Indoor Radon Concentrations in Dwellings of Ischia Island

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ABSTRACT

Indoor radon concentration measurements were performed in dwellings of Ischia island (South Italy) using commercial E-Perm devices in LST configuration. The average concentrations in the dwellings were found to vary from 125 to 865 Bq/m³ with an average of 354 ± 176 Bq/m³. This value is higher than Italian National average that is 75 Bq/m³ and Campanian average that is 95 Bq/m³. Correlation between indoor radon concentration measurements and floor level of monitored room was also studied.

Keywords: Radon; E-Perm; Floor Level

1. Introduction

Radon-222 and its progenies constitute the major source of natural ionizing radiation for general population. UNSCEAR [1] estimates that the annual dose from radon inhalation is responsible for 50% of the annual average dose received by people. When inhaled, radon is almost completely exhaled due to its long half-life, while its progenies, specially two radon daughters with short half-life, ²¹⁸Po and ²¹⁴Po, produce alpha particles that can interact with biological tissue in the lungs leading to DNA damage [2]. Radon is considered to be the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking and the World Health Organization [3] has established that the fraction of the lung cancer attributable to radon inhalation range from 3% to 14% depending on the average concentrations of the various countries and the methods of calculation. In order to limit the exposure to radon for general population, according to the Commission Recommendation 90/143/Euratom [4], in EU countries it was established an action level of 400 Bq/m³, above which radon mitigation should be made in the homes that exceed this limit. In Italy, the authorities had adopted as action level of 400 Bq/m³ for existing houses and 200 Bq/m³ for future buildings in accordance of international recommendation [5]. In this study, indoor radon concentration measurements in 58 dwellings of Ischia island are reported. From the geological point of view, Ischia island is very interesting, it formed successively to various eruptions in approxima-

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\( V_i \) and \( V_f \) are initial and final electret voltages, respectively, \( T \) is the exposure time in days, \( G_{\text{gamma}} \) is the gamma background dose rate in µGy/h and \( C_1, C_2 \) and \( C_3 \) are constants that are given by the manufacturer and they depend on the E-Perm configuration and on the volume of the conducting plastic chamber. The mean radon concentration measured by E-Perm are sensible to indoor gamma radiation, so it is necessary to subtract the background gamma in order to avoid an overestimate of radon concentration. For this reason, the rooms where E-Perms were placed were also monitored for gamma radiation and the average gamma dose rate was found to be 0.5 µGy/h. The detailed description of the method has been already described elsewhere [9]. The measurements were performed in the period 2008-2009. In each house the E-Perm detectors were exposed in the room were the resident spent most of their time, generally the bedroom or living room, in a place which is away from windows and doors, at about 1.5 m above the floor and 0.2 m distant from the wall.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the radon concentrations measured in the 58 dwellings are reported in Table 1 and Figure 1. The average radon concentration for the monitored homes were higher than Italian National average that is 75 Bq/m³ [10] and Campanian average that is 95 Bq/m³ [11].

Our results show that in 10% of houses, the radon concentrations are below 200 Bq/m³, that is the recommended level of Italian legislation for new buildings. Furthermore, the results showed that 64% of the values were in the range 200 - 400 Bq/m³ and 26% were higher than 400 Bq/m³ which is the recommended level of Italian legislation for old building.

It is well known that some house characteristics affect the indoor radon concentration. To evaluate the dependence of radon concentration on floor level, we classified the dwellings in three groups: 1) underground, 2) ground level, and 3) equal and greater than the first floor. Anova analysis showed that there is a significant difference (\( P < 0.05 \)) in mean radon concentration according to the level of the house on which the detectors was placed. From Figure 2 can be seen that that radon concentration decrease as level increases. This finding could be attributed to proximity of underground and ground level to soil that represents the main source of indoor radon and also due to major radon accumulation at lower floors. Moreover, the houses on the upper floors are generally exposed to greater ventilation compared to houses on the lower floors.

4. Conclusion

The indoor radon concentrations were measured in 58 dwellings of the Ischia island and their mean value was found to be 354 ± 176 Bq/m³. Our results show that 74% of dwellings have radon concentrations below 400 Bq/m³. Moreover, a statically significant correlation between indoor radon concentrations and floor level was found.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of indoor radon concentrations in monitored dwelling of Ischia island.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>AM ± SD (Bq/m³)</th>
<th>GM (Bq/m³)</th>
<th>GSD</th>
<th>Min (Bq/m³)</th>
<th>Max (Bq/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>354 ± 176</td>
<td>318.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES


