

IRSN

INSTITUT
DE RADIOPROTECTION
ET DE SÛRETÉ NUCLÉAIRE

Enhancing nuclear safety

Fate and behaviour of radium in water impacted by NORM

Importance of redox interfaces



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Introduction

Context and arising issues



- Mining operations increase the **flux of contaminants** to the surrounding environment
- **Radium (Ra)** : specific contaminant of NORM industries
 - Derives from uranium + coal mining activity, oil + gas production
 - Removal of Ra from wastewaters by co-precipitation into **radiobarite**
 - Barite is suspected to be dissolved under sulphate-reducing conditions

➤ **Long-term** effectiveness of Ra trapping ?

➤ **Radium fate** and **behavior** regarding the redox interfaces ?

➤ Groundwater – Surface water

➤ **Water – Sediment**

Studied zone

➤ Upper Silesia Coal Basin, Poland

- Underground coal mining activities
- Brines containing high concentration in Ba and Ra (up to 300 Bq L⁻¹)
- Mixed with underground waters containing sulphate ions
- Much of the Ra isotopes trapped into radiobarite [(Ba,Ra)SO₄] in the bottom deposits of settling ponds [Chalupnik et al. JER 2001]



➤ Former settling pond

- In operation from 1977 to 2001
- Since 2001 it serves as storage reservoir
- Back to the « wild »

➤ Analogue of long-term situation of Ra-rich waste storage

Methods : empirical approach

Collaboration IRSN and GIG (Central Mining Institute, Poland)

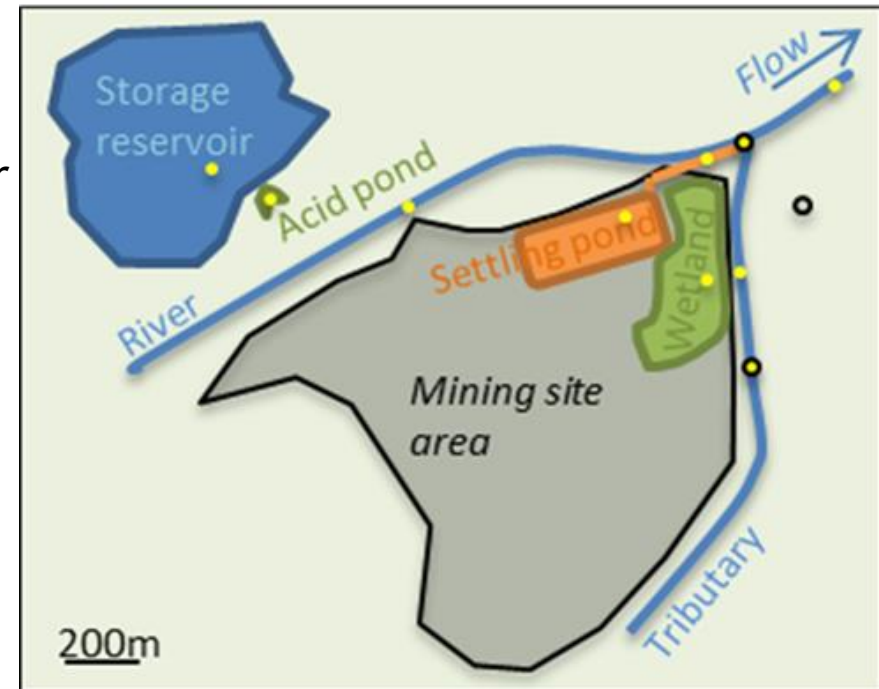
- Samplings and analyses

Samplings

- 4 single campaigns 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018
- 11 sampling points in yellow on the scheme
- Collection of sediment, water, sediment pore water, subsurface water

Laboratory analysis

- Particulate and dissolved fractions
 - Gamma-emitters (γ -spectrometry)
 - Ra-226 and 228 (liquid scintillation)
 - Mineralogical composition (XRD)
 - Major and trace elements (ICP-OES)
 - Ra-226 by ICPMS (*in progress*)





Coring sediment



μ -electrodes
(oxygen,
sulfide)



DET probe
(thin film
method)



Material
transport



Suspended
sediment



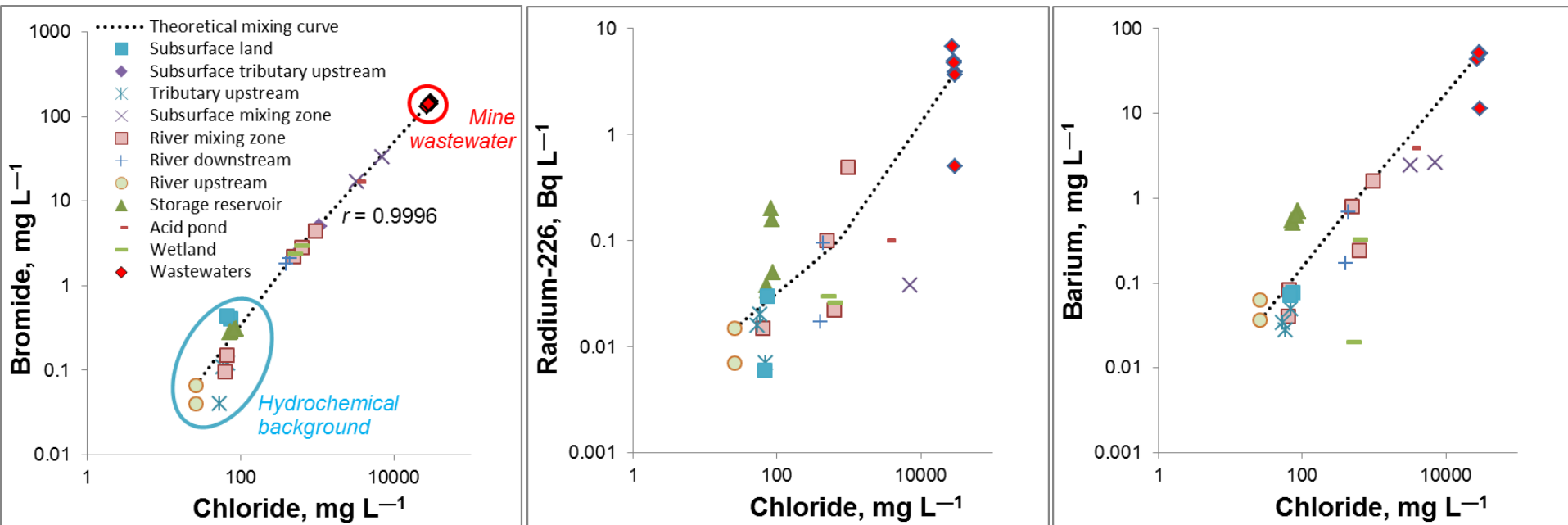
Sediment samples



Samochód Górniczy
SRODOWISKO
Sampling
works

Results

➤ Mining area : surface water and groundwaters

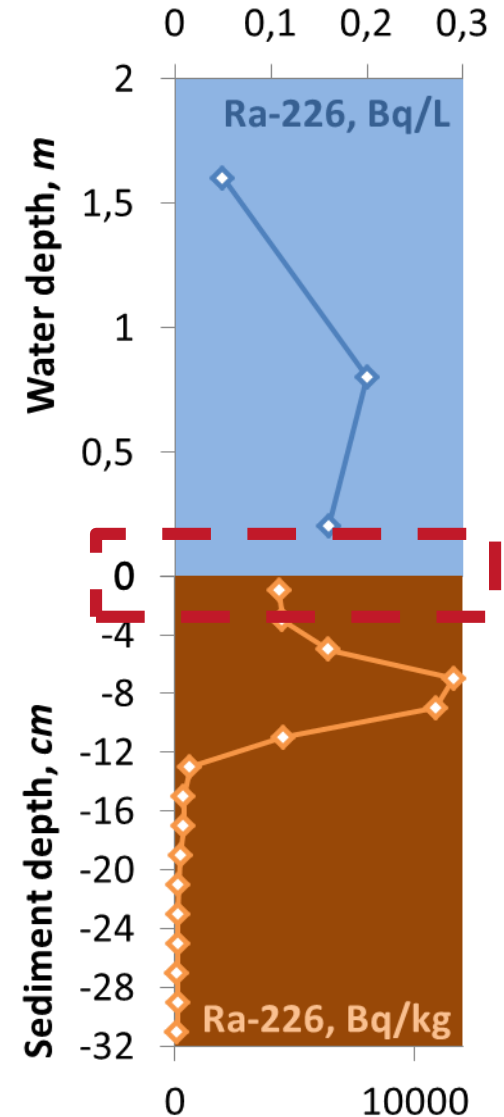
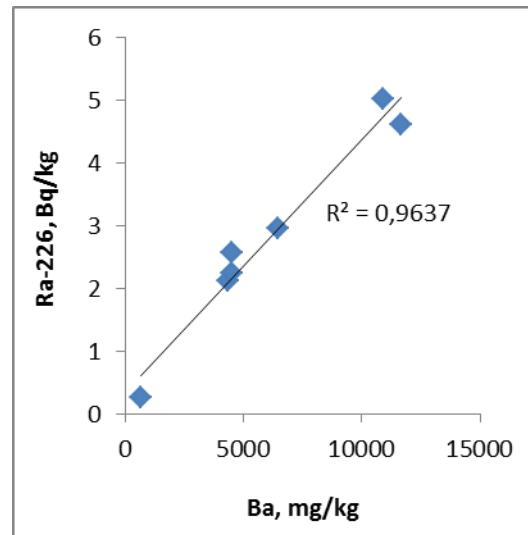
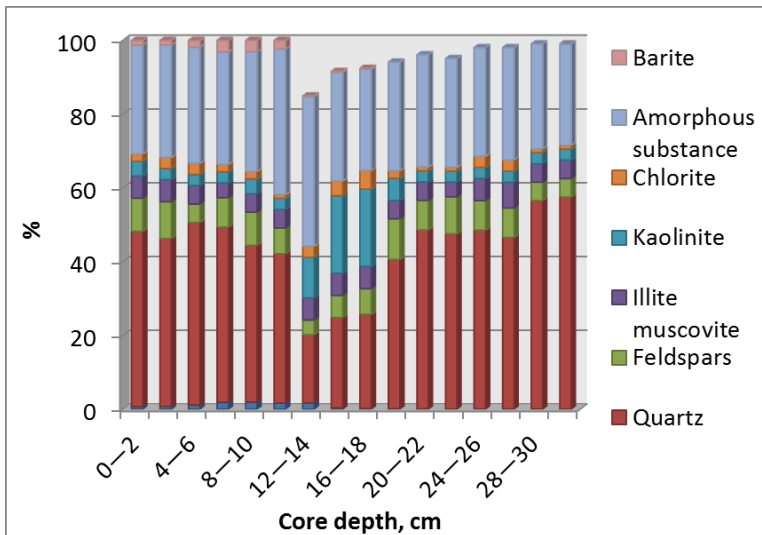


- Mixing processes between two term-sources [Courbet et al. IMWA 2016]
 - Mine wastewater / hydrochemical background
- Ba and Ra removed from waters through precipitation + adsorption processes
 - Except the former settling pond : slight enrichment observed

➤ Role of the bottom sediment ?

Results

➔ Former settling pond

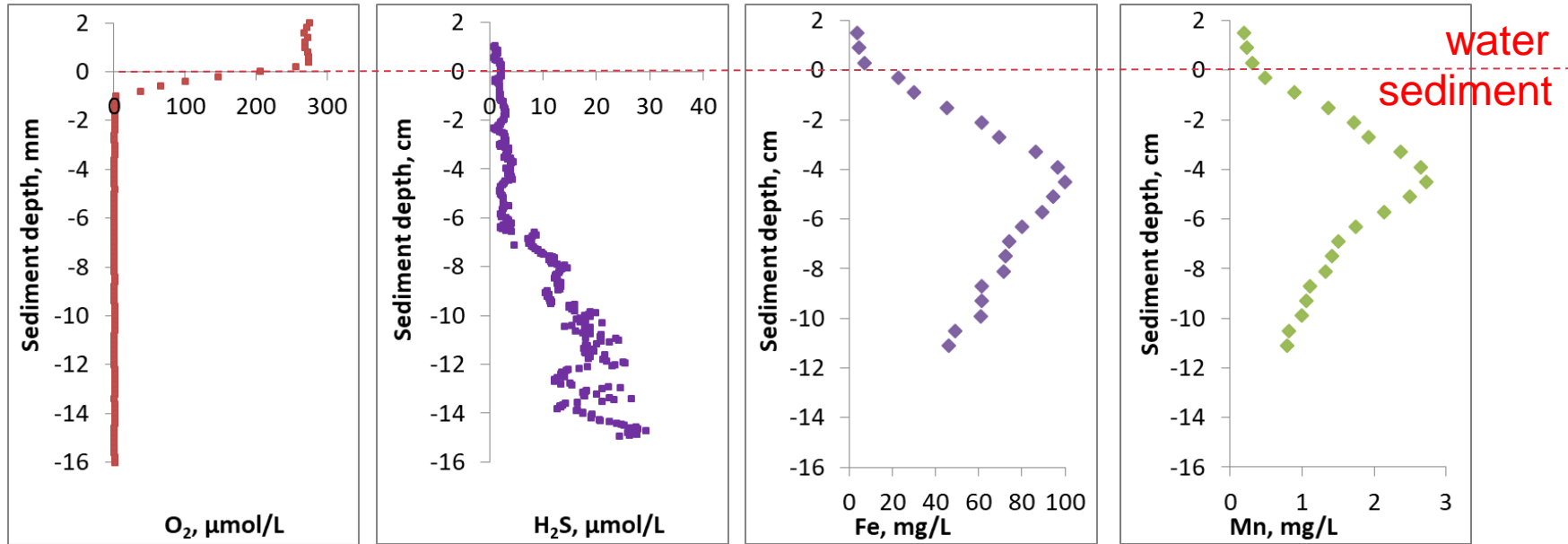


- Sediment composition
 - Ra-226: up to **11 kBq/kg** at 7 cm of depth
 - % Barite < 5
 - Correlation Ra with Ba → same origin/behavior
- Pond water : up-down gradient Ra-226

➔ Processes at the **water-sediment interface** ?

Results

➔ Across the water-sediment interface

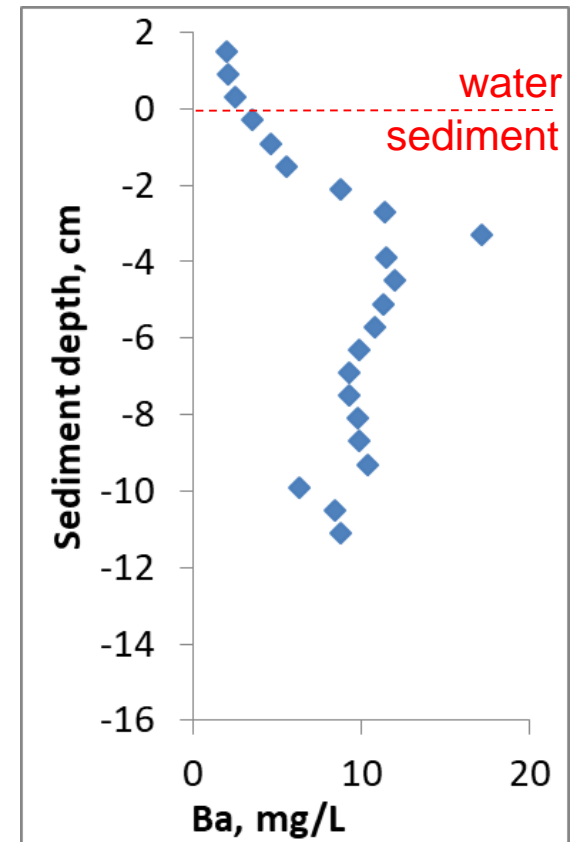
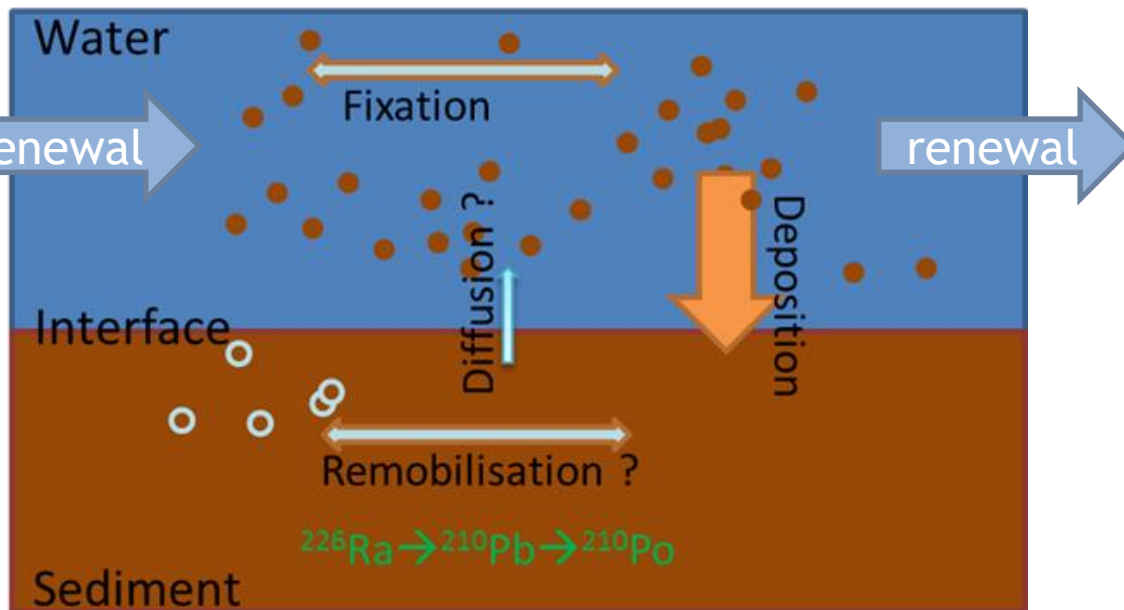


- High-resolution vertical profiles in the sediment pore water
 - Oxygen consumption \leftarrow organic matter degradation
 - Sulphide production \leftarrow sulphate reduction
 - Fe and Mn oxides dissolution under reducing conditions

➔ Early diagenesis process : fate of Ra ?

Results

➤ Ra analogue : Ba



- Determination of Ra in sediment pore water by **ICPMS** : *in progress*
- Ba remobilization in sediment pore water
 - In the zone of the reducing dissolution zone of Fe/Mn oxides
 - Diffusive flux towards the overlying water (First Fick Law) = $15 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$

Conclusion & perspectives

- Investigation on the fate and behaviour of Ra in a former settling pond displaying NORM bottom deposits
 - Empirical approach
 - Functioning of the ecosystem after its return to the wild state
 - Occurrence of diagenetic reactions
 - Diffusive fluxes through the water-sediment interface ($Ba = Ra$)
- Further work to assess the Ra behaviour
 - Acquisition of high resolution vertical profiles
 - Ra (and Ba) speciation in sediment
 - Ra-226 progeny (Po-210) ?

➔ **Long-term sustainable waste management strategy**



Acknowledgements

Collaborators

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Related projects and fundings

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<https://territories.eu/>