Radionuclide Deposition: The Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Facility Incident

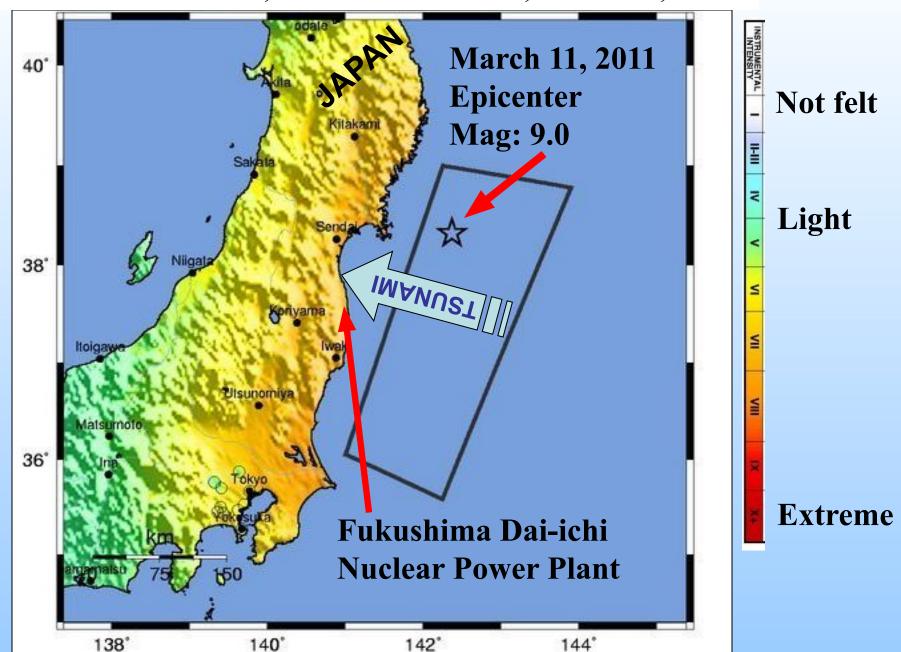
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USGS SHAKEMAP, E. COAST JAPAN, MAR. 11, 2011



Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, Near Sendai, Japan



Timeline

- March 12, 2011 Fukushima Dai-ichi Release(s)
- March 14, 2011 NADP and USGS begin preparation of Sampling and Analysis Plans.
 - NADP begins saving filters and water samples (3/8 3/15).
- March 15, 2011 NADP/USGS contacted US EPA to offer samples for analysis.

 Sent 5 samples on March 28.
- March 16, 2011 NADP/USGS contacted DHS to offer samples for analysis.

 No samples sent.

Timeline

March 25, 2011 - USGS Reactor Facility Group (RFG) started analysis of filters.

April 15, 2011 - USGS completes filter analyses

April 18, 2011 - USGS begins water analyses

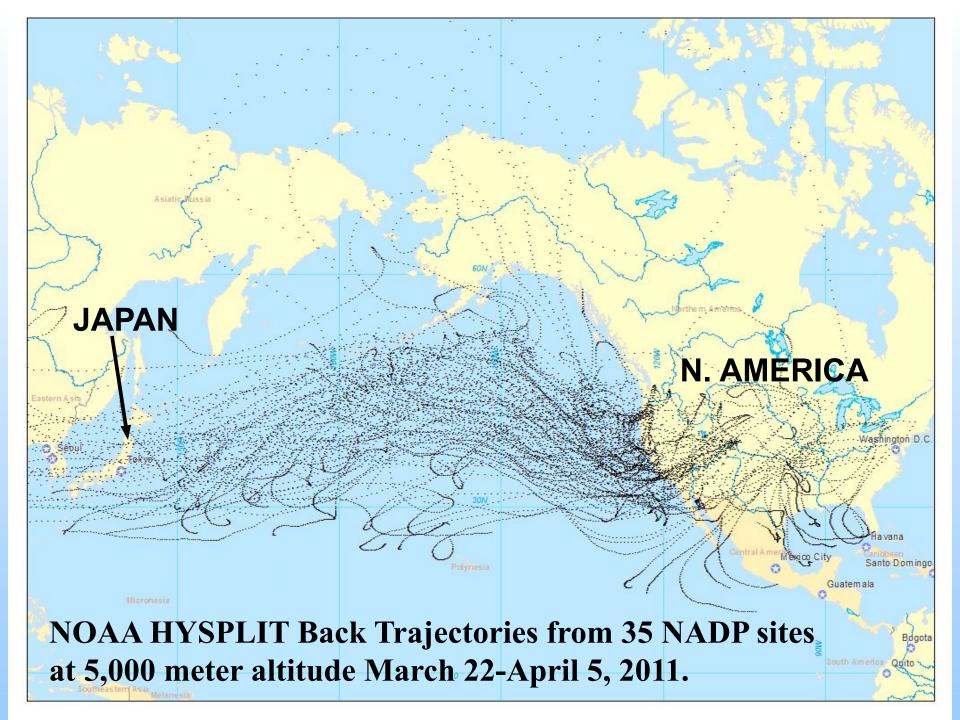
July 8, 2011 - USGS completes water analyses

August 26, 2011 - Initiated ES&T article and Open-File Report (OFR)

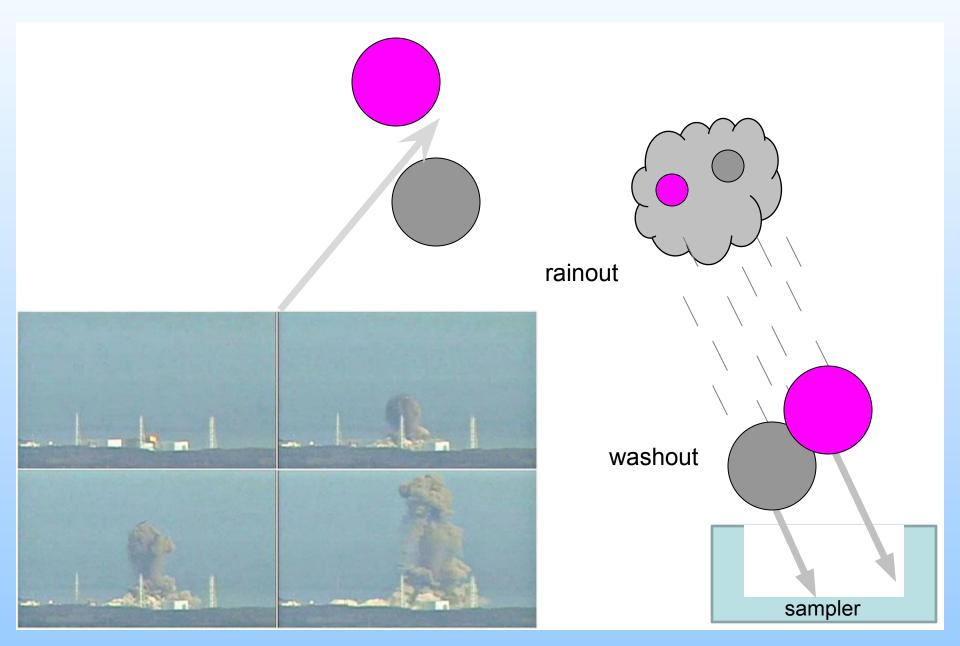
February 2012 - ES&T article and OFR Published

Objectives

- 1. Evaluate NADP capabilities for monitoring radionuclide activities in precipitation.
- 2. Evaluate NADP/USGS capabilities to monitor unexpected atmospheric events.
- 3. Offer NADP support to agencies responsible for monitoring radioactive fallout US EPA, DOE, DHS, Environment Canada.



Basic Wet Deposition Sampling



What is the NADP?



- A Cooperative Research Program (Un. Of Illinois)
 - Measure wet deposition and atmospheric concentrations of pollutants
 - monitor the rate of pollution movement into ecosystems
 - North America
 - Taiwan, Mexico, South America
 - Owned and operated by our members
 - started in 1978
 - "acid rain network"
 - Over 400,000 precipitation samples





AIRMoN PA15 Penn State Univ., PA

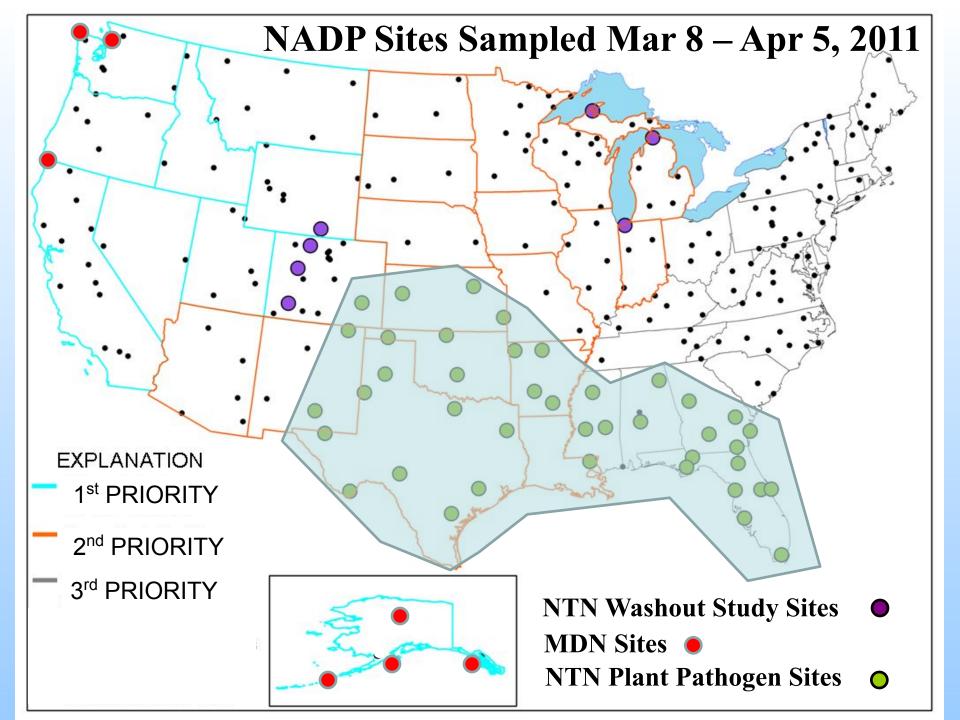


MDN FL11 Everglades N.P., FL









Sample Processing & Filtration





- **■**Polyethylene buckets and bottles
- **■**Polyethersulfone filters

Filters Sorted by Priority Regions

MARCH 22, 2011 MARCH 29, 2011

JAPAN FILTERS

PRIORITY 2

DATES OFF: MARCH 22, 2011

MARCH 29, 2011

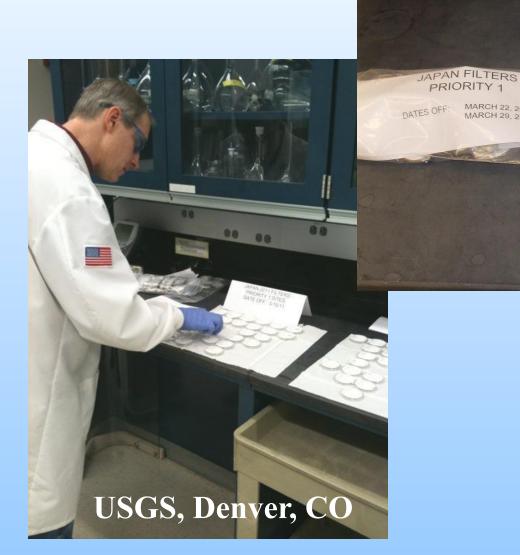
JAPAN FICTERS

JAPAN FILTERS

PRIORITY 3

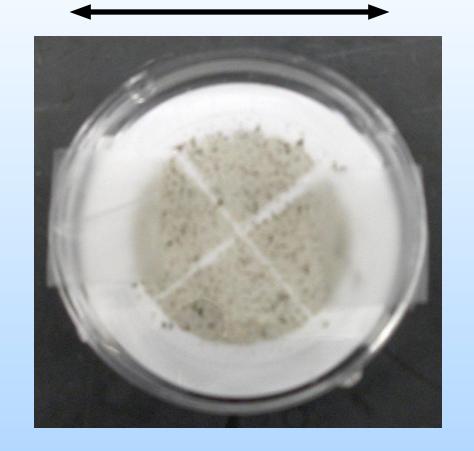
DATES OFF: MARCH 22, 2011

MARCH 29, 2011



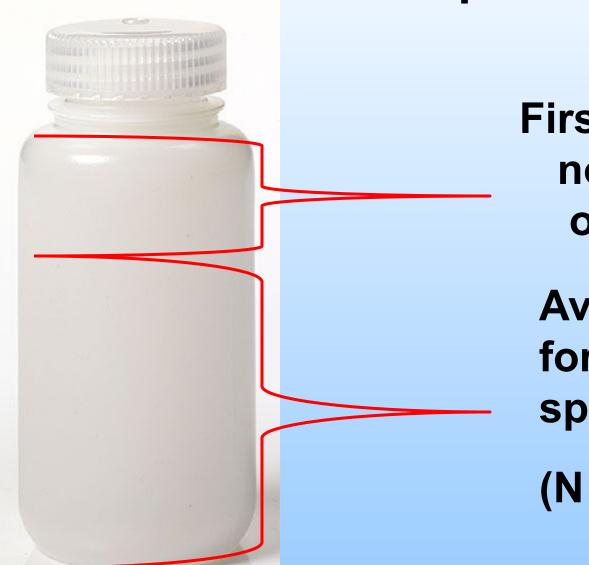
Phase 1: 47 mm Diameter Filters

Example of NTN Filter Sample



RESULTS: No Fission Products Detected on 280 Filters

Phase 2: Whole-water precipitation samples



First 250 ml, for normal NTN operations

Available for gamma spectrometry

(N = 160 sites)



Sampling and Analysis

- 1. Analyzed 280 NTN filters.
- 2. Weighed, acidified, composited and analyzed 176 precipitation samples.
- 3. QA/QC 8 Blanks and 4 replicates.
- 4. Gamma Spectrometry by USGS National Reactor Facility, Denver, CO

Quality Assurance

1. 4 Blank Filters

No fission products

- 4 Blank Water Samples
 No fission products
- 3. Prior-Incident Samples (Mar 8-15, analyzed for ¹³⁷Cs)
 No fission products
- 4. Replicate Samples

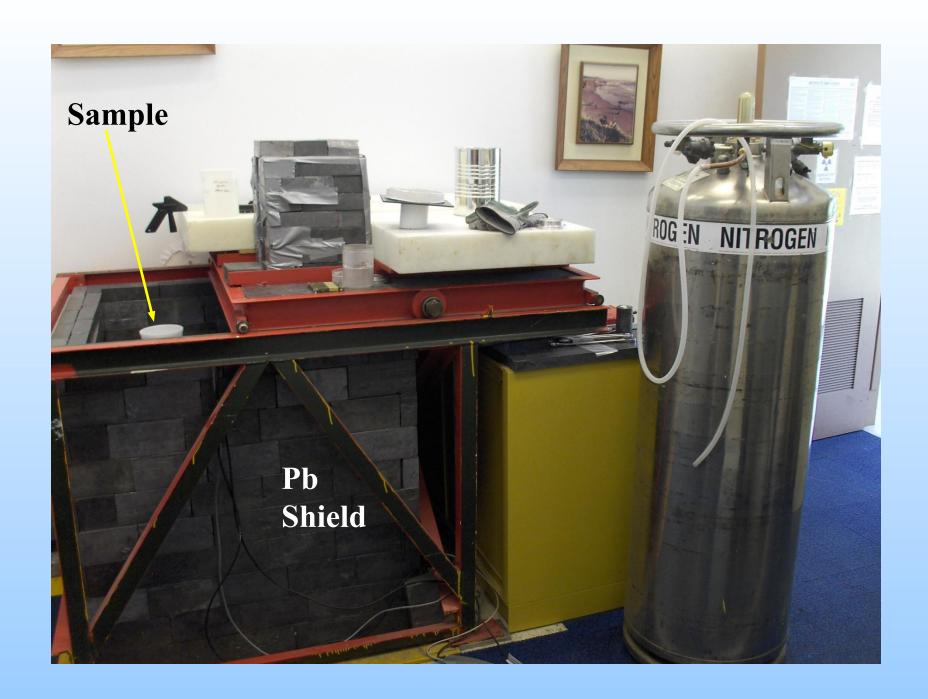
MA01 / 01MA @ Cape Cod NSS – both No fission products
CA50 / 50CA @ Sage Hen Cr. FS – both No fission products
CO98 / CO89 @ Rocky Mt. NP – both WITH fission products!

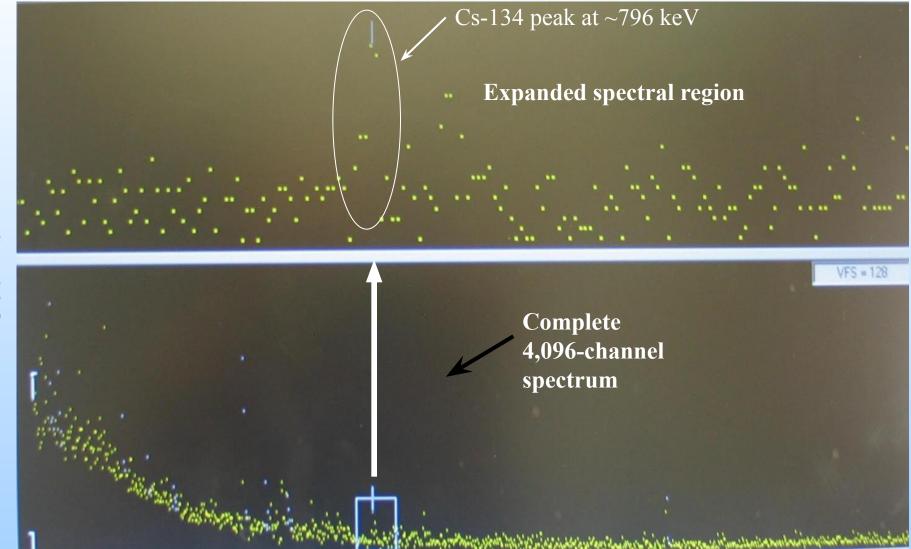
Gamma Spectroscopy

- 1. 2 Detectors 16% & 40% efficient
- 2. Det. Efficiency Check w/¹⁵²Eu source
- 3. Range: 122 keV 1.528 MeV
- 4. Calibration: +/- 1 keV
- 5. Filter Calibration: 0.5 µC ⁶⁰Co, 0.055 µC ¹³⁷Cs
- 6. Water Calibration: 1 µC ¹⁵²Eu in 500 mL & 1,000 mL Merinelli Beaker Geometry
- 7. Count Times: 6 hr standard, up to 24 hours (reruns)
- 8. ¹³¹I Activates, adjusted back to final precipitation during week
- 9. ¹³⁴Cs Activates manually estimated.









Gamma Ray Emission Energy (keV)

Activities vs. Deposition (Flux)

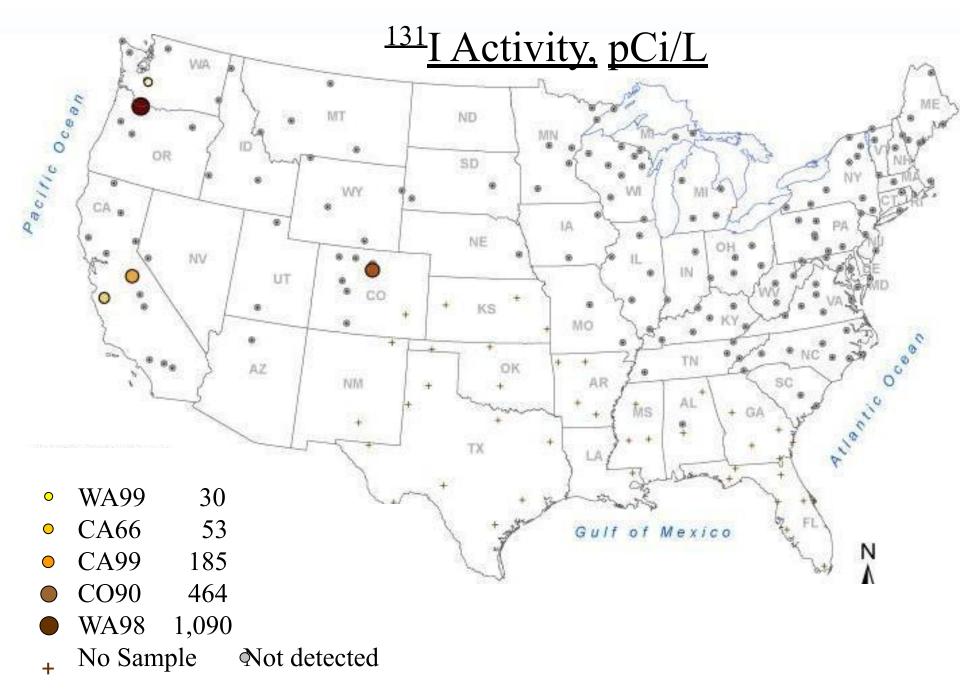
Gamma Spectrometry values in activity units = picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

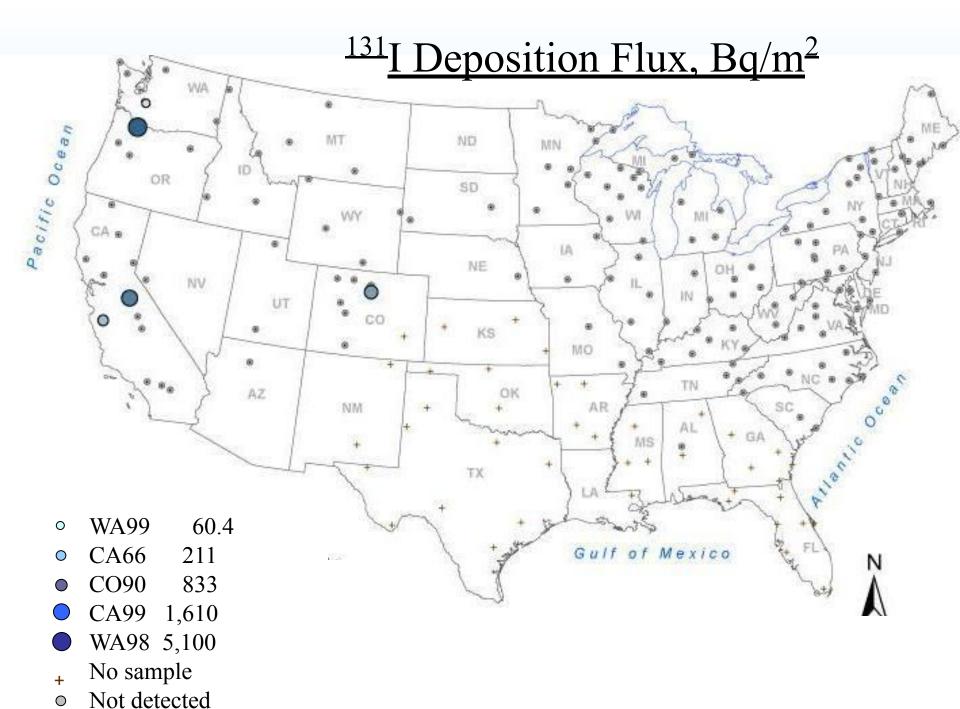
Deposition calculated using raingage depths in = Becquerels per square meter (Bq/m²)

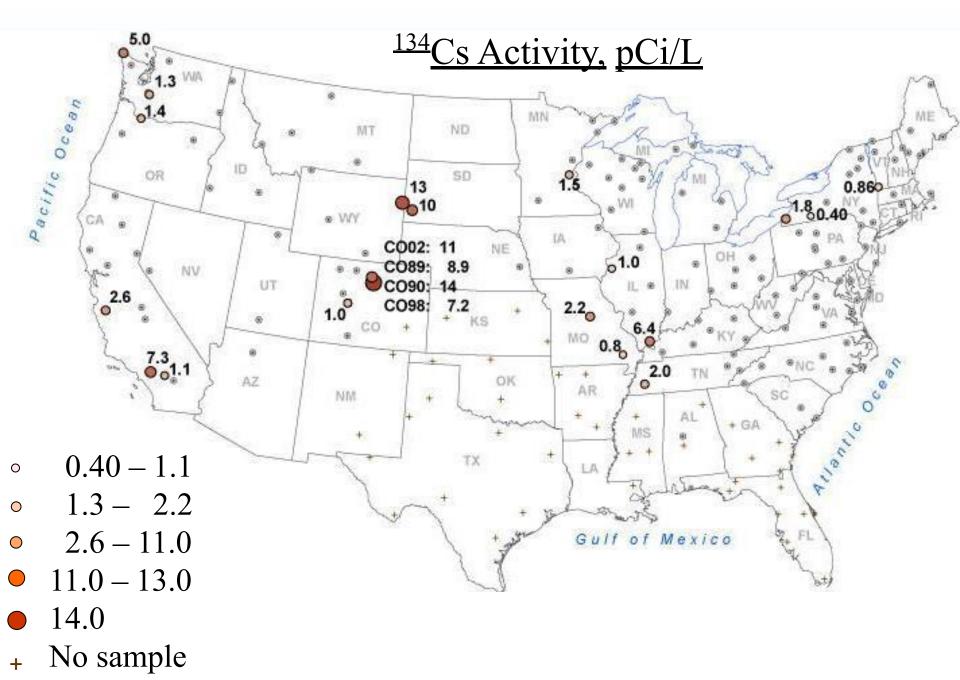
Conversion Factors: 0.037 Bq / pCi 1 Liter = 1 mm depth / m²

Deposition, (Bq/m²) = Activity (pCi/L) x Precip Depth (mm) x 0.037

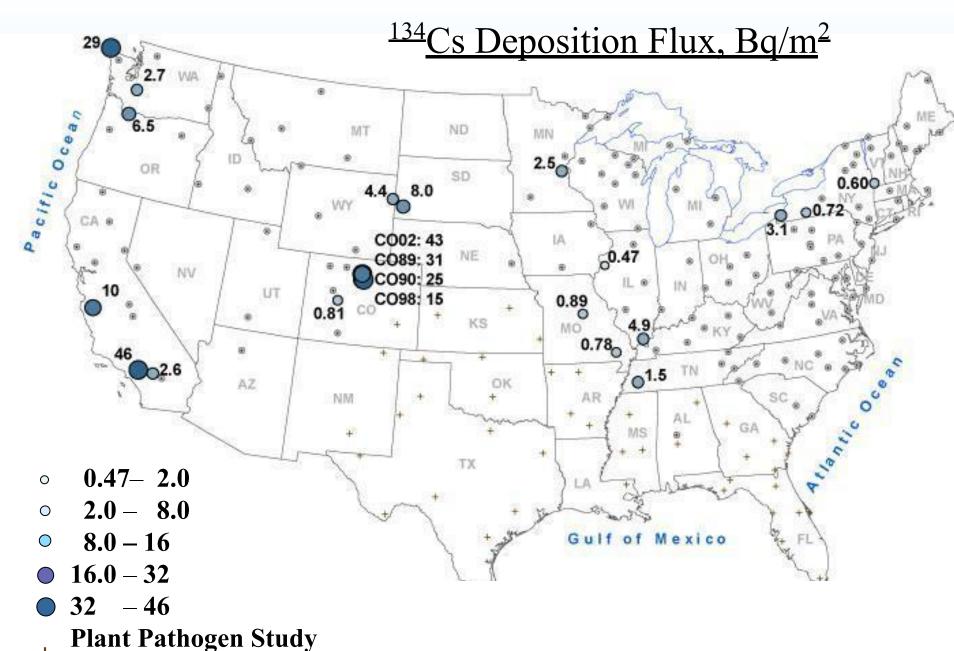
Results



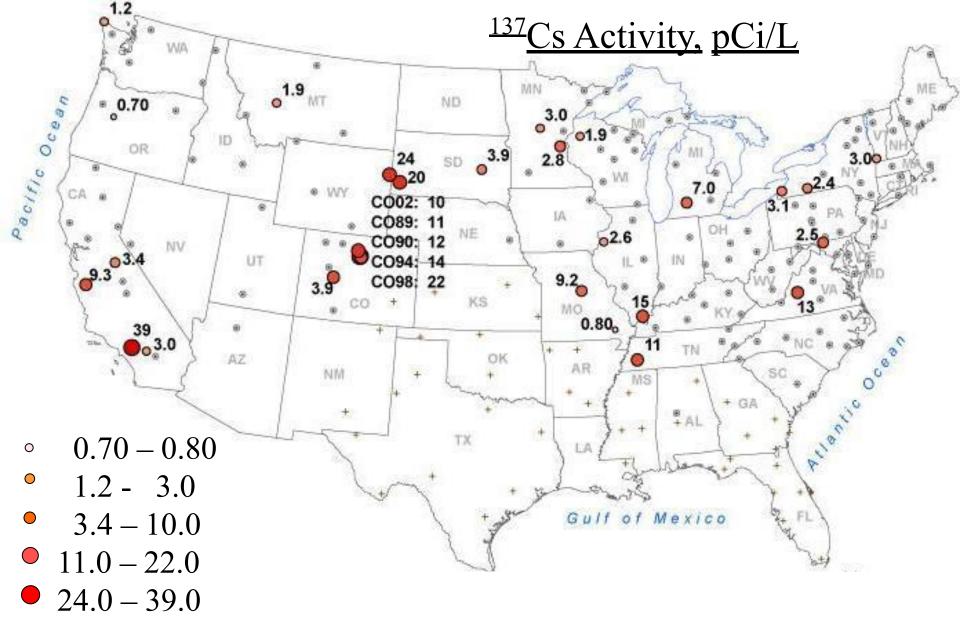




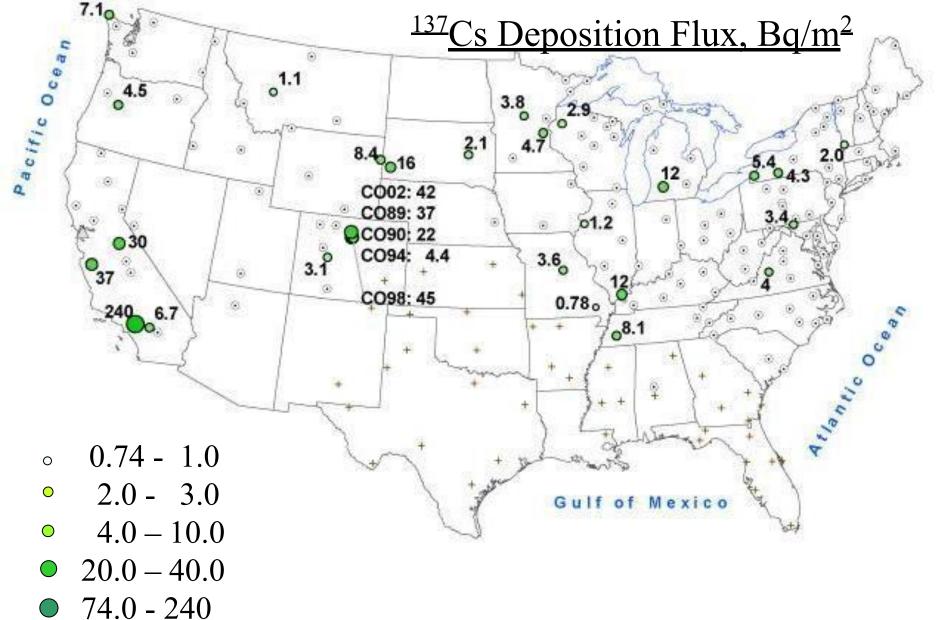
Not detected



Not detected



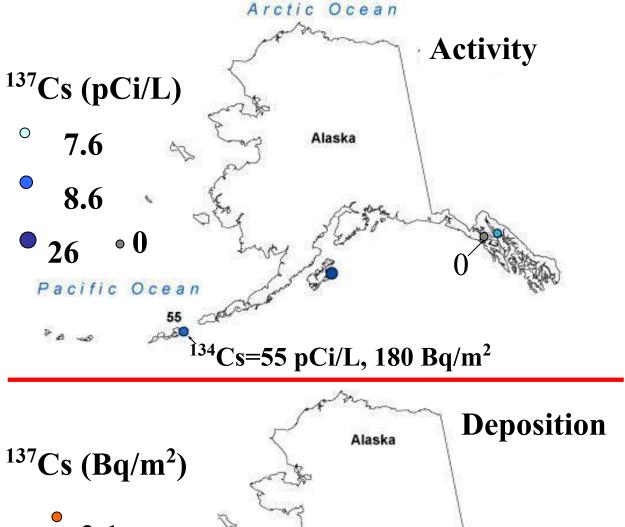
- + No Sample
- Not detected

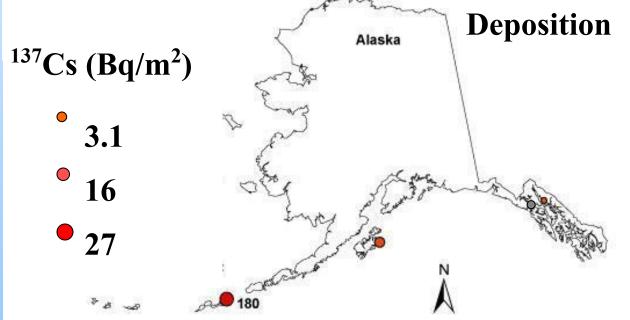


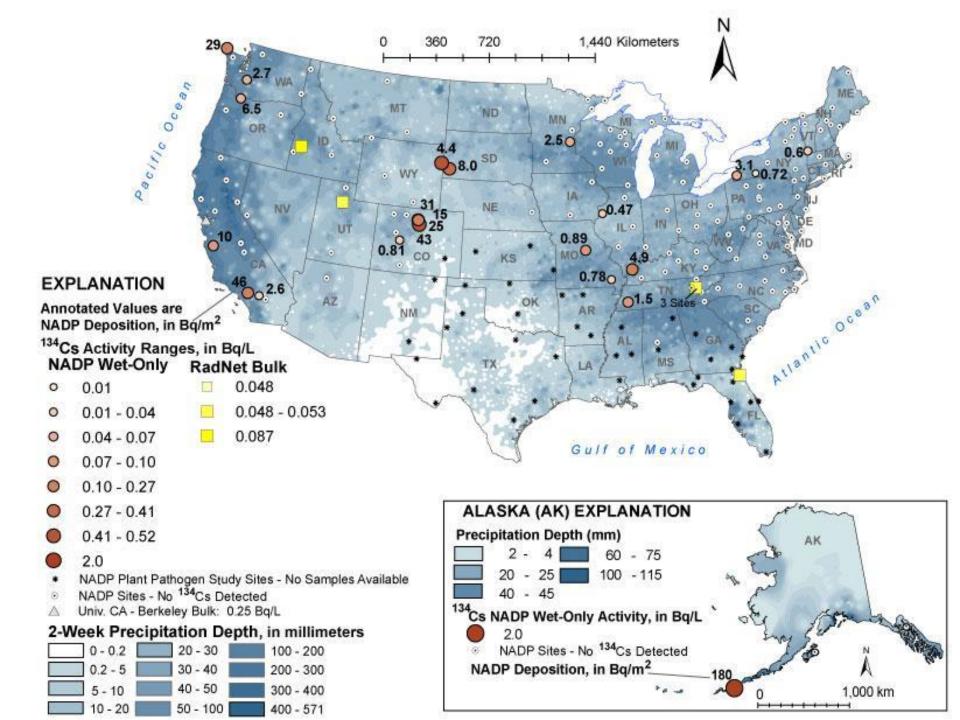
- + Plant Pathogen Study
- Not detected

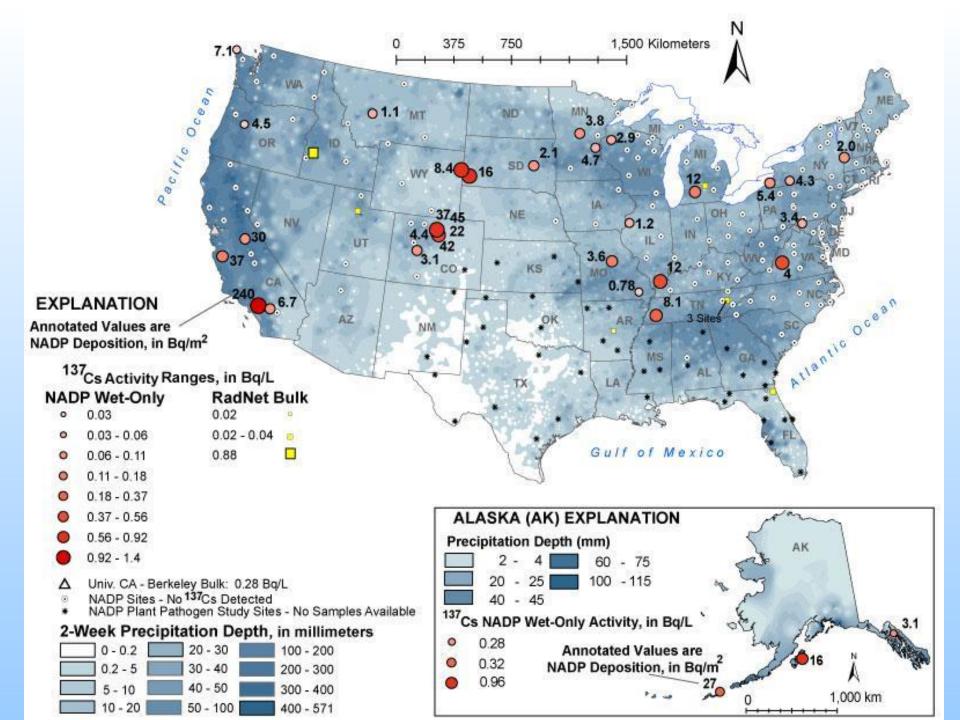
NADP IN ALASKA

¹³⁴Cs and ¹³⁷Cs

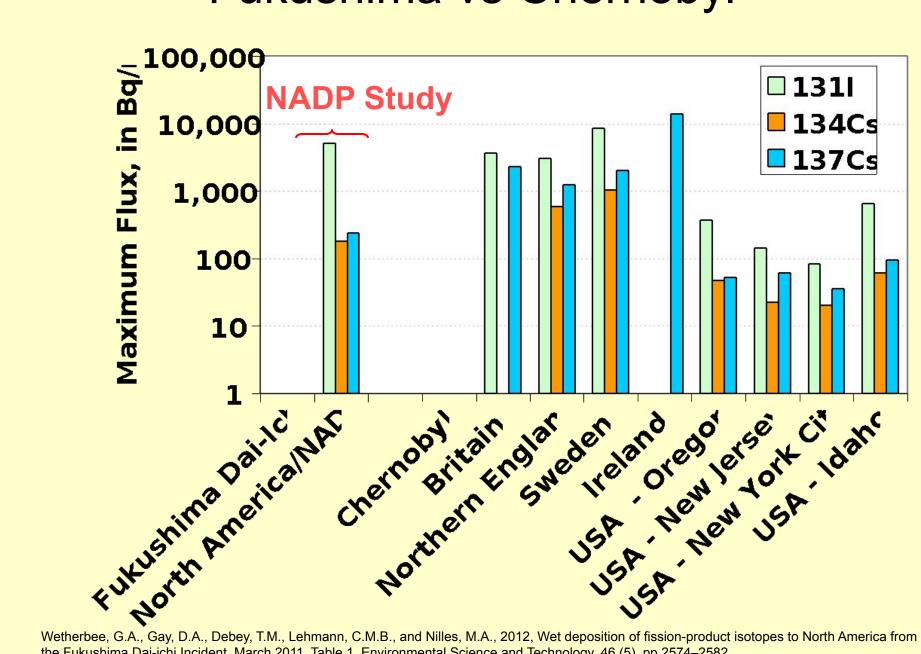








Fukushima vs Chernobyl



Wetherbee, G.A., Gay, D.A., Debey, T.M., Lehmann, C.M.B., and Nilles, M.A., 2012, Wet deposition of fission-product isotopes to North America from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Incident, March 2011, Table 1, Environmental Science and Technology, 46 (5), pp 2574–2582.

Results in Context

• Maximum ¹³⁷Cs deposition:

 $\sim 3\%$ -10% additional radioactivity to that present in a common m² of soil (5 cm deep).

Maximum NADP-measured 137Cs (240 Bq/m²)

~ 17% of the NYC and Birmingham deposition (1,400 Bq/m2) during atmospheric nuclear testing in 1963.

Summary & Conclusions

- 1. Detectable ¹³¹I, ¹³⁴Cs, & ¹³⁷Cs 20% of sampled locations.
- 2. Estimated Deposition (FLUX) Ranges:
 - ¹³¹I: 60. $-5{,}100 \text{ Bq/m}^2$ @ 5 sites
 - 134 Cs: $0.47 46 \text{ Bq/m}^2$ @ 25 site
 - 137 Cs: $0.74 240 \text{ Bq/m}^2$ @ 33 sites
- 3. Spatial distribution of deposition and source region consistent with back trajectory analysis.

Summary & Conclusions

- 4. Fission products associated with particles < 0.45 mm, <u>OR</u> dissolved species.
 - 5. NADP demonstrated a national capability to monitor unexpected releases of radionuclides to the environment.

Lessons Learned

- 1. Run precipitation samples first
 - archive filters for possible later analysis.
- 2. If we did this routinely, we would:
 - faster sampling to capture short-lived isotopes (¹³¹I)
 - Need a dedicated collector
 - Some acidification/mixing changes

Future Work

1. Reanalysis of samples for ⁹⁰Sr.

We need a lab to do radiochemistry!

2. Proposed ³H network for southeastern USA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

