























# **ANNEX 3**



# **ANNEX 4**

# REPORT

Measurement of radionuclides in soil samples from surroundings of  
the test house in Barcelona by gammaspectrometry

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## Measurement technique

The sampling was done by the coworkers of Barcelona. There was no information about the sample origin (depth, location). The samples were dried under 80 °C and milled to a grain size of  $\leq 1$  mm. Stones in the samples were not milled and also not measured. About 100 g of the milled sample material was filled in a cylindrical sample container (volume: 108 cm<sup>3</sup>).

The gamma-spectrometrical measurements were done using HPGe detector with 0.5 mm beryllium window. It has an energy resolution of 570 eV on the level of 122 keV. The passive shielding consists of 105 mm lead, 2 mm copper and 4 mm plexiglass. The detector and the measuring geometry were calibrated with certified reference material RGU-1 and RGK-1 from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and with a calibration mixture solution sold by Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt Braunschweig, Germany.

The gamma spectra were evaluated by the commercial software „GAMMAW“ (Dr. Westmeier Gesellschaft für Kernspektrometrie mbH). For the calculation of the specific activities of the determined radionuclides the following  $\gamma$ -energies were used:

Th-234:            63.3 keV        (3,8 %)

Ra-226 was calculated by its daughter nuclides

Pb-214: 351.9 keV    (37.1 %)

          295.2 keV    (19.2 %)

Bi-214: 609.3 keV    (46.1 %)

          1120.6 keV   (15.0 %)

Pb-210:           46.5 keV        (4.05 %)

Ac-228:           911.1 keV       (29.0 %)

          968.9 keV    (17.0 %)

          338.4 keV    (12.0 %)

K-40:            1460.8 keV      (10.7 %)

## Results

In the table 1 the specific activities of these radionuclides in the soil samples are summarized. The radionuclides Th-234, Ra-226 and Pb-210 are members of the decay chain of uranium-238. Because of the relative short half life time of Th-234 (24.1 d) it is really in radioactive equilibrium with U-238. Therefore it is possible to calculate the uranium content of the samples (table 2).

Ac-228 (half life time: 6.1 h) comes from the decay chain of Th-232. It is the second daughter nuclide in this chain after Ra-228 (half life time: 6.7 a). On the

understanding of stable conditions in the sampling region in the last 50 years Ac-228 is in radioactive equilibrium with Th-232 and under this assumption the thorium content of the samples was calculated (table 2).

Average uranium concentrations are [1] in

- acid igneous                3.0 µg/g,
- intermediate igneous    1.5 µg/g,
- basic igneous              0.6 µg/g.

Average contents of Ra-226, Th-232 and K-40 are [1] in

- igneous	Ra-226: 48 Bq/kg	Th-232: 48 Bq/kg	K-40: 800 Bq/kg
- sedimentary sandstones	15 Bq/kg	25 Bq/kg	240 Bq/kg
- shales	15 Bq/kg	40 Bq/kg	800 Bq/kg
- limestones	15 Bq/kg	5 Bq/kg	80 Bq/kg

Under this point of view the uranium and thorium contents of the measured soil samples are in the normal environmental level.

[1] M. Eisenbud, Environmental Radioactivity from Natural, Industrial, and Military Sources, Academic Press, San Diego, New York ..., 1987.



Table 1: Specific activities of Th-234, Ra-226, Pb-210, Ac-228 and K-40 in soil samples from the surroundings of the Barcelona test house

sample	mass [g]	det.	specific activity [Bq/kg]				
			Th-234	Ra-226	Pb-210	Ac-228	K-40
AM1	114,5	2	39 ± 3	33 ± 1	35 ± 1	53 ± 2	605 ± 19
AM2	107,0	2	33 ± 5	31 ± 2	35 ± 7	41 ± 2	506 ± 29
AM3	116,9	2	39 ± 9	33 ± 3	41 ± 5	49 ± 2	521 ± 28
AM4	114,0	1	20 ± 8	18 ± 2	16 ± 7	29 ± 1	336 ± 12
B1	108,4	1	29 ± 13	25 ± 2	32 ± 10	39 ± 2	495 ± 16
B2	108,3	1	28 ± 10	24 ± 1	30 ± 10	37 ± 2	498 ± 18
D1	104,8	2	37 ± 13	32 ± 3	41 ± 9	38 ± 3	526 ± 21
D2	111,1	2	30 ± 6	31 ± 4	40 ± 2	44 ± 2	434 ± 23
D3	103,8	2	26 ± 3	29 ± 2	38 ± 4	35 ± 2	452 ± 19
D4	95,0	1	36 ± 11	30 ± 3	35 ± 10	39 ± 2	483 ± 17
D5	108,6	1	37 ± 13	33 ± 3	39 ± 4	49 ± 2	603 ± 17
D6	120,1	2	31 ± 5	28 ± 1	34 ± 3	41 ± 2	495 ± 20
D8	105,8	1	36 ± 14	37 ± 3	57 ± 10	59 ± 3	695 ± 21
F1	98,5	1	31 ± 9	28 ± 2	36 ± 10	39 ± 2	456 ± 23
F2	102,2	2	29 ± 3	30 ± 2	38 ± 2	40 ± 2	478 ± 22
F3	106,4	1	31 ± 14	27 ± 3	27 ± 6	36 ± 3	460 ± 14
JM1	148,1	2	25 ± 6	19 ± 2	19 ± 2	34 ± 2	701 ± 25
JM2	99,6	2	32 ± 7	31 ± 2	40 ± 5	37 ± 2	518 ± 29
JS1	116,9	1	43 ± 10	40 ± 1	47 ± 7	55 ± 2	653 ± 18
JS2	128,9	1	44 ± 10	40 ± 2	45 ± 5	54 ± 2	598 ± 16
L1	108,4	1	22 ± 9	13 ± 1	25 ± 7	21 ± 1	279 ± 13
L2	105,7	1	32 ± 6	25 ± 2	32 ± 7	42 ± 2	563 ± 17
L3	104,0	2	27 ± 7	27 ± 2	34 ± 5	38 ± 2	545 ± 28
PA1	97,3	1	24 ± 10	15 ± 2	28 ± 8	23 ± 1	311 ± 15
PA2	129,3	1	22 ± 2	21 ± 1	23 ± 4	32 ± 1	392 ± 10
RC1*	123,5	2	34 ± 3	28 ± 1	29 ± 4	45 ± 2	684 ± 36
RC1**	108,1	1	34 ± 9	31 ± 2	45 ± 8	47 ± 2	589 ± 17
RC2	100,5	2	31 ± 6	33 ± 2	45 ± 12	40 ± 1	512 ± 20

\* 20 cm depth\*\* 100 cm depth

Table 2: Uranium and thorium contents of the soil samples

sample	content [ $\mu\text{g/g}$ ]	
	uranium	thorium
AM1	$3.2 \pm 0.2$	$13.1 \pm 0.5$
AM2	$2.7 \pm 0.4$	$10.1 \pm 0.5$
AM3	$3.2 \pm 0.7$	$12.1 \pm 0.5$
AM4	$1.6 \pm 0.6$	$7.2 \pm 0.2$
B1	$2.3 \pm 1.1$	$9.6 \pm 0.5$
B2	$2.3 \pm 0.8$	$9.2 \pm 0.5$
D1	$3.0 \pm 1.1$	$9.4 \pm 0.7$
D2	$2.4 \pm 0.5$	$10.9 \pm 0.5$
D3	$2.1 \pm 0.2$	$8.7 \pm 0.5$
D4	$2.9 \pm 0.9$	$9.7 \pm 0.5$
D5	$3.0 \pm 1.1$	$12.1 \pm 0.5$
D6	$2.5 \pm 0.4$	$10.1 \pm 0.5$
D8	$2.9 \pm 1.1$	$14.6 \pm 0.7$
F1	$2.5 \pm 1.1$	$9.6 \pm 0.5$
F2	$2.3 \pm 0.2$	$9.9 \pm 0.5$
F3	$2.5 \pm 1.1$	$8.9 \pm 0.7$
JM1	$2.0 \pm 0.5$	$8.4 \pm 0.5$
JM2	$2.6 \pm 0.6$	$9.2 \pm 0.5$
JS1	$3.5 \pm 0.8$	$13.6 \pm 0.5$
JS2	$3.6 \pm 0.8$	$13.4 \pm 0.5$
L1	$1.8 \pm 0.7$	$5.2 \pm 0.2$
L2	$2.6 \pm 0.5$	$10.4 \pm 0.5$
L3	$2.2 \pm 0.6$	$9.4 \pm 0.5$
PA1	$1.9 \pm 0.8$	$5.7 \pm 0.2$
PA2	$1.8 \pm 0.2$	$7.9 \pm 0.2$
RC1*	$2.8 \pm 0.2$	$11.1 \pm 0.5$
RC1**	$2.8 \pm 0.7$	$11.6 \pm 0.5$
RC2	$2.5 \pm 0.5$	$9.9 \pm 0.2$

\* 20 cm depth      \*\* 100 cm depth