Alara concept and elements

Business, Human Resources

" Linear No Threshold Hypothesis" - its argument rests on the basis that the biological effects augment with the increasing intensity and time despite their doses. This implies both adults and minors require excellent mechanism coupled with to protect them from the exposure.

Workers replacing or repairing worn out pump system where radiations only suspected to abound, require protective mechanism and knowledge that entails how radiations operate. The radiations exposure to the body is comparative to distance's inverse square law, thus implying the more the distance, the inverse square exposure (Kun & Beltran, 2009). Generally, radiations' for adverse impacts depends on distance, time, and intensity. Workers replacing the pump require lead-coated overalls and other protective attire that will shield off radiations due to the unique characteristic of lead metal. This ensures no doses of any significant radiations might penetrate and reach the worker's body (Bevelacqua, 2008). Additionally, both exposure time and intensity of the emitted isotopes yield to considerable doses that might harm the body.

Humanity's safety against harmful radiations rests on three ALARA elements, which restricts any significant dose's exposure regardless of the activity, undertaken (Kun & Beltran, 2009). Initial element stipulates that no person will work in an environment where significant doses of radiations abound, except in the case of common benefit to the society, and it is necessary. The second element ensures low maintenance of radiations' threshold and if possible to zero; such that no harm to individuals. This guarantees the

absolute elimination of radiations in working or living surroundings. Finally, there is a limit, which the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) has stated as universal maintenance of radiations meant for human safety (Bevelacqua, 2008).