

PRNC003

PRNC-3

Health Physics

ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

PROCEDURES MANUAL

By J. A.Ferrer Monge

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center

Operated By

University of Puerto Rico

For

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

Mayaguez, P.R.

? JULY 1,1960.

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(HEALTH PHYSICS)

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ACK#OusEDGEEnEH?

The writer expresses his appreciation to Hire Pedro

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of the Health Physics Section for their help in the

preparation of the annual.

It is a pleasure to respectfully acknowledge the
assistance of Dr. John J. Garley and his staff at

the New York Health and Safety Laboratory who read the
manuscript, commented and made valuable suggestions.

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INTRODUCTION

This manual has been prepared for the purpose of establishing standard procedures to be followed, by the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center Health Physics Section, for use in training personnel and trainees in the Health Physics programs and to supply technical information to all persons interested in the field of environmental surveillance.

AREA OF STUDY

The area to be surveyed is located between latitude

100 to, 18°25" (North) and longitude 66°57'30" to 67°27'30" (West) with an area of approximately 352 square miles. This is mostly mountainous region being an extension of the Cordillera Central and includes several

water sheds, the main ones being the Culebrinas, Grande de Afiaco, Yague, Ro Cafins, Gunnajibo and Rosario Rivers. The lowlands are located in Cabo Rojo, Lajas, Mayaguez, Mingco and Aguadilla.

Figure 1 presents a map of the island of Puerto Rico indicating the area of study, the cities and towns within that area as well as other large towns (15,000 or more inhabitants) outside the area.

Figure 2 presents a map of the area of study and is based on the U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps and includes a plan of the city of Mayaguez indicating the site of the PRNC and permanent stations where special samples will be collected.

To facilitate the identification of the samples the whole area has been divided into 3. Each one represents 6.1 square miles (2.45 x 2.45).

With PRNC ns center, a number of circles with radii
of 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0 and 12.5 miles respectively
des been drown to relate activity measured to distance
if this vere necessary.

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ACTIVITY TO BE MEASURED

The radiological survey involves the measurements of gross alpha and beta-gamma activity.

IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLES

Table 1 presents the code to be used in the identification of samples.

Samples will have an identification number as follows: RS-1-A-39(EL)W or RS-I-J-354 where:

RS - Radiological Survey Program

1 - First Radiological Survey to be carried out

A = area in the map where the sample was collected

35 - sample number independently of the area where it was collected

(21) = indicates that the sample was collected in a permanent station

W = indicates water sample. (A - air, S - sediment, M - milk,

8 = soil, V - vegetation, W - water)

RESIDUE

1 - Collection and Identification of samples

A ott

Four soil samples (from stations W1, 55, B1 and 86) will
be collected per month. Additional on

E

g

6-inch hand auger. The sample will be divided into 2 portions.

The 2" top soil will be placed in a polyethylene plastic bag

including a tag with the following information:

1. Radiological survey
2. Sample no.
3. Date

This number shall correspond with that in Form 631. The

remaining 4" of soil will be placed in another bag including

BL. Next, Form 651a Field Data sheet, shall be completed.

?the laboratory the: ~::~"; bags will 3s scaled enclosing the

?one within the inrger. The sample ie now ready for

aH

i

2

---Page Break---

Water

Drinking Water

?One sample will be collected every two weeks from station (1) at the mouth of the Yaguez River and one per month at station (E2), five miles up stream of the Yaguer River. One sample will be collected weekly at station (E5), Quebrada de Gro, and one per month at station (EM), a dan and (BS), an artesian well. A weekly sample will be collected from station (35), at PRC.

?Additional samples will be collected whenever necessary

?from permanent stations or elsewhere.

?ALL water samples shall be collected in duplicate using polyethylene one liter bottles properly identified (Form FO-331). Complete Form 6518.

(a) surface water

Bottles will be filled either by immersion in water

or using another container to transfer the liquid to the

bottles.

(>) Underground Water

Same as 1(a)

?Rain Water

one sample will be collected each week from the pluviometer installed in the vicinity of PRIC, station (BT) and one per month from the one at the city airport, station (BS). All the water accumulated in the pluviometers during the week will be collected.

?The bottles will be sealed, the samples identified and forms 651 and 651a completed.

Ate

Each week one air sample will be taken from 2 stations (3) and (85) and one sample four times per year from three other stations. Samples are to be collected in Whatman filter paper No. 1, approximately 4" in diameter using a High-Volume air sampler during 24 hours

After removing the filter paper from the sampler it shall

?be enclosed in an envelope with the following information:

---Page Break---

rR

Location : area or station where the sample was

collected

Date + indicate the time at which collection started and the time at which sampling was finished.

Flow + indicate the ft/min, at the beginning and

end of sampling as indicated by the instrument. (See Manual of Instrument Used in = Portable Air Sampler)

Signature : signature of the person who took the sample.

mak

Mo one iter samples will be collected per semester.

Samples shall be collected in polyethelens bottles sealed end identified.

Forn 651 and 61a shall be completed.

Vegetation

One sample per quarter will be collected from ϕ stations (1), (#5) and (86). Each sample shall consist of approximately 500 grams and it will be encloted ine cardboard box or plastic ?bag Properly identified.

FA11 Forns 651 and 631a.

Seditent

Que sample shall be collected per senester from three stations (Ei), (83) and (B4). The vet voisht of each sample shall be no less than 20 granc. Sample will be collected in polyethelene bottles from the middle of the stream or at a point 4 to 6 feet from the chore. The bottles will be ?sealed and properly identiriea.

Complete Forms 652 and 6518.

SAMPLE COLLECTION PEROT

Whenever samples are to be collected in private property, the

collector shall fill Form 631b.

---Page Break---

x certify

that the following Listed samples are in storage,

have been physically inspected, sealed and in good

conditions on this day of 9

Taian of storciecper

?Tiatate fitness

SAMPLE PREPARATION

2. Samples low in O.M. content are dried in an oven at 103°C.
2. Sample is pulverized and sieved in a No. 60 sieve (250 microns).
3. Approximately 200 ng. of the sample are spread uniformly in a 2 diameter, 1/8" deep, weighed stainless steel planchet. If necessary water may be added to form a thin paste, then dried under an infrared lamp.
4. Determine sample weight.

Samples high in O.H. content are dried at 105°C and then aated at

From here on follow the same procedure outlined above.

Water

Insoluble Solids*

2. Filter 1 Liter of water using Whatman filter paper No. 42

(ashless) approximately 5.5 cm in diameter, previously

weighed, in a 1500 ml beaker.

2 Dry the filter paper containing the insoluble solids in an

oven at 105°C. and weigh it.

Transfer to a planchet (some type as used for soil samples).

Saturate paper with ethyl alcohol and burn using a Meeker

burner.

Ten to twenty seconds is usually enough.

ry

wi

*# In case of rain water this may be less than 1 liter.

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o

Soluble Solids

1. Evaporate the filtrate in the beaker to a volume of about 10 ml. and transfer quantitatively to a previously weighed Planchet containing several Drops of 2 nitric acid. Wash desker with @H nitric and transfer to planchet.

2 Dry in an oven at 103°C or under an infrared lamp.

3. Determine weight of soluble solids.

air

Air samples do not require any preparation. The filter paper is removed from the air sampler and counted directly (See /ir~ Counting & Accuracy).

Sediment,

1. Decant and remove excess water.

2. Transfer to a weighed plancaet an amount of sediment such that when dry it is approximately 200 ng.

3+ Evaporate to dryness:

A. Determine weight of sediment.

mae

2. Shake sample well. Pour 20 cc in a 100 ml beaker.

2 Add approximately 5 ml. of concentrated MO; (e.g. 1-42).

Wait 1 hour or longer until solids separate completely

from the solvent portion.

3. Carefully place the beaker in a hot plate and evaporate slowly almost to dryness (80°- 95°C).

4. Remove beaker from the hot plate and add 10 ml. concentrated

> last until the solids are dissolved.

3: Evaporate to dryness. Cool for 5 minutes

6 Repeat a second and third digestion adding each time 5 ml of HNO₃; and evaporating to dryness.

7. Add 2 ml. concentrated H₂O, and 2 to 3 drops of a 30% solution of H₂O₂.

8. Remove turbidity by adding carefully distilled water down the sides of the beaker and evaporating to dryness. Repeat this step twice.

9 Add about 10 ul. of distilled water and transfer carefully to @ previously weighed planchet.

30, Evaporate to dryness and count.

---Page Break---

activity of a sample by direct counting unless the emitter is known,

Reference standards are used to counteract this difficulty.

AL Alpha Standards

2. Soil and Sediment

Regrind a quantity of quartz and pass through @

0.60 sieve.

D. Add to a known weight of quartz a known amount of uranyl nitrate in solution.

Mix thoroughly and evaporate to dryness.

@. Transfer 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 750, 1000 mgs.

of the mixture of quartz and uranyl

nitrate to previously weighed planchette and count.

Find the efficiency of the instrument by dividing

the counting rate of the sample by the disintegration rate obtained by the amount of uranyl nitrate present.

f, Plot @ curve of per cent efficiency versus weight of sample. (Graph 1).

Water

8. Evaporate enough water to obtain weights of 25, 50, 75, 100 ngs. of soluble solids.

* b. Transfer these solids to previously weighed planchets.

c. Add a known volume of uranyl nitrate solution having an activity of approximately 1000 disintegrations per minute to each sample.

4. Dry under an infrared lamp and weigh the planchet to find the weight of the samples.

e. Count the sample and find the efficiency of the instrument in each case by dividing the counting rate obtained by the disintegration rate of the sample.

f. Plot a graph of percent efficiency of the instrument versus weight of sample (Graph 2):

B. Beta Standards

1. so it

a. Pulverize the HEL in mortar and pass it through a No. 60 sieve.

b. Transfer 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 750 mg

2000 mgs. of ^{137}Cs to previously weighed planchets

c+ Find the counting rate for each sample.

4 Determine the efficiency of the instrument by dividing

the counting rate by the disintegration rate of the

^{137}Cs isotope present in each sample. of KCl.

e Plot a graph of percent efficiency versus weight of

sample (Graph 5).

Water

f+ Prepare a saturated solution of KCl.

9

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a

fe: Plot @ curve of percent efficiency of the instrument,
versus weight of sample (Graph 4).

For air samples the portable air sampler is assumed to have a
collecting efficiency of 1 (100%) and the filter paper an absorption
efficiency of .7 for alphas (.3 or 30% lost) and 1.0 for betas (no loss).

COMMING AD TITERPRETATION

I. Soil, Vegetation, Milk, Sediment and Water

A Accuracy

Samples shall be counted for a period of time not less than
55 minutes

?Thirty minutes counts for background shall be taken at least
? twice a day.

The counting rate of samples will be reported with a 0.9 statistical error. This error (E) is calculated from:

$$E = \sqrt{N_s + N_b}$$

1.65

counting rate of sample (background included)

counting rate of background

time in minutes the sample was counted

time in minutes the background was counted

counting rate, M, will be given as

$$(N_s - M_y) \pm E$$

A soil sample is counted for 55 minutes and the total count obtained was 6916. The background obtained for

30 minutes was 2550 counts. What is the net counting

rate of the sample?

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Mes Qe 25 of

aed = 85 cfm

ty = 95 min.

F

t= nin,

Te 0.9 statistical error is

zg

x (?h? + bv?

$$26 \text{ (igs } E_e = 1.65 (2.29 + 2.05)^2$$

$$1.55 (5.12)? = 1.65 (2.25)$$

$$B_0 = 37 \text{ e/a}$$

The net counting rate of the samples is therefore:

$$H_0 = M - m + B = (15 - 0.5) \pm 5.7$$

Kos We57 of

Whenever greater accuracy is desired the sample and background can

be counted for a longer period of time thus making the 0.9 error smaller-

is it true specially in cases where the counting rate of sample

(i) is very close to background? (ii).

In such cases it is desirable to distribute the counting periods

of sample and background in such a way as to reduce the error to a

minimum. This can be done applying the formula

(t_s , t_b)

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Since H, and Np have been previously determined (in the first run)

places counting time of the complete end the counting time

Of the background (ts) can be obtained.

A. Counting and Accuracy

1. Count the sample until a minimum of 500 total counts 10
obtained or for 55 minutes, whichever is shorter, this
gives approximately 1% error at the 90% CL.

2 For intermediate alpha or beta activity, count sample as
soon as removed from separator~

3. For alpha activity due to long-lived radionuclides take

one count (Cy) at least four hours after collecting the
sample.

4. Take « second count (C2) at least 20 hours after taking, first count.

5. For beta activity due to long-lived radionuclides take one count (Cy) after removing the filter from the sampler.

6. Take count (Cp) at least 20 hours after the first count.

7. Between first and second counts return filter paper to its appropriate envelope.

8. Determine activity due to alpha and/or beta as instructed in Form PRNC-HP5(iS) 652.

9+ Save all samples until final calculations and reports have been made.

REPORT OF

The final result of sample analyses shall be reported in microcuries per cc or g whichever the case may be.

40 individual reports shall be made of each exposure during the following

Form PRIC-HPS(75)632 - Data sheet - soil, Vegetation, Ink, Seiment and water.

Form PRNC-HPS(RS)632a - Data sheet - ur

analyses using Form (5)

for samples in one

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(CALCULATIONS

?Some calculations and examples are given under Counting and Interpretation. As reference other calculations are presented herein.

I. Activity in Air Samples

?he general equation to use is:

$$A_{\text{net}} = \text{net cpe} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon \times V \times t}$$

for A Rerxtexk

= efficiency of counter. This value is obtained from the efficiency curves of the corresponding standards.

absorption of activity by the filter paper.

= 0.47 for alphas (

June 30\$ activity is absorbed).

= 1.0 for betas (assume no absorption)

= | air row co/mimute.

= sampling time interval in minutes.

fe = filter paper efficiency for collecting particles in

the air $A_{a,ume} f_p = 1$.

K = a constant to convert a/a/ec to uc/ecs $K = 2.22 \times 10^4 / \mu e$

?Substituting in equation (1) for alphas

@ whee * a tet ae

Oe x OTR TRIXEX

?vaich can be simplified to

@)

uuc/ee = Bet o/m 5.4×10

ie Ag the equation in Form 652a for air samples.

For betas the equation is simtlar, but f, 1s assumed to be 0.5 and

A=, thus

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$$uc/ec = \text{?pet } c/n \times 0.9 \times 10^6$$

O) wef =

This equation also appears in Form 6328. To determine activity in
?str due to long-lived radioisotopes the general equation to use 1a:

$$\text{© wc 07: } 0595lt2 = ty)$$

$$= 22\% \ll$$

ow, 1 -OBHeg Gy fe

Cy, = counte-mimite due to long-lived radiotectopes

©, = counts/nimute 4 noure or more after collecting

?he sample

counte/nimite 24 hours after Cy

1) = correction factor due to desintegration

rate of Thoron, ,

the lapse between ϕ) ax cp (in hours).

2t (to - t,) Se Rept constant, for example 20 hours, equation (5)

can be substituted by:

Cy

f= 6 (21)

a, - = Lb (co = -27 cy) of

u 0.73 @ *

once Cy, counts/aimite corrected has been determined for a and p

activity Value is substituted in equations (3) and (4) to calculate

?the alpha and beta activity in the sample co that's

Cp, x Selb x 10°S

(1) sefee atpha = ? He

(8) wofee beta» X09 210°

ae

TL. Activity in Goll, Water, Milk, Vegetation and Sediment Samples

A, Alphs activity of the samples will be expressed in uc relative to natural uranium.

?The activity in natural Uranium ie due to ite Lsotopes 238,

235 and 254 and it is determined as follows.

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3

Arora = EM

Where 14%; 1s the activity of each one of the isotopes

The activity due to

= 4.88×10

where $T_{1/2}$ is the half-life of V ? or 4.49×10^7 years

$\text{¥} = \text{number of } \text{U} \text{ atoms per gram of Uranyl Bitrate}$

= $SB \ 16.005 \times 10^{-19} \times \text{ot}$

*

2 0.993 40 the abundance of the 238 isotope

6.025×10^{23} Avogadro's number

302 the mass number of Uranyl Nitrate

$A_{ot} = 468 \times 1078 \times a_g \times 10$

$= 3810$ a/sec/g of Uranyl Nitrate

The activity of

$= 3.08 \times 10^{17}$ geo

a ZH + exw

where $T_{1/2} = 7.13 \times 10^8$ years

$t_w = 0.0a \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atoms of 238 per

one gram of Uranyl Nitrate

Where 0.00715 18 the abundance of 238 isotope

$a: A = a_m = (5.08 \times 10^{-6}) (8.60 \times 10^{17}) \approx 260$ a/s/en.

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the activity of ^{238}U isotope is the same as the activity of the $^{234\text{m}}\text{Pa}$ because they are in secular equilibrium. The activity of $^{234\text{m}}\text{Pa}$ is

1 gram of Uranyl Nitrate is therefore

$$A_{\text{total}} = 9810 + 5810 + 260$$

$$= 11900 \text{ dpm/g}$$

3 Beta, the activity of the samples will be expressed in μCi relative

The activity in KCl due to ^{40}K is determined as follows:

$$\text{Percent of } ^{40}\text{K} \text{ in natural K} = 0.0119\%$$

$$\text{Half-life of } ^{40}\text{K} (t_{1/2}) = 1.3 \times 10^9 \text{ years}$$

Therefore:

dis R_s

$$T_{1/2} = 1.3 \times 10^9 \times 365 \times 24 \times 60$$

$$= 1.01 \times 10^7 \text{ min.}$$

Molecular weight of KCl = 74.557

@- m= number of K⁺ atoms/g of KCl

B= 20009 y 6.02 x 10²³

Ts. 55T

N= 9.6 x 10²³ atoms

eA = activity of MO in A/a

>

= at 1.01 x 10²³ x 9.6 x 10¹⁷

= 970 a/a/g of Kor

?The basic equation to convert activity of sample in a/m to uc/ce

or uc/g te:

(9)

>

wo/es or g = ?Bet c/a

ox tgxk

fe effictency factor

fg = sample veight in co or g

K = constant to convert @/a to ue K = 2.22 x 108

u

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cg

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vas NVagaElyuvo

J9VSSVd VNOW

NV390 SDILNVILV

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FOR Tif UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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SASPLE TOMITZATION

Sample Noy Book Wo,___ Page Wos,_Rof'. Map

Sampla Location= Latitude ____? Longitude

The undersigned certifies that this sample was taken in accordance with the
sampling specifications of the approved survey data,
on this day

of

a

Signature of Collector

Form PRIC- HPS (RS) 631

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FOR THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

Sample No. Book No. Page No. Map,

Sample Location- Latitude- * _* Longitude st

The undersigned certifies that this sample was taken in accordance with the

somplng specifications of the approved survey dato,

on tht

day of 29.

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Form PitiG= HPS (BS) 631

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BURR Ride WOMiAR GOITER BWEIROINEAL site

FIELD DATA SHEET

?Area Designation Data Shoot Wo. Wosthor Dota

Book Nos Boole Pago ?Tomporature___Wind.

tent, Marddity. Date

Procipitstion,

SSeS

Sample No. Dato Tino Type _Latitudo Longitude Ronarks

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PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

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REMOVAL OF SAMPLE FROM STORAGE

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received Sample To. from on this

? ?vf _____, 9____sm order to

+ (Purpose of Removal).

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SAMPLE DATA SHEET

TYPE:

Sample no, ate and Time of Col;

feo; Sample Volume oF Weight

Survey Remarks: ? _____ Laboratory Remarks ~

= BUA Aliquots ml. or gm.

{de Time | metoment [fea [ons | 2% | Sento T cm [BS | nwt om

Totar

instrument | Rea. | Lights | counts

tt, Factor:

net c/m

FRAX 222 X10"

Acti 2 9m,

ee

octal Analyses:

?Signature

Form PRNC ~ HPSIRS) 632

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