

1 **Age-dependent inhalation doses to members of the public from indoor**
2 **short-lived radon progeny**

3

4 K. Brudecki^{a,*}, W. B. Li^{a,*}, O. Meisenberg^b, J. Tschiersch^b, C. Hoeschen^a, U. Oeh^a

5

6 ^aHelmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environmental Health, Research
7 Unit Medical Radiation Physics and Diagnostics, Ingolstädter Landstr. 1, D-85764
8 Neuherberg, Germany

9 ^bHelmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environmental Health, Institute
10 of Radiation Protection, Ingolstädter Landstr. 1, D-85764 Neuherberg, Germany

11

12 **Key worlds**

13 Short-lived radon progeny, dose coefficient, dose conversion coefficient, member of the
14 public, biokinetics, internal dosimetry

15

16 **Concise and informative title**

17 Age-dependent inhalation doses to radon progeny

18

19 ***Corresponding authors:**

20 K. Brudecki and W.B. Li

21 Research Unit Medical Radiation Physics and Diagnostics

22 Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environmental Health

23 Ingolstädter Landstr. 1, D-85764 Neuherberg, Germany.

24 kamil.brudecki@helmholtz-muenchen.de and wli@helmholtz-muenchen.de

25 Tel: 0049 89 3187 3314, Fax: 0049 89 3187 2517

26

27 **Abstract**

28 The main contribution of radiation dose to the human lungs originates from exposure to the
29 short-lived radon decay products. In the present work, the inhalation doses from indoor short-
30 lived radon decay products, i.e. ^{218}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{214}Po to different age groups of members of
31 the public were calculated. In the calculations, the age-dependent systemic biokinetic models
32 of polonium, bismuth and lead published by the International Commission on Radiological
33 Protection (ICRP) were adopted. In addition, the ICRP human respiratory tract model and the
34 human alimentary tract model were applied in the determination of the deposition fractions in
35 different regions of the lungs and the absorption fraction of radon progeny in the alimentary
36 tract during inhalation and exhalation. Based on equivalent dose and effective dose of each
37 progeny calculated, the dose conversion coefficient was estimated, taking into account the
38 unattached fraction, attached aerosols in the nucleation, accumulation and coarse modes and
39 the potential alpha energy concentration fraction in indoor air. For each progeny, the
40 equivalent doses to ET airways and the lungs are greater than to other organs. The
41 contribution of the progeny ^{214}Po to the effective dose is much smaller comparing to other
42 short-lived radon progeny and can be neglected in the dose assessment. In most cases, 90% of
43 the effective dose from short-lived radon progeny arises from ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi , the rest from
44 ^{218}Po . The dose conversion coefficients obtained in the present study are 17 and 18 mSv
45 WLM^{-1} for adult female and male, respectively, comparing to the values ranged from 6 mSv
46 WLM^{-1} to 20 mSv WLM^{-1} calculated by other investigators. The dose coefficients of each
47 radon progeny calculated in the present study can be used to estimate the radiation doses for
48 the population, especially for small children and women, in specific regions exposed to radon
49 progeny by measuring their concentrations, aerosol sizes and unattached fractions.

50

51 **1. Introduction**

52 Radon (^{222}Rn) is a radioactive noble gas; it is a decay product of ^{226}Ra in the ^{238}U decay chain.
53 Radon gas can leave earth crust by convection or diffusion and migrate to the atmosphere.
54 The decay products of ^{222}Rn are radioactive isotopes of polonium, bismuth and lead. These
55 daughters are isotopes of heavy metals and can easily be attached to aerosols in the
56 atmosphere (Fig. 1). Radon progeny can be divided into two groups: the short-lived with half
57 time below 30 min., say ^{218}Po (3.05 min), ^{214}Pb (26.8 min), ^{214}Bi (19.9 min) and ^{214}Po (164.3
58 s); and the long-lived, like ^{210}Pb (22.3 years), ^{210}Po (5.01 days) and ^{210}Po (138.8 days). The
59 decay chain ends on the stable isotope ^{206}Pb (Firestone 1996). This study concerns about the
60 short-lived radon progeny.

61

62 Radon and its decay products are responsible for more than half of natural radiation effective
63 dose (average annual dose 1.3 mSv due to radon and its progeny comparing to natural annual
64 radiation dose 2.4 mSv) (UNSCEAR 2000). ^{222}Rn is a recognized cause of lung cancer to
65 underground miners and residential public and has been proved to be the second cause of lung
66 cancer after smoking (WHO 2009). Three pooling studies on indoor radon and lung cancer in
67 Europe, North America and Asia provide a strong evidence that radon causes a substantial
68 number of lung cancers in the general population. Studies reported increased risks of lung
69 cancer of 8%, 11% and 13% per 100 Bq m^{-3} increase in measured radon concentration in
70 Europe, North America and Asia, respectively (Darby et al 2005, 2006, Krewski et al 2005,
71 2006, Lubin et al 2004). While considering the year-to-year random variation of radon
72 concentrations at home, data from Europe (Darby et al 2005, 2006), China (Lubin et al 2005),
73 and the United States (Zhang et al 2007) suggested that the risk estimate based on long-term
74 average concentrations should be doubled in contrast to that based on short-term measured
75 concentrations. Therefore, a joint risk estimate from the three pooling studies, based on long
76 term radon concentrations, would be around 20% per 100 Bq m^{-3} (WHO 2009). According to

77 the statement on radon published by the International Commission on Radiological Protection
78 (ICRP) (ICRP 2010), the dose conversion coefficient may be increased by a factor of two
79 comparing to the current recommended values by ICRP (1993b) if applying the current ICRP
80 biokinetic and dosimetric models. The calculated inhalation dose for adults exposed to radon
81 progeny using ICRP biokinetic and dosimetric models demonstrated this phenomenon (Al-
82 Jundi et al. 2011).

83

84 In the present study, a general method was developed for calculations of dose coefficients and
85 dose conversion coefficient of short-lived radon progeny including four radon progeny, i.e.
86 ^{210}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi and ^{214}Po . An assessment of the contribution of radon progeny to radiation
87 doses in the lungs and in other organs for members of public of six different age groups was
88 performed, for age groups of 15 years old and adults, inhalation doses for female and male
89 were individually calculated. The age-dependent systemic biokinetic models of Po, Bi and Pb
90 (ICRP 1980; 1993; 1995) published by the ICRP were adopted and combined with the ICRP
91 human respiratory tract model (HRTM) (ICRP 1994) and the human alimentary tract model
92 (HATM) (ICRP 2006) for determination of the deposition fractions of progeny in different
93 regions in the lungs and the absorption fraction of progeny in the alimentary tract after
94 inhalation and exhalation. Based on the organ equivalent dose and the effective dose of each
95 progeny calculated, the dose conversion coefficient was estimated, taking into account the
96 unattached fraction, attached aerosols in the nucleation, accumulation and coarse modes and
97 the potential alpha energy concentration (PAEC) fraction. These dose coefficients and the
98 dose conversion coefficients for radon progeny are appropriate to the risk assessment of radon
99 exposure of members of the public, especially for the children, who live in areas with high
100 radon concentrations.

101

102

103 **2. Materials and methods**

104 In this section, the general method of dose calculation of radon progeny is introduced. First,
105 deposition fractions of progeny and aerosols in different lung regions were evaluated; second,
106 a complete biokinetic model for modeling the translocation of deposited materials inside the
107 human body after inhalation was constructed; third, the ICRP dosimetric model was applied
108 to estimate the equivalent dose and effective dose; at last the dose conversion coefficient was
109 calculated.

110

111 2.1 Deposition of radon progeny in human respiratory tract

112 The human respiratory tract model (HRTM) published by the ICRP (ICRP 1994) was applied
113 in this study. In the HRTM, the human respiratory tract was mathematically divided into four
114 anatomic regions as filters of inhaled materials: extrathoracic region (denoted as ET)
115 including anterior nose, posterior nasal passages, larynx, pharynx and mouth; bronchial region
116 (denoted as BB); bronchiolar region (denoted as bb) and alveolar-interstitial region (denoted
117 as AI). The deposition fractions of radon progeny attached to aerosols in the respiratory tract
118 depend on aerosols sizes and human physiological parameters like age, sex and life style. To
119 cover the particle sizes of radon progeny in indoor air, deposition fractions of three activity
120 median aerodynamic diameters (AMAD) of attached aerosols, 50 nm, 230 nm and 2500 nm
121 and one activity median thermodynamic diameter (AMTD) of 1 nm representing the
122 unattached aerosol were calculated by interpolation of the published deposition fraction
123 values in the ICRP Publication 66 (1994). These activity sizes are assumed lognormal
124 distributed with a geometric standard deviation (σ_g) 1.0 for AMTD of 1 nm and $\sigma_g = 1.45$,
125 2.26 and 2.49 for AMAD of 50 nm, 230 nm and 2500 nm, respectively. Furthermore, the age-
126 dependent of aerosol depositions in different regions of the lungs were implemented into the
127 modeling of the six age groups and two sex for 15 years old and adults: 3 months infant (3
128 mo), 1 year old (1 y), 5 years old (5 y), 10 years old (10 y), 15 years old male (15 y ♂), 15

129 years old female (15 y ♀), adults male (Adult ♂) and adults female (Adult ♀). Fractions of
130 the four modes of aerosol activity sizes 1 nm, 50 nm, 230 nm and 2500 nm in indoor air were
131 defined as 0.1, 0.135, 0.747 and 0.018, respectively (Marsh et al. 2002).

132
133 Generally the fractional depositions in regions of the respiratory tract were estimated on the
134 base of ICRP references values for six age groups and two sex and three exercise levels
135 (sitting, sleeping, light excises) of human activity in indoor as a function of aerosol size. A
136 logarithmic interpolation of deposition fractions was performed over the age groups using a
137 six degree polynomial function. The typical indoor time budget distribution of different
138 activities for the human being is supposed as 71% and 29% for sleeping and light exercise
139 respectively for three month infant and 55%, 15%, and 30% for sleeping, sitting, and light
140 exercise, respectively for all other age groups (Table A4 in ICRP 2002). The average
141 breathing rate for adult male at home is $0.78 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ and the breathing rates for other age
142 groups are following: $0.11 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ for 3 months infant; $0.22 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ for 1 year old; $0.35 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$
143 for 5 years old; $0.56 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ for 10 years old; $0.64 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ for 15 years old female, $0.72 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$
144 for 15 years old male and $0.61 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}$ for adult female, respectively.

145

146 2.2 Biokinetic models

147 To model the biokinetics of inhaled radionuclides in human lungs and retention in other
148 organs and tissues, the systemic models (ICRP 1989), the respiratory tract model, HRTM
149 (ICRP 1994a) and alimentary tract model, HATM (ICRP 2006) were coupled into one general
150 compartmental model (Fig. 2). This model has been successfully applied in the estimation of
151 the inhalation doses of thoron progeny for the public population of different age and sex (Li et
152 al. 2008a, Bi et al. 2010) and for adults exposed to radon progeny (Al-Jundi et al. 2011). This
153 general inhalation biokinetic model was also used to predict the retention and excretion after
154 inhaled aerosols of depleted uranium (Li et al. 2008b).

155

156 Regarding to radon progeny, model transfer rates between organs or tissues are available for
157 the HRTM, the HATM and systemic models (ICRP 1980, 1989, 1993, 1994, 1995, 2006),
158 except that the procedure of absorption into blood from the respiratory tract is substituted by a
159 simplified compartmental model proposed by Marsh and Birchall (1999), based on the earlier
160 published data sets by Booker et al (1969), Hursh et al (1969), and Hursh and Mercer (1970).
161 It is assumed that Pb is absorbed into blood with a half-life of 10 h and Bi with a half-life of
162 13 h no matter what kind of attachment forms they hold. These values are in the range of the
163 absorption half-life values of 18 h estimated by Pillai et al (1994) and 8 h estimated by Jacobi
164 (1964).

165

166 In the biokinetic modeling, two aspects are relative complicated to be implemented, namely,
167 age-dependent transfer rates and the treatment of decay products of radon progeny. For
168 simplicity a linear interpolation of age-independent transfer rates in the systemic models is
169 applied. The age-dependent transfer rates change over time for inhalation starting at different
170 age groups proposed by Li et al. (2005) for uranium age-dependent biokinetic model was
171 adopted in the present modeling for Pb, for modeling of Po and Bi, the starting of intake at
172 age adult is defined at 20 years old instead of 25 years old.

173

174 For treatment of decay products, the biokinetics of the decay daughters are assumed to behave
175 independently as they are produced in the human body. The independent biokinetic models
176 published by ICRP Publication 71 (ICRP 1995) were used in the present work. For the
177 “other” tissue consideration in the decay chain member, the first approach suggested by the
178 ICRP was applied in the present study (ICRP 1995). In the biokinetic models it is convenient
179 to consider a set of organs and tissues, so called “other” tissues, which are not explicitly noted
180 as tissues of deposition and in general with anatomical identity among decay chain member.

181 The number of nuclear transformations for each chain member is calculated using its
182 independent biokinetic descriptions. Nuclear transformations within the member's "other"
183 tissues are partitioned, by mass fraction among the source regions of the chain not present in
184 the member's kinetics. Also, source regions present in the kinetics of the member but not in
185 the kinetics of the parent of the chain, here ^{218}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi and ^{214}Po , should receive a
186 portion of the transformations calculated in the member's "other". The number of
187 transformation in "other" is reduced by the number allocated to the specific source regions,
188 thus conserving transformations.

189
190 The complete dynamic transfer process of the inhaled radon progeny in the lungs and between
191 the organs can be described by a system of first-order linear differential equations. The
192 number of each nuclide in an individual tissue and organ at any time elapsed from the intake
193 can be calculated by a numerical method. The time-integrated activity, \tilde{A} (formerly defined as
194 number of nuclear transformations, U_S) from any radon progeny in each organ was calculated
195 by integrating the radioactivity in the organ over 70 years for children and over 50 years for
196 adults. The system of first-order differential equations was solved by using commercial
197 software package SAAM II (Barrett et al. 1998) (The Epsilon Group VA, USA).

198
199 2.3 Equivalent dose and effective dose

200 Equivalent doses were calculated with the time-integrated activity, \tilde{A} of the deposited radon
201 progeny in so-called source organs and the radiation-weighted S_w factors (formerly defined as
202 specific effective energy, SEE). The committed equivalent dose in each target organ T from
203 radiations emitted in a source organ S is determined by the product of two factors: (1) the
204 time-integrated activity, \tilde{A} of the radionuclide in source region S over a period of integration τ
205 after intake of the radionuclide; (2) the radiation-weighted S_w factors, that is, the energy
206 absorbed per unit mass in target organ T , multiplied the radiation-weighting factor, for each

207 radiation emitted per transformation in source region S . The equivalent dose $H(r_S, T_D)$ in target
 208 organ T at age t of an individual intake over the dose-integration period T_D is given as
 209 equation (1) (ICRP 1989; Bolch et al. 2009).

$$210 \quad H(r_T, T_D) = \sum_{r_S} \int_0^{T_D} A(r_S, t) S_w(r_T \leftarrow r_S, t) dt \quad (1)$$

211 where: $A(r_S, t)$ is the activity in sources region in source region r_S at time t ;

212 $S_w(r_T \leftarrow r_S, t)$ is the radiation-weighted S ;

$$213 \quad S_w(r_T \leftarrow r_S, t) = \sum_R w_R S(r_T \leftarrow r_S, E_R, t).$$

214 The value of radiation-weighted S_w factors (formerly as known SEE) was calculated by using
 215 the SEECAL program (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, USA), in which each
 216 type of radiation is weighted by a given radiation weighting factor, w_R , which accounts for the
 217 different biological effectiveness in inducing late effects. Therefore the effective dose E can
 218 be calculated by equation (2) as a sum of the product of the equivalent doses, H_T for each
 219 systematic organ and tissue weighting factor, w_T :

$$220 \quad E = \sum_T w_T H_T \quad (2)$$

222 Since $A(r_S, t)$ and S_w of the respiratory tract are calculated in separate anatomical regions, the
 223 assigned fractions for target cells in different regions are assumed to be 0.001, 0.998 and
 224 0.001 for ET_1 , ET_2 and LN_{ET} in the ET area, and 0.1665, 0.1665, 0.333, 0.333 and 0.001 for
 225 BB_{bas} , BB_{sec} , bb , AI and LN_{TH} in lungs, respectively (ICRP 1994).

226
 227 As the new ICRP recommendation (2007) suggested, the effective dose, E , for adults should
 228 be calculated by averaging the effective doses of female and male as equation (3):

229

230
$$E = \sum_T w_T \left(\frac{H_T^{Male} + H_T^{Female}}{2} \right) \quad (3)$$

231 where H_T^{Female} and H_T^{Male} are equivalent doses for adult female and adult male, respectively.

232 In the present work, the effective doses for 15 years old and adult are calculated using the
233 female and male equivalent doses.

234

235 2.4 Dose conversion factor

236 The effective dose arising from the inhalation of short-lived radon progeny are expressed
237 normally in terms of dose conversion coefficient and is calculated by Equation (3) as effective
238 dose per unit potential alpha exposure in unit of Sv per J h m⁻³ or in unit of Sv per WLM (1
239 WLM=3.54×10⁻³ J h m⁻³. One WLM equals about 6.37×10⁵ Bq h m⁻³ of equilibrium
240 equivalent concentration (EEC) of ²²²Rn):

241
$$E \text{ (Sv per WLM)} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 C_{j,i} B t f_{pj} E_{j,i} \quad (4)$$

242 The index i corresponds to inhaled radon progeny; $i=1, 2,$ and $3,$ for the ²¹⁸Po, ²¹⁴Pb and ²¹⁴Bi
243 respectively. Index j corresponds to the aerosol mode of the activity size distribution; $j=1, 2, 3$
244 and 4 for the unattached, nucleation, accumulation and coarse modes respectively. The
245 symbol $C_{j,i}$ is the activity concentration of the decay product i and activity size distribution j
246 corresponding to a radon progeny mixture of 1 WL (Table 1), B is the average breathing rate
247 for each age group, t is taken as the exposure period of 170 h, f_{pj} is fraction of the PAEC
248 associated with mode j and $E_{j,i}$ is the effective dose coefficient for decay product i with an
249 activity size distribution for mode j .

250

251

252 3. Results and discussion

253 Equivalent dose and effective dose of short-lived radon progeny, ^{210}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{214}Po in
254 unattached mode (1 nm) and attached modes (50 nm, 230 nm and 2500 nm) for members of
255 the public of eight age groups were presented in Tables A1-A16 in the Appendix. The dose
256 coefficients of the short-lived radon progeny with “mixed” activity diameters were presented
257 in Tables 2-4. For each radon progeny equivalent doses to ET airways and the lungs were
258 greater than other organs. For progeny in activity sizes of 1 nm, 50 nm and 230 nm, the
259 equivalent doses to ET airways are usually lower than the lungs, whereas for progeny in size
260 of 2500 nm, it varies inversely. Bone surfaces and kidneys can be classified as more
261 sensitivity organs due to high organ equivalent doses received. The highest effective dose of
262 short-lived radon progeny was found at unattached mode of 1 nm, the lowest effective dose
263 was found at attached mode of 230 nm.

264

265 For each short-lived radon progeny and attached aerosol sizes, the effective doses were
266 greatest for infant and decrease with the increase of ages (Fig. 3). In each short-lived radon
267 progeny it can be observed that the highest effective dose is at unattached mode of 1 nm and
268 the lowest at attached aerosol 230 nm.

269

270 For adults the lung equivalent dose to ^{218}Po reached $9.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for the unattached mode
271 and it was 2.2 to 5.6 times larger than attached modes. Lung equivalent dose of ^{214}Pb was
272 estimated as $5.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for 1 nm, $2.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for 50 nm, $8.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for 230
273 nm and $1.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for 2500 nm, respectively. Lung equivalent dose of ^{214}Bi declined
274 from $4.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ to $6.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ in the order of 1 nm, 50 nm, 2500 nm and 230 nm.
275 Depending on the activity size of radon progeny the lung equivalent dose for infants were in
276 the range $6.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ - $4.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for ^{218}Po , $3.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ - $2.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$
277 for ^{214}Pb , $2.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ - $2.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ for ^{214}Bi and $4 \times 10^{-14} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ - $3.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$
278 for ^{214}Po , respectively.

279

280 In the present study, effective dose was separately calculated for male and female of age
281 groups of 15 years old youth and adults. The new ICRP dosimetric model calculates an
282 average effective dose between the female and the male. Table 6 shows a comparison between
283 these two methods. As can be seen in the age group of 15 years old children there is no
284 differences, however for adults differences the effective dose are quite large, for example
285 ^{218}Po effective dose in 230nm mode for male reaches $2.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$ meanwhile for female
286 reaches $2.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Sv Bq}^{-1}$. However, the contribution of effective dose of ^{218}Po to the dose
287 conversion factor is small and therefore a minor effect to the DCF.

288

289 Dose coefficients of radon progeny calculated in the present study are compared to the values
290 calculated by Kendall and Smith (2002, 2005) in Table 7. The differences between the two
291 calculations were found in the range from 0% to 32% with an average value of 16%. Kendall
292 and Smith calculated dose coefficients only for two aerosol size modes, 0.6 nm AMTD and
293 200 nm AMAD; in addition, the transfer rate from lung to blood is different from the present
294 study.

295

296 The contributions of each short-lived radon progeny to the effective dose for each age group
297 and aerosol activity size are presented in Table 8. The contribution to effective dose from
298 ^{214}Po is very small than other short-lived radon progeny and can be neglected in the dose
299 assessment. The main dose contributions, say 90%, to the effective dose were attributed to the
300 progeny ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi ; and other 10% to the progeny ^{218}Po . For the unattached progeny
301 ^{218}Po the contribution to the effective dose is about 7% to 9%, the rest is almost evenly
302 contributed from ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi , almost the same situation we can observed in case 230nm
303 size mode. For attached nucleation mode of 50 nm, the ratio of contributions to the effective
304 dose was 1:5:4 for ^{218}Po , ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi . In case of activity size of 2500 nm, the contribution

305 of ^{214}Pb to effective dose increases from 37% to 43% as the age increasing, while contribution
306 of ^{214}Bi decreases a bit from 57% to 50%.

307

308 The dose conversion factor (DCF) of radon progeny estimated in the present study were 20
309 mSv WLM⁻¹ for 3 months infants, 21 mSv WLM⁻¹ for 1 year old, 18 mSv WLM⁻¹ for 5 years
310 old, 20 mSv WLM⁻¹ for 10 years old, 18 mSv WLM⁻¹ for 15 years old male, 16 mSv WLM⁻¹
311 for 15 years old female, 18 mSv WLM⁻¹ for adults male and 17 mSv WLM⁻¹ for adults
312 female, respectively.

313

314 The DCF for adults calculated by other investigations were presented in Table 9 for
315 comparison. Depending on the different models and exposure conditions, the DCF values
316 were ranged from 6 mSv WLM⁻¹ to 20 mSv WLM⁻¹ (Jacobi and Einfeld 1980; ICRP 1987;
317 ICRP 1993b; Birchall and James 1994; Marsh and Birchall 2000; Porstendörfer 2001; Yu et
318 al. 2001a; Yu et al. 2001b; Marsh et al. 2002; James et al. 2004; Marsh et al. 2005; Mohamed
319 2005; Lau et al. 2006; Nikezic et al. 2006; UNSCEAR 2008; Marsh et al. 2010; Al Jundi et al.
320 2011).

321

322 This present calculation was performed independently and it follows the ICRP biokinetic
323 models and dosimetric model and represents the state of the art of radon dose calculation. The
324 DCF value of 18 mSv WLM⁻¹ is close to the result 20 mSv WLM⁻¹ of James et al. (2004) and
325 the value of 15 mSv WLM⁻¹ reported by Marsh and Birchall (2000), Marsh et al. (2002),
326 Mohamed (2005), Lau et al. (2006), Nikezic et al. (2006) and Al Jundi et al. (2011). The
327 lower value of 6 mSv WLM⁻¹ reported by ICRP (1987) and UNSCEAR (2008) was based on
328 the calculation of Jacobi and Einfeld (1980) and it is known that the authors neglected the
329 contribution from the unattached progeny. Therefore the present study supports a DCF at the
330 higher end of the range of values as most of the recent investigations.

331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351

4. Conclusion

In the present work, the age-dependent inhalation doses to members of the public exposed to indoor short-lived radon decay products, ^{218}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{214}Po were calculated. The equivalent doses to ET airways and the lungs were greater than that to other organs. The contribution to effective dose from ^{214}Po is very small comparing to other short-lived radon progeny and can be neglected in the dose assessment. About 90% of effective dose from short-lived radon progeny is attributed to ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi , the other 10% to ^{218}Po . The dose conversion coefficient per unit exposure of radon progeny calculated in the present study was 18 mSv WLM^{-1} which was in the range of 6 to 20 mSv WLM^{-1} calculated by other investigators. The dose coefficients and dose conversion coefficient calculated can be used to estimate the radiation doses of population, especially for small children and women, in specific regions exposed to radon progeny by measuring their concentration, aerosol size and unattached fraction.

Acknowledgements This work was supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) with the contract number 02NUK015B. The contents are solely the responsibility of the authors.

352

353

354 **Appendix A. Age-dependent dose coefficients for members of the public exposed to**
355 **short-lived radon progeny**

356 In this appendix, the age-dependent dose coefficients (Sv Bq^{-1}) for members of the public
357 exposed to short-lived radon progeny, i.e. ^{218}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , ^{214}Po as unattached mode (1 nm)
358 and as attached aerosols in the nucleation (50 nm), accumulation (230 nm) and coarse (2500
359 nm) modes were presented in Tables A1-A16.

360

361

362 **Appendix B. Calculation of the radon dose conversion factor (DCF) from individual**
363 **dose coefficients of progeny**

364 In the calculation of dose conversion coefficients, the following steps were performed:

- 365 1. The dose coefficient per potential alpha energy was firstly calculated;
- 366 2. The contribution of each progeny in each state to the potential alpha energy was calculated,
367 according to the ratios of concentrations of the nuclides and the size modes;
- 368 3. The dose contribution per exposure of each progeny in each state was calculated;
- 369 4. Summing up all the contributions.

370 Furthermore, the ratio of the activity concentrations in the air is assumed as following (cf.
371 table 1):

372 $^{218}\text{Po} : ^{214}\text{Pb} : ^{214}\text{Bi} = 1 : 0.1 : 0$ (unattached)

373 $^{218}\text{Po} : ^{214}\text{Pb} : ^{214}\text{Bi} = 1 : 0.75 : 0.6$ (attached)

374 The ratio of the four activity size modes (unattached to coarse) is assumed as following:

375 $1 \text{ nm} : 50 \text{ nm} : 230 \text{ nm} : 2500 \text{ nm} = 0.1 : 0.135 : 0.747 : 0.018$

376

377 The dose coefficients (Sv Bq^{-1}) are summarized in following table:

Size (nm)	²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi
1	1.2×10^{-8}	6.3×10^{-8}	6.5×10^{-8}
50	5.5×10^{-9}	2.6×10^{-8}	2.0×10^{-8}
230	2.1×10^{-9}	1.0×10^{-8}	9.9×10^{-9}
2500	3.1×10^{-9}	1.8×10^{-8}	2.0×10^{-8}

378

379 For a convenient application in practical, the dose conversion coefficients of radon progeny

380 are calculated in the units of Sv ($\text{J m}^{-3} \text{h}$)⁻¹ and Sv WLM⁻¹:

381 $1 \text{ WL} = 2.08 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J m}^{-3}$

382 $1 \text{ WLM} = 2.08 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J m}^{-3} \times 170 \text{ h} = 3.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J m}^{-3} \text{ h}$

383

DCF in Sv ($\text{J m}^{-3} \text{h}$) ⁻¹					DCF in Sv WLM ⁻¹				
1. DC _{ij} in Sv J ⁻¹ :					1. DC _{ij} in Sv (WL m ³) ⁻¹ :				
	²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi			²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi	
1	20.3	22.0	30.6		1	4.22×10^{-4}	4.58×10^{-4}	6.36×10^{-4}	
50	9.3	9.1	9.4		50	1.93×10^{-4}	1.89×10^{-4}	1.96×10^{-4}	
230	3.6	3.5	4.7		230	7.49×10^{-5}	7.28×10^{-5}	9.78×10^{-5}	
2500	5.2	6.3	9.4		2500	1.08×10^{-4}	1.31×10^{-4}	1.96×10^{-4}	
2. Contribution of the nuclides to a concentration of 1 J m ⁻³ : C _{ij} in J m ⁻³					2. Contribution of the nuclides to an exposure of 1 WL: C _{ij} in WL				
	²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi	Sum		²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi	sum
1	0.0674	0.0326	0	0.1	1	0.0674	0.0326	0	0.1
50	0.0199	0.0722	0.0429	0.135	50	0.0199	0.0722	0.0429	0.135
320	0.110	0.400	0.238	0.747	320	0.110	0.400	0.238	0.747
2500	0.00265	0.00963	0.00572	0.018	2500	0.00265	0.00963	0.00572	0.018
3. Contribution to dose from each nuclide in each state: DC _{ij} × C _{ij} gives Sv per m ³ of inhaled air DC _{ij} × C _{ij} × B gives Sv per h of exposure at a concentration of 1 J m ⁻³					3. Contribution to dose from each nuclide in each state: DC _{ij} × C _{ij} gives Sv per m ³ of inhaled air DC _{ij} × C _{ij} × B gives Sv per h of exposure at a concentration of 1 WL				
d _{ij} in Sv h ⁻¹ :					d _{ij} in Sv h ⁻¹ :				
	²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi			²¹⁸ Po	²¹⁴ Pb	²¹⁴ Bi	
1	1.07	0.560	0		1	2.22×10^{-5}	1.17×10^{-5}	0	
50	0.144	0.512	0.315		50	3.00×10^{-6}	1.06×10^{-5}	6.55×10^{-6}	
320	0.305	1.09	0.863		320	6.34×10^{-6}	2.27×10^{-5}	1.80×10^{-5}	
2500	0.0108	0.0472	0.0420		2500	2.25×10^{-7}	9.83×10^{-5}	8.74×10^{-7}	
4. Total dose for an exposure of 1 J m ⁻³ h is calculated as:					4. Total dose for an exposure of 1 WL h is calculated as:				

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 d_{i,j}$$

$d = 4.96 \text{ Sv h}^{-1}$ for a concentration of 1 J m^{-3}

$$\rightarrow \text{DCC} = 4.96 \text{ Sv (J m}^{-3} \text{ h)}^{-1}$$

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^4 d_{i,j}$$

$d = 1.03 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Sv h}^{-1}$ for a concentration of 1 WL

exposure time: 170 h

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{DCF} &= 17.5 \text{ mSv (WL 170 h)}^{-1} = \\ &= 17.5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

384

385

386 References

- 387 Al-Jundi J, Li WB, Abusini M, Tschiersch J, Hoeschen C, Oeh U (2011) Inhalation dose
388 assessment of indoor radon progeny using biokinetic and dosimetric modeling and its
389 application to Jordanian population. *J Environ Radioact* 102:574-580
390
- 391 Barrett PHR, Bell BM, Cobelli C, Golde H, Schumitzky A, Vicini P, Foster DM (1998)
392 SAAM II: simulation, analysis, and modeling software for tracer and pharmacokinetic studies.
393 *Metabolism* 47:484-492
394
- 395 Bi L, Li WB, Tschiersch J, Li JL (2010) Age and sex dependent inhalation doses to members
396 of the public from indoor thoron progeny. *J Radioact Prot* 30: 639-658
397
- 398 Birchall A, James AC (1994) Uncertainty analysis of the effective dose per unit exposure
399 from radon progeny and implications for ICRP risk-weighting factors. *Radiat Prot Dosim*
400 53:133-140
401
- 402 Bolch WE, Eckerman KF, Sgouros G, Thomas SR (2009) MIRD pamphlet No. 21: a
403 generalized schema for radiopharmaceutical dosimetry-standardization of nomenclature. *J*
404 *Nucl Med* 50(3):477-484
405
- 406 Booker DV, Chamberlain AC, Newton D, Scott AN (1969) Uptake of radioactive lead
407 following inhalation and injection. *Br J Radiol* 42:457-466
408
- 409 Darby S, Hill D, Auvinen A, Barros-Dios JM, Baysson H, Bochicchio F, Deo H, Falk R,
410 Forastiere F, Hakama M, Heid I, Kreienbrock L, Kreuzer M, Lagarde F, Mäkeläinen I,
411 Muirhead C, Oberaigner W, Pershagen G, Ruano-Ravina A, Ruosteenoja E, Rosario AS,
412 Tirmarche M, Tomásek L, Whitley E, Wichmann HE, Doll R (2005) Radon in homes and risk
413 of lung cancer: collaborative analysis of individual data from 13 European case-control
414 studies. *Brit Med J* 330:223-226
415
- 416 Darby S, Hill D, Deo H, Auvinen A, Barros-Dios JM, Baysson H, Bochicchio F, Falk R,
417 Farchi S, Figueiras A, Hakama M, Heid I, Hunter N, Kreienbrock L, Kreuzer M, Lagarde F,
418 Mäkeläinen I, Muirhead C, Oberaigner W, Pershagen G, Ruosteenoja E, Rosario AS,
419 Tirmarche M, Tomásek L, Whitley E, Wichmann HE, Doll R (2006) Residential radon and
420 lung cancer: detailed results of a collaborative analysis of individual data on 7148 subjects
421 with lung cancer and 14208 subjects without lung cancer from 13 epidemiologic studies in
422 Europe. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 32(Suppl 1):1-83
423

424 Firestone RB (1996) Table of isotopes, 8th CD-ROM edn. Wiley, New York
425
426 Hursh JB, Mercer TT. (1970) Measurement of ^{212}Pb loss rate from human lungs. J Appl
427 Physiol 28:268-274
428
429 Hursh JB, Schraub A, Sattler EL, Hofmann HP (1969) Fate of ^{212}Pb inhaled by human
430 subjects. Health Phys 16:257-267
431
432 ICRP (1979) Limits for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers. Part 1. ICRP Publication 30.
433 Ann. ICRP 2(3-4). Pergamon, Oxford
434
435 ICRP (1980) Limits for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers. Part 2. ICRP Publication 30.
436 Ann. ICRP 4 (3-4). Pergamon, Oxford
437
438 ICRP (1987) Lung cancer risk from indoor exposure radon daughters ICRP Publication 50.
439 Ann ICRP 17(1). Pergamon, Oxford
440
441 ICRP (1989) Age-dependent doses to members of the public from intake of radionuclides.
442 Part 1. ICRP Publication 56. Ann ICRP 20 (2). Pergamon, Oxford
443
444 ICRP (1993a) Age-dependent doses to members of the public from intake of radionuclides:
445 Part 2 ingestion dose coefficients. ICRP Publication 67. Ann ICRP 23 (3-4). Pergamon,
446 Oxford
447
448 ICRP (1993b) Protection against Radon-222 at home and at work. ICRP Publication 65. Ann
449 ICRP 23 (2). Pergamon, Oxford
450
451 ICRP (1994) The human respiratory tract model for radiological protection. ICRP Publication
452 66. Ann ICRP 24 (1-3). Pergamon, Oxford
453
454 ICRP (1995) Age-dependent Doses to Members of the Public from Intake of Radionuclides:
455 Part 4. Inhalation Dose Coefficients. ICRP Publication 71. Ann ICRP 25 (3-4). Pergamon,
456 Oxford
457
458 ICRP (1996) Age-dependent doses to members of the public from intake of radionuclides:
459 part 5. Compilation of ingestion and inhalation dose coefficients. ICRP Publication 72. Ann
460 ICRP 26 (1). Pergamon, Oxford
461
462 ICRP (2002) Guide for the practical application of the ICRP human respiratory tract model.
463 ICRP Supporting Guidance 3. Pergamon, Oxford
464
465 ICRP (2006) Human alimentary tract model for radiological protection. ICRP Publication
466 100. Ann ICRP 36 (1-2). Pergamon, Oxford
467
468 ICRP (2007) The 2007 recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological
469 Protection. ICRP Publication 103. Ann. ICRP 37(2-4). Pergamon, Oxford
470
471 ICRP (2010) Lung cancer risk from radon and progeny and statement on radon. ICRP
472 Publication 115. Ann. ICRP 40 (1). Elsevier, Oxford
473

474 Jacobi W (1964) The dose to the human respiratory tract by inhalation of short-lived ²²²Rn-
475 and ²²⁰Rn-decay products. Health Phys 10: 1163–1174
476

477 Jacobi W, Eisfeld K (1980) Dose to Tissues and Effective Dose Equivalent by Inhalation of
478 Radon-222, Radon-220 and Their Short-Lived Daughters GSF Report S-626, Neuherburg
479

480 James AC, Birchall A, Akabani G (2004) Comparative dosimetry of BEIR VI revisited.
481 Radiat Prot Dosim 108: 3-26
482

483 Kendall GM, Smith TJ (2002) Doses to organs and tissues from radon and its decay. J Radiol
484 Prot 22: 389-406
485

486 Kendall GM, Smith TJ (2005) Doses from radon and its decay products to children. J Radiol
487 Prot 25: 241–256
488

489 Krewski D, Lubin JH, Zielinski JM, Alavanja M, Catalan VS, Field RW, Klotz JB,
490 Létourneau EG, Lynch CF, Lyon JL, Sandler DP, Schoenberg JB, Steck DJ, Stolwijk JA,
491 Weinberg C, Wilcox HB (2006) A combined analysis of North American case-control studies
492 of residential radon and lung cancer. J Toxicol Environ Health A 69: 533-597
493

494 Lau, BMF, Nikezic, D, Yu, KN (2006) Killing of target cells due to radon progeny in the
495 human lung. Radiat Prot Dosim 122 (1-4): 534-536
496

497 Li WB, Roth P, Wahl W, Oeh U, Hollrigel V, Paretzke HG (2005) Biokinetic modeling of
498 uranium in man after injection and ingestion. Radiat Environ Biophys 44: 29-40
499

500 Li WB, Tschiersch J, Oeh U, Hoeschen C (2008a) Lung dosimetry of inhaled thoron decay
501 products. In: IRPA 12 Proceeding, Buenos Aires Argentina 19-24 October 2008. CD-ROM,
502 pp. 1-10. <http://www.irpa12.org.ar/fullpapers/FP0823.pdf>
503

504 Li WB, Gerstmann UC, Höllriegel V, Szymczak W, Roth P, Hoeschen C, Oeh U (2008b)
505 Radiation dose assessment of exposure to depleted uranium. J Expo Sci Environ Epidemiol 19
506 (5): 502-514
507

508 Lubin JH, Wang ZY, Boice JD, Xu ZY, Blot WJ, Wang LD, Kleinerman RA (2004) Risk of
509 lung cancer and residential radon in China: pooled results of two studies. Int J Cancer 109:
510 132-137
511

512 Lubin JH, Wang ZY, Wang LD, Boice Jr JD, Cui H X, Zhang S R, Conrath S, Xia Y, Shang
513 B, Cao JS, Kleinerman RA (2005) Adjusting lung cancer risks for temporal and spatial
514 variations in radon concentration in dwellings in Gansu Province, China. Radiat Res 163:
515 571–579
516

517 Marsh J W and Birchall A (1999) Determination of lung-to-blood absorption rates for lead
518 and bismuth that are appropriate for radon progeny. Radiat Prot Dosim 83: 331-337
519

520 Marsh JW, Birchall A (2000) Sensitivity analysis of the weighted equivalent lung dose per
521 unit exposure from radon progeny. Radiat Prot Dosim 87: 167-178
522

523 Marsh JW, Birchall A, Butterweck G, Dorrian MD, Huet C, Reineking G, Tymen G, Schulert,
524 CH, Vargas A, Vezzu G, Wendt J (2002) Uncertainty analysis of the weighted equivalent lung
525 dose per unit exposure to radon progeny in the home. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 102(3): 229-248
526

527 Marsh JW, Birchall A, Davis K (2005) Comparative dosimetry in homes and mines:
528 estimation of K-factors. *Radioact Environ* 7: 290-298
529

530 Marsh JW, Harrison JD, Laurier D, Blanchardon E, Paquet F, Tirmarche M (2010) Dose
531 conversion factors for radon: recent developments. *Health Phys* 99: 511-516
532

533 Mohamed A. (2005) Study on radon and radon progeny in some living rooms. *Radiat Prot*
534 *Dosim* 117: 402-407
535

536 Nikezic D, Lau BMF, Stevanovic N, Yu KN (2006) Absorbed dose in target cell nuclei and
537 dose conversion coefficient of radon progeny in the human lung. *J Environ Radioact* 89: 18-
538 29
539

540 Pillai PM, Paul AC, Bhat IS, Iyer MR, Pillai KC (1994) Deposition and clearance of ^{212}Pb in
541 humans. *Health Phys* 66(3): 343-345
542

543 Porstendörfer J (2001) Physical parameters and dose factors of the radon and thoron decay
544 products. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 94(4): 365-373
545

546 UNSCEAR (2000) UNSCEAR 2000 Report. Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation.
547 Report to the General Assembly with Scientific Annexes. United Nations, New York
548

549 UNSCEAR (2008) UNSCEAR 2006 Report. Effects of Ionizing Radiation. In: Annex E
550 Sources-to-effects Assessment for Radon in Homes and Workplaces, Vol. II. United Nations,
551 New York
552

553 WHO (2009) WHO handbook on indoor radon: A public health perspective (Geneva: World
554 Health Organization)
555

556 Yu KN, Cheung TTK, Haque AKMM, Nikezic D, Lau BMF, Vucic D (2001a). Radon
557 progeny dose conversion coefficients for Chinese males and females. *J Environ Radioact* 56:
558 327-340
559

560 Yu KN, Wong BTY, Law JYP, Lau BMF, Nikezic D (2001b.) Indoor dose conversion
561 coefficients for radon progeny for different ambient environments. *Environ Sci Technol* 35:
562 2136-2140
563

564 Zhang ZG, Smith B, Steck DJ, Guo Q, Field RW (2007) Variation in yearly residential radon
565 concentrations in the Upper Midwest. *Health Phys* 93: 288–297
566

567 **Figures**

568

569 Figure 1. Generation and decay scheme of ^{222}Ra daughters.

570

571 Figure 2. Combines Human Respiratory Track Model, Human Alimentary Track Model and

572 systematic models using in present studies. ET_1 – extrathoracic region, ET_2 – posterior nasal

573 passages, $\text{LN}_{\text{ET,TH}}$ – lymph nodes, BB – bronchial, bb – bronchiolar, AI – alveolar interstitial.

574

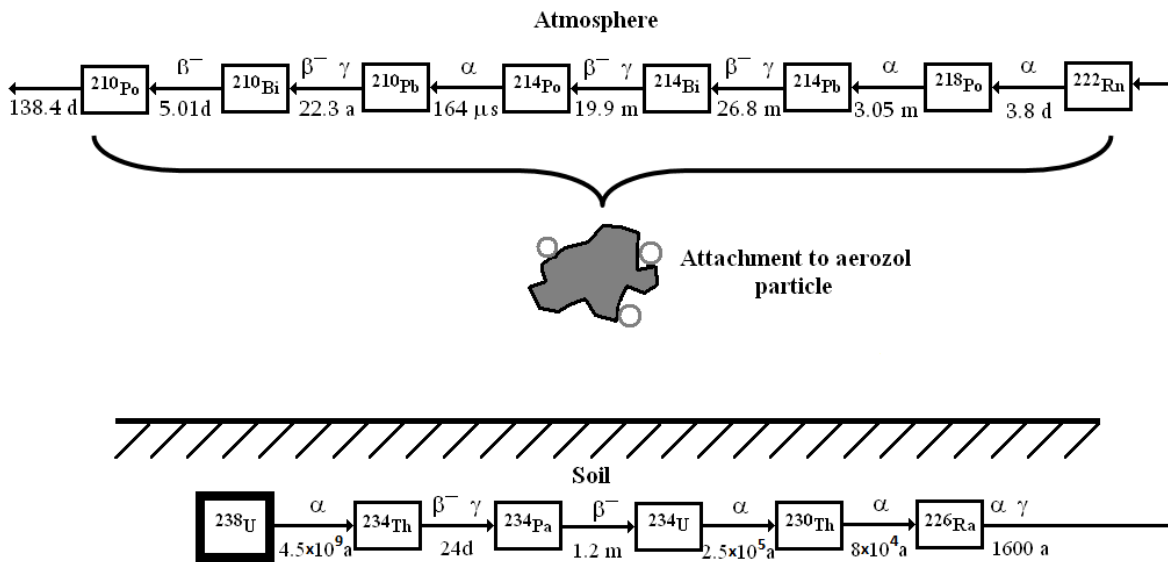
575 Figure 3. Effective dose (Sv Bq^{-1}) of ^{214}Pb as a function of age and particle activity size.

576

577

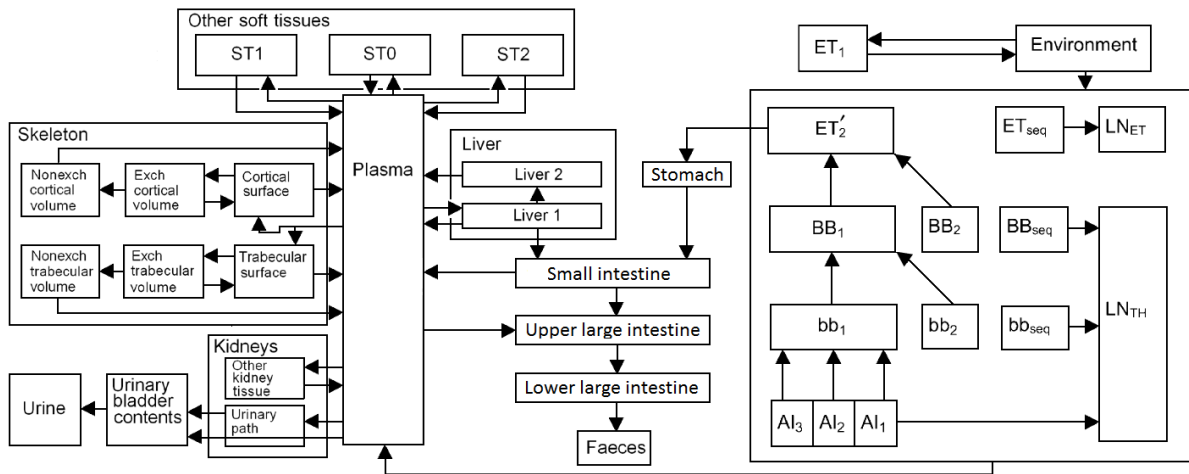
578
579 Figures 1

580
581
582



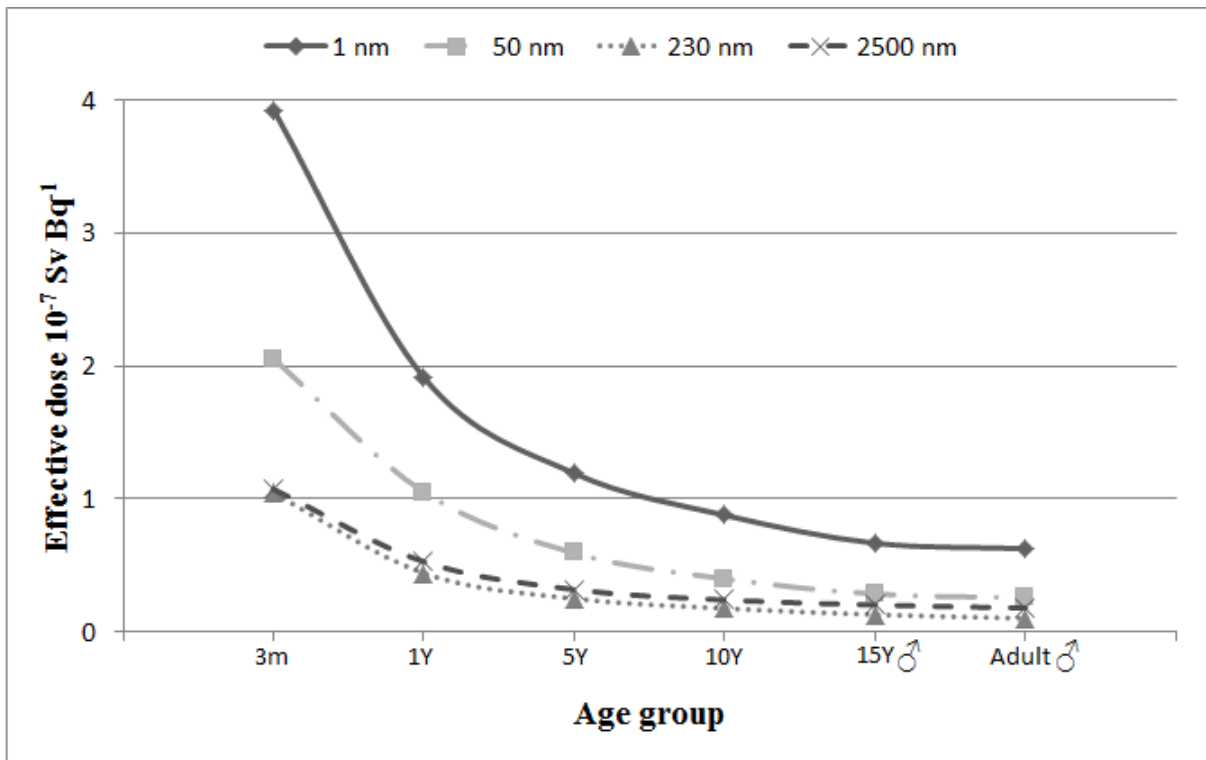
583
584
585
586

587 Figure 2
 588



589
 590
 591

592
593 Figure 3
594
595



596
597
598
599

600 **Tables**

601

602 Table 1. Activity concentrations, $C_{j,i}$ of a mixture of short-lived ^{222}Rn progeny that gives a
 603 concentration of 1 WL for either the unattached or the attached progeny.

j	diameter	f_{pj}	$C_{j,i}$ (Bq m^{-3})		
			^{218}Po ($i=1$)	^{214}Pb ($i=2$)	^{214}Bi ($i=3$)
1	1 nm	0.1	2.41×10^4	2.41×10^3	0
2	50 nm	0.135			
3	230 nm	0.747	5.21×10^3	3.91×10^3	3.13×10^3
4	2500 nm	0.018			

604

605

606

607
608
609
610

Table 2. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁸Po for “mixture” diameters as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	4.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.6×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	7.9×10 ⁻¹²	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	6.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.4×10 ⁻¹²
ULI wall	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	3.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	7.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Liver	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	2.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	6.6×10 ⁻⁸	4.7×10 ⁻⁸	3.3×10 ⁻⁸	3.5×10 ⁻⁸	2.9×10 ⁻⁸	3.7×10 ⁻⁸
ET	1.4×10 ⁻⁷	5.7×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸	1.5×10 ⁻⁸	9.1×10 ⁻⁹	9.2×10 ⁻⁹	8.7×10 ⁻⁹	1.0×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.9×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	8.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	9.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.6×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.2×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.9×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	3.5×10 ⁻⁹	1.5×10 ⁻⁹	6.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰
Colon	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	2.5×10 ⁻⁸	1.6×10 ⁻⁸	7.9×10 ⁻⁹	5.6×10 ⁻⁹	4.0×10 ⁻⁹	4.2×10 ⁻⁹	3.5×10 ⁻⁹	4.4×10 ⁻⁹

611 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
612 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
613

614
615
616
617

Table 3. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Pb for “mixture” diameters as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.7×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Bladder wall	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Bone surfaces	3.6×10 ⁻⁹	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰
Brain	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Breasts	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹
St wall	2.7×10 ⁻⁹	8.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰
SI wall	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	5.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	6.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Kidneys	6.4×10 ⁻⁹	2.5×10 ⁻⁹	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	7.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	6.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	1.0×10 ⁻⁶	5.5×10 ⁻⁷	3.2×10 ⁻⁷	2.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.7×10 ⁻⁷	1.7×10 ⁻⁷	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	1.8×10 ⁻⁷
ET	9.7×10 ⁻⁷	4.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.7×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	6.5×10 ⁻⁸	6.6×10 ⁻⁸	6.2×10 ⁻⁸	7.1×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Ovaries	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Pancreas	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Red marrow	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.5×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹
Skin	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Spleen	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	-
Thymus	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Thyroid	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
GB wall	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.7×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹
HT wall	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Uterus	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Remainder	4.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁸	4.6×10 ⁻⁹	2.9×10 ⁻⁹	1.7×10 ⁻⁹	1.7×10 ⁻⁹	1.6×10 ⁻⁹	1.9×10 ⁻⁹
Colon	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	3.9×10 ⁻⁸	2.8×10 ⁻⁸	2.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.1×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸

618 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
619 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female

620
621

622
623
624
625

Table 4. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Bi for “mixture” diameters as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	6.4×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	7.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	8.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.2×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	1.8×10 ⁻⁹	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	7.5×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	4.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	9.0×10 ⁻¹²	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	8.4×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	4.2×10 ⁻⁹	1.6×10 ⁻⁹	7.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	8.4×10 ⁻⁷	4.5×10 ⁻⁷	2.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.8×10 ⁻⁷	1.4×10 ⁻⁷	1.4×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	1.4×10 ⁻⁷
ET	1.9×10 ⁻⁶	8.1×10 ⁻⁷	3.4×10 ⁻⁷	2.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	1.4×10 ⁻⁷
Muscle	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	7.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	7.9×10 ⁻¹²	-	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	-	4.6×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	8.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	9.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	6.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	9.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	6.6×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.0×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²	-	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	9.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	7.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	8.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	9.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	6.3×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	7.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	9.1×10 ⁻⁷	3.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.0×10 ⁻⁷	3.2×10 ⁻⁸	3.2×10 ⁻⁸	5.8×10 ⁻⁸	3.4×10 ⁻⁸
Colon	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.8×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	7.3×10 ⁻⁸	4.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.7×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	1.7×10 ⁻⁸	1.9×10 ⁻⁸

626 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
627 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
628
629

630
631
632
633

Table 5. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Po for “mixture” diameters as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Bladder wall	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Bone surfaces	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁷	7.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	6.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁸
Brain	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Breasts	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
St wall	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
SI wall	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
ULI wall	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.4×10 ⁻²⁰	5.3×10 ⁻²⁰	3.5×10 ⁻²⁰	3.5×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	1.7×10 ⁻²⁰
LLI wall	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.8×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	3.6×10 ⁻²⁰	3.6×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	1.7×10 ⁻²⁰
Kidneys	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	6.6×10 ⁻¹⁹
Liver	6.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	7.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	5.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹
Lung	1.2×10 ⁻¹³	6.6×10 ⁻¹⁴	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁴
ET	7.1×10 ⁻¹³	3.1×10 ⁻¹³	1.3×10 ⁻¹³	8.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	4.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁴
Muscle	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Ovaries	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	-	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	-
Pancreas	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Red marrow	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁹	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁹
Skin	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Spleen	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁷	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁹
Testes	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	-	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	-
Thymus	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Thyroid	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
GB wall	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
HT wall	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Uterus	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Remainder	3.4×10 ⁻¹³	1.5×10 ⁻¹³	6.1×10 ⁻¹⁴	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁴
Colon	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.4×10 ⁻²⁰	3.5×10 ⁻²⁰	3.5×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	1.7×10 ⁻²⁰
Effective Dose	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁵

634 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
635 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
636

637
638
639

Table 6

Isotopes	Diameter	Effective dose Sv Bq ⁻¹					
		15 y ♂	15 y ♀	average	Adult ♂	Adult ♀	average
²¹⁸ Po	1nm	1.1×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸
	50nm	6.1×10 ⁻⁹	6.3×10 ⁻⁹	6.2×10 ⁻⁹	5.5×10 ⁻⁹	6.5×10 ⁻⁹	6.0×10 ⁻⁹
	230nm	2.7×10 ⁻⁹	2.8×10 ⁻⁹	2.7×10 ⁻⁹	2.1×10 ⁻⁹	2.9×10 ⁻⁹	2.5×10 ⁻⁹
	2500nm	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.3×10 ⁻⁹	3.6×10 ⁻⁹	3.5×10 ⁻⁹
²¹⁴ Pb	1nm	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.3×10 ⁻⁸	6.8×10 ⁻⁸	6.5×10 ⁻⁸
	50nm	2.9×10 ⁻⁸	3.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.9×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁸	3.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.8×10 ⁻⁸
	230nm	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.4×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸
	2500nm	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.9×10 ⁻⁸
²¹⁴ Bi	1nm	7.0×10 ⁻⁸	7.0×10 ⁻⁸	7.0×10 ⁻⁸	6.5×10 ⁻⁸	7.2×10 ⁻⁸	6.9×10 ⁻⁸
	50nm	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸
	230nm	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	9.9×10 ⁻⁹	1.1×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸
	2500nm	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸
²¹⁴ Po	1nm	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁴
	50nm	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁵
	230nm	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁵
	2500nm	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁵

640
641

642

643 Table 7. Dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) calculated in the present work and comparison to the
 644 results by Kendall and Smith (2002; 2005)

	Dose coefficient								
	²¹⁸ Po			²¹⁴ Pb			²¹⁴ Bi		
	Kendall and Smith	Present work	Differences %	Kendall and Smith	Present work	Differences %	Kendall and Smith	Present work	Differences %
	1 year old								
Lung	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	0	5.4×10 ⁻⁷	5.5×10 ⁻⁷	2	4.3×10 ⁻⁷	4.5×10 ⁻⁷	4
ET	4.0×10 ⁻⁸	5.7×10 ⁻⁸	30	2.9×10 ⁻⁷	4.1×10 ⁻⁷	29	5.5×10 ⁻⁷	8.1×10 ⁻⁷	32
Effective Dose	1.4×10 ⁻⁸	1.6×10 ⁻⁸	13	6.9×10 ⁻⁸	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	-3	5.8×10 ⁻⁸	7.3×10 ⁻⁸	21
	10 year old								
Lung	4.0×10 ⁻⁸	4.7×10 ⁻⁸	15	2.0×10 ⁻⁷	2.3×10 ⁻⁷	13	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.8×10 ⁻⁷	11
ET	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.5×10 ⁻⁸	20	8.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	25	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	2.1×10 ⁻⁷	24
Effective Dose	4.9×10 ⁻⁹	5.6×10 ⁻⁹	13	2.4×10 ⁻⁸	2.8×10 ⁻⁸	14	2.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.7×10 ⁻⁸	22
	Adult Male								
Lung	2.7×10 ⁻⁸	2.9×10 ⁻⁸	7	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	13	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	8
ET	6.7×10 ⁻⁹	8.7×10 ⁻⁹	23	4.8×10 ⁻⁸	6.2×10 ⁻⁸	23	9.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	23
Effective Dose	3.3×10 ⁻⁹	3.6×10 ⁻⁹	8	1.6×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	11	1.4×10 ⁻⁸	1.7×10 ⁻⁸	18

645

646

647
648
649

Table 8. Contribution to effective dose from short-lived radon decay products

Diameter	Isotopes	Contribution (%) to effective dose from short-lived radon decay products							
		3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
1nm	²¹⁸ Po	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.5
	²¹⁴ Pb	44.1	41.8	44.1	44.4	45.3	45.0	45.0	44.4
	²¹⁴ Bi	48.6	50.5	47.8	47.5	47.3	47.0	46.4	47.1
	²¹⁴ Po	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002
50nm	²¹⁸ Po	10.4	8.0	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.6
	²¹⁴ Pb	50.8	61.8	49.6	50.3	50.8	50.6	50.5	50.4
	²¹⁴ Bi	38.7	30.2	39.5	39.0	38.5	38.8	38.8	39.0
	²¹⁴ Po	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002
230nm	²¹⁸ Po	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.3	10.5	10.9	9.5	10.4
	²¹⁴ Pb	45.9	42.2	44.5	45.3	50.6	50.4	45.5	50.2
	²¹⁴ Bi	45.9	48.9	46.3	45.3	38.9	38.8	45.0	39.4
	²¹⁴ Po	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002
2500nm	²¹⁸ Po	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3
	²¹⁴ Pb	37.0	37.9	40.3	41.9	43.0	43.0	43.8	43.1
	²¹⁴ Bi	57.2	55.8	52.8	50.6	49.5	49.5	48.7	49.6
	²¹⁴ Po	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002	<0.00002

650
651

652

653 Table 9. Dose conversion factor of indoor radon progeny for adults

Dose conversion coefficient (mSv WLM ⁻¹)	Dose conversion coefficient (nSv (J m ⁻³ h) ⁻¹)	Reference
18	64	Present study
6 – 8	21 – 28	Jacobi and Eisfeld 1980
6	21	ICRP 1987
4 – 5	14 – 18	ICRP 1993
13	46	Birchall and James 1994
15	53	Marsh and Birchall 2000
8	28	Porstendörfer 2001
7	25	Yu et al. 2001a
12 and 8	42 and 28	Yu et al. 2001b
15	53	Marsh et al. 2002
20	71	James 2004
13	46	Marsh et al. 2005
15	53	Mohamed 2005
15	53	Lau et al. 2006
15	53	Nikezic et al. 2006
6	21	UNSCEAR 2008
6 – 20	21 – 71	Marsh et al. 2010
15	53	Al Jundi et al. 2011

654

655

656
657
658
659

Table A1. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁸Po for 1 nm AMTD as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	6.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.1×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.7×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	4.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	5.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.9×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	8.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Liver	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	4.6×10 ⁻⁷	2.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.8×10 ⁻⁷	1.4×10 ⁻⁷	9.1×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁷	9.8×10 ⁻⁸	1.1×10 ⁻⁷
ET	4.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	9.4×10 ⁻⁸	6.1×10 ⁻⁸	4.1×10 ⁻⁸	4.1×10 ⁻⁸	3.8×10 ⁻⁸	4.4×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	-	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	-	3.4×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.9×10 ⁻¹²	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	-	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	9.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	8.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.5×10 ⁻¹²	5.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Colon	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	9.5×10 ⁻¹²	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	8.9×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	5.6×10 ⁻⁸	3.5×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.6×10 ⁻⁸	1.1×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸

660 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
661 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
662
663

664
665
666
667

Table A2. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁸Po for 50 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	6.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.5×10 ⁻¹³	2.8×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	7.9×10 ⁻¹²
SI wall	8.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²
ULI wall	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.9×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.4×10 ⁻¹³	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	4.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	3.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	7.1×10 ⁻⁸	5.1×10 ⁻⁸	5.3×10 ⁻⁸	4.6×10 ⁻⁸	5.4×10 ⁻⁸
ET	4.4×10 ⁻⁸	1.7×10 ⁻⁸	8.6×10 ⁻⁹	5.5×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.4×10 ⁻⁹	4.0×10 ⁻⁹
Muscle	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.5×10 ⁻¹³	3.0×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	-	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	-	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	7.5×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.8×10 ⁻¹³	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.4×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	-	7.2×10 ⁻¹³	-
Thymus	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.4×10 ⁻¹³	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.6×10 ⁻¹³	3.0×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.7×10 ⁻¹³	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	9.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	9.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.5×10 ⁻¹²	5.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²
Colon	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.5×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	4.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	8.5×10 ⁻⁹	6.1×10 ⁻⁹	6.3×10 ⁻⁹	5.5×10 ⁻⁹	6.5×10 ⁻⁹

668 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
669 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
670

671
672
673
674

Table A3. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁸Po for 230 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.0×10 ⁻¹¹	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	9.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	9.1×10 ⁻¹²
SI wall	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²
ULI wall	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	6.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Liver	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.5×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	7.6×10 ⁻⁸	4.4×10 ⁻⁸	3.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸
ET	1.0×10 ⁻⁷	4.4×10 ⁻⁸	1.7×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	5.4×10 ⁻⁹	5.5×10 ⁻⁹	5.2×10 ⁻⁹	6.0×10 ⁻⁹
Muscle	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	8.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.2×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.7×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.8×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹²	1.6×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	9.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.3×10 ⁻¹²
Colon	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	8.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁸	5.2×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	2.7×10 ⁻⁹	2.8×10 ⁻⁹	2.1×10 ⁻⁹	2.9×10 ⁻⁹

675 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
676 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
677

678
679
680
681

Table A4. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁸Po for 2500 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.5×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	1.1×10 ⁻⁹	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	9.1×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	9.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	7.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Liver	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.5×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	6.4×10 ⁻⁸	3.9×10 ⁻⁸	3.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁸	2.5×10 ⁻⁸	2.5×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸
ET	3.8×10 ⁻⁷	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	6.9×10 ⁻⁸	4.4×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁸	2.5×10 ⁻⁸	2.8×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.5×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	-	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	-	2.7×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.9×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.8×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	3.6×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	-	1.9×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.0×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	7.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.4×10 ⁻¹²	2.2×10 ⁻¹²	2.6×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	7.9×10 ⁻⁸	3.5×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.4×10 ⁻⁸
Colon	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	6.0×10 ⁻¹²	6.5×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	1.7×10 ⁻⁸	8.7×10 ⁻⁹	5.5×10 ⁻⁹	4.3×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	3.3×10 ⁻⁹	3.6×10 ⁻⁹

682 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
683 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
684

685
686
687
688

Table A5. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Pb for 1 nm AMTD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Bladder wall	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.3×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Bone surfaces	5.3×10 ⁻⁹	1.9×10 ⁻⁹	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	9.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁰
Brain	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Breasts	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
St wall	8.6×10 ⁻⁹	2.6×10 ⁻⁹	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	6.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁰
SI wall	3.9×10 ⁻⁹	1.5×10 ⁻⁹	7.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰
ULI wall	1.7×10 ⁻⁹	6.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.1×10 ⁻¹¹	9.9×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	4.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Kidneys	7.2×10 ⁻⁹	2.8×10 ⁻⁹	1.5×10 ⁻⁹	1.0×10 ⁻⁹	7.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	7.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.9×10 ⁻¹¹	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	2.6×10 ⁻⁶	1.6×10 ⁻⁶	9.9×10 ⁻⁷	7.3×10 ⁻⁷	5.6×10 ⁻⁷	5.5×10 ⁻⁷	5.2×10 ⁻⁷	5.6×10 ⁻⁷
ET	3.3×10 ⁻⁶	1.4×10 ⁻⁶	6.7×10 ⁻⁷	4.3×10 ⁻⁷	3.0×10 ⁻⁷	3.0×10 ⁻⁷	2.7×10 ⁻⁷	3.2×10 ⁻⁷
Muscle	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Ovaries	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	-	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	-	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Pancreas	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹
Red marrow	8.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Skin	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Spleen	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.9×10 ⁻¹¹	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	-
Thymus	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Thyroid	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
GB wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
HT wall	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Uterus	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Remainder	1.7×10 ⁻⁶	1.0×10 ⁻⁹	5.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.8×10 ⁻¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰
Colon	1.1×10 ⁻⁹	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.5×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	3.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	8.8×10 ⁻⁸	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.3×10 ⁻⁸	6.8×10 ⁻⁸

689 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
690 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
691

692
693
694
695

Table A6. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Pb for 50 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Bladder wall	4.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Bone surfaces	5.1×10 ⁻⁹	1.9×10 ⁻⁹	1.1×10 ⁻⁹	8.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰
Brain	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Breasts	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
St wall	1.1×10 ⁻⁹	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.6×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	6.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Kidneys	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	4.0×10 ⁻⁹	2.0×10 ⁻⁹	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	8.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.4×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	9.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.9×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	1.7×10 ⁻⁶	8.7×10 ⁻⁷	4.9×10 ⁻⁷	3.3×10 ⁻⁷	2.4×10 ⁻⁷	2.5×10 ⁻⁷	2.1×10 ⁻⁷	2.6×10 ⁻⁷
ET	3.2×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	6.2×10 ⁻⁸	4.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.7×10 ⁻⁸	2.7×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸	2.9×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Ovaries	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	-	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Pancreas	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Red marrow	9.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.9×10 ⁻¹¹	6.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Skin	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Spleen	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	-
Thymus	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Thyroid	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
GB wall	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
HT wall	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Uterus	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Remainder	7.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Colon	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	2.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	5.9×10 ⁻⁸	4.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.9×10 ⁻⁸	3.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁸	3.1×10 ⁻⁸

696 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
697 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
698

699
700
701
702

Table A7. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Pb for 230 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Bladder wall	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹
Bone surfaces	3.1×10 ⁻⁹	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰
Brain	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	9.9×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Breasts	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
St wall	2.1×10 ⁻⁹	6.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	1.0×10 ⁻⁹	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.7×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Kidneys	5.6×10 ⁻⁹	2.2×10 ⁻⁹	1.0×10 ⁻⁹	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	7.1×10 ⁻⁷	3.7×10 ⁻⁷	2.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	8.5×10 ⁻⁸	1.2×10 ⁻⁷
ET	7.3×10 ⁻⁷	3.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	7.2×10 ⁻⁸	3.8×10 ⁻⁸	3.9×10 ⁻⁸	3.7×10 ⁻⁸	4.3×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	9.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Ovaries	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Pancreas	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Red marrow	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Skin	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Spleen	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	9.6×10 ⁻¹²	-	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Thyroid	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.5×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
GB wall	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
HT wall	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹
Uterus	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	9.4×10 ⁻¹²	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Remainder	3.6×10 ⁻⁷	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Colon	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	1.0×10 ⁻⁷	4.4×10 ⁻⁸	2.5×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.4×10 ⁻⁸

703 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
704 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
705
706

707
708
709
710

Table A8. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Pb for 2500 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.9×10 ⁻¹¹	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Bladder wall	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Bone surfaces	4.4×10 ⁻⁹	1.6×10 ⁻⁹	9.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁰
Brain	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Breasts	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹
St wall	7.5×10 ⁻⁹	2.2×10 ⁻⁹	9.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁰
SI wall	3.5×10 ⁻⁹	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	5.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰
ULI wall	1.5×10 ⁻⁹	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.8×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Kidneys	5.7×10 ⁻⁹	2.2×10 ⁻⁹	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	8.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	3.3×10 ⁻⁷	2.0×10 ⁻⁷	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.4×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷
ET	2.7×10 ⁻⁶	1.1×10 ⁻⁶	4.9×10 ⁻⁷	3.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.8×10 ⁻⁷	2.0×10 ⁻⁷
Muscle	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Ovaries	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	-	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Pancreas	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Red marrow	7.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Skin	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Spleen	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	-	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	-
Thymus	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Thyroid	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.3×10 ⁻¹¹	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹
GB wall	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹
HT wall	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Uterus	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹
Remainder	1.3×10 ⁻⁶	5.6×10 ⁻⁷	2.5×10 ⁻⁷	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	9.3×10 ⁻⁸	9.3×10 ⁻⁸	8.9×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁷
Colon	9.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	5.3×10 ⁻⁸	3.2×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸

711 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
712 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
713

714
715
716
717

Table A9. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Bi for 1 nm AMTD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	7.5×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	8.9×10 ⁻¹²	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	8.4×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.9×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	5.8×10 ⁻⁹	1.7×10 ⁻⁹	8.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰
SI wall	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	7.3×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.9×10 ⁻¹²	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	7.3×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	4.6×10 ⁻⁹	1.7×10 ⁻⁹	9.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	7.9×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	2.3×10 ⁻⁶	1.3×10 ⁻⁶	8.3×10 ⁻⁷	6.1×10 ⁻⁷	4.6×10 ⁻⁷	4.6×10 ⁻⁷	4.3×10 ⁻⁷	4.7×10 ⁻⁷
ET	6.3×10 ⁻⁶	2.6×10 ⁻⁶	1.3×10 ⁻⁶	8.4×10 ⁻⁷	5.7×10 ⁻⁷	5.7×10 ⁻⁷	5.3×10 ⁻⁷	6.1×10 ⁻⁷
Muscle	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.5×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	9.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	-	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	-	7.0×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Red marrow	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	8.2×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹²	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	9.0×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	9.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	-	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	8.5×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.0×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	8.1×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	6.8×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	3.2×10 ⁻⁶	1.3×10 ⁻⁶	6.5×10 ⁻⁷	4.2×10 ⁻⁷	2.9×10 ⁻⁷	2.9×10 ⁻⁷	2.6×10 ⁻⁷	3.1×10 ⁻⁷
Colon	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	4.3×10 ⁻⁷	2.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	9.4×10 ⁻⁸	7.0×10 ⁻⁸	7.0×10 ⁻⁸	6.5×10 ⁻⁸	7.2×10 ⁻⁸

718 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
719 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
720

721
722
723
724

Table A10. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Bi for 50 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.7×10 ⁻¹²	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	8.8×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Bone surfaces	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	6.0×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	7.5×10 ⁻¹²	8.7×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	6.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.3×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	9.0×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.3×10 ⁻¹²	9.3×10 ⁻¹²	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	9.0×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.0×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	6.9×10 ⁻⁹	2.6×10 ⁻⁹	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	8.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.3×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	9.2×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Lung	1.4×10 ⁻⁶	6.9×10 ⁻⁷	3.9×10 ⁻⁷	2.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.7×10 ⁻⁷	2.0×10 ⁻⁷
ET	5.6×10 ⁻⁷	2.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	7.4×10 ⁻⁸	5.0×10 ⁻⁸	5.0×10 ⁻⁸	4.5×10 ⁻⁸	5.3×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	6.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.8×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	-	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	-	7.1×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.7×10 ⁻¹²	8.7×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²	8.7×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	9.7×10 ⁻¹²	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹
Skin	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.3×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Testes	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	-	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	9.2×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹²	7.7×10 ⁻¹²	6.5×10 ⁻¹²	7.7×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	7.6×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.0×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	8.6×10 ⁻¹²	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Uterus	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	6.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	5.0×10 ⁻¹¹
Colon	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	8.2×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	8.3×10 ⁻⁸	4.7×10 ⁻⁸	3.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.2×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.4×10 ⁻⁸

725 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
726 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
727
728

729
730
731
732

Table A11. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Bi for 230 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²	3.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.5×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	7.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	1.4×10 ⁻⁹	4.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.6×10 ⁻¹¹	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹
SI wall	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.6×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	6.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²
LLI wall	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.6×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	3.7×10 ⁻⁹	1.4×10 ⁻⁹	6.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	9.2×10 ⁻¹¹	4.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	7.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	5.7×10 ⁻⁷	2.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.6×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	8.4×10 ⁻⁸	8.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.7×10 ⁻⁸	9.2×10 ⁻⁸
ET	1.5×10 ⁻⁶	6.4×10 ⁻⁷	2.4×10 ⁻⁷	1.5×10 ⁻⁷	7.6×10 ⁻⁸	7.8×10 ⁻⁸	7.5×10 ⁻⁸	8.4×10 ⁻⁸
Muscle	7.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	3.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	6.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.5×10 ⁻¹²	-	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	-	3.7×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	8.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	7.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.3×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	6.7×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	3.5×10 ⁻¹²	-	2.8×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	8.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	6.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	7.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.0×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	7.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	8.4×10 ⁻¹²	5.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	6.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.4×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	3.0×10 ⁻¹²	3.7×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	7.3×10 ⁻⁷	3.2×10 ⁻⁷	1.2×10 ⁻⁷	7.3×10 ⁻⁸	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.7×10 ⁻⁸	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹
Colon	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²
Effective Dose	1.0×10 ⁻⁷	5.1×10 ⁻⁸	2.6×10 ⁻⁸	1.8×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁸	9.9×10 ⁻⁹	1.1×10 ⁻⁸

733 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
734 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
735
736

737
738
739
740

Table A12. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Bi for 2500 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	7.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	6.0×10 ⁻¹²
Bladder wall	8.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	7.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	7.1×10 ⁻¹²
Bone surfaces	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	5.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	2.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹
Brain	6.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.7×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.4×10 ⁻¹²
Breasts	7.2×10 ⁻¹¹	3.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.7×10 ⁻¹²
St wall	5.2×10 ⁻⁹	1.5×10 ⁻⁹	6.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁰
SI wall	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	4.8×10 ⁻¹¹	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹
ULI wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.9×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹
LLI wall	8.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²
Kidneys	3.5×10 ⁻⁹	1.3×10 ⁻⁹	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁰	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.8×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁰
Liver	9.5×10 ⁻¹¹	4.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	7.0×10 ⁻¹²
Lung	2.7×10 ⁻⁷	1.7×10 ⁻⁷	1.3×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	1.1×10 ⁻⁷	9.3×10 ⁻⁸	1.0×10 ⁻⁷
ET	5.5×10 ⁻⁶	2.3×10 ⁻⁶	1.0×10 ⁻⁶	6.4×10 ⁻⁷	3.8×10 ⁻⁷	3.8×10 ⁻⁷	3.7×10 ⁻⁷	4.1×10 ⁻⁷
Muscle	7.7×10 ⁻¹¹	3.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.0×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	6.0×10 ⁻¹²
Ovaries	7.6×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.6×10 ⁻¹¹	9.8×10 ⁻¹²	-	5.9×10 ⁻¹²	-	5.7×10 ⁻¹²
Pancreas	9.1×10 ⁻¹¹	3.9×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	8.3×10 ⁻¹²	6.8×10 ⁻¹²	8.1×10 ⁻¹²
Red marrow	8.5×10 ⁻¹¹	3.6×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.2×10 ⁻¹²	7.2×10 ⁻¹²
Skin	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	8.5×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.3×10 ⁻¹²	4.3×10 ⁻¹²	5.1×10 ⁻¹²
Spleen	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁰	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	2.2×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	7.8×10 ⁻¹²	9.2×10 ⁻¹²
Testes	6.3×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	7.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.7×10 ⁻¹²	-	3.8×10 ⁻¹²	-
Thymus	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁰	4.5×10 ⁻¹¹	2.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	6.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	6.8×10 ⁻¹²
Thyroid	6.7×10 ⁻¹¹	2.7×10 ⁻¹¹	1.4×10 ⁻¹¹	9.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	5.8×10 ⁻¹²	4.9×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²
GB wall	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	3.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.9×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	6.1×10 ⁻¹²	5.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.9×10 ⁻¹²
HT wall	8.0×10 ⁻¹¹	3.4×10 ⁻¹¹	1.8×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	7.0×10 ⁻¹²	7.0×10 ⁻¹²	5.6×10 ⁻¹²	6.8×10 ⁻¹²
Uterus	7.4×10 ⁻¹¹	3.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.5×10 ⁻¹¹	9.5×10 ⁻¹²	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	5.7×10 ⁻¹²	4.6×10 ⁻¹²	5.5×10 ⁻¹²
Remainder	2.8×10 ⁻⁶	1.2×10 ⁻⁶	5.1×10 ⁻⁷	3.2×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.9×10 ⁻⁷	1.8×10 ⁻⁷	2.1×10 ⁻⁷
Colon	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁰	8.8×10 ⁻¹¹	4.1×10 ⁻¹¹	2.5×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	1.1×10 ⁻¹¹	1.2×10 ⁻¹¹
Effective Dose	1.7×10 ⁻⁷	7.8×10 ⁻⁸	4.2×10 ⁻⁸	2.9×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸	2.0×10 ⁻⁸	2.3×10 ⁻⁸

741 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
742 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
743
744

745
746
747
748

Table A13. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Po for 1 nm AMTD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Bladder wall	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Bone surfaces	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁷	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	6.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁷	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁸
Brain	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Breasts	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
St wall	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
SI wall	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
ULI wall	4.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.9×10 ⁻²⁰	6.8×10 ⁻²⁰	4.5×10 ⁻²⁰	4.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
LLI wall	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.7×10 ⁻²⁰	4.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.7×10 ⁻²⁰
Kidneys	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁷	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	5.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.2×10 ⁻¹⁹
Liver	6.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.5×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁹
Lung	3.5×10 ⁻¹³	2.1×10 ⁻¹³	1.3×10 ⁻¹³	9.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	6.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.1×10 ⁻¹⁴
ET	2.3×10 ⁻¹²	9.7×10 ⁻¹³	4.8×10 ⁻¹³	3.1×10 ⁻¹³	2.1×10 ⁻¹³	2.1×10 ⁻¹³	2.0×10 ⁻¹³	2.3×10 ⁻¹³
Muscle	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Ovaries	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	-	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	-	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Pancreas	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Red marrow	6.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹
Skin	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Spleen	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁷	6.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁹
Testes	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	-	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	-
Thymus	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Thyroid	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
GB wall	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
HT wall	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Uterus	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.6×10 ⁻²⁰	6.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.3×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Remainder	1.2×10 ⁻¹²	4.8×10 ⁻¹³	2.4×10 ⁻¹³	1.5×10 ⁻¹³	1.1×10 ⁻¹³	1.1×10 ⁻¹³	9.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.1×10 ⁻¹³
Colon	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.9×10 ⁻²⁰	4.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.6×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Effective Dose	1.0×10 ⁻¹³	4.9×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴

749 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
750 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
751

752
753
754
755

Table A14. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Po for 50 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.7×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Bladder wall	5.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.7×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Bone surfaces	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁷	8.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁷	8.1×10 ⁻¹⁸
Brain	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Breasts	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
St wall	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
SI wall	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
ULI wall	6.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.9×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	5.2×10 ⁻²⁰	3.0×10 ⁻²⁰
LLI wall	6.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.9×10 ⁻²⁰	5.9×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	3.1×10 ⁻²⁰
Kidneys	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁷	9.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸
Liver	9.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	5.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	6.6×10 ⁻¹⁹
Lung	2.0×10 ⁻¹³	1.0×10 ⁻¹³	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁴	3.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁴
ET	2.0×10 ⁻¹³	8.1×10 ⁻¹⁴	4.1×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁴
Muscle	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Ovaries	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	-	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	-	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Pancreas	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Red marrow	9.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	7.5×10 ⁻¹⁹
Skin	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Spleen	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁷	9.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.0×10 ⁻¹⁹
Testes	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	-	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	-
Thymus	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Thyroid	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
GB wall	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
HT wall	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.7×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Uterus	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.6×10 ⁻²⁰	5.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.1×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰
Remainder	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁶	4.9×10 ⁻¹⁷	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁷	9.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.6×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁷
Colon	6.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	9.0×10 ⁻²⁰	5.8×10 ⁻²⁰	5.8×10 ⁻²⁰	5.3×10 ⁻²⁰	3.0×10 ⁻²⁰
Effective Dose	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	6.7×10 ⁻¹⁵	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁵

756 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
757 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female
758

759
760
761
762

Table A15. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Po for 230 nm AMAD as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Bladder wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Bone surfaces	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁷	6.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.9×10 ⁻¹⁸
Brain	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Breasts	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
St wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
SI wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
ULI wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.2×10 ⁻²⁰	4.4×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
LLI wall	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.6×10 ⁻²⁰	4.6×10 ⁻²⁰	3.0×10 ⁻²⁰	3.0×10 ⁻²⁰	2.6×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Kidneys	9.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	5.7×10 ⁻¹⁹
Liver	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹
Lung	8.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	4.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	9.7×10 ⁻¹⁵	1.3×10 ⁻¹⁴
ET	5.5×10 ⁻¹³	2.4×10 ⁻¹³	9.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.9×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁴
Muscle	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Ovaries	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	-	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	-	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Pancreas	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Red marrow	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	7.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	5.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.6×10 ⁻¹⁹
Skin	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Spleen	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.0×10 ⁻¹⁹	4.4×10 ⁻¹⁹
Testes	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	-	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	-
Thymus	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Thyroid	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
GB wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
HT wall	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Uterus	3.2×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.3×10 ⁻²⁰	2.8×10 ⁻²⁰	2.9×10 ⁻²⁰	2.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.4×10 ⁻²⁰
Remainder	2.7×10 ⁻¹³	1.2×10 ⁻¹³	4.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁴
Colon	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.4×10 ⁻²⁰	4.5×10 ⁻²⁰	3.0×10 ⁻²⁰	3.0×10 ⁻²⁰	2.6×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Effective Dose	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁴	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁵	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	1.9×10 ⁻¹⁵	2.4×10 ⁻¹⁵

763 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
764 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female

765
766

767
768
769
770

Table A16. Inhalation dose coefficients (Sv Bq⁻¹) of ²¹⁴Po for 2500 nm AMAD diameter as a function of age.

Organs\Age	3 mo	1 y	5 y	10 y	15 y ♂	15 y ♀	Adult ♂	Adult ♀
Adrenals	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Bladder wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.3×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Bone surfaces	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁷	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	5.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	7.6×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	4.3×10 ⁻¹⁸
Brain	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Breasts	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
St wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.3×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
SI wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
ULI wall	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.5×10 ⁻²⁰	5.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.5×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
LLI wall	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.9×10 ⁻²⁰	6.2×10 ⁻²⁰	4.1×10 ⁻²⁰	4.1×10 ⁻²⁰	3.7×10 ⁻²⁰	1.7×10 ⁻²⁰
Kidneys	9.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.9×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	6.3×10 ⁻¹⁹
Liver	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁸	3.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	8.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	7.1×10 ⁻¹⁹	3.5×10 ⁻¹⁹
Lung	4.1×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.6×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.5×10 ⁻¹⁴
ET	2.1×10 ⁻¹²	8.8×10 ⁻¹³	3.9×10 ⁻¹³	2.4×10 ⁻¹³	1.5×10 ⁻¹³	1.5×10 ⁻¹³	1.4×10 ⁻¹³	1.6×10 ⁻¹³
Muscle	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Ovaries	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	-	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	-	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Pancreas	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Red marrow	5.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.3×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	9.8×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	6.9×10 ⁻¹⁹	4.0×10 ⁻¹⁹
Skin	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Spleen	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁷	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.8×10 ⁻¹⁸	2.0×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.4×10 ⁻¹⁸	1.1×10 ⁻¹⁸	4.8×10 ⁻¹⁹
Testes	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	-	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	-
Thymus	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.3×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Thyroid	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
GB wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
HT wall	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Uterus	3.3×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.6×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.2×10 ⁻²⁰	5.7×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.9×10 ⁻²⁰	3.4×10 ⁻²⁰	1.5×10 ⁻²⁰
Remainder	1.1×10 ⁻¹²	4.4×10 ⁻¹³	1.9×10 ⁻¹³	1.2×10 ⁻¹³	7.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.3×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	7.8×10 ⁻¹⁴
Colon	3.4×10 ⁻¹⁹	1.7×10 ⁻¹⁹	8.7×10 ⁻²⁰	6.0×10 ⁻²⁰	4.0×10 ⁻²⁰	4.0×10 ⁻²⁰	3.6×10 ⁻²⁰	1.6×10 ⁻²⁰
Effective Dose	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁴	2.5×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.2×10 ⁻¹⁴	8.1×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.6×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.2×10 ⁻¹⁵	5.8×10 ⁻¹⁵

771 St – Stomach; SI – Small intestine; ULI – Upper large intestine; LLI – Lower large intestine;
772 ET – Extrathoracic; GB – Gallbladder; HT – Heart, ♂ – male, ♀ – female