

# ARPA Lombardia – Presentation

The screenshot shows the official website of ARPA Lombardia. At the top left is the logo "ARPA LOMBARDIA" with the subtitle "Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente". To the right is the "Regione Lombardia" logo. Below the header, there is a horizontal menu with seven items: "SCOPRI ARPA", "TEMI AMBIENTALI", "DATI E INDICATORI", "EDUCAZIONE AMBIENTALE", "ARPA PER LE IMPRESE", "RAPPORTO STATO AMBIENTE", and "DOCUMENTI". The main content area features several large images: a snowy mountain range under a blue sky; a colorful illustration titled "ARPA IN 10 NUMERI" showing a sun, clouds, and a dropper; a cartoon-style illustration for children titled "AmbientiAMOci" with a fox and a watermelon; a close-up of a waterfall; a geological monitoring image; and a recycling symbol over a pile of trash. A sidebar on the left is titled "TEMI AMBIENTALI" with a "SCOPRI DI PIÙ" button.

**ARPA LOMBARDIA**  
Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente

Regione Lombardia

SCOPRI ARPA TEMI AMBIENTALI DATI E INDICATORI EDUCAZIONE AMBIENTALE ARPA PER LE IMPRESE RAPPORTO STATO AMBIENTE DOCUMENTI

NEVE E VALANGHE

OOO

IL METEO IN LOMBARDIA

PER I BAMBINI

ACQUA

MONITORAGGIO GEOLOGICO

RIFIUTI

[www.arpalombardia.it](http://www.arpalombardia.it)

- ARPA is a government Agency in charge of **preventing and monitoring environmental pollution**
- It is one of the 21 Italian Agencies operating in the framework of the Network of Italian Environmental Agencies (SNPA), coordinated by the National Environmental Agency (ISPRA) in Rome



**ISPRA**

Istituto Superiore per la Protezione  
e la Ricerca Ambientale



# ARPA Lombardia - Organization

- Lombardia region: 9 Million people, 15% of Italian population, highest concentration of productive activities
- ARPA Lombardia:
  - 13 offices in the main towns of the region
  - Around 1,000 people employed: chemists, biologists, physicists, engineers, etc.
  - Headquarters: Milano



# **ARPA Lombardia – Main fields of activity**

- Air
  - Surface water
  - Groundwater
  - Biodiversity

# Environmental Monitoring



- Radioactivity
  - Radon

# Radiation Protection



- Industrial emissions (air, water, wastes)
  - Environmental remediation
  - Noise
  - Non Ionizing Radiation

## Controls



- IPA, As, Ni, Cd, Pb Samples
  - Annual and daily bulletins
  - Monitoring campaigns

# Air Quality



- Hydrographic service
  - Geological Risk
  - Meteorology
  - Weather Climatology

# Natural Risks



- Environmental impact assessments
  - Strategic environmental assessments

# **Environmental Assessment**



# Radiation Protection Centre

- 12 staff members: physicists, chemists and engineers
- 2 measurement labs (Milano and Bergamo), 1 radiochemistry lab accredited under ISO 17025
- Equipment for alfa, beta and gamma measurement, both in field and in lab
- Tools for data evaluation and risk assessment



# Radiation Protection Centre

- Member of the National Network for Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring (RESORAD)



- Member of IAEA ALMERA Network



- Scientific advisors of National and Regional Health Authorities for problems due to radioactive materials



- Since 2000 member of ISO Committees



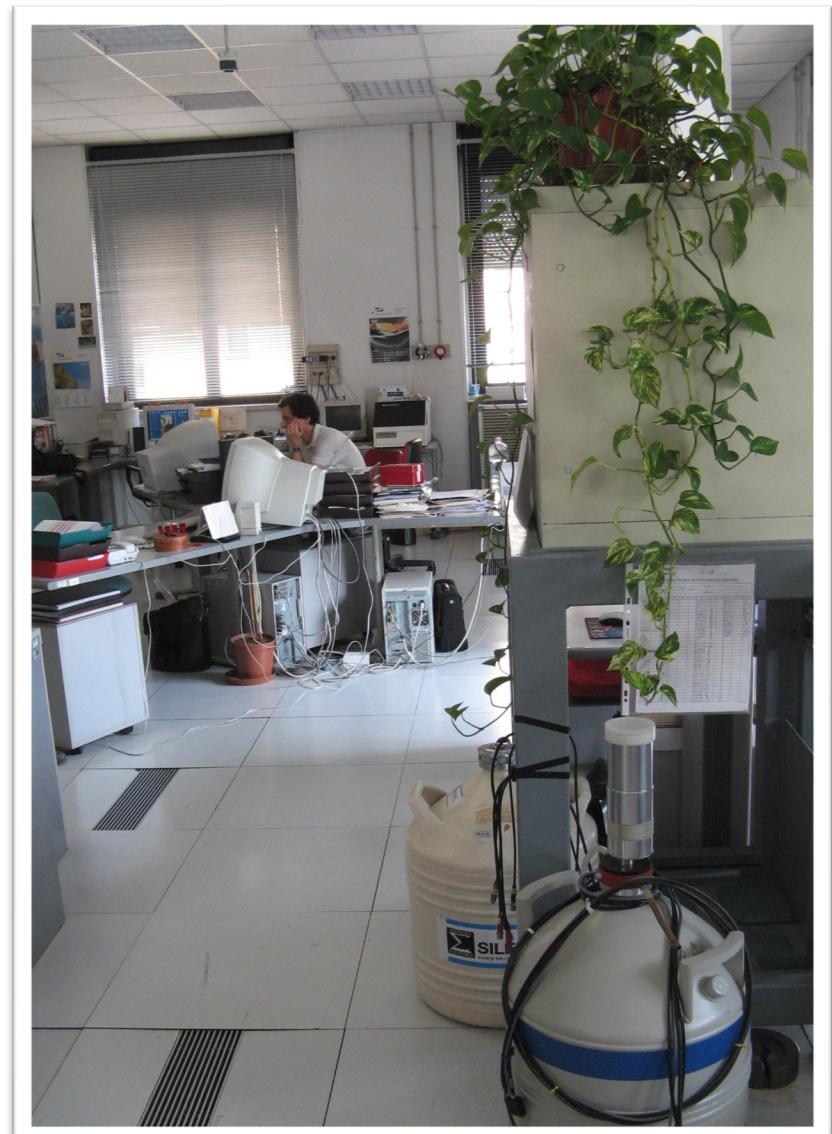
International  
Organization for  
Standardization

# Equipments & Methods:

- 6 **HPGe**  $\gamma$  detectors
- 1 **HPGe**  $\gamma$ /X detector
- 1 portable **HPGe**  $\gamma$  detector (in-situ measurements)

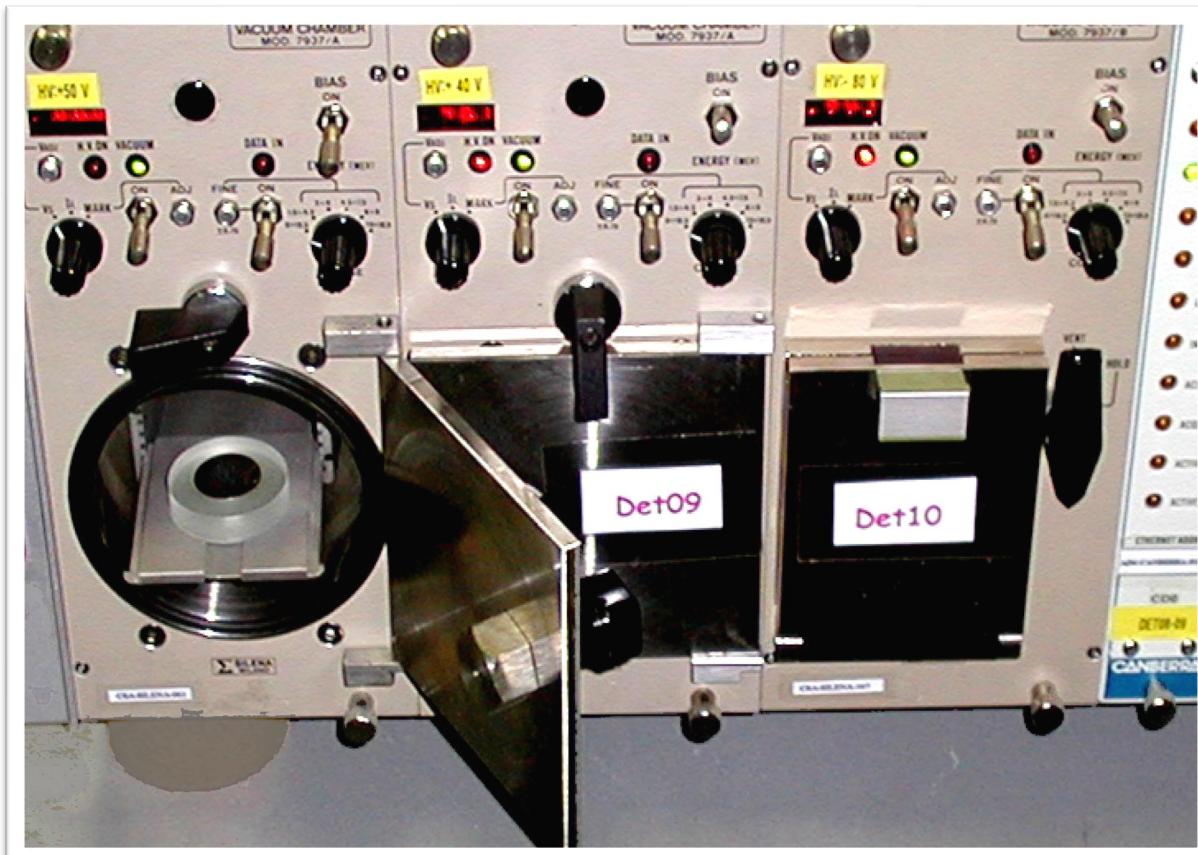


X and  $\gamma$  emitters ( $5 \text{ keV} < E < 2 \text{ MeV}$ )



# Equipments & Methods:

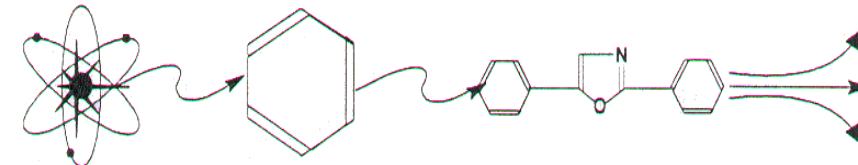
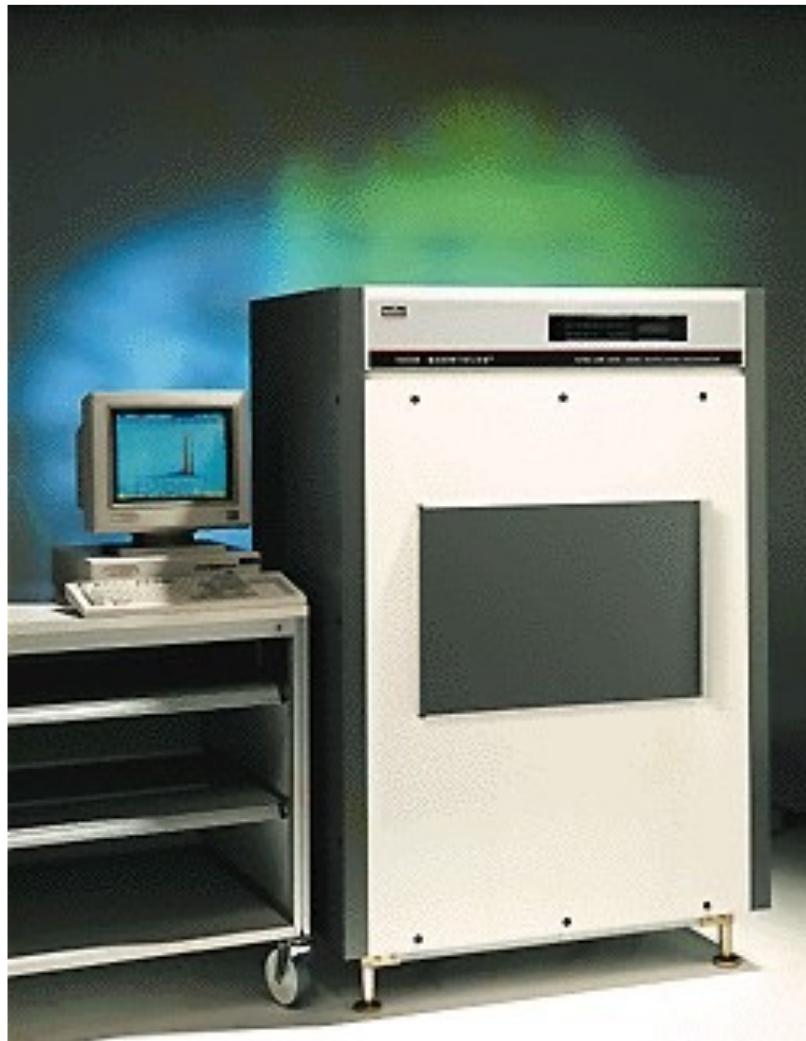
- 3 Silicon surface barrier detectors
- Electrodeposition device



- Plutonium
- Uranium
- Thorium
- $^{210}\text{Po}$
- $^{241}\text{Am}$

# Equipments & Methods:

- 1 ultra low-level liquid scintillation counter (LSC)



Radioactive decay Solvent

Fluor Light

Gross  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$

U isotopes

$^{226}\text{Ra}$

$^{222}\text{Rn}$

$^3\text{H}$

$^{210}\text{Pb}$

$^{90}\text{Sr}$

# Equipments & Methods:

- 2 gross  $\alpha$  counters (ZnS)
- 1 gross  $\alpha/\beta$  counter (**gas flow proportional counter**)



Gross  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ,  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ ,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$

# Equipments & Methods:

## Pre-treatment of organic and inorganic matrices:

- Plastic fume-hood for HF treatment
- Mills and blenders
- Ovens and muffle furnaces

## Chemical lab facilities:

- Ionic and extraction chromatography
- Atomic absorption spectrometer
- (ICP-MS: coming soon)
- Surveilled area for radioactive tracing



# Equipments & Methods:

- Nuclear track detectors (CR39) and electrets for indoor  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  measurement
- Lucas cells and ionization chamber (Alphaguard) for  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  in air and water



# Equipments & Methods:

- Portable survey probes (**Nal, HPGe, Geiger-Muller, solid and plastic scintillators, proportional counters**) for in-field measurement of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  contamination

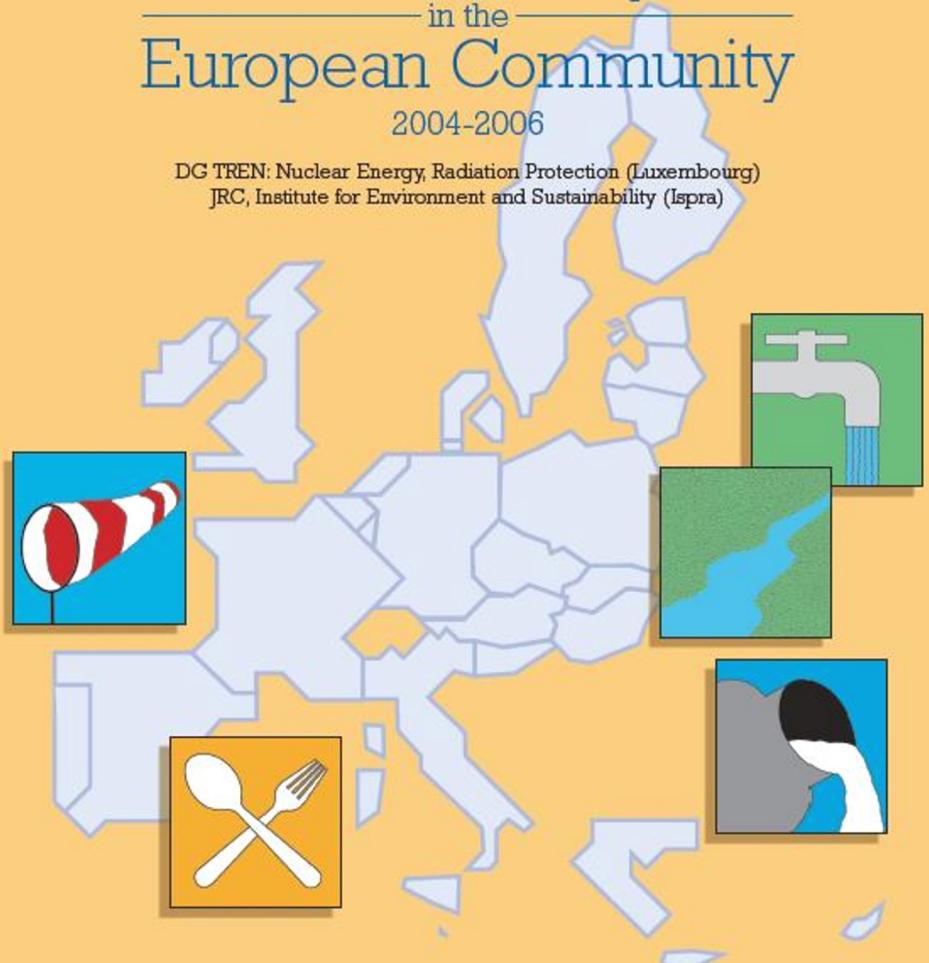


Nuclear Science and Technology

# Environmental Radioactivity in the European Community

2004-2006

DG TREN: Nuclear Energy, Radiation Protection (Luxembourg)  
JRC, Institute for Environment and Sustainability (Ispra)



# European and National Environmental Radioactivity Network

# Monitoring Network

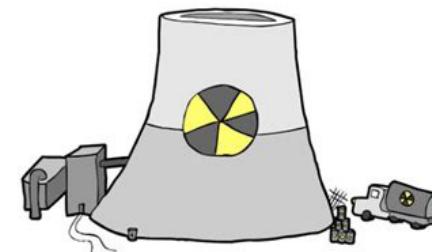
ARPA is part of the **National Environmental Radioactivity Network**, fulfilling requirements of European Union:

- European Commission Recommendation 2000/473
- European Council Directives (2013/51/EURATOM)

## Environment Monitoring



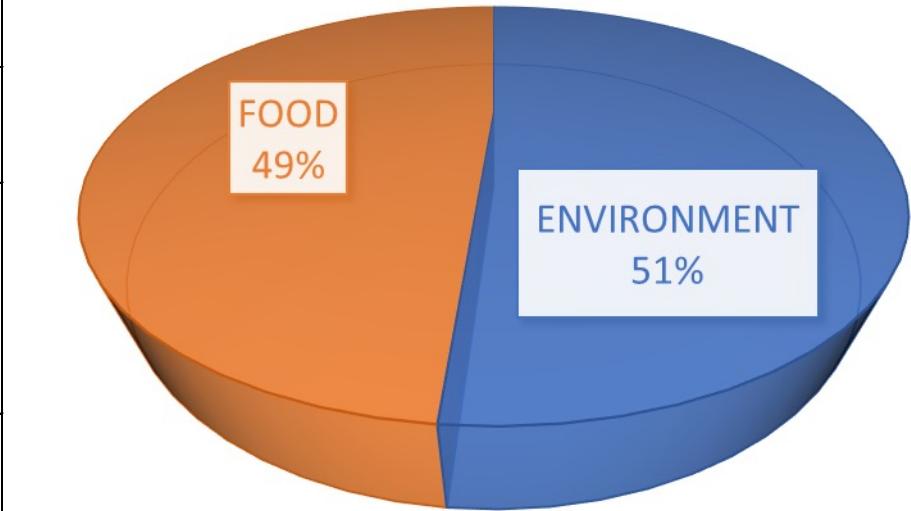
## Source Related Monitoring



# No. of samples analyzed

- Food and environmental samples, about 1000 samples per year

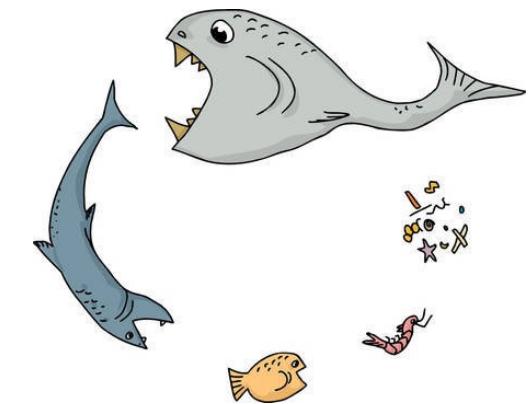
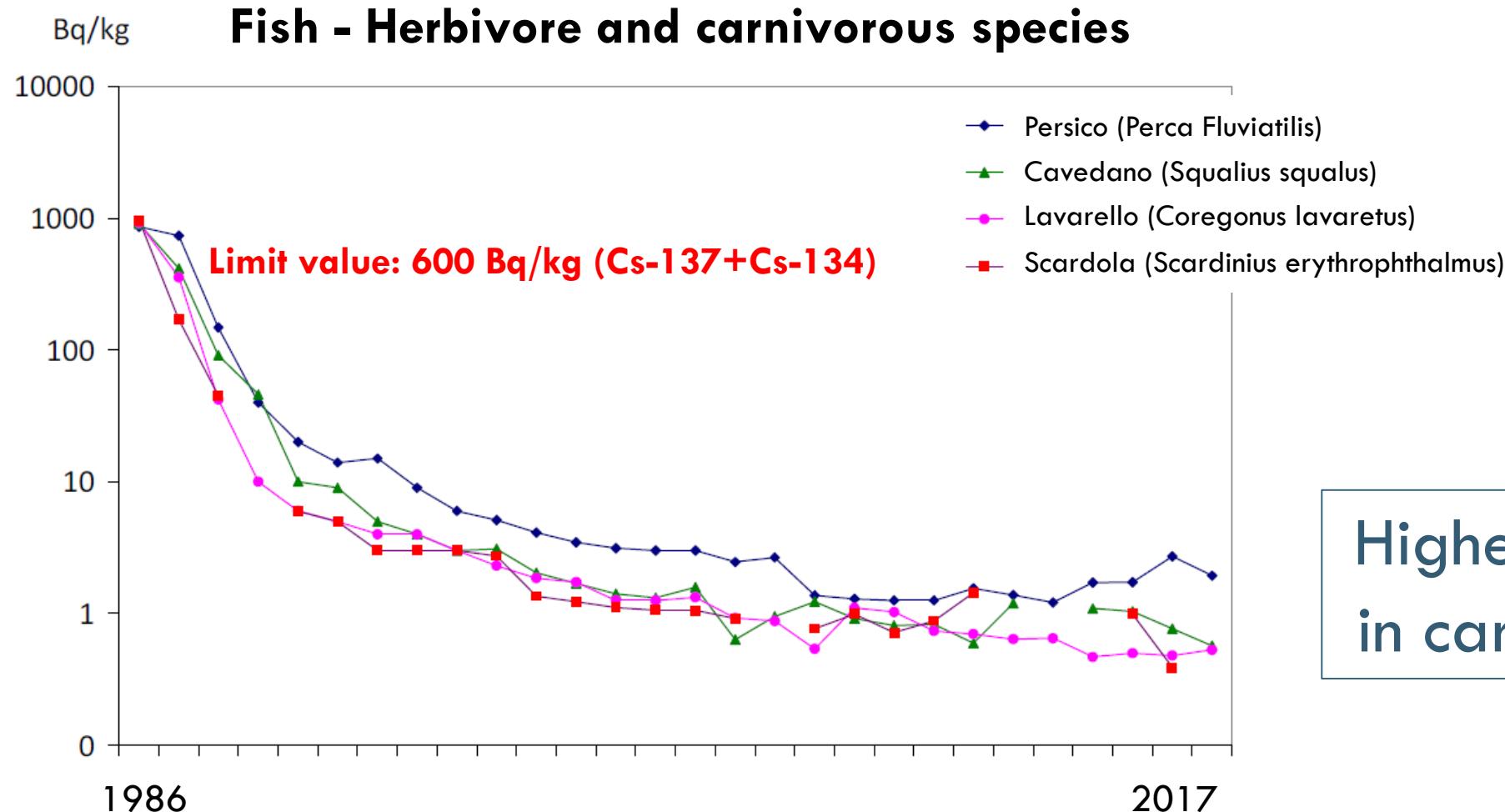
Sample	Radionuclide	Minimum Detectable Activity
AIR	GROSS BETA Cs-137	0,005 BQ/M <sup>3</sup> 0,03 BQ/M <sup>3</sup>
SURFACE WATER	GROSS BETA Cs-137	0,6 BQ/L 1 BQ/L
DRINKING WATER	H-3 Sr-90 Cs-137 NATURAL RADIONUCLIDES	100 BQ/L 0,06 BQ/L 0,1 BQ/L NOT SPECIFIED
MILK	Sr-90 Cs-137	0,2 BQ/L 0,5 BQ/L
MIX DIET	Sr-90 Cs-137	0,1 BQ/DAY PER PERSON 0,2 BQ/DAY PER PERSON



as required by European Commission  
Recommendation 2000/473

# Radioactivity in the environment - Fish

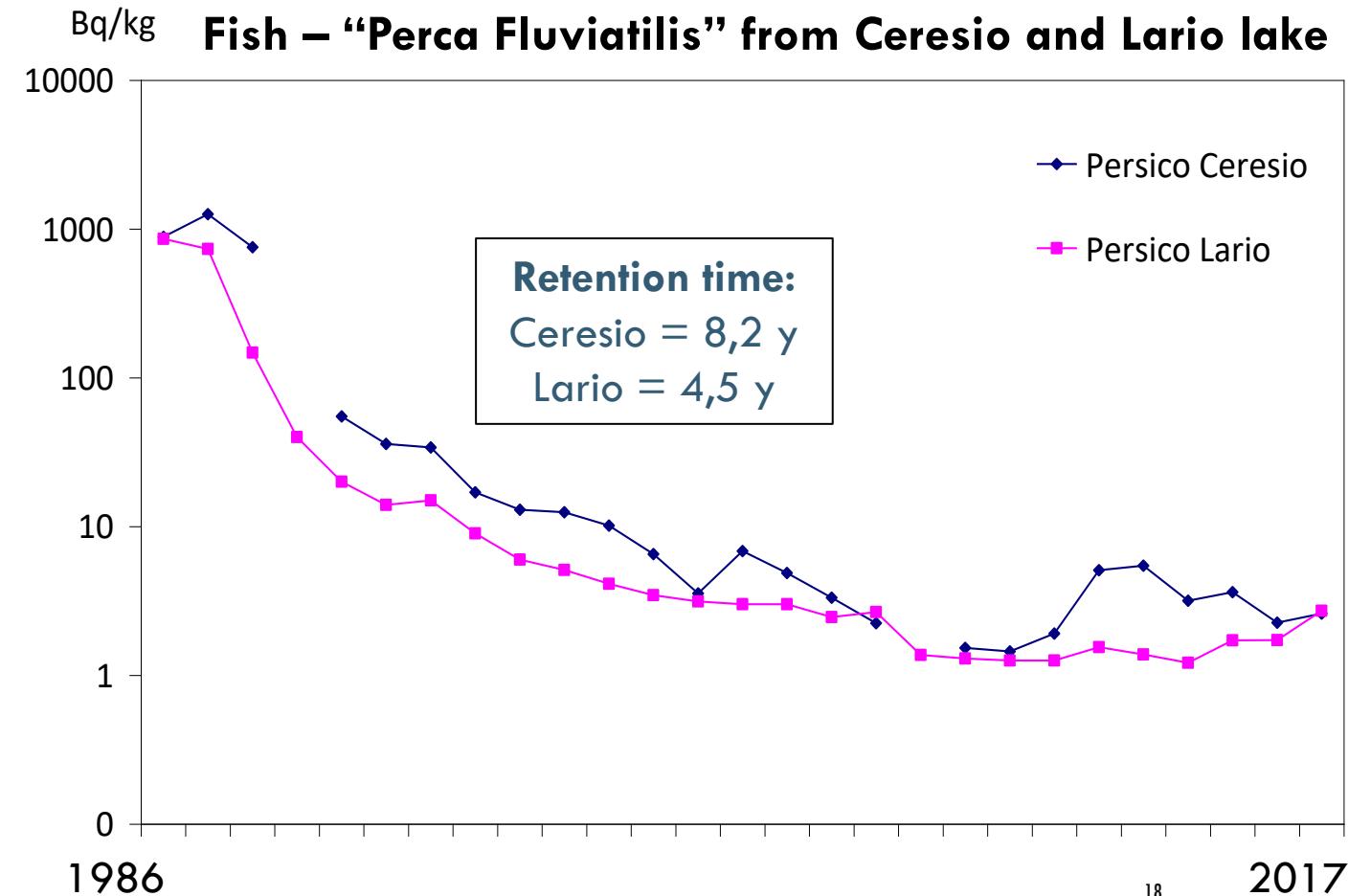
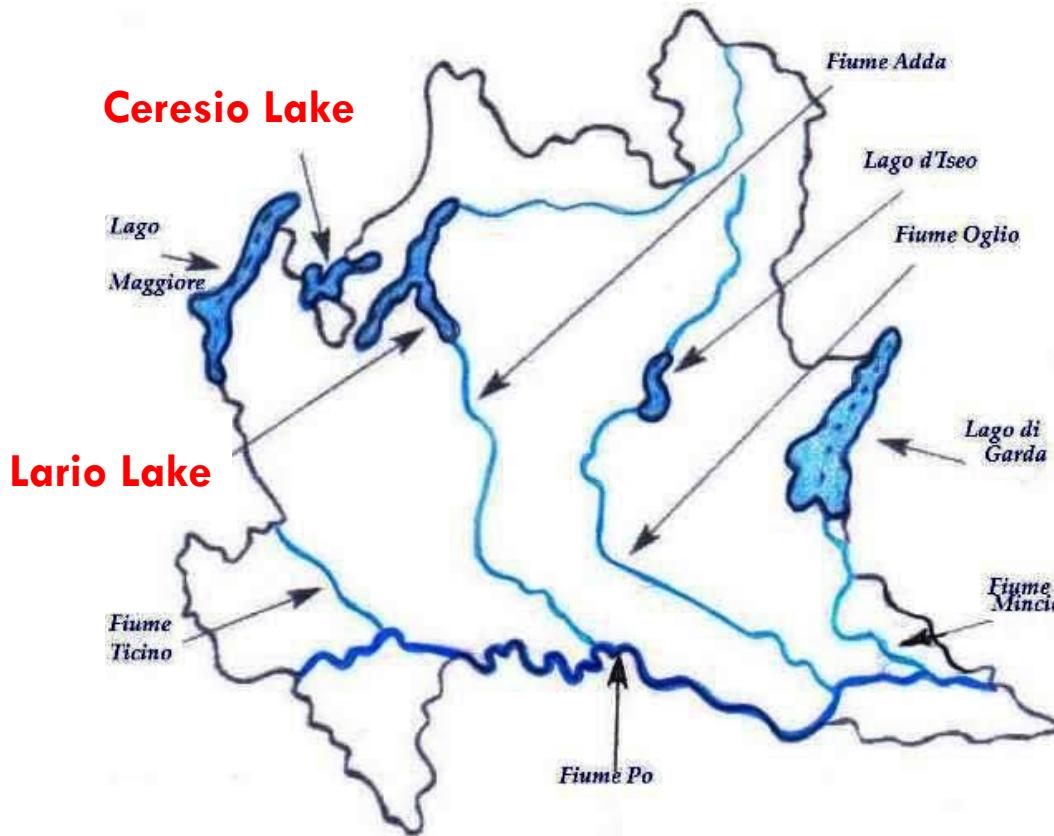
- Fish monitoring provides direct data of food contamination



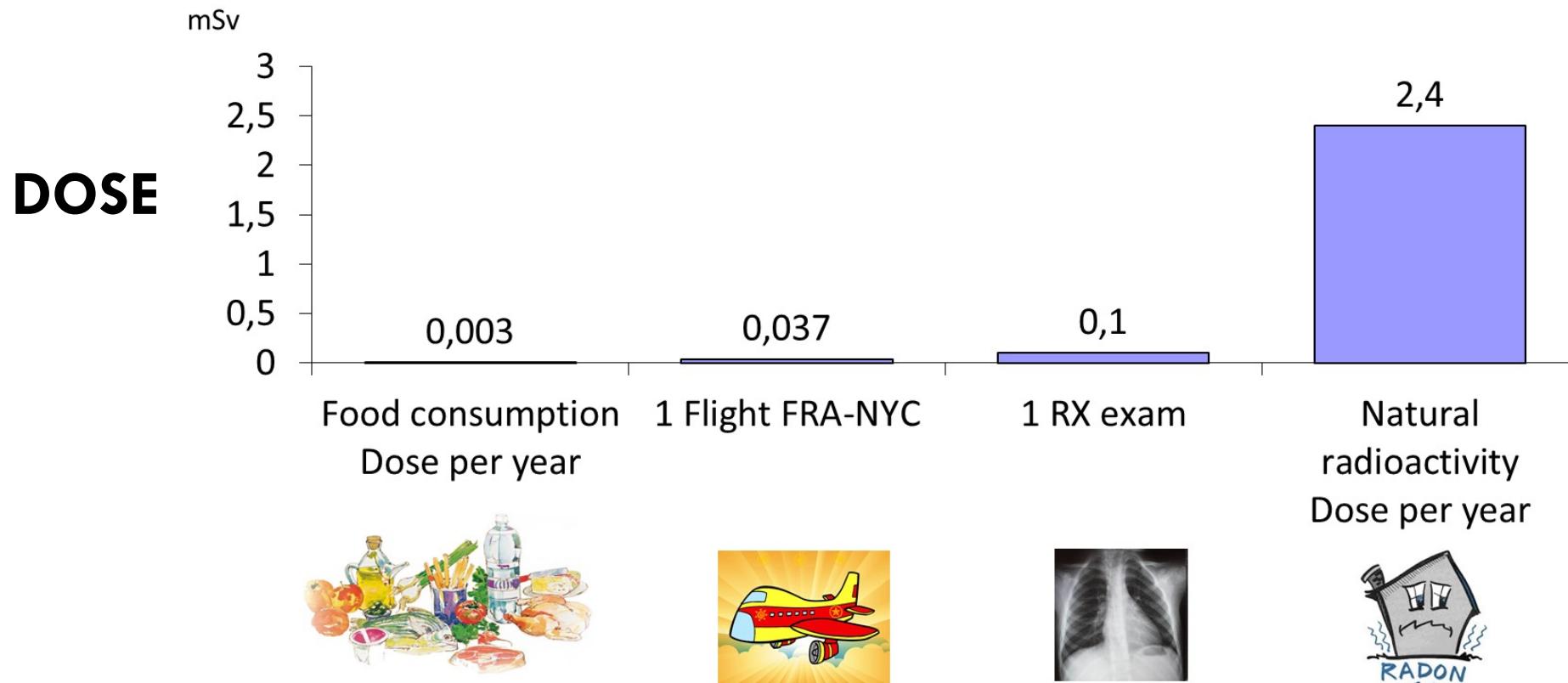
Higher Cs-137 values  
in carnivorous species

# Radioactivity in the environment - Fish

- Source of information about environmental dynamics of different water basins



# Radioactivity in the environment



# Emergency Quick Alert



# Air monitoring – Gas and particulate

- TSP monitoring: running since 1988
- Gas monitoring: running since 1997

## Sampling point and frequency

- Milano city centre
- Particulate: Daily (continuous from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m.)
- Gas: Weekly



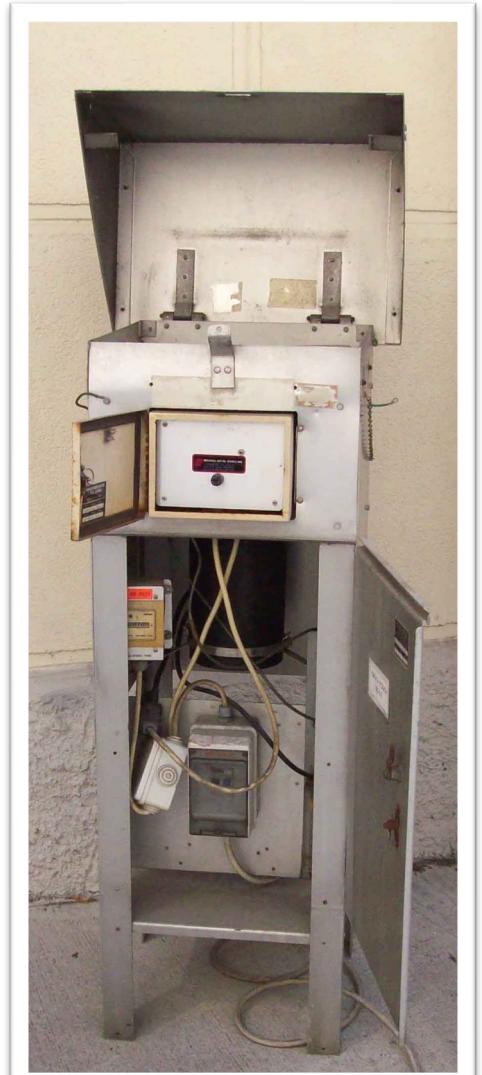
## Measurement frequency

- Particulate: Daily, Weekly, Monthly
- Gas: Weekly

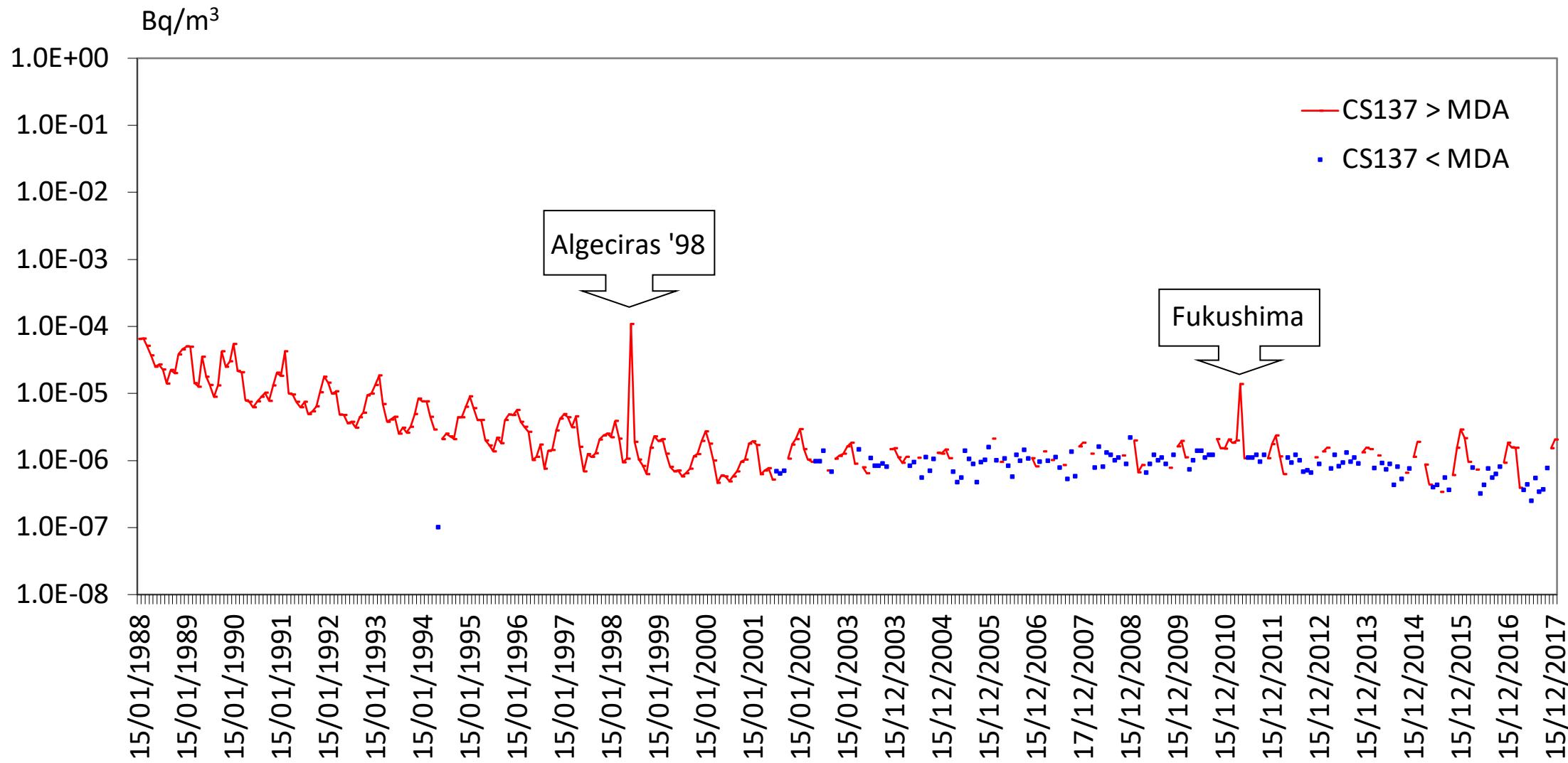
**Monitoring conditions  
optimized for quick  
alert of “relevant”  
air contamination**

# Air monitoring – Sampling unit

- **Housing:** Commercial  
(Air Sampler GMWL-2000 H - General Metal Work Inc. US)
- **Flow counter:** Commercial (Schlumberger; resolution 0,01 m<sup>3</sup>)  
Uncertainty in flow rate measurement: 5%
- **Pumping system:**  
Flow:  $\approx 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  ( $\approx 2400 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ )
- **Filtering unit:**  
Glass microfiber filter (Whatman GF/A CAT No. 1820-866,  
203x254 mm) + iodine trap



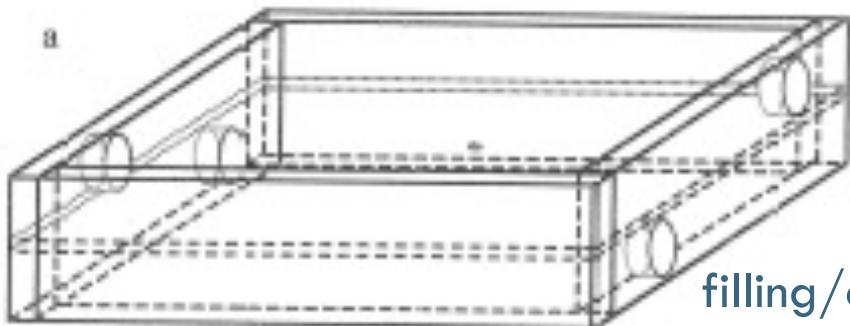
# Air monitoring – Particulate



# Air monitoring – Iodine trap



Methylmethacrylate box



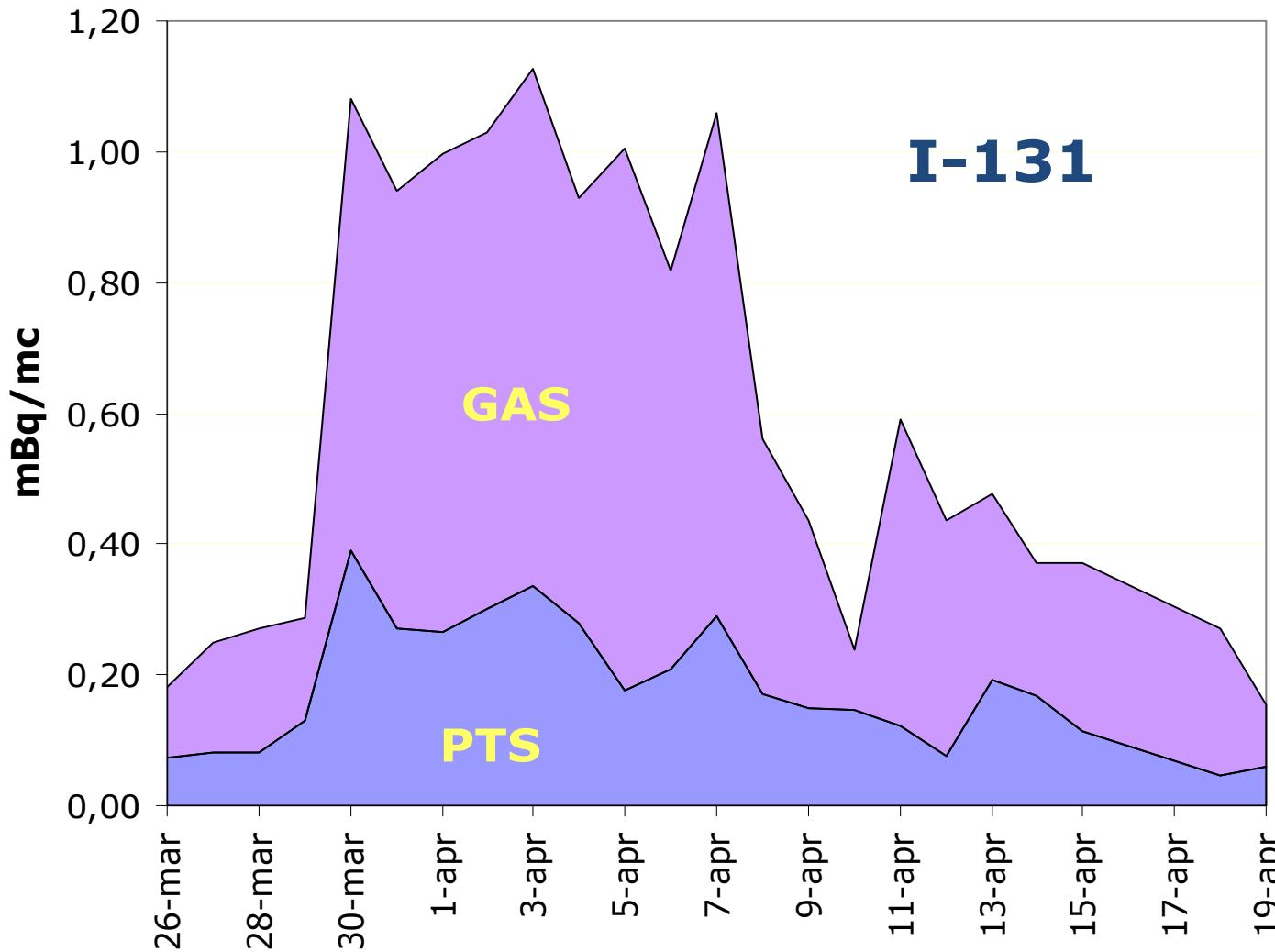
Beds separated by double metal grids  
(2 different meshes), silicon sealed



NORIT RKJ

- \* Granular activated carbon
- \* Elemental, ionic and organic I retention
- \* Pellet diameter: 1.3 – 1.5 mm
- \* BET surface area: 900 – 1000 m<sup>2</sup>/g

# Air monitoring – Iodine 131



**FUKUSHIMA 2011**  
Radioactivity in Air (particulate)  
Avg  $I_{\text{gas}}/I_{\text{particulate}}$  = 80 %

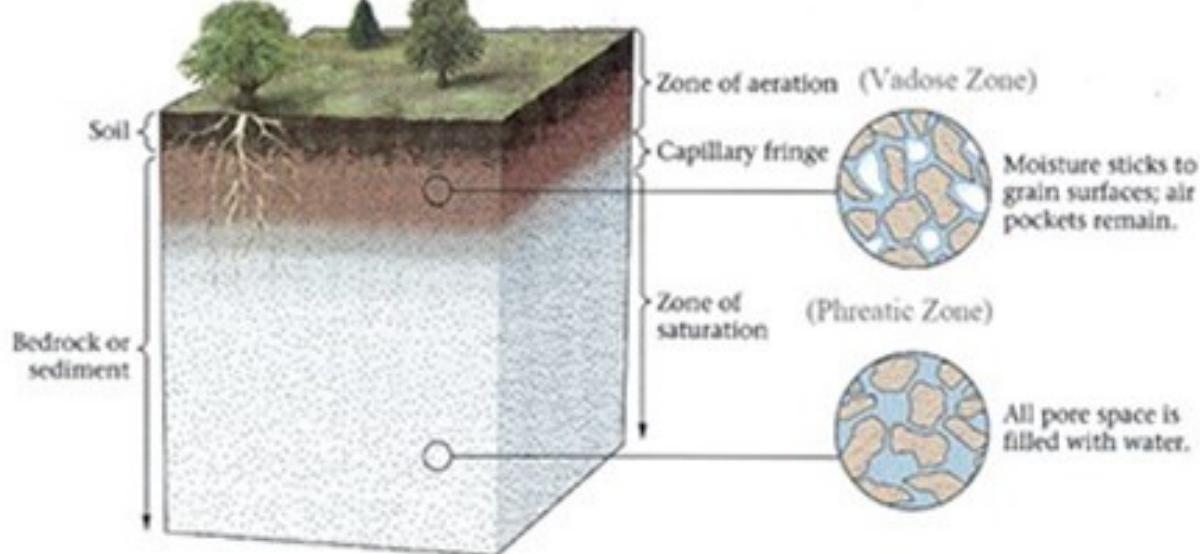
Results comparable to  
those obtained by other  
EU laboratories (Masson  
et al, 2011)

# Drinking Water



# Drinking water

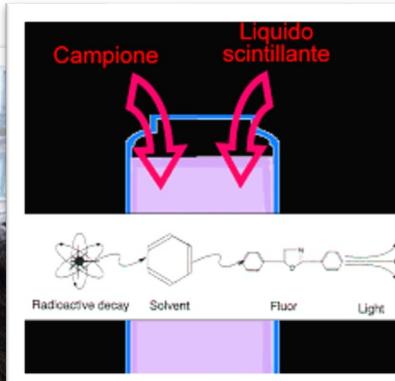
- According to European Council Directive 2013/51:
  - monitoring of major ground or surface water supplies and water distribution networks



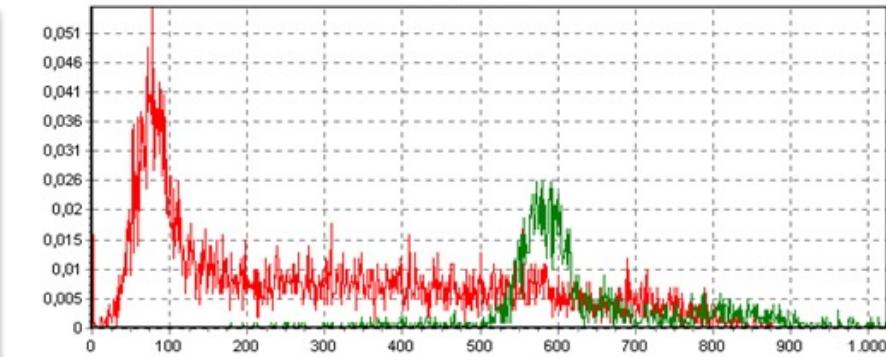
Parameter	Parameter value	Derived concentration	Limit of detection required by UE Directive
<b>RADON</b>	100 Bq/L		10 Bq/L
<b>TRITIUM</b>	100 Bq/L		10 Bq/L
<b>INDICATIVE DOSE</b>	0,1 mSv/y		
Gross Alpha		0,1 Bq/L	0,04 Bq/L
<b>Gross Beta</b>		1 Bq/L	0,4 Bq/L
U-238		3 Bq/L	0,02 Bq/L
Ra-226		0,5 Bq/L	0,04 Bq/L
<b>Cs-137</b>		11 Bq/L	0,5 Bq/L

# Drinking water: Monitoring network

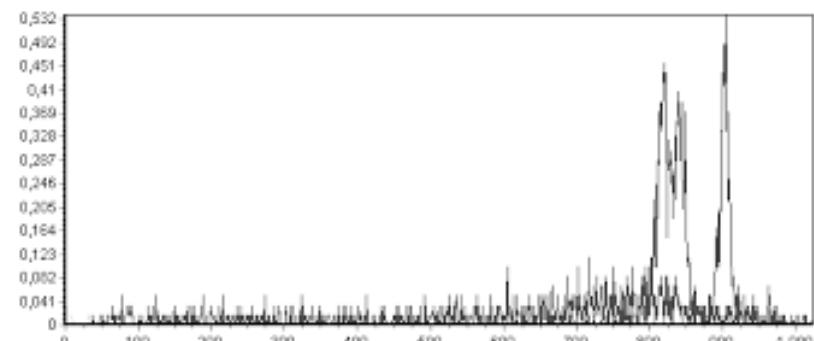
- Extensive monitoring of Gross Alpha and Beta:
  - Sampling about 0,5 L of water from tap
  - Measurement by Liquid Scintillation Counting



**Gross Alpha Beta**



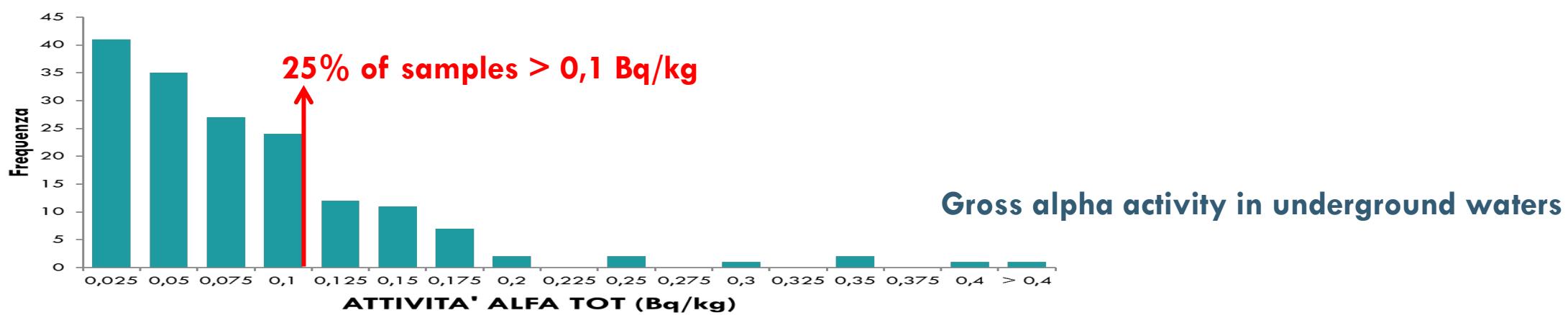
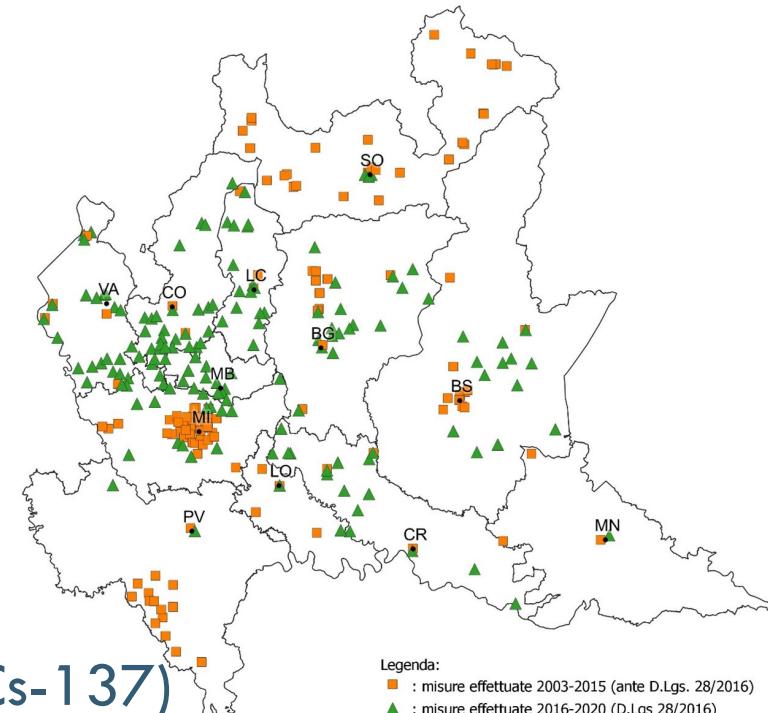
**Radon 222**



# Drinking water: Monitoring network

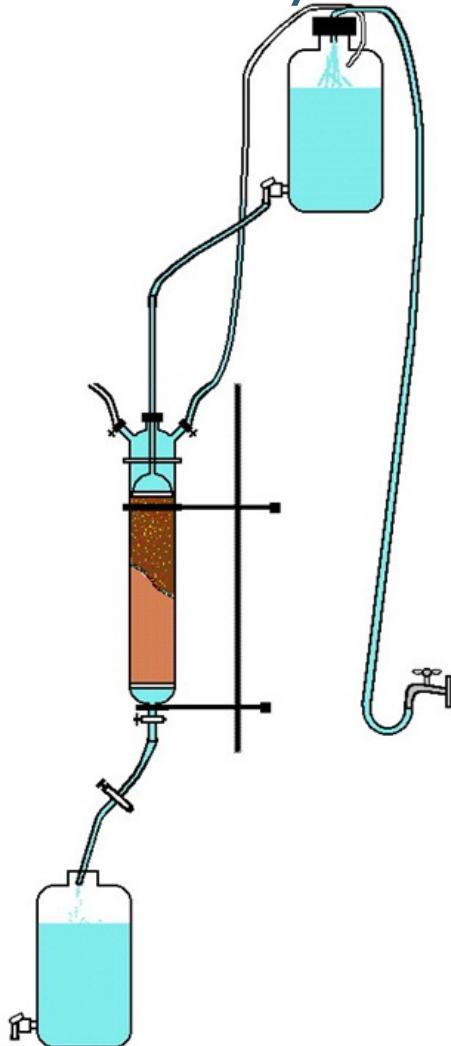
## Results at a glance:

- **Gross Alpha:**
  - 25% of samples > 0,1 Bq/L
  - Mainly due to Uranium isotopes (natural origin)
- **Gross Beta:**
  - < Limit of Detection (0,08 Bq/L)
- **Artificial nuclides (Gamma Spec.) < L.D. (0,0005 Bq/L for Cs-137)**



# Drinking water: Monitoring network

- In selected points, continuous sampling for high sensitivity monitoring by Gamma Spectrometry



## METHOD

- Continuous elution, over 1 month, on a column (1 kg) of ionic exchange resin
- Measurement by Gamma Spec. for 4000 minutes

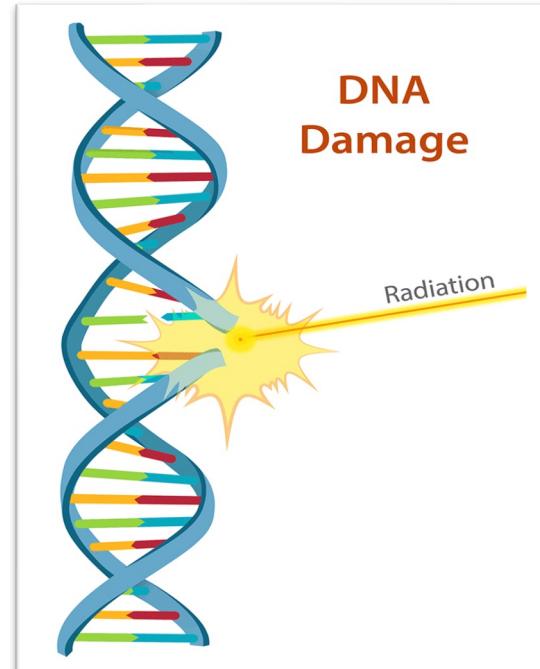
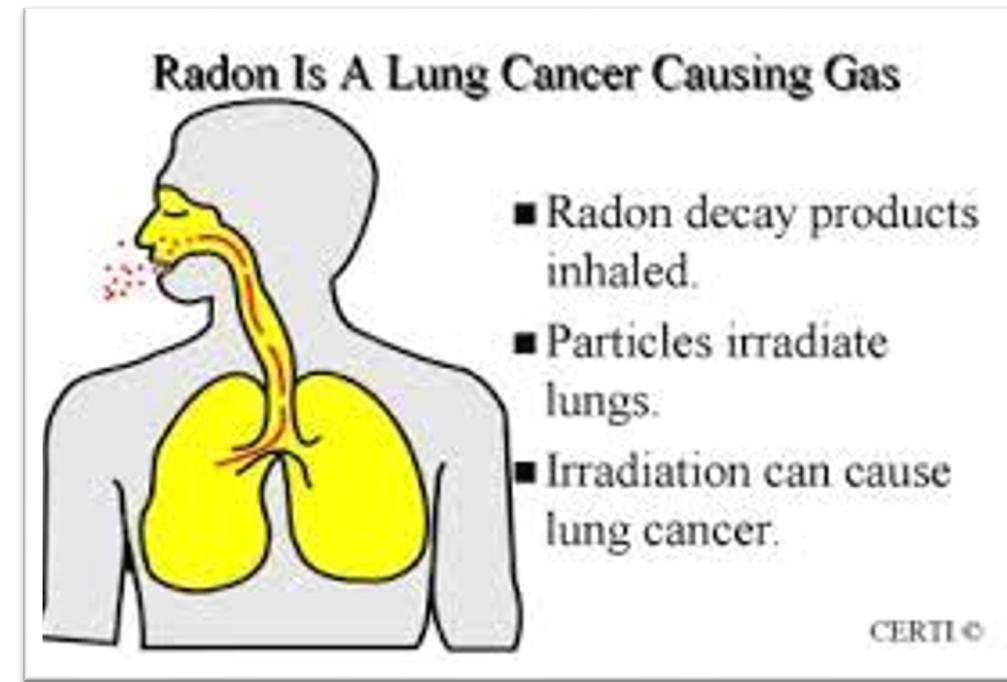
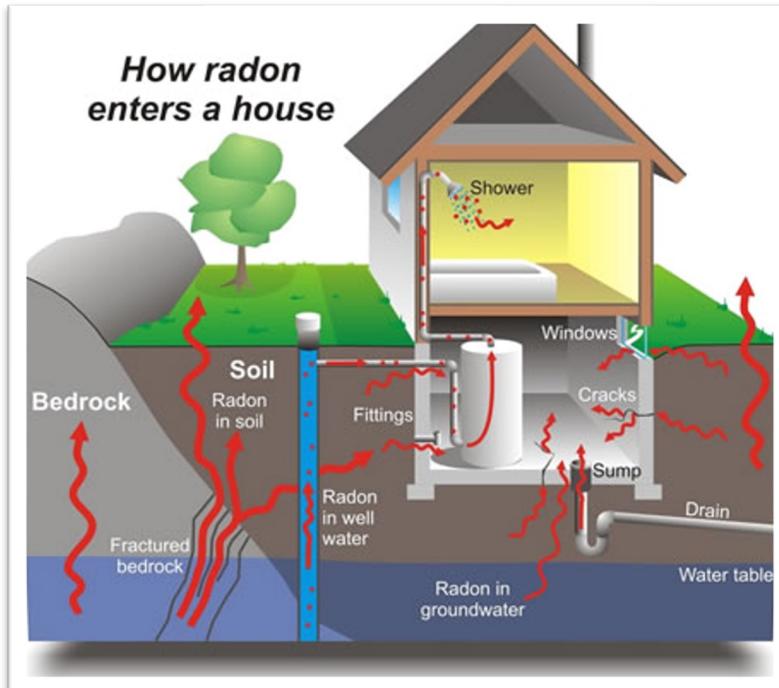
HPGe Detectors, 30% relative efficiency:

Parameter	Amount of sample	Counting Time	Limit of detection *
Cs-137	1 L	1000 min	0,1 Bq/L
	200 L	4000 min	0,0005 Bq/L

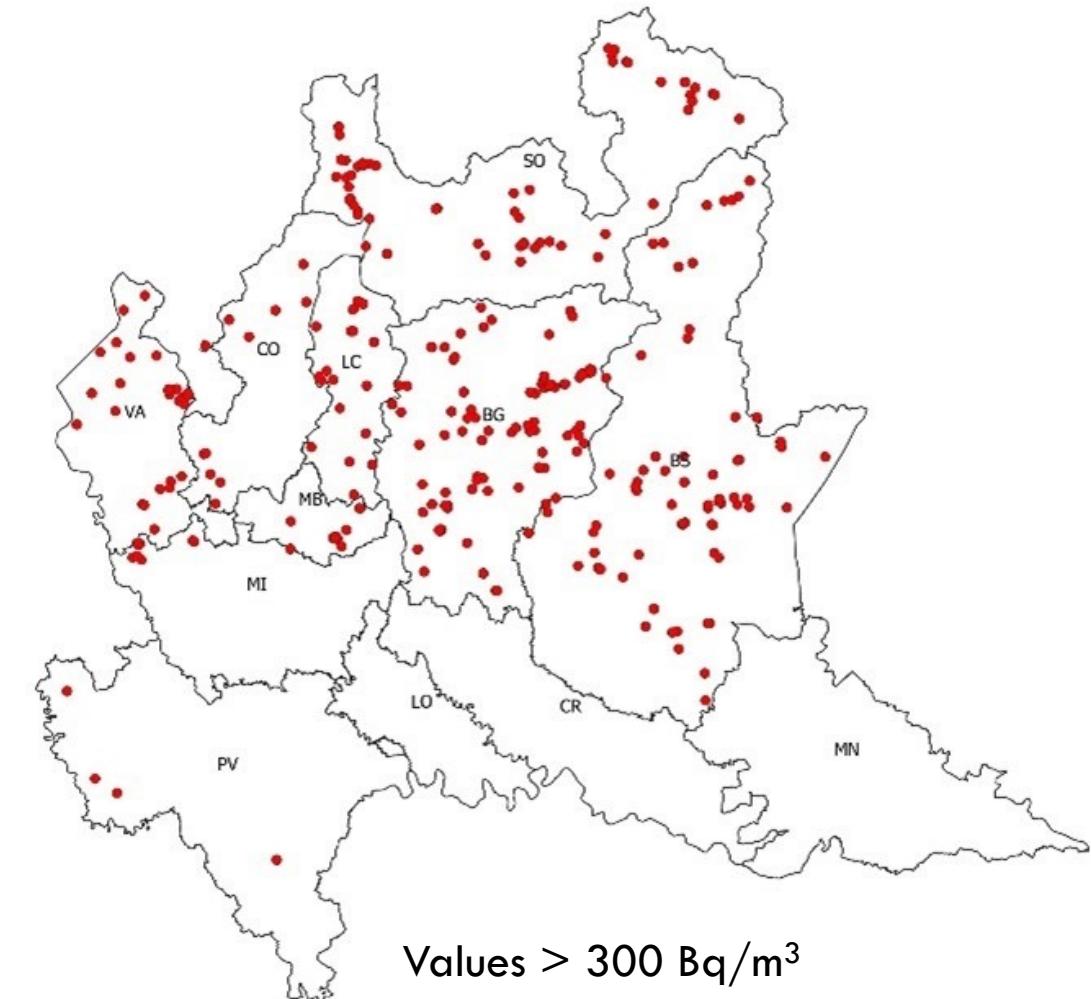
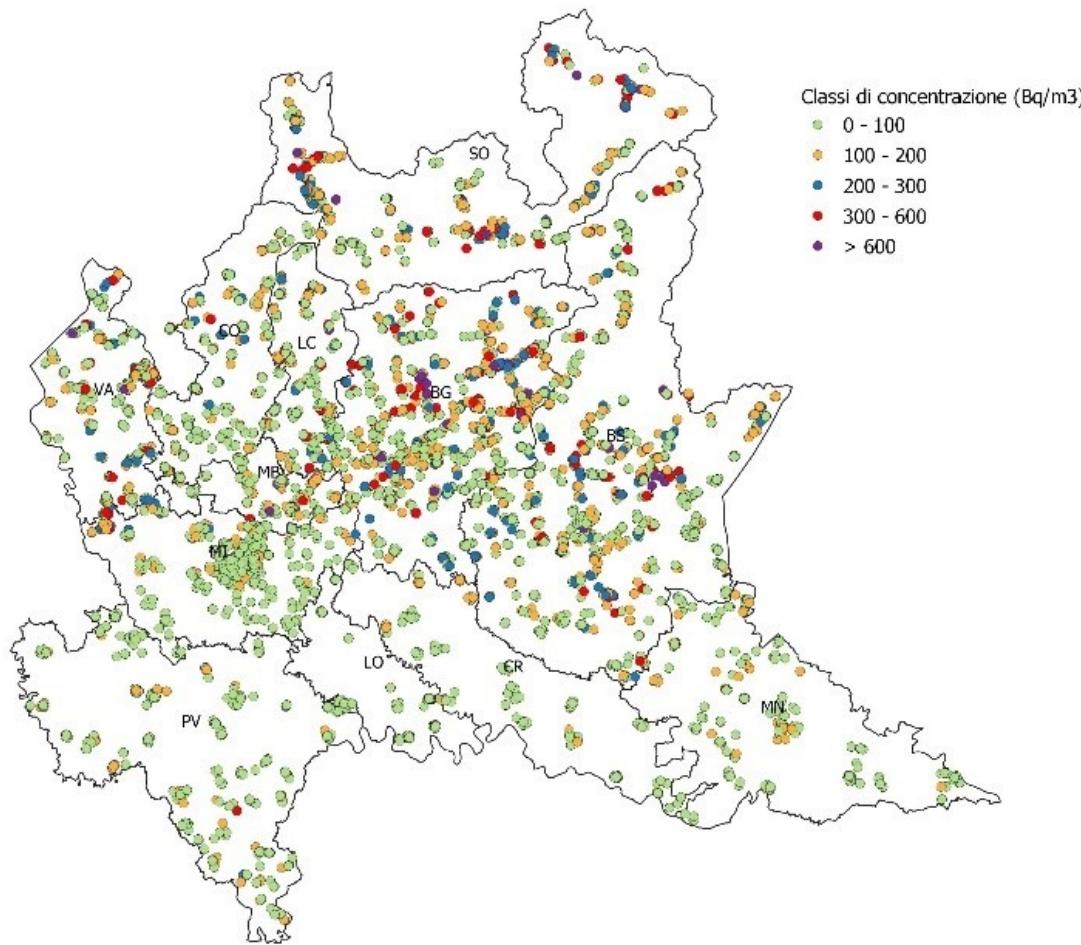
\* Limit of detection required by EU: 0,5 Bq/L



# Radon indoor



# Radon indoor





# In-field activities

- Technical support to public authorities (health offices etc.) facing radioprotection problems
- Assistance to stakeholders in case of accidents involving radioactive sources



*Retrieval of guinea pigs contaminated by  $^{3}H$  in the decommissioning of a pharmaceutical factory*

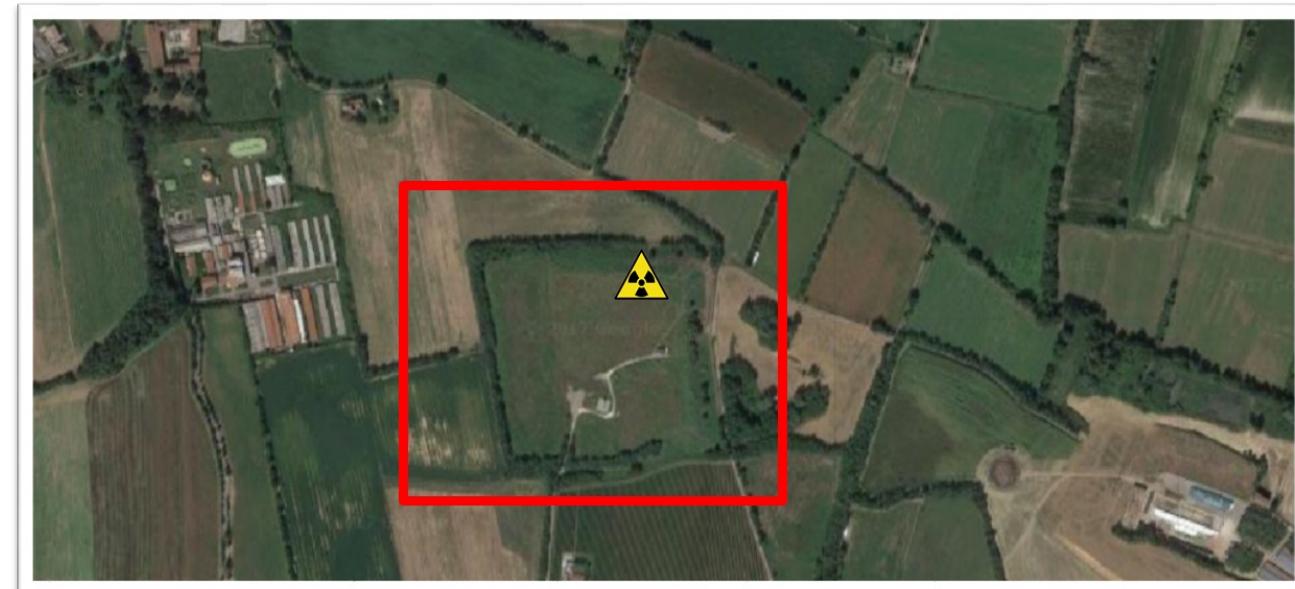


*Melting of a  $^{137}Cs$  and a  $^{60}Co$  source in a steel factory*

# Exposure scenario: Waste waters from waste repository



- Surveillance around contaminated sites
  - Foundry slag repositories contaminated by artificial nuclides:  
**Cs-137, Am-241**



Foundry slag repository  
contaminated by Cs-137

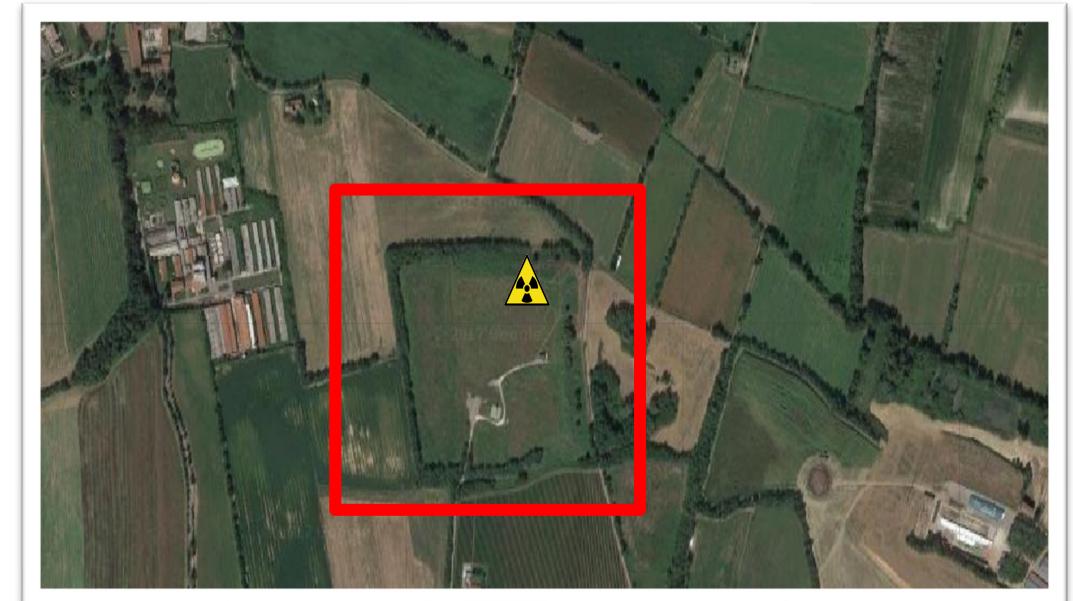
# Exposure scenario: Waste waters from waste repository



Production of big amounts of waste water contaminated by Cs-137

Definition of exposure scenario:

- waste collected by tanks
- sent for waste processing to an ordinary sewage
- sludge (which concentrate Cs) used in agriculture



# Exposure scenario: Waste waters from waste repository



Cs-137: 100 Bq/kg

Contaminated  
waste water  
**1000 ton/year**

$$10^2 \text{ Bq/kg} * 10^6 \text{ kg/y} = 10^8 \text{ Bq/y}$$

**$10^8 \text{ Bq/y}$**

«Clean»  
Waste water

Sewage  
treatment plant

Clean  
water

River

Sludge

2000 ton/y

Agriculture

$$10^8 \text{ Bq/y} / 2 * 10^6 \text{ kg/y} = 500 \text{ Bq/kg}$$

# Exposure scenario: Waste waters from waste repository



Sludge (500 Bq/kg Cs-137) in agriculture:

- Max amount per area: 0,75 kg/m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land (National Regulation)
- Cs-137 (Bq/m<sup>2</sup>) = 500 Bq/kg \* 0,75 kg/m<sup>2</sup> = 375 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>
- Sludge mixed with soil (10 cm depth -1500 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) :  
$$375 \text{ Bq} / (1\text{m}^2 * 0,1\text{m} * 1500\text{kg/m}^3) = 2,5 \text{ Bq/kg}$$

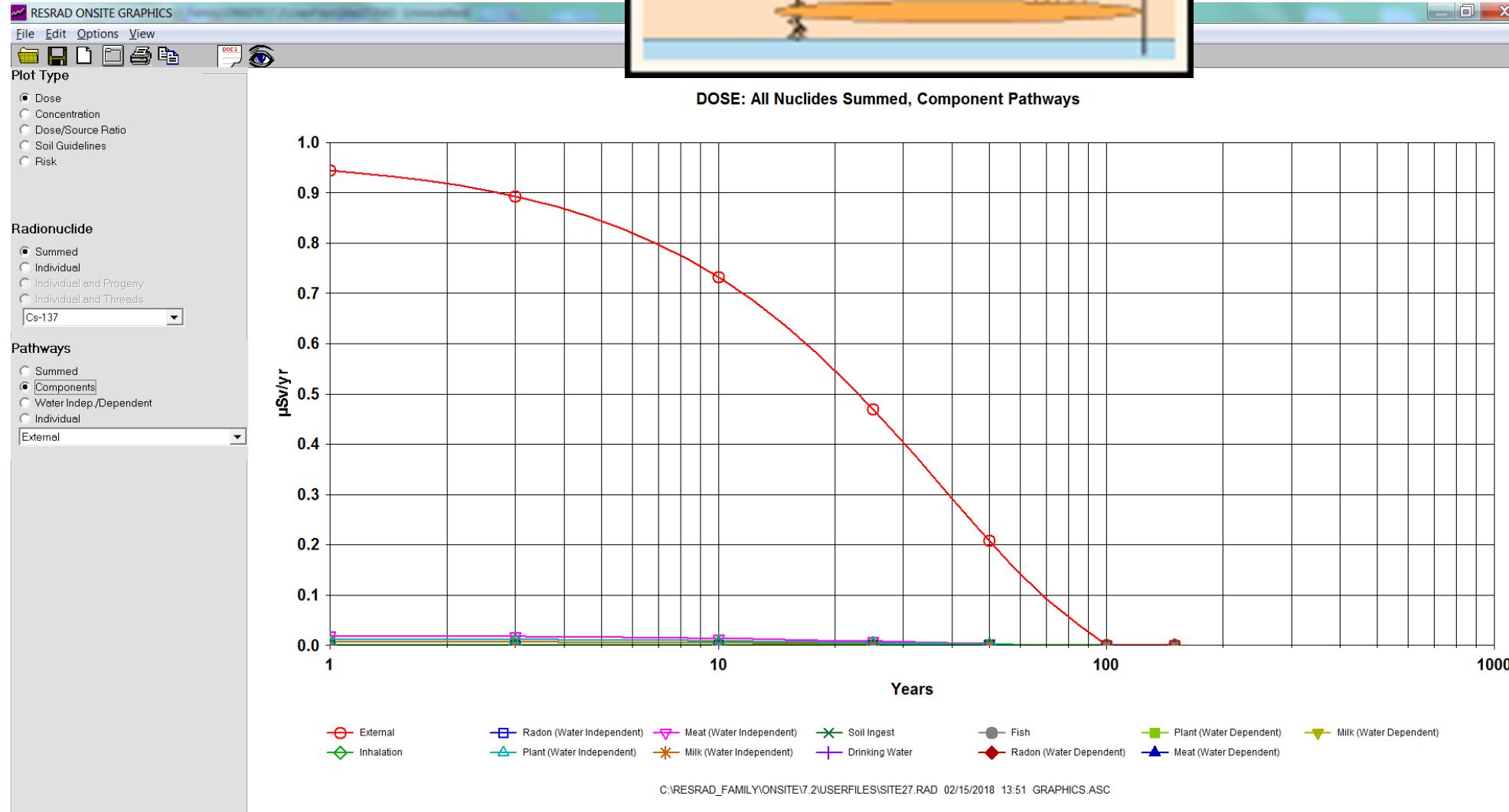
10 cm of soil  
contaminated by  
Cs-137 – 2,5  
Bq/kg



1  $\mu\text{Sv/y}$ ,  
mainly due  
to external irradiation (97%)

RESRAD - Argonne National Laboratory - <http://resrad.evs.anl.gov/>

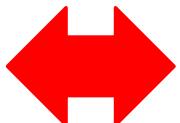
Exposure pathways: external irradiation, food ingestion, etc.



# Exposure scenario: Waste waters from waste repository

To resume:

Exposure scenario: use in agriculture of slags contaminated by water contaminated by Cs-137

Waste water: 100 Bq/kg of Cs-137  1 µSv/y to the most exposed group

“Specific clearance level” for waste water corresponding to 10 µSv/y:

1000 Bq/kg of Cs-137

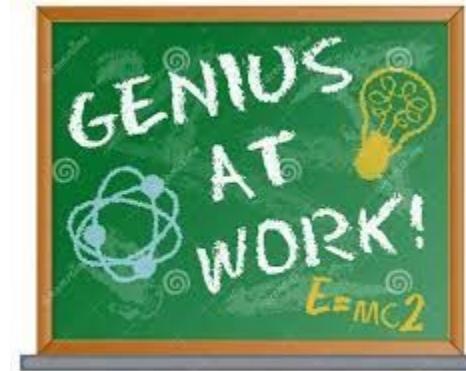
Required sensitivity: 1/10 of 1000 Bq/kg = 100 Bq/kg



# Alcune idee .....

## METODI DI EFFICIENCY TRANSFER PER MISURE IN SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA AD ALTA RISOLUZIONE

- Ricerca bibliografica e individuazione possibili metodi di riferimento con particolare attenzione ai metodi proposti dagli istituti metrologici primari (ambito ICRM) ed ai software validati liberamente disponibili in rete (EFFTRAN, ETNA)
- Disponibilità di dati sperimentali relativi a curve di taratura in efficienza per diverse geometrie, densità e composizione chimica
- Necessità di individuare, validare ed implementare metodi di efficiency transfer utilizzabili nelle procedure di routine del laboratorio con metodi accreditati ISO 17025



## INDIVIDUAZIONE, MESSA A PUNTO E VALIDAZIONE DI METODI SperimentALI PER LA DETERMINAZIONE DEL COEFFICIENTE DI ASSORBIMENTO DI CAMPIONI AMBIENTALI

- Ricerca bibliografica e individuazione possibili metodi di riferimento con particolare attenzione ai metodi proposti dagli istituti metrologici primari (ambito ICRM)
- Definizione e messa a punto di un metodo sperimentale per la misura del coefficiente di assorbimento
- Validazione del metodo proposto anche mediante analisi con il risultato di valutazioni di tipo teorico
- Possibile ricaduta sull'aggiornamento della norma UNI 11665 per le misure di spettrometria gamma

<https://www.arpalombardia.it/Pages/Documenti.aspx>

Documenti | ARPA Lombardia x GENIO AL LAVORO - Ricerca Goc x +

arpalombardia.it/Pages/Documenti.aspx

App ARPA Lombardia ArpaNet RUSCONI ROSELLA... Importati da IE EnvProt Snpambiente EQ Biogest NT TIC II - Controlli e... Rasym Dose Gamma Turni GSSRAD Scannati Confrontare due m... Radioactive Items » Altri Preferiti

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EMERGENZE AMBIENTALI

ARPA LOMBARDIA Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente

Regione Lombardia

SCOPRI ARPA TEMI AMBIENTALI DATI E INDICATORI EDUCAZIONE AMBIENTALE ARPA PER LE IMPRESE RAPPORTO STATO AMBIENTE DOCUMENTI

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Filtra le notizie per:

Data decrescente ▾

Ultimo aggiornamento: 20 dicembre 2010

**Workshop Metodi avanzati di spettrometria gamma**

- Selfabsorption theory - M.-C. Lépy, LNHB
- Software EFTRAN - T. Vidmar, IJS
- Metodi Monte Carlo:tecniche e potenzialità - M. Capogni, ENEA
- Software Genie, Isocs-Labsocs - M. Gattinoni, TNE-Canberra
- Software Gamma Vision, Isotopic, Angle - D. Sacchi, Ametek-Ortec
- Espressioni analitiche semplificate - E. Tomarchio, Università di Palermo
- Caratterizzazione di campioni e rivelatori - P. De Felice, ENEA
- Efficiency transfer - T. Vidmar, IJS
- Metodi analitici semplificati - P. De Felice, ENEA
- Coincidence summing theory - O. Sima, Bucharest University
- Metodi analitici: esercitazioni - P. De Felice, ENEA
- Software ETNA - M.-C. Lépy, LNHB
- Correzioni per effetto somma: esempi applicativi relativi a Cs-134 ed Eu-152 - P. De Felice, ENEA; T. Vidmar, IJS
- Software GESPECOR - O. Sima, Bucharest University

<https://www.arpalombardia.it/Pages/Documenti.aspx>