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Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

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Nick Beresford & Cath Barnett

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

CEH Science Areas CEH

- •Biosphere Atmosphere Interactions
- •Ecological Processes and Resilience
- Environmental Informatics
- Monitoring and Observing Systems
- •Natural Capital
- •Natural Hazards
- Pollution and Environmental Risk
 - Environmental Contaminants [Group Leader]
- •Soil
- •Sustainable Land Management
- •Water Resources





Radionuclide transfer to animals



Why important?

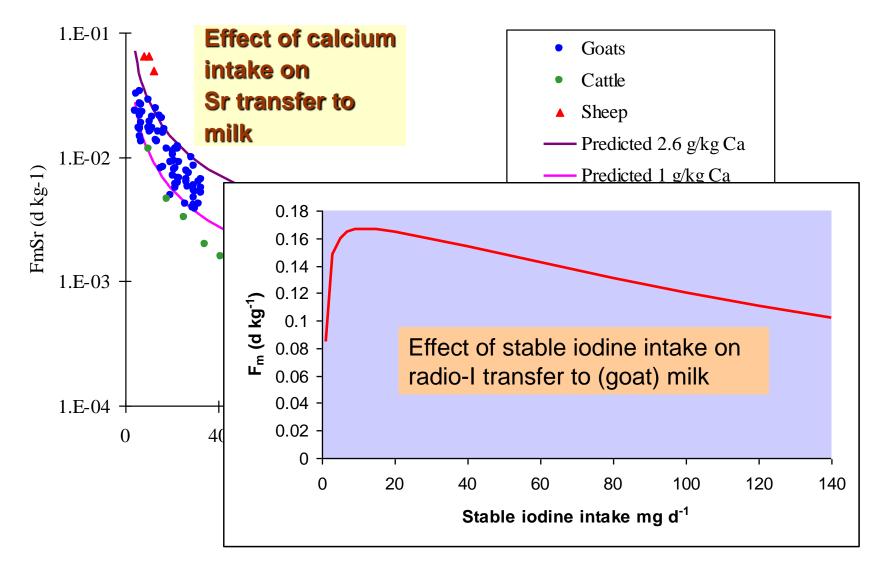
- Often major dose contributor routine & accidental release, e.g. following 1986 Chernobyl accident:
 - Primary health effect in FSU was due to ingestion of radioiodine in milk
 - Long-term privately produced milk is a major contributor to dose in Ukraine/Russia/Belarus
 - Elsewhere in Europe only animal products required longterm countermeasures
 - UK, Scandinavia







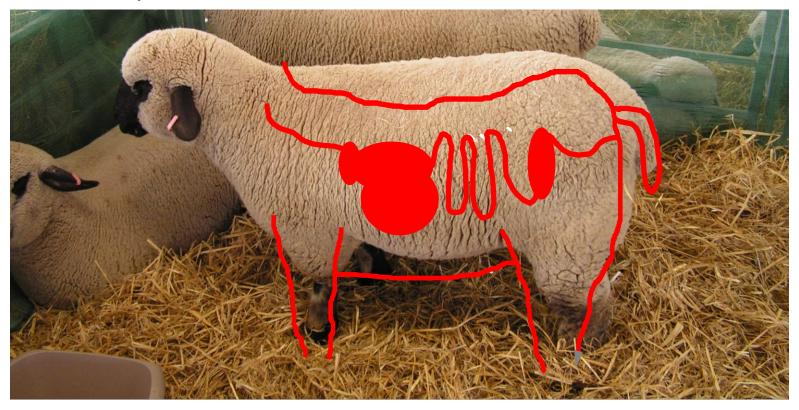
Stable element status



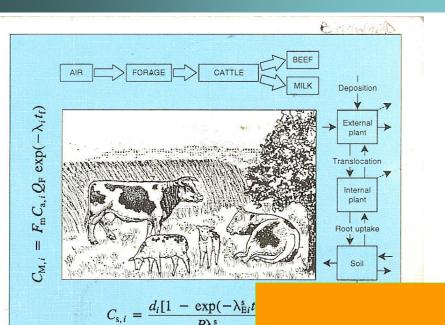


Bioavailability

Define as gut absorption (transfer from diet to blood)









Handbook of Parameter Values for the Prediction of Radionuclide Transfer in Temperate Environments

Produced in collaboration with the International Union of Radioecologists



NTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, VIENNA, 1994

TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO. 472

Handbook of Parameter Values for the Prediction of Radionuclide Transfer in Terrestrial and Freshwater Environments





H-3 & C-14

Few experimental data

BUT:

- H & C macroelements major constituents of animal feed, tissues & products, water (H-3)
 - Transfer coefficients inappropriate (e.g. the dry matter food intake of dairy cattle changes considerably during lactation the C and H concentrations of milk (meat) do not.
- Specific activity approaches recommended



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com





RADIOACTIVITY

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 98 (2007) 205-217

www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvrad

Modelling ³H and ¹⁴C transfer to farm animals and their products under steady state conditions

D. Galeriu^{a,*}, A. Melintescu^a, N.A. Beresford^b, N.M.J. Crout^c, R. Peterson^d, H. Takeda^e

Radiat Environ Biophys (2001) 40:325-334

ORIGINAL PAPER

D. Galeriu · N.M.J. Crout · A. Melintescu N.A. Beresford · S.R. Peterson · M. Van Hees

A metabolic derivation of tritium transfer coefficients in animal products

© Springer-Verlag 2001

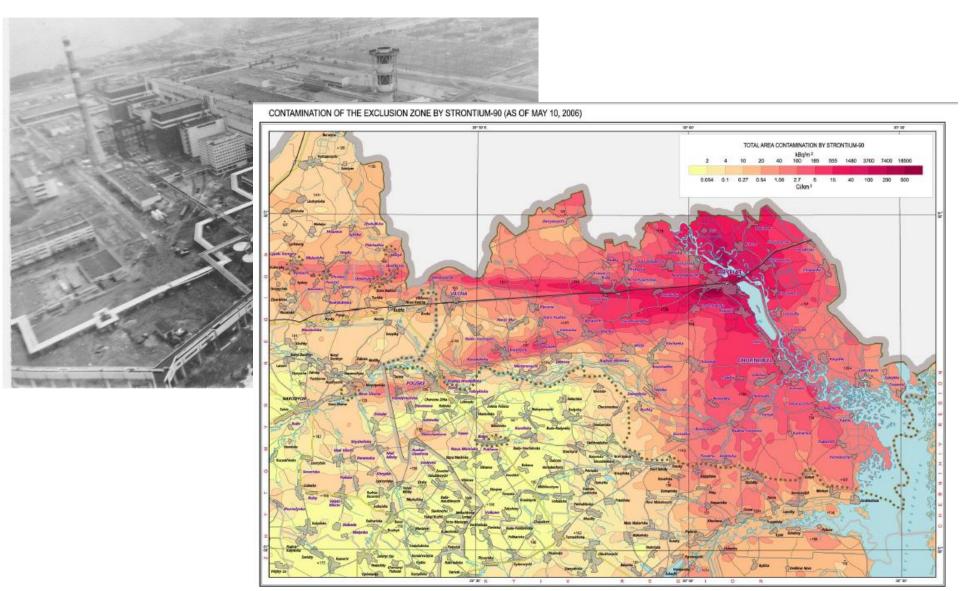


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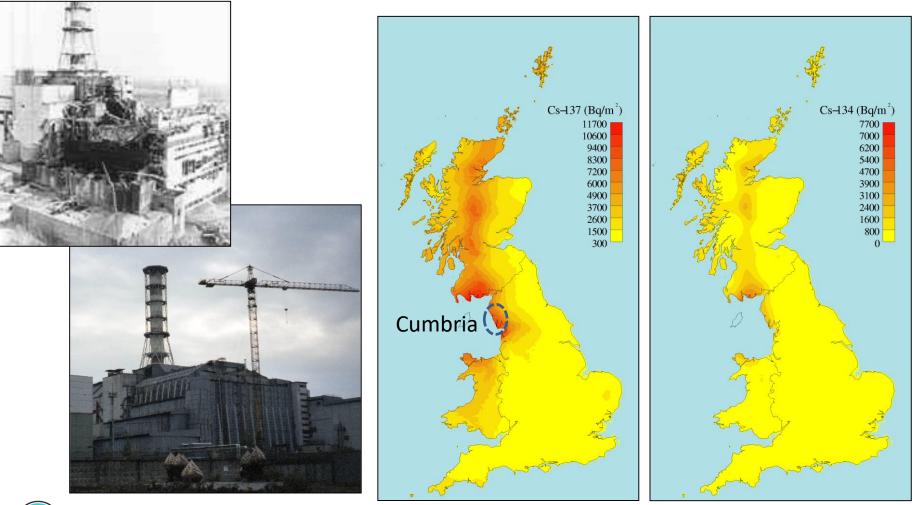
Chernobyl 1986







Cs in Great Britain after Chernobyl



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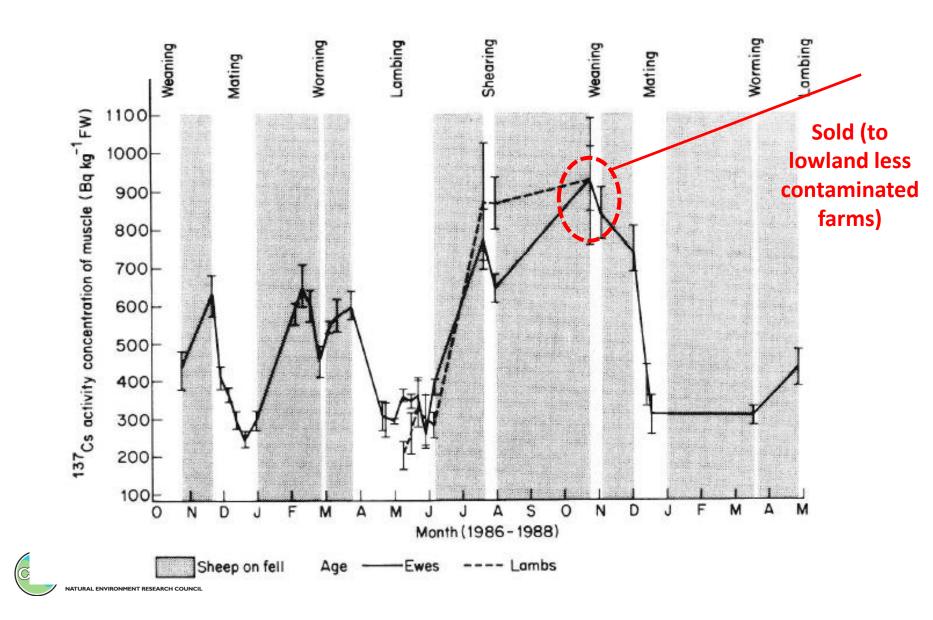
Cumbria





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Variation through year



Restrictions (Mark & Release scheme)



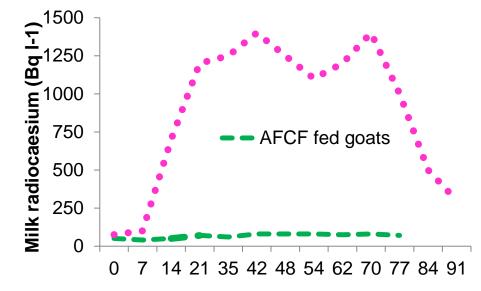
Intervention limit – limit above which sheep cannot enter the human food chain is 1000 Bq radiocaesium kg⁻¹

- Working action level activity concentration at which 97.5 % confidence limit equals 1000 Bq kg⁻¹ (733 Bq kg⁻¹)
- Farm is restricted if an sheep 'fails' (& so are neighbouring farms if share grazing)

Countermeasures

- AFCF (Prussian Blue)
- Effectiveness: v high
- Feasibility
 - size, delivery routes for
 free ranging animals
- Boli developed in Norway
- Too big UK lambs
 Smaller boli developed





Time on mountain pasture (d)

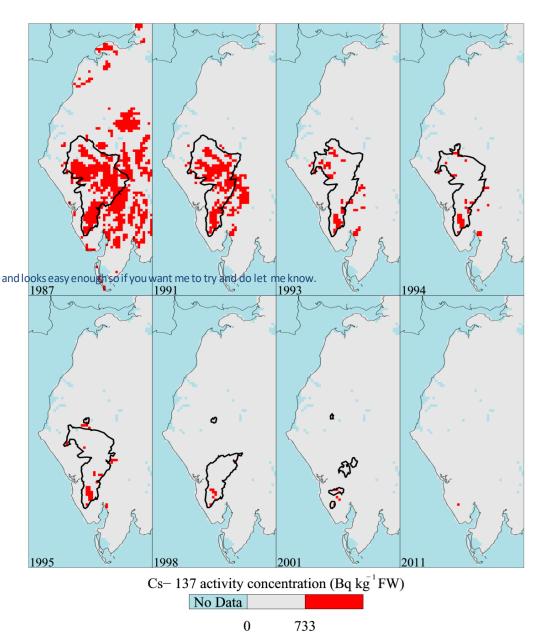


Predicted restricted areas

Used to predict changes in the Post-Chernobyl restricted area of Cumbria

Concentrations in sheep being derived from predicted vegetation activities and grass-sheep transfer studies conducted in Cumbria





Environmental protection

- Since 2000 our research has had a focus on developing and testing models to estimate exposure and risk to wildlife
 - Transfer
 - Effects





Any questions?

@Radioecology @RadioXchange

Today

- Background on environmental protection
- The 'Chernobyl question'
- Making data available
- Interactive demonstration of assessment model

Lunch 12:00-13:30

