

Radioactivity in Precipitation: Methods & Observations from Savannah River Site

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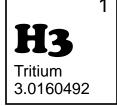
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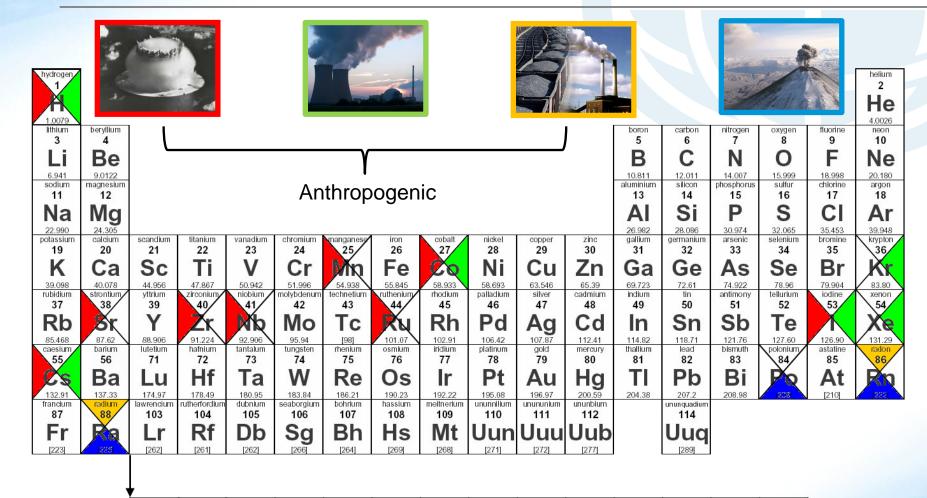




National Atmospheric Deposition Program

2011 Annual Meeting and Scientific Symposium Providence, Rhode Island October 24 - 28, 2011

Significant Sources of Radionuclides to Atmosphere:



*Lanthanide series

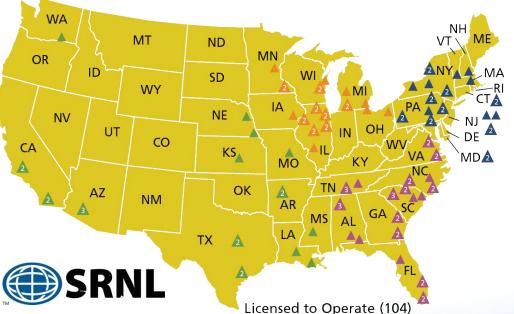
* * Actinide series

ſ	lanthanum		praseodymium	neodymium	promethium	samarium	europium	gadolinium	terbium	dysprosium	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbium
s	57	58/	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
3	La	C _e	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dv	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb
	138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	[145]	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04
ŀ	actinium	thorium	protactinium	uranium /	neptunium	plutonium/	americium/		berkelium	californium	einsteinium	fermium	mendelevium	nobelium
	89	90	91	92/	93	94/	95/	96/	97	98	99	100	101	102
	03	30	31	32/	33	34/				30	33	100	101	102
	Ac	Th	Pa		Nn	N I	Am		Rk	Cf	Fe	Fm	Md	No
	AC		I a		IAD				DK	CI	LS	1 111	INIC	140
Į	[227]	232.04	231.04	238.03	[237]	[244]	[243]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]



Major Atmospheric Sources in the United States:





Annual Reporting



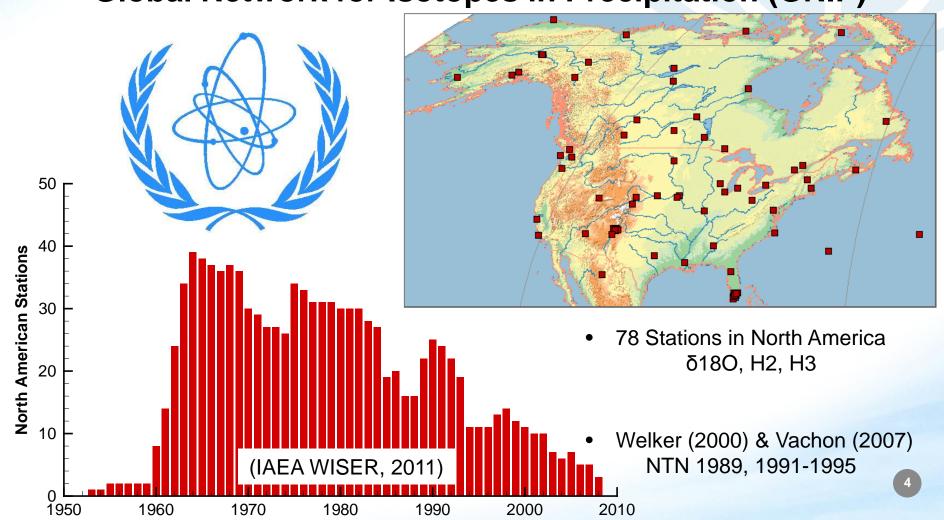
2007 Point Source Emissions:

- DOE: 39,542 Ci (25,088 Ci as H³)
- Nuclear: 10,746 Ci (6,419 Ci as H³)
- Fossil: 4,180 Ci (*Estimated*)

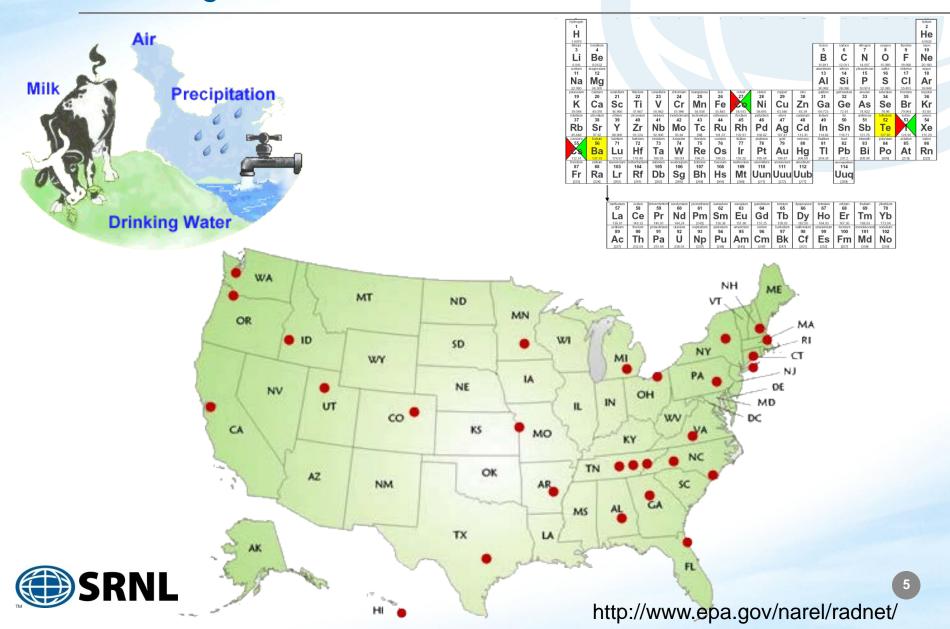
(Sources: Vazquez, 2009 & NRC, 2007)

Monitoring Radionuclides: IAEA-GNIP

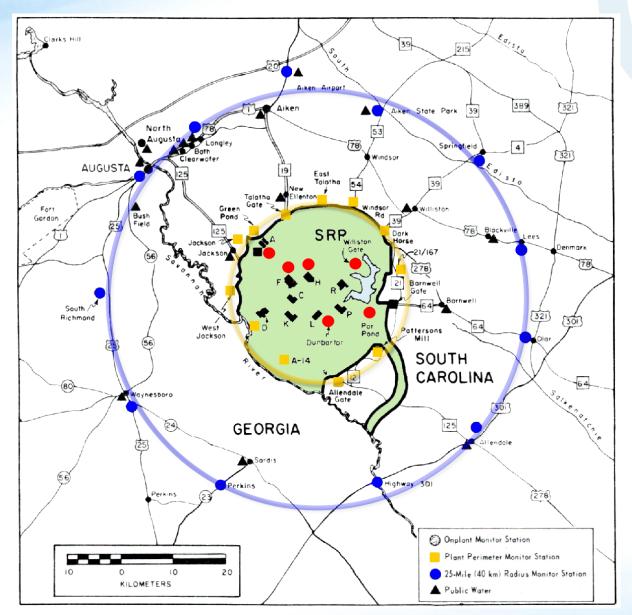
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Global Network for Isotopes in Precipitation (GNIP)



Monitoring Radionuclides: EPA RADNET



Savannah River Site Precipitation Monitoring Network:





Monitoring Sites

On-Site 1 - 6

10 Mile 5 - 12

25 Mile 5 - 12

100 Mile 1 - 4

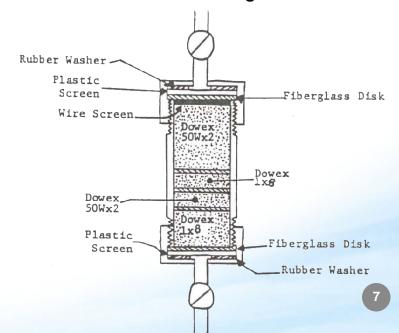
SRS Precipitation Sampling Equipment & Analysis:





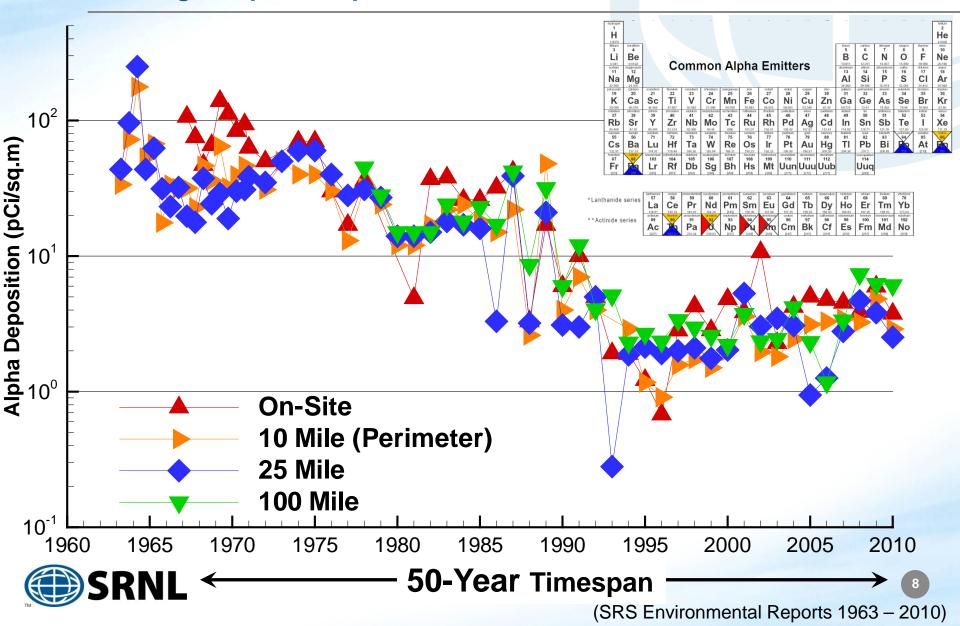


Detail of Ion Exchange Column

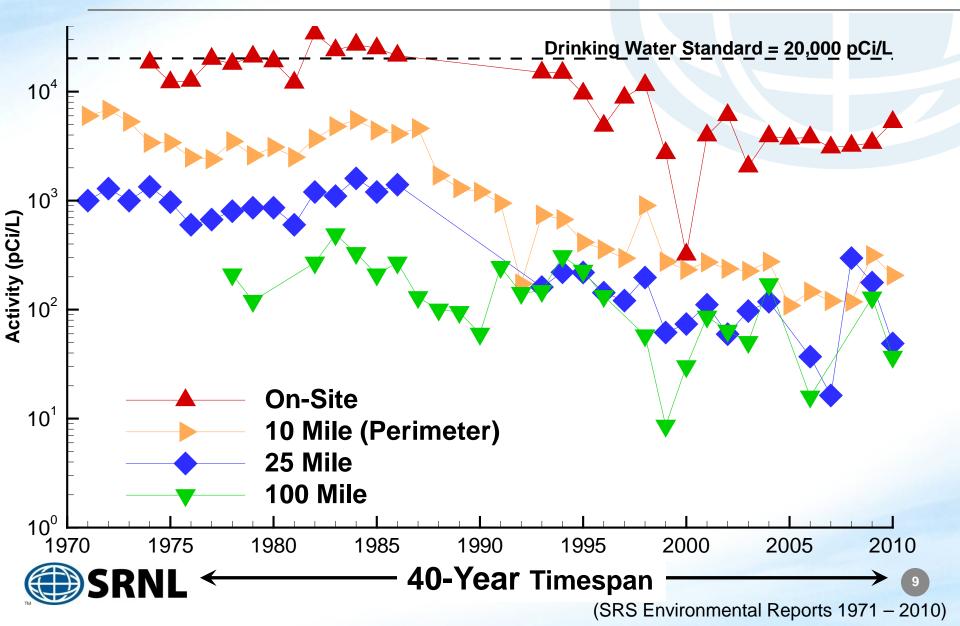




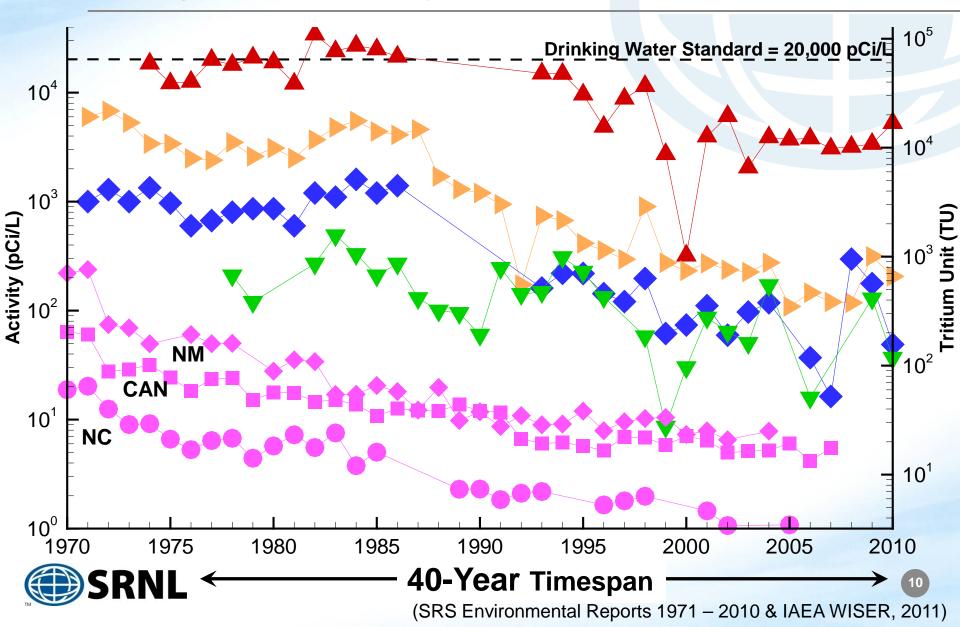
Average Alpha Deposition from Rainwater:



Average Tritium Activity in Rainwater - SRS



Average Tritium Activity in Rainwater – SRS & IAEA



Conclusions & Observations:

- Gross Alpha Deposition:
 - SRS Contributions Are Indistinguishable from Surroundings,
- Tritium Activity in Precipitation:
 - Activity Decreases as Distance from SRS Increases,
 - Observations in Vicinity of SRS are Greater Than IAEA Observations,
 - SRS & IAEA Indicate Overall Decrease in Tritium over 40 years.

- What are Contributions from Nuclear Power Facilities?
- A Basis for Larger, Independent Monitoring Network?



Additional Information & Resources:

SRS Environmental Reports:

http://www.srs.gov/general/pubs/ERsum/index.html

IAEA Water Isotope System for Data Analysis, Visualization, and Electronic Retrieval (WISER):

http://www-naweb.iaea.org/napc/ih/IHS_resources_isohis.html

US EPA RADMAP:

http://www.epa.gov/narel/radnet/

Nuclear Power Effluent and Environmental Reports:

http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/opsexperience/tritium/plant-info.html

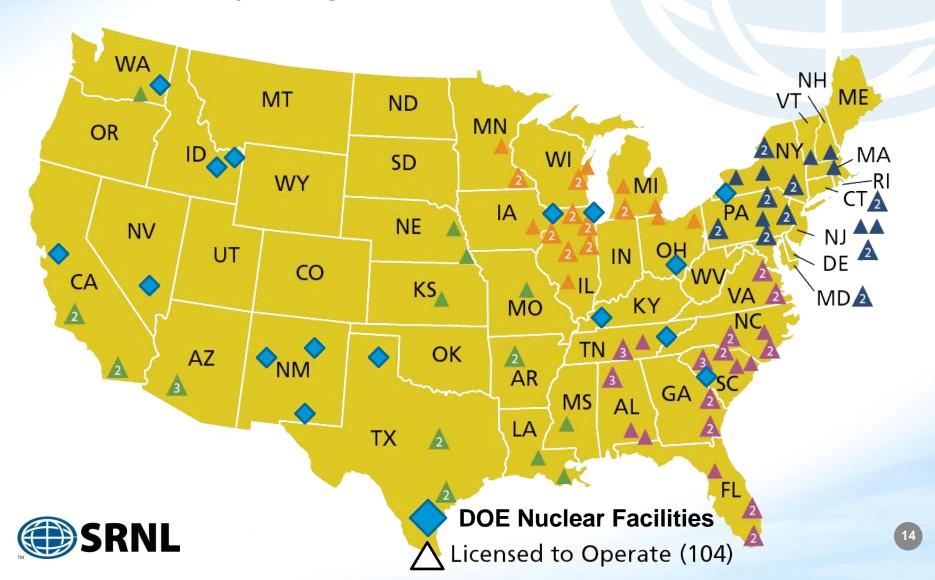




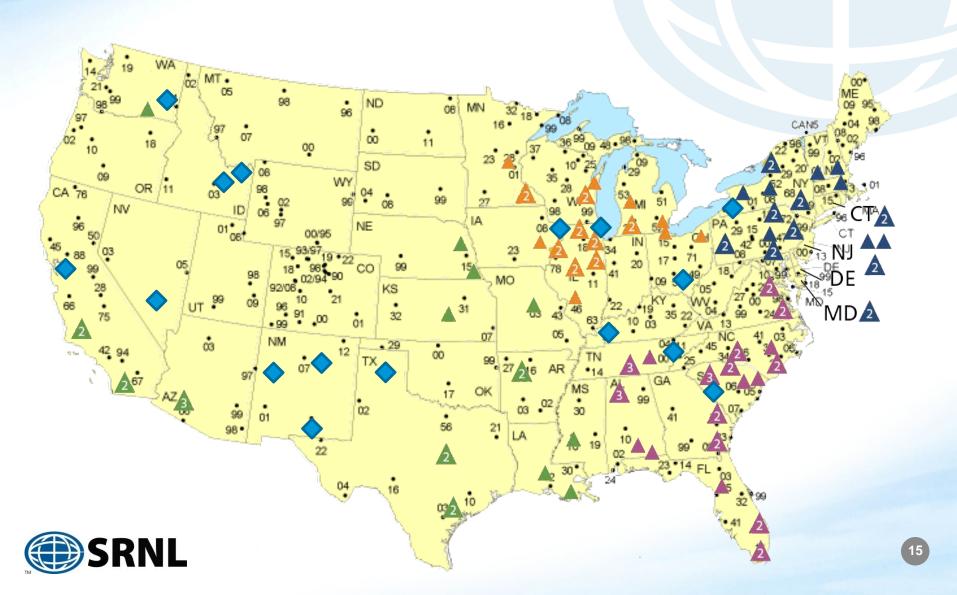


DOE Nuclear & NRC Licensed Reactors in United States:

U.S. Operating Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors



Would NTN be a Suitable Network for Tritium?



Potential Collaborators and/or Supporters:











