

radiological protection — 28

**Results of environmental radioactivity
measurements in the Member States
of the European Community**

for
air — deposition — water — milk
1981

Report

EUR 8308 DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL



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RESULTATER AF MÅLINGER AF RADIOAKTIVITETEN
I OMGIVELSERNE I EF-MEDLEMSSTATERNE FOR

Luft - Nedfald - Vand - Mælk 1981

MESSWERTE DER UMWELTRADIOAKTIVITAET IN DEN
LAENDERN DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT
FUER

Luft - Ablagerung - Wasser - Milch 1981

RESULTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY MEA-
SUREMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EURO-
PEAN COMMUNITY FOR

Air - Deposition - Water - Milk 1981

RESULTATS DES MESURES DES NIVEAUX DE RADIO-
ACTIVITE DANS L'ENVIRONNEMENT DES ETATS MEM-
BRES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE POUR

Air - Retombées - Eaux - Lait 1981

RISULTATI DELLE MISURE DELLA RADIOATTIVITA'
AMBIENTALE NEGLI STATI MEMBRI DELLA COMUNITÀ
EUROPEA PER

Aria - Ricadute - Acque - Latte 1981

RESULTATEN VAN DE METINGEN VAN DE OMGE-
VINGSRADIOACTIVITEIT IN DE LANDEN VAN DE
EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP VOOR

Lucht - Depositie - Water - Melk 1981

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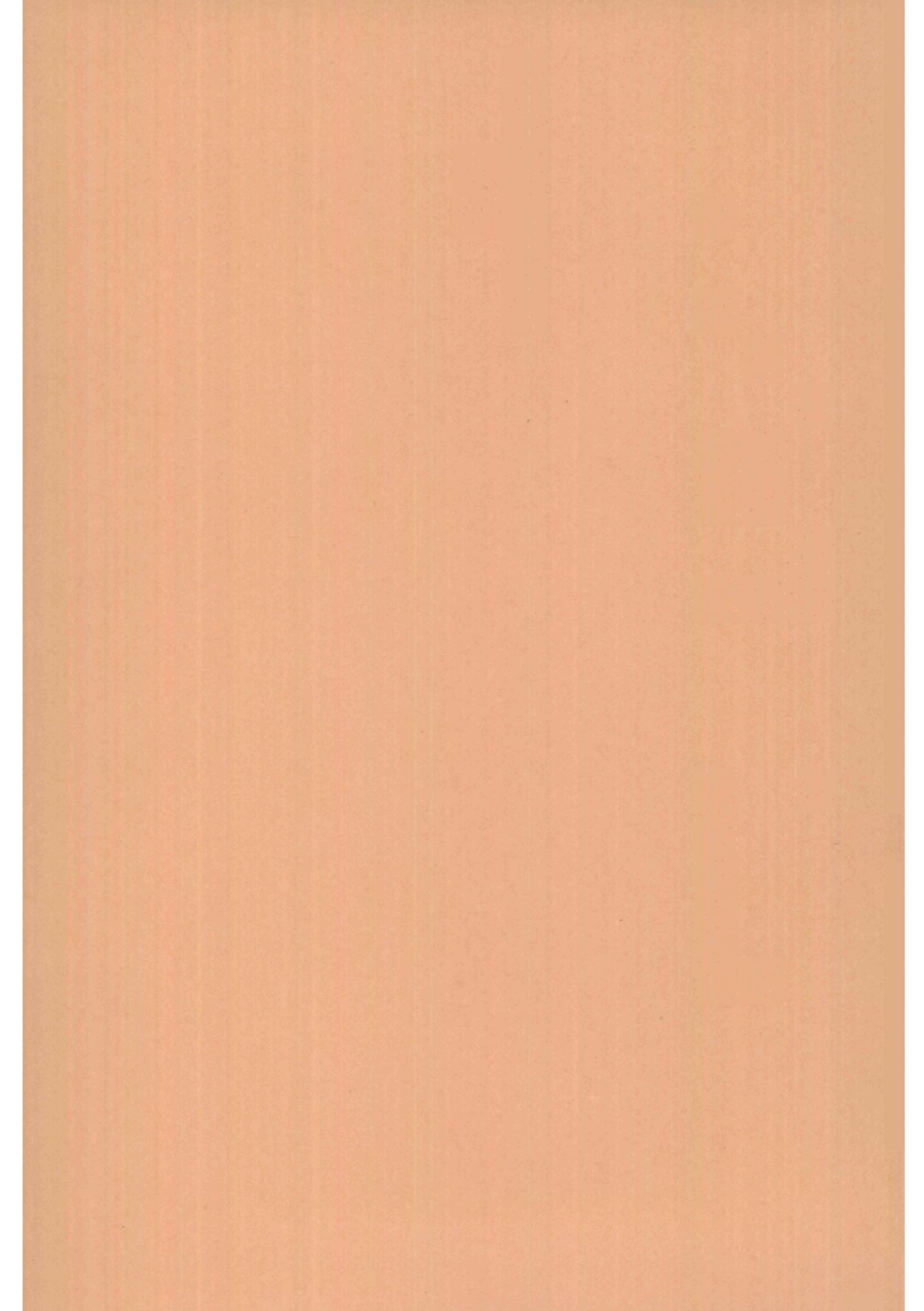
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RESULTATER AF
MÅLINGER AF RADIOAKTIVITETEN I OMGIVELSERNE
I EF-MEDLEMSSTATERNE FOR

Luft - Nedfald - Vand - Mælk

1981



F O R O R D

Dette dokument er den enogtyvende rapport om radioaktivitet i omgivelserne offentliggjort af EF-Kommissionens Direktorat for Sundhed og Sikkerhed. Dokumentet er udarbejdet på basis af data indsamlet af de stationer, der forestår kontrollen med radioaktivitet i omgivelserne i de enkelte medlemsstater. Oplysningerne er uddrag af de data, der er indsendt til Kommissionen i medfør af artikel 36 i Rom-traktaten om oprettelse af Det europæiske Atomenergifællesskab.

Resultaterne i nærværende rapport dækker radioaktiviteten i luft, nedfald, overfladevand og mælk for 1981 i Det europæiske Fællesskabs ti. medlemsstater: Belgien, Danmark, Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland, Graekenland, Frankrig, Irland, Italien, Luxembourg, Nederlandene og Det forenede Kongerige.

Disse resultater er opdelt i fire hoved afsnit:

- menneskedannet radioaktivitet i luften målt ved jordoverfladen,
- menneskedannet radioaktivitet i nedfald,
- radioaktiviteten i vand,
- radioaktiviteten i mælk.

Rapporten omfatter ligeledes listen over prøvestationer og laboratorier samt en liste over de publikationer, som medlemsstaterne har udgivet om dette emne.

I denne rapport er der især lagt vægt på resultaterne af målinger af visse specifikke radionukleider, men den indeholder også data om den totale betaaktivitet for at sikre kontinuiteten med de forudgående rapporter og for at have sammenlignelige værdier til rådighed.

x

x x

I. INDLEDNING

Tabel 1 giver et generelt billede af nettet til kontrol med radioaktiviteten i omgivelserne i Fællesskabet i 1981, og de data, der er fremkommet ved disse målinger, indgår i denne rapport.

Listen over de prøvestationer og laboratorier, der foretager målingerne, er vedlagt denne rapport.

Analysen af oplysningerne vedrørende den menneskedannede radioaktivitet i luften målt ved jordoverfladen og i nedfaldet viser for 1981 en signifikant forøgelse i den totale betaaktivitet, der står i forbindelse med en atmosfærisk prøvesprængning i Det fjerne Østen den 16. oktober 1980. Denne medførte en generel, relativt varig stigning i radioaktiviteten i omgivelserne, og der opstod spaltningsprodukter med kort levetid, især i luft og nedbør; den registrerede maksimumaktivitet var imidlertid relativt svag.

På grund af medlemsstaternes forskelligartede kontrolsystemer (prøvetagninger og målinger) har det ikke været muligt at kontrollere radioaktiviteten i vand på samme systematiske måde som radioaktiviteten i luft. Man konstaterer imidlertid, at resultaterne for 1981 næsten er de samme som for 1980.

Radioaktiviteten i forskellige levnedsmidler kontrolleres i EF-medlemsstaterne ved hjælp af udtagning af prøver af grundkosten. Rapporten indeholder kun resultaterne af målinger af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs i mælk. Den dosis, der skyldes indtagelse af mælk, er i almindelighed den største; der føres derfor størst kontrol med dette levnedsmiddel, som sædvanligvis betragtes som en udmarket indikator for variationer i den radioaktivitet, mennesket udsættes for gennem fødevarekæden.

Ad supplerende oplysninger henvises til den i bilaget gengivne liste over nationale rapporter.

Den målte ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs aktivitet har været meget svag og næsten identisk med den aktivitet, der blev målt i 1980; man har heller ikke registreret større variationer i løbet af året.

I udregningerne for hele Fællesskabet beregnes de månedlige gennemsnitsværdier på grundlag af de samlede disponible data for en given måned. Til beregning af den årlige gennemsnitsværdi for Fællesskabet har man anvendt det aritmetiske gennemsnit af Fællesskabets månedsværdier.

II. MENNESKEDANNET RADIOAKTIVITET I LUFTEN MÅLT VED JORDOVERFLADEN

Målingen af den totale betaaktivitet og aktiviteten af specifikke radionukleider, som findes partikulært i atmosfæren, foretages ved en indsamling foretaget ved jordoverfladen, af disse partikler ved hjælp af papirfilter. Filtreringshastigheden er ca. 1000 m^3 luft pr. døgn.

Hvad angår værdierne for den samlede betaaktivitet, udgør de anførte data resultatet af målinger foretaget efter 5 dages henfald.

Den geografiske fordeling af de prøvestationer, der foretager målinger af specifikke radionukleider og af den totale betaaktivitet i Fællesskabet, er angivet på kort 1 og 2.

Tabel 2.1-2.19 gengiver for 1981 og for hver station de månedlige svingninger i og årgennemsnittet for betaaktiviteten af specifikke radionukleider og i den totale betaaktivitet, for således at give et samlet overblik over størrelsen af de lokale svingninger og de månedlige og sæsonmæssige variationer, der kan overskride mere end én størrelsesorden.

Årgennemsnittene for årene 1967-1981 for en række udvalgte stationer inden for Fællesskabet er, når det gælder ^{90}Sr , angivet i tabel 3, og når det gælder ^{137}Cs , i tabel 4.

De nuværende atmosfæriske koncentrationer af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs udgør mindre end 1% af de årlige grænseværdier for de koncentrationer, der er fastsat i Euratom's grundlæggende normer for enkeltpersoner i befolkningen.

En samlet oversigt over de månedlige gennemsnitsværdier og de årlige værdier for den totale betaaktivitet for 1981 i de enkelte EF-lande og i Fællesskabet findes i tabel 5.

I 1981 var gennemsnitsværdien for Fællesskabet for den totale betaaktivitet af partikler suspenderet i luften $< 0,07 \text{ pCi/m}^3$, med en maksimumaktivitet på 0.17 pCi/m^3 i april.

En sammenligning mellem de månedlige og årlige værdier for den totale betaaktivitet i luften i samtlige medlemsstater og i Fællesskabet som helhed mellem 1962 og 1981 findes i tabel 6 og 7.

For diagrammernes vedkommende viser nr. 1 de månedlige svingninger for ^{90}Sr målt ved Ispra (Italien) og Le Vésinet (Frankrig) siden 1965.

Diagram 2a) viser de månedlige svingninger for ^{137}Cs målt ved Chilton (Det forenede Kongerige) siden 1953, og diagram 2b) viser de samme svingninger målt ved Ispra (Italien) og Le Vésinet (Frankrig) siden 1965.

Diagram 3 a), b), c) og d) viser udviklingen i den totale betaaktivitet siden 1963 i Fællesskabet og ved de 11 forsøgsstationer udvalgt af medlemsstaterne: Bruxelles, Paris, Schleswig, Berlin, Chilton, Le Barp, Luxembourg, De Bilt, Ispra, Pian Rosà og Dublin.

Resultaterne af målingerne af ^{238}Pu og ^{239}Pu ved Ispra og ved Milford Haven er angivet i tabel 8. Diagram 4 a) og 4 b) viser udviklingen siden 1961. Det bemærkes, at Milford Haven-stationen fra 1979 er trådt i stedet for Chilton-stationen, da denne ikke længere foretager målinger af ^{238}Pu og ^{239}Pu i luften.

Tabel 9 viser resultaterne af de målinger af $^{239}\text{Pu} + ^{240}\text{Pu}$, der blev foretaget ved Shrivenham og Glasgow i 1981.

III. MENNESKEDANNET RADIOAKTIVITET I NEDFALD

Kontrollen med radioaktivitet ved nedfald på jorden foretages konstant ved hjælp af prøvetagninger af regnvand og af tørt nedfald. Prøvetagningerne foretages daglig, ugentlig eller månedlig alt efter, hvilken station det drejer sig om.

Den geografiske fordeling af de prøvestationer, hvor der foretages målinger af henholdsvis specifikke radionukleider og den totale betaaktivitet, er angivet på kort 3 og 4.

Tabel 10.1-10.20 gengiver for 1981 for de enkelte stationer de gennemsnitlige månedlige svingninger for radionukleider, for den totale betaaktivitet og for nedbørsmængden.

Disse tabeller er i lighed med tabellerne for menneskedannet radioaktivitet i luften målt ved jorden medtaget for at give et samlet overblik over størrelsen af de lokale svingninger og de månedlige og sæsonmæssige variationer.

Med henblik på at lette sammenligningen af værdierne målt ved de forskellige geografiske placeringer viser tabel 11 og 12 det årlige nedfald af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs for årene 1967-1981.

De månedlige gennemnitsværdier og den totale betaaktivitet i nedfald i Fællesskabets medlemsstater for 1981 er vist i tabel 13.

Den totale betaaktivitet i nedfald på jorden pr. år og pr. land for årene 1962-1981 er angivet i tabel 14.

Gennemnitsværdien for Fællesskabet af den totale betaaktivitet i nedbøren i 1981 har været $31,9 \text{ mCi}/\text{km}^2$ mod $7,25 \text{ mCi}/\text{km}^2$ i 1980.

Diagram 5 viser det samlede nedfald af ^{137}Cs siden 1954 ved Milford Haven (Det forenede Kongerige), idet der er taget hensyn til henfaldfaktorerne. Det nye nedfald af ^{137}Cs efter 1967 udliignede ikke dette henfald, men man kan konstatere en langsom og kontinuerlig formindskelse af det totale akkumulerede nedfald.

Diagram 6 giver en oversigt over nedfald af ^{239}Pu i regnvand ved Orsay (Frankrig) for perioden 1973-1981.



Diagram 7 a), 7 b) og 7 c) gengiver udviklingen i den totale betaaktivitet i det årlige nedfald på jorden ved ni repræsentative stationer fordelt over hele Fællesskabet: Mol, Le Vésinet, Ispra, Schleswig, München, Berlin, Chilton, Dublin og Bilthoven. Nedbørsmængden er også angivet.

IV. RADIOAKTIVITET I VAND

IV. 1. Foreliggende nationale rapporter

I forbindelse med kontrollen med radioaktiviteten i vand er det vanskeligt i de almindelige programmer for overvågning af omgivelserne at skelne klart mellem den del, der hidrører fra den naturlige baggrundsradioaktivitet, og den, der hidrører fra udslip på ganske bestemte steder. I Fællesskabet er antallet af stationer, der foretager baggrundsmålinger i omgivelserne, lige så stort som antallet af stationer, der foretager målinger af luft og af nedfald.

Beskrivelser af de samlede kontrolmålinger af radioaktiviteten i vand er at finde i en række nationale publikationer.

BELGIEN

Rapporterne fra l'Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie (sundhedsministeriet) giver en beskrivelse af nettet af kontrolstationer, der foretager målinger af de forskellige kategorier af vand, og resultaterne af den samlede alfa- og betaaktivitet, af ^{226}Ra , af $\beta^{40}\text{K}$ og af HTO i overfladevand, havvand og drikkevand.

Der er blevet offentliggjort tre dokumenter:

- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1958 à 1968".
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1969 à 1974".
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1975 à 1978".

DANMARK

Forsøgsanlægget Risø offentliggør årlige rapporter om radioaktiviteten i Danmark, "Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in ...", og giver resultaterne af de målinger, der er foretaget i hele landet, af koncentrationen af ^{90}Sr i grundvand, vandløb, sører og havvand og af ^{134}Cs og ^{137}Cs i havvand.

FORBUNDSREPUBLIKKEN TYSKLAND

En detaljeret beskrivelse af kontrolnettet for de forskellige kategorier af vand og resultaterne af målingerne af aktiviteten af de specifikke nukleider, af alfa- og betaaktiviteten i overfladevand, havvand, drikkevand og spildevand gengives i de årlige rapporter med titlen: "Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung", udgivet af forbundsindenrigsministeriet.

FRANKRIG

Detaljerede resultater af målinger af radioaktivitet (total betaaktivitet, ^3H , ^{90}Sr , $^{137}\text{Cs} \dots$) i overfladevand, grundvand, drikkevand, havvand samt spildevand fra husholdninger og fra kernekraftværker gengives i "Rapports d'activité", der siden 1961 offentliggøres månedligt af SCPRI. Disse oplysninger gengives desuden i SCPRI's årsrapporter.

GRÆKENLAND

Resultaterne af målingerne af radioaktiviteten (total betaaktivitet, ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs , $^{226}\text{Ra} \dots$) i overfladevand, grundvand, drikkevand og havvand gengives i de rapporter, som laboratoriet for den omgivende radioaktivitet har udgivet siden 1961.

IRLAND

Resultaterne af målingerne af radioaktiviteten i drikkevand offentliggøres i rapporten "Measurements of radioactivity of precipitation, settled dust and airborne particles in Ireland", der offentliggøres hvert kvartal af Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport og Nuclear Energy Board.

ITALIEN

Resultaterne af målingerne af koncentrationerne af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs i ferskvand, vand til overrisling og havvand gengives i årsrapporten "Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia", Volume I - (Reti nazionali), som offentliggøres af Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca e per lo Sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative - ENEA (fhv. CNEN).

NEDERLANDENE

De årlige rapporter fra "Coordinatie-Commissie voor de metingen van Radioactiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen" (C.C. R.X.) med titlen "Almindelige målinger af den radioaktive forurening i omgivelserne i Nederlandene", ALGEMENE RADIOACTIVE BESMETTING VAN DE BIOSFEER. IN NEDERLAND VERRICHTTE METINGEN, indeholder resultaterne af målingerne af de forskellige kategorier af vand.

Disse rapporter indeholder ligeledes resultaterne af de målinger af restbetaaktiviteten, der er foretaget af de ansvarlige for kernekraftværker, af vandet i den vestlige Schelde, Waal samt i en række mindre vandløb nær Dodewaard.

DET FORENEDE KONGERIGE

Tidligere blev der udgivet en række rapporter med titlen "Annual Survey of Radioactive Discharges in Great Britain", som indeholdt en beskrivelse af den virkning, væskebåret og andet radioaktivt affald fra større nukleare anlæg har på omgivelserne. Denne publikation udgives ikke længere, og oplysningerne vedrørende affald offentliggøres nu i "Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics", der udgives hvert år af miljøministeriet.

IV. 2. Beskrivelse af overvågningsprogrammerne

I det følgende gives en kort oversigt over de enkelte medlemsstaters overvågningsprogrammer for vand, der ikke er forbundet med særlige kilder.

BELGIEN

I Belgien har der siden 1958 eksisteret et overvågningssystem, der viser basissituationen for forskellige kategorier af vand.

Detaljerede oplysninger fremgår af de dokumenter, som er omtalt under ovenstående afsnit IV.1.

Der er oprettet 5 målestationer ved Maas mellem Givet og Lanaken. Yderligere oplysninger om dette system findes i den årlige rapport "Surveillance radiologique des sites d'implantation des centrales nucléaires" (groupe mixte CEN - Santé publique).

a) Grundvand

Siden 1961 har man udtaget årlige prøver af grundvand fra ni udvalgte stationer fordelt over hele landet. Formålet med denne undersøgelse har først og fremmest været at kontrollere ^{90}Sr -niveauet i grundvandet i Danmark og at sammenligne de registrerede niveauer med data for de filtrerende lag ved de ni prøvestationer.

b) Vandløb og sører

Siden 1970 er der hvert andet år blevet udtaget prøver af overfladevand fra otte sører og otte vandløb fordelt over hele landet. Formålet med disse prøvetagninger er blandt andet at kontrollere udslip af ^{90}Sr i havet og at konstatere, hvorvidt der eksisterer forskelle af betydning mellem ^{90}Sr -niveauet i de forskellige vandområder. Der foretages lejlighedsvis målinger af ^{137}Cs i vandløb og sører.

c) Drikkevand

Man har siden 1965 indsamlet prøver af vandværksvand i hele landet. Formålet med dette arbejde er at sammenligne ^{90}Sr -niveauet i drikkevand med de niveauer, man har konstateret i grund- og overfladevand. Størstedelen af det danske drikkevand stammer fra grundvand. I de seneste år har man imidlertid i stadig højere grad anvendt overfladevand til drikkevand. Fra og med 1979 vil der blive opsamlet drikkevand hvert tredje år.

Overvågningsprogrammerne for ferskvand skal ses i forbindelse med de danske programmer for kontrol med jordbundens indhold af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs . Formålet med disse programmer er at kontrollere det akkumulerede nedfald i jorden og at sammenligne resultaterne med de teoretiske niveauer beregnet på grundlag af data om nedbør og afløb.

d) Havvand

Siden 1962 er der sommer og vinter blevet udtaget prøver ved 16 stationer på kysten. Ved hver af disse stationer er der taget 50 liter vand fra overfladen og 50 liter fra dybere lag. Prøverne analyseres med henblik på måling af ^{90}Sr -aktivitet og radio-caesium. Disse prøver udtages i Nordsøen, Kattegat og Østersøen.

Overvågningsprogrammet i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland er opdelt i følgende områder:

a) Overfladevand

(Hovedcenter: Bundesamt für Gewässerkunde, Koblenz).

Overvågningen af radioaktiviteten i overfladevand ($G\beta$, $R\beta$, H_3 - og andre nukleider) gennemføres for øjeblikket af 19 delstatsmålestationer. Måleprogrammet omfatter i alt mere end 200 prøveudtagningssteder for overfladevand, ca. 20 for svævestøv og ca. 30 for slamprøver.

b) Havvand

(Hovedcenter: Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hamburg)

Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut har siden 1965 haft den ved lov fastsatte opgave at overvåge radioaktiviteten i havet. Målenettet omfatter for øjeblikket 11 stationer i Nordsøen og Østersøen. Disse stationer har måleanlæg, der kontinuerligt registrerer gammastråler. Desuden bliver der regelmæssigt taget prøver til bestemmelse af koncentrationen af ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs og andre nukleider. Siden 1976 er der tillige foretaget målinger af koncentrationen af transuraner i havet.

c) Drikkevand og spildevand

(Hovedcenter: Institut für Wasser-, Boden- und Lufthygiene des Bundesgesundheitsamtes, Berlin)

Inden for dette område findes der 18 officielle målestationer, som på ca. 160 prøveudtagningssteder analyserer drikkevandet og på 75 steder spildevandet fra rensningsanlæg, atomkraftværker, kerneforskningscentre, nuklearmedicinske klinikker og fra andre steder, hvor der anvendes radioaktive stoffer.

Der findes en udførlig beskrivelse af de enkelte målestationer, deres opgaver, måleprogrammer og analysemetoder i "Statusbericht über die Überwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland".

FRANKRIG

SCPRI foretager kontrol med overflade- og grundvand ved 140 prøvestationer; 21 af disse, som er beliggende ved de større nukleare anlæg, enten umiddelbart efter virksomheden i strømmens retning eller i nærheden af udløbet af de store floder, foretager kontinuerlige prøveudtagninger ved hjælp af automatiske vandopsamlere.

SCPRI kontrollerer desuden regelmæssigt 43 prøvestationer, hvor der tages prøver af drikkevand; disse stationer er beliggende i nærheden af nukleare anlæg eller tilknyttet vandforsyningen i de store byer. Der foretages desuden en gennemgribende undersøgelse af radioaktivitetsniveaueret i forbindelse med nye drikkevandsanlæg og inden for rammerne af de obligatoriske undersøgelser af befolkningens sundhed.

Til kontrol af havvand råder SCPRI langs den franske kyst over 20 målestationer, som foretager prøveudtagninger mindst 1 gang om måneden. Desuden foretages der kontinuerlige prøveudtagninger ved kernekraftanlægget ved Gravelines, der er beliggende ved kysten.

SCPRI foretager grundige analyser af månedlige prøver af spildevand fra 17 kernekraftanlæg og 6 tilknyttede virksomheder. De kontrollerer desuden spildevand fra store byområder og fra en række mineområder.

GRÆKENLAND

Overvågningen af aktiviteten i det nationale drikkevandsanlæg omfatter fire adskilte områder. Det ansvarlige organ er laboratoriet for den omgivende radioaktivitet, der hører under Grækenlands Atomenergikommission, og som siden 1961 officielt foretager overvågningen af den omgivende radioaktivitet.

a) Flodvand

Overvågningen af flodvand foretages ved hjælp af målinger af den totale betaaktivitet, ^{137}Cs , ^{40}K , ^{226}Ra -aktiviteten og af andre radionukleider i prøver af vand fra de store floder (disse prøver udtages ved grænserne).

b) Havvand

Overvågningen af havvandet foretages ved hjælp af målinger af den totale betaaktivitet, ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr og Pu-aktiviteten i prøver udtaget 4 steder: Lavrion, Rhodos, Lemnos og Kavala.

c) Brøndvand

Overvågningen af brøndvand foretages ved hjælp af målinger af den totale betaaktivitet i prøver udtaget af brønde, som fortrinsvis er beliggende i nærheden af CEN.

d) Søer (anvendt til forsyning med drikkevand)

Overvågningen af radioaktiviteten i søer (spildevand fra byområder) foretages ved hjælp af målinger af den totale betaaktivitet, ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr , ^{226}Ra -aktivitet og af andre radionukleider i vandprøver udtaget to steder.

ITALIEN

Kontrollen med overfladenvandet, der foretages af de nationale prøvestationer, består i målinger af ^{90}Sr i prøver udtaget 8 steder (7 floder og 1 sør).

Når det drejer sig om vand til overrisling, udføres målingerne af ^{90}Sr på prøver udtaget to steder.

For havvands vedkommende foretages målingerne af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs på prøver udtaget 4 steder.

NEDERLANDENE

Overvågningen af radioaktiviteten i vand omfatter, når det drejer sig om de store floder (prøveudtagning foretages ved grænserne) og IJsselmeer, den totale alfaaktivitet, rest-betaaktiviteten og ^3H og desuden ^{90}Sr og ^{226}Ra , når det drejer om Rhinen, Maas og den vestlige Schelde. Desuden måles ^3H -aktiviteten i visse vandområder, hvor der foretages opsamling med henblik på produktion af drikkevand.

- a) I Det forenede Kongerige besluttede man i 1967, at programmet for måling af radioaktivt nedfald i drikkevand ikke længere var berettiget på grund af den meget ringe bestråling, som befolkningen blev utsat for ved at indtage vandet. Man har i stedet bibeholdt et forskningsprogram til undersøgelse af særlige spørgersmål som f.eks. bevægelsen af ^{90}Sr fra forsyningssassiner til reservoarer, og man har taget stikprøver og foretaget analyser af vand henhørende under 5 stationer, der dækker overfladevand, vandløb og kilder med henblik på at måle niveauet af ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs . De stikprøver, der indgår i tabel 15.1 under "drikkevand", er blevet målt med henblik på at bestemme niveauet for specifikke radionukleider og ikke den totale betaaktivitet. Som forventet viste resultaterne af de målinger, der var blevet foretaget af opsamlet kildevand, et forholdsvis højt niveau, men selv det højeste niveau udgør en betydelig nedgang i forhold til maksimumværdierne for samme målinger i 60'erne.
- b) Desuden eksisterer der siden 1975 et program til en mere omfattende prøveudtagning og analyse af vand, der gennemføres hvert år i forbindelse med en enkelt stor flod. Resultaterne viser meget lave radioaktivitetsniveauer. De fleste prøveudtagninger er i den seneste tid blevet foretaget i Fal. Der er blevet udtaget prøver hver dag hele året rundt, som er blevet analyseret. Resultaterne for drikkevand findes i tabel 15.1. Resultaterne viser meget lave radioaktivitetsniveauer.
- c) Visse steder foretages der stikprøveundersøgelser af drikkevand, overfladevand og vandløb. Disse prøver analysereres med henblik på at måle den totale alfaradioaktivitet, den totale betaaktivitet og tritium-indholdet. Resultaterne af disse stikprøveundersøgelser findes i tabel 15.1. I de tilfælde, hvor prøveudtagningen sker i nærheden af et sted, hvor der bortskaffes radioaktivt spild, analyserer man ligeledes de specifikke og repræsentative radionukleider.

Den anlægsledelse, der er ansvarlig for spildet, foretager en supplerende kontrol. De stikprøver, der indgår i tabel 15.1 under "overfladevand", og som udviser en høj værdi (over 50), føjes til det efter aftale bortskafte radioaktive spild.

*
* * *

Tabel 15.1 viser for 1981 et uddrag af målinger af rest-betaaktiviteten foretaget i visse medlemsstater i drikkevand, overfladevand, der er egnet som drikkevand, overfladevand i al almindelighed og havvand.

Tabel 15.2 viser målinger af ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs og ^{134}Cs foretaget i Danmark.

Tabel 15.3 viser målinger af ^{90}Sr foretaget i Italien.

Mangelen på tilstrækkelige data gør det vanskeligt at drage nøjagtige konklusioner vedrørende radioaktiviteten i vand, der synes imidlertid ikke at være sket væsentlige ændringer siden 1972.

V. RADIOAKTIVITET I MÆLK

V.1 Indledning og disponible nationale rapporter

I en række år har medlemslandene fortrinsvis koncentreret deres overvågningsprogrammer om mælk, der anses for at være en god biologisk indikator for tilstedeværelsen af menneskedannede radioaktive stoffer, hvorfaf de vigtigste i øjeblikket er ^{90}Sr og ^{137}Cs hidrørende fra atmosfæriske atomprøvesprængninger.

Den aktivitet, der blev målt i 1981, er meget svag. Niveauet svarer næsten til det, der blev målt i 1980, og der har ikke været tale om større variationer i årets løb.

Erfaringen har vist, at forholdet mellem $^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca}$ i kosten og $^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca}$ i mælk er forholdsvis konstant for det samme land (se tabel 16).

I de fleste af Fællesskabets medlemsstater findes næsten 80% af kostens samlede kalkindhold i mælk og mælkeprodukter. Desuden giver de målte værdier for ^{137}Cs i mælk et indtryk af niveauet af radioaktivitet i fødevarekæden, som skyldes dette mukleid.

Hvad angår de øvrige levnedsmidler følger her en liste over de seneste nationale rapporter:

- Belgien
- Contamination radioactive des denrées alimentaires en Belgique en 1978 et 1979
 - Rapport I.H.E. - J. Gillard-Baruh
- Danmark
- Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in 1981. A. Aarkrog, L. Bøtter-Jensen, H. Dahlgaard, Heinz Hansen, J. Lippert, S.P. Nielsen og K. Nilsson: Risø Report nr. 469.
- Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland
- Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung. Jahresbericht 1980 - Der Bundesminister des Innern.
- Frankrig
- Rapports d'activité mensuels et annuels du SCPRI-INSERM - Ministère de la Santé pour 1981.
- Grækenland
- Månedsberetninger fra Laboratoriet for den omgivende Radioaktivitet, Atomenergikommisionen i Grækenland.
- Italien
- Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia. Reti nazionali 1978 e 1979 (ENEA).
- Nederlandene
- Årsrapporter fra Coördinatie-Commissie voor de metingen van Radioactiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen, med titlen: "Algemene Radioactieve Besmetting van de Biosfeer. In Nederland verrichte metingen". Disse rapporter offentliggøres årligt af "Volksgezondheid voor Milieuhygiene" i serien "Verslagen, Adviezen, Rapporten".

x x

I Nederlandene har Rijksinstitut voor de Volksgezondheid (Det nationale institut for den offentlige Sundhed) i Bilthoven siden begyndelsen af 1981 foretaget analyser af mælk.

Der udtages hver måned en stikprøve af en blanding af "mælk til industriel anvendelse" fra den nordlige, østlige og sydlige del af landet, og stikprøver af standardiseret konsummælk udtages tilfældigt hos en række mejerier, der fortrinsvis er beliggende i den vestlige del af landet.

Niveauet af ⁹⁰Sr og ¹³⁷Cs i mælk måles hvert kvartal. Dersom man har misstanke om, at mælken indeholder radionukleider med kort levetid, analyseres den en gang om måneden, og man måler eventuelt også dens indhold af ⁸⁹Sr og ¹³¹I.

x x

I Det forenede Kongerige blev ansvaret for overvågningsprogrammet for mælk i 1979 flyttet fra Agricultural Research Council, Letcombe Laboratory, til National Radiological Protection Board. Resultaterne af målingerne af radioaktivitetsniveauet i mælk offentliggøres nu i årsrapporterne om overvågningen af omgivelserne.

V.2. Radioaktivitet, der skyldes ^{90}Sr

Tabel 17 giver for 1981 kvartals- og årsværdierne for pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ -forholdet ved de forskellige prøveudtagningssteder i Fællesskabet.

Tabel 18 giver en oversigt, pr. medlemsstat og for Fællesskabet som helhed, over kvartalsværdierne for pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ -forholdet for året 1981. Tabel 19 giver en oversigt over de gennemsnitlige kvartals- og årsværdier siden 1972 for Fællesskabet.

Den årlige gennemsnitsværdi for 1981 er 3.3 pCi/g Ca mod 3.2 pCi/g Ca i 1980.

^{90}Sr udgør i dag kun 10-20% af de niveauer, der blev målt i 1963-1965, de år, hvor radioaktiviteten var størst (se tabel 20).

Disse niveauer svarer til blot en lille procentdel af de årlige grænseværdier, der er fastsat for befolkningens optagelse med føden⁽¹⁾.

V.3. Radioaktivitet, der skyldes ^{137}Cs

Tabel 21 giver for 1981 kvartals- og årsværdierne for forholdet pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{liter mælk}$ målt ved forskellige prøveudtagningssteder inden for Fællesskabet.

Tabel 22 giver en oversigt over kvartals- og årsværdierne for 1981 for hver enkelt medlemsstat og for Fællesskabet som helhed. Tabel 23 viser kvartals- og års-gennemsnittene for Fællesskabet siden 1972.

Fællesskabets års-gennemsnit for 1981 ligger på 4.4 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{liter}$ mod < 3.8 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{liter}$ i 1980.

Indholdet af ^{137}Cs af mælk udgør i dag mindre end 10% af det niveau, der blev målt i 1963-1965 (se tabel 24).

Disse værdier svarer til mindre end 1% af de årlige grænseværdier, der er fastsat for befolkningens optagelse af radiocaesium med drikkevandet 1).

1) De årlige grænseværdier for optagelsen af radionukleider med føden er fastsat i de grundlæggende EURATOM-normer.

BEMÆRKNINGER TIL OPLYSNINGER FOR FRANKRIG

SCPRI (se tabellerne 152, 153, 166, 167, 172, 176, 200, 201, 225, 229, 241, 245).

Fra og med 1. januar 1980 har man ændret opstillingen af måleresultaterne fra Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants med henblik på at lette fortolkningen af deres betydning for den offentlige sundhed i henhold til CIPR-henstillerne og de gældende bestemmelser i en lang række andre lande (USA, Det forenede Kongerige, Sverige, osv...).

Hvad især angår betegnelsen "A.A.S." (der betyder "aucune activité significative" - "ingen aktivitet af betydning"), anvendes den herefter nu udelukkende for de måleresultater, for hvilke analysen, gennemført indtil den i slutningen af kolonnen angivne tærskel, ikke har gjort det muligt at registrere nogen som helst aktivitet.

Disse "registreringsniveauer" (CIPR's recording levels), som udtrykkeligt meddeles i hvert enkelt tilfælde, overstiger aldrig en hundrededel af de maksimalt tilladelige grænser eller de tilsvarende vejledende værdier, som alle rede i sig selv medfører en meget bred sikkerhedsmargin.

Sideløbende med sine kontrolopgaver beskæftiger Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants sig imidlertid også med forskning og kan som følge heraf i forbindelse med videnskabelige undersøgelser være nødt til at gennemføre analyser, der går ud over ovennævnte registreringsniveauer. Foran eventuelle resultater af sådanne analyser anføres tegnet Ø.

CEA (se tabellerne side 150, 151, 199, 246).

I forbindelse med opstillingen for 1981 af resultaterne af målinger af radioelementer registreret i luft og nedbør er tærsklerne angivet. Disse tærskler, der udtrykkeligt meddeles i hvert enkelt tilfælde, overstiger aldrig en hundrededel af de maksimalt tilladelige grænser eller de tilsvarende vejledende værdier. Tværtimod ligger de ofte betydeligt under, således at værdierne ligger adskillige 10-styrker lavere.

Visse resultater udviser værdier, der ligger endnu lavere end disse tærskler, foran disse resultater anføres tegnet Ø.

BEMÆRKNINGER TIL OPLYSNINGERNE FRA DET FORENEDE KONGERIGE

De store forskelle mellem de resultater for den totale betaaktivitet, som AERE (Atomic Energy Research Establishment) er kommet frem til, og dem, NRPB Chilton har opnået, skyldes, at der er anvendt forskellige målemedoder, at målingerne efter indsamlingen ikke har fundet sted på de samme datoer, og at der ikke er foretaget nogen korrektion med henblik på at tage højde for det radioaktive henfald.

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MESSWERTE
DER UMWELTRADIOAKTIVITAET IN DEN LAENDERN DER
EUROPAEISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT
FUER

Luft - Ablagerung - Wasser - Milch 1981

V O R W O R T

Mit dem vorliegenden Dokument veröffentlicht die Direktion "Gesundheit und Sicherheit" der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften ihren einundzwanzigsten Bericht über die Umweltradioaktivität. Sie stützt sich dabei auf Daten aus den Stationen, die mit der Ueberwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in den Mitgliedstaaten beauftragt sind. Die angeführten Ergebnisse stellen eine Auswahl aus den Daten dar, die der Kommission gemäss Artikel 36 des Vertrags von Rom zur Gründung der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft übermittelt worden sind.

Die Ergebnisse dieses Berichts betreffen die Radioaktivität von Luft, Ablagerung, Oberflächengewässern und Milch in den zehn Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft - Belgien, Dänemark, Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Griechenland, Frankreich, Irland, Italien, Luxemburg, Niederlande und Vereinigtes Königreich - für das Jahr 1981.

Sie sind in vier Hauptabschnitte unterteilt :

- künstliche Radioaktivität in der bodennahen Luft;
- künstliche Radioaktivität der Ablagerungen am Boden (Fallout);
- Radioaktivität der Gewässer;
- Radioaktivität der Milch.

Ausserdem enthält der Bericht ein Verzeichnis der Probenahmestellen und Labors sowie eine Uebersicht über die Veröffentlichungen der Mitgliedstaaten auf diesem Gebiet.

Der Schwerpunkt des Berichts liegt auf den Messergebnissen für bestimmte spezifische Radionuklide, jedoch werden die Angaben zur Gesamt-Beta- Aktivität aus Gründen der Kontinuität und zu Vergleichszwecken mit den bisherigen Berichten ebenfalls beibehalten.

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I. EINLEITUNG

Tabelle 1 gibt einen allgemeinen Ueberblick über das im Jahr 1981 bestehende Netz zur Ueberwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Gemeinschaft; die einschlägigen Angaben werden in diesem Bericht vorgelegt.

Das Verzeichnis der Probenahmestellen und Messstationen ist im Anhang wiedergegeben.

Die Analyse der Angaben über die künstliche Radioaktivität in der bodennahen Luft und im Fallout zeigt, dass für 1981 ein erheblicher Anstieg der Gesamt - Beta - Aktivität im Zusammenhang mit dem am 16. Oktober 1980 in Fernost durchgeführten Kernwaffenversuch in der Atmosphäre zu verzeichnen ist, der zu einer allgemeinen, relativ dauerhaften Erhöhung der Umweltradioaktivität geführt hat. Dabei traten kurzlebige Spaltprodukte vor allem in der Luft und in den Niederschlägen auf. Die maximale gemessene Aktivität war aber trotzdem relativ schwach.

Die Radioaktivität des Wassers konnte wegen der verschiedenen Ueberwachungssysteme (Probenahmen und Messungen) der Mitgliedstaaten nicht so systematisch wie die der Luft untersucht werden. Die Ergebnisse von 1981 entsprechen aber in etwa denen von 1980.

Die Ueberwachung der Radioaktivität in einzelnen Nahrungsmittel wird in den Mitgliedstaaten durch Probenahmen aus den Grundnahrungsmitteln gewährleistet. Der Bericht enthält lediglich die Ergebnisse der Messungen des Sr90- und Cs137-Gehalts der Milch. Da der auf Milch-Ingestion zurückzuführende Radioaktivitätsanteil im allgemeinen überwiegt, wird dieses Nahrungsmittel, das weiterhin als ausgezeichneter Indikator für die Schwankungen des Beitrags der Radioaktivität über die Nahrungskette gilt, einer strengen Ueberwachung unterzogen.

Für weitere Informationen sei auf das Verzeichnis der einzelstaatlichen Berichte im Anhang verwiesen.

Die 1981 nachgewiesenen Aktivitäten von Sr⁹⁰ und Cs¹³⁷ sind sehr schwach und entsprechen in etwa den im Jahre 1980 gemessenen Werten. Sie weisen keine grossen Schwankungen im Jahresverlauf auf.

Die monatlichen Mittelwerte für die Gemeinschaft als Ganzes werden aus sämtlichen für einen bestimmten Monat verfügbaren Daten errechnet. Das Jahresmittel für die Gemeinschaft ergibt sich als arithmetisches Mittel aus den Monatswerten für die Gemeinschaft.

II. KUNSTLICHE RADIOAKTIVITAET IN DER BODENNAHEN LUFT

Die Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität und die Aktivität der spezifischen in Luftpartikeln enthaltenen Radionuklide wird durch bodennahes Sammeln dieser Partikel auf Filterpapier mit einem Durchsatz von ca. 1000 m³ Luft pro 24 Stunden bestimmt.

Die für die Gesamt-Beta-Radioaktivität angeführten Werte resultieren aus Messungen nach fünftägiger Abklingzeit.

Abb. 1 und 2 zeigen die geographische Verteilung der Probenahmestellen innerhalb der Gemeinschaft, die in diesem Bericht bei der Bestimmung der spezifischen Radionuklide und der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität herangezogen wurden.

In den Tabellen 2.1 bis 2.19 werden für 1981 die nach Entnahmestellen aufgeschlüsselten monatlichen Schwankungen und das Jahresmittel der Aktivität der spezifischen Radionuklide und der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität ausgewiesen. Dadurch soll ein Ueberblick über das Ausmass der örtlichen Schwankungen sowie der monatlichen und der jahreszeitlichen Abweichungen, die mehr als eine Grössenordnung überschreiten, gegeben werden.

Tabelle 3 enthält die für den Zeitraum 1967 - 1981 an einigen ausgewählten Messstationen der Gemeinschaft ermittelten Jahresdurchschnittswerte für Sr⁹⁰; Tabelle 4 gibt die entsprechenden Werte für Cs¹³⁷.

Die derzeitigen Sr⁹⁰- und Cs¹³⁷-Konzentrationen in der Atmosphäre machen weniger als 1 % der nach den Euratom-Grundnormen für Einzelpersonen der Bevölkerung geltenden jährlichen Konzentrationsgrenzwerte aus.

Tabelle 5 gibt für 1981 eine Gesamtübersicht über die Monats- und Jahresdurchschnittswerte der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität in den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten und für die Gemeinschaft.

In der Gemeinschaft lag im Jahr 1981 der Mittelwert der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität für atmosphärische Schwebstoffe bei < 0,07 pCi/m³ mit einem Maximum von 0,17 pCi/m³ im April.

In den Tabellen 6 und 7 werden die während des Zeitraums 1962 - 1981 in allen Mitgliedstaaten der Gemeinschaft festgestellten Monats- und Jahreswerte der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität in der Luft verglichen.

Graphik 1 zeigt für Sr⁹⁰ die in Ispra (Italien) und Le Vésinet (Frankreich) seit 1965 ermittelten Schwankungen.

Graphik 2 a) stellt die monatlichen Schwankungen der Cs¹³⁷-Konzentrationen in Chilton (Vereinigtes Königreich) seit 1953 dar; Graphik 2 b) die entsprechenden Werte für Ispra (Italien) seit 1961 und Le Vésinet (Frankreich) seit 1965.

Die Graphiken 3 a), b), c) und d) geben die Entwicklung der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität in der Gemeinschaft an folgenden 11 von den Mitgliedstaaten ausgewählten Messstationen seit 1963 wieder : Brüssel, Paris, Schleswig, Berlin, Chilton, Le Barp, Luxemburg, De Bilt, Ispra, Pian Rosà und Dublin.

Die Ergebnisse der Messungen von Pu²³⁸ und Pu²³⁹ in Ispra und Milford Haven sind in Tabelle 8 angegeben. Die Graphiken 4 a) und 4 b) stellen die Entwicklung seit 1961 dar. Von 1979 an wurde die Messstation Milford Haven durch die Station Chilton ersetzt, die die Messungen des Pu²³⁸- und des Pu²³⁹-Gehalts der Luft nicht mehr durchgeführt.

Tabelle 9 gibt die Messergebnisse für Pu²³⁹ und Pu²⁴⁰ in Shrivenham und Glasgow aus dem Jahre 1981 wieder.

III. KUENSTLICHE RADIOAKTIVITAET DER ABLAGERUNGEN

Die am Boden abgelagerte Radioaktivität wird ständig durch Probenahmen aus den Niederschlägen und den trockenen Ablagerungen überwacht. Je nach Station werden die Proben täglich, wöchentlich oder monatlich entnommen.

Die geographische Verteilung der Entnahmestellen für die spezifischen Radionuklide und für die Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität wird in Abb. 3 und 4 dargestellt.

Die im Jahre 1980 festgestellten und nach Stationen aufgeschlüsselten mittleren monatlichen Schwankungen der spezifischen Radionuklide, der Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität und der Niederschlagsmenge werden in den Tabellen 10.1 bis 10.20 ausgewiesen.

Diese Tabellen wurden wie auch bei der künstlichen Radioaktivität in bodennaher Luft mit aufgenommen, um einen Gesamtüberblick über das Ausmass der örtlichen Schwankungen und der monatlichen und jahreszeitlichen Abweichungen zu vermitteln.

Um den Vergleich zwischen den Werten der einzelnen geographischen Stationen zu erleichtern, enthalten die Tabellen 11 und 12 die zwischen 1967 und 1981 jährlich abgelagerten Mengen von Sr⁹⁰ und Cs¹³⁷.

Die monatlichen Mittelwerte und die im Jahre 1981 insgesamt in den neun Mitgliedstaaten der Gemeinschaft abgelagerte Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität sind in Tabelle 13 enthalten.

Tabelle 14 zeigt nach Ländern aufgeschlüsselt die jährlich von 1962 bis 1981 am Boden abgelagerte Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität.

Die 1981 in der Gemeinschaft gemessene Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität in Niederschlägen betrug 31,9 mCi/km² gegenüber 7,25 mCi/km² 1980.

Graphik 5 zeigt die seit 1954 in Milford Haven (Vereinigtes Königreich) kumulierten Ablagerungen von Cs¹³⁷ unter Berücksichtigung der Radioaktivitätsabfallfaktoren. Die neuen Ablagerungen von Cs¹³⁷ nach 1967 haben diesen Abfall nicht kompensiert, doch ist eine langsame aber stetige Abnahme der insgesamt kumulierten Ablagerungen festzustellen.

Graphik 6 gibt einen Ueberblick über das zwischen 1973 und 1981 in Orsay (Frankreich) im Regenwasser abgelagerte Pu²³⁹.

Die Graphiken 7 a), 7 b) und 7 c) zeigen die Entwicklung der jährlich am Boden abgelagerten Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität für neun über das Gebiet der Gemeinschaft verteilte charakteristische Stationen : Mol, Le Vésinet, Ispra, Schleswig, München, Berlin, Chilton, Dublin und Bilthoven. Ausserdem weisen sie die Niederschlagsmengen aus.

IV. RADIOAKTIVITAET DES WASSERS

IV.1. Verfügbare einzelstaatliche Berichte

Was die Ueberwachung der Radioaktivität des Wassers betrifft, so ist bei den allgemeinen Umweltüberwachungsprogrammen schwer zu unterscheiden, welcher Aktivitätsanteil auf natürliche Strahlung und welcher auf die einzelnen Abteilungsstellen zurückzuführen ist. In der Gemeinschaft gibt es ebensoviele Probenahmestellen für allgemeine Umweltmessungen wie für Luft- und Falloutmessungen.

Eine Beschreibung aller Massnahmen zur Ueberwachung der Radioaktivität des Wassers findet sich in verschiedenen einzelstaatlichen Veröffentlichungen.

BELGIEN

Die Berichte des Instituts für Hygiene und Epidemiologie (Gesundheitsministerium) enthalten eine Beschreibung der Ueberwachungssysteme für verschiedene Wasserarten und die Auswirkungen der Gesamt-Alpha- und -Beta-Aktivität sowie der Ra²²⁶-, Beta K⁴⁰- und der HTO-Aktivität in Oberflächengewässern, Meerwasser und Trinkwasser.

Folgende drei Dokumente wurden veröffentlicht :

- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1958 à 1968";
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1969 à 1974";
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1975 à 1978".

DAENEMARK

Das Forschungszentrum Risø veröffentlicht Jahresberichte über die Umweltradioaktivität in Dänemark und teilt die Ergebnisse der im ganzen Land durchgeführten Messungen der Sr⁹⁰-Konzentration im Grund-, Fluss-, See- und Meerwasser sowie der Cs¹³⁴- und Cs¹³⁷-Konzentration im Meerwasser mit.

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Eine detaillierte Beschreibung der Überwachungsnetze der einzelnen Wassersysteme sowie die Ergebnisse der Messungen spezifischer Radionuklide und der Alpha- und Beta-Aktivität in Oberflächengewässer, im Meer- und Trinkwasser sowie in Abwässern ist in den Jahresberichten des Bundesministeriums des Innern "Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung" enthalten.

FRANKREICH

Die detaillierten Ergebnisse der Radioaktivitätsmessungen (Gesamt-Beta-, H^3 -, Sr^{90} -, Cs^{137} -Aktivität u.a.m.) in Oberflächengewässern, im Grund-, Trink- und Meerwasser sowie in städtischen Abwässern und die Ableitungen aus Kernkraftwerken sind in den vom SCPRI seit 1961 monatlich veröffentlichten Tätigkeitsberichten sowie in seinen jährlichen Tätigkeitsberichten wiedergegeben.

GRIECHENLAND

Die Ergebnisse der Radioaktivitätsmessungen (Gesamt-Beta-, Sr^{90} -, Cs^{137} -, Ra^{226} -Aktivität u.a.m.) in Oberflächengewässern, im Grund-, Trink- und Meerwasser sind in den seit 1961 vom Laboratorium für Radioaktivität veröffentlichten Tätigkeitsberichten enthalten.

IRLAND

Die Ergebnisse der Radioaktivitätsmessungen in Trinkwasser sind in dem vierteljährlich vom Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport and the Nuclear Energy Board herausgegebenen Bericht "Measurements of radioactivity of precipitation, settled dust and airborne particles in Ireland" enthalten.

ITALIEN

Die Ergebnisse von Messungen der Sr^{90} - und Cs^{137} -Konzentrationen im Süßwasser, in zur künstlichen Bewässerung dienendem Wasser sowie im Meerwasser sind in den jährlichen Veröffentlichungen des "Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca e per lo Sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative - ENEA (ex-CNEN) unter dem Titel "Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia - Volume I (Reti nazionali)" enthalten.

NIEDERLANDE

Die Ergebnisse der Messungen zur Ueberwachung der verschiedenen Wasserarten werden in den Berichten der "COORDINATIE-COMMISSIE VOOR DE METINGEN VAN RADIOACTIVITEIT EN XENOBIOTISCHE STOFFEN" (C.C.R.X.), "Allgemeine Messungen der radioaktiven Kontamination der Umwelt in den Niederlanden" vorgelegt.

Diese Berichte enthalten ebenfalls die Ergebnisse der Messungen der Beta-Restaktivität, die die Kernkraftwerksbetreiber in den Gewässern der Westerschelde, des Waal und einiger kleiner Flüsse in der Nähe von Dodewaard durchgeführt haben.

VEREINIGTES KOENIGREICH

Die Auswirkungen der Ableitungen flüssiger radioaktiver Stoffe aus den grössten Kernkraftwerken auf die Umwelt sind in der seit 1978 herausgegebenen Berichtserie "Annual Survey of Radioactive Discharges in Great Britain" (jährliche Untersuchung der radioaktiven Ableitungen in Grossbritanien) enthalten. Diese Veröffentlichung wurde unterbrochen und die Einzelheiten über Ableitungen erscheinen jetzt in dem jährlich vom Umweltministerium veröffentlichten "Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics".

IV.2. Beschreibung der Ueberwachungsprogramme

In den folgenden Abschnitten wird über jeden Mitgliedstaat ein kurzer Ueberblick über die nicht an bestimmte Strahlungsquellen gebundenen Programme zur Ueberwachung der Gewässer gegeben.

BELGIEN

In Belgien besteht seit 1958 ein Ueberwachungsnetz, das grundlegende Informationen über verschiedene Wasserarten liefert.

Nähtere Einzelheiten sind in den unter Ziffer IV.1 genannten Berichten enthalten.

An der Maas zwischen Givet und Lanaken befinden sich fünf Probenahmestellen. Weitere Informationen hierüber enthält der Jahresbericht "Surveillance radiologique des sites d'implantation des centrales nucléaires" (groupe mixte CEN - Santé Publique) (Radiologische Ueberwachung der Kernkraftwerksstandorte - Gemischte Gruppe belgisches Atomzentrum - öffentliches Gesundheitswesen).

DAENEMARK

a) Grundwasser

Seit 1961 werden an neun speziell ausgewählten und über das ganze Land verteilten Orten Messungen an jährlich entnommenen Grundwasserproben durchgeführt. Hauptziel dieser Untersuchungen ist es, die Entwicklung der Sr⁹⁰-Pegel im dänischen Grundwasser zu überwachen und die gemessenen Pegel mit den Filterschichten an diesen neun Standorten zu vergleichen.

b) Fluss- und Seewasser

Seit 1970 werden jedes Jahr aus acht Seen und Flüssen an verschiedenen Orten des Landes Oberflächenwasserproben entnommen. Hierdurch will man u.a. feststellen, wieviel Sr⁹⁰ ins Meer abgeleitet wird, und ob signifikante Unterschiede zwischen den Sr⁹⁰-Pegeln in den verschiedenen Wassersystemen bestehen. Der Cs¹³⁷-Pegel in Flüssen und Seen wird in unregelmäßigen Abständen gemessen.

c) Trinkwasser

Seit 1965 werden im ganzen Land Leitungswasserproben gesammelt, um den Sr⁹⁰-Gehalt des Trinkwassers mit dem des Grund- und Oberflächenwassers zu vergleichen. In Dänemark wird das Trinkwasser grösstenteils aus dem Grundwasser gewonnen. In den letzten Jahren entstammen jedoch immer grössere Mengen aus dem Oberflächenwasser. Ab 1979 werden alle drei Jahre Trinkwasserproben entnommen.

Die Programme zur Ueberwachung des Süßwassers müssen im Zusammenhang mit den Dänischen Programmen zur Untersuchung des Bodens zwecks Feststellung des Sr⁹⁰- und Cs¹³⁷-Gehalts gesehen werden. Diese Untersuchungen verfolgen das Ziel, den im Boden angesammelten Fallout zu bestimmen und die auf diese Weise erhaltenen Werte mit den Niederschlagsdaten und den abfliessenden Mengen errechneten theoretischen Werten zu vergleichen.

d) Meerwasser

Seit 1962 wird das Meerwasser im Sommer und im Winter in 16 Messstellen an der Küste kontrolliert. In jeder Messstelle werden 50 Liter Oberflächenwasser und 50 Liter Tiefenwasser entnommen. Die aus der Nordsee, aus dem Kattegat und aus der Ostsee stammenden Proben werden auf die Aktivität von Sr⁹⁰ und radioaktivem Caesium hin untersucht.

Das Ueberwachungsprogramm der Bundesrepublik Deutschland umfasst folgende drei klar abgegrenzte Bereiche :

a) Oberflächenwasser

(unter der Zuständigkeit der Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Koblenz)

Die Radioaktivität des Oberflächenwassers (Gesamt-Beta, Rest-Beta, H³ und andere Nuklide) wird zur Zeit von 19 Messstellen der Länder überwacht. Das Messprogramm umfasst insgesamt mehr als 200 Probenahmestellen für Oberflächenwasser, etwa 20 für Schwebstoffe und etwa 30 für Schlammproben.

b) Meerwasser

(unter der Zuständigkeit des Deutschen Hydrographischen Instituts, Hamburg)

Das Deutsche Hydrographische Institut ist seit 1965 amtlich mit der Ueberwachung der Radioaktivität beauftragt. Das Ueberwachungsnetz umfasst zur Zeit elf über die Nord- und Ostsee verteilte Messstellen, die mit kontinuierlich registrierenden Anlagen zur Messung von Gammastrahlen ausgestattet sind : Zusätzlich werden regelmässig Proben entnommen um die Anwesenheit von Sr⁹⁰, Cs¹³⁷ und anderen Nukliden festzustellen. Seit 1976 wird ausserdem der Gehalt des Meerwassers an Transuranen gemessen.

c) Trink- und Abwasser

(unter Zuständigkeit des Instituts für Wasser-, Boden- und Lufthygiene des Bundesgesundheitsamtes, Berlin)

Dieser Teil des Ueberwachungsnetzes besteht aus 18 amtlichen Messstellen, die an etwa 160 Probenahmestellen Trinkwasserproben und an 75 Entnahmepunkten, die an etwa flüssigen Anleitungen aus Kläranlagen, Kernkraftwerken, Kernforschungszentren, nuklearmedizinischen Anlagen und anderen mit radioaktiven Stoffen umgehenden Anlagen analysieren.

Eine ausführliche Beschreibung der einzelnen Probenahmestellen, ihrer Aufgaben, ihres Messprogramms und ihrer Analysenmethoden wird in dem "Statusbericht über die Ueberwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" gegeben.

FRANKREICH

Der SCPRI überwacht das Oberflächen- und Grundwasser an 140 Stellen. An 21 dieser Stellen, die entweder unterhalb der grössten Nuklearanlagen oder im Mündungsbereich der grossen Flüsse liegen, werden in automatischen Wassersammelbehältern kontinuierlich Proben entnommen.

Ausserdem überwacht der SCPRI regelmässig 43 Entnahmestellen für Trinkwasser, die sich in der Nähe von Nuklearanlagen befinden oder zum Verteilernetz der grossen Städte gehören. Für jedes Wasserversorgungsvorhaben führt er im Rahmen der "obligatorischen Gesundheitserziehung" eine vollständige Untersuchung der Radioaktivität durch.

Zur Ueberwachung des Meerwassers stehen dem SCPRI 20 über das gesamte französische Küstengebiet verteilte Entnahmestellen zur Verfügung, an denen mindestens einmal monatlich Proben entnommen werden. In der Nähe der am Meer gelegenen Nuklearanlage Gravelines werden kontinuierlich Proben entnommen.

Der SCPRI führt detaillierte Analysen der monatlich aus Abwässern von 17 Nuklearzentren und 6 angeschlossenen Industrien gewonnenen Proben durch. Er kontrolliert überdies die Abwässer grosser Stadtgebiete sowie einiger Bergwerke.

GRIECHENLAND

Die Radioaktivität des nationalen Wasserversorgungsnetzes wird in vier einzelnen Bereichen kontrolliert. Zuständig für die Messungen ist das Laboratorium für Umweltradioaktivität der griechischen Atomenergiebehörde, die seit 1961 offiziell mit der Ueberwachung der Umweltradioaktivität beauftragt ist.

a) Flusswasser

Zur Ueberwachung des Flusswassers wird die Gesamt-Beta-, Cs¹³⁷-, K⁴⁰- und Ra²²⁶-Aktivität sowie die Aktivität anderer Radionuklide in Wasserproben aus den grossen Flüssen gemessen (die Proben werden an den Landesgrenzen entnommen).

b) Meerwasser

Zur Ueberwachung des Meerwassers wird die Gesamt-Beta-, Cs¹³⁷-, Sr⁹⁰- und Pu-Aktivität in Proben gemessen, die an 4 Stellen entnommen werden : Lavrion, Rhodos, Lemnos, Kavala.

c) Brunnenwasser

Zur Ueberwachung des Brunnenwassers wird die Gesamt-Beta-Aktivität in Proben gemessen, die in erster Linie aus in der Nähe des CEN gelegenen Brunnen stammen.

d) Binnenseewasser (für die Trinkwasserversorgung)

Zur Ueberwachung des Wassers aus Binnenseen (städtische Abwässer) wird die Gesamt-Beta- Cs¹³⁷-, Sr⁹⁰-, und Ra²²⁶-Aktivität sowie die Aktivität anderer Radionuklide in Proben gemessen, die an zwei Stellen entnommen werden.

ITALIEN

Die Ueberwachung des Oberflächenwassers der italienischen Binnengewässer geschieht in Form von Messungen des Sr⁹⁰- Gehalts der an 8 verschiedenen Punkten (7 Flüsse und 1 See) entnommenen Proben.

Was das zur künstlichen Bewässerung verwendete Wasser betrifft, so wird der Sr⁹⁰- Gehalt bei an 2 Stellen entnommenen Proben gemessen.

Der Sr⁹⁰- und Cs¹³⁷-Gehalt des Meerwassers wird an Proben aus 4 Entnahmestellen kontrolliert.

NIEDERLANDE

Die radiologische Gewässerüberwachung umfasst Messungen der Gesamt-Alpha- und Rest-Beta-Aktivität sowie der H³-Werte des Wassers der grossen Flüsse (wobei die Proben an den Landesgrenzen entnommen werden) und des IJsselmeeres sowie Messungen des Sr⁹⁰- und Ra²²⁶-Gehalts von Rhein, Maas und Westerschelde. Ausserdem wird der H³-Gehalt bestimmter für die Trinkwasserversorgung genutzter Gewässer gemessen.

a) Als 1967 im Vereinigten Königreich beschlossen wurde, wegen der nur geringen durch Ingestion von Trinkwasser verursachten Strahlenbelastung der Bevölkerung auf das Programm zur Messung der radioaktiven Niederschläge im Trinkwasser zu verzichten, wurde ein Forschungsprogramm zur Untersuchung spezieller Fragen wie z.B. die Bewegung der Sr⁹⁰ auf dem Wege von dem Versorgungsbecken zu den Versorgungsbehältern beibehalten. Aus fünf zur Untersuchung von Oberflächen-, Fluss- und Quellwasser errichteten Messstationen wurden zwecks Bestimmung des Sr⁹⁰- und Cs¹³⁷-Gehalts Wasserproben entnommen und analysiert. An diesen fünf Probenahmestellen, die in Tabelle 15.1 unter der Rubrik "Trinkwasser" angeführt sind, wurden Messungen durchgeführt, um die spezifischen Radionuklide im Trinkwasser festzustellen, wobei die Gesamt-Beta-Radioaktivität unberücksichtigt blieb. Erwartungsgemäß waren die bei den gefassten Quellen ermittelten Werte weiterhin relativ hoch, wobei allerdings berücksichtigt werden muss, dass selbst der höchste Pegel wesentlich unter den in der Mitte der sechziger Jahre festgestellten Höchstwerten lag.

b) Ausserdem besteht seit 1975 ein detailliertes Programm für Gewässer, demzufolge jedes Jahr nur ein grosser Fluss untersucht wird.

In jüngster Zeit wurden die meisten Proben aus dem Fal-Fluss entnommen. Während des ganzen Jahres wurden täglich Proben entnommen und analysiert. Die Ergebnisse, die sich auf Oberflächenwasser beziehen, sind in Tabelle 15.1 angeführt. Sie weisen sehr niedrige Radioaktivitätspegel aus.

c) Bei einigen Trinkwasserquellen, Oberflächengewässern und Flüssen werden diese Untersuchungen stichprobenartig durchgeführt. Die Stichproben werden zur Messung der Gesamt-Alpha-, Gesamt-Beta-Radioaktivität und des Tritiumsgehalts analysiert. Die Ergebnisse dieser Stichprobenkontrollen sind in den entsprechenden Spalten von Tabelle 15.1 aufgeführt. Befindet sich die Probenahmestelle in der Nähe einer Einleitungsstelle für flüssige radioaktive Stoffe, so werden ausserdem die im Wasser enthaltenen spezifischen und repräsentativen Nuklide analysiert.

Der für die Einleitung verantwortliche Betreiber führt ausserdem eine Kontrolle durch. Die Proben mit erhöhten Werten (über 50) in Tabelle 15.1 unter der Rubrik "Oberflächengewässer" beziehen sich auf genehmigte Einleitungen radioaktiver Abwässer.

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Tabelle 15.1 enthält ausserdem Ergebnisse der im Jahre 1981 in einigen Mitgliedstaaten durchgeföhrten Messungen zur Bestimmung der Rest-Beta-Aktivität im Trinkwasser, in den zum menschlichen Verbrauch geeigneten und in den übrigen Oberflächengewässern sowie im Meerwasser.

Die in Dänemark durchgeföhrten Messungen des Sr⁹⁰-, Cs¹³⁷- und Cs¹³⁴-Gehalts sind Tabelle 15.2 zu entnehmen.

Die in Italien durchgeföhrten Messungen des Sr⁹⁰ Gehalts sind Tabelle 15.3 zu entnehmen.

Obwohl es in Ermangelung vollständiger Angaben schwierig ist, sich ein genaues Bild über die Radioaktivität der Gewässer zu machen, kann man sagen, dass seit 1972 keine wesentlichen Änderungen eingetreten sind.

V. RADIOAKTIVITAET DER MILCH

V.1. Einleitung und verfügbare einzelstaatliche Berichte

Vor einigen Jahren sind die Mitgliedstaaten dazu übergegangen, ihre Überwachungsprogramme vorwiegend auf Milch zu konzentrieren, die als guter biologischer Indikator für künstliche Radionuklide gilt. Die wichtigsten unter ihnen sind zur Zeit das Sr⁹⁰ und Cs¹³⁷ aus oberirdischen Kernwaffenversuchen.

Die im Jahre 1981 festgestellten Aktivitäten sind sehr niedrig; sie entsprechen in etwa den 1980 gemessenen Werten und weisen im Jahresverlauf keine grossen Schwankungen auf.

Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, dass der Sr⁹⁰/g Ca-Anteil in der Nahrungskette gegenüber dem Sr⁹⁰/g Ca in der Milch in den einzelnen Ländern jeweils relativ konstant blieb (siehe Tabelle 16).

In den meisten Mitgliedstaaten der Gemeinschaft sind nahezu 80 % des in der Nahrung vorhandenen Calcium in der Milch und in den Milchprodukten anzutreffen. Zudem lassen Messungen des Cs¹³⁷-Gehalts der Milch Rückschlüsse auf die Entwicklung der durch dieses Nuklid hervorgerufenen Radioaktivität in der Nahrungskette zu.

Die nachstehend angeführten neuesten Berichte der Mitgliedstaaten enthalten Angaben über andere Nahrungsmittel :

- Belgien - Contamination radioactive des denrées alimentaires en Belgique en 1978 et 1979 - Rapport I.H.E.
- J. Gillard-Baruh
- Dänemark - Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in 1981
Aarkrog A., Bøtter-Jensen L., Dahlgaard H., Hansen Heinz, Lippert J., Nielsen S.P. and Nilsson K.: Risø Report No 469
- Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung.
Jahresbericht 1980 - Der Bundesminister des Innern
- Frankreich - Rapports d'activité mensuels et annuels du SCPRI
- INSERM - Ministère de la Santé pour 1981
- Griechenland - Monatliche Tätigkeitsberichte des Laboratoriums für Umweltradioaktivität, Griechische Atomenergiebehörde
- Italien - Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia -
Reti nazionali - 1978 e 1979 - ENEA
- Niederlande - Jahresberichte der "Coördinatie-Commissie voor de metingen van radioactiviteit en xenobiotische stoffen" unter dem Titel : "Algemene Radioactieve Besmetting van de Biosfeer. In Nederland verrichte metingen". Diese Berichte werden jedes Jahr veröffentlicht in : "Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne" in de serie "Verslagen, Adviezen, Rapporten".

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In den Niederlanden wird Milch seit Anfang 1981 vom staatlichen Institut für Volksgesundheit, (Rijksinstituut voor de Volksgezondheid) in Bilthoven analysiert.

Monatlich werden aus einer Mischung von Molkereimilch aus dem Norden, Osten und Süden des Landes Proben und aus Standardtrinkmilch einer Reihe vor allem im Westen des Landes gelegener Molkereien Stichproben entnommen.

Die Sr⁹⁰- und Cs¹³⁷-Pegel in der Milch werden vierteljährlich gemessen. Bei Bedarf auf das Vorhandensein kurzlebiger Radionuklide wird die Milch monatlich analysiert und ggf. ausserdem der Gehalt an Sr⁸⁹ und I¹³¹ ermittelt.

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Im Vereinigten Königreich ging 1979 die Zuständigkeit für das Programm zur Ueberwachung der Milch vom "Agricultural Research Council, Letcombe Laboratory" auf den "National Radiological Protection Board" über. Die Ergebnisse für die Aktivitätskonzentration in der Milch werden jetzt in den Jahresberichten für Umweltschutz veröffentlicht.

V.2. Durch Sr⁹⁰ verursachte Radioaktivität

Tabelle 17 enthält für 1981 die Vierteljahres- und Jahreswerte des an verschiedenen Entnahmestellen der Gemeinschaft gemessenen Verhältnisses pCi Sr⁹⁰/g Ca.

Tabelle 18 enthält die Vierteljahres- und Jahreswerte des Verhältnisses pCi Sr⁹⁰/g Ca für das Jahr 1981 nach Ländern und für die Gemeinschaft als Ganzes. In Tabelle 19 sind die mittleren Vierteljahres- und Jahreswerte für die Gemeinschaft seit 1972 zusammengefasst.

Das Jahresmittel 1981 beträgt 3,3 pCi/g Ca gegenüber 3,2 pCi/g Ca im Jahre 1980.

Die Kontamination der Milch durch Sr⁹⁰ erreicht zur Zeit lediglich 10-20 % der höchsten Werte, die in den Jahren 1963 bis 1965 gemessen wurden (siehe Tabelle 20).

Diese Pegel stellen nur einen geringen Prozentsatz der Jahressgrenzwerte dar, die Einzelpersonen der Bevölkerung durch Ingestion aufnehmen dürfen (1).

V.3 Durch Cs¹³⁷ verursachte Radioaktivität

Tabelle 21 enthält für 1981 die an verschiedenen Entnahmestellen der Gemeinschaft gemessenen Vierteljahres- und Jahreswerte des Verhältnisses pCi Cs¹³⁷/Liter Milch.

Tabelle 22 fasst die 1981 gemessenen Vierteljahres- und Jahreswerte nach Ländern und für die Gemeinschaft zusammen. Tabelle 23 enthält die vierteljährlichen und jährlichen Mittelwerte für die Gemeinschaft seit 1972.

Das Jahresmittel für die Gemeinschaft beträgt 1981 4,4 pCi Cs¹³⁷/Liter gegenüber < 3,8 pCi Cs¹³⁷/Liter im Jahre 1980.

Die Kontamination der Milch durch Cs¹³⁷ liegt zur Zeit bei weniger als 10 % der in den Jahren 1963 bis 1965 gemessenen Pegel (siehe Tabelle 24).

Diese Werte entsprechen weniger als 1 % der für die Inkorporation von Radiocäsium mit dem Trinkwasser festgelegten Jahressgrenzwerte (1).

(1) Die Jahressgrenzwerte für die Inkorporation von Radionukliden mit dem Trinkwasser sind in den Euratom-Grundnormen festgesetzt.

ANMERKUNGEN ZU DEN FRANZOESISCHEN ANGABEN

SCPRI (Tabellen S. 152, 153, 166, 167, 172, 176, 200, 201, 225, 229, 241, 245)

Seit 1. Januar 1980 werden die Messergebnisse des Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants zur Erleichterung ihrer Auswertung für Fragen der Volksgesundheit in einer geänderten Form vorgelegt, die auf Empfehlungen der ICRP und auf den Bestimmungen der meisten anderen Länder (USA, Vereinigtes Königreich, Schweden, usw.) beruht.

So erhält künftig jedes Messergebnis, für das die bis zu dem am Ende der Spalte angegebenen Schwellenwert durchgeführte Analyse keine Aktivität zeigt hat, die Bezeichnung "A.A.S." ("aucune activité significative" = keine signifikante Aktivität).

Diese "registrierten Werte" (recording levels der ICRP), die in jedem Fall extra angegeben werden, überschreiten in keinem Fall den hundertsten Teil der zulässigen Grenzwerte oder der entsprechenden Richtwerte, die an sich schon eine grosse Sicherheitsspanne beinhalten.

Dem Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants obliegen ausser seiner Kontrollfunktion auch Forschungsaufgaben. In diesem Rahmen kann er aus wissenschaftlichem Interesse bestimmte Analysen noch für Werte unterhalb der oben genannten registrierten Werte durchführen. Soweit vorhanden, sind die Ergebnisse solcher Analysen mit einem vorangestellten Ø gekennzeichnet.

CEA (Tabellen S. 150, 151, 199, 246)

1981 werden zusätzlich zu den Messergebnissen für Radioelemente in Luft und Niederschlagswasser Schwellenwerte angegeben. Die in jedem Fall einzeln angegebenen Schwellenwerte überschreiten in keinem Fall den hundertsten Teil der zulässigen Grenzwerte oder der entsprechenden Richtwerte. Sie liegen häufig noch um einige Zehnerpotenzen darunter.

Einige Ergebnisse liegen noch unter diesen Schwellenwerten. Sie sind durch ein vorangestelltes Ø gekennzeichnet.

ANMERKUNGEN ZU DEN ANGABEN FUER DAS VEREINIGTE KOENGREICH

Die starken Abweichungen der AERE-Ergebnisse für die Gesamtbetaradioaktivität von den vom NRPB Chilton gemessenen Ergebnissen sind auf die Anwendung unterschiedlicher Messverfahren und unterschiedlicher Messtermine nach der Erfassung sowie auf die Tatsache zurückzuführen, dass die radioaktive Abnahme unberücksichtigt blieb.

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RESULTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY MEASUREMENTS IN
THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOR

Air - Deposition - Water - Milk

1981

P R E F A C E

This is the 21st report on ambient radioactivity published by the Health and Safety Directorate of the Commission of the European Communities. It was drawn up using the data collected by stations responsible for environmental radioactivity monitoring in Member States. The results are extracts from the data sent to the Commission under Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

The results presented in this report deal with radioactivity of the air, deposition, surface water and milk during 1981 in the ten Member States of the European Community, viz. Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The results are presented under four main headings :

- artificial radioactivity in the air at ground level;
- artificial radioactivity in deposition;
- radioactivity of water;
- radioactivity of milk.

The report also contains the list of sampling stations and laboratories, together with a list of publications by Member States in this field.

This report places special emphasis on the measurement results for specific radionuclides, but it also contains data on total beta activity so as to ensure continuity vis-à-vis previous and provide comparative values.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Table 1 provides an overall view of the environmental radioactivity monitoring network in the Community in 1981, for which data are presented in this report.

A list of the sampling stations and of the laboratories carrying out the measurements is appended.

A study of the data on artificial radioactivity in the air at the ground level and in deposition shows that 1981 saw a significant increase in total beta activity resulting from the atmospheric nuclear test which took place in the Far East on 16 October 1980. It brought about a general and relatively long-term increase in radioactivity in the environment, with the appearance of short-lived fission products especially in the air and in precipitation; nevertheless the maximum activity observed was relatively low.

Radioactivity in water could not be treated as systematically as that in air because of the different monitoring systems (sampling and measurement) existing in the Member States. However, the 1981 results were similar to those of 1980.

Monitoring of radioactivity present in various foodstuffs is carried out in the Member States of the Community by sampling the basic constituents of the diet. The report contain measurement results only for ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs in milk. The contribution due to milk intake is generally predominant; accordingly, it is still considered to be an excellent indicator of changes in contamination via the food chain.

For additional information, please refer to the list of national reports given in the annex.

Activities detected in 1981 for ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs were very low and almost identical to those measured in 1980. There were no significant fluctuations during the year.

Finally, with regard to the calculations made for the Community as a whole, the relevant monthly means are calculated from the total data available for a given month. The annual mean for the Community is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the monthly values for the Community.

II. ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY IN THE AIR AT GROUND LEVEL

The assessment of total beta activity and the activity of specific radionuclides present in particulates suspended in the air is carried out by filtering the air, at ground level, using a filter paper. The filtering rate is approximately 1000 m³ per 24 hours.

With regard to the values for total beta activity, the data shown represent the results of measurements carried out after five days decay.

The geographical distribution of the sampling stations for specific radionuclides and for total beta activity in the Community is shown in maps 1 and 2.

Tables 2.1 to 2.19 present, for each station, monthly fluctuations and the annual mean for the activity of specific radionuclides and of total beta in 1981, in order to give an overall view of the importance of local fluctuations and of monthly and seasonal variations which may exceed one order of magnitude.

Tables 3 and 4 show the annual means for ⁹⁰Sr and ¹³⁷Cs respectively from 1967 to 1981 for a selected number of stations in the Community.

The current atmospheric concentrations of ⁹⁰Sr and ¹³⁷Cs are less than 1 % of the annual limits for members of the public laid down in the Euratom Basic Safety Standards.

Table 5 shows an overview of the annual and mean monthly values for total beta activity in 1981 in the different Member States and the Community.

In 1981 the mean value for the Community of total beta activity of atmospheric suspended particulates was $< 0.07 \text{ pCi/m}^3$, with a peak of 0.17 pCi/m^3 in April.

Tables 6 and 7 compare the monthly and annual values of total beta activity in the air for all the Member States and the Community, from 1962 to 1981.

Graph 1 shows monthly fluctuations of ^{90}Sr since 1965 at Ispra (Italy) and Le Vésinet (France).

Graph 2a) shows monthly fluctuations of ^{137}Cs at Chilton (United Kingdom) since 1953 and graph 2b) shows the same fluctuations at Ispra (Italy) from 1961 and Le Vésinet (France) from 1965.

Graphs 3a), b), c) and d) show trends in total beta activity since 1963 in the Community and in the 11 pilot stations chosen by the Member States, viz: Brussels, Paris, Schleswig, Berlin, Chilton, Le Barp, Luxembourg, De Bilt, Ispra, Pian Rosà and Dublin.

Table 8 contains the results of ^{238}Pu and ^{239}Pu measurements carried out at Ispra and Milford Haven. Graphs 4a) and 4b) show the trends since 1961. It should be noted that in 1979 the Milford Haven station took over from that of Chilton; the latter no longer carries out measurements of ^{238}Pu and ^{239}Pu in the air.

Table 9 contains the results of $^{239}\text{Pu} + ^{240}\text{Pu}$ measurements at Shrivenham and Glasgow in 1981.

III. ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY IN DEPOSITION

The assessment of radioactivity deposited on the ground is carried out continuously by sampling precipitation and dry deposition. Depending on the station, measurements are carried out daily, weekly or monthly.

The geographical distribution of the sampling stations for specific radionuclides and for total beta activity is shown in maps 3 and 4.

Mean monthly fluctuations of specific radionuclides, total beta activity and the volume of precipitations are shown in Tables 10.1 to 10.20 for 1981 and for each station.

As in the case of artificial radioactivity in air at ground level, these tables have been included in order to give an overall view of the significance of local fluctuations and of monthly and seasonal variations.

For easier comparison of the values recorded at different geographical stations, Tables 11 and 12 show the quantities of annual deposition of ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs from 1967 to 1981.

Table 13 shows the monthly means and total beta activity deposited in the Member States of the Community in 1981.

Table 14 shows total beta activity deposited on the ground per year and per country from 1962 to 1981.

The mean value of total beta activity in precipitation in the Community was 31.9 mCi/km^2 in 1981 as opposed to 7.25 mCi/km^2 in 1980).

Graph 5 provides information on the cumulative deposition of ^{137}Cs since 1954 for Milford Haven (UK), taking decay factors into account. Since 1967 fresh deposition of ^{137}Cs has not compensated for this decay and a steady, slow decrease in total accumulated deposition can be observed.

Graph 6 provides an overall view of ^{239}Pu deposition in rainwater at Orsay (France) for the period 1973 - 1981.

Graphs 7a), 7b) and 7c) give an indication of trends in total beta activity deposited annually on the ground in nine typical stations distributed throughout the Community, viz: Mol, Le Vésinet, Ispra, Schleswig, Munich, Berlin, Chilton, Dublin and Bilthoven. The amount of precipitation is also shown.

IV. RADIOACTIVITY IN WATER

IV.1. National reports available

In monitoring radioactivity in water it is difficult, in general environmental monitoring programmes, to make a clear distinction between radioactivity due to natural background radiation and that due to radioactive waste disposal at selected points. There are as many sampling stations for background measurements in the Community as there are stations for measuring radioactivity in air and in deposition.

A certain number of national publications contain overall descriptions of the measures for monitoring radioactivity in water.

BELGIUM

A description of monitoring networks for different types of water and the results of total alpha and beta activity, of ^{226}Ra , of $\beta^{40}\text{K}$ and HTO in surface waters, sea water and drinking water is given in the reports of the Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie (Ministry of Public Health).

Three documents have been published :

- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1958 à 1968" (Results of radioactivity measurements for air, precipitation and water, 1958-1968);
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1969 à 1974" (Results of radioactivity measurements for air, precipitation and water, 1969-1974);
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1975 à 1978" (Results of radioactivity measurements for air, precipitation and water, 1975-1978).

DENMARK

Measurements of ^{90}Sr in groundwater, stream and lake water, and sea water, and ^{134}Cs and ^{137}Cs in sea water made throughout the country are contained in annual reports entitled "Environmental radioactivity in Denmark in" and published by the Research Establishment at Risø.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

A detailed description of monitoring networks for different aquiferous systems and the results of alpha and beta activity in surface, sea, waste water and drinking water are contained in the annual reports of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, entitled "Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung" (Environmental Radioactivity and Radiation Exposure).

FRANCE

Detailed results of radioactivity (total beta activity, ^{3}H , ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs , etc.) in surface and groundwater, drinking water and sea water, municipal waste water and effluent from nuclear power stations are reported in the "Rapports d'activité" published monthly by the SCPRI since 1961 and in the annual reports.

GREECE

Since 1961 results of radioactivity (total beta activity, ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs , ^{226}Ra ...) in surface and ground water, drinking water and sea water are given in progress reports of the Ambient Radioactivity Laboratory.

IRELAND

Results of radioactivity measurements in drinking water are reported in "Measurements of radioactivity of precipitation, settled dust and airborne particles in Ireland", published quarterly by the Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport and the Nuclear Energy Board.

ITALY

The results of ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs measurements in fresh water, irrigation water and sea water are reported in the annual publication of the Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca e per la Sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative (ENEA, formerly CNEN), entitled "Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia" (Annual report on environmental radioactivity in Italy), Volume I (Reti Nazionali).

NETHERLANDS

The results of measurements to monitor different types of water are contained in the annual reports of the Coördinatie-Commissie voor de Metingen van Radioaktiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen, entitled "General Radioactivity Contamination of the Biosphere : Measurements in the Netherlands".

These reports also include the results of residual beta activity measurements carried out by the operators of nuclear centres in the waters of the Western Scheldt, the Waal and a number of small rivers in the Dodewaard region.

UNITED KINGDOM

A description of the environmental effects of liquid effluent and other radioactive discharges from major nuclear establishments was formerly given in a series of reports entitled "Annual Survey of Radioactive Discharges in Great Britain". This series has been discontinued and details of these discharges are now being included in the Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics which is issued each year by the Department of the Environment.

IV. 2. Description of monitoring programmes

A summary of water monitoring programmes not relating to specific sources is given in the following paragraphs for each Member State.

BELGIUM

A monitoring network has been in operation in Belgium since 1958, giving the basic situation for different types of water.

Details are given in the documents referred to above under IV.1.

Five sampling stations have been set up on the Meuse between Givet and Lanaken. Additional details on this network are to be found in the annual report "Surveillance radiologique des sites d'implantation des centrales nucléaires" - groupe mixte CEN/Santé publique (Radiological Monitoring of Nuclear Power Station Sites - CEN/Public Health Joint Working Party).

DENMARK

a) groundwater

Since 1961 measurements have been made of annual samples of groundwater taken from nine selected locations throughout the country. The main purpose of this study is to follow the ^{90}Sr levels in Danish groundwater and to compare the observed levels with the characteristics of the filtering strata at the nine locations.

b) stream and lake water

Since 1970 surface water samples have been collected every other year from eight lakes and eight streams in Denmark. One of the objectives of this programme is to estimate ^{90}Sr discharge into the sea and to see if there are any significant differences between the ^{90}Sr levels in aquiferous systems. Measures are occasionally taken of ^{137}Cs in Danish stream and lake water.

c) drinking water

"Tap water" samples have been collected throughout the country since 1965. The purpose of this programme is to compare the ^{90}Sr level in drinking water with the levels found in groundwater and surface waters. Most Danish drinking water is recovered from groundwater. In recent years, however, increasing amounts have been taken from surface waters. Drinking water is sampled every third year, starting from 1979.

The monitoring programmes for freshwater should be seen side by side with the Danish programmes to establish the contents of ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs in the soil. The aim of these programmes is to assess accumulated deposition in the soil and to compare this assessment with the theoretical levels calculated from precipitation and runoff data.

d) sea water

Since 1962 sea water has been collected in summer and in winter from 16 stations on the coast. At every station two 50 l samples are taken, one from the surface and one from deep down. The samples are analyzed for ^{90}Sr and radiocesium. The samples are collected in the North Sea, the Kattegat and the Baltic.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The following areas are covered by the monitoring programme in the Federal Republic of Germany.

a) surface water

(monitored by : Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Coblenz)

Monitoring of radioactivity in surface water (total beta activity, residual beta, ³H and other nuclides) is currently carried out at 19 regional measuring stations. The measuring programme involves a total of more than 200 sampling points for surface water, approximately 20 for suspended material and approximately 30 for sludge samples.

b) sea water

(monitored by : Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hamburg)

In 1965 the Deutsche Hydrographisches Institut was made responsible by the Government for monitoring radioactivity in the sea. The area covered currently includes 11 measuring stations in the North Sea and the Baltic. These stations operate continuous measuring equipment for gamma radiation. In addition, regular samples are taken to determine ⁹⁰Sr, ¹³⁷Cs and any other individual nuclides present. Since 1976 measurements to determine the amount of transuranic elements contained in sea water have also been taken.

c) drinking water and waste water

(monitored by : Institut für Wasser-, Boden- und Lufthygiene des Bundesgesundheitsamtes, Berlin)

The area covered includes 18 official measuring stations which analyse drinking and waste water from 160 and 75 sampling points respectively. The waste water comes from sewage treatment plants, nuclear power stations, nuclear research establishments, hospitals with nuclear medicine departments and other installations in which radioactive substances are used.

A detailed description of the various measuring stations, their tasks, measuring programmes and methods of analysis is contained in the "Statusbericht über die Überwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (State-of-the-art Report on Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring in the Federal Republic of Germany).

FRANCE

Monitoring of surface water and groundwater is carried out by the SCPRI at 140 points; in 21 of these sampling stations, located either downstream of major nuclear power stations or near the mouths of large rivers, sampling is carried out continuously using automatic collectors.

Furthermore the SCPRI regularly monitors 43 drinking water sampling stations located near nuclear power stations or belonging to the main supply networks of large cities. In addition, it carries out a complete radioactivity study for each new drinking water supply project, under the compulsory public health regulations.

For seawater the SCPRI has 20 sampling stations spread out along the French coast which take samples at least once each month. Sampling is carried out continuously near the Gravelines marine nuclear power station.

The SCPRI carries out detailed analyses of monthly samples of liquid effluent from 17 nuclear establishments and 6 associated industries. It also monitors the waste water of large conurbations and the effluent from several mining sites.

GREECE

Monitoring of radioactivity in the national water network covers four separate areas. The department in charge of this is the Ambient radioactivity laboratory of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission, which was officially given the task of monitoring ambient radioactivity in 1961.

a) river water

Monitoring of river water involves measuring total beta activity, ¹³⁷Cs, ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and other radionuclides in samples of water from the main rivers (sampling is carried out at the borders).

b) sea water

Monitoring of sea water involves measuring total beta activity, ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr , and Pu in samples taken at four points : Lavrion, Rhodes, Lemnos and Kavala.

c) well water

Monitoring of well water involves measuring total beta activity in samples taken from wells mainly located near the nuclear research centre.

d) lake water (suitable for drinking water supply)

Monitoring the radioactivity in lake water (town waste water) involves measuring total beta activity, ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr , ^{226}Ra and other radionuclides in water samples collected at two points.

ITALY

Monitoring of surface waters in the national network consists of measurements of ^{90}Sr in samples taken at 8 stations (7 rivers and 1 lake).

In the case of irrigation water, measurements of ^{90}Sr are carried out using samples taken at 2 stations.

For sea water, measurements of ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs are carried out using samples taken at 4 stations.

NETHERLANDS

For the water of large rivers and the IJsselmeer, radiological monitoring relates to total alpha activity, residual beta activity and ^3H (sampling of river water is carried out at the borders). In the Rhine, the Meuse and the Western Scheldt ^{90}Sr and ^{226}Ra are also measured. Moreover, ^3H is measured in certain waters collected with a view to producing drinking water.

UNITED KINGDOM

a) When it was decided in the United Kingdom in 1967 that the programme to determine precipitation and fallout in drinking water was no longer justified because of the small contribution to public radiation exposure due to ingestion of water, a research programme was retained to study specific questions such as the movement of ^{90}Sr from catchment areas to reservoirs. The waters from five stations covering surface, and shallow ground waters are sampled and analysed for ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs . These samples are included in Table 15.1 under "drinking waters"; they are measured for specific nuclides and not for total beta activity. Results from the sampled sources are relatively high, as might be expected, but even the highest of these show a considerable decrease from the peak values obtained in the mid-sixties.

b) In addition, since 1975 there has been a programme of thorough sampling and analysis of the water of one major river per year.

The River Fal was the river most recently sampled. Samples were taken each working day throughout the year for bulking and analysis; the results are included in the surface water results in table 15.1. The results show very low levels of radioactivity.

c) Spot checks are made on some drinking waters, surface waters and rivers. These are analysed for total alpha, total beta and tritium. The results of these spot checks are given in the appropriate columns in Table 15.1. When the sampling point is in the vicinity of a liquid radioactive effluent discharge the samples are also analysed for specific and representative nuclides; additional monitoring is carried out by the operator who is responsible for the discharge. The samples showing high readings (greater than 50) in Table 15.1 under "Surface waters" are associated with authorized radioactive discharges.

Table 15.1 shows a summary of the residual beta measurements carried out in certain Member States in 1981 for drinking water, surface waters suitable for drinking water supply, surface waters in general and sea water.

Table 15.2 contains measurements of ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs in Denmark.
Table 15.3 contains measurements of ^{90}Sr in Italy.

The lack of sufficient data makes it difficult to draw precise conclusions on radioactivity in water; however, no important changes have been observed since 1972.

V. RADIOACTIVITY IN MILK

V.1. Introduction; national reports available

In recent years monitoring programmes in Member States have tended to concentrate on milk as a good biological indicator of artificial radioelements, the main elements at present being ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs from atmospheric nuclear tests.

The activities measured in 1981 are very low; they are similar to the 1980 results and there were no significant fluctuations during the year.

Experience has shown that the ratio of $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ in the food chain to $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ in milk is relatively constant for any given country (see Table 16).

In most Member States of the Community almost 80 % of all the calcium present in the diet comes from milk and dairy products. Moreover, measurements of ^{137}Cs in milk indicate the trends in radioactivity caused by this nuclide via the food chain.

As regards other foodstuffs, a list of the latest national reports available is given below :

- Belgium - Contamination radioactive des denrées alimentaires en Belgique en 1978 et 1979 - Rapport I.H.E. - J. Gillard-Baruh
- Denmark - Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in 1981. Aarkrog A., Bøtter-Jensen L., Dahlgaard H., Hansen Heinz, Lippert J., Nielsen S.P. and Nilsson K.: Risø Report No 469.
- Federal Republic of Germany - Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung. Jahresbericht 1980 - Der Bundesminister des Innern
- France - Rapports d'activité mensuels et annuels du SCPRI - INSERM - Ministère de la Santé pour 1981.
- Greece - Monthly status reports of the ambient radioactivity laboratory, Greek Atomic Energy Commission
- Italy - Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia - Reti nazionali 1978 e 1979 - ENEA
- Netherlands - Annual reports of the Coördinatie commissie voor de metingen van Radioactiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen entitled : "Algemene Radioactieve Besmetting van de Biosfeer . In Nederland verrichte metingen". These reports are published annually by the "Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne" in the series "Verslagen, Adviezen, Rapporten".

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In the Netherlands the National Institute of Public Health (Rijks Instituut voor de Volksgezondheid) at Bilthoven has been analysing milk from the beginning of 1981.

A monthly sample is taken from a mixture of milk for industrial use from the north, east and south of the country and standardized drinking milk from samples gathered at random in a certain number of dairies, usually situated in the west of the country.

The presence of ⁹⁰Sr and ¹³⁷Cs in the milk is determined quarterly. If short-lived radionuclides are suspected the milk is analysed monthly, and in that case ⁸⁹Sr and ¹³¹I are also determined.

In the United Kingdom responsibility for the milk monitoring scheme was transferred from the Agricultural Research Council, Letcombe Laboratory to the National Radiological Protection Board in 1979 and results of activity concentrations in milk are now included in annual environmental surveillance reports.

V.2. Radioactivity caused by ^{90}Sr

Table 17 shows the quarterly and annual values of the pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ ratio found at various sampling points in the Community in 1981.

Table 18 summarizes by Member State and for the Community the quarterly and annual values of the pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ ratio for 1981. Table 19 summarizes the mean quarterly and annual values for the Community from 1972 on.

The annual mean for 1981 is 3.3 pCi/g Ca, as opposed to 3.2 pCi/g Ca in 1980.

The level of ^{90}Sr is now only 10 - 20 % of the levels reached in 1963-1965, the years in which contamination was greatest (see Table 20).

These values are only a small percentage of the annual limits of intake by ingestion laid down for members of the public (1).

V.3. Radioactivity caused by ^{137}Cs

Table 21 shows the quarterly and annual values of the ratio of pCi ^{137}Cs per litre of milk at the various sampling stations in the Community for 1981.

Table 22 summarizes by Member State and for the Community the quarterly and annual values for 1981. Table 23 shows the quarterly and annual means for the Community from 1972 on.

The annual mean for the Community for 1981 is 4.4 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litre}$ as opposed to <3.8 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litre}$ in 1980.

The level of ^{137}Cs in milk is now less than 10 % of the levels reached in 1963-1965 (see Table 24).

These values are less than 1 % of the annual limits laid down for the intake of radiocaesium from drinking water (1).

(1) The limits of annual intake of radionuclides by ingestion are laid down in the Euratom Basic Safety Standards.

NOTICE CONCERNING DATA FOR FRANCE

SCPRI (Tables on pages 152, 153, 166, 167, 172, 176, 200, 201, 225, 229, 241, 245).

As from 1 January 1980, measurement results from the Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants (French radiation protection department) have been presented differently for the sake of greater ease in interpreting their consequences for public health, in line with ICRP recommendations and the measures adopted by most other countries (USA, UK, Sweden, etc.).

For instance the reference "A.A.S." (which stands for "aucune activité significative" - no significant activity) shall apply henceforth to all measurement results showing no activity detected although analysis has been taken as far as the threshold mentioned at the end of the column.

These recording levels, stated explicitly in each case, are never higher than one hundredth of the maximum admissible limits or corresponding reference values, which themselves allow for a very wide safety margin.

Nevertheless, in addition to its monitoring duties, the Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants has an interest in research and may therefore actually carry some analyses beyond the recording levels mentioned above for scientific research purposes. Results of analyses of this sort, where they exist, are therefore preceded by the sign ∂ .

CEA (Tables on pages 150, 151, 199, 246).

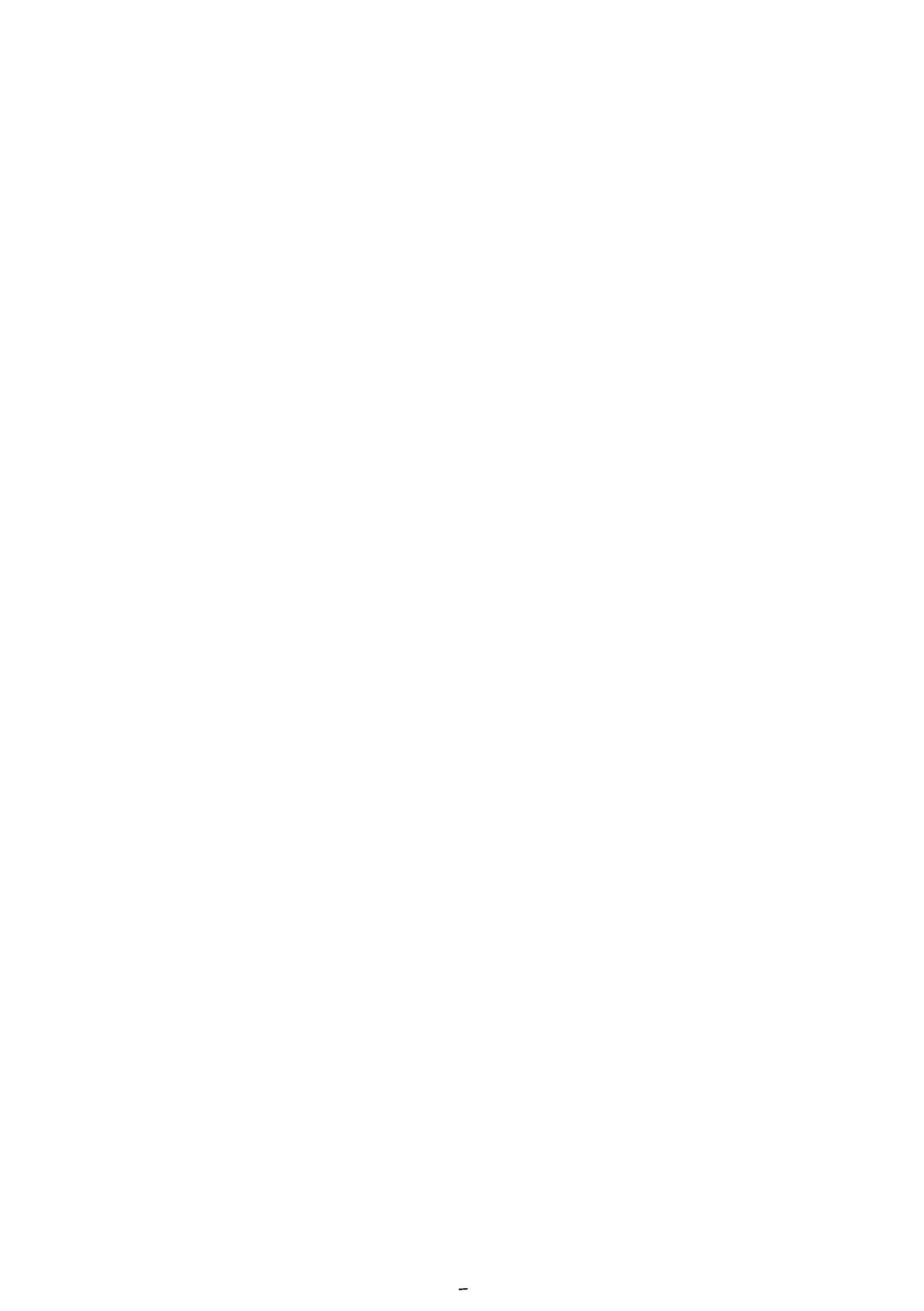
Thresholds are also indicated in the 1981 presentation of measurements of radioelements detected in the air and in rainfall. These thresholds, which are stated explicitly in each case, are never higher than one hundredth of the maximum admissible limits or corresponding reference values. They are even frequently much lower, reaching values several powers of 10 below.

Some results attain values which are lower than these thresholds. Where this occurs, they are preceded by the sign ∂ .

NOTICE CONCERNING DATA FOR UNITED KINGDOM

The significant discrepancies between results obtained by AERE for total beta and those obtained by NRPB Chilton are due to different methods of measurement, the different times at which measurements are made after collection and the fact that no corrections are made for radioactive decay.

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RESULTATS
DES MESURES DES NIVEAUX DE RADIOACTIVITE
DANS L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DES ETATS MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE
POUR

Air - Retombées - Eau - Lait

1981

P R E F A C E

Le présent document est le vingtunième rapport sur la radioactivité ambiante publié par la Direction Santé et Sécurité de la Commission des Communautés européennes. Il a été élaboré à partir des données recueillies dans les stations chargées de la surveillance de la radioactivité de l'environnement des Etats membres. Les résultats sont extraits des données envoyées à la Commission en application de l'art. 36 du Traité de Rome instituant la Communauté Européenne de l'Energie Atomique.

Les résultats présentés dans ce rapport concernent la radioactivité de l'air, des retombées, des eaux de surface et du lait pendant l'année 1981 dans les dix Etats membres de la Communauté Européenne, c'est-à-dire Belgique, Danemark, république fédérale d'Allemagne, Grèce, France, Irlande, Italie, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas et Royaume-Uni.

Les résultats sont groupés en quatre rubriques principales, à savoir :

- radioactivité artificielle dans l'air au niveau du sol,
- radioactivité artificielle des retombées,
- radioactivité des eaux,
- radioactivité du lait.

On y trouve également la liste des stations de prélèvement et des laboratoires, ainsi qu'une liste des publications effectuées par les Etats membres dans ce domaine.

Le rapport attache une attention particulière aux résultats des mesures de certains radionucléides particuliers, mais il contient aussi des données sur la radioactivité bêta globale afin d'assurer la continuité avec les précédents rapports et de pouvoir disposer de valeurs comparatives.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Un aperçu général du réseau de surveillance des niveaux de la radioactivité de l'environnement dans la Communauté en 1981, dont les données sont présentées dans ce rapport, se trouve dans le tableau I.

La liste des stations de prélèvement et des laboratoires effectuant les mesures est publiée en annexe.

L'analyse des données concernant la radioactivité artificielle dans l'air au niveau du sol et dans les retombées permet d'observer pour 1981 un accroissement significatif de l'activité bêta globale en relation avec le test nucléaire atmosphérique qui a eu lieu en Extrême Orient le 16 octobre 1980. Ce dernier a entraîné une hausse générale et relativement durable de la radioactivité de l'environnement avec apparition de produits de fission à vie courte notamment dans l'air et les précipitations; les activités maximales observées ont été toutefois relativement faibles.

La radioactivité de l'eau n'a pu être examinée d'une façon aussi systématique que celle de l'air en raison de la diversité des systèmes de surveillance (prélèvement et mesures) des Etats membres. Toutefois on constate que les résultats de 1981 sont proches de ceux de 1980.

La surveillance de la radioactivité présente dans des différentes denrées alimentaires est assurée dans les Etats membres de la Communauté par un échantillonnage des aliments de base du régime. Le rapport ne contient que les résultats des mesures du ⁹⁰Sr et du ¹³⁷Cs dans le lait. La contribution due à l'ingestion de lait est généralement prépondérante; pour cette raison la surveillance la plus étroite est exercée sur cet aliment, qui est toujours considéré comme un excellent indicateur des fluctuations de l'apport de la radioactivité via la chaîne alimentaire.

Pour toute information complémentaire, on fera référence, en annexe, à la liste des rapports nationaux.

Les activités détectées en 1981 de ⁹⁰Sr et de ¹³⁷Cs sont très faibles et presque identiques à celles qui ont été mesurées en 1980 et n'ont pas présenté de fluctuations importantes au cours de l'année.

Enfin, en ce qui concerne les calculs effectués pour la Communauté dans son ensemble, les moyennes mensuelles qui en découlent, sont calculées, à partir de la totalité des données disponibles pour un mois déterminé. Pour calculer la moyenne annuelle communautaire, on a utilisé la moyenne arithmétique des valeurs mensuelles communautaires.

II. RADIOACTIVITE ARTIFICIELLE DANS L'AIR AU NIVEAU DU SOL

L'évaluation de la radioactivité bêta globale et de l'activité des radionucléides spécifiques présents dans les particules atmosphériques se fait par la collecte, au niveau du sol, de ces particules sur un papier filtre avec un débit d'environ 1000 m³ d'air par 24 heures.

Pour ce qui est des valeurs de la radioactivité bêta globale, les données indiquées représentent les résultats des mesures effectuées après cinq jours de décroissance.

La répartition géographique des stations de prélèvement des radionucléides spécifiques et de l'activité bêta globale dans la Communauté est présentée dans les cartes 1 et 2.

Sur les tableaux 2.1 à 2.19 sont reportées, pour 1981 et par stations, les variations mensuelles et la moyenne annuelle de l'activité des radionucléides spécifiques et de la radioactivité bêta globale, afin de donner une vue globale de l'importance des fluctuations locales, des variations mensuelles et saisonnières qui peuvent dépasser plus d'un ordre de grandeur.

Les moyennes annuelles, de 1967 à 1981, sont données, pour un certain nombre de stations sélectionnées de la Communauté dans le tableau 3 pour ce qui est du ⁹⁰Sr et dans le tableau 4 pour le ¹³⁷Cs.

Les concentrations atmosphériques actuelles en ⁹⁰Sr et de ¹³⁷Cs représentent moins de 1% des valeurs limites annuelles des concentrations fixées par les normes de base de l'Euratom pour les individus de la population.

Une vue d'ensemble des valeurs mensuelles moyennes et annuelles de la radioactivité bêta globale en 1981 dans les différents Etats membres et pour la Communauté est donnée dans le tableau 5.

En 1981, la valeur moyenne pour la Communauté de l'activité bêta globale des particules en suspension dans l'air a été de $<0,07$ pCi/m³, avec un maximum de 0,17 pCi/m³ en avril.

Une comparaison des valeurs mensuelles et annuelles de la radioactivité bêta globale dans l'air dans tous les Etats membres et la Communauté, à partir de 1962 jusqu'à 1981, est donnée dans les tableaux 6 et 7.

Pour ce qui est des graphiques, le graphique 1 montre les fluctuations mensuelles du ⁹⁰Sr depuis 1965 à Ispra (Italie) et au Vésinet (France).

Le graphique 2a) présente les fluctuations mensuelles du ¹³⁷Cs à Chilton (Royaume-Uni) depuis 1953 et le graphique 2b) les mêmes fluctuations à Ispra (Italie) depuis 1961 et au Vésinet (France) à partir de 1965.

Les graphiques 3a), b), c) et d) donnent l'évolution de la radioactivité bêta globale depuis 1963 dans la Communauté et dans les 11 stations pilotes retenues par les Etats membres, à savoir :

Bruxelles, Paris, Schleswig, Berlin, Chilton, Le Barp, Luxembourg, De Bilt, Ispra, Pian Rosà et Dublin.

Les résultats des mesures du ²³⁸Pu et ²³⁹Pu effectuées à Ispra et à Milford Haven sont indiqués dans le tableau 8. Les graphiques 4a) et 4b) représentent l'évolution depuis 1961. A noter que, à partir de 1979, la station de Milford Haven a remplacé celle de Chilton, cette dernière n'effectuant plus les mesures du ²³⁸Pu et ²³⁹Pu dans l'air.

Le tableau 9 donne les résultats des mesures du ²³⁹Pu + ²⁴⁰Pu à Shrivenham et Glasgow en 1981.

III. RADIOACTIVITE ARTIFICIELLE DES RETOMBES

La radioactivité déposée au sol est contrôlée constamment par des prélèvements des précipitations et des retombées sèches. Suivant les stations, les prélèvements sont journaliers, hebdomadaires ou mensuels.

La répartition géographique des stations de prélèvement pour les radio-nucléides spécifiques et pour l'activité bêta globale est représentée dans les cartes 3 et 4.

Les fluctuations mensuelles moyennes des radionucléides spécifiques, de la radioactivité bêta globale et du volume des précipitations pour 1981 et par stations, sont données dans les tableaux 10.1 à 10.20.

Ces tableaux, comme dans le cas de la radioactivité artificielle dans l'air au niveau du sol, ont été insérés afin de donner une vue d'ensemble de l'importance des fluctuations locales des variations mensuelles et saisonnières.

Afin de faciliter la comparaison des valeurs entre différentes stations géographiques, les tableaux 11 et 12 donnent les quantités des retombées annuelles de ^{90}Sr et ^{137}Cs depuis 1967 jusqu'à 1981.

Les moyennes mensuelles et le total de l'activité bêta globale déposée en 1981, dans les Etats membres de la Communauté, figurent dans le tableau 13.

La radioactivité bêta-globale déposée au sol par année et par pays depuis 1962 jusqu'à 1981 est indiquée dans le tableau 14.

En 1981, pour la Communauté, la valeur moyenne de la radioactivité bêta-globale des précipitations a été de $31,9 \text{ mCi/km}^2$ en 1981 contre $7,25 \text{ mCi/km}^2$ en 1980.

Le graphique 5 représente la somme des retombées du ^{137}Cs depuis 1954 à Milford Haven (RU), compte tenu des facteurs de décroissance. Les nouvelles retombées du ^{137}Cs , après 1967, n'ont pas compensé cette décroissance mais l'on peut constater une diminution lente et continue des retombées totales accumulées.

Le graphique 6 fournit une vue des retombées de ^{239}Pu dans les eaux de pluie à Orsay (France), pendant la période s'étendant de 1973 à 1981.



Les graphiques 7a), 7b) et 7c) donnent une idée de l'évolution de la radioactivité bêta globale déposée annuellement au sol dans neuf stations caractéristiques réparties sur le territoire de la Communauté, à savoir : Mol, Le Vésinet, Ispra, Schleswig, Munich, Berlin, Chilton, Dublin et Bilthoven. Il est également fait état de la hauteur des précipitations.

IV. RADIOACTIVITE DE L'EAU

IV.1. Rapports nationaux disponibles

En ce qui concerne le contrôle de la radioactivité de l'eau, il est difficile de distinguer clairement parmi les programmes généraux de surveillance de l'environnement, la part qui revient au rayonnement naturel et celle des différents rejets effectués en des points déterminés. Dans la Communauté, le nombre des stations de prélèvement pour les mesures générales dans l'environnement est aussi important que celui des stations de prélèvement pour les mesures dans l'air et dans les retombées.

Des descriptions de l'ensemble des mesures de surveillance de la radioactivité dans l'eau sont faites dans un certain nombre de publications nationales

BELGIQUE

Les rapports de l'Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie (Ministère de la Santé Publique) fournissent une description des réseaux de surveillance des différentes catégories d'eau, et les résultats de l'activité alpha et bêta globale, du Ra-226, du bêta K 40 et du HTO dans les eaux de surface, l'eau de mer et l'eau potable.

Trois documents ont été publiés :

- Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1958 à 1968";
- Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1969 à 1974";
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1975 à 1978".

DANEMARK

L'établissement de recherche de Risø publie des rapports annuels sur la "radioactivité de l'environnement au Danemark...", (Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in ...) et donne les résultats des mesures, dans tout le pays, de la concentration du ⁹⁰Sr dans les eaux souterraines, les rivières, les lacs et l'eau de mer, et du ¹³⁴Cs et ¹³⁷Cs dans l'eau de mer.

REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE

Une description détaillée des réseaux de surveillance des différents réseaux aquifères, et les résultats des mesures de radionucléides spécifiques, de l'activité alpha et bêta dans les eaux de surface, l'eau de mer, l'eau potable et les eaux usées, figurent dans les rapports annuels du Ministère fédéral de l'Intérieur intitulé "Radioactivité de l'environnement et doses d'irradiation" (Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung).

FRANCE

Les résultats détaillés de mesures de radioactivité (activité bêta totale ^3H , ^{90}Sr , $^{137}\text{Cs}...$) dans les eaux de surface, les eaux souterraines, les eaux potables, les eaux de mer, les eaux usées urbaines et les effluents des centres nucléaires sont repris dans les rapports d'activité publiés chaque mois par le SCPRI depuis 1961 et dans ses rapports d'activité annuels.

GRECE

Les résultats de mesures de la radioactivité (bêta totale, ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs , $^{226}\text{Ra} ...$) dans les eaux de surface, les eaux souterraines, les eaux potables et l'eau de mer sont repris dans les rapports d'activité du Laboratoire de la radioactivité ambiante depuis 1961.

IRELAND

Les résultats de mesures de la radioactivité de l'eau potable sont publiés dans le rapport "Measurements of radioactivity of precipitation, settled dust and airborne particles in Ireland" publié trimestriellement par le Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport and the Nuclear Energy Board.

ITALIE

Les résultats des mesures de concentration du ^{90}Sr et du ^{137}Cs dans les eaux douces, d'irrigation et de mer sont repris dans la publication annuelle du Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca e per lo Sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative - ENEA (ex-CNEN), intitulée "Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia" Volume I (Reti Nazionali).

PAYS-BAS

Les résultats des mesures de contrôle des différents types d'eau sont présentés dans les rapports de la COORDINATIE-COMMISSIE VOOR DE METINGEN VAN RADIOACTIVITEIT EN XENOBIOTISCHE STOFFEN (C.C. R.X.), intitulés "Mesures générales de la contamination radioactive du milieu aux Pays-Bas".

Ces rapports reproduisent également les résultats des mesures de l'activité bêta résiduelle effectuées par les exploitants de centrales nucléaires dans les eaux de l'Escaut-Occidentales, du Waal ainsi que d'un certain nombre de petites rivières au voisinage de Dodewaard.

ROYAUME-UNI

Une description des conséquences sur l'environnement du rejet d'effluents liquides et d'autres effluents radioactifs par les installations nucléaires les plus importantes a été fournie antérieurement par une série de rapports intitulés "Annual Survey of Radioactive Discharges in Great Britain" ("enquête annuelle sur les rejets radioactifs en Grande-Bretagne"). Cette publication est interrompue et les détails concernant les rejets sont maintenant présentés dans le "Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics" (Résumé de la pollution de l'environnement et statistiques sur l'eau) qui est publié annuellement par le ministère de l'environnement.

IV. 2 Description des programmes de surveillance

Les paragraphes suivants donnent pour chaque Etat membre une vue sommaire des programmes de surveillance des eaux non liés à des sources spécifiques.

BELGIQUE

Un réseau de surveillance existe en Belgique depuis 1958, donnant la situation de base de différentes catégories d'eau.

Les détails figurent dans les documents dont il a été question ci-dessus au paragraphe IV. 1.

5 stations de prélèvement ont été mises en place sur la Meuse entre Givet et Lanaken. Des détails supplémentaires sur ce réseau peuvent être trouvés dans le rapport annuel "Surveillance radiologique des sites d'implantation des centrales nucléaires" (groupe mixte CEN-Santé Publique).

a) Eaux souterraines

Depuis 1961, on a procédé à des mesures sur des échantillons annuels d'eaux souterraines à neuf endroits sélectionnés, répartis sur tout le pays. Cette étude a principalement pour but de suivre l'évolution des taux de ^{90}Sr dans les eaux souterraines danoises et de comparer les taux constatés avec les caractéristiques des couches filtrantes dans ces neuf sites.

b) Eaux de rivière et de lacs

Depuis 1970, on a prélevé, tous les deux ans, des échantillons d'eau de surface dans huit lacs et huit rivières, répartis sur tout le Danemark. L'un des buts de ces opérations est d'évaluer les rejets de ^{90}Sr dans la mer et d'observer s'il y a des différences significatives entre les niveaux de ^{90}Sr dans les différents réseaux aquifères. Le ^{137}Cs est mesuré occasionnellement dans les eaux des rivières et des lacs.

c) Eau potable

Depuis 1965, on recueille des échantillons "d'eau de robinet" dans tout le pays. Ce travail a pour but de comparer le niveau de ^{90}Sr dans l'eau potable avec les niveaux mesurés dans les eaux souterraines et superficielles. L'eau potable danoise est, en grande partie, obtenue à partir des eaux souterraines. Depuis quelques années toutefois, des volumes de plus en plus importants ont été retirés des eaux superficielles. L'eau potable sera collectée tous les trois ans, à compter de 1979.

Les programmes de surveillance des eaux douces doivent être étudiés en corrélation avec les programmes danois d'étude du contenu du sol en ^{90}Sr et ^{137}Cs . Ces études ont pour but d'évaluer les retombées accumulées dans le sol et de comparer cette évaluations avec les niveaux théoriques calculés à partir des renseignements sur les précipitations et les écoulements.

d) Eau de mer

Depuis 1962, l'eau de mer est prélevée en été et en hiver dans 16 stations sur le littoral. Dans chacune de celles-ci, 50 litres d'eaux de surface et 50 litres d'eaux profondes sont prélevés. Les échantillons font l'objet d'analyses en ce qui concerne les activités du ^{90}Sr et du radio-césium. Ils sont prélevés dans la Mer du Nord, le Cattegat et la Baltique.

REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE

Le programme de surveillance de la République fédérale d'Allemagne comprend trois domaines distincts :

a) Eaux de surface

(service responsable : Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Coblenze)

La surveillance de la radioactivité des eaux de surface (bêta globale, bêta résiduel, H3 et autres nucléides) est assurée actuellement par 19 stations de mesures régionales. Le programme de mesure comprend en tout plus de 200 postes de prélèvement pour les eaux de surface, 20 environ pour les particules en suspension et 30 environ pour les prélèvements d'échantillons de boue.

b) Eau de mer

(service responsable : Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hambourg)

L'institut allemand d'hydrographie est chargé officiellement, depuis 1965, de surveiller la radioactivité de l'eau de mer. Le réseau de surveillance comprend à l'heure actuelle 11 stations réparties sur la mer du Nord et la mer Baltique. Ces stations possèdent des installations de mesure des rayonnements gamma à enregistrement continu. De plus, des échantillons sont prélevés régulièrement pour déceler la présence de ⁹⁰Sr, ¹³⁷Cs et d'autres nucléides. Depuis 1976, on procède, en outre, à des mesures de la teneur de l'eau de mer en transuraniens.

c) Eau potable et eaux résiduaires

(service responsable : Institut für Wasser-, Boden- und Lufthygiene des Bundesgesundheitsamtes, Berlin).

Ce domaine du réseau de surveillance comprend 18 stations de mesures officielles qui analysent l'eau potable, pour environ 160 postes d'échantillonage et pour 75 points de prélèvement, les effluents liquides des stations d'épuration des centrales électro-nucléaires, des centres de recherche nucléaires, des installations de médecine nucléaire et autres installations dans lesquelles des substances radioactives sont utilisées.

Une description détaillée des divers postes d'échantillonage de leurs tâches, de leur programme de mesure et de leurs méthodes d'analyse figure dans le "Statutsbericht über die Ueberwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Rapport sur la surveillance de la radioactivité de l'environnement en République fédérale d'Allemagne).

FRANCE

Le SCPRI effectue des contrôles d'eaux superficielles et d'eaux souterraines au niveau de 140 points; pour 21 d'entre eux situés soit en aval des principaux centres nucléaires, soit près de l'embouchure des grands fleuves, l'échantillonnage est réalisé de manière continue à partir d'hydrocollecteurs automatiques.

Le SCPRI surveille par ailleurs régulièrement 43 points de prélèvement d'eaux potables situés près de centres nucléaires ou appartenant aux réseaux de distribution des grandes villes. De plus, il effectue une étude complète de la radioactivité pour tout projet d'adduction dans le cadre de "l'instruction sanitaire obligatoire".

En ce qui concerne les eaux de mer, le SCPRI dispose de 20 stations de prélèvement réparties sur tout le littoral français, au niveau desquelles sont effectués des prélèvements au moins mensuels. Un échantillonnage continu est effectué près de la centrale nucléaire marine de Gravelines.

Le SCPRI effectue des analyses détaillées sur des échantillons mensuels d'effluents liquides de 17 centres nucléaires et 6 industries annexes. Il contrôle, en outre, les eaux usées de grands centres urbains, ainsi que les eaux résiduaires de plusieurs sites miniers.

GRECE

La surveillance de la radioactivité des eaux du réseau national comprend quatre domaines distincts. Le service responsable est le Laboratoire de la Radioactivité Ambiante du CEA de la Grèce, lequel est chargé officiellement, depuis 1961, de surveiller la radioactivité ambiante.

a) Eaux fluviales

La surveillance des eaux fluviales consiste en des mesures de la radioactivité bêta globale, ^{137}Cs , ^{40}K , ^{226}Ra et autres radionucléides sur des échantillons des eaux des grands fleuves (dont les échantillons sont prélevés aux frontières).

b) Eau de mer

La surveillance de l'eau de mer consiste en des mesures de la radioactivité bêta globale, ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr , Pu sur des échantillons prélevés en 4 points : Lavrion Rhodes, Lemnos, Kavala.

c) Eaux des puits

La surveillance des eaux des puits consiste en des mesures de radioactivité bêta globale sur des échantillons prélevés des puits pour la plus part situés dans le voisinage du CEN.

d) Eaux lacustres (utilisées pour l'alimentation en eau potable)

La surveillance de la radioactivité des eaux dans les lacs (usées urbaines) consiste en des mesures de la radioactivité bêta globale, ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr , ^{226}Ra , et autres radionucléides sur des échantillons d'eau prélevés en deux points.

ITALIE

Le contrôle des eaux superficielles du réseau national consiste en des mesures de ^{90}Sr sur des échantillons prélevés en 8 points (7 fleuves et 1 lac).

Pour les eaux d'irrigation, les mesures de ^{90}Sr sont effectuées sur des échantillons prélevés en 2 points.

Pour les eaux de mer les mesures de ^{90}Sr et ^{137}Cs sont effectuées sur des échantillons prélevés en 4 points.

PAYS-BAS

La surveillance radiologique des eaux porte sur l'activité alpha totale, l'activité bêta résiduelle et le ^3H en ce qui concerne les eaux des grands fleuves (dont les échantillons sont prélevés aux frontières) et l'IJsselmeer, et, en outre, sur le ^{90}Sr et le ^{226}Ra pour ce qui est du Rhin, de la Meuse et de l'Escaut occidental. D'autre part, le ^3H est mesuré dans certaines eaux faisant l'objet de captage en vue de la production d'eau potable.

ROYAUME-UNI

a) Lorsqu'il a été décidé, au Royaume-Uni, en 1967, que le programme de mesure des retombées radioactives dans l'eau potable n'était plus justifié, en raison de la faible exposition aux rayonnements à laquelle le public était soumis en ingérant de l'eau, on a maintenu un programme de recherche destiné à étudier des questions spécifiques telles que le cheminement du ^{90}Sr des bassins d'alimentation aux réservoirs; les eaux de cinq stations couvrant les eaux de surface et la nappe phréatique de faible profondeur font l'objet de prélèvement d'échantillons et d'analyses en vue de déterminer les teneurs en ^{90}Sr et ^{137}Cs . Les échantillons figurant dans le tableau 15.1 sous la rubrique "Eaux potables", ont fait l'objet de mesures destinées à déterminer les radionucléides spécifiques qu'ils contiennent et non la radioactivité bêta globale. Les résultats fournis par les sources captées restent relativement élevés, ainsi qu'on pouvait s'y attendre, toutefois les niveaux les plus élevés présentent une diminution considérable par rapport aux valeurs maximales obtenues dans le milieu des années 60.

b) En outre, depuis 1975, il existe un programme détaillé d'échantillonnage et d'analyse des eaux qui est mis en oeuvre chaque année à l'égard d'un seul grand fleuve.

Le Fal est le fleuve dans lequel on a effectué récemment le plus de prélèvements. Des échantillons ont été prélevés chaque jour ouvrable pendant toute l'année, rassemblés et analysés. Les résultats figurent dans les chiffres relatifs aux eaux de surface du tableau 15.1. Ils indiquent des niveaux très faibles de radioactivité.

c) Des vérifications par sondages sont pratiquées sur certaines eaux potables, eaux de surface et rivières. Celles-ci sont analysées en vue de mesurer la radioactivité alpha globale, la radioactivité bêta globale et la teneur en tritium. Les résultats de ces contrôles par sondages sont indiqués dans les colonnes les concernant du tableau 15.1. Lorsque le lieu de prélèvement se trouve à proximité du rejet d'effluents liquides radioactifs, on analyse également les nucléides spécifiques et représentatifs qu'ils contiennent.

L'opérateur responsable du rejet effectue un contrôle supplémentaire. Les échantillons présentant des valeurs élevées (dépassant 50) dans le tableau 15.1, sous la rubrique "Eaux de surface" sont rattachés aux rejets autorisés d'effluents radioactifs.

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Le tableau 15.1 donne pour 1981 un extrait des mesures de l'activité bêta résiduelle, effectuées dans certains Etats membres, pour l'eau potable, les eaux de surface convenant à la consommation humaine, les eaux de surface en général et l'eau de mer.

Pour ce qui est du Danemark, on trouve dans le tableau 15.2 les mesures du ^{90}Sr , du ^{137}Cs et du ^{134}Cs .

Le tableau 15.3 donne les mesures de ^{90}Sr en Italie.

S'il est difficile de tirer des conclusions précises sur la radioactivité des eaux, faute de données complètes, on ne note toutefois aucun changement important depuis 1972.

V. RADIOACTIVITE DU LAIT

V.1. Introduction et rapports nationaux disponibles

Depuis un certain nombre d'années les Etats membres ont eu tendance à orienter leurs programmes de surveillance sur le lait, considéré comme un bon indicateur biologique pour les radioéléments artificiels, dont les principaux sont actuellement le ^{90}Sr et le ^{137}Cs provenant des tirs atmosphériques nucléaires.

Les activités mesurées en 1981 sont très faibles; elles sont proches de celles mesurées en 1980 et n'ont pas présenté de fluctuations importantes au cours de l'année.

L'expérience a montré que la proportion de $^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca}$ dans la chaîne alimentaire par rapport au $^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca}$ dans le lait est relativement constante dans un même pays (voir tableau 16).

Dans la plus grande partie des Etats membres de la Communauté, près de 80 % de tout le calcium présent dans la ration alimentaire se trouve dans le lait et les produits laitiers. En outre, les mesures de ^{137}Cs présent dans le lait donnent une idée de l'évolution de la radioactivité via chaîne alimentaire par ce nucléide.

En ce qui concerne les autres denrées alimentaires, une liste des derniers rapports nationaux existants est donnée ci-après :

- Belgique - Contamination radioactive des denrées alimentaires en Belgique en 1978 et 1979 - Rapport I.H.E. - J. Gillard-Baruh
- Danemark - Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in 1981. Aarkrog A., Bøtter-Jensen L., Dahlgaard H., Hansen Heinz, Lippert J., Nielsen S.P. and Nilsson K. : Risø Report No 469.
- République Fédérale d'Allemagne - Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung. Jahresbericht 1980. Der Bundesminister des Innern
- France - Rapports d'activité mensuels et annuels du SCPRI
- INSERM - Ministère de la Santé pour 1981
- Grèce - Rapports mensuels d'activité du Laboratoire pour la Radioactivité ambiante, CEA de la Grèce
- Italie - Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia - Reti nazionali 1978 e 1979 - ENEA
- Pays-Bas - Rapports annuels de la Coördinatie-Commissie voor de metingen van Radioactiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen intitulés : "Algemeen Radioactieve Besmettingen van de Biosfeer. In Nederland verrichte metingen". Ces rapports sont publiés tous les ans par le "Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne in de serie" Verslagen, Adviezen, Rapporten.

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Aux Pays-Bas, l'Institut national de santé publique (Rijksinstituut voor de Volksgezondheid) de Bilthoven analyse le lait depuis le début de l'année 1981.

Un échantillon est prélevé mensuellement dans un mélange de lait pour usage industriel provenant du nord, de l'est et du sud du pays, et des échantillons de lait de consommation normalisé sont prélevés au hasard dans un certain nombre de laiteries situées, en général, à l'ouest du pays.

Les taux de ⁹⁰Sr et de ¹³⁷Cs dans le lait sont mesurés trimestrielle-ment. Si l'on suppose la présence de radionucléides à courte durée de vie, le lait fait l'objet d'une analyse mensuelle, le cas échéant, on détermine également la présence de ⁸⁹Sr et de ¹³¹I.

Aux Royaume-Uni, la responsabilité du programme de surveillance du lait a été transférée, en 1979, de l'Agricultural Research Council, Letcombe Laboratory, au National Radiological Protection Board; les résultats des concentra-tions d'activité dans le lait sont maintenant présentés dans les rapports annuels de surveillance de l'environnement.

V.2. Radioactivité causée par le ^{90}Sr

Le tableau 17 donne, pour 1981, les valeurs trimestrielles et annuelles du rapport pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ mesurées dans différents points de prélèvements de la Communauté.

Le tableau 18 donne un résumé, par Etat membre et pour la Communauté, des valeurs trimestrielles et annuelles du rapport pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ pour l'année 1981. Un résumé des moyennes trimestrielles et annuelles pour la Communauté, à partir de 1972, est donné dans le tableau 19.

La moyenne annuelle pour 1981 est de 3,3 pCi/g Ca contre 3,2 pCi/g Ca en 1980.

Le ^{90}Sr ne représente aujourd'hui que 10-20% des taux mesurés en 1963-1965, années où la contamination était la plus élevée (voir tableau 20).

Ces taux ne correspondent qu'à un faible pourcentage des valeurs annuelles limites fixées pour les incorporations par ingestion pour les individus de la population (1).

V.3. Radioactivité causée par le ^{137}Cs

Le tableau 21 fournit, pour 1981, les valeurs trimestrielles et annuelles du rapport pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litre de lait}$ mesuré dans différents points de prélèvement de la Communauté.

Le tableau 22 donne un résumé par Etat membre et pour la Communauté des valeurs trimestrielles et annuelles pour l'année 1981. Le tableau 23 donne les moyennes trimestrielles et annuelles pour la Communauté à partir de 1972.

La moyenne annuelle communautaire pour 1981 se situe à 4,4 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litre}$ contre < 3,8 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litre}$ en 1980.

La présence de ^{137}Cs dans le lait représente aujourd'hui moins de 10% des taux mesurés en 1963-1965 (voir tableau 24).

Ces valeurs correspondent à moins de 1% des limites annuelles fixées pour les incorporations de radiocésium dans l'eau de boisson (1).

(1) Les valeurs des limites annuelles des incorporations de radionucléides par ingestion sont fixées par les Normes de Base d'Euratom.

AVERTISSEMENT RELATIF AUX DONNEES DE LA FRANCE

SCPRI (tableaux pages 152, 153, 166, 167, 172, 176, 200, 201, 225, 229, 241, 245).

A dater du 1er janvier 1980, la présentation des résultats de mesure du Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants est modifiée pour en faciliter l'interprétation sur le plan de leur signification pour l'hygiène publique, selon les recommandations de la CIPR, et les dispositions retenues par la plupart des autres pays (USA, Royaume-Uni, Suède, etc...).

En particulier, la mention "A.A.S." (qui signifie "aucune activité significative"), s'applique désormais à tout résultat de mesure pour lequel l'analyse, poussée jusqu'au seuil mentionné en fin de colonne, n'a permis de déceler aucune activité.

Ces "niveaux d'enregistrement" (recording levels de la CIPR), explicitement annoncés dans chaque cas, ne sont jamais supérieurs au centième des limites maximales admissibles ou des valeurs-guides correspondantes qui comportent elles-mêmes déjà une très grande marge de sécurité.

Cependant, parallèlement à sa mission de contrôle, le Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants a une vocation de recherche et, à ce titre, peut être amené, pour des raisons d'investigation scientifique, à pousser certaines analyses au-dessous des niveaux d'enregistrement définis ci-dessus. Les résultats de telles analyses, lorsqu'ils existent, sont alors précédés du signe ∂ .

CEA (tableaux pages 150, 151, 199, 246)

La présentation 1981 des résultats de mesures des radioéléments identifiés dans l'air et dans la pluie est accompagnée de seuils. Ces seuils, explicitement annoncés dans chaque cas, ne sont jamais supérieurs au centième des limites maximales admissibles ou des valeurs-guides correspondantes. Ils sont même fréquemment beaucoup plus faibles, atteignant des valeurs inférieures de plusieurs puissances de 10.

Certains résultats atteignent des valeurs encore inférieures à ces seuils. Dans ce cas, ils sont précédés du signe ∂ .

AVERTISSEMENT RELATIF AUX DONNEES DU ROAUME-UNI

Les écarts importants entre les résultats obtenus par l'AERE en ce qui concerne la radioactivité bêta globale et ceux obtenus par NRPB Chilton sont dus à l'utilisation de méthodes différentes de mesure et aux dates différentes auxquelles les mesures ont été effectuées après recueil ainsi qu'au fait qu'aucune correction n'est effectuée pour tenir compte la décroissance radioactive.

RISULTATI DELLE MISURE
DELLA RADIOATTIVITA' AMBIENTALE NEGLI STATI MEMBRI
DELLA COMUNITA' EUROPEA PER

Aria - Ricadute - Acque - Latte

1981

PREFAZIONE

Il presente documento è la XXI relazione annuale sulla radioattività ambientale pubblicata dalla Direzione Sicurezza e Sanità della Commissione delle Comunità europee. E' stata elaborata sulla scorta dei dati raccolti negli Stati membri dalle stazioni incaricate della sorveglianza generale della radioattività ambientale. I risultati sono stati desunti dai dati trasmessi alla Commissione in esecuzione dell'articolo 36 del Trattato di Roma che istituisce la Comunità Europea dell'Energia Atomica.

I risultati esposti nella presente relazione si riferiscono alla radioattività dell'aria, delle ricadute, delle acque di superficie e del latte per il 1981 nei dieci Stati membri della Comunità europea, ossia: Belgio, Danimarca, repubblica federale di Germania, Grecia, Francia, Irlanda, Italia, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi e Regno Unito.

I valori sono stati raggruppati in quattro sezioni principali:

- radioattività artificiale dell'aria a livello del suolo;
- radioattività artificiale delle ricadute;
- radioattività delle acque;
- radioattività del latte.

La relazione contiene inoltre l'elenco delle stazioni di prelievo e dei laboratori, nonchè un elenco delle pubblicazioni effettuate dagli Stati membri in tale settore.

Nella relazione, un particolare rilievo è stato dato alle misurazioni riguardanti radionuclidi specifici; tuttavia, vengono presentati anche dati sulla radioattività beta globale per garantire la continuità con le precedenti relazioni e permettere raffronti.

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I. INTRODUZIONE

La tabella I fornisce un quadro globale della rete delle stazioni di controllo dei livelli della radioattività ambientale nella Comunità per il 1981, i cui dati figurano nella presente relazione.

In allegato è riportato l'elenco delle stazioni di prelievo e dei laboratori che effettuano le misurazioni.

L'analisi dei dati relativi alla radioattività artificiale nell'aria a livello del suolo e nelle ricadute consente di osservare, per il 1981, un aumento significativo dell'attività beta globale in rapporto con l'esperimento nucleare nell'atmosfera che ha avuto luogo in Estremo Oriente il 16 ottobre 1980. Esso ha comportato un aumento generale, ma transitorio, della radioattività ambientale, con apparizione di prodotti di fissione a vita breve, in particolare nell'aria e nelle precipitazioni; le attività massime osservate sono state tuttavia relativamente deboli.

La radioattività dell'acqua non ha potuto essere esaminata sistematicamente come quella dell'aria a causa dei diversi sistemi di controllo (campionamento e misurazioni) esistenti negli Stati membri. Tuttavia si è constatato che i risultati del 1981 sono simili a quelli del 1980.

Il controllo della radioattività degli alimenti è garantito, negli Stati membri della Comunità, da un campionamento degli alimenti di base. La relazione contiene soltanto i risultati della misurazione dello ⁹⁰Sr e del ¹³⁷Cs nel latte. Il contributo dovuto al consumo di latte è generalmente preponderante; per tale motivo, il controllo più rigoroso viene esercitato su questo alimento, considerato sempre un indicatore eccellente delle fluttuazioni dell'apporto in radioattività tramite la catena alimentare.

Per informazioni complementari, si rimanda all'elenco delle relazioni nazionali che figura in allegato.

Le attività registrate nel 1981 per lo ^{90}Sr e il ^{137}Cs sono molto deboli e quasi identiche a quelle misurate nel 1980, e non hanno presentato fluttuazioni di rilievo nel corso dell'anno.

Infine, per quanto concerne i calcoli effettuati per la Comunità nel suo insieme, le relative medie mensili sono calcolate sulla base della totalità dei dati disponibili per un determinato mese. Per calcolare la media annua comunitaria è stata utilizzata la media aritmetica dei valori mensili comunitari.

II. RADIOATTIVITA' ARTIFICIALE NELL'ARIA A LIVELLO DEL SUOLO

La determinazione della radioattività beta globale e dell'attività dei radionuclidi specifici presenti nelle particelle in sospensione nell'aria viene effettuata, normalmente, filtrando, a livello del suolo, tali particelle su un filtro di carta a un regime di circa 1000 m^3 di aria ogni 24 ore.

Per quanto riguarda i valori della radioattività beta globale, i dati indicati rappresentano i risultati delle misurazioni effettuate dopo 5 giorni di decadimento.

Nelle carte geografiche 1 e 2 è indicata la ripartizione geografica delle stazioni di prelievo nella Comunità, rispettivamente per i radionuclidi specifici e per l'attività beta globale.

Nelle tavole da 2.1 a 2.19 vengono indicate, per il 1981 e per ciascuna stazione, le variazioni mensili e la media annuale dell'attività dei radionuclidi specifici e della radioattività beta globale, al fine di fornire un quadro completo dell'importanza delle fluttuazioni locali e delle variazioni mensili e stagionali che possono superare più di un ordine di grandezza.

Le medie annue, dal 1967 al 1981, sono riportate, per un certo numero di stazioni selezionate della Comunità, in tabella 3 per lo ^{90}Sr e in tabella 4 per il ^{137}Cs .

Le attuali concentrazioni atmosferiche dello ^{90}Sr e del ^{137}Cs rappresentano meno dell'1% delle concentrazioni massime ammissibili, per il singolo individuo della popolazione, secondo le norme fondamentali dell'Euratom.

La tabella 5 fornisce un quadro generale delle medie mensili e annuali della radioattività beta globale nei vari paesi della Comunità e in tutta la Comunità per il 1981.

Nel 1981 il valore medio per la Comunità dell'attività beta globale delle particelle in sospensione nell'aria è stato di $<0,07$ pCi/m³, con un massimo di 0,17 pCi/m³ in aprile.

Nelle tabelle 6 e 7, vengono raffrontati i valori medi mensili e annuali della radioattività beta globale dell'aria in tutti gli Stati membri e nella Comunità dal 1962 al 1981.

Per quanto riguarda i grafici, il grafico n. 1 dà le fluttuazioni mensili dello ^{90}Sr a partire dal 1965 a Ispra (Italia), e a Le Vésinet (Francia).

Il grafico 2a) presenta le fluttuazioni mensili del ^{137}Cs a Chilton (Regno Unito) a partire dal 1953, mentre il grafico 2b) fornisce le stesse fluttuazioni per Ispra (Italia) a partire dal 1961 e per Le Vésinet (Francia) a partire dal 1965.

I grafici 3a), b), c)d) presentano l'andamento dell'attività beta globale a decorrere dal 1963 nella Comunità e nelle 11 stazioni caratteristiche degli Stati membri: Bruxelles, Parigi, Schleswig, Berlino, Chilton, Le Barp, Lussemburgo, De Bilt, Ispra, Pian Rosà e Dublino.

I risultati delle misurazioni del ^{238}Pu e del ^{239}Pu effettuate a Ispra e a Milford Haven figurano nella tabella 8. I grafici 4a) e 4b) mostrano gli andamenti a decorrere dal 1961. Va notato che, a partire dal 1979, la stazione di Milford Haven ha sostituito quella di Chilton, dato che quest'ultima non effettua più le misurazioni del ^{238}Pu e del ^{239}Pu nell'aria.

In tabella 9 figurano i risultati delle misurazioni del $^{239}\text{Pu} + ^{240}\text{Pu}$ a Shrivenham e a Glasgow nel 1981.

III. RADIOATTIVITA' ARTIFICIALE DELLE RICADUTE

La radioattività depositata al suolo viene controllata in modo continuo mediante prelievo di campioni delle precipitazioni e delle ricadute secche. Le misure si riferiscono, secondo le stazioni, a prelievi giornalieri, settimanali o mensili.

Nelle carte geografiche 3 e 4 è indicata la ripartizione geografica delle stazioni di prelievo, rispettivamente per i radionuclidi specifici e per l'attività beta globale.

Le tabelle da 10.1 a 10.20 riportano, per il 1981 e per ciascuna stazione, le variazioni medie mensili dei radionuclidi specifici, della radioattività beta globale e dell'altezza delle precipitazioni.

Le tabelle, come nel caso della radioattività artificiale nell'aria a livello del suolo, sono state incluse per dare un quadro globale dell'entità delle fluttuazioni locali e delle variazioni mensili e stagionali.

Per facilitare il raffronto dei valori tra diverse stazioni geografiche le tabelle 11 e 12 forniscono le quantità delle ricadute annue dello ^{90}Sr e del ^{137}Cs dal 1967 al 1981.

Nella tabella 13 figurano le medie mensili e il totale dell'attività beta globale delle ricadute per il 1981 negli Stati membri della Comunità.

Nella tabella 14 è indicata la radioattività beta globale depositata al suolo, per anno e per paese, dal 1962 al 1981.

Nel 1981, per la Comunità il valore medio della radioattività beta globale delle precipitazioni è stato di 31,9 mCi/Km² rispetto a 7,25 mCi/km² nel 1980.

Il grafico 5 presenta le ricadute cumulative del ^{137}Cs a decorrere dal 1954 per la stazione di Milford Haven (R.U.), tenendo conto dei fattori di decadimento. Dopo il 1967, le ricadute fresche di ^{137}Cs non hanno compensato il decadimento e si puo' registrare una costante lenta diminuzione del totale delle ricadute accumulate.

Il grafico 6 fornisce un quadro generale delle ricadute del ^{239}Pu nell'acqua piovana nella stazione di Orsay (Francia) per il periodo 1973-1981.

I grafici 7a), 7b e 7c), mostrano l'andamento dell'attività beta globale annua depositata per 9 stazioni caratteristiche ripartite sul territorio della Comunità: Mol, Le Vésinet, Ispra, Schleswig, Monaco, Berlino, Chilton, Dublino e Bilthoven. Viene inoltre indicata l'altezza delle precipitazioni.

IV. RADIOATTIVITA' DELLE ACQUE

IV.1 Disponibilità delle relazioni nazionali

Per quanto riguarda il controllo della radioattività dell'acqua, è difficile distinguere, tra i programmi generali di controllo ambientale, la parte relativa alle radiazioni naturali e quella dei diversi scarichi effettuati in determinati punti. Nella Comunità, il numero delle stazioni di campionamento per le misurazioni generali nell'ambiente è altrettanto elevato di quello delle stazioni di campionamento per le misurazioni nell'aria e nelle ricadute.

Per una descrizione dell'insieme delle misure di controllo della radioattività delle acque si rimanda a varie pubblicazioni nazionali.

BELGIO

Una descrizione delle varie reti di controllo per i diversi tipi di acqua e i risultati dell'attività alfa e beta globale del ^{226}Ra , del beta K 40 e del HTO nelle acque di superficie, nell'acqua marina e nell'acqua potabile vengono forniti nelle relazioni dell'Istituto di Igiene e di Epidemiologia (Ministero della Sanità).

Tre sono i documenti pubblicati:

- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1958 à 1968";
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1969 à 1974";
- "Résultats des mesures de radioactivité dans l'air, dans les précipitations et dans les eaux de 1975 à 1978".

DANIMARCA

Lo stabilimento di ricerca di Risø pubblica relazioni annuali sulla "radioattività ambientale in Danimarca ...", (Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in ...) e fornisce i risultati di misurazioni, effettuate nel paese, relative alla concentrazione dello ^{90}Sr nelle acque sotterranee, nelle acque dei fiumi, di lago e di mare, e del ^{134}Cs e ^{137}Cs nell'acqua marina.

REPUBBLICA FEDERALE DI GERMANIA

Una descrizione particolareggiata delle reti di controllo delle varie reti acquifere, nonché i risultati delle misurazioni di radionuclidi specifici, dell'attività alfa e beta nelle acque di superficie, nell'acqua marina, nelle acque potabili e nelle acque usate, figurano nelle relazioni annuali del ministero federale degli interni intitolate "Radioattività dell'ambiente e dose di radiazione" (Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung).

FRANCIA

I dati particolareggiati riguardanti la radioattività (attività beta globale, ^3H , ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs ...) nelle acque di superficie e sotterranee, potabili e marine, negli scarichi urbani e scarichi di centrali nucleari, vengono riportati nei "Rapports d'activité" pubblicati mensilmente dallo SCPRI dal 1961 e nelle sue relazioni annuali di attività.

GRECIA

I risultati relativi alle misurazioni della radioattività (beta globale, ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs , ^{226}Ra ...) nelle acque di superficie, sotterranee, potabili e marine sono indicati nelle relazioni di attività del "Laboratoire de la radioactivité ambiante" fin dal 1961.

IRLANDA

I risultati relativi alle misurazioni della radioattività dell'acqua potabile vengono pubblicati nella relazione "Measurements of radioactivity of precipitation, settled dust and airborne particles in Ireland" (Misurazione della radioattività delle precipitazioni, della polvere depositata e delle particelle in sospensione in Irlanda), pubblicata trimestralmente dal Service of the Department of Transport and the Nuclear Energy Board.

ITALIA

I risultati relativi alle misurazioni delle concentrazioni dello ^{90}Sr e del ^{137}Cs nelle acque continentali, d'irrigazione e marine, vengono riportati nella pubblicazione annuale del Comitato nazionale per la Ricerca e per lo Sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative - ENEA (ex-CNEN), intitolata "Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia, Volume I" (Reti Nazionali).

PAESI BASSI

I risultati delle misurazioni effettuate dalle reti di controllo di vari tipi di acqua sono presentati nelle relazioni annuali della COORDINATIE-COMMISSIE VOOR DE METINGEN VAN RADIOACTIVITEIT EN XENOBIOTISCHE STOFFEN (C.C.R.X.), intitolata "Misurazioni generali della radioattività della biosfera nei Paesi Bassi".

Nelle relazioni figurano anche i risultati delle misurazioni dell'attività beta residua effettuate dagli addetti alle centrali nucleari nelle acque della Schelda occidentale, del Waal, nonché in un certo numero di piccoli corsi d'acqua nei pressi di Dodewaard.

REGNO UNITO

Una descrizione degli effetti prodotti sull'ambiente dagli scarichi liquidi radioattivi dei principali centri nucleari è stata in precedenza pubblicata in una serie di relazioni intitolate "Annual Survey of Radioactive Discharges in Great Britain" (Indagine annuale sugli scarichi radioattivi in Gran Bretagna). Tale pubblicazione è stata interrotta e i particolari relativi agli scarichi vengono ora presentati nel "Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics" (Sommario dell'inquinamento ambientale e statistiche sulle acque), pubblicato annualmente dal ministero per l'ambiente.

IV.2 Descrizione dei programmi di controllo

Qui di seguito diamo, per ciascuno Stato membro, una descrizione sommaria dei programmi di sorveglianza delle acque non inerenti a fonti specifiche.

BELGIO

Dal 1958 funziona in Belgio una rete di controllo che verifica la situazione di base per i vari tipi di acqua.

Per dati più particolareggiati si fa riferimento ai documenti che figurano al par. IV.1.

Sulla Mosa, tra Givet e Lanaken, sono entrati in servizio 5 punti di prelievo; per la descrizione particolareggiata si rimanda alla relazione annuale "Surveillance radiologique des sites d'implantation des centrales nucléaires" (Gruppo misto CEN-Sanità).

DANIMARCA

a) Acque sotterranee

Fin dal 1961 si effettuano misurazioni su campioni di acqua sotterranea prelevati annualmente in 9 stazioni caratteristiche situate in tutto il paese. Scopo principale dello studio è di seguire i livelli di ^{90}Sr nelle acque sotterranee in Danimarca e di raffrontare i livelli riscontrati con le caratteristiche degli strati di filtraggio nelle 9 stazioni.

b) Acque fluviali e lacustri

Fin dal 1970 sono stati prelevati ogni due anni campioni di acque di superficie in 8 laghi e in 8 fiumi distribuiti in tutto il paese. Lo scopo è tra l'altro quello di valutare gli scarichi di ^{90}Sr nelle varie reti acquifere. E' stato anche misurato saltuariamente il ^{137}Cs nelle acque dei fiumi e dei laghi.

c) Acqua potabile

Fin dal 1965 si raccolgono campioni di acqua di rubinetto in tutto il paese. Lo scopo del programma è quello di raffrontare il livello di ^{90}Sr nell'acqua potabile con i livelli riscontrati nelle acque di superficie e di sottosuolo. L'acqua potabile danese è, in generale, ricavata dall'acqua sotterranea. Da alcuni anni tuttavia si ricava l'acqua potabile in quantità sempre maggiore dalle acque di superficie. L'acqua potabile verrà raccolta ogni 3 anni, a partire dal 1979.

I programmi di controllo delle acque dolci devono essere studiati in correlazione con i programmi danesi concernenti lo studio del tenore di ^{90}Sr e ^{137}Cs nel terreno. Lo scopo di tali studi è quello di valutare le ricadute cumulative sul terreno e di raffrontare tali stime con i livelli teorici calcolati in funzione dei dati relativi alle precipitazioni e allo smaltimento.

d) Acqua marina

Fin dal 1962 l'acqua marina viene prelevata d'estate e d'inverno presso 16 stazioni caratteristiche del littoriale. In ciascuna di quest'ultime vengono prelevati 50 litri d'acqua di superficie e 50 litri di acqua di sottosuolo. I campioni vengono sottoposti ad analisi miranti ad accettare l'attività dello ^{90}Sr e del radiocesio. Essi vengono prelevati nel Mare del Nord, nel Cattegat e nel Baltico.

REPUBBLICA FEDERALE DI GERMANIA

Il programma di controllo della Repubblica federale di Germania si articola nei tre seguenti settori:

a) Acque di superficie

(Direzione: Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Coblenza)

Attualmente, il controllo della radioattività presente nelle acque di superficie (attività beta globale, beta residua, H₃ e altri nuclidi) viene effettuata in 19 stazioni regionali. Il programma di rilevamento prevede complessivamente oltre 200 stazioni di prelievo di campioni per le acque superficiali, circa 20 stazioni per le sostanze in sospensione e circa 30 per i campioni di fanghi.

b) Acque marine

(Direzione: Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Amburgo)

Fin dal 1965 l'Istituto di idrografia ha per legge il compito di controllare la radioattività presente nelle acque marine. La rete di misurazione comprende attualmente 11 stazioni nel Mare del Nord e nel Mar Baltico. In tali stazioni sono in funzione impianti per la misurazione di radiazioni gamma a registrazione continua. Si procede inoltre regolarmente al prelievo di campioni per la determinazione di ⁹⁰Sr, ¹³⁷Cs e altri nuclidi. Dal 1976 si procede inoltre alla misurazione del tenore di elementi transuranici presenti nelle acque marine.

c) Acque potabili e acque di rifiuto

(Direzione: Institut für Wasser-, Boden- und Lufthygiene des Bundesgesundheitsamtes, Berlino).

Al controllo di tale settore collaborano 18 stazioni di misurazione ufficiali, preposte all'analisi di acque potabili per circa 160 stazioni di prelievo campioni e per altre 75 stazioni di prelievo delle acque di rifiuto provenienti da impianti di depurazione, centrali elettronucleari, centri di ricerca nucleari, cliniche specializzate in medicina nucleare ed altri centri in cui vengono utilizzate sostanze radioattive.

Per ulteriori particolari sulle singole stazioni di misurazione, con relativi compiti, programmi di misurazione e metodi d'analisi, si rinvia all'opuscolo "Statutsbericht über die Ueberwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Rapporto sul controllo della radioattività ambientale nella Repubblica federale di Germania).

FRANCIA

Il controllo delle acque sotterranee e di superficie viene effettuato in 140 punti ad opera dello SCPRI; per 21 di questi punti di campionamento situato sia a valle dei principali centri nucleari, sia presso la foce di fiumi principali, il campionamento viene effettuato di continuo con idro-collettori automatici.

Lo SCPRI controlla inoltre regolarmente 43 punti di campionamento di acqua potabile situati vicino ai centri nucleari, oppure appartenenti alla rete di distribuzione delle grandi città. Per ogni progetto di fornitura di acqua potabile, e nell'ambito della "Istruzione sanitaria obbligatoria", lo SCPRI effettua inoltre uno studio completo della radioattività.

Per quanto concerne l'acqua marina, lo SCPRI dispone di 20 stazioni di prelievo dislocate su tutto il litorale francese, con campionamento almeno mensile. Un campionamento continuo viene effettuato presso la centrale nucleare marina di Gravelines.

Lo SCPRI effettua analisi particolareggiate su campioni mensili di scarichi liquidi di 17 centrali e di 6 industrie connesse. Esso controlla inoltre le acque usate di grandi centri urbani nonché le acque residue di numerosi centri minerari.

GRECIA

Il controllo della radioattività delle acque della rete nazionale abbraccia quattro settori distinti. Il servizio responsabile è il laboratorio della radioattività ambientale del CEA della Grecia, il quale è ufficialmente incaricato, dal 1961, di sorvegliare la radioattività ambientale.

a) Acque fluviali

Il controllo delle acque fluviali consiste in misurazioni della radioattività beta globale, del ^{137}Cs , del ^{40}K , del ^{226}Ra e di altri radionuclidi su campioni delle acque di grandi fiumi (i campioni sono prelevati alle frontiere).

b) Acque marine

Il controllo delle acque marine consiste in misurazioni della radioattività beta globale, del ^{137}Cs , dello ^{90}Sr , del Pu su campioni prelevati in quattro punti: Lavrion, Rhodos, Lemnos, Kavala.

c) Acque di pozzo

Il controllo delle acque di pozzo consiste in misurazioni della radioattività beta globale su campioni prelevati nella maggior parte dei casi in prossimità del CEN.

d) Acque lacustri (utilizzate per il rifornimento di acqua potabile)

Il controllo della radioattività delle acque lacustri (usate urbane) consiste in misurazioni della radioattività beta globale, del ^{137}Cs , dello ^{90}Sr , del ^{226}Ra , e di altri radionuclidi su campioni di acqua prelevati in due punti.

ITALIA

Il controllo delle acque di superficie della rete nazionale viene eseguito con misurazioni dello ^{90}Sr su campioni prelevati in 8 punti (7 fiumi e 1 lago).

Per le acque di irrigazione vengono eseguite misurazioni dello ^{90}Sr su campioni prelevati in due punti.

Per le acque marine vengono eseguite misurazioni dello ^{90}Sr e del ^{137}Cs su campioni prelevati in quattro punti.

PAESI BASSI

Il controllo radiologico delle acque concerne l'attività alfa totale, beta residua e il ^{3}H per i grandi fiumi (il campionamento avviene alle frontiere) e per l'IJselmeer, nonché lo ^{90}Sr e il ^{226}Ra per il Reno, la Mosa e la Schelda occidentale. D'altra parte, il ^{3}H è misurato in alcune acque che formano oggetto di captazione per la produzione di acqua potabile.

REGNO UNITO

a) Quando nel 1967 si decise nel Regno Unito che il programma di misurazione delle ricadute radioattive nell'acqua potabile non era più giustificato, data la debole esposizione all'irraggiamento alla quale era sottoposta la popolazione con l'ingestione di acqua, venne mantenuto un programma di ricerche destinato a studiare aspetti specifici, quali il movimento del ^{90}Sr dai bacini di alimentazione ai serbatoi; le acque di 5 stazioni di prelievo delle acque di superficie e falde freatiche poco profonde costituiscono l'oggetto di un campionamento e di analisi volti a determinarne il tenore di ^{90}Sr e di ^{137}Cs . Questi 5 punti di prelievo, contenuti nella tabella 15.1 alla voce "Acque potabili", hanno costituito l'oggetto di misurazioni destinate a determinare i radionuclidi specifici in essi contenuti, e non la loro radioattività beta globale. I valori forniti dalle acque sorgive restano relativamente elevati, come era del resto prevedibile; ma anche il livello più elevato registra una diminuzione considerevole rispetto ai valori massimi riscontrati verso la metà degli anni 60.

b) Esiste inoltre fin dal 1975 un programma approfondito di campionamento e di analisi delle acque, che viene realizzato annualmente per un solo grande fiume. Il Fal è il fiume nel quale sono stati recentemente effettuati il maggior numero di prelievi. Nel corso dell'intero anno sono stati prelevati campioni quotidiani, i quali sono stati raccolti e analizzati. I risultati figurano fra i dati relativi alle acque di superficie della tabella 15.1. Essi indicano livelli molto bassi di radioattività.

c) Per determinate acque potabili, acque superficiali e acque di fiume vengono praticate verifiche tramite sondaggio. Tali acque vengono analizzate ai fini della misurazione della radioattività alfa globale, della radioattività beta globale e del tenore di tritio. I risultati dei controlli tramite sondaggio sono indicati in maniera adeguata alla tabella 15.1. Se il luogo di prelievo si trova in prossimità di uno scarico di residui liquidi radioattivi vengono altresì analizzati i nuclidi specifici e rappresentativi in essi contenuti.

L'operatore responsabile degli scarichi effettua un controllo supplementare. I campioni che presentano valori elevati (oltre 50) nella tabella 15.1 della rubrica "Acque di superficie" vengono inclusi fra gli scarichi autorizzati di residui radioattivi.

• • •

La tabella 15.1 fornisce per il 1981 un compendio delle misurazioni dell'attività beta residua effettuate in taluni Stati membri per l'acqua potabile, le acque di superficie utilizzabili per i rifornimenti di acqua potabile, le acque di superficie in generale e l'acqua marina.

Per quanto riguarda la Danimarca, alla tabella 15.2 figurano le misurazioni dello ^{90}Sr , del ^{137}Cs e del ^{134}Cs .

La tabella 15.3 fornisce le misure di ^{90}Sr in Italia.

Se, da un lato, è difficile trarre delle conclusioni precise circa la radioattività delle acque, non si riscontra, d'altro canto, alcun mutamento considerevole rispetto al 1972.

V. RADIOATTIVITA' DEL LATTE

V.1. Introduzione e relazioni nazionali disponibili

Da un certo numero di anni i programmi di controllo degli Stati membri si sono orientati sul latte, in quanto esso costituisce un buon indicatore biologico delle ricadute di radioelementi artificiali, i più importanti dei quali sono lo ^{90}Sr e il ^{137}Cs provenienti dalle esplosioni nucleari nell'atmosfera.

Le attività misurate nel 1981 sono molto deboli; esse sono pressoché analoghe a quelle misurate nel 1980 e non hanno presentato fluttuazioni di rilievo nel corso dell'anno.

L'esperienza ha dimostrato che il rapporto di $^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca}$ nella catena alimentare rispetto a $^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca}$ nel latte è relativamente costante in uno stesso paese (vedasi tabella 16).

Nella maggior parte degli Stati membri, pressoché l'80% di tutto il calcio presente negli alimenti si trova nel latte e nei suoi derivati. Le misurazioni di ^{137}Cs presente nel latte forniscono una indicazione dell'evoluzione della radioattività di questo nucleide attraverso la catena alimentare.

Per quanto concerne gli altri alimenti, diamo in appresso un elenco delle ultime relazioni nazionali:

- BELGIO - Contamination radioactive des denrées alimentaires en Belgique en 1978 et 1979 - Rapport I.H.E - J. Gillard-Baruh
- DANIMARCA - Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in 1981 Aakrog A., Bøtter-Jensen L., Dahlgaard H., Hansen Heinz, Lippert J., Nielsen S.P. and Nilsson K.: Risø Report n. 469.
- REPUBBLICA FEDERALE DI GERMANIA - Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung. Jahresbericht 1980 - Der Bundesminister des Innern
- FRANCIA - Rapports d'activité mensuels et annuels du SCPRI - INSERM - Ministère de la Santé pour 1981
- GRECIA - Rapports mensuels d'activité du Laboratoire pour la Radioactivité ambiante, CEA de la Grèce
- ITALIA - Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia - Reti nazionali 1978 e 1979 - ENEA
- PAESI BASSI - Relazioni annuali della Coördinatie-Commissie voor de metingen van Radioactiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen, intitolate: "Algemene Radioactieve Besmetting van de Biosfeer. In Nederland verrichte metingen". Tali relazioni vengono pubblicate ogni anno da "Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne in de serie" Verslagen, Adviezen, Rapporten.
- ◦ ◦

Nei Paesi Bassi, l'Istituto nazionale della sanità (Rijksinstituut voor de Volksgezondheid) di Bilthoven analizza il latte fin dall'inizio del 1981.

Un campione viene prelevato mensilmente da un miscuglio di latte per uso industriale proveniente dal nord, dall'est e dal sud del paese, mentre campioni di latte di consumo normalizzato vengono prelevati a caso in un certo numero di latterie situate, in generale, nell'ovest del paese.

I tassi di ^{90}Sr e ^{137}Cs nel latte vengono misurati trimestralmente. Se si sospetta la presenza di radionuclidi di breve durata il latte viene sottoposto ad analisi mensili ed eventualmente si accerta anche la presenza di ^{89}Sr e ^{130}I .

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◦ ◦

Nel Regno Unito, la responsabilità del programma di controllo del latte è passata nel 1979 dall'Agricultural Research Council, Letcombe Laboratory al National Radiological Protection Board; i risultati delle concentrazioni di attività nel latte vengono ora presentati nelle relazioni annuali di controllo ambientale.

V.2. Radioattività da ^{90}Sr

La tabella 17 fornisce, per il 1981, i valori trimestrali e annuali del rapporto pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ riscontrati in vari punti di prelievo della Comunità.

La tabella 18 riassume, per ciascun paese e per tutta la Comunità, i valori trimestrali annuali del rapporto pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$ per il 1981. Un sommario delle medie trimestrali ed annuali per la Comunità a partire dal 1972 figura alla tabella 19.

La media annua per il 1981 è di 3,3 pCi/g Ca rispetto a 3,2 pCi/g Ca nel 1980.

Lo ^{90}Sr rappresenta attualmente soltanto il 10%-20% dei livelli raggiunti nel 1963-1965, anni in cui si è registrata la contaminazione più elevata (vedasi tabella 20).

Tali livelli corrispondono soltanto ad una percentuale trascurabile dei valori limite annui fissati per le incorporazioni mediante ingestione (1) da parte degli individui della popolazione.

V.3. Radioattività da ^{137}Cs

La tabella 21 fornisce, per il 1981 i valori trimestrali ed annuali del rapporto pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litro}$ di latte, rilevati in vari punti di prelievo della Comunità.

La tabella 22 riassume, per ciascuno Stato membro e per tutta la Comunità, i valori trimestrali e annuali per l'anno 1981. La tabella 23 fornisce le medie trimestrali e annuali per la Comunità a decorrere dal 1972.

La media annua comunitaria per il 1981 è di 4,4 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litro}$ rispetto a <3,8 pCi $^{137}\text{Cs}/\text{litro}$ nel 1980.

La presenza nel latte di ^{137}Cs è oggi inferiore al 10% dei tassi misurati nel 1963-1965 (vedasi tabella 24).

Tali valori rappresentano meno dell'1% dei limiti annuali fissati per le incorporazioni di radiocesio nell'acqua potabile (1)

(1) I valori limite annuali per le incorporazioni di radionuclidi mediante ingestione sono definiti dalle Norme Fondamentali dell'Euratom.

AVVERTIMENTO RELATIVO AI DATI FRANCESI

S.C.P.R.I. (tabelle pagina 152, 153, 166, 167, 172, 176, 200, 201, 225, 229, 241, 245).

A decorrere dal 1° gennaio 1980, la presentazione dei risultati di misurazioni del "Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants" è stata modificata per facilitarne l'interpretazione in ordine al loro significato per l'igiene pubblica, secondo le raccomandazioni della CIPR e le disposizioni adottate dalla maggior parte degli altri paesi (USA, Regno Unito, Svezia ecc...).

In particolare la menzione "A.A.S." ("nessuna attività significativa") si applica ormai a qualsiasi risultato di misurazione per il quale l'analisi, spinta fino al limite menzionato alla fine della colonna, non ha consentito di rilevare alcuna attività.

Questi "livelli di registrazione" ("recording levels" della CIPR), esplicitamente indicati in ciascun caso, non sono mai superiori al centesimo dei limiti massimi consentiti o dei valori-guida corrispondenti, i quali comportano di per sé un margine di sicurezza molto ampio.

Tuttavia, in parallelo con la sua missione di controllo, il "Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants" esegue delle ricerche e, in questo senso, puo' essere indotto, ai fini dell'indagine scientifica, a spingere talune analisi al di sotto dei livelli di registrazione definiti in precedenza. Gli eventuali risultati di tali analisi sono allora preceduti dal segno δ .

CEA (tabelle pagina 150, 151, 199, 246).

La presentazione per il 1981 dei risultati di misurazione di radioelementi riscontrati nell'aria e nell'acqua piovana è corredata dell'indicazione di valori soglia. Tali valori, esplicitamente annunciati in ciascun caso, non sono mai superiori al centesimo dei limiti massimi ammissibili o dei valori-guida corrispondenti. Essi sono perfino spesso molto più deboli, con valori inferiori di numerose potenze di 10.

Alcuni risultati indicano valori ancora inferiori a tali soglie. In tal caso sono preceduti dal segno δ .

AVVERTIMENTO RELATIVO AI DATI DEL REGNO UNITO

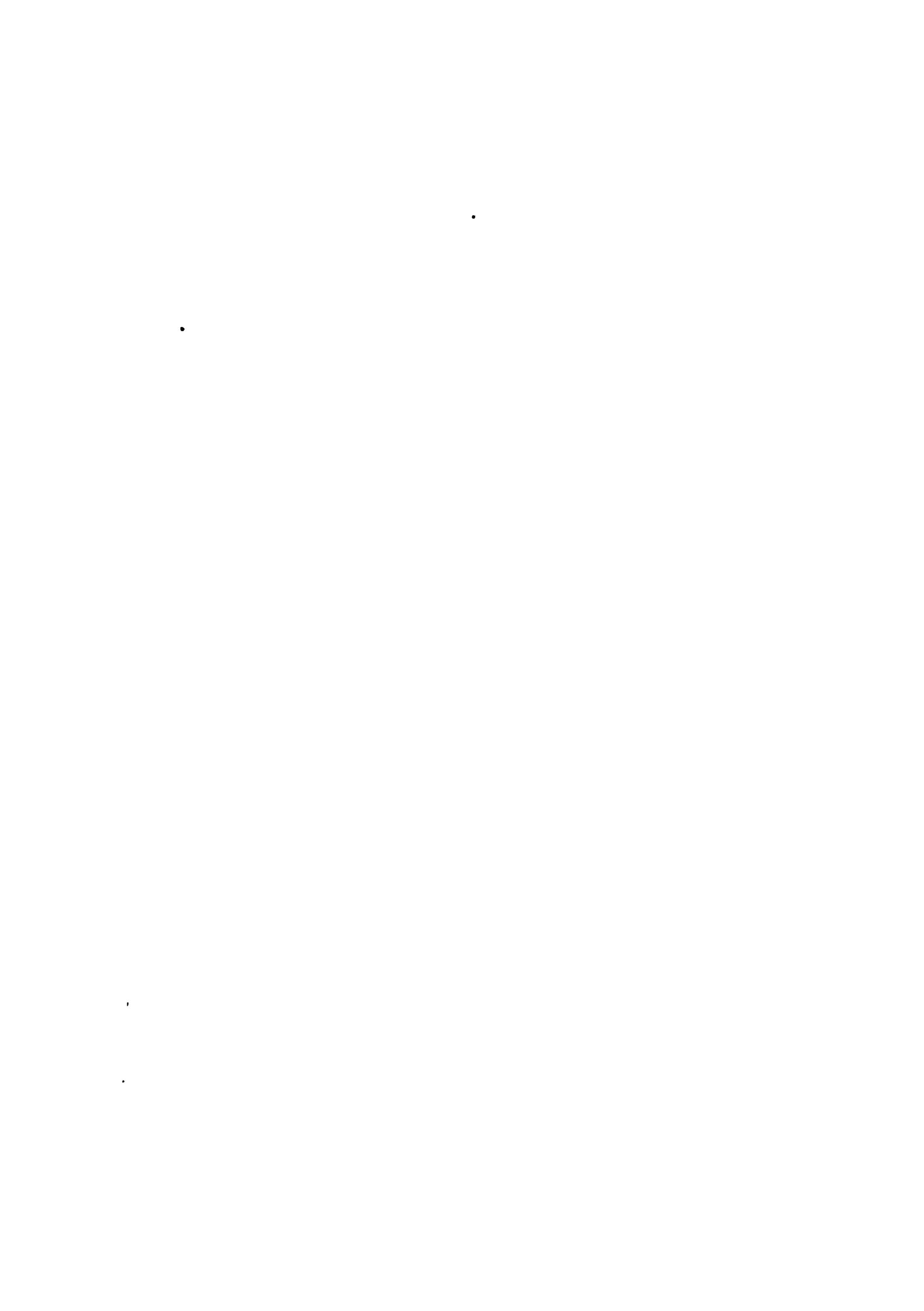
Le differenze considerevoli fra i risultati ottenuti dall'AERE, in ordine alla radioattività beta globale, e quelli ottenuti da NRPB Chilton sono dovute all'impiego di diversi metodi di misurazione, alle diverse date in cui le misurazioni sono state effettuate dopo la raccolta, nonchè al fatto che non è stata apportata alcuna correzione per tener conto del decadimento radioattivo.

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RESULTATEN
VAN DE METINGEN VAN DE OMGEVINGSRADIOACTIVITEIT
IN DE LANDEN VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP
VOOR

Lucht - Depositie - Water - Melk

1981



V O O R W O O R D

Dit is het eenentwintigste rapport over de omgevingsradioactiviteit dat door het Directoraat Gezondheid en Veiligheid van de Commissie der Europese Gemeenschappen wordt gepubliceerd. Het is opgesteld aan de hand van de gegevens die in de met het toezicht op de omgevingsactiviteit belaste stations in de Lid-Staten werden verzameld. De uitkomsten zijn ontleend aan de gegevens die, ingevolge artikel 36 van het Verdrag van Rome tot oprichting van de Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie, aan de Commissie werden verstrekt.

De in dit rapport vermelde resultaten hebben betrekking op de radioactiviteit van de lucht, de depositie, het oppervlaktewater en de melk in 1981 in de tien Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschap: België, Denemarken, de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland, Griekenland, Frankrijk, Ierland, Italië, Luxemburg, Nederland en het Verenigd Koninkrijk.

De resultaten zijn onderverdeeld in vier hoofdrubrieken:

- kunstmatige radioactiviteit in de lucht op bodemniveau,
- kunstmatige radioactiviteit van de depositie,
- radioactiviteit van het water,
- radioactiviteit van de melk.

Voorts bevat het rapport een lijst van bemonsteringsstations en laboratoria, alsmede een lijst van door de Lid-Staten uitgegeven publikaties op dit gebied.

Hoewel in dit rapport vooral aandacht wordt geschenken aan de meetresultaten voor specifieke radionucliden, bevat het eveneens gegevens over de totale bêta-activiteit, zulks om de continuïteit met de vorige rapporten te waarborgen en om over vergelijkbare waarden te kunnen beschikken.

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I. INLEIDING

Tabel 1 geeft een algemeen overzicht van het meetnet waarmee de omgevingsradioactiviteit in de Gemeenschap in 1981 werd gecontroleerd en waarvan de gegevens in tabel 1 zijn opgenomen.

De lijst van de bemonsteringsstations en de laboratoria waar de metingen werden verricht, is als bijlage opgenomen.

Uit de analyse van de gegevens over de kunstmatige radioactiviteit in de lucht op bodemniveau en de depositie blijkt dat de totale bêta-activiteit in 1981 niet onaanzienlijk is toegenomen, wat kan worden toegeschreven aan een kernproef in de atmosfeer die op 16 oktober 1980 in het Verre Oosten plaatsvond. Dit leidde tot een algemene en betrekkelijk langdurige verhoging van de omgevingsradioactiviteit. Daarbij ontstonden splijtingsproducten met een korte levensduur, vooral in de lucht en de neerslag; de waargenomen maximale activiteit was echter vrij gering.

De radioactiviteit van het water kon niet even systematisch worden onderzocht als die van de lucht, daar de Lid-Staten verschillende controlesystemen (bemonstering en meting) toepassen. De resultaten van 1981 bleken echter niet veel af te wijken van die van 1980.

De in de verschillende voedingsmiddelen voorkomende radioactiviteit wordt in de Lid-Staten van de Gemeenschap gemeten door middel van monsteringen van de hoofdbestanddelen van het voedselpakket. Het rapport bevat alleen de meetresultaten van de hoeveelheid ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs in melk. Over het algemeen is de consumptie van melk de belangrijkste oorzaak van opname van radioactiviteit; daarom wordt de scherpste controle uitgeoefend op dit voedingsmiddel, dat nog steeds wordt beschouwd als een uitstekende indicator voor de schommelingen van de overdracht van radioactiviteit via de voedselketen.

Voor aanvullende gegevens wordt verwezen naar de als bijlage opgenomen nationale rapporten.

De in 1981 waargenomen activiteit van ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs is zeer gering en nagenoeg gelijk aan die welke in 1980 werd gemeten; deze heeft in de loop van het jaar geen belangrijke schommelingen te zien gegeven.

Ten slotte zij erop gewezen dat de maandgemiddelden voor de Gemeenschap als geheel werden berekend aan de hand van alle over een bepaalde maand beschikbare gegevens. Het jaargemiddelde voor de Gemeenschap werd vastgesteld door berekening van het rekenkundig gemiddelde van de maandwaarden voor de Gemeenschap.

II. KUNSTMATIGE RADIOACTIVITEIT IN DE LUCHT OP BODEMNIVEAU

De totale bêta-activiteit en de activiteit van de specifieke radionucliden in zwevende stofdeeltjes wordt bepaald door deze deeltjes op bodemniveau op te vangen op filterpapier, waar per etmaal ongeveer 1000 m^3 lucht doorheen stroomt.

De voor de totale bêta-activiteit opgegeven waarden zijn de na een verval van vijf dagen verkregen meetresultaten.

Kaart 1 en 2 geven de geografische spreiding weer van de meetstations voor de specifieke radionucliden en de totale bêta-activiteit.

De tabellen 2.1 t/m 2.19 vermelden de per station in 1981 waargenomen maandelijkse schommelingen alsmede het jaargemiddelde van de activiteit van de specifieke radionucliden en van de totale bêta-activiteit om een algemeen overzicht te geven van de plaatselijke schommelingen alsmede van de maandelijks en per seizoen waargenomen verschillen, die meer dan één orde van grootte kunnen bedragen.

Voor een aantal geselecteerde stations in de Gemeenschap zijn de jaargemiddelden van 1967 tot 1981 opgenomen in tabel 3 voor ^{90}Sr en in tabel 4 voor ^{137}Cs .

De huidige concentraties van ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs in de lucht bedragen minder dan 1 % van de jaarlijkse grenswaarden voor dergelijke concentraties, die zijn vastgelegd in de basisnormen van Euratom voor individuele leden van de bevolking.

Tabel 5 geeft een algemeen overzicht van de maand- en jaargemiddelen van de totale bêta-activiteit in 1981 in de afzonderlijke Lid-Staten en voor de Gemeenschap als geheel.

In 1981 bedroeg het gemiddelde van de totale bêta-activiteit van in de lucht zwevende deeltjes $< 0,07 \text{ pCi/m}^3$, met een maximum van $0,17 \text{ pCi/m}^3$ in april.

In tabel 6 en 7 worden de maand- en jaarwaarden voor de totale bêta-activiteit in de lucht in alle Lid-Staten en in de Gemeenschap van 1962 t/m 1981 vergeleken.

Grafiek 1 geeft de maandelijkse schommelingen weer van het ^{90}Sr -gehalte in Ispra (Italië) en Le Vésinet (Frankrijk) sinds 1965.

Grafiek 2a) laat de maandelijkse schommelingen zien van ^{137}Cs in Chilton (Verenigd Koninkrijk) sinds 1953 en grafiek 2b) dezelfde schommelingen in Ispra (Italië) sinds 1961 en Le Vésinet (Frankrijk) sinds 1965.

De grafieken 3a), b), c) en d), geven het verloop weer van de totale bêta-activiteit sinds 1963 in de Gemeenschap en in de elf door de Lid-Staten aangewezen proefstations, namelijk Brussel, Parijs, Sleeswijk, Berlijn, Chilton, Le Barp, Luxemburg, De Bilt, Ispra, Pian Rosà en Dublin.

De resultaten van de in Ispra en Milford Haven verrichte ^{238}Pu - en ^{239}Pu -metingen zijn opgenomen in tabel 8. Grafiek 4a) en 4b) geven het verloop sinds 1961 weer. Opgemerkt zij dat met ingang van 1979 het station van Milford Haven in de plaats is gekomen voor dat van Chilton, dat geen metingen meer verricht van de ^{238}Pu - en ^{239}Pu -concentraties in de lucht.

Tabel 9 geeft in de 1981 verkregen meetresultaten van de $^{239}\text{Pu} + ^{240}\text{Pu}$ -concentraties in Shrivenham en Glasgow.

III. KUNSTMATIGE RADIOACTIVITEIT VAN DE DEPOSITIE

De op de bodem neergeslagen radioactiviteit wordt doorlopend gemeten door bemonstering van de neerslag en van de depositie in droge vorm. Afhankelijk van het station vindt de bemonstering dagelijks, wekelijks of maandelijkhs plaats.

De kaartjes 3 en 4 geven een beeld van de geografische spreiding van de meetstations voor de specifieke radionucliden en de totale bêta-activiteit.

De gemiddelde maandelijkse schommelingen van de specifieke radionucliden, de totale bêta-activiteit en de hoeveelheid neerslag in 1981 worden, per station, weergegeven in de tabellen 10.1 t/m 10.20.

Deze tabellen, evenals die voor de kunstmatige radioactiviteit in de lucht op bodenniveau, zijn opgenomen om een overzicht te geven van de omvang van de plaatselijke schommelingen alsmede van de maandelijkhs en per seizoen waargenomen verschillen.

Ten einde de op de verschillende stations gemeten waarden beter te kunnen vergelijken, geven de tabellen 11 en 12 de omvang van de jaarlijkse depositie van ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs van 1967 t/m 1981.

In tabel 13 zijn voor 1981 de maandgemiddelden alsmede de totale depositie van de totale bêta-activiteit in de Lid-Staten van de Gemeenschap opgenomen.

In tabel 14 wordt per land een overzicht gegeven van de jaarlijkse depositie van de totale bêta-activiteit van 1962 t/m 1981.

In 1981 bedroeg de gemiddelde waarde voor de Gemeenschap van de totale bêta-activiteit van de neerslag 31,9 mCi/km² tegen 7,25 mCi/km² in 1980.

Grafiek 5 geeft de cumulatieve depositie van ^{137}Cs sinds 1954 te Milford Haven (VK), waarbij rekening is gehouden met de vervalfactoren. Na 1967 werd dit verval niet door nieuwe depositie van ^{137}Cs gecompenseerd, maar kan een langzame en gestadige vermindering van de geaccumuleerde depositie worden geconstateerd.

Grafiek 6 geeft een overzicht van de depositie van ^{239}Pu in regenwater te Orsay (Frankrijk) gedurende de periode 1973 - 1981.

De grafieken 7a), 7b) en 7c) geven een beeld van het verloop van de jaarlijks op de bodem neergeslagen totale bêta-activiteit in negen over de Gemeenschap verspreide karakteristieke meetstations, namelijk: Mol, Le Vé-sinet, Ispra, Sleeswijk, München, Berlijn, Chilton, Dublin en Bilthoven. In deze grafieken is tevens de hoeveelheid neerslag vermeld.

IV. RADIOACTIVITEIT VAN HET WATER

IV.1. Beschikbare nationale rapporten

Wat de controle op de radioactiviteit van het water betreft, kan uit de gegevens van algemene programma's voor milieubewaking moeilijk worden afgeleid hoe groot het respectieve aandeel is van de natuurlijke straling en de straling van op bepaalde punten geloosde radioactieve afvalstoffen. In de Gemeenschap is het aantal stations voor het verrichten van algemene metingen in het milieu even groot als het aantal stations voor het meten van de radioactiviteit in de lucht en de depositie.

In een aantal nationale publikaties wordt een beschrijving gegeven van alle maatregelen ter zake van de controle van de radioactiviteit in het water.

BELGIE

De rapporten van het Instituut voor Hygiëne en Epidemiologie (Ministerie van Volksgezondheid) bevatten een beschrijving van de meetnetten voor de verschillende soorten water, alsmede de gegevens over de totale alfa- en bêta-activiteit, ^{226}Ra , bêta- ^{40}K en HTO in oppervlaktewater, zeewater en drinkwater.

Er zijn drie rapporten gepubliceerd:

- "Meetresultaten van radioactiviteit in de lucht, in neerslag en in water van 1958 tot en met 1968";
- "Meetresultaten van radioactiviteit in de lucht, in neerslag en in water van 1969 tot en met 1974";
- "Meetresultaten van radioactiviteit in de lucht, in neerslag en in water van 1975 tot en met 1978".

DENEMARKEN

Het onderzoekinstituut te Risø publiceert jaarrapporten over de "Radioactiviteit van het milieu in Denemarken ..." en geeft voor het hele land de meetresultaten van de concentratie ^{90}Sr in het grond-, rivier-, meer- en zeewater, alsmede van het gehalte aan ^{137}Cs en ^{134}Cs van het zee-water.

BONDSREPUBLIEK DUITSLAND

De jaarlijks door het Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken uitgegeven rapporten over de radioactiviteit van het milieu en de stralingsbelasting ("Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung") bevatten een uitvoerige beschrijving van de verschillende watermeetnetten alsmede de meetresultaten van specifieke radionucliden en van de alfa- en bêta-activiteit in oppervlakte-, zee-, drink- en afvalwater.

FRANKRIJK

Uitvoerige gegevens over de radioactiviteitsmetingen (totale bêta-activiteit ^3H , ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs ...) in oppervlaktewater, grondwater, drinkwater, zeewater, stedelijk afvalwater en afvalwater van kerncentrales zijn opgenomen in de sinds 1961 maandelijks door de SCPRI uitgegeven "rapports d'activité" en in de jaarverslagen over de werkzaamheden van deze dienst.

GRIEKENLAND

De meetresultaten van radioactiviteit (totale bêta-activiteit, ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs , ^{226}Ra ...) in oppervlaktewater, grondwater, drinkwater en zeewater zijn sinds 1961 opgenomen in de rapporten over de werkzaamheden van het Laboratorium voor Omgevingsradioactiviteit.

IERLAND

De meetresultaten van de radioactiviteit van drinkwater worden gepubliceerd in het rapport "Measurements of radioactivity of precipitation, settled dust and airborne particles in Ireland", dat om de drie maanden wordt gepubliceerd door de Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport and the Nuclear Energy Board.

ITALIE

De meetresultaten van de concentraties van ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs in zoet water, irrigatie- en zeewater zijn opgenomen in de jaarlijkse publikatie van het Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca e per lo Sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative - ENEA (ex-CNEN), getiteld "Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia - Volume I - Reti nazionali".

NEDERLAND

De resultaten van de metingen van de verschillende soorten water zijn opgenomen in de jaarrapporten van de COORDINATIE-COMMISSIE VOOR DE METINGEN VAN RADIOACTIVITEIT EN XENOBIOTISCHE STOFFEN (C.C.R.X.), getiteld "Algemene radioactieve besmetting van de biosfeer. In Nederland verrichte metingen".

Deze rapporten bevatten ook de resultaten van de door de exploitanten van kerncentrales verrichte metingen van de bêta-restactiviteit in het water van de Westerschelde, de Waal en een aantal kleine riviertjes in de buurt van Dodewaard.

VERENIGD KONINKRIJK

De gevolgen voor het milieu van de lozing van vloeibare radioactieve afvalstoffen door de grootste kerninstallaties werden voorheen beschreven in een reeks rapporten: "Annual Survey of Radioactive Discharges in Great Britain". De publikatie van deze rapporten is gestaakt en bijzonderheden over de lozingen treft men thans aan in de "Digest of Environmental Pollution and Water Statistics", welk overzicht jaarlijks door het Ministerie voor het Milieu wordt gepubliceerd.

IV. 2. Beschrijving van de meetprogramma's

Hieronder volgt voor elke Lid-Staat een kort overzicht van de algemene meetprogramma's voor de bewaking van de radioactiviteit van water.

BELGIE

Sinds 1958 bestaat er in België een meetnet dat een beeld geeft van de algemene toestand van de diverse soorten water.

Nadere bijzonderheden zijn vermeld in de onder punt IV. 1. genoemde documenten.

Aan de Maas tussen Givet en Lanaken werden 5 meetstations opgericht. Het jaarrapport "Radiologisch toezicht op de vestigingsplaatsen van kerncentrales" (van de gemengde groep SCK-Volksgezondheid) bevat nadere gegevens over dit meetnet.

a) Grondwater

Sinds 1961 worden metingen verricht op grondwatermonsters die jaarlijks op negen over het hele land verspreide punten worden genomen. Dit onderzoek heeft in de eerste plaats ten doel het verloop van het ^{90}Sr -gehalte van het Deense grondwater te volgen en de daarbij verkregen meetresultaten te vergelijken met de kenmerken van de grondlagen op deze negen punten.

b) Rivier- en meerwater

Sinds 1970 worden om het andere jaar monsters genomen van het oppervlaktewater in acht rivieren en meren die over het hele land verspreid liggen. Deze metingen hebben onder andere ten doel te bepalen hoeveel ^{90}Sr in zee wordt geloosd en na te gaan of er significante verschillen bestaan tussen de ^{90}Sr -concentraties in de verschillende wateren. Af en toe wordt het ^{137}Cs -gehalte van de rivieren en meren gemeten.

c) Drinkwater

Sinds 1965 worden in het hele land monsters van het leidingwater genomen, ten einde het gehalte aan ^{90}Sr van het drinkwater te vergelijken met dat van het grond- en oppervlaktewater. In Denemarken wordt het drinkwater grotendeels uit grondwater verkregen. Sinds enkele jaren wordt evenwel steeds meer drinkwater uit oppervlaktewater gewonnen. Met ingang van 1979 zal het drinkwater om de drie jaar worden bemonsterd.

De meetprogramma's voor zoet water moeten worden bestudeerd in samenhang met de Deense programma's voor het onderzoek naar de hoeveelheid ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs in de bodem. Deze programma's hebben ten doel de in de bodem geaccumuleerde depositie te meten en te vergelijken met de aan de hand van gegevens over de neerslag en de stroming berekende theoretische waarden.

d) Zeewater

Sinds 1962 worden 's zomers en 's winters in 16 kuststations monsters van het zeewater genomen. In elk station worden monsters van 50 liter oppervlaktewater en 50 liter dieptewater genomen. De monsters worden geanalyseerd om de ^{90}Sr - en de radio-Cs-activiteit te bepalen. De monsterneming vindt plaats in de Noordzee, het Kattegat en de Oostzee.

BONDSREPUBLIEK DUITSLAND

Het meetprogramma van de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland omvat:

a) Oppervlaktewater

(verantwoordelijke dienst: Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Koblenz)

De controle op de radioactiviteit van het oppervlaktewater (totale bêta-activiteit, bêta-restactiviteit, alsook de activiteit van ^3H en andere specifieke nucliden) geschiedt momenteel door 19 onder de deelstaten ressorterende meetstations. In het kader van het meetprogramma wordt het oppervlaktewater bemonsterd op meer dan 200 plaatsen, het gesuspendeerde stof op circa 20 en het slib op circa 30 plaatsen.

b) Zeewater

(verantwoordelijke dienst: Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hamburg)

Het Duitse Hydrografisch Instituut is sedert 1965 wettelijk belast met de controle op de radioactiviteit van het zeewater. Het meetnet omvat momenteel 11 stations verdeeld over de Noordzee en de Oostzee. Deze stations beschikken over apparatuur voor het continu-meten van gammastraling. Daarnaast worden regelmatig monsters genomen voor het bepalen van de concentratie van ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs en andere specifieke radionucliden. Sinds 1976 wordt ook het gehalte aan transuranen gemeten.

c) Drinkwater en afvalwater

(verantwoordelijke dienst: Institut für Wasser-, Boden- und Lufthygiene des Bundesgesundheitsamtes, Berlin)

Dit net omvat 18 officiële meetstations die op circa 160 punten drinkwatermonsters en op 75 punten afvalwater afkomstig van zuiveringsinstallaties, kerncentrales, centra voor kernonderzoek, radiotherapeutische klinieken en andere installaties waar radioactieve stoffen worden gebruikt, analyseren.

In het "Statutsbericht über die Überwachung der Umweltradioaktivität in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" worden uitvoerige gegevens verstrekt over de diverse meetstations, hun taken, meetprogramma's en analysemethoden.

FRANKRIJK

De SCPRI controleert de radioactiviteit van het oppervlaktewater en het grondwater op 140 punten. Op 21 ervan, die stroomafwaarts ten opzichte van de belangrijkste kerncentrales of bij de monding van de grote rivieren liggen, worden door middel van automatische watervangers continu monsters genomen.

Voorts controleert de SCPRI regelmatig 43 meetpunten voor drinkwater die zich in de buurt van kerncentrales bevinden of deel uitmaken van het waterleidingnet van grote steden. Bovendien wordt door de SCPRI bij elk nieuw drinkwatervoorzieningsproject een grondig onderzoek verricht in het kader van "l'instruction sanitaire obligatoire".

Voor het zeewater beschikt de SCPRI over 20 meetstations op verspreid liggende punten langs de hele Franse kust, waar minstens eenmaal per maand monsters worden genomen. Continue bemonstering vindt plaats bij de kerncentrale van Gravelines.

De maandelijkse monsters van vloeibare effluenten van 17 kerncentrales en 6 aanverwante industrieën worden door de SCPRI uitvoerig geanalyseerd. Tevens controleert dit instituut het afvalwater van grote stedelijke agglomeraties alsmede het afvalwater uit een aantal mijnstreken.

GRIEKENLAND

De controle op de radioactiviteit van het water van het nationale net ressorteert onder het Laboratorium voor Omgevingsradioactiviteit van het Onderzoekcentrum voor Atoomenergie in Griekenland, dat sinds 1961 officieel belast is met de controle op de omgevingsradioactiviteit, en omvat:

a) Rivierwater

Het rivierwater wordt gecontroleerd door meting van de totale bêta-activiteit, ^{137}Cs , ^{40}K , ^{226}Ra en andere radionucliden van monsters van het water van de grote rivieren (de monsterneming vindt plaats aan de grenzen).

b) Zeewater

Het zeewater wordt gecontroleerd door meting van de totale bêta-activiteit, de concentratie van ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr en Pu in op 4 plaatsen genomen monsters: Lavrion, Rhodes, Lemnos, Kavala.

c) Putwater

Het putwater wordt gecontroleerd door meting van de totale bêta-activiteit van monsters die voor het merendeel zijn genomen uit putten die in de buurt van het onderzoekcentrum voor kernenergie liggen.

d) Meerwater (gebruikt voor de drinkwaterwinning)

Het meerwater (dat voor de drinkwaterwinning wordt gebruikt) wordt gecontroleerd door meting van de totale bêta-activiteit en de concentratie van ^{137}Cs , ^{90}Sr , ^{226}Ra en andere radionucliden in op twee plaatsen genomen monsters.

ITALIE

De controle van het oppervlaktewater geschiedt door meting van de hoeveelheid ^{90}Sr in op 8 punten (7 rivieren en 1 meer) genomen monsters.

Voor de controle van het irrigatiewater wordt de concentratie van ^{90}Sr gemeten in op twee punten genomen monsters.

Voor de controle van het zeewater wordt de concentratie van ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs gemeten in op 4 plaatsen genomen monsters.

NEDERLAND

Het water van de grote rivieren (bemonsterd aan de grenzen) en het IJsselmeer wordt onderzocht op alfa-totaal, bêta-restactiviteit en ^{3}H , het water van de Rijn, de Maas en de Westerschelde ook nog op ^{90}Sr en ^{226}Ra . Verder wordt ^{3}H gemeten in een aantal wateren waaraan drinkwater wordt onttrokken.

a) Toen in 1967 in het Verenigd Koninkrijk werd besloten dat uitvoering van het meetprogramma voor radioactieve neerslag in het drinkwater niet langer verantwoord was wegens de geringe straling waaraan het publiek bij consumptie van water was blootgesteld, werd een onderzoekprogramma gehandhaafd voor de bestudering van specifieke vraagstukken, zoals de beweging van ^{90}Sr van de toevoerbekkens naar de reservoirs; in 5 meetstations wordt oppervlakte- en grondwater op geringe diepte bemonsterd en geanalyseerd ter bepaling van het gehalte aan ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs . De metingen op deze 5 plaatsen, die zijn opgenomen in tabel 15.1 onder de rubriek "Drinkwater", worden verricht ter bepaling van de specifieke radionucliden en niet van de totale bêta-activiteit. Zoals te verwachten was, blijven de resultaten van de meeting van het opgevangen bronwater betrekkelijk hoog, maar zelfs het hoogste niveau vormt nog een aanzienlijke daling ten opzichte van de medio de jaren 60 verkregen maximumwaarden.

b) Daarnaast wordt sinds 1975 elk jaar het water van een grote rivier bemonsterd en grondig geanalyseerd.

In de Fal werden in de laatste tijd de meeste metingen verricht. Het hele jaar door worden dagelijks monsters genomen, verzameld en geanalyseerd. In tabel 15.1 zijn de gegevens over het oppervlaktewater vermeld. Daarbij blijkt dat de radioactiviteit zeer gering is.

c) Van bepaalde soorten drink-, oppervlakte- en rivierwater worden steekproeven genomen. Deze worden onderzocht op totale alfa-activiteit, totale bêta-activiteit en tritiumgehalte. De meetresultaten zijn vermeld in tabel 15.1. Wanneer het meetpunt in de buurt ligt van een plaats waar radioactieve vloeibare effluenten worden geloosd, worden tevens de daarin aanwezige, representatieve specifieke nucliden geanalyseerd.

De voor de lozing verantwoordelijke exploitant verricht een aanvullende controle. In tabel 15.1, onder de rubriek "Oppervlaktewater" staan een aantal monsters vermeld met hoge waarden (meer dan 50). Deze hoge waarden houden verband met toegestane lozingen van radioactieve effluenten.

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Tabel 15.1 geeft voor 1981 een uittreksel van de in een aantal Lid-Staten verrichte metingen van de bêta-restactiviteit in het drinkwater, het als drinkwater geschikte oppervlaktewater, het oppervlaktewater in het algemeen en het zeewater.

Voor Denemarken zijn de meetresultaten van de hoeveelheid ^{90}Sr , ^{137}Cs en ^{134}Cs vermeld in tabel 15.2.

Tabel 15.3 geeft de meetresultaten voor ^{90}Sr in Italië.

Hoewel het moeilijk is hieruit nauwkeurige conclusies te trekken omtrent de radioactiviteit van het water, daar de beschikbare gegevens onvolledig zijn, blijkt dat zich sinds 1972 in het algemeen geen belangrijke wijzigingen hebben voorgedaan.

V. RADIOACTIVITEIT VAN MELK

V.1. Inleiding en beschikbare nationale rapporten

Sinds enkele jaren bestaat in de Lid-Staten de neiging om de controleprogramma's toe te spitsen op melk, welk produkt als een goede biologische indicator wordt beschouwd voor kunstmatige radionucliden, waarvan uit bovengrondse kernproeven afkomstig ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs momenteel de belangrijkste zijn.

De in 1981 gemeten activiteit is zeer gering, deze wijkt niet veel af van de in 1980 gemeten waarden en vertoonde in de loop van het jaar geen belangrijke schommelingen.

De ervaring heeft uitgewezen dat in een zelfde land de verhouding tussen de hoeveelheid ^{90}Sr per g Ca in de voedselketen en de hoeveelheid ^{90}Sr per g Ca in melk betrekkelijk constant is (zie tabel 16).

In de meeste Lid-Staten zit bijna 80 % van de totale hoeveelheid calcium die via het voedsel wordt ingenomen in melk en melkprodukten. Voorts geven de metingen van de hoeveelheid ^{137}Cs in melk een beeld van het verloop van de radioactiviteit via de voedselketen door dit nuclide.

Voor de overige voedingsmiddelen volgt hier een lijst van de meest recente nationale rapporten:

- BELGIE - Contamination radioactive des denrées alimentaires en Belgique en 1978 et 1979 - Rapport I.H.E.
- J. Gillard-Baruh
- DENEMARKEN - Environmental Radioactivity in Denmark in 1981.
Aarkrog A., Bøtter-Jensen L., Dahlgaard H., Hansen Heinz, Lippert J., Nielsen S.P. and Nilsson K.: Risø Report nr. 469
- BONDSREPUBLIEK - Umweltradioaktivität und Strahlenbelastung.
DUITSLAND Jahresbericht 1980 - Der Bundesminister des Innern
- FRANKRIJK - Rapports d'activité mensuels et annuels du SCPRI
- INSERM - Ministère de la Santé pour 1981
- GRIEKENLAND - Rapports mensuels d'activité du Laboratoire pour la Radioactivité ambiante, CEA van Griekenland
- ITALIE - Rapporto annuale sulla radioattività ambientale in Italia - Reti nazionali 1978 e 1979 - ENEA
- NEDERLAND - Jaarrapporten van de Coördinatie-Commissie voor de metingen van Radioactiviteit en Xenobiotische Stoffen, getiteld: "Algemene Radioactieve Besmetting van de Biosfeer. In Nederland verrichte metingen". Deze rapporten worden jaarlijks gepubliceerd door het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne in de reeks "Verslagen, Adviezen, Rapporten".

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In Nederland wordt met ingang van 1981 de melk onderzocht door het Rijksinstituut voor de Volksgezondheid in Bilthoven in plaats van door het Rijks-Kwaliteitsinstituut voor Land- en Tuinbouwprodukten in Wageningen.

Elke maand wordt een monster genomen van een mengsel van "industriemelk" uit Noord-, Oost- en Zuid-Nederland en gestandaardiseerde consumptiemelk afkomstig van steekproeven, genomen in een aantal, voornamelijk in het Westen van het land gevestigde, bedrijven.

De melk wordt elk kwartaal onderzocht op de aanwezigheid van ^{90}Sr en ^{137}Cs . Indien kortlevende radionucliden kunnen worden verwacht, wordt de melk maandelijks geanalyseerd, waarbij tevens ^{89}Sr en ^{131}I worden bepaald.

In het Verenigd Koninkrijk berust de verantwoordelijkheid voor het programma voor controle op melk sinds 1979 niet langer bij de Agricultural Research Council, Letcombe Laboratory, maar bij de National Radiological Protection Board. De uitkomsten van de controle op de radioactiviteit in de melk zijn thans vermeld in de jaarlijkse rapporten over het toezicht op het milieu..

V.2. Radioactiviteit veroorzaakt door ^{90}Sr

Tabel 17 geeft voor 1981 de op verschillende meetpunten in de Gemeenschap verkregen kwartaal- en jaarwaarden van de verhouding pCi ^{90}Sr per g Ca.

Tabel 18 geeft voor 1981 een samenvatting van de kwartaal- en jaarwaarden van de verhouding pCi ^{90}Sr per g Ca voor elke Lid-Staat afzonderlijk en voor de Gemeenschap als geheel. Een samenvatting van de kwartaal- en jaargemiddelden voor de Gemeenschap sinds 1972 is opgenomen in tabel 19.

Het jaargemiddelde voor 1981 bedraagt 3,3 pCi per g Ca tegen 3,2 pCi per g Ca in 1980.

^{90}Sr vertegenwoordigt thans slechts 10 à 20 % van de in 1963 tot 1965 gemeten waarden, in welke periode de radioactiviteit het hoogst was (zie tabel 20).

Deze waarden maken slechts een gering percentage uit van de MAC-waarden voor de door de mens via het maag- en darmkanaal opgenomen hoeveelheden (1).

V.3. Radioactiviteit veroorzaakt door ^{137}Cs

Tabel 21 geeft voor 1981 de kwartaal- en jaarwaarden van de verhouding pCi ^{137}Cs per liter melk op verschillende meetpunten in de Gemeenschap.

Tabel 22 geeft voor 1981 een samenvatting van de kwartaal- en jaarwaarden voor elke Lid-Staat afzonderlijk en voor de Gemeenschap als geheel. Tabel 23 geeft de kwartaal- en jaargemiddelden voor de Gemeenschap sinds 1972.

Voor 1981 komt het jaargemiddelde voor de Gemeenschap op 4,4 pCi ^{137}Cs per liter tegen 3,8 pCi ^{137}Cs per liter in 1980.

De aanwezigheid van ^{137}Cs in melk bedraagt thans minder dan 10 % van de in 1963 tot 1965 gemeten waarden (zie tabel 24).

Dit is minder dan 1 % van de voor het gehalte aan radioactief cesium in het drinkwater vastgestelde MAC-waarden (1).

(1) De maximaal toelaatbare waarden voor de via het maag- en darmkanaal opgenomen hoeveelheden radionucliden zijn vastgesteld in de Basisnormen van Euratom.

TOELICHTING BIJ DE FRANSE GEGEVENS

SCPRI (tabellen bladzijden 152, 153, 166, 167, 172, 176, 200, 201, 225, 229, 241, 245).

Vanaf januari 1980 is de presentatie van de meetgegevens van de Centrale Dienst voor Bescherming tegen Ioniserende Stralen (Service Central de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants) gewijzigd om de interpretatie ervan voor de volksgezondheid, overeenkomstig de aanbevelingen van de ICRP en de in de meeste andere landen (Verenigde Staten, Verenigd Koninkrijk, Zweden, enz. ...) geldende bepalingen, te vergemakkelijken.

Met name zij erop gewezen dat de afkorting "A.A.S." ("aucune activité significative") voortaan is vermeld bij elk meetresultaat waarbij, na een tot de aan het eind van de kolom vermelde drempelwaarde uitgevoerde analyse, blijkt dat de radioactiviteit nihil is.

Deze "registratieniveaus" (recording levels van de ICRP), die voor elk geval duidelijk worden vermeld, liggen nooit één honderdste boven de maximaal toelaatbare waarden of de daarmee overeenkomende richtwaarden, waarbij al een zeer grote veiligheidsmarge is ingecalculeerd.

De SCPRI heeft echter niet alleen tot taak controle uit te oefenen maar ook om wetenschappelijk onderzoek te verrichten en kan uit dien hoofde bepaalde analyses tot beneden de hierboven omschreven registratieniveaus uitvoeren. Worden deze analyses uitgevoerd, dan wordt voor de resultaten ervan het teken \emptyset vermeld.

CEA (tabellen bladzijden 150, 151, 199, 246).

Voor 1981 zijn naast de meetresultaten van de in de lucht en regen waargenomen radionucliden drempelwaarden vermeld. Deze drempelwaarden, die voor elk geval duidelijk worden vermeld, liggen nimmer boven één honderdste van de maximaal toelaatbare waarden of de daarmee overeenkomende richtwaarden. Zij liggen zelfs veelal een aantal machten van 10 lager.

Bij sommige resultaten worden waarden bereikt die nog lager liggen dan deze drempelwaarden. In dat geval worden zij voorafgegaan door het teken \emptyset .

TOELICHTING BIJ DE GEGEVENS VAN HET VERENIGD KONINKRIJK

De aanzienlijke afwijkingen tussen de uitkomsten verkregen door de AERE voor wat betreft de totale bêta-radioactiviteit, en die verkregen door de NRPB Chilton, moeten worden toegeschreven aan de toepassing van verschillende meetmethoden en aan de verschillende tijdstippen waarop de metingen zijn verricht na de monsterneming, alsmede aan het feit dat geen correctie plaatsvindt om rekening te houden met het radioactieve verval.

- - - - -

| <u>Signaturforklaring</u> | | <u>Zeichenerklärung</u> | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 12345 | måned i året | 12345 | am Kopf der Spalte: Monat |
| a | är | a | Jahr |
| β^G | total β -straling | β^G | Gesamt β -Aktivität |
| β^R | rest β -straling | β^R | Rest β -Aktivität |
| ind. | person | ind. | Person |
| L | prøvetagningssted | L | Entnahmestelle |
| l | liter | l | Liter |
| mm,1/m ² | millimeter, regnmaengde i liter pr. kvadratmeter | mm,1/m ² | Millimeter; Regenmenge in Litern je Quadratmeter |
| M | middelvaerdi for Faellesskabet | M | Mittelwert für die Gemeinschaft |
| mCi | millicurie (10^{-3} Curie) | mCi | Millicurie (10^{-3} Curie) |
| N | prøveantal | N | Probenanzahl |
| N.M. | vaerdierne ligger under malegraendrn | N.M. | Werte unterhalb der Nachweisgrenze |
| T | samlet arlig maengde | T | jährliche Gesamtmenge |
| pCi | picocurie (10^{-12} Curie) | pCi | Picocurie (10^{-12} Curie) |
| tr | spor | tr | Spuren |
| - | vaerdi mangler | - | Werte fehlen |
| \bar{x} | middlevaerdi | \bar{x} | Mittelwert |
| \bar{x}_m | månedsmiddelvaerdi | \bar{x}_m | Monatsmittel |
| \bar{x}_a | års middelvaerdi | \bar{x}_a | Jahresmittel |
| $\langle x$ | mindre end x | $\langle x$ | Kleiner als x |
| Σ | sum | Σ | Summe |
| NA | ikke disponibel | NA | Nicht ermittelbar |
| LD | målegraense | LD | Nachweisgrenze |
| A.A.S. | ingen aktivitet af betydning | A.A.S. | Keine signifikante Aktivität |

| <u>List of Symbols</u> | | <u>Liste des Symbols</u> | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 12345 | at the head of column: month of the year | 12345 | mois de l'année |
| a | year | a | an |
| β^G | total β activity | β^G | activité β globale |
| β^R | residual β activity | β^R | activité β résiduelle |
| ind. | person | ind. | individu |
| L | sampling site | L | lieu du prélèvement |
| l | litre | l | litre |
| $mm,1/m^2$ | Millimetres; rainfall in litres per square metre | $mm,1/m^2$ | millimètres; hauteur d'eau en litre par mètre carré |
| M | Community mean | M | moyenne pour la Communauté |
| mCi | millicurie (10^{-3} curie) | mCi | millicurie (10^{-3} curie) |
| N | number of samples | N | nombre d'échantillons |
| N.M. | values lie below the detection limit | N.M. | valeurs inférieures à la limite de détection |
| T | annual total | T | total annuel |
| pCi | picocurie (10^{-12} curie) | pCi | picocurie (10^{-12} curie) |
| tr | traces | tr | traces |
| - | no values available | - | valeur manquante |
| \bar{x} | mean | \bar{x} | valeur moyenne |
| \bar{x}_m | monthly mean | \bar{x}_m | valeur moyenne mensuelle |
| \bar{x}_a | annual mean | \bar{x}_a | valeur moyenne annuelle |
| $< x$ | less than x | $< x$ | inférieur à |
| Σ | overall total | Σ | somme |
| NA | not available | NA | non disponible |
| LD | limit detection | LD | limite détection |
| A.A.S. | no significant activity | A.A.S. | aucune activité significative |

| <u>Elenco dei Simboli</u> | | <u>Lijst van Afkortingen</u> | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 12345 | in testa alle colonne: tali cifre indicano i mesi dell'anno | 12345 | bovenaan de kolom: maand van het jaar |
| a | anno | a | jaar |
| β^G | attività β globale | β^G | totale β -activiteit |
| β^R | attività β residua | β^R | β -restactiviteit |
| ind. | individuo | ind. | persoon |
| L | luogo di prelievo | L | monsternemingsplaats |
| l | litro | l | liter |
| $mm, l/m^2$ | millimetri; altezza delle precipitazioni espressa in litri per metro quadrato | $mm, l/m^2$ | millimeter; regenval in liter per vierkante meter |
| M | media per la Comunità | M | gemiddelde voor de Gemeenschap |
| mCi | millicurie (10^{-3} curie) | mCi | millicurie (10^{-3} curie) |
| N | numero di campioni | N | aantal monsters |
| N.M. | valori inferiori al limite di rilevabilità | N.M. | waarden beneden het meetbare minimum |
| T | totale annuale | T | totaal per jaar |
| pCi | picocurie (10^{-12} curie) | pCi | picocurie (10^{-12} curie) |
| tr | tracce | tr | sporen |
| - | dato mancante | - | waarden ontbreken |
| \bar{x} | valore medio | \bar{x} | gemiddelde waarde |
| \bar{x}_m | valore medio mensile | \bar{x}_m | maandgemiddelde |
| \bar{x}_a | valore medio annuale | \bar{x}_a | jaargemiddelde |
| $< x$ | inferiore a x | $< x$ | kleiner dan x |
| Σ | somma | Σ | som |
| NA | non disponibile | NA | niet beschikbaar |
| LD | limite di rilevabilità | LD | detectiegrens |
| A.A.S. | nessuna attività signifi- cativa | A.A.S. | geen significante activiteit |

AMBIENT RADIOACTIVITY MONITORING SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY

Table 1

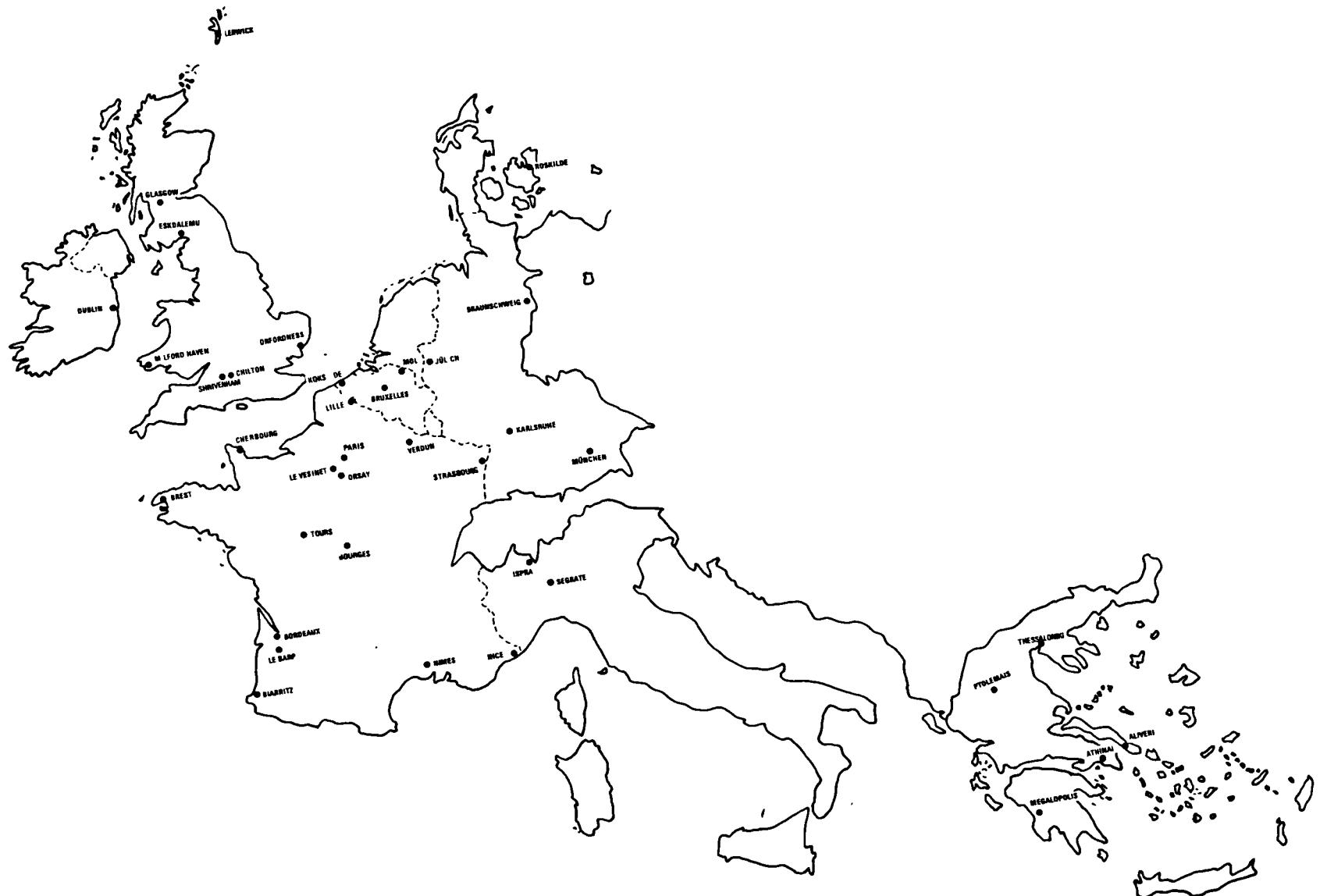
1981

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| | AIR (number of sites) | | FALLOUT (number of sites) | | WATER (drinking, ground, surface, etc.) | MILK |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| | specific radio- nuclides | total beta | specific radio- nuclides | total beta | number of samples or sampling points | number of samples or sampling points |
| BELGIQUE/BELGIË | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 68 sampling points | 12 samples yearly |
| DENMARK | 1 | - | 11 - | - | ~50 sampling points | 7 sampling points |
| DEUTSCHLAND (BR) | 4 | 12 | 3 | 20 | c.a. 9150 samples c.a. 620 sampling points | 393 samples 40 sampling points |
| FRANCE (SCPRI) | 28 | 37 | 13 | 32 | 5054 samples | 839 samples |
| FRANCE (CEA) | 4 | 21 | 5 | 6 | - samples | 160 samples |
| GREECE | - | 11 | 2 | 6 | 121 samples 14 sampling points | 16 samples 6 sampling points |
| IRELAND | - | 2 | 6 | 7 | 104 samples 2 sampling points | - |
| ITALIA | 2 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 8 sampling points | 11 sampling points |
| LUXEMBOURG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NEDERLAND | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | about 300 samples 9 sampling points | 66 samples |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 32 sampling points | 76 sampling points |
| COMMUNITY | 49 | 122 | 55 | 83 | | |

ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY
IN THE AIR AT GROUND LEVEL

AMBIENT ATMOSPHERIC RADIOACTIVITY
Sampling points and measuring stations for specific radionuclides



Map 1

AMBIENT ATMOSPHERIC RADIOACTIVITY
Sampling points and measuring stations for total beta



Map 2

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

Table 2.1

1981

AGFA

| BELGIUM | I.H.E. | | I.R.M. | | C.E.N. | | GEVAERT | 10^{-3} pCi/m^3 | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | IXELLES | | UCCLE | | DOURBES | | | | | |
| | total beta pCi/m^3 | ^{90}Sr | total beta pCi/m^3 | total beta pCi/m^3 | total beta pCi/m^3 | ^{90}Sr | | | | |
| January | 0.04 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 0.05 | 0.24 | | |
| February | 0.07 | 0.52 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.67 | 0.11 | 0.54 | | |
| March | 0.12 | 0.41 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.50 | 0.19 | 1.11 | | |
| April | 0.15 | 1.57 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 1.61 | 0.19 | 1.61 | | |
| May | 0.11 | 1.12 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 1.66 | 0.14 | 1.52 | | |
| June | 0.09 | 0.92 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 1.30 | 0.10 | 1.23 | | |
| July | 0.05 | 0.62 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.93 | 0.05 | 0.76 | | |
| August | 0.03 | 0.34 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.52 | 0.04 | 0.43 | | |
| September | 0.02 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.45 | 0.03 | 0.36 | | |
| October | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.18 | | |
| November | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.28 | | |
| December | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.24 | 0.02 | 0.09 | | |
| M | 0.06 | 0.53 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.71 | 0.09 | 0.68 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 0.10 | | |

En février - mars 1981, l'I.H.E. a monté une nouvelle installation de pompage des poussières atmosphériques, la précédente étant devenue défectueuse.

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.2

INSTITUT D'HYGIENE ET D'EPIDEMIOLOGIE - BRUXELLES - BELGIUM

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | ⁷ Be | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ⁹⁵ Zr | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 0.04 | 25.958 | 0.26 | 10.384 | 5.759 | 4.967 | < 0.482 | < 0.057 | 4.358 | 2,457 |
| February * | 0.07 | 25.681 | 0.52 | 19.728 | 8.054 | 5.560 | < 1.442 | < 0.163 | 4.040 | 3,796 |
| March * | 0.12 | 24.127 | 0.41 | 33.053 | 13.083 | 7.369 | 2.217 | 0.504 | 4.894 | 8,899 |
| April | 0.15 | 30.728 | 1.57 | 39.955 | 14.310 | 7.425 | < 4.201 | < 0.696 | 3,676 | 13,804 |
| May | 0.11 | 32.376 | 1.12 | 31.640 | 11.904 | 4.882 | < 6.141 | 0.959 | 2.406 | 15.007 |
| June | 0.09 | 50.229 | 0.92 | 46.959 | 13.638 | 5.101 | 9.233 | 1.494 | 2.037 | 22.351 |
| July | 0.05 | 37.838 | 0.62 | 11.923 | 4.246 | 1.196 | 4.866 | 0.676 | 0.760 | 9.426 |
| August | 0.03 | 47.946 | 0.34 | 6.033 | 1.940 | 0.404 | 1.977 | 0.511 | < 0.185 | 6,398 |
| September | 0.02 | 52.868 | 0.26 | 2.182 | < 0.213 | < 0.127 | < 0.648 | < 0.085 | < 0.208 | 2.668 |
| October | 0.01 | 51.473 | 0.16 | 0.870 | < 0.095 | < 0.056 | < 0.341 | < 0.045 | < 0.092 | 1.846 |
| November | 0.02 | 67.035 | 0.16 | 0.648 | < 0.147 | < 0.079 | < 0.515 | < 0.071 | < 0.141 | 2,349 |
| December | 0.02 | 49.851 | 0.07 | < 0.103 | < 0.120 | < 0.075 | < 0.382 | < 0.051 | < 0.129 | < 0.290 |
| M | 0.06 | 41.343 | 0.53 | < 16.957 | < 6.126 | < 3.103 | < 2.704 | < 0.443 | < 1.911 | < 7.441 |

* En février - mars 1981 l'IHE a monté une nouvelle installation de pompage de poussières atmosphériques, la précédente étant devenue défectueuse.

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.3

MOL - BELGIUM

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Pu | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 0.06 | 4.13 | - | 0.25 | 1.31 | 2.04 | 0.85 | - | 0.10 | 0.65 | 0.54 |
| February | 0.13 | 5.60 | 0.067 | 0.67 | 2.33 | 4.00 | 1.47 | 0.61 | 0.16 | 0.95 | 1.26 |
| March | 0.19 | 4.00 | - | 0.50 | 2.55 | 4.68 | 1.50 | 0.64 | 0.10 | 0.86 | 1.60 |
| April | 0.24 | 6.36 | 0.064 | 1.61 | 3.50 | 6.98 | 3.38 | 1.21 | 0.27 | 0.90 | 3.04 |
| May | 0.15 | 4.25 | 0.074 | 1.66 | 1.98 | 4.08 | 0.82 | 1.13 | 0.13 | 0.48 | 2.25 |
| June | 0.12 | 5.58 | 0.094 | 1.30 | 1.90 | 4.00 | 0.66 | 1.58 | 0.21 | 0.39 | 2.93 |
| July | 0.06 | 4.16 | - | 0.93 | 0.68 | 1.44 | 0.21 | 0.67 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 1.18 |
| August | 0.04 | 5.05 | - | 0.52 | 0.25 | 0.59 | 0.07 | - | 0.11 | - | 0.62 |
| September | 0.03 | 6.02 | - | 0.45 | 0.14 | 0.29 | - | - | 0.09 | - | 0.48 |
| October | 0.02 | 5.10 | - | 0.20 | - | 0.13 | - | - | 0.05 | - | - |
| November | 0.02 | 5.20 | - | 0.17 | - | 0.09 | - | - | 0.08 | - | - |
| December | 0.02 | 3.70 | - | 0.24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | 0.09 | 4.93 | (0.075) | 0.71 | (1.63) | (2.57) | (1.12) | (0.97) | (0.13) | (0.63) | (1.54) |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

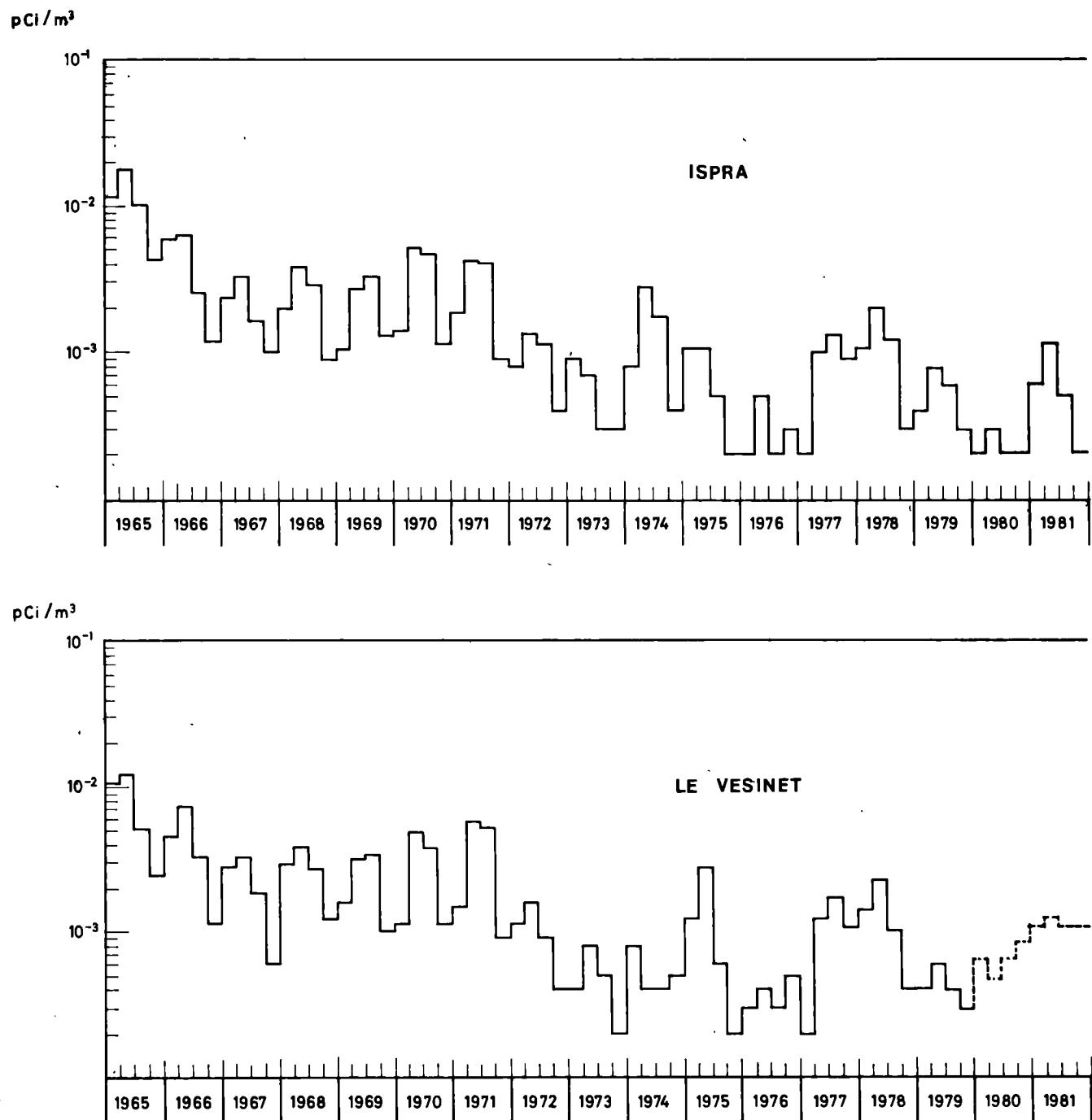
Table 2.4

RISØ - DENMARK

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴⁰ La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 0.08 | 0.21 | 8.11 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 1.05 | - | 0.19 | 0.76 | 0.70 | 4.7 | 3.0 |
| February | 0.29 | 0.41 | 22.7 | 34.6 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 0.49 | 0.62 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 9.4 | 10.8 |
| March | 0.45 | 0.84 | 27.8 | 46.5 | 14.9 | 7.0 | 0.76 | 0.97 | - | 0.21 | 9.2 | 16.8 |
| April | 0.78 | 1.46 | 38.9 | 70.3 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 1.43 | 1.84 | - | 0.16 | 10 | 29.2 |
| May | 0.92 | 1.95 | 32.2 | 59.4 | 12.9 | 15.7 | 1.73 | 2.30 | - | - | 6.2 | 33.5 |
| June | 0.54 | 1.19 | 14.6 | 28.4 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 1.08 | 1.46 | - | - | 2.2 | 20 |
| July | 0.31 | 0.97 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 0.62 | 0.92 | - | - | 0.7 | 10.5 |
| August | 0.17 | 0.59 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 0.57 | 2.9 | 0.39 | 0.59 | - | - | 0.2 | 5.7 |
| September | 0.11 | 0.43 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.23 | 1.7 | 0.29 | 0.46 | - | - | 0.08 | 3.8 |
| October | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.62 | 0.05 | 0.6 | 0.13 | 0.16 | - | - | - | 1.0 |
| November | 0.02 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.34 | 0.06 | 0.10 | - | - | - | 0.6 |
| December | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.17 | - | 0.22 | - | 0.10 | - | - | - | 0.5 |
| M | 0.31 | 0.72 | 13 | 22.4 | - | 5.2 | - | 0.81 | - | - | - | 11.4 |

VARIATION OF THE STRONTIUM-90 ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION AT
ISPRA (ITALY) AND LE VESINET (FRANCE)



Graph 1

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL
1981

Table 2.5

BRAUNSCHWEIG - DEUTSCHLAND

10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁵⁷ Co | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Rh | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | ¹⁵⁵ Eu | ²¹⁰ Pb |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 35.9 | 0.086 | N.M. | 9.6 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 0.054 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 3.6 | N.M. | 5.0 |
| February | 45.1 | 0.25 | N.M. | 21.0 | 28.1 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 0.21 | 0.35 | 9.1 | 9.3 | N.M. | 13.0 |
| March | 48.9 | 0.56 | N.M. | 31.9 | 52.9 | 13.0 | 7.4 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 11.5 | 21.0 | 0.11 | 6.8 |
| April | 89.9 | 1.1 | N.M. | 55.9 | 101.8 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 42.9 | 0.46 | 8.7 |
| May | 55.9 | 0.86 | N.M. | 28.1 | 52.9 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 32.9 | 0.32 | 7.2 |
| June | 42.9 | 0.63 | N.M. | 15.0 | 28.9 | 4.1 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 26.0 | 0.25 | 5.3 |
| July | 41.9 | 0.37 | N.M. | 6.4 | 13.0 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 0.65 | 0.79 | 0.93 | 14.7 | 0.15 | 5.6 |
| August | 45.1 | 0.22 | N.M. | 2.8 | 5.8 | 0.55 | 3.1 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.32 | 8.5 | 0.096 | 7.6 |
| September | 68.9 | 0.11 | N.M. | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.23 | 1.8 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.084 | 3.8 | 0.060 | 12.7 |
| October | 37.0 | 0.037 | N.M. | 0.27 | 0.57 | 0.027 | 0.47 | 0.097 | 0.099 | 0.017 | 1.3 | 0.024 | 6.2 |
| November | 38.9 | 0.022 | N.M. | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.011 | 0.37 | 0.029 | 0.085 | 0.0019 | 0.75 | 0.022 | 6.5 |
| December | 34.0 | 0.020 | N.M. | 0.090 | 0.20 | 0.0051 | 0.33 | 0.050 | 0.095 | 0.0016 | 0.60 | 0.010 | 9.8 |
| M | 48.7 | 0.36 | N.M. | 14.4 | 24.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 0.55 | 0.77 | 4.2 | 13.8 | 0.13 | 7.9 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2 .6

JUELICH - DEUTSCHLAND

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁶⁰ Co | ⁶⁵ Zn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Rh | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ I |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| January | 35.7 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 10.0 | 13.7 | 6.9 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| February | 42.7 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 14.0 | 22.7 | 9.6 | 2.8 | N.M. | N.M. |
| March | 61.4 | 0.63 | N.M. | N.M. | 32.0 | 56.4 | 18.0 | 6.5 | 1.9 | N.M. |
| April | 73.9 | 1.1 | N.M. | N.M. | 33.7 | 73.4 | 18.5 | 12.3 | N.M. | N.M. |
| May | 61.9 | 1.3 | N.M. | N.M. | 24.5 | 50.7 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 2.4 | N.M. |
| June | 42.3 | 0.70 | N.M. | N.M. | 12.7 | 27.5 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 1.6 | N.M. |
| July | 38.7 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 6.4 | 13.2 | 2.0 | 3.9 | N.M. | N.M. |
| August | 62.5 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 3.0 | 6.1 | 0.97 | 4.3 | N.M. | N.M. |
| September | 73.9 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 2.2 | 2.6 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| October | 9.0 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.60 | 1.0 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| November | 21.5 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.30 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| December | 43.3 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| M | 47.3 | (0.31) | N.M. | N.M. | (11.6) | (22.3) | (5.9) | (4.0) | (0.49) | N.M. |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.6a)
(continued)

JUELICH - DEUTSCHLAND

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴⁰ La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | ²⁰³ Hg | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| January | N.M. | N.M. | 1.2 | 7.8 | 6.9 | N.M. | | | |
| February | 0.60 | N.M. | 0.80 | 9.8 | 10.0 | N.M. | | | |
| March | 1.2 | N.M. | N.M. | 16.0 | 29.2 | N.M. | | | |
| April | 1.8 | N.M. | N.M. | 15.0 | 43.2 | N.M. | | | |
| May | 1.8 | N.M. | N.M. | 7.9 | 40.7 | N.M. | | | |
| June | 2.1 | N.M. | N.M. | 3.4 | 30.0 | N.M. | | | |
| July | 1.1 | N.M. | N.M. | 2.0 | 19.2 | N.M. | | | |
| August | 1.0 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 13.3 | N.M. | | | |
| September | 0.70 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 9.5 | N.M. | | | |
| October | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 23.0 | N.M. | | | |
| November | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | | | |
| December | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | | | |
| M | (0.9) | N.M. | (0.17) | (5.2) | (18.8) | N.M. | | | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.7

KARLSRUHE - DEUTSCHLAND

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ⁷ Be | ⁵¹ Cr | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁵⁷ Co | ⁵⁸ Co | ⁵⁹ Fe | ⁶⁰ Co | ⁶⁵ Zn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 31.0 | < 5.7 | < 0.40 | < 0.20 | < 0.50 | < 1.4 | < 0.40 | < 1.0 | 8.0 | 16.6 | 5.2 | < 3.4 |
| February | 34.0 | < 6.2 | < 0.30 | < 0.30 | < 0.40 | < 1.0 | < 0.30 | < 0.80 | 11.4 | 24.4 | 7.1 | < 2.5 |
| March | 41.0 | < 5.3 | < 0.40 | < 0.20 | < 0.60 | < 1.1 | < 0.30 | < 0.90 | 23.7 | 52.2 | 13.6 | 7.6 |
| April | 55.0 | < 6.8 | 0.59 | < 0.29 | < 0.34 | < 0.81 | < 0.25 | < 0.68 | 32.0 | 84.9 | 15.0 | 10.5 |
| May | 51.7 | < 7.7 | < 0.30 | < 0.40 | < 0.60 | < 1.0 | < 0.26 | < 0.70 | 20.4 | 63.5 | 8.0 | 8.4 |
| June | 51.0 | < 4.6 | 0.54 | < 0.27 | < 0.33 | < 0.50 | < 0.23 | < 0.31 | 12.0 | 31.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| July | 45.4 | < 4.3 | < 0.60 | < 0.20 | < 0.20 | < 0.60 | < 0.40 | < 0.50 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 1.6 | 5.6 |
| August | 72.7 | < 4.3 | < 0.30 | < 0.30 | < 0.50 | < 1.5 | < 0.40 | < 1.0 | 2.8 | 6.9 | < 0.40 | 3.1 |
| September | 59.7 | < 4.6 | < 0.30 | < 0.20 | < 0.30 | < 0.80 | < 0.30 | < 0.70 | 1.2 | 2.3 | < 0.40 | < 2.3 |
| October | 41.0 | < 3.5 | < 0.20 | < 0.20 | < 0.29 | < 0.70 | < 0.34 | < 0.55 | < 0.54 | < 0.38 | < 0.34 | < 1.8 |
| November | 44.0 | < 2.9 | < 0.22 | < 0.19 | < 0.26 | < 0.47 | < 0.20 | < 0.49 | < 0.47 | < 0.32 | < 0.32 | < 1.7 |
| December | 30.0 | < 3.7 | < 0.25 | < 0.20 | < 0.31 | < 0.67 | < 0.21 | < 0.57 | < 0.57 | < 0.40 | < 0.36 | < 1.9 |
| M | 46.4 | < 5.0 | < 0.37 | < 0.25 | < 0.39 | < 0.88 | < 0.30 | < 0.68 | < 9.9 | < 24.9 | < 4.7 | < 4.5 |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.7a)
(continued)

KARLSRUHE - DEUTSCHLAND

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ^{110m} Ag | ¹²⁴ Sb | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ J | ¹³⁴ Cs | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba/La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| January | < 1.0 | 1.1 | < 0.80 | < 7.5 | < 0.60 | < 0.40 | < 7.2 | 4.8 | 2.8 | |
| February | < 0.40 | 0.60 | < 0.80 | < 6.8 | < 0.30 | < 0.30 | < 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | |
| March | < 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.5 | < 3.4 | < 0.50 | 1.6 | < 5.9 | 10.7 | 22.2 | |
| April | < 0.38 | 0.59 | 0.97 | < 7.8 | < 0.22 | 1.7 | < 8.2 | 8.7 | 28.0 | |
| May | < 0.40 | 0.80 | 1.4 | < 13.6 | < 0.28 | 1.7 | < 10.0 | 3.8 | 23.3 | |
| June | < 0.35 | 0.74 | 1.2 | < 2.5 | < 0.25 | 1.4 | < 3.0 | 2.0 | 18.0 | |
| July | < 0.30 | 0.50 | < 0.70 | < 4.5 | < 0.20 | 0.80 | < 2.7 | < 0.70 | 11.2 | |
| August | < 0.40 | 0.60 | < 0.60 | < 2.7 | < 0.30 | 0.50 | < 2.1 | < 0.50 | 6.2 | |
| September | < 0.40 | 0.60 | < 0.70 | < 4.0 | < 0.30 | 0.60 | < 3.2 | < 0.70 | 3.2 | |
| October | < 0.30 | 0.53 | 2.6 | < 2.1 | < 0.23 | 1.4 | < 2.3 | < 0.55 | < 1.6 | |
| November | < 0.30 | 0.45 | < 0.56 | < 1.8 | < 0.21 | 0.62 | < 1.8 | < 0.49 | < 1.5 | |
| December | < 0.36 | 0.53 | < 0.62 | < 2.8 | < 0.24 | < 0.22 | < 2.5 | < 0.57 | < 1.7 | |
| M | < 0.43 | 0.65 | < 1.0 | < 5.0 | < 0.30 | < 0.94 | < 4.6 | < 3.2 | < 10.4 | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.8

MUENCHEN (NEUHERBERG) - DEUTSCHLAND

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁵⁵ Fe | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ J | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 55.6 | 0.12 | - | 13.0 | 18.0 | 13.0 | 0.16 | 0.070 | 0.26 | 1.2 | 8.8 | 5.2 |
| February | 78.3 | 0.36 | - | 28.0 | 41.0 | 19.7 | 0.45 | 0.23 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 13.1 | 13.9 |
| March | 87.5 | 0.84 | - | 52.0 | 84.9 | 28.9 | 1.1 | < 0.050 | 1.8 | < 0.20 | 18.4 | 35.0 |
| April | 123.8 | 1.5 | - | 70.0 | 122.9 | 33.0 | 2.0 | < 0.080 | 3.2 | < 0.20 | 18.7 | 58.4 |
| May | 80.5 | 1.0 | - | 35.0 | 62.9 | 14.2 | 1.7 | < 0.060 | 2.5 | < 0.17 | 7.1 | 39.5 |
| June | 104.9 | 0.99 | - | 24.0 | 48.0 | 8.6 | 1.6 | < 0.030 | 2.6 | < 0.12 | 4.0 | 37.5 |
| July | 102.9 | 0.67 | - | 12.0 | 25.0 | 3.6 | 1.3 | < 0.030 | 1.9 | < 0.10 | 1.5 | 23.7 |
| August | 112.9 | 0.30 | - | 4.0 | 8.4 | 0.90 | 0.55 | < 0.040 | 0.92 | < 0.070 | 0.20 | 10.0 |
| September | 76.8 | 0.070 | - | 0.85 | 1.9 | 0.13 | 0.15 | < 0.050 | 0.28 | < 0.060 | 0.030 | 3.3 |
| October | 75.2 | 0.090 | - | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.050 | < 0.15 | < 0.030 | 0.21 | < 0.070 | 0.030 | 1.9 |
| November | 69.1 | 0.030 | - | 0.25 | 0.60 | 0.020 | < 0.15 | < 0.050 | 0.15 | < 0.050 | < 0.040 | 1.1 |
| December | 60.8 | 0.030 | - | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.020 | < 0.13 | < 0.040 | 0.18 | < 0.10 | < 0.040 | 1.2 |
| M | 85.7 | 0.52 | - | 20.0 | 34.6 | 10.18 | < 0.79 | < 0.06 | 1.23 | < 0.25 | < 6.0 | 19.2 |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.8a)
(continued)

MUENCHEN (NEUHERBERG) - DEUTSCHLAND

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ^{155}Eu | ^{210}Pb | ^{210}Po | $^{239}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| January | < 0.030 | 11.2 | 0.60 | - | | | | | |
| February | 0.22 | 19.5 | 0.60 | - | | | | | |
| March | 0.29 | 10.2 | N.M. | - | | | | | |
| April | 0.45 | 14.1 | 1.0 | - | | | | | |
| May | 0.31 | 9.6 | 0.70 | - | | | | | |
| June | 0.34 | 12.1 | 0.70 | - | | | | | |
| July | 0.20 | 8.6 | 1.0 | - | | | | | |
| August | 0.12 | 13.1 | N.M. | - | | | | | |
| September | 0.040 | 12.9 | N.M. | - | | | | | |
| October | < 0.030 | 11.1 | N.M. | - | | | | | |
| November | < 0.030 | 12.4 | 1.0 | - | | | | | |
| December | 0.040 | 15.9 | N.M. | - | | | | | |
| M | < 0.18 | 12.6 | 0.47 | - | | | | | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL
1981

Table 2.9

LE BARP - BORDEAUX (CEA) - FRANCE

| | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 37 | 47 | AAS | 5.17 | 0.19 | 16.0 | 22.1 | 10.5 | 1.75 | 0.21 |
| February | 58 | 50 | 0.38 | 9.44 | 0.35 | 26.6 | 41.0 | 13.8 | 4.28 | 0.34 |
| March | 77 | 64 | 0.72 | 13.7 | 0.66 | 44.1 | 70.7 | 20.8 | 8.97 | 0.96 |
| April | 106 | 56 | 0.72 | 11.1 | 0.93 | 34.0 | 58.0 | 13.5 | 7.86 | 1.03 |
| May | 102 | 82 | 1.20 | 11.1 | 1.27 | 42.6 | 76.1 | 15.6 | 22.0 | 1.99 |
| June | 64 | 58 | 0.69 | AAS | 0.85 | 17.9 | 32.2 | 4.89 | 10.1 | 1.06 |
| July | 34 | 66 | 0.45 | 0.91 | 0.63 | 9.48 | 16.6 | 2.27 | 7.40 | 0.66 |
| August | 23 | 68 | 0.25 | AAS | 0.54 | 3.27 | 6.09 | 0.61 | 3.48 | 0.39 |
| September | 14 | 57 | 0.13 | - | 0.22 | 0.89 | 1.81 | 0.19 | 1.34 | 0.14 |
| October | 9 | 60 | 0.05 | - | 0.12 | 0.45 | 0.81 | 0.04 | 0.54 | 0.09 |
| November | 11 | 41 | 0.02 | - | 0.09 | 0.53 | 0.31 | 0.04 | 0.21 | 0.04 |
| December | 3 | 31 | 0.02 | - | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.18 | AAS | 0.17 | 0.03 |
| seuil sanitaire | 27 | 27 | 5.4 | - | 1.1 | 27 | 27 | 5.4 | 27 | 5.4 |
| M | 45 | 57 | 0.39 | 4.29 | 0.49 | 16.3 | 27.2 | 6.85 | 5.68 | 0.58 |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.9a)
(continued)

LE BARP - BORDEAUX (CEA) - FRANCE

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ^{137}Cs | ^{140}Ba | ^{140}La | ^{141}Ce | ^{144}Ce | ^{144}Pr | ^{147}Na | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| January | 0 0.57 | 0 2.07 | 0 1.29 | 0 11.5 | 0 5.30 | AAS | 0.17 | . | . |
| February | 0 0.63 | 0 1.06 | 0 0.93 | 0 17.5 | 0 14.1 | 0 10.1 | AAS | | |
| March | 0 1.18 | AAS | 0 0.91 | 0 15.1 | 0 21.9 | 0 22.3 | - | | |
| April | 0 1.11 | - | AAS | 0 12.5 | 30.6 | AAS | - | | |
| May | 0 2.59 | - | - | 0 9.69 | 37.7 | - | - | | |
| June | 0 1.55 | - | - | 0 2.74 | 0 21.9 | - | - | | |
| July | 0 0.97 | - | - | 0 1.20 | 0 5.50 | - | - | | |
| August | 0 0.58 | - | - | 0 0.35 | 0 8.57 | - | - | | |
| September | 0 0.25 | - | - | AAS | 0 2.62 | - | - | | |
| October | 0 0.17 | - | - | 0 0.02 | 0 1.59 | 0 0.69 | - | | |
| November | 0 0.11 | - | - | AAS | 0 0.69 | AAS | - | | |
| December | 0 0.08 | - | - | - | 0 0.61 | - | - | | |
| seuil sanitaire | 5.4 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | - | | |
| M | 0.82 | - | - | 5.88 | 12.6 | - | - | | |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.10

LE VESINET - S.C.P.R.I. - FRANCE

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr+ ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru+ ¹⁰⁶ Rh | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ I | ¹³⁷ Cs |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| January | 50 | 57 | AAS | AAS | 50 | 12 | AAS | AAS | AAS | AAS |
| February | 110 | 74 | " | " | 74 | 18 | " | " | " | " |
| March | 190 | 95 | " | 1.1 | 140 | 29 | < 47 | " | " | " |
| April | 190 | 100 | " | 1.5 | 150 | 27 | 44 | " | " | " |
| May | 140 | 78 | " | AAS | 95 | 13 | 34 | " | " | " |
| June | 100 | 76 | " | 1.4 | 65 | 7.4 | 27 | " | " | " |
| July | 53 | 76 | " | AAS | 29 | AAS | AAS | " | " | " |
| August | 37 | 85 | " | " | AAS | " | " | " | " | " |
| September | AAS | 95 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| October | " | 69 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| November | " | 90 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| December | " | 64 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| M | 76 | 80 | AAS | AAS | 52 | 9.1 | AAS | AAS | AAS | AAS |
| Measurement threshold | 27 | | 5.4 | 1.1 | 27 | 5.4 | 27 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.10a)
(continued)

LE VESINET - S.C.P.R.I. - FRANCE

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ^{140}Ba | ^{140}La | ^{141}Ce | ^{144}Ce | ^{144}Pr | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| January | AAS | | AAS | | AAS | | | | | | | |
| February | " | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| March | " | | " | | 61 | | | | | | | |
| April | " | | " | | 85 | | | | | | | |
| May | " | | " | | 68 | | | | | | | |
| June | " | | " | | 65 | | | | | | | |
| July | " | | " | | < 36 | | | | | | | |
| August | " | | " | | AAS | | | | | | | |
| September | " | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| October | " | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| November | " | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| December | " | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| M | AAS | | AAS | | < 38 | | | | | | | |
| Measurement threshold | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | | | | | | |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.11

CCR - EURATOM - ISPRA - ITALIA

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | ⁷ Be | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 0.20 | 86 | 11.0 | 0.48 | 19 | 34 | 18 | 16 | - | 1,0 |
| February | 0.23 | 63 | 12.0 | 0.51 | 19 | 37 | 12 | 20 | - | 1,0 |
| March | 0.25 | 57 | 14.0 | 0.72 | 25 | 50 | 15 | 21 | - | 1,0 |
| April | 0.37 | 90 | 16.0 | 1.32 | 35 | 74 | 20 | 34 | - | 3,0 |
| May | 0.22 | 49 | 15,0 | 1.28 | 14 | 36 | 7 | 27 | - | 3,0 |
| June | 0.20 | 86 | 5,0 | 1.11 | 8 | 27 | 6 | 17 | - | 2,0 |
| July | 0.13 | 72 | 2.8 | 0.84 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2,0 |
| August | 0.08 | 69 | 1.8 | 0.49 | - | 5 | - | 9 | - | 1,0 |
| September | 0.04 | 50 | 0.57 | 0.21 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,0 |
| October | 0.04 | 60 | 0.10 | 0.19 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,0 |
| November | 0.05 | 60 | 0.49 | 0.22 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 1,0 |
| December | 0.03 | 50 | 0.88 | 0.24 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,0 |
| M | 0.15 | 66 | 6.64 | 0.63 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 |

- attività non rilevabile

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.11a)
(continued)

CCR - EURATOM - ISPRA - ITALIA

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | ^{141}Ce | ^{144}Ce | ^{238}Pu 10^{-5} | ^{239}Pu 10^{-5} | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| January | 11 | 12 | 0.2 | 1.04 | | | | | |
| February | 9 | 16 | 0.2 | 1.11 | | | | | |
| March | 9 | 25 | 0.2 | 1.79 | | | | | |
| April | 10 | 43 | 0.2 | 3.40 | | | | | |
| May | 4 | 34 | 0.2 | 2.48 | | | | | |
| June | 2 | 32 | 0.2 | 2.55 | | | | | |
| July | 1 | 25 | 0.2 | 2.04 | | | | | |
| August | - | 13 | 0.2 | 1.29 | | | | | |
| September | - | - | 0.2 | 0.42 | | | | | |
| October | - | - | 0.2 | 0.20 | | | | | |
| November | - | - | 0.2 | 0.20 | | | | | |
| December | - | - | 0.2 | 0.20 | | | | | |
| M | - | - | 0.2 | 1.39 | | | | | |

- attività non rilevabile

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.12

SEGRATE - ITALIA

| | $^{ 7}\text{Be}$ | $^{ 54}\text{Mn}$ | $^{ 95}\text{Zr}$ | $^{ 103}\text{Ru}$ | $^{ 106}\text{Ru}$ | $^{ 125}\text{Sb}$ | $^{ 131}\text{I}$ | $^{ 137}\text{Cs}$ | $^{ 140}\text{Ba}$ | $^{ 141}\text{Ce}$ | $^{ 144}\text{Ce}$ | $^{ 155}\text{Eu}$ |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| January | 18 | 0.05 | 4.2 | 2.7 | < 0.5 | < 0.1 | < 0.2 | 0.09 | < 0.05 | < 0.1 | 7.0 | < 0.2 |
| February | 15 | 0.11 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | < 0.1 | 0.25 | < 0.03 | 2.0 | 3.0 | < 0.2 |
| March | 23 | 0.32 | 17 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | < 0.2 | 0.51 | < 0.08 | 4.1 | 10 | < 0.3 |
| April | 45 | 0.69 | 29 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 1.1 | < 0.2 | 1.6 | < 0.10 | 4.9 | 22 | < 0.2 |
| May | 42 | 0.74 | 21 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 1.2 | < 0.2 | 1.7 | < 0.2 | 2.8 | 21 | < 0.2 |
| June | 35 | 0.47 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 0.8 | < 0.1 | 1.2 | < 0.10 | 1.0 | 13 | < 0.2 |
| July | 36 | 0.28 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.6 | < 0.2 | 0.8 | < 0.09 | 0.39 | 10 | < 0.2 |
| August | 60 | 0.17 | 2.4 | 0.44 | 3.2 | 0.44 | < 0.2 | 0.69 | < 0.1 | 0.14 | 5.5 | < 0.2 |
| September | 18 | < 0.04 | 0.29 | < 0.04 | 0.32 | 0.12 | < 0.1 | 0.09 | < 0.06 | < 0.09 | < 0.04 | < 0.02 |
| October | 19 | < 0.05 | 0.11 | < 0.06 | < 0.2 | < 0.2 | < 0.1 | 0.06 | < 0.07 | < 0.05 | < 0.2 | < 0.1 |
| November | 13 | < 0.04 | < 0.08 | < 0.07 | < 0.4 | < 0.2 | < 0.1 | 0.04 | < 0.09 | < 0.05 | < 0.2 | < 0.2 |
| December | 13 | < 0.05 | < 0.09 | < 0.04 | < 0.4 | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 0.05 | < 0.10 | < 0.05 | < 0.2 | < 0.1 |
| M | 28 | < 0.25 | < 8.1 | < 3 | < 3.6 | < 0.47 | < 0.15 | 0.59 | < 0.09 | < 1.31 | < 7.7 | < 0.18 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL
1981

Table 2.13

CHILTON - UNITED KINGDOM

10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | 54Mn | 95Zr | 95Nb | 103Ru | 106Ru | 125Sb | 131I * | 137Cs | 140Ba | 141Ce | 144Ce |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January | 0.040 | 0.06 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 1.50 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.85 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| February | 0.040 | 0.06 | 14.5 | 21 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 0.40 | 0.12 | 0.53 | 0.34 | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| March | 0.130 | 0.06 | 25 | 43 | 15.0 | 8.3 | 1.00 | 0.12 | 1.10 | 0.12 | 8.3 | 15.0 |
| April | 0.120 | 0.18 | 21 | 52 | 14.5 | 11.0 | 1.20 | 0.12 | 1.60 | 0.12 | 7.3 | 19.0 |
| May | 0.080 | 0.22 | 20 | 37 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 1.25 | 0.12 | 1.40 | 0.12 | 4.0 | 15.0 |
| June | 0.090 | 0.22 | 12.5 | 22 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 0.87 | 0.12 | 1.90 | 0.12 | 1.45 | 12.5 |
| July | 0.065 | 0.18 | 5.1 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 0.56 | 0.12 | 0.74 | 0.12 | 0.70 | 6.6 |
| August | 0.075 | 0.10 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 0.38 | 2.3 | 0.36 | 0.12 | 0.55 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 4.6 |
| September | 0.050 | 0.06 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.21 | 1.60 | 1.05 | 0.12 | 0.39 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 2.8 |
| October | 0.013 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.36 | 0.12 | 0.34 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.73 |
| November | 0.010 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.12 | 0.35 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.79 |
| December | 0.005 | 0.04 | 0.55 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.79 |
| M | 0.06 | 0.11 | 9.2 | 17.5 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 0.59 | 0.12 | 0.73 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 7.3 |

*Particulate component only

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL
1981

Table 2.14

ESKDALEMUIR - UNITED KINGDOM

10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | 54Mn | 95Zr | 95Nb | 103Ru | 106Ru | 125Sb | 131I * | 137Cs | 140Ba | 141Ce | 144Ce |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| January | 0.050 | ◀ 0.06 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 6.8 | 1.60 | 0.19 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.27 | 0.07 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| February | 0.065 | ◀ 0.06 | 17.5 | 29 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 0.56 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.70 | ◀ 0.12 | 9.5 | 9.1 |
| March | 0.095 | ◀ 0.12 | 27 | 56 | 13.5 | 6.3 | 0.55 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.97 | ◀ 0.12 | 8.7 | 16.0 |
| April | 0.12 | 0.42 | 34 | 73 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 1.05 | ◀ 0.12 | 1.65 | ◀ 0.12 | 9.1 | 23 |
| May | 0.15 | 0.53 | 24 | 46 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 1.25 | ◀ 0.12 | 1.75 | ◀ 0.12 | 5.1 | 21 |
| June | 0.080 | 0.32 | 11.0 | 21 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 0.56 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.90 | ◀ 0.12 | 1.95 | 13.5 |
| July | 0.065 | 0.33 | 7.7 | 17.5 | 1.35 | 4.3 | 0.90 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.97 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.57 | 9.6 |
| August | 0.020 | 0.12 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 0.70 | 2.4 | 0.33 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.55 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 5.8 |
| September | 0.005 | ◀ 0.04 | 1.20 | 2.2 | 0.12 | 1.75 | 0.33 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.34 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 2.3 |
| October | 0.005 | ◀ 0.04 | 0.29 | ◀ 0.24 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.17 | ◀ 0.07 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.79 |
| November | 0.005 | ◀ 0.04 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.06 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.12 |
| December | 0.008 | ◀ 0.05 | ◀ 0.24 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.24 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.12 |
| M | 0.056 | ◀ 0.18 | 11.5 | 22 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 0.51 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.71 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 3.3 | 8.8 |

* Particulate component only

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.15

GLASGOW - UNITED KINGDOM

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 20 | 46 | - | 11 | 14 | 8.6 | - | 0,2 | 7,3 | 4,1 |
| February | 67 | 84 | 0,3 | 27 | 43 | 19 | 5,1 | 0,8 | 14 | 14 |
| March | 74 | 84 | 0,6 | 40 | 68 | 22 | 9,5 | 1,5 | 15 | 26 |
| April | 91 | 89 | 1,0 | 43 | 76 | 21 | 14 | 2,3 | 12 | 38 |
| May | 49 | 57 | 0,6 | 22 | 43 | 9,5 | 9,7 | 1,5 | 4,6 | 27 |
| June | 33 | 38 | 0,4 | 11 | 20 | 3,8 | 8,1 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 16 |
| July | 23 | 38 | 0,2 | 5,1 | 10 | 1,4 | 4,6 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 8,9 |
| August | 16 | 70 | 0,2 | 3,0 | 7,0 | 0,8 | 2,7 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 7,8 |
| September | 10 | 65 | 0,1 | 1,1 | 2,2 | - | 1,4 | 0,4 | - | 3,0 |
| October | 6 | 49 | - | 0,3 | 0,5 | - | 0,5 | 0,4 | - | 0,8 |
| November | 6 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| December | 9 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | 34 | 59 | 0,3 | 14 | 24 | 7 | 5 | 0,8 | 5 | 12 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL
1981

LERWICK - UNITED KINGDOM

10^{-3} pCi/m³

Table 2.16

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | 54Mn | 95Zr | 95Nb | 103Ru | 106Ru | 125Sb | 131I * | 137Cs | 140Ba | 141Ce | 144Ce |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| January | 0,025 | ◀ 0.06 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 1.80 | 0.22 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.23 | 1.00 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| February | 0,055 | ◀ 0.10 | 21 | 33 | 14.5 | 4.6 | 0.64 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.45 | ◀ 0.12 | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| March | 0,11 | 0.18 | 22 | 47 | 14.0 | 5.7 | 0.50 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.58 | ◀ 0.12 | 6.8 | 14.5 |
| April | 0,13 | 0.47 | 22 | 33 | 20 | 12.0 | 1.10 | ◀ 0.12 | 1.50 | ◀ 0.12 | 14.0 | 22 |
| May | 0,12 | 0.61 | 23 | 55 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 1.05 | ◀ 0.12 | 1.45 | ◀ 0.12 | 5.5 | 21 |
| June | 0,060 | 0.33 | 8.6 | 23 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 0.66 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.97 | ◀ 0.12 | 1.75 | 14.5 |
| July | 0,065 | ◀ 0.06 | 4.9 | 11.5 | 0.93 | 3.2 | 0.41 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.50 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.57 | 6.6 |
| August | 0,015 | 0.10 | 1.60 | 3.2 | 0.45 | 1.20 | ◀ 0.07 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.28 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 2.8 |
| September | 0,005 | ◀ 0.04 | 1.05 | 2.0 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.98 | 0.34 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.27 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 2.3 |
| October | 0,002 | ◀ 0.02 | ◀ 0.16 | 0.13 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.08 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.17 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.73 |
| November | 0,008 | ◀ 0.02 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.06 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 |
| December | 0,007 | ◀ 0.04 | 0.18 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.08 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.13 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 | ◀ 0.12 |
| M | 0,050 | ◀ 0.17 | 9.6 | 19.5 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 0.44 | ◀ 0.12 | 0.55 | ◀ 0.19 | 4.8 | 8.5 |

* Particulate component only

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL
1981

MILFORD HAVEN - UNITED KINGDOM

10^{-3} pCi/m³

Table 2.17

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | 54Mn | 95Zr | 95Nb | 103Ru | 106Ru | 125Sb | 131I * | 137Cs | 140Ba | 141Ce | 144Ce |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| January | 0.060 | ▲ 0.1 | 11.0 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 1.70 | 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.24 | 1.35 | 7.0 | 4.1 |
| February | 0.050 | ▲ 0.12 | 16.5 | 24 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 0.51 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.46 | ▲ 0.12 | 5.8 | 12.0 |
| March | 0.090 | 0.17 | 25 | 52 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 0.55 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.51 | ▲ 0.12 | 7.8 | 14.5 |
| April | 0.095 | ▲ 0.12 | 20 | 40 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 0.73 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.05 | ▲ 0.12 | 6.7 | 19.0 |
| May | 0.085 | 0.29 | 21 | 34 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 0.68 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.00 | ▲ 0.12 | 4.1 | 14.5 |
| June | 0.060 | 0.24 | 10.5 | 20 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 0.58 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.72 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.70 | 11.5 |
| July | 0.045 | 0.40 | 7.4 | 18.0 | 1.35 | 4.1 | 0.61 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.92 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.66 | 7.9 |
| August | 0.018 | 0.10 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 0.56 | 1.75 | 0.23 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.42 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 4.0 |
| September | 0.010 | ▲ 0.04 | 0.7 | 1.35 | ▲ 0.05 | 0.72 | 0.41 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.30 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.7 |
| October | 0.006 | ▲ 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.15 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.18 | 0.34 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.16 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.79 |
| November | 0.010 | ▲ 0.02 | ▲ 0.06 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.11 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 |
| December | 0.004 | ▲ 0.02 | ▲ 0.06 | ▲ 0.10 | ▲ 0.04 | ▲ 0.18 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.02 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 |
| M | 0.044 | ▲ 0.14 | 9.6 | 18.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 0.42 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.49 | ▲ 0.22 | ▲ 2.9 | 7.5 |

* Particulate component only

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

Table 2.18

ORFORDNESS - UNITED KINGDOM

 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta pCi/m ³ | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ I * | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 0.040 | ▲ 0.06 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 9.2 | 1.70 | ▲ 0.06 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.34 | 0.83 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| February | 0.080 | ▲ 0.12 | 21 | 37 | 16.0 | 5.5 | 0.50 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.58 | ▲ 0.12 | 8.4 | 12.0 |
| March | 0.130 | 0.34 | 37 | 82 | 19.5 | 9.5 | 0.89 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.05 | ▲ 0.12 | 12.5 | 22 |
| April | 0.150 | 0.47 | 33 | 76 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 0.96 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.60 | ▲ 0.12 | 9.1 | 25 |
| May | 0.160 | 0.79 | 25 | 57 | 9.1 | 13.5 | 1.15 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.50 | ▲ 0.12 | 6.7 | 21 |
| June | 0.110 | 0.51 | 15.0 | 31 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 1.10 | ▲ 0.12 | 2.1 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.85 | 21 |
| July | 0.055 | 0.28 | 10.5 | 20 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 0.46 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.00 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.10 | 8.1 |
| August | 0.025 | 0.21 | 27 | 7.4 | 0.75 | 2.8 | 0.35 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.61 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 6.2 |
| September | 0.014 | ▲ 0.07 | 1.20 | 2.4 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.6 | ▲ 0.11 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.40 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 2.4 |
| October | 0.005 | ▲ 0.04 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.24 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.10 | 0.40 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.24 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 1.10 |
| November | 0.012 | ▲ 0.05 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.24 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.36 | 0.15 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.16 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.50 |
| December | 0.005 | ▲ 0.04 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.24 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.61 | ▲ 0.10 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.05 | ▲ 0.12 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.60 |
| M | 0.066 | ▲ 0.25 | 13 | 28 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 0.52 | ▲ 0.12 | 0.80 | ▲ 0.18 | ▲ 3.8 | 10.5 |

* Particulate component only

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

1981

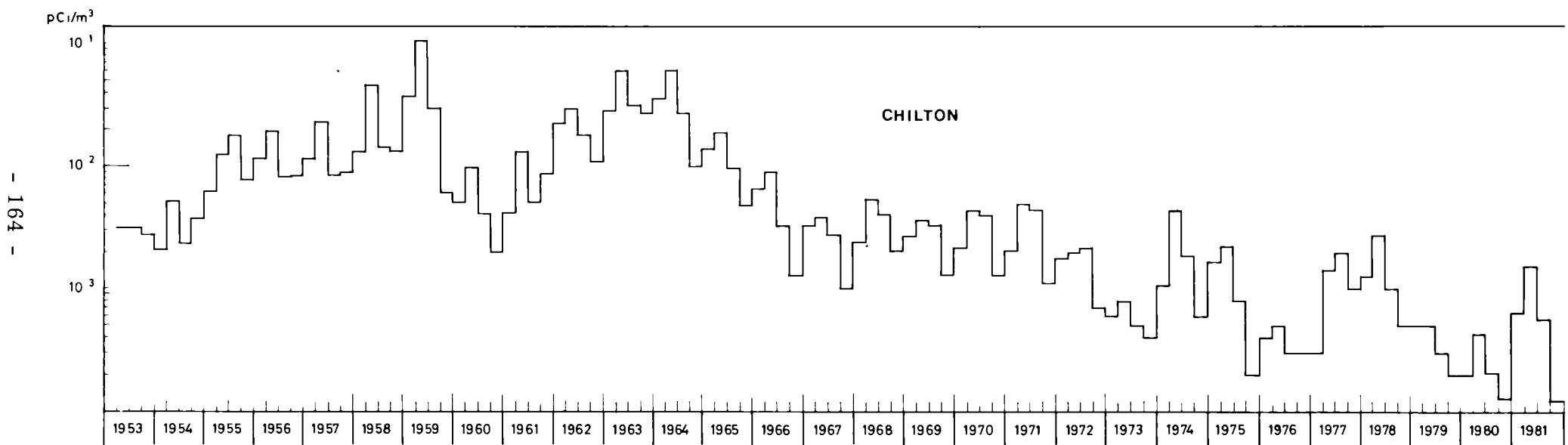
Table 2.19

SHRIVENHAM - UNITED KINGDOM

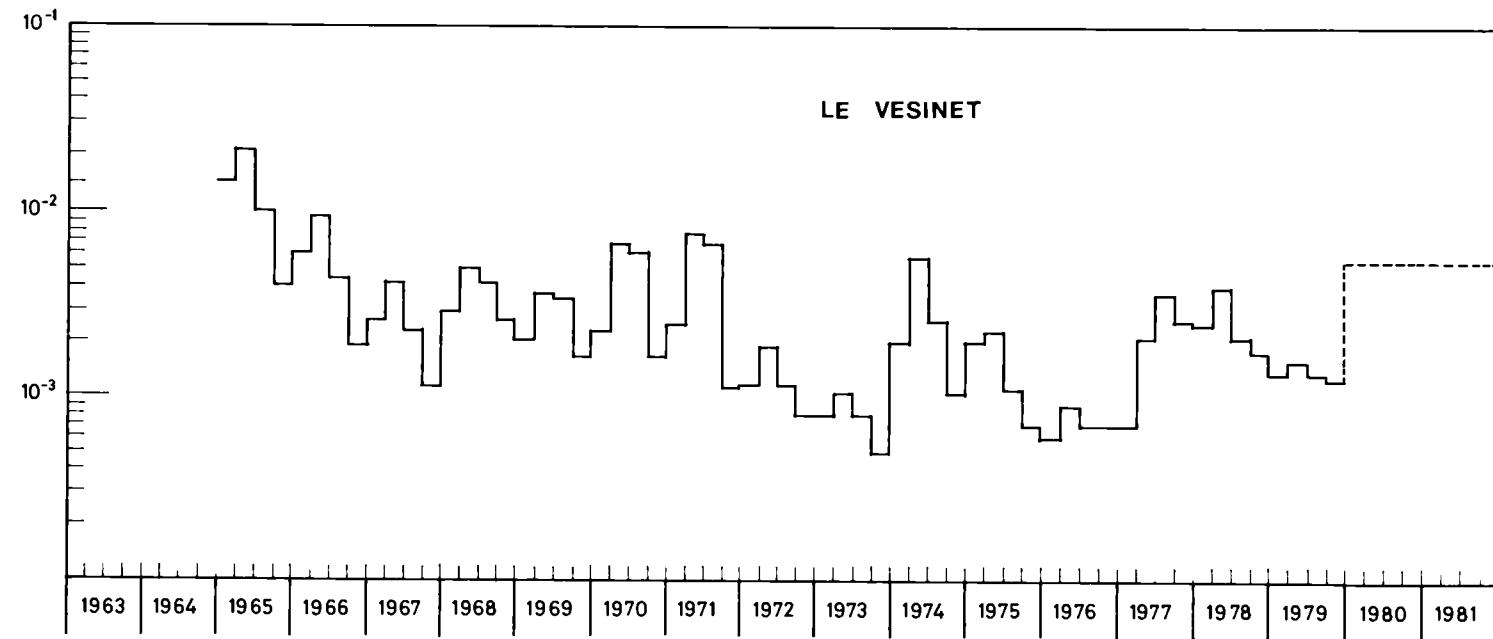
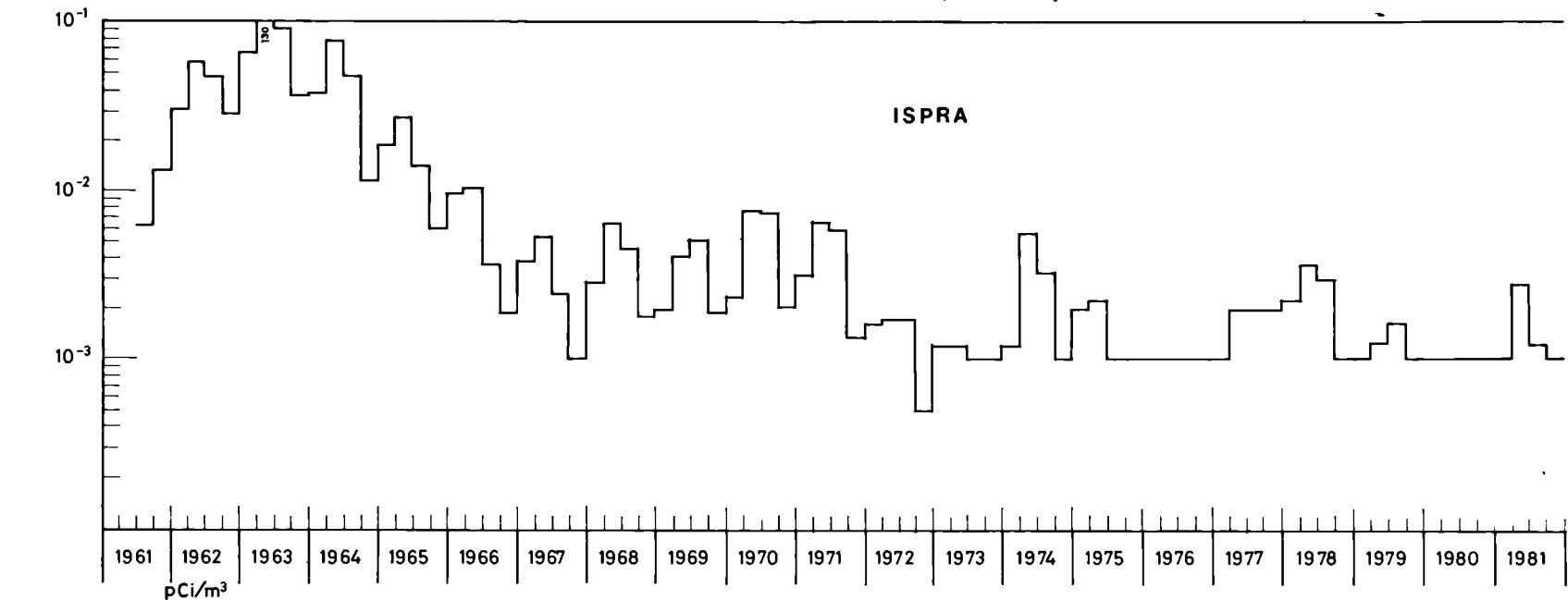
 10^{-3} pCi/m³

| | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 24 | 54 | 0,1 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 8 | 4,9 |
| February | 47 | 70 | 0,3 | 22 | 32 | 16 | 4,9 | 0,7 | 11 | 10 |
| March | 94 | 76 | 0,8 | 41 | 68 | 24 | 12 | 1,1 | 14 | 27 |
| April | 70 | 84 | 1,0 | 43 | 76 | 19 | 13 | 2,2 | 11 | 35 |
| May | 45 | 70 | 0,9 | 30 | 54 | 12 | 13 | 1,9 | 5,7 | 32 |
| June | 29 | 62 | 0,6 | 20 | 35 | 6,5 | 11 | 2,0 | 2,4 | 24 |
| July | 18 | 59 | 0,1 | 7,0 | 14 | 2,0 | 5,9 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 13 |
| August | 15 | 68 | 0,1 | 2,7 | 5,7 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 0,6 | 0,1 | 5,9 |
| September | 15 | 65 | 0,1 | 1,5 | 2,4 | 0,1 | 2,1 | 0,4 | - | 3,0 |
| October | 5 | 54 | - | 0,5 | 0,3 | - | - | 0,3 | - | 1,1 |
| November | 6 | 73 | - | 0,4 | 0,6 | - | - | 0,3 | - | 1,1 |
| December | 7 | 43 | - | 0,1 | 6,3 | - | - | - | - | 1,6 |
| M | 31 | 65 | 0,3 | 15 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 0,9 | 4 | 13 |

VARIATION OF THE CESIUM-137 ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION AT CHILTON (U.K.)



VARIATION OF THE CESIUM-137 ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION AT
ISPRA (ITALY) AND LE VESINET (FRANCE)



Graph 2b)

⁹⁰Sr IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

Table 3

1967 - 1981

10^{-3} pCi/m³ \bar{x}_a

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| BELGIQUE/BELGIE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mol | 1.55 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.61 | 2.77 | 1.07 | 0.40 | 1.34 | 0.83 | 0.35 | 1.09 | 1.26 | 1.28 | 0.66 | 0.71 |
| Brasschaat | 1.58 | 2.13 | 2.02 | 2.55 | 2.78 | 0.97 | 0.44 | 1.23 | 0.83 | 0.28 | 0.84 | 1.19 | 1.17 | 0.48 | - |
| Florennes | 1.72 | 2.29 | 2.09 | 2.62 | 2.91 | 1.10 | 0.51 | 1.44 | 0.86 | 0.33 | 0.91 | 1.23 | 1.00 | 0.58 | - |
| Kleine-Brogel | 1.73 | 2.15 | 1.97 | 2.44 | 2.70 | 1.06 | 0.47 | 1.39 | 0.87 | 0.34 | 0.93 | 1.17 | 1.36 | 0.45 | - |
| Koksijde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.30 | 0.78 | 1.16 | 1.07 | 0.47 | 0.68 |
| Schaffen | 1.66 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.61 | 2.82 | 1.10 | 0.42 | 1.39 | 0.85 | 0.34 | 0.97 | 1.19 | 1.07 | 0.43 | - |
| Bruxelles, IHE | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.30 | 0.91 | 0.52 | 0.26 | 0.72 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.40 | 0.53 |
| DENMARK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risø | 1.09 | 1.70 | 1.37 | 2.10 | 1.93 | 0.80 | 0.38 | 1.42 | 0.89 | 0.21 | 0.71 | 1.12 | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.72 |
| DEUTSCHLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heidelberg | 1.34 | 1.40 | ~0.95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| EURATOM : Ispra | 2.07 | 2.42 | 2.10 | 3.16 | 2.77 | 0.95 | 0.55 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.63 |
| FRANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Le Vésinet (SCPRI) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.45 | 1.7 | 1.2 | <0.37 | 1.1 | 1.3 | <0.42 | <0.39 | AAS(*) |
| Orsay (CEA) | - | - | - | 1.89 | 1.90 | 0.98 | 0.40 | 1.24 | 0.75 | 0.27 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 0.51 |
| Le Barp-Bordeaux (CEA) .. | - | 0.78 | 0.77 | 1.83 | 2.52 | 1.02 | 0.39 | 1.01 | 0.56 | 0.32 | 0.74 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 0.17 | 0.49 |
| Verdun (CEA) | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.30 | 1.67 | 1.49 | 1.14 | 0.33 | 0.94 | 0.57 | 0.32 | 0.83 | 0.97 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.41 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilton | 1.56 | 2.07 | 1.22 | 1.80 | 1.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(*) Measurements threshold : 1.1×10^{-3} pCi/m³

¹³⁷Cs IN AIR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

Table 4

1967 - 1981

10^{-3} pCi/m³

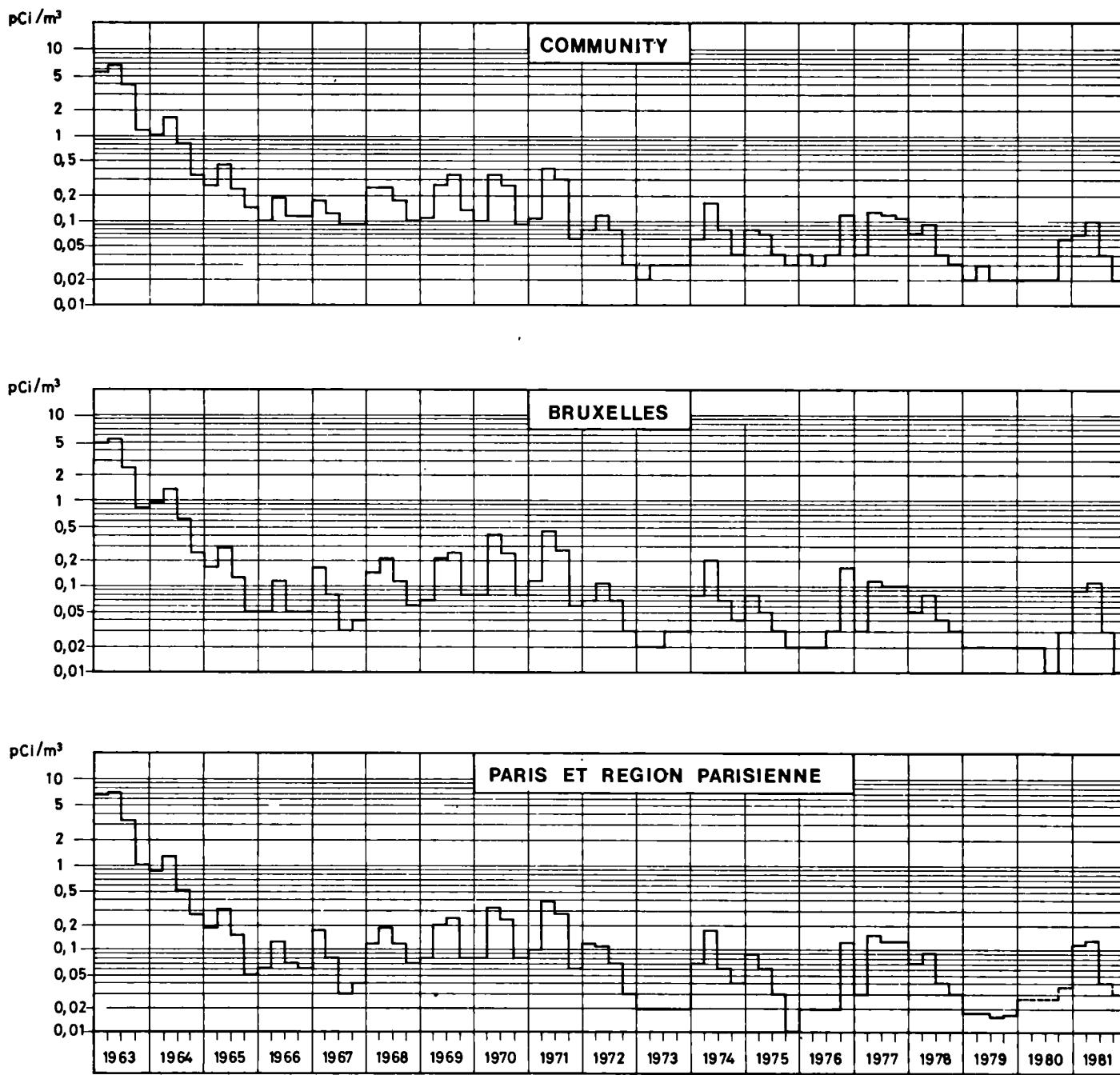
\bar{x}_a

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------------|--------|
| <u>BELGIQUE/BELGIE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mol | - | - | - | 5.0 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.53 | 2.1 | 1.14 | 0.66 | 0.13 |
| Bruxelles IHE | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.63 | 3.3 | <1.1 | <0.4 | <1.5 | <1.6 | <0.4 | <0.2 | 0.44 |
| <u>DENMARK</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risø | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.37 | 0.47 | 1.96 | 1.30 | 0.42 | 1.62 | 1.70 | 0.62 | 0.24 | 0.81 |
| <u>DEUTSCHLAND</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karlsruhe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | <0.95 | <0.52 | <0.94 | |
| Braunschweig | - | 2.22 | 2.32 | 3.19 | 3.32 | 1.14 | 0.49 | 1.76 | 0.94 | 0.27 | 1.004 | 1.152 | 0.397 | 0.211 | 0.77 |
| Jülich | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1.84) | 2.015 | <0.6 | (0.47) | (0.9) |
| München | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.2 |
| <u>EURATOM</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ispra | 3.21 | 3.94 | 3.32 | 4.9 | 4.20 | 1.43 | 1.16 | <2.8 | <1.6 | <1.0 | <1.8 | <3 | <1.3 | <1.0 | 1.5 |
| <u>FRANCE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biarritz (SCPRI)... | <2.25 | <3.12 | <2.58 | 3.71 | <3.77 | <1.29 | <0.81 | <2.2 | <1.4 | <0.85 | <2.4 | 2.0 | <1.1 | A.A.S.(**) | A.A.S. |
| Brest " | <2.78 | <3.24 | <2.67 | 3.59 | <3.83 | <1.29 | <0.86 | <2.1 | <1.3 | <0.47 | <1.7 | <2.1 | <1.1 | " | " (**) |
| Bourges ... " | <1.92 | <2.94 | <2.97 | <3.24 | <3.68 | <1.40 | <0.76 | <2.1 | <1.3 | <0.56 | 1.5 | <1.9 | <1.1 | " | " |
| Cherbourg.. " | <1.69 | <2.68 | <2.76 | <3.05 | <3.15 | <1.13 | <0.80 | <1.9 | <1.3 | <0.57 | <1.6 | 1.8 | <0.87 | " | " |
| Le Vésinet " | <2.61 | <3.53 | <2.71 | <4.31 | <4.56 | <1.38 | <0.77 | 2.6 | <1.6 | <0.73 | <2.3 | <2.7 | <1.4 | " | " |
| Lille " | <2.02 | <2.66 | <2.14 | <3.72 | <3.50 | <0.87 | <0.58 | <1.5 | <0.94 | <0.46 | <1.2 | <1.9 | <0.81 | " | " |
| Nice " | <3.57 | <4.28 | <3.48 | 5.47 | <5.50 | <1.68 | <0.92 | <2.3 | <1.4 | <0.62 | 1.8 | <2.0 | <1.1 | " | " |
| Nîmes " | <2.65 | <3.76 | 2.98 | 4.33 | 4.11 | <1.26 | <0.67 | <2.4 | <1.3 | <0.72 | <1.3 | <1.7 | <0.82 | " | " |
| Strasbourg " | <2.98 | <3.59 | <2.69 | <4.54 | <4.07 | <1.32 | <0.71 | <2.5 | <1.4 | <0.59 | <1.5 | 1.8 | <1.0 | " | " |
| Tours " | <2.11 | <2.97 | 2.51 | <3.30 | <3.19 | <1.05 | <0.51 | <2.3 | <1.1 | <0.75 | <1.3 | <1.4 | <0.94 | " | " |
| Le Barp(Bordeaux)CEA | - | - | - | 2.55 | 3.45 | 1.00 | 0.49 | 1.72 | 1.02 | 0.44 | 1.03 | 1.31 | 0.45 | 0.21 | 0.82 |
| Orsay | - | 2.94 | 2.64 | 3.31 | 4.50 | 1.55 | 0.82 | 2.66 | 1.44 | 0.35 | 1.42 | 1.9 | 0.73 | 1.11 | 1.01 |
| Verdun | " 1.78 | 1.69 | 1.76 | 2.42 | 3.67 | 1.44 | 0.73 | 2.28 | 1.09 | 0.33 | 1.05 | 1.48 | 0.39 | 0.19 | 0.73 |
| <u>UNITED KINGDOM</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilton (AERE) | 2.67 | 3.52 | 2.79 | 3.28 | 3.20 | 1.68 | 0.57 | 2.01 | 1.2 | 0.38 | 1.11 | 1.4 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.73 |
| Milford Haven | 1.94 | 2.31 | 1.82 | 2.31 | 2.71 | 1.32 | 0.58 | 2.67 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.15 | 1.2 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.49 |
| Eskdalemuir | 2.55 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.51 | 1.85 | 1.10 | 0.46 | 0.83 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.37 | 0.66 | 0.31 | 0.43 | 0.71 |
| Orfordness | 1.58 | 3.52 | 3.04 | 3.64 | 3.78 | 1.32 | 0.71 | 2.28 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.98 | 1.2 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.80 |
| Lerwick | 2.67 | 3.16 | 2.79 | 2.77 | 2.95 | 1.76 | 0.72 | 1.49 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.57 | 1.3 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.55 |
| Chilton (NRPB) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.44 | 1.4 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Glasgow | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.26 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 0.8 |
| Shrivenham | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.33 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.54 | 0.36 | 0.9 |

(*) no longer sampled

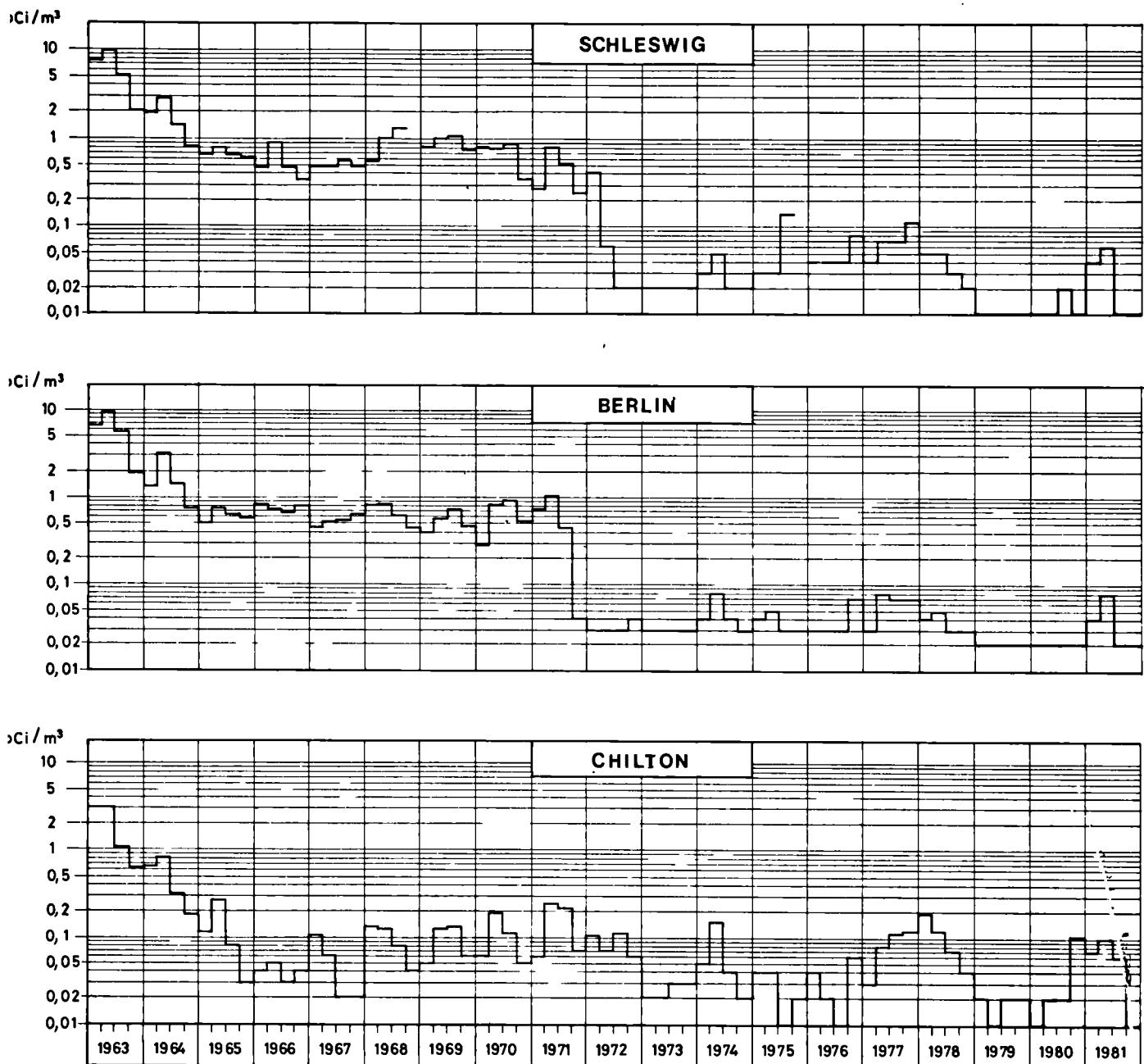
(**) measurement threshold : $5,4 \times 10^{-3}$ pCi/m³

VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE AT SEVERAL
STATIONS OF THE NETWORK ESTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AVERAGE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY FOR
THE COMMUNITY



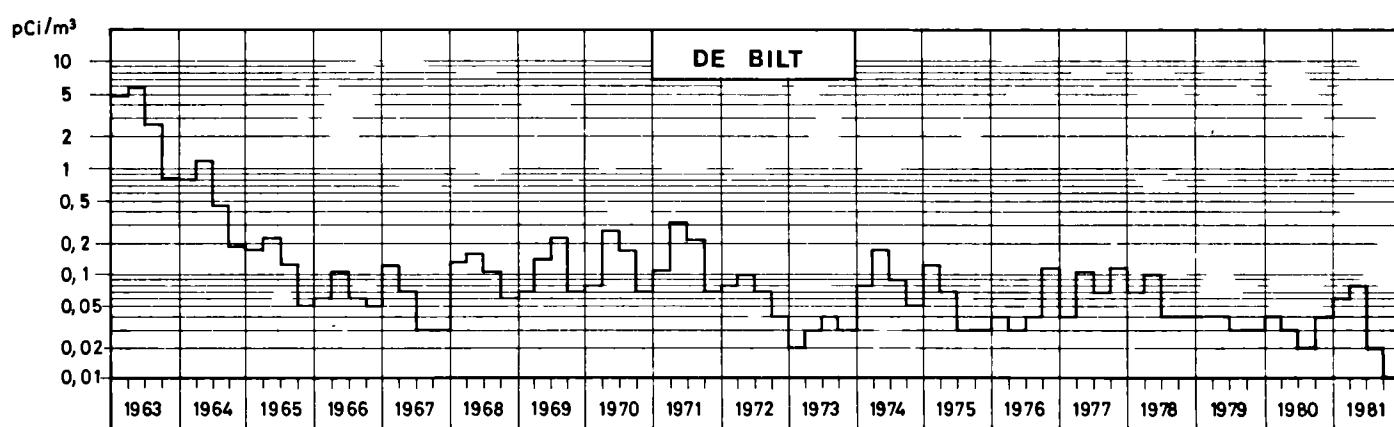
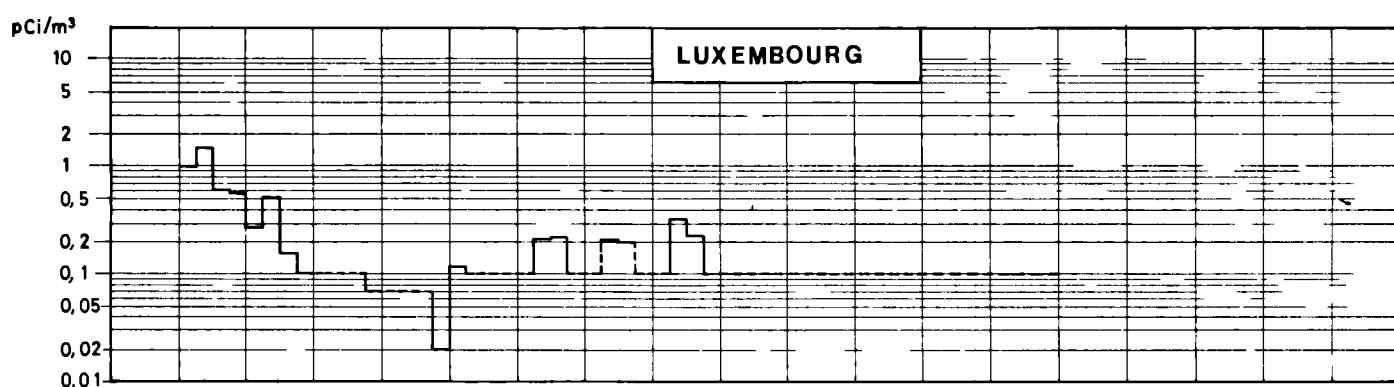
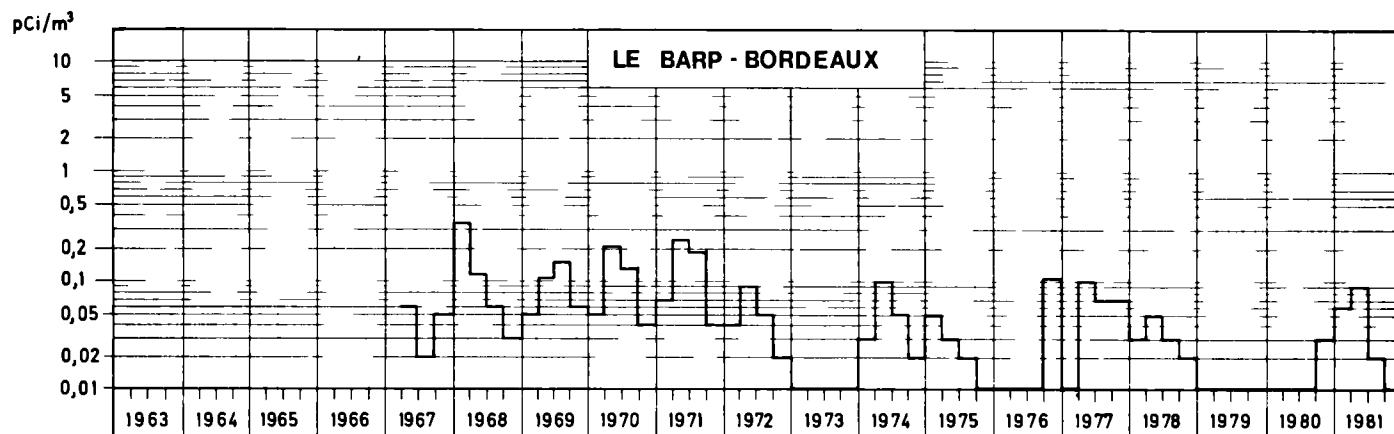
Graph 3a)

VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE AT SEVERAL
 STATIONS OF THE NETWORK ESTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY OF THE
 EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AVERAGE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY FOR
 THE COMMUNITY



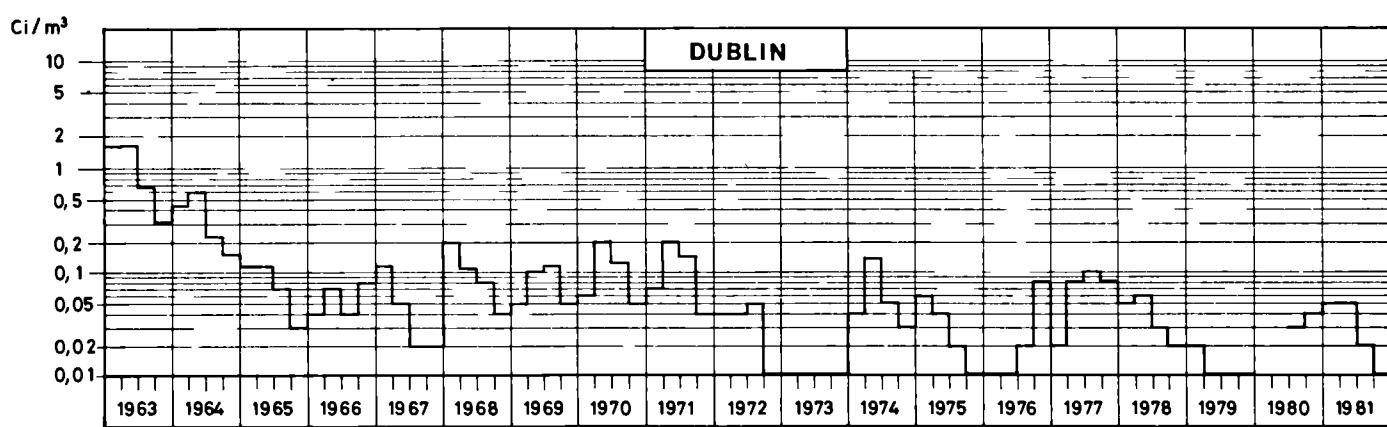
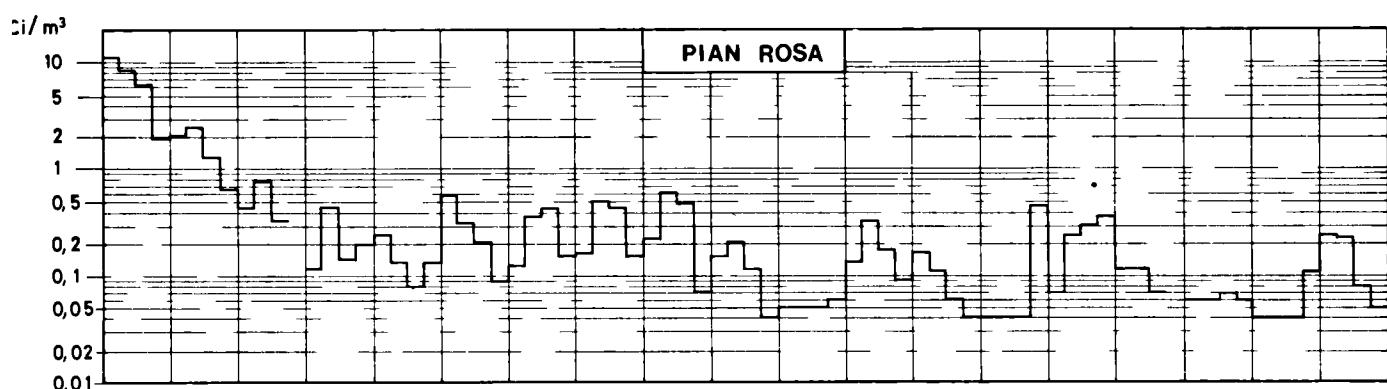
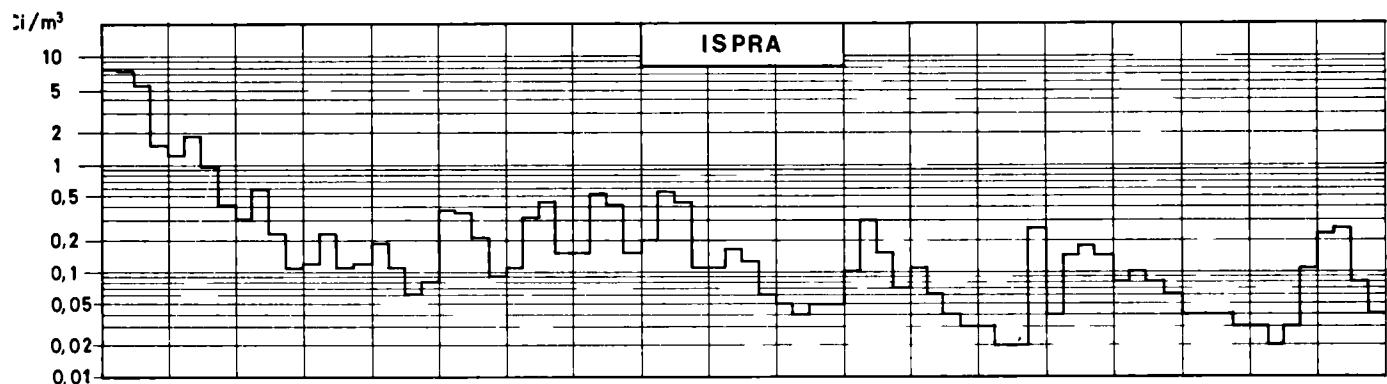
Graph 3b)

**VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE AT SEVERAL
STATIONS OF THE NETWORK ASTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AVERAGE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY FOR
THE COMMUNITY**



Graph 3c)

VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE AT SEVERAL
STATIONS OF THE NETWORK ESTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AVERAGE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY FOR
THE COMMUNITY



Graph 3d)

TOTAL BETA IN AIR

1981

Table 5

pCi/m³

| | 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | $\bar{x}_a = \frac{\sum \bar{x}_m}{12}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|---|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|--------|
| | 1 | N | 2 | N | 3 | N | 4 | N | 5 | N | 6 | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \bar{x}_m | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgique | 0.05 | 6 | 0.11 | 6 | 0.17 | 6 | 0.19 | 6 | 0.14 | 6 | 0.11 | 6 | 0.05 | 6 | 0.04 | 6 | 0.03 | 6 | 0.01 | 6 | 0.02 | 6 | 0.05 | 6 | 0.08 | | |
| Denmark (*) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Deutschland (B.R.) | <0.03 | 12 | <0.05 | 12 | <0.09 | 12 | <0.11 | 12 | <0.08 | 12 | <0.07 | 12 | 0.04 | 12 | <0.04 | 12 | <0.03 | 12 | <0.03 | 12 | <0.03 | 12 | <0.03 | 12 | <0.03 | 12 | <0.053 |
| France (SCPRI)(**) | 0.074 | 32 | 0.12 | 32 | 0.18 | 33 | 0.22 | 34 | 0.16 | 34 | 0.12 | 35 | 0.067 | 35 | 0.045 | 35 | AAS | 34 | AAS | 34 | AAS | 34 | AAS | 34 | AAS | 34 | 0.086 |
| France (CEA) | 0.065 | 18 | 0.10 | 21 | 0.13 | 20 | 0.17 | 17 | 0.126 | 20 | 0.113 | 20 | 0.052 | 20 | 0.04 | 20 | 0.025 | 20 | 0.016 | 20 | 0.025 | 20 | 0.012 | 20 | 0.073 | | |
| Greece | 0.06 | 8 | 0.13 | 6 | 0.23 | 6 | 0.31 | 7 | 0.26 | 6 | 0.20 | 7 | 0.12 | 7 | 0.08 | 9 | 0.05 | 10 | 0.03 | 11 | 0.02 | 11 | 0.02 | 11 | 0.13 | | |
| Ireland | 0.03 | 2 | 0.05 | 2 | 0.05 | 2 | 0.06 | 2 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.01 | 2 | 0.005 | 2 | 0.03 | | |
| Italia | 0.11 | 19 | 0.16 | 19 | 0.22 | 19 | 0.27 | 19 | 0.19 | 19 | 0.17 | 19 | 0.11 | 19 | 0.08 | 19 | <0.05 | 19 | <0.04 | 19 | <0.05 | 19 | <0.04 | 18 | 0.12 | | |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Nederland | 0.03 | 1 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.08 | 1 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.04 | | |
| United Kingdom (AERE) | 0.043 | 5 | 0.058 | 5 | 0.11 | 5 | 0.12 | 5 | 0.12 | 5 | 0.08 | 5 | 0.059 | 5 | 0.031 | 5 | 0.017 | 5 | 0.006 | 5 | 0.009 | 5 | 0.006 | 5 | 0.053 | | |
| United Kingdom (NRPB) | 0.046 | 7 | 0.07 | 7 | 0.126 | 7 | 0.136 | 7 | 0.122 | 7 | 0.082 | 7 | 0.06 | 7 | 0.032 | 7 | 0.019 | 7 | 0.007 | 7 | 0.01 | 7 | 0.007 | 7 | 0.06 | | |
| M | 0.05 | 110 | <0.09 | 111 | <0.14 | 111 | <0.17 | 110 | <0.13 | 112 | <0.10 | 114 | <0.06 | 114 | <0.04 | 116 | <0.03 | 116 | <0.02 | 117 | <0.02 | 117 | 0.02 | 116 | <0.07 | | |

(*) Total beta measurements have been discontinued in 1980

(**) Measurement threshold : 0.027 pCi/m³

TOTAL BETA IN AIR

 \bar{x}_m

1962 - 1981

pCi/m³

Table 6.1

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| BELGIQUE/BELGIË | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| 1963 | 5.37 | 4.62 | 5.62 | 5.66 | 5.35 | 6.10 | 4.07 | 2.86 | 1.79 | 1.33 | 0.93 | 0.77 |
| 1964 | 0.78 | 1.12 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.81 | 1.51 | 1.01 | 0.52 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.12 |
| 1965 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.43 | 0.22 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 1966 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| 1967 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 1968 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| 1969 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| 1970 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.37 | 0.53 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| 1971 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 1972 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 1973 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 1974 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1975 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1976 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| 1977 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 1978 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 1979 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 1980 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 1981 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 |

TOTAL BETA IN AIR \bar{x}_m
1962 - 1981

pCi/m³

Table 6.2

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|
| DENMARK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | | | | January/June | | 4.7 | | | July/December | | | 2.7 |
| 1963 | | | " | | | 9.8 | | | " | | | 2.9 |
| 1964 | | | " | | | 2.1 | | | " | | | 0.48 |
| 1965 | | | " | | | 0.24 | | | " | | | 0.09 |
| 1966 | | | " | | | 0.05 | | | " | | | 0.04 |
| 1967 | | | " | | | 0.07 | | | " | | | 0.03 |
| 1968 | | | " | | | 0.11 | | | " | | | 0.07 |
| 1969 | | | " | | | 0.12 | | | " | | | 0.12 |
| 1970 | | | " | | | 0.06 | | | " | | | 0.06 |
| 1971 | | | " | | | 0.12 | | | " | | | 0.07 |
| 1972 | | | " | | | 0.11 | | | " | | | 0.07 |
| 1973 | | | " | | | 0.04 | | | " | | | 0.04 |
| 1974 | | | " | | | 0.15 | | | " | | | 0.06 |
| 1975 | | | " | | | 0.11 | | | " | | | 0.05 |
| 1976 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.05 |
| 1977 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.06 | 0.5 |
| 1978 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1979 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.02 |

Total beta measurements have been discontinued in 1980

Table 6.3

TOTAL BETA IN AIR \bar{x}_m
1962 - 1981 pCi/m^3

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| DEUTSCHLAND (BR) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| 1963 | 6.07 | 5.88 | 8.20 | 10.19 | 9.13 | 10.42 | 8.40 | 5.24 | 3.22 | 2.72 | 1.93 | 1.41 |
| 1964 | 1.36 | 1.62 | 1.66 | 2.44 | 3.45 | 2.76 | 2.18 | 1.46 | 1.26 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 0.48 |
| 1965 | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.58 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.91 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.89 | 0.50 | 0.37 |
| 1966 | 0.44 | 0.54 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.90 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.38 |
| 1967 | 0.40 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.49 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.36 |
| 1968 | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.88 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.66 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.41 |
| 1969 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.43 | 0.34 |
| 1970 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.48 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.09 | < 0.18 |
| 1971 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.43 | 0.21 | 0.16 | < 0.09 | 0.09 | < 0.11 |
| 1972 | <0.11 | <0.12 | <0.11 | <0.11 | <0.07 | <0.10 | <0.10 | <0.08 | <0.07 | < 0.05 | <0.06 | < 0.05 |
| 1973 | <0.04 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | 0.05 | <0.05 | < 0.05 | <0.05 | 0.04 |
| 1974 | <0.03 | <0.04 | <0.06 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 | <0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | < 0.04 | <0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1975 | 0.05 | <0.06 | <0.06 | <0.05 | <0.06 | 0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | <0.04 | < 0.04 |
| 1976 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.05 | < 0.04 |
| 1977 | <0.04 | <0.03 | 0.04 | <0.04 | <0.09 | <0.09 | 0.07 | <0.07 | <0.06 | < 0.11 | <0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1978 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.06 | <0.07 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.04 | < 0.04 | <0.04 | < 0.04 |
| 1979 | <0.04 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | < 0.03 | <0.03 | < 0.03 |
| 1980 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | < 0.03 | <0.04 | < 0.04 |
| 1981 | <0.03 | <0.05 | <0.09 | <0.11 | <0.08 | <0.07 | <0.04 | <0.04 | <0.03 | < 0.03 | <0.03 | < 0.03 |

Table 6.4

TOTAL BETA IN AIR
1962 - 1981 \bar{x}_m pCi/m³

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FRANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| 1963 | 4.99 | 4.67 | 6.07 | 6.12 | 6.11 | 5.43 | 5.18 | 2.72 | 1.78 | 1.47 | 1.03 | 0.93 |
| 1964 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 1.01 | 1.61 | 1.50 | 0.98 | 0.52 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.14 |
| 1965 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 1966 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.04 |
| 1967 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 1968 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| 1969 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| 1970 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.33 | 0.43 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| 1971 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.48 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1972 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1973 (SCPRI) | 0.024 | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.038 | 0.030 | 0.028 | 0.029 | 0.027 |
| 1973 (CEA) | 0.021 | 0.017 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.027 | 0.026 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 0.026 |
| 1974 (SCPRI) | 0.045 | 0.059 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.086 | 0.040 | 0.022 | 0.040 | 0.057 |
| 1974 (CEA) | 0.036 | 0.048 | 0.094 | 0.171 | 0.196 | 0.172 | 0.085 | 0.163 | 0.048 | 0.026 | 0.039 | 0.050 |
| 1975 (SCPRI) | 0.071 | 0.11 | 0.082 | 0.069 | 0.072 | 0.056 | 0.039 | 0.030 | 0.023 | 0.021 | <0.015 | <0.016 |
| 1975 (CEA) | 0.061 | 0.082 | 0.071 | 0.069 | 0.067 | 0.049 | 0.039 | 0.029 | 0.025 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.015 |
| 1976 (SCPRI) | <0.018 | <0.029 | <0.025 | <0.021 | <0.021 | <0.031 | <0.019 | <0.024 | <0.020 | 0.32 | 0.085 | 0.030 |
| 1976 (CEA) | 0.017 | 0.024 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.019 | 0.267 | 0.078 | 0.032 |
| 1977 (SCPRI) | <0.02 | 0.019 | 0.046 | 0.083 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.07 | 0.065 |
| 1977 (CEA) | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.046 | 0.082 | 0.14 | 0.156 | 0.144 | 0.117 | 0.122 | 0.228 | 0.06 | 0.058 |
| 1978 (SCPRI) | 0.052 | 0.060 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.090 | 0.087 | 0.066 | 0.042 | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.032 | 0.027 |
| 1978 (CEA) | 0.051 | 0.055 | 0.096 | 0.103 | 0.082 | 0.080 | 0.061 | 0.041 | 0.030 | 0.028 | 0.029 | 0.027 |
| 1979 (SCPRI) | <0.021 | <0.019 | <0.016 | <0.019 | <0.024 | 0.021 | 0.021 | <0.018 | 0.023 | <0.021 | <0.017 | <0.018 |
| 1979 (CEA) | 0.027 | <0.017 | 0.015 | 0.031 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 0.013 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.014 | 0.016 |
| 1980 (SCPRI) | <0.021 | <0.017 | <0.017 | <0.016 | <0.017 | <0.014 | <0.013 | <0.015 | <0.021 | <0.021 | 0.058 | 0.061 |
| 1980 (CEA) | 0.025 | 0.021 | <0.020 | <0.021 | 0.023 | 0.03 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.052 | 0.065 |
| 1981 (SCPRI) | 0.074 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.067 | 0.045 | AAS | AAS | AAS | AAS |
| 1981 (CEA) | 0.065 | 0.100 | 0.130 | 0.170 | 0.126 | 0.113 | 0.052 | 0.040 | 0.025 | 0.016 | 0.025 | 0.012 |

Table 6.5

TOTAL BETA IN AIR

1962 - 1981

 \bar{x}_m pCi/m³

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| GREECE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 3.63 | 2.71 | 3.48 | 3.30 | 3.34 | 2.95 | 2.03 | 1.60 | 2.65 | 2.85 | 3.98 | 3.87 |
| 1963 | 5.33 | 3.49 | 4.23 | 5.71 | 5.68 | 5.26 | 5.80 | 4.26 | 2.72 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.00 |
| 1964 | 1.33 | 1.09 | 1.15 | 1.46 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.32 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 0.56 | 0.69 | 0.59 |
| 1965 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.63 | 0.38 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| 1966 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.13 |
| 1967 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.17 |
| 1968 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.47 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| 1969 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 0.44 | 0.54 | 0.44 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| 1970 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.38 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.39 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.08 |
| 1971 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.43 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.38 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| 1972 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1973 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1974 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 1975 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 1976 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.03 |
| 1977 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.27 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| 1978 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 1979 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 1980 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.08 |
| 1981 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |

TOTAL BETA IN AIR $\frac{\text{rads}}{\text{m}^3}$
1962 - 1981

pCi/m³

Table 6.1

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| IRELAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 2.71 | 2.44 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.71 | 1.26 | 0.54 | 2.11 | 2.28 | 3.25 | 4.25 |
| 1963 | 3.59 | 2.57 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 1.30 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 0.68 | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| 1964 | 0.52 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.48 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.09 |
| 1965 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 1966 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.03 |
| 1967 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1968 | 0.43 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1969 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| 1970 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1971 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1972 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 1973 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1974 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1975 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1976 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| 1977 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| 1978 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1979 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 1980 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 1981 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 |

TABLE BETA IN AIR

1962 - 1981

 \bar{x}_m

Table 6.7

pCi/m³

| | " | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ITALIA | " | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | " | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| 1963 | " | 6.71 | 5.69 | 6.03 | 6.57 | 7.57 | 6.89 | 7.98 | 4.54 | 2.52 | 1.71 | 1.11 | 1.08 |
| 1964 | " | 1.36 | 1.19 | 1.02 | 1.58 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 1.57 | 0.96 | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.37 | 0.19 |
| 1965 | " | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.81 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.08 |
| 1966 | " | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.44 | 0.17 | < 0.12 | < 0.09 | < 0.06 | 0.25 | 0.08 |
| 1967 | " | 0.13 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.12 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | < 0.07 | < 0.08 | < 0.09 | < 0.08 | 0.10 |
| 1968 | " | 0.43 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.08 | < 0.07 | 0.10 |
| 1969 | " | < 0.10 | < 0.09 | < 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 0.24 | 0.20 | < 0.11 | < 0.08 |
| 1970 | " | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.08 |
| 1971 | " | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.63 | 0.36 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| 1972 | " | 0.09 | < 0.06 | < 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.15 | < 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.09 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 |
| 1973 | " | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.05 | < 0.06 | < 0.06 | < 0.06 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.06 |
| 1974 | " | < 0.07 | < 0.08 | < 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.29 | < 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.06 | < 0.07 | < 0.08 |
| 1975 | " | 0.10 | < 0.12 | < 0.14 | < 0.13 | < 0.11 | < 0.09 | 0.06 | < 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1976 | " | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | 0.51 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| 1977 | " | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.12 | 0.10 |
| 1978 | " | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 1979 | " | < 0.05 | 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | < 0.07 | 0.06 | < 0.06 | < 0.06 | < 0.05 |
| 1980 | " | < 0.04 | < 0.05 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 | < 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 1981 | " | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.08 | < 0.05 | < 0.04 | < 0.05 | < 0.04 |

Table 6.8

TOTAL BETA IN AIR

1962 - 1981

 \bar{x}_m pCi/m^3

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| GRAND-DUCHE de LUXEMBOURG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| 1963 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 1964 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.94 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | - | 0.75 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | <1.0 |
| 1965 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 1966 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.05 | 0.11 | 0.05 |
| 1967 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1968 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.2 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1969 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.19 | - | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1970 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1971 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1972 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | - | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | - |
| 1973 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1974 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1975 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1976 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | - | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| 1977 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1978 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1979 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1980 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1981 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Table 6.9

TOTAL BETA IN AIR \bar{x}_m

1962 - 1981

 pCi/m^3

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEDERLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| 1963 | 5.36 | 4.12 | 5.24 | 5.82 | 5.30 | 6.54 | 3.78 | 2.46 | 1.52 | 1.04 | 1.86 | 0.60 |
| 1964 | 0.66 | 0.85 | 0.78 | 0.95 | 1.57 | 1.18 | 0.73 | 0.42 | 0.28 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.10 |
| 1965 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.21 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| 1966 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| 1967 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1968 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| 1969 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 1970 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.30 | 0.43 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| 1971 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.32 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| 1972 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1973 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 1974 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| 1975 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 1976 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.22 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| 1977 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| 1978 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1979 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 1980 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 1981 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

Table 6.10

TOTAL BETA IN AIR $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}}$
1962 - 1981 pCi/m^3

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.56 | 1.12 | 0.58 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| 1963 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.81 | 1.30 | 0.94 | 0.60 | 0.70 |
| 1964 | 0.57 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.65 | 0.89 | 0.78 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.06 |
| 1965 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1966 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| 1967 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 1968 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1969 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1970 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| 1971 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| 1972 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 1973 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| 1974 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 1975 | 0.03 | 0.032 | 0.033 | 0.028 | 0.034 | 0.028 | 0.017 | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.007 |
| 1976 | 0.013 | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.062 | 0.036 | 0.014 |
| 1977 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.035 | 0.087 | 0.087 | 0.092 | 0.077 | 0.076 | 0.113 | 0.050 | 0.047 |
| 1978 | 0.047 | 0.093 | 0.128 | 0.086 | 0.079 | 0.061 | 0.032 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.017 |
| 1979 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| 1980 | 0.012 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.156 | 0.129 |
| 1981 AERE | 0.043 | 0.058 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.059 | 0.031 | 0.017 | 0.006 | 0.009 | 0.006 |
| 1981 NRPB | 0.046 | 0.07 | 0.126 | 0.136 | 0.122 | 0.082 | 0.06 | 0.032 | 0.019 | 0.007 | 0.01 | 0.007 |

TOTAL BETA IN AIR
1962 - 1981

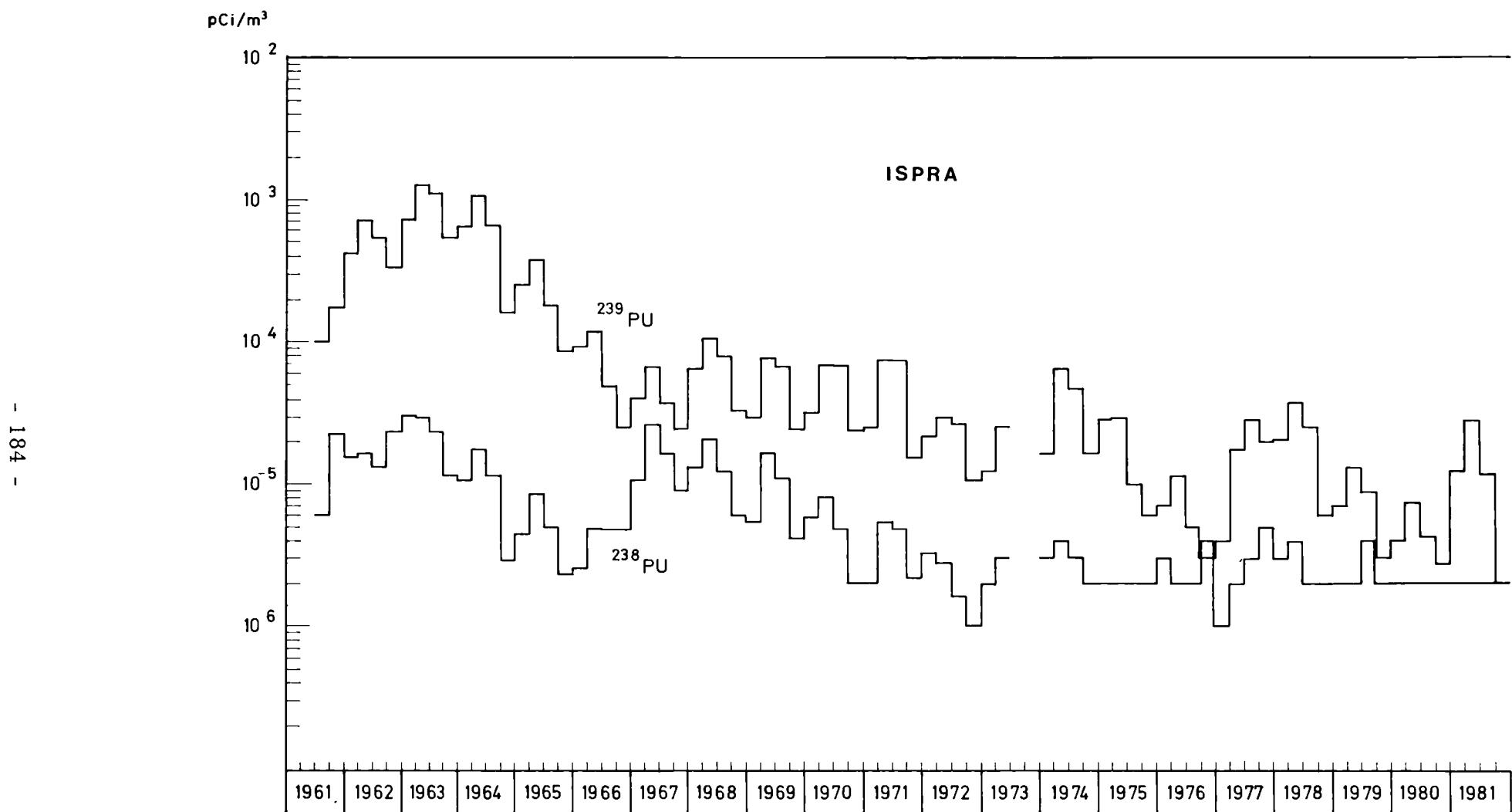
\bar{x}_m

Table 6.11

pCi/m³

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| COMMUNITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| 1963 | 5.65 | 5.04 | 6.20 | 6.61 | 6.74 | 6.46 | 6.16 | 3.52 | 2.14 | 1.64 | 1.13 | 0.98 |
| 1964 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.34 | 1.97 | 1.80 | 1.27 | 0.76 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.19 |
| 1965 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.39 | 0.58 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.11 |
| 1966 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.07 |
| 1967 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.09 | < 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 1968 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.22 | < 0.29 | < 0.23 | < 0.23 | < 0.22 | 0.19 | < 0.12 | < 0.11 | < 0.08 | < 0.10 |
| 1969 | < 0.11 | < 0.10 | < 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.22 | < 0.11 | < 0.09 |
| 1970 | < 0.07 | < 0.08 | < 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.35 | 0.47 | 0.35 | 0.27 | 0.16 | < 0.10 | < 0.10 | < 0.07 |
| 1971 | < 0.08 | < 0.10 | < 0.16 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 0.26 | < 0.14 | < 0.09 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 |
| 1972 | < 0.09 | < 0.06 | < 0.09 | < 0.10 | < 0.12 | < 0.14 | < 0.13 | < 0.07 | < 0.05 | < 0.04 | < 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 1973 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| 1974 | < 0.04 | < 0.05 | < 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 1975 | < 0.07 | < 0.09 | < 0.08 | < 0.07 | < 0.07 | < 0.06 | < 0.05 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| 1976 | < 0.03 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.03 | < 0.04 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | < 0.04 | < 0.04 | < 0.24 | < 0.08 | < 0.05 |
| 1977 | < 0.025 | < 0.025 | 0.05 | < 0.07 | < 0.15 | < 0.16 | 0.14 | < 0.12 | < 0.11 | < 0.20 | < 0.07 | 0.06 |
| 1978 | < 0.06 | < 0.06 | < 0.10 | < 0.10 | < 0.10 | < 0.08 | < 0.06 | < 0.04 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| 1979 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 |
| 1980 | < 0.03 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.07 | < 0.07 |
| 1981 | " < 0.05 | < 0.09 | < 0.14 | < 0.17 | < 0.13 | < 0.10 | < 0.06 | < 0.04 | < 0.03 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 | < 0.02 |

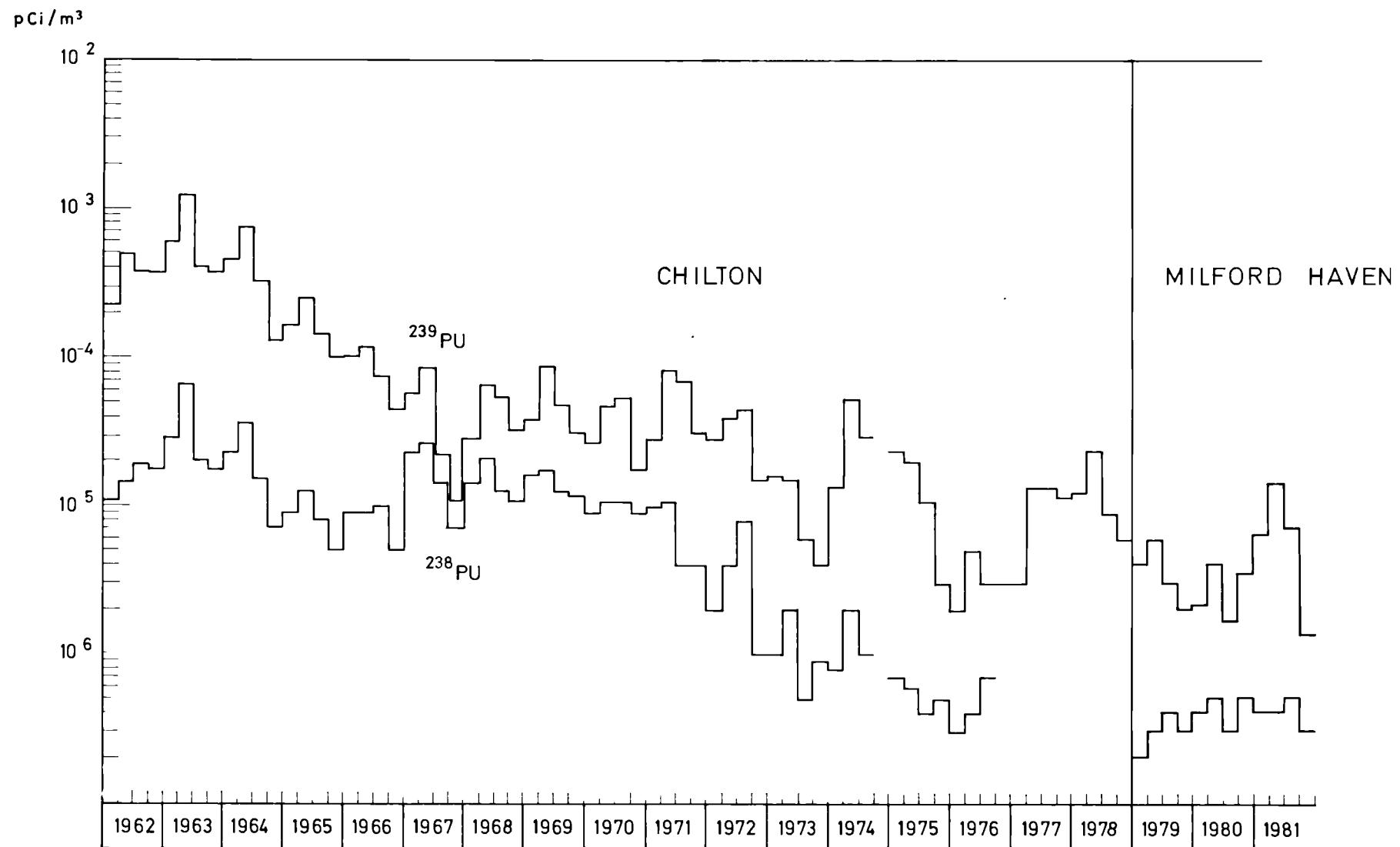
VARIATION OF THE PLUTONIUM-238 AND PLUTONIUM-239 IN ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION AT ISPRA (ITALY)



Graph 4a)

VARIATION OF THE PLUTONIUM-238 AND PLUTONIUM-239 IN ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION AT
CHILTON (U.K.) 1962-1978 AND MILFORD HAVEN 1979-1981

- 185 -



Graph 4b)

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(+) mean value calculated for Belgique, Deutschland, France, Italia, Luxembourg and Nederland only

(++) the values of Greece are calculated in the average only since 1980.

TOTAL BETA IN AIR
1962 - 1981

\bar{x}_a
pCi/m³

Table 7

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| BELGIQUE/BELGIË | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.82 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| DENMARK | 3.7 | 6.4 | 1.29 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.105 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.03 | - | - |
| DEUTSCHLAND(BR) | 4.8 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.59 | <0.21 | <0.23 | <0.09 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.06 | <0.05 | <0.03 | <0.031 | <0.053 |
| FRANCE | 3.6 | 3.9 | 0.78 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.07 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FRANCE (SCPRI) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.025 | 0.099 | 0.049 | 0.054 | 0.11 | 0.062 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 0.086 |
| FRANCE (CEA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.023 | 0.094 | 0.045 | 0.05 | 0.098 | 0.057 | 0.020 | 0.029 | 0.073 |
| GREECE (++) | 3.03 | 3.86 | 1.08 | 0.35 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.13 |
| IRELAND | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.46 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.033 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| ITALIA | 4.5 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.28 | 0.15 | <0.12 | <0.19 | <0.22 | <0.25 | <0.27 | <0.10 | <0.06 | <0.15 | <0.08 | <0.09 | <0.17 | 0.096 | <0.06 | 0.05 | 0.12 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 3.2 | 4.0 | 0.97 | 0.26 | <0.1 | <0.08 | <0.11 | 0.16 | <0.15 | <0.19 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NEDERLAND | 3.1 | 3.6 | 0.67 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.48 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.059 | 0.053 | 0.012 | 0.03 | - |
| " (AERE) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.053 |
| " (NRPB) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.06 |
| \bar{x}_a Community | 4.0 (+) | 4.4 (+) | 0.98 (+) | 0.23 (+) | <0.13 (+) | <0.12 (+) | <0.19 (+) | <0.22 (+) | <0.20 (+) | <0.22 (+) | 0.08 (+) | <0.03 (+) | <0.09 (+) | <0.06 (+) | <0.06 (+) | <0.10 (+) | <0.06 (+) | <0.03 (+) | <0.03 (+) | <0.07 (+) |

Table 8

 $^{238}\text{Pu} - ^{239}\text{Pu}$ IN AIR

1981

 10^{-6} pCi/m³

| | MILFORD HAVEN (U.K.) | | ISPRA (Italy) | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | ^{238}Pu | ^{239}Pu | ^{238}Pu | ^{239}Pu |
| January | < 0.3 | 2.7 | 2 | 10.4 |
| February | ~ 0.6 | 5.6 | 2 | 11.1 |
| March | < 0.3 | 10.5 | 2 | 17.9 |
| April | < 0.3 | 13.5 | 2 | 34.0 |
| May | < 0.5 | 15.5 | 2 | 24.8 |
| June | < 0.4 | 13.0 | 2 | 25.5 |
| July | < 0.5 | 11.0 | 2 | 20.4 |
| August | < 0.6 | 6.3 | 2 | 12.9 |
| September | < 0.4 | 3.6 | 2 | 4.2 |
| October | < 0.3 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.0 |
| November | < 0.3 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.0 |
| December | < 0.3 | 1.05 | 2 | 2.0 |
| M | < 0.4 | 7.15 | 2 | 13.9 |

Table 9

 $^{239}\text{Pu} + ^{240}\text{Pu}$ IN AIR

1981

UNITED KINGDOM (NRPB results)

 10^{-6} pCi/m³

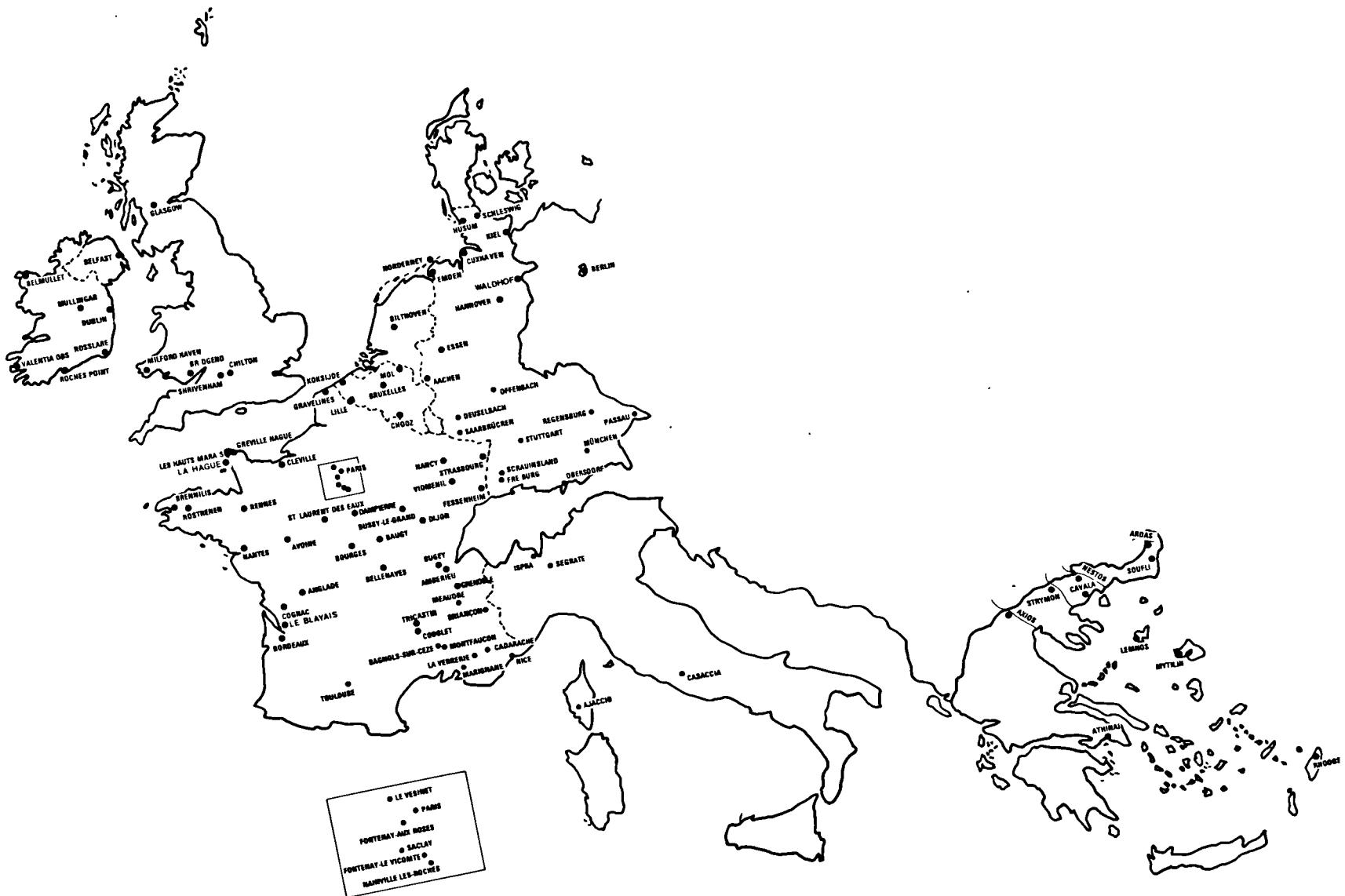
| | SHRIVENHAM | | GLASGOW |
|-----------|------------|-----|---------|
| | | | |
| January | | 12 | 10 |
| February | | | |
| March | | | |
| April | | 23 | 22 |
| May | | | |
| June | | | |
| July | | | |
| August | | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| September | | | |
| October | | | |
| November | | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| December | | | |
| M | 11 | | 10 |

ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY
OF DEPOSITION

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT
Sampling points and measuring stations for specific radionuclides



RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT
Sampling points and measuring stations for total beta



Map 4

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.1

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

mCi/km²

| | MOL | | | KOKSYDE | | | I.R.M. | | I.H.E. |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁹⁰ Sr | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁹⁰ Sr | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁹⁰ Sr |
| January | 80.4 | 4.37 | 0.0290 | 56.9 | 2.23 | 0.0195 | 119.4 | 1.80 | 0.0235 |
| February | 31.5 | 1.96 | 0.0081 | 14.7 | 1.08 | 0.0076 | 42.9 | 0.87 | - |
| March | 82.6 | 5.93 | 0.0479 | 96.0 | 4.19 | 0.0319 | 107.4 | 2.27 | 0.0328 |
| April | 29.1 | 5.03 | 0.0603 | 19.4 | 3.70 | 0.0450 | 40.4 | 1.74 | - |
| May | 89.5 | 6.68 | 0.0672 | 90.3 | 7.05 | 0.0998 | 105.1 | 3.87 | 0.066 |
| June | 89.0 | 6.23 | 0.0637 | 88.6 | 4.83 | 0.0328 | 123.1 | 2.02 | 0.055 |
| July | 66.9 | 2.45 | 0.0460 | 45.5 | 2.00 | 0.0435 | 34.9 | 1.07 | - |
| August | 24.0 | 0.59 | 0.0104 | 41.6 | 1.03 | 0.0121 | 62.8 | 1.02 | 0.0220 |
| September | 64.7 | 0.58 | 0.0126 | 81.6 | 0.73 | 0.0190 | 65.2 | 0.51 | 0.0190 |
| October | 117.4 | 0.81 | 0.0185 | 185.7 | 1.43 | 0.0192 | 123.7 | 0.45 | 0.0173 |
| November | 67.7 | 0.65 | 0.0125 | 39.8 | 0.44 | 0.0123 | 85.0 | 0.35 | 0.0159 |
| December | 84.6 | 0.53 | 0.0098 | 69.1 | 0.59 | 0.0084 | 106.3 | 0.45 | 0.0080 |
| Total | 827.4 | 35.81 | 0.3860 | 829.2 | 29.30 | 0.3511 | 1016.2 | 16.42 | 0.2595 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.2

RISØ - DENMARK

mCi/km²

| | rain 1/m ² | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴⁰ La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 55 | 0.0022 | 0.0065 | 0.2541 | 0.3514 | 0.2324 | 0.0357 | - | 0.0078 | 0.0416 | 0.040 | 0.1351 | 0.0784 |
| February | 22 | 0.0009 | 0.0046 | 0.1108 | 0.1378 | 0.1081 | 0.0286 | - | 0.0039 | - | 0.0054 | 0.0476 | 0.0516 |
| March | 53 | 0.0149 | 0.0368 | 1.0811 | 1.8649 | 0.7027 | 0.3432 | 0.0224 | 0.0381 | - | 0.0135 | 0.2811 | 0.4973 |
| April | 16 | 0.0034 | 0.0154 | 0.3432 | 0.6216 | 0.1649 | 0.1324 | 0.0073 | 0.0135 | - | - | 0.0622 | 0.1892 |
| May | 56 | 0.0170 | 0.0595 | 0.4081 | 0.9730 | 0.2432 | 0.3081 | 0.0157 | 0.0649 | - | - | 0.1054 | 0.5676 |
| June | 46 | 0.0138 | 0.0522 | 0.4216 | 0.8649 | 0.1486 | 0.2973 | 0.0178 | 0.0462 | - | - | 0.0489 | 0.4459 |
| July | 90 | 0.0114 | 0.0411 | 0.2514 | 0.5676 | 0.0730 | 0.2432 | 0.0149 | 0.0622 | - | - | 0.0414 | 0.6486 |
| August | 46 | 0.0019 | 0.0073 | 0.0327 | 0.0757 | 0.0076 | 0.0424 | 0.0030 | 0.0132 | - | - | 0.0116 | 0.3351 |
| September | 43 | 0.0019 | 0.0081 | 0.0330 | 0.0757 | 0.0054 | 0.0378 | 0.0035 | 0.0165 | - | - | 0.0027 | 0.1243 |
| October | 71 | 0.0014 | 0.0076 | 0.0141 | 0.0327 | 0.0002 | 0.0243 | 0.0027 | 0.0116 | - | - | - | 0.0973 |
| November | 36 | 0.0011 | 0.0048 | 0.0070 | 0.0154 | - | 0.0089 | 0.0016 | 0.0054 | - | - | - | 0.0403 |
| December | 32 | 0.0011 | - | 0.0057 | 0.0122 | - | 0.0127 | 0.0027 | 0.0073 | - | - | - | 0.0397 |
| Total | 566 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 2.97 | 5.59 | - | 1.51 | - | 0.29 | - | - | - | 3.11 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.3

1981

| JUELICH - DEUTSCHLAND | | mCi/km^2 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | rain 1/m ² | * total beta | ³ H | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁵⁹ Fe | ⁶⁰ Co | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru |
| January | 58.7 | | < 29.7 | 2.3 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.29 | 0.41 | 0.29 |
| February | 43.1 | 3.3 | < 13.2 | 1.9 | 0.0051 | N.M. | N.M. | - | 0.0054 | 0.38 | 0.61 | 0.33 |
| March | 46.9 | | < 14.1 | 1.4 | 0.0005 | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.33 | 0.65 | 0.27 |
| April | 29.9 | | < 10.5 | 0.59 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.27 | 0.54 | 0.18 |
| May | 104.0 | 6.2 | < 31.0 | 6.0 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | - | 0.18 | 0.61 | 1.3 | 0.39 |
| June | 98.8 | | < 30.0 | 4.2 | 0.016 | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.37 | 0.79 | 0.16 |
| July | 55.5 | | < 36.4 | 2.8 | 0.010 | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.048 |
| August | 59.8 | 2.3 | < 24.8 | 2.6 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | - | 0.10 | 0.092 | 0.20 | 0.033 |
| September | 44.2 | | < 15.3 | 2.2 | 0.0059 | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.087 | 0.18 | 0.013 |
| October | 81.2 | | < 27.9 | 3.9 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.021 | 0.058 | 0.0081 |
| November | 117.0 | 1.5 | < 32.0 | 3.9 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | - | 0.0027 | 0.029 | 0.073 | N.M. |
| December | 61.5 | | < 26.1 | 1.5 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | | | 0.016 | 0.032 | N.M. |
| Total | 800.6 | 13.3 | < 291.0 | 33.3 | 0.038 | N.M. | N.M. | - | 0.29 | 2.6 | 5.1 | (1.7) |

* = für die Nuklide ⁸⁹Sr, ⁹⁰Sr sind die Angaben des Niederschlags (1/m²) nicht identisch, da die Proben an einer anderen Messtelle entnommen wurden.

./. continued in next page

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.3a)

JUELICH - DEUTSCHLAND

mCi/km²

| | ¹⁰⁶ Rh | ¹²⁴ Sb | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ J | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴⁰ La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Pr | ¹⁴⁷ Nd |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.015 | N.M. | 0.035 | 0.22 | 0.22 | N.M. | N.M. |
| February | 0.074 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.019 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.26 | 0.32 | N.M. | N.M. |
| March | 0.17 | N.M. | 0.038 | N.M. | 0.030 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.15 | 0.26 | N.M. | N.M. |
| April | 0.034 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.054 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.19 | 0.72 | N.M. | N.M. |
| May | 0.28 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.136 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.20 | 1.3 | N.M. | N.M. |
| June | 0.38 | N.M. | 0.033 | N.M. | 0.074 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.14 | 1.4 | 0.60 | N.M. |
| July | 0.15 | N.M. | 0.015 | N.M. | 0.044 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.057 | 0.90 | 0.46 | N.M. |
| August | 0.14 | N.M. | 0.014 | N.M. | 0.043 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.024 | 0.52 | N.M. | N.M. |
| September | 0.11 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.026 | N.M. | 0.0089 | 0.0089 | 0.55 | 0.38 | N.M. |
| October | 0.073 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.016 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.49 | 0.18 | N.M. |
| November | 0.068 | N.M. | 0.014 | N.M. | 0.023 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.55 | 0.21 | N.M. |
| December | N.M. | N.M. | 0.013 | N.M. | 0.0054 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.22 | N.M. | N.M. |
| Total | (1.5) | N.M. | 0.13 | N.M. | 0.49 | N.M. | (0.044) | (1.2) | 7.5 | 1.8 | N.M. |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.4

²
mCi/km²

| OFFENBACH - DEUTSCHLAND | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵¹ Cr | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁵⁷ Co | ⁵⁸ Co | ⁵⁹ Fe | ⁶⁰ Co | ⁶⁵ Zn |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| January | 60.7 | 0.78 | 1.6 | N.M. | 0.002 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| February | 9.4 | 0.45 | 0.30 | N.M. |
| March | 97.1 | 5.0 | 3.3 | N.M. | 0.024 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| April | 49.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | N.M. | 0.014 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| May | 68.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | N.M. | 0.021 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| June | 102.5 | 2.6 | 6.0 | N.M. | 0.030 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| July | 48.9 | 1.0 | 2.8 | N.M. | 0.013 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| August | 147.7 | 1.4 | 3.3 | N.M. | 0.009 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| September | 46.8 | 0.48 | 2.9 | N.M. | 0.003 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| October | 88.5 | 0.28 | 2.8 | N.M. | 0.003 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| November | 46.8 | 0.34 | 1.8 | N.M. |
| December | 103.9 | 0.53 | 2.7 | N.M. | 0.001 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| Total | 870.4 | 17.2 | 31.4 | N.M. | 0.12 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |

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SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.4a)

(continued)

OFFENBACH - DEUTSCHLAND

mCi/km²

| | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹¹ Y | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ^{110m} Ag | ¹²⁴ Sb | ¹²⁵ Sb |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 0.25 | 0.012 | 0.080 | 0.14 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.041 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.028 |
| February | 0.072 | 0.004 | 0.030 | 0.069 | 0.18 | 0.095 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.025 |
| March | 0.69 | 0.051 | 0.21 | 0.82 | 2.1 | 0.89 | 0.34 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.078 |
| April | 0.44 | 0.051 | 0.17 | 0.47 | 1.4 | 0.35 | 0.24 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.023 |
| May | 0.33 | 0.078 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 1.4 | 0.31 | 0.31 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.034 |
| June | 0.18 | 0.087 | 0.18 | 0.45 | 1.2 | 0.31 | 0.48 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.059 |
| July | 0.054 | 0.032 | 0.022 | 0.14 | 0.49 | 0.075 | 0.20 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.037 |
| August | 0.016 | 0.031 | 0.049 | 0.078 | 0.25 | 0.034 | 0.18 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.037 |
| September | N.M. | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.023 | 0.086 | 0.007 | 0.051 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.007 |
| October | N.M. | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.047 | N.M. | 0.018 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.005 |
| November | N.M. | 0.004 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.029 | N.M. | 0.019 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.007 |
| December | N.M. | 0.006 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.051 | N.M. | 0.027 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.008 |
| Total | 2.0 | 0.38 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.35 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.4b)

(continued)

OFFENBACH - DEUTSCHLAND

mCi/km²

| | ¹³¹ J | ¹³⁴ Cs | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴⁰ La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| January | N.M. | N.M. | 0.012 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.117 | 0.056 | | |
| February | N.M. | N.M. | 0.006 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.026 | 0.031 | | |
| March | N.M. | N.M. | 0.084 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.163 | 0.33 | | |
| April | N.M. | N.M. | 0.058 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.137 | 0.41 | | |
| May | N.M. | N.M. | 0.078 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.097 | 0.53 | | |
| June | N.M. | N.M. | 0.113 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.087 | 0.84 | | |
| July | N.M. | N.M. | 0.048 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.027 | 0.42 | | |
| August | N.M. | N.M. | 0.031 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.012 | 0.43 | | |
| September | N.M. | N.M. | 0.013 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.16 | | |
| October | N.M. | N.M. | 0.011 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.11 | | |
| November | N.M. | N.M. | 0.006 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.056 | | |
| December | N.M. | N.M. | 0.010 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | 0.12 | | |
| Total | N.M. | N.M. | 0.47 | N.M. | N.M. | 0.67 | 3.5 | | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.5

LE BARP BORDEAUX - (CEA) - FRANCE

mCi/km²

| | rain 1/m ² | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 82 | 1.886 | AAS | 0.230 | 0.009 | 0.428 | 0.566 | 0.533 | 0.130 | 0.005 | 0.032 | 0.189 | 0.090 |
| February | 54 | 1.512 | - | AAS | 0.010 | 0.201 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.103 | 0.007 | 0.015 | 0.100 | 0.004 |
| March | 83 | 2.905 | 0.019 | 0.481 | 0.026 | 1.183 | 1.934 | 0.905 | 0.447 | 0.010 | 0.058 | 0.344 | 0.423 |
| April | 37 | 1.198 | AAS | 0.118 | 0.036 | 0.925 | 1.702 | 0.518 | 0.479 | 0.021 | 0.085 | 0.252 | 0.511 |
| May | 99 | 8.712 | 0.079 | 0.139 | 0.049 | 2.267 | 4.277 | 1.158 | 1.416 | 0.079 | 0.223 | 0.510 | 1.896 |
| June | 25 | 1.325 | 0.013 | AAS | 0.019 | 0.314 | 0.550 | 0.094 | 0.251 | 0.018 | 0.038 | 0.075 | 0.430 |
| July | 36 | 1.728 | 0.011 | - | 0.017 | 0.201 | 0.378 | 0.060 | 0.214 | 0.020 | 0.037 | 0.017 | 0.219 |
| August | 27 | 1.080 | 0.004 | - | 0.020 | 0.071 | 0.114 | 0.023 | 0.121 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.003 | 0.080 |
| September | 84 | 3.864 | 0.006 | - | 0.012 | 0.067 | 0.131 | 0.002 | 0.057 | 0.009 | 0.016 | AAS | 0.253 |
| October | 134 | 5.092 | 0.003 | - | 0.008 | 0.021 | 0.044 | 0.006 | 0.052 | 0.006 | 0.016 | - | 0.072 |
| November | 21 | 1.533 | AAS | - | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.008 | AAS | 0.013 | AAS | 0.004 | - | 0.040 |
| December | 306 | 7.650 | - | - | 0.015 | 0.196 | 0.043 | - | 0.064 | - | 0.245 | - | 0.110 |
| Seuil sanitaire pCi/l | | 41 | 6.8 | | 41 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 41 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Total | 988 | 38.5 | 0.135 | 0.968 | 0.224 | 5.88 | 10.1 | 3.68 | 3.35 | 0.186 | 0.785 | 1.49 | 4.13 |

* < inférieur au seuil sanitaire

Notice concerning data for France : pages 29DA, 49DE, 69EN, 89FR, 109IT, 129NL.

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.6

LE VESINET - S.C.P.R.I. - FRANCE

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr + ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru + ¹⁰⁶ Rh | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 67.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | AAS | 0.012 | 0.44 | 0.34 | AAS | AAS | AAS |
| February | 36.7 | 0.80 | 1.3 | " | 0.012 | 0.89 | 0.38 | " | " | " |
| March | 64.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.022 | 0.049 | 1.9 | 0.76 | 0.77 | " | 0.064 |
| April | 23.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.014 | 0.029 | 1.5 | 0.33 | 0.51 | " | 0.040 |
| May | 106.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | AAS | 0.098 | 2.0 | 0.51 | AAS | " | AAS |
| June | 58.4 | 0.85 | 1.7 | " | 0.024 | 0.65 | 0.10 | " | " | " |
| July | 46.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.011 | 0.030 | 0.25 | 0.042 | 0.31 | " | 0.039 |
| August | 38.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.013 | 0.029 | 0.43 | 0.035 | 0.29 | " | 0.040 |
| September | 43.3 | AAS | 1.9 | AAS | 0.0058 | 0.092 | AAS | AAS | " | 0.012 |
| October | 162.5 | " | 4.6 | " | 0.0096 | AAS | " | " | " | AAS |
| November | 38.9 | 0.20 | 1.4 | " | 0.0019 | " | " | " | " | " |
| December | 97.0 | 0.34 | 2.6 | " | 0.0079 | " | " | " | " | " |
| Total | 782.7 | 14 | 28 | < 0.16 | 0.31 | 8.2 | 2.5 | < 5.2 | AAS | < 0.44 |
| Measurement threshold (pCi/l) | 6.8 | | / | 6.8 | / | 6.8 | 6.8 | 41 | 6.8 | 6.8 |

* The totals have been computed taking into account the real values instead of the measurement thresholds

* Notice concerning data for France : pages 29DA, 49DE, 69EN, 89FR, 109IT, 129NL.

./. continued in next page

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.6a)
(continued)

| LE VESINET - S.C.P.R.I - FRANCE | | | | mCi/km ² |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | " ¹⁴⁰ Ba + ¹⁴⁰ La | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce + ¹⁴⁴ Pr | |
| January | AAS | 0.16 | AAS | |
| February | " | 0.12 | " | |
| March | " | 0.26 | 0.85 | |
| April | " | 0.17 | 0.96 | |
| May | " | AAS | 1.3 | |
| June | " | " | AAS | |
| July | " | " | " | |
| August | " | " | 0.70 | |
| September | " | " | AAS | |
| October | " | " | " | |
| November | " | " | " | |
| December | " | " | " | |
| Total | AAS | < 1.1 | < 5.8 | |
| Measurement threshold (pCi/l) | 41 | 41 | 41 | |

The totals have been computed taking into account the real values instead of the measurement thresholds
 Notice concerning data for France : pages 29DA, 49DE, 69EN, 89FR, 109IT, 129NL.

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.7

ATHENS - GREECE

mCi/km²

| | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| January | 3.82 | 0.23 | 0.02 | 2.75 | 10.13 | 0.86 | 0.03 | 0.06 | |
| February | 2.95 | 0.58 | 0.03 | 2.00 | 4.95 | 1.25 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| March | 4.10 | ND | 0.02 | 3.14 | 7.43 | ND | 0.03 | 0.15 | |
| April | 6.66 | 0.50 | ND | ND | 38.59 | 1.48 | 0.03 | 0.02 | |
| May | 1.31 | 0.13 | ND | 0.06 | 4.66 | ND | 0.01 | ND | |
| June | 0.39 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.01 | ND | 0.01 | |
| July | 0.54 | 0.03 | ND | ND | ND | 0.03 | 0.002 | 0.01 | |
| August | 0.46 | 0.04 | 0.003 | ND | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.001 | 0.02 | |
| September | 0.17 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.05 | 0.001 | 0.01 | |
| October | 0.47 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.71 | 0.001 | 0.02 | |
| November | 0.19 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.58 | 0.001 | 0.002 | |
| December | 0.40 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.01 | |
| Total | 21.46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.34 | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.8

| NRC "DEMOCRITOS" - GREECE | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | total beta | 7 Be | 54 Mn | 95 Zr | 95 Nb | 103 Ru | 106 Ru | 137 Cs | mCi/km ² |
| January | 4.38 | 0.12 | ND | 3.11 | 7.39 | 0.35 | 0.02 | 0.09 | |
| February | 3.45 | 0.11 | 0.004 | 2.59 | 4.71 | 0.18 | 0.04 | 0.05 | |
| March | 3.92 | 0.11 | ND | 2.77 | 3.90 | ND | 0.02 | 0.13 | |
| April | 7.71 | 0.82 | ND | 5.58 | 6.83 | 1.79 | 0.12 | 0.18 | |
| May | 1.60 | ND | 0.02 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.03 | |
| June | 0.35 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.15 | 0.001 | 0.04 | |
| July | 0.48 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.68 | 0.002 | 0.03 | |
| August | 0.46 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.38 | 0.002 | 0.03 | |
| September | 0.13 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.004 | |
| October | 0.39 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 2.09 | 3×10^{-4} | 0.02 | |
| November | 0.17 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.58 | 0.001 | 0.001 | |
| December | 0.56 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 1×10^{-4} | 0.01 | |
| Total | 23.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.62 | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

CCR EURATOM - ISPRA - ITALIA

mCi/Km²

Table 10.9

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ⁹⁵ Zr | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Co | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 4,0 | 0,11 | 0,04 | 0,02 | 0,005 | 0,01 | - | - | 0,14 | 0,01 | - | - |
| February | 0,4 | 0,20 | - | 0,015 | 0,005 | 0,02 | - | - | 0,38 | 0,01 | - | - |
| March | 287,0 | 1,23 | 7,23 | 1,650 | 0,120 | 3,06 | 1,64 | 1,74 | 1,71 | 0,23 | 0,62 | 1,42 |
| April | 115,8 | 11,02 | 2,34 | 0,870 | 0,066 | 1,09 | 0,60 | 0,47 | 0,91 | 0,18 | 0,13 | 0,53 |
| May | 236,4 | 13,65 | 5,12 | 0,690 | 0,125 | 2,26 | 0,98 | 0,82 | 1,81 | 0,26 | 0,21 | 1,55 |
| June | 83,2 | 2,76 | 1,55 | 0,071 | 0,039 | 0,49 | 0,21 | 0,16 | 0,63 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,30 |
| July | 118,4 | 3,75 | 3,18 | 0,106 | 0,034 | 0,65 | 0,31 | 0,20 | 1,03 | 0,12 | 0,03 | 0,45 |
| August | 61,2 | 1,69 | 0,95 | 0,034 | 0,013 | 0,25 | 0,11 | 0,05 | 0,59 | 0,03 | - | 0,17 |
| September | 310,4 | 1,21 | 5,07 | 0,029 | 0,015 | 0,25 | 0,10 | 0,06 | 0,95 | 0,04 | - | 0,18 |
| October | 166,2 | 0,68 | 1,96 | 0,007 | 0,009 | 0,09 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,50 | 0,02 | - | 0,11 |
| November | 1,0 | 0,19 | 0,08 | 0,005 | 0,005 | 0,09 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,62 | 0,01 | - | 0,05 |
| December | 146,8 | 0,22 | 1,08 | 0,005 | 0,005 | 0,05 | - | - | 0,39 | 0,01 | - | 0,02 |
| Total | 1530,8 | 36,71 | 28,60 | 3,502 | 0,441 | 8,31 | 4,02 | 3,52 | 9,66 | 0,97 | 1,02 | 4,78 |

- attività non rilevabile

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.10

CASACCIA - ITALIA

mCi/Km²

| | rain 1/m ² | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 84 | 4.22 | 0.010 | 0.020 | 1.21 | 0.86 | 0.15 | 0.016 | 0.025 | 0.66 | 0.44 |
| February | 69 | 6.48 | 0.037 | 0.063 | 2.56 | 1.88 | 0.48 | 0.048 | 0.088 | 1.36 | 1.62 |
| March | 76 | 2.27 | 0.022 | 0.042 | 1.39 | 0.75 | 0.27 | 0.034 | 0.052 | 0.47 | 0.97 |
| April | 49 | 3.24 | 0.039 | 0.083 | 1.89 | 0.96 | 0.66 | 0.055 | 0.106 | 0.48 | 1.63 |
| May | 22 | 2.35 | 0.028 | 0.047 | 0.95 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.042 | 0.070 | 0.18 | 1.05 |
| June | 41 | 2.11 | 0.020 | 0.049 | 0.55 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.034 | 0.060 | 0.07 | 0.76 |
| July | 35 | 3.27 | 0.022 | 0.040 | 0.46 | 0.09 | 0.25 | 0.030 | 0.070 | 0.03 | 0.80 |
| August | 5 | 0.32 | 0.003 | ▲ 0.008 | 0.05 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.003 | 0.010 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.11 |
| September | 123 | 7.73 | 0.011 | 0.025 | 0.12 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.016 | 0.048 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.45 |
| October | 158 | 6.18 | 0.007 | 0.017 | 0.04 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.012 | 0.022 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.22 |
| November | 15 | 2.01 | 0.002 | ▲ 0.005 | 0.02 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.005 | 0.008 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.07 |
| December | - | 6.77 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 0.02 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.009 | 0.022 | ▲ 0.01 | 0.12 |
| Total | 677 | 46.95 | 0.205 | 0.416 | 9.26 | 5.16 | 2.79 | 0.304 | 0.581 | 3.30 | 8.24 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.11

FIASCHERINO - (La Spezia) - ITALIA

mCi/km^2

| | rain 1/m ² | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 18 | 1.044 | 0.003 | 0.304 | 0.217 | 0.033 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.194 | 0.126 |
| February | 32 | 1.880 | 0.010 | 0.894 | 0.605 | 0.176 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 0.270 | 0.317 |
| March | 72 | 5.990 | 0.037 | 3.049 | 1.639 | 0.739 | 0.059 | 0.095 | 1.194 | 2.210 |
| April | 68 | 5.691 | 0.052 | 2.489 | 1.382 | 0.974 | 0.072 | 0.131 | 0.715 | 1.897 |
| May | 37 | 5.918 | 0.058 | 2.052 | 0.859 | 1.052 | 0.086 | 0.163 | 0.406 | 1.239 |
| June | 27 | 3.127 | 0.025 | 0.651 | 0.218 | 0.453 | 0.042 | 0.078 | 0.084 | 0.853 |
| July | 21 | 3.563 | 0.016 | 0.396 | 0.089 | 0.275 | 0.035 | 0.060 | 0.033 | 0.651 |
| August | 18 | 0.827 | 0.004 | 0.062 | 0.009 | 0.059 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.158 |
| September | 118 | 8.089 | 0.011 | 0.141 | 0.023 | 0.158 | (*) | 0.040 | < 0.025 | 0.350 |
| October | 146 | 3.416 | 0.003 | 0.036 | < 0.002 | 0.057 | 0.009 | 0.018 | < 0.002 | 0.132 |
| November | 11 | 1.205 | < 0.001 | 0.007 | < 0.002 | 0.011 | < 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.035 |
| December | 141 | 11.512 | 0.006 | 0.027 | < 0.005 | 0.080 | 0.015 | 0.037 | < 0.008 | 0.159 |
| Total | 709 | 52.262 | 0.226 | 10.108 | 5.050 | 4.067 | 0.358 | 0.667 | 2.939 | 8.127 |

(*) not available

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.12

| PARMA - ITALIA | | mCi/Km^2 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | rain 1/m ² | ⁷ _B e | ⁹⁵ Nb | ⁹⁵ Zr | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
| January | 8 | 0.43 | 0.61 | 0.29 | 0.14 | 0.05 | < 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.10 |
| February | 7 | 0.50 | 1.07 | 0.53 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.29 | 0.32 |
| March | 32 | 2.81 | 2.85 | 1.62 | 0.97 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 0.61 | 1.41 |
| April | 63 | 2.56 | 2.69 | 1.28 | 0.68 | 0.40 | 0.08 | 0.40 | 1.38 |
| May | 57 | 1.10 | 0.92 | 0.48 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.69 |
| June | 83 | 2.93 | 1.03 | 0.58 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 1.00 |
| July | 39 | 2.30 | 0.36 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.42 |
| August | 21 | 1.55 | 0.27 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.39 |
| September | 159 | 4.67 | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.03 | < 0.01 | 0.22 |
| October | 84 | 1.51 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | < 0.01 | 0.06 |
| November | 1 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.01 | < 0.01 | 0.02 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | 0.07 |
| December | 74 | 1.86 | 0.01 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | < 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Total | 628 | 22.33 | <10 | < 5.14 | < 2.48 | 2.21 | < 0.43 | < 1.74 | 6.09 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.13

SEGRATE - ITALIA

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³¹ I | ¹³⁷ Cs | mCi/Km ² |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| January | 4 | 0.17 | 0.05 | < 0.001 | 0.008 | 0.089 | < 0.008 | < 0.002 | < 0.002 | < 0.001 | |
| February | 2 | 0.42 | 0.07 | < 0.001 | 0.037 | 0.024 | 0.010 | < 0.004 | < 0.002 | 0.003 | |
| March | 36 | 5.86 | 3.95 | 0.030 | 1.78 | 1.22 | 0.67 | < 0.02 | < 0.03 | 0.115 | |
| April | 53 | 2.91 | 1.99 | 0.022 | 0.79 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.039 | < 0.04 | 0.076 | |
| May | 127 | 6.47 | 2.84 | 0.036 | 0.69 | 0.42 | 0.61 | 0.020 | < 0.04 | 0.105 | |
| June | 9 | 4.11 | 3.21 | 0.032 | 0.67 | 0.27 | 0.67 | 0.031 | < 0.01 | 0.118 | |
| July | 153 | 5.05 | 7.73 | 0.038 | 0.59 | 0.21 | 0.87 | < 0.010 | < 0.05 | 0.179 | |
| August | 24 | 1.23 | 2.78 | 0.007 | 0.067 | 0.023 | 0.15 | 0.005 | < 0.01 | 0.034 | |
| September | 126 | 4.41 | 4.62 | < 0.010 | 0.027 | 0.05 | < 0.10 | < 0.05 | (*) | 0.028 | |
| October | 82 | 0.62 | 3.63 | 0.002 | 0.025 | < 0.004 | 0.05 | < 0.010 | < 0.02 | 0.023 | |
| November | 1 | 0.15 | 0.16 | < 0.003 | 0.003 | < 0.003 | < 0.03 | < 0.006 | < 0.008 | 0.005 | |
| December | 107 | 0.19 | 2.09 | < 0.004 | < 0.010 | < 0.005 | 0.014 | 0.006 | < 0.02 | 0.008 | |
| Total | 724 | 31.59 | 33.12 | < 0.186 | < 4.697 | < 2.818 | < 3.672 | < 0.203 | < 0.232 | 0.695 | |

(*) non misurabile

./. continued in next page

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.13a)
(continued)

SEGRATE - ITALIA

mCi/km²

| | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | ¹⁵⁵ Eu | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| January | ▲ 0.001 | ▲ 0.001 | 0.016 | ▲ 0.002 | | | | | |
| February | ▲ 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.014 | ▲ 0.001 | | | | | |
| March | ▲ 0.001 | 0.55 | 1.24 | ▲ 0.01 | | | | | |
| April | ▲ 0.02 | 0.192 | 0.74 | ▲ 0.008 | | | | | |
| May | ▲ 0.02 | 0.157 | 1.02 | 0.006 | | | | | |
| June | ▲ 0.008 | 0.086 | 1.04 | ▲ 0.01 | | | | | |
| July | ▲ 0.01 | ▲ 0.008 | 1.34 | ▲ 0.01 | | | | | |
| August | ▲ 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.25 | ▲ 0.002 | | | | | |
| September | (*) | ▲ 0.05 | ▲ 0.05 | ▲ 0.01 | | | | | |
| October | ▲ 0.01 | ▲ 0.009 | 0.08 | ▲ 0.008 | | | | | |
| November | ▲ 0.01 | ▲ 0.003 | ▲ 0.009 | ▲ 0.003 | | | | | |
| December | ▲ 0.02 | ▲ 0.004 | 0.039 | ▲ 0.004 | | | | | |
| Total | ▲ 0.109 | ▲ 1.078 | ▲ 5.838 | ▲ 0.074 | | | | | |

(*) non misurabile

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.14

BILTHOVEN - NEDERLAND

²
mCi/km²

| | rain 1/m ² | ³ H | ⁷ Be | ⁸⁹ Sr | ⁹⁰ Sr | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁴ Ce | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| January | 99 | 5 | 3.5 | 0.23 | 0.019 | 0.035 | 0.11 | |
| February | 26 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.10 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.14 | |
| March | 136 | 20 | 3.2 | 0.95 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.73 | |
| April | 16 | 4 | 1.4 | 0.24 | 0.022 | 0.035 | 0.43 | |
| May | 90 | 22 | 2.9 | 0.44 | 0.049 | 0.108 | 1.26 | |
| June | 61 | 15 | 2.7 | 0.23 | 0.049 | 0.081 | 0.97 | |
| July | 90 | 30 | 3.7 | 0.07 | 0.086 | 0.097 | 1.16 | |
| August | 29 | 10 | 1.9 | < 0.01 | 0.043 | 0.022 | 0.59 | |
| September | 46 | 7 | 2.1 | < 0.01 | 0.011 | 0.022 | 0.21 | |
| October | 178 | 10 | 4.9 | < 0.01 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 0.16 | |
| November | 73 | 12 | 4.6 | < 0.01 | 0.027 | 0.014 | 0.27 | |
| December | 82 | 6 | 2.2 | < 0.02 | 0.116 | 0.043 | 0.21 | |
| Total | 926 | 135 | 34.1 | < 2.32 | 0.533 | 0.568 | 6.24 | |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.15

BELFAST - UNITED KINGDOM

mCi/km²

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 75 | 0.20 | 3.2 | { 0.09 | - | 0.1 | 0.6 | - | 0.03 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| February | 60 | 0.50 | 2.9 | { 0.09 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | - | 0.03 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| March | 128 | 0.64 | 4.8 | { 0.18 | - | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.11 | - | 1.1 |
| April | 45 | 0.54 | 1.8 | { 0.09 | - | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| May | 120 | 0.78 | 5.2 | { 0.18 | - | 0.1 | - | - | 0.08 | - | 2.9 |
| June | 87 | 0.61 | 1.1 | { 0.09 | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | - | 1.0 |
| July | 54 | 0.27 | 1.6 | { 0.09 | - | 0.1 | - | - | 0.04 | - | 1.2 |
| August | 41 | 0.30 | 4.7 | { 0.09 | - | 0.3 | - | - | 0.02 | - | 1.0 |
| September | 145 | N.M. | 14 | { 0.07 | - | 0.9 | - | - | 0.06 | - | 2.2 |
| October | 163 | N.M. | 3.8 | { 0.07 | - | 0.7 | - | - | 0.07 | - | 1.2 |
| November | 86 | N.M. | 4.2 | { 0.07 | - | 0.3 | - | - | 0.04 | - | 0.8 |
| December | 107 | N.M. | 7.2 | { 0.07 | - | 0.2 | - | - | 0.05 | - | 0.6 |
| Total | 1111 | | 54 | 0.43 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.64 | 2.0 | 15 |

N.M. = not measured

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

BRIDGEND - UNITED KINGDOM

Table 10.16

mCi/km²

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 90 | No | | sample | | | | | | | |
| February | 56 | No | | sample | | | | | | | |
| March | 230 | 1.9 | 12 | 0.12 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.22 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| April | 28 | 0.8 | 2.0 | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| May | 135 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 0.19 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - | 0.6 | 0.08 | - | 3.7 |
| June | 56 | 0.6 | 1.8 | | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.07 | - | 1.3 |
| July | 41 | 0.4 | 1.4 | | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.04 | - | 1.4 |
| August | 32 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.12 | - | 0.1 | - | - | 0.04 | - | 1.1 |
| September | 257 | N.M. | 6.7 | | - | 0.8 | - | - | 0.14 | - | - |
| October | 223 | N.M. | 9.6 | | - | 0.5 | - | - | 0.12 | - | - |
| November | 105 | N.M. | 3.4 | 0.05 | - | 0.1 | - | - | 0.05 | - | 1.2 |
| December | 111 | N.M. | 3.0 | | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | - | 1.3 |
| Total * | 1364 | 50 | 0.48 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.86 | 3.0 | 16 | |

N.M. = not measured

* totals based on only 10 months

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN

1981

Table 10.17

CHILTON - UNITED KINGDOM

 mCi/km^2

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁵⁴ Mn | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹²⁵ Sb | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴⁰ Ba | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 31.1 | 1.10 | < 0.003 | 0.096 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.04 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.026 | 0.087 | 0.07 |
| February | 34.2 | 1.70 | < 0.003 | 0.32 | 0.55 | 0.32 | 0.11 | < 0.003 | 0.017 | < 0.003 | 0.110 | 0.24 |
| March | 127.5 | 12.5 | 0.020 | 0.84 | 1.90 | 1.25 | 0.49 | 0.022 | 0.066 | < 0.013 | 0.37 | 0.65 |
| April | 47.1 | 11.0 | 0.016 | 0.85 | 1.55 | 0.78 | 0.40 | 0.032 | 0.061 | < 0.005 | 0.54 | 1.55 |
| May | 84.3 | 9.3 | < 0.008 | 0.35 | 0.72 | 0.46 | 0.36 | 0.026 | 0.047 | < 0.008 | 0.19 | 0.77 |
| June | 35.6 | 4.3 | < 0.004 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.089 | 0.135 | 0.017 | 0.045 | < 0.004 | 0.053 | 0.33 |
| July | 67.0 | 2.3 | 0.018 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.09 | 0.37 | 0.059 | 0.054 | < 0.007 | 0.084 | 0.58 |
| August | 41.1 | 1.65 | < 0.004 | 0.050 | 0.11 | 0.018 | 0.072 | 0.014 | 0.024 | < 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.25 |
| September | 102.6 | 0.72 | < 0.006 | 0.027 | 0.047 | < 0.02 | 0.064 | 0.017 | 0.022 | < 0.010 | < 0.010 | 0.26 |
| October | 98.7 | 0.79 | < 0.005 | 0.026 | < 0.02 | < 0.010 | 0.066 | 0.020 | 0.020 | < 0.010 | < 0.010 | 0.26 |
| November | 39.9 | 0.079 | < 0.002 | 0.012 | < 0.008 | < 0.004 | 0.039 | < 0.006 | < 0.006 | < 0.004 | < 0.004 | 0.06 |
| December | 79.8 | 0.80 | < 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.011 | < 0.008 | 0.030 | < 0.012 | 0.014 | < 0.008 | < 0.008 | 0.14 |
| Total | 788.9 | 46 | < 0.09 | 3.05 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.23 | 0.383 | < 0.10 | 1.47 | 5.18 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.18

GLASGOW - UNITED KINGDOM

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Zr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 104 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 0.08 | 0.2 | - | 0.8 | - | 0.03 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| February | 59 | 0.3 | 2.2 | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| March | 147 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.16 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.09 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| April | 16 | 1.0 | 1.1 | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.6 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| May | 77 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 0.09 | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.17 | - | 2.9 |
| June | 67 | 0.6 | 4.9 | | - | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | 0.09 | - | 2.5 |
| July | 78 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| August | 33 | 0.1 | 3.5 | | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | 0.4 |
| September | 216 | N.M. | 16 | 0.35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| October | 133 | N.M. | 19 | | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | - | 1.8 |
| November | 130 | N.M. | 5.6 | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | - | 1.8 |
| December | 25 | N.M. | 1.7 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| Total | 1085 | - | 68 | 0.35 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.62 | 5.9 | 18 |

N.M. = not measured

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.19

MILFORD HAVEN - UNITED KINGDOM

mCi/km^2

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | 54Mn | 95Zr | 95Nb | 103Ru | 106Ru | 125Sb | 137Cs | 140Ba | 141Ce | 144Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| January | 36.0 | 1.05 | < 0.002 | 0.115 | 0.18 | 0.41 | 0.054 | < 0.0018 | 0.009 | < 0.007 | 0.33 | 0.18 |
| February | 63.4 | 4.7 | < 0.003 | 0.44 | 0.95 | 0.49 | 0.170 | 0.027 | 0.044 | < 0.013 | 0.49 | 0.30 |
| March | 147.2 | 10.5 | 0.015 | 0.49 | 1.30 | 1.70 | 0.82 | 0.028 | 0.097 | < 0.029 | 0.90 | 1.60 |
| April | 29.6 | 3.7 | < 0.001 | 0.34 | 0.68 | 0.26 | 0.24 | < 0.0015 | 0.055 | < 0.006 | 0.40 | 0.59 |
| May | 141.2 | 14.0 | < 0.007 | 0.31 | 0.75 | 0.62 | 0.54 | 0.047 | 0.073 | < 0.014 | 0.22 | 1.15 |
| June | 42.7 | 6.2 | < 0.002 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.036 | 0.036 | < 0.004 | 0.12 | 0.70 |
| July | 58.0 | 1.75 | < 0.006 | 0.093 | 0.15 | 0.046 | 0.23 | < 0.012 | 0.031 | < 0.006 | < 0.006 | 0.42 |
| August | 12.0 | 0.72 | < 0.001 | 0.010 | 0.019 | < 0.001 | 0.097 | 0.0036 | 0.015 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | 0.21 |
| September | 232.5 | 1.40 | < 0.023 | 0.22 | 0.63 | < 0.023 | 0.37 | < 0.023 | 0.115 | < 0.023 | < 0.023 | 0.93 |
| October | 206.3 | 0.83 | < 0.021 | 0.021 | < 0.021 | < 0.021 | < 0.021 | < 0.021 | 0.021 | < 0.021 | < 0.021 | 0.25 |
| November | 119.7 | 0.24 | < 0.012 | < 0.012 | < 0.012 | < 0.012 | < 0.024 | < 0.012 | < 0.012 | < 0.012 | < 0.012 | 0.05 |
| December | 190.5 | 0.19 | < 0.019 | 0.036 | < 0.038 | < 0.019 | < 0.057 | 0.034 | < 0.019 | < 0.019 | < 0.019 | 0.10 |
| Total | 1279.1 | 45.28 | < 0.11 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.25 | 0.53 | < 0.16 | 2.5 | 6.5 |

SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDES AND TOTAL BETA MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN
1981

Table 10.20

SHRIVENHAM - UNITED KINGDOM

mCi/km²

| | rain 1/m ² | total beta | ⁷ Be | ⁹⁰ Sr | ⁹⁵ Nb | ⁹⁵ Ru | ¹⁰³ Ru | ¹⁰⁶ Ru | ¹³⁷ Cs | ¹⁴¹ Ce | ¹⁴⁴ Ce |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| January | 27 | 0.09 | 1.0 | 0.07 | - | 0.05 | 0.27 | - | - | 0.4 | - |
| February | 16 | 0.07 | 0.2 | | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.06 | - | - | 0.4 | - |
| March | 105 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 0.11 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 1.2 | 0.48 | 0.10 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| April | 49 | 1.3 | 3.2 | | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.61 | 0.40 | 0.08 | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| May | 66 | 0.55 | 2.7 | 0.07 | - | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.06 | - | 2.4 |
| June | 22 | 0.32 | 1.4 | | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.03 | - | 1.3 |
| July | 67 | 0.45 | 6.0 | 0.01 | - | 0.06 | - | 0.33 | 0.05 | - | 1.5 |
| August | 31 | 0.45 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| September | 102 | N.M. | 2.0 | 0.26 | - | 0.44 | - | - | 0.09 | - | 1.1 |
| October | 68 | N.M. | 2.0 | | - | 0.18 | - | - | 0.04 | - | 0.7 |
| November | 26 | N.M. | 1.9 | 0.62 | 0.18 | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | 0.7 |
| December | 80 | N.M. | 2.4 | | - | - | - | - | 0.03 | - | 0.5 |
| Total | 659 | - | 30 | 0.26 | 0.62 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.50 | 3.6 | 15.4 |

N.M. not measured

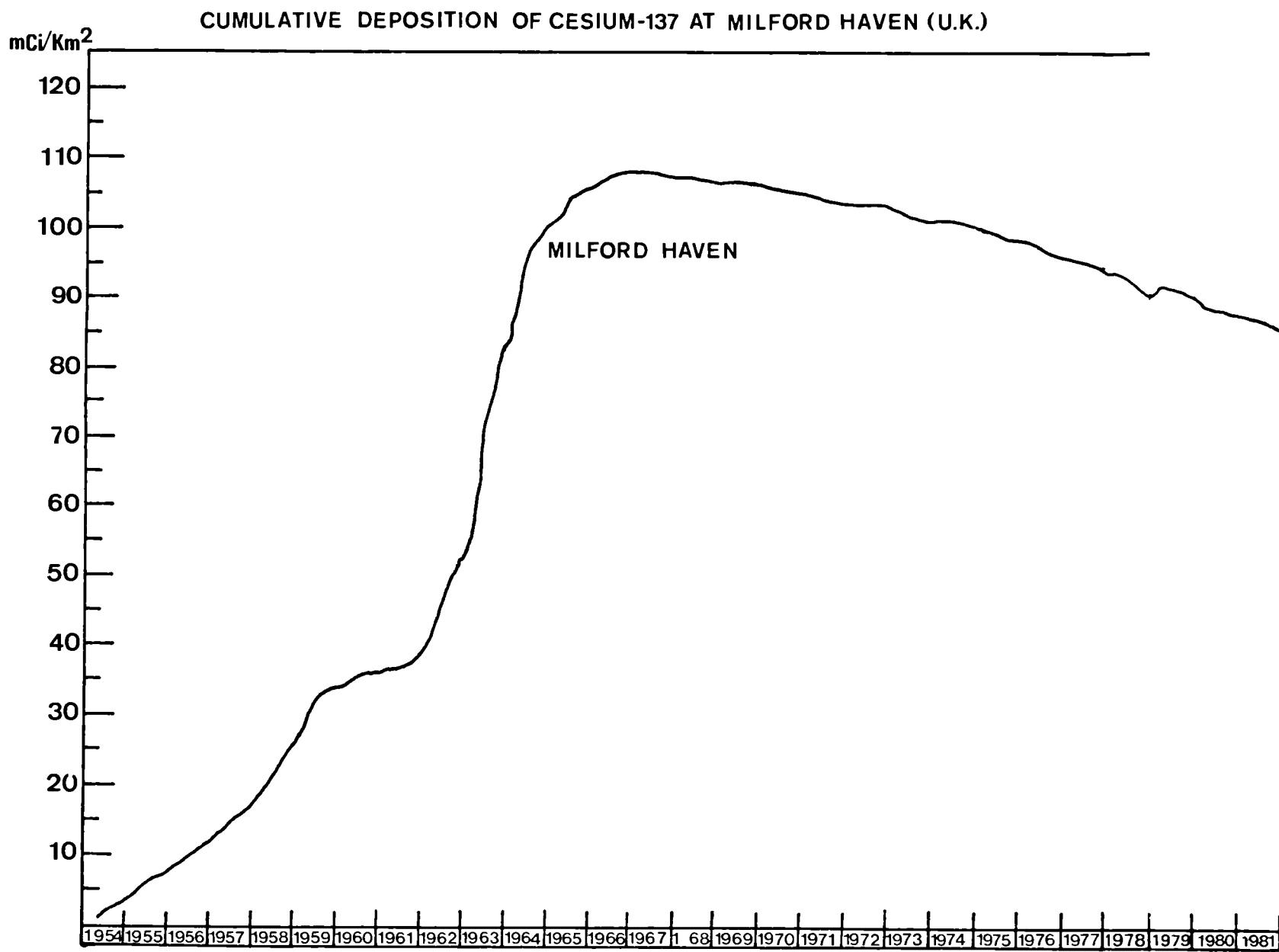


Table 11.1

^{90}Sr DEPOSITION $\sum \bar{x}_m$ mCi/km^2
1967-1981

| | 1967 | | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ |
| <u>Belgique/België</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mol | 0.806 | 731.2 | 0.9994 | 698.7 | 0.9216 | 639.3 | 1.0971 | 822.7 | 1.1718 | 611.3 | 0.4831 | 613.9 | 0.208 | 610.9 |
| Brasschaat | 0.831 | 713.1 | 0.9764 | 793.2 | 0.8883 | 690.9 | 1.1997 | 826.2 | 1.2096 | 593.0 | 0.5245 | 705.1 | 0.220 | 627.9 |
| Florennes | 0.833 | 854.1 | 1.0886 | 743.4 | 0.8739 | 718.8 | 1.5282 | 833.5 | - | 711.4 | 0.5261 | 779.9 | 0.203 | 631.6 |
| Kleine-Brogel | 0.924 | 780.0 | 0.9292 | 703.0 | 0.9729 | 662.0 | 1.0854 | 779.7 | 1.0710 | 477.9 | 0.4723 | 629.6 | 0.203 | 666.7 |
| Schaffen | 0.677 | 584.5 | 0.8760 | 574.5 | 0.7911 | 584.3 | - | 541.6 | 0.9507 | 474.8 | 0.5232 | 587.6 | 0.178 | 620.7 |
| Bruxelles IHE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.017 | 689.8 |
| <u>Denmark</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tylstrup | 1.010 | 742 | 1.610 | 644 | 1.584 | 521 | 1.660 | 595 | 1.720 | 557 | 0.434 | 577 | 0.203 | 653 |
| Studsgaard (Borris) .. | 1.060 | 851 | 1.700 | 913 | 1.206 | 621 | 1.920 | 873 | 2.210 | 672 | 0.449 | 742 | 0.213 | 763 |
| Ødum | 0.950 | 814 | 1.310 | 668 | 0.938 | 413 | 1.500 | 472 | 1.190 | 481 | 0.410 | 507 | 0.180 | 546 |
| Askov | 1.440 | 946 | 1.640 | 870 | 1.312 | 608 | 2.590 | 918 | 1.860 | 682 | 0.475 | 670 | 0.222 | 723 |
| St. Jyndevad | 1.440 | 879 | 1.580 | 702 | 1.163 | 551 | 2.300 | 890 | 1.650 | 668 | 0.542 | 758 | 0.257 | 847 |
| Blangstedgård | 1.320 | 752 | 1.300 | 633 | 0.701 | 475 | 0.860 | 632 | 1.050 | 592 | 0.434 | 701 | 0.127 | 532 |
| Tystofte | 0.770 | 661 | 1.330 | 482 | 0.853 | 341 | 1.640 | 547 | 1.640 | 457 | 0.433 | 577 | 0.159 | 411 |
| Virumgård (Ledreborg) .. | 0.770 | 747 | 1.030 | 554 | 0.906 | 443 | 1.280 | 684 | 1.120 | 513 | 0.410 | 434 | 0.229 | 715 |
| Abed | 0.840 | 651 | 0.960 | 575 | 0.634 | 458 | 0.900 | 578 | 1.170 | 409 | 0.397 | 600 | 0.152 | 495 |
| Åkirkeby | 0.890 | 523 | 1.560 | 628 | 1.053 | 388 | 1.820 | 586 | 1.450 | 397 | 0.412 | 536 | 0.175 | 496 |
| <u>Deutschland (BR)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jülich | 0.503 | 704 | 0.550 | 734 | 0.754 | 690 | 0.587 | 814.4 | 0.041 | 491.9 | 0.3461 | 592.2 | 0.070 | 564 |
| Königstein | 0.966 | 934 | 0.685 | 975 | 0.767 | 826 | 0.745 | 924.8 | 0.535 | 637.2 | 0.169 | 689.9 | 0.035 | 446.9 |

(1) height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

./. continued in next page

^{90}Sr DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$
 1967 - 1981

Table 11.1 a)
 continued

mCi/km²

| | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ (1) |
| <u>Belgique/België</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mol | 0.708 | 908.9 | 0.365 | 602.3 | 0.104 | 448.8 | 0.424 | 786.9 | 0.431 | 634.8 | 0.186 | 757 | 0.153 | 744.5 | 0.386 | 827.0 |
| Brasschaat | 0.571 | 943.8 | 0.364 | 649.6 | 0.133 | 419.0 | 0.407 | 815.1 | 0.509 | 677.4 | 0.183 | 836 | 0.151 | 793.0 | - | - |
| Florennes | 0.799 | 975.6 | 0.375 | 651.5 | 0.119 | 504.2 | 0.480 | 801.6 | 0.638 | 712.7 | 0.214 | 863 | 0.166 | 892.4 | - | - |
| Kleine-Brogel | 0.638 | 918.6 | 0.364 | 567.1 | 0.101 | 462.8 | 0.531 | 759.8 | 0.493 | 648.7 | 0.174 | 691 | 0.167 | 783.7 | - | - |
| Schaffen | 0.644 | 813.3 | 0.349 | 476.6 | 0.103 | 377.0 | 0.448 | 635.3 | 0.398 | 553.5 | 0.167 | 620 | 0.151 | 570.1 | - | - |
| Bruxelles IHE | 0.649 | 1039.6 | 0.306 | 734.3 | 0.098 | 540.9 | 0.446 | 855.9 | 0.427 | 767.7 | 0.205 | 838 | 0.146 | 913.1 | 0.295 | 1016.2 |
| Koksijde | - | - | - | - | 0.091 | 395.8 | 0.371 | 637.5 | 0.387 | 547.7 | 0.190 | 645 | 0.180 | 668 | 0.351 | 829.2 (2) |
| <u>Denmark</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tylstrup | 0.721 | 628 | 0.448 | 520 | 0.110 | 489 | 0.403 | 633 | 0.491 | 608 | 0.151 | 662 | 0.114 | 666 | 0.36 | 846 |
| Studsgaard (Borris) | 0.809 | 914 | 0.439 | 624 | 0.095 | 503 | 0.489 | 818 | 0.570 | 648 | 0.183 | 751 | 0.162 | 1010 | 0.36 | 873 |
| Ødum | 0.516 | 621 | 0.384 | 440 | 0.075 | 374 | 0.260 | 500 | 0.372 | 400 | 0.143 | 619 | 0.114 | 758 | 0.32 | 775 |
| Askov | 0.991 | 979 | 0.508 | 649 | 0.152 | 556 | 0.472 | 773 | 0.581 | 792 | 0.181 | 688 | 0.157 | 1174 | 0.44 | 921 |
| St. Jyndevad | 0.858 | 920 | 0.481 | 569 | 0.147 | 579 | 0.402 | 709 | 0.675 | 792 | 0.213 | 785 | 0.154 | 1069 | 0.42 | 952 |
| Blangstedgård | 0.706 | 707 | 0.311 | 496 | 0.094 | 381 | 0.300 | 569 | 0.371 | 526 | 0.163 | 613 | 0.086 | 651 | 0.35 | 783 |
| Tystofte | 0.654 | 554 | 0.373 | 413 | 0.091 | 320 | 0.337 | 411 | 0.421 | 474 | 0.174 | 532 | 0.086 | 583 | 0.35 | 632 |
| Virumgård (Ledreborg) | 0.545 | 577 | 0.647 | 430 | 0.076 | 369 | 0.272 | 511 | 0.306 | 428 | 0.155 | 485 | 0.097 | 510 | 0.28 | 724 |
| Abed | 0.597 | 631 | 0.336 | 487 | 0.101 | 376 | 0.349 | 580 | 0.421 | 490 | 0.150 | 574 | 0.081 | 684 | 0.34 | 692 |
| Åkirkeby | 0.711 | 725 | 0.484 | 445 | 0.091 | 368 | 0.552 | 627 | 0.419 | 424 | 0.136 | 464 | 0.124 | 613 | 0.33 | 689 |
| Risø | - | - | - | - | - | 0.297 | 454 | 0.268 | 526 | - | - | 0.07 | 545 | 0.25 | 566 | |
| <u>Deutschland (BR)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jülich | 0.187 | 770.0 | 0.2118 | 533.2 | 0.054 | 444 | 0.332 | 579.3 | 0.319 | 591.9 | 0.11 | 746.3 | 0.084 | 668.2 | 0.288 | 800.6 |
| Königstein | 0.350 | 701.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Offenbach | - | - | 0.145 | 587.8 | 0.052 | 379 | 0.251 | 749.6 | 0.322 | 565.0 | 0.119 | 701.3 | 0.119 | 628.0 | 0.375 | 870.4 |

(1) height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

(2) for 9 months

^{90}Sr DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$

1967 - 1981

 mCi/km^2

Table 11.2

| | 1967 | | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|------|------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|----------------|
| | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ | (1) | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ | (1) | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ | (1) | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ | (1) | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ |
| <u>France (SCPRI)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglade | 1.0 | 877.8 | 1.4 | 956.3 | 1.3 | 1091.1 | 1.3 | 968.6 | 1.4 | 953.1 | 0.52 | 808.7 | 0.19 | 936.7 |
| Bellenaves..... | 0.82 | 575.6 | 1.1 | 750.0 | 0.98 | 697.3 | - | - | - | 0.45 | 740.0 | - | - | - |
| Bordeaux..... | - | - | 1.3 | 946.2 | 1.1 | 911.6 | 1.1 | 727 | 1.5 | 914.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Briançon..... | - | - | 1.5 | 887.8 | 1.0 | 581.2 | 1.3 | 806.5 | - | - | 0.35 | 694.3 | 0.27 | 758.8 |
| Bussy-le-Grand... | - | - | - | - | 0.83 | 656.1 | 1.5 | 913.6 | - | - | - | - | 0.16 | 644.0 |
| Cléville..... | 0.83 | 790.4 | 0.66 | 524.8 | - | - | - | - | 0.90 | 506.1 | 0.29 | 607.3 | 0.12 | 667.2 |
| Le Vésinet..... | 0.76 | 604.8 | 1.0 | 747.6 | 0.90 | 581.1 | 1.1 | 687.2 | 1.1 | 567.6 | 0.54 | 778.6 | 0.14 | 591.8 |
| Lille..... | - | - | 0.99 | 699.9 | 0.82 | 616.7 | 0.97 | 643.4 | - | - | 0.33 | 675.0 | - | - |
| Méaudre..... | 1.3 | 1223.5 | 1.4 | 1401.4 | 1.5 | 1251.7 | 2.0 | 1435.6 | - | - | 0.69 | 1154.6 | - | - |
| Nancy..... | 0.93 | 735.9 | 0.94 | 776.2 | 0.85 | 653.7 | 1.2 | 890.2 | - | - | 0.46 | 670.3 | 0.13 | 534.7 |
| Nainville-les-R.. | 0.67 | 520.3 | 0.99 | 651.2 | 0.72 | 541.2 | 1.1 | 647.5 | - | - | 0.39 | 649.3 | - | - |
| Rennes..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 565.5 | 0.36 | 581.1 | - | - |
| Sauveterre..... | 0.77 | 368.6 | - | - | 0.96 | 568.9 | - | - | - | - | 0.49 | 869.9 | - | - |
| Vioménil..... | 1.5 | 1113.5 | 1.3 | 1088.7 | 1.1 | 890.4 | 1.8 | 1212.7 | 1.6 | 790.0 | 0.52 | 899.3 | 0.21 | 898.0 |
| <u>France (CEA)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orsay..... | 0.40 | 590 | 0.30 | 633 | 0.26 | 618 | 0.73 | 631 | 0.70 | 508 | 0.29 | 740 | 0.13 | 576 |
| Le Barp(Bordeaux) | - | - | 0.90 | 998 | 0.58 | 1139 | 1.00 | 802 | 0.95 | 330 | 0.52 | 790 | 0.28 | 797 |
| Verdun..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.16 | 1062 | 0.40 | 662 | 0.40 | 806 | 0.29 | 764 |
| <u>Ireland</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin City..... | 0.93 | 711.8 | 0.86 | 665.9 | 0.79 | 688.1 | 0.76 | 652.5 | (2) 0.99 | (3) 570.8 | 0.47 | 655.0 | 0.36 | 656.7 |

(1) height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

(2) for 11 months (October 1971 sampling failed)

(3) Fall-out for 12 months (excluding October - 536.9)

./. continued in next page

⁹⁰Sr DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$

1967 - 1981

mCi/km²

Table 11.2 a)
continued

| | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | ⁹⁰ Sr | 1/m ² (1) |
| <u>France (SCPRI)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglade | 0.68 | 939.2 | 0.26 | 705.0 | 0.17 | 879.7 | 0.48 | 1006.8 | 0.54 | 674.8 | 40.20 | 939.0 | < 0.13 | 901.7 | 0.48 | 1122.2 |
| Bellenaves | - | - | 0.28 | 636.8 | < 0.14 | 779.5 | 0.54 | 877.7 | 0.52 | 626.8 | 40.22 | 791.5 | < 0.10 | 630.7 | 0.30 | 896.8 |
| Bordeaux | - | - | 0.33 | 803.5 | 0.16 | 970.9 | 0.57 | 946.0 | 0.89 | 938.1 | 40.27 | 1205.9 | 0.15 | 955.0 | 0.36 | 987.3 |
| Briançon | 0.53 | 557.4 | 0.32 | 598.4 | < 0.16 | 642.3 | 0.79 | 1005.4 | 0.58 | 784.9 | 40.23 | 857.8 | < 0.13 | 561.9 | 0.36 | 1003.1 |
| Bussy-le-Grand.. | - | - | 0.34 | 909.0 | 0.081 | 497.8 | 0.46 | 824.0 | 0.47 | 719.8 | 0.18 | 946.7 | < 0.13 | 804.4 | 0.28 | 881.2 |
| Cléville | 0.45 | 750.9 | 0.28 | 673.2 | < 0.18 | 423.7 | 0.31 | 600.2 | 0.48 | 741.7 | 40.13 | 712.0 | < 0.12 | 732.2 | 0.33 | 820.2 |
| Le Vésinet | 0.41 | 760.0 | 0.34 | 647.4 | 0.087 | 408.4 | 0.34 | 693.0 | 0.52 | 756.6 | 0.13 | 711.2 | 0.078 | 625.0 | 0.31 | 782.7 |
| Lille | - | - | 0.27 | 751.1 | < 0.13 | 446.6 | 0.45 | 737.5 | 0.50 | 614.2 | 40.18 | 810.2 | < 0.11 | 765.0 | 0.39 | 831.8 |
| Méaudre | - | - | 0.47 | 1535.5 | 0.16 | 1098.1 | 0.99 | 1537.4 | 1.2 | 1423.0 | 0.28 | 1486.8 | 0.25 | 1529.8 | 0.49 | 1621.4 |
| Nancy | 0.51 | 707.0 | 0.24 | 546.9 | < 0.11 | 500.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nainville-les-R. | - | - | 0.28 | 718.1 | < 0.11 | 400.7 | 0.42 | 698.7 | 0.45(3) | 648.4 | 40.17 | 794.5 | < 0.12 | 695.3 | 0.33 | 874.0 |
| Rennes | 0.45 | 572.5 | 0.27 | 580.9 | < 0.14 | 567.6 | 0.42 | 645.6 | 0.44 | 688.6 | 40.16 | 724.7 | < 0.096 | 623.5 | 0.39 | 880.5 |
| Montfaucon..... | - | - | - | - | - | 0.71 | 799.3 | 0.65 | 543.9 | 0.19 | 703.0 | < 0.095 | 449.5 | 0.29 | 493.8 | |
| Vioménil | 0.66 | 1040.0 | 0.39 | 890.3 | < 0.15 | 706.6 | 0.63 | 1194.5 | 0.74 | 1004.0 | 0.24 | 1088.4 | 0.13 | 1052.0 | 0.40 | 1293.8 |
| <u>France (CEA)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orsay | 0.29 | 668 | 0.17 | 659 | 0.056 | 410 | 0.225 | 700 | 0.222 | 789 | 0.094 | 853 | 0.131 | 649 | 0.188 | 806 |
| Le Barp(Bordeaux) | 0.44 | 819 | 0.18 | 745 | 0.110 | 785 | 0.293 | 960 | 0.570 | 1085 | 0.112 | 1200 | 0.074 | 918 | 0.224 | 998 |
| Verdun | 0.40 | 979 | 0.29 | 769 | 0.046 | 571 | 0.282 | 840 | 0.352 | 1013 | 0.099 | 1203 | 0.114 | 1031 | 0.232 | 1035 |
| <u>Ireland</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin City | 0.55 | 600.1 | 0.37 | 464.6 | 0.17 | 631.7 | 0.43 | 635.3 | 0.44 | 729.5 | (4) | (4) | (5) | (5) | (5) | - |
| | | | (2) | | | | | | | | 0.19 | 394.2 | - | - | - | - |

(1) height of precipitation 1/m²

(2) for 11 months (September 1975 sampling failed)

(3) for 11 months (June 1978 sampling failed)

(4) for 8 months (Feb. sampling failed); measurements discontinued from 30th September 1979

(5) national average

^{90}Sr DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$

1967 - 1981

mCi/km^2

Table 11.3

| | 1967 | | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ (1) |
| <u>Italia</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Udine | - | - | - | - | 1.219 | 1244.5 | 0.792 | 288.2 | 0.653 | 126.3 | 0.629 | 147.9 | - | - |
| Segrate (Milano) .. | - | - | - | - | 1.21 | 566.9 | - | 896.9 | 2.088 | 768.2 | - | 1043.1 | - | - |
| Casaccia (Roma) .. | - | - | - | - | 1.403 | 863.4 | 1.59 | 630.5 | 2.134 | 901.0 | 0.85 | 987.8 | 0.28 | 596.2 |
| Caltagirone | - | - | - | - | 0.355 | 574.4 | - | 307.4 | 0.504 | 512.6 | 0.061 | - | - | - |
| Ispra (CCR) | 1.851 | 364.8 | 2.012 | 1826.0 | 1.655 | 1274.6 | 1.809 | 1188.9 | 2.397 | 1534.0 | 0.876 | 1967.0 | 0.310 | 1276.2 |
| <u>Nederland</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilthoven | 0.89 | 812 | 1.31 | 853 | 0.92 | 729 | 1.10 | 808.0 | 1.18 | 547.0 | 0.43 | 596.0 | 0.31 | 778 |
| <u>United Kingdom</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abingdon | 0.87 | 670.8 | 0.91 | 756.8 | 0.81 | 604.7 | 0.57 | 590.1 | 1.05 | 702.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Milford-Haven ... | 1.22 | 1042.3 | 1.24 | 991.3 | 0.85 | 1036.9 | 1.19 | 1018.5 | 1.41 | 999.3 | - | - | - | - |

(1) Height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

./. continued in next page

Table 11.3 a)
continued

^{90}Sr DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$
1967 - 1981 mCi/km^2

| | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | ^{90}Sr | $1/\text{m}^2$ (1) |
| <u>Italia</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Udine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Segrate(Milano) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Casaccia(Roma) | 0.675 | 818.6 | <0.48 | 947 | <0.25 | 844 | - | - | 1.101 | 826 | - | - | 0.147 | 831 | 0.416 | 677 |
| Caltagirone.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ispra (CCR).. | 0.806 | 1326.6 | <0.708 | 1923.4 | <0.219 | 1809.8 | 1.232 | 2444 | 1.243 | 1859.4 | <0.322 | 1776.3 | 0.130 | 1313 | 0.441 | 1530 |
| <u>Nederland</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilthoven ... | 0.83 | 980 | 0.5 | 642 | 0.49 | 648 | 0.55 | 897 | 0.61 | 669 | < 0.32 | 922 | 0.33 | 776 | 0.53 | 926 |
| <u>United Kingdom</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Milford-Haven | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chilton(NRPB) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.22 | 769 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Belfast..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.36 | 847 | 0.32 | 1124 | 0.19 | 921 | 0.10 | 1062 | 0.43 | 1111 |
| Bridgend | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.42 | 1094 | 0.33 | 1090 | 0.41 | 1220 | 0.15 | 1266 | 0.48 (3) | 1364 |
| Glasgow | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.38 | 971 | 0.54 | 788 | 0.18 | 1048 | 0.13 | 1231 | 0.35 | 1085 |
| Leeds | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.36 | 766 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Shrivenham... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.63 | 763 | 0.35 | 595 | 0.15 | 656 | 0.06 | 613 | 0.26 | 659 |

(1) height for precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

(2) no longer sampled

(3) 10 months' sampling

¹³⁷Cs DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$

Table 12.1

1967 - 1981

mCi/km²

| | 1967 | | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | ¹³⁷ Cs | 1/m ² (1) |
| <u>Denmark</u> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Risø | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Deutschland (BR)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Braunschweig | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.960 | 694.9 | 1.902 | 400.7 | 0.948 | 465.0 | 0.586 | 410.2 |
| Jülich | 1.499 | 704 | 1.729 | 734 | 2.189 | 690 | 1.625 | 814.4 | 0.882 | 491.9 | 0.116 | 592.2 | 0.070 | 564.0 |
| Karlsruhe | 1.610 | - | <1.700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Königstein | 1.414 | 934 | 1.674 | 975 | 1.400 | 826 | 1.890 | 924.8 | 1.362 | 637.2 | 0.607 | 689.9 | 0.146 | 446.9 |
| Königslutter | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.730 | 780.0 | 4.293 | 472.8 | 2.970 | 622.0 | 1.861 | 546.1 |
| <u>France (SCPRI)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglade | <1.1 | 877.8 | 1.6 | 956.3 | 1.9 | 1091.1 | 1.8 | 968.6 | 1.4 | 953.1 | <0.69 | 808.7 | <0.45 | 936.7 |
| Bellenaves | <0.86 | 575.6 | <1.4 | 750.0 | 1.2 | 697.3 | - | - | - | <0.64 | 740.0 | - | - | - |
| Bordeaux | - | - | 1.7 | 946.2 | 1.6 | 911.6 | 1.2 | 727 | 1.6 | 914.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Briançon | - | - | 1.7 | 887.8 | 1.6 | 581.2 | 1.4 | 806.5 | - | <0.54 | 694.3 | <0.36 | 758.8 | |
| Bussié-le-Grand | - | - | - | - | 1.1 | 656.1 | 1.8 | 913.6 | - | - | - | <0.31 | 644.0 | |
| Cléville | <1.1 | 790.4 | <1.4 | 524.8 | - | - | - | 0.97 | 506.1 | <0.42 | 607.3 | <0.27 | 667.2 | |
| Le Vésinet | <0.74 | 604.8 | 1.3 | 747.6 | 1.1 | 581.1 | 1.4 | 687.1 | 1.1 | 567.6 | <0.56 | 778.6 | <0.18 | 591.8 |
| Lille | - | - | 1.4 | 699.9 | 1.2 | 616.7 | 1.2 | 643.4 | - | - | <0.50 | 675.0 | - | - |
| Méaudre | 1.5 | 1223.5 | 1.7 | 1401.4 | 1.8 | 1251.7 | 2.6 | 1435.6 | - | - | <0.85 | 1154.6 | - | - |
| Nancy | <1.1 | 735.9 | 1.1 | 776.2 | 0.83 | 653.7 | 1.4 | 890.2 | - | - | <0.42 | 670.3 | <0.30 | 534.7 |
| Nainville-les-R | <0.98 | 520.3 | <1.2 | 651.2 | <0.84 | 541.2 | 1.2 | 647.5 | - | - | <0.57 | 649.3 | - | - |
| Rennes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.4 | 565.5 | <0.45 | 581.2 | - | - |
| Sauveterre | 0.93 | 368.6 | - | - | 1.0 | 568.9 | - | - | - | - | <0.47 | 869.9 | - | - |
| Vioménil | 1.6 | 1113.5 | 1.3 | 1088.7 | 1.6 | 890.4 | 2.1 | 1212.7 | 1.9 | 790.0 | <0.68 | 899.3 | <0.36 | 898.0 |

(1) height of precipitations 1/m²

./. continued in next page

^{137}Cs DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$
 1967 - 1981

Table 12.1 a)
continued

mCi/km^2

| | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | ^{137}Cs | $1/\text{m}^2$ (1) | |
| <u>Denmark</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risø | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.098 | 450 | 0.09 | 545 | 0.29 | 566 | |
| <u>Deutschland (BR)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Braunschweig | 1.423 | 488.0 | 0.912 | 388.9 | 0.642 | 374.8 | 0.216 | 412.7 | 0.325 | 333.4 | 0.134 | 338.6 | 0.052 | 379.5 | 0.681 | 727.0 | |
| Jülich | 0.383 | 740.2 | 0.297 | 539.3 | (3.838) | 444.0 | 0.574 | 579.3 | 0.801 | 567.4 | 0.301 | 746.3 | 0.066 | 668.2 | 0.485 | 800.6 | |
| Karlsruhe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Königstein | 0.908 | 701.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Königsutter | 4.126 | 566.9 | 2.577 | 502.1 | 2.079 | 496.6 | 1.070 | 628.9 | 1.189 | 465.2 | 0.998 | 639.4 | - | - | - | - | |
| Offenbach | - | - | 0.545 | 587.8 | 0.230 | 379.0 | 1.014 | 749.6 | 0.833 | 565.0 | 0.313 | 701.3 | 0.130 | 628.0 | 0.470 | 870.4 | |
| <u>France (SCPRI)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglade | <1.2 | 939.2 | <0.53 | 705.0 | <0.38 | 879.7 | <0.73 | 1006.8 | <1.0 | 674.8 | <0.48 | 939.0 | (3) | A.A.S. | 901.7 | <0.90 | 1122.2 |
| Bellenaves | - | - | <0.66 | 636.8 | <0.25 | 779.5 | <0.76 | 877.7 | <0.94 | 626.8 | <0.53 | 791.5 | " | 630.7 | <0.70 | 896.8 | |
| Bordeaux | - | - | <0.57 | 803.5 | <0.34 | 970.9 | <0.80 | 946.0 | 1.4 | 938.1 | <0.60 | 1205.9 | " | 955.0 | <0.72 | 987.3 | |
| Briançon | <0.69 | 557.4 | <0.54 | 598.4 | <0.31 | 642.3 | <0.89 | 1005.4 | <1.1 | 784.9 | <0.56 | 857.8 | " | 561.9 | <0.77 | 1003.1 | |
| Bussy-le-Grand ... | - | - | <0.67 | 909.0 | <0.21 | 497.8 | <0.91 | 824.0 | <0.91 | 719.8 | <0.49 | 946.7 | " | 804.4 | <0.68 | 881.2 | |
| Cléville | <0.88 | 750.9 | <0.62 | 673.2 | <0.25 | 423.7 | <0.72 | 600.2 | <1.1 | 741.7 | <0.48 | 712.0 | " | 732.2 | <0.77 | 820.2 | |
| Le Vésinet | 0.87 | 760.0 | <0.45 | 647.4 | <0.15 | 408.4 | <0.47 | 693.0 | 0.77 | 756.6 | <0.20 | 711.2 | <0.24 | 625.0 | <0.44 | 782.7 | |
| Lille | - | - | <0.68 | 751.1 | <0.27 | 446.6 | <0.82 | 737.5 | <0.93 | 614.2 | <0.52 | 810.2 | A.A.S. | 765.0 | <0.69 | 831.8 | |
| Meaudre | - | - | <0.82 | 1535.5 | <0.36 | 1098.1 | <1.2 | 1537.4 | 1.5 | 1423.0 | <0.79 | 1486.8 | " | 1529.8 | <1.1 | 1621.4 | |
| Nancy | <0.83 | 707.0 | <0.45 | 546.9 | <0.25 | 500.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Nainville-les-Rs.. | - | - | <0.52 | 718.1 | <0.24 | 400.7 | <0.59 | 698.7 | 0.6(2) | 648.4(2) | <0.47 | 794.5 | A.A.S. | 695.3 | <0.77 | 874.0 | |
| Rennes | <0.95 | 572.5 | <0.56 | 580.9 | <0.21 | 561.6 | <0.62 | 645.6 | <0.99 | 688.6 | <0.44 | 724.7 | " | 623.5 | <0.75 | 880.5 | |
| Montfaucon | - | - | - | - | - | - | <0.68 | 799.3 | <0.92 | 543.9 | <0.45 | 703.0 | " | 449.5 | <0.49 | 493.8 | |
| Vioménil | <0.99 | 1040.0 | <0.77 | 890.3 | <0.40 | 706.6 | <0.99 | 1194.5 | 0.98 | 1004.0 | <0.58 | 1088.4 | " | 1052.0 | <0.77 | 1293.8 | |

(1) height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

(2) for 11 months (June 1978 sampling failed)

(3) measurement threshold for monthly samples : 6.8 pCi/l

^{137}Cs DEPOSITION $\sum \bar{x}_m$
1967 - 1981

Table 12.2

mCi/km^2

| | 1967 | | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | ^{137}Cs | $1/\text{m}^2$ (1) |
| <u>France (CEA)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orsay | 0.81 | 590 | 1.06 | 633 | 0.82 | 618 | 1.06 | 631 | 1.48 | 508 | 0.86 | 740 | 0.30 | 576 |
| Le Barp (Bordeaux) | - | - | 2.55 | 998 | 1.76 | 1139 | 2.21 | 802 | 3.17 | 930 | 1.33 | 790 | 0.50 | 797 |
| Verdun | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.68 | 1062 | 2.38 | 662 | 1.38 | 806 | 0.89 | 764 |
| <u>Greece</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Democritos - NRC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Italia</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segrate (Milano) .. | - | - | - | - | 1.98 | 566.9 | - | 896.0 | - | 768.1 | - | 1043.1 | 0.470 | 658.8 |
| Casaccia (Roma) .. | - | - | - | - | 2.56 | 863.4 | 1.90 | 630.5 | 2.024 | 901.0 | 1.651 | 987.8 | 0.304 | 596.2 |
| Ispra (CCR) | 2.906 | 364.8 | 4.671 | 1826.6 | 2.301 | 1274.6 | 2.692 | 1188.0 | 3.826 | 1534.0 | 1.382 | 1967.0 | 0.504 | 1276.2 |
| <u>Nederland</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilthoven | 1.51 | 812 | 2.16 | 853 | 1.69 | 729 | 2.05 | 808 | 2.17 | 547 | 0.69 | 596 | 0.40 | 778 |
| <u>United Kingdom</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilton (AERE) ... | 1.15 | 752.1 | 1.38 | 716.3 | 1.04 | 557.4 | 1.17 | 726.0 | 1.09 | 695.3 | 0.69 | 616.5 | 0.33 | 552.6 |
| Milford-Haven | 1.79 | 1042.3 | 1.78 | 991.3 | 1.23 | 1036.9 | 1.61 | 1018.5 | 1.64 | 1005.3 | 1.12 | 1113.6 | 0.48 | 838.9 |

(1) height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$

./. continued in next page

^{137}Cs DEPOSITION $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$
 1967 - 1981

mCi/km^2

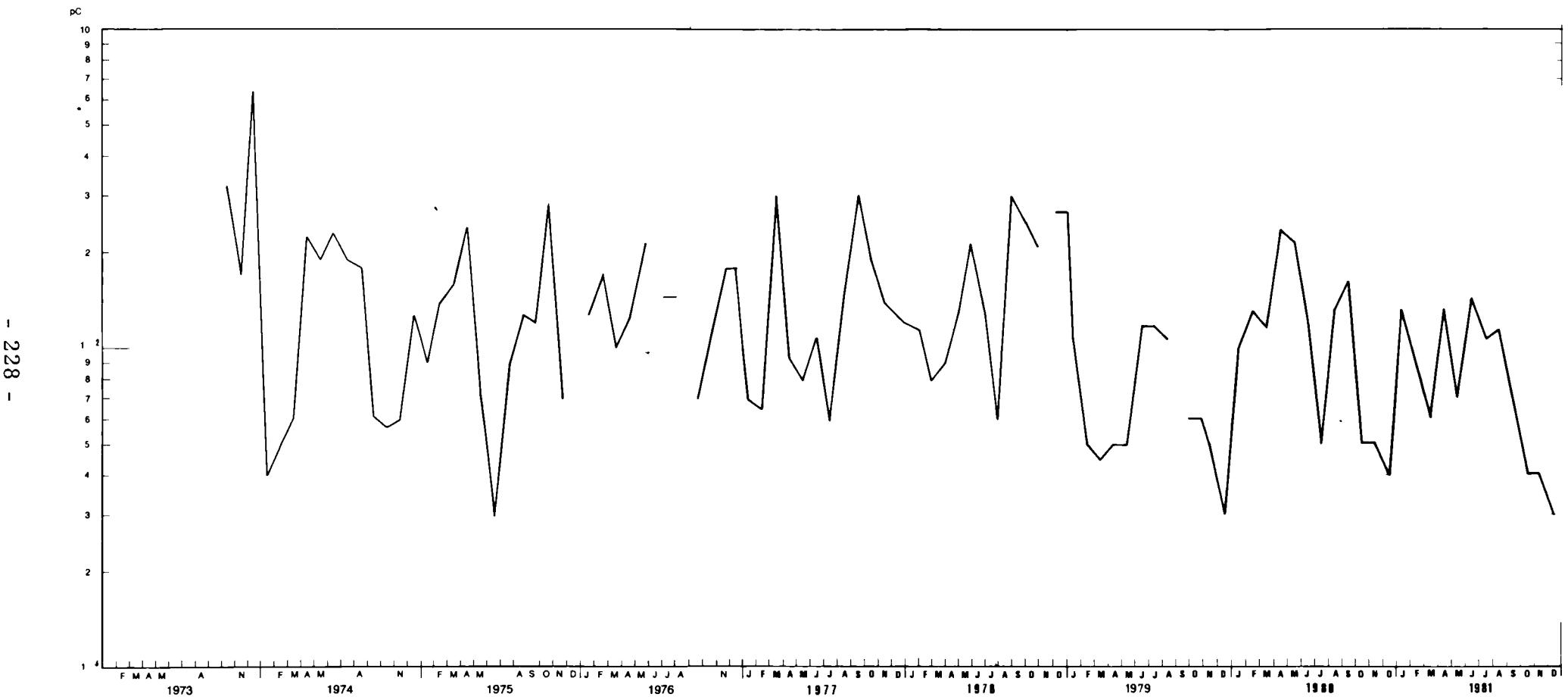
Table 12.2 a)
 continued

| | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | ^{137}Cs | $1/\text{m}^2$ (1) |
| <u>France (CEA)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orsay | 1.09 | 668 | 0.28 | 659 | 0.028 | 410 | 0.357 | 700 | 0.926 | 789 | 0.158 | 853 | 0.107 | 649 | 0.422 | 806 |
| Le Barp (Bordeaux) | 1.49 | 817 | 0.44 | 745 | 0.080 | 785 | 0.697 | 960 | 1.261 | 1085 | 0.394 | 1200 | 0.185 | 918 | 0.785 | 998 |
| Verdun | 1.08 | 979 | 0.67 | 769 | 0.107 | 571 | 0.413 | 840 | 0.878 | 1013 | 0.361 | 1203 | 0.188 (4) | 1031 | 0.546 (4) | 1035 |
| <u>Greece</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.23 | - | 0.34 | - |
| Democritos NRC ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.39 | - | 0.62 | - |
| <u>Italia</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segrate (Milano) .. | 1.074 | 784.2 | 0.77 | 1303.6 | 0.32 | 1235 | 1.26 | 1306 | 1.59 | 1205 | 0.379 | 1281 | 0.064 | 839 | 0.695 | 724 |
| Casaccia (Roma) ... | 0.771 | 818.6 | 0.62 | 947 | 0.31 | 844 | 0.96 | 667 | 1.73 | 826 | 0.539 | 1236 | 0.179 | 831 | 0.581 | 677 |
| Ispra (CCR) | 1.65 | 1326.6 | 1.5 | 1923.4 | 0.38 | 1809.8 | 2.23 | 2444 | 2.33 | 1859.4 | 0.500 | 1776.3 | 0.26 | 1313 | 0.970 | 1530 |
| Fiascherino | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.314 | 1055 | 0.667 | 709 |
| Parma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.138 | 830 | 0.430 | 628 |
| <u>Nederland</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilthoven | 0.97 | 969 | 0.36 | 642 | 0.32 | 648 | 0.95 | 897 | 0.70 | 669 | 0.43 | 922 | 0.25 | 776 | 0.57 | 926 |
| <u>United Kingdom</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilton (AERE) ... | 0.53 | 800.7 | 0.45 | 568.6 | 0.28 | 521.7 | 0.57 | 819.8 | 0.61 | 665.2 | 0.23 | 757.8 | 0.124 | 615.1 | 0.38 | 788 |
| Milford Haven | 1.15 | 1164.9 | 0.55 | 873.4 | 0.45 | 1189.2 | 0.87 | 1118.2 | 0.98 | 924.3 | 0.35 | 1136.3 | 0.22 | 1057.9 | 0.53 | 1279 |
| Chilton (NPR) | - | - | - | - | 0.14 | 475 | 0.73 | 769 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Belfast | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 991 | 0.52 | 847 | 0.75 | 1124 | 0.33 | 921 | 0.29 | 1062 | 0.64 | 1111 |
| Bridgend | - | - | - | - | 0.32 | 1049 | 0.68 | 1094 | 1.00 | 1090 | 0.42 | 1220 | 0.29 | 1266 | 0.86(3) | 1364 |
| Glasgow | - | - | - | - | 0.19 | 908 | 0.80 | 971 | 0.75 | 788 | 0.30 | 1048 | 0.36 | 1231 | 0.62 | 1085 |
| Leeds | - | - | - | - | 0.22 | 807 | 0.50 | 766 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Shrivenham | - | - | - | - | 0.12 | 515 | 0.63 | 763 | 0.60 | 595 | 0.21 | 656 | 0.14 | 613 | 0.50 | 659 |

(1) height of precipitations $1/\text{m}^2$
 (2) no longer sampled

(3) 10 months' sampling
 (4) national average

^{239}PU MEASUREMENTS IN RAIN AT ORSAY (France)



Graph 6

TOTAL BETA DEPOSITION

1981

mCi/km²

Table 13

| | 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | $\Sigma \bar{x}_m$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|--------------------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|--------|
| | \bar{x}_m | N | \bar{x}_m | N | \bar{x}_m | N | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgique | (1) 2.80 | 3 | 1.30 | 3 | 4.13 | 3 | 3.49 | 3 | 5.87 | 3 | 4.36 | 3 | 1.84 | 3 | 0.88 | 3 | 0.61 | 3 | 0.89 | 3 | 0.48 | 3 | 0.52 | 3 | 27.2 |
| | (2) 85.6 | 3 | 29.7 | 3 | 95.3 | 3 | 29.6 | 3 | 94.9 | 3 | 100.2 | 3 | 49.1 | 3 | 42.8 | 3 | 70.5 | 3 | 142.3 | 3 | 64.2 | 3 | 86.7 | 3 | 890.9 |
| Deutschland | (1) 2.052 | 19 | 1.329 | 19 | 4.150 | 19 | 1.904 | 19 | 3.059 | 20 | 3.175 | 20 | 2.186 | 20 | 1.025 | 20 | 0.695 | 20 | 0.801 | 20 | 0.507 | 20 | 0.685 | 20 | 21.57 |
| | (2) 103.4 | 19 | 46.3 | 19 | 110.4 | 19 | 35.1 | 19 | 84.3 | 20 | 84.4 | 20 | 105.5 | 20 | 75.6 | 20 | 77.8 | 20 | 151.7 | 20 | 81.6 | 20 | 113.1 | 20 | 1069.2 |
| France (SCPRI) | (1) 1.5 | 13 | 1.5 | 13 | 3.3 | 13 | 2.4 | 13 | 4.2 | 13 | 1.7 | 13 | 1.4 | 13 | 0.76 | 13 | AAS | 13 | AAS | 13 | AAS | 13 | AAS | 13 | 18 |
| | (2) 90.1 | 13 | 44.3 | 13 | 92.9 | 13 | 33.2 | 13 | 119.6 | 13 | 68.4 | 13 | 70.2 | 13 | 38.1 | 13 | 94.3 | 13 | 117.7 | 13 | 36.4 | 13 | 155.4 | 13 | 960.7 |
| France (CEA) | (1) 1.367 | 6 | 8.062 | 6 | 10.113 | 6 | 5.302 | 6 | 5.351 | 6 | 1.958 | 6 | 1.232 | 6 | 0.480 | 6 | 1.956 | 6 | 6.227 | 6 | 0.381 | 5 | 5.449 | 6 | 47.88 |
| | (2) 55 | 6 | 39 | 6 | 90 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 95 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 34 | 6 | 100 | 6 | 150 | 6 | 45 | 5 | 140 | 6 | 875 |
| Greece | (1) 7.12 | 9 | 5.18 | 6 | 3.70 | 9 | 8.25 | 9 | 3.20 | 7 | 2.03 | 9 | 2.10 | 9 | 1.67 | 9 | 0.94 | 9 | 1.38 | 9 | 1.31 | 8 | 1.09 | 8 | 37.97 |
| | (2) - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Ireland | (1) 0.5 | 8 | 1.95 | 8 | 3.23 | 8 | 2.21 | 8 | 3.69 | 8 | 1.53 | 8 | 0.85 | 8 | 0.43 | 8 | 0.71 | 8 | 0.39 | 8 | 0.34 | 8 | 0.54 | 8 | 16.37 |
| | (2) 47.2 | 8 | 86.1 | 8 | 152.4 | 8 | 35.9 | 8 | 121.9 | 8 | 81.9 | 8 | 46.0 | 8 | 30.2 | 8 | 164.1 | 8 | 103.3 | 8 | 64.6 | 8 | 116.1 | 8 | 1049.7 |
| Italia | (1) 0.14 | 2 | 0.31 | 2 | 3.55 | 2 | 6.96 | 2 | 10.06 | 2 | 15.86 | 2 | 4.40 | 2 | 1.46 | 2 | 2.81 | 2 | 0.65 | 2 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.21 | 2 | 46.58 |
| | (2) 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 161 | 2 | 84 | 2 | 181 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 135 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 218 | 2 | 124 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 127 | 2 | 1125 |
| Nederland | (1) 3.2 | 1 | 1.8 | 1 | 9.0 | 1 | 3.5 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 5.4 | 1 | 3.1 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 37.6 |
| | (2) 96 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 132 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 83 | 1 | 86 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 166 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 105 | 1 | 901 |
| United Kingdom (AERE) | (1) 1.05 | 2 | 3.2 | 2 | 11.5 | 2 | 6.9 | 2 | 11.5 | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.05 | 2 | 0.81 | 2 | 0.16 | 2 | 0.50 | 2 | 45.2 |
| | (2) 33.6 | 2 | 48.8 | 2 | 137.4 | 2 | 38.4 | 2 | 112.8 | 2 | 39.2 | 2 | 62.5 | 2 | 26.6 | 2 | 167.6 | 2 | 152.5 | 2 | 79.8 | 2 | 135.2 | 2 | 1034 |
| United Kingdom (NRPB) | (1) 0.57 | 5 | 1.47 | 5 | 4.63 | 6 | 3.03 | 6 | 4.45 | 6 | 2.09 | 6 | 0.92 | 6 | 0.59 | 6 | 1.06 | 2 | 0.81 | 2 | 0.16 | 2 | 0.50 | 2 | 20.3 |
| | (2) 61 | 6 | 48 | 6 | 148 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 104 | 6 | 52 | 6 | 61 | 6 | 32 | 6 | 176 | 6 | 149 | 6 | 84 | 6 | 99 | 6 | 1050 |
| M | (1) 2.03 | 68 | 2.61 | 65 | 5.73 | 69 | 4.40 | 69 | 5.74 | 68 | 4.34 | 70 | 2.00 | 70 | 1.02 | 70 | 1.17 | 66 | 1.58 | 66 | 0.44 | 64 | 1.10 | 65 | 31.9 |
| | (2) 64.0 | 60 | 41.5 | 60 | 124.4 | 60 | 38.7 | 60 | 110.7 | 61 | 67.1 | 61 | 71.0 | 61 | 38.7 | 61 | 123.6 | 61 | 139.6 | 61 | 56.1 | 60 | 119.7 | 61 | 995 |

(1) β^{G-mCi/km^2} (2) Height of precipitations 1/m²

(3) Measurement threshold 6.8 pCi/l

TOTAL BETA DEPOSITION $\sum \bar{x}_m$
1962 - 1981

mCi/km²

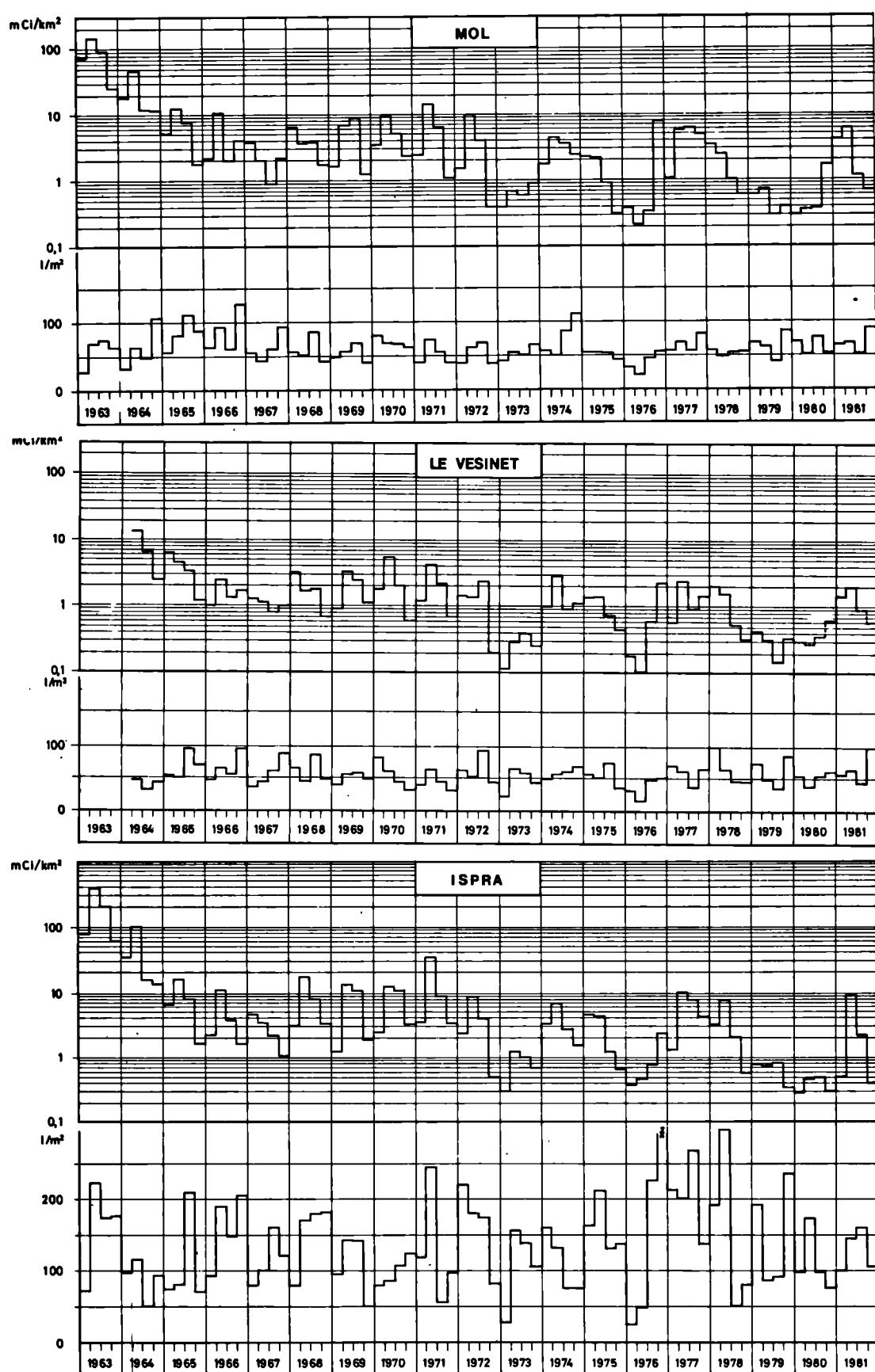
Table 14

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| BELGIQUE/BELGIE | 1304 | 1035 | 246 | 81 | 46 | 22 | 43 | 46 | 51 | 62 | 35 | 7.3 | 32.3 | 15.3 | 19.9 | 47.15 | 19.47 | 5.77 | 7.22 | 27.2 |
| DENMARK | 260 | 360 | 126 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 23 | 14 | 7.4 | 13 | - | 13.2 | 13.9 | 9.62 | 4.42 | (**) | (**) |
| DEUTSCHLAND | 605 | 579 | 153 | 55 | 28 | 17 | 28 | 24 | 36 | 32 | 16 | 6.3 | 20 | 10.4 | 15.5 | 25.35 | 16.24 | 6.49 | 6.79 | 21.57 |
| FRANCE (SCPRI) | 760 | 1100 | 310 | 64 | 21 | 13 | 25 | 29 | 33 | 33 | 12 | 4.5 | 18 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 29 | 15 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 18 |
| FRANCE (CEA) | - | - | - | - | 30 | 28 | 41 | 42 | 53 | 56 | 24 | 6.2 | 22.5 | - | - | 43.09 | 21.45 | 11.9 | 9.49 | 47.88 |
| GREECE | 1158 | 913 | 224 | 51 | 24 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 38 | 72 | 32 | 7.7 | 38.8 | 16.4 | 25.3 | 19.58 | 17.45 | 5.21 | 14.19 | 37.97 |
| IRELAND | 537 | 582 | 136 | 43 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 16 | 3.5 | 15 | 6.9 | 15.3 | 16.18 | 10.29 | 3.35 | 2.65 | 16.35 |
| ITALIA | 834 | 924 | 251 | 50 | 25 | 16 | 83 | 87 | 93 | 151 | 47 | 11 | 35 | 26.3 | 14.3 | 56.38 | 37.29 | 9.31 | 5.05 | 46.58 |
| NEDERLAND | 1623 | 1950 | 397 | 110 | 65 | 30 | 65 | 117 | 51 | 55 | 28 | 6.1 | 43 | 21.9 | 23.6 | 60.6 | 26 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 37.6 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 1394 | 1389 | 338 | 106 | 54 | 87 | 59 | 46 | 64 | 84 | 50 | 15 | 39 | 8.95 | 17.7 | 39.7 | 23.06 | 5.86 | 4.14 | - |
| " (AERE) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45.2 | |
| " (NRPB) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20.3 | |
| \bar{x} Community (*) | 915 | 990 | 245 | 67 | 33 | 27 | 42 | 47 | 46 | 58 | 27 | 7.5 | 26.4 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 36.8 | 19.81 | 6.9 | 7.25 | 31.9 |

(*) The values of Greece are calculated in the average only since 1980

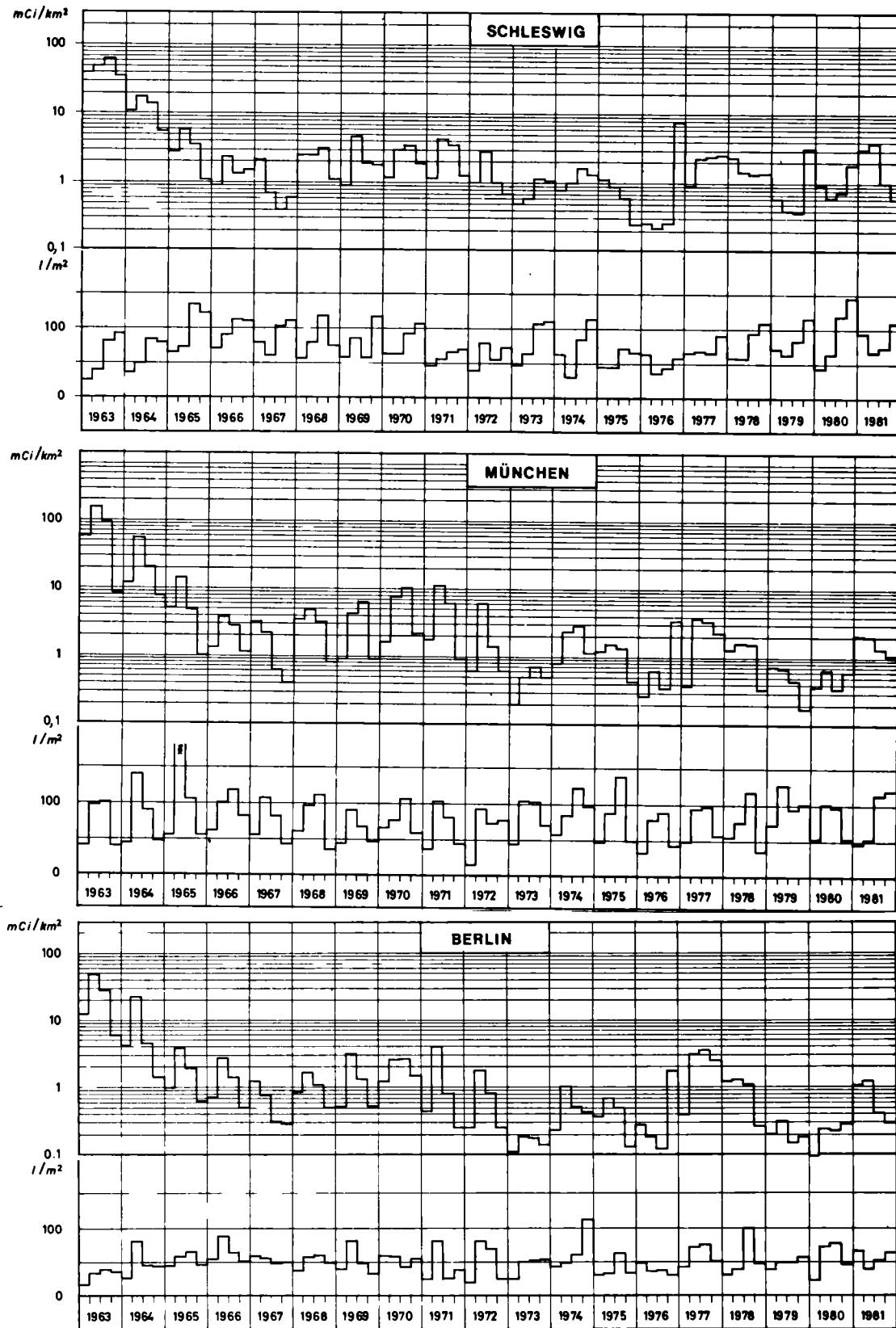
(**) Total beta measurements was discontinued in 1980

VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY ON THE FALLOUT AT SEVERAL STATIONS
OF THE NETWORK ESTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



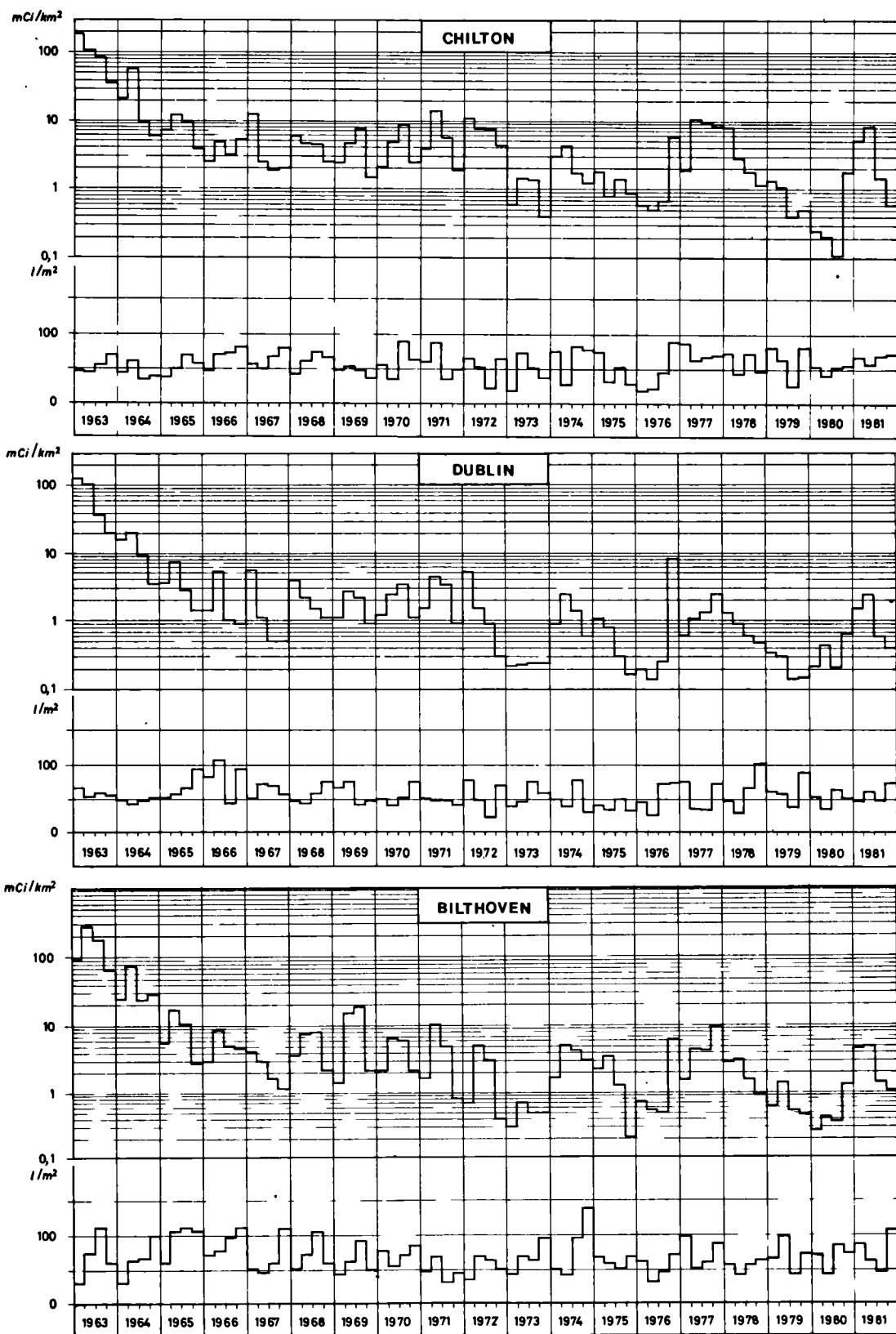
Graph 7a)

VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY ON THE FALLOUT AT SEVERAL STATIONS
OF THE NETWORK ESTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



Graph 7b)

VARIATION OF THE TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY ON THE FALLOUT AT SEVERAL STATIONS
OF THE NETWORK ESTABLISHED ON THE TERRITORY ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



Graph 7e)

RADIOACTIVITY
OF WATER

RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER - GENERAL SITUATION

1981

Table 15.1

 β_R -pCi/l

| | | Minim. | 0 < 10 | < 10 < 30 | < 30 < 50 | > 50 | Maxim. | N. |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
| Drinking water | Belgique | < 5 | 93.3% | 6.7% | - | - | 19 | 60 |
| | Deutschland | 1 | 93 % | 6 % | 1% | - | 38 | ca 1800 |
| | France (SCPRI) | < 1 | 95 % | 3 % | 1% | 1 % | - | 440 |
| | Ireland | 0.5 | 100% | - | - | - | 10 | 104 |
| | United Kingdom (++) | < 1 | 100% | - | - | - | 8 | 32 |
| Surface water suitable for drinking water supply | Belgique | < 5 | 90% | 10% | - | - | 18 | 30 |
| | Greece | 1.69 | 100% | - | - | - | 7.78 | 22 |
| | Nederland | 0.4 | 100% | - | - | - | 6.2 | 4 |
| | United Kingdom | 4 | 100% | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Surface water | Belgique | < 5 | 77.78% | 20.83% | - | 1.39% | 56 | 72 |
| | Deutschland | 1 | 93.8 % | 6.1 " | 0.17 | - | 37.8 | 2712 |
| | Greece | 2.27 | 100 % | - | - | - | 9.95 | 29 |
| | France (SCPRI) | < 1 | 94 % | 3 % | < 1 % | 3 % | - | 4166 |
| | Nederland | 1.9 | 97 % | 3 % | - | -- | 15.0 | 59 |
| | United Kingdom | 6 | 13 % | 35 % | 4 % | 48 % | 1620 | 23 |
| Sea water | Belgique | < 5 | 25 % | 25 % | - | 50 % | 165 | 8 |
| | Greece | 1.78 | 100 % | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| | France (SCPRI) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 355 |

(++) Some measured only for specific nuclides

RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER - DENMARK

Table 15.2

1981

pCi/l

| | Min. | Ma. | Geometric mean | N. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|----|
| <u>⁹⁰Sr</u> | | | | |
| Drinking water (no samples in 1981) | | | | - |
| Lakes water | 0.21 | 1.35 | 0.62 | 8 |
| Streames water | 0.197 | 0.46 | 0.29 | 8 |
| Sea water surface | 0.59 | 1.05 | 0.76 | 11 |
| Sea water bottom | 0.65 | 0.92 | 0.78 | 8 |
| <u>¹³⁷Cs</u> | | | | |
| Sea water surface | 0.45 | 2.0 | 1.05 | 20 |
| Sea water bottom | 0.76 | 2.7 | 1.68 | 21 |
| <u>¹³⁴Cs</u> | | | | |
| Sea water surface | ~ 0 | 0.078 | 0.057 | 10 |
| Sea water bottom | ~ 0 | 0.127 | 0.078 | 15 |

Table 15.3

RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER - ITALY

1981 ^{90}Sr in surface water

pCi/l

| Rivers - Lake | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>RIVER</u> | | | | |
| Ticino | - | 0.17 | 0.34 | ≤ 0.19 |
| Po - 1 | ≤ 0.11 | 0.23 | 0.23 | ≤ 0.17 |
| Po - 2 | - | 0.10 | 0.36 | - |
| Arno | 0.32 | - | - | - |
| Tevere | ≤ 0.21 | ≤ 0.11 | ≤ 0.11 | ≤ 0.11 |
| Flumendosa | 0.28 | 0.28 | ≤ 0.16 | ≤ 0.17 |
| Simeto | 0.41 | 0.38 | ≤ 0.10 | 0.46 |
| <u>LAKE</u> | | | | |
| Garda | 0.36 | 0.46 | 0.46 | ≤ 0.29 |

 ^{90}Sr in irrigation water

pCi/l

| Sampling station | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Chiaravalle | 0.10 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 0.13 |
| Vercelli (*) | 0.09 | 0.22 | 0.34 | 0.09 |

(*) Composite sample, obtained from a mixture of water of Cavour's and Ivrea's channels, of Sesia River and of Vercelli's rice-fields.

RADIOACTIVITY
OF MILK

pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g}$ Ca DIET TO MILK RATIO

1961 - 1981

Table 16

| pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g}$ Ca Milk | Diet Milk | Belgique/ België | Denmark (c) | Deutsch- land (BR) | France | | Italia | Nederland | United Kingdom (a) | M |
|--|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|------|
| | | | | | SCPRI (e) | CEA | | | | |
| 1961 | - | - | - | - | 1.6 | - | - | - | 1.05 | - |
| 1962 | - | - | - | - | 1.4 | - | - | - | 0.85 | - |
| 1963 | 1.58 | 1.33 | 1.8 | - | 1.35 | 1.76 | 1.58 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 1.70 |
| 1964 | 1.54 | 1.64 | 1.6 | - | 1.9 | 1.83 | 1.31 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 1.56 |
| 1965 | 1.71 | 1.34 | 1.6 | - | 1.45 | 1.92 | 1.33 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.54 |
| 1966 | 1.72 | 1.60 | 1.7 | - | 1.75 | 1.89 | 1.36 | (b) | 1.62 | - |
| 1967 | 1.65 | 1.19 | 1.6 | - | 1.8 | 1.57 | 1.38 | (b) | 1.48 | - |
| 1968 | 2.04 | 1.30 | 1.6 | - | 1.9 | 1.69 | 1.39 | (b) | 1.59 | - |
| 1969 | 1.94 | 1.40 | 1.5 | - | 2.0 | 1.55 | 1.56 | (b) | 1.67 | - |
| 1970 | 2.30 | 1.14 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | 1.67 | (d) | (b) | 1.69 | - |
| 1971 | 2.05 | 1.11 | 1.8 | 1.3 | - | 1.95 | (d) | (b) | 1.75 | - |
| 1972 | 2.35 | 1.47 | 1.7 | 1.6 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1973 | 1.55 | 1.66 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1974 | 2.39 | 1.93 | 1.8 | 1.7 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1975 | 2.16 | 1.56 | 1.7 | 1.8 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1976 | 2.70 | 1.10 | 2.3 | 1.6 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1977 | 2.07 | 1.52 | 1.8 | 1.7 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1978 | 1.93 | 1.38 | 2.1 | 1.7 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1979 | 2.39 | 1.48 | 3.1 | 1.8 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1980 | 2.32 | 1.38 | 3.1 | 2.0 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |
| 1981 | 2.45 | 1.40 | 3.0 | 1.8 | - | - | (d) | (b) | - | - |

(a) The mixed diet included about 200 mg/day mineral calcium as creta praeparata.

(b) Measurements of radioactivity in mixed diet were discontinued after 1965 when it was considered that measurements on milk provided sufficient information for the assessment of radiation doses to the population. Between 1958 and 1965 the diet/milk ratio ranged from 0.84 to 1.05 the mean being 0.93.

(c) The mixed diet included 200-250 g/year mineral calcium as creta praeparata (~ 600 mg Ca/day).

(d) No measurements of total diet : the ^{90}Sr content is calculated from the milk-contamination

$$= \frac{\text{pCi } ^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca diet}}{\text{pCi } ^{90}\text{Sr/g Ca milk}} = 1.6 \text{ (ratio 1.6)}$$

(e) Mean coefficients determined from monthly measurements made on total diet and milk consumed in seven schools.

Table 17

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL MEANS FOR ALL THE SAMPLING AREAS AND
POINTS IN THE COMMUNITY

1981

^{90}Sr - pCi/gCa in milk

| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| BELGIQUE/BELGIË | 2.78 | 2.33 | 2.59 | 3.35 | 2.76 |
| DENMARK | | | | | |
| Hjørring | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Aarhus | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Videbaek | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Åbenrå | 2.5(3) | 3.7 (4) | 3.8 (5) | 4.3 (6) | 3.4 |
| Odense | 2.0 | 1.68 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| Ringsted | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Lolland-Falster Møn .. | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| DEUTSCHLAND (BR) | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.92 | 2.25 | 2.29 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 3.58 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 4.75 | 4.12 |
| Bayern | 2.50 | 3.17 | 2.92 | 2.50 | 2.77 |
| Berlin-West | < 1.33 | - | - | 2.0 | < 1.67 |
| Hamburg | 1.33 | 1.58 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.64 |
| Hessen | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.38 |
| Niedersachsen | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.67 | 2.50 | 2.54 |
| Nordrhein-Westfalen ... | < 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.25 | 2.25 | < 2.13 |
| Rheinland-Pfalz | 1.58 | 2.50 | 2.92 | 6.33 | 3.33 |
| FRANCE (SCPRI) | | | | | |
| Vioménil | 10 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.5 |
| Méaudre | 6.8 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 7.8 |
| Montfaucon (2) | - | 3.3 | 2.7 | AAS | AAS |
| Nainville | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Cléville | AAS | AAS | 2.1 | AAS | AAS |
| Bellenaves | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Anglade | 7.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Bussy | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Le Vésinet | AAS | AAS | AAS | 1.9 | AAS |
| 90 départements: moyennes générales (1) | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Measurement threshold France - pCi/l (7) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

(1) Mean weighted on the basis of the production of each department distributed as milk for consumption.

(2) Goat's milk.

(3) January+March

(4) May

(5) July+September

(6) November

(7) Notice concerning data for France pages 29DA, 49DE,
69EN, 89FR, 109IT, 129NL.

./. continued in next page

Table 17 a)
(continued)

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL MEANS FOR ALL THE SAMPLING AREAS AND
POINTS IN THE COMMUNITY

1981

⁹⁰Sr - pCi/gCa in milk

| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x} ^a |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| FRANCE (CEA) | | | | | |
| Alsace | - | - | - | - | - |
| Anjou-Vendée | - | - | - | - | - |
| Auvergne | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.6 |
| Bresse-Lyonnais | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bretagne | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charente | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garonne | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ile-de-France | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Jura | - | - | 4.5 | 4.5 | - |
| Landes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lorraine | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Nord | - | - | - | - | - |
| Normandie | - | - | - | - | - |
| Savoie-Dauphine | - | - | - | - | - |
| ITALIA | | | | | |
| Alessandria | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ancona | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bari | 5.6 | 3.1 | 5.0 | < 1.7 | < 3.9 |
| Catania | - | - | - | - | - |
| Firenze | - | - | - | - | - |
| Genova | 5.8 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 6.4 | 9.9 |
| Milano | - | - | - | - | - |
| Roma | 2.0 | 2.9 | 5.2 | < 2.7 | < 3.2 |
| Torino | 3.4 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| Varese | - | - | - | - | - |
| Verona | 7.0 | 2.0 | 4.8 | < 1.6 | < 3.9 |
| NEDERLAND | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | |
| England | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Wales | 3.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Scotland | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Northern Ireland | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |

Table 18

CALCULATED QUARTERLY MEANS BY MEMBER STATES AND FOR THE COMMUNITY
1981

⁹⁰Sr pCi/g Ca in milk

| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Belgique/België | 2.78 | 2.33 | 2.59 | 3.35 | 2.76 |
| Denmark | 2.6 (1) | 2.9 (2) | 3.1 (3) | 3.3 (4) | 2.9 |
| Deutschland (BR) | < 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | < 2.6 |
| France (SCPRI) | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| France (CEA) | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Italia | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| Nederland | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| United Kingdom | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| \bar{x} Community | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 |

(1) January + March

(4) November

(2) May

(5) Weighted for production in each country
of U.K.

(3) July + September

Table 19

CALCULATED QUARTERLY MEANS FOR THE COMMUNITY

1972 - 1981

⁹⁰Sr pCi/g Ca in milk

| year | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1972 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| 1973 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| 1974 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| 1975 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| 1976 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| 1977 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 1978 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| 1979 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| 1980 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 1981 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 |

ANNUAL MEAN RATIOS OF STRONTIUM-90 TO CALCIUM IN MILK

Table 20

1958 - 1981

pCi $^{90}\text{Sr}/\text{g Ca}$

| | Belgique/ België | Denmark | Deutschland (BR) | France | | Greece | Italia | Nederland | United Kingdom |
|------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | | SCPRI (1) | CEA | | | | |
| 1958 | | | 6 | | 8 (2) | | | | 7.0 |
| 1959 | | | 8 | | 10 (2) | | | | 9.8 |
| 1960 | | 4.0 | 6 | | 8 (2) | | | | 6.4 |
| 1961 | | 4.0 | 6 | | 6 (2) | | | | 5.9 |
| 1962 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 10 | | 12 (2) | | | | 11.7 |
| 1963 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 27 | | 34 (3) | | 17.86 | 26 | 25.6 |
| 1964 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 28 | | 34 (3) | | 23.94 | 26 | 28.0 |
| 1965 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 21 | | 30 (4) | | 19.11 | 22 | 19.0 |
| 1966 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 16 | 19 | 18 (4) | | 12.63 | 15 | 12.1 |
| 1967 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 11 | 14 | 15 (4) | | 9.62 | 10 | 8.8 |
| 1968 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9 | 12 | 12 (4) | | 9.85 | 8 | 7.6 |
| 1969 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 9 | 8.9 | 12 (4) | 3.54 (3) | 8.14 | 7 | 6.8 |
| 1970 | 6.16 | 7.3 | 8 | 8.4 | 12 (4) | 15.28 (3) | 7.06 | 6 | 6.1 |
| 1971 | 6.45 | 7.2 | 8 | 8.6 | 11 (4) | 13.13 (3) | 5.85 | 5 | 5.5 |
| 1972 | 5.75 | 6.6 | 7 | 7.5 | 10 (4) | - | 5.35 | 5 | 4.5 |
| 1973 | 6.33 | 4.7 | 6 | 5.7 | 7 (4) | 44.41 (3) | 6.01 | 4 | 4.1 |
| 1974 | 4.70 | 4.5 | 6 | 5.9 | 6 (4) | 51.32 (3) | - | 4 | 3.3 |
| 1975 | 4.48 | 4.1 | 5 | 5.4 | 6 (4) | 20.00 (3) | 3.03 | 3 | 2.8 |
| 1976 | 3.33 | 3.4 | 3 | 4.5 | 5.3(4) | 32.49 (3) | 5.1 | 2 | 2.3 |
| 1977 | 3.65 | 2.9 | 3 | 4.7 | 5.0(4) | - | 4.9 | 3 | 2.4 |
| 1978 | 3.81 | 3.2 | 4 | 4.9 | 4.4(4) | 5.70 (3) | 5.9 | 3 | 2.2 |
| 1979 | 3.49 | 2.9 | 3 | 4.3 | 4.2(4) | NA | 5.0 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1980 | 4.23 | 2.9 | 3 | 4.0 | 4.2(4) | NA | 3.8 | 2 | 2.1 |
| 1981 | 2.76 | 2.9 | < 3 | 3.8 | 4.3(4) | NA | 5.0 | 2 | 2.7 |

(1) National means calculated from the results of the control carried out in each of the 90 departments (an important milk center in each department) and weighted on the basis of the production of each department distributed as milk for consumption.

(2) Mean of the peaks

(3) Regional means (incomplete network)

Table 21

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL MEANS FOR ALL THE SAMPLING AREAS AND
POINTS IN THE COMMUNITY

1981

¹³⁷Cs pCi/l in milk

| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| BELGIQUE/BELGIË | 1.93 | 3.03 | 2.97 | 1.87 | 2.45 |
| DENMARK | | | | | |
| Hjørring | 2.8 | (5) 5.7 | | | |
| Arhus | 2.7 | (5) 7.3 | { 6.5 | { 4.3 | { 5.0 |
| Videbaek | 3.0 | 6.8 | | | |
| Abenrå | (4) 2.4 | (5) 6.8 | | | |
| Odense | 1.21 | 2.9 | | | |
| Ringsted | 1.00 | 2.5 | { 2.8 | { 1.91 | { 2.1 |
| Lolland-Falster Møn . | 1.16 | 2.6 | | | |
| DEUTSCHLAND/(BR) | | | | | |
| Schleswig-Holstein .. | 3.8 | 6.2 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 7.38 |
| Baden-Württemberg ... | < 3.0 | < 4.9 | 5.1 | 8.1 | < 5.28 |
| Bayern | 3.0 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.85 |
| Berlin-West | 18.6 | - | - | 24.6 | 21.6 |
| Hamburg | 4.9 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 |
| Hessen | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Niedersachsen | 7.3 | 9.2 | 18.4 | 10.5 | 11.35 |
| Nordrhein-Westfalen . | < 3.0 | < 4.1 | < 5.4 | < 3.5 | < 4.0 |
| Rheinland-Pfalz | 1.9 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| FRANCE (SCPRI) | | | | | |
| Vioménil | AAS | AAS | AAS | AAS | AAS |
| Méaudre | " | " | 7.0 | " | " |
| Montfaucon (2) | - | 11 | AAS | " | " |
| Nainville | AAS | AAS | " | " | " |
| Cléville | " | " | " | " | " |
| Bellenaves | " | " | " | " | " |
| Anglade | " | 14 | 13 | 8.1 | 11 |
| Bussy | " | AAS | AAS | AAS | AAS |
| Le Vésinet | " | " | " | " | " |
| 90 départements : moyennes générales (1) | AAS | AAS | 8.8 | AAS | AAS |
| Measurement threshold France pCi/l (3) | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |

(1) Mean weighted on the basis of the production of each department distributed as milk for consumption.

(2) Goat's milk.

(3) Notice concerning data for France pages 29DA, 49DE, 69EN, 89FR, 109IT, 129NL.

(4) January+April

(5) May+June

Table 21 a)
(continued)

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL MEANS FOR ALL THE SAMPLING AREAS AND
POINTS IN THE COMMUNITY
1981

¹³⁷Cs-pCi/l in milk

| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| France (CEA) | | | | | |
| Alsace | ø 1.1 | - | ø 3.9 | < L.D. | - |
| Anjou-Vendée | ø 2.3 | - | ø 3.6 | ø 4.8 | ø 3.6 |
| Auvergne | 18.4 | 19.5 | 24.6 | 20.4 | 20.7 |
| Bresse-Lyonnais | ø 2.4 | 10.4 | ø 5.5 | ø 3.9 | ø 5.5 |
| Bretagne | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charente | ø 3.0 | - | - | < L.D. | - |
| Garonne | ø 2.0 | ø 3.3 | ø 4.3 | < L.D. | ø 2.6 |
| Ile-de-France | ø 2.7 | ø 4.8 | 11.0 | < L.D. | ø 4.9 |
| Jura | ø 3.1 | ø 4.1 | ø 3.7 | < L.D. | ø 3.0 |
| Landes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lorraine | 12.7 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.7 |
| Nord | - | ø 2.7 | ø 4.0 | < L.D. | - |
| Normandie | ø 4.4 | ø 4.9 | ø 2.5 | ø 3.7 | ø 3.9 |
| Savoie-Dauphiné | ø 3.1 | ø 3.6 | ø 4.3 | < L.D. | ø 3.2 |
| Seuil sanitaire (1) | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| ITALIA | | | | | |
| Alessandria | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ancona | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bari | < 2.9 | < 3.1 | < 3.9 | < 3.9 | < 3.5 |
| Catania | - | - | - | - | - |
| Firenze | - | - | - | - | - |
| Genova | 4.3 | 7.2 | 10.7 | < 3.4 | 6.4 |
| Milano | - | - | - | - | - |
| Roma | < 3.0 | 6.8 | < 3.5 | < 3.2 | < 4.2 |
| Torino | < 2.8 | 2.3 | < 3.4 | < 3.5 | < 3.0 |
| Varese | - | - | - | - | - |
| Verona | < 2.9 | < 3.9 | < 3.7 | 3.3 | < 3.5 |
| NEDERLAND | 3.7 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | |
| England | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Wales | 2.4 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Scotland | 3.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 6.2 | 9.5 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 8.0 |

L.D. - 1 pCi/l

(1) Notice concerning data for France pages 29DA, 49DE, 69EN, 89FR, 109IT,
129NL.

Table 22

CALCULATED QUARTERLY MEANS BY MEMBER STATES AND FOR THE COMMUNITY

1981

 ^{137}Cs pCi/l in milk

| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Belgique/België | 1.93 | 3.03 | 2.97 | 1.87 | 2.45 |
| Denmark | 2.1 (1) | 4.9 (2) | 5.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Deutschland (BR) | < 5.3 | < 5.3 | < 7.8 | < 7.9 | < 6.6 |
| France (SCPRI) (3) | AAS | AAS | 8.8 | AAS | AAS |
| France (CEA) | ø 2.7 | ø 5.1 | ø 4.8 | ø 1.9 | ø 3.6 |
| Italia | < 3.2 | 4.7 | < 5.1 | < 3.7 | < 4.0 |
| Nederland | 3.7 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| United Kingdom (4) | 2.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| \bar{x} Community | 3.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |

(1) January - April

(2) May - June

(3) Measurement threshold : 6.8 pCi/l

(4) Weighted for production in each country of U.K.

Table 23

CALCULATED QUARTERLY MEANS FOR THE COMMUNITY

1972 - 1981

 ^{137}Cs pCi/l in milk

| year | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | \bar{x}_a |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1972 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 15.2 |
| 1973 | 11.1 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| 1974 | 8.5 | 11 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| 1975 | < 11.5 | < 10.6 | < 10.5 | < 9.2 | < 10.4 |
| 1976 | < 8.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | < 6.0 |
| 1977 | 4 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 6.1 |
| 1978 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7 | 7.6 |
| 1979 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| 1980 | 4.2 | < 3.9 | < 3.9 | < 3.1 | < 3.8 |
| 1981 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |

ANN A ME N N EN RATI N OF A I
19 8 - 9

2

1 C - p i/1

| | Bel ique Bel ië | enmark | Deutsc 1 nd (R) | Fr | | Greece | It ia | land | nite |
|------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|-------|------|------|
| | | | | S RI (1) | A | | | | |
| 19 8 | | | | | 96 | | | | |
| 1959 | | | | | 9 (| | | | |
| 196 | | 19.9 | | | 4 (| | | | |
| 1 61 | | 16.9 | | | 25 (| | | | 21 |
| 1962 | | 51.5 | | | 6 (| | | | 6 |
| 19 3 | 2 | 122.8 | | 22 | 4 (| | .9 | | 13 |
| 1964 | 114 | 112.9 | | 1 | 1 | 1 . | 154 | 15 | |
| 1965 | 73 | 54.8 | | 95 | 1 0 (4 | 1 0 .5 | 1 7 | 98 | |
| 1966 | 36 | 27.2 | | 5 | 62 (4) | 57.7 | | | |
| 1967 | 16.4 | 16.8 | | | 4 | 5 .3 | 7 | | 2 |
| 1968 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 27 | 23 | 4 (4 | 2 .1 | 2 | | 1 |
| 1969 | 15 | 16.1 | 25 | 19 | 24 () | 4.47 (3 | 6.3 | 23 | 14 |
| 1970 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 31 | 21 | 26 (4) | 8.69 (3) | 26.4 | 17 | 17 |
| 1971 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 29 | 22 | 28 (4) | - | 33.0 | 16 | 18 |
| 1972 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 25 | 15 | 20 (4) | - | 19.5 | 10 | 13 |
| 1973 | 7.2 | 6 | 18 | 7.6 | 13 (4) | - | < 20 | 7 | 8 |
| 1974 | 6.7 | 7.3 | < 20 | 9.0 | 12 (4) | - | - | 8 | 9 |
| 1975 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 15 | 7. | 2 (4 | - | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 1976 | 4.2 | 4.3 | < 10 | 4.5 | 7.3 (4) | - | 17.9 | 6 | 4 |
| 1977 | 5.2 | 5.1 | < 8 | 6.5 | 6.0 () | - | 6.9 | 5 | 6 |
| 1978 | 6.8 | 7.0 | < 9 | 8.6 | 9.1 (4) | .68 (| 7. | 6 | 7 |
| 1979 | 4.6 | 4.8 | < 6 | 6.5 | 3.5 (4) | NA | 6.2 | 6 | 5 |
| 198 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 5 | <5. | 3.5 (4) | A | 3.4 | 4 | 3 |
| 19 1 | 2.5 | 3 6 | < 7 | <6.0 | 3 6(4) | NA | < 4. | 5 | 5 |

(1) National means calculated from the results of the control carried out in each of th 90 dep rtments (an i p rt nt milk center in each department) a d weighted on the basis of the pr duction of each department distributed as milk f r consumpti n.

(2) Mean of the pe ks

(3) Regional means (inc pl et network)

(4) Regi nal me s (pl et netw rk)

LIST OF
MEASURING LABORATORIES AND
SAMPLING STATIONS
FOR AIR, DEPOSITION AND MILK

LIST OF THE SAMPLING STATIONS AND OF THE MEASURING LABORATORIES

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

BELGIQUE/BELGIE

IHE : Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie - Instituut voor Hygiëne en Epidemiologie - Bruxelles
CEN : Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire - Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie - Mol
IRM : Institut royal météorologique de Belgique - Koninklijk Meteorologisch Instituut van België - Bruxelles
Ets. Gevaert : Etablissements Gevaert - Mortsel
DENMARK - Risø National Laboratory - DK-4000 Roskilde
DEUTSCHLAND (B.R.)
DWD : Deutscher Wetterdienst

FRANCE

SCPRI : Service central de protection contre les rayonnements ionisants
CEA : Commissariat à l'énergie atomique
IR : Institut du Radium
LPA : Laboratoire de physique de l'atmosphère
LHVP : Laboratoire d'hygiène de la ville de Paris
CSM : Centre scientifique de Monaco

GREECE

GAEC/ERL : Greek Atomic Energy Commission - Environmental Radioactivity Laboratory
Aghia Paraskevi - Attiki

IRELAND

IMS : Meteorological Service, Department of Transport, Dublin
NEB : Nuclear Energy Board, 20 Lr. Hatch Street, Dublin

ITALIA

ENEA - (CNEN) : Comitato nazionale per la ricerca e per lo sviluppo dell'Energia Nucleare e delle Energie Alternative
Viale Regina Margherita 125 - Roma

CNR-IFA-MDA-SERV. METEO : Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche - Istituto di fisica dell'atmosfera - Ministero difesa aeronautica - Servizio meteorologico - Roma

CISE : Centro Informazioni Studi Esperienze - Segrate (Milano)
UNIVERSITA' DI PARMA - Istituto di Zoologia - Parma

LUXEMBOURG (G.D.) : Division de radioprotection
1, avenue des Archiducs - Luxembourg

NEDERLAND

KNMI : Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut, De Bilt
RIV : Rijksinstituut voor de Volksgezondheid, Bilthoven
RIZA : Rijksinstituut voor de Zuivering van Afvalwater, Lelystad

UNITED KINGDOM

AERE : Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell
NRPB : National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - Euratom, Ispra - (Varese) Italy

CCR : Gemeinsame Kernforschungsstelle - Joint Research Centre -
Centre commun de recherche - Centro comune di ricerca -
Gemeenschapperlijk Centrum voor Onderzoek

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>BELGIQUE/BELGIE</u> | | | | | | |
| Ixelles (Bruxelles) | 50°54'N | 4°29'E | IHE | | IHE | CEN |
| Uccle (Bruxelles) | 50°50'N | 4°21'E | IRM | | | |
| Mortsel | 51°10'N | 4°28'E | Ets | IRM | | |
| Dourbes | | | Gevaert | | | |
| Mol | 51°11'N | 5°07'E | IRM | | | |
| Koksijde | 51°06'N | 2°39'E | CEN | CEN | CEN | CEN |
| CEN | | | CEN | | | |
| <u>DENMARK</u> | | | | | | |
| Risø | 55°40'N | 12°08'E | Risø | Risø | Risø | |
| Tylstrup | 57°12'N | 9°58'E | | Risø | | |
| Studgård (Borris) | ~ 56°06'N | ~ 8°55'E | | Risø | | |
| Askov | 55°28'N | 9°07'E | | Risø | | |
| Ødum | 56°13'N | 10°10'E | | Risø | | |
| Jyndevad | 54°56'N | 9°09'E | | Risø | | |
| Blangstadgård | 55°25'N | 10°28'E | | Risø | | |
| Tystofte | 55°16'N | 11°20'E | | Risø | | |
| Virumgård (Ledreborg) | ~ 55°44'N | ~ 12°35'E | | Risø | | |
| Abed | 54°52'N | 11°17'E | | Risø | | |
| Åkirkeby | 55°04'N | 14°56'E | | Risø | | |
| Hjørring | 57°25'N | 9°59'E | | | Risø | |
| Århus | 56°10'N | 10°13'E | | | Risø | |
| Videbak | 56°56'N | 8°38'E | | | Risø | |
| Åbenrå | 55°03'N | 9°26'E | | | Risø | |
| Odense | 55°24'N | 10°25'E | | | Risø | |
| Ringsted | 55°28'N | 11°48'E | | | Risø | |
| Lolland-Falster-Mon | 54°50'N | 11°40'E | | | Risø | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| DEUTSCHLAND (BRD) | | | | | | |
| Aachen | 50° 46'N | 6° 06'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Berlin | 52° 32'N | 13° 25'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Cuxhaven | 53° 52'N | 8° 42'E | | DWD | | |
| Deuselbach | 49° 46'N | 7° 03'E | | DWD | | |
| Emden | 53° 23'N | 7° 13'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Essen | 51° 30'N | 7° 05'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Freiburg | 48° 00'N | 7° 52'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Hannover | 52° 23'N | 9° 44'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Kiel | 54° 20'N | 10° 08'E | | DWD | | |
| Offenbach | 50° 06'N | 8° 46'E | DWD | DWD | DWD | |
| München | 48° 08'N | 11° 35'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Norderney | 53° 43'N | 7° 09'E | | DWD | | |
| Oberstdorf | 47° 25'N | 10° 18'E | | DWD | | |
| Passau | 48° 35'N | 13° 28'E | | DWD | | |
| Regensburg | 49° 01'N | 12° 07'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Saarbrücken | 49° 15'N | 6° 58'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Schauinsland | 47° 55'N | 7° 53'E | | DWD | | |
| Schleswig | 54° 32'N | 9° 34'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Stuttgart | 48° 47'N | 9° 12'E | DWD | DWD | | |
| Jülich | 50° 55'N | 6° 21'E | | | | |
| Braunschweig | 52° 15'N | 10° 30'E | | | Kerforschungs-anlage | |
| Königslutter | 52° 15'N | 10° 49'E | | | Phys. Techn. | |
| Karlsruhe | 49° 00'N | 8° 24'E | | | Bundesanstalt | |
| Waldhof | 52° 48'N | 10° 45'E | | DWD | Phys. Techn. | |
| | | | | | Bundesanstalt | |
| | | | | | Kernforschungs-zentrum | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>DEUTSCHLAND (continued)</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>M I L C H</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Baden-Würtenberg</u> | | | | | | |
| Öhringen | 49°12'N | 9°30'E | | | | |
| Ludwigsburg | 48°54'N | 9°12'E | | | | |
| Ravensburg | 47°47'N | 9°37'E | | | | |
| Langenau | 48°30'N | 10°07'E | | | | |
| Ummendorf | 48°03'N | 9°50'E | | | | |
| Karlsruhe | 49°00'N | 8°24'E | | | | |
| Offenburg | 49°29'N | 7°57'E | | | | |
| Radolfzell | 47°44'N | 8°59'E | | | | |
| Triberg | 48°07'N | 8°14'E | | | | |
| Crailsheim | 49°09'N | 10°06'E | | | | |
| Rottweil | 48°10'N | 8°38'E | | | | |
| Mannheim | 49°30'N | 8°28'E | | | | |
| Pforzheim | 48°53'N | 8°41'E | | | | |
| Freiburg | 48°00'N | 7°52'E | | | | |
| Heilbronn | 49°08'N | 9°14'E | | | | |
| Esslingen | 48°49'N | 10°02'E | | | | |
| Stuttgart | 48°47'N | 9°12'E | | | | |
| St. Georgen | 48°07'N | 8°20'E | | | | |
| Mosbach | 49°21'N | 9°09'E | | | | |
| <u>Nordrhein-Westfalen</u> | | | | | | |
| Münsterland | 51°53'N | 7°30'E | | | | |
| Ost-Westfalen | 51°42'N | 8°50'E | | | | |
| Sauerland | 50°50'N | 7°45'E | | | | |
| Rheinland | 50°18'N | 7°35'E | | | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | Air | Deposi-tion | Specific radionuclides | Milk | | |
| <u>DEUTSCHLAND (continued)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Rheinland-Pfalz</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Speyer | 49°18'N | 8°26'E | | | | Chemisches Untersuchungsamt - Speyer | | |
| Worms | 49°38'N | 8°23'E | | | | | | |
| Mainz | 50°00'N | 8°16'E | | | | | | |
| Kaiserslautern | 49°27'N | 7°47'E | | | | | | |
| Fischbach | 49°45'N | 7°24'E | | | | | | |
| Kastellaun | 50°04'N | 7°26'E | | | | | | |
| Trier | 49°25'N | 6°39'E | | | | | | |
| Thalfang | 49°45'N | 7°00'E | | | | | | |
| Bitburg | 49°58'N | 6°32'E | | | | | | |
| Mettendorf | 49°56'N | 6°20'E | | | | | | |
| Hillesheim | 50°17'N | 6°40'E | | | | | | |
| Pronsfeld | 50°09'N | 6°20'E | | | | | | |
| Hachenburg | 50°40'N | 7°50'E | | | | | | |
| Westerburg | 50°34'N | 7°59'E | | | | | | |
| Giershausen | 50°21'N | 7°47'E | | | | | | |
| <u>Schleswig-Holstein</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Kiel | 54°20'N | 10°08'E | | | | Bundesanstalt für Milchforschung - Kiel | | |
| St. Peter | 54°20'N | 8°30'E | | | | | | |
| Lentföhrden | 53°30'N | 9°55'E | | | | | | |
| <u>Bayern</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Schwaben | 48°10'N | 11°53'E | | | | Landesuntersuchungsamt für das Gesundheitswesen Südbayern | | |
| Niederbayern/Oberpfalz | 49°05'N | 12°05'E | | | | | | |
| Oberbayern | 48°10'N | 12°00'E | | | | | | |
| Franken | 50°15'N | 11°40'E | | | | Fachbereich Chemie - München | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Air | Deposi-tion | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| D U E C L A N D (continued) | | | | | | |
| <u>Berlin</u> | | | | | | |
| Berlin | 52°32'N | 13°25'E | | | | Landesanstalt für Lebensmittel- Arzneimittel- und gerichtliche Chemie - Berlin |
| Brandenburg | 52°25'N | 12°34'E | | | | |
| Nauen | 52°37'N | 12°53'E | | | | |
| <u>Hamburg</u> | | | | | | |
| Hamburg | 53°33'N | 10°00'E | | | | Hyg. Institut der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg Messstelle für Radioaktivität in Lebensmitteln der Chem. und Lebensmitteluntersuchungsstalt - Hamburg |
| <u>Hessen</u> | | | | | | |
| Kassel | 51°18'N | 9°30'E | | | | |
| Westerwald | 50°0'N | 7°3'E | | | | |
| Darmstadt | 49°52'N | 8°39'E | | | | |
| Wiesbaden | 50°05'N | 8°15'E | | | | |
| <u>Niedersachsen</u> | | | | | | |
| Rodenkirchen | 53°24'N | 8°27'E | | | | |
| Zeven | 53°18'N | 9°17'E | | | | |
| Rehburg | 52°28'N | 9°14'E | | | | |
| Leer | 53°14'N | 7°27'E | | | | |
| Uelzen | 52°58'N | 10°34'E | | | | |
| Holdorf | 52°36'N | 8°08'E | | | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>GREECE</u> | | | | | | |
| Alexadroupolis | 40°50'N | 25°25'E | GAEC/ERL | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Aliveri | 38°00'N | 23°50'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | - |
| Athens (Filadelphie) | 38°00'N | 23°45'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL |
| Cefalonia | 38°11'N | 20°29'E | GAEC/ERL | - | - | - |
| Corfu | 39°37'N | 19°55'E | GAEC/ERL | - | - | - |
| Democritos NCR | 38°00'N | 23°45'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | - |
| Heraclean | 35°20'N | 25°11'E | GAEC/ERL | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Kavala | 41°55'N | 24°30'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Kilkis | 40°55'N | 24°30'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Kythira | 36°20'N | 23°10'E | GAEC/ERL | - | - | - |
| Layrio | 38°00'N | 23°45'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL |
| Lemnos | 39°53'N | 26°04'E | GAEC/ERL | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Megalopolis | 37°41'N | 22°30'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | - |
| Mytilini | 39°04'N | 26°35'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Orestias | 41°30'N | 26°20'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Ptolemais | 40°40'N | 22°56'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | - |
| Rhodos | 36°22'N | 28°07'E | GAEC/ERL | - | GAEC/ERL | - |
| Serres | 41°10'N | 23°30'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Soufli | 41°00'N | 26°18'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |
| Thessaloniki | 40°40'N | 22°56'E | GAEC/ERL | GAEC/ERL | - | - |
| Tripolis | 37°41'N | 22°30'E | - | - | - | GAEC/ERL |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>FRANCE</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Pays Armoricains</u> | | | | | | |
| Brennilis (SCPRI) (2) ... | 48°22'N | 3°51'W | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Brest | 48°27'N | 4°25'W | | | SCPRI | |
| Cherbourg (4) | 49°39'N | 1°38'W | SCPRI | | SCPRI (4) | |
| Flers | 48°49'N | 0°34'W | CEA | | | |
| Gréville-Hague | 49°41'N | 1°48'W | CEA | CEA | | |
| Les Hauts-Marais | 49°41'N | 1°53'W | CEA | CEA | | |
| Rennes | 48°06'N | 1°40'W | | SCPRI | SCPRI | |
| Vauville | 49°38'N | 1°51'W | CEA | | | |
| La Hague | 49°41'N | 1°54'W | SCPRI | SCPRI | | SCPRI |
| <u>Bassin Parisien</u> | | | | | | |
| Avoine (2) | 47°14'N | 0°10'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Baugy | 47°05'N | 2°44'E | SCPRI | | | |
| Bourges | 47°04'N | 2°22'E | | CEA | SCPRI (4) | |
| Bussy-le-Grand | 47°34'N | 4°31'E | | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| Château-Malabry | 48°47'N | 2°16'E | CEA | | | |
| Châtillon-sous-Bagney .. | 48°48'N | 2°15'E | CEA | | | |
| Clamart | 48°47'N | 2°15'E | CEA | | | |
| Cléville | 49°09'N | 0°06'W | | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| Dampierre-en-Burly | 47°43'N | 2°31'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Dijon | 47°16'N | 5°06'E | CEA | CEA (4) | | |
| Fontenay-aux-Roses (CEA) | 48°47'N | 2°17'E | CEA | CEA | | |
| Fontenay-aux-Roses (SCPRI) | 48°47'N | 2°17'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | |
| Gravelines | 51°00'N | 2°19'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Lille (SCPRI) (4) | 50°34'N | 3°06'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI (4) | |
| Nainville-les-Roches (1). | 48°30'N | 2°29'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI (1) | SCPRI |
| Orsay (CEA) | 48°42'N | 2°11'E | CEA | | | |
| Orsay (JR) | 48°42'N | 2°12'E | IR | | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>FRANCE (continued)</u> | | | | | | |
| Paris Lab. d'Hygiène(VP) (5) | 48°51'N | 2°22'E | SCPRI | | | |
| Paris Lab. Municipal (3).. | 48°50'N | 2°18'E | SCPRI | | | |
| Paris Blvd. Mac-Donald (3). | 48°54'N | 2°24'E | SCPRI | | | |
| Paris Parc Montsouris..... | 48°49'N | 2°20'E | CEA | | | |
| Saclay (CEN)..... | 48°43'N | 2°09'E | CEA | | | |
| Saclay..... | 48°44'N | 2°10'E | SCPRI | CEA | | |
| Saint-Laurent-des-Eaux (2) | 47°43'N | 1°35'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Savigny (2)..... | 47°12'N | 0°09'E | SCPRI | | | |
| Tours (4)..... | 47°27'N | 0°43'E | | | SCPRI | |
| Le Vésinet..... | 48°53'N | 2°08'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| <u>Pays de l'Est</u> | | | | | | |
| Chooz (2) | 50°06'N | 4°49'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Fessenheim | 47°56'N | 7°33'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Nancy | 48°42'N | 6°13'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | |
| Strasbourg | 48°33'N | 7°38'E | | | SCPRI | |
| Verdun | 49°10'N | 5°23'E | CEA | | SCPRI | |
| Vioménil | 48°06'N | 6°17'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| <u>Bassin Aquitain</u> | | | | | | |
| Anglade | 45°58'N | 0°29'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| Biarritz | 43°28'N | 1°32'E | | | SCPRI | (4) |
| Bordeaux | 44°52'N | 0°35'W | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | |
| Fleuriais | 46°59'N | 0°58'W | CEA | | | |
| La Rochelle | 46°09'N | 1°09'W | SCPRI | | | |
| Le Barp | 44°37'N | 0°46'W | CEA | | | |
| Le Blayais | 45°15'N | 0°41'W | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | Air | Depo-sition | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>FRANCE (continued)</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Massif Central</u> | | | | | | |
| Bellenaves | 46° 12'N | 3° 05'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| Guéret | 46° 10'N | 1° 52'E | CEA | | | |
| Les Ramées | 46° 35'N | 4° 04'E | CEA | | | |
| <u>Région des Alpes</u> | | | | | | |
| Briamon | 44° 53'N | 6° 38'E | | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| Grenoble (CEN) | 45° 12'N | 5° 42'E | SCPRI - CEA | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| Méaudre | 45° 07'N | 5° 31'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Pierrelatte-Nord | 44° 22'N | 4° 43'E | CEA | | | |
| Pierrelatte-Sud | 44° 20'N | 4° 43'E | CEA | | | |
| Pierrelatte S. 24 | 44° 21'N | 4° 43'E | CEA | | | |
| Le Bugey | 45° 48'N | 5° 16'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| <u>Région Méditerranéenne</u> | | | | | | |
| Ajaccio (4) | 41° 55'N | 8° 48'E | SCPRI | CEA | | |
| Codolet (CEA) | 44° 07'N | 4° 42'E | CEA | CEA | | |
| Codolet (SCPRI)..... | 44° 07'N | 4° 42'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| La Grande Bastide | 43° 42'N | 5° 45'E | CEA | | | |
| Monaco | 43° 44'N | 7° 25'E | CSM | CSM | | |
| Montpellier | 43° 37'N | 3° 53'E | CEA | | | |
| Nice | 43° 39'N | 7° 12'E | SCPRI | | SCPRI | |
| Montfaucon | 44° 04'N | 4° 45'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI | SCPRI |
| La Verrerie | 43° 42'N | 5° 45'E | | CEA | | |
| Nîmes (4) | 43° 52'N | 4° 24'E | | | SCPRI | |
| Cadarache | 43° 43'N | 5° 45'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |
| Le Tricastin | 44° 20'N | 4° 44'E | SCPRI | SCPRI | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| | | | Air | Deposi- tion | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>IRELAND</u> | | | | | | |
| Dublin City | 53°22'N | 6°17'W | IMS/NEB | IMS/NEB | | |
| Valentia Observatory ... | 51°56'N | 10°16'W | IMS/NEB | IMS/NEB | | |
| Meteorological Station : | | | | | | |
| - Dublin Airport | 53°26'N | 6°14'W | | IMS/NEB | | |
| - Belmullet | 54°14'N | 10°00'W | | IMS/NEB | | |
| - Mullingar | 53°32'N | 7°22'W | | IMS/NEB | | |
| - Rosslare | 52°15'N | 6°20'W | | IMS/NEB | | |
| - Roche's Pt | 51°48'N | 8°15'W | | IMS/NEB | | |
| <u>ITALIA</u> | | | | | | |
| Tarvisio | 46°30'33"N | 13°34'58"E | (6) | | | |
| Monte Paganella | 46°08'35"N | 11°02'13"E | (6) | | | |
| Pian Rosà | 45°56'06"N | 7°42'22"E | (6) | | | |
| Pallanza | 45°55'25"N | 8°33'06"E | (6) | | | |
| Milano-Malpensa | 45°37'32"N | 8°43'22"E | (6) | | | |
| Verona-Villafranca | 45°23'37"N | 10°53'23"E | (6) | | | |
| Parma | 44°48'N | 10°19'E | | (7) | | |
| Monte Cimone | 44°11'35"N | 10°41'55"E | (6) | | | |
| Capo Mele | 43°57'26"N | 8°10'11"E | (6) | | | |
| Ancona | 43°37'22"N | 13°30'53"E | (6) | | | |
| Monte Terminillo | 42°27'35"N | 12°59'06"E | (6) | | | |
| Vigna di Valle | 42°04'45"N | 12°13'00"E | (6) | | | |
| Casaccia | 42°02'25"N | 12°08'03"E | ENEA | ENEA | ENEA | ENEA |
| Monte S. Angelo | 41°42'28"N | 15°56'53"E | (6) | | | |
| Brindisi | 40°39'39"N | 17°56'53"E | (6) | | | |
| Alghero | 40°38'11"N | 8°17'02"E | (6) | | | |
| Monte Scuro | 39°19'37"N | 16°24'04"E | (6) | | | |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| | | | Air | Deposi- tion | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>I ALIA</u> (continued) | | | | | | |
| Cagliari-Elmas | 39°15'15"N | 9°03'15"E | (6) | | | |
| Messina | 38°11'38"N | 15°33'13"E | (6) | | | |
| Trapani-Birgi | 37°54'43"N | 12°29'37"E | (6) | | | |
| Pantelleria | 36°48'41"N | 11°56'32"E | (6) | | | |
| Cozzo Spadaro | 36°41'04"N | 15°07'59"E | (6) | | | |
| Segrate | 45°29'48"N | 9°16'48"E | | CISE | CISE | |
| Fiascherino | 44°04'N | 9°55'E | | ENEA | | |
| Euratom-CCR - Ispra | 45°48'11"N | 8°37'35"E | CCR | CCR | CCR | CCR |
| <u>GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG</u> | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg-Ville | 49°37'N | 6°08'E | Service de radio protec- tion | | | |
| <u>NEDERLAND</u> | | | | | | |
| De Bilt | 52°06'N | 5°11'E | KNMI | | | |
| Eelde | 53°08'N | 6°34'E | KNMI | | | |
| Eindhoven | 51°26'N | 5°30'E | KNMI | | | |
| Den Helder | 52°58'N | 4°46'E | KNMI | | | |
| Vlissingen | 51°27'N | 3°35'E | KNMI | | | |
| Bilthoven | 52°07'N | 5°12'E | KNMI | RIV | RIV | |
| Bergeyk | 51°19'N | 5°21'E | | | | RIV |
| Bodegraven | 52°05'N | 4°45'E | | | | PIV |
| Deventer | 52°15'N | 6°10'E | | | | RIV |
| Leeuwarden | 53°12'N | 5°48'E | | | | RIV |
| Wageningen | 51°58'N | 5°40'E | | | | RIV |

| Sampling stations | Latitude | Longitude | Measuring Laboratories | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| | | | Air | Deposi- tion | Specific radionuclides | Milk |
| <u>UNITED KINGDOM</u> | | | | | | |
| Chilton | 51°27'N | 1°32'W | AERE | AERE | AERE | |
| Milford Haven | 51°10'N | 0°40'W | AERE | AERE | AERE | |
| Eskdalemuir | 55°19'N | 3°14'W | AERE | | AERE | |
| Orfordness | 52°05'N | 1°34'E | AERE | | AERE | |
| Lerwick | 60°09'N | 1°09'W | AERE | | AERE | |
| Shrivenham | 51°36'N | 1°39'W | NRPB | NRPB | NRPB | |
| Glasgow | 55°53'N | 4°15'W | NRPB | NRPB | NRPB | |
| Bridgend | 51°30'N | 3°34'W | NRPB | NRPB | NRPB | |
| Belfast | 54°35'N | 5°55'W | NRPB | | NRPB | |
| 76 milk depots throughout the country | | | | | | NRPB |

- (1) En coopération avec la Direction de Sécurité Civile
- (2) En coopération avec l'Electricité de France
- (3) En coopération avec la Laboratoire Central de la Préfecture de Police de Paris
- (4) En coopération avec la Météorologie Nationale
- (5) En coopération avec le Laboratoire d'Hygiène de la Ville de Paris
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Dette dokument er den 21. rapport om radioaktivitet i omgivelserne udgivet af Direktoratet for sundhed og sikkerhed under Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber.

Rapporten er udarbejdet på grundlag af data indsamlet af de observationsstationer, som overvåger radioaktiviteten i omgivelserne i medlemsstaterne. Resultaterne er uddraget af de data, som indsendes til Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber i henhold til artikel 36 i Rom-traktaten om oprettelse af Det europæiske Atomenergifællesskab.

Denne rapport indeholder resultaterne af målinger af strålekontamineringen i luft, nedfald, overfladevand og mælk foretaget i løbet af året 1981 i de ti EØF-medlemsstater: Belgien, Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland, Danmark, Grækenland, Frankrig, Italien, Irland, Luxembourg, Nederlandene og Det forenede Kongerige.

Bei dem vorliegenden Dokument handelt es sich um den 21. Bericht über die Umwelträdioaktivität, den die Direktion Gesundheit und Sicherheit der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften veröffentlicht hat.

Dem Bericht liegen die Daten zugrunde, die in den mit der Überwachung der Umgebungsradioaktivität in den Mitgliedstaaten beauftragten Meßstationen gesammelt worden sind. Die Ergebnisse sind den der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften gemäß Artikel 36 des Vertrags zur Gründung der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft übermittelten Daten entnommen.

Die in diesem Bericht dargestellten Ergebnisse betreffen die radioaktive Kontamination der Luft, der Ablagerungen, der Oberflächengewässer und der Milch im Jahre 1981 in den 10 Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft, d.h. in Belgien, der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Dänemark, Griechenland, Frankreich, Italien, Irland, Luxemburg, den Niederlanden und dem Vereinigten Königreich.

This document is the 21st report on environmental radioactivity published by the Health and Safety Directorate of the Commission of the European Communities.

It has been prepared from data gathered at the stations which monitor environmental radioactivity in the Member States. The results are taken from the data communicated to the Commission of the European Communities in accordance with Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Atomic Energy Community.

The results contained in the report refer to radioactivity measurements for air, deposition, surface water and milk during 1981 in the ten Member States of the European Community (Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and United Kingdom).

Le présent document est le 21^e rapport sur la radioactivité ambiante publié par la Direction Santé et sécurité de la Commission des Communautés européennes.

Il a été élaboré à partir des données recueillies dans les stations chargées de la surveillance de la radioactivité de l'environnement des États membres. Les résultats sont extraits des données envoyées à la Commission des Communautés européennes en application de l'article 36 du traité de Rome instituant la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique.

Les résultats présentés dans ce rapport concernent la radiocontamination de l'air, des retombées, des eaux de surface et du lait pendant l'année 1981 dans les dix États membres de la Communauté européenne, c'est-à-dire: Belgique, république fédérale d'Allemagne, Danemark, Grèce, France, Italie, Irlande, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas et Royaume-Uni.

Il presente documento costituisce la 21^a relazione sulla radioattività ambientale pubblicata dalla Direzione sanità e sicurezza della Commissione delle Comunità europee.

L'elaborazione si è basata su dati raccolti nelle stazioni cui è affidato il controllo della radioattività ambientale negli Stati membri. I risultati sono ricavati dai dati inviati alla Commissione delle Comunità europee in applicazione dell'articolo 36 del Trattato di Roma che istituisce la Comunità europea dell'energia atomica.

I risultati presentati in questa relazione riguardano la contaminazione radioattiva dell'aria, delle ricadute, delle acque di superficie e del latte nell'arco del 1981 nei dieci Stati membri della Comunità europea, ossia: Belgio, Repubblica federale di Germania, Danimarca, Grecia, Francia, Italia, Irlanda, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi e Regno Unito.

Dit document is het 21e verslag over radioactiviteit in de omgeving dat door het Directoraat Gezondheid en Veiligheid van de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen wordt gepubliceerd.

Het werd opgesteld aan de hand van gegevens van de met het toezicht op de radioactiviteit van het milieu belaste stations in de Lid-Staten. De resultaten zijn verkregen uit gegevens die aan de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen worden toegezonden overeenkomstig artikel 36 van het Verdrag van Rome tot oprichting van de Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie.

De in dit verslag gepubliceerde resultaten betreffen de radiologische besmetting van de lucht, de neerslag, het oppervlaktewater en de melk gedurende het jaar 1981 in de tien Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschap, met name: België, de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland, Denemarken, Griekenland, Frankrijk, Ierland, Italië, Luxemburg, Nederland en het Verenigd Koninkrijk.

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