyroid	0.04
Skin	0.01
Bone Surfaces	0.01
Salivary glands	0.01
Brain	0.01
Remainder	0.12
<b>Total (Whole body)</b>	<b>1</b>

- ▶ Non-specialized cells that are rapidly cells (blood forming cells, cells lining in stomach) – less resistant to radiation
- ▶ Specialized and slow dividing cells (brain, muscle, nerve cells) more resistance to radiation

# Exposure vs Contamination



**The body receives RADIATION DOSE in both cases (exposure or contamination)**

# Radiation Dose and Biological Effects

# Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation



Credit: United States CDC website

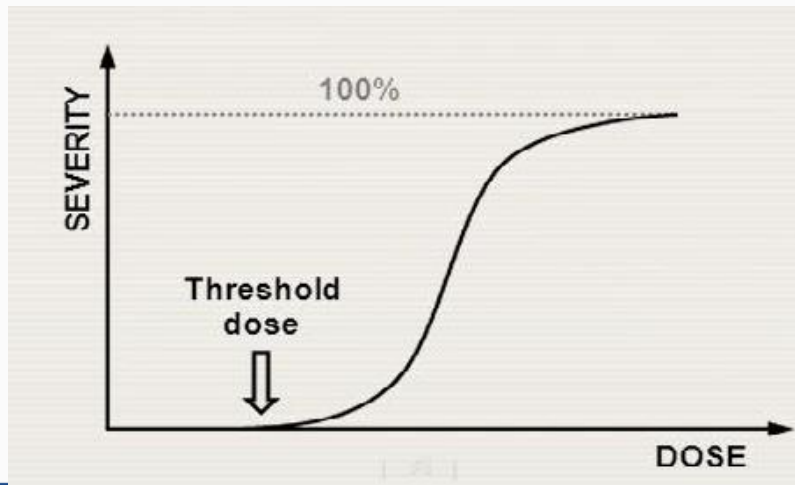




# Biological Effects of Ionising Radiation

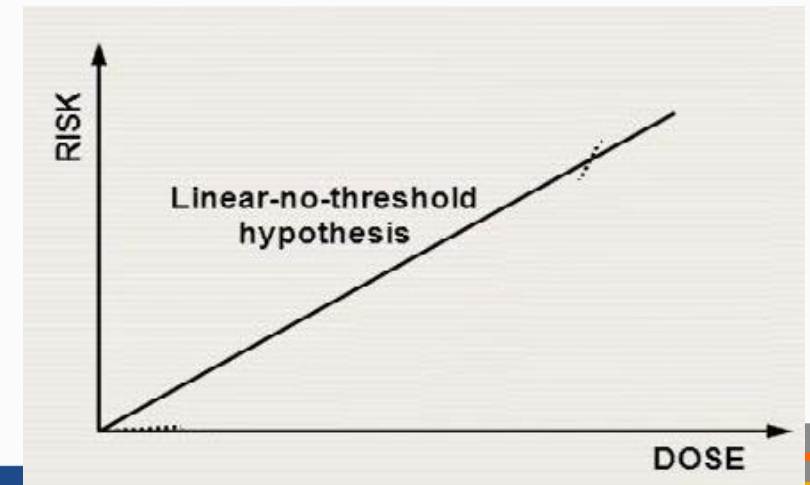
## Deterministic effects (early health effects)

- Threshold Limit, above which effects are clinically observable
- Severity increases with dose
- E.g. Acute radiation sickness (ARS)/ radiation poisoning, nausea, skin reddening, sterility, and cataract formation



## Non-deterministic/ stochastic effects (late health effects)

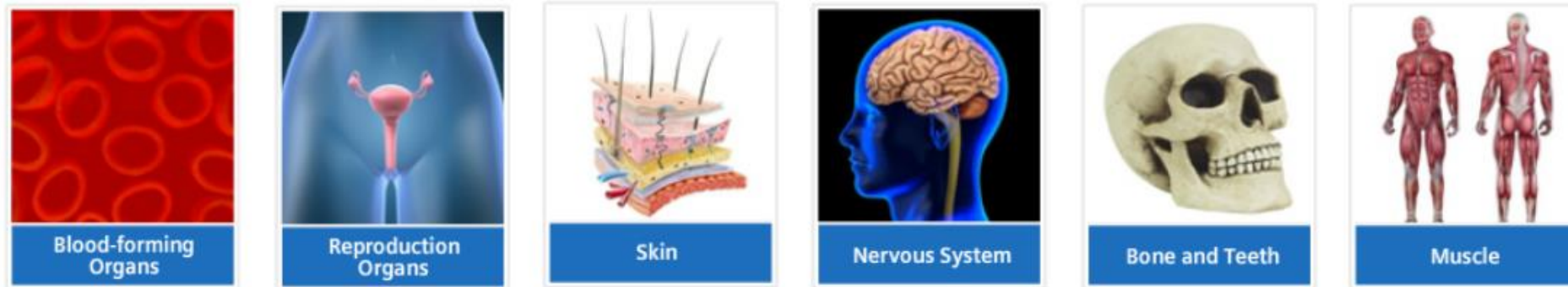
- ▶ No Threshold Limit
- ▶ Probability of occurrence increases with dose
- ▶ Severity is independent of dose
- ▶ Late effects, often decades after exposure
- ▶ E.g. Cancer, leukemia, and genetic changes



# Radiosensitivity

## Cell Sensitivity

Cells that are actively dividing are more sensitive to radiation, and are less able to repair damage. These include:

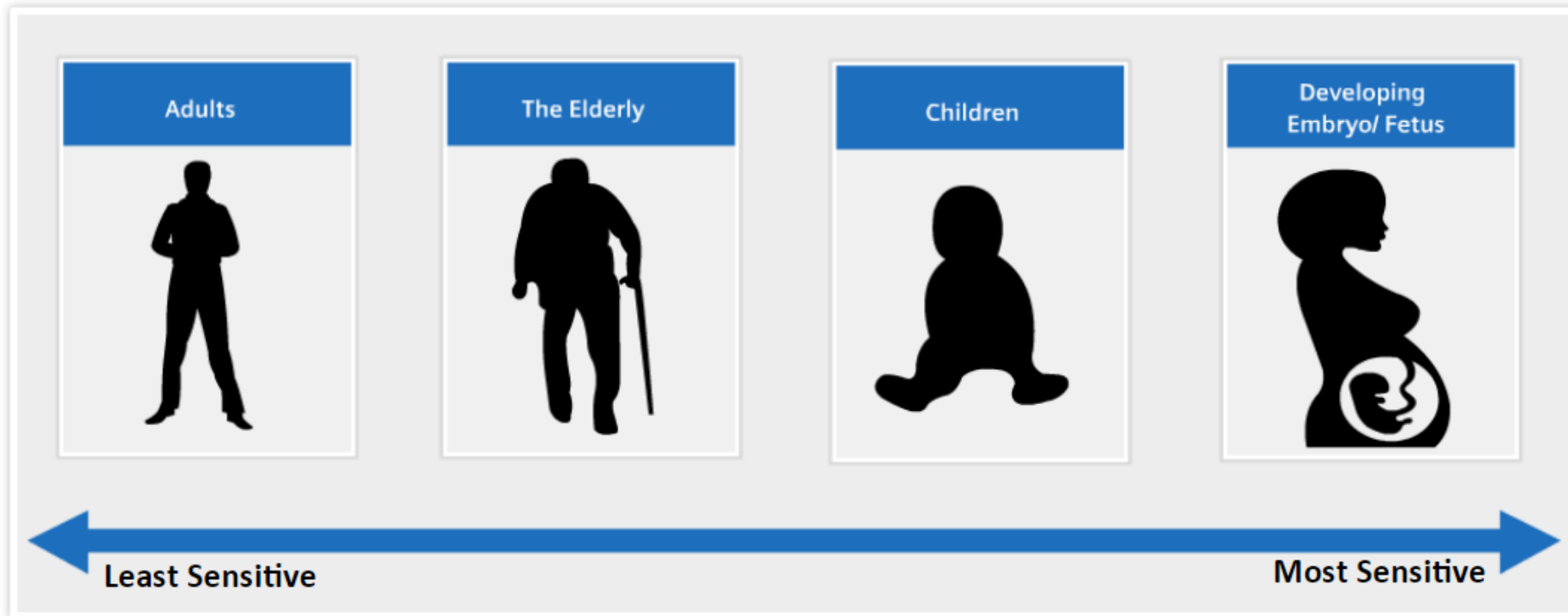




# Radiosensitivity

## Individual Sensitivity

Some individuals are more sensitive to radiation than others.



# Putting a scale to radiation dose



# Putting a scale to radiation dose

**4 – 5 Sv**

Lethal dose with a 50% risk within 30 days (LD50/30)

**2 Sv**

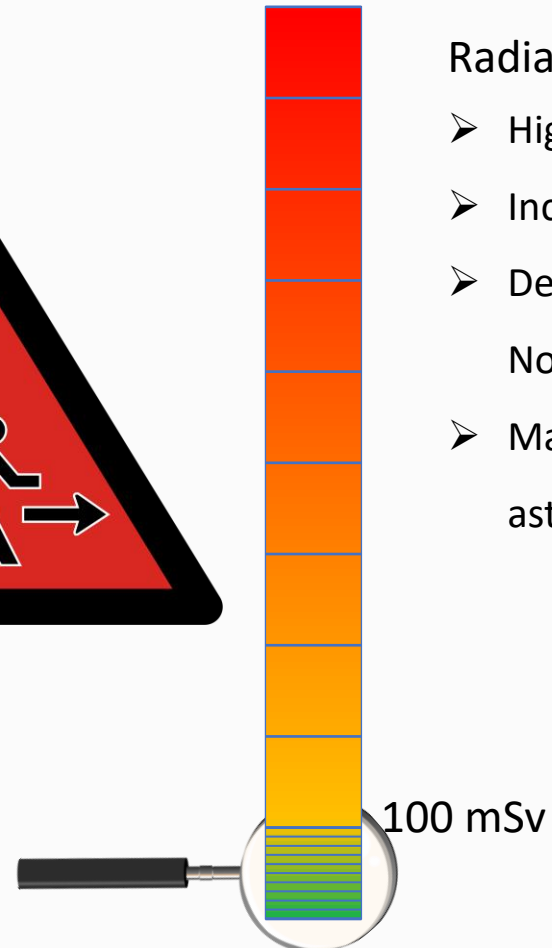
Severe Radiation Poisoning (Usually fatal)

**1 Sv (1000mSv)**



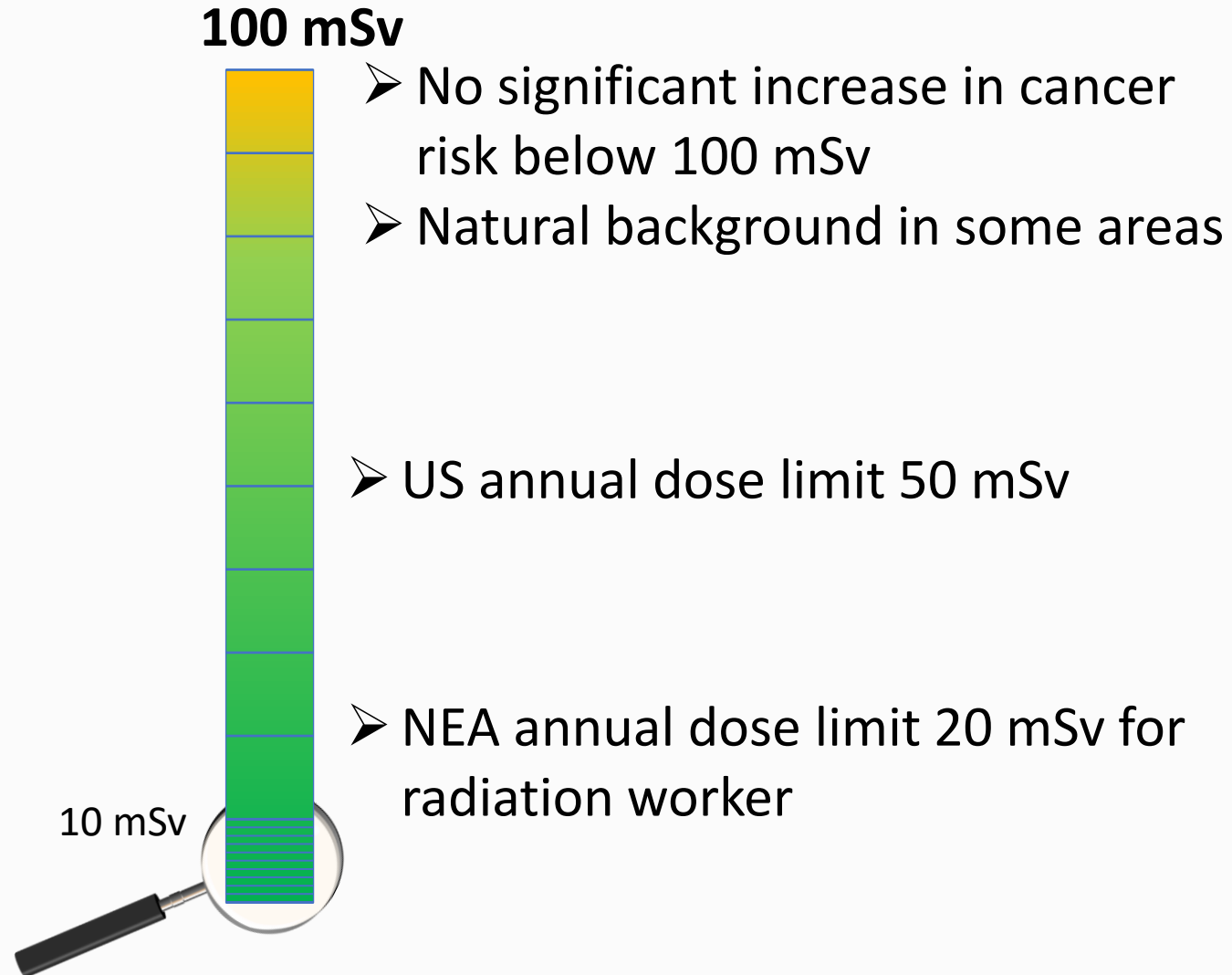
Radiation Dose 1 Sv:

- High dose
- Increased risk of getting cancer (5%)
- Deterministic effects (Acute Radiation Sickness) – Not fatal
- Maximum allowed radiation exposure for NASA astronauts over their career

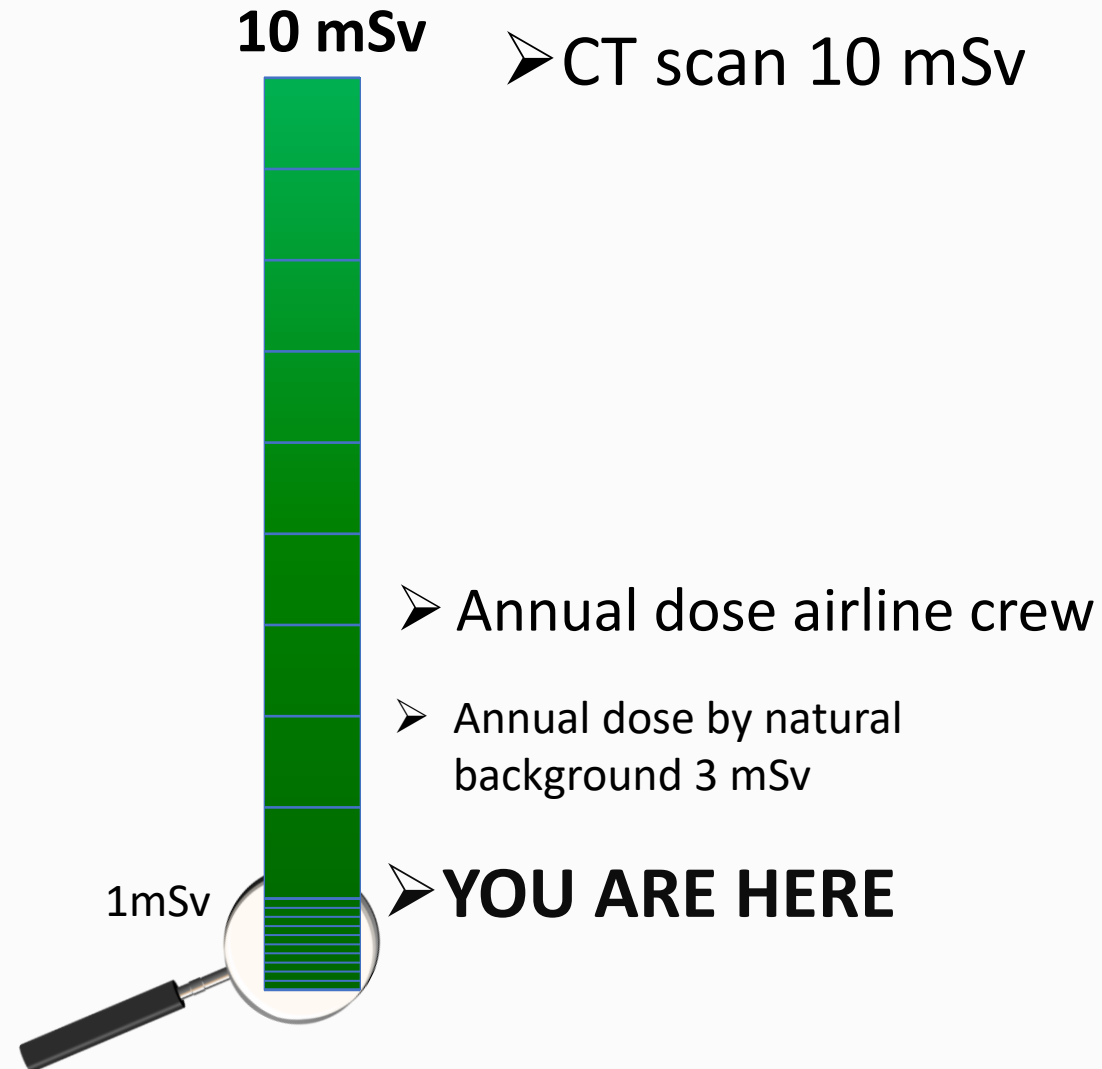


- Lowest yearly dose likely linked to increased cancer risk

# Putting a scale to radiation dose



# Putting a scale to radiation dose

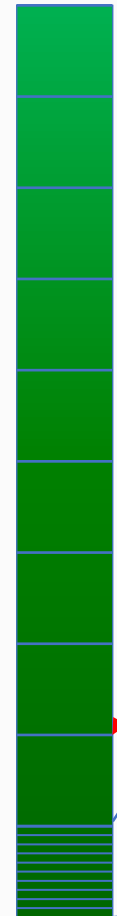




# Putting a scale to radiation dose

1 mSv

➤ Dose limit for general public



➤ Yearly dose by potassium in the body

80  $\mu$ Sv – living in a solid house

75  $\mu$ Sv – flight FRA-SFO

40  $\mu$ Sv – additional dose to Tokyo after Fukushima

20  $\mu$ Sv – lung x-ray

10  $\mu$ Sv – daily dose by background radiation

1  $\mu$ Sv – using a CRT screen for a year

0.1  $\mu$ Sv – eating one banana ( $^{40}\text{K}$ )

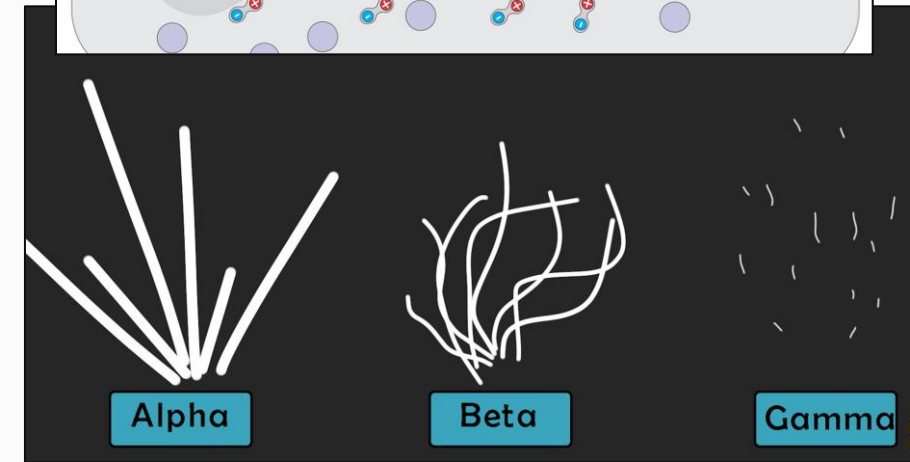
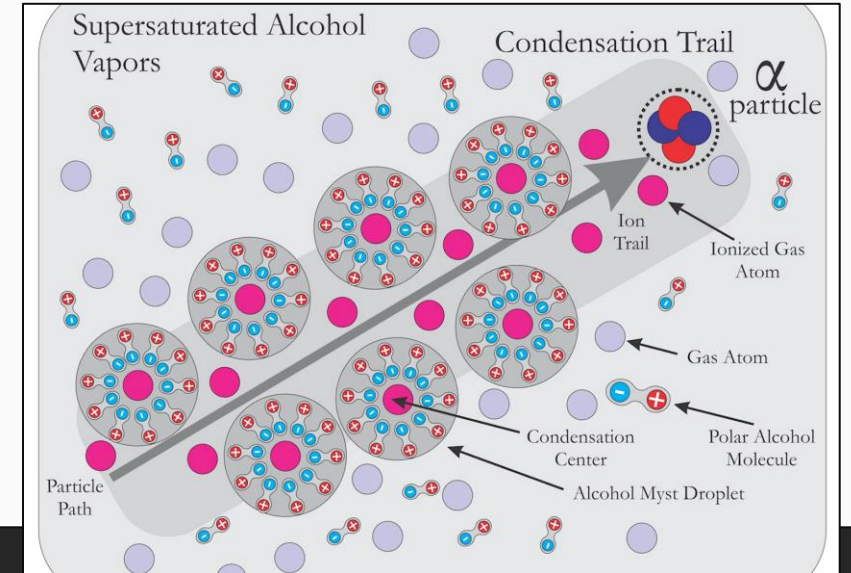
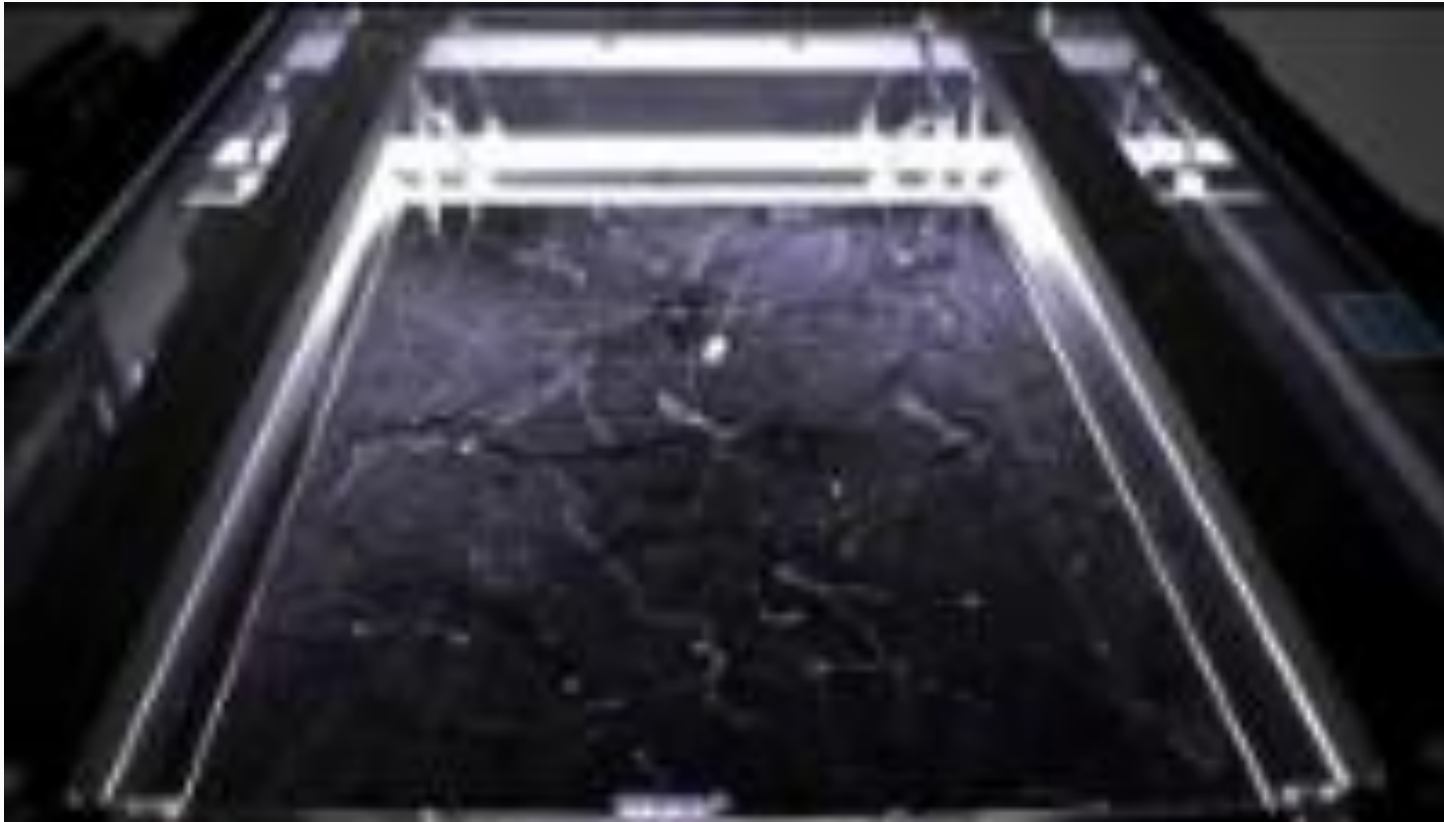
0.05  $\mu$ Sv - Sleeping next to someone

100  $\mu$ Sv



# How do you “see” radiation?

Only natural radioactivity (background)



Video credit: Nuledo Cloud Chambers

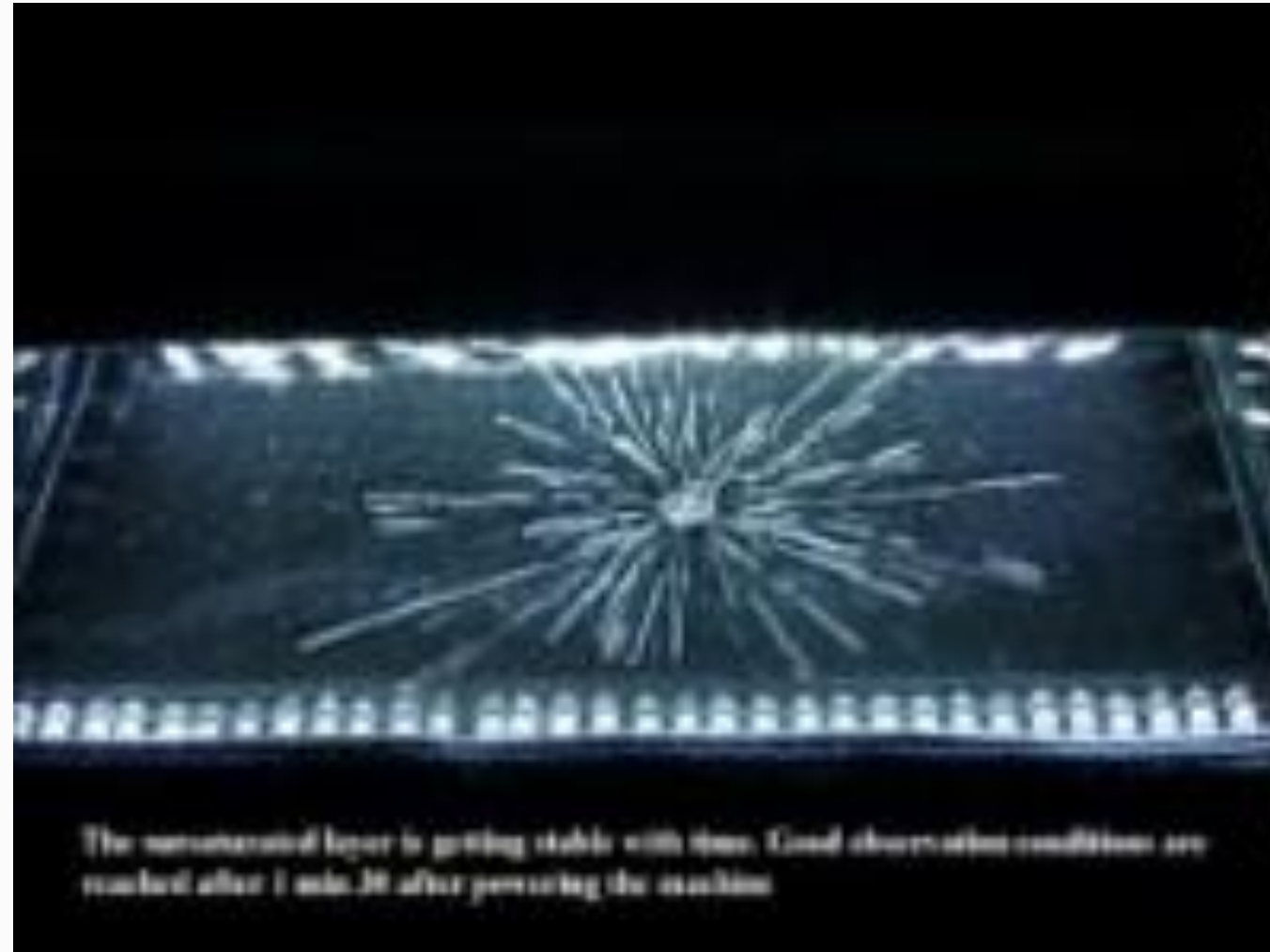
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i15ef618DP0>

Picture credits: The Action Lab

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7VH9l4hgbII>

# How do you “see” radiation?

With radioactive material



Video credit: Clouduyab  
[https://www.youtube.com/  
watch?v=XGNvAEtYZkw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGNvAEtYZkw)



# Radiation Detection/Monitoring

No single type of instrument can be used to detect or measure all types of radiation.

Radiation detection or measuring instruments are all based on one of four types of detector which, with associated electronic circuitry, may be used to indicate count rate, dose rate or accumulated dose:

- ionization chamber;
- proportional counter;
- Geiger–Muller tube;
- scintillation counter.



# Radiation Detection/Monitoring



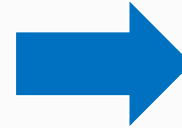
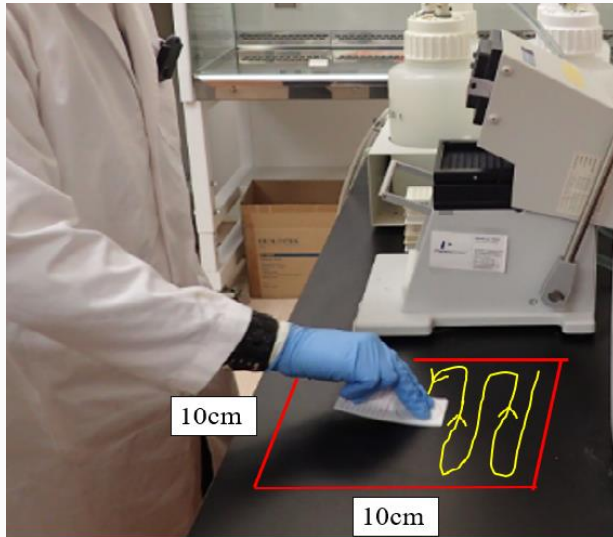




# Ergonomics & Hygiene 2023

Collaboration for Sustainable Health in Future of Work

# Radiation Detection/Monitoring



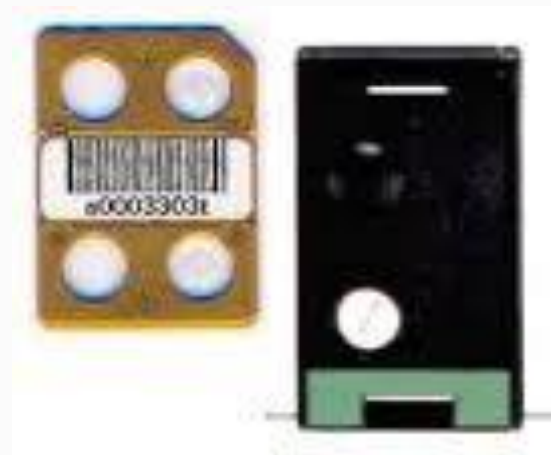
Liquid Scintillation Counter





# Personal Dose Monitoring

## TLDs (Passive) Whole Body Badge



## Ring Badge



## Electronic Personal Dosimeters (Active)



# Radiation Safety & Protection



# Radiation Safety & Protection

# ALARA



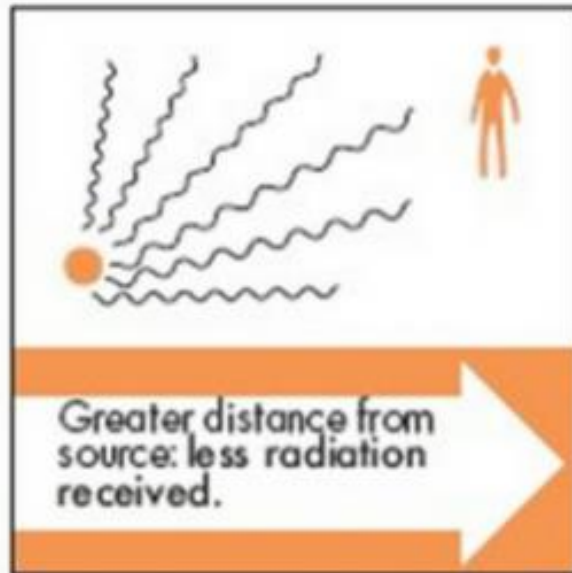
**As Low As Reasonably Achievable**

# Principles of Radiation Protection

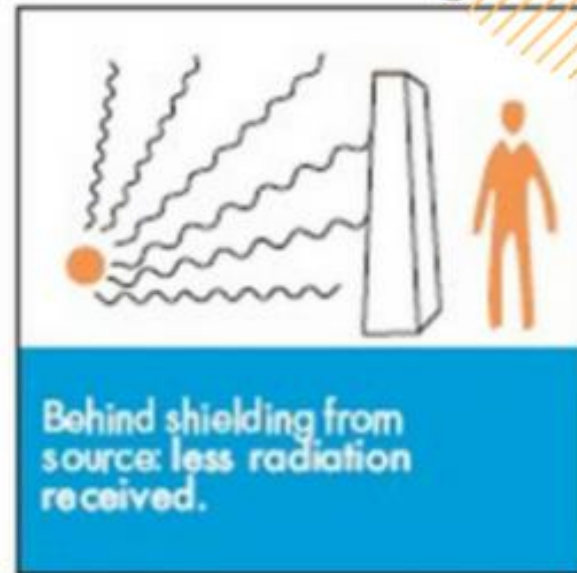
## Time



## Distance



## Shielding

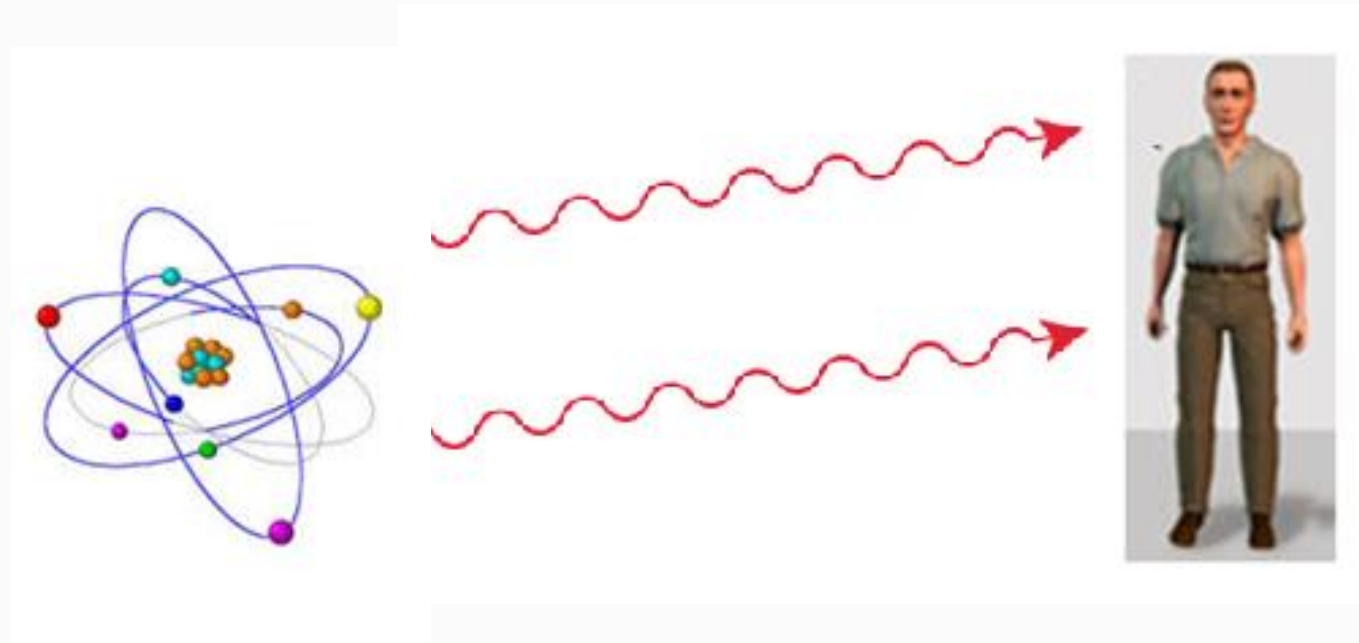




# Ergonomics & Hygiene 2023

Collaboration for Sustainable Health in Future of Work

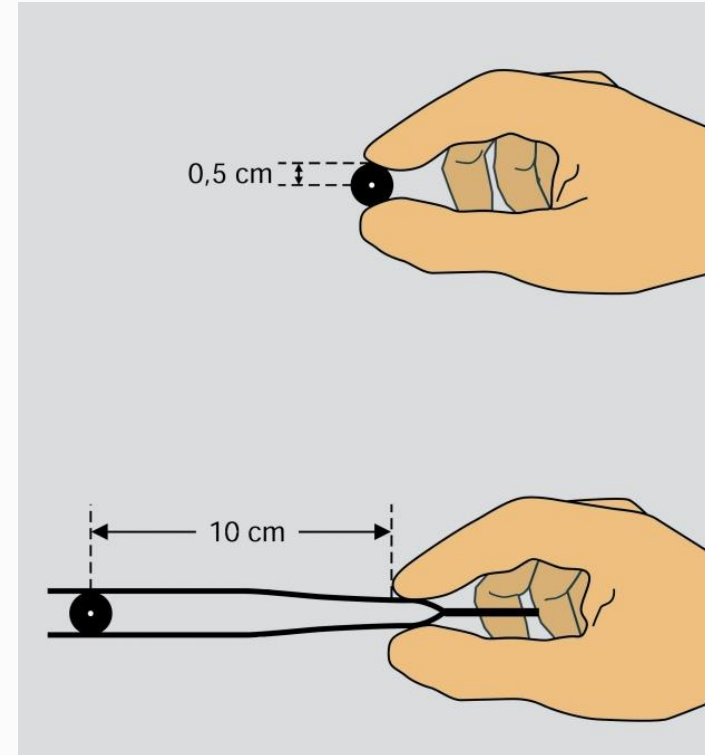
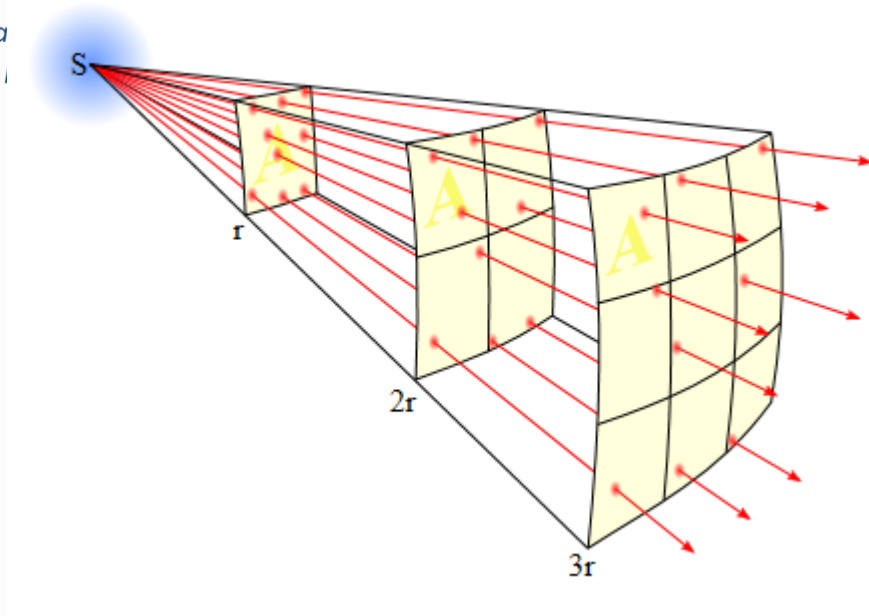
# Time – Reduce







# Distance – Maximize



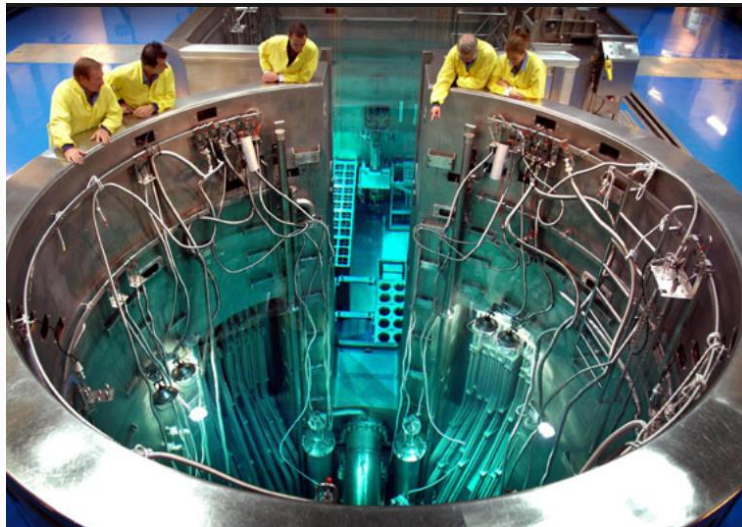
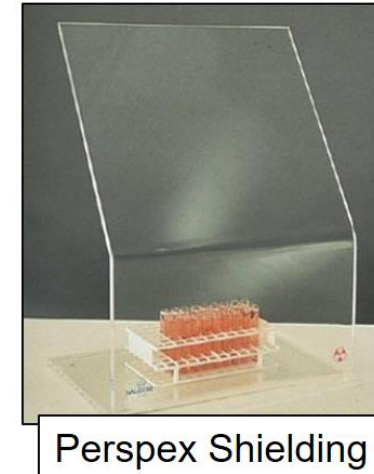
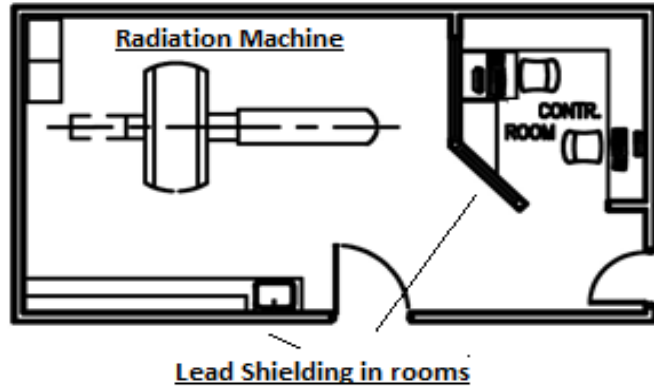
$$\text{Intensity} \propto \frac{1}{\text{distance}^2}$$

At 0.5 cm away from source  
Radiation dose is 50 mSv/hr.

By increasing to 10 cm, the radiation dose will be  
=  $50 / 20^2$   
=  $50/400 = 0.125$  mSv/hr



# Shielding



Water as shielding in a reactor for fuel cells in ANSTO



Shielded fume hood (hot cell) for radiopharmaceuticals production

## Hierarchy of Controls

# Safe Practices working with Radiation

- **Elimination**
  - E.g. Use of non-radioactive gauge
- **Substitution**
  - E.g. Use smaller activity source
- **Isolation**
  - E.g Time, distance, containment, remote handling
- **Engineering Controls**
  - E.g Shielding, Interlocks
- **Administrative Control**
  - E.g Source/Activated material movement log books, regular radiation survey
- **Personal Protection Equipment**
  - E.g Lead apron

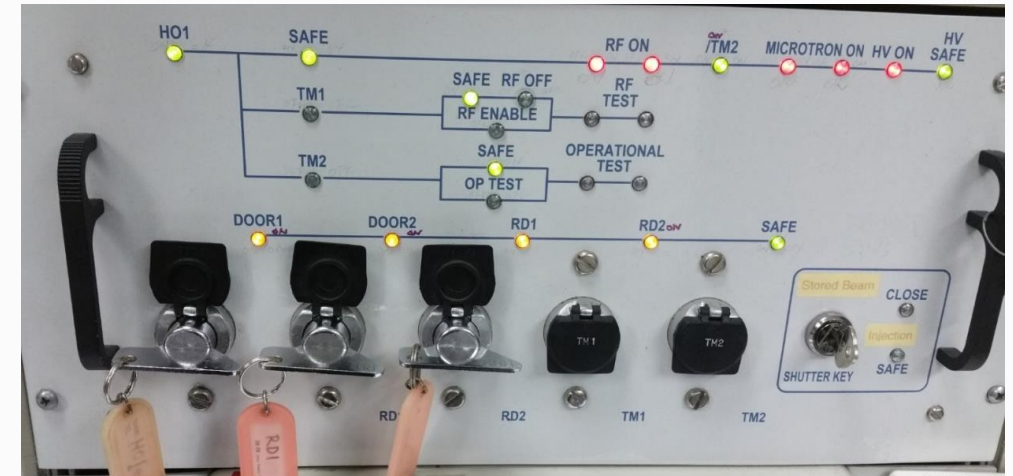
# Engineering Control

## Safety Interlock System

- Interlocking system which will close and lock the room when machine is switched on
- Interlocking system of the x-ray machines when activated.

## System Activation Control

- Several activation keys to be used simultaneously to switch on the machine.



# Administrative Controls

- Radiation Safety Program
- Hazard warning label, signage and lights
- Radiation Safety Training
- Radiation Licenses
- Medical surveillance (Personal Dose Monitoring)
- Radiation Area Survey Monitoring
- Safety Working Procedures





# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Lead Apron for nurse/  
radiographer



Lead Apron and lead glove for  
radiographer

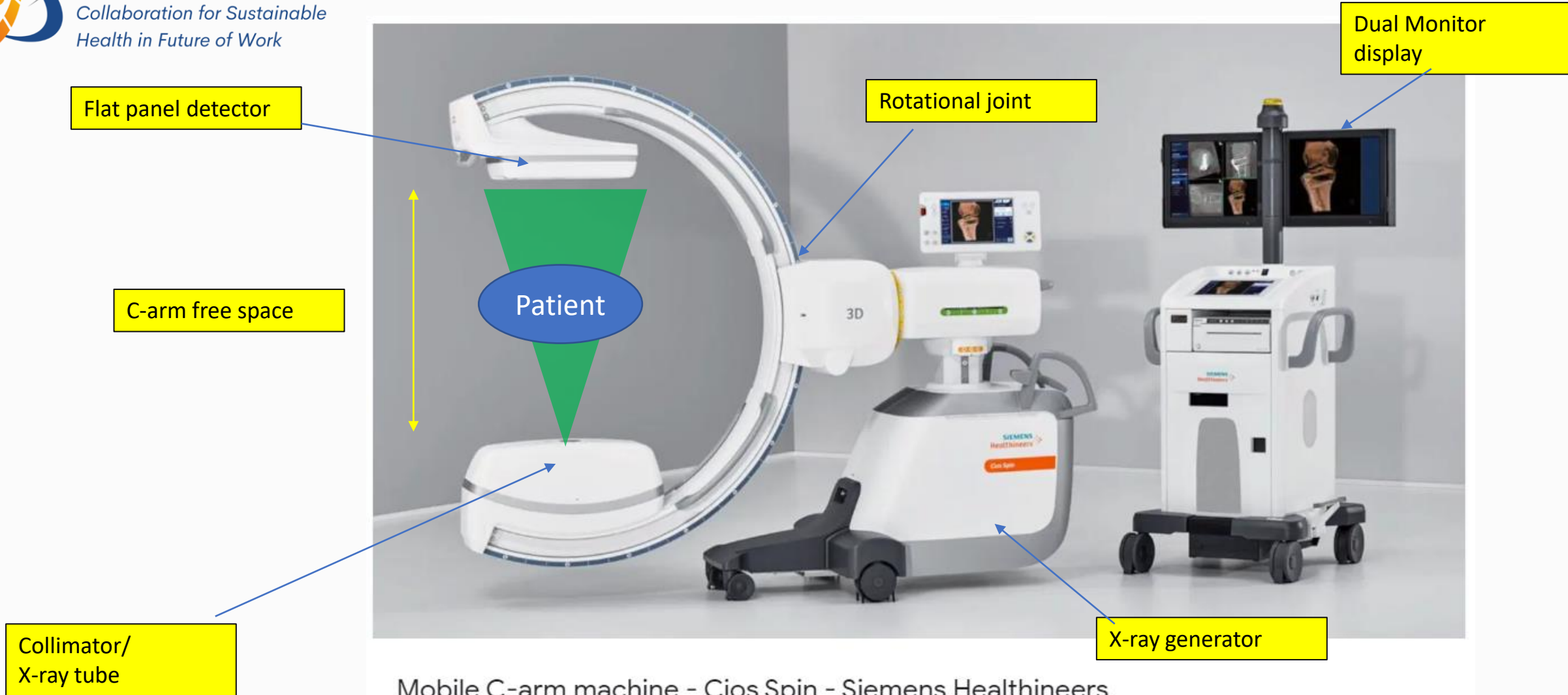
Credit: Jorvet  
<https://www.jorvet.com/product/x-ray-glove-lead-gloves-vinyl/>



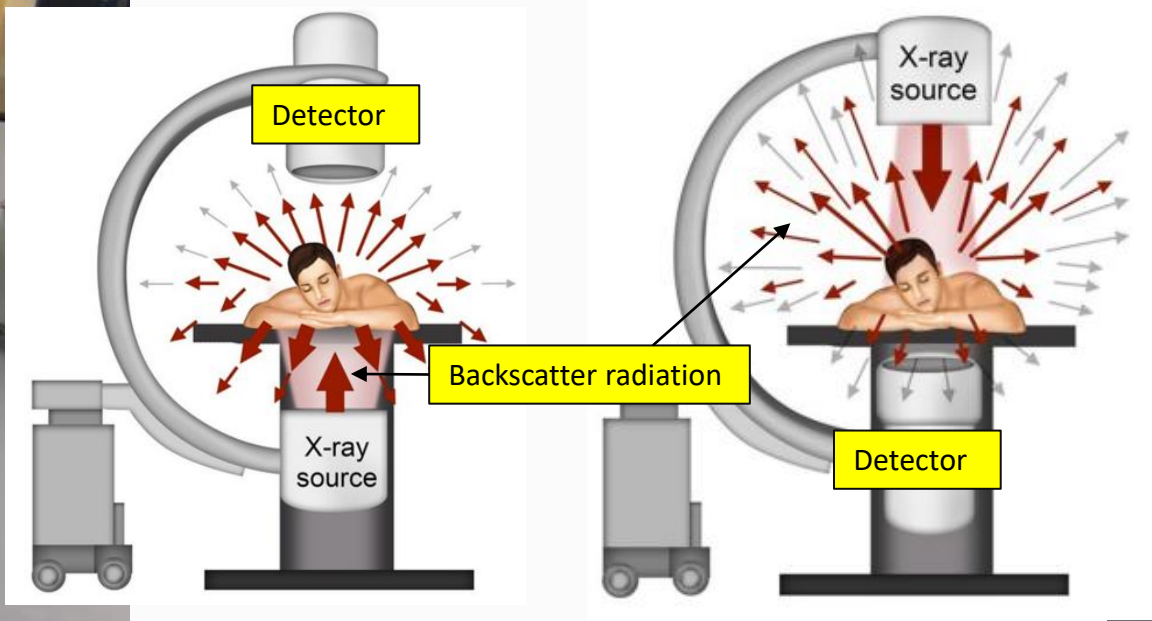
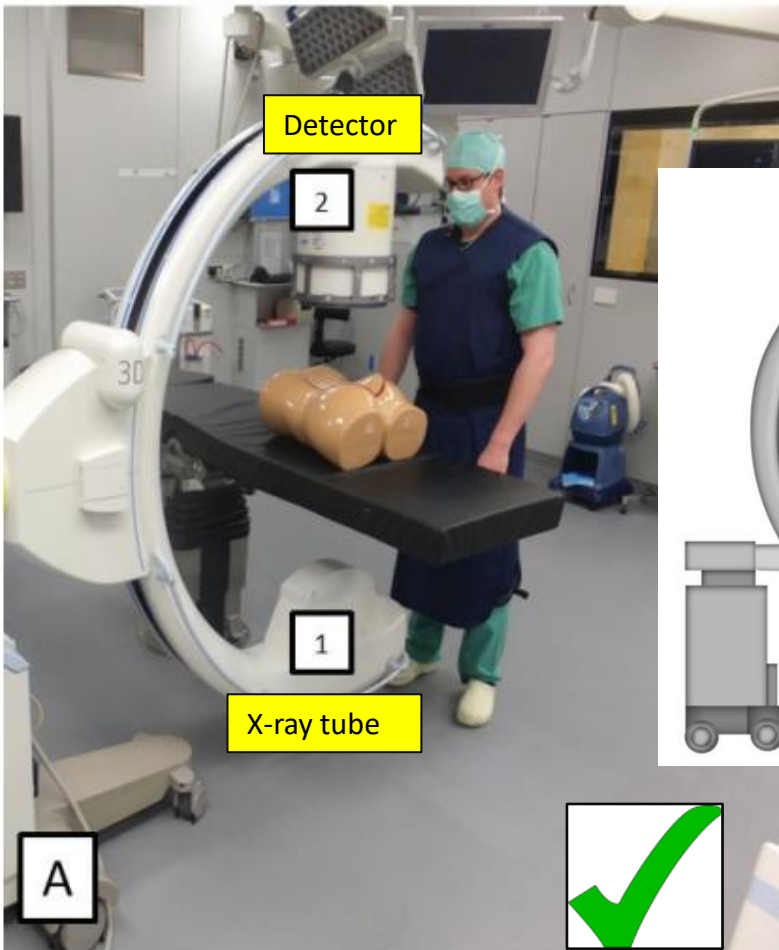
Lead Apron with collar  
(protect thyroid) for patient  
during dental-x-ray

Credit: Infab  
<https://www.infabcorp.com/product/adult-dental-apron-with-collar//>

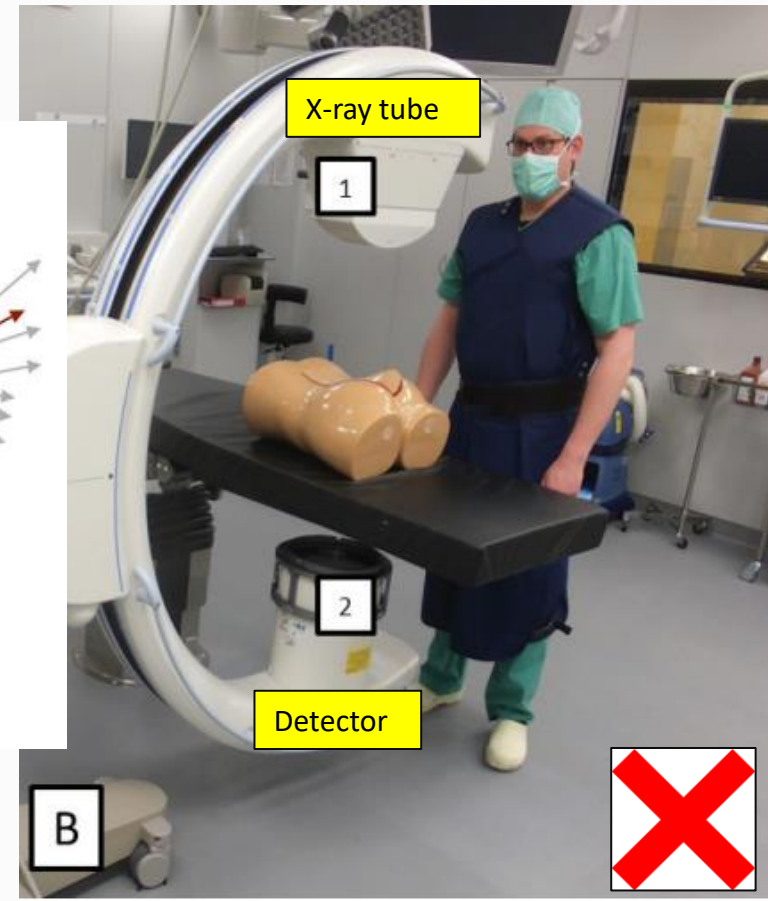
# Example: C-arm fluoroscopy



Mobile C-arm machine - Cios Spin - Siemens Healthineers  
Credit: Siemens Healthineer



Picture credit: Commentary: Worldwide Knowledge and Attitude of Spine Surgeons Regarding Radiation Exposure [LINK](#)



**Figure 1:** The C-arm is placed in the so-called source inferior-position (A) and source-superior position (B). Whenever the radiation emitting source (position 1) is placed under the table and the detector (position 2) is placed above the table, most authors reported of reduced absorbed doses of surgeons. Therefore, the position shown in (A) is to be preferred.

Credit/source: Emission of radiation in the orthopaedic operation room: a comprehensive review [LINK](#)



## PPE – Lead Shielding

Other additional lead shielding equipment in high level fluoroscopy labs:

- A. Ceiling suspended
- B. Table Skirt
- C. Rollaway



## Protection of Personnel

### ❖ SHIELDING

- Lead aprons - cut exposure by factor of 20
  - distant scatter: 0.25 mm Pb eq
  - direct involvement: 0.5 mm Pb eq
- Proper storage (hanging vs. folding)
- Thyroid collars; eye glasses; wrap around aprons
- Properly used ceiling mounted shields
- Use shielded rooms



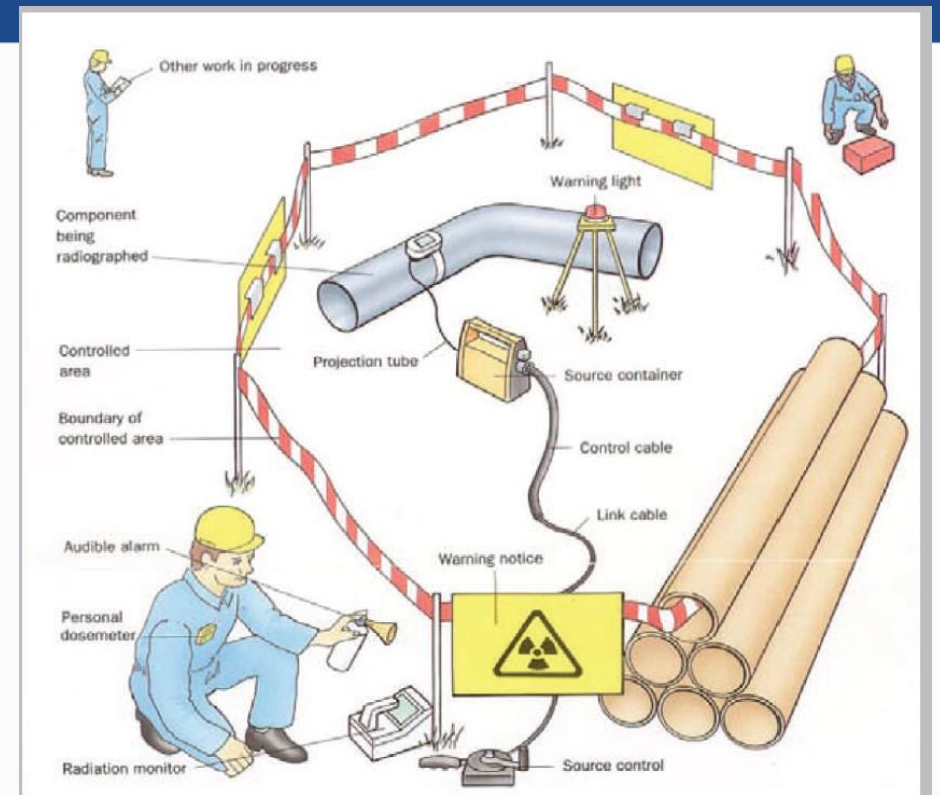
# Example: NDT in industrial setting

## Warning notices and signals

Notices are displayed at the barriers to explain access restrictions and the meaning of warning signals.

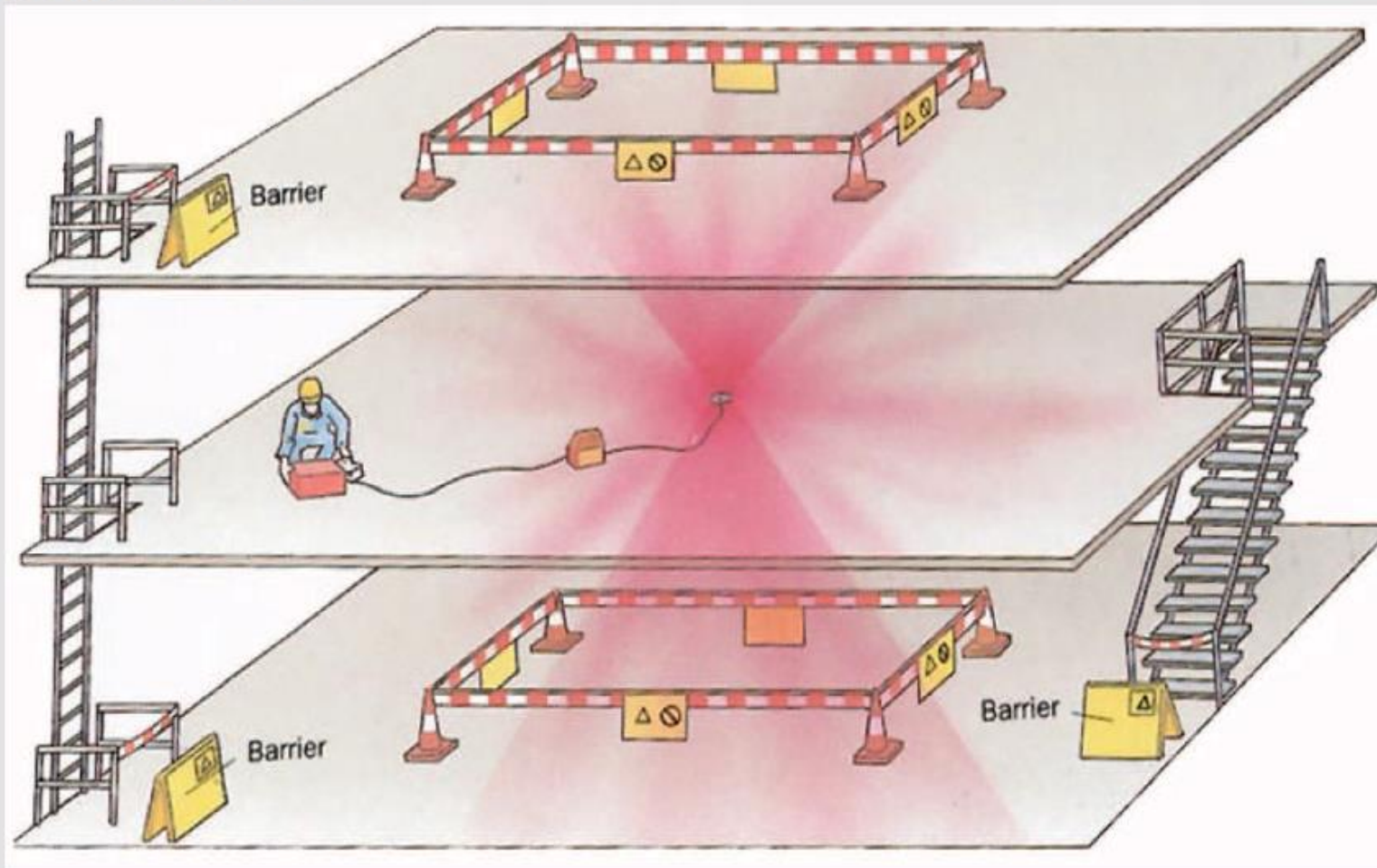


A radiographer checking that the radioactive source is safe.





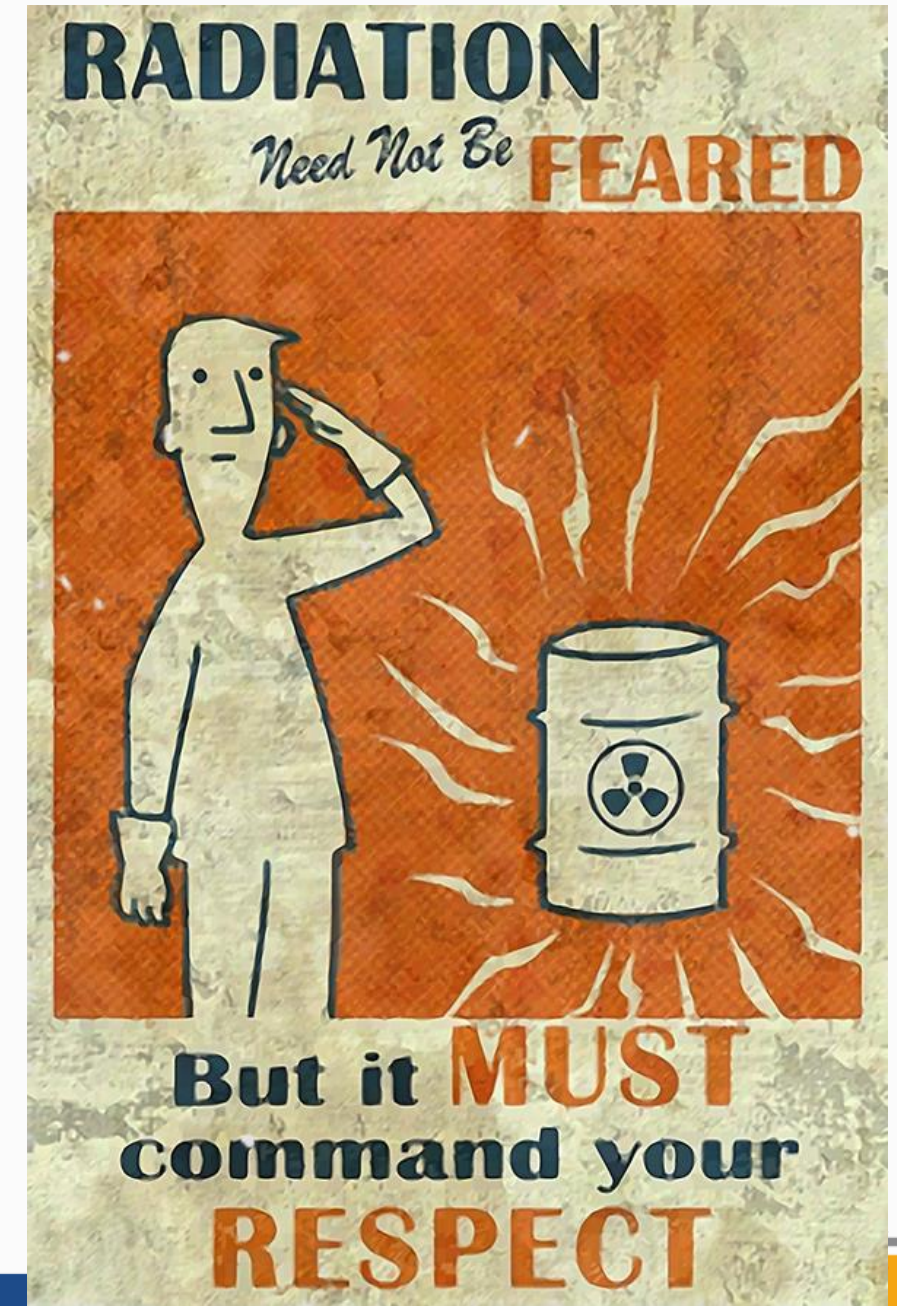
Radiography is also carried out on-site, where objects cannot be easily moved or an enclosure is not practicable. Provisions should be implemented to ensure that people are not present in the areas with a radiation hazard.



▲ Barriers are placed at access points above and below the location of the work.

# Summary

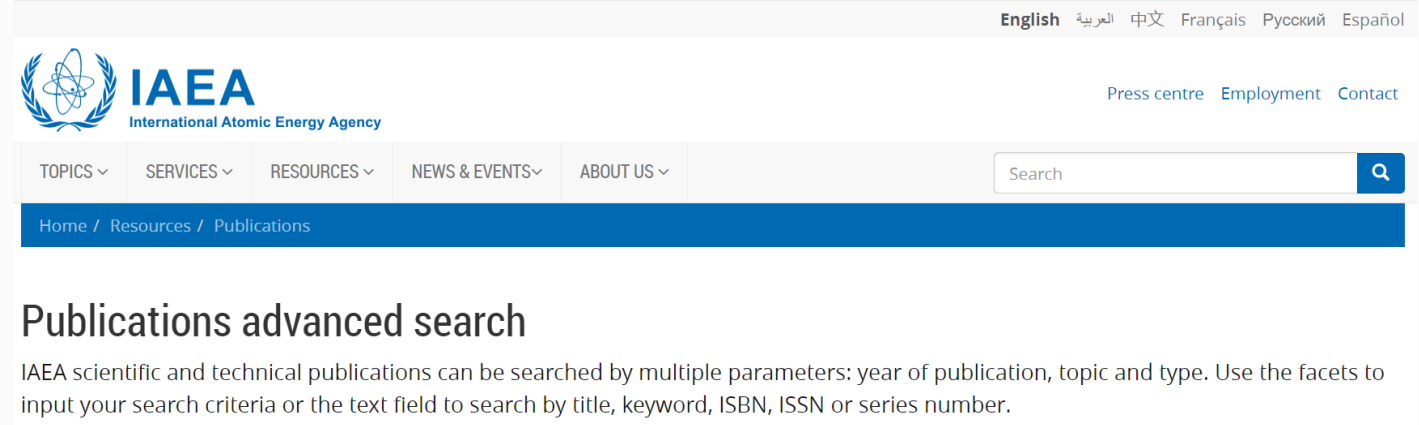
- What is Ionising Radiation?
- Sources of Ionising Radiation
- Type of Ionising Radiation
- Measuring Radiation
- Biological Effects of Radiation
- How do you “see” Radiation – Detection and Monitoring
- Radiation Safety and Protection (Time, Distance and Shielding)



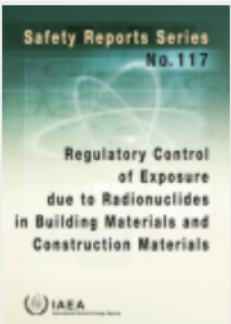


# Reading Materials


P application ex... DOC TITLE Declaration\_of\_Con... ISO\_Certificates\_Ind... Regulatory Affairs Untitled design - Pr... Home - Canva Financial Modeling... » Other



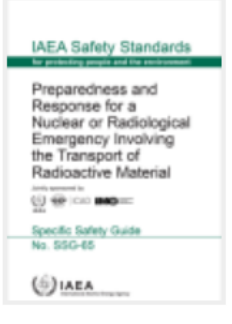
The screenshot shows the IAEA website's advanced search interface. At the top, there are language options: English, العربية, 中文, Français, Русский, and Español. Below this is the IAEA logo and the text 'International Atomic Energy Agency'. Navigation links for 'Press centre', 'Employment', and 'Contact' are visible. A menu bar contains 'TOPICS', 'SERVICES', 'RESOURCES', 'NEWS & EVENTS', and 'ABOUT US'. A search bar is present with a magnifying glass icon. The breadcrumb trail reads 'Home / Resources / Publications'. The main heading is 'Publications advanced search', followed by a paragraph explaining that IAEA scientific and technical publications can be searched by multiple parameters: year of publication, topic and type. It instructs users to use facets to input search criteria or a text field to search by title, keyword, ISBN, ISSN, or series number.



**Regulatory Control of Exposure Due to Radionuclides in Building Materials and Construction Materials**  
**Safety Reports Series No. 117**  
 STI/PUB/1992 | 978-92-0-146522-1



**Compliance Assurance for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material**  
**IAEA Safety Standards Series**  
 No. SSG-78  
 STI/PUB/2033 | 978-92-0-141922-4



**Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency Involving the Transport of Radioactive Material**  
**IAEA Safety Standards Series**  
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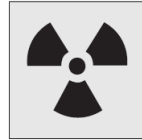
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Collaboration for Sustainable Health in Future of Work

# Reading Materials



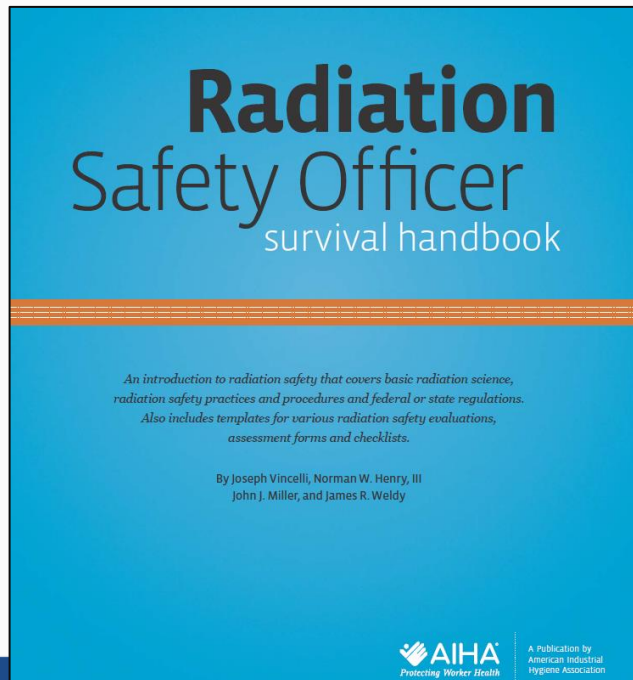
Radiation Safety Officer = Health Physicist



## RADIATION PROTECTION

A GUIDE FOR SCIENTISTS, REGULATORS, AND PHYSICIANS  
fourth edition

Jacob Shapiro



Magazine from UK Society for Radiological Protection

<https://srp-rpt.uk/radiation-protection-today-winter-2022-issue-4/0402148001670956773>

Any question?

Thank you!



If you want to know more details,  
scan the QR code of my LinkedIn.