Scientists for Accurate Radiation Information (SARI)

10th of October 2013

Dr Malcolm Crick
General Secretary of UNSCEAR
UNSCEAR secretariat
UNITED NATIONS
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, AUSTRIA

SUBJECT: Important Need for Updating Annex B of the 1994 UNSCEAR Report "Sources and Effects of ionizing Radiation"

Dear Dr Crick,

We, the undersigned members of Scientists for Accurate Radiation Information (SARI), are submitting this letter¹ to bring to your attention the important need to update the very valuable UNSCEAR 1994 Report Annex B on "Adaptive Responses to Radiation in Cells and Organisms." During the 19 years after publishing the annex, numerous peer-reviewed publications that relate to biological mechanisms that govern the responses of biological macromolecules, cells, tissue, organs, and organisms to low doses and dose rates of ionizing radiation have increased substantially. To our disappointment, these publications are not addressed in any of the subsequent UNSCEAR reports; however, UNSCEAR's position that for radiation doses below 100 mSv adverse health effects are unlikely is quite encouraging. The indicated position along with new knowledge about radiation adaptive responses and related mechanisms may ultimately help better manage future radiological emergencies.

The Chernobyl and Fukushima experiences have revealed the importance of having a sound scientific basis for radiological emergency management as it relates to controlling population exposure to low radiation doses. With respect to managing the Fukushima radiological emergency, we express our appreciation to the UNSCEAR members⁽¹⁾ and others who engaged in calming emotions and fears among the Japanese public that may have been exposed to low-level radiation as a result of radionuclides released. However, for radiological emergency management, it appears that UNSCEAR is focusing on the statistical inability of attribution of harm from low-dose radiation and not considering the experimental, epidemiological, and clinical data showing beneficial effects. The beneficial effects are now known to include prevention and treatment of diseases such as

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diabetes and cancer and autoimmune disease as well as the slowing of ageing. We are ready and willing to submit a comprehensive list of references that could help UNSCEAR update its information on radiation adaptive responses and the potential health benefits.

In addition, some recent publications involving epidemiological and ecological studies of radiation-induced cancer demonstrate that the LNT model (the basis for limiting human exposures to radiation) is not supported by the data which demonstrate an adaptive response (e.g., hormetic dose–response relationship). The LNT model is also not supported by adaptive-response results of recent cellular, tissue and animal studies. Thus, reviewing recent adaptive-response findings would be timely and may help to prevent radiation-phobia-related casualties during future radiological emergencies and also help eliminate fear of undergoing potentially life saving diagnostic imaging procedures that use low radiation doses.

We believe that having a better understanding of radiation adaptive responses after exposure of humans to low doses and low-dose rates of ionizing radiation and having this knowledge conveyed to the scientific community and general public by a highly respected scientific committee such as UNSCEAR is quite important. Therefore, we encourage UNSCEAR to undertake appropriate actions as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

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REFERENCES

1. Nuclear disaster expert group and comments submitted by experts from other countries: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/incident/expert_group.html