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Common Exposures to Radiation

Whole body CT	1,000 mrem per exam
Upper gastrointestinal X-ray	600 mrem per exam
Radon in average U.S. home	228 mrem per year
Head CT	200 mrem per exam
Cosmic Radiation living in Denver	80 mrem per year
Mammogram	42 mrem per exam
Cosmic radiation at sea level	30 mrem per year
Radiation in the body	29 mrem per year
Terrestrial radioactivity	21 mrem per year
Chest X-Ray	10 mrem per exam
Living near a nuclear power station	<1 mrem per year

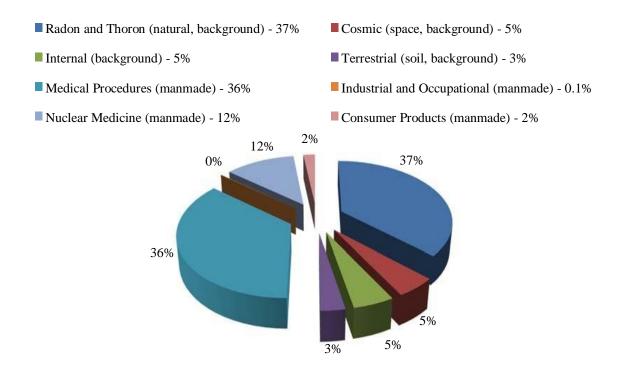
Sources: Environmental Protection Agency - <u>https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiation-sources-and-doses</u>

Millirem is an extremely small measure of energy; much like millimeter is an extremely small measure of length. These amounts are well within what is acceptable and not harmful to health or life.

A significant amount of radiation comes to us from the sun and from cosmic radiation – so that people at higher elevations like Colorado and adjacent Rocky Mountain States receive more than those who live at sea level. However, a lot of radiation also comes from the soil and rocks around us. Granite and marble have background levels of radioactivity. A relatively small additional amount comes from our man-made technology (non-medical). In fact, American's receive an average dose of 620 millirem* per year from all sources of radiation (natural and man-made).

<u>Sources</u>: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. Ionizing radiation exposure of the population of the United States. National Council on Radiation Protection report no. 160. Bethesda, Md: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, 2009

Sources of Radiation Exposure in the United States



Source: Oak Ridge Reservation Annual Site Environmental Report 2018 Appendix E- Radiation : https://doeic.science.energy.gov/ASER/aser2018/E%202018%20ASER_App%20E%20FINAL.pdf

Is a radiation dose of 620 millirem (or 0.62 Rem) in a year harmful?

No. No effects have ever been observed at doses less than 5,000 millirem (5 Rem) delivered over a one-year period. In fact, effects seen when humans are exposed to 100,000 millirem (100 Rem) over a short time period are temporary and reversible. It takes a short-term dose of greater than 500,000 millirem (500 Rem) to cause a fatality. For additional information on radiation visit: <u>https://www.scdhec.gov/disaster-preparedness/radiation-nuclear-safety</u>

For more information on radiation and DHEC's role in response, contact:

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