The aim of the data was to measure the absorbed dose of gamma radiation in order to estimate the excessive risk of cancer-induced gamma radiation during the lifetime of Bojnurd residents. In this descriptive cross-sectional study, gamma radiations in 30 places was measured in Bojnurd City during four seasons in 2015. A dosimeter was stacked on a tripod at 1 m from the ground for 50 minutes, and then, the absorbed dose of gamma radiation was recorded in the checklist. Ultimately, the effective dose and the excessive lifetime risk of cancer were determined. The mean ± SE of absorbed dose of gamma radiation in spring, summer, autumn, winter was 134.25 ± 1.45; 139.89 ± 1.64; 134.40 ± 1.25; 143.80 ± 1.73 nGy, respectively. The average annual effective dose by residents in open space was estimated at an average of 0.167 mSv. Also, the excessive risk of cancer-induced gamma radiation was equal to 0.67/C210/3. The annual effective dose and the excessive risk of cancer-induced gamma radiation during the lifetime of Bojnurd residents are higher than the global average. © 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
Specifications table

| Subject area | Radiation biology and radiation protection. |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| More specific subject area | Determine the Excessive Risk of Cancer from Gamma Radiation. |
| Type of data | Tables. |
| How data was acquired | To calculate the excessive risk of cancer induced by gamma radiation, a dosimeter was stacked on a tripod at 1 m from the ground for 50 minutes, and then, the absorbed dose of gamma radiation was recorded in the checklist. Ultimately, the effective dose and the excessive lifetime risk of cancer were estimated based on standard equations [1,2]. |
| Data format | Raw, Analyzed. |
| Experimental factors | The absorbed dose of gamma and the effective dose were analyzed according to the standards |
| Experimental features | The absorbed dose of gamma radiation, the effective dose and also the excessive lifetime risk of cancer were determined. |
| Data source location | Bojnurd, Iran. |
| Data accessibility | The data are available with this article |

Value of the data

- The data can be used to show that the amount of the absorbed dose of gamma radiation in residents of Bojnurd city in open space is more than the global average.
- The data demonstrated that the effective dose from the background radiation was 0.167 Millisievert per year, which is more than twice the universal standard.
- The calculated ELCR is higher than the global average of the risk of cancer-inducing gamma radiation during the lifetime of the residents of Bojnurd.

1. Data

The average of all samples in the open environment is 137.10 nGy/h (Nanogray per hour). The maximum of gamma radiation measurement was 255 nGy/h and the lowest value measured was 53 nGy/h [Table 1]. The ANOVA and Scheffe post hoc test were shown that there is a significant relationship between measured gamma radiation in winter with the measured values in autumn and spring ($P < 0.05$). There was no any significant relation between other seasons ($P > 0.05$) [Table 2].

Table 1

| Season  | N   | Mean   | Std. Error | 95% Confidence interval for mean | Minimum | Maximum | The effective dose (mSv) | ELCR $\times 10^{-3}$ |
|---------|-----|--------|------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|         |     |        |            | Lower bound                      | Upper bound |        |                          |                       |
| Spring  | 360 | 134.25 | 1.45619    | 131.3835                         | 137.1110  | 65.00   | 255.00                   | 0.0411                | 0.164                 |
| Summer  | 360 | 139.89 | 1.64803    | 136.6451                         | 143.1271  | 53.00   | 233.00                   | 0.0428                | 0.171                 |
| Autumn  | 360 | 134.40 | 1.25166    | 131.9357                         | 136.8587  | 77.00   | 206.00                   | 0.0412                | 0.164                 |
| Winter  | 148 | 143.80 | 1.73549    | 140.3743                         | 147.2338  | 89.00   | 215.00                   | 0.0440                | 0.175                 |
| Total (Annual) | 1228 | 137.10 | .77632     | 135.5730                         | 138.6191  | 53.00   | 255.00                   | 0.168                 | 0.67                  |
According to the Eq. (3), the annual effective dose for residents of Bojnurd city was equal to 0.168 mSv. Based on the following equation, the risk of inducing cancer by receiving gamma radiation can be calculated [4,5].

\[
\text{ELCR} = \frac{\text{AED}}{\text{C}^2} \times \frac{\text{DL}}{\text{T}^2} \times R_F \quad (1)
\]

\[
\text{ELCR} = \frac{\text{Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk}}{\text{DL} = \text{Average lifespan (year)}}
\]

\[
R_F = \text{Fatal risk factor per Sievert for the public (0/057 Sv}^{-1}).
\]

\[
\text{ELCR} = 0.168 \times 70/1 \times 0/057 = 0.67 \times 10^{-3}
\]

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The data were derived from a descriptive cross-sectional study, which was conducted in Bojnurd. To select the measuring sites, a comprehensive map of Bojnurd City was prepared according to the distribution of population [Fig. 1]. 30 places were considered. A dosimeter was installed at one meter from the ground along the main directions of northern, southern, eastern, western and sub-directions on a tripod in an open environment to examine the gamma background radiation. Selected locations for measurement were flat, no trees, buildings or walls in that area.

The dosimeter was carried out by the Inspector Survey Meter, which can monitor gamma, beta, x-ray and alpha radiations. The operating range is 0.1 to 1000 \( \mu \text{Sv/hr} \). Data were recorded in the checklist and then analyzed by SPSS 16. In order to determine the significant differences between seasons, the data were analyzed by ANOVA and Scheffe post hoc test with statistical confidence interval of 95%. For the purpose of evaluating the effect of ionizing radiation on human biological systems, the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) is considered equivalent dose which defined based on absorbed dose. Using the following equation, the annual effective dose of gamma radiation of Bojnurd City, which is the sum of cosmic radiations and radiations emitted from radioactive substances in the earth’s crust, was calculated [8,9].

\[
E(Sv) = C(0.2 \times D_{\text{out}}) \times T \quad (2)
\]

In this case, \( E \) is an effective dose, \( C \) is the conversion factor of absorbed dose to effective dose which is 0.7, \( T \) is the conversion factor of hour to year, \( D_{\text{out}} \) is the absorbed dose of gamma radiations
in open space. 0.2 is also related to open space occupancy factor [4–7]. Ultimately, based on the following equation, the risk of inducing cancer by receiving gamma radiation was calculated [10,11].

\[
\text{ELCR} = \frac{AED}{DL} \times RF
\]

\( \text{ELCR} \) = Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk
\( E \) = Annual effective dose in mSv
\( D_L \) = Average lifespan (year)
\( RF \) = Fatal risk factor per Sievert for the public (0.057 Sv\(^{-1}\)).

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Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.10.052.

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