



Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid
en Milieu
*Ministerie van Volksgezondheid,
Welzijn en Sport*

Surface-contaminated non-food goods in the Netherlands after distant nuclear accidents

*Teun van Dillen
Chris Twenhöfel
Pieter Kwakman
Harry Slaper*



Project description

- *Aim:*

derive clearance levels for surface contamination after a nuclear accident

- Started in 2012
- Commissioned by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Aftermath of the Fukushima nuclear accident
- Conditions:

distant accidents: no unavoidable hazard by the discharges;

non-food items: packages, containers, conveyances
consumer goods



Work done, in progress and future plans

- Surface contamination limits in German Radiation Protection Ordinance (StrSchV, 2001, Column-4 values in Bq/cm²)

How were they derived? How should they be used?
Can they be used within the framework of this project?

- Identify several categories of conveyances, (consumer) goods,...
- Draw up exposure scenarios for members of the public and workers
- Development of a dose quantification model for surface contamination (Sudoqu)
- Dose calculations ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{yr}$ per Bq/cm²)
- Options for Dutch policy
- Derive operational levels for ambient dose rate (SurfRad)



German Radiation Protection Ordinance, 2001

- Strahlenschutz Verordnung (StrSchV-2001), Appendix III, Table 1

Radionuklid	Freigrenze		Aktivität HRQ/1/ 100 A ₁ in Bq	uneingeschränkte Freigabe von				Freigabe				Halbwertszeit			
	Aktivität in Bq	spezifische Aktivität in Bq/g		festen und flüssigen Stoffen in Bq/g	Bauschutt, Bodenaushub von mehr als 1 000 t/a in Bq/g	Bodenflächen in Bq/g	Gebäuden zur Wieder-, Weiterver- wendung in Bq/cm ²	festen Stoffen bis zu 100 t/a zur Beseitigung auf Deponien in Bq/g	festen und flüssigen Stoffen bis zu 100 t/a zur Beseitigung in Verbrennungsanl. in Bq/g	festen Stoffen bis zu 1 000 t/a zur Beseitigung auf Deponien in Bq/g	festen und flüssigen Stoffen bis zu 1 000 t/a zur Beseitigung in Verbrennungsanl. in Bq/g		Gebäuden zum Abriss in Bq/cm ²	Metallschrot- zur Rezyklierung in Bq/g	
1	2	3	3a	4	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	9c	9d	10	10a	11



Exemption



Column-4:
Limiting values for
surface contamination



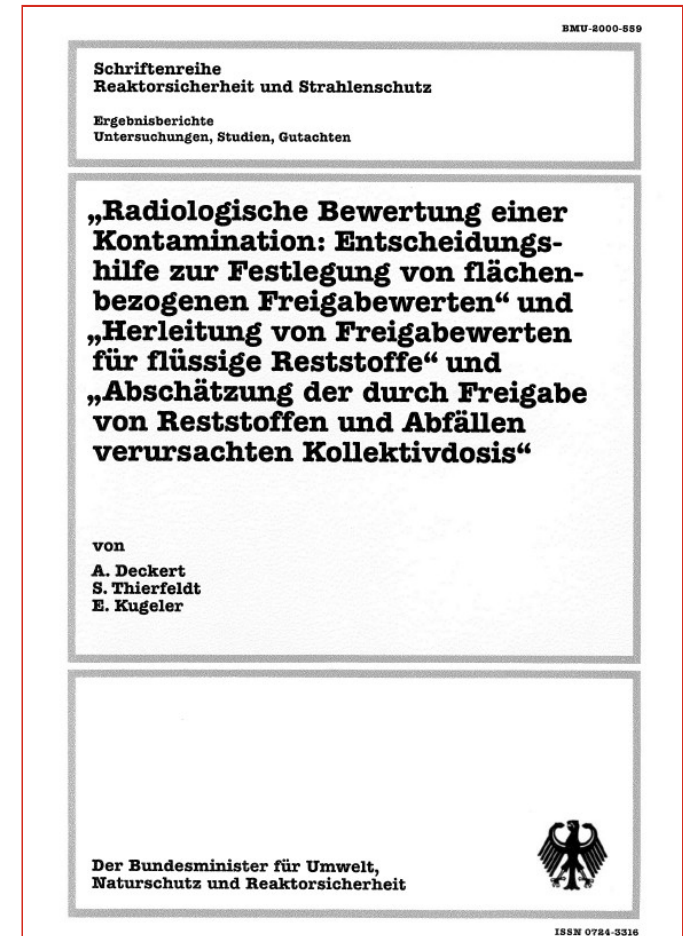
Conditional and unconditional clearance

Column-8,-10: clearance levels surface contamination buildings



Origin of limiting values for surface contamination

- Brenk Systemplanung, BMU-2000-559;
- Covering scenarios (release + clearance);
- Pathways: external radiation, inhalation, ingestion and skin contamination
- Nuclidespecific;
- No radioactive decay;
- Includes scrap processing and clothing;





Limiting values for surface contamination (Bq/cm²)

Nuclide	StrSchV-2001 (24/2/2012)
	Column-4 value
I-131	10
Cs-134	1
Cs-136	1
Cs-137+	1
Te-132+	1
I-132	1
Ba-140+	1
La-140	1
Co-60	1
Sr-90+	1
Y-90	100
U-234	1
Pu-239	0,1
Am-241	0,1
Cm-242	1

Can these values be applied to:

Imported (consumer) goods with surface contamination?

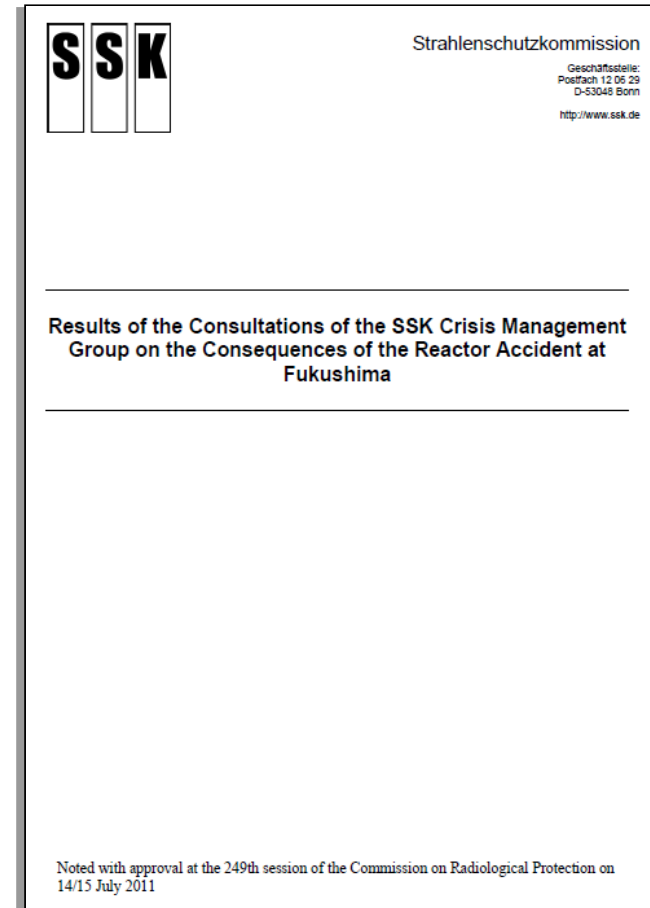
Aspects to consider:

- Exposure scenarios;
- Dose criteria;
- Practicality;
- International harmonization;



SSK Recommendations , Fukushima accident

- Recommended level: **4 Bq/cm²**
(only β/γ , no α -radiation)
 - ✓ passengers from Japan
(freight, hand baggage, skin, garments)
 - ✓ Freight arriving from Japan
- Transport regulations (IAEA, ADR, SCO-I)
(no distinction between fixed/non-fixed)
- Reference level: 1 mSv/yr
(ICRP-103: emergency exposure situation);
- For the relevant mix of nuclides
Nuclide-specific measurements not practical





QUESTION:

Can the Column-4-values be applied to imported (consumer) goods with surface contamination?

Aspects to consider:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -Exposure scenarios; | not based on consumer products |
| -Dose criteria; | different? |
| -Practicality; | not practical |
| -International harmonization; | no |

ANSWER:

Probably not



Transport items and imported goods:

- **Category A: Transport items**

- Freight containers
- Packages and packing material
- Conveyances: vehicles, vessels and aircrafts

- **Category B: imported (consumer) goods and products**

- Conveyances
- Clothes and textile
- Toys
- Electronics
- Furniture
- Filters
- Raw/base materials
- ...

To do: Draw up exposure scenarios for each item/product

- **deterministic**
- **realistically conservative**
- **members of the public and (non-radiological) workers**



Options for Dutch policy (1)

Distant accident treated as a *planned* exposure situation:

Option: derivation of new nuclide specific clearance values

- Exposure scenarios: 😊 based on consumer products
- Dose criteria: 😊 10 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{yr}$
- Practicality: 😞 measurements, amount products
- International harmonization: 😞 NL-values only

Option: limiting values in Transport Regulations (4 Bq/cm^2 β/γ -nuclide)

- Exposure scenarios: 😞 not based on consumer products
- Dose criteria: 😞 $> 10 \mu\text{Sv}/\text{yr}$ is probable
- Practicality: 😊 measurements, amount products
- International harmonization: 😊 ADR (European agreement)



Options for Dutch policy (2)

Distant accident treated as an *existing* exposure situation:

ICRP-103: reference level < 20 mSv

Suppose we use of a reference level of 1 mSv/yr

Assume multiple exposures (10 sources): 100 μ Sv/yr per product-type

Assume 4 Bq/cm² contamination (for β/γ -nuclides) ;

Make use of scenarios for transport and consumer products

Is effective dose < 100 μ Sv/yr under these conditions?

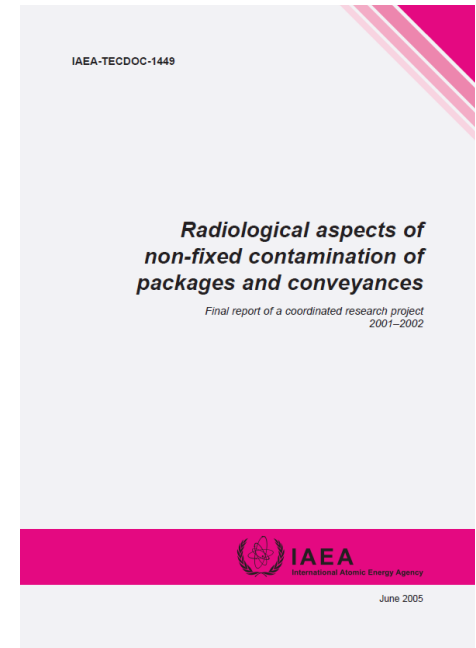


Options for Dutch policy (3)

Would this work?

IAEA TECDOC1449

Nuclide	maximum dose to worker mSv/yr per Bq/cm ²	Limiting value surface contamination (Bq/cm ²) at dose constraint (mSv)		
		0.01	0.1	1
I-131	8.99E-03	1.1	11.1	111.2
Cs-134	2.00E-02	0.5	5.0	50.0
Cs-136	2.20E-02	0.5	4.5	45.5
Cs-137	8.90E-03	1.1	11.2	112.4
I-132	2.28E-02	0.4	4.4	43.9
Te-132	2.58E-02	0.4	3.9	38.8
Ba-140	2.39E-02	0.4	4.2	41.8
La-140	2.19E-02	0.5	4.6	45.7
Sr-90	9.51E-03	1.1	10.5	105.2



For transport scenarios: yes

