

^{90}Sr determination in milk

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Nucleco

- operator trained and specialized in the field of radioactive waste management and decontamination of nuclear sites
- is engaged in integrated waste management and radioactive sources and in the decommissioning of nuclear installations

Activities

- characterization, treatment and conditioning of radioactive waste produced by decommissioning of nuclear power plants
- Nucleco carries out activities aimed at technological development in the field of chemical / physical analysis and in the optimization of the production processes of radioactive waste and toxic-harmful. The chemical laboratory is particularly active in the characterization of cement mortars necessary for conditioning and encapsulation of radioactive waste
- developing methods for the chemical treatment and the extraction of radionuclides from radioactive liquid and solid matrices.

Why ^{90}Sr determination in milk?

- JRC's environmental monitoring needs the analysis of milk sample taken from the surrounding farms

Other methods:

- UNI 10374 1994: only emergency response (detection limit $\geq 37\text{Bq/L}$)
- 18 days waiting Yttrium ingrowth for the measurement

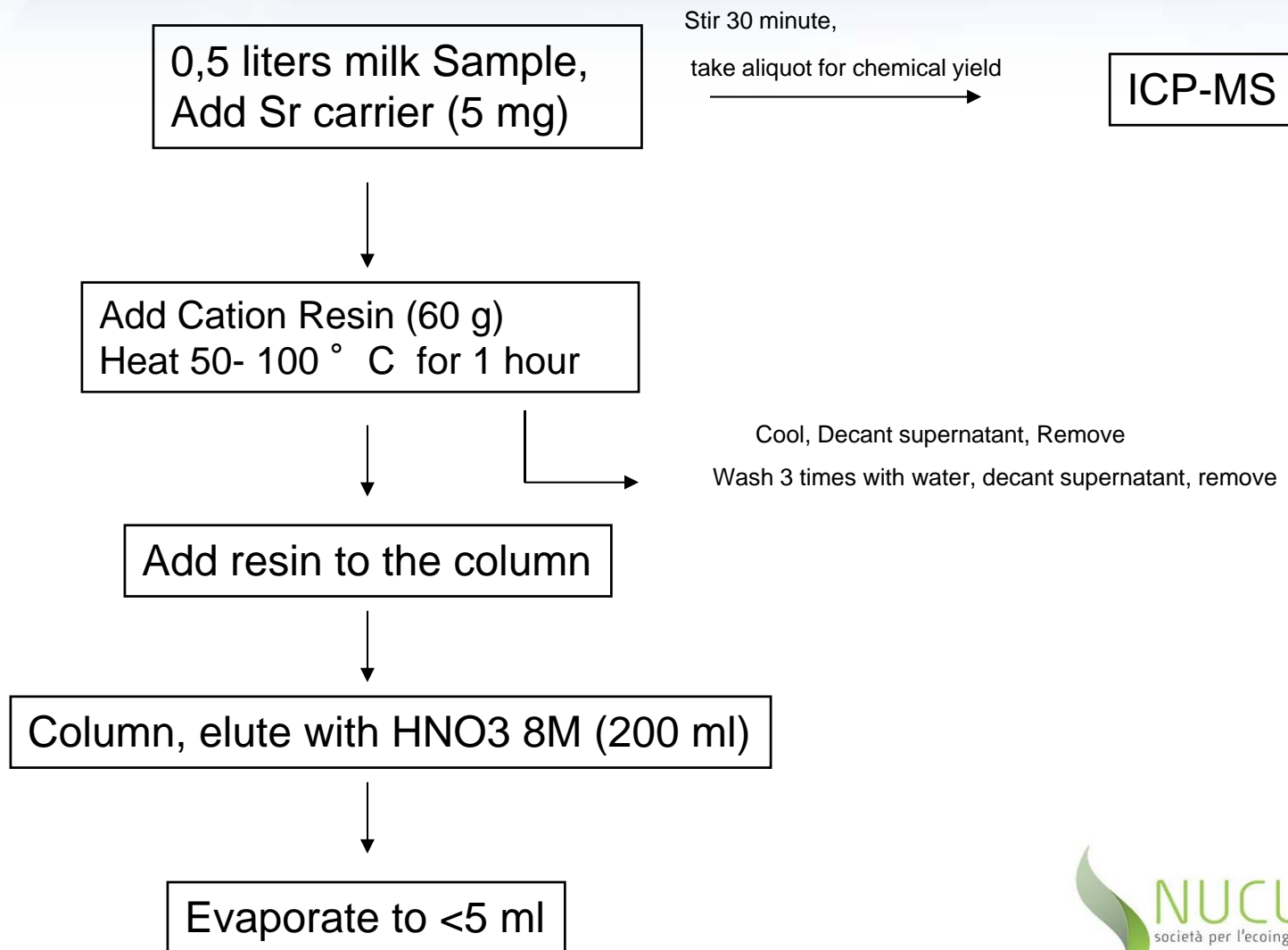
What do we need?

- Rapid sample preparation
 - Effective removal of interferences
 - Consistent tracer/carrier recoveries
 - Rugged and easy to use
- "User friendly" procedures
 - Emergency and routine samples

Method's details

- Cation exchange resin (cation pre concentrating and organic compound removing)
- Strontium separation (Sr Resin with vacuum-assisted flow rates)
- Liquid scintillation counting
- ICP-MS (chemical yield)

Flowchart of radiostrontium method in milk



Column load solution

Add 10 ml HNO₃ 8M to precondition the cartridges

Add 2 x 10 ml HNO₃ 8M beaker rinse
Add 15 ml HNO₃ 8M column rinse

Wash with 10 ml HNO₃ 3M -(COOH)₂ 0,05M to remove Pu+₄, Np+₄ or Ce+₄, which are retained by the column

Wash 10 ml HNO₃ 8M to remove any residual oxalic acid and ensure full removal of K⁺ and Ba+₂ that may be present

Elute Sr w/ 20 ml HNO₃ 0,05M
Record the time for the Yttrium ingrowth

2 stacked Sr resin cartridges

Sampling for chemical yield

ICP-MS

Weight 10 g in a vial and add LSC

Cation exchange resin



Strontium separation



Why ICP-MS for chemical yield?

Sr stable used as tracer instead of ^{85}Sr allows the reduction of the radiological risk for the operators

^{85}Sr gamma measurement has an uncertainty of 12% Vs. Sr stable ICP MS measurement of 2,5% (k=2, 95%)

LSC background reduced

Faster turnaround times

^{90}Sr results for 0,5 l spiked milk samples

- **Field of application 0,1-37 Bq/L**
- **Minimum detectable activity (counting time 30 minutes, $\alpha = \beta = 0,05$) 0,13Bq/L**

Concentration	Standard uncertainty	Standard deviation of repeatability
0,25 Bq/L	25, 2%	19,6 %
1,8 Bq/L	7,2 %	5,8 %
31,1 Bq/L	5,4 %	1,9 %

Thanks for your attention!