Measurement of ²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra, ¹³⁷Cs and ⁴⁰K in edible parts of two types of leafy vegetables cultivated in Tehran province-Iran and resultant annual ingestion radiation dose

V. Changizi^{1*}, Z. Jafarpoor², M. Naseri³

¹Department of Technology of Radiology and Radiotherapy, Allied Medical Sciences School, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran ²Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran ³Institute of Applied Physics, Tehran, Iran

Background: The sources of radioactivity in the environment have natural, terrestrial and extraterrestrial, and anthropogenic origins. Plants may get radioactive nuclides in two ways: (i) by the deposition of radioactive fallout, (ii) by absorption from the soil. Materials and Methods: The Concentrations of the natural radionuclides (226Ra, 228Ra, 40K) and the artificial radionuclide (137Cs) in leek and parsley in Tehran province-Iran were determined using HPGe. Also the effective dose due to the ingestion of such vegetables by the population of Tehran province was studied. Results: The average value of radionuclide concentrations in parsley samples were measured 177.69 ± 12.47 mBq kg-1 fresh for ²²⁶Ra; 349.62 ± 28.42 mBq kg $^{\text{-1}}$ fresh for 228 Ra; 187364.6 mBq kg $^{\text{-1}}$ fresh for ⁴⁰K. The average value of radionuclide concentrations in leek samples were measured 94.31 ± 6.46 mBq kg-1 fresh for 226 Ra; 207.47 \pm 19.46 mBq kg-1 fresh for 228 Ra; 174555 ± 1704.21 mBq kg-1 fresh for 40 K. The concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs in most of Parsley and Leek samples were below the minimum detectable activity (MDA). Conclusion: The Average ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra activities in 29 leek and parsley samples were about 2.63 and 6.78 times the reference values, respectively. The annual effective dose resulting from the studied radionuclides for the adult population in Tehran province were found to be safe in comparison with normal background areas. Iran. J. Radiat. Res., 2010; 8 (2): 103-110

Keywords: ²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra, ⁴⁰K, ¹³⁷Cs, leafy vegetable, HPGe, effective dose.

INTRODUCTION

The sources of radioactivity in the environment have natural, terrestrial and extraterrestrial, and anthropogenic origins (1) which are resulted from natural processes, medical and industrial uses of

radioisotopes, nuclear weapon tests, nuclear accidents and the operation of nuclear power plants ⁽²⁾. During the process of fallout, the airborne particles may be intercepted by plants or return to the top soil. Therefore, Plants may get radioactive nuclides in two ways (i) by the deposition of radioactive fallout on the plants directly and (ii) by absorption from the soil ⁽³⁾.

According to a report by UNSCER, the total exposure per person resulting from ingestion of terrestrial radioisotopes was 0.29 mSv, of which 0.17 mSv was from ⁴⁰K and 0.12 mSv was from thorium and uranium series. Exposure from inhalation of terrestrial radioisotopes contributes another 0.01 mSv ⁽⁴⁾.

There have been several studies of radionuclide concentrations in vegetables from normal background areas, such as those for ²²⁶Ra ^(5, 6), ²²⁸Ra ^(5, 7), ⁴⁰K ^(8·10) and ¹³⁷Cs ^(6, 11), also in vegetables from areas with high levels of natural radiation (HLNR), such as that for ²²⁶Ra conducted in Ramsar- Iran ⁽¹²⁾.

The main goals of the present study were: 1) to determine ²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra, ⁴⁰K and ¹³⁷Cs concentrations in two kinds of cultivated vegetables in Tehran province to establish baseline data for the concentration

*Corresponding author:

Dr. Vahid Changizi,

Department of Technology of Radiology and Radiotherapy, Allied Medical Sciences School, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Fax: +98 21 88962821

E-mail: changizi@sina.tums.ac.ir

of the radionuclides in such vegetables in that area; 2) to assess the effective dose due to the ingestion of such vegetables by the population of Tehran province.

The Tehran province is approximately located between 34° and 36.5° N latitude and between 50° and 53° E longitude. Figure 1 shows the map of a part of Tehran province and the location of the sampling sites.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sites and vegetables selection

The criteria for the vegetable selection were commonly consumed edible vegetables by the people of Tehran province and time limitation of project. Therefore, among the edible vegetables (herbs), parsley and leek were selected. Most of the lands in which vegetables were cultivated are located in the west and south of Tehran province; therefore, the vegetables were taken from the vegetable cultivation lands in Shahriyar, Islamshahr, Robat karym, Ray, Varamin and Pakdasht townships.

Sampling procedure

The geographical coordinates of the sampling locations were recorded using a GPS device. The samples were cut 2-3 cm above the soil surface, so that soil contamination of the samples would be minimized. Approximately 3kg of parsley and 5 kg of leek were collected from each point that equals to 330 grams (according to the volume of our Marinelli beakers) of the dried and grinded sample (table 1).

29 samples (13 parsley samples and 16 leek samples) were collected during April and May 2008 (table 2).

Sample preparation

The fresh vegetables were handcleaned to remove soil particles and then were weighed. The samples were washed with tap water, oven dried at 80 °C, ground, sieved and then reweighed. 330 grams of each of the 29 samples were sealed in Marinelli beaker (capacity 1000 cm³) and stored for about 4 weeks prior to gamma spectrometry analysis to allow secular equilibrium between 226Ra and 222Rn and their decay products.

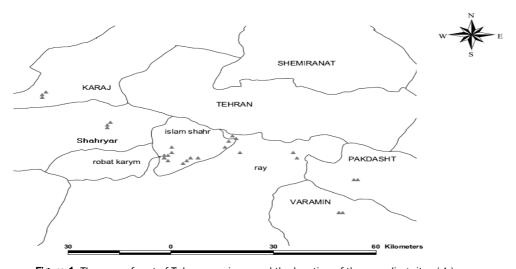


Figure 1. The map of part of Tehran province; and the location of the sampling sites ().

Table 1. Types of vegetables with dry-to-fresh weight ratios.

Type of vegetable	Scientific name	Weight ratio (dry/fresh)
Leek	Allium sp	0.07
Parsley	Petroselinum crispum Mill.	0.11

Geographical Geographical Sample Location Sample label coordinates (Degree) Location coordinates (Degree) label LP01-1 Varamin N35.33276E51.67236 N35.53131E51.29741 LP09-5 Isalmshahr LP01-2 Varamin N35.33184E51.67108 L09-6 Isalmshahr N35.53160E51.30382 LP01-3 Varamin N35.33231E51.67142 LP10 N35.57192E51.36953 Ray LP02 Varamin N35.33331E51.67726 LP11-1 Ray N35.54572E51.41299 LP03-1 Islamshahr N35.52508E51.21264 P11-2 N35.58977E51.38364 Ray LP03-2 Islamshahr N35.52992E51.20985 Ray N35.60762E51.38753 L11-3 LP03-3 Islamshahr N35.53301E51.20790 LP11-4 N35.60380E51.39733 Ray LP03-4 N35.51960E51.22108 LP12-1 Islamshahr Shahriar N35.65231E51.05868 N35.53222E51.20506 LP12-2 N35.66175E51.06905 LP04-1 Islamshahr Shahriar LP04-2 Islamshahr N35.52716E51.20917 N35.63651E51.06315 L13 Shahriar L05 N35.53571E51.21506 N35.76692E50.90496 Islamshahr L14 Karaj P06 Islamshahr N35.53986E51.21407 L15 Karaj N35.75229E50.88785 L07 Islamshahr N35.55025E51.23346 P15 Karaj N35.75581E50.88563 LP08 Islamshahr N35.57411E51.22761 LP16-1 N35.53040E51.55520 Ray LP09-1 Islamshahr N35.51314E51.26263 LP16-2 Ray N35.55355E51.55046 LP09-2 Islamshahr N35.52100E51.26923 LP17-1 N35.44890E51.70997 Pakdasht L09-3 Islamshahr N35.52993E51.27917 LP17-2 Pakdasht N35.45307E51.71650 P09-4 Islamshahr N35.53115E51.27778

Table 2. Geographical coordinates of the sampling points.

Measurement techniques

The Samples were measured using a p-type coaxial (HPGe) gamma spectrometer with high resolution (1.98 keV at 1.33 MeV), relative efficiency (38.5%) and low background to determine gamma-ray emitters. The detector was calibrated using certified gamma-ray plant-based standard sources. The counting time for each sample was 24 h. The background spectra were measured frequently under the same conditions of

sample measurements and were used to correct the calculated sample activities. The characteristic gamma peaks selected for the determination of the different radionuclides were 352 keV for the ²²⁶Ra (²¹⁴Pb), 609 keV for the ²²⁶Ra (²¹⁴Bi), 911, 969 and 338 keV for the ²²⁸Ra (²²⁸Ac), 661 keV for the ¹³⁷Cs and 1461 keV for the ⁴⁰K. The Minimum Detectable Activity for the measured natural radionuclides was derived from the background measurements at 81564 s (table 3).

Table 3	Minimum	Detectable	Activity	(MDA)	of the	damma	counting	evetam
I able 5.	IVIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Detectable	ACTIVITY	UNIDAL	oi tile	gaiiiiia	Counting	svstem.

Parent	Daughter	Energy (keV)	MDA (mBq)
	²¹² Pb	238.63	110±10
²²⁸ Ra	²²⁸ Ac	338.32	310±50
	²²⁸ Ac	911.2	260±30
	²²⁸ Ac	968.97	330±170
²²² Rn	²¹⁴ Pb	351.93	120±20
	²¹⁴ Bi	609.31	130±10
²²⁸ Th	²⁰⁸ Tl	583.41	60±10
40 K	40 K	1461	1880±60
²² Na	²² Na	511	80±3

The efficiency equation for plant-based standards was generated and had an analytic form of:

$$\varepsilon(\%) = \frac{(a+c\times E + e\times E^2 + g\times E^3)}{1+b\times E + d\times E^2 + f\times E^3}$$

These plant-based standards consist of $^{152}\mathrm{Eu}$, $^{137}\mathrm{Cs}$ + $^{241}\mathrm{Am}$ and $^{133}\mathrm{Ba}$. In order to perform the quality control for making relevant samples, a sample with a defined activity was analyzed using the generated efficiency curve.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 4 shows the concentrations of ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra via their daughters in each sample. The activities are given in mBqkg⁻¹ fresh weight and the measurement errors shown represents one-sigma uncertainties.

The radionuclide concentrations in parsley samples ranged from 120 ± 50 to 260 \pm 52mBq $\mathrm{kg^{-1}_{fresh}}$ (average value= 177.69 ± 12.47 mBq kg⁻¹) for 226 Ra; from 240 ± 110 to 440 \pm 110 mBq kg⁻¹_{fresh} (average value= $349.62 \pm 28.42 \text{ mBq kg}^{-1}$) for 228 Ra; from 120590 ± 4720 to 243940 ± 9540 mBq kg⁻¹fresh (average value=187364.6 mBq kg⁻¹)for ⁴⁰K. The radionuclide concentrations in leek samples ranged from 45 ± 18 to $210 \pm$ 20 mBq kg $^{-1}$ fresh (average value= 94.31 ± 6.46 mBq kg⁻¹)for 226 Ra; from 100 ± 70 to 330 \pm 130 mBq kg⁻¹fresh(average value= 207.47 \pm 19.46 mBq kg⁻¹) for 228 Ra; from 124450 \pm 4830 to 223990 ± 8650 mBq kg⁻¹fresh (average value= $174555 \pm 1704.21 \text{ mBq kg}^{-1}$) for ⁴⁰K.

The concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs in most of the Parsley and Leek samples were below the MDA, except in 2 samples of Parsley that were 70±20 and 30±20 mBqkg⁻¹fresh and 3 samples of Leek that were 30 ± 10 , 40 ± 20 and 30±10 mBqkg⁻¹fresh. For leafy vegetables, reference values of 50 and 40 mBq kg⁻¹, have been reported for ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra, respectively (4). Therefore, the average values of 226Ra and 228Ra activities in parsley samples in this study were about 3.55 and 8.74 times the reference values, respectively. The average values of ²²⁶Ra

and ²²⁸Ra activities in Leek samples were about 1.89 and 5.19 times the reference values. Generally, the average values of ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra activity in these leafy vegetable samples (131.69 and 271.19) were about 2.63 and 6.78 times the reference values, respectively (table 5). As shown in this table, our values for ²²⁶Ra were greater than those reported for the USA, China, Italy, Poland and U.K. (4), whereas they were smaller to the average values reported for Germany (4).

The ²²⁶Ra concentrations measured for parsley and leek samples in this study were 82.33 and 41.57 times smaller than those measured in parsley and leek samples from Talesh Mahalleh, a district of the city Ramsar in Iran with a high level of natural 226 Ra radiation (HLNR), with concentrations of 14630 and 3920 mBqkg-1 fresh weight, respectively (12). In table 6, data obtained from present study concerning ⁴⁰K and ¹³⁷Cs concentrations in Parsley and Leek samples (leafy vegetables) have been compared with those reported for leafy vegetables in some other countries. including Egypt (9) and Korea (10).

As shown in table 6 the average 40K activity in these leafy vegetable samples (180297.23 ± 1316.41) is approximately equal to the mean value of Egypt and Korea samples (182145 \pm 37320). The average 137 Cs activity in these leafy vegetable samples (40.80 ± 7.48) is about 66.3 times smaller than the mean value of Egypt. Among the natural radioisotopes in our samples, the concentration of 40K was the highest. Similar findings have been published by other authors, (7, 10) possibly due to the concentrations of 40K in the soil and the transfer factor of 40K, higher than some natural radioisotopes (13). However, 40K is an essential biological element and its concentration in human tissue is under close metabolic control (1). The present study revealed that the concentrations of the radionuclides in parsley samples were higher than leek samples in the same location. The only exceptions are the concentration of ⁴⁰K in 8th and 11th samples.

Table 4. The concentrations of the radionuclides measured in each sample.

Sample label	²²⁸ Ra (mBq kg ⁻¹ _{fresh})			²²⁶ Ra (mBq kg ⁻¹ _{fresh})			
	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi	²¹⁴ Bi	²²⁸ Ac	²²⁸ Ac	²²⁸ Ac
	295.22 (keV)	351.93 (keV)	609.31 (keV)	1120.28 (keV)	911.2 (keV)	968.97 (keV)	338.32 (keV)
P01	160 ± 60	170 ± 40	200 ± 40	< MDA	520 ± 110	< MDA	480 ± 160
P02	220 ± 70	< MDA	150 ± 40	< MDA	390 ± 130	< MDA	< MDA
P03	200 ± 70	210 ± 40	240 ± 40	< MDA	370 ± 130	< MDA	350 ± 120
P04	180 ± 70	120 ± 40	160 ± 60	< MDA	320 ± 150	< MDA	< MDA
P06	< MDA	150 ± 40	130 ± 40	< MDA	270 ± 120	230 ± 110	< MDA
P08	170 ± 60	< MDA	200 ± 70	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA	290 ± 140
P09	330 ± 120	180 ± 60	270 ± 80	< MDA	380 ± 150	< MDA	370 ± 170
P10	< MDA	150 ± 70	< MDA	< MDA	240 ± 110	< MDA	< MDA
P11	250 ± 120	170 ± 60	200 ± 60	< MDA	380 ± 90	< MDA	< MDA
P12	< MDA	180 ± 50	200 ± 50	< MDA	440 ± 120	< MDA	430 ± 180
P15	< MDA	170 ± 60	< MDA	< MDA	410 ± 120	< MDA	330 ± 130
P16	< MDA	120 ± 50	< MDA	< MDA	390 ± 170	< MDA	< MDA
P17	< MDA	130 ± 40	150 ± 40	< MDA	340 ± 90	< MDA	400 ± 160
L01	< MDA	70 ± 30	110 ± 30	< MDA	140 ± 50	< MDA	190 ± 80
L02	130 ± 50	110 ± 30	100 ± 30	< MDA	220 ± 50	< MDA	190 ± 90
L03	< MDA	80 ± 20	140 ± 50	< MDA	280 ± 70	300 ± 140	270 ± 110
L04	< MDA	80 ± 30	90 ± 40	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA	100 ± 70
L05	< MDA	80 ± 30	100 ± 20	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA	180 ± 80
L07	220 ± 40	180 ± 20	240 ± 30	< MDA	140 ± 50	< MDA	< MDA
L08	< MDA	60 ± 30	< MDA	< MDA	240 ± 100	170 ± 80	< MDA
L09	< MDA	80 ± 30	110 ± 50	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA	260 ± 130
L10	110 ± 50	70 ± 30	140 ± 40	< MDA	110 ± 70	220 ±120	< MDA
L11	< MDA	< MDA	80 ± 30	< MDA	180 ± 50	< MDA	< MDA
L12	< MDA	110 ± 50	70 ± 30	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA	330 ± 130
L13	< MDA	60 ± 30	< MDA	< MDA	190 ± 80	< MDA	< MDA
L14	< MDA	110 ± 30	60 ± 20	< MDA	220 ± 80	< MDA	220 ± 70
L15	< MDA	80 ± 30	< MDA	< MDA	170 ± 60	240 ± 90	300 ± 100
L16	< MDA	40 ± 20	50 ± 30	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA	< MDA
L17	160 ± 70	80 ± 30	80 ± 30	< MDA	240 ± 80	< MDA	< MDA

Table 5. Concentrations of ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra in leafy vegetables in other countries and the reference values ⁽⁴⁾.

Region /Country	Concentration (mBqkg-1)		
	²²⁶ Ra	²²⁸ Ra	
North America (United States) (4)	56		
Asia (China) ⁽⁴⁾	75	220	
Europe		•	
Germany ⁽⁴⁾	6-1150		
Italy ⁽⁴⁾	27-44		
Poland (4)	37-43		
U.K ⁽⁴⁾	2.2-170		
Reference value	50	40	
Present study	45 – 260 (mean 131.69)	100 – 440 (mean 271.19)	

Table 6. Concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs and ⁴⁰K in leafy vegetables in other countries and the present study.

Country	try Vegetable type concentration (mBqkg ⁻¹ fresh)				Ref.	
		1	¹³⁷ Cs		$^{40}\mathrm{K}$	
		Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
Egypt	Jew's mallow	4250±4100	1040-8870	328000±147000	202000-489000	9
	Roquette	1160±1050	90–2560	118000±26000	72000-134000	
	Jew's mallow and Roquette	2705±2116		223000±74640		
Korea	Spinach			185700±690		10
	Lettuce			96880±440		
	Spinach and Roquette			141290±409		
	Mean	2705±2116	Ť	182145±37320		
Present Study	Parsley	50±14	< MDA- 70 ±20	2055±187365	120590-243940	
Study	Leek	33±8	< MDA- 40 ±20	1704±174555	124450 - 223990	
	Leek Parsley and	40±7	< MDA- 70 ±20	1316±180297	120590 - 243940	

The uptake of radionuclides by plants from the soil into plants is highly complex and depends on several factors including the plant species, soil conditions, the concentration of radionuclides in soil and the radionuclides availability in soil (12, 14). As ICRP (1999) reported, the extra use of phosphate fertilizer can be a factor causing the increase in Radium radionuclide concentration in the leafy vegetables samples of Tehran province (15).

The annual effective dose was calculated using mean concentration of radionuclide in Bq per kilogram fresh weight, annual consumption rate and dose coefficient using the equation (14):

Annual effective dose (Sv/year) = Concentration (Bq/kg) × Annual consumption (kg / year) × Dose conversion (Sv/Bq)

The dose coefficient were 2.8×10⁻⁷

Sv Bq⁻¹ for ²²⁶Ra, 6.7×10⁻⁷ Sv Bq⁻¹ for ²²⁸Ra, 6.2×10⁻⁹ Sv Bq⁻¹ for ⁴⁰K, 1.3×10⁻⁸ Sv Bq⁻¹ for ¹³⁷Cs ⁽¹⁶⁾. The Consumption rate was defined using FAO definition (FAO, 2000) ⁽¹⁷⁾. The annual consumption rate was calculated to be 4.69 kg /year. The annual effective dose due to each radionuclide is shown in table 7. The annual effective dose for the adult population of Tehran province was estimated to be 0.1729 mSv/year of ²²⁶Ra and 0.85216 mSv/year of ²²⁸Ra.

Table 7. Annual effective dose due to consumption of parsley and leek by population of the Tehran province.

Radionuclide	Annual effective dose (mSv/year)
²²⁶ Ra	0.17
²²⁸ Ra	0.85
40 K	5.24
Total	6.27
¹³⁷ Cs	2.49×10 ⁻³
Total+ ¹³⁷ Cs	6.27

The committed effective dose resulting from ingestion of \$^{226}Ra and \$^{228}Ra due to all foods and drinking water combined in normal background areas were 6.3 and \$11mSv\$, respectively \$^{(4)}\$. Therefore, the estimated annual effective doses of \$^{226}Ra and \$^{228}Ra were about 0.0274 and 0.0775 times smaller than them, respectively. The estimated annual effective dose of \$^{40}K was 5.24268 mSv/year and it comprised 0.52% of the annual dose limit of \$10^3\$ mSv/year for the general public \$^{(18)}\$. The estimated annual effective doses of \$^{137}Cs is 2.4875×10-3 mSv/year and it comprised 0.00025% of the annual dose limit.

The estimated total annual effective dose received from ²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra, ⁴⁰K and ¹³⁷Cs, due to consumption of Parsley and Leek vegetables by population of Tehran province (6.268 mSv), was 46.27 times lower than the total exposure per person resulting from ingestion of terrestrial radioisotopes (290 mSv) as proposed by UNSCEAR⁽⁴⁾. ⁴⁰K contributed the highest to the mean annual effective dose. This result is in agreement

with other published studies (7, 10).

In conclusion the average ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra activity in these leafy vegetable samples is about 2.63 and 6.78 times the reference values, respectively. calculated total annual effective dose received from 226Ra, 228Ra, 40K and 137Cs in this study was 46.27 times lower than the total exposure per person resulting from the ingestion of terrestrial radioisotopes. ⁴⁰K is the gamma emitting radionuclide that contributed the highest to the mean annual effective dose.

ACKNOWLEGMENT

This study has been supported by Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The authors also thank the experts in the Institute of Applied Physics, Tehran, for their kind cooperation in making standard samples and MCA.

REFERENCES

- UNSCEAR (1982) Ionizing Radiation: Sources and biological effects. United Nations Scientific Committee on the effect of atomic radiation, United Nations, New York.
- Anousis J, Papaefthymiou H, Kritidis P, Sarafidou J (2005) Comparative assessment of natural radioactivity in fallout samples from Patras and Megalopolis, Greece. Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 78: 249.265-
- Avadhani DN, Karunakara N, Mahesh HM, Narayana Y, Somashekarappa HM, Siddappa K (2000) Distribution and enrichment of 210Po in the environment of Kaiga in South India. Environmental Radioactivity, 51: 349-362.
- United Nation Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) (2000) Sources and effects of ionizing radiation. In: UNSCEAR 2000 Report, Annex B: Exposures from Natural Radiation Sources. United Nations, New York.
- Amaral ECS, Lauria DC, Rochedo ER, Santos EE (2002) Daily ingestion of ²³²Th, ²³⁸U, ²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra and ²¹⁰Pb in vegetables by inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro City. *Journal* of Environmental Radioactivity, 62: 75–86.
- 6. Tomás Zerquera J, Prendes Alonso M, Fernández Gómez IM, Rodríguez Castro GV, Martínez Ricardo N, López Bejerano G, Ara do López JO, Acosta Rodríguez N, Carrazana González J, Brígido Flores O, Hernández Pérez A, Díaz Rizo O. (2006) Studies on internal exposure doses received by the Cuban population due to the intake of radionuclides from the environmental sources. *Radiation Protection Dosimetry*, 12:168-174.
- Catalán A, Fernández-Aldecoa JC, Hernández-Armas J, Hernández F, Landeras MI (2004). Activity concentra-

V. Changizi, Z. Jafarpoor, M. Naseri

- tions and mean annual effective dose of foodstuffs on the island of Tenerife, Spain. *Radiation Protection Do*simetry, **111**:205-210.
- Djingova R, Kuleff I (2002) Concentration of caesium-137, cobalt-60 and potassium-40 in some wild and edible plants around the nuclear power plant in Bulgaria. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity*, 59: 61– 73.
- Badran HM, Elnimer T, Sharshar T (2003) Levels of 137Cs and 40K in edible parts of some vegetables consumed in Egypt. Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 67: 181.190-
- Choi MS, Lin XJ, Lee SA, Kim W, Kang HD, Doh SH, Kim DS, Lee DM (2008) Daily intakes of naturally occurring radioisotopes in typical Korean foods. *Journal of Envi*ronmental Radioactivity, 99: 1319–1323.
- Sas B, Suth M, Tarja n S, Varga B (2006) Radionuclide monitoring strategy for food-chain in Hungary. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity*, 86: 1-11.
- 12. Asefi M, Beitollahi MM, Ghiassi-Nejad M, Reza-Nejad F (2003) Exposure to 226Ra from consumption of vegetables in the high level natural radiation area of Ramsar-

- Iran. Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 66: 215-225.
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (2005). Derivation of activity concentration values exclusion, exemption and clearance. In: Safety Report Series, vol. 44. IAEA, Vienna, Austria, pp. 1020–6450.
- Abbady A (2006) Level of natural radionuclides in foodstuffs and resultant annual ingestion radiation dose. Nuclear Science and Techniques, 17: 297-300.
- ICRP (1999) Protection of the public in situations of prolonged radiation exposure. ICRP Publication 82, Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- International Commission of Radiological Protection (1994). Dose coefficients for intakes of radionuclides by workers, ICRP publication 68, Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- 17. FAO (2000) Food Balance Sheets, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- IAEA (1996) International basic safety standards for protection against ionizing radiation and for the safety of radiation sources; Safety series No.115, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.