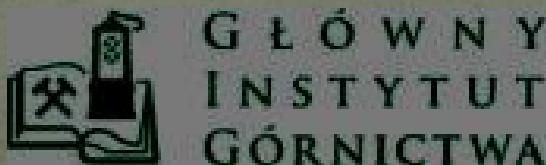


Radionuclides ratio in a soil profile for designation of NORM contaminated land

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Natural radioactivity is a primordial property of the matter surrounding us. Natural radionuclides are present in almost all substances that we deal with ...



Therefore, the generic question is:

**when is their presence significant from
a radiation protection
point of view ?**



Is it NORM or it isn't ?

- NORM raw materials
- NORM residues
- NORM repository



- Land around NORM repositories
- Land affected by NORM industry activity /brownfields/
- Bottom sediments next to liquid NORM discharge points
- Legacy sites /e. g. former radium producing plants/



Activity concentration

Ra-226 or Ra-228

pCi/g	Bq/kg
3	111
5	185
30	1110
50	1850
2000	74000

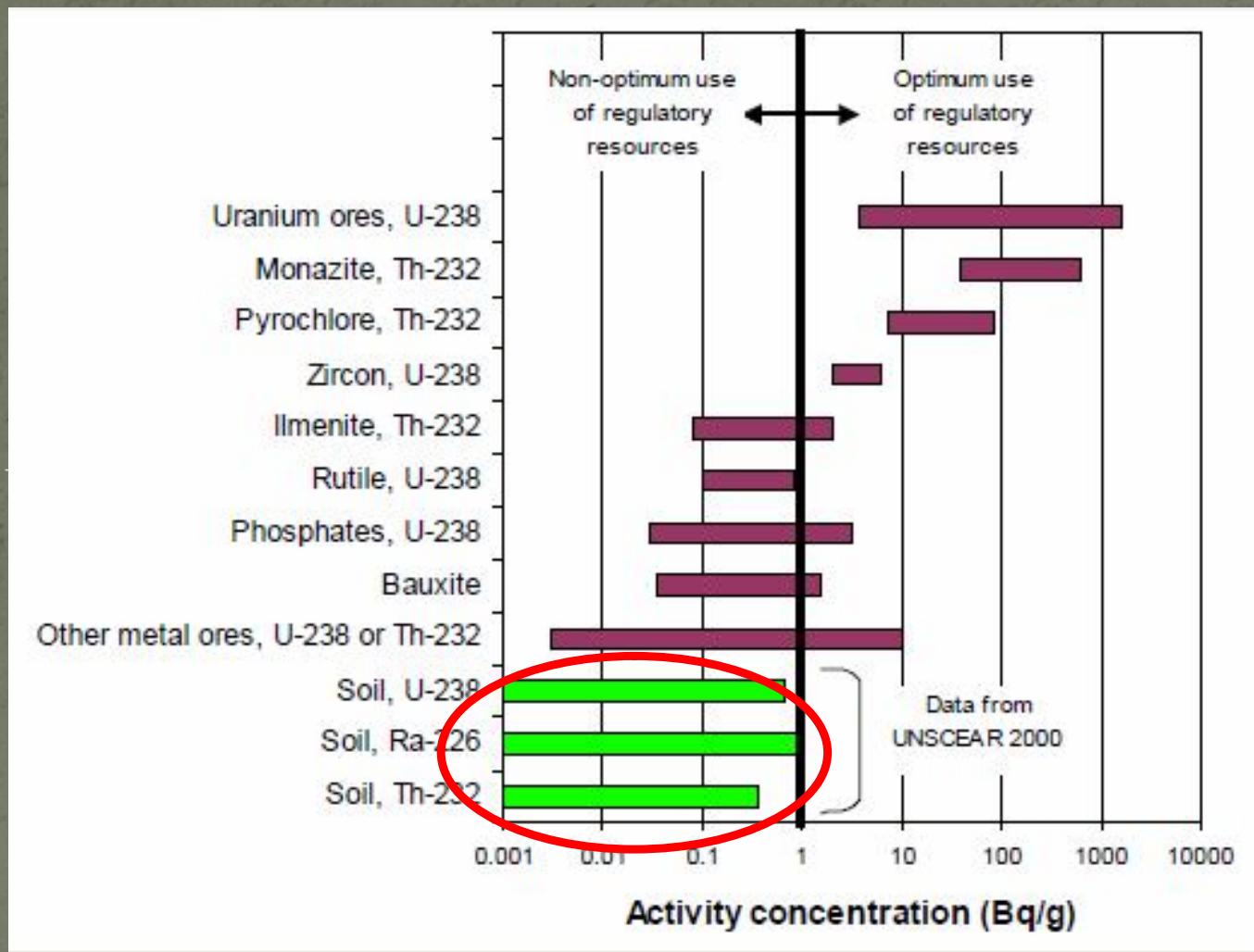
	Activity concentration	
	pCi/g	Bq/kg
U-238	27	1000
Th-232	27	1000
K	270	10000

Assumption:

1. above natural background,
2. radon exhalation < 0.74 Bq/m²/s

(AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DISPOSAL OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY NORM IN NONHAZARDOUS LANDFILLS,
U.S. Department of Energy, 1999)

The rationale of 1 Bq/g



Denis Wymer

Division of Radiation,
Transport and Waste Safety

International Safety Standards
and their
Application to NORM

The source of information

- Completeness of decay series
- Equilibrium / disequilibrium among natural radionuclides
- Distribution of artificial radionuclides originating from global fallout



Radionuclides of concern

^{226}Ra

1600 y

^{222}Rn

3.823 d

^{210}Pb

22.3 y

^{210}Po

138.4 d

^{228}Ra

6.7 y

^{228}Th

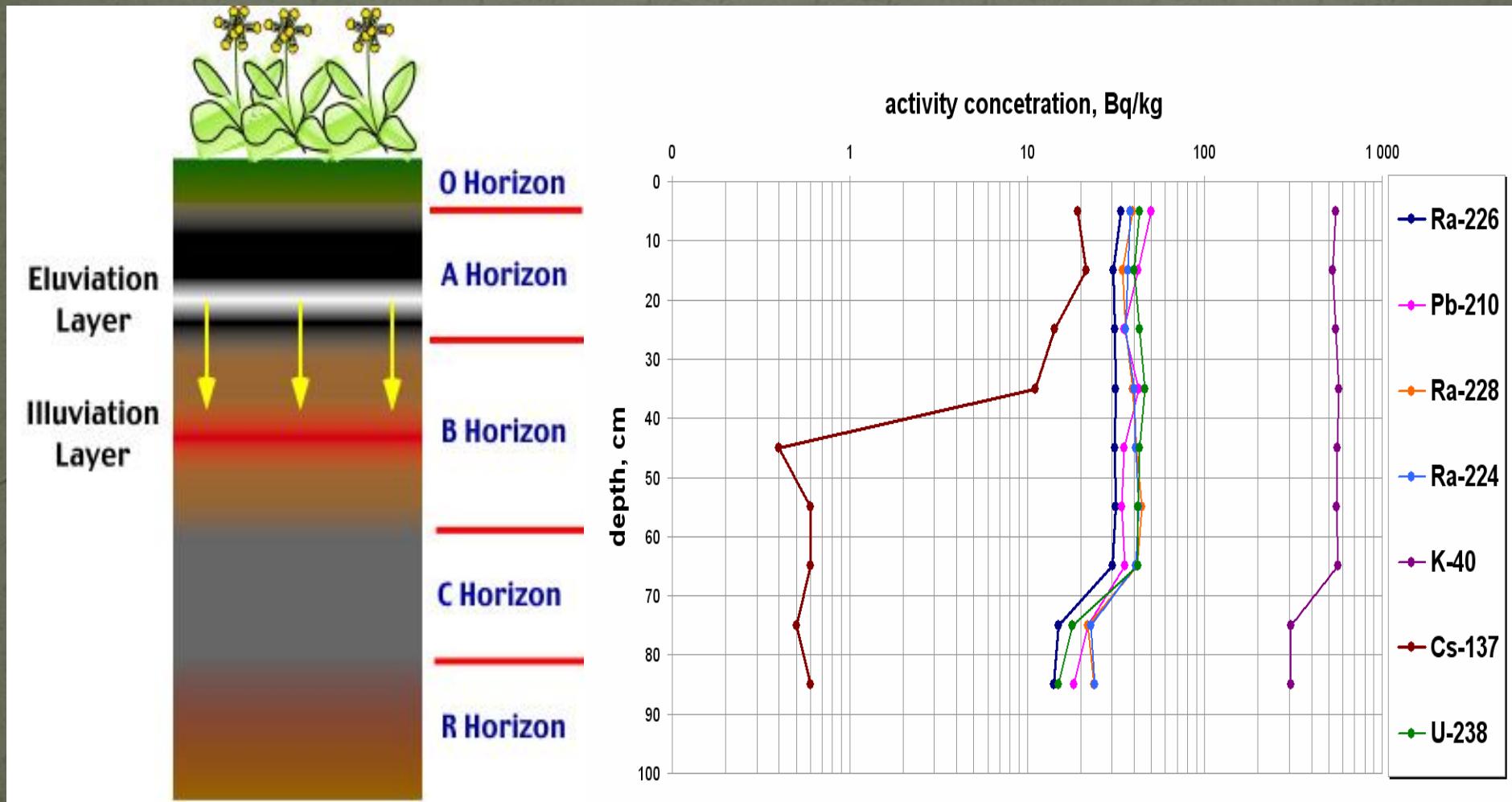
1,9 y

^{137}Cs

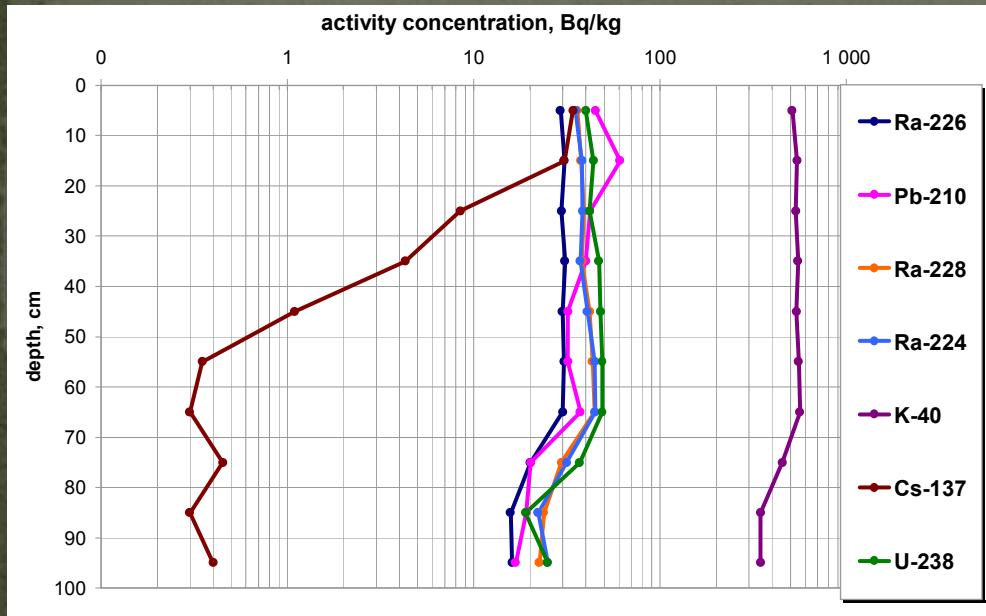
32 y

In not altered state all of them create a specific pattern along vertical soil profile

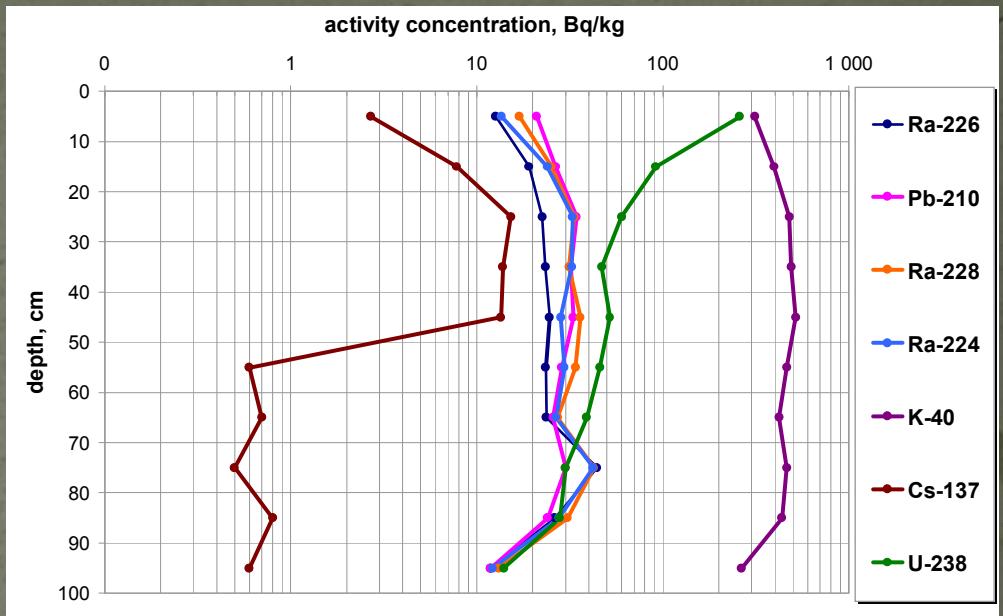
Vertical pattern of radionuclides activity concentration in unaltered soil



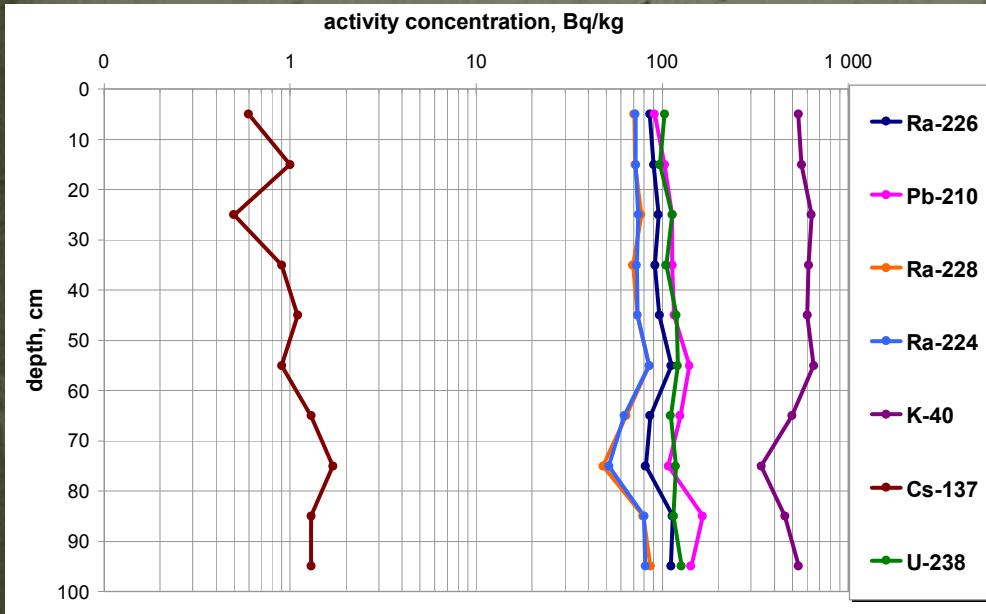
Soil profiles sampled next to different NORM sites



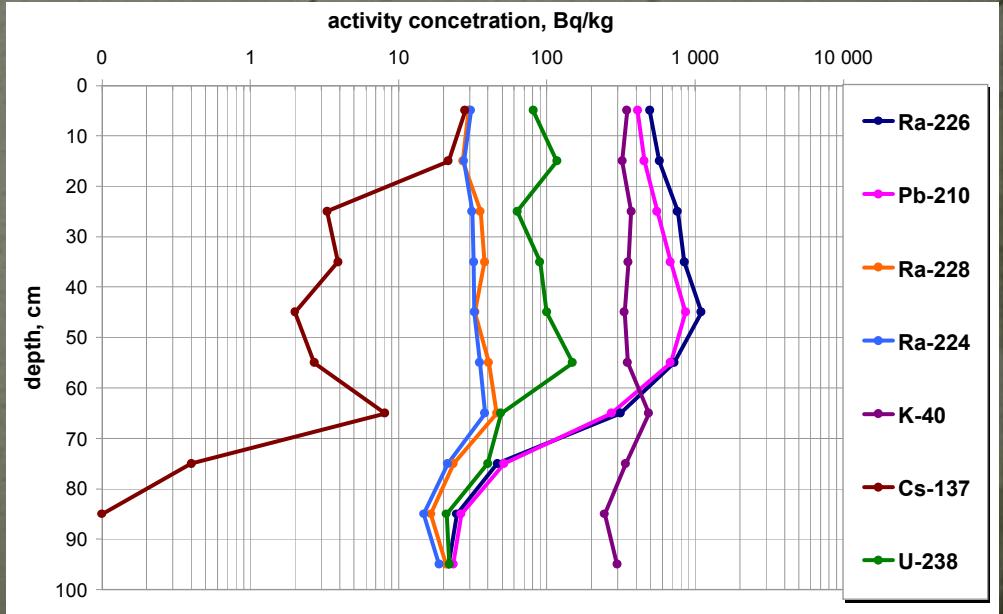
Unaltered soil (Racibórz)



The vicinity of PFG waste dump



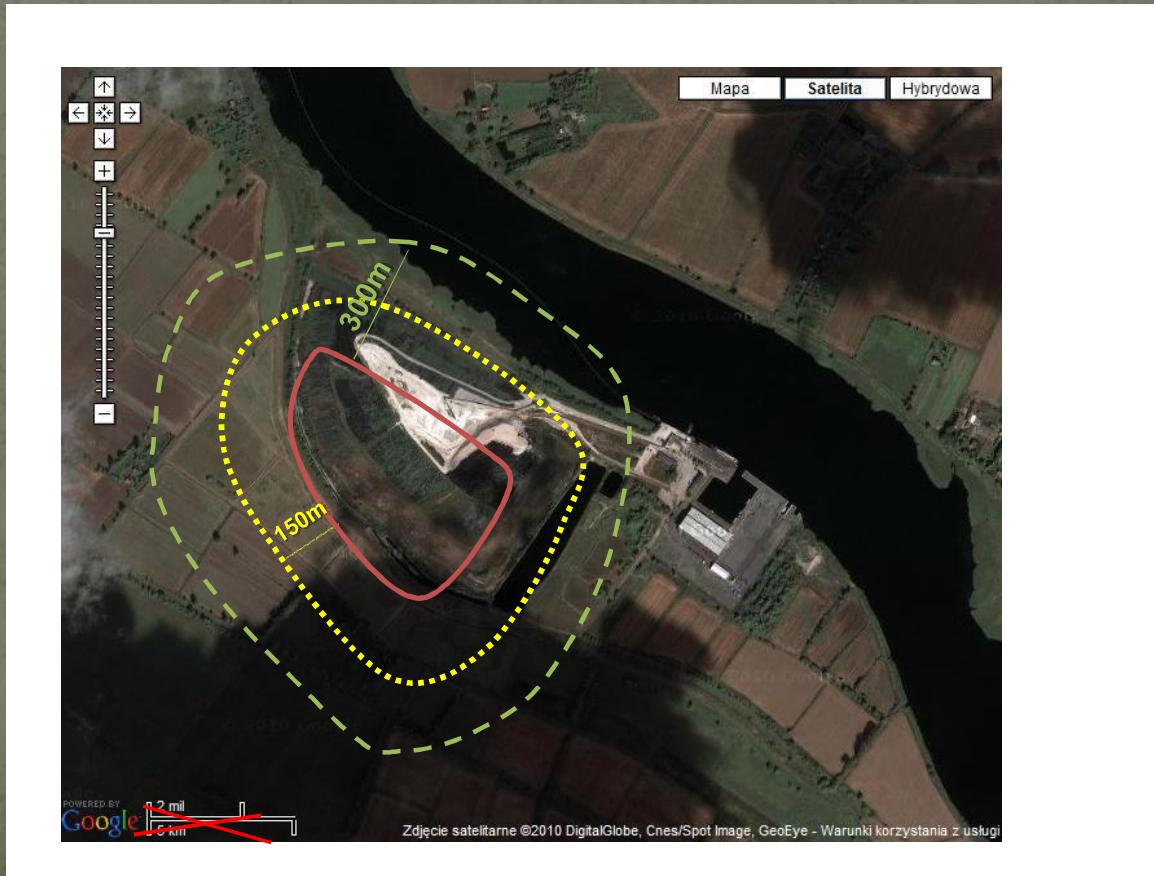
CCP waste dump after land reclamation



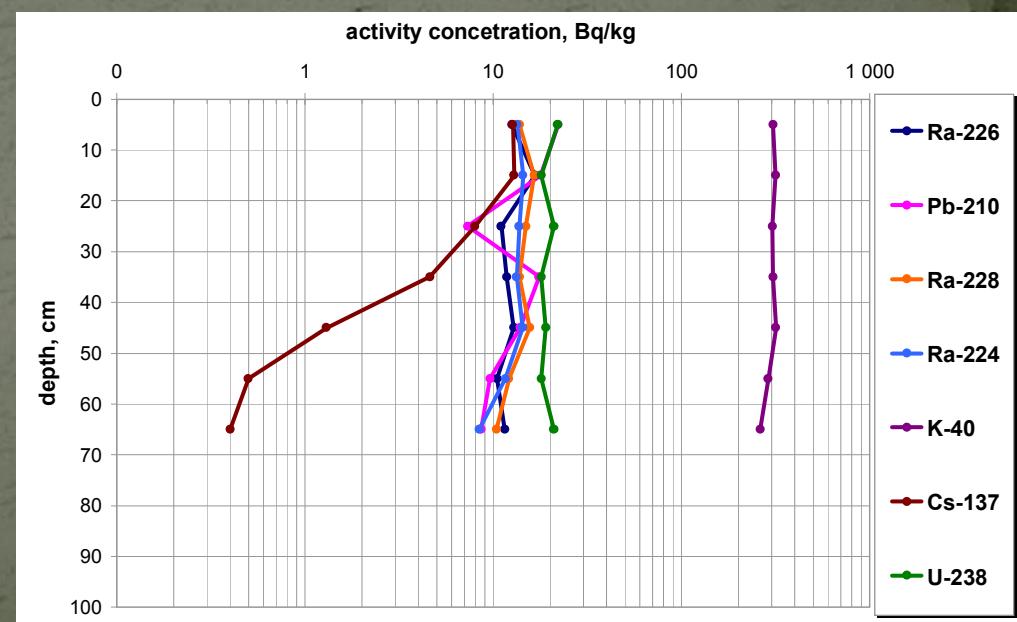
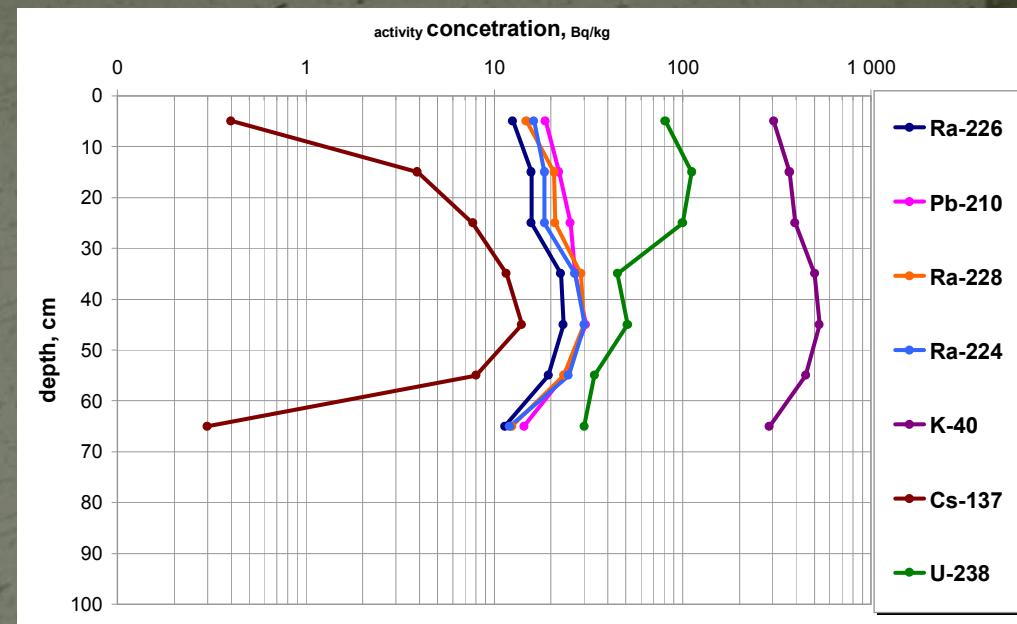
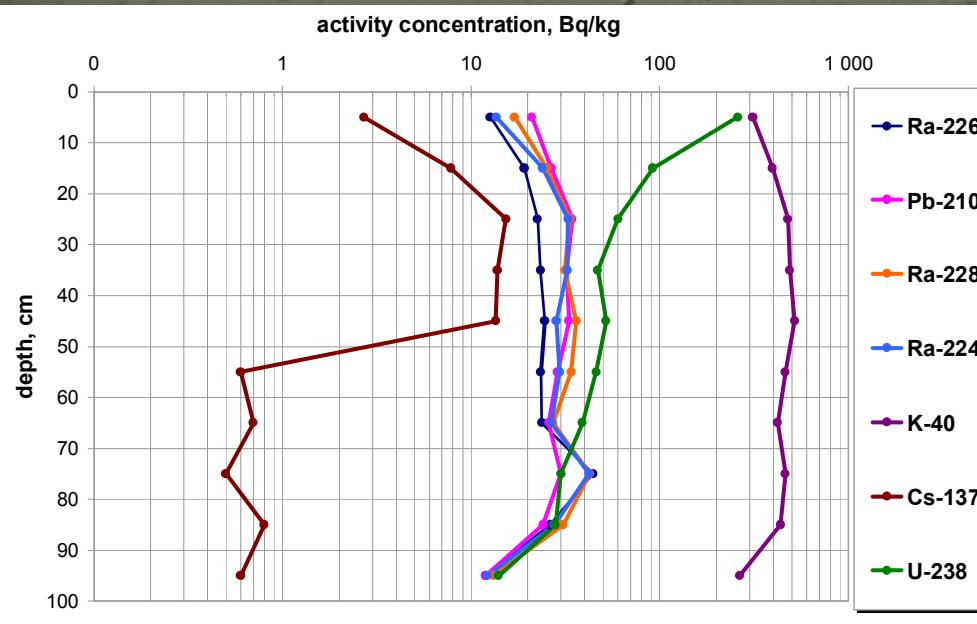
Arable land affected by mine water discharge



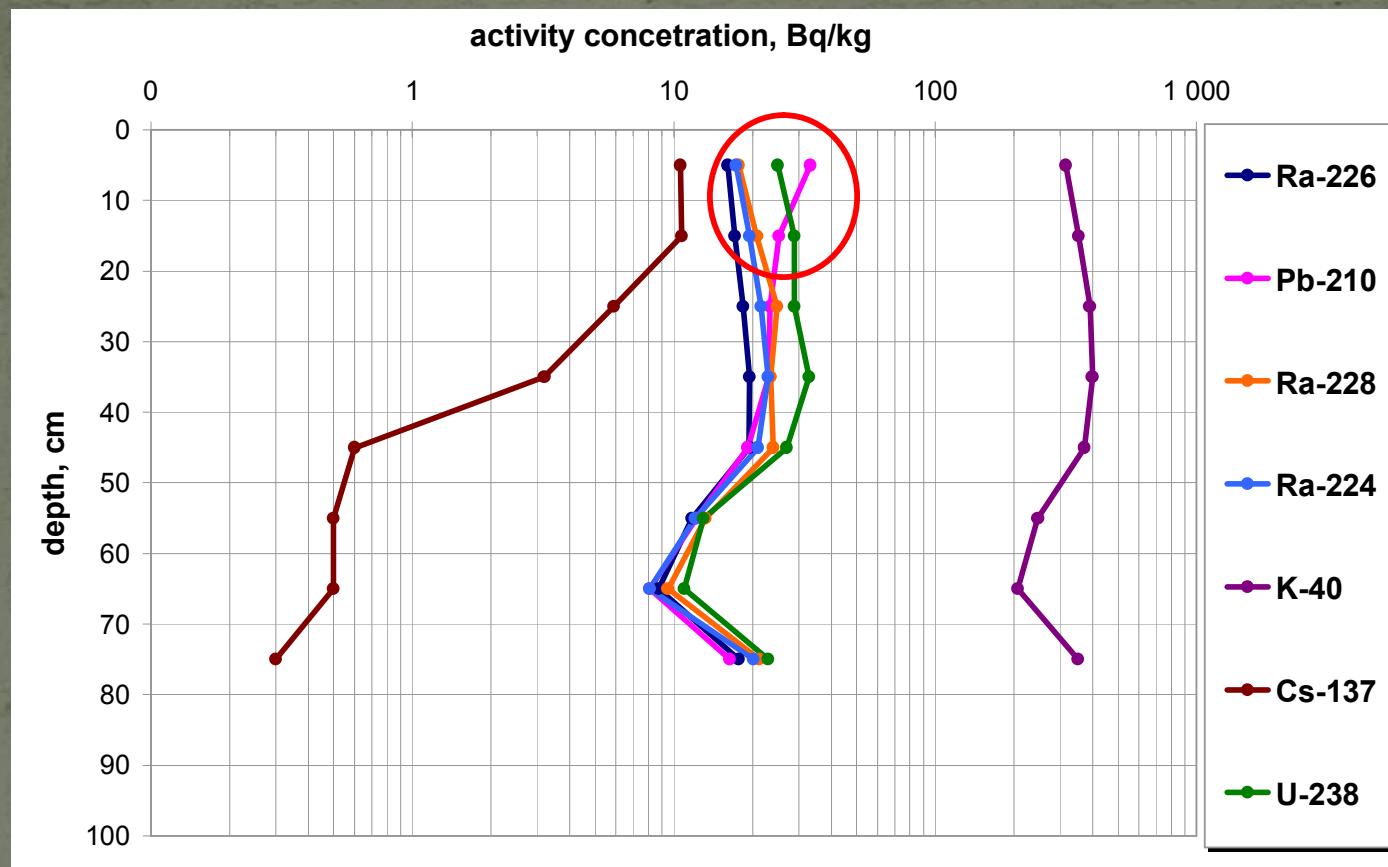
WIŚLINKA PHOSPHOGYPSUM STACK DISPOSAL



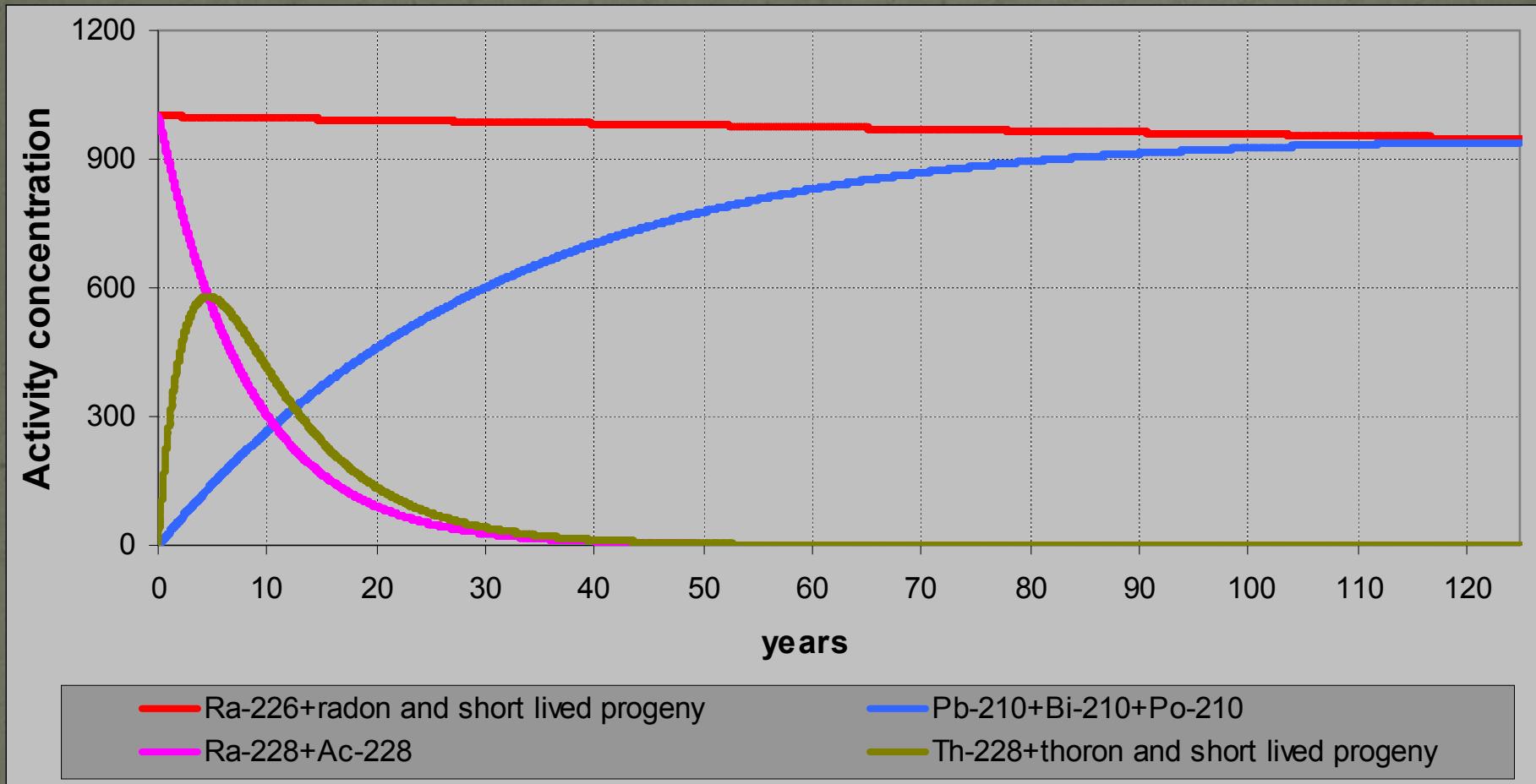
Hydrological protection zone around PFG heap (0-150 m)



Control area, 2 km from waste heap



Radium relationships in broken decay chains*

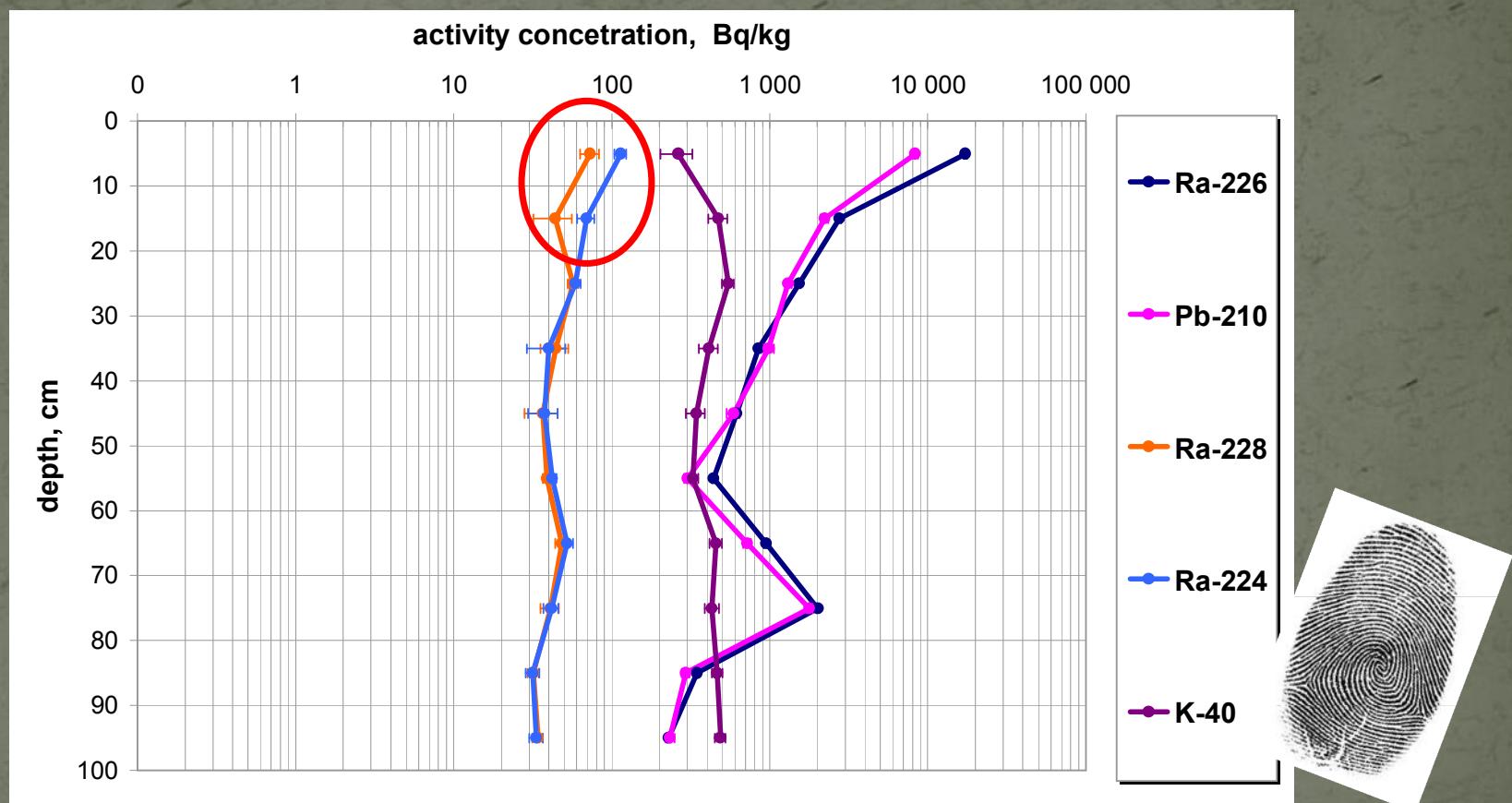


in $t=0$ $\text{Pb-210}=0$ and $\text{Th-228} = 0$

*B. Michalik, J. Brown, P. Krajewski. *The fate and behaviour of enhanced natural radioactivity with respect to environmental protection*. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review* 38 (2013) 163–171

A fingerprint of coal mining industry...

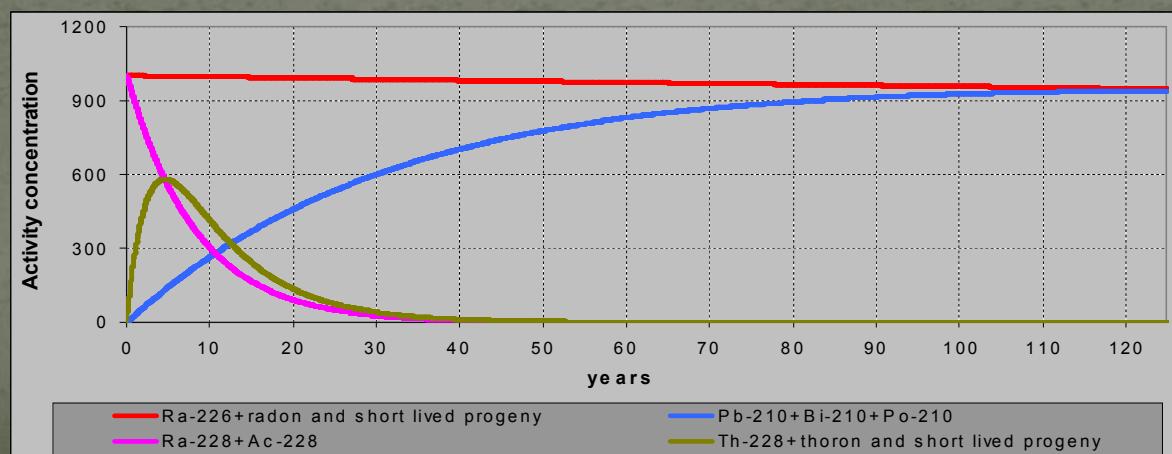
- Ra-224 < or > Ra-228 → Ra-228 fractionation
- Ra-226 >>> Pb-210 → Ra-226 fractionation
- Ra-226 >>> Ra-228 → both radium isotopes (Ra-228 and Ra-226) fractionation (in the past)



Radium precipitation from radium reach water - formation water common in petroleum and underground coal mining industry

Additional advantage: dating

Radionuclide	time range /years/
Ra-224/Ra-228	up to 10
Ra-228/Ra-226	up to 50
Pb-210/Ra-226	up to 120
Cs-137	before/after 1986



Dating discrepancy

Limitations !!!

- Continuous precipitation (short time dating)
- Radionuclides migration (fractionation) due to environmental processes (long time dating)

Example: Surface samples taken at site contaminated between 1970 and 80 due to discharge mine water

Sample No.	$^{228}\text{Ra}/^{226}\text{Ra}$	$^{228}\text{Ra}/^{228}\text{Th}$	$^{226}\text{Ra} / ^{210}\text{Pb}$
5628	36 ± 2	37 ± 2	22 ± 4
5630	30 ± 2	32 ± 2	23 ± 3
5436	34 ± 3	36 ± 3	11 ± 1
5437	36 ± 3	38 ± 3	14 ± 1
5438	38 ± 3	39 ± 3	8 ± 1
5439	38 ± 3	40 ± 3	7 ± 1

Summary

- When the source of contamination is identified the radionuclides ratio in a soil profile let one know the case history
- If not, all observed differences from the natural pattern of radionuclides distribution along a soil profile suggest a human alteration of the natural environment



Thank you for your attention!

Silesian Centre for Environmental Radioactivity

www.radiometria.gig.eu