

## SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES NOTED IN MODERN RADIATION MONITORS

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7-1-02

If you purchased a radiation monitor thinking that it would provide a degree of protection in a nuclear attack, you may have been hoodwinked again by the New World Order.

### Two Serious Deficiencies:

Modern radiation monitors almost without exception have two built in deficiencies--sensitivity to EMP (electromagnetic pulse) and limited range of measurement. EMP protection requires that the enclosure be completely shielded--especially when not in use. EMP is a byproduct of a nuclear explosion and the high voltage induced into electrical circuits destroys semiconductors. Modern designs are semiconductor intensive and are thus very susceptible to EMP. While some of the more expensive units have metal enclosures, it is apparent that few (if any) are designed with this in mind. EMP survivability should be paramount!

The limited range, I believe, has to be by sinister intent. Technologically speaking, it is easy and inexpensive to incorporate an increased range of measurement. Also, in today's competitive world, specsmanship would normally tend to lead each manufacturer to provide better specifications and features than the others. The bottom line is that very few units have a range exceeding 50mR/hr.<sup>1</sup> In the event of a nuclear attack, a much higher range is required. While 50mR/hr is suitable for measuring background radiation or prospecting, it is totally unsuitable for a nuclear emergency. There is no excuse for this--in my thinking it is criminal!

### Forty Years Ago:

Turning the clock back forty years to the monitors manufactured for the CD (Civil Defense) program indicates two interesting features--die cast enclosures that completely enclose the unit when not in use and an extended measurement range that reached 500 R/hr. This was not unique to CD equipment because in 1965 I clearly remember using the Jordan Rad Gun. This was a very nice hand held unit that had a top range of measurement scaled in kR/hr. I used to joke with my colleagues about who was going to test the calibration at that absurd magnitude.

### A Scary Scenario:

The following scenario indicates the necessity of proper equipment. Assume that there is nuclear fallout in your area. Your 50mR/hr monitor (it happened to survive the EMP) reads full scale (saturation)—*it cannot read higher!* You are panicking--your radio does not work, your car does not start--all killed by EMP. In panic you run (or walk) to the authorities (FEMA). Adding to your panic, you observe that they (alone) are all dressed in NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) "space suits." They say "EVACUATE!" Four long hours later you and your family are crammed into a diesel-powered school bus. Yes, it had air conditioning, but EMP has killed the electronic temperature control. For the next five hours, you (and your small children) breathe the fallout (dust) stirred up along the highway that is choked with traffic--it is so hot that it is necessary to open the windows. As you determine the direction of travel in regard to the reported epicenter along with the wind direction (observation of flags on flagpoles), you begin to wonder if you are really headed toward safety. You ask many questions, but get unsatisfactory answers--you think that you are now more in the dark than when you were in the military.

Note that under such conditions it is safer to be radiated than to ingest the fallout via your lungs--you can always wash (decontaminate) your skin, but what can you do for your lungs? When children ingest radioactive heavy metals like plutonium, the heavy metals go straight to the bones and stay there. Radioactive iodine goes straight to the thyroid gland. Always have breathing protection available. Even the simple dust mask could be of great benefit. Regarding FEMA, they are not interested in preparation or public education before the event as much as *control* after.

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<sup>1</sup> One notable exception is the Rad Scanner-500, which reads up to 999mR/hr.  
[http://www.antirad.com/#RADFAQ\\_001](http://www.antirad.com/#RADFAQ_001)

**A Less Scary Scenario:**

On the other hand, having suitable monitoring equipment, you measure 1R/hr outside. Further measurements indicate that the level inside is 400mR/hr and in the basement, it measures only 200mR/hr. Based upon your self-education, you immediately realize that this is not at all life threatening and you immediately decide to hunker down for a few days until the radiation decays naturally via its relatively short half life. While your radiation monitoring equipment may be out of calibration, your use of dosimeters (inherently more accurate) serves as a check.

Your portable radio still works because you had the foresight to wrap it in aluminum foil and you have sufficient food and water to hold you over for at least four weeks. If you change your mind about evacuation, your reliable, classic 73 Cadillac (breaker point ignition) awaits in the garage, its 40 gallon fuel tank full. In other words, you are prepared and are making your own informed decisions.

In the providence of God, on the following day there is a brief cloudburst. Just to see what happens, you turn on your radiation monitor. In the course of the shower, the radiation drops from 150mR/hr to 75 mR/hr as the radioactive debris is washed off of the roof--the radiation danger is all but passed. This is confirmation from God that you have made a wise decision for yourself and your family.

**What I Did:**

I purchased surplus CD radiation monitoring equipment. The company<sup>2</sup> that I purchased it from had an interesting package that included six pieces for \$99. They are as follows:  
Victoreen CD V-717 Radiological Survey Meter (0.1 to 500R/hr)  
Victoreen CD V-720 Radiological Survey Meter (1 to 500R/hr)  
Lionel Electronic Laboratories CD V-700, Model 6B Radiological Survey Meter (with head phone)  
Two dosimeters (0 to 200R)  
Dosimeter charging unit that resets the dosimeter to zero.

Nothing was tested, but for another \$30 or so you could buy tested (not calibrated units). The 720 was inoperative on the most sensitive range. The dosimeter charger was inoperative--I had to replace a faulty germanium transistor which was a simple repair job. All schematics and manuals are included. The CD V-700 had a radioactive source attached under a sticker on the side of the unit. Adjusting for its decay (two half-lives since manufacturing) its calibration was OK.

**Networking:**

Certainly, outfitting yourself with radiation monitoring equipment is not for everyone. If it is not for you, search out someone (perhaps in your church family) who is technically oriented and work together. If you are technically oriented, link up with others who may someday need your assistance.

**A Primer on Radiation Dosage:**

Related to the deficiencies in radiation monitors, is another serious deficiency that also seems by design. This is the lack of available information and training concerning the issue at hand. I believe that the NWO (New World Order) wants the public to be in complete ignorance about this issue.

A good source of information is the Caltech Radiation Safety Training Manual.  
<http://www.cco.caltech.edu/~safety/trm.html#A8>

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<sup>2</sup><http://www.colemans.com/geigercounter.htm> I am sure that there are others, but this surplus firm, has a good selection of surplus CD equipment and provides professional service.

**Units of Measurement:**

1mR = 1 milliroentgen (or millirem) dosage

1R = 1 roentgen (or rem) dosage

1000mR = 1R

mR/hr (or R/hr) = dosage rate

Note that Rem is based upon the Roentgen, but differs in that it may be weighted according to the biological impact caused by the different types of radiation.

**Finding a Radiation Dose:**<sup>3</sup>

If a person works outside for 3 hours where the dose rate is 2R/hr, what is his radiation dose?

Answer: 3hr x 2R = 6R.

**Finding How Long it Takes to Get a Certain Radiation Dose:**

If the dose rate is 1.6R/hr outside and a person is willing to take a 6R dose, how long can he remain outside? Answer: 6R / 1.6hr = 3.75 = 3 hours and 45 minutes.

**Fallout Radiation Guides** for a healthy person not previously exposed to a total radiation dose of more than 100R during a 2-week period:

6R per day can be tolerated for up to two months without losing the ability to work.

100R in a week or less is not likely to seriously sicken.

350R in a few days results in a 50/50 chance of dying under post-attack conditions.

600R in a week or less is almost certain to cause death within a few weeks.

While these may seem somewhat nebulous, there are many variables that affect human tolerance to radiation. This is intended only as a guide. For example, if you receive only 10% of the indicated maximum, you should have little to fear. It is the author's opinion that the radiation level just a few miles outside of the epicenter should be humanly tolerable.

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<sup>3</sup>Family Disaster Preparedness by Ted Wright, page 210. He also has a section on making your own homemade electrometer dosimeter using ordinary household materials.

<http://www.theepicenter.com/TedWright/>