



# Radiological Dose Assessment

*BNL's annual radiological dose assessment assures stakeholders that on-site facilities and BNL operations are in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations, and that the public is protected. The potential radiological dose to members of the public is calculated at an off-site location closest to emission source as the maximum dose that could be received by an off-site individual defined as the "maximally exposed off-site individual" (MEOSI). Based on MEOSI dose calculation criteria, members of the public will receive a dose less than the MEOSI, under all circumstances. The dose to the MEOSI is the sum total from direct and indirect dose pathways via air immersion, inhalation of particulates and gases, and ingestion of local fish and deer meat. The 2012 Total Effective Dose (TED) 2.55 mrem (26  $\mu$ Sv) from Laboratory operations was well below the EPA and DOE regulatory dose limits for the public, workers, and the environment.*

*The effective dose equivalent (EDE) from air emissions was estimated as 2.35E-01 mrem (2.4  $\mu$ Sv) to the MEOSI. The dose from the ingestion pathway was estimated as 2.21 mrem (22  $\mu$ Sv) from the consumption of deer meat and 1.0E-01 mrem (1.0  $\mu$ Sv) from the consumption of fish caught in the vicinity of the Laboratory. The total annual dose to the MEOSI from all pathways was estimated as 2.55 mrem (26  $\mu$ Sv). The BNL dose from the inhalation pathway was approximately 3 percent of EPA's annual regulatory dose limit of 10 mrem (100  $\mu$ Sv). The total dose from all environmental pathways was less than 3 percent of DOE's annual dose limit of 100 mrem (1,000  $\mu$ Sv). The population dose was 6.22 person-rem for approximately 6 million persons residing within a 50-mile radius of the Laboratory.*

*Dose to the maximally exposed on-site individual outside of the controlled areas would be from skyshine radiation from Building 356; the dose was calculated to be 18 mrem above the natural background radiation. The average annual on-site external dose from ambient sources was  $68 \pm 12$  mrem ( $680 \pm 120$   $\mu$ Sv) and  $62 \pm 10$  mrem ( $620 \pm 100$   $\mu$ Sv) at off-site locations. Both on- and off-site external dose measurements include the contribution from natural terrestrial and cosmic background radiation. A statistical comparison of the average doses measured using 49 on-site thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) and 12 off-site TLDs showed that there was no external dose contribution from BNL operations distinguishable from the natural background radiation level. An additional nine TLDs were used to measure on-site areas known to have radiation dose slightly above the natural background radiation. The results of these measurements are discussed in Section 8.1.2.*

*Doses to aquatic and terrestrial biota were also evaluated and found to be minuscule and well below DOE regulatory limits. Other short-term projects, such as remediation work and waste management disposal activities, were assessed for radiological emissions; the potential dose from each of these activities was below regulatory limits; thus, there was minimal radiological risk to the public, workers, or the environment. In summary, the overall dose impact from all Laboratory activities in 2012 was comparable to natural background radiation levels.*

## 8.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the dose risk consequences from research activities, radiation-generating devices, facilities, and minor bench-top radiation sources at BNL. It is important to understand the health impacts of radiation to the public and workers, as well as radiation effects to the environment, fauna, and flora. The Laboratory's routine operations, scientific experiments, and new research projects are evaluated for their radiological dose risk. The dose risks from decommissioned facilities and decontamination work were also evaluated for dose impact. All environmental pathway scenarios that can give a dose to humans, aquatic life, plants, and animals are evaluated to calculate the dose risks on site. Because all research reactors at BNL have been shut down, defueled, or fully decommissioned, there is no dose risk from these facilities. The Laboratory's current radiological risks are from very small quantities of radionuclides used in the small sciences, radiopharmaceuticals produced at the Brookhaven Linear Isotope Facility (BLIP), and the BNL accelerators: Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS), Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC), National Synchrotron Light Source (NSLS), and the future National Synchrotron Light Source II (NSLS-II), which may begin start-up operations in 2014. The radiological dose assessments are performed to ensure that dose risks from all Laboratory operations meet regulatory requirements and remain "As Low As Reasonably Achievable" (ALARA) to members of the public, workers, and the environment.

## 8.1 DIRECT RADIATION MONITORING

A direct radiation-monitoring program is used to measure the external dose contribution to the public and workers from radiation sources at BNL. This is achieved by measuring direct penetrating radiation exposures at both on- and off-site locations. The direct measurements taken at the off-site locations are with the premise that off-site exposures represent true natural background radiation (with contribution from both cosmic and terrestrial sources) and represent no contribution from Laboratory operations. On- and off-site external dose measurements were

averaged and then compared using the statistical t-test to assess the contribution, if any, from Laboratory operations.

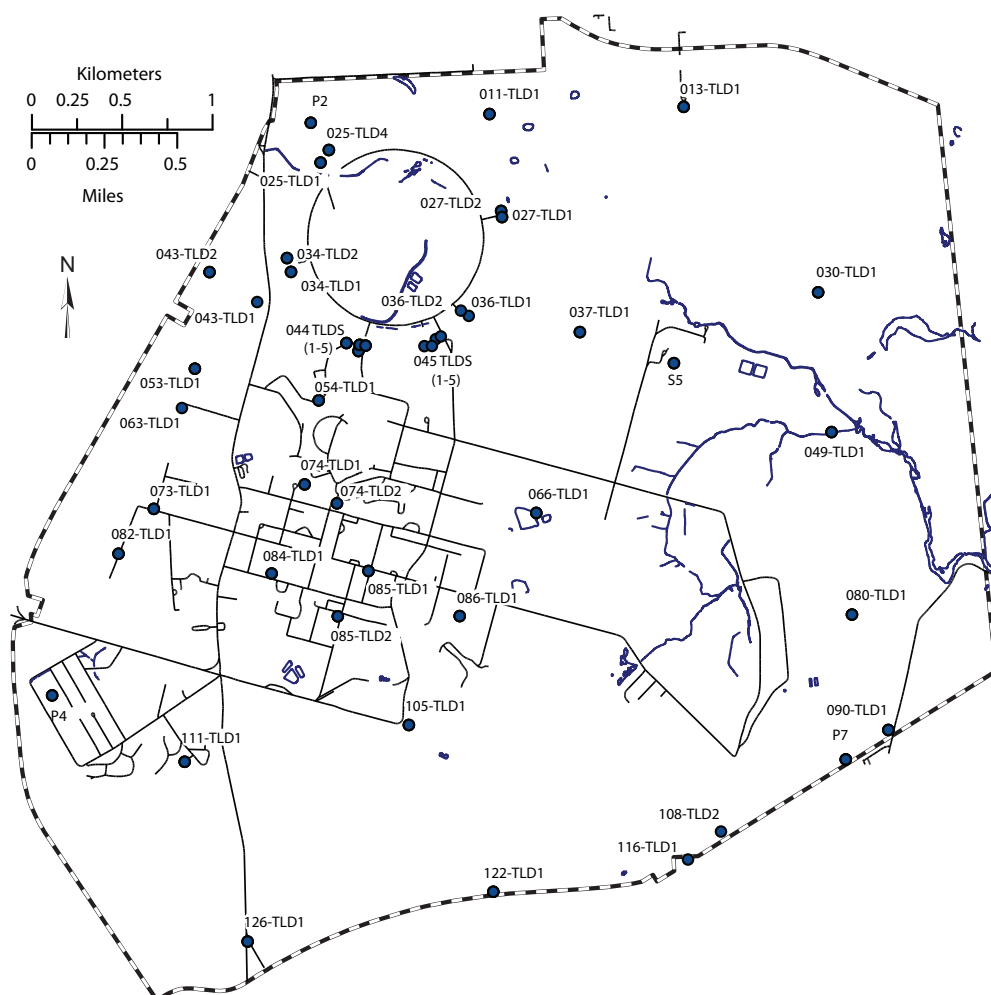
### 8.1.1 Ambient Radiation Monitoring

To assess the dose impact of direct radiation from BNL operations, TLDs are deployed on site and in the surrounding communities. On-site TLD locations are determined based on the potential for exposure to gaseous plumes, atmospheric particulates, scattered radiation, and the location of radiation-generating devices. The Laboratory perimeter is also posted with TLDs to assess the dose impact, if any, beyond the site's boundaries. On- and off-site locations are divided into grids, and each TLD is assigned an identification code based on the grids.

In 2012, a total of 58 environmental TLDs were deployed on site, of which 9 were placed in known radiation areas. Another 12 TLDs were deployed at off-site locations (see Figures 8-1 and 8-2 for locations). An additional 30 TLDs were stored in a lead-shielded container for use as reference and control TLDs for comparison purposes. The average of the control TLD values, reported as "075-TLD4" in Tables 8-1 and 8-2, was  $40 \pm 7$  mrem. This dose accounts for any small "residual" dose not removed during the annealing process and the natural background and cosmic radiation sources that are not completely shielded. The on- and off-site TLDs were collected and read quarterly to determine the external radiation dose measured.

Table 8-1 shows the quarterly and yearly on-site radiation dose measurements for 2012. The on-site average external doses for the first through fourth quarters were  $17.9 \pm 4.9$ ,  $15.2 \pm 3.1$ ,  $15.2 \pm 3.3$ , and  $19.6 \pm 3.3$  mrem, respectively. The on-site average annual external dose from all potential environmental sources, including cosmic and terrestrial radiation sources, was  $68 \pm 12$  mrem ( $680 \pm 120$   $\mu$ Sv).

Table 8-2 shows the quarterly and yearly off-site radiation dose measurements for 2012. The off-site average external doses for the first through fourth quarters were  $16.5 \pm 3.4$ ,  $14.0 \pm 2.1$ ,  $14.4 \pm 2.5$ , and  $16.6 \pm 4.9$  mrem, respectively. The off-site average annual ambient dose



**Figure 8-1. On-Site TLD Locations.**

from all potential environmental sources, including cosmic and terrestrial radiation sources, was  $62 \pm 10$  mrem ( $610 \pm 100$   $\mu$ Sv).

To determine the BNL contribution to the external direct radiation dose, a statistical t-test between the measured on- and off-site external dose averages was conducted. The t-test showed no significant difference between the off-site dose ( $68 \pm 12$  mrem) and on-site dose ( $62 \pm 10$  mrem) at the 95 percent confidence level. From the measured TLD doses, it can be safely concluded that there was no measurable external dose contribution to on- and off-site locations from Laboratory operations in 2012.

In 2012, the MEOSI dose on site and outside of controlled areas was measured at 3 mrem (first quarter), 3 mrem (second quarter), 7 mrem (third quarter), and 5 mrem (fourth quarter). The total dose to the on-site MEOSI was 18 mrem.

### 8.1.2 Facility Area Monitoring

Nine on-site TLDs were designated as facility-area monitors (FAMs) because they were posted in known radiation areas (near “facilities”). Table 8-3 shows the external doses measured with the FAM-TLDs. Environmental TLDs 088-TLD1 through 088-TLD4 are posted at the S-6 blockhouse location and on the fence

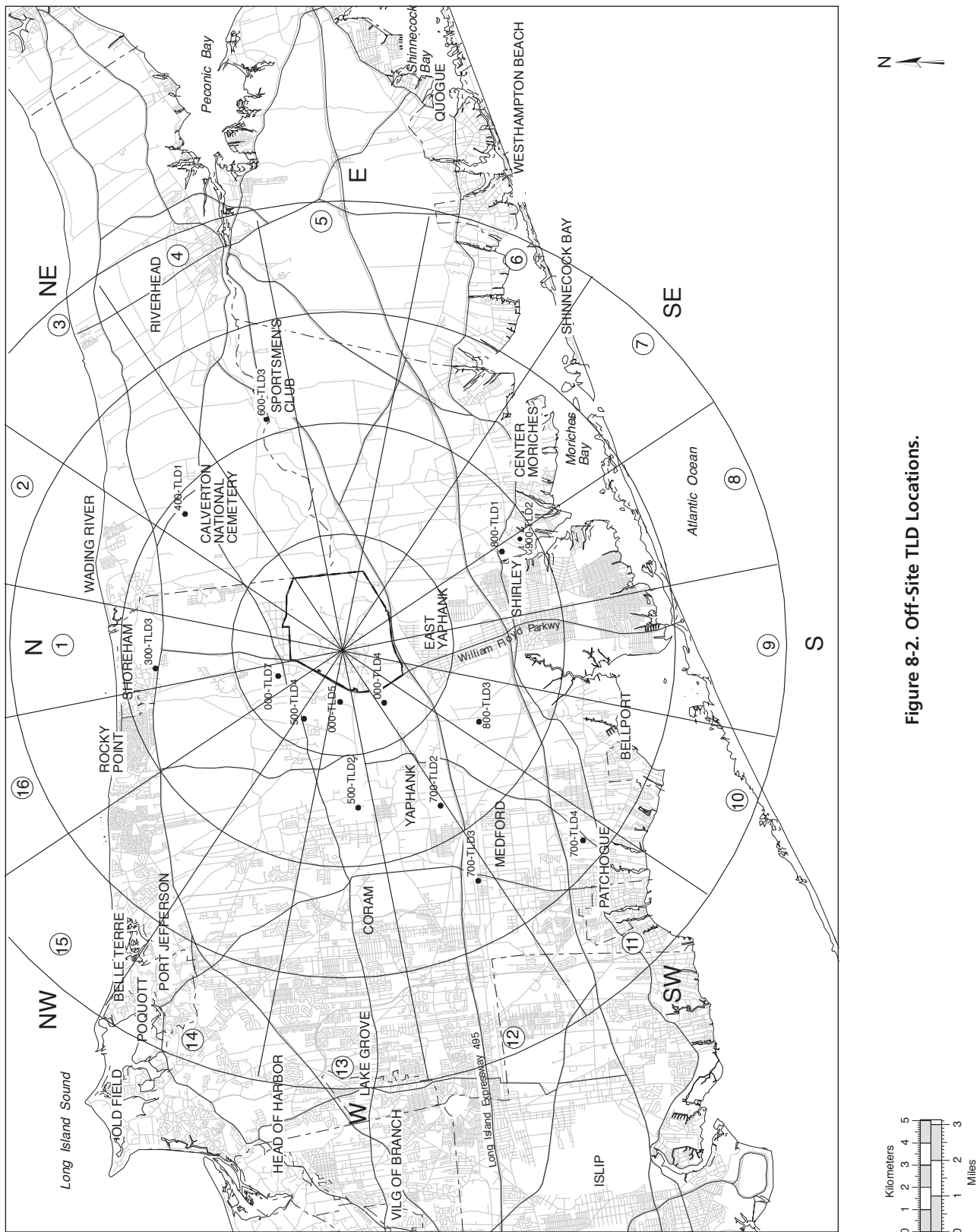


Figure 8-2. Off-Site TLD Locations.



Table 8-1. On-Site Direct Ambient Radiation Measurements.

TLD#	Location	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Avg./Qtr. $\pm 2\sigma$ (95%)	Annual Dose $\pm 2\sigma$ (95%)
		(mrem)					
011-TLD1	North firebreak	13.7	13.6	14.0	16.7	15 $\pm$ 3	58 $\pm$ 12
013-TLD1	North firebreak	16.1	15.1	14.8	19.3	16 $\pm$ 4	65 $\pm$ 16
025-TLD1	Bldg. 1010, beam stop 1	15.6	14.1	13.5	18.4	15 $\pm$ 4	62 $\pm$ 17
025-TLD4	Bldg. 1010, beam stop 4	16.0	15.5	14.0	18.6	16 $\pm$ 4	64 $\pm$ 15
027-TLD1	Bldg. 1002A South	16.7	14.3	12.3	17.1	15 $\pm$ 4	60 $\pm$ 18
027-TLD2	Bldg. 1002D East	14.5	12.6	14.4	17.8	15 $\pm$ 4	59 $\pm$ 17
030-TLD1	NE Firebreak	19.0	15.0	14.3	18.6	17 $\pm$ 5	67 $\pm$ 19
034-TLD1	Bldg. 1008, collimator 2	17.0	14.7	14.3	19.9	16 $\pm$ 5	66 $\pm$ 20
034-TLD2	Bldg. 1008, collimator 4	18.6	14.4	14.4	20.6	17 $\pm$ 6	68 $\pm$ 24
036-TLD1	Bldg. 1004B, East	14.7	15.0	12.6	18.8	15 $\pm$ 5	61 $\pm$ 20
036-TLD2	Bldg. 1004, East	18.1	15.9	14.3	18.3	17 $\pm$ 4	67 $\pm$ 15
037-TLD1	S-13	18.1	13.6	15.4	18.7	16 $\pm$ 5	66 $\pm$ 19
043-TLD1	North access road	17.8	17.2	18.7	21.7	19 $\pm$ 4	75 $\pm$ 16
043-TLD2	North of Meteorology Tower	17.5	14.9	17.4	18.2	17 $\pm$ 3	68 $\pm$ 11
044-TLD1	Bldg. 1006	19.6	16.0	13.8	19.0	17 $\pm$ 5	68 $\pm$ 21
044-TLD2	South of Bldg. 1000E	17.3	14.4	16.7	18.4	17 $\pm$ 3	67 $\pm$ 13
044-TLD3	South of Bldg. 1000P	19.6	15.1	15.4	20.2	18 $\pm$ 5	70 $\pm$ 21
044-TLD4	NE of Bldg. 1000P	20.2	16.7	14.7	18.1	17 $\pm$ 5	70 $\pm$ 18
044-TLD5	N of Bldg. 1000P	16.8	15.1	15.7	21.3	17 $\pm$ 6	69 $\pm$ 22
045-TLD1	Bldg. 1005S	16.0	14.2	15.2	18.3	16 $\pm$ 3	64 $\pm$ 14
045-TLD2	E of Bldg. 1005S	20.1	16.1	14.6	21.0	18 $\pm$ 6	72 $\pm$ 24
045-TLD3	SE of Bldg. 1005S	16.5	15.2	14.1	20.1	16 $\pm$ 5	66 $\pm$ 20
045-TLD4	SW of Bldg. 1005S	15.4	14.4	14.8	21.6	17 $\pm$ 7	66 $\pm$ 27
045-TLD5	WSW of Bldg. 1005S	16.7	14.0	12.9	17.3	15 $\pm$ 4	61 $\pm$ 17
049-TLD1	East firebreak	17.0	14.8	15.6	19.9	17 $\pm$ 4	67 $\pm$ 18
053-TLD1	West firebreak	20.7	16.6	16.4	21.7	19 $\pm$ 5	75 $\pm$ 22
054-TLD1	Bldg. 914	19.1	19.1	16.7	19.6	19 $\pm$ 3	75 $\pm$ 10
063-TLD1	West firebreak	20.3	17.8	18.1	23.2	20 $\pm$ 5	79 $\pm$ 20
066-TLD1	Waste Management Facility	17.4	12.5	13.3	18.4	15 $\pm$ 6	62 $\pm$ 23
073-TLD1	Meteorology Tower/Bldg. 51	16.5	15.2	15.3	20.2	17 $\pm$ 5	67 $\pm$ 18
074-TLD1	Bldg. 560	18.8	16.2	16.9	21.3	18 $\pm$ 4	73 $\pm$ 18
074-TLD2	Bldg. 907	18.0	16.2	15.3	21.5	18 $\pm$ 5	71 $\pm$ 21
080-TLD1	East firebreak	19.2	17.2	17.9	NP	18 $\pm$ 2	72 $\pm$ 8
082-TLD1	West firebreak	22.4	18.8	18.3	21.9	20 $\pm$ 4	81 $\pm$ 16
084-TLD1	Tennis courts	17.5	17.4	15.3	20.0	18 $\pm$ 4	70 $\pm$ 15
085-TLD2	Upton gas station	L	14.6	15.8	19.8	17 $\pm$ 5	67 $\pm$ 21
085-TLD1	Diversity Office	17.4	L	16.1	18.5	17 $\pm$ 2	69 $\pm$ 9
086-TLD1	Baseball fields	17.2	13.7	14.2	19.6	16 $\pm$ 5	65 $\pm$ 22
090-TLD1	North St. Gate	17.1	13.7	14.7	18.7	16 $\pm$ 4	64 $\pm$ 18
105-TLD1	South firebreak	29.7	16.4	16.2	22.1	21 $\pm$ 12	84 $\pm$ 50

(continued on next page)

Table 8-1. On-Site Direct Ambient Radiation Measurements (*concluded*).

TLD#	Location	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Avg./Qtr. $\pm 2\sigma$ (95%)	Annual Dose $\pm 2\sigma$ (95%)
		(mrem)					
108-TLD1	Water tower	17.5	13.4	15.5	19.5	16 $\pm$ 5	66 $\pm$ 21
108-TLD2	Tritium pole	20.6	18.9	19.0	24.2	21 $\pm$ 5	83 $\pm$ 19
111-TLD1	Trailer park	18.2	15.5	15.9	20.4	18 $\pm$ 4	70 $\pm$ 18
122-TLD1	South firebreak	16.7	14.6	13.6	19.2	16 $\pm$ 5	64 $\pm$ 19
126-TLD1	South gate	19.9	16	19.0	21.6	19 $\pm$ 5	77 $\pm$ 18
P2		16.4	12.3	12.5	16.2	14 $\pm$ 4	57 $\pm$ 18
P4		18.3	14.7	13.9	18.4	16 $\pm$ 5	65 $\pm$ 19
P7		16.9	14.8	15.8	20.2	17 $\pm$ 5	68 $\pm$ 18
S5		15.7	13.9	13.5	18.6	15 $\pm$ 5	62 $\pm$ 18
<b>On-site average</b>		<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>17 <math>\pm</math> 3</b>	<b>68 <math>\pm</math> 12</b>
<b>Std. dev. (2 <math>\sigma</math>)</b>		<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>		
075-TLD4	Control TLD average	10.8	10.5	8.8	9.5	9.9 $\pm$ 2	40 $\pm$ 7

## Notes:

See Figure 8-1 for TLD locations.

L = TLD lost

NP = TLD not posted

of the former Hazardous Waste Management Facility (HWMF). These TLDs measured external doses that were slightly elevated compared to the normal natural background radiation doses measured from other areas on site. This can be attributed to the presence of small amounts of contamination in soil. However, a comparison of the current ambient dose rates to doses from previous years shows that the dose rates have significantly declined since the removal of the contaminated soil within the former HWMF. As recorded in Table 8-3, the 2012 dose was just slightly above natural background levels. The former HWMF is fenced, access is controlled, and only radiologically-trained employees are allowed inside the fenced area.

Two TLDs (075-TLD3 and 075-TLD5) near Building 356 showed slightly higher quarterly averages of  $23 \pm 6$  mrem ( $230 \pm 60$   $\mu$ Sv) for both locations above the normal ambient background radiation. The yearly doses were measured at  $92 \pm 23$  mrem ( $920 \pm 230$   $\mu$ Sv) for 075-TLD3 and  $90 \pm 26$  mrem ( $900 \pm 260$   $\mu$ Sv) for 075-TLD5. The standard deviation associated with the measured dose near Building 356 was higher due to a large variation in the dose

between each quarter while the facility was operational. The direct doses were also higher than the on-site annual average because Building 356 houses a cobalt-60 (Co-60) source, which is used to irradiate materials, parts, and electronic circuit boards. The slightly elevated dose from Building 356 is attributed to the “sky-shine” phenomenon. Although it is conceivable that individuals who use the parking lot adjacent to Building 356 could receive a dose from this source, the dose would be small due to the low occupancy factor.

Two FAM-TLDs placed on fence sections northeast and northwest of Building 913B (the AGS tunnel access) showed slightly elevated above-average ambient external dose. The first-quarter dose at that site was measured at 25.6 mrem for 054-TLD2 and 22.1 mrem for 054-TLD3 (compared to the site-wide first-quarter dose of  $17.9 \pm 4.9$  and off-site dose of  $16.5 \pm 3.4$  mrem). For the remaining quarters, both TLDs showed dose comparable to natural background radiation.

The AGS accelerates protons to energies up to 30 GeV and heavy ion beams to 15 GeV/amu. RHIC has two beams circulating in opposite

Table 8-2. Off-Site Direct Radiation Measurements.

TLD#	Location	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Avg./Qtr. $\pm 2 \sigma$ (95%)	Annual Dose $\pm 2 \sigma$ (95%)
		(mrem)					
000-TLD4	Private property	13.6	13.8	L	11.0	$13 \pm 3$	$51 \pm 12$
000-TLD5	Longwood Estate	L	13.7	13.4	18.0	$16 \pm 6$	$63 \pm 26$
000-TLD7	Mid-Island Game Farm	L	13.8	14.4	17.4	$16 \pm 4$	$64 \pm 17$
300-TLD3	Private property	NP	NP	NP	NP	$0 \pm 0$	$0 \pm 0$
400-TLD1	Calverton Nat. Cemetary	17.5	14.0	16.2	20.0	$17 \pm 5$	$68 \pm 20$
500-TLD2	Private property	15.6	14.1	13.6	15.4	$15 \pm 2$	$59 \pm 8$
500-TLD4	Private property	NP	NP	NP	NP	$0 \pm 0$	$0 \pm 0$
600-TLD3	Sportsmen's Club	15.9	13.5	15.3	17.3	$16 \pm 0$	$62 \pm 0$
700-TLD2	Private property	L	L	L	15.1	$15 \pm 0$	$60 \pm 0$
700-TLD3	Private property	17.6	12.6	13.3	15.9	$15 \pm 5$	$59 \pm 18$
700-TLD4	Private property	17.2	16.4	14.0	17.2	$16 \pm 3$	$65 \pm 12$
800-TLD1	Private property	15.3	L	L	NP	$15 \pm 0$	$61 \pm 0$
800-TLD3	Suffolk County CD	19.8	15.1	16.3	19.1	$18 \pm 4$	$70 \pm 18$
900-TLD2	Private property	16.2	13.0	12.9	NP	$14 \pm 0$	$56 \pm 0$
<b>Off-site average</b>		<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b><math>13 \pm 11</math></b>	<b><math>53 \pm 45</math></b>
<b>Std. dev. (<math>2 \sigma</math>)</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>		
<b>075-TLD4</b>	<b>Control TLD average</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b><math>9.9 \pm 2</math></b>	<b><math>40 \pm 7</math></b>

Notes:

See Figure 8-2 for TLD locations.

CD = Correctional Department

NP = TLD not posted for the quarter

L = TLD Lost

Table 8-3. Facility Area Monitoring.

TLD#	Location	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average $\pm 2 \sigma$ (95%)	Annual Dose $\pm 2 \sigma$ (95%)
		(mrem)					
054-TLD2	NE of Bldg. 913B	25.6	17.2	16.5	20.2	$20 \pm 8$	$80 \pm 32$
054-TLD3	N/W of Bldg. 913B	22.1	19.2	15.5	19.7	$19 \pm 5$	$77 \pm 21$
S6		18.8	17.1	17.4	22.8	$19 \pm 5$	$76 \pm 21$
088-TLD1	FWMF, 50' East of S-6	18.1	16.1	15.8	21.4	$18 \pm 5$	$71 \pm 20$
088-TLD2	FWMF, 50' West of S-6	19.6	19.1	18.5	21.4	$20 \pm 2$	$79 \pm 10$
088-TLD3	FWMF, 100' West of S-6	21.3	18.0	20.1	22.5	$20 \pm 4$	$82 \pm 15$
088-TLD4	FWMF, 150' West of S-6	17.7	15.4	16.9	20.1	$18 \pm 4$	$70 \pm 15$
075-TLD3	Bldg. 356	24.9	19.8	21.5	26.1	$23 \pm 6$	$92 \pm 23$
075-TLD5	North Corner of Bldg. 356	20.6	19.1	23.9	26.4	$23 \pm 6$	$90 \pm 26$

Notes:

See Figure 8-1 for TLD locations.

FWMF = Former Waste Management Facility

directions and is capable of accepting either protons or heavy ions up to gold. At the RHIC, protons and heavy ions received from the AGS are further accelerated up to final energies of 250 GeV for protons and 100 GeV per nucleon for gold ions. Under these high-energy conditions, facilities such as AGS and RHIC have the potential to generate high-energy neutrons when the charged particles leave the confines of the accelerator and produce nuclear fragments along their path or when they collide with matter. A passive monitoring TLD provides dose information from the neutron interactions when placed at strategic locations. In 2012, 12 neutron-monitoring TLDs (Harshaw Badge 8814) were posted at these strategic locations to measure the dose contribution from the high-energy neutrons (see Figure 8-3 for locations). The technical criteria used for the placement of the neutron TLDs is based on design aspects such as the thickness of the berm shielding,

location of soil activation areas, beam stop areas and beam collimators, and proximity to the site boundary. A passive monitor for the neutron dose, 054-TLD-N1, in the vicinity of BLIP facility, showed 1 mrem neutron dose in the third quarter of 2012. A neutron TLD (034-TLD-N1) at the collimator of Building 1008 showed neutron dose of 1 mrem in the third quarter. Another neutron TLD (043-TLD N1) in the vicinity of Building 1008 showed 2 mrem dose.

## 8.2 DOSE MODELING

EPA regulates radiological emissions from DOE facilities under the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NES-HAPs). This regulation specifies the compliance and monitoring requirements for reporting radiation doses received by members of the public from airborne radionuclides. The regulation mandates that no member of the public shall

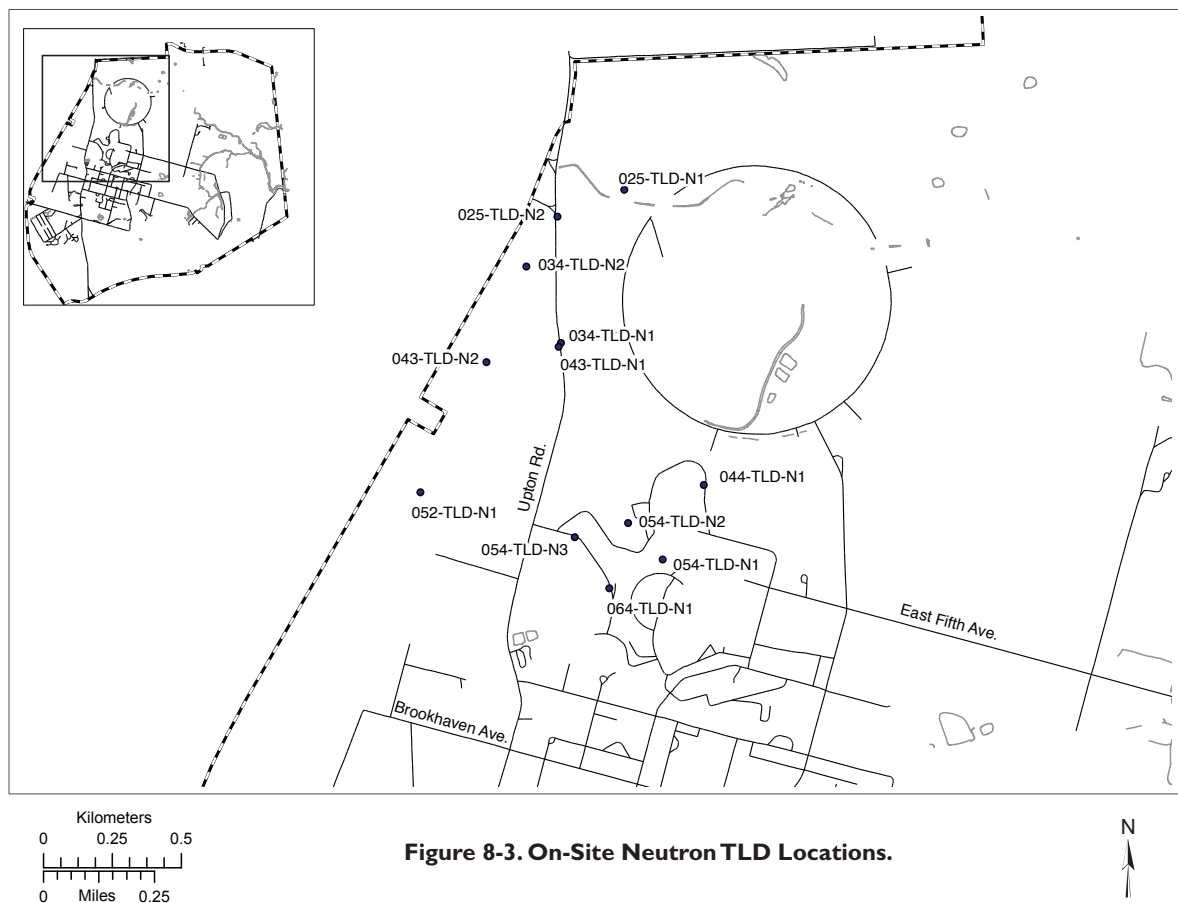


Figure 8-3. On-Site Neutron TLD Locations.



receive a dose that is greater than 10 mrem (100  $\mu$ Sv) in a year from airborne emissions. The emission monitoring requirements are set forth in Subpart H, Section 61.93(b), and include the use of a reference method for continuous monitoring at major release points (defined as those with a potential to exceed 1 percent of the 10 mrem standard) and a periodic confirmatory measurement for all other release points. The regulations also require DOE facilities to

submit an annual NESHAPs report to EPA that describes the major and minor emission sources and dose to the MEOSI. The dose estimates from various facilities are given in Table 8-4, and the actual air emissions for 2012 are discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

As a part of the NESHAPs review process at BNL, any source that has the potential to emit radioactive materials is evaluated for regulatory compliance. Although the activities conducted

**Table 8-4. Maximally Exposed Offsite Individual Effective Dose Equivalent From Facilities or Routine Processes.**

Building No.	Facility or Process	Construction Permit No.	MEOSI Dose (mrem) (a)	Notes
348	Radiation Protection	None	ND	(g)
463	Biology Facility	None	5.38E-05	(b)
490	Medical Research	BNL-489-01	ND	(d)
490A	Energy and Environment National Security	None	ND	(b)
491	Brookhaven Medical Research Reactor	None	1.31E-08	(h)
510	Calorimeter Enclosure	BNL-689-01	ND	(d)
510A	Physics	None	ND	(g)
535	Instrumentation	None	ND	(g)
555	Chemistry Facility	None	ND	(g)
701	Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor	None	1.56E-08	(i)
705	Stack	None	7.03E-05	(i)
725	National Synchrotron Light Source	None	2.90E-11	(b)
750	High Flux Beam Reactor	None	1.35E-04	(c)
801	Target Processing Lab	None	3.98E-05	(b)(c)
802B	Evaporator Facility	BNL-288-01	NO	(d)(e)
820	Accelerator Test Facility	BNL-589-01	ND	(h)
830	Environmental Science Department	None	ND	(h)
865	Reclamation Building	None	ND	(h)
906	Medical-Chemistry	None	ND	(h)
925	Accelerator Department	None	ND	(h)
931	Brookhaven Linac Isotope Producer	BNL-2009-01	2.35E-01	(c)
938	REF/NBTF	BNL-789-01	ND	(d)
942	Alternate Gradient Synchrotron Booster	BNL-188-01	ND	(f)
—	Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider	BNL-389-01	ND	(h)
<b>Total Potential Dose from BNL Operations</b>			<b>2.35E-01</b>	
<b>EPA Limit</b>			<b>10.0 mrem</b>	

**Notes:**

NBTF = Neutron Beam Test Facility

REF = Radiation Effects Facility

ND = No Dose from the emission sources in 2012.

(a) "Dose" in this table means effective dose equivalent to MEOSI.

(b) Dose is based on emissions calculated using 40 CFR 61, Appendix D methodology.

(c) Emissions are continuously monitored at the facility.

(d) This facility was decommissioned and is zero emission facility

(e) This facility is decontaminated and demolished

(f) Booster ventilation system prevents air release through continuous air recirculation.

(g) No radiological dispersible material inventory in 2012.

(h) No detectable emissions from the facility in 2012.

(i) diffusive losses

by the Laboratory's Environmental Restoration Group are exempt under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), these activities are also monitored and assessed for any potential to release radioactive materials and to determine their dose contribution, if any, to the environment. Any new radiological processes or activities are also evaluated for compliance with NESHAPs regulations using EPA's approved dose modeling software (see Section 8.2.1 for details). Because this model was designed to treat radioactive emission sources as continuous over the course of a year, it is not well suited for estimating short-term or acute releases. Consequently, it overestimates potential dose contributions from short-term projects and area sources. For that reason, the results are considered to be "conservative"—that is, erring on the side of caution.

### 8.2.1 Dose Modeling Program

Compliance with NESHAPs regulations is demonstrated through the use of EPA dose modeling software and the Clean Air Act Assessment Package 1988 (CAP88-PC), Version 3.0. This computer program uses a Gaussian plume model to estimate the average dispersion of radionuclides released from elevated stacks or diffuse sources. It calculates a final value of the projected dose at the specified distance from the release point by computing dispersed radionuclide concentrations in air, rate of deposition on ground surfaces, and intake via the food pathway (where applicable). CAP88-PC calculates both the EDE to the MEOSI and the collective population dose within a 50-mile radius of the emission source. In most cases, the CAP88-PC model provides conservative doses. For the purpose of modeling the dose to the MEOSI, all emission points are co-located at the BLIP Facility within the developed portion of the site. The dose calculations are based on very low concentrations of environmental releases and on chronic, continuous intakes in a year. The input parameters used in the model include radionuclide type, emission rate in curies (Ci) per year, stack parameters such as height and diameter, and emission exhaust velocity.

Site-specific weather and population data are factored into the dose assessment. Weather data are supplied by measurements from the Laboratory's meteorological tower. These measurements include wind speed, direction, frequency, and air temperature (see Chapter 1 for details). A population of 6 million (6,031,539) people, based on the geographical information system design population survey performed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory for BNL, was used in the model.

### 8.2.2 Dose Calculation Methods and Pathways

#### 8.2.2.1 Maximally Exposed Off-site and On-site Individual

The MEOSI is defined as a person who resides at a residence, office, or school beyond the BNL site boundary such that no other member of the public could receive a higher dose than the MEOSI. This person is assumed to reside 24 hours a day, 365 days a year off site and close to the nearest emission point of the BNL site boundary and consumes significant amounts of fish and deer containing radioactivity supposedly attributable to Laboratory operations based on projections from the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). In reality, it is highly unlikely that such a combination of "maximized dose" to any single individual would occur, but the concept is useful for evaluating maximum potential risk and dose to members of the public. The on-site maximally exposed individual (MEI) who could receive any dose outside of BNL's controlled areas was monitored with TLDs in the vicinity of Building 356. The potential source of external radiation to the on-site individual would be from skyshine radiation from Building 356.

#### 8.2.2.2 Effective Dose Equivalent

The EDE to the MEOSI for low levels of radioactive materials dispersed into the environment was calculated using the CAP88-PC dose modeling program, Version 3.0. Site meteorology data were used to calculate annual dispersions for the midpoint of a given wind sector and distance. Facility-specific radionuclide release rates (Ci/yr) were used for continuously monitored facilities. For small sources, the

emissions were calculated using the method set forth in 40 CFR 61, Appendix D. The Gaussian dispersion model calculated the EDE at the site boundary and the collective population dose values from immersion, inhalation, and ingestion pathways. These dose and risk calculations to the MEOSI are based on low emissions and chronic intakes.

#### 8.2.2.3 Dose Calculation: Fish Ingestion

To calculate the EDE from the fish consumption pathway, the intake is estimated. Intake is the average amount of fish consumed by a person engaged in recreational fishing in the Peconic River. Based on a NYSDOH study, the consumption rate is estimated at 15 pounds (7 kg) per year (NYSDOH 1996). For each radionuclide of concern for fish samples, the dry weight activity concentration was converted to picocuries per gram (pCi/g) ‘wet weight,’ since wet weight is the form in which fish are caught and consumed. A dose conversion factor was used for each radionuclide to convert the activity concentration into the EDE. For example, the committed dose equivalent conversion factor for cesium-137 (Cs-137) is  $5.0\text{E-}02 \text{ rem}/\mu\text{Ci}$ , as set forth in DOE/EH-0071. The dose was calculated as:  $\text{dose (rem/yr)} = \text{intake (kg/yr)} \times \text{activity in flesh } (\mu\text{Ci/kg}) \times \text{dose factor (rem}/\mu\text{Ci})$ .

#### 8.2.2.4 Dose Calculation: Deer Meat Ingestion

The dose calculation for the deer meat ingestion pathway is similar to that for fish consumption. The Cs-137 radionuclide dose conversion factor was used to estimate dose, based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Exposure Factors Handbook (EPA 1996). No other radionuclides associated with Laboratory operations have been detected in deer meat. The total quantity of deer meat ingested during the course of a year was estimated at 64 pounds (29 kg) (NYSDOH 1999).

### 8.3 SOURCES: DIFFUSE, FUGITIVE, “OTHER”

Diffuse sources, also known as nonpoint or area sources, are described as releases of radioactive contaminants to the atmosphere that do not have well-defined emission points. Fugitive sources include leaks through window and

door frames, and unintended releases to the air through vents or stacks when they are supposedly inactive (i.e., leaks from vents are fugitive sources). As a part of the NESHAPs review process, in addition to stack emissions, any fugitive or diffuse emission source that could potentially emit radioactive materials to the environment is evaluated. Although CERCLA-prompted actions such as remediation projects are exempt from the procedural requirements to obtain federal, state, or local permits, any BNL activity or process with the potential to emit radioactive material must be evaluated and assessed for dose impact to members of the public. The following radiological sources were evaluated in 2012 for potential contribution to the overall site dose.

#### 8.3.1 Remediation Work

Remediation work continued in 2012 for Area of Concern (AOC) 31, which included the demolition of ancillary Buildings 704 and 802. These two buildings were demolished and the demolition debris was properly disposed to an off-site facility. Remediation work for the two buildings included dismantling and removing structures, systems, components, ducts, filter house inlets (above and below), resin beds, plenums, pipes, asphalt, and the soil below the overall footprint of the buildings. Building 802 was an EPA NESHAP-approved facility under permit BNL-288-01.

### 8.4 DOSE FROM POINT SOURCES

#### 8.4.1 Brookhaven Linac Isotope Producer

Source term descriptions for point sources are given in Chapter 4. The BLIP facility is the only emission source with the potential to contribute dose to members of the public greater than 1 percent of the EPA limit (i.e., 0.1 mrem or  $1.0 \mu\text{Sv}$ ). The BLIP facility is considered a major emission source in accordance with the ANSI N13.1-1999 standard’s graded approach; that is, a potential impact category (PIC) of II. The emissions are directly and continuously measured in real-time with an in-line, low-resolution NaI gamma spectrometer connected to the exhaust ventilation system for recording emissions. The particulate emissions are monitored

on a weekly frequency using a conventional fiberglass filter and analyzed at an off-site laboratory. The tritium samples are also collected continuously using a silica gel absorbent and are then analyzed at an off-site laboratory on a biweekly basis.

In 2012, the BLIP facility operated over a period of 30 weeks. During the year, 1,595 Ci of carbon-11 (C-11) and 3,305 Ci of oxygen-15 (O-15) were released from the BLIP facility. A small quantity ( $5.0\text{E-}04$  Ci) of tritiated water vapor from activation of the targets' cooling water was also released. The EDE to the MEOSI was calculated to be  $2.35\text{E-}01$  mrem ( $2.4\text{ }\mu\text{Sv}$ ) in a year from BLIP operations.

#### 8.4.2 High Flux Beam Reactor

In 2012, the residual tritium emissions from the High Flux Beam Reactor (HFBR) Facility were measured at 0.806 Ci, but conservatively estimated at 6.0 curies. The dose, based on estimated value, was  $1.35\text{E-}04$  mrem ( $1.4\text{ nSv}$ ) in a year.

#### 8.4.3 Brookhaven Medical Research Reactor

In 2012, the Brookhaven Medical Research Reactor (BMRR) facility remained in a cold-shutdown mode as a radiological facility with institutional controls in place. There was no dose contribution from the BMRR.

#### 8.4.4 Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor

In 2012, the demolition of the biological shield wall inside the Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor (BGRR) was completed. The remaining waste from the biological shield was packaged and shipped off site to a licensed disposal facility, consisting mostly of activated metals and concrete. All the remediation work performed at BGRR was monitored for emissions; there were no emissions, with exception of residual tritium ( $1.40\text{E-}03$  Ci). The dose consequence was  $1.56\text{E-}08$  mrem ( $0.2\text{ pSv}$ ).

#### 8.4.5 Waste Management Facility

In 2012, there was no dose contribution from the Waste Management Facility.

#### 8.4.6 Unplanned Releases

There were no unplanned releases in 2012.

### 8.5 DOSE FROM INGESTION

Radionuclides in the environment bioaccumulate in deer and fish tissues, bones, and organs; consequently, samples from deer and fish were analyzed to evaluate the dose contribution to humans from the ingestion pathway. As discussed in Chapter 6, deer meat samples collected off site and less than 1 mile from the BNL boundary were used to assess the potential dose impact to the MEOSI. The maximum tissue concentration in the deer meat (flesh) collected "off site and less than 1 mile" was used to calculate the potential dose. Potassium-40 (K-40) and Cs-137 were detected in the tissue samples. K-40 is a naturally occurring radionuclide and is not related to BNL operations.

In 2012, the average K-40 concentrations in tissue samples (off site < 1 mile) were  $3.15 \pm 0.70$  pCi/g (wet weight) in the flesh and  $2.47 \pm 0.41$  pCi/g (wet weight) in the liver. The maximum Cs-137 concentrations were  $1.52 \pm 0.12$  pCi/g (wet weight) in the flesh and  $0.22 \pm 0.04$  pCi/g (wet weight) in the liver (see Table 6-2). The average Cs-137 concentration was calculated at  $0.54 \pm 0.15$  pCi/g; however, the maximum concentration of 1.52 pCi/g was used for the purpose of MEOSI dose calculations. The maximum estimated dose to humans from consuming deer meat containing the maximum Cs-137 concentration was estimated to be 2.21 mrem ( $22\text{ }\mu\text{Sv}$ ) in a year. This dose is well below the health advisory limit of 10 mrem ( $100\text{ }\mu\text{Sv}$ ) established by NYSDOH.

In collaboration with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Fisheries Division, the Laboratory maintains an ongoing program of collecting and analyzing fish from the Peconic River and surrounding freshwater bodies. In 2012, a Brown Bullhead species had the highest concentration of Cs-137 at  $0.30 \pm 0.07$  pCi/g; this was used to estimate the EDE to the MEOSI. The potential dose from consuming 15 pounds of such fish annually was calculated to be  $1.0\text{E-}01$  mrem ( $1.0\text{ }\mu\text{Sv}$ )—well below the NYSDOH health advisory limit of 10 mrem.

## 8.6 DOSE TO AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL BIOTA

DOE-STD-1153-2002, A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota, provides the guidelines for screening methods to estimate radiological doses to aquatic animals and terrestrial plants and animals, using site-specific environmental surveillance data. The RESRAD-BIOTA 1.21 biota dose level 2 computer program was used to evaluate compliance with the requirements for protection of biota specified in DOE Order 458.1, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment, and DOE Order 436.1, Departmental Sustainability.

In 2012, the terrestrial animal and plant doses were evaluated based on 1.51 pCi/g of Cs-137 found in surface soils in the Building 515 front lawn area and a strontium-90 (Sr-90) concentration of 0.54 pCi/L in the surface waters collected at the HE location. The dose to terrestrial animals was calculated to be 72.7  $\mu$ Gy/day, and to plants, 6.84  $\mu$ Gy/day. The doses to terrestrial animals were well below the biota dose limit of 1 mGy/day, and below the limit for terrestrial plants.

To calculate the dose to aquatic and riparian animals, Sr-90 radionuclide concentration values for surface water from the HE location and the Cs-137 in sediments found at PR-WC-06-D1-L50 were used (see Table 6-6). The Cs-137 sediment concentration was 5.48 pCi/g and the Sr-90 concentration in surface water was 0.54 pCi/L. The calculated dose to aquatic

animals was 1.21  $\mu$ Gy/day, and to riparian animals, 3.69  $\mu$ Gy/day. Therefore, the dose to aquatic and riparian animals were also well below the 10 mGy/day limit specified by the regulations.

## 8.7 CUMULATIVE DOSE

Table 8-5 summarizes the potential cumulative dose from the BNL site in 2012. The total dose to the MEOSI from air and ingestion pathways was estimated to be 2.55 mrem (26  $\mu$ Sv). In comparison, the EPA regulatory limit for the air pathway is 10 mrem (0.10 mSv), and the DOE limit from all pathways is 100 mrem (1 mSv). The cumulative population dose would be 6.22 person-rem (0.06 person-Sv) in a year. The effective dose is well below the DOE and EPA regulatory limits, and the ambient TLD dose is within normal background levels seen at the Laboratory site. The potential dose from drinking water was not estimated, because most residents adjacent to the BNL site get their drinking water from the Suffolk County Water Authority, rather than private wells.

To put the potential dose impact into perspective, a comparison was made with other sources of radiation. The annual dose from all natural background sources and radon is approximately 311 mrem (3.11 mSv). A mammogram gives a dose of 250 mrem (2.5 mSv) and a dental x-ray gives a dose of approximately 160 mrem (1.6 mSv) to an individual. Therefore, a dose of 2.55 mrem from all environmental pathways is a minute fraction of one routine dental x-ray.

Table 8-5. BNL Site Dose Summary.

Pathway	Dose to Maximally Exposed Individual	Percent of DOE 100 mrem/year Limit	Estimated Population Dose per year
<b>Inhalation</b>			
Air	2.35E-01	<3%	6.22 Person-rem
<b>Ingestion</b>			
Drinking water	None	None	None
Fish	1.00E-01	<1%	Not tracked
Deer Meat	2.21	<2%	Not tracked
<b>All Pathways</b>	2.55 mrem (25 $\mu$ Sv)	<3%	6.22 Person-rem



## CHAPTER 8: RADIOLOGICAL DOSE ASSESSMENT

### REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 40 CFR 61, Subpart H. *National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. 1989.
- ANSI/HPS. 1999. *Sampling and Monitoring Releases of Airborne Radioactive Substances from the Stacks and Ducts of Nuclear Facilities*. N13.1-1999.
- DOE. 2002. *A Graded Approach for Evaluation of Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota*. DOE-STD-1153-2002. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC. July 2002.
- DOE Order 458.1. 2011 *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC. February 11, 2011.
- DOE Order 436.1. 2011. *Departmental Sustainability*. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC. May 2, 2011.
- DOE/EH-0071. *Internal Dose Conversion Factors for Calculations of Dose to the Public*. July 1988.
- EPA. 1992. *User's Guide for CAP88-PC, Version 2.1.1*. EPA 402B92001. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
- EPA. 1996. *Food Ingestion Factors, Exposure Factors Handbook-Volume II*. EPA600P95002FB. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
- ORNL. 2012. *Geographical Information System Population Survey of Long Island* by Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- NCRP. 2006. *Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States*. NCRP Report No. 160. National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Bethesda, MD.
- NYSDOH. 1993. *Environmental Radiation in New York State*. Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection, New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY.
- NYSDOH. 1996. *Radioactive Contamination in the Peconic River*. Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection, New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY.
- NYSDOH. 1999. *Deer Meat Contaminated With Cs-137 at Brookhaven National Laboratory*. Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection. New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY.