

Radiotracers for the environmental management of coasts and water bodies

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Australian Nuclear Science and
Technology Organisation



Australian Government

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International Atomic Energy Agency Scientific Forum

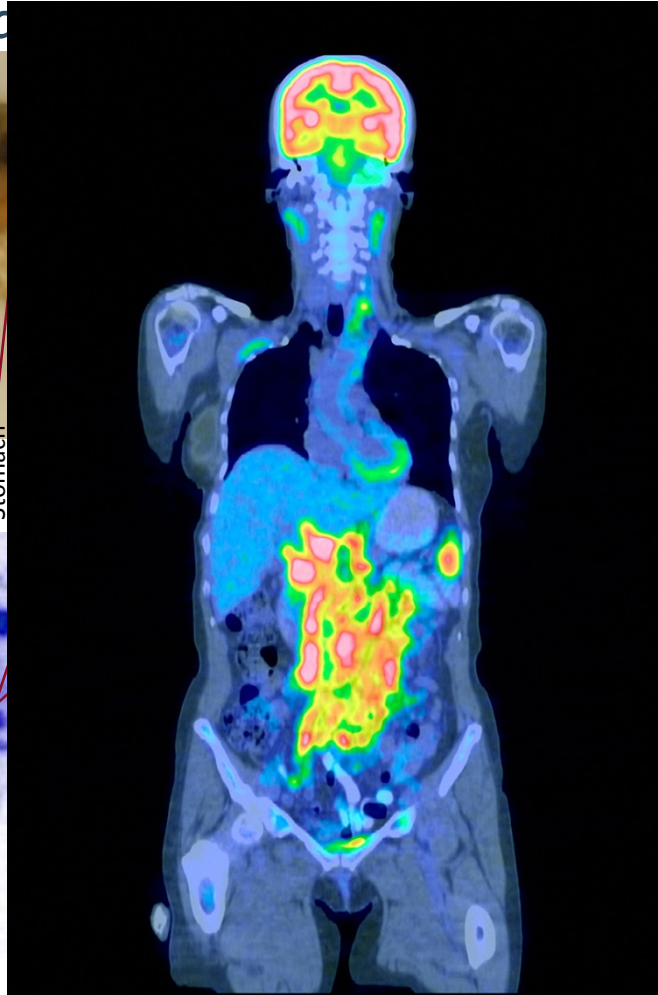
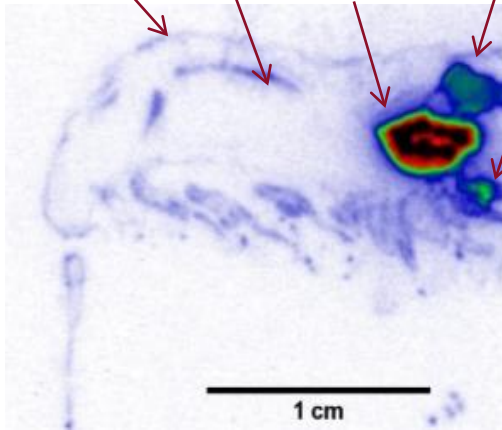
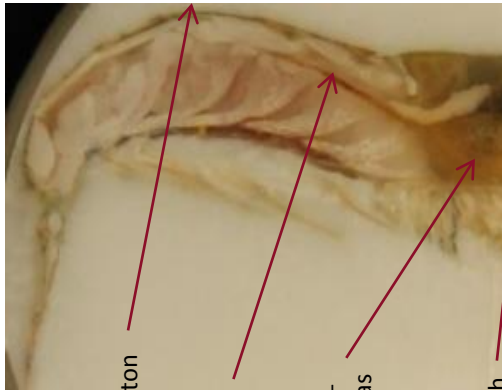
ATOMS IN INDUSTRY

Radiation Technology for Development

15–16 September 2015, Vienna, Austria

What is radiotracing?

Three weeks exposure to C



Cresswell, T. et al. 2015. Environ. Sci. Technol. 49, 1162-1169.



Why are radiotracers useful?

- Unique – no/low natural background
- Direct analogue for chemical under study
- V small mass so no toxicity/concentration effects
- Easily detected in situ or in samples
- Short half life = no memory effect

Hydrodynamics & effluent dispersion

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ^{99m}Tc | ^{82}Br | ^{198}Au |
| ^{131}I | ^3H | |

Sediment transport

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ^{192}Ir | ^{198}Au | ^{46}Sc |
| ^{181}Hf | ^{51}Cr | ^{110m}Ag |

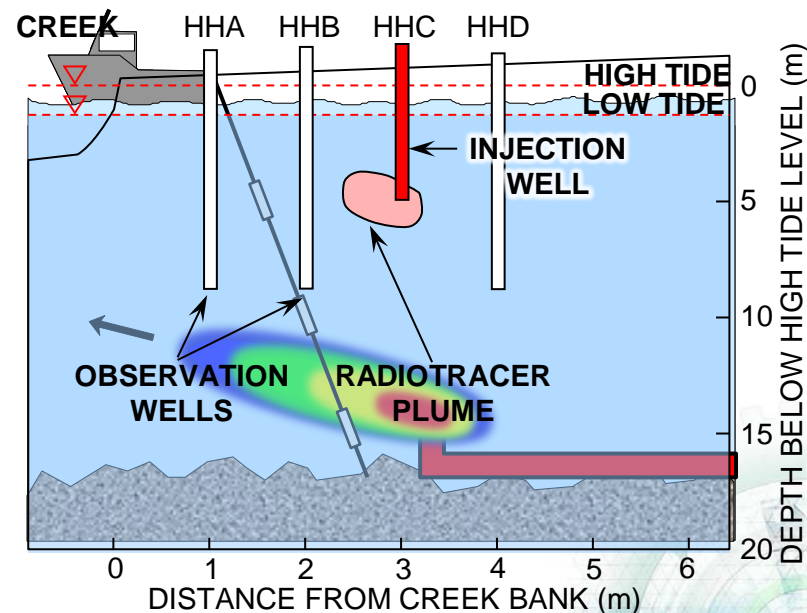
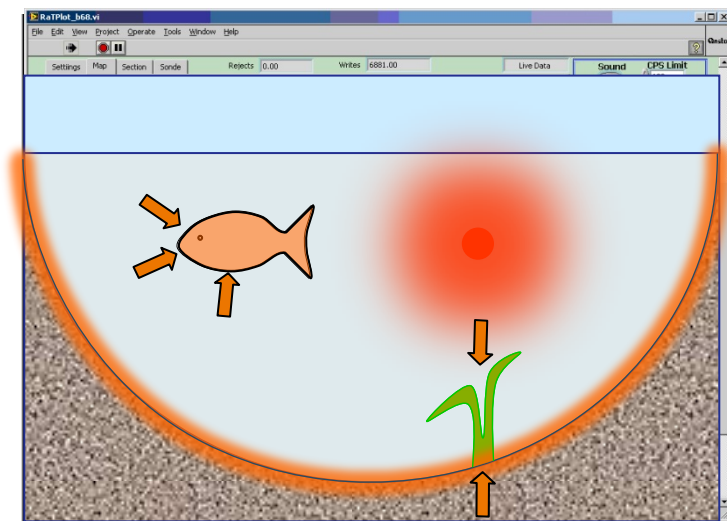
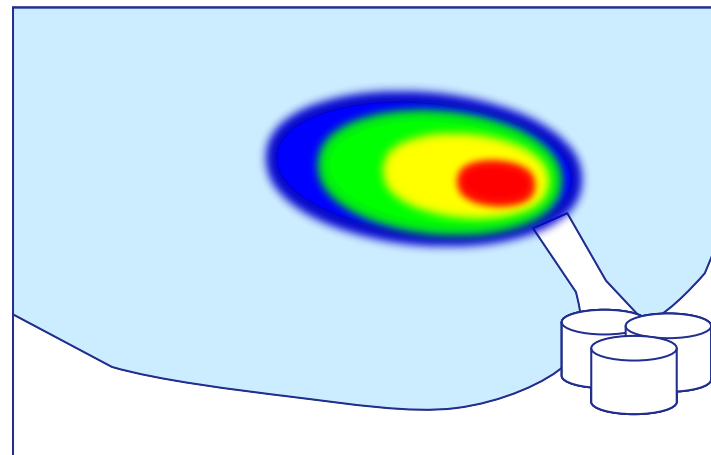
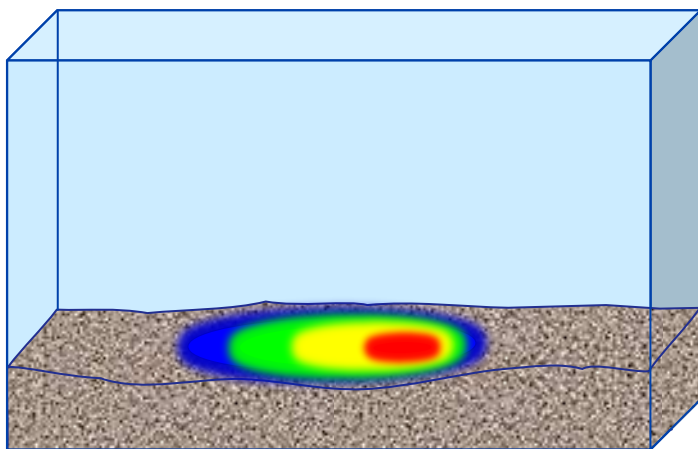
Biological and chemical uptake

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ^{65}Zn | ^{59}Fe | ^{203}Hg | ^{109}Cd | ^{75}Se | ^{54}Mn | ^{35}S |
| ^{134}Cs | ^{60}Co | ^{133}Ba | ^{48}V | ^{32}P | ^3H | ^{14}C |

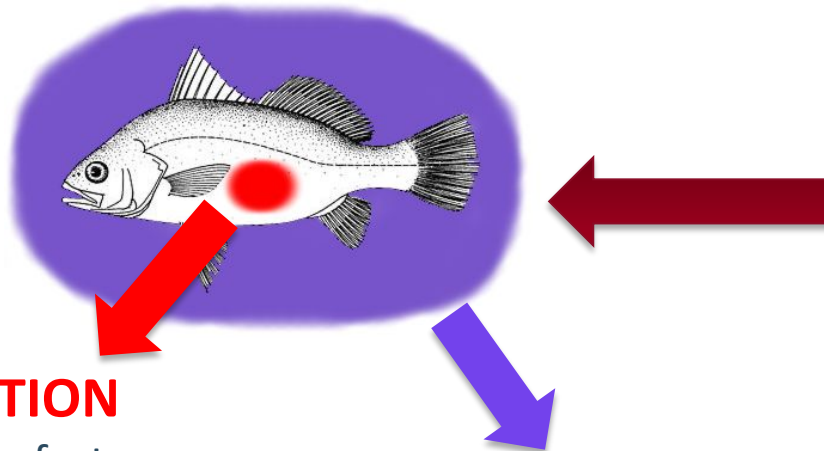
Radiotracers are sometimes isotopes not found in nature or produced in the nuclear industry



Radiotracing *outside* the lab



Is it safe for the environment?



DETERMINE EXPOSURE

- Radionuclide conc. (Bq/L,kg)
- Organism geometry
- Habitat factors (surface, benthic, water column)
- Occupancy factor (%)

INGESTION

- Concentration factor (Bq/kg per Bq/L)
- Dose conversion coeff ($\mu\text{Gy/h}$ per Bq/kg)



INTERNAL DOSE

IMMERSION

- Dose conversion coeff ($\mu\text{Gy/h}$ per Bq/L)



EXTERNAL DOSE

+

=

TOTAL DOSE

IS IT A RISK?

- Dose:response data
- Dose guidelines



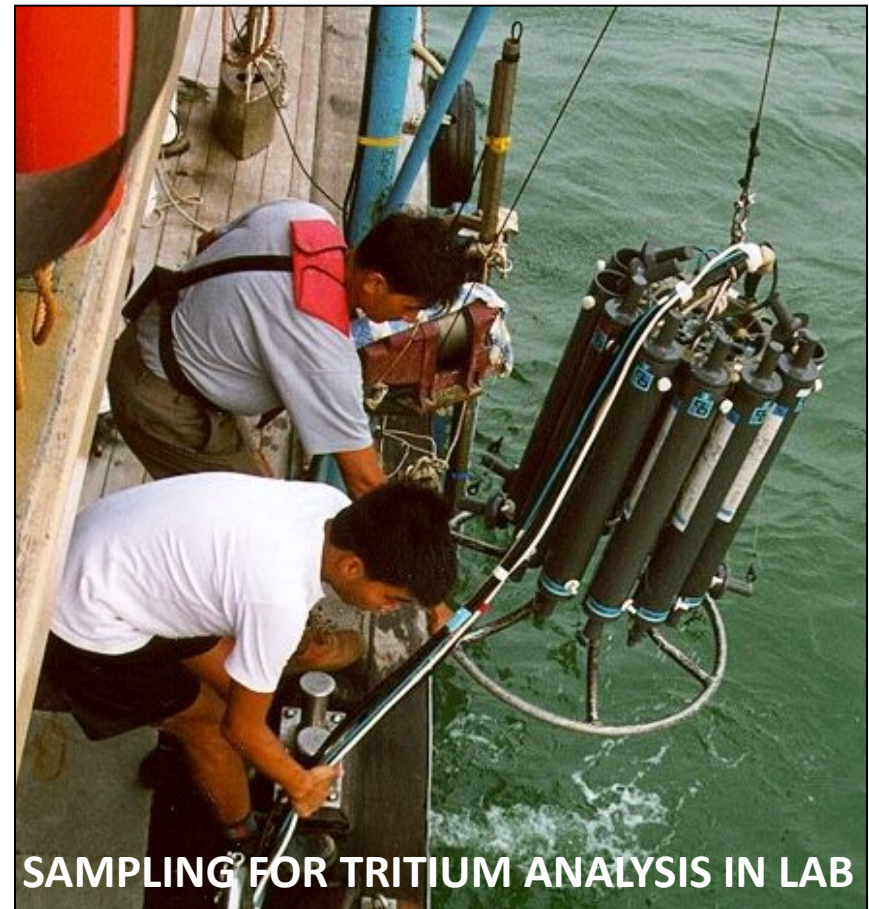
We now have the tools to ensure that doses for all organisms will ensure no adverse effects



Tracing sewage effluent



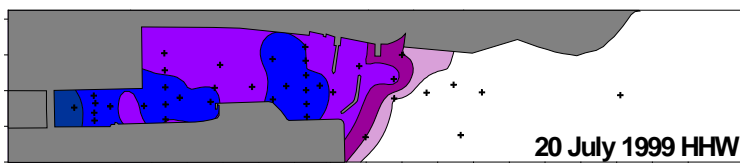
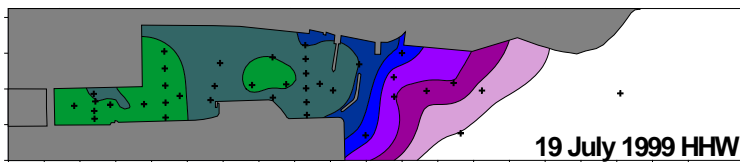
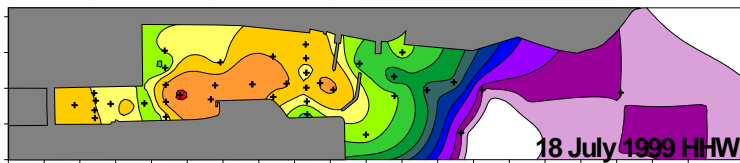
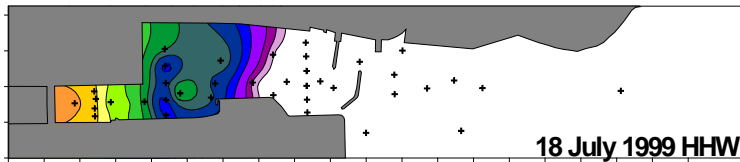
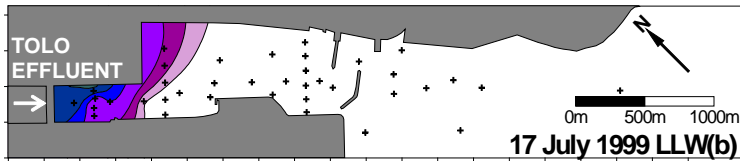
DETECTION OF ^{198}Au IN REAL TIME



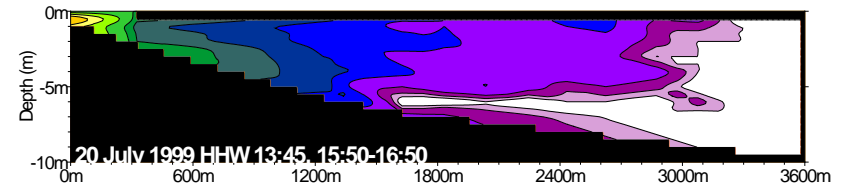
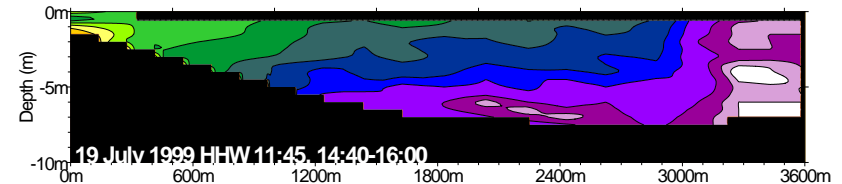
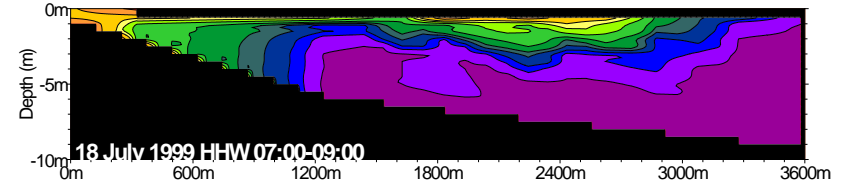
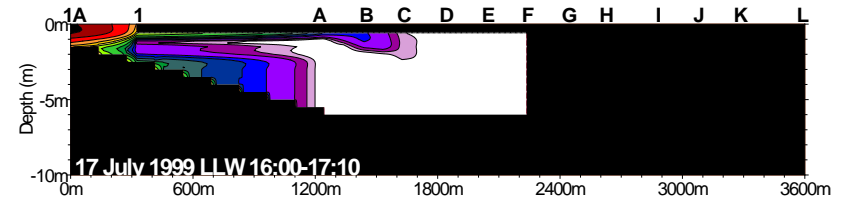
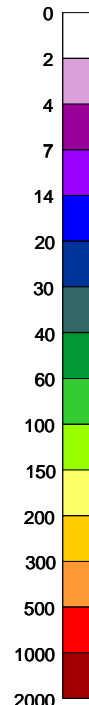
SAMPLING FOR TRITIUM ANALYSIS IN LAB



Tracing sewage effluent



**GOLD-198
ACTIVITY**
(decay corrected
CPS)



Distance SE of location 1A along longitudinal section (m)

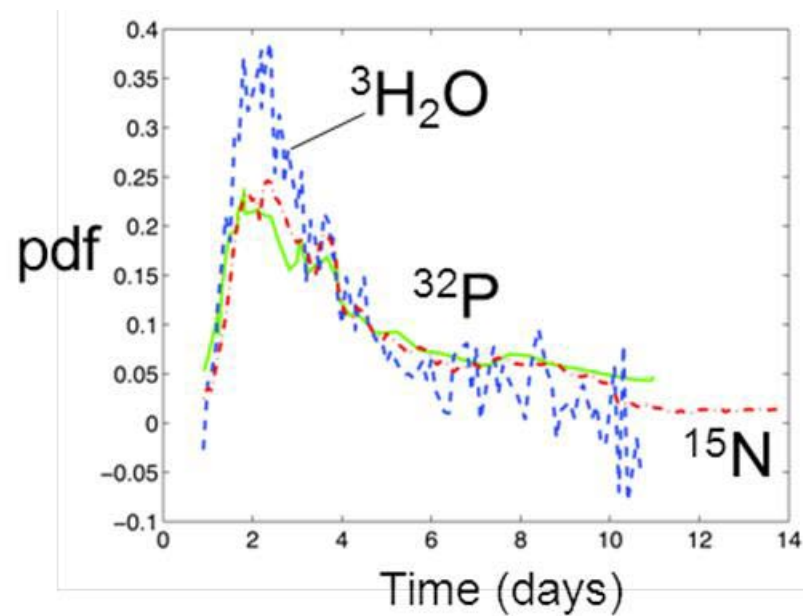
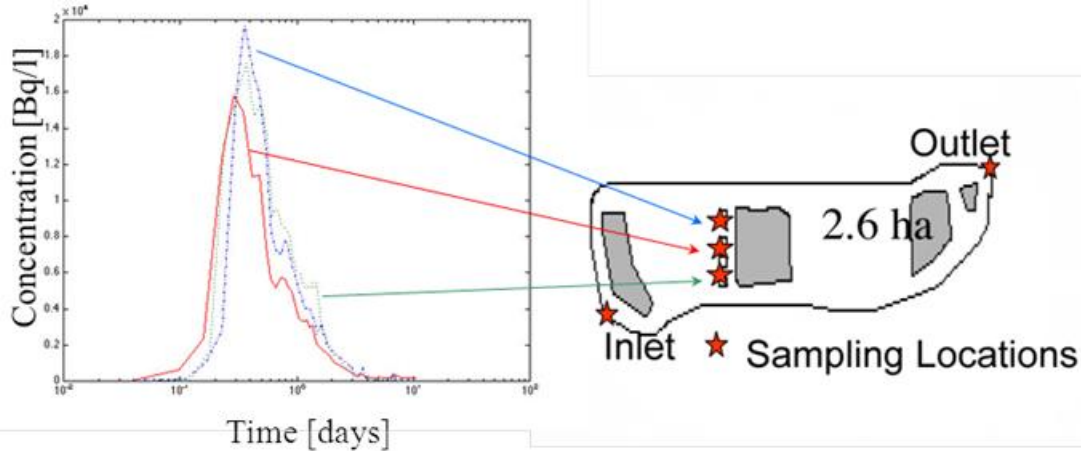


GOLD-198 ACTIVITY (decay corrected counts per second)

Gold-198 and tritium used to trace
sewage in Hong Kong



Wetland flow and nutrients



Streamflows & reactive transport



Säva Brook

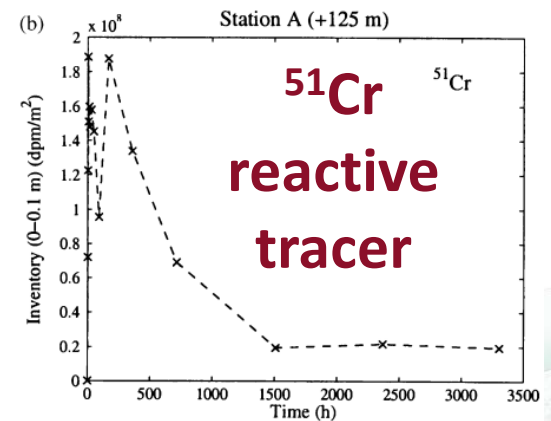
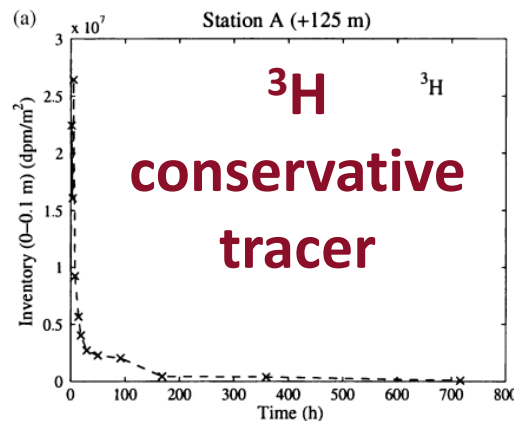
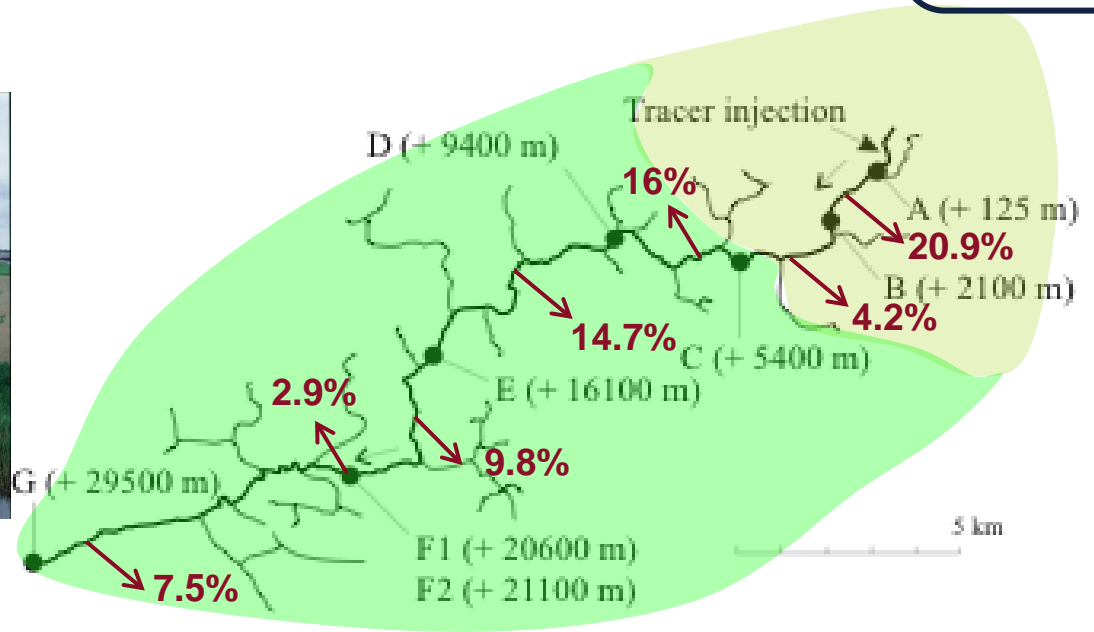


Fig. 5. Breakthrough curve of the mass inventory in the bed sediment (0–10 cm) at station A (a) tritium (b) chromium.

Jonsson, et al 2003. Hyporheic Exchange of Reactive and Conservative Solutes in Streams – Tracer Methodology and Model Interpretation, *J Hydrology* 278:153-171.

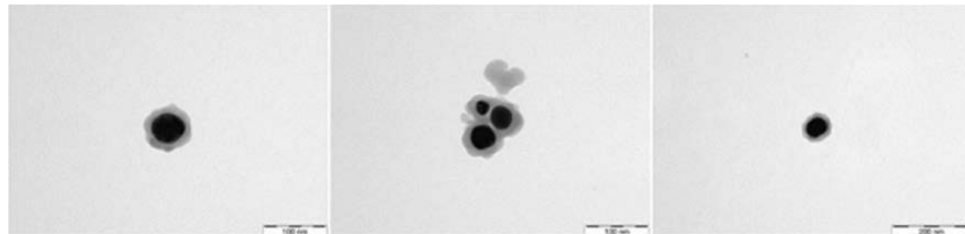
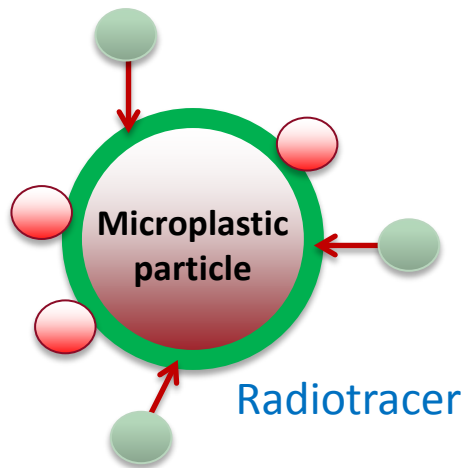


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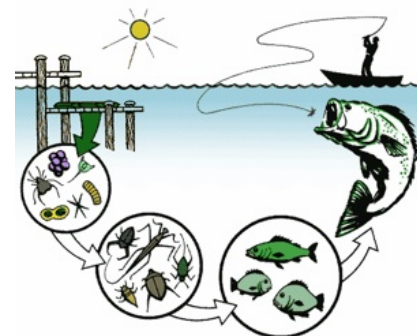
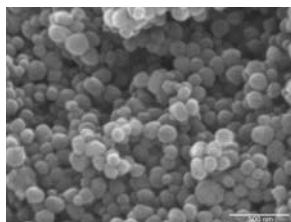


Future development in tracers

Radiotracer



^{198}Au nano particles coated with SiO_2
120nm dia – suspended sediment tracer



Bulk, ionic and nano ^{141}Ce to study contaminant pathways in aquatic ecosystems

Study with Dr. Lisa Golding from CSIRO Land and Water Flagship



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Thank you!



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The logo for Ansto is displayed in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The background of the slide features a complex, light blue and green graphic of overlapping gears and circuitry, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.