

You need to print this form and bring it with you to Merit Badge College.

Highlighted areas are to be completed outside of class.

1. Do the following:
 - a. Tell what radiation is.
 - b. Describe the hazards of radiation to humans, the environment, and wildlife.

<input type="checkbox"/> Humans:	<input type="checkbox"/> Environment:	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife:
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 - Explain the difference between radiation exposure and contamination.

<input type="checkbox"/> Exposure:	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination:
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In your explanation, discuss the nature and magnitude of radiation risks to humans from nuclear power, medical radiation, and background radiation including radon.

<input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear power:	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical radiation:	<input type="checkbox"/> Background radiation including radon.
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 - Explain the ALARA principle and measures required by law to minimize these risks.
 - c. Describe the radiation hazard symbol and explain where it should be used.

<input type="checkbox"/> Tell why and how people must use radiation or radioactive materials carefully.

2. Do the following:
 - a. Tell the meaning of the following: atom, nucleus, proton, neutron, electron, quark, isotope; alpha particle, beta particle, gamma ray, X-ray; ionization, radioactivity, and radioisotope.

<input type="checkbox"/> Atom:	<input type="checkbox"/> Electron:	<input type="checkbox"/> Beta particle:	<input type="checkbox"/> Radioactivity:
<input type="checkbox"/> Nucleus:	<input type="checkbox"/> Quark:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gamma ray:	<input type="checkbox"/> Radioisotope:
<input type="checkbox"/> Proton:	<input type="checkbox"/> Isotope:	<input type="checkbox"/> X-ray:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Neutron:	<input type="checkbox"/> Alpha particle:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ionization:	
 - b. Choose an element from the periodic table.

<input type="checkbox"/> Construct 3-D models for the atoms of three isotopes of this element, showing neutrons, protons, and electrons.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use the three models to explain the difference between atomic number and mass number and the difference between the quark structure of a neutron and a proton.

3. Do ONE of the following; then discuss modern particle physics with your counselor:
 - a. Visit an accelerator (research lab) or university where people study the properties of the nucleus or nucleons.
 - b. Name three particle accelerators and describe several experiments that each accelerator performs, then discuss modern particle physics with your counselor.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.
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<input type="checkbox"/> Discuss modern particle physics:

4. Do TWO of the following:
 - a. Build an electroscope.

<input type="checkbox"/> Show how it works.
<input type="checkbox"/> Place a radiation source inside and explain the effect it causes.
 - b. Make a cloud chamber.

<input type="checkbox"/> Show how it can be used to see the tracks caused by radiation.
<input type="checkbox"/> Explain what is happening.
 - c. Obtain a sample of irradiated and non-irradiated foods.

<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare the two foods and compare their taste and texture.
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Taste _____ Texture _____
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Taste _____ Texture _____

Store the leftovers in separate containers and under the same conditions. For a period of 14 days, observe their rate of decomposition or spoilage, and describe the differences you see on days 5, 10, and 14.

<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Days:	<input type="checkbox"/> 10Days:	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 Days:
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 - d. Visit a place where radioisotopes are being used. Using a drawing, explain how and why they are used
 Location: _____ Drawing: _____

5. Do **ONE** of the following; then discuss with your counselor the principles of radiation safety.
- a. Using a radiation survey meter and a radioactive source, show how the counts per minute change as the source gets closer to or farther from the radiation detector.
 - Place 3 different materials between the source and the detector, explain differences in the measurements per minute.
 - Explain how time, distance, and shielding can reduce an individual's radiation dose.
 - b. Describe how radon is detected in homes.
 - Discuss the steps taken for the long-term and short-term test methods, tell how to interpret the results, and explain when each type of test should be used.
 - Explain the health concern related to radon gas and tell what steps can be taken to reduce radon in buildings.
 - c. Visit a place where X-rays are used.
 - Location: _____
 - Draw floor plan of this room. Show where the unit, unit operator, and patient would be when the X-ray unit is operated.
 - Explain the precautions taken and the importance of those precautions.
 - Discuss with your counselor the principles of radiation safety:
6. Do **ONE** of the following, then discuss with your counselor how nuclear energy is used to produce electricity:
- a. Make a drawing showing how nuclear fission happens, labeling all details.
 - Draw another picture showing how a chain reaction could be started and how it could be stopped.
 - Explain what is meant by a "critical mass."
 - b. Build a model of a nuclear reactor. Show the fuel, control rods, shielding, moderator, and cooling material.
 - Explain how a reactor could be used to change nuclear energy into electrical energy or make things radioactive.
 - c. Find out how many nuclear power plants exist in the United States.
 - Locate the one nearest your home.
 - Find out what percentage of electricity in the United States is generated by nuclear power plants, by coal, and by gas.
 - Nuclear power plants Coal Gas
 - Discuss with your counselor how nuclear energy is used to produce electricity:
7. Give an example of each of the following in relation to how energy from an atom can be used: nuclear medicine, environmental applications, industrial applications, space exploration, and radiation therapy.
- Nuclear medicine Space exploration
 - Environmental applications Radiation therapy
 - Industrial applications
- For each example, explain the application and its significance to nuclear science
- Nuclear medicine Space exploration
 - Environmental applications Radiation therapy
 - Industrial applications
8. Find out about three career opportunities in nuclear science that interest you.
- 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
- Pick one and find out the education, training, and experience required for this profession.
- Career: _____
 - Education Training Experience
- Discuss this with your counselor, and explain why this profession might interest.

Scout Name	Address	Troop Number
Counselor Signature	Unit Leader Signature	Date Completed

Counselor: Initial next to the box located to the left of the requirement completed in class. Sign the space that states Counselor Signature.

Scout: Complete the spaces above for Scout Name, Address and Troop Number. Complete all highlighted areas outside of class.

This form replaces the traditional "Blue Card".