



References For “Possible Effects Of Ionising Radiation On Health”

This leaflet can be viewed at: <http://www.tasizewellc.org.uk/index.php/leaflets>

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- 1) <http://www.nuc.berkeley.edu/node/3919>
On April 19, the Japanese government sharply ramped up its radiation exposure limit to 2,000 millirem per year (20 mSv/y) for schools and playgrounds in Fukushima prefecture. Japanese children are now permitted to be exposed to an hourly dose rate 165 times above normal background radiation and 133 times more than levels the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency allows for the American public. Japanese school children will be allowed to be exposed to same level recommended by the International Commission on Radiation Protection for nuclear workers.
- 2) <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/may/02/parents-revolt-radiation-levels>
Ministers have defended the increase in the acceptable safety level from 1 to 20 millisieverts per year as a necessary measure to guarantee the education of hundreds of thousands of children in Fukushima prefecture.
- 3) http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hac/pha/oakridgey12/oak_p6.html
Appendix D: Atsdr's Derivation Of The Radiogenic Cancer Comparisonvalue
- 4) https://rpop.iaea.org/RPOP/RPoP/Content/InformationFor/HealthProfessionals/1_Radiology/QuantitiesUnits.htm
- 5) <http://qje.oxfordjournals.org/content/124/4/1729.short> "Chernobyl's subclinical legacy: Prenatal exposure to radioactive fallout and school outcomes in Sweden"
"We use prenatal exposure to Chernobyl fallout in Sweden as a natural experiment inducing variation in cognitive ability. Students born in regions of Sweden with higher fallout performed worse in secondary school, in mathematics in particular... From a public health perspective, our findings suggest that cognitive ability is compromised at radiation doses currently considered harmless."
- 6) <http://toxipedia.org/display/toxipedia/Alice+Mary+Stewart>
Alice Mary Stewart : "Her pioneering study of x-rays as a cause of childhood cancer, which she worked on from 1953 until 1956, were initially regarded as unsound, but her findings on fetal damage caused by x-rays of pregnant women were eventually accepted worldwide and the use of medical x-rays during pregnancy and early childhood was curtailed as a result."
- 7) Cornelia Hesse-Honegger, scientific illustrator and science artist, was born in 1944 in Zurich, Switzerland. For 25 years she worked as a scientific illustrator for the scientific department of the Natural History Museum at the University of Zurich. Since 1969 she has collected and painted leaf bugs, Heteroptera. Her watercolors are exhibited internationally at museums and galleries. Since the catastrophe of Chernobyl in 1986, she has collected, studied and painted morphologically disturbed insects, which she finds in the fallout areas of Chernobyl as well as near nuclear installations.
- 8) http://www.alfred-koerblein.de/cancer/downloads/Kaatsch%20P_IJC_2008.pdf
Leukaemia in young children living in the vicinity of German nuclear power plants Peter Kaatsch, Claudia Spix, Renate Schulze-Rath, Sven Schmiedel and Maria Blettner Int. J. Cancer: 1220, 721–726 (2008) 2007 Wiley-Liss, Inc.
- 9) A French study (GEOCAP) of childhood leukaemia near nuclear power plants (NPPs) has found a statistically significant increase in leukaemia in children below age 15 in 2002-2007 within 5 km of 19 French NPPs Sermage-Faure C, Laurier D, Goujon-Bellec S, Chartier M, Guyot-Goubin A, Rudant J, Hémon D, Clavel J. Childhood leukaemia around French nuclear power plants – the study, 2002-2007. Int J Cancer. 2012 Jan 5. doi: 10.1002/ijc.27425.
<http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/07/11/ije.dyr115.full.pdf+html> Spycher BD, Feller M, Zwahlen M, Rössli M, von der Weid NX, Hengartner H, Egger M, Kuehni CE. Childhood cancer and nuclear power plants in Switzerland: A census based cohort study. International Journal of Epidemiology (2011) doi:10.1093/ije/DYR115.
- 10) http://www.no2nuclearpower.org.uk/articles/comments_on_14th_comare_7%5b1%5d.pdf
Dr Ian Fairlie was written a critique of the 14th Annual Report of the independent Government committee COMARE (the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment). Dr Fairlie's analysis of the report identifies a number of areas of concern. In the conclusions to his assessment of the COMARE report he argues the data in the COMARE Report indicates a 22% increase in various types of leukaemias and non-Hodgkins lymphoma. COMARE's Report is regrettable as it may mislead members of the public into thinking there are no increases in leukaemias near UK nuclear power stations when in fact this may not be the case.
- 11) <http://www.ippnw-europe.org/?expand=707&cHash=8752881e4a>
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) Spikes of radioactive emissions during inspection and refuelling Gundremmingen Nuclear Power Station, Bavaria, Germany
- 12) as above
- 13) <http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/268/1471/1001.short> Study of mutation rate in offspring of Chernobyl liquidators Weinberg et al (2001 Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 268 1001–5) The research involved the use of rapid molecular genetic screening methods on the DNA to detect mutations. The authors report an unexpectedly high (seven-fold) increase in the number of DNA mutations among children conceived after parental exposure over those in their older siblings who were conceived before the accident. The authors conclude that 'low doses of radiation can induce multiple changes in the human germline DNA'.