

An updated map on radon risk in Estonia

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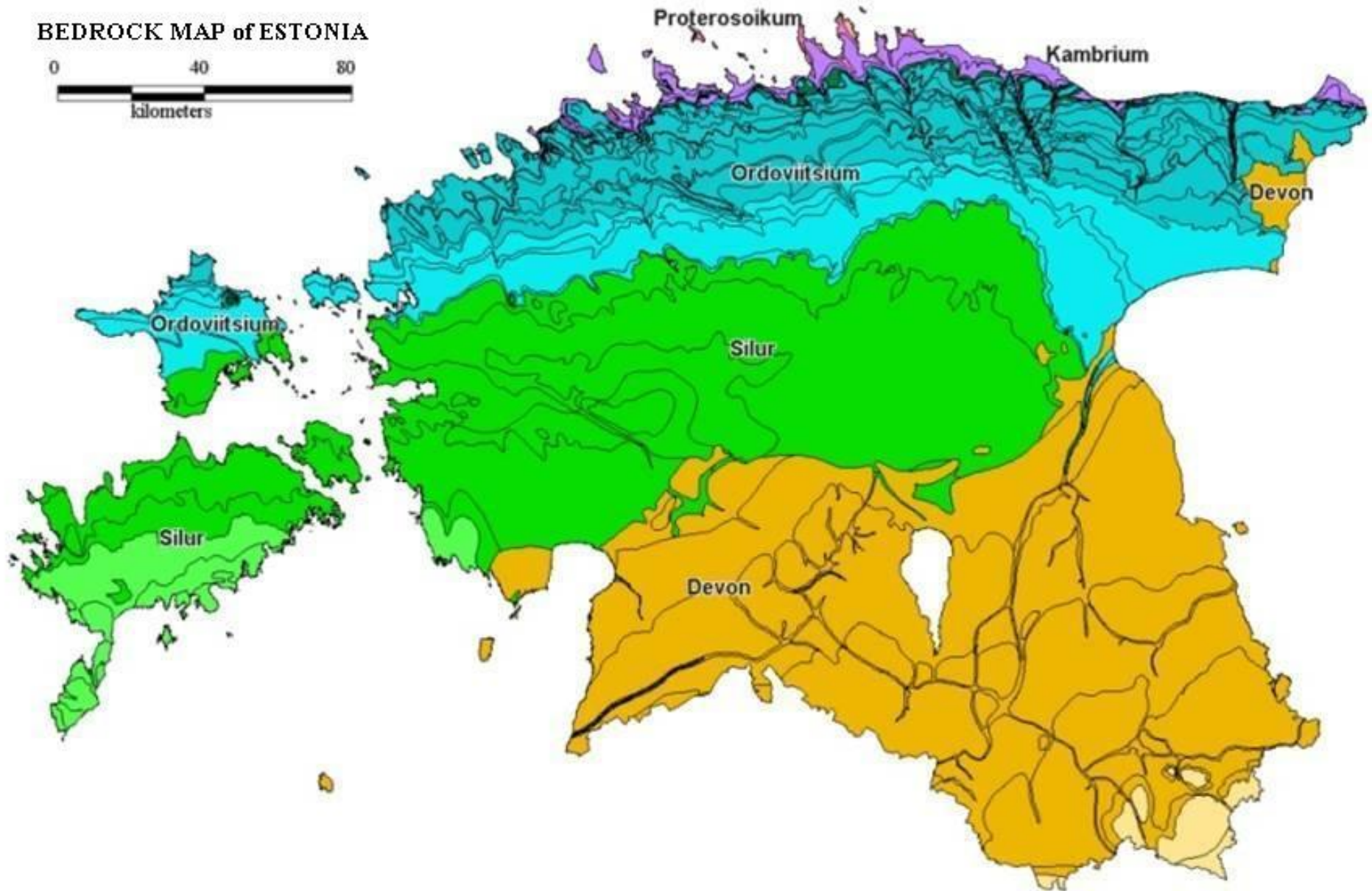
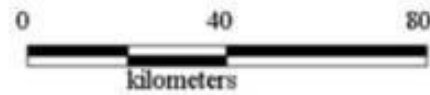
Tallinn

2014

Radon risk mapping in Estonia

- É Geological background
- É Background of indoor radon
- É History
- É Methodology
- É Preliminary, updated radon risk map

BEDROCK MAP of ESTONIA

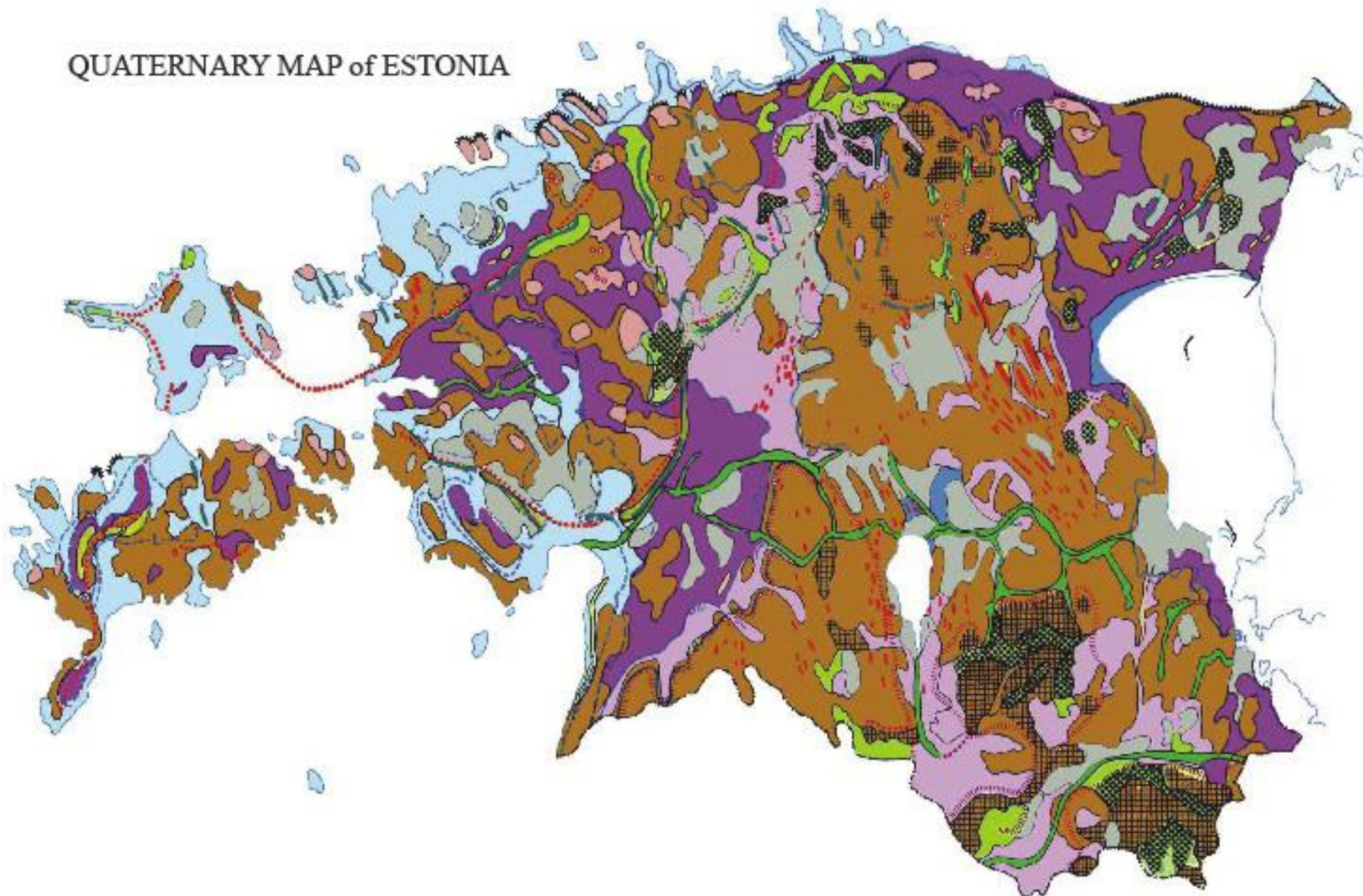


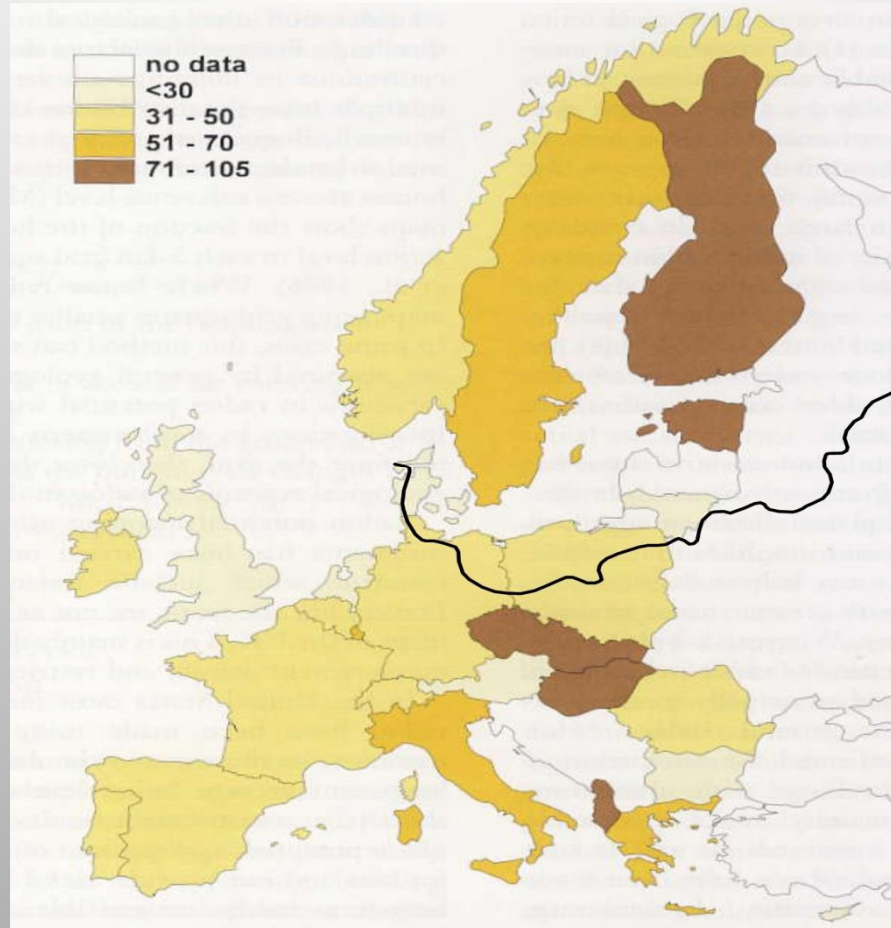
North-Estonian klint





QUATERNARY MAP of ESTONIA





Indoor measurement of **Rn**

The geometric means of indoor Rn (Bq/m³)

According to data of UNSCEAR, 2000, The black line marks the southern porter of Weichsseli glaciation

In almost **30%** of dwellings Rn content **exceeds** the **200 Bq/m³** (limit for indoor air according to Estonian law), sometimes up to 3000 Bq/m³ (Pahapill et al., 2003).

High indoor **Rn** is caused by a high **U** content in Quarternary sediments and in some layers of bedrocks.

The major ones are the **Lower-Ordovician U-rich graptolite argillite** (Dictyonema shale) and **obolus sandstone spreading** in the klint zone.

First Rn risk map of Estonia

"scale 1:500 000

"compiled during 2001ó2005

"based on data from 566 measuring points.

"in accordance with Estonian Standards, the Radon-222 Risk.

Auxiliary maps

"*e*U, *e*Th and *e*K content in the most relevant lithotypes of Quaternary cover

" Natural radiation

" Map of factual material (Observation points on Quaternary map)

The updated Rn risk map of Estonia

“scale **1:500 000**

“compiled during **2001–2014**

“based on data from approx. **1054 measuring** points.

“in accordance with Estonian standards, the **Radon-222 Risk**.

Auxiliary maps

“***e*U, *e*Th and *e*K** content in the most relevant **lithotypes of**

Quaternary cover

“**Natural radiation**

“Map of factual material (**Observation points on Quaternary map**)

Important concepts used in this presentation

Radon - 222 (Rn)

U-238 Ra-226 Rn-222

Natural radiation

Σ = U-238 + Th-232 + K-40 (following Estonian legislation)

Uranium (U)

Σ = U-238 (99,27%) + U-235 (0,72%) (isotopes)

.

eU -- balance between **Ra-226** and **U-238** content

eTh -- balance between **Th-232** and **Th**

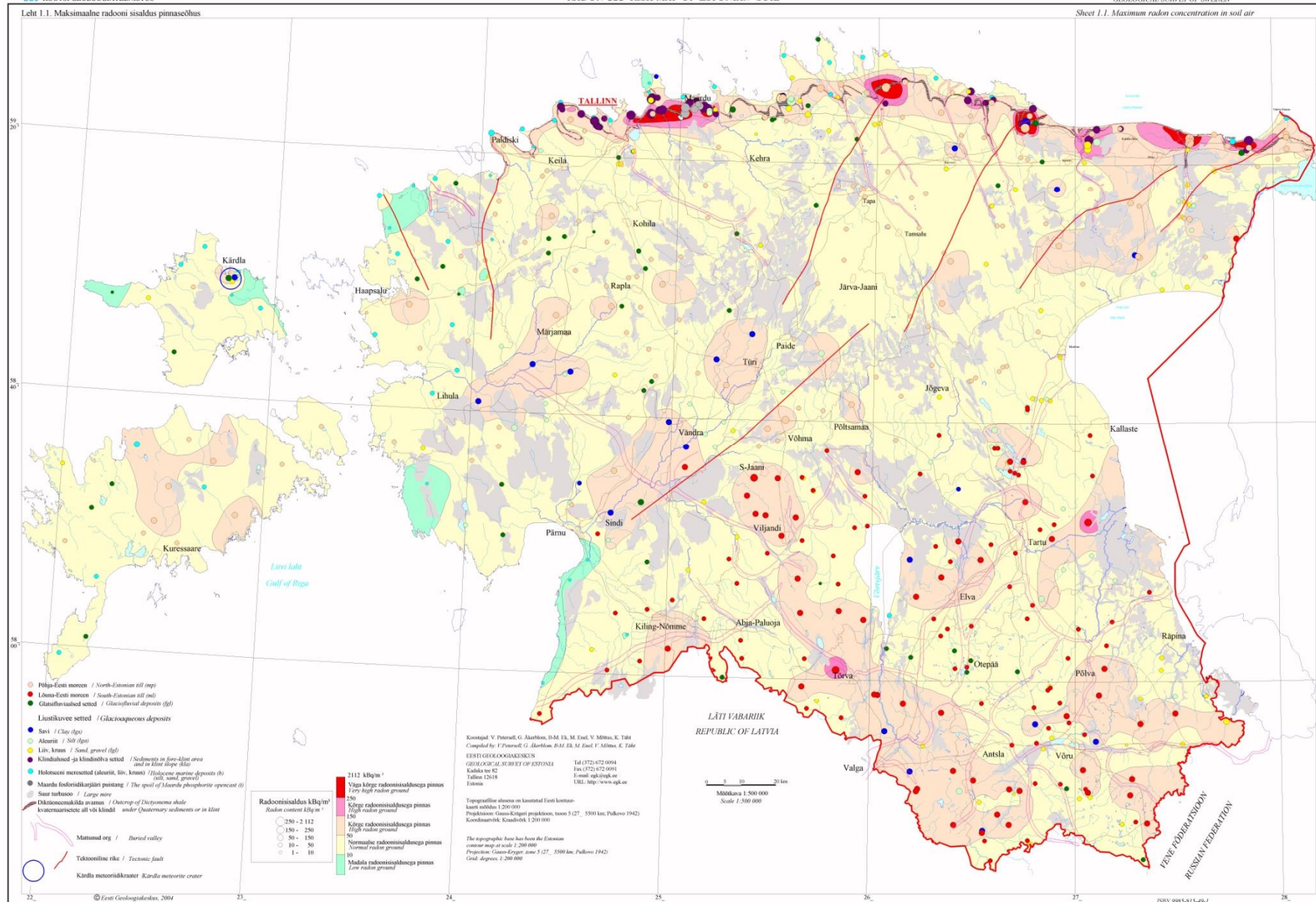
eK -- balance between **K-40** and **K**

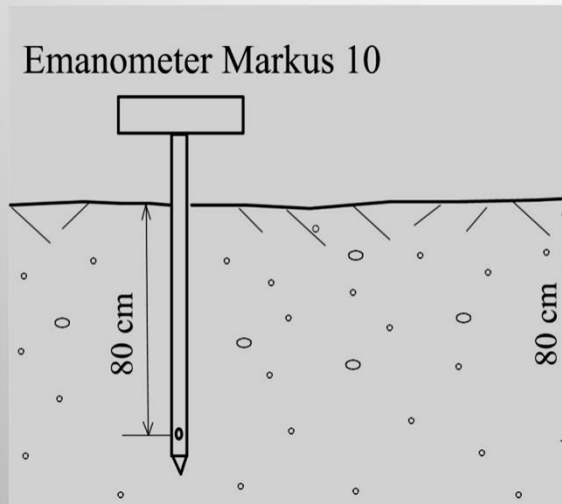
RnG -- maximum Rn content originating from the **Ra-226** decay process

RnM -- **Rn** content preserved in the soil air

Leht 1.1. Maksimaalne radooni sisaldus pinnasõhus

Sheet 1.1. Maximum radon concentration in soil air





É Markus 10 - **Rn** content present
 É Portable gamma ray spectrometer (measures uranium eU), from which **Rn**



Measurements

“ **RnM** was measured at a depth of 80 cm with the emanometer Markus 10.

“ **RnG** measured in soil with a **gamma spectrometer** in the bottom of a hole at the same depth.

“ In addition, with the **gamma spectrometer**, the concentration of *eTh* as calculated from ^{232}Th and *eK* as calculated from ^{40}K were measured in soil.

“ **Lithology** was defined visually

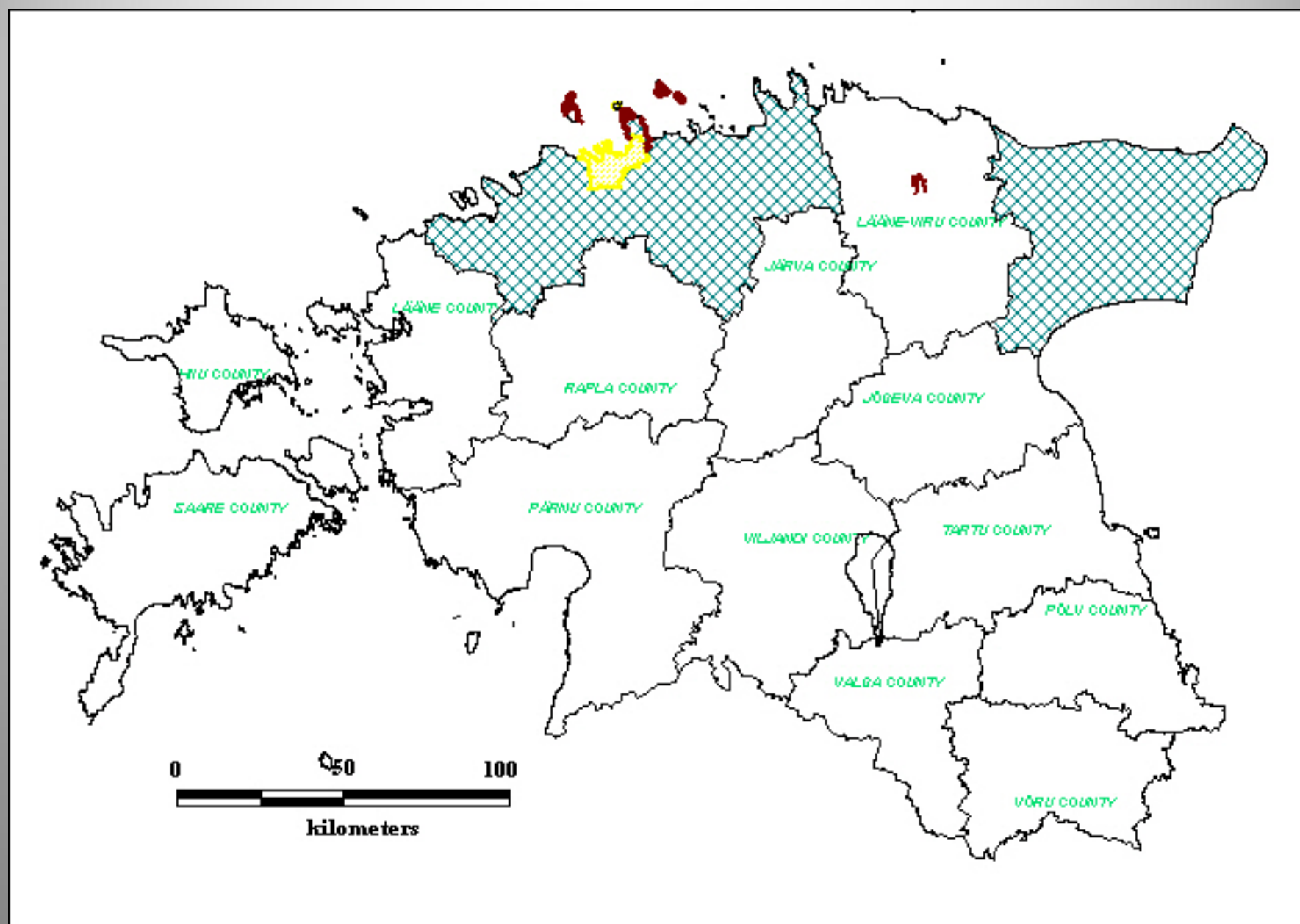
Control measurements were made using the same and a parallel set of instruments. In addition U, Th and K and *eU*, *eTh* and *eK* contents of soil samples were analysed in a **laboratory conditions**.

LEGAL CONTEXT

There is an Estonian **regulation** limiting **indoor** radon concentrations in new dwellings to **200 Bq/m³**

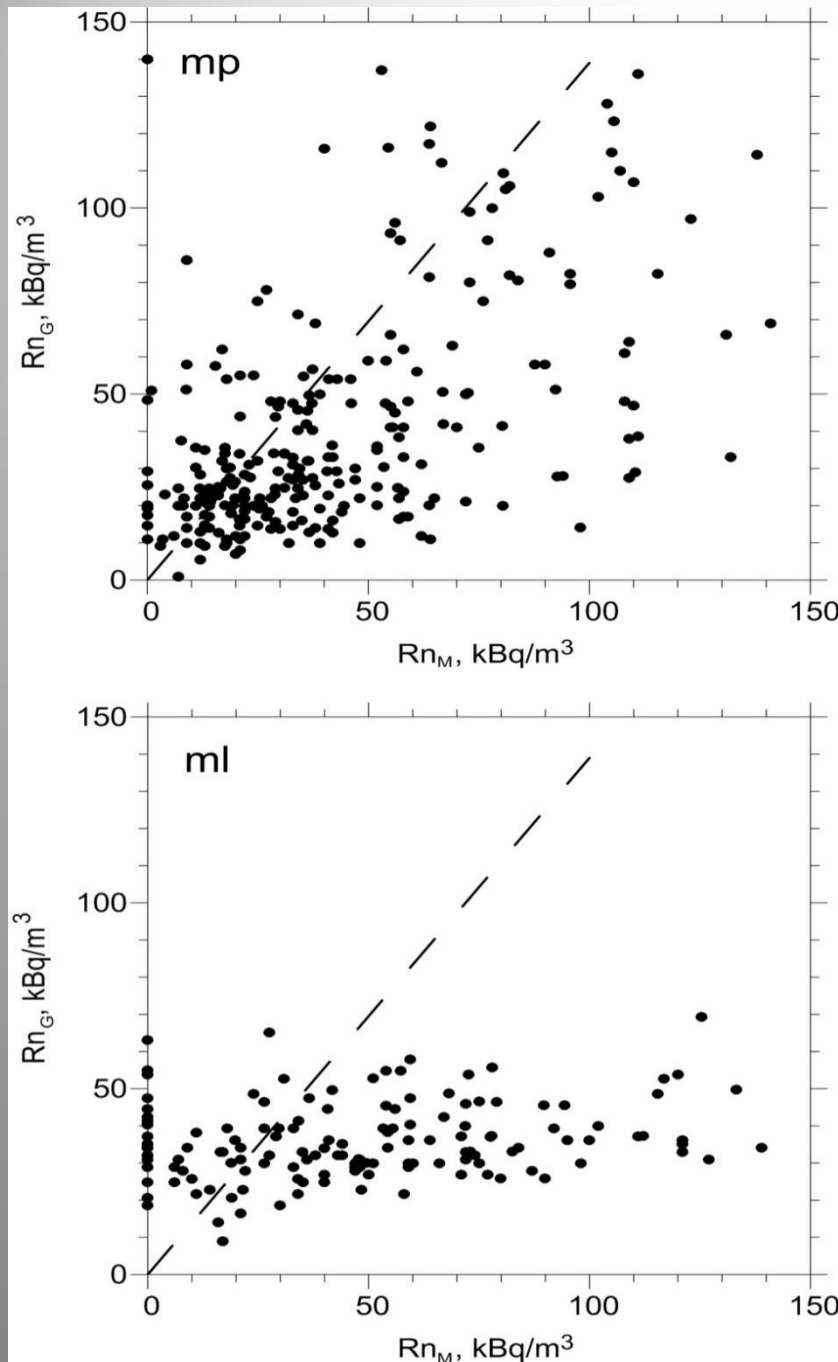
Equally, in Estonia, there is **legislation** for **outdoor** Radon concentrations that need to be respected.

A Rn concentration of up to **50 kBq/m³** does not require **remedial action** against in-leakage, but higher results indeed require action against high Rn.



Problems

- É The results obtained by the two different methods can vary significantly.
- É In addition results depend on different types of soil and on the weather et cetera

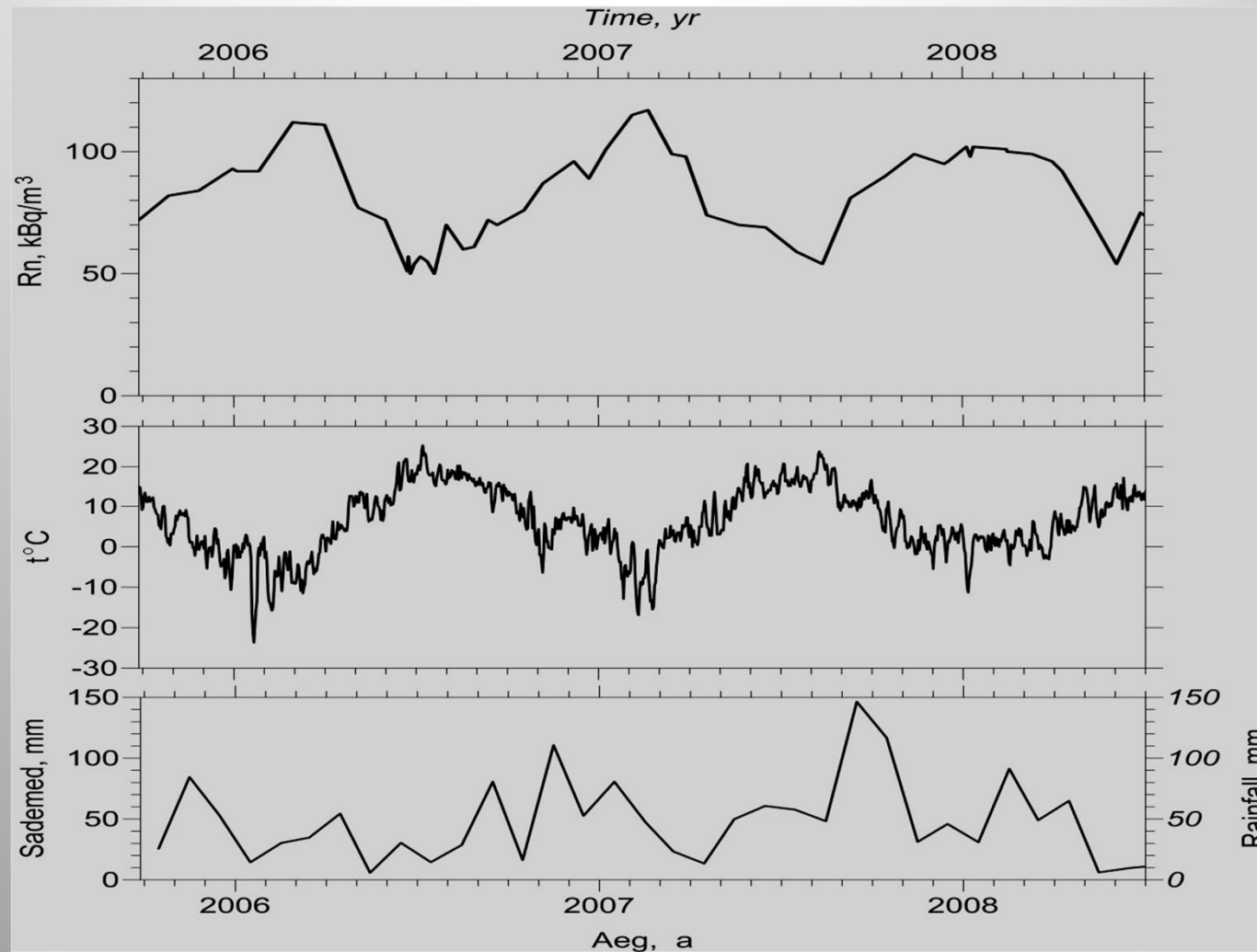


Comparison of **Rn** content in soil air by direct measurements (**RnM**, **X**-axis) and calculated after **eU** (**RnG**, **Y**-axis), kBq/m³;

mp ó till in northern Estonia

ml ó till in southern Estonia.

*The dashed line marks natural equilibrium between the contents

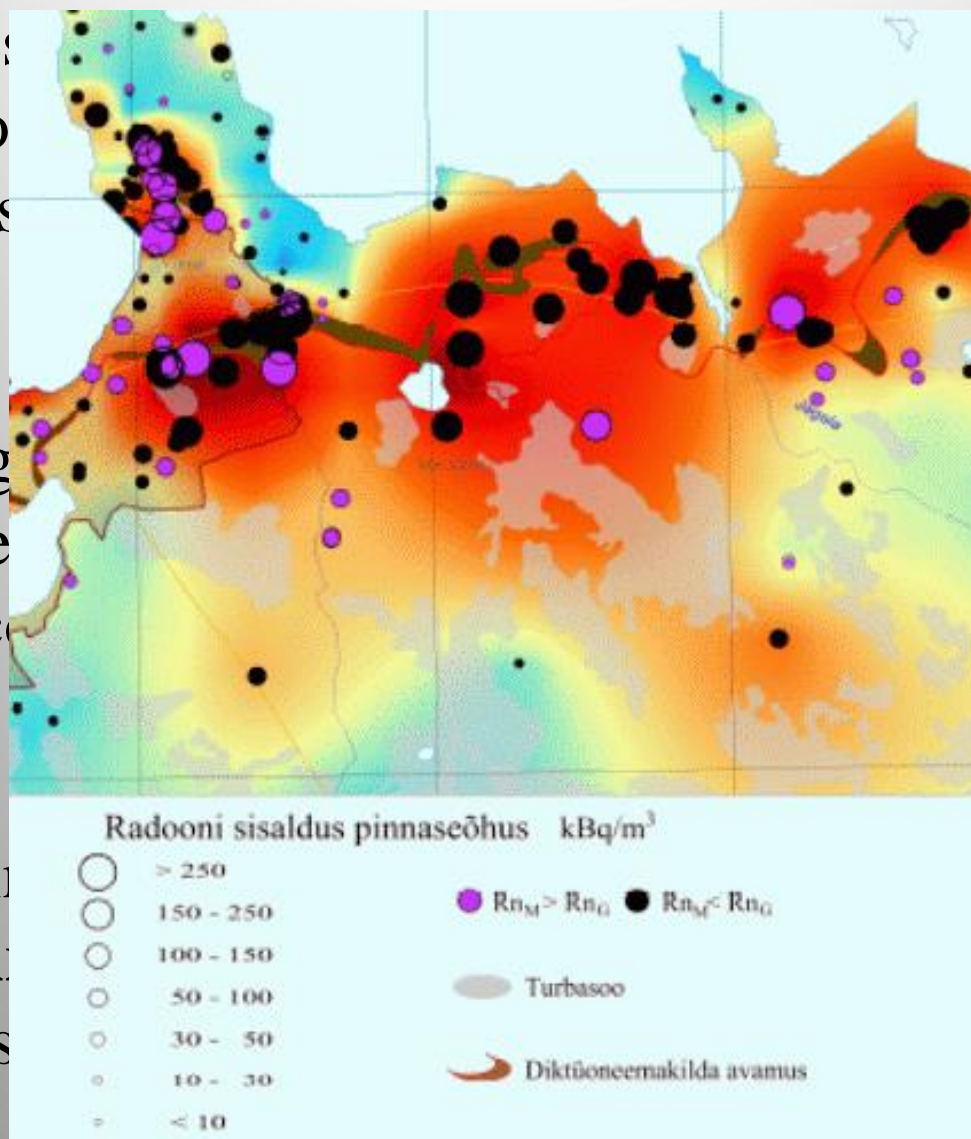


Monitoring points on Kadaka tee (EGK premises Tallinn)
 RnM-content, air temperature and precipitation
 RnG at a depth of 80 cm : 50-56 kBq/m^3 ; at a depth of 160 cm 110 kBq/m^3

The studies
surface from
(2012), most
(etc.).

Depending
depths, the
the **RnG** c

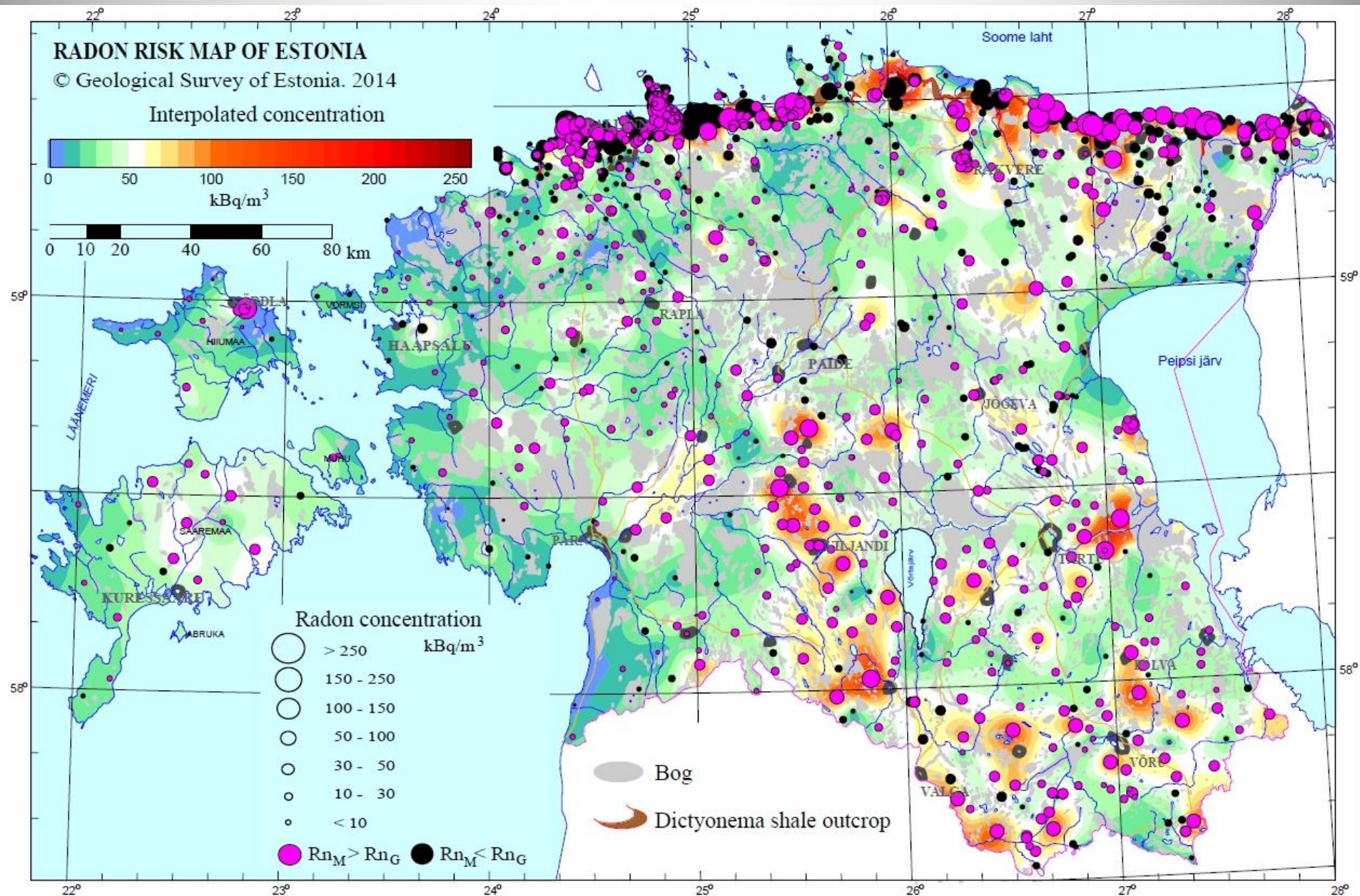
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Results after update of the radon map

33% of the Estonian territory the radon risk exceeds the limit considered safe for unrestricted construction i.e. 50 kBq/m^3 .

In such high Rn risk areas the Rn ranges from 50 to 400 kBq/m^3 and in a few cases up to 1802 kBq/m^3 .

Areas of Rn risk are found all over Estonia, however the most hazardous areas are situated along the North Estonian Klint.

**The updated map on radon risk in Estonia
deepens and confirms
the findings of the first map!**

THANK YOU!!!



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Prague September 2014