

**Best  
Available  
Copy**

**AD-A280 281**



**94-15762**



U. S. Department of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Secretary  
National Bureau of Standards A. V. Astin, Director

# Maximum Permissible Amounts of Radioisotopes in the Human Body and Maximum Permissible Concentrations in Air and Water



Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification _____	
By _____	
Distribution / _____	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

National Bureau of Standards Handbook 52  
Issued March 20, 1953

~~For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. - Price \$2.00~~



The following are the subcommittees and their chairmen:

- Subcommittee 1. Permissible Dose from External Sources, G. Failla.
- Subcommittee 2. Permissible Internal Dose, K. Z. Morgan.
- Subcommittee 3. X-rays up to Two Million Volts, H. O. Wyckoff.
- Subcommittee 4. Heavy Particles (Neutrons, Protons, and Heavier),  
D. Cowie.
- Subcommittee 5. Electrons, Gamma Rays, and X-rays above Two  
Million Volts, H. W. Koch.
- Subcommittee 6. Handling of Radioactive Isotopes and Fission  
Products, H. M. Parker.
- Subcommittee 7. Monitoring Methods and Instruments, H. L.  
Andrews.
- Subcommittee 8. Waste Disposal and Decontamination, J. H. Jensen.
- Subcommittee 9. Protection Against Radiations from Radium,  
Cobalt-60, and Cesium-137 Encapsulated Sources.

With the increasing use of radioactive isotopes by industry, the medical profession, and research laboratories, it is essential that certain minimal precautions be taken to protect the users and the public. The recommendations contained in this Handbook represent what is believed to be the best available opinions on the subject as of this date. As our experience with radioisotopes broadens, we will undoubtedly be able to improve and strengthen the recommendations given in this report. In the meantime comments and suggestions will be welcomed by the committee.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the preparation of this Handbook lay in the interpretation of existing biological data dealing with the uptake and retention of radioactive materials by the body. Many variables are present in each experiment, and major discrepancies occur frequently between even the most reliable researches. A tremendous effort is presently being exerted to obtain a better understanding of the biological effects of radiation. In the 3 years, during which this report has been in preparation, so much progress has been made in the field that at times it has seemed almost hopeless to keep abreast of the changes. It is believed that the numerical values given in this report are such that errors, if any, will be in the direction of providing additional safety.

The present Handbook was prepared by the Subcommittee on Permissible Internal Dose. Its membership is as follows:

KARL Z. MORGAN, Chairman.  
A. M. BRUES.  
G. FAILLA.  
J. G. HAMILTON.  
L. D. MARINELLI.

H. M. PARKER.  
CHARLES H. PERRY.  
J. E. ROSE.  
SHIELDS WARREN.  
HERMAN LISCO, Consultant.  
A. V. ASTIN, *Director*.

## Contents

	Page
Preface.....	ii
A. Introduction.....	1
B. Radioisotopes more hazardous inside the body than outside.....	3
C. Methods of estimating maximum permissible amounts and concentrations.....	3
1. Comparison with X-ray or $\gamma$ -ray damage.....	3
2. Comparison with radium damage.....	4
3. Comparison with background concentrations of naturally occurring radioisotopes in our bodies, in the air we breathe, and in the water and food we consume.....	4
4. Experiments with animals.....	5
5. Experience with man.....	5
D. Factors that determine the hazards of radioisotopes.....	5
1. Quantities available.....	5
2. Initial body retention.....	6
3. Fraction going from blood to critical body tissue.....	6
4. Radiosensitivity of tissue.....	6
5. Size of critical organ.....	6
6. Essentiality of the critical organ to the proper function of the body.....	7
7. Biological half-life.....	7
8. Radioactive half-lives of intermediate length.....	7
9. Energy of the radiation produced by the radioisotope.....	9
10. Specific ionization and attenuation of energy in tissue.....	10
E. Maximum permissible concentrations of radioisotopes.....	10
F. Recommendations of various radiation protection committees.....	17
G. General equations.....	30
1. For submersion in a radioactive fluid.....	30
2. For radioisotopes inside the body or in the air and water taken into the body.....	31
H. Nomenclature and other equations.....	32
I. Bibliography.....	34
Appendix 1. Calculation of values of maximum permissible concentration of a mixture of radioisotopes.....	42
Appendix 2. A discussion of some of the units used and of the assumptions made in the derivation of equations in this text.....	44
Appendix 3. Period of exposure.....	45

## Maximum Permissible Amounts of Radioisotopes in the Human Body and Maximum Permissible Concentrations in Air and Water

### A. Introduction

This is the first official published report of the Subcommittee on Permissible Internal Dose of the National Committee on Radiation Protection. It is the opinion of this Subcommittee that all unnecessary exposure to radioisotopes should be avoided. However, it is often impracticable, if not impossible, to prevent some radioisotopes from entering the body. Therefore, it is desirable to establish levels of maximum permissible exposure to serve as guides to safe operation and upper levels of exposure. In some cases there is considerable uncertainty about the maximum permissible values given in this report. However, because many persons are at present being exposed to certain of the radioisotopes, it is considered desirable to agree upon what are considered as safe working levels for these radioisotopes now rather than wait until more complete information is available. In this connection, it is well to bear in mind that persons may be exposed to radioisotopes for an indefinite period of time, perhaps a lifetime. Because, in general, it is impossible to predict at the start how long a person will be exposed, permissible limits must be set on the assumption that the occupational exposure will continue throughout the working life of the individual and environmental exposures will continue for a lifetime. The values given in this report have been derived on the basis of continuous exposures for a lifetime<sup>1</sup> or for the equilibrium condition in which the rate of elimination has become equal to the rate of deposition in the body in all cases except for Ra<sup>226</sup>, Sm<sup>151</sup>, and Pu<sup>239</sup>. Therefore, their use as interim values for a period of several years is fully justified. If future information indicates that these

<sup>1</sup> The effective half-lives of the radioisotopes considered in this report, with the exception of Ra<sup>226</sup>, Sm<sup>151</sup>, Pu<sup>239</sup>, and Sr<sup>90</sup>, are so short that the time of exposure is not critical in the calculations and the same maximum permissible concentrations in air and in water are obtained regardless of whether the exposure is for 30 years of occupational exposure, 70-year lifetime, or an infinite period.

values should be more or less conservative, they can be adjusted before anyone has been unduly inconvenienced or before damage can be expected to result. In any case, because of the uncertainties involved in the present values and in determining the actual accumulation and potential hazard of radioisotopes in the human body, it is strongly recommended that exposure be kept at a minimum insofar as it is practicable. Bearing in mind that in the future it may become necessary to lower some permissible limits, it is suggested that a factor of safety that may be as large as ten be used in the design and operation of permanent installations where large quantities of radioactive material are involved. This is particularly important in cases in which provision of additional protection later would be very difficult and expensive.

The values of maximum permissible amounts of the various radioisotopes in the human body and of the maximum permissible concentrations of these radioisotopes in air and water as given in this report are chosen by this Subcommittee as the most acceptable values after considering a preliminary report to the Committee (giving values recommended by various radiation protection committees, as listed under section F of this report) and after making comparisons with values calculated by use of the data summarized in table 4. This report considers only a few radioisotopes, and particularly those that are of present-day interest. Other radioisotopes will be considered in subsequent reports when such information about them is needed and as data become available to serve as a basis of acceptance of safe recommended values. Likewise, values given in this report must be revised from time to time as more biological information is obtained.

Efforts should be made to prevent the accumulation of dangerous quantities of radioisotopes in the body. Radioisotopes may enter the body by way of food and water, in the air we breathe, through wounds and abrasions, and through pores of the skin. The physical state (liquid, solid, or gas) and the chemical form of the radioisotope help determine the type of radiation hazard and to some extent the degree of retention in the body and magnitude of hazard. Other important factors that determine the radiation hazard are the quantities of radioactive material involved, the facilities and equipment available for handling radioisotopes, the training and experience of those working with the radioactive material, and the respect they have for appropriate radiation protection standards and procedures.



## **B. Radioisotopes More Hazardous Inside the Body Than Outside**

Radioisotopes when contained inside the body present greater hazards than when they are limited to external sources, for the following reasons:

1. They irradiate the body continuously until they are eliminated.

2. The biological half-life is very long for some radioisotopes, and in most cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to increase appreciably the elimination rate from the body.

3. Sources inside the body are in intimate contact with the body tissue. This enables alpha and low-energy beta radiation (which, because of limited range, do not present an external hazard) to reach radiosensitive tissue inside the body and to dissipate all their energy in a small volume of tissue inside a critical body organ.

4. It is very difficult to measure the amount and distribution of a radioisotope in the body, and even if such information is obtained, it is impossible to assess the hazard accurately. Methods of urine and fecal analysis have been developed for some radioisotopes, but most of these analyses are very tedious, time consuming, and expensive.

## **C. Methods of Estimating Maximum Permissible Amounts and Concentrations**

There are various methods of estimating maximum permissible levels of radiation exposure, maximum permissible amounts of radioisotopes inside the body, and maximum permissible concentrations in air and water. Some of these methods are given in the following paragraphs.

### **1. Comparison with X-ray or $\gamma$ -ray damage**

We have had considerable experience for more than 50 years with these radiations, and the Subcommittee on Permissible Dose from External Sources of the National Commission on Radiation Protection has set the relative biological effectiveness (RBE) and the maximum permissible exposure to various types of radiation, as listed in table 1. The values in table 1 were accepted by the Chalk River, Canada, Conference (Sept. 29 and 30, 1949) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection meeting in London (July 1950).

TABLE 1.

Type	Relative biological effectiveness (RBE)	Maximum permissible weekly dose in the bloodforming organs *
X, $\gamma$ .....	1	0.3 r/week.
$\beta$ .....	1	.3 rep/week.
$\alpha$ .....	20	.015 rep/week.

\* The values in this column as agreed on at the Chalk River and London Conferences apply specifically to the bloodforming organs. For the purpose of this report these values are extended to apply to all body organs but not the epidermal skin layer.

## 2. Comparison with radium damage

There have been many years of experience in which man could observe and study the damaging effects of X-rays and radium. The effects of external exposure to radium were observed shortly after the discovery of radium, as was also the case with X-rays;<sup>2</sup> and man's experience with radium fixed in the body dates back more than 25 years. The radium content of the body can be obtained by measurement of the gamma radiation from the body, by measurement of the radon exhaled from the body, and by autopsy measurements. The National Committee on Radiation Protection has set the maximum permissible amount of radium-226 in the body as 0.1  $\mu\text{c}$ . The NCRP Subcommittee on Permissible Internal Dose has made the estimate that the chronic damage of  $\text{Pu}^{239}$  relative to  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  for equal energy absorbed is 2.5, and for acute exposure the damage of  $\text{Po}^{210}$  relative to  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  for equal energy absorbed is 20. Preliminary indications are that the biological effectiveness of  $\text{Po}^{210}$  relative to  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  is considerably less than 20 on the basis of chronic damage.<sup>3</sup> Care must be taken that comparisons with radium are made with only those elements that behave similarly in the body.

## 3. Comparison with background concentrations of naturally occurring radioisotopes in our bodies, in the air we breathe, and in the water and food we consume

For example, if a large group of people in one part of the world has 10 times the average content of radium in the body

<sup>1</sup> For example, Mr. Grubbé at Chicago, Ill., sought medical aid for an X-ray dermatitis on the back of his hand in January 1896, the same month Roentgen announced the discovery of X-rays. Becquerel received a radium burn a few years after he announced the discovery of radioactive radiations emitted by uranium, when he made the mistake of carrying a glass tube of radium-bearing barium chloride in his vest pocket for a few days.

<sup>2</sup> The RBE of  $\text{Po}^{210}$  with respect to  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  is taken as 5 in table 3, A, which is based on chronic exposures.

as the rest of the people in the world, and if this group of people has shown no detectable disadvantages, the conclusions could be that these higher concentrations would be safe as maximum permissible values.

#### 4. Experiments with animals

Experiments on mice, rats, dogs, pigs, etc., are being conducted by many laboratories in order to determine the initial retention, the concentration in the various body organs, and the biological half-life of specific isotopes. Careful observations are made on both the living and sacrificed animals in order to detect damage to the various body organs. Studies are made of blood changes, tumor production, sperm counts, reduction in life span, etc. These results are extrapolated to man by giving more weight to the data from species that are closest to man.

#### 5. Experience with Man

Experience with man will give the only completely reliable data, and even here the statistical variation is so great that data should be obtained for a large number of cases in order to obtain reliable results. For ethical reasons there is a limit to the data one can obtain by direct observations on man. However, very useful data have been obtained from observations on man following the accidental ingestion and inhalation of radioisotopes. For example, urinalyses of persons who have inhaled  $\text{Pu}^{239}$  and  $\text{Sr}^{90}$  owing to carelessness or accidents have furnished some of the best estimates of the biological half-life of these radioisotopes in man. Small tracer doses of some of the radioisotopes with short effective half-lives can be administered to man to obtain valuable information about the initial retention and biological half-life. In some cases short-lived radioisotopes can be substituted to obtain essential data concerning the behavior of more dangerous long-lived radioisotopes. For example, 5.8-day  $\text{Ca}^{47}$  can be used in place of the 152-day  $\text{Ca}^{45}$ , or the 9-day  $\text{Po}^{208}$  can be used in place of the 138-day  $\text{Po}^{210}$ .

### D. Factors that Determine the Hazards of Radioisotopes

The factors that determine the hazards of the various radioisotopes are as follows:

#### 1. Quantities Available

None of the radioisotopes except those occurring naturally presented problems until the age of high-voltage accelerators, nuclear reactors, and atomic bombs. From the stand-

point of common use and quantity available,  $I^{131}$ ,  $P^{32}$ ,  $Co^{60}$ ,  $Sr^{90}$ ,  $C^{14}$ ,  $S^{35}$ ,  $Ca^{45}$ ,  $Au^{198}$ ,  $Ra^{226}$ ,  $Pu^{239}$ , and uranium present the major problems of irradiation inside the body.

## 2. Initial Body Retention

Large fractions of some elements such as iodine, strontium, and sodium are absorbed when they are taken into the body by any of the several routes and when available in their common chemical forms. In the case of elements like plutonium and uranium, only a small fraction is absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, the greater retention would increase the hazards from the first group as against those of the second. In dealing with the inhalation of radioisotopes, unless information specific to the radioisotope is available, it is assumed in the case of *soluble* compounds that 25 percent is retained in the lower respiratory tract. From this tract it goes to the blood stream, and a part of this goes to the critical organ within a few days. Fifty percent is held up in the upper respiratory tract and swallowed, so a fraction of that swallowed also reaches the critical organ. In the case of *insoluble* compounds, it is assumed that 12 percent is retained in the lower respiratory tract, which is usually taken as the critical organ when considering the inhalation of insoluble compounds. The rest is eliminated by exhalation and swallowing.

## 3. Fraction Going from Blood to Critical Body Tissue

Some elements in the blood stream are eliminated rapidly from the body, whereas large fractions of others are deposited in certain body organs.

## 4. Radiosensitivity of Tissue

Some body tissues are more radiosensitive than others. For example, the lymphatic tissue and bone marrow are much more radiosensitive than muscle or nerve tissue. Therefore, in equal concentrations an element like plutonium is more hazardous than uranium because the plutonium concentrates in the most sensitive part of the bone, whereas the uranium goes to other portions of the bone, the kidney, and various other relatively insensitive organs.

## 5. Size of Critical Organ

For a given number of microcuries of a radioisotope in a critical organ, it follows that the smaller the organ the greater the concentration and the greater the dose delivered

to the critical tissue. Iodine presents a much greater problem than sodium, since iodine is very selectively absorbed in a small body organ, the thyroid gland, whereas sodium is rather uniformly distributed throughout the body. In many cases the radioisotope is deposited in a large organ but localized in a small portion of that organ, so that, in effect, the mass of critical tissue may become very small.

#### **6. Essentiality of the Critical Organ to the Proper Function of the Body**

Some body organs are either not essential to the body function, or, when they are damaged or removed, special steps can be taken to supplement or compensate for their reduced function. It is for this reason that damage to the bone marrow, kidneys, eyes, etc., would represent perhaps a greater hazard than equal tissue damage to the thyroid gland.

#### **7. Biological Half-life**

Some elements like radium, plutonium, and strontium are deposited in critical body tissue where the rate of turnover is very slow or the biological half-life is many years. These radioisotopes are much more hazardous than radioisotopes like carbon, sodium, and sulfur ( $C^{14}$ ,  $Na^{24}$ , and  $S^{35}$ ), which have biological half-lives of a few days or weeks. The principal methods of elimination of radioisotopes from the body are by way of the urine, feces, exhalation, and perspiration. Usually elimination is much more rapid before the radioisotope is translocated from the blood to a more permanent area, such as the bone, than afterward. This time is usually of the order of a few days to a few weeks. After this initial period the elimination rate becomes more nearly exponential, and the application of the term "biological half-life" has real meaning.

#### **8. Radioactive Half-lives of Intermediate Length**

The mixture of  $U^{238} + U^{234} + U^{235}$  that occurs in nature does not present much of a radiation hazard (if the radioactive daughter elements are removed); because with the very long, controlling half-life of  $U^{238}$  of  $4.5 \times 10^9$  years, it requires  $1.5 \times 10^6$  g of this uranium isotopic mixture to make up a curie of alpha activity. The maximum permissible amount of this mixture in the body (given in table 3.A) is  $0.02 \mu c$ . This corresponds to about 0.03 g, and it is unlikely that a person would get this much uranium in his body.

If he did, it probably would result in a chemical hazard before the detrimental effects of radiation would show up. The  $U^{233}$ , with a half-life of  $1.62 \times 10^5$  years ( $100 \text{ g/curie}^4$ ), and  $Sr^{90}$ , with a half-life of 25 years ( $6.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/curie}$ ), are much greater hazards. In the case of  $Sr^{90}$  in equilibrium with  $Y^{90}$  the maximum permissible amount of  $Sr^{90}$  in the body is  $1 \mu\text{c}$ , or only  $6.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g}$ , which is about  $10^{-13}$  of the mass of the human body. This concentration is so small and the rate of elimination so low once a maximum permissible amount of  $Sr^{90}$  in equilibrium with  $Y^{90}$  becomes fixed in the bone, that it is then very difficult, if not impossible, to make accurate estimates of the amount present. Therefore, if there is exposure to such radioisotopes, every precaution should be taken to minimize the body uptake, and urinalyses should be made frequently so that the amount going into the bone can be estimated from concentrations in the urine during the early portion of the period of exposure, when the elimination rate is much higher.

At the other extreme of specific activity, radioisotopes with very short half-lives do not present much of a hazard unless the exposure is maintained by continuous uptake, since the activity of such radioisotopes when deposited in the body soon decays to an insignificant level. As a rule-of-thumb one can remember that the activity is reduced to less than 1 percent after seven half lives ( $2^{-7} = 0.008 = 0.8\%$ ). Examples of these short-lived radioisotopes are  $P^{32}$ , with a half-life of 14.3 days ( $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/curie}$ ), and  $N^{16}$ , with a half-life of 7.35 sec ( $10^{-11} \text{ g/curie}$ ). In general, radioisotopes with intermediate radioactive half-lives of about 5 to 50 years present the greatest hazards, other factors being equal, and the danger diminishes for radioisotopes with greater or smaller radioactive half-lives. The most important period of exposure to laboratory personnel is from the age of 20 to 45, because very few younger persons are employed by laboratories that handle radioisotopes, so they are not frequently subject to large internal doses of radioisotopes; and many of the chronic effects of radiation do not manifest themselves until 15 to 25 years after the radiation insult (and  $45 + 25 = 70$  years, which is the average life span). The younger the person who accumulates the radioisotopes in his body the greater the hazard and the more serious the accumulation of intermediate-lived radioisotopes like  $Pu^{239}$ ,  $Ra^{226}$ ,  $Sr^{90}$ , and  $Po^{210}$  in the body. It is for this reason that added precautions should be observed not to take into the body radioisotopes like  $Sr^{90}$  that might be translocated to

<sup>4</sup> g/curie =  $7.66 \times 10^{-10} A T$ , in which  $A$  = atomic weight, and  $T$  = radioactive half-life of the radioisotope in days.

the fetus; contaminated clothing should not be worn home, where it may present a radiation hazard to young members of the family; and dangerous quantities of radioisotopes should not be discharged into the air or into the public water supplies, where the population as a whole may be exposed. It is generally true also that fast-growing cells of the body are more subject to radiation damage than fully developed cells, and this is a good reason to be more cautious in permitting the accumulation of radioisotopes in young people or in women in the child-bearing age.

#### 9. Energy of the radiation produced by the radioisotope

The radiation hazard associated with a radioisotope deposited in the body is proportional to the average energy of disintegration weighted for the biological effectiveness of the radiation. The total effective energy per disintegration of the  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  plus half <sup>5</sup> the energy of  $\text{Rn}^{222}$  and its alpha-emitting daughter products is 14.5 Mev. The energy per disintegration of  $\text{Pu}^{239}$  is 5.16 Mev, and so (on an energy basis alone) when equal curie amounts of  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  and  $\text{Pu}^{239}$  are deposited in the body, one would expect  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  to be about three times as hazardous as  $\text{Pu}^{239}$ . [Actually, it is thought that the fact that  $\text{Pu}^{239}$  is more densely concentrated in the radiosensitive portion of the bone than  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  more than compensates for this energy difference, so that the reverse may very well be true. The maximum permissible amount of  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  (in microcuries) in the body is taken to be about 2.5 times that of  $\text{Pu}^{239}$ .] Another interesting comparison is obtained by examining some of the beta- and gamma-emitting radioisotopes. In a comparison of  $\text{H}^3$  with  $\text{Na}^{24}$  it is noted in table 4 that the effective energy per disintegration of  $\text{H}^3$  is 0.006 Mev, and the effective energy per disintegration of  $\text{Na}^{24}$  is 2.7 Mev. On an energy basis alone the maximum permissible amount of  $\text{H}^3$  in the body would be 450 times that of  $\text{Na}^{24}$ . In this case both  $\text{Na}^{24}$  and  $\text{H}^3$  are assumed to be rather uniformly distributed in a similar manner throughout the body, so that the effective energy per disintegration is the principal factor determining the relative biological damage from these two radioisotopes when deposited in the body. The ratio of the maximum permissible amounts of the two radioisotopes in the body (using values from table 3, B) is approximately inversely proportional to the ratio of the effective energies.

<sup>5</sup> Experiments of R. D. Evans have indicated that about half of the radon escapes from the body.

#### 10. Specific ionization and attenuation of energy in tissue

As indicated in table 1, alpha particles are considered to be 20 times as damaging on an energy-absorption basis as beta or gamma radiation because of their high specific ionization. The specific ionization in air of a 1-Mev alpha is about  $6 \times 10^4$  ion pairs per centimeter path, whereas that of a 1-Mev beta is only 45 ion pairs per centimeter path. It is considered that for most of the gross damaging effects of radiation the concentrated energy loss in tissue produced by an alpha particle represents a greater hazard by a factor of 20 than the less dense energy loss in tissue represented by the greater penetration of beta and gamma radiation.

Beta radiation is absorbed mostly in the immediate vicinity of the atoms from which it is emitted, while the attenuation of gamma radiation of the same energy is much slower (e. g., if a beta emitter has a maximum energy of 2 Mev, a negligible fraction of the beta rays has the maximum range in tissue of about 1 cm. In the case of a 2-Mev gamma emitter, only about 3 percent of the gamma-ray energy is absorbed in the 1 cm of tissue). Hence in a small organ most of the beta radiation emitted in the organ will be absorbed in the organ, whereas gamma energy emitted in the same organ will be absorbed in a much larger volume of tissue or escape from the body altogether. Alpha radiation is even more localized than beta. For example, almost all the energy of the 5.9-Mev alpha from  $\text{At}^{211}$  is absorbed in the thyroid gland, where it localizes. An alpha ray must have an energy of about 7.5 Mev to penetrate the epidermal protective layer of skin about the body, which has a minimum thickness of about 0.07 mm. The range of a 70-kev beta ray is about 0.07 mm of tissue, so only a small fraction of 70-kev beta rays will penetrate this protective layer. Therefore, hazards from alpha and low-energy beta radiation can be controlled by keeping alpha and low-energy beta sources outside the body.

#### E. Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radioisotopes

Table 2 lists provisional levels of permissible concentrations of unknown mixtures of radioisotopes in the air and water beyond the areas that are under the control of the installation responsible for the contamination. These values are believed to be safe<sup>6</sup> for exposure to any of the radioisotopes for periods of a few months. Table 2 is intended

<sup>6</sup> Safe values of maximum permissible concentration of radioisotopes are considered not to produce any readily detectable biological damage.



for use as a provisional guide when only the gross activity is known. After essentially all of the activity has been accounted for, maximum permissible concentrations should be based on values given in table 3, using the method of appendix 1 if needed. However, if the gross activities are always sufficiently lower than the values in table 2,<sup>1</sup> it may not be necessary in practice for one to determine which radioisotopes are involved.

The values given in table 2 do not refer to natural backgrounds but to additions to the natural background, caused by man.

TABLE 2. *Provisional levels of permissible concentration of radioactive contaminants for use beyond the control area (Oct. 1951)*

Medium in which contained	$\beta$ or $\gamma$ emitter ( $\mu\text{c/ml}$ )	$\alpha$ emitter ( $\mu\text{c/ml}$ )
Air.....	$10^{-4}$ (a)	$5 \times 10^{-12}$ (b)
Water.....	$10^{-7}$	$10^{-7}$ (c)

Table 3 lists recommended values of maximum permissible amounts of radioisotopes fixed in the total body and maximum permissible concentrations of these radioisotopes in the air and water one may take regularly into the body. These values were selected by the Subcommittee on Permissible Internal Dose after examining recommendations of radiation protection committees, as listed in section F of this report, and comparing them with calculations from data given in table 4. In some cases there was considerable spread in these values. The spread in values from the various sources of reference was greater than a factor of 10 in a few cases, but usually not over a factor of 2 or 3. The first reference number after each maximum permissible value given in table 3 indicates the reference leading to the choice. Other references are given if the values do not differ by more than  $\pm 50$  percent. These uncertainties arise from the inconsistencies and voids in the biological data now available. Because of the many uncertainties involved, this Committee recommends that every effort be made to keep the concentrations of radioisotopes in air and water and in the body to a minimum. The goal should be no radioactive contamination of air and water and of the body if it can be accomplished with reasonable effort and expense. If such a goal cannot be attained, the average operating levels should be kept as far

<sup>1</sup> Only three radioisotopes, Ra <sup>226</sup>, Pu <sup>239</sup>, and Sr <sup>90</sup>, are known to have values of maximum permissible concentration less than those in table 2. The values in table 2 are considered safe for any of the radioisotopes if (a) is reduced to  $0.2 \times 10^{-4}$  for Sr <sup>90</sup>, if (b) is reduced to  $2 \times 10^{-12}$  for Pu <sup>239</sup>, and (c) is reduced to  $0.4 \times 10^{-7}$  for Ra <sup>226</sup>. See appendix 3.

below these recommended values as possible, and not above them for any extended periods of time. In many cases the values given in table 3 (and indicated by references G1 through G7 corresponding to the equation used) are calculated from the data in table 4. These calculated values assume uniform distribution within the critical body organ. However, uniform distribution never actually exists, and this is one of the reasons why a safety factor in applying the maximum permissible concentrations may be desirable and is suggested in the introduction to this discussion for applications that might lead to extensive contamination. The principle of the calculations has been to determine the uniform concentration of the radioisotope in the critical tissue that will irradiate it at a dose rate of (0.3/RBE) rep/week. The calculated values in table 3 are based on a continuous exposure, and in all cases except for Pu<sup>239</sup>, Sm<sup>151</sup>, and Ra<sup>226</sup>, the effective half-lives are so short that the values have been calculated for an equilibrium period of exposure (see appendix 3).

In a few cases values are calculated for both soluble and insoluble compounds of the radioisotopes. Unless otherwise indicated, the values given in table 3 apply to soluble compounds. As more information becomes available, these calculations should be extended not only to other radioisotopes but to various compounds of each. Table 3 is divided for convenience into three parts. Part A applies to radioisotopes that are alpha emitters. Work with alpha emitters requires special ventilating equipment, special precautions to prevent the spread of contamination, and the use of monitoring instruments that are suitable to determine surface contamination and concentration of the contaminants in air and in water. When possible, separate laboratories should be set up for work with alpha-emitting radioisotopes and a separate section of the counting room should be devoted to alpha counting. Special waste processing and disposal facilities should be provided for work with the more dangerous alpha emitters.

Part B of table 3 lists beta- and gamma-emitting radioisotopes that are common elements in the body. They are listed as a group for two reasons: (1) they are of common interest to biologists and to medical people in many studies of living organisms, and (2) the maximum permissible concentrations of these radioisotopes can be estimated from a knowledge of the distribution and behavior of stable isotopes of the same elements in the body. Because the body is not an isotope separator, we can expect the radioisotopes to behave in the body in the same manner as the stable isotopes

of the same element, provided the average chemical forms are the same. The initial uptake, distribution, and biological elimination should be the same for the radioisotope as for the stable form of the same element. For example, equation H1 indicates that the biological half-life can be expressed as a function of the mass of the stable element in the critical organ, the daily intake of the stable element, and the fraction of the stable element taken into the body that reaches the critical organ. The critical organ is usually the organ of the body that has the greatest concentration of the radioisotope deposited in it. However, this is not always true because the biological half-life may be considerably different in various organs, and it is usually the total dose of radiation received by an organ that determines the principal damage from internal irradiation of radioisotopes. The critical organ should always be that organ that receives radiation damage that results in the greatest insult to the total body. Sometimes the critical organ may not be the one with the greatest concentration of the radioisotope or even the greatest local damage because of variations in radiosensitivity of the various body tissues and because some body organs are more vital to the existence of the whole organism. However, such cases are probably exceptional when dealing with chronic exposure.

Part C of table 3 lists other radioisotopes of interest because (1) they are commonly used in research, (2) they are commonly produced by nuclear reactors and accelerators, (3) they are among the more hazardous radioisotopes produced by nuclear reactors, (4) they are noble gases that escape from the reactors and associated operations, or (5) they are radioisotopes that are likely to be induced in water used for cooling a nuclear reactor.

Often a person is subject to radiation exposure from several different sources simultaneously. In any case, the maximum permissible concentration of radioisotopes in air and water and the external radiation should not exceed values that will permit an exposure of 0.3 rem/week to any part of the body except the epidermal skin layer. The maximum permissible dose to the basal layer of the epidermis (considered to be at a depth of 7 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) is 0.5 rem/week except in the case of the hands and forearms, where the maximum permissible value is 1.5 rem/week. A detailed discussion of how to treat the summation of exposures from various different radioactive sources is given in appendix 1.

The references in table 3, given in parentheses, refer both to radiation protection committees listed in section F and to general equations listed in section G. Nomenclature and

additional equations are given in section H. The  $\mu\text{c}$  and  $\mu\text{c}/\text{cm}^3$  values for natural uranium given in table 3 refer to the natural mixture of  $\text{U}^{238}$ ,  $\text{U}^{235}$ , and  $\text{U}^{234}$  separated from the other daughter products. In the case of Ra, Rn,  $\text{Sr}^{90}$ , Ba<sup>140</sup>, Ru<sup>106</sup>, Cd<sup>109</sup>, Cs<sup>137</sup>, and Ce<sup>144</sup> the  $\mu\text{c}$  and  $\mu\text{c}/\text{cm}^3$  values are based on the disintegration rate of the parent isotope only, but the effective energy of the daughter products is added to that of the parent after proper weighting for biological effectiveness. Table 4 gives some of the constants used in equations listed in sections G and H. In column 2 of table 4 the energy values followed by  $\alpha$  are the effective energies in terms of alpha radiation and are given by the equation

$$\sum[E_{\alpha} + 1/20(bE)_{\beta} + 1/20(bE)_{\gamma}],$$

in which  $E_{\alpha}$ ,  $(bE)_{\beta}$ , and  $(bE)_{\gamma}$  are the effective energies of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation, respectively. In the case of Ra<sup>226</sup> it was assumed that only half of Rn<sup>222</sup> and its daughter products down to RaD<sup>210</sup> were retained in the body. In the case of Rn<sup>222</sup> in the body the effective energy in terms of alpha radiation of all the daughter products down to RaD<sup>210</sup> is included. Much of the biological data given in table 4 is uncertain, and in many cases there are inconsistencies in the data available in the literature. The bibliography is a list of the references given in table 4. M. J. Cook and M. R. Ford, of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, assisted the Committee in collecting data used in these tables.

TABLE 3. Maximum permissible amount of radioisotope in total body and maximum permissible concentration in air and water for continuous exposure (Oct. 1961)

A. Common radioisotopes that are alpha emitters				
Element	Organ (g)	Microcuries in total body <sup>a</sup>	Microcuries per milliliter of water <sup>a</sup>	Microcuries per milliliter of air <sup>a</sup>
Po <sup>210</sup> (sol.)	Spleen, 150	0.02 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G6)	2×10 <sup>-10</sup> (G5)
Po <sup>210</sup> (insol.)	Lungs, 10 <sup>3</sup>	7×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G4)		7×10 <sup>-11</sup> (G5)
Rn <sup>222</sup> + dr.	Body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>		2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G1)	
	Lungs, 10 <sup>3</sup>			10 <sup>-3</sup> (1,7)
Ra <sup>226</sup> + 1/2 dr.	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	0.1 (1,2,4,6,7)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (4,6,G6)	8×10 <sup>-12</sup> (6,7)
U-natural (sol.)	Kidneys, 300	0.2 (G5) <sup>b</sup>	7×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6) <sup>b</sup>	1.7×10 <sup>-11</sup> (5,4) <sup>b</sup>
U-natural (insol.)	Lungs, 10 <sup>3</sup>	0.009 (G4)		1.7×10 <sup>-11</sup> (5, G5,4) <sup>b</sup>
Gd <sup>153</sup> (sol.)	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	0.04 (6)	1.5×10 <sup>-4</sup> (6)	1×10 <sup>-10</sup> (G5)
U <sup>235</sup> (insol.)	Lungs, 10 <sup>3</sup>	0.008 (6, G4)		1.5×10 <sup>-11</sup> (6, G5)
Pu <sup>239</sup> (sol.)	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	0.04 (6, 3)	1.5×10 <sup>3</sup> (6)	2×10 <sup>-12</sup> (6)
Pu <sup>239</sup> (insol.)	Lungs, 10 <sup>3</sup>	0.008 (G4)		2×10 <sup>-12</sup> (6,4)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Maximum permissible amount of radioisotope in total body and maximum permissible concentration in air and water for continuous exposure (Oct. 1951)—Continued

B. Beta- and gamma-emitting radioisotopes that are of interest because they are common body elements				
Element and percentage in body *	Organ (g)	Microcuries in total body *	Microcuries per milliliter of water *	Microcuries per milliliter of air *
H <sup>3</sup> (HTO or H <sub>2</sub> O), 10%	Total body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup> (G4)	0.2 (G6)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
C <sup>14</sup> (CO <sub>2</sub> ), 18%	Fat, 10 <sup>4</sup>	250 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G, G7, 4)
Na <sup>24</sup> , 0.15%	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	1,500 (G4)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	5×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
	Total body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	15 (G, 4, G4)	8×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G, G6, 4)	2×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5, 4)
P <sup>32</sup> , 1.0%	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	10 (2, 6, 4, G4)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G, 4)	1×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
S <sup>35</sup> , 0.25%	Skin, 2×10 <sup>3</sup>	100 (G, G4)	5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (4, G5)
Cl <sup>36</sup> , 0.15%	Total body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	200 (G4)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	4×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
K <sup>42</sup> , 0.35%	Muscle, 3×10 <sup>4</sup>	20 (G4)	1×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	2×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Ca <sup>45</sup> , 1.5%	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	65 (G4)	5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Mn <sup>54</sup> , 3×10 <sup>-4</sup> %	Kidneys, 300	2 (G4)	0.15 (G6)	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Fe <sup>59</sup> , 0.004%	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	7.5 (G4)	0.3 (G6)	4×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Fe <sup>55</sup> , 0.004%	Blood, 5×10 <sup>3</sup>	1×10 <sup>3</sup> (G4)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	6×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Cu <sup>64</sup> , 2×10 <sup>-4</sup> %	Blood, 5×10 <sup>3</sup>	11 (G4)	1×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	1.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Zn <sup>65</sup> , 0.003%	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	1.5×10 <sup>3</sup> (G4)	8×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	6×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
I <sup>131</sup> , 4×10 <sup>-4</sup> %	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	430 (G4)	6×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	2×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
	Thyroid, 20	0.3 (G, G4)	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G, G6)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G, G5)
C. Other radioisotopes of current interest				
Element	Organ (g)	Microcuries in total body *	Microcuries per milliliter of water *	Microcuries per milliliter of air *
Be <sup>7</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	670 (G4)	1 (G6)	4×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
F <sup>18</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	24 (G4)	0.9 (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
A <sup>41</sup>	Total Body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	30 (G4)	5×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G2)	5×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G3)
Sc <sup>46</sup>	Spleen, 150	6 (G4)	0.4 (G6)	7×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
V <sup>50</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	20 (G4)	0.5 (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Cr <sup>51</sup>	Kidneys, 300	390 (G4)	0.5 (G6)	8×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Co <sup>60</sup>	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	3 (G4)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Ni <sup>63</sup>	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	39 (G4)	0.25 (G6)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Ga <sup>72</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	8 (G4)	9 (G6)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Ge <sup>71</sup>	Kidneys, 300	67 (G4)	9 (G6)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Ag <sup>78</sup>	Kidneys, 300	10 (G4)	0.2 (G6)	2×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Rb <sup>86</sup>	Muscle, 3×10 <sup>4</sup>	60 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	4×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Sr <sup>90</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	2 (2, 6)	<sup>d</sup> 7×10 <sup>-4</sup>	<sup>d</sup> 2×10 <sup>-4</sup>
Sr <sup>90</sup> + Y <sup>90</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	1 (2, 6)	8×10 <sup>-7</sup> (6)	2×10 <sup>-10</sup> (6, G5, 4)
Y <sup>91</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	15 (G4)	0.2 (G6)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Nb <sup>95</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	90 (G4)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	4×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Mo <sup>99</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	50 (G4)	14 (G6)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Tc <sup>99</sup>	Kidneys, 300	5 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G3)	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Ru <sup>106</sup>	Kidneys, 300	4 (G4)	0.1 (G6)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Rh <sup>105</sup>				
Rh <sup>105</sup>	Kidneys, 300	9 (G4)	1.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Pd <sup>103</sup>	Kidneys, 300	6 (G4)	1×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	7×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Rh <sup>106</sup>				
Ag <sup>110</sup>	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	18 (G4)	2 (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Maximum permissible amount of radioisotope in total body and maximum permissible concentration in air and water for continuous exposure (Oct. 1951)—Continued

C. Other radioisotopes of current interest—Continued				
Element	Organ (g)	Microcuries in total body <sup>a</sup>	Microcuries per milliliter of water <sup>a</sup>	Microcuries per milliliter of air <sup>a</sup>
Ag <sup>111</sup>	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	36 (G4)	4 (G6)	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Cd <sup>109</sup>	Liver, 1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>	40 (G4)	7×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	7×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Ag <sup>108m</sup> <sup>e</sup>	1.7×10 <sup>3</sup>			
Sr <sup>90</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	80 (G4)	0.2 (G6)	6×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Te <sup>127</sup>	Kidneys, 300	4 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Te <sup>129</sup>	Kidneys, 300	1.3 (G4)	10 <sup>-2</sup> (G6)	4×10 <sup>-5</sup> (G5)
Xe <sup>133</sup>	Total body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	300 (G4)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G2)	4×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G3)
Xe <sup>132</sup>	Total body, 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	100 (G4)	1×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G2)	2×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G3, 4)
Cs <sup>137</sup>	Muscle, 3×10 <sup>3</sup>	90 (G4)	1.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	2×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Ba <sup>137m</sup> <sup>e</sup>	3×10 <sup>3</sup>			
Ba <sup>140</sup> +La <sup>140e</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	5 (G4)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	6×10 <sup>-5</sup> (G5)
La <sup>140</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	24 (G4)	1 (G6)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Ce <sup>144</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	5 (G4)	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	7×10 <sup>-5</sup> (G5)
Pr <sup>144</sup> <sup>e</sup>				
Pr <sup>143</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	29 (G4)	0.4 (G6)	7.5×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Pm <sup>147</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	120 (G4)	1 (G6)	2×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Sm <sup>151</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	420 (G4)	0.2 (G6)	10 <sup>-9</sup> (G5)
Eu <sup>154</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	22 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	6×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Ho <sup>166</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	17 (G4)	23 (G6)	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Tm <sup>170</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	19 (G4)	0.25×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	5×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Lu <sup>177</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	78 (G4)	24 (G6)	5×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
Re <sup>185</sup>	Thyroid, 20	35 (G4)	8×10 <sup>-2</sup> (G6)	8×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
	Skin, 2×10 <sup>3</sup>	600 (G4)	0.2 (G6)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G5)
Ir <sup>190</sup>	Kidneys, 300	21 (G4)	10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	7×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Ir <sup>192</sup>	Kidneys, 300	3.4 (G4)	9×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G6)	5×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Au <sup>196</sup>	Kidneys, 300	10 (G4)	3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	1×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Au <sup>198</sup>	Kidneys, 300	28 (G4)	7×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	2.5×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Pb <sup>203</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	57 (G4)	0.1 (G6)	6.5×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G5)
At <sup>211</sup>	Thyroid, 20	6×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G4)	2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (G6)	3×10 <sup>-10</sup> (G5)
Th <sup>234</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	120 (G4)	3 (G6)	6×10 <sup>-7</sup> (G5)
Am <sup>241</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	0.056 (G4)	10 <sup>-4</sup> (G6)	3×10 <sup>-11</sup> (G5)
Cm <sup>243</sup>	Bone, 7×10 <sup>3</sup>	0.05 (G4)	9×10 <sup>-4</sup> (G6)	2×10 <sup>-10</sup> (G5)

<sup>a</sup> References were considered to apply if the values agreed within ±50 percent. Calculated values were rounded off to one significant figure. The principal reference responsible for the choice of a particular value was listed first. The notations G1, G2, etc., refer to equations in section G and the single numbers to references in section F.

<sup>b</sup> Based on chemical toxicity. The microcurie and microcurie-per-milliliter values are given for the natural mixture of U<sup>235</sup>, U<sup>238</sup>, and U<sup>234</sup> with all the other radioisotopes removed.

<sup>c</sup> Percentages of stable element by weight comprising total body. The other principal body elements, oxygen (65%), nitrogen (3%), and magnesium (4×10<sup>-2</sup>%), are omitted because all their radioactive isotopes have very short half-lives.

<sup>d</sup> Obtained by a comparison of recommended values for Sr<sup>90</sup> with the calculated values in the two cases.

<sup>e</sup> Values of microcuries and microcuries-per-milliliter are given for the parent element in equilibrium with its daughter element(s).

<sup>f</sup> This value actually applies to ingestion; although the submersion equation was used for the calculation, since it is considered that tissue in the gastrointestinal tract is submerged in a fluid. The equation for submersion was applied specifically to an element of tissue in the gastrointestinal tract that was surrounded by water contaminated with radon and its products and by other layers of tissue contaminated with such products.

In this case the total energy leaving the unit volume is approximately equal to the total energy absorbed in a unit volume, and one is justified in using this method of calculation, which gives 2×10<sup>-3</sup> μc/ml of water. Approximately the same answer is obtained using the ingestion equation and the entire gastrointestinal tract as the critical organ.

If one is concerned with the case of submersion exposure due to a person or animal swimming continuously in the contaminated water, the value would be increased to about 2×10<sup>-4</sup> μc/ml because in such a case the alpha radiation would not be effective and the value given here could be increased by a relative biological effectiveness of 20 and an energy ratio of 5.5.

## F. Recommendations of Various Radiation Protection Committees

### *Reference numbers used in table 3:*

1. Values agreed on by the Advisory Committee on X-ray and Radium Protection (1941).
2. Values agreed on by the Subcommittee on Permissible Internal Dose of the National Committee on Radiation Protection (Feb. 9 and 10, 1950).
3. Values agreed on at a meeting of some of the scientists in the United States who were interested in establishing interim values for the maximum permissible concentrations in air and water of some of the commonly used radioisotopes.
4. Values suggested by the Chalk River, Canada, Conference (Sept. 29 and 30, 1949). This was a meeting of representatives of the radiation protection committees of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.
5. Values agreed upon at a meeting in Rochester, N. Y. (Sept. 27, 1949). This meeting was called by the University of Rochester Atomic Energy Project and members of the Atomic Energy Commission to discuss the toxicity data of uranium and to attempt to establish interim values for the maximum permissible concentration in air of soluble and insoluble compounds of uranium.
6. The International Commission on Radiological Protection at the Sixth International Congress of Radiology, meeting in London during July 1950, indicated as follows:

While the Commission does not, at the moment, consider that there is sufficient information to make firm recommendations concerning maximum permissible exposures to internal radiation from radioactive isotopes, it brings to the notice of users of radioactive isotopes values which are commonly used, at the present time, in the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain.<sup>8</sup>

7. Values agreed upon by the American Standards Association, Subcommittee on Radium Dust, Radon Gas and Gamma Ray Exposure (Z-37, 1950).

<sup>8</sup> Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection and of the International Commission on Radiological Units, 1950, NBS Handbook 47, p. 3 (June 29, 1951).

TABLE 4. Constants for calculating maximum permissible internal concentration of radioisotopes

1	2	3			4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12		13
		Element	Effective energy, $\Sigma(E)_{\text{MeV}}$	Organ			Mass $\times 10^3$ Chl.	Effective diameter						Concentration of element per gram of organ	Daily intake of element by ingestion	
H <sup>3</sup>	0.006	Total body D.	$7 \times 10^4$ Chl.	cm	0.1 Hw1. Chl.	250 G. Khl.	$4.6 \times 10^8$ Days	19 H1. 11 H1.	10 H4.	1.0 An2.	1.0 D.	1.0 D.	1.0 D.	1.0 D.	0.75 H6.	
B <sup>10</sup>	0.009	Bone H66, H62, H61, Ur2.	$7 \times 10^4$ Chl.	5			54.5	400 H66, H62.	48 H4.	<0.01 Ur2.	0.9 H66, H62.	0.35 H61, H62, Ur2.	$3.5 \times 10^{-4}$ H2.	$3.5 \times 10^{-4}$ H2.	0.09 H6.	
C <sup>14</sup>	0.063	Fat G. Bone SE2, B19, B11, Hel, Sri.	$10^4$ Ev1.	5	0.75 Ev1. 0.13 Ev1.	300 Mal. 300 Ev1. Mal.	$2.09 \times 10^8$ Days	35 H1, Sel. 180 SE2.	35 H4. 180 H4.	0.95 Mal. 0.95 Mal.	0.6 Mal, H9. 0.07 Hw1, Ev1.	0.5 H2. 0.05 Nsl, G.	0.5 G, Hw1. $4.5 \times 10^{-3}$ H2.	0.5 G, Hw1. $4.5 \times 10^{-3}$ H2.	0.36 H6. $3.6 \times 10^{-4}$ H6.	



$Fe^{59}$	0.24	Bone GII, Evl. Shi. Teeth GII, Evl. Shi.	$7 \times 10^6$	30	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ Evl.	$4.7 \times 10^{-3}$ Shi, Hwl, Sml.	0.078	140 GII.	0.078 H4.	1.00 Evl.	0.95 Shi.	0.1 H2.	0.1 Shi.	$7.5 \times 10^{-2}$ H5.
$Na^{24}$	2.7	Total body Bel, BII.	$7 \times 10^4$ Chl.	30	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ Hw, Hwl.	4 Mal, Evl. Sml.	0.62	29 Tri. Hl.	0.61 H4.	0.95 Hel.	1.0 D.	1.0 D.	0.95 H2.	0.75 H5.
$Fe^{55}$	0.68	Bone Kal, Lal, Hel, Hs2.	$7 \times 10^4$ Chl.		0.069 Mal.	1.4 Mal.	14.3	1,200 Hl.	14 H4.	0.7 Hel.	0.92 Hel, H9.	0.3 H2.	0.2 Hel, Ati.	0.2 H5.
$Sr^{90}$	0.065	Skin Ddl.	$2 \times 10^4$ Mal.		0.008 Shi.	1.3 Evl.	87.1	22 Tal. Hl.	18 H4.	0.96 Kal.	0.19 Shi, H9.	0.14 Ddl.	0.06 H2.	0.074 H5.
$Cs^{137}$	0.26	Total body H8, Shi.	$7 \times 10^4$ Chl.		$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ Hwl, Mal.	6.7 Mal, Evl.	$1.6 \times 10^4$	29 H8, Hl.	29 H4.	0.95 H8.	1.0 H8.	1.0 H8.	0.95 H2.	0.75 H5.
$A^{210}$	1.78	Body	$7 \times 10^4$ Ch.	30			0.074				1 D.			
$K^{40}$	1.59	Muscle HII, Evl. Ntl.	$3 \times 10^4$ Chl.	30	0.003 Mal, Shi, Evl.	2.8 Shi, Evl.	0.52	33 Hl.	0.51 Ll4.	0.9 Hel.	0.75 HII, Evl. H9.		0.7 H2.	0.95 H6.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Constants for calculating maximum permissible internal concentration of radioisotopes—Continued

1	2	3			4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12		13
		Element	Effective energy $\frac{E}{2}(MeV)$	Organ			Mass $\times 10^6$	Effective diameter						Concentration of element per gram of organ	Daily intake or excretion by ingestion $\frac{g}{day}$	
Og <sup>48</sup>	0.085	Bone Noi, Bel, Gr2, No2.	$7 \times 10^6$ Cnl.	cm	$0.15 \frac{g}{Mnl.}$	$0.8 \frac{g}{day}$ Mal.	Days 152	Days 18,000 No2.	Days 151 H4.	0.9 Hel, Bel, Gr2.	0.99 Hw1, Gr2, K11, * 1.0 H9.	0.88 Pel.	0.28 Gr2, No1, Hel, Pel, Bel, * 0.82 H2.	0.41 H5.		
Sc <sup>46</sup>	* 0.5	Spleen So6.	150 Cnl.	7			85	15 So6.	13 H4.	0.0005 So6.	0.04 So6.	0.03 So6.	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ H2, H5.	$7.5 \times 10^{-3}$ H5.		
V <sup>48</sup>	0.54	Bone Haf6, So9.	$7 \times 10^6$ Cnl.	5			16	50 Haf6, So9.	12 H4.	0.005 Haf6, So9.	0.5 Haf6, So9.	0.1 Haf6, So9.	$5 \times 10^{-4}$ H2, H5.	0.025 H5.		
Cr <sup>51</sup>	0.01	Kidneys Sol.	300 Cnl.	7	$2.7 \times 10^{-3}$ Uoi.	Trace Mal.	26.5	110 Sol.	22 H4.	0.05 G.	0.06 Sol.	0.014 Sol.	0.0007 H2.	0.004 H5.		

Mn <sup>++</sup> .....	1.1	Kidneys Sol, Sob.	300 Chl.	7	6×10 <sup>-7</sup> Evl.	4×10 <sup>-3</sup> Mal.	0.108	2.5 Sob. • 72 Hl.	0.106 H4.	0.05 Bel, Col.	• 0.02 Scl, Scl, Scl, • 0.009 Evl. • 0.015 Col.	0.08 Scl, Scl, Scl, • 0.25 Col, Grl.	0.004 H2.	2.2×10 <sup>-2</sup> H5.
Fe <sup>++</sup> .....	0.006	Liver Gr3, Col, Hel.	1.7×10 <sup>3</sup> Chl.	10	1.7×10 <sup>-4</sup> Evl, Hwl, Shl.	4×10 <sup>-4</sup> Mal.	0.108	5 Sob. • 50 Hl.	0.106 H4.	0.1 Gr3.	0.14 Evl. • 0.015 H8.	0.2 Grl, Gr3, Col.	0.01 Gr3, Col.	0.09 H5.
Fe <sup>++</sup> .....	0.54	Blood Evl, Bel.	5×10 <sup>3</sup> Chl.	15	5×10 <sup>-4</sup> Evl.	0.012 Mal.	1.06×10 <sup>3</sup>	65 Lal. • 190 Hl.	61 H4.	0.8 Hel, Lal.	0.64 Bel, Evl. • 0.8 H8.	1.0 D.	0.8 H2.	0.65 H5.
Co <sup>++</sup> .....	0.72	Blood Evl, Bel.	5×10 <sup>3</sup> Chl.	15	5×10 <sup>-4</sup> Evl.	0.012 Mal.	46.3	65 Lal. • 190 Hl.	27 H4.	0.8 Hel, Lal.	0.64 Bel, Evl. • 0.8 H8.	1.0 D.	0.8 H2.	0.65 H5.
	0.55	Liver Col, Co2, Co5, Hel.	1.7×10 <sup>3</sup> Chl.	10	2×10 <sup>-7</sup> Evl.	Trace Mal.	1.90×10 <sup>3</sup>	8.4 Co5.	8.4 H4.	0.2 Col, Co5.	0.68 Evl.	0.02 Col, Co2, Co5, Grl, Bel.	0.004 H2.	0.007 H5.
Ni <sup>++</sup> .....	0.05	Spleen Evl.	160 Chl.	7	4.7×10 <sup>-7</sup> Evl.	Trace Mal.	1.90×10 <sup>3</sup>	9 Co5.	9 H4.	0.2 Col, Co5.	0.14 Evl.	0.00022 Col, Co2, Co5.	4.4×10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	7.7×10 <sup>-4</sup> H5.
	0.05	Liver H8.	1.7×10 <sup>3</sup> Chl.	7	Trace Mal.	Trace Mal.	9.1×10 <sup>7</sup>	8 Cl, H8.	8 H4.	0.2 H8.	0.68 H8.	0.02 H8.	0.004 H2, H8.	0.007 H5, H8.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Constants for calculating maximum permissible internal concentration of radioisotopes—Continued

1	2	3			4	5	6			8	9	10	11	12		13
		Effective energy, $\Sigma(E)_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ Mev	Critical organ	Concentration of element per gram of organ			Daily intake of element by ingestion	Physi- cal, $T_p$ , Days	Half-life					Fraction going from GI tract to blood, $f_a$	Fraction in critical organ of that in total body, $f_b$	
Organ	Mass				Effective diameter	Biologi- cal, $T_b$ , Days			Effec- tive, $T_e$ , Days	By in- gestion, $f_a$	By in- halation, $f_b$					
Cu <sup>64</sup>	0.11	(Liver, Hel, Ha22, Spl, Bel, Coo, Eyes, Tul.)	$1.7 \times 10^8$ Chl.	$6 \times 10^{-4}$ Evi.	$\frac{6}{day}$ 0.02 Msl.	0.64	39 Hl.	0.53 H4.	0.28 Co3, Coo.	0.08 Evi.	0.33 Co3, Coo, *0.13 Ha22.	0.09 Spl, Ha22, Spl, Coo, Coo, H2.	0.13 H5.			
Zn <sup>65</sup>	0.085	(Bone, Spl, Hel.)	30 Chl.	$2.4 \times 10^{-4}$ Tul.	0.02 Msl.	0.64	21 Hl.	0.63 H4.	0.28 Co3, Coo.	$5 \times 10^{-4}$ Tul, H9.	0.0042 Co3, Coo.	1.2 $\times 10^{-1}$ H2.	0.002 H3.			
Ga <sup>67</sup>	0.8	(Bone, Dul, Du2, Du3, Du4, Pk1, Ha20.)	$7 \times 10^8$ Chl.	$1 \times 10^{-4}$ Evi.	0.017 Evi, Shi.	250	23 Sn2.	21 H4.	0.1 Spl, G.	0.15 Spl, Sn2.	0.15 Sn2.	$1.5 \times 10^{-1}$ H2.	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$ H3.			
Ga <sup>71</sup>	0.01	(Kidneys, Ha21.)	300 Chl.	$< 1 \times 10^{-4}$ Dul.		0.69	$2.4 \times 10^8$ Du2.	0.69 H4.	0.001 Du4, Pk1.	0.82 Du2.	0.4 Pk1, Du2, Ha20.	0.0004 H2.	0.1 H5.			
						11.4	6 Ha21.	3.9 H4.	0.01 Ha21.	0.35 Ha21.	0.02 Fa21.	$2 \times 10^{-4}$ H2.	$5 \times 10^{-4}$ H5.			

As <sup>80</sup> .....	1.1	Kidneys Htl, Sul, Ha17.	300 Chl.	7			1.12	37 Ha11, *124 Ha17.	1.09 H4.	0.03 Mol.	0.02 Htl, Ha17.	0.01 Del, Htl, Ha17.	0.0003 H2.	2.7×10 <sup>-3</sup> H5.
Rb <sup>86</sup> .....	0.73	Muscle Ha21.	3×10 <sup>6</sup> Chl.	30			19.5	13 Ha21.	7.8 H4.	1.00 Ha21.	0.54 Ha21.	0.44 Ha21.	0.42 Ha21.	0.33 H5.
Sr <sup>90</sup> .....	0.55	Bone Hal, Jai, Sul, Su2, Hel, Bel, Nol.	7×10 <sup>8</sup> Chl.		6×10 <sup>-3</sup> Mal, Ucl, Uc2.	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> Ha7, H8.	53	3.9×10 <sup>9</sup> H1, *18,000 H8, No2.	0.6 Hal.	0.7 Hal, Ha3, Ha4.	0.4 H2, H8, *0.50 Su2.	0.25 H8, *0.42 H3.	0.22 H5.	
Sr <sup>90</sup> -Y <sup>90</sup> .....	1.0	Bone Hal, Jai, Sul, Su2, Hel, Bel, Nol.	7×10 <sup>8</sup> Chl.		6×10 <sup>-3</sup> Mal, Ucl, Uc2.	3×10 <sup>-4</sup> Ha7, H8.	9.1×10 <sup>8</sup>	3.9×10 <sup>9</sup> H1, *18,000 H8, No2.	0.6 Hal.	0.7 Hal, Ha3, Ha4.	0.4 H2, H8, *0.50 Su2.	0.25 H8, *0.42 H3.	0.22 H5.	
Y <sup>90</sup> .....	*0.57	Bone Hal, Ha7, Ha9, Ha10, Su2, Su4, Se3, Hdl, Ha18.	7×10 <sup>8</sup> Chl.	6			57	>500 Hal, Su4, Ha10, Ha9.	51 H4.	0.0005 Hal, Ha7, Su2, Su3.	0.65 Hal, Su4, Se3, Ha10, Ha9, Ha18.	0.55 Su3, Ha18.	2.8×10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	0.14 H5.
Nb <sup>94</sup> .....	*0.154	Bone Hal, Ha7, Ha9, Ha10, Su3.	7×10 <sup>8</sup> Chl.	5			35	50 Ha9.	21 H4.	0.45 Su3, *0.01 Hal, Ha10, Ha9.	0.4 Ha9, Ha10, Hal.	0.23 Ha9, Su3, H2.	0.13 Su3.	0.12 H5.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Constants for calculating maximum permissible internal concentration of radioisotopes—Continued

1 Element	2 Effective energy, $\lambda(h\nu)$ , Mev	3 Critical organ		4 Concentration of element per gram of organ	5 Daily intake of element by ingestion	6 Half-life		8 Effective, $T_e$	9 Fraction going from GI tract to blood, $f_1$	10 Fraction in critical organ of total body, $f_2$	11 Fraction from blood to critical organ, $f_3$	12 Fraction reaching critical organ—		13
		Organ	Mass			Effective diameter	Physiocal, $T_1$					Biological, $T_2$	By ingestion, $f_4$	
Mn <sup>55</sup>	0.22	Bone Co3, Co4, Nel.	$7 \times 10^3$ Chl.	cm 5	$\frac{\mu}{\text{day}}$ Trace Evl.	Days 2.85	Days 150 G.	Days 2.8 H4.	0.7 Co3, Co4.	0.5 Co3, Co4.	$3 \times 10^{-1}$ H2.	0.0002 Nel.	$1.8 \times 10^{-4}$ H5.	
Tc <sup>99</sup>	0.49	Kidneys Ha21.	300 Chl.	7		4.3	4 Ha21.	2.1 H4.	0.5 Ha21.	0.1 Ha21.	0.0005 Ha21.	$2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ H2.	$2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ H5.	
Ru <sup>106</sup> Rh <sup>106</sup>	1.4	Kidneys Ha1, Ha9, Ha10, So8.	300 Chl.	7		365	20 Ha1, Ha9, Ha10.	19 H4.	<0.0005 Ha1, Ha9, Ha10.	0.04 Ha9, Ha1, Ha10.	0.04 Ha9, So8.	$2 \times 10^{-3}$ H2.	0.01 H5.	
Rh <sup>105</sup>	0.33	Kidneys So8.	300 Chl.	7		1.52	28 So8.	1.4 H4.	0.2 H8.	0.06 So8.	0.05 So8.	0.01 H2.	$1.7 \times 10^{-4}$ H5.	
Pd <sup>103</sup> Rh <sup>106</sup>	0.074	Kidneys So8.	300 Chl.	7		17	6 So8.	4.4 H4.	0.2 H8.	0.5 So8.	0.1 So8.	0.02 H2.	$3.5 \times 10^{-4}$ H5.	
Cd <sup>109</sup> Ag <sup>109m</sup>	0.04	Liver Ha21.	$1.7 \times 10^3$ Chl.	10		330	100 G.	77 H4.	0.0025 Ha21.	0.8 Ha21.	0.75 Ha21.	$1.9 \times 10^{-3}$ H2.	0.19 H5.	
Ag <sup>108</sup>	0.74	Liver So7.	$1.7 \times 10^3$ Chl.	10		45	3 So7.	2.8 H4.	0.02 So7.	0.1 So7.	0.006 So7.	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ H2.	$1.6 \times 10^{-3}$ H5.	

Ag <sup>111</sup>	0.37	Liver So7.	1.7×10 <sup>8</sup> Chl.	10		7.5	3	So7.	2.1	H4.	0.02	So7.	0.1	So7.	0.006	So7.	1.2×10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	1.6×10 <sup>-4</sup> H5.
Sm <sup>113</sup>	•0.087	Bone Hais, Hais, Hais.	7×10 <sup>8</sup> Chl.	5		112	72	Hais, H4.	44	H4.	0.0687	H2.	0.8	Hais.	0.3	Hais.	0.0026	0.076 H5.
Te <sup>113</sup>	0.28	Kidneys Hais, Hais, Hais.	300 Chl.	7		80.4	15	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	13	H4.	0.25	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.2	Hais.	0.06	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.0007	0.02 H5.
Te <sup>113</sup>	0.88	Kidneys Hais, Hais, Hais.	300 Chl.	7		32	15	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	10	H4.	0.25	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.2	Hais.	0.06	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.0007	0.02 H5.
I <sup>131</sup>	0.22	Thyroid Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	20 Chl.	3		8	180 •>30 Hais.	H1. Hais.	7.7	H4.	1.00	Hais.	0.2	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.2	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.2	0.15 H5.
Xe <sup>133</sup>	0.183	Body	7×10 <sup>4</sup> Chl.	30		5.27							1	D.				
Xe <sup>135</sup>	0.562	Body	7×10 <sup>4</sup> Chl.	30		0.38							1	D.				
Ca <sup>47</sup> Ba <sup>133</sup>	0.87	Muscle Hais, Hais, Hais.	3×10 <sup>4</sup> Chl.	30		1.2×10 <sup>4</sup>	17	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	17	H4.	1.00	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.45	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.48	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.48	0.38 H5.
Ba <sup>134</sup> La <sup>140</sup>	1.06	Bone Dol, Hais, Hais, Hais.	7×10 <sup>4</sup> Chl.	•		12.8	~200 Hais, •>30 Hais.	Hais, Hais, Hais, Hais.	12	H4.	0.1	Dol, Hais, Hais, Hais.	0.06	Dol, Hais, Hais.	0.7	Dol.	0.07	0.2 H5.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Constants for calculating maximum permissible internal concentration of radioisotopes—Continued

1 Element	2 Effective energy, $\frac{Z^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{MeV}$	3 Critical organ		4 Concentration of element per gram of organ	5 Daily intake of element by ingestion	6 Half-life		8 Effective, $T_e$	9 Fraction going from GI tract to blood, $f_i$	10 Fraction in critical organ of that in total body, $f_b$	11 Fraction from blood to critical organ, $f'_i$	12 Fraction reaching critical organ—		13
		Organ	Mass			Effective diameter	Physical, $T_p$					Biological, $T_b$	By ingestion, $f_g$	
$La^{140}$	0.76	Bone Hal. Hs9 Ha10	$7 \times 10^3$ Chl.	0	0/day	Days 1.67	Days 35 Hal. Hs9 Ha10	Days 1.6 H4	0.003 Hs9 Cr2	0.3 Hal. Hs9 Ha10	0.4 Hs9	$1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ H2	0.1 H4	
$Ca^{44}$ $Pp^{44}$	1.29	Bone Hal. Hs9 Ha10 Hs7 Hs1 Hs8 At2 Ha14	$7 \times 10^3$ Chl.	Trace		275	800 Hs9 Hal. Ha10 Hs8	180 H4	0.0005 Hal. Ha10 Hs8	0.8 Ha14	0.4 At2 Ha14	$2 \times 10^{-4}$ H2	0.10 H4	
$Pp^{46}$	0.31	Bone Hal. Hs9 Ha10 Ha15 Ha16	$7 \times 10^3$ Chl.			13.8	50 Ha15 * > 100 Hal. Hs9 Ha10	11 H4	< 0.005 Hal. Hs9 Ha10 Ha15	0.6 Ha15 Hal. Hs9 Ha10	0.25 Ha15 Ha16	$1.3 \times 10^{-3}$ H2	0.063 H4	
$Pm^{147}$	0.067	Bone Hal. Ha10 Ha24	$7 \times 10^3$ Chl.			$1.46 \times 10^4$	> 100 Hal. Ha10 Ha24 160	140 H4	> 0.0005 Hal. Ha10	0.7 Ha24	0.35 Hal. Ha10 Ha24	$1.7 \times 10^{-4}$ H2	0.09 H4	
$Sm^{147}$	0.02	Bone Ha18	$7 \times 10^3$ Chl.			$3.6 \times 10^4$	$4.3 \times 10^4$ H8	$3.9 \times 10^4$ H4	0.00014 H8	0.65 Ha18	0.2 Ha18	$2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ H2	0.05 H4	



Eu <sup>154</sup>	0.366	Bone Hair, Hair, Hair.	7x10 <sup>9</sup> Chl.	5		1.97x10 <sup>8</sup>	1400 Hair, Hair.	8.2x10 <sup>9</sup> H4.	0.0005 H8.	0.7 Hair7.	0.25 Hair7, Hair8.	1.7x10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	0.09 H6.
Ho <sup>166</sup>	0.65	Bone So3.	7x10 <sup>9</sup> Chl.	5	1.14		37 So3.	1.1 H4.	4 0.12 So3. 0.0004 H2.	0.5 So3.	0.22 So3.	4 >0.0001 So3. 0.027 H2.	0.07 H4.
Tm <sup>191</sup>	0.32	Bone So6.	7x10 <sup>9</sup> Chl.	5	129		110 So6.	59 H4.	0.0005 H8.	0.92 So6.	0.7 So6.	3.5x10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	0.18 H6.
La <sup>140</sup>	0.14	Bone So3.	7x10 <sup>9</sup> Chl.	5	6.7		6 So3.	3.2 H4.	<0.0005 H8.	0.5 So3.	0.3 So3.	0.5x10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	0.075 H6.
Re <sup>186</sup>	0.09	Thyroid So2.	20 Chl.	3	240		12hr So2.	0.5 H4.	0.5 H8.	0.005 So2.	0.0025 So2.	1.3x10 <sup>-3</sup> H2.	1.3x10 <sup>-4</sup> H6.
	0.003	Skin So2, So8.	2,000 Mal.	0.1	240		5 So8.	5 H4.	0.5 H8.	0.8 So2, So8.	0.23 So2.	0.12 H2.	0.12 H6.
Ir <sup>192</sup>	0.07	Kidneys So8.	300 Chl.	7	10.7		23 So8.	7.3 H4.	0.2 H8.	0.15 So8.	0.05 So8.	0.01 H2.	1.75x10 <sup>-2</sup> H6.
Ir <sup>192</sup>	0.46	Kidneys So8.	300 Chl.	7	70		23 So8.	17 H4.	0.2 H8.	0.15 So8.	0.05 So8.	0.01 H2.	1.75x10 <sup>-2</sup> H6.
Am <sup>241</sup>	0.40	Kidneys Evl, Hel, Btl.	300 Chl.	7	2.69	Trace Evl.	50 G, H8.	2.6 H4.	0.1 Evl.	0.06 Btl.	0.24 Hel, Btl.	0.024 H2.	0.072 H6.
Am <sup>241</sup>	0.14	Kidneys Evl, Hel, Btl.	300 Chl.	7	3.3	Trace Evl.	50 G, H8.	3.1 H4.	0.1 Evl.	0.06 Btl.	0.24 Hel, Btl.	0.024 H2.	0.072 H6.
Pb <sup>210</sup>	0.12	Bone So8, Evl, Aml, Khl, Khl2.	7x10 <sup>9</sup> Chl.	5	2.17	2x10 <sup>-4</sup> Evl. 3x10 <sup>-4</sup> Evl. Khl2.	<730 Khl.	2.16 H4.	0.15 Khl2, Khl3.	0.8 So8.	0.3 So8.	4.5x10 <sup>-3</sup> H2.	9.5x10 <sup>-3</sup> H6.

TABLE 4. Constants for calculating maximum permissible internal concentration of radioisotopes—Continued

1	2	3			4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12		13
		Element	Effective energy, $\sum(E_i)$ , Mev	Organ			Mass	Effective diameter					Concentration of element per gram of organ	Daily intake of element by ingestion	
Biological, $T_b$ , Days	Effective, $T_e$				By Ingestion, $f_w$	By Inhalation, $f_a$									
Po <sup>210</sup> (sol.)	5.3 $\alpha$	Spleen F12, F13, Hu2.	150 Ch1.	7	g	g/day	133.3	Days 57 Hu2.	Days 40 H4.	0.02 F12.	0.06 F15.	0.015 H2.	0.0003 F12.	0.004 H5.	
Po <sup>210</sup> (insol.)		Lungs F14.	10 <sup>3</sup> Ch1.				133.3	40 F14.	31 H4.		1.0 D.			0.12 H7.	
At <sup>210</sup>	6.8 $\alpha$	Thyroid Ha25.	20 Ch1.	3			0.31	180 H8.	0.31 H4.	1.00 Ha25, H8.	0.2 H8.	0.07 Ha25.	0.07 Ha25.	0.05 H5.	
Ra <sup>226</sup> daughter prod. ucs.	19.5 $\alpha$ inside 3.68 $\gamma$ outside.	Lungs Body	10 <sup>3</sup> 7 $\times$ 10 <sup>4</sup> Ch1.				3.83								
Ra <sup>226</sup> + 1/2 daughter prod. ucs.	14.5 $\alpha$	Bone No1, Gel, La1, He1.	7 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> Ch1.	5	1.7 $\times$ 10 <sup>-10</sup> Hu1.	7 $\times$ 10 <sup>-10</sup> De1, Ly1, Hu1.	5.9 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup>	1.6 $\times$ 10 <sup>4</sup> Si1, No1, 10 <sup>3</sup> H1.	1.6 $\times$ 10 <sup>4</sup> H4.	0.2 Si1, No1, Si1.	0.99 Gel.	0.075 Si1.	0.015 H2, Si1, No1, La1.	0.026 H5.	
Th <sup>232</sup>	0.055	Bone M1, H8, Ha1.	7 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup> Ch1.	5			24.1	4.3 $\times$ 10 <sup>4</sup> H8, ->200 Ha1.	24.1 H4.	0.0005 H8, Ha1, H04, -0.00014 H8.	0.82 H8, -0.78 H8.	0.78 Ur1, Si1, -0.7 H8.	3.9 $\times$ 10 <sup>-4</sup> H2.	0.2 H5.	

$U$ , natural (sol.)	4.45 $\alpha$	Kidneys Ho2.	300	7	$2 \times 10^{-4}$ Vol.	$2 \times 10^{-4}$ Dal.	$1.64 \times 10^{15}$	30	Ho2.	0.0005 Hal.	0.0005 Vol.	0.33 Vol.	0.0002 H2.	0.08 H6.
$U$ , natural (insol.)		Lungs Ho3.	$10^6$ Chl.				$1.64 \times 10^{15}$	120	H4.		1.0 D.			0.12 H7.
$U_{235}$ (sol.)	4.9 $\alpha$	Bone Ho1, Vol. Ho2.	$7 \times 10^6$ Chl.	5	$10^{-4}$ Ly1.	$2 \times 10^{-4}$ Dal.	$5.9 \times 10^7$	300	H4.	0.0005 Hal.	0.85 Vol.	0.2 Hal, Vol.	$10^{-4}$ H2.	0.05 H5.
$U_{238}$ (insol.)		Lungs Ho3.	$10^6$ Chl.				$5.9 \times 10^7$	120	H4.		1.0 D.			0.12 H7.
$Pu_{239}$ (sol.)	5.16 $\alpha$	Bone Hal, K61, Ho1, Mil, Pal, Lal.	$7 \times 10^6$ Chl.	5			$8.8 \times 10^8$	$4.3 \times 10^4$ Lm1.	H4.	0.00014 H2, Lol, Lol, Lol, Hal, Hal.	0.75 Hal, Hal, Lol, Lol, Hal, Pal.	0.7 Pal.	0.0001 K61.	0.18 H5.
$Pu_{240}$ (insol.)		Lungs Ab1.	$10^6$ Chl.				$8.8 \times 10^8$	390	H4.		1.0 D.			0.12 H7.
$Am_{241}$	5.45 $\alpha$	Bone Hal, Ho1, Ho2, Ho3.	$7 \times 10^6$ Chl.	5			$1.79 \times 10^8$	890	H4.	0.0005 Hal, Ho1, Ho2, Ho3, Se2.	0.90 Hal3.	0.25 Hal3, Hal2, Hal1, Hal0.	$1.3 \times 10^{-4}$ H2.	0.063 H6.
$Cm_{244}$	6.08 $\alpha$	Bone Hal, Ho1, Ho2.	$7 \times 10^6$ Chl.	5			150	600	H4.	<0.0005 Hal, Ho1, Ho2.	0.9 Hal9, Ho1, Ho2.	0.25 Hal, Ho1, Ho2.	$1.25 \times 10^{-4}$ H2.	0.063 H6.

\*Values calculated but not used in final determination.

<sup>b</sup>The energy values followed by  $\alpha$  are the effective energies in terms of alpha radiation.

<sup>c</sup>The contribution from the short-lived member of the isomeric pair has not been used in the calculation.

<sup>d</sup>The first value differs from the second because once the element enters the bloodstream it is eliminated from the bloodstream very rapidly.

## G. General Equations

Some of the values given in table 3 were calculated from the equations given below. (See appendix 2 for a discussion of some of the assumptions made in deriving and using the equations.) The equation numbers to the right are used for references in table 3 to indicate which equations were used for a calculation.

### 1. For submersion in a radioactive fluid

$$(MPC)_m = \frac{2.6 \times 10^{-3} W \rho_m (P_m/P_i)}{\sum (bE)} \quad (G1)$$

microcuries per milliliter of medium,  $m$ , to give  $W$  of continuous exposure during period of submersion in contaminated fluid.

$$(MPC)_w = \frac{0.8 \times 10^{-3}}{\sum (bE)} \quad (G2)$$

microcuries per milliliter of water to give 0.3 rep/week of continuous exposure to beta or gamma during periods of submersion in contaminated water.

In this case we have set  $\rho_m = 1$  and  $P_m/P_i = 1.02$ . For exposure to alpha radiation  $P_m/P_i$  would be set equal to about 1, and  $W$  in equation G1 would be taken as (0.3/20) rep/week.

$$(MPC)_a = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-6}}{\sum (bE)} \quad (G3)$$

microcuries per milliliter of air to give 0.3 rep/week of continuous exposure to beta or gamma during period of submersion in contaminated air.

In this case we have set  $\rho_m = 0.0012$  g/ml and  $P_m/P_i = 1/1.13$ . For exposure to alpha radiation  $P_m/P_i$  would be set equal to about 1/1.22, and  $W$  in equation G1 would be taken as (0.3/20) rep/week. Equation G3 is used in determining the maximum permissible exposure of a person to radioactive noble gases. If a noble gas that is a hard beta or gamma emitter is suspended in the atmosphere, the radiation dose a man receives from the gas in his lungs is negligible compared to the dose from a large cloud of gas surrounding him. The above equations are developed for  $4\pi$  geometry and should be applicable to exposures to small organisms (such as fish eggs in water) or small organs (such as a man's ear when the man is surrounded by a radioactive gas). For general

exposure to a large body submerged in a radioactive fluid, the maximum permissible values given in the above equations may be doubled.

2. For radioisotopes inside the body or in the air and water taken into the body

$$q = \frac{2.6 \times 10^{-3} m W}{\sum (bE) f_2} \quad (G4)$$

microcuries in total body to give  $W$  exposure to the critical organ of mass,  $m$ .

$$(MPC)'_a = \frac{3 \times 10^{-8} q f_2}{T f_a (1 - e^{-0.693t/T})} \quad (G5)$$

microcuries per milliliter of air to give  $W$  exposure to the critical organ after the exclusive use of contaminated air for time,  $t$ .

In equation G5 the breathing rate was taken as  $2 \times 10^7$  ml/day for a 24-hour day. For exposures of 8 hours' duration a day, the breathing rate would be taken as  $10^7$  ml/day.

$$(MPC)'_w = \frac{3 \times 10^{-4} q f_2}{T f_w (1 - e^{-0.693t/T})} \quad (G6)$$

microcuries per milliliter of water to give  $W$  exposure to the critical organ after the exclusive use of contaminated water for time,  $t$ .

In equation G6 the rate of water consumption is taken as 2,200 ml/day.

In the case of  $\text{CO}_2$ ,

$$(MPC)'_c = Q/C \times \frac{(\text{ml of CO}_2)}{(\text{ml of alveolar air})} \times \frac{(\text{g of C})}{(\text{ml of CO}_2)} \quad (G7)$$

in which  $Q = \mu\text{c/g}$  of tissue to give  $W$  rep/week, and  $C =$  concentration of carbon in critical organ. The London Conference made this substitution:

$$(MPC)'_c = (0.014/0.5) \times 0.055 \times 0.0005 = 0.77 \times 10^{-6} \approx 10^{-6} \quad (G7a)$$

Using the values in table 4 and equation G1:

$$(MPC)'_c = \frac{0.015}{0.75} \times 0.055 \times 0.0005 = 0.55 \times 10^{-6} \quad (G7b)$$

## H. Nomenclature and Other Equations

The H numbers in parentheses are the reference numbers used in table 4.

*b*:  $b=1$ , for alpha radiation.

$b=1-e^{-(\mu-\sigma_c)x}$ , for gamma radiation, where  $(\mu-\sigma_c)$  is the total coefficient of absorption minus the Compton scattering coefficient of absorption in tissue ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), and  $x$  is the effective diameter of the organ in centimeters.

$b=0.33 [1-(Z^{1/2}/43)] [1+(E^{1/2}/4)]$  for beta radiation, where  $Z$  is the atomic number of the radioisotope, and  $E$  is the maximum energy in Mev.

*bE*: effective energy of radiation per disintegration in Mev.

*c*: concentration of element in critical organ (element in grams/critical tissue in grams).

*D*: "definition", in table 4.

*f*<sub>1</sub>: fraction going from gastrointestinal tract to blood.

*f*<sub>2</sub>: fraction in critical organ of that in total body.

*f*'<sub>2</sub>: fraction going from blood to critical organ.

*f*<sub>a</sub>: fraction retained by inhalation.

$f_a=(0.25+0.5f_1)f_2'$  for soluble compounds. (H5)

When *f*'<sub>2</sub> is not known, the approximation is made for soluble compounds.

$f_a \doteq (0.25+0.5f_1)f_2$ . (H6)

$f_a=0.12$  for insoluble compounds when the lung is the critical organ. (H7)

*f*<sub>w</sub>: fraction of soluble material reaching critical organ by ingestion  $f_w=f_1f_2'$ . (H2)

When *f*'<sub>2</sub> is not known, the approximation is made for soluble compounds,  $f_w \doteq f_1f_2$ . (H3)

*g*: grams of any element in body= $mc/f_2$ . (H9)

Values of *g* are given in the official Chalk River Report, September 29 and 30, 1949. These values must be considered as very tentative, since in some cases they do not agree with other published data.

*G*: "guess", in table 4.

*I*: daily intake of element, in g/day.

*m*: mass of critical organ, in grams.

*MPC*: maximum permissible concentration.

- MPE*: maximum permissible exposure.  
*P<sub>m</sub>/P<sub>t</sub>*: relative stopping power in the medium compared to tissue.  
*RBE*: relative biological effectiveness.  
 RBE=1, for beta and gamma radiation.  
 RBE=20, for alpha radiation, as indicated in table 1.  
*ρ<sub>m</sub>*: density of the medium in g/ml.  
 Σ(*bE*): effective energy of radiation of both the radioactive isotope in question and its daughters, in Mev.  
*t*: period of exposure (see appendix 3).  
*T*: Effective half-life, in days

$$T = \frac{T_b T_r}{T_b + T_r} \quad (\text{H4})$$

*T<sub>b</sub>*: biological half-life in days. When *T<sub>b</sub>* is not known as a result of direct measurements, one may be able to calculate it by the equation

$$T_b = \frac{0.69mc}{If_w} \quad (\text{H1})$$

*T<sub>r</sub>*: radioactive half-life, in days.  
*W*: (0.3/RBE) rep/week.

When data are not available, direct comparisons are made of Sr with Ca, Th with Pu, Au with Cu, and Ni with Co, etc. Since data available for Cl are limited, it is considered to follow Na in the body. (H8)

## I. Bibliography

- Ab1. Abrams, Richard, et al., Metabolism and Distribution of Inhaled Plutonium. CH-3655.\*
- All. Altman, K. I., G. Casarett, T. R. Noonan, and K. Solman, Distribution on Rat Tissues of the Methylene Carbon Atom of Glycine Labeled with Carbon<sup>14</sup>. UR-52.\*
- An1. Anderson, E. C. and E. Pinson, Preliminary Report on Human Excretion of Tritium. LAMS-1099.\*
- An2. Pinson, E., and E. C. Anderson, Absorption, Distribution and Excretion of Tritium in Men and Animals. AECU-937.\*
- At1. Anthony, D. S., and R. H. Snyder, Acute Radiotoxicity of Injected P<sup>32</sup> in Mice. Part I. Metabolism and Survival. MDDC-881.\*
- At2. Anthony, D. S. and K. A. Lathrop, Acute Radiotoxicity of Injected Cerium<sup>144</sup> in the Rat. CH-3824\* or MDDC-1326.\*
- Au1. Aub, J. C., A. S. Minot, L. T. Fairhail, and Paul Reznikoff, Recent Investigations of Absorption and Excretion of Lead in the Organism, *Journal of the American Medical Association* **83**, 588-592 (August 23, 1924).
- Ba.1 Best, C. H. and N. B. Taylor, *Physiological Basis of Medical Practice* (1945) Williams & Watkins Publishers, Baltimore, Md.
- B11. Behrens, Charles, *Atomic Medicine* (1949) Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, N. Y.
- B11. Bloom, William, *Histopathology of Radiation from External and Internal Sources* (1948) McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y.
- B12. Bloom, William H. J. Curtis, and F. C. McLean, A Note on Deposition of Carbon<sup>14</sup> in the Bone. MDDC-516.\*
- Br1. Brues, A. M., *Toxicity of Radioactive Isotopes Medical Physics*, vol. II (1950) Edited by Otto Glasser, Year Book Publishers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
- Bt1. Bertrand, J. J., H. Waime, and C. A. Tobias, Distribution of Gold in the Animal Body in Relation to Arthritis, *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* **33**, 1133-1138 (September 1948).
- Ch1. Official Minutes of Chalk River Conference on Permissible Internal Dose Held at Chalk River, Canada, September 29-30, 1949.
- Co1. Comar, C. L., Radioisotopes in Nutritional Trace Element Studies. II. Cobalt and Manganese, *Nucleonics* **3**, 30-42 (October 1948).
- Co2. Comar, C. L., and G. K. Davis, Cobalt Metabolism Studies. IV. Tissue Distribution of Radioactive Cobalt Administered to Rabbits, Swine, and Young Calves, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **170**, 379-389 (September 1947).
- Co3. Comar, C. L., Radioisotopes in Nutritional Trace Element Studies. III. Copper, Molybdenum and Zinc, *Nucleonics* **3**, 34-48 (November 1948).
- Co4. Comar, C. L., Leon Singer, and G. K. Davis, Molybdenum Metabolism and Interrelationships with Copper and Phosphorus, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **180**, 913-922 (September 1949).

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.



- . Co5. Comar, C. L., and G. K. Davis, Cobalt Metabolism Studies, III. Excretion and Tissue Distribution of Radioactive Cobalt Administered to Cattle, *Archives of Biochemistry* **12**, 257-266 (1947).
- Co6. Comar, C. L., G. K. Davis, and L. Singer, Fate of Radioactive Copper Administered to the Bovine, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **174**, 905-914 (July 1948).
- Cp1. Cooper L. F., E. M. Barber, and H. S. Mitchell, *Nutrition in Health and Disease* (1941) J. P. Lippincott Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Cr1. Cochran, K. W., John Doull, Marcella Mazur, and K. P. DuBois, Acute Toxicity of Zirconium, Columbium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Tantalum, and Yttrium, *Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine* **1**, 637-650 (June 1950).
- Cr2. Cochran, K. W., Marcella Mazur, John Doull, and K. P. DuBois, Studies on Zirconium, Tantalum, Columbium, Strontium, and Lanthanum. I. Acute Toxicity and Effects on Enzymatic Reactions. M-4438.\*
- Da1. Davis, F. J., Personal Communication, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
- De1. Ducoff, Howard S., William B. Neal, R. L. Straube, I. O. Jacobson, and A. M. Brues, Biological Studies with Arsenic<sup>76</sup>. II. Excretion and Tissue Localization, *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* **69**, 548-554 (1948).
- Dd1. Dziejatkowski, D. D., Conversion of Sulfide Sulfur to Cystine Sulfur in the Rat with the Use of Radioactive Sulfur, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **164**, 165-171 (1946).
- De1. DeMeio, R. H., and F. C. Henriques, Tellurium: IV. Excretion and Distribution in Tissues, Studied with a Radioactive Isotope, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **169**, 609-623 (1947).
- Do1. Doull, John, and K. P. DuBois, University of Chicago Toxicity Laboratory. Quarterly Progress Report Number Eight. VI. Metabolism and Toxicity of Radioactive Metals. COO-35.\*
- Do2. Doull, John, and K. P. DuBois, Metabolism and Toxicity of Radioactive Tantalum. M-4439.\*
- Du1. Dudley, H. C., G. E. Maddox, and H. C. LaRue, Studies of the Metabolism of Gallium NM-011-013 (report No. Four); *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* **96**, 135-138 (June 1949).
- Du2. Dudley, H. C., and M. D. Levine, Studies of the Acute Toxicity of Gallium. NM-011-013 (report No. Three).
- Du3. Dudley, H. C., Determination of Gallium in Biological Materials, *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* **95**, 482-486 (April 1949).
- Du4. Dudley, H. C., and M. C. Levine, Studies of the Toxic Action of Gallium, *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* **95**, 487-493 (April 1949).
- E11. Ely, J. O., Distribution of Radiophosphorus and Radiogold after Oral, Intraperitoneal and Subcutaneous Administration, *Journal of the Franklin Institute* **230**, 125-130 (1940).

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

- Ev1. Everett, M. R., *Medical Biochemistry* (1946) Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Fa1. Fairhill, Lawrence T., *Industrial Toxicology* (1949) Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.
- Fi1. Finkle, R., et al. CH-3856.\*\*
- Fi2. Fink, Robert M. M-1551\*\* (1944).
- Fi3. Fink, Robert M., *Biological Studies with Polonium, Radium and Plutonium* (1950) McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y.
- Fi4. Kimball, Charles P., and R. M. Fink, Inhalation of Volatilized Polonium by Rats. M-1811.\*
- Fi5. Finkel, M. P., et al., Polonium and CF-1 Female Mice: The 30-day LD-50 Retention, Distribution, and Concentration. ANL-4333.\*
- Ge1. Gettler, A. O., and C. Norris, Poisoning from Drinking Radium Water, *Journal of the American Medical Association* **100**, 400-402 (1933).
- Gi1. Glock, G. E., F. Lowater, and M. M. Murray, Retention and Elimination of Fluorine in Bones, *Biochemical Journal* **35**, 1235-1239 (1941).
- Gr1. Greenberg, D. M., D. H. Copp, and E. M. Cuthbertson, Studies in Mineral Metabolism with Aid of Artificial Radioactive Isotopes. VII. Distribution and Excretion, Particularly by way of the Bile of Iron, Cobalt and Manganese, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **147**, 749-756 (1943).
- Gr2. Campbell, W. W., and D. M. Greenbert, Studies in Calcium Metabolism with the Aid of Its Induced Radioactive Isotope, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* **26**, 176-180 (1940).
- Gr3. Greenbert, D. M., and W. W. Campbell, Studies in Mineral Metabolism with the Aid of Induced Radioactive Isotopes. IV. Manganese. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **26**, 448-452 (1940).
- Ha1. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolic Properties of the Fission Products and Actinide Elements, *Reviews of Modern Physics* **20**, 718-728 (October 1948).
- Ha2. Hamilton, J. G., Application of Radioactive Tracers to Biology and Medicine, *Journal of Applied Physics* **12**, 440-459 (1941).
- Ha3. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolic Properties of Fission Products and Actinide Elements. AECD-2012.\*
- Ha4. Hamilton, J. G., Trace Studies of Fission Product Metabolism. MDDC-1062.\*
- Ha5. Copp, D. H., D. J. Axelrod, and J. G. Hamilton, Deposition of Radioactive Metals in Bone as a Potential Health Hazard, *American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy* **58**, 10-16 (July 1947).
- Ha6. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolism of Fission Products. MDDC-1000.\*
- Ha7. Kawin, Bergene, D. H. Copp, and J. G. Hamilton, Studies of the Metabolism of Certain Fission Products and Plutonium, UCRL-812.\*
- Ha8. Lanz, H., K. G. Scott, J. Crowley, and J. G. Hamilton. CH-3606.\*

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

\*\*Available to authorized persons from Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

- Ha9. Scott, K. G., J. G. Hamilton, et al., Metabolism of Carrier Free Fission Products in the Rat. MDDC-1275.\*
- Ha10. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolism of the Fission Products and the Heaviest Elements, *Radiology* **49**, 325-343 (1947).
- Ha11. Lanz, H., Jr., and J. G. Hamilton, The Comparative Metabolism and Distribution of Carrier-Free Radioarsenic ( $As^{74}$ ). MDDC-1596\* or BP-142.\*
- Ha12. Scott, K. G., D. J. Axelrod, and J. G. Hamilton, Metabolism of Curium in the Rat, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **177**, 325-336 (1949).
- Ha13. Scott, K. G., J. G. Hamilton, et al., Metabolism of Americium in the Rat. AECD-1785\* or UCRL-22.\*
- Ha14. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolism of Fission Products. MDDC-1001.\*\*
- Ha15. Hamilton, J. G. UCRL-414.\*\*
- Ha16. Hamilton, J. G. UCRL-157.\*\*
- Ha17. Hamilton, J. G. UCRL-193.\*\*
- Ha18. Hamilton, J. G. UCRL-270.\*\*
- Ha19. Hamilton, J. G. UCRL-41.\*\*
- Ha20. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolic Properties of Plutonium and Allied Materials. UCRL-332.\*
- Ha21. Hamilton, J. G., UCRL-98.\*\*
- Ha22. Hamilton, J. G., Metabolic Properties of Plutonium and Allied Materials. UCRL-480.\*
- Ha23. Hamilton, J. G., J. F. Crowley, and K. G. Scott, Metabolism of Carrier-Free Beryllium<sup>7</sup> in the Rat. UCRL-148\* or AECD-2254.\*
- Ha24. Hamilton, J. G. BP-115.\*\*
- Ha25. Hamilton, J. G., and M. H. Soley, A Comparison of the Metabolism of Iodine and of Element 85 (Eka-Iodine), *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **26**, 483-489 (1940).
- Ha26. Hamilton, J. G. Metabolism of Fission Products and the Heaviest Elements in Rats and Plants. MDDC-1160.\*
- Ha27. Lanz, H., K. G. Scott, J. Crowley, and J. G. Hamilton, Metabolism of Thorium, Protoactinium and Neptunium in the Rat. MDDC-648.\*
- Hd1. Howland, J. W. M-4454.\*\*
- He1. Hevesy, George, *Radioactive Indicators—Their Application in Biochemistry, Animal Physiology, and Pathology* (1948) Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- H11. *Howell's Textbook of Physiology* (1947). Edited by J. F. Fulton. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hol. Hodge, H. C., W. Mann, and I. Ariel, Distribution of Radio Iodine in Normal Rabbits, *Journal of Applied Physics* **12**, 314 (1941).
- Ho2. Hodge, H. C., et al., Suggested Maximum Allowable Concentration of Soluble Uranium Compounds in Air. UR-81.\*
- Ho3. Hodge, H. C. et al., Suggested Maximum Allowable Concentration of Insoluble Uranium Compounds in Air. UR-67.\*
- Ho4. Hodge, H. C., H. Ackerman, et al., Preliminary Studies of the Toxicity of Thorium. UR-13.\*

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

\*\*Available to authorized persons from Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

- Ho5. Hodge, H. C., Irving Ariel, W. F. Bale, V. Downing, Walter Mann, S. V. Voorhis, Stafford L. Warren, and H. J. Wilson, Distribution of Radioactive Isotopes of Iodine in Normal Rabbits, *American Journal of Physiology* **132**, 346-350 (1941).
- Ht1. Hunter, F. T., A. F. Kip, and J. W. Irvine, Jr., Radioactive Tracer Studies on Arsenic Injected as Potassium Arsenite. I. Excretion and Localization in Tissues, *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* **76**, 207-220 (1942).
- Hu1. Hursh, J. B. and A. A. Gates, Radium Content of the Body for Individuals with no Known Occupational Exposure. UR-119.\*
- Hu2. Stannard, J. N., and J. B. Hursh. UR-39.\*\*
- Hu3. Hursh, J. B., and J. N. Stannard, UR-44.\*\*
- Hw1. Harrow, Benjamin, Textbook of Biochemistry (1943), W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Ja1. Jacobson, L. O., et al., Effect of Splenectomy on Toxicity of Strontium <sup>90</sup> to Hematopoietic System of Mice, *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* **34**, 1640-1655 (1949).
- Ja2. Jacobson, L. R. Overstreet, and I. Chaikoff, Metabolism of Fission Products—Radiotellurium. MDDC-1005.\*
- Jo1. Jones, H. B. Elimination of Carbon <sup>14</sup> Administered as Barium Carbonate. UCRL-414.\*
- Ka1. Kamen, M. D., Radioactive Tracers in Biology (1947), Academic Press, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Ke1. Keating, F. R., Jr. et. al., Urinary Excretion of Radioiodine in Various Thyroid States, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* **26**, 1138-1151 (1947).
- Kh1. Kehoe, Robert A., Frederick Thamann and Jacob Cholak, Lead Absorption and Excretion in Relation to the Diagnosis of Lead Poisoning, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* **15**, 320-340 (1933).
- Kh2. Kehoe, Robert A., Frederick Thamann, and Jacob Cholak, On the Normal Absorption and Excretion of Lead. II. Lead Absorption and Lead Excretion in Modern American Life, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* **15**, 273-288 (1933).
- Kh3. Kehoe, Robert A., Jacob Cholak, D. M. Hubbard, Karl Bamback, and R. R. McNary, Experimental Studies on Lead Absorption and Excretion and Their Relation to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Lead Poisoning, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology* **25**, 71-79 (1943).
- KI1. Kittle, Frederick, E. Richard King, C. T. Bahner, and Marshall Brucer, Distribution and Excretion of Radioactive Hafnium <sup>181</sup> Sodium Mandelate in the Rat, *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* **76**, 278-284 (February 1951).
- KI1. Kleiner, Israel, Human Biochemistry (1948) C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- Kn1. Kent, N. L., and R. A. McCance, Absorption and Excretion of "Minor" Elements by Man. I. Silver, Gold, Lithium, Boron, and Vanadium, *Biochemical Journal* **35**, 837-844 (1941).

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

\*\*Available to authorized persons from Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

- Kn2. Kent, N. L., and R. A. McCance, Absorption and Excretion of "Minor" Elements by Man. II. Cobalt, Nickel, Tin, and Manganese, *Biochemical Journal* **35**, 877-883 (1941).
- Kt1. Memo—unpublished information—from J. Katz to H. A. Kornberg (September 25, 1950).
- La1. Lawrence J. H., and J. G. Hamilton, *Advances in Medical and Biological Physics*, Vol. I (1948) Academic Press, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- La2. Lawrence, J. H., and J. G. Hamilton, *Advances in Biological and Medical Physics*, Vol. II (1951) Academic Press, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Lm1. Minutes of Meeting of the Laboratory and Medical Directors of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, September 28-29, 1950.
- Lm2. Grier, Robert S., *Studies on the Metabolism of TNT*. Minutes of Meeting of the Laboratory and Medical Directors of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, September 28-29, 1950.
- Ln1. Langham, W. H., *Metabolism of Plutonium in the Rat*. AECS-1914.\*
- Ln2. Langham, W. H., et al., LA-1151.\*\*
- Lol. Low-Beer, B. V. A., *Radio Phosphorus and Radio Sodium Medical Physics*, Vol II (1950). Edited by Otto Glasser Year Book Publishers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
- Lpl. Lapp, R. E., and H. L. Andrews, *Nuclear Radiation Physics* (1948) Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Ly1. Lynch, D. E., NYOO-92.\*
- Ma1. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., unpublished data compiled by M. J. Cook.
- Mc1. Machle, Willard, and E. J. Largent, Absorption and Excretion of Fluoride. II. Metabolism at High Levels of Intake, *Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology* **25**, 112-123 (1943).
- Mil. Middlesworth, L. V., *Study of Plutonium Metabolism in the Bone*. MDDC-1002.\*
- Mo1. Morris, H. J., and E. W. Wallace, Storage of Arsenic in Rats Fed a Diet Containing Calcium Arsenate and Arsenic Trioxide, *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* **64**, 411-419 (1938).
- Mt1. Mattis, Paul A., *Toxicological Studies of Certain Thorium Salts* NYO-1607.\*
- Na1. Nardi, G. L., Localization of Carbon<sup>14</sup> in the Tissues of Mice After Administration of Carbon<sup>14</sup> Labeled Glycine, *Science* **111**, 362-363 (April 7, 1950).
- Ne1. Neilands, J. B., F. M. Strong, and C. A. Elvehjem, Molybdenum in Nutrition of the Rat, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **172**, 431-439 (1948).
- No1. Norris, W. P., and W. Kisieleski, Comparative Metabolism of Radium, Strontium and Calcium. *Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology*. Vol. XIII, pages 164-172 (1948).
- No2. Norris, W. P., and B. J. Lawrence, *Studies with Calcium<sup>45</sup>*. Meeting of the Bio-Medical Program Directors of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, May 28-29 1951, Argonne National Laboratory.

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

\*\*Available to authorized persons from Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

- Nt1. Noonam, T. R., W. O. Fenn, and Lorraine Haege, Distribution of Injected Radioactive Potassium in Rats, *American Journal of Physiology* **132**, 474-488 (1941).
- Pa1. Painter, E., E. Russel, C. L. Prosser, and M. N. Swift. CH-3858.
- Pe1. Pecher, Charles, Biological Investigations with Radioactive Calcium and Strontium, *Journal of Applied Physics* **12**, 318-319 (1941).
- Pk1. Perkinson, J. D., and E. R. King, Preliminary Distribution Studies of Gallium<sup>73</sup> in the Wistar Rat, *Texas Reports on Biology and Medicine* **8**, 491-497 (Winter, 1950).
- Pr1. Perry, Charles H., Internal Dose Determination of Several Radioisotopes. ORNL-591.\*
- Pt1. Peterson, W. H., J. T. Skinner, and F. M. Strong, *Elements of Food Biochemistry* (1943) Prentice-Hall Publishers, New York, N. Y.
- Ra1. Radomski, Jack L., H. N. Fuyat, A. A. Nelson, and P. K. Smith, Toxic Effects, Excretion, and Distribution of Lithium Chloride, *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* **100**, 429-444 (December 1950).
- Ro1. Roth, L. J., et al., LAMS-815R.\*\*
- Ro2. Leifer, Edgar, L. J. Roth, and L. H. Hempelmann. LAMS-815R.\*\*
- Sc1. Schultze, M. O., and S. J. Simmons, Studies with Radioactive Copper, *Journal of Applied Physics* **12**, 315 (April 1941).
- Se1. Schubert, Jack, and W. D. Armstrong, Rate of Elimination of Radioactive Carbon Administered as Carbonate from Tissues and Tissue Components of Mature and Growing Rats, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **177**, 521-527 (February 1949).
- Se2. Schubert, Jack, Estimating Radioelements in Exposed Individuals. II. Radiation Dosage and Permissible Levels, *Nucleonics* **8**, 66-78 (March 1951).
- Se3. Schubert, Jack, et al., Plutonium and Yttrium Content of the Blood, Liver, and Skeleton of the Rat at Different Times after Intravenous Administration. AECD-2651.\*
- Sh1. Shohl, A. T., *Mineral Metabolism* (1939). Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, N. Y.
- Sl1. Silberstein, H. E., Radium Poisoning—Survey of Literature Dealing with the Toxicity and Metabolism of Absorbed Radium. AECD-2122\*.
- Sk1. Skipper, H. E., et al., Body Retention of Carbon<sup>14</sup> from Labeled Sodium Bicarbonate, *Science* **110**, 306-7 (1949).
- Sk2. Skipper, H. E., C. Nolan, and Linda Simpson, Studies on the Hazard Involved in Use of Carbon<sup>14</sup> III. Long Term Retention in Bone, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **189**, 159-166 (March 1951).
- Sl1. Sollmann, Torald, *A Manual of Pharmacology* (1942) W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Sm1. Smith, F. A., and D. E. Gardner, Fluoride Content of Public Water Supplies. Quarterly Technical Report, October 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950. UR-152.\*

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

\*\*Available to authorized persons from Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

- Sn1. Sheline, G. E., I. L. Chaikoff, H. B. Jones, and M. L. Montgomery, Studies on the Metabolism of Zinc with the Aid of its Radioactive Isotope. I. Excretion of Administered Zinc in Urine and Feces, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **147**, 409-414 (1943).
- Sn2. Sheline, G. E., I. L. Chaikoff, H. B. Jones, and M. L. Montgomery, Studies on the Metabolism of Zinc with the Aid of Its Radioactive Isotope. II. Distribution of administered Radioactive Zinc in the Tissues of Mice and Dogs, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **149**, 139-151 (1943).
- So1. Scott, K. G., Metabolism of Fission Products. UCRL-960\* or AECD-3141.\*
- So2. Scott, K. G., Tracer Studies in Rats with Radioactive Materials. UCRL-806\* or AECD-2928.\*
- So3. Scott, K. G., et al., Tracer Studies—Metabolism of Fission Products. UCRL-587.\*
- So4. Scott, K. G., et al., Tracer Studies—Metabolism of Fission Products. UCRL-683\* or AECD-2901.\*
- So5. Scott, K. G., et al., Metabolism of Curium in the Rat. UCRL-35\* or AECD-1805.\*
- So6. Scott, K. G., and Josephine Crowley, Metabolic Properties of Various Elements. UCRL-1143\* or AECD-3200.\*
- So7. Scott, K. G., Metabolism of Carrier-Free Radioactive Silver in the Rat. UCRL-36.\*
- So8. Scott, K. G., et al., Tracer Studies. Medical and Health Physics Quarterly Report—January, February, and March 1951. UCRL-1282.\*
- So9. Scott, K. G., J. G. Hamilton, and Patricia C. Wallace, Deposition of Carrier-Free Vanadium in the Rat Following Intravenous Administration. UCRL-1318.\*
- Sr1. Siri, William E., *Isotopic Tracers and Nuclear Radiations with Applications to Biology and Medicine* (1949). McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
- St1. Schlundt, Herman, and G. Failla, The Detection and Estimation of Radium in Living Persons. III. The Normal Elimination of Radium, *American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy* **26**, 265-271 (August 1931).
- Su1. Sullivan, M. F., John Doull, and K. P. DuBois, Metabolism and Toxicity of Radioactive Materials. III. Strontium<sup>90</sup> Tantalum<sup>182</sup> and Yttrium<sup>91</sup>. TID-188.\*
- Su2. Sullivan, M. F., John Doull, and K. P. DuBois, Metabolism and Toxicity of Radioactive Metals, TID-365.\*
- Su3. Sullivan, M. F., John Doull, and K. P. DuBois, Metabolism and Toxicity of Radioactive Metals. M-4505.\*
- Su4. Doull, John, M. F. Sullivan, and K. P. DuBois, Studies on the Metabolism and Toxicity of Radioactive Metals. TID-364.\*
- Ta1. Tarver, Harold, and C. L. A. Schmidt, Urinary Sulfur Partition in Normal and Cystinuric Dogs Fed Labeled Methionine, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **167**, 387-394 (February 1947).
- Tr1. Threefoot, Sam, et al., Biologic Decay Periods of Sodium in Normal Man, in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure and in Patients with Nephrotic Syndrome as Determined by Sodium<sup>22</sup> as the Tracer, *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* **34**, 1-13 (1949).

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

- Tu1. Tauber, F. W., and A. C. Krause, Role of Iron, Copper, Zinc, and Manganese in Metabolism of Ocular Tissues, with Special Reference to the Lens, *American Journal of Ophthalmology* **36**, 260-266 (1943).
- Uc1. Warren, S. L. UCLA-42.\*\*
- Uc2. Hughes, R. M., et al., Strontium Content of Human Bones. UCLA-47.\*
- Uc3. Nusbaum, R. E., N. S. MacDonald, et al., Boron and Lithium Content of Human Bones. UCLA-129.\*
- Uo1. Urone, P. F., and H. K. Anders, Determination of Small Amounts of Chromium in Human Blood, Tissues, and Urine, *Analytical Chemistry* **22**, 1317-1321 (October 1950).
- Ur1. Summary of Research and Service Programs—January 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948. UR-60.\*
- Ur2. Distribution and Excretion of a Soluble Beryllium Compound, Using Be<sup>7</sup> as a Tracer. UR-35.\*
- Vol. Voegtlin, Carl, and H. C. Hodge, *Pharmacology and Toxicology of Uranium Compounds* (1949) McGraw-Hill Co., New York, N. Y.

### Appendix 1. Calculation of Values of Maximum Permissible Concentration of a Mixture of Radioisotopes

When a person is subject to several different sources of radiation simultaneously, the maximum permissible exposure (MPE) may be given approximately by the equation

$$\text{MPE} = a_1(\text{MPC})_A + a_2(\text{MPC})_B + \dots + W_1(\text{MPC})_A + W_2(\text{MPC})_B + \dots + e_1(\text{MPE})_x + \dots + e_2(\text{MPE})_n + \dots \quad (\text{K1})$$

in which

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + W_1 + W_2 + \dots + e_1 + e_2 + \dots = 1. \quad (\text{K2})$$

$a_1$  = fraction of maximum permissible concentration of radioisotope A in air

$a_2$  = fraction of maximum permissible concentration of radioisotope B in air, etc.

$W_1$  = fraction of maximum permissible concentration of radioisotope A in water

$W_2$  = fraction of maximum permissible concentration of radioisotope B in water, etc.

$e_1$  = fraction of maximum permissible exposure per week to X-rays

$e_2$  = fraction of maximum permissible exposure per week to neutrons, etc.

For example, a person might be subject to fractions,  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ , etc., and  $W_1$ ,  $W_2$ , etc., of the maximum permissible concentrations of radioisotopes as indicated in table 5 and at the same time receive the fraction,  $e_1$ , of the maximum permissible exposure to external gamma radiation.

\*Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

\*\*Available to authorized persons from Technical Information Service, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn.



TABLE 5. Example of exposures for calculation in appendix 1

Source of exposure	Organ affected	Maximum permissible concentration in--		Fraction of maximum permissible concentration in--	
		Water	Air	Water	Air
Cu <sup>64</sup> .....	Liver.....	$\frac{\mu\text{c/ml}}{8 \times 10^{-3}}$	$\frac{\mu\text{c/ml}}{6 \times 10^{-6}}$	$W_1$	$a_1$
Co <sup>60</sup> .....	do.....	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	$10^{-4}$	$W_2$	$a_2$
Sr <sup>90</sup> +Y <sup>90</sup> .....	Bone.....	$8 \times 10^{-7}$	$2 \times 10^{-10}$	$W_3$	$a_3$
Pu <sup>239</sup> .....	do.....	$1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$2 \times 10^{-12}$	$W_4$	$a_4$
Na <sup>24</sup> .....	Total body.....	$8 \times 10^{-3}$	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	$W_5$	$a_5$
External $\gamma$ .....	do.....	0.3 r/week		$e_1$	

In the example shown in table 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{MPE})_{\text{liver}} &= a_1(6 \times 10^{-6})_{\text{Cu}} + a_2(10^{-6})_{\text{Co}} + a_5(2 \times 10^{-6})_{\text{Na}} \\
 &+ W_1(8 \times 10^{-3})_{\text{Cu}} + W_2(2 \times 10^{-3})_{\text{Co}} \\
 &+ W_5(8 \times 10^{-3})_{\text{Na}} + e_1(0.3)_{\gamma}, \quad (\text{K3})
 \end{aligned}$$

in which the fractions ( $a_1, a_2, a_5, W_1$ , etc.) can have any values less than 1, provided

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_5 + W_1 + W_2 + W_5 + e_1 = 1 \quad (\text{K4})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{MPE})_{\text{bone}} &= a_3(2 \times 10^{-10})_{\text{Sr+Y}} + a_4(2 \times 10^{-12})_{\text{Pu}} + a_5(2 \times 10^{-6})_{\text{Na}} \\
 &+ W_3(8 \times 10^{-7})_{\text{Sr+Y}} + W_4(1.5 \times 10^{-6})_{\text{Pu}} \\
 &+ W_5(8 \times 10^{-3})_{\text{Na}} + e_1(0.3)_{\gamma}, \quad (\text{K5})
 \end{aligned}$$

in which the fractions can have any values less than 1, provided

$$a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5 + e_1 = 1 \quad (\text{K6})$$

$$(\text{MPE})_{\text{body}} = a_5(2 \times 10^{-6})_{\text{Na}} + W_5(8 \times 10^{-3})_{\text{Na}} + e_1(0.3)_{\gamma}, \quad (\text{K7})$$

in which the fractions can have any values less than 1, provided

$$a_5 + W_5 + e_1 = 1. \quad (\text{K8})$$

All the above equations must be satisfied before the radiation exposure to these sources is considered to be satisfactory. This is somewhat of an oversimplification of the problem, because some strontium and plutonium go to the liver and some chromium and cobalt go to the bone, and a gamma-emitting radioisotope in an organ of the body irradiates the whole body to some extent. However, this illustrates the principle upon which the values given in table 3 might be applied, and these errors in application are probably no greater than those in calculating the values given in table 3. Recent experiments have indicated that some of the organs of the body are interdependent in such a way that if half the midlethal dose is delivered to two organs,

it may produce greater damage than if the total midlethal dose is given singly to either of the organs. For example,<sup>9</sup> if albino rats are injected intraperitoneally with half-midlethal doses of  $P^{32}$  and  $Au^{198}$ , the mortality in 20 days is over 90 percent instead of the expected 50 percent. Most of the  $Au^{198}$  goes to the liver and spleen, whereas the  $P^{32}$  concentrates primarily in the bone. The supposition is that these organs are interrelated in such a way that simultaneous damage to the reticuloendothelial and hematopoietic systems results in gross body damage that is much greater than that which would result from twice the radiation insult administered separately to either system. There is no evidence that this synergistic effect is of importance when considering chronic damage resulting from extended exposures to concentrations of radioisotopes in the maximum permissible concentration range. However, the evidence of synergistic effects for acute exposure should lead to added caution when applying the MPC values to a mixture of radioisotopes extending over many years of exposure.

## Appendix 2. A Discussion of Some of the Units Used and of the Assumptions Made in the Derivation of Equations in this Text

1. The rep as used here corresponds to an energy absorption in tissue of 93 ergs/g. This Subcommittee recognizes that the rep is not a generally accepted unit, and does not subscribe to the fundamental authenticity of any particular conversion value in ergs per gram of tissue.

2. The rem as used in this text corresponds to that amount of energy absorbed in tissue as a result of any type of ionizing radiation in the tissue that leads to the same biological damage as is produced by 1 roentgen. Again, the Subcommittee recognizes that the rem is not a generally accepted unit and uses it because of its convenience in appraising the hazard associated with exposure to various types of radiation in which the relative biological effectiveness (RBE) may differ from unity. By definition 1 rem = 1 rep/RBE. It is recognized that values of RBE are not well known and depend on many conditions involved in each individual case. However, because of the necessity of making an appraisal of the hazards associated with exposure to various types of ionizing radiation, the values of RBE as given in table 1 have been adopted.

3. The microcurie ( $\mu\text{c}$ ) was assumed to correspond to  $3.70 \times 10^4$  disintegrations per second. This value is used because of its general acceptance and because it has been recommended for use by an international committee on units.<sup>10</sup> In making comparison with radium it should be kept in mind that the best value for the number of disintegrations per second from 1  $\mu\text{g}$  of radium is  $3.608 \pm 0.028 \times 10^4$ .<sup>11</sup>

4. The ratio of stopping power in tissue to the value in air used in the calculations is 1.13 for beta and gamma radiation and 1.22 for alpha radiation. These are average values in the energy ranges ordinarily involved here.

5. It is assumed that the radioisotope is uniformly distributed in the body organ. In many cases the distribution is far from uniform, and correction will be made in future calculations when experimental data become available.

<sup>9</sup> H. L. Friedell and J. H. Christie, The synergistic effect of  $P^{32}$  and colloidal  $Au^{198}$  on survival in male albino rats, NYO-1609.

<sup>10</sup> National Bureau of Standards Handbook 47. See footnote 8.

<sup>11</sup> F. Kohman, D. P. Ames, and J. Sedlet, The specific activity of radium, MDDC-822 (March 1947).

### Appendix 3. Period of Exposure

The equilibrium period of exposure (when the rate of elimination becomes equal to the rate of deposition in the body) is given by the time,  $t$ , in equations G5 and G6 when the term  $(1 - e^{-0.693 t/T}) \approx 1$ . This term is equal to 0.99 when  $t = 6.6 T$ , in which  $T$  is the effective half-life. This 99 percent of equilibrium is reached in a few months for most of the radioisotopes and in less than 20 years for all the radioisotopes listed in table 3, except  $\text{Pu}^{239}$ ,  $\text{Sm}^{151}$ ,  $\text{Ra}^{226}$ , and  $\text{Sr}^{90}$ , in which cases it is not reached until 780, 710, 290, and 49 years, respectively. The time of exposure used in the calculation of maximum permissible concentrations in air and water is not critical in most cases. In 70 years, assumed to be equivalent to a lifetime,  $\text{Pu}^{239}$ ,  $\text{Sm}^{151}$ , and  $\text{Ra}^{226}$  will have reached 34, 36, and 67 percent respectively, of equilibrium body content.

In the case of occupational exposure of 8 hours per day (assuming half the daily consumption of air and water in the 8-hour work period), 5 days per week, and 49 weeks per year (considering time out for vacations, holidays, etc.), the values of maximum permissible concentrations of radioisotopes in air and water in the working area may be increased by a factor of 3 above those values listed in tables 2 and 3 [i. e.,  $2 \times (7/5) \times (52/49) \approx 3$ ]. In other words, the limited period of exposure for occupational workers reduces the need for the application of a safety factor. In the discussion in the Introduction a safety factor that might be as large as 10 was suggested. Therefore, the safety factor suggested for the maximum permissible concentration values given in tables 2 and 3, when applied to the working area of occupational workers with this limited period of exposure, would be reduced to 3.

Submitted for the National Committee on Radiation Protection.

Lauriston S. Taylor,  
*Chairman.*

Washington, September 1952.