Introduction

Natural source of radiation remains one of the significant sources through which man is continuously exposed to radiation. This radiation comes from 2 primary sources- cosmic and terrestrial radiation. The former is mainly from an atmospheric origin that is deposited through the action of precipitation and gravitational setting. At the same time, the latter comes from the primordial radionuclides, which have been in existence since the formation of the earth. The terrestrial radiation emanates from the earth crust in the form of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMs) present in the soil, water and vegetation. NORMs are majorly composed of $^{238}$U, $^{232}$Th together with their decay products and non-decay $^{40}$K, which are found in certain quantities on the earth surface and in great abundance in an area with significant-high background radiation. Specific amounts of artificial radionuclides such as $^{137}$Cs, $^{90}$Sr, and $^{131}$I have also found their way to the environment via dumping of radioactive waste, industrial waste, research facilities, and nuclear power plants.

Radionuclide isotopes find their way to the human body through the process of ingestion, inhalation (for radon and airborne particles), absorption and injection. Due to the unstable nature of these radionuclides, they quickly disintegrate and release radiation in the process. The radiation emitted is harmful to a living organism. Our body system is primarily composed of water, which is the easy target when the body is exposed to radiation. Ionization of water molecules occurs when radiation interacts with water. This interaction leads to the production of free radicals and reactive oxygen species. The chemical species, some of which are free radicals and hydroxyl ions, can cause damage to chromosome material. Failure for the cells to undergo repair may eventually lead to cell apoptosis and mutation.

The exposure of the human body to radiation for a long time has several health effects such as epilation, chronic lung diseases, acute leukopenia, anemia, skin burn and necrosis of the mouth. Environmental samples such as soils and rocks contain certain quantities of radioactive elements together with their progeny, and this serves as a medium through which radiation is transferred to man. The geographical and geological formation of soil in an environment determines, to some extent, the level of natural radioactivity present. The high levels of thorium and uranium and their decay products in rock and soil in any environment contribute primarily to the associated gamma exposure. These heavy radionuclides are significant sources of high natural background radiation. The quantity of natural background radiation in an environment depends to some degree the man activities, and soil uses.

Moreover, research has shown that human activities such as mining, farming, industrial activities, indiscriminate dumping of industrial and laboratory waste, in any environment can enhance the natural background radiation of such an environment. On this basis, periodic monitoring of soil samples and evaluation of natural background radiation of any populated environment is of utmost importance. Imo State Polytechnic is one of the major tertiary institutions in Imo State Nigeria. It was established in 1978 by the Imo State Government as College of Agriculture and later upgraded to the status of Polytechnic in 2007. The institution is situated at Umuagwo town, Ohaji/Egbema Local
Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria. The town is about 26 km away from Owerri, the state capital.

Environmental radioactivity measurement of soil samples from the densely populated community cannot be downplayed as the result of such measurement can be used to estimate the level of radioactive contamination of the environment and also serve as a baseline for the epidemiological study of the community in case of any discharge of radioactive material to the environment. Furthermore, to the best of our knowledge, there is no existing literature on the radioactivity level of soil samples from the Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo. Thus, this study is aimed to evaluate activity concentrations and radiological doses due to the presence of natural radionuclides in the top soils of the institution and estimate their associated radiological health risks to the Polytechnic community.

Materials and Methods

Collection and preparation of soil samples

Thirty representative soil samples were collected at various locations within the campus where human activities exist using soil auger. The collection was done to a depth of 150 mm below the surface and samples were placed in different polythene bags and carefully marked to avoid sample contamination. Figure 1 displays the map of the study area and sample locations. Immediately after collection, samples were taken to the Radiation and Health Physics Research Laboratory at the Department of Physics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria where they were prepared for spectroscopic analysis. In brief, the samples were oven-dried at 110°C to remove the moisture (and without any significant loss in radioactive materials) until a constant weight was attained. The soil samples were then grounded, homogenized and sieved with a 2.0 mm mesh sieve. The sieved soil samples weighing 0.2 kg were packed into a cleaned and washed empty cylindrical Marinelli plastic containers of uniform size (60 mm height by 65 mm diameter, to fit the geometry of the detector) and sealed with wax and tape to avoid the escape of gaseous radon. The sealed samples were stored in a dried place and left for a minimum period of 28 days to attain secular radioactive equilibrium between 226Ra and its short-lived daughter products.

Radioactivity counting

NaI(Tl) detector was used to count the amount of radionuclides present in the soil samples. The detector was placed inside a lead-shielded block of dimension 76 mm × 76 mm to avoid interference with the background radiation. The detector was connected with a Canberra Series 10 + Multichannel Analyser (MCA) (Model No. 1104) through a preamplifier base. The MCA is a complete system having all the functions needed for spectroscopic analysis. The spectrometer has a resolution of 8% efficiency at energy of 0.662 MeV (137Cs), which is capable of differentiating the gamma-ray energies of the radionuclides of interest. The photo-peak energy of 1.460 MeV was used for the identification of 40K, 1.760 MeV for 226Ra (238U), and 2.614 MeV for 232Th. The fallout radionuclide 137Cs whose presence is usually associated with environmental

Figure 1. Study areas at the Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo.
pollution was also considered. In order to account for this radiouclide, a fourth region of interest was created at 0.662 MeV for $^{137}$Cs. A standard reference soil sample from Rocketdyne Laboratories California, USA was used for the efficiency calibration. The reference sample is traceable to a mixed standard gamma source (Ref No 48722-356) by Analytic Inc., Atlanta, GA, USA. The reference sample was placed on top of the detector and counted for 10 hours (36000 second). The net area under the corresponding peaks in the energy spectrum was computed by subtracting counts due to Compton scattering of higher peaks and other background sources from the total area of the peaks. Based on the stored spectra, each sealed sample was placed on top of the detector and counted for the same amount of time as the reference sample. From the net area, the activity concentrations in the samples were obtained using equation (1).1,5,7

$$C(Bqkg^{-1}) = kC_n$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where $C_n$ is the count rate under the corresponding peak, $k = \frac{1}{\varepsilon P_{\gamma} M_s}$, $P_{\gamma}$ is the absolute transition probability of the specific gamma-ray, $C$ is the activity concentration of the radionuclide of soil samples given in Bqkg$^{-1}$, $\varepsilon$ is the detector efficiency at the specific gamma-ray energy, $t$ is the counting time in seconds and $M_s$ is the mass of the sample (kg). The detection limit (DL) of a measuring system describes its operating capability without the influence of the sample. The DL given in Bqkg$^{-1}$, which is required to estimate the minimum detectable activity in a sample, was obtained using equation (2).7

$$DL(Bqkg^{-1}) = 4.65 \left(\frac{C_b}{t_b}\right)^{0.5}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

where $C_b$ is the net background count in the corresponding peak, $t_b$ is the background counting time in second, $k$ is the factor that converts counts per second (cps) to activity concentration (Bqkg$^{-1}$) as given in equation (1). Based on the measurement system adopted in the present study, the detection limits obtained for soil samples were 16.96, 3.65, and 4.43 Bqkg$^{-1}$ for $^{40}$K, $^{226}$Ra, and $^{232}$Th, respectively. Any activity concentration values below these numbers were taken as below detection limit (BDL) of the detector.

**Absorbed dose.** The absorbed dose rate was calculated using equation (3).8

$$D_R(nGy h^{-1}) = R_U C_U + R_{Th} C_{Th} + R_{K} C_K$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Where, $C_U, C_{Th}$ and $C_K$ are the radioactivity concentration in Bqkg$^{-1}$ and $R_U, R_{Th}$ and $R_{K}$ are dose conversion factors which are 0.462, 0.604, and 0.0417 for $^{238}$U, $^{232}$Th, and $^{40}$K respectively.

**Annual effective dose.** For the purpose of a radiological safe environment, the annual effective dose was calculated using equation (4).8

$$AED = D_R \times 8760 \times 0.2 \left( \text{or 0.8} \right) \times 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

Where AED is the annual effective dose (µSvy$^{-1}$); $D_R$ is the dose rate (nGy h$^{-1}$); 8760 is the number of hours per year; 0.7 Sv Gy$^{-1}$ is for the conversion coefficient from the absorbed dose in the air to the effective dose received by adults; 0.2 and 0.8 are outdoor and indoor occupancy factors respectively.

**Results and Discussion**

**Activity concentration**

The activity concentrations for the radionuclides $^{40}$K, $^{226}$Ra, and $^{232}$Th as measured from the samples collected from the study area are presented in Table 1. For $^{40}$K, a maximum value of 203.78 ± 1.38 Bqkg$^{-1}$ and a minimum value of 59.22 ± 1.47 Bqkg$^{-1}$ were recorded, while $^{226}$Ra and $^{232}$Th ranged between 7.84 to 45.78 and 12.73 to 44.01 Bqkg$^{-1}$ respectively. The school farm showed the highest activity concentration of $^{40}$K, this could be attributed to the use of fertilizer in the farm. With respect to the areas considered in this study, a relatively high activity concentration for the 3 radionuclides $^{226}$Ra, $^{232}$Th, and $^{40}$K were recorded at the maintenance project department; this could also be attributed to the type of activities going on within the area. The mean values of the activity concentrations for $^{40}$K, $^{226}$Ra, and $^{232}$Th obtained in this study were higher than what was obtained in the other parts of Owerri by Nwaka et al.9, with the mean values of 167.2, 19.7, and 18.1 Bqkg$^{-1}$ for the radionuclides $^{40}$K, $^{226}$Ra, and $^{232}$Th respectively. Table 2 shows a comparison of the activity concentrations recorded in this study to that of other parts of the country and the world average. Though the measured activity concentrations were higher than those recorded in some parts of the country (see Table 2), the mean value for the radionuclides $^{226}$Ra, $^{232}$Th, and $^{40}$K were all lower than the world average of 33 Bqkg$^{-1}$ for $^{226}$Ra, 45 Bqkg$^{-1}$ for $^{232}$Th and 420 Bqkg$^{-1}$ for $^{40}$K.10

**Radiological dose assessment**

The energy deposited by ionizing radiation per unit mass in a medium describes the absorbed dose rate; it is used to assess the potential for biochemical changes in specific tissues. The absorbed dose rate for the environment under study is shown in Table 3. The absorbed dose rates ranged from 16.70 to 52.10 nGy h$^{-1}$. For all the locations considered in this study, the absorbed dose rates were all lower than the world average of 55 nGy h$^{-1}$. The mean absorbed dose obtained from this study was higher than what was obtained previously in other parts of Owerri by Nwaka et al.9 of 27.1 nGy h$^{-1}$ but lower than what was obtained in Warri (an oil producing town), Nigeria by
Table 1. Activity concentrations of radionuclides.

| SAMPLE ID | SAMPLE LOCATIONS                                      | $^{40}$K (BqKg$^{-1}$) | $^{226}$Ra (BqKg$^{-1}$) | $^{232}$Th (BqKg$^{-1}$) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| IMSP1     | Department of Estate Management                        | 151.13 ± 1.30            | 20.11 ± 3.01              | 39.44 ± 0.79             |
| IMSP2     | Department of Food Science Technology I                | 133.27 ± 1.51            | 31.37 ± 2.99              | 37.21 ± 0.57             |
| IMSP3     | Department of Food Science Technology II               | 153.36 ± 1.33            | 18.96 ± 4.21              | 44.01 ± 0.62             |
| IMSP4     | Department of Nutrition and Dietetics (Food Lab I)    | 114.20 ± 1.40            | 38.43 ± 2.08              | 37.71 ± 0.67             |
| IMSP5     | Department of Nutrition and Dietetics (Food Lab II)   | 99.11 ± 1.61             | 16.67 ± 3.11              | 27.48 ± 0.52             |
| IMSP6     | School of General Studies I                           | 101.32 ± 1.29            | 27.01 ± 2.10              | BDL                      |
| IMSP7     | School of General Studies II                           | 105.62 ± 1.41            | 26.37 ± 3.77              | 12.73 ± 0.87             |
| IMSP8     | Love Garden                                            | 118.01 ± 1.55            | 38.76 ± 4.43              | 37.23 ± 0.91             |
| IMSP9     | Entrance of Back Gate                                  | 104.88 ± 1.49            | 27.77 ± 3.27              | 25.44 ± 0.54             |
| IMSP10    | Field I                                                | 163.23 ± 1.38            | 38.85 ± 3.66              | 29.66 ± 0.87             |
| IMSP11    | Back Gate Pedestrian Walk-Way                          | 89.25 ± 1.53             | 26.66 ± 2.49              | 42.11 ± 0.77             |
| IMSP12    | End Point of Back Gate                                 | 118.99 ± 1.45            | 33.97 ± 4.41              | 31.22 ± 0.54             |
| IMSP 13   | Field II                                               | 166.33 ± 1.52            | 32.74 ± 4.33              | 27.88 ± 0.64             |
| IMSP 14   | Field III                                              | 141.80 ± 1.39            | 15.75 ± 3.88              | 29.11 ± 0.57             |
| IMSP 15   | Field IV                                               | 109.77 ± 1.44            | 37.33 ± 2.98              | 25.61 ± 0.87             |
| IMSP 16   | Field V                                                | 158.21 ± 1.54            | 27.65 ± 4.07              | 30.12 ± 0.45             |
| IMSP 17   | Department of General Studies                          | 88.37 ± 1.36             | 39.32 ± 3.89              | BDL                      |
| IMSP 18   | Department of Horticulture and Landscape Tech          | 189.11 ± 1.29            | 25.67 ± 4.43              | 29.53 ± 0.91             |
| IMSP 19   | Department of Agric Management and Ext                 | 100.43 ± 1.32            | 37.79 ± 3.78              | 31.11 ± 0.65             |
| IMSP 20   | Student Affairs Unit                                   | BDL                      | 37.10 ± 2.97              | 39.13 ± 0.75             |
| IMSP 21   | Poultry                                                | 155.71 ± 1.53            | 33.11 ± 4.12              | 41.91 ± 0.89             |
| IMSP 22   | Administrative Office                                  | 59.22 ± 1.47             | BDL                       | 29.12 ± 0.55             |
| IMSP 23   | Director’s Office                                      | 95.11 ± 1.39             | 8.47 ± 4.99               | 15.44 ± 0.62             |
| IMSP 24   | Registrar’s Office                                     | 132.66 ± 1.37            | 32.24 ± 3.76              | 27.36 ± 0.75             |
| IMSP 25   | Maintenance Project Department                         | 179.07 ± 1.45            | 45.78 ± 3.88              | 38.88 ± 0.92             |
| IMSP 26   | School Farm                                            | 203.78 ± 1.38            | 28.11 ± 3.75              | 37.77 ± 0.53             |
| IMSP 27   | Stores Unit                                            | 88.65 ± 1.62             | 37.33 ± 2.87              | 27.19 ± 0.87             |
| IMSP 28   | Hostel A                                               | 104.77 ± 1.49            | 21.12 ± 3.93              | 20.11 ± 0.89             |
| IMSP 29   | Hostel B                                               | 99.63 ± 1.33             | 28.45 ± 4.97              | 25.87 ± 0.74             |
| IMSP 30   | Business Center                                        | 119.47 ± 1.70            | 42.17 ± 3.36              | 29.73 ± 0.88             |
| Mean      |                                                        | 121.48 ± 1.39            | 29.17 ± 3.51              | 29.00 ± 0.67             |
Table 2. Comparison of mean activity concentrations.

| S/N | $^{226}$Ra (Bq kg$^{-1}$) | $^{232}$Th (Bq kg$^{-1}$) | $^{40}$K (Bq kg$^{-1}$) | LOCATION | REFERENCE |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1.  | 29.1            | 29              | 121.4         | Owerri   | Present study |
| 2.  | 2.07            | 6.89            | 57.8          | Ogwa, Edo, Nigeria | Popoola et al$^8$ |
| 3.  | 1.41            | 4.85            | 30.19         | Igweben, Edo, Nigeria | Popoola et al$^8$ |
| 4.  | 11.47           | 10.44           | 403.07        | Agege, Lagos, Nigeria | Ilori et al$^11$ |
| 5.  | 128.05          | 24.8            | 455.05        | Ijero, Ekiti, Nigeria | Usikalu et al$^12$ |
| 6.  | 12.14           | 23.23           | 270.14        | Fashina, Ile-Ife, Nigeria | Oluyide et al$^13$ |
| 7.  | 3.78            | 2.22            | 14.3          | Port Harcourt, Nigeria | Avwiri et al$^14$ |
| 8.  | 29.78           | 88.84           | 181.36        | Enugu, Nigeria | Amakom et al$^15$ |
| 9.  | 33              | 45              | 420           | World average | UNSCEAR$^{10}$ |

Table 3. Radiological assessment of radionuclides.

| S/N | DR (nGy h$^{-1}$) | AEDE OUTDOOR (µSv y$^{-1}$); | AEDE INDOOR (µSv y$^{-1}$); |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.  | 39.41            | 48.33                       | 193.35                      |
| 2.  | 42.52            | 52.15                       | 208.61                      |
| 3.  | 41.73            | 51.18                       | 204.74                      |
| 4.  | 45.29            | 55.54                       | 222.19                      |
| 5.  | 28.43            | 34.86                       | 139.47                      |
| 6.  | 16.70            | 20.48                       | 81.94                       |
| 7.  | 24.27            | 29.77                       | 119.08                      |
| 8.  | 45.31            | 55.57                       | 222.29                      |
| 9.  | 32.56            | 39.94                       | 159.77                      |
| 10. | 42.67            | 52.33                       | 209.32                      |
| 11. | 41.47            | 50.86                       | 203.45                      |
| 12. | 39.51            | 48.45                       | 193.83                      |
| 13. | 38.90            | 47.70                       | 190.83                      |
| 14. | 30.77            | 37.73                       | 150.95                      |
| 15. | 37.29            | 45.73                       | 182.94                      |
| 16. | 37.56            | 46.06                       | 184.27                      |
| 17. | 21.85            | 26.79                       | 107.19                      |
| 18. | 37.58            | 46.09                       | 184.36                      |
| 19. | 40.43            | 49.59                       | 198.36                      |
| 20. | 40.77            | 50.00                       | 200.02                      |
| 21. | 47.10            | 57.76                       | 231.07                      |
| 22. | 20.05            | 24.59                       | 98.39                       |
| 23. | 17.20            | 21.10                       | 84.40                       |

(Continued)

The mean absorbed dose rate of this study was also lower than what was obtained in countries like the United States (38 nGy h$^{-1}$), the United Kingdom (60 nGy h$^{-1}$), Poland (67 nGy h$^{-1}$), and China (100 nGy h$^{-1}$), but lower than that New Zealand (20 nGy h$^{-1}$) as reported by UNSCEAR.1

To control and quantify human external and internal exposure to ionizing radiation, the annual effective dose is often employed, this is because it accounts for the weighted sum of equivalent doses in specific organs and tissues of the body and takes care of the type of radiation under investigation. The annual effective dose within the Imo state Polytechnic environment ranged from 20.48 to 63.89 and 81.94 to 255.58 µSv y$^{-1}$ for the outdoor and indoor respectively, this was higher than what was reported in another higher institution in the south-western part of the country by Popoola et al.$^8$ The values obtained in this study were below the UNSCEAR$^{18}$ standard of 0.07 and 0.41 mSv y$^{-1}$ for both outdoor and indoor effective doses respectively. The values were also less than the ICRP recommendation value of 1 mSv y$^{-1}$.19

Table 3. (Continued)

| S/N | DR (nGy h$^{-1}$) | AEDE OUTDOOR (µSv y$^{-1}$); | AEDE INDOOR (µSv y$^{-1}$); |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 24. | 36.95            | 45.31                       | 181.27                      |
| 25. | 52.10            | 63.89                       | 255.58                      |
| 26. | 44.29            | 54.32                       | 217.30                      |
| 27. | 37.36            | 45.82                       | 183.30                      |
| 28. | 26.27            | 32.22                       | 128.88                      |
| 29. | 32.92            | 40.37                       | 161.51                      |
| 30. | 42.42            | 52.02                       | 208.10                      |
| Mean| 36.01            | 44.22                       | 176.89                      |

Agbalagba$^{17}$, of 141.30 nGy h$^{-1}$. The mean absorbed dose rate of this study was also lower than what was obtained in countries like the United States (38 nGy h$^{-1}$), the United Kingdom (60 nGy h$^{-1}$), Poland (67 nGy h$^{-1}$), and China (100 nGy h$^{-1}$), but lower than that New Zealand (20 nGy h$^{-1}$) as reported by UNSCEAR.$^1$
Conclusion

The naturally occurring radionuclide materials at the Imo state Polytechnic were measured using the gamma spectroscopic method. The results obtained showed that most of the radionuclides were below the world average. The calculated radiation hazard indices show that the radionuclides pose little or no radiation risks to individuals within the environment.

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