

NORM Services Provided by Institute for Energy Technology

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Current Practice for Classification of NORM in the Norwegian Petroleum Industry

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Classification System

- Regulations on the use of the pollution act on radioactive pollution and on radioactive waste
 - In force from January 2011
 - Exemption values provided
 - 2 levels

Exempted

Radioactive waste

Repository waste

The Practical Approach...

- $A_{\text{tot}} < 1 \text{ Bq/g} \rightarrow$ exempted
- $1 \text{ Bq/g} < A_{\text{tot}} < 10 \text{ Bq/g}$ any licensed repository
- $A_{\text{tot}} > 10 \text{ Bq/g} \rightarrow$ licensed LSA scale repository (Sløvåg)

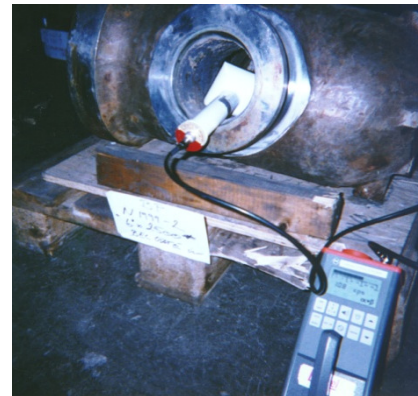
Monitoring Practice

- On-site screening: The Puck Method
- Developed by IFE/NRPA 1998
- Beta-detection by hand instruments
- Works well on Sulphate scale
 - Detection limit: $> 1-2 \text{ Bq/g}$
- Should not be used on lead scale
- Combined with gamma spectrometry (lab)



The Puck Method

- STEP 1
 - Establish relation between instrument reading (CPS) and total specific activity (calibration)
 - Users are equipped from IFE with a set of 3 calibration pucks with different activity concentrations
- STEP 2
 - Make the on-site measurement
 - Direct on component in contact with scaling
 - On samples from hard scale/sludge

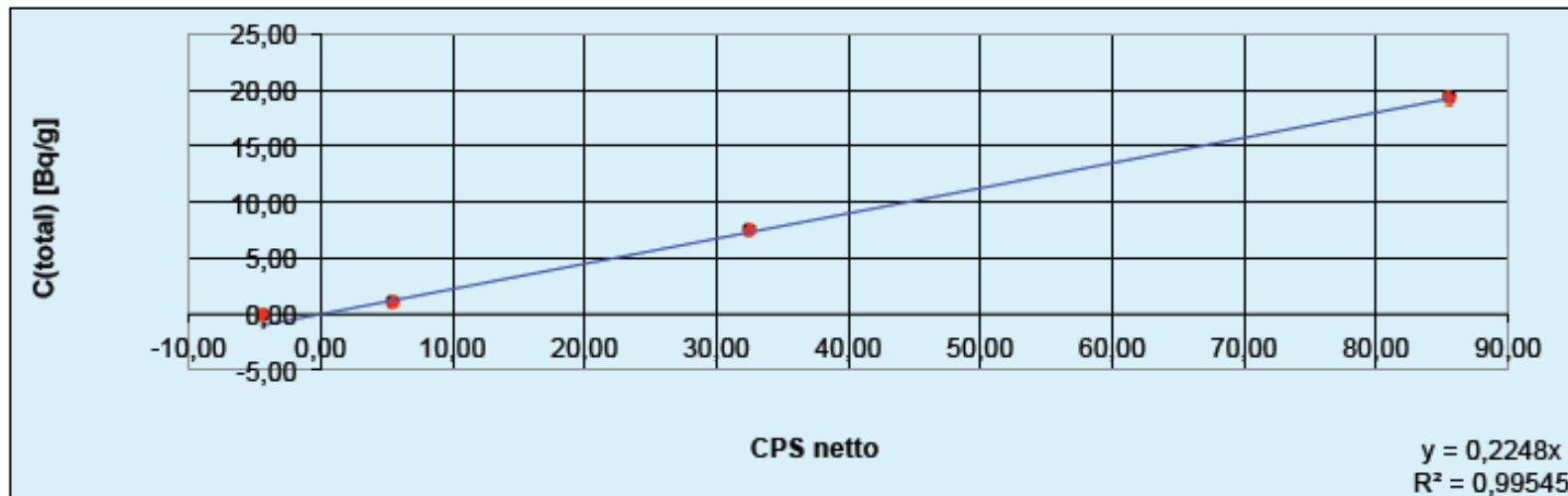


STEP 1 - calibration

Kalibrering			
Instrument type:	NE Elegra	Seriennr.:	6123
Probe:	DF4R		
Stat kalibrert dato:	01.10.11	Neste kalibrering:	Oct 2012

Bakgrunnsstråling:	CPS
	4,60

Kalibreringsstandard ID	Startdato Puck	Dagens dato	Start C ²²⁶ Ra	Start C ²³² Ra	Korr C(total)	CPS målt	CPS netto
			[Bq/g]	[Bq/g]	[Bq/g]		
301	01.10.1998	19.11.2011	1,00	0,40	1,08	10,00	5,50
302	01.10.1998	19.11.2011	7,00	2,10	7,43	37,00	32,50
303	01.10.1998	19.11.2011	18,00	6,00	19,23	80,00	85,50
					0,00		-4,50



STEP 2

Activity measurement

Isotopforhold på målestedet:

^{226}Ra	^{228}Ra

Måleverdi [CPS]	Spesifikk aktivitet Total [Bq/g]	Spesifikk aktivitet ^{226}Ra [Bq/g]	Spesifikk aktivitet ^{228}Ra [Bq/g]
35	6,9		

Activity measurement

Isotopforhold på målestedet:

^{226}Ra	^{228}Ra
3	1

Måleverdi [CPS]	Spesifikk aktivitet Total [Bq/g]	Spesifikk aktivitet ^{226}Ra [Bq/g]	Spesifikk aktivitet ^{228}Ra [Bq/g]
55	11,4	8,5	2,8

Pros & Cons

+

- Works with all components and samples
- Fast and simple
- Fairly accurate classification

-

- Need access to inner surface or sample
 - Might be difficult to get probe close
 - Water layer on top of samples absorb beta
- No/few Ex-safe instruments available

Example project

Brent Spar

- Towed to a Norwegian fjord for dismantling and re-use
- Storage tanks known to contain sludge with a certain activity concentration
- After cleaning of tanks, the sludge was stored in 2268 steel drums



Classification program

- A program was initiated to map the activity concentration
 - How many drums did actually exceed the exemption level ?
- Two phases:
 1. Survey of distribution of activity levels and homogeneity within a drum
 2. Final assessment and classification of all drums using on-site classification methods

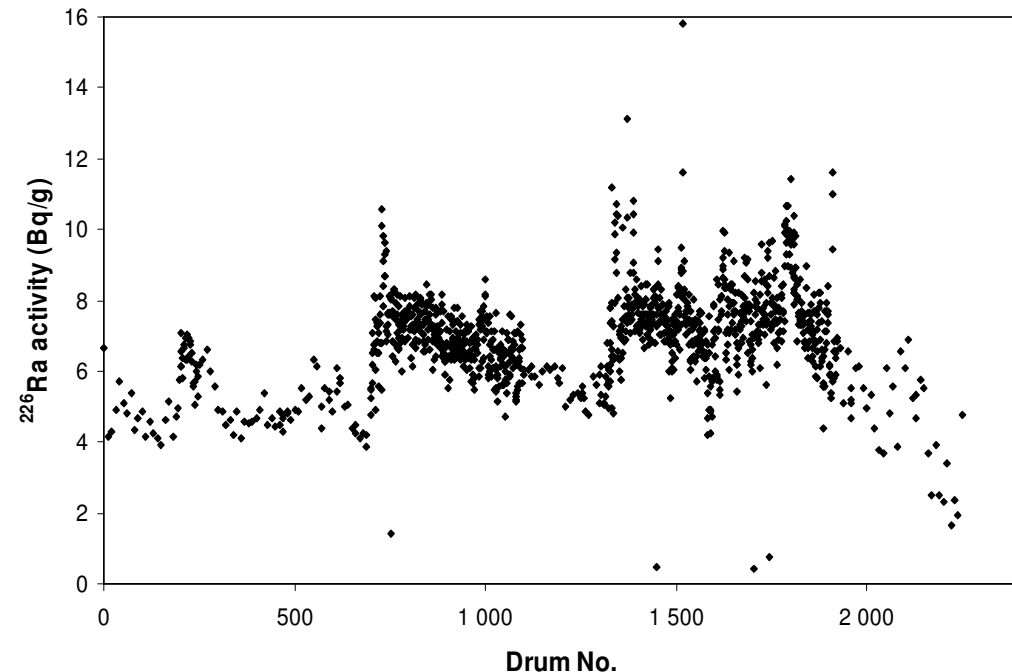
On-site measurements

- Carried out using the method previously described
- 1 minute measuring time
- Fixed geometry
- Set-up calibrated using LSA scale calibration standards
- Action level of 8 Bq/g
 - Uncertainty in method estimated to 20%



Final assessment

- Samples were taken from
 - Every drum from high activity batches
 - Every tenth drum from low activity batches
- Spectrometric methods too time consuming
 - On-site classification methods applied
 - Action level of 8 Bq/g
- Control of samples close to exemption level (γ -spectr.)



Results

- 44 drums classified as radioactive waste (< 2% of total volume)
- Average activity concentration of ^{226}Ra was 6.0 ± 0.6 Bq/g
- Total activity in all sludge was estimate to 3.1 GBq
 - Only 0.1 GBq was actually located in the drums classified as radioactive waste

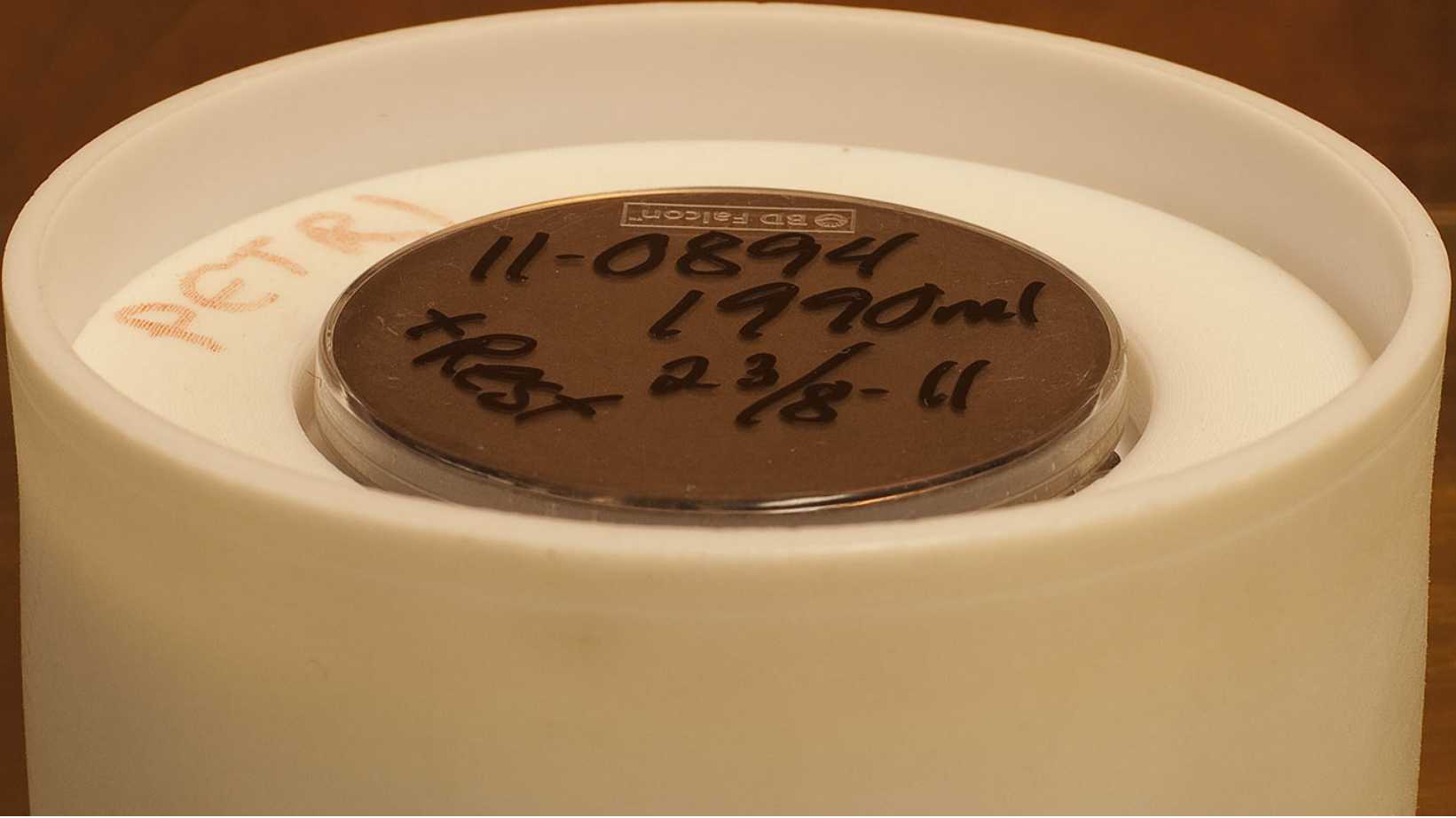
Future Monitoring Practice

- NRPA Guideline 13: Guideline on radioactive pollution and radioactive waste from the petroleum industry
 - Current methods accepted
 - NRPA may issue requirements for equipment and methods in 2012
- Puck Method based on 1998 technology
- Improved medium resolution equipment available
 - On-site spectrometry on samples?
- Gamma spectrometric lab measurement basis for classification
 - Address issue with Th-228
- Operator training important

Gamma analysis of LSA scale

- Mixing
- Packing in petri dish
- Direct determination of ^{210}Pb and ^{226}Ra
- ^{228}Ra via ^{228}Ac
- Self-absorption correction





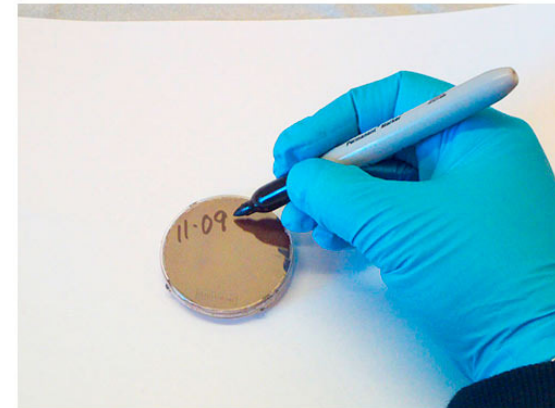
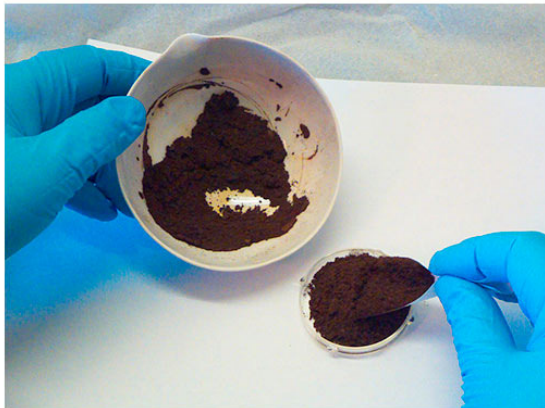
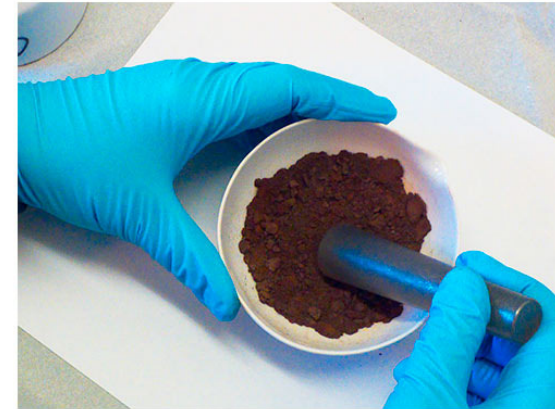
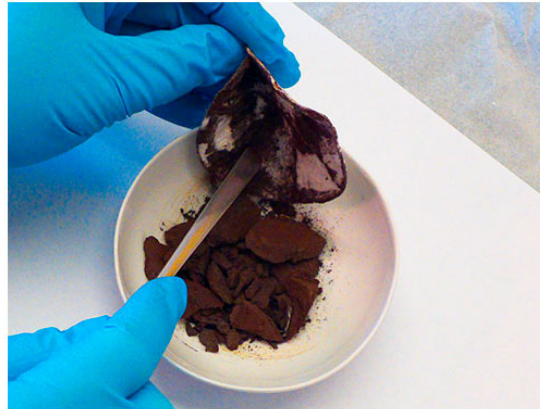
137

BD Falcon™
11-0894
1990ml
frost
2 3/8 - 11

^{210}Pb , ^{226}Ra and ^{228}Ra in produced water

- 2 litre sample
- ^{133}Ba
- Treatment with conc. HNO_3 and KMnO_4
- Coprecipitation with $\text{Ba}(\text{Pb})\text{SO}_4$
- Packing in petri dish and gamma analysis

Preparation



Ra, Th and U in Si materials

- Dissolution with $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{HF}$
- Th and U separation with UTEVA-Resin
- Ra separation with sulphate precipitations
- Alpha analysis

Thank You for Your Attention!