Volume 22, No 1 | International Journal of Radiation Research, January 2024

Radon gas concentrations and exhalation rates in soil samples of Al-Muthanna governorate, Iraq

A.R. Al-Jubouri and A.A. Al-Hamzawi*

Department of Physic, College of Education, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

► ***Short report***

Corresponding author:
Anees H. Al-Hamzawi, Ph.D.,
E-mail:
anees.hassan@qu.edu.iq

Received: February 2023
Final revised: June 2023
Accepted: July 2023

Int. J. Radiat. Res., January 2024; 22(1): 213-217

DOI: 10.52547/ijrr.21.30

Keywords: *Radon gas, exhalation rate, CR-39, alpha, Al-Muthanna governorate.*

ABSTRACT

Background: Radon gas is one of the sources of radiation in nature. It is a radioactive gas whose danger lies in the fact that it can enter the human body through breathing, causing possible lung cancer. ***Materials and Methods:*** Radon gas was measured by using the Columbia resin-39 (CR-39) alpha track detectors in 42 locations of different nature industrial, residential, and agricultural and investigated the exhalation rates from surface soil. ***Results:*** The results demonstrated that the radon gas concentrations varied from (173.31 to 507.80 Bq /m^3) and the average value of the radon exhalation rate in soil was 0.026 Bq /m^2.h. ***Conclusion:*** The results can be used as baseline data to evaluate any changes in the radioactive background level due to human activities.

INTRODUCTION

Radiation has a substantial and occasionally vital impact on our daily life. The organisms were subjected to a specific amount of daily natural radiation. Actually, radioactivity exists in our bodies as well as in the air we breathe, soil, and water. Monitoring radioactive material is the first step in protecting the environment. Radon gas, which exists in the atmosphere, is produced by the decay chains of uranium-238 (^{238}U) and thorium-232 (^{232}Th), respectively. The radon gas's transient decay products are primarily responsible for the risks [1]. Radon gas was the most fluctuating and powerful radiation that increased public exposure Radon -222 (^{222}Rn). Due to the radioactivity of radon (an emitter of alpha particles), with a decay constant of (0.1812 days^{-1}) and half-life (T $_{1/2}$) of (3.825 days), it has been discovered that the ratio of radon and its daughter's dose per year of lung cancer can be brought on by the intake of high quantities of air, which account for around (55%) of all-natural public exposure [2]. It has been discovered that the risk of lung cancer increases by 16 percent for every 100 Bq/m^3 increase in radon concentration as radon exposure increases, which has been shown to have a linear relationship with doses [3]. Radon is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas that is heavier than air and tends to dwell close to ground levels [4]. Numerous studies confirm concentrations of soil gas within a few meters of the surface play a significant role in determining prevalence across the entire crust of the planet [5]. Because radon can freely move from the location of its origin via soil pores and wall fissures [6]. Al-Muthanna governorate has been exposed to wars and aerial bombardment from 1991 to 2003 during the Gulf wars. Due to the lack of studies in this area, the current study's objective was to take from various locations (industrial, agricultural, and residential) in the Al-Muthanna city, southern Iraq to measure the radon level and the rate of surface exhalation in soil samples. This study was done by using the cheap and reliable nuclear track detectors Columbia resin (CR-39) to find the alpha particles released by radon gas [7, 8]. It is the first study conducted to measure the content of radon gas levels in soil samples of different sites included various human activities in Al-Muthanna Governorate, southern Iraq.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples collection

In the present study, 42 soil samples were taken from different locations (industrial, agricultural, and residential) of the Al-Muthanna governorate, as presented in table 1. Al-Muthanna city, located in southern Iraq about 280 km south of Baghdad which covers an area of 51740 km^2, which is situated in the Euphrates River between latitudes 31.42^o North (N) and longitudes 43.52 ^{o} East (E) as shown in figure 1.

[Downloaded from mail.ijrr.com on 2026-10-30]

[DOI: 10.61186/ijrr.22.1.213]

The population of Al-Muthanna city was estimated to be 420,000 people, which is characterized by a diversified economic activity between agriculture and industry [9]. Firstly the soil samples were cleaned by removal the stones, root fragments, and gravel. Then, samples were stored in containers made of plastic with labels until the time of analysis.

Table 1. Information the areas of collected samples.

Name of area	Sample code	Latitude & longitude	Nature of region
Al-Naft district	S1	31.3134 N, 45.2523 E	Agricultural
Al-Bastian Al-Sharqi	S2	31.3192 N, 45.3054 E	Agricultural
Nissan	S3	31.3063 N, 45.3099 E	Agricultural
Al-Zarijih	S4	31.3292 N, 45.3575 E	Agricultural
Bustan Al-Sharif	S5	31.3356 N, 45.2998 E	Agricultural
Tamim district	S6	31.3328 N, 45.2954 E	Agricultural
Al-Jarbuiyeh	S7	31.3429 N, 45.2558 E	Agricultural
Al-Azal district	S8	31.2811 N, 45.2819 E	Agricultural
Sikka district	S9	31.3412 N, 45.2728 E	Agricultural
Bustan Al-Ghani	S10	31.1918 N, 45.5610 E	Agricultural
Imam Mahdi shrine	S11	31.3156 N, 45.2161 E	Agricultural
Al-Sharqi	S12	31.3082 N, 45.2941 E	Agricultural
Bustan Muhammad Ali	S13	31.3221 N, 45.2728 E	Agricultural
(Al-Khudar) Al-Tawba	S14	31.2835 N, 45.2992 E	Agricultural
Shahada district	S15	31.3090 N, 45.2983 E	Residential
Al-Haidari district	S16	31.3017 N, 45.2765 E	Residential
Al-Sadr district	S17	31.3031 N, 45.2652 E	Residential
Al-Hussein district	S18	31.3149 N, 45.2677 E	Residential
Al-Bani district	S19	31.3106 N, 45.2719 E	Residential
Al-Dubaat district	S20	31.3176 N, 45.2729 E	Residential
Al-Muealimin district	S21	31.3158 N, 45.2794 E	Residential
Al-Zuhur district	S22	31.2813 N, 45.2853 E	Residential
Al-Resala district	S23	31.3292 N, 45.3575 E	Residential
Al-Jisr street	S24	31.3146 N, 45.2919 E	Residential
(Al-Khudar) Al-Easkari district	S25	31.1996 N, 45.5378 E	Residential
(Al-Khudar) Al-Asri district	S26	31.1963 N, 45.5370 E	Residential
(Al-Khudar) Al-Ansar district	S27	31.2032 N, 45.5485 E	Residential
(Al-Khudar) Al-Rabdah district	S28	31.1997 N, 45.5510 E	Residential
Industrial district	S29	31.2900 N, 45.2923 E	Industrial – Car repair garage
The Shark	S30	31.3037 N, 45.3025 E	Industrial – Power station
Al-Risala district	S31	31.3123 N, 45.2573 E	Industrial – Power station
Al-Easkari district	S32	31.3032 N, 45.2644 E	Industrial – Petrol station
Al-Hukm district	S33	31.2916 N, 45.2801 E	Industrial – Electric power plant
Al-Naft district	S34	31.2542 N, 45.2601 E	Industrial – Samawa refinery
Eastern	S35	31.3048 N, 45.2978 E	Industrial – Power station
Al-Zuhur district	S36	31.2867 N, 45.2841 E	Industrial – Gas stations
Al-Rumaitha	S37	31.5293 N, 45.1948 E	Industrial – Power stations
Al-Rumaitha Teacher's district	S38	31.534 N, 45.1628 E	Industrial – Electric station
(Al-Rumaitha) Al-Muealimin	S39	31.5473 N, 45.1748 E	Industrial – Gas factory
Al-Khudar 1	S40	31.2065 N, 45.4729 E	Industrial – Gas factory
Al-Khudar 2	S41	31.2486 N, 45.3791 E	Industrial – Bricks factory
Al-Warka	S42	31.4395 N, 45.2864 E	Industrial – Bricks factory

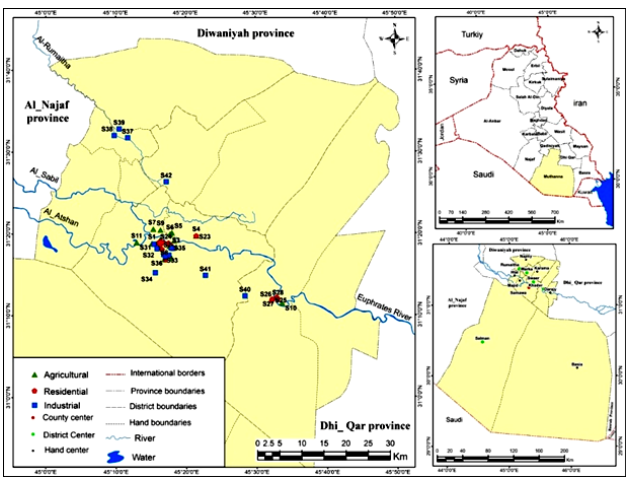


Figure 1. Map of Al-Muthanaa governorate showing the location of samples.

[Downloaded from mail.ijrr.com on 2026-10-30]

[DOI: 10.61186/ijrr.22.1.213]

Experimental method

Utilizing CR-39 detectors of solid nuclear tracks (Pershore Moulding Ltd., UK) CR-39, were used to investigated the radon concentrations and rates of surface radon exhalation in soil samples. In an electric oven, soil samples were heated for two hours at 100 (°C). After that soil samples were ground into a fine powder. The plastic can technique with the dimensions of inner diameter and height is 5 cm and 10 cm, respectively, was used to achieve the purpose of the analysis. The CR-39 tracks with area of $1.5\times1.5cm^2$ were used to record alpha particles emitted from radon gas in studied soil samplers. The detectors were secured to the interior cover of plastic cans to stop radon leakage, and the plastic can's lid was snugly fastened for 30 days as shown in figure 2. As previously described in other studies, the CR-39 detectors were etched in (NaOH) solutions normality (N=6.25) at 60°C for five hours. The detectors were scanned by an optical microscope (Meiji, China) to view the tracks of alpha. Equation (1) was used to calculate, the density of alpha tracks at 400x magnification [11, 12].

Tracks Density (ρ) = Average number of total tracks / Area of field view (1)

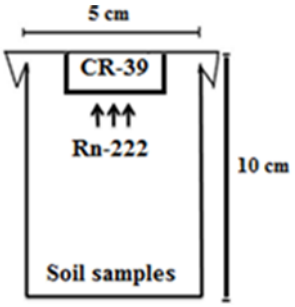


Figure 2. Cup technique to determine radon gas in soil samples.

Calculations

By comparing the density of the tracks recorded by CR-39 detectors of the unknown samples and the standard samples the amount of radon present in soil samples was determined, by using the relationship (2) [13]:

$$CRn\ (Bq/m^3) = \rho_n\ (CRs\ /\ \rho_s) = \rho_n\ /\ slope \quad (2)$$

Where, ρ_n and ρ_s is the track density in (Track/ mm^2) of unknown and standard samples. CRn and CRs is radon concentration of unknown and reference sample radon.

In order to investigate the flux of radon gas leaks from the surface soil by using radon exhalation rate parameter (RER) in unit ($Bq.m^{-2}.h^{-1}$) according to the relation (3) [13].

$$RER = CV\lambda\ /\ A\ [T + \lambda^{-1}\ (e^{-\lambda T}-1)] \quad (3)$$

Where T is exposure duration, (T) = 30 days, A is the sample's surface area (m^2), V is the amount of air in a cup (in m^3), C is the radon exposure ($Bq.h.m^{-3}$), λ is decay constant of $^{222}Rn = 0.00755h^{-1}$.

Statistical analysis

The analytic results of the soil samples were statistically analyzed using Statistical Package of the Social Sciences (SPSS) and the probability level (P) of the radon gas was estimated by using independent sample *t-Test*.

RESULTS

Results of radon gas and exhalation rates in samples of soil taken from the Al -Muthanna governorate are displayed in table 2. According to this table, the maximum value of ^{222}Rn gas in surface soil is 507.80 Bq/m^3 in Al-Warka location, due to the industrial activity of this location which included bricks factory where soil considered the main source of natural radiation. As for the minimum value of ^{222}Rn is 175.31 Bq/m^3 in sample S19 which belonged to Al-Bani district, because it is a sparsely populated area and free from pollution sources. The average value of radon concentrations in soil samples of Al-Muthanna city is 307.07 Bq/m^3 where this value is within the recommended level of radon gas in soil sample 600 Bq/ m^3 [13].

Based on these data of the radon gas the highest value of radon exhalation rate (RER) due to radon gas in soil is 0.044Bq /m^2.h while lowest value of (RER) is 0.015 Bq /m^2 and average value of (RER) is 0.026 Bq /m^2.h, which confirms the relation with the radon levels in soil samples.

Table 3 shows the relationship between radon concentration values in soil samples depending on the nature of the area which it was studied, the highest value of radon concentration was in the industrial area, where the average value of radon levels is 416.25 Bq/m^3, The lowest value for radon levels is 204.88 Bq/m^3 in residential area because it is low in pollution. As for the agricultural areas, it reached to 300.10 Bq/m^3. From the above results the industrial region recorded high levels of radon gas.

[Downloaded from mail.ijrr.com on 2026-10-30]

[DOI: 10.61186/ijrr.22.1.213]

Table 2. Radon content (Bq/m3) and exhalation rate (Bq/m².h) in soil samples of Al-Muthanna, city.

Sample code	Radon content ± St. Dev.	RER
S1	250.88 ± 62.01	0.021
S2	344.58 ± 67.85	0.030
S3	365.74 ± 47.69	0.032
S4	386.90 ± 61.65	0.033
S5	253.90 ± 59.23	0.022
S6	253.90 ± 57.66	0.029
S7	335.51 ± 61.12	0.023
S8	262.97 ± 50.66	0.021
S9	290.17 ± 62.24	0.021
S10	244.83 ± 62.60	0.028
S11	326.44 ± 60.15	0.023
S12	262.97 ± 61.65	0.028
S13	317.37 ± 67.92	0.027
S14	305.28 ± 64.04	0.026
S15	190.42 ± 60.52	0.016
S16	220.65 ± 60.52	0.019
S17	199.49 ± 60.75	0.017
S18	211.58 ± 55.73	0.018
S19	175.31 ± 50.21	0.015
S20	208.56 ± 61.12	0.018
S21	220.65 ± 68.99	0.019
S22	189.21 ± 54.15	0.016
S23	205.54 ± 63.11	0.017
S24	214.60 ± 58.06	0.018
S25	190.42 ± 54.15	0.016
S26	217.63 ± 46.43	0.019
S27	199.49 ± 65.11	0.017
S28	223.67 ± 57.66	0.019
S29	420.14 ± 57.66	0.036
S30	444.33 ± 56.46	0.038
S31	371.78 ± 54.15	0.027
S32	471.53 ± 71.78	0.036
S33	432.42 ± 68.99	0.037
S34	456.42 ± 59.61	0.039
S35	405.03 ± 74.28	0.035
S36	450.37 ± 54.82	0.039
S37	498.73 ± 70.56	0.043
S38	471.53 ± 71.78	0.041
S39	462.46 ± 54.15	0.040
S40	438.28 ± 70.56	0.038
S41	468.51 ± 66.56	0.040
S42	507.80 ± 60.15c	0.044
average	307.07 ± 60.82	0.026

Table 3. Radon concentrations in soil samples as a function of area classification.

Area classification	No. of samples	Mean ± St. Dev.
Industrial	14	416.25 ± 64.48
Agricultural	14	300.10 ± 60.46
Residential	14	204.88 ± 54.25

DISCUSSION

From the results obtained in tables 2 and 3, the level of radon gas concentration in soil samples of Al-Muthanna governorate ranged between 507.80 Bq/m^3 to 175.31 Bq/m^3 with average value equals to 307.07 Bq/m^3. The industrial areas in the city of Al-Muthanna have the highest level of radon gas and exhalation rate because they contain many activities such as refineries, fuel stations, cement and brick factories, gas and power stations. As for the lowest value of radon gas and exhalation rate, it was found in residential areas because it is free from human activities so that it is low in pollution. Also the soil samples of agricultural areas recorded high levels of radon gas this finding may be attributed to the use of phosphate fertilizers to increase the yield of agricultural lands. Therefore, the degree of pollution in relation to radon concentration and exhalation rate of the studied areas is the following arrangement industrial> agricultural > residential. The mean value of radon gas levels in studied soil samples is less than the safety global level of radon in soil 600 Bg/m^3 as mentioned elsewhere [13]. That means the analyzed soil samples dose not polluted with radon gas.

Table 4 illustrates the comparison between the results of the present investigation and other studies. From this table the figures of the current study are higher than Brazil, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and lower than those of Pakistan, India, and Iraq (Baghdad).

Table 4. Comparison of the radon concentrations (Bg/m3) with other studies.

Location	Mean	Ranges	References
Brazil	69	4 – 404	[14]
Malaysia	198.44	67.21–295.06	[15]
Saudi Arabia	75.41	.....	[16]
Pakistan	376	.....	[17]
India	330.5	117.5 – 583.4	[18]
Iraq (Baghdad)	994.4	.....	[9]
Iraq (Al- Diwaniyah)	350.64	163.58 – 689.89	[20]
Iraq (Al-Muthanna)	307.13	175.31– 507.80	Present study

CONCLUSION

Radon gas levels and exhalation rates were determined in selected surface soil samples collected from Al-Muthanna governorate, Iraq. In light of these findings, it can be roughly said that the area are safe in terms of its impact on health. Confirmed radon concentration standards refer, showed that they are generally within the safe limits of 600 Bq/m^3.

ACKNOWLEGMENT

The physics department, and administration at the University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq, are all thanked by the authors.

Ethical consideration: Surface soil samples were collected from different locations of Al-Muthanna governorate, southern Iraq. The results of the radon gas levels were within the safety levels, so these areas are considered safe and free of risks for the population.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Funding: None.

[Downloaded from mail.ijrr.com on 2026-10-30]

[DOI: 10.61186/ijrr.22.1.213]

***Author contribution*:** Both authors contributed equally at all stages of the research and preparation of manuscript.

REFERENCES

1. El-Bahi SM (2004) Assessment of radioactivity and radon exhalation rate in Egyptian cement. *Health Physics*, ***86****(5): 517-522*.
2. Al-Hamzawi AA and Kareem NA (2022) Experimental investigation of uranium concentration, radium content and radon exhalation rates in food crops consumed in Babil governorate, Iraq. *Int J Radiat Res,* ***20****(1): 205-210*.
3. Chauhan RP, Nain M, Kant K (2008) Radon diffusion studies through some building materials: Effect of grain size radiation *Measurements*, ***43****: S445-S448*.
4. Rahman ZQ and Al-Hamzawi AA (2022) *In-vitro* radiological and toxicological detection in urine samples of cancer patients i n Al-Diwaniyah governorate, Iraq. *Int J Radiat Res,* ***20****(1): 103-108*.
5. Mahdi KH, Erer AM, Kanbur U, *et al.* (2021) Measurement of outdoor Radon Concentrations in Soil Samples collected from Karabuk University in Turkey by using CR-39 Detector. *In Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, **1879**(3): 032115. IOP Publishing.
6. Deka PC, Sarkar S, Bhattacharjee B, *et al.* (2003) Measurement of radon and thoron concentration by using LR-115 type-II plastic track detectors in the environ of Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, India. *Radiation Measurements*, ***36****(1-6): 431-434*.
7. Hassanvand H, Sadegh M, Birjandi M, *et al.* (2018) Indoor radon measurement in dwellings of Khorramabad city, Iran. *Iranian Journal of Medical Physics*, ***15****(1): 19-27*.
8. Mohsen AH and Abojassim AA (2019) Determination of alpha particles levels in blood samples of cancer patients at Karbala Governorate, Iraq. *Iran J Medical Physics,* ***16****(1): 41-47*.
9. Al-Musawi II and Taher AL (2019) The spatial analysis of agricultural production patterns in the province of Muthanna for the year 2017. *The Arab Gulf,* ***47****(1): (1-2)*.
10. Al-Hamzawi AA, Jaafar, MS, Tawfiq NF (2014) Uranium concentration in blood samples of Southern Iraqi leukemia patients using CR-39 track detector. *J Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry,* ***299****(3): 1267-1272*.
11. Al-Hamzawi AA, Jaafar MS, Tawfiq NF (2015) Concentration of uranium in human cancerous tissues of. Southern Iraqi patients using fission track analysis. *J Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry,* ***303****(3): 1703-1709*.
12. Al-Gharabi MG and Al-Hamzawi AA (2019) Investigation of uranium concentrations in selected soil samples of Al-Diwaniyah governorate, Iraq using CR-39 detector. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series,* ***1234****(1): 012061*.
13. Tawfiq N, L Mansour H, Karim M (2016) Radon Gas Concentrations in Soil and Radon Exhalation Rates in Thiqar City. *Engineering and Technology Journal,* ***34****(3B): 434-443*.
14. Lara E, Rocha Z, Palmieri HEL, *et al.* (2015) Radon concentration in soil gas and its correlations with pedologies, permeabilities and 226Ra content in the soil of the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte–RMBH, Brazil. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry,* ***116****(1): 317-320*.
15. Aswood M, Jaafar M, Salih N (2017) Estimation of radon concentration in soil samples from Cameron Highlands, Malaysia. *Int J Science Technology and Society,* ***5****(1): 9-12*.
16. Alharbi WR and Abbady AG (2013) Measurement of radon concentrations in soil and the extent of their impact on the environment from Al-Qassim, Saudi Arabia*. Natural Science,* ***5****(1): 39-98*.
17. Abd-Elzaher M (2012) An overview on studying ^{222}Rn exhalation rates using passive technique solid-state nuclear track detectors. *American J Applied Sciences,* ***9****(10): 1653*.
18. Mahur AK, Gupta M, Varshney R, *et al.* (2013) Radon exhalation and gamma radioactivity levels in soil and radiation hazard assessment in the surrounding area of National Thermal Power Corporation, Dadri (UP), India. *Radiation Measurements,* ***50****(10): 130-135*.
19. Amin SA, Al-Khateeb MA, Abd Al Shammari T (2018) Assessment of radon concentrations in the soil of south Baghdad suburbs. *Ibn AL-Haitham Journal for Pure and Applied Sciences,* ***31****(2): 60-68*.
20. Al-Gharabi M and Al-Hamzawi A (2020) Measurement of radon concentrations and surface exhalation rates using CR-39detector in soil samples of Al-Diwaniyah Governorate, Iraq. *Iranian Journal of Medical Physics,* ***17****(4): 220-224*.

[Downloaded from mail.ijrr.com on 2026-10-30]

[DOI: 10.61186/ijrr.22.1.213]

[DOI: 10.61186/ijrr.22.1.213] [Downloaded from mail.ijrr.com on 2026-10-30]