

Radon and equivalent gamma dose rate variations  
at different types of antropogenic inhomogeneities

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[www.geology.cz](http://www.geology.cz)

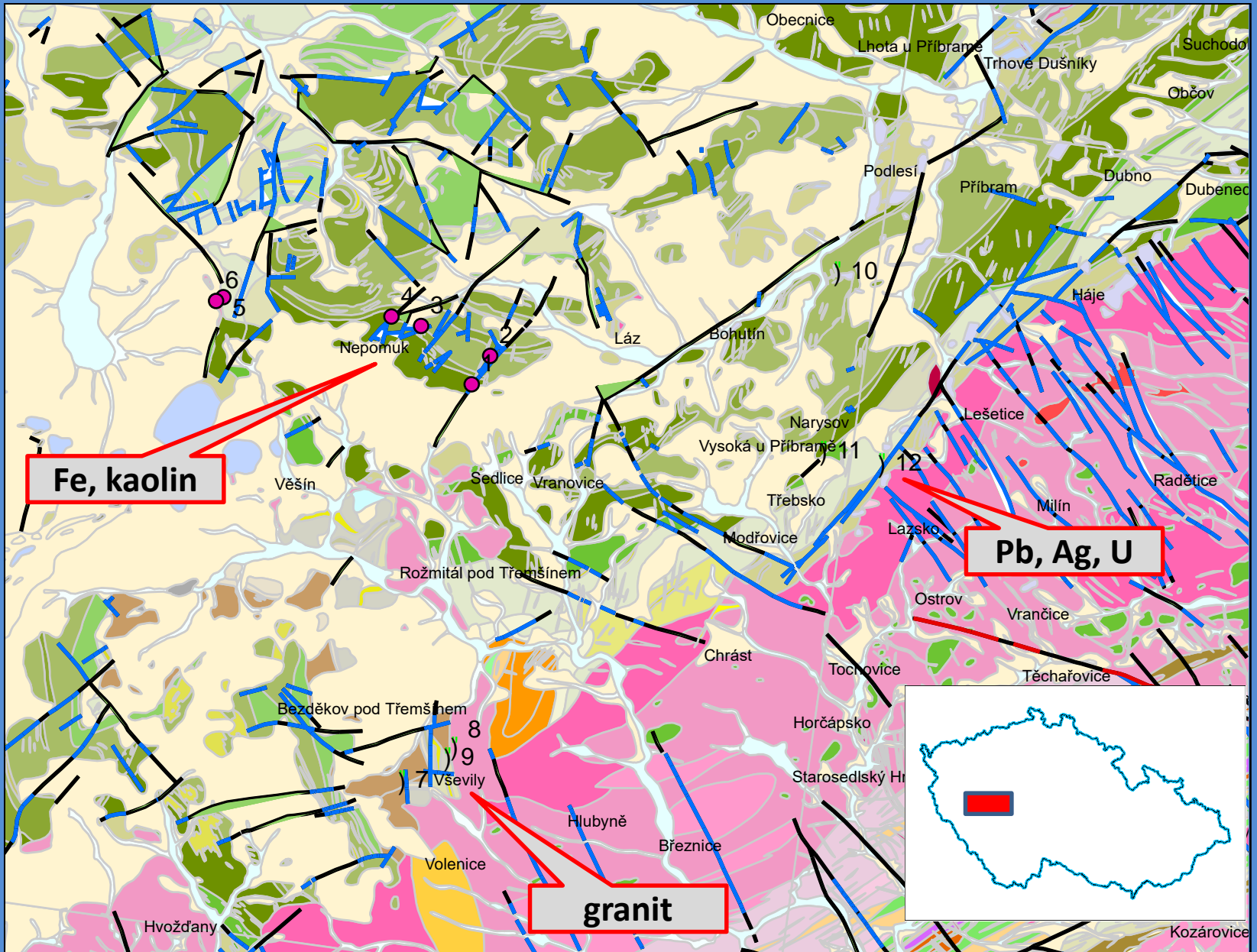
## Sources of data:

Geology – Czech Geological Survey

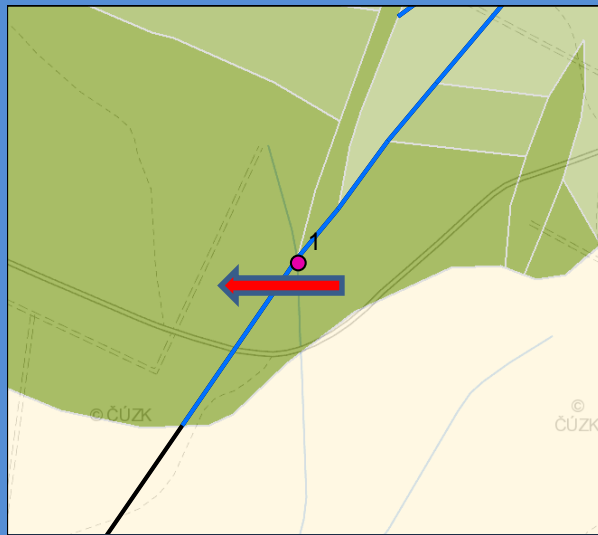
Lidar+topo – State Administration of Land  
Surveying and Cadastre (licensed)

3D views – [www.mapy.cz](http://www.mapy.cz) public server

Photos – Mining Museum Příbram  
[www.muzeum-pribram.cz](http://www.muzeum-pribram.cz) and server  
[www.brdy.org](http://www.brdy.org)

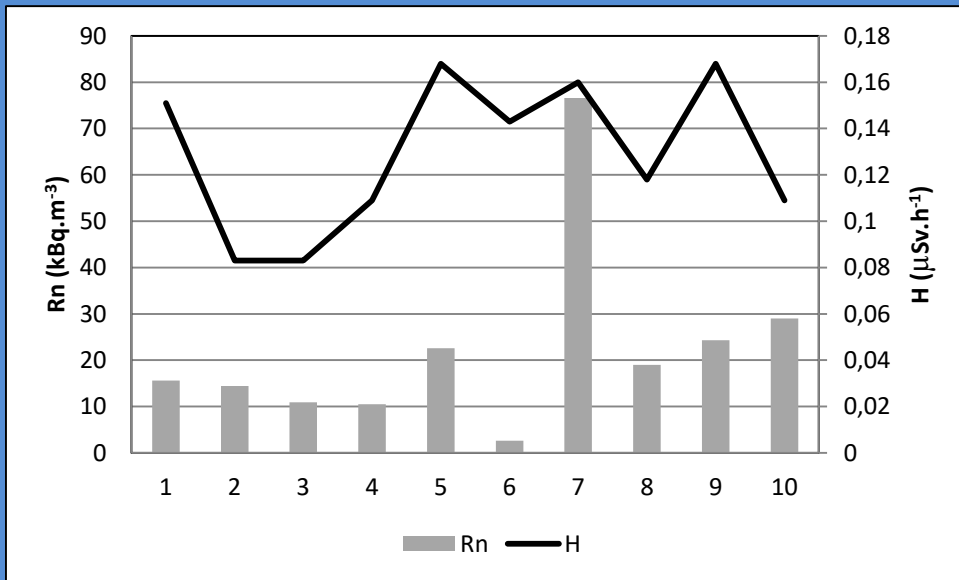




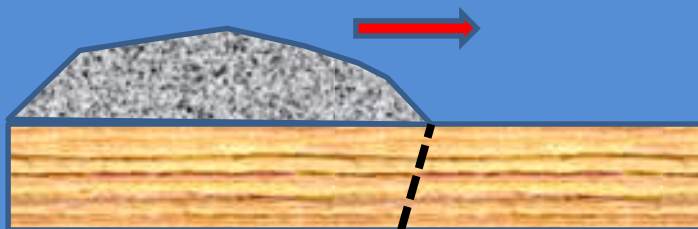


## Locality Pourka

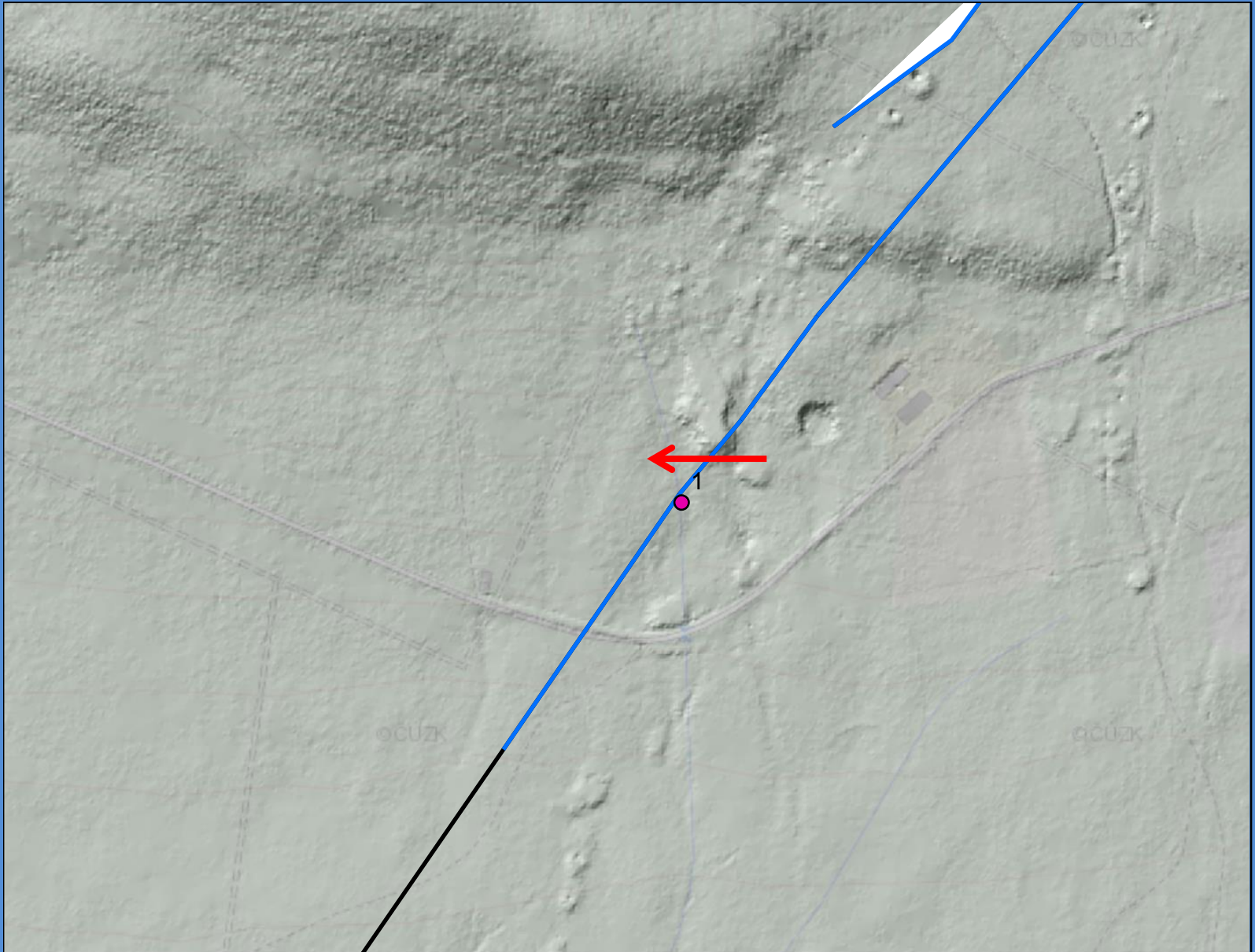
Profile across the medieval waste dump (18th century), Fe mining in Cambrian graywackes, dolerite vein, fault

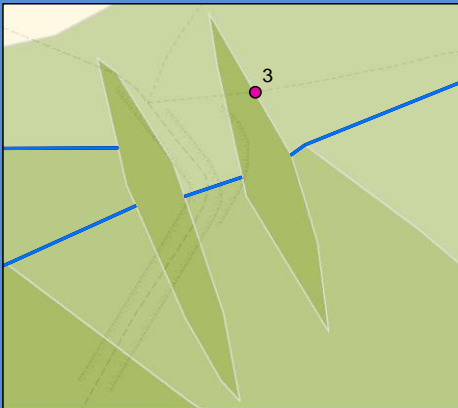


Decrease of Rn at dump material (permeability) and water fed fault, increase at solid rock



Fault marked by increase of H'

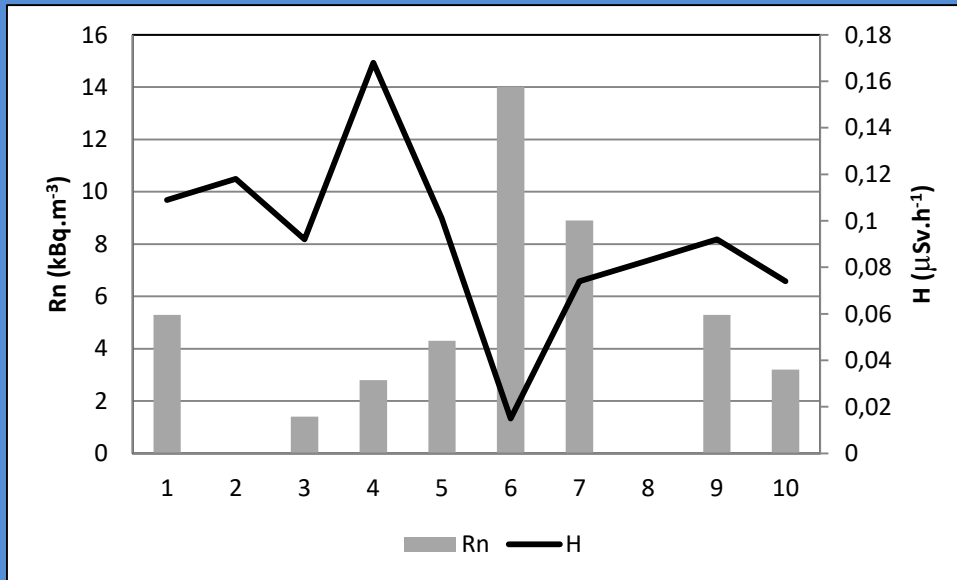




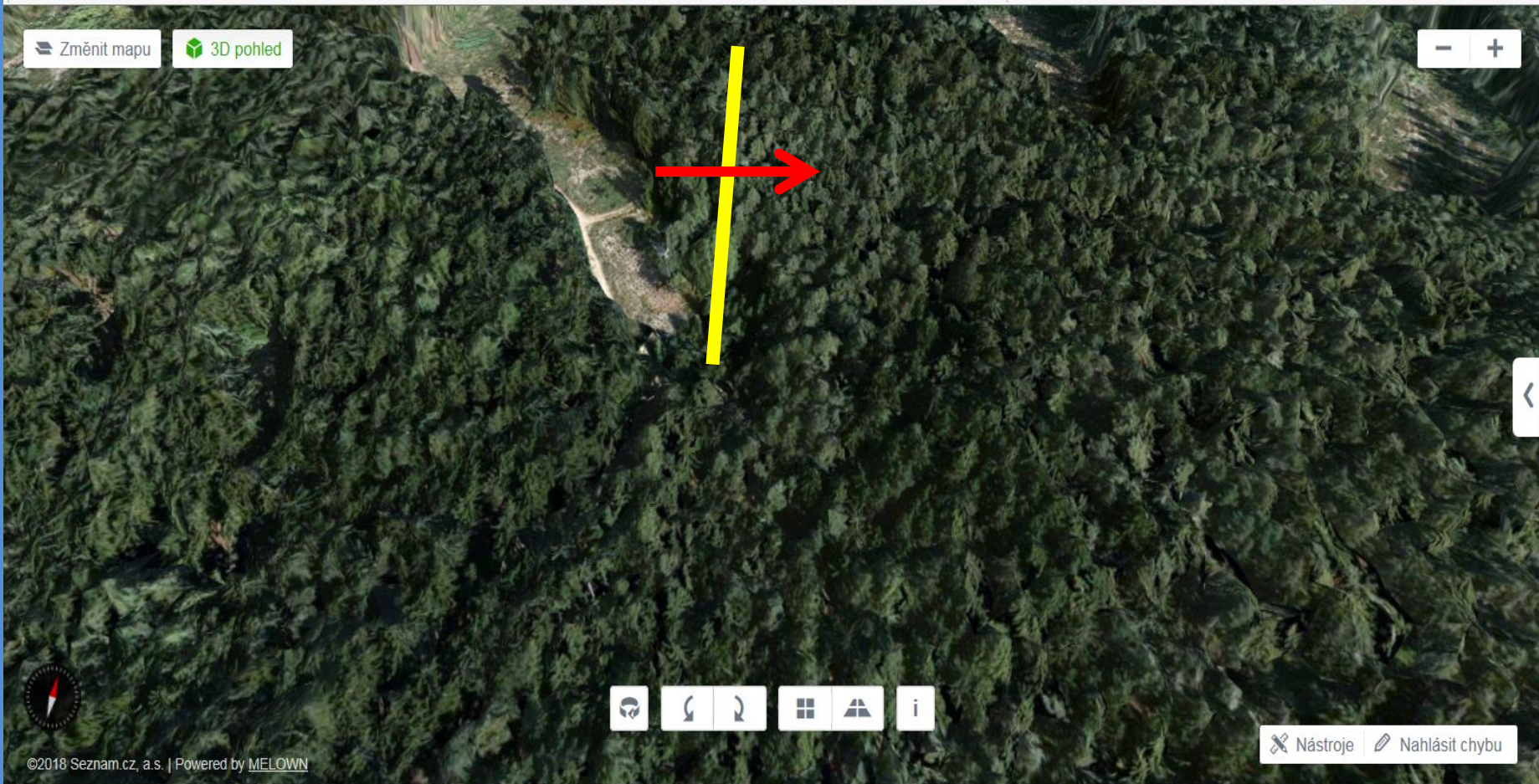
## Locality Dagmar

Kaolin surface mining finished at 1935, relatively good-quality 90% of kaolin, use in metallurgy and ceramic industry

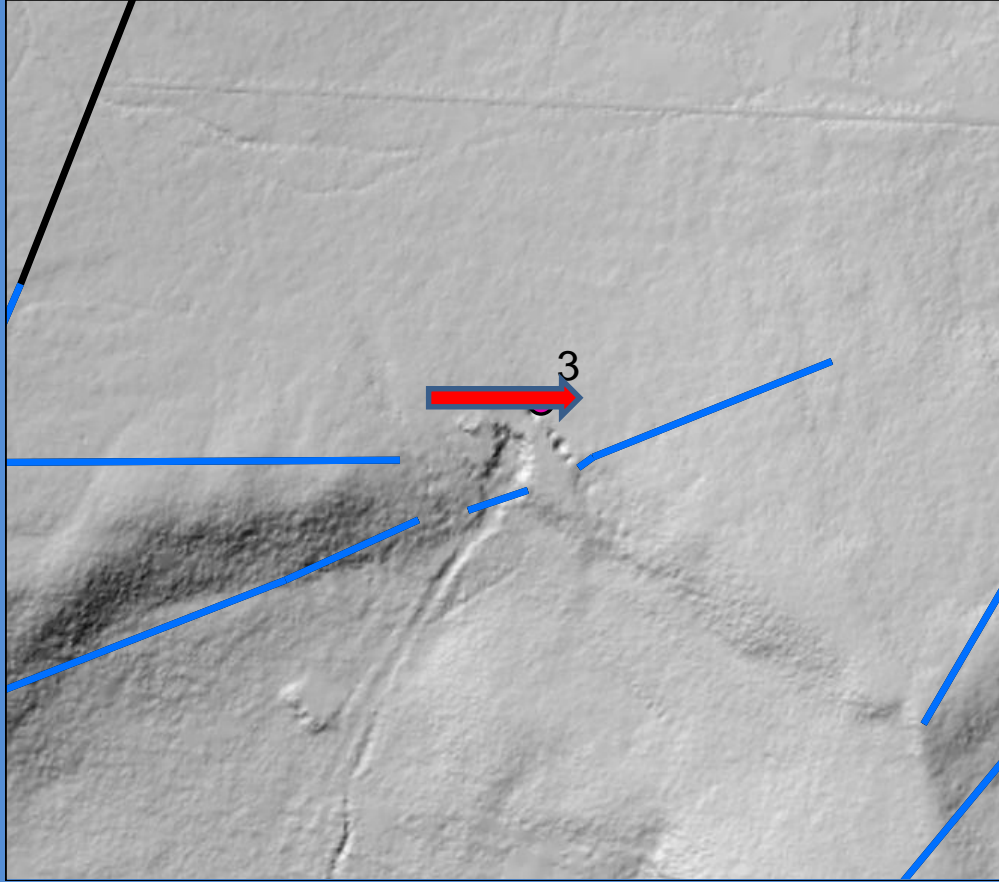
Fissures on the slope of Cambrian sediments are filled with weathered arcoses=source of kaolin

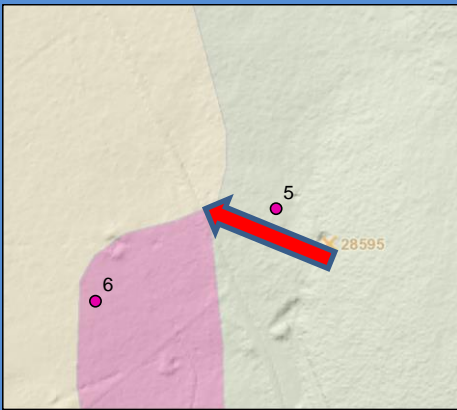


Změnit mapu 3D pohled



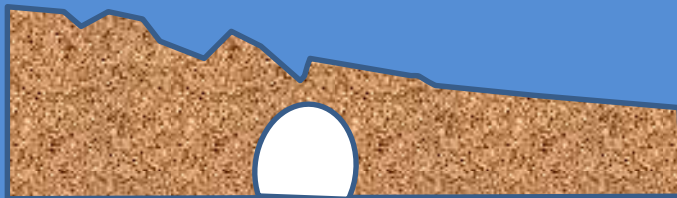
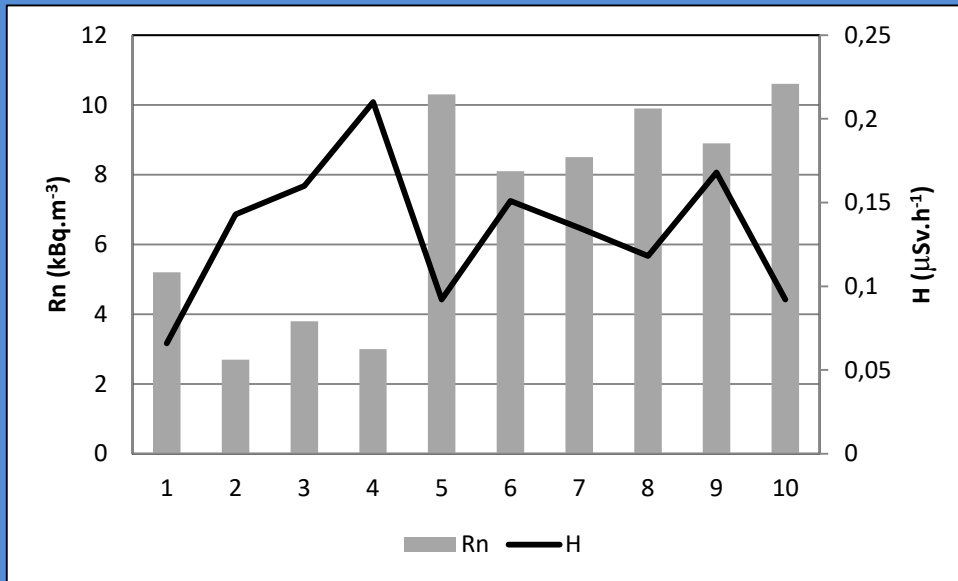


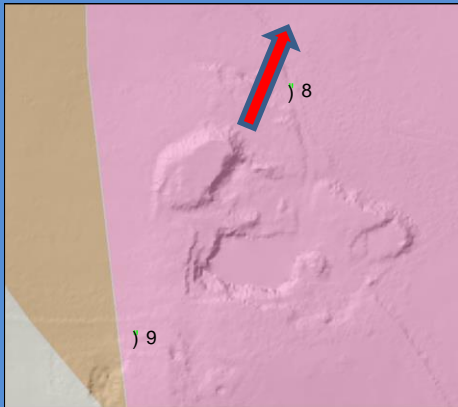




## Sv. Trojice shaft

Medieval Fe mining (limonite)  
 on the contact of metamorphosed  
 Cambrian sediments and granite,  
 length of drainage adit cca 350 m





## Bezděkov quarry

Abandoned granite

open pit quarry, low quality stone

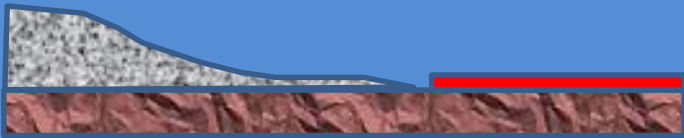
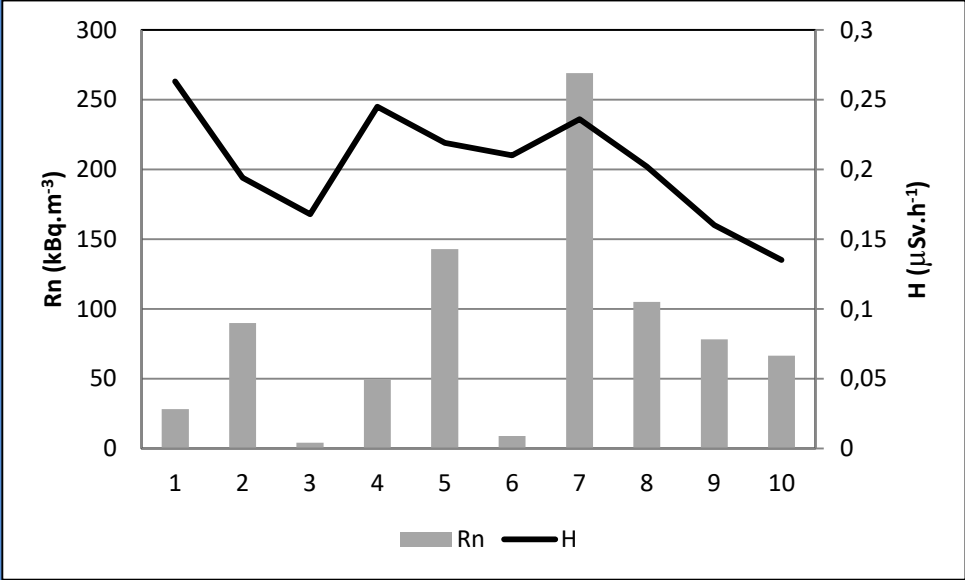
blocks and debris was deposited

around the pit

Rn increase can be observed

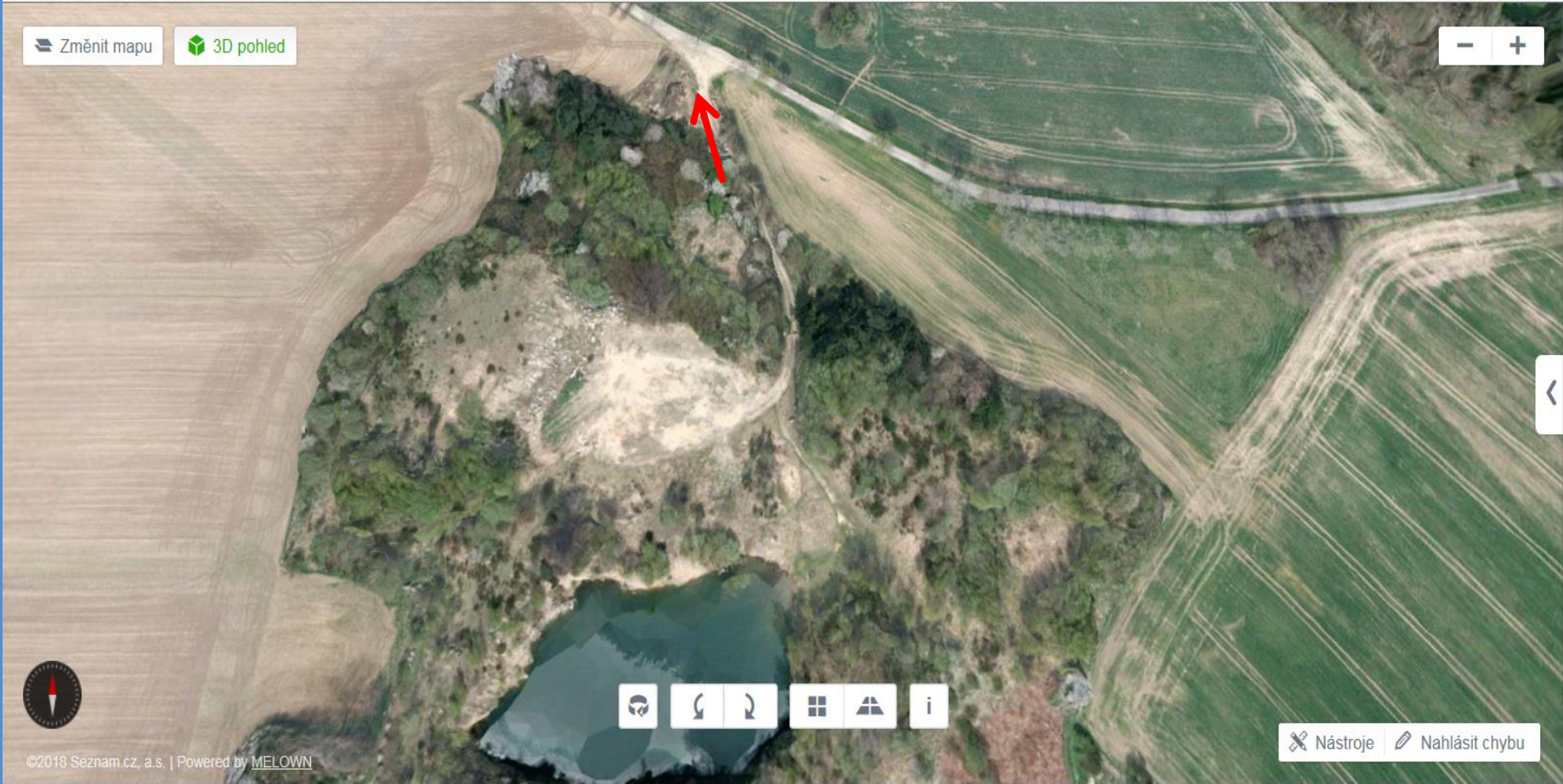
on the border of concrete panels

(in red, right part of profile)



Změnit mapu 3D pohled

Map navigation controls: zoom in (+), zoom out (-)



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Nástroje Nahlásit chybu

## Zdaboř

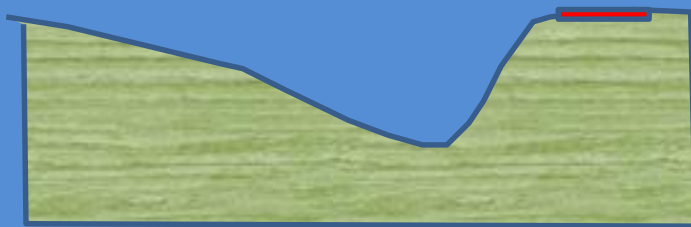
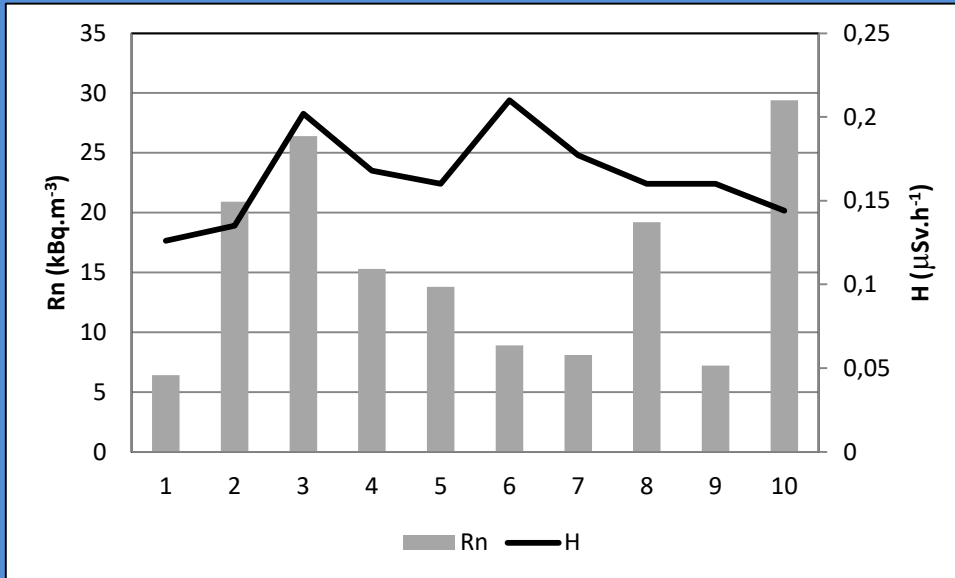
### Profile across the sinkhole

-remnants of mining activities  
(19-20 cent.) in Cambrian greywackes  
and arcoses)

(polymetals Pb, Ag) Příbram district

small waste dumps

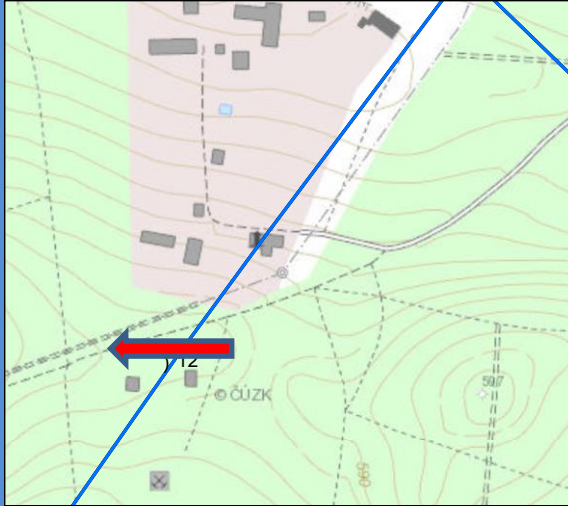
Rn increase at the contact  
with asphalt pavement



Změnit mapu 3D pohled



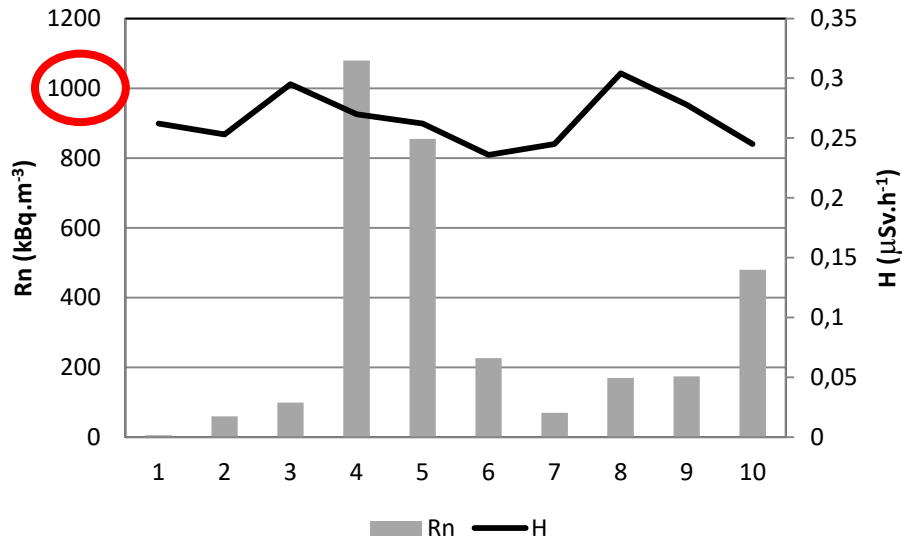
Nástroje Nahlásit chybu

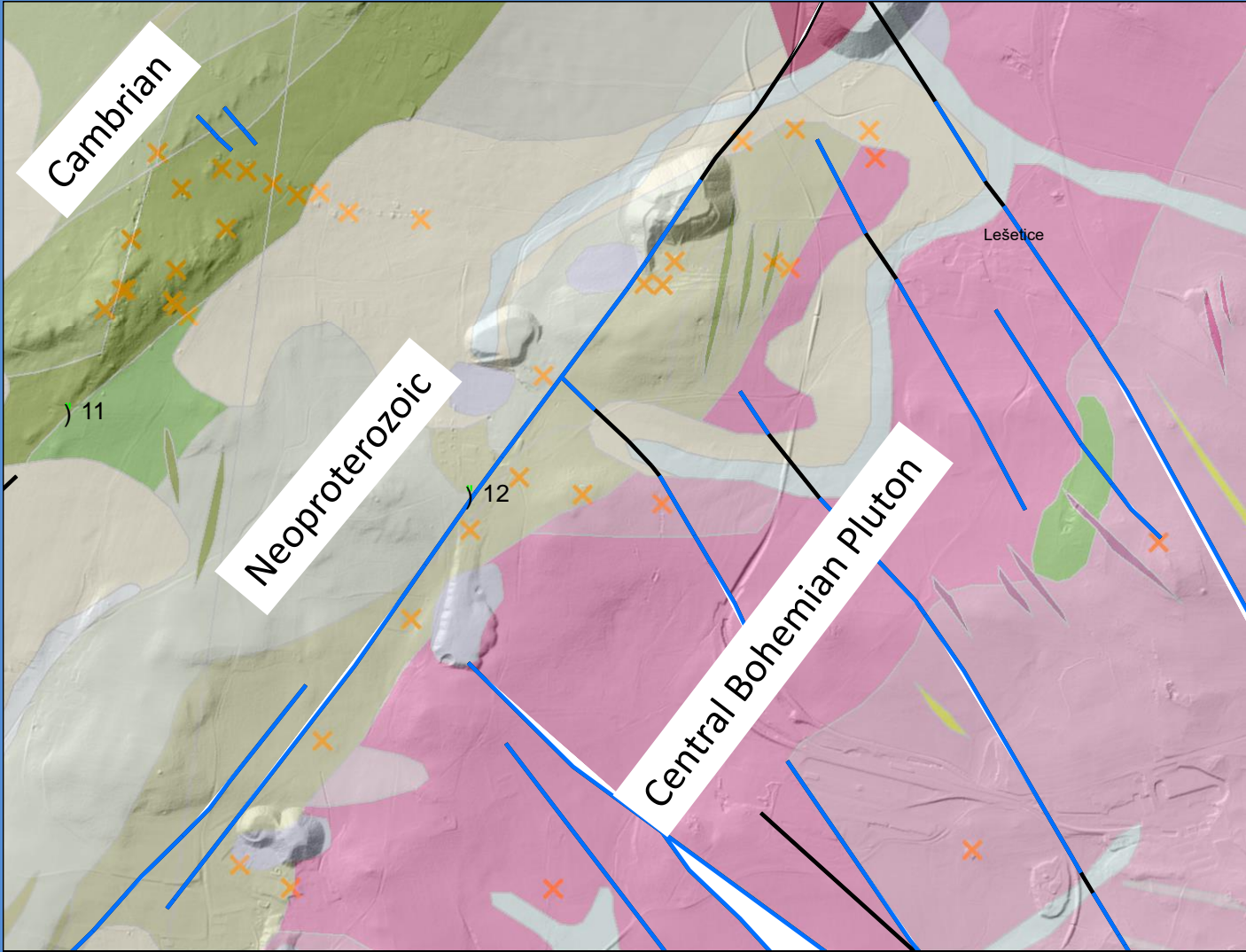


## Vojna

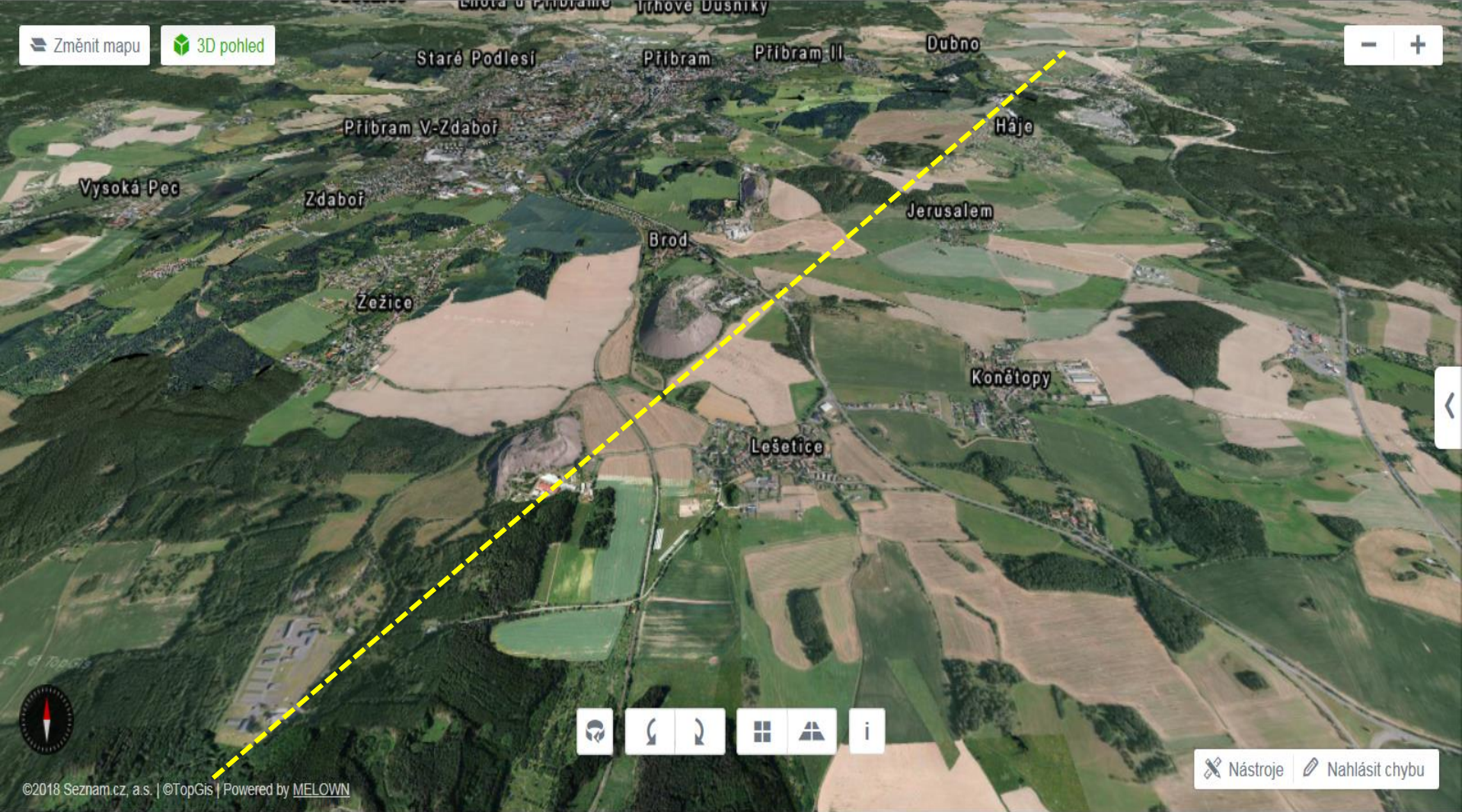
The first U mine in Přebram area  
(communistic concentration camp  
1949-1961)

Present – exposition of Mining  
Museum Přebram









Změnit mapu 3D pohled

- +

Nástroje Nahlásit chybu

## Conclusions:

1. Different types of inhomogeneities were detected by Rn and H' variations
2. Rn increase is dependent on the fragment size of the waste dump material . Growing size of fragments „ventilates“ radon into atmosphere, smaller size causes increased radon concentration
3. Level of H' values is dependent on the portion of clayey fraction in the waste dump material
4. Close vicinity of „plate-form insulators – asphalt, concrete panels“ causes Rn increase on its rims
5. Extraordinary high Rn concentrations were found at U mineralized fault even if remediated by inert rock material (metabazalt) – no H' increase