**Salt Radioactivity**

***Alaa Mohammed Ghani Hassan1,[[1]](#footnote-1)\*, Hüdayi ERÇOŞKUN 2 ***

*1* **0000-0002-3061-2855 Ministry of Agriculture - Tikrit Research Department, Tikrit, Iraqalaa.93mohammd@gmail.com**

*2* **0000-0002-1788-8400, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Food Engineering, Çankırı Karatekin University Çankırı, Türkiye****hercoskun@yahoo.com**

|  |
| --- |
| **Abstract** Salt is a widely used mineral, prized for its culinary and medicinal benefits, but certain types of salt may contain natural radioactivity due to the presence of radioactive isotopes such as potassium-40 (K-40) and radon-226 (Ra-226). These isotopes contribute to background radiation, which can have varying effects depending on the salt’s source. This article reviews the natural radioactivity in salt, exploring the radioactive isotopes present, their potential environmental impact, and the health implications for human consumption. While the radiation levels in most salts are low and do not pose significant health risks, prolonged exposure to high levels may cause health concerns. The paper also investigates the radioactivity levels in various salts, including Himalayan and sea salts, and concludes that the radioactive content in most salts is too low to affect human health. A balanced approach to salt consumption, with attention to its source, is advised to minimize any potential risks. |
| Keywords: Salt, Radioactivity, Potassium-40, Radon-226, Natural Isotopes |

1. **Introduction**

Salt, a naturally occurring mineral compound, has been an integral part of human culture for centuries, serving both culinary and medicinal purposes. The most common form of salt, sodium chloride (NaCl), is generally regarded as safe for everyday use [1]. However, certain salts contain isotopes that may introduce natural radioactivity, raising concerns regarding their potential health effects [2]. This article delves into the radioactive properties of salt, examining its origins, the levels of radioactivity it may contain, and the potential health risks associated with such exposure.

1. **Radioactive Properties of Salt**

Salts primarily consist of minerals that naturally occur in the Earth's crust, many of which contain radioactive isotopes. These isotopes are the source of radiation that emanates from naturally occurring elements. Natural radioactivity results from the decay of various elements within the Earth’s crust, particularly those of uranium (U), thorium (Th), and potassium-40 (K-40) [3]. These elements contribute to the radioactive properties of salts in the following ways:

• K-40 (Potassium-40): Potassium is a ubiquitous element found in nature and is naturally radioactive. Potassium-40 may be present in the composition of salts and contributes to the environmental background radiation. Although the effect of potassium-40 in salt is minimal, its absorption by the human body contributes to a slight increase in biological radiation exposure [4].

• Ra-226 (Radon-226): Radon is a radioactive gas produced from the decay of uranium found in the Earth's crust. Its release in salt mines may influence the radiation levels in nearby environments. However, these effects are usually minimal, and radon exposure from salt is rarely a cause for concern [5].

1. **Radioactivity in Salt and Environmental Impacts**

The radioactivity levels in salt vary significantly based on its geographical source [6]. Salt mines located in regions with uranium- and thorium-rich rocks typically exhibit higher levels of natural radioactivity due to the geological composition of the area from which the salt is extracted [7]. These areas can produce salts with elevated radiation levels that may influence both human health and the surrounding environment.

While radiation levels in most salt mines are too low to cause significant environmental harm, there are cases where the release of radioactive materials during mining operations may affect local ecosystems [8]. In general, these occurrences remain localized and pose minimal long-term risks to surrounding areas.

1. **Effects of Salt on Human Health**

The radioactive content of most salts is typically so low that it does not present a health risk. The concentration of radioactive isotopes usually falls below thresholds that would cause significant harm under normal consumption patterns [9]. However, prolonged exposure to high levels of radiation can lead to health issues over time [10].

• Radioactive Potassium (K-40) and Human Health: Potassium-40, a naturally occurring isotope, is found in the human body and plays a crucial role in various physiological processes. The levels of potassium-40 found in salt are far too low to pose a health risk, and the body metabolizes it without any adverse effects. Therefore, potassium-40 intake from salt is not a health concern [11].

• Radon and Health: Prolonged radon exposure, especially in confined spaces like salt mines, can increase the risk of lung cancer [10]. However, the radon levels typically found in salt deposits are insufficient to pose significant health risks [5]. While extended exposure to elevated radon concentrations in certain mining environments may lead to health concerns, such instances are rare and localized.

* 1. **Radioactive Salts: Types of Salt with Higher Radioactivity**

Certain types of salt, particularly those extracted from specific geological regions, may contain higher natural radioactivity levels. Himalayan salt and some sea salts, for example, may contain radioactive elements due to the surrounding rocks and water sources [1]. Despite these elevated radioactivity levels, the health risks associated with consuming these salts regularly remain minimal [2].

• Himalayan Salt: Himalayan salt is renowned for its mineral-rich composition and may contain natural radioactive isotopes. However, these levels are typically so low that they do not present any health risks [4]. Although the geological characteristics of the Himalayan region influence its radioactivity, studies suggest that the salt remains safe for human consumption due to the low concentrations of radioactive elements [8].

• Sea Salt: Sea salt, which is harvested through the evaporation of seawater, can contain trace amounts of natural radioactive elements [7]. The radioactivity in sea salt depends on factors such as the quality of the seawater and the extent of local pollution [3]. Despite these factors, the radioactive content in most sea salts is too low to pose any significant biological effect [5].

1. **Conclusion**

Salt is a naturally abundant compound that may contain trace levels of natural radioactivity, primarily from potassium-40 and other isotopes. However, the levels of radioactivity in most salts are well within safe limits and do not pose significant health risks. In fact, radiation levels in salt are generally too low to cause harm, and in most cases, they do not have any adverse effects on human health. Salt mines located in regions rich in uranium or thorium may exhibit higher levels of radioactivity, but such cases generally pose minimal environmental or health risks. It is important to consider the source and quality of salt to ensure its safety and align with healthy lifestyle practices.

Although the potential health impacts of radioactive salts are generally minimal, it remains prudent to monitor the quality of salt consumed, particularly from sources with known higher radioactivity levels. Awareness of the origin and geological context of salt can help minimize any potential health risks, ensuring a safe and informed approach to salt consumption.

**References**

[[1](#_ENREF_6)] Ercoşkun, H. (2021). Tuz ve gıda. In H. Ercoşkun (Ed.), Her yönüyle tuz (pp. 77-106). Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık.

[[2](#_ENREF_6)]Abdul Sani, S. F., Muhamad Azim, M. K., Marzuki, A. A., Khandaker, M. U., Almugren, K. S., Daar, E., Alkallas, F. H., & Bradley, D. A. (2022). Radioactivity and elemental concentrations of natural and commercial salt. Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 190, 109790. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radphyschem.2021.109790>

[[3](#_ENREF_6)]Ali Baloch, M., et al. (2012). A study on natural radioactivity in Khewra Salt Mines, Pakistan. Journal of Radiation Research, 53(3), 411-421. https://doi.org/10.1269/jrr.11162

[[4](#_ENREF_6)]Caridi, F., Messina, M., Belvedere, A., D’Agostino, M., Marguccio, S., Settineri, L., & Belmusto, G. (2019). Food salt characterization in terms of radioactivity and metals contamination. Applied Sciences, 9(14), 2882. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app9142882>

[[5](#_ENREF_6)]El-Bahi, S. M. (2003). Radioactivity levels of salt for natural sediments in the northwestern desert and local markets in Egypt. Applied Radiation and Isotopes, 58(1), 143-148. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-8043(02)00270-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-8043%2802%2900270-1)

[6] Ferruccio, G. (1972). Review of salt tectonics in relation to the disposal of radioactive wastes in salt formations. GSA Bulletin, 83(12), 3551–3574. https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1972)83[3551:ROSTIR]2.0.CO;2

[7] Gera, F. (1972). Review of salt tectonics in relation to the disposal of radioactive wastes in salt formations. GSA Bulletin, 83(12), 3551–3574. [https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1972)83[3551](https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606%281972%2983%5B3551)

[8] Lewis, R. S. (1971). The radioactive salt mine. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 27(6), 27–30. https://doi.org/10.1080/00963402.1971.11455377

[9] Ravisankar, R., Rajalakshmi, A., Eswaran, P., Gajendiran, V., & Meenakshisundram, V. (2007). Radioactivity levels in soil of salt field area, Kelambakkam, Tamilnadu, India. Nuclear Science and Techniques, 18(6), 372-375. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1001-8042(08)60011-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1001-8042%2808%2960011-1)

[10] Tahir, S. N. A., & Alaamer, A. S. (2008). Determination of natural radioactivity in rock salt and radiation doses due to its ingestion. Journal of Radiological Protection, 28, 233. <https://doi.org/10.1088/0952-4746/28/2/N01>

[11] Bolívar, J. P., García-Tenorio, R., & García-León, M. (1995). Enhancement of natural radioactivity in soils and salt-marshes surrounding a non-nuclear industrial complex. Science of The Total Environment, 173–174, 125-136. https://doi.org/10.1016/0048-9697(95)04735-2

1. \* Corresponding author. *e-mail address: your e mail* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)