

CSIRO Woomera waste holdings: Update

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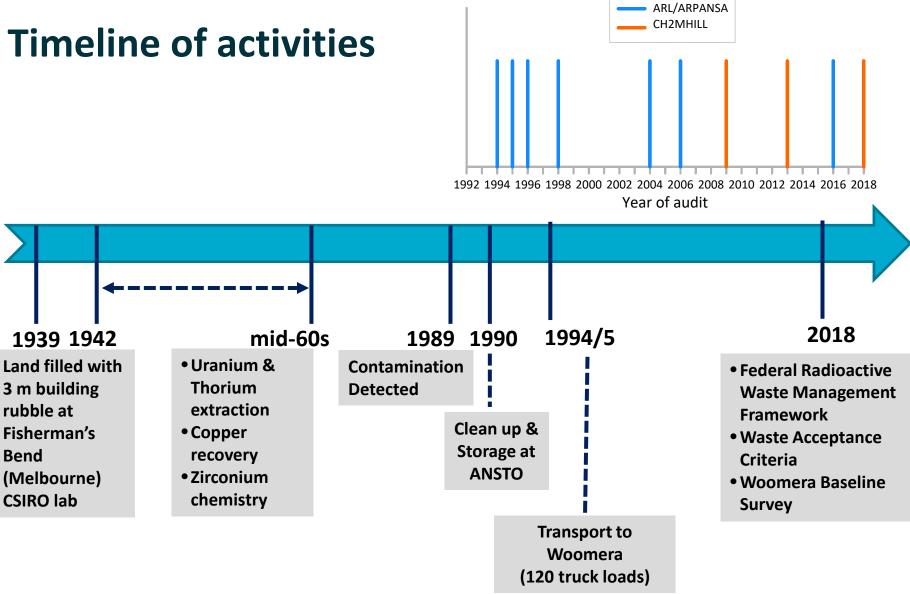
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Content

- Timeline of activities
- Removal of soil material from Fisherman's Bend
- Soil analysis
- Environmental baseline survey
- Next steps



Timeline of activities





Removal of material from Car Park (Fisherman's Bend)







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Diverse soils with fill and other inclusions









Soil Analysis at ANSTO (Lucas Heights)

Level of radioactivity (Nov. 1991, ANSTO)

- 9646 (99.2%) drums had surface dose rates <5 μSv/hr
- 68 (<1%) drums had surface dose rates 5-17 μSv/hr
 [20 mSv/y dose limit workers=> 10 μSv/hr, 40 hours/wk, 50 wks/y]

Level of radioactivity (1993, ANSTO)

- Investigation of 2893 drums showed
 - Approx 78% had external dose rates <1 μSv/hr;
 - Approx 96% had external dose rates <5 μSv/hr;
- Average total specific activity calculated = 12 Bq/g
- 98% of the drums have radioactive content <70 Bq/g and would have been classified as non-radioactive for transport purposes at that time

Compare with background radiation (travel by plane-return flight Melbourne-London): 5 μSv/hr





Transfer from Lucas Heights to Woomera

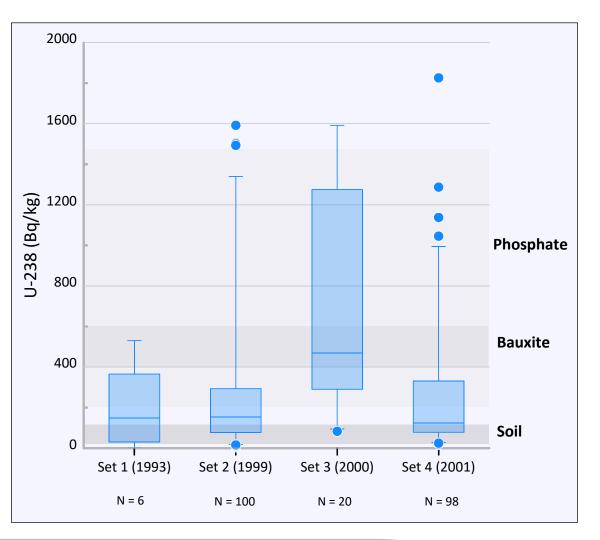
- Following legal action by Sutherland Shire Council, ANSTO ordered in 1992 to remove waste by 5 Jan 1995
- 9725 drums transferred from Lucas Heights to Defence Land at Woomera between 17 November 1994 and 11 January 1995



Soil Analysis of Drums at Woomera

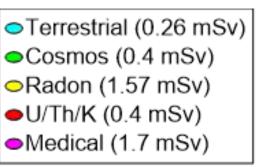
Investigation of drums (ANSTO, CSIRO) in 1993, 1999, 2000, and 2001:

- Sampling, in-situ analysis (U-238, Th-232, Ra-226,...)
- U-238 similar to natural radioactivity in soil and minerals (Bauxite, Phosphate)

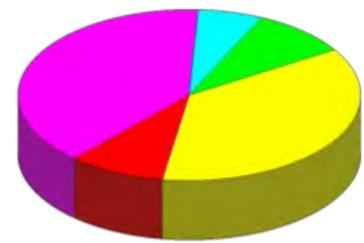


Natural Background Radiation in Australia

Source	Dose (mSv/year)	microSv/hour
Terrestrial	0.26	0.030
Cosmic	0.4	0.046
Radon	1.57	0.179
U/Th/K in body	0.4	0.046
Medical	1.7	0.194
Total	4.33	0.494









Environmental Baseline Survey

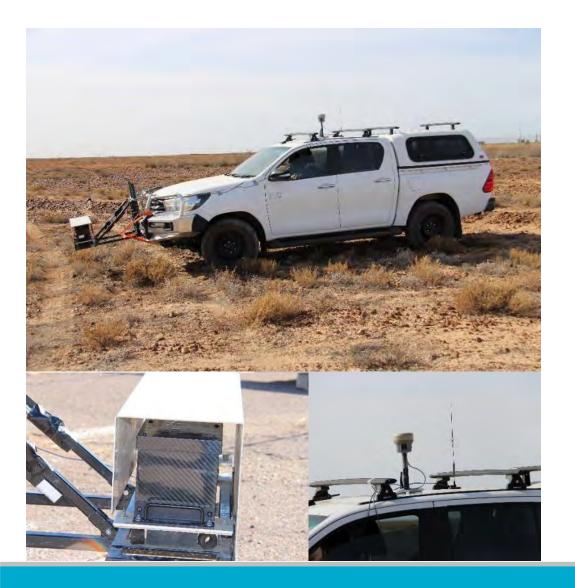
- Purpose:
 - Establish current level of background radiation prior to remove drums from storage facility and commence processing
 - Detect any level of above-background radiation and determine cause
- Scope:

External

- Determine background radiation using gamma scanning (U-238, Th-232, K-40), XRF (U-238, Th-232) and spectroscopic analysis (several radionuclides)
- Organic and inorganic chemicals in soil
- Radon in air
- Radon flux from soil
- Radon in air (inside storage facility)
- Robotics analysis (inside storage facility)
- Drum scanning (inside storage facility)



Environmental Baseline Survey – Gamma radiation

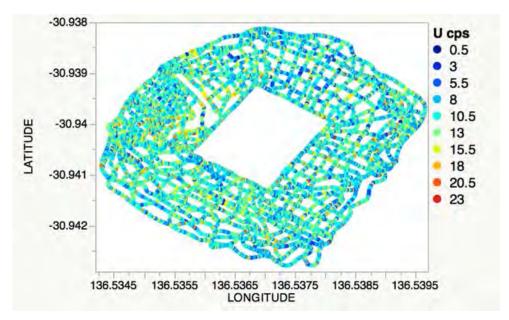


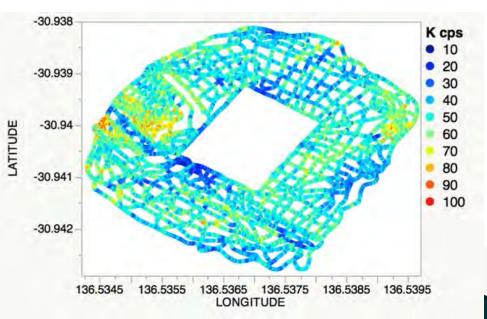




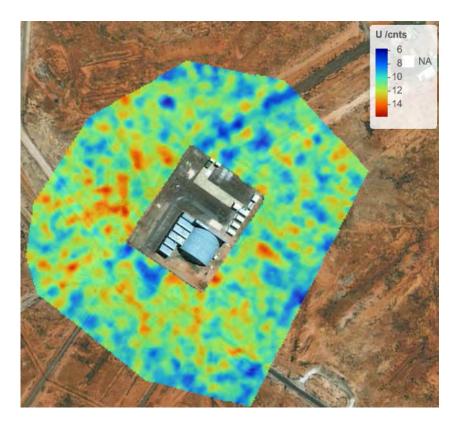
Environmental Baseline Survey – Gamma radiation [1]

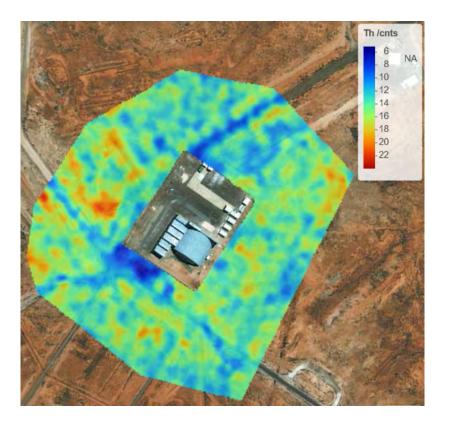
- Background radiation from U, Th, and K radionuclides
- Uranium (U-238)
- Thorium (Th-232)
- K potassium (K-40)
- Primordial radionuclides: U-238, Th-232, K-40 in rock and soil since origin of the Earth; formed during Big Bang, Supernovas, etc.





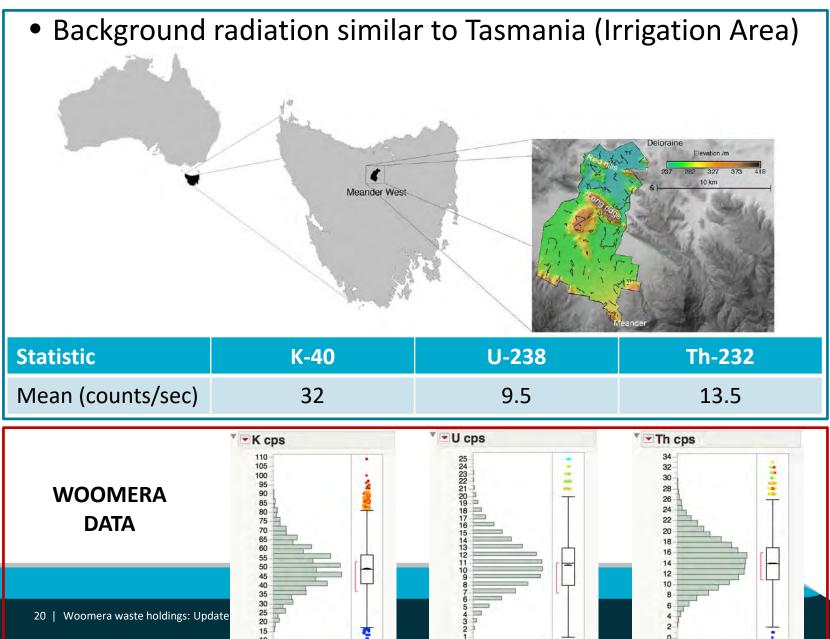
Environmental Baseline Survey – Gamma radiation [2]







Environmental Baseline Survey – Gamma radiation [3]

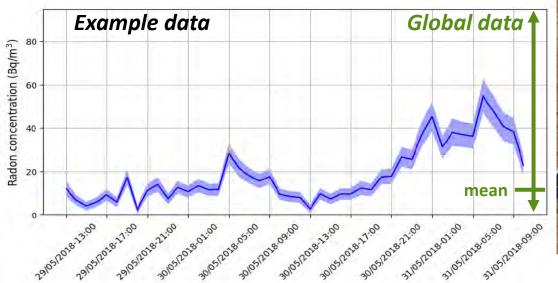


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Environmental Baseline Survey – Radon in air

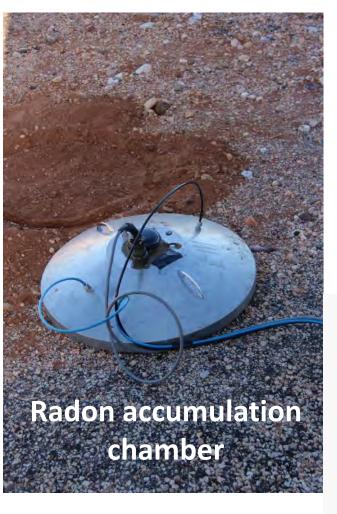
- Radon in air measurements
- ANSTO 100L radon detector
- 3-months of data, 30-min interval
- Background <> inside storage facility





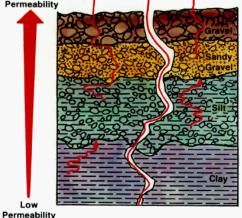


Environmental Baseline Survey – Radon flux [1]





High Permeability



Soil moisture meter

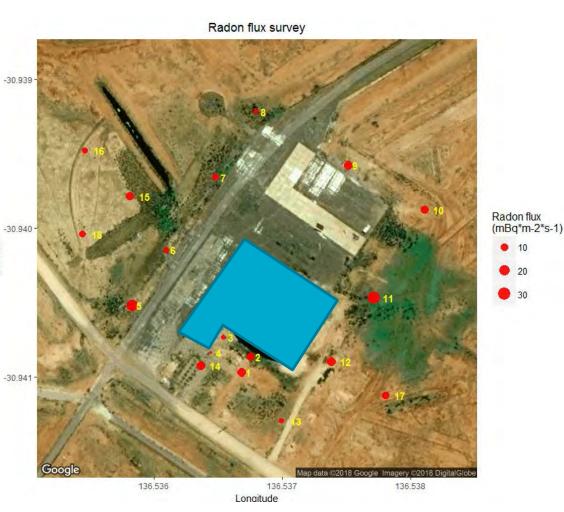


Environmental Baseline Survey – Radon Flux [2]



Radon flux

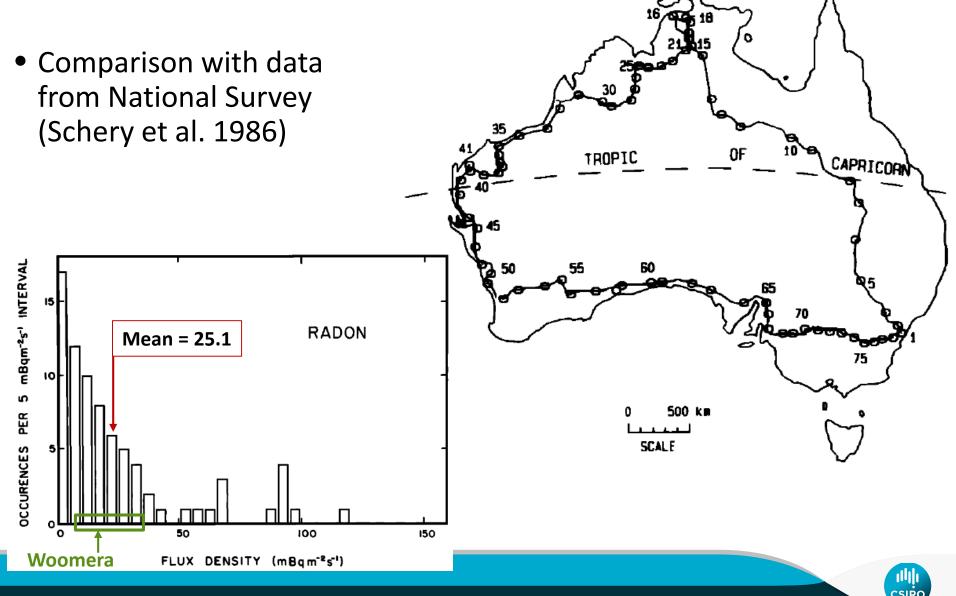
Statistic	mBq/m²/sec
Minimum	2.6
Maximum	30.1
Mean	11.4





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Environmental Baseline Survey – Radon Flux [3]



Environmental Baseline Survey: Organics & Inorganics

Organic chemicals

- BTEX: all 5 chemicals smaller than detection level
- PAH (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons): all 25 chemicals smaller than detection level

No organic contamination

Inorganic chemicals

 8 chemicals tested (Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Zinc): levels smaller than Health Investigation Level
 No inorganic contamination

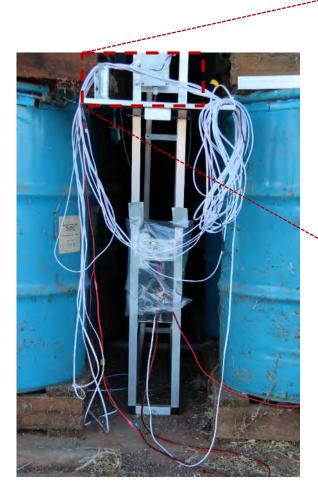


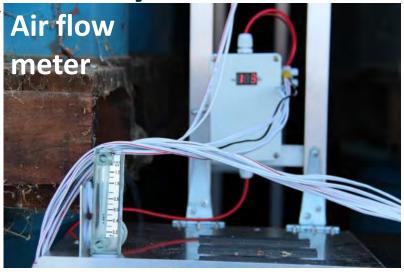
Environmental Baseline Survey – Indoor monitoring

- Radioactive gases: Radon
 - Monitoring for 12 months
- Non-radioactive gases: Hydrogen, methane, ...
- Visual inspection of drums: Robot
 - Initial testing successful expand capability
- Radiological inspection of drums: Gamma scanning



Environmental Baseline Survey – Indoor Radon









Environmental Baseline Survey – Robot

- Visual inspection of drums: Robot
 - Initial testing successful expand capability









ANSTO Gamma Imaging of Woomera Drums

This is the only drum pictured which is emanating any radiation - about the typical dose rate of an international flight





Next Steps – Processing of drums

- Determine level of radiation
- Separate radionuclide-free drums from waste drums
- Radionuclide-free drums:
 - If no organic/inorganic chemicals: disposal at non-radioactive dump
 - If organic/inorganic chemicals above ILS: soil cleaning/separation/solidification: disposal at hazardous waste dump
- Waste drums:
 - Determine class of radioactive waste (very low-level, low-level, intermediate-level)
 - Separate waste classes
 - For each waste class:
 - condition waste material in solid matrix (cementation) WAC
 - pour waste and matrix in 400 litre steel drum
 - transport drums to NRWMF (disposal interim storage)







Thank you

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