**Used rad2 –**

**CPM** (counts per minute) is a measure of radioactivity, a unit of measurement for a Geiger counter. Radiation . 100 counts/minute = 1 microsievert.

Radiation *dosage* is a measure of risk – the biological harm that tissues receive in the body. The unit of absorbed radiation dose is the sievert (Sv). Since one sievert is a large quantity, radiation doses are normally expressed in smaller units, milliSievert (mSv) or microSievert (µSv) which are one-thousandth or one-millionth of a sievert.

For example, one chest X-ray will give about 0.2 milliSievert (mSv) of radiation dose.

A friend of mine who keeps a close eye on these things (who lives by choice in low-radiation Chile, by the way, wrote this to me today(4/15) : "The numbers coming out of Tokyo taken about a week ago are as high as 0.36 millisieverts. **[1 microsievert [?Sv] = 0.001 millisievert [mSv]. 100 counts/minute = 1 microsievert. The US EPA level for population relocation is 214 counts per minute or 2.4 micorsieverts. .36 millisieverts =360 microseiverts - 3600 counts per minute - REL]**

Thus you do not want to be any where close to .36 milliservents and numerous places in Tokyo reach that level. Anywhere close to .36 millisieverts is extremely dangerous."