

# CAN RADON IN DRINKING WATER BE USEFUL FOR PREDICTING THE GEOGENIC RADON POTENTIAL?

**Filipa Domingos, PhD student @ University of Coimbra**  
Pereira, A., Dias, L., Rodrigues, S., Alexandre, C., Simas, L.



**16<sup>TH</sup> GARRM, SEPTEMBER 19<sup>TH</sup>-21<sup>ST</sup> 2023**



# CONTENTS

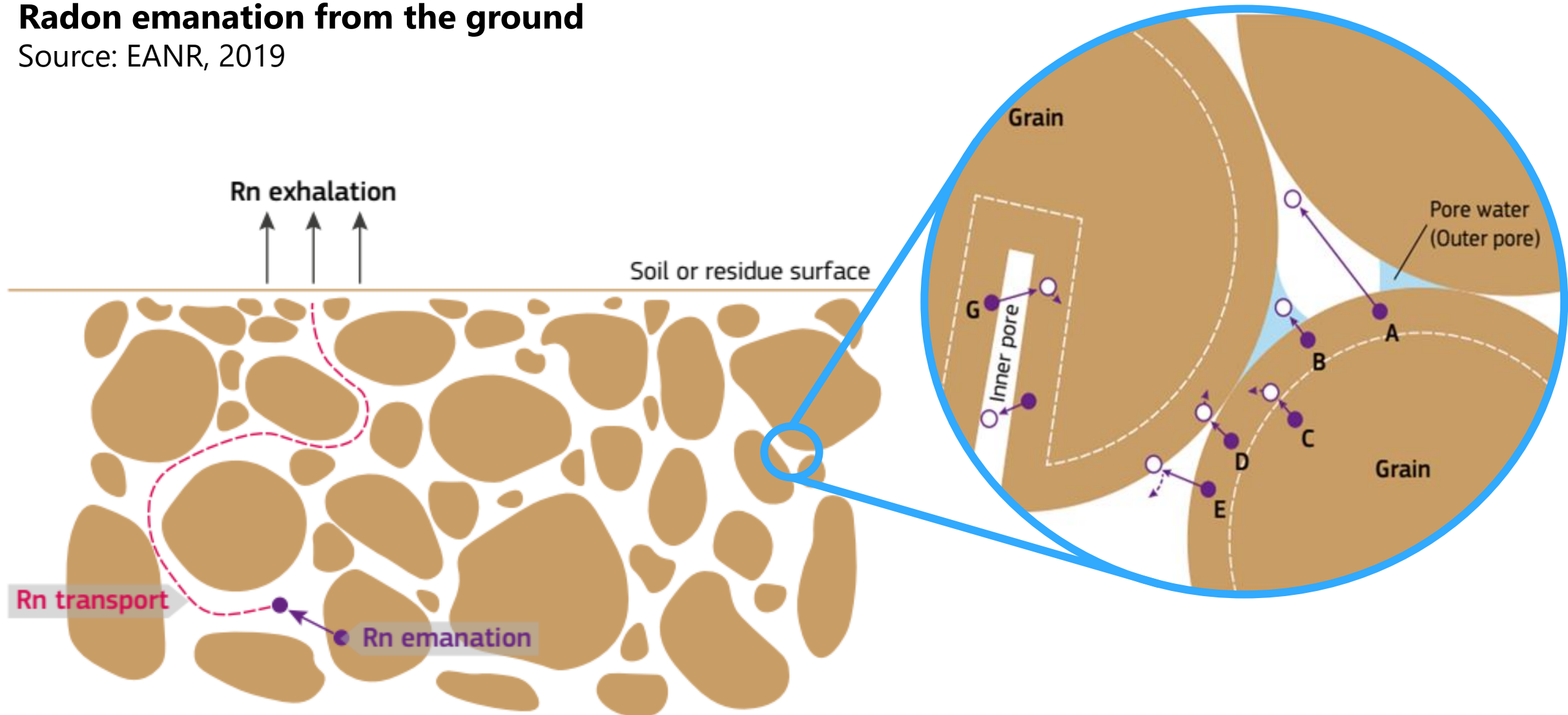
1. **Motivation**
2. **Data overview**
3. **Distribution of radon concentration in drinking water**
4. **Radon concentration as a Geogenic Radon Potential predictor:**
  - 4.1. Method and Metrics
  - 4.2. Receiver Operating characteristic curve analysis
5. **Final remarks**



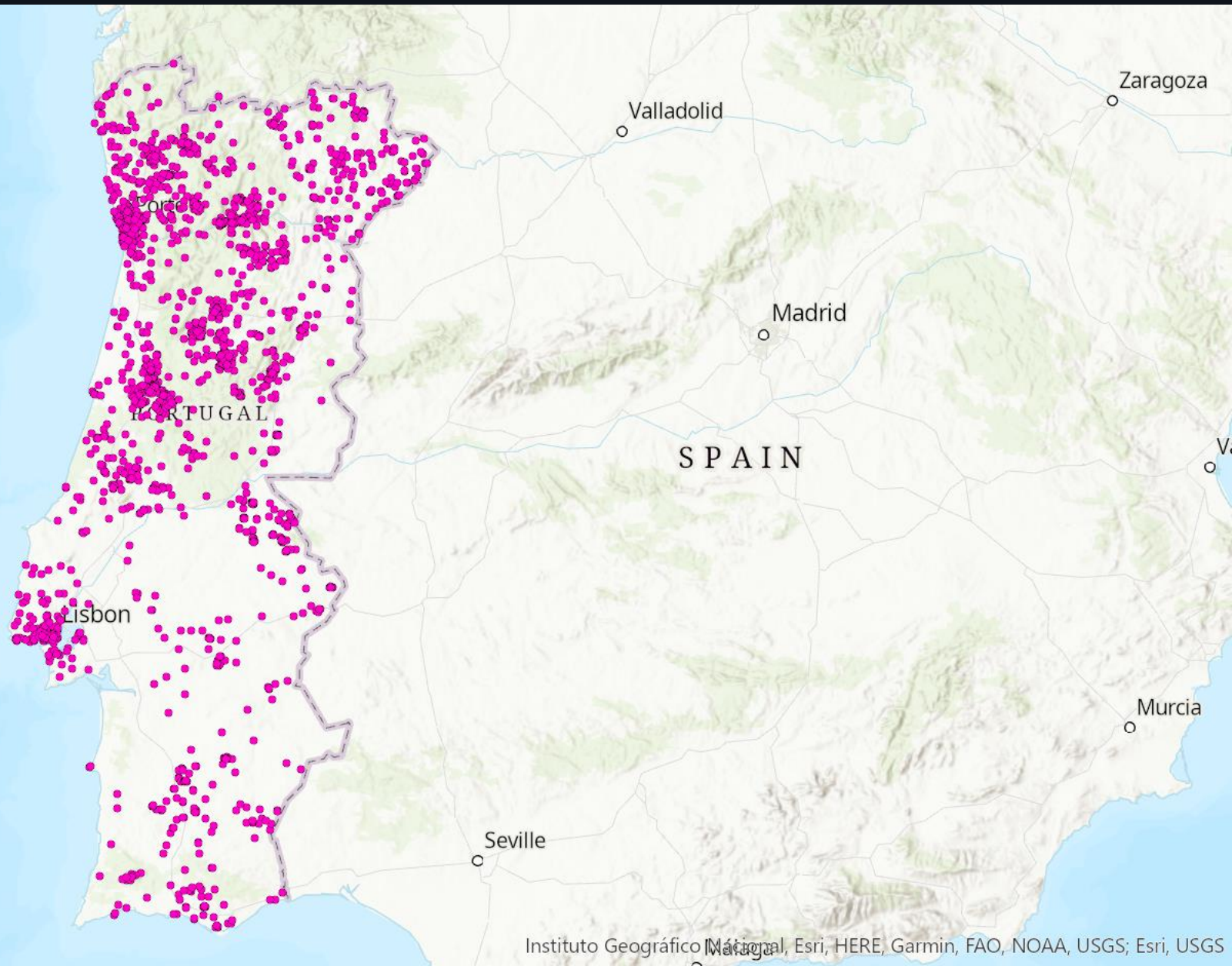
# SOURCE OF RADON IN DRINKING WATER

## Radon emanation from the ground

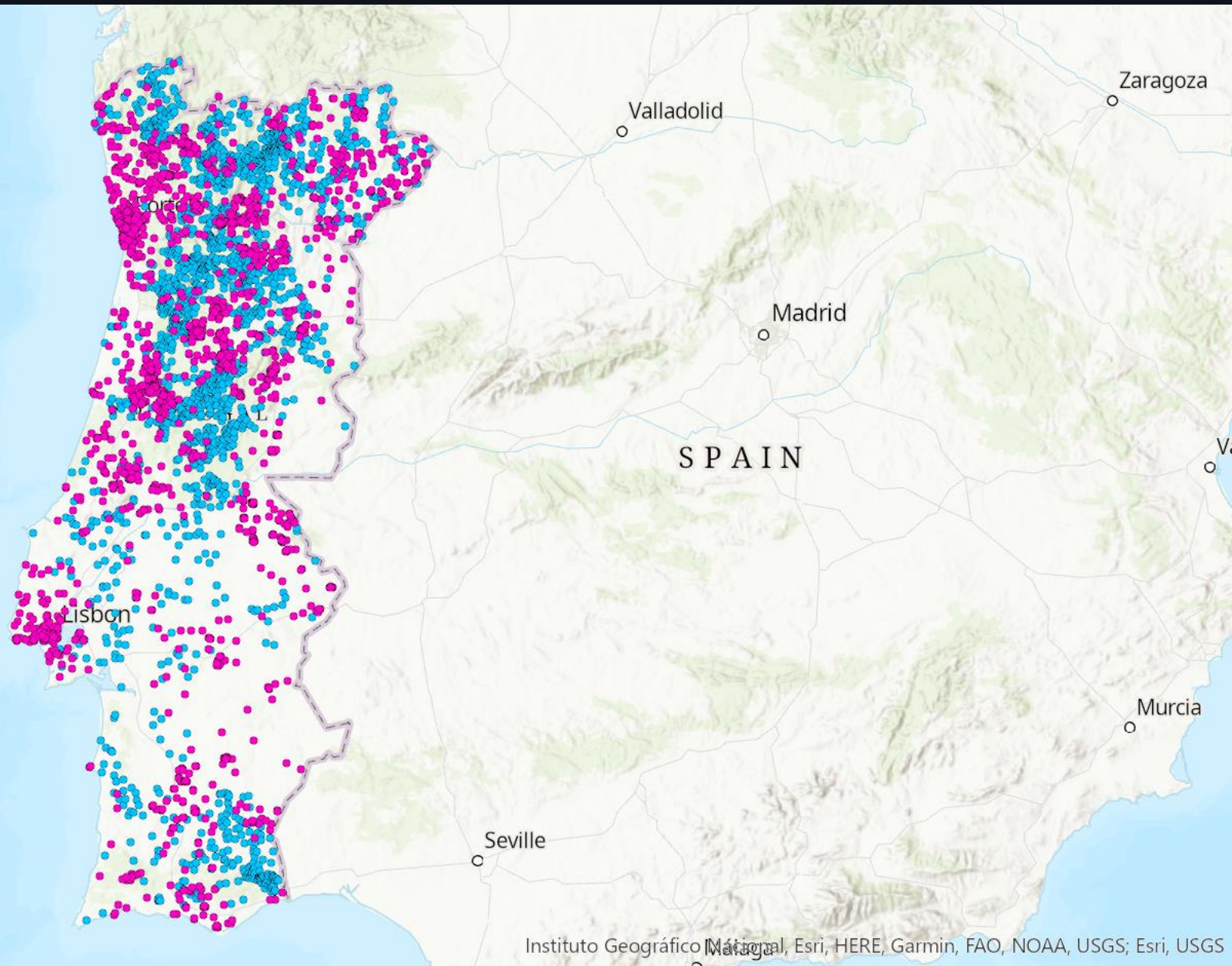
Source: EANR, 2019



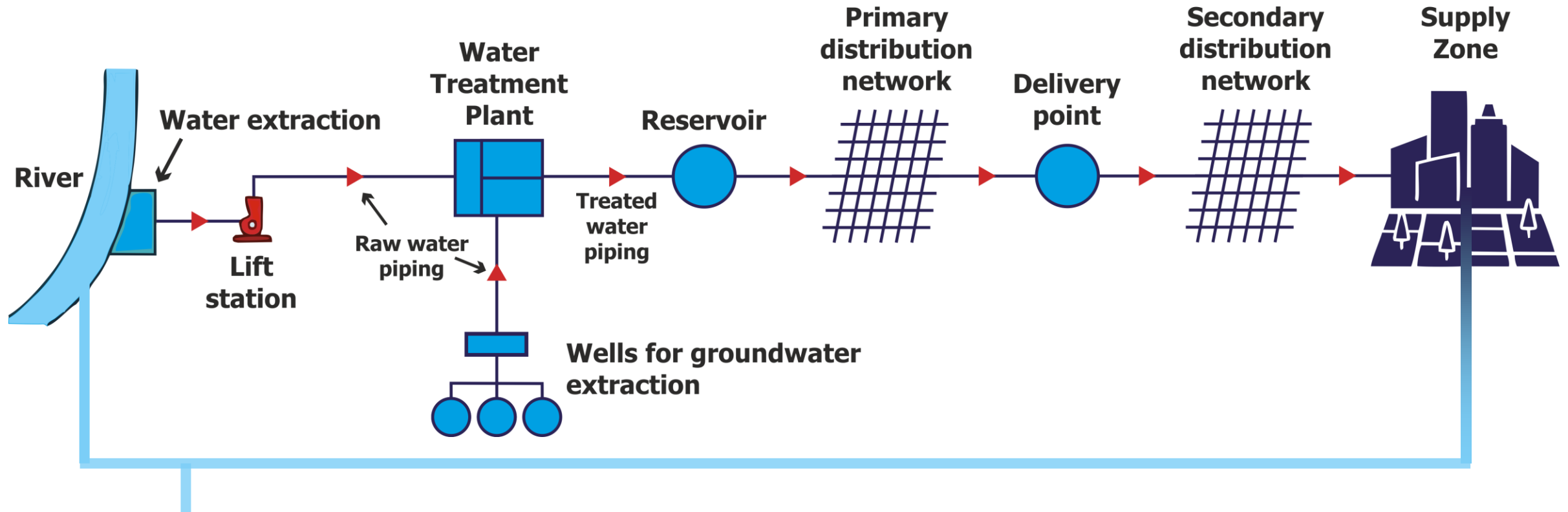
# INDOOR RADON DATA



# INDOOR RADON + WATER RADON DATA



# MANDATORY WATER QUALITY MONITORING



## Monitoring requirements:

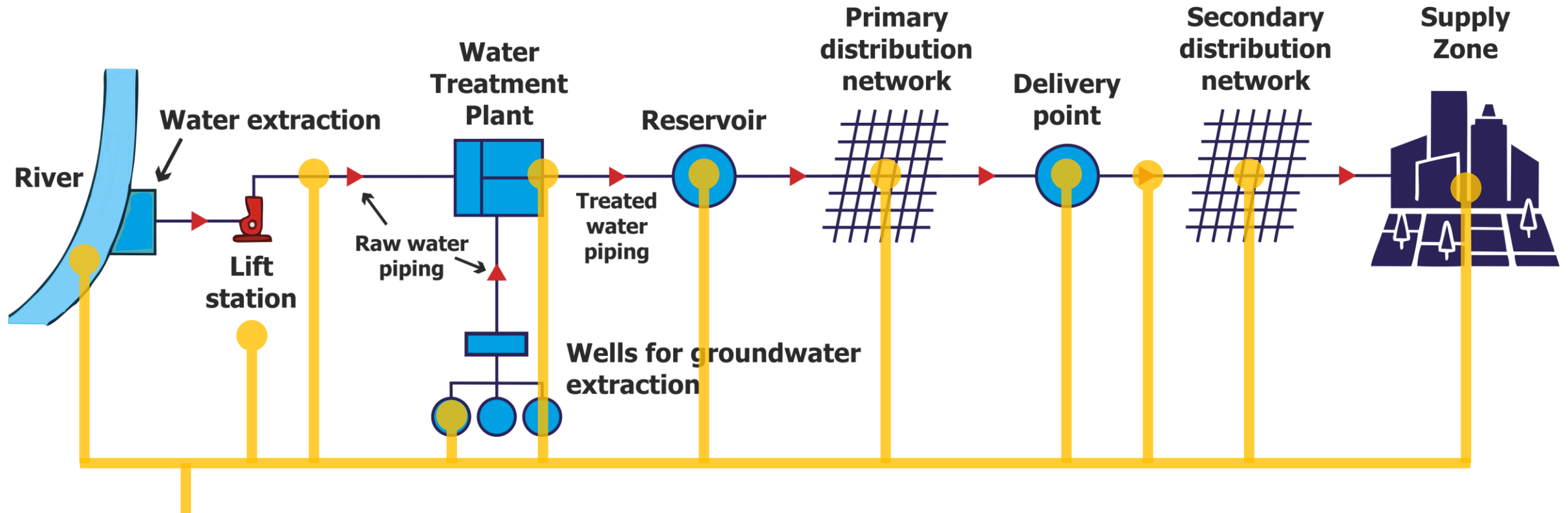


COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2013/51/EURATOM  
Parametric value: **1000 Bq/L (maximum)**

DECREE-LAW No. 69/2023  
Parametric value: **500 Bq/L**

—————> **Data**

# MANDATORY WATER QUALITY MONITORING



## Monitoring requirements:



COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2013/51/EURATOM  
Parametric value: **1000 Bq/L (maximum)**

DECREE-LAW No. 69/2023  
Parametric value: **500 Bq/L**



**Data**

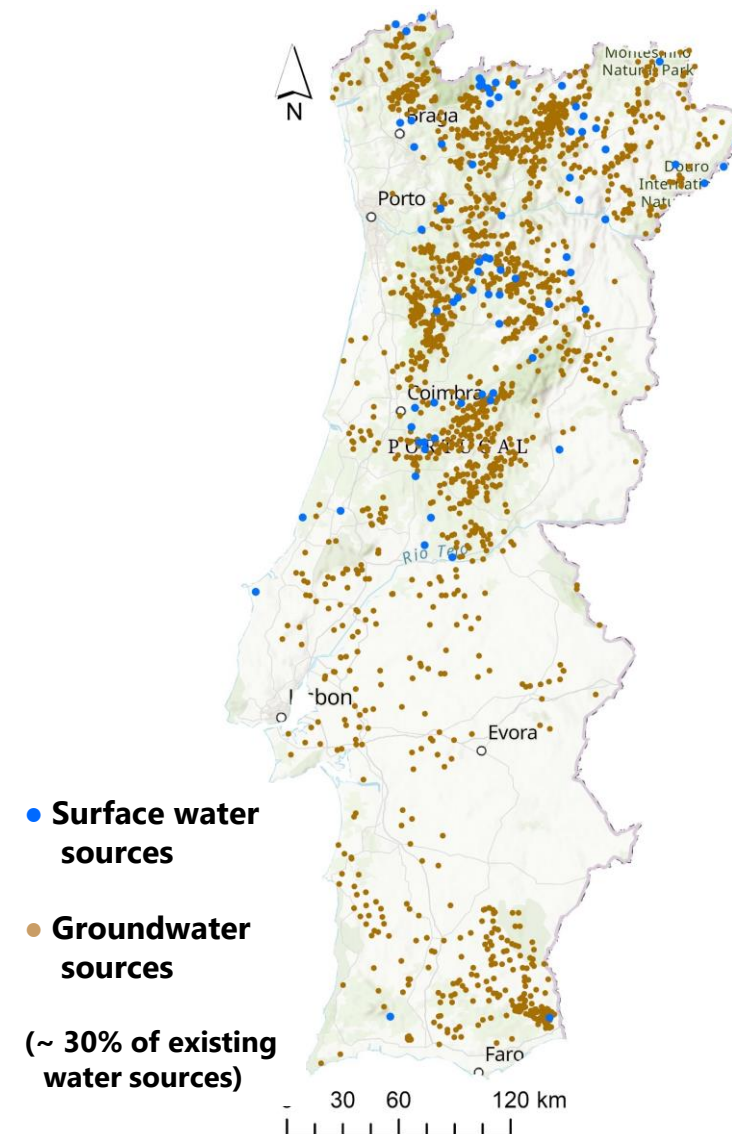


Traceability to a water source  
Water treatment  
Sampling/Analytical uncertainty  
Spatial and time variability

# NUMBER AND TYPE OF DATA

Data Source: ERSAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Groundwater</b>					
Raw	135	189	127	14	465
Treated	3648	3571	72	8	7299
<b>Surface water</b>					
Raw		8	5		13
Treated	463	449	4		916
<b>Mixed (untraceable to source)</b>					
Treated	426	352	2		780
<b>Total</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>4569</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9473</b>

<b>Groundwater</b>	found below the surface
<b>Surface water</b>	inland water other than groundwater
<b>Raw water</b>	water as found in nature
<b>Treated water</b>	water that undergoes any type of treatment

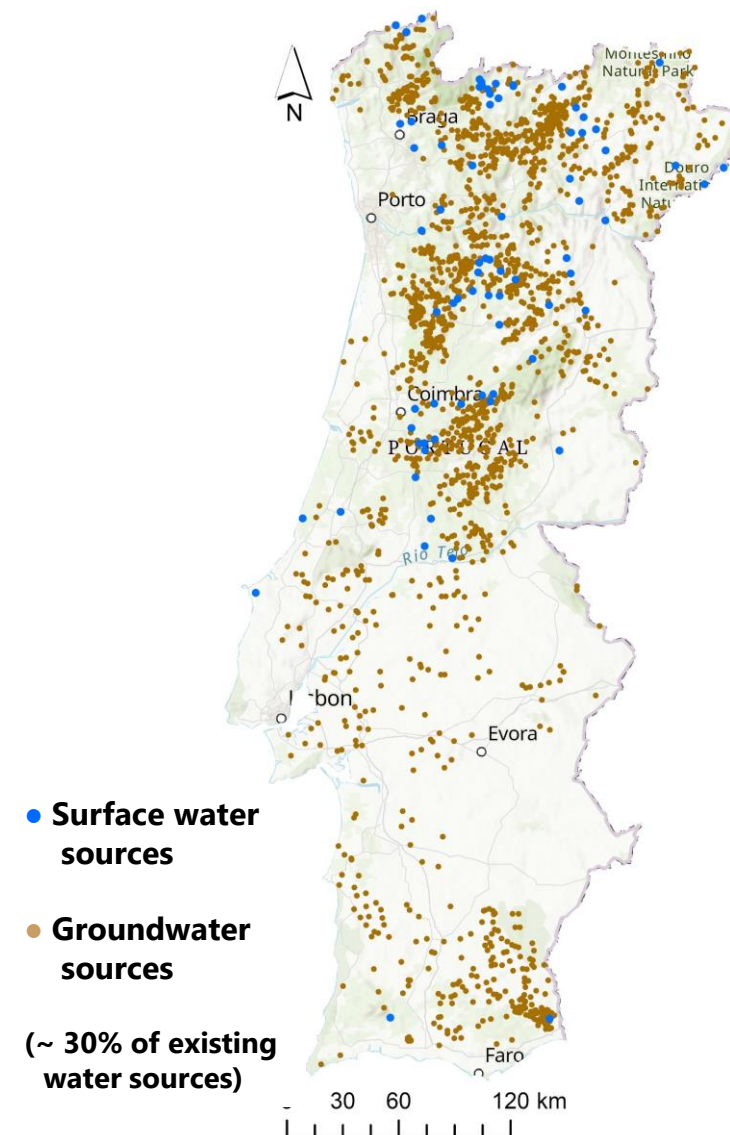




# NUMBER AND TYPE OF DATA

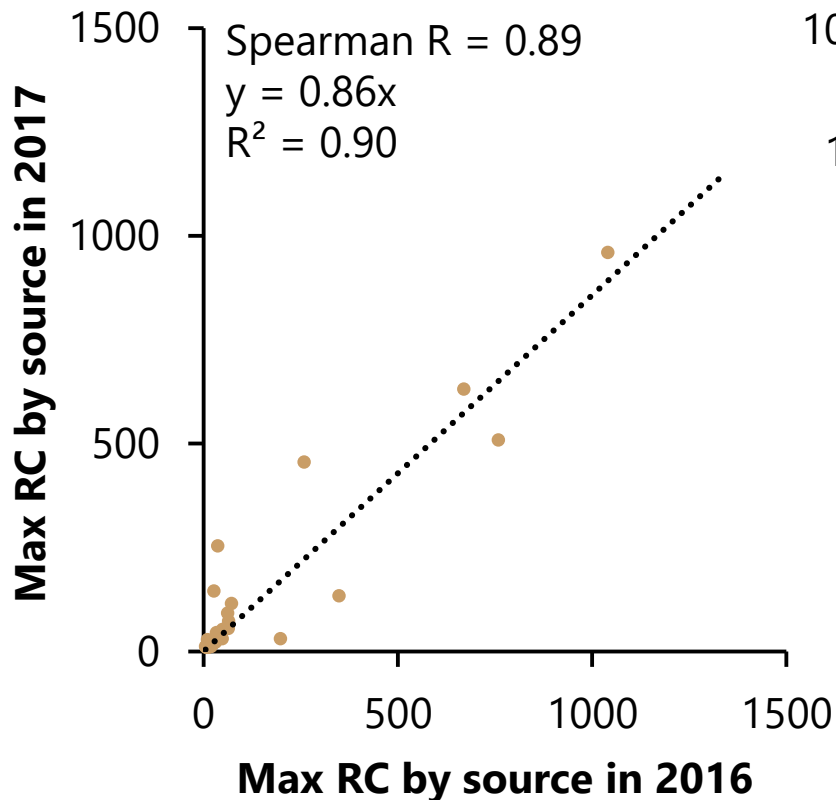
Data Source: ERSAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Groundwater</b>					
Raw	135	189	127	14	465
Treated	3648	3571	72	8	7299
<b>Surface water</b>					
Raw		8	5		13
Treated	463	449	4		916
<b>Mixed (untraceable to source)</b>					
Treated	426	352	2		780
<b>Total</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>4569</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9473</b>

<b>Groundwater</b>	found below the surface
<b>Surface water</b>	inland water other than groundwater
<b>Raw water</b>	water as found in nature
<b>Treated water</b>	water that undergoes any type of treatment

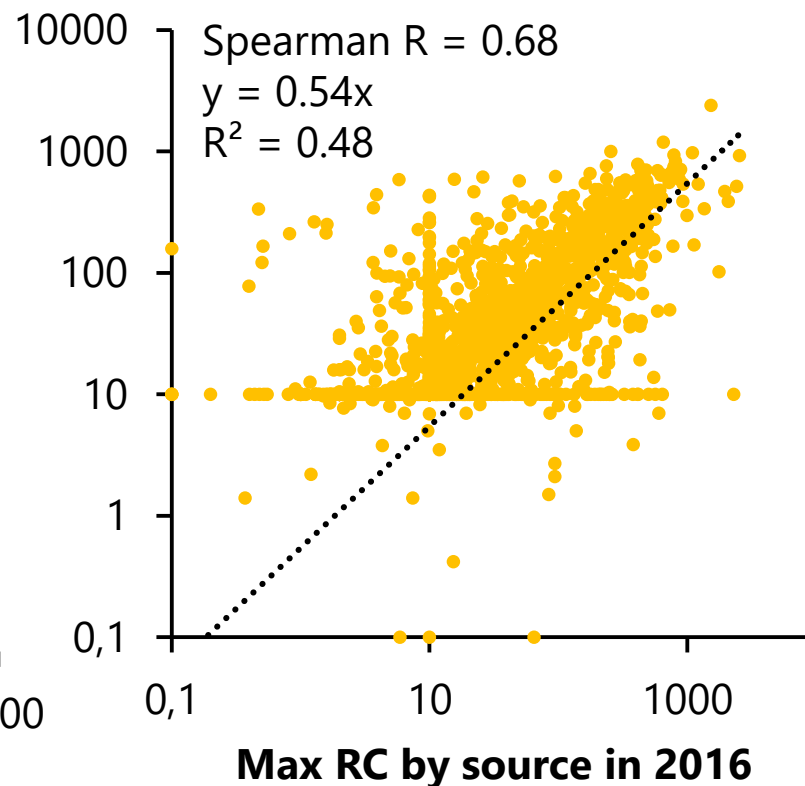


# 2016 VS. 2017 DATA

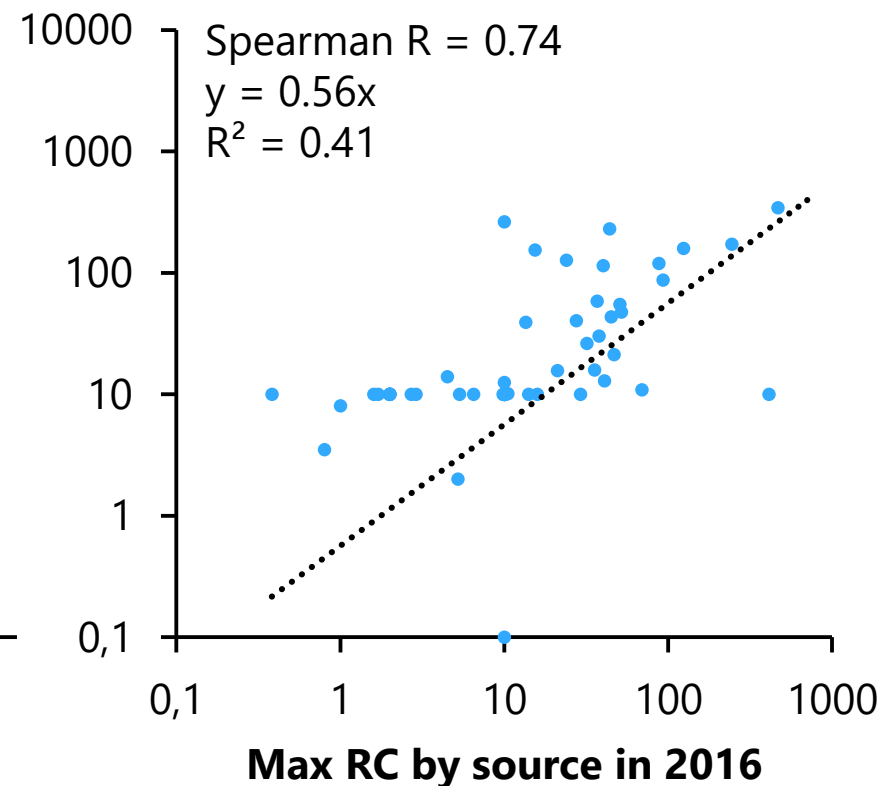
**Raw groundwater** (N = 47)



**Treated groundwater** (N = 1804)

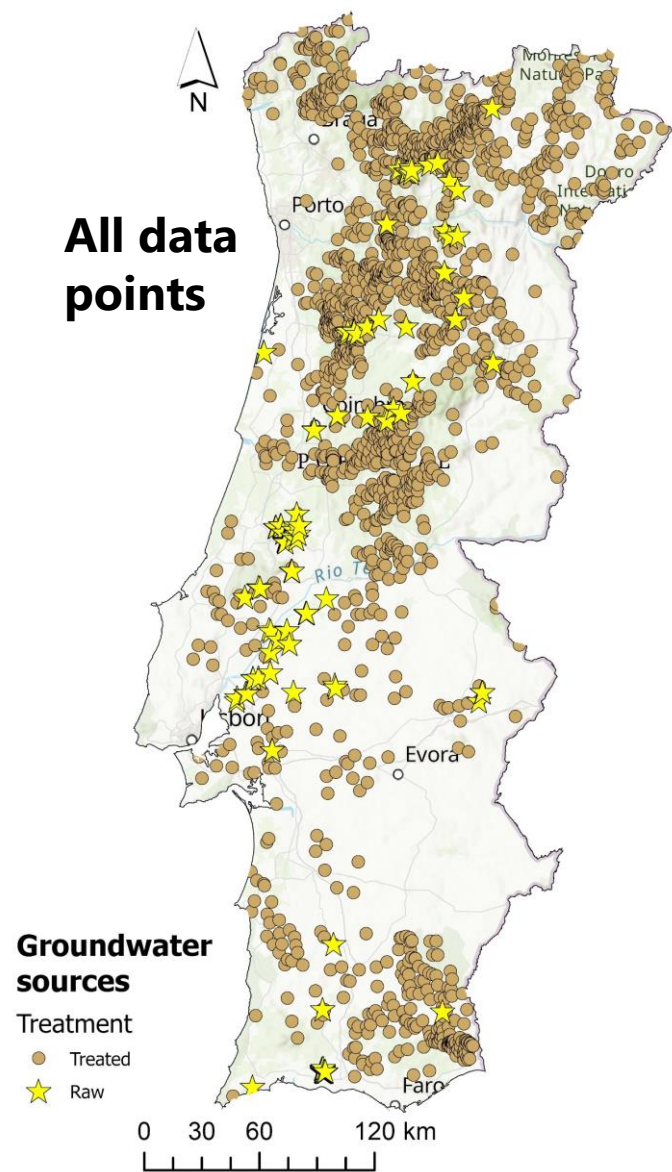


**Treated surface water** (N = 67)

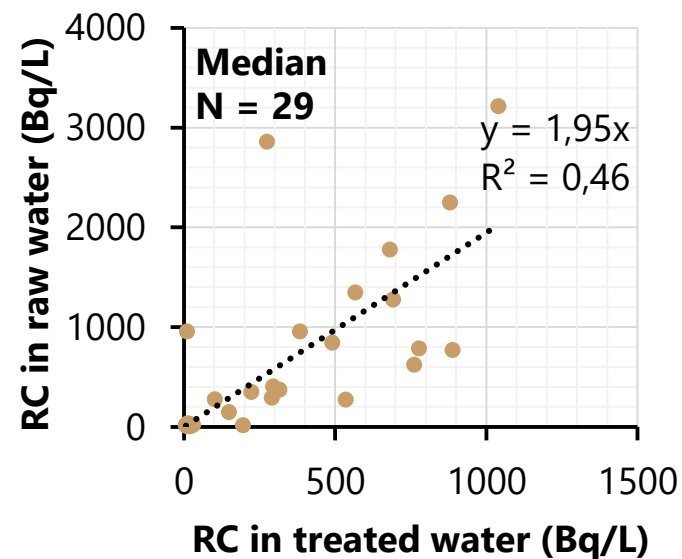
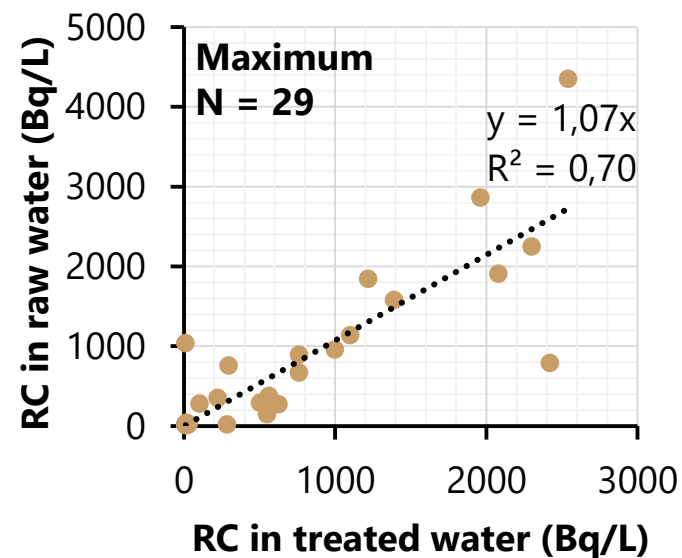
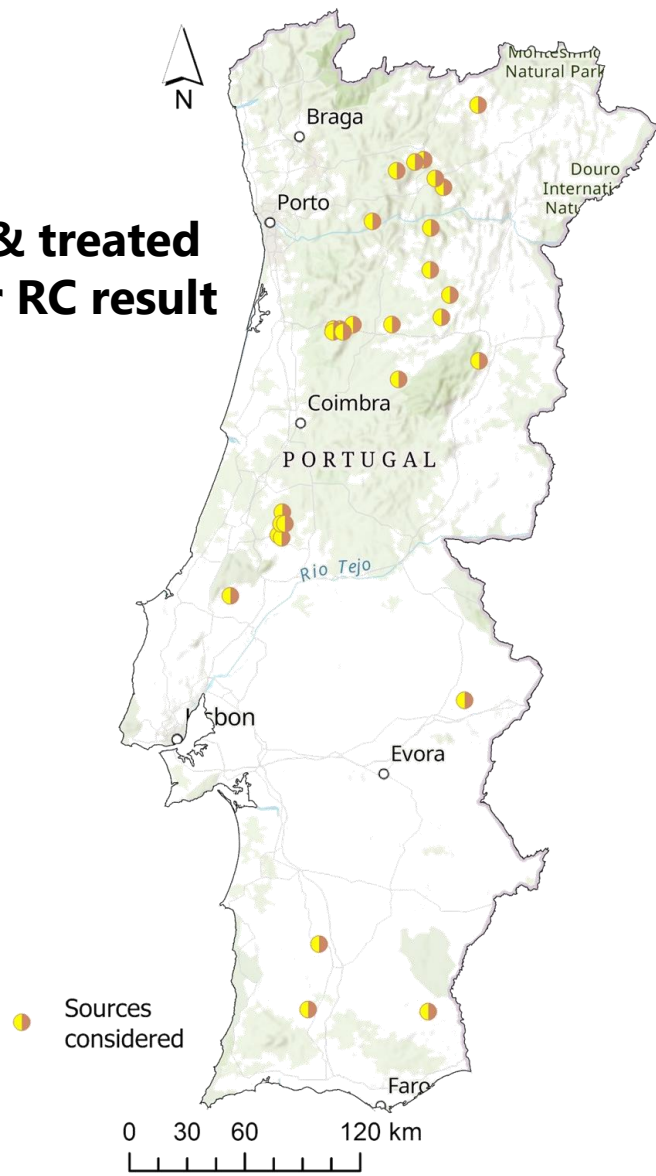


- ✓ Statistically significant correlations between 2016 and 2017 radon concentration by source
- ✓ Correlations are better for raw groundwater > treated groundwater > treated surface water

# RAW VS. TREATED WATER



**Raw & treated water RC result**



# DISTRIBUTION OF RADON CONCENTRATION

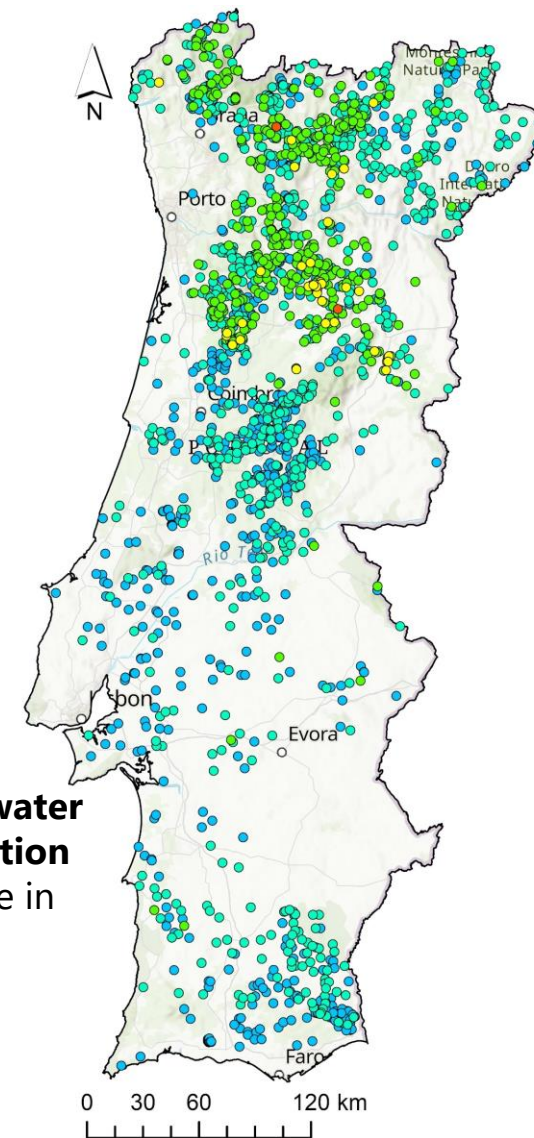
Descriptive statistics	Groundwater		Mixed	Surface	
	Raw	Treated	Treated	Raw**	Treated
Number of samples*	465	7299	780	13	916
Mean (Bq/L)	179	85	21	10	15
Standard deviation (Bq/L)	488	180	66	0	38
Median (Bq/L)	14	18	10	10	10
Median absolute deviation (Bq/L)	7	16	0	0	0
Skewness*	4.8	5.8	7.9	-	8.2
Kurtosis*	28	58	75	-	79

Dimensionless; \*\*All values are equal.  
 Median values are not representative for the country.

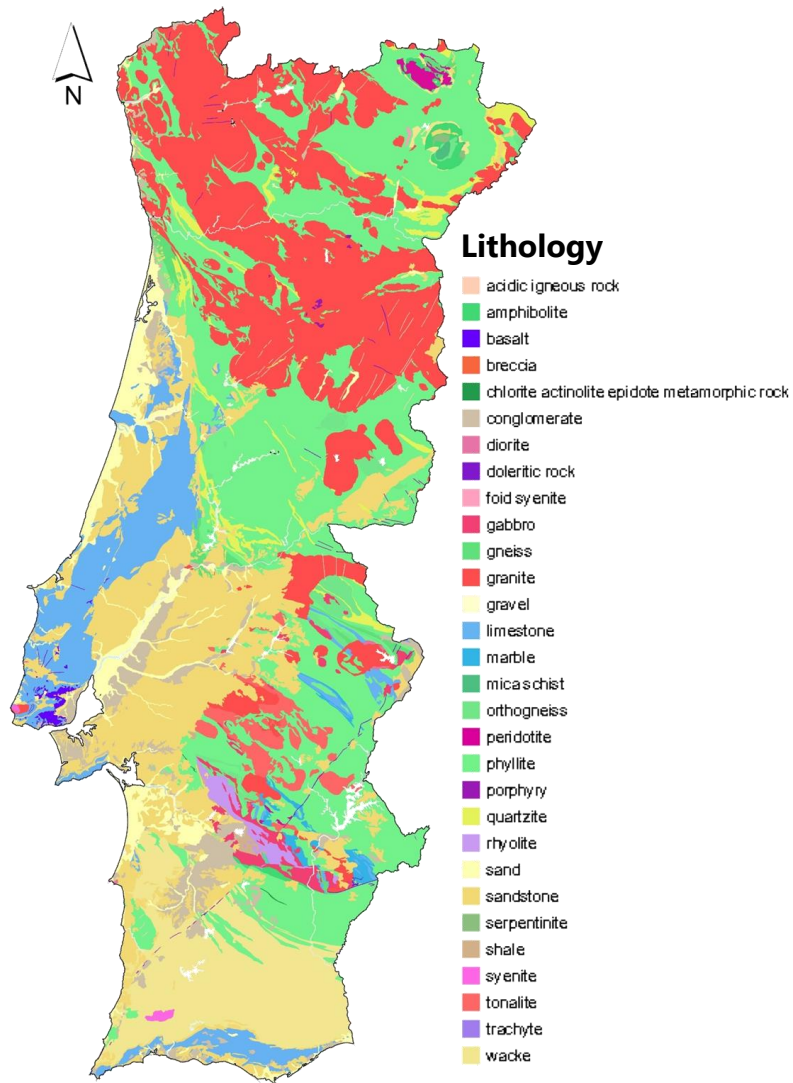
Detection limit required in national legislation

Treated groundwater radon concentration (median by source in Bq/L)

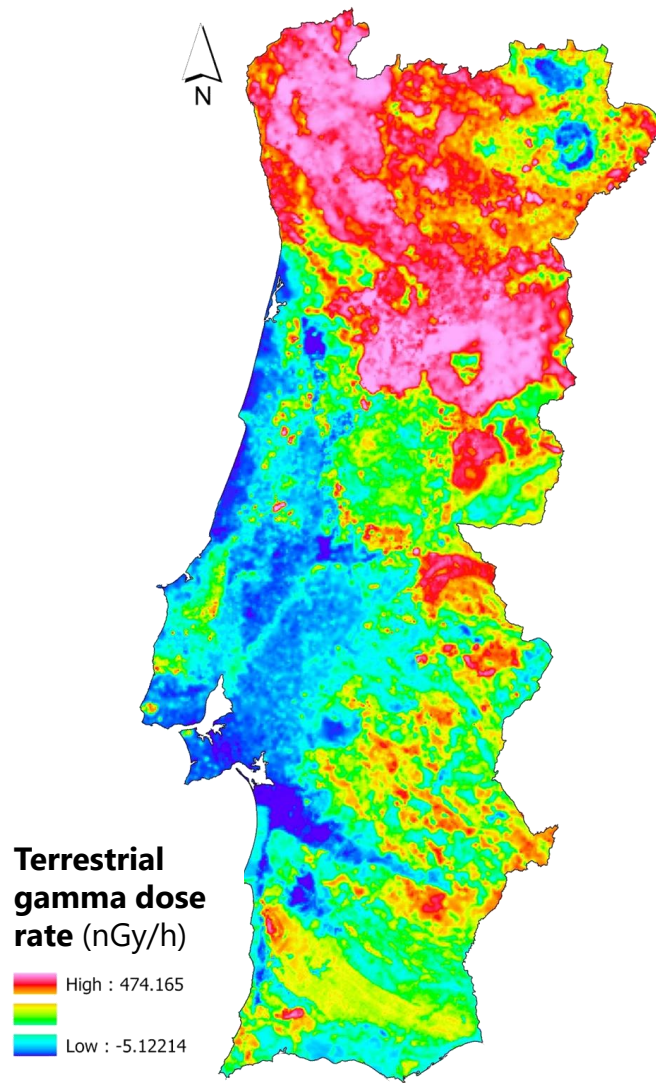
- 0 - 10
- 11 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 1805



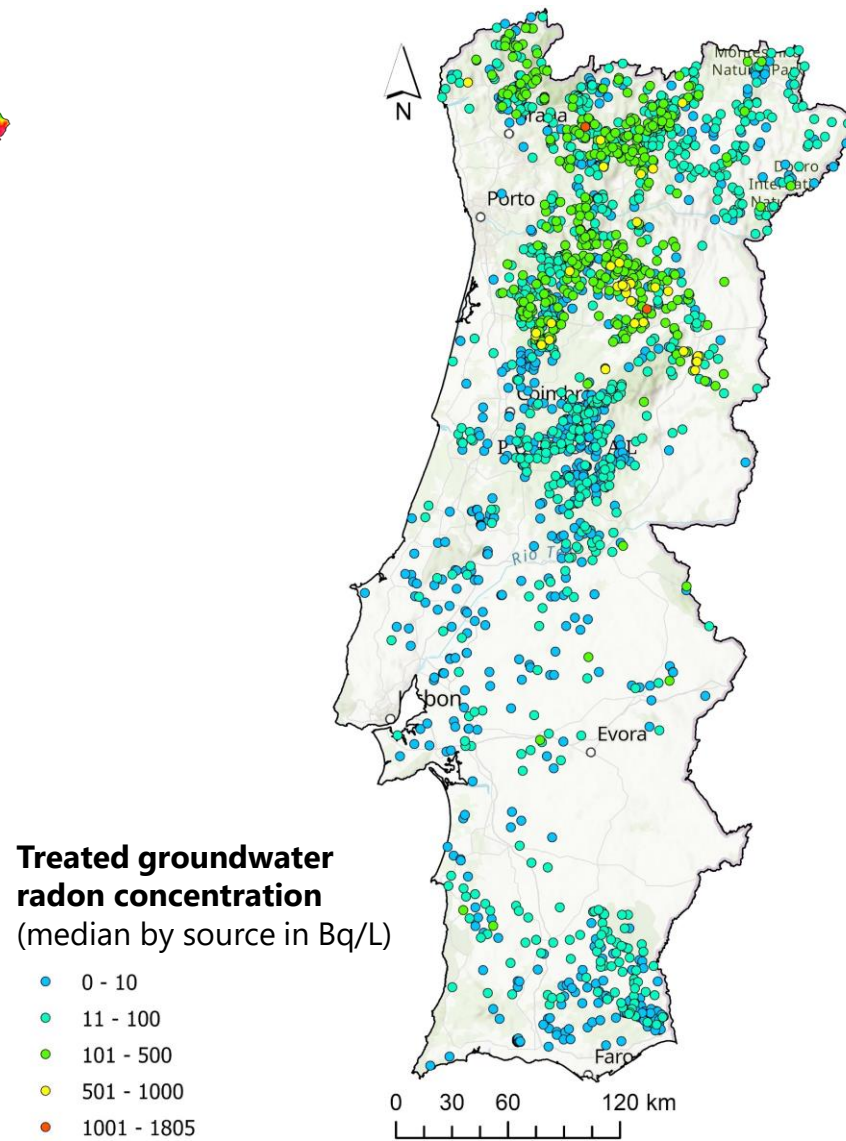
# DISTRIBUTION OF RADON CONCENTRATION



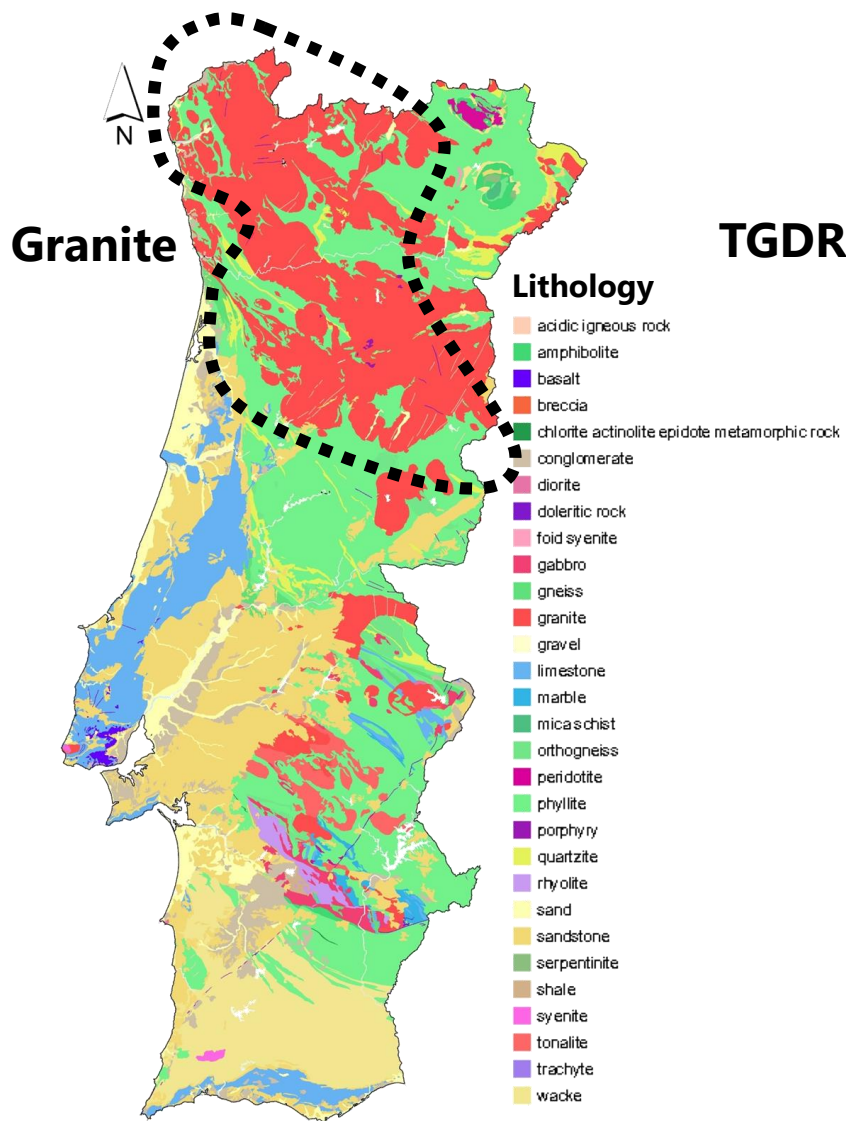
Source: LNEG (2023)



Source: Batista et al. (2013)



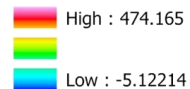
# DISTRIBUTION OF RADON CONCENTRATION



Source: LNEG (2023)

**TGDR > 160 nGy/h**

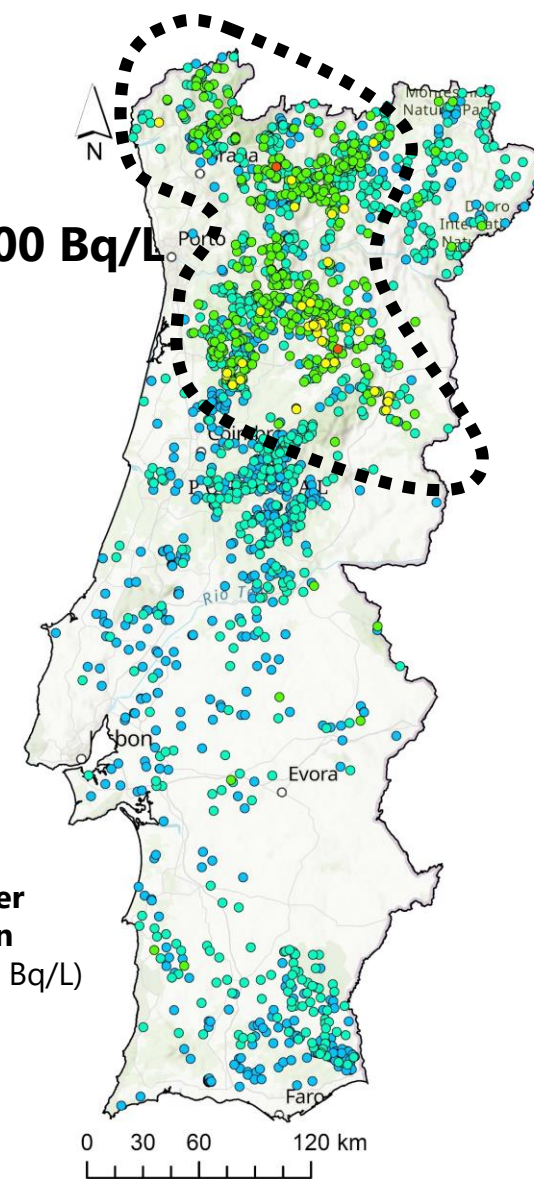
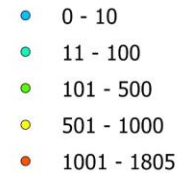
**Terrestrial gamma dose rate (nGy/h)**



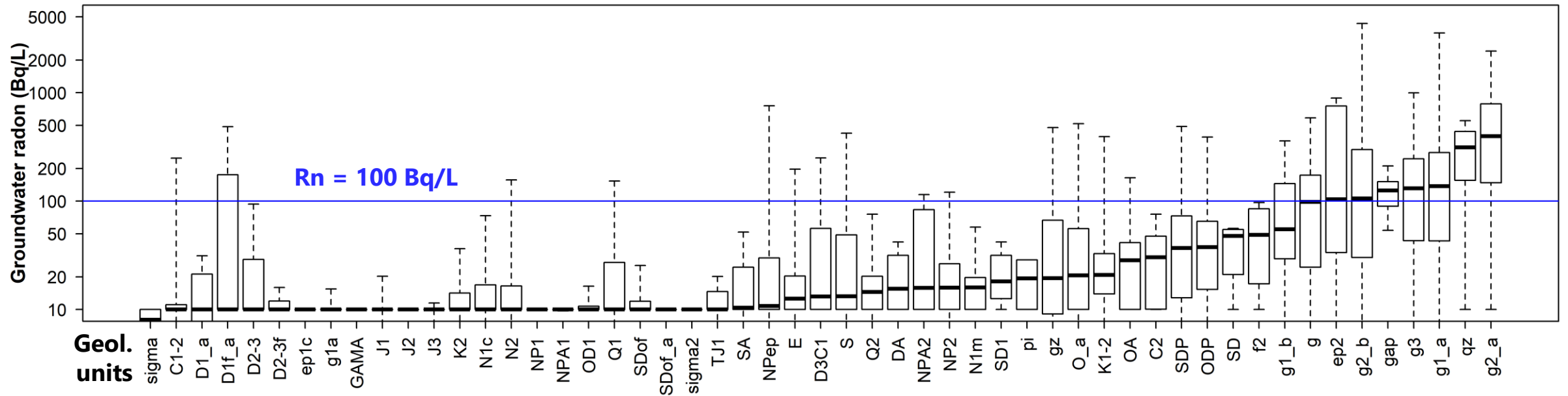
Source: Batista et al. (2013)

**$^{222}\text{Rn}$  > 100 Bq/L**

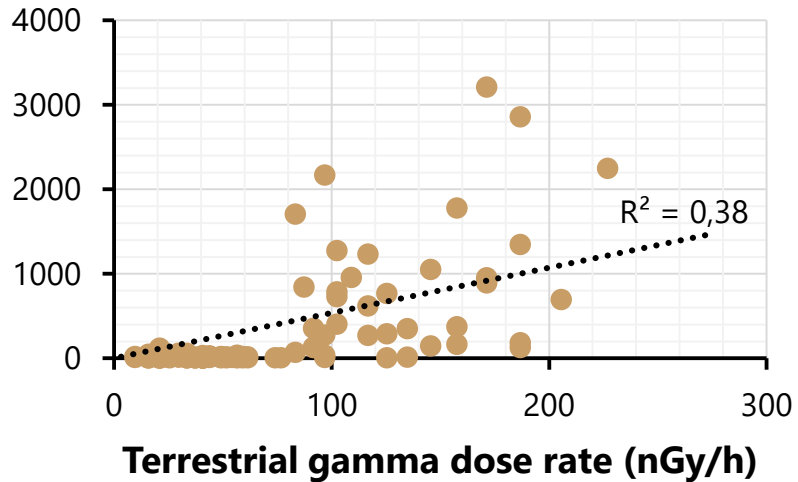
**Treated groundwater radon concentration (median by source in Bq/L)**



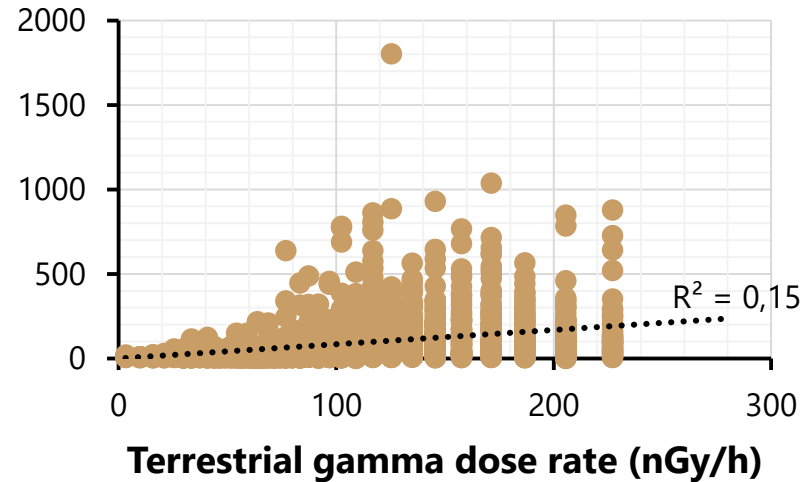
# DISTRIBUTION OF RADON CONCENTRATION



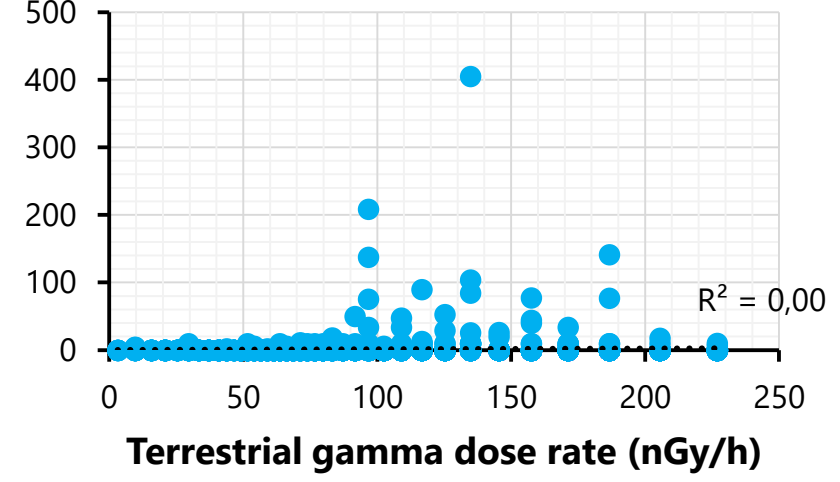
Raw groundwater RC (Bq/L)



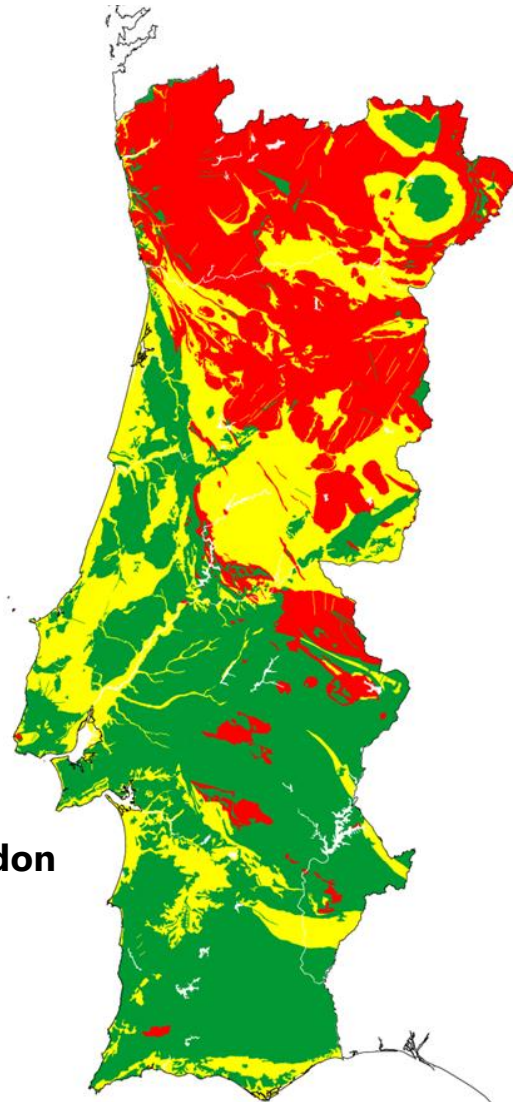
Treated groundwater RC (Bq/L)



Treated surface water RC (Bq/L)



# GRP PREDICTION USING WATER RADON DATA



## Geogenic radon potential

- High
- Medium
- Low

Source: Pereira et al., (2022)

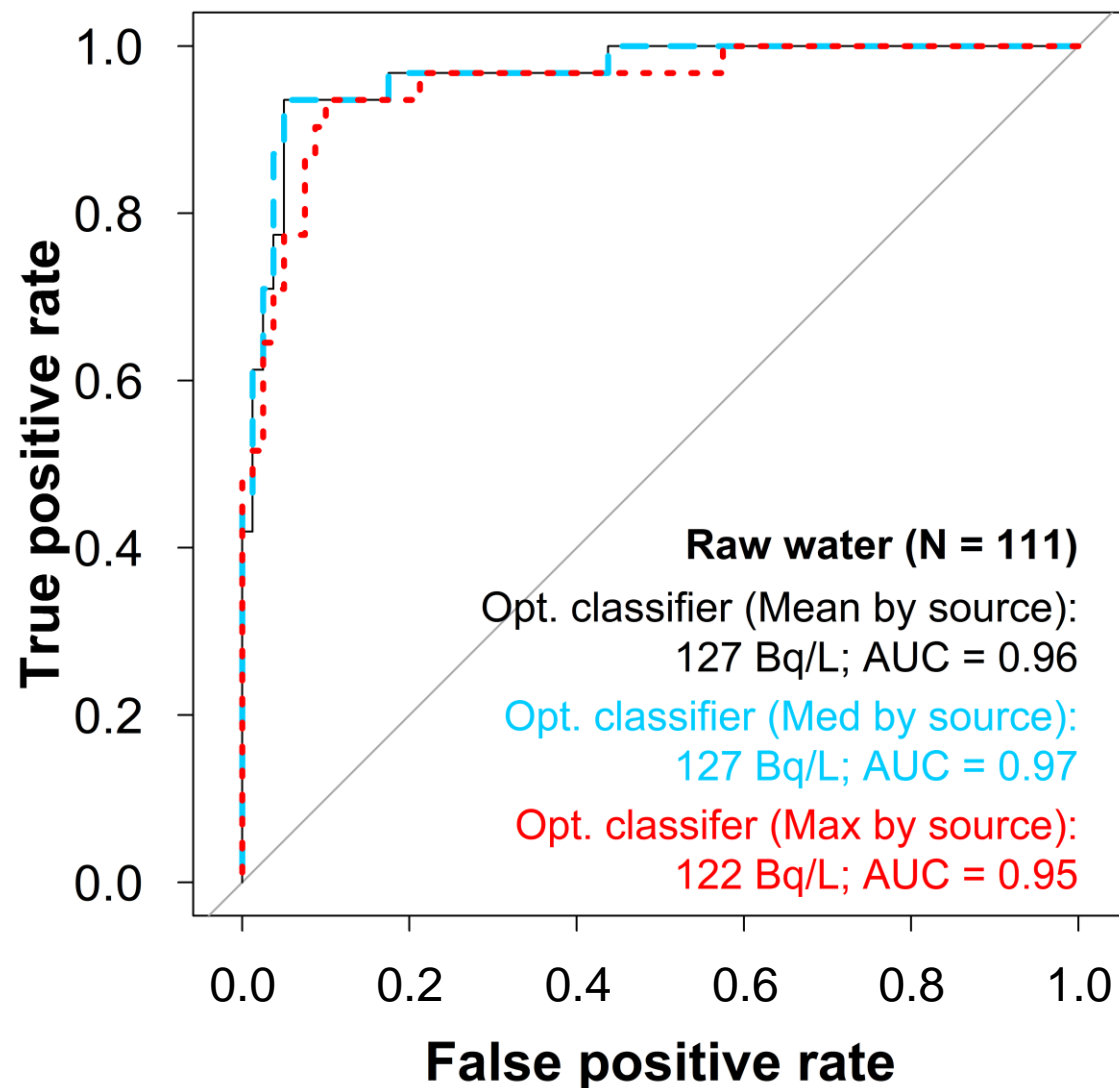
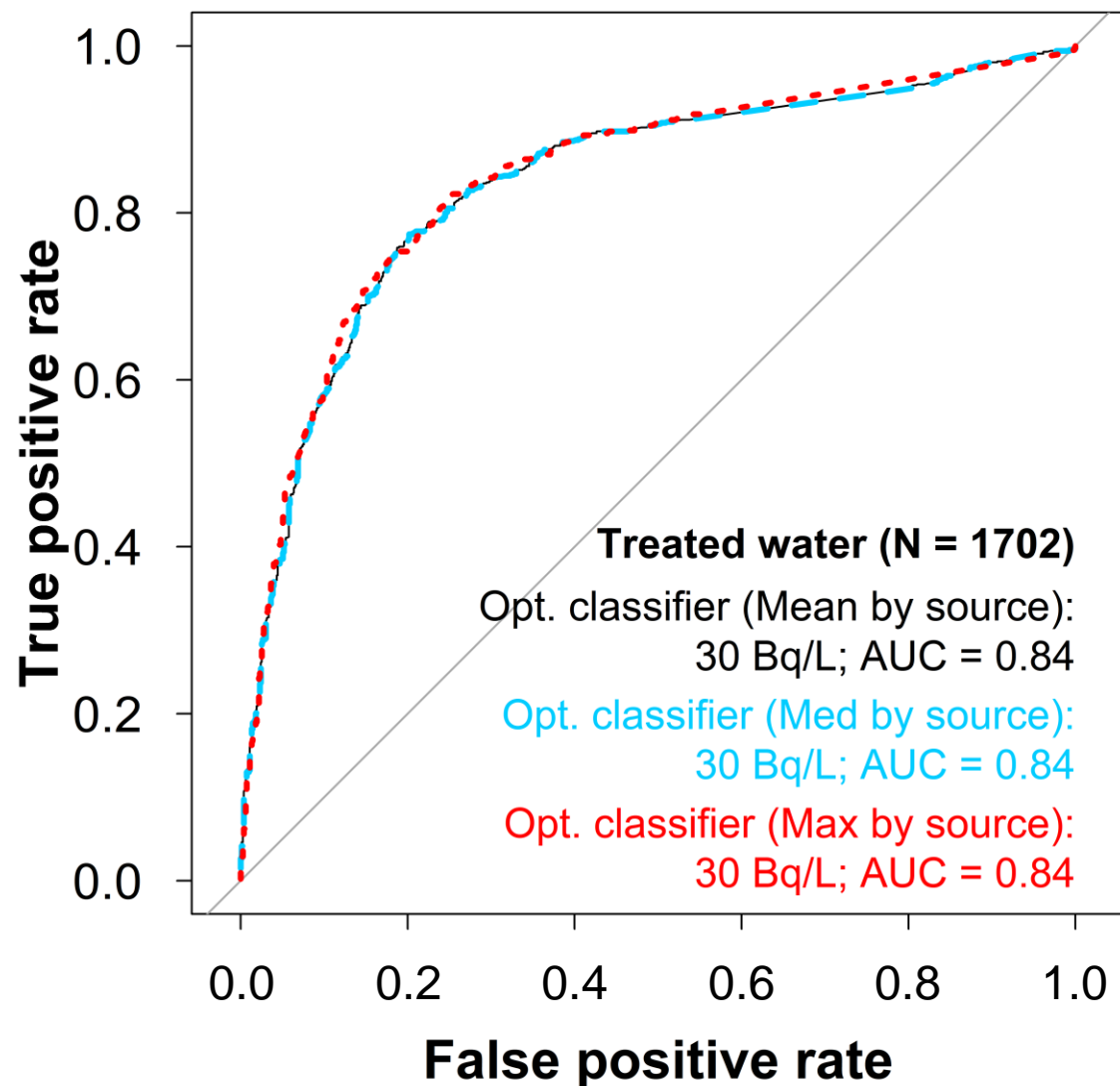
## Multiclass Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis using the One vs. Rest strategy

Confusion matrix:		Groundwater radon concentration (Bq/L)	
		RC $\geq$ Threshold (1)	RC $<$ Threshold (0)
Geogenic radon potential	High (1)	True positive	False negative (type II error)
	Other than high (0)	False positive (type I error)	True negative

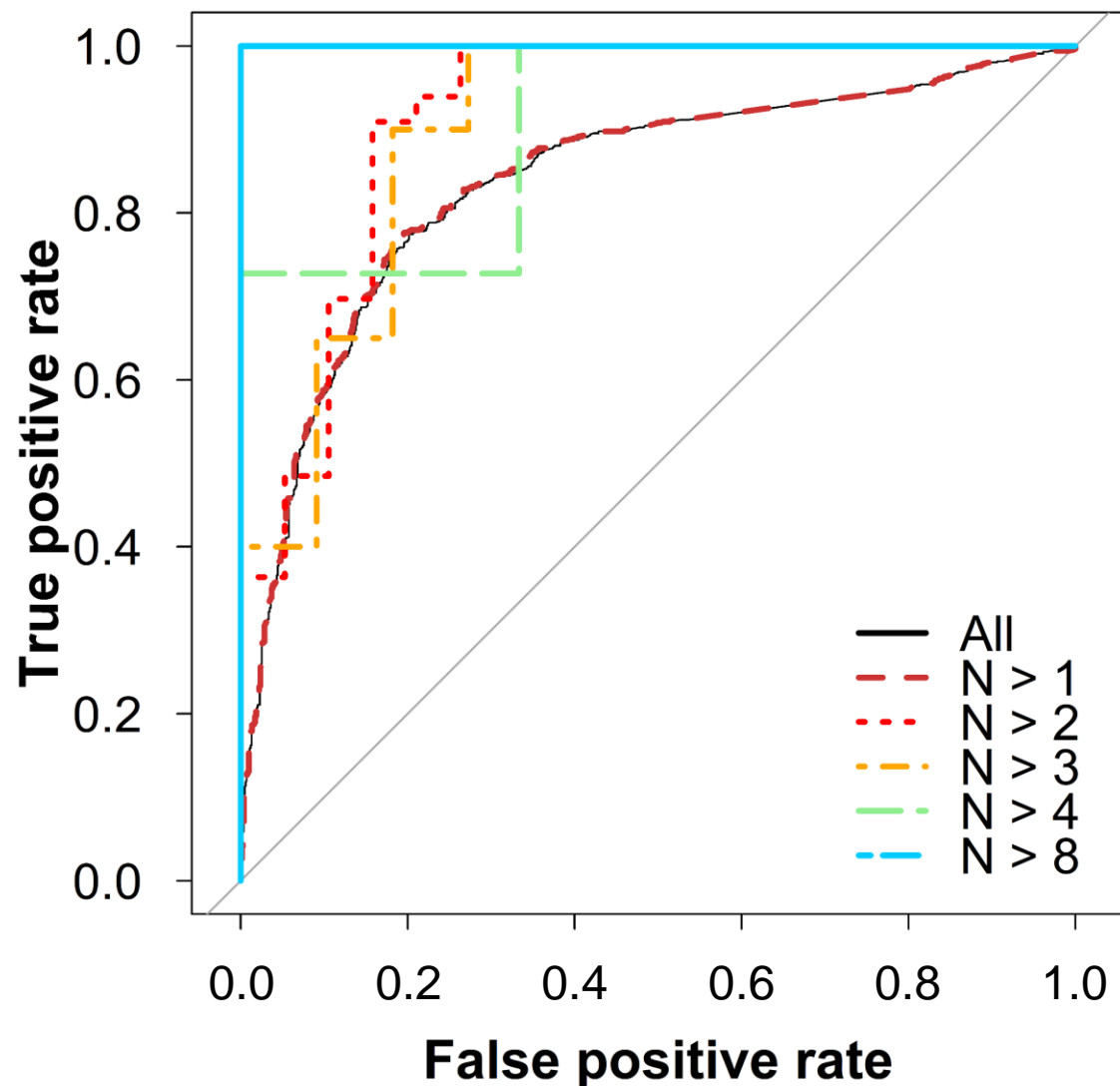
Metrics (Bossew, 2014; Robin et al., 2011)	Selection of optimal classifier	Classification power
		Youden Index



# GRP PREDICTION USING WATER RADON DATA



# GRP PREDICTION USING WATER RADON DATA



Data points <i>per source</i>	AUC	Optimal classifier (Bq/L)	No. of water sources considered
All included	0.84	30	1702
>1	0.84	30	1663
>2	0.92	71	52
>3	0.90	21	31
>4	0.91	336	14
>5	1.00	46	11
>6	1.00	46	10
>7	1.00	115	7
>8	1.00	115	6
>9	1.00	115	6
>10	Unfeasible computation (1 response level)		

# FINAL REMARKS

- **Distribution of Radon Concentration in mainland Portugal:**
  - ✓ Higher in Groundwater and Raw water (compared to Surface / Treated water)
  - ✓ High spatial variability (related to geology), as well as temporal
- **Correlation between variables:**
  - ✓ 2016 and 2017 maximum RC by source
  - ✓ Raw water and Treated water RC (N = 29!)
  - ✓ RC and TGDR
- **Groundwater Radon Concentration for Geogenic Radon Potential Prediction:**
  - ✓ Classification power is good (AUC > 0.84);
  - ✓ Higher classification power using raw water data and with higher N *per* water source
  - ✓ RC threshold inconsistency (strong data dependency!)

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority (ERSAR)

Instituto do Ambiente, Tecnologia e Vida, Project FSE CENTRO-04-3559-FSE-000142

Laboratório de Radioatividade Natural, University of Coimbra

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia I.P./MCTES through national funds (PIDDAC) –  
UIDB/00611/2020 and UIDP/00611/2020, UIDB/05037/2020 and UIDP/05037/2020.



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**Filipa Domingos, PhD student @ University of Coimbra**  
Pereira, A., Dias, L., Rodrigues, S., Alexandre, C., Simas, L.



**16<sup>TH</sup> GARRM, SEPTEMBER 19<sup>TH</sup>-21<sup>ST</sup> 2023**



# REFERENCES

- Batista, M.J., Torres, L., Leote, J., Prazeres, C., Saraiva, J. & Carvalho, J. (2013). Carta Radiométrica de Portugal (1:500 000). Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia, ISBN 978-989-675-027-5.
- Bossey, P. (2014). Determination of radon prone areas by optimized binary classification. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity*, 129, 121-132.
- Cinelli, G., De Cort, M. & Tollefsen, T. (Eds.), (2019). *European Atlas of Natural Radiation*, Publication Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019.
- LNEG (2023). Dados harmonizados da Carta Geológica de Portugal, escala 1:1 000 000. Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia I.P., [https://inspire.lneg.pt/arcgis/services/CartografiaGeologica/CGP1M/MapServer/WMServer?request=GetCapabilities & service=WMS&version=1.3.0](https://inspire.lneg.pt/arcgis/services/CartografiaGeologica/CGP1M/MapServer/WMServer?request=GetCapabilities&service=WMS&version=1.3.0).
- Pereira, A. & Domingos, F. (2020). *Monitorização da radioatividade em água para consumo humano em Portugal Continental: Avaliação de risco*. Coimbra.
- Pereira, A., Domingos, F., Sêco, S., Luís, G. (2022). Indoor radon risk assessment in mainland Portugal. 2nd HERCA Workshop on National Radon Action Plans, 21–23 June 2022, Lisbon.
- Robin, X., Turck, N., Hainard, A., Tiberti, N., Lisacek, F., Sanchez, J., Müller, M. (2011). pROC: an open-source package for R and S+ to analyze and compare ROC curves. *BMC Bioinformatics*, 12, 77.