# UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI ROSENSTIEL SCHOOL of MARINE & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE



Tritium Laboratory 10 November 2014

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#### **SWAB REPORT #748**

SWAB DATE: 4 November 2014

R/V Hugh Sharp

James Happell

Digitally signed by James Happell DN: cn=James Happell, o=Univ. of Miami, ou=RSMAS, email=jhappell@rsmas.mi ami.edu, c=US Date: 2014.11.24 15:22:36 -05'00'

James D. Happell Associate Research Professor

Distribution: SWAB Committee Timothy Deering Typical LSC instrument background values for <sup>3</sup>H and <sup>14</sup>C are 2 and 5 cpm, respectively. The LSC is a Tricarb 2910 TR with the low level counting option.

All samples are counted for 60 minutes, the instrument background is subtracted, and activities are reported in dpm/m<sup>2</sup>. Bucket blank activities are not subtracted. Counting errors (2 standard deviations) are also reported in dpm/m<sup>2</sup>. An error larger than the activity indicates that the activity is not significantly different from zero.

#### Criteria for SWAB Results

Category	$^{3}$ H (dpm/m $^{2}$ )	$^{14}$ C (dpm m <sup>2</sup> )	Recommendations
A	< 500	< 50	No action
B*	500-10,000	50-10,000	Needs cleaning before any natural tracer work. Decks in radiation vans with activities above 1000 dpm/m <sup>2</sup> should be cleaned.
C**	10,000-100,000	10,000-50,000	Must be cleaned before any use.
D***	>100,000	>50,000	May be a health hazard. Notify local radiation safety official.

Note: <sup>14</sup>C and <sup>35</sup>S have peak energies of 156 and 167 KeV, respectively; thus <sup>35</sup>S will be registered as <sup>14</sup>C by our counting techniques. Categories A, B and C are not a health hazard.

## <u>Recommended Cleaning Proceedure</u> Wearing ordinary household rubber gloves:

<sup>3</sup>H: Wash and scrub with radioactive cleanup detergent such as COUNT-OFF (50 ml COUNT-OFF to 4 liters of water), using sponges to distribute solution and reabsorb it.

<sup>14</sup>C: Wash with 1% sulfuric or 2% hydrochloric (muriatic) acid with good ventilation (will dissolve carbonates, releasing <sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>). Follow up with wash as if for <sup>3</sup>H.

#### Disposal of Cleaning Materials (gloves, sponges, etc)

Categories A & B dispose as ordinary garbage, C & D contact your institution's radiation safety off

Note: If category C or D is encountered, we try to notify the insitution promptly by phone or email.

#### REPORT FOR SWAB # 748

LOCATION: Lewes, DE DATE: 4 November 2014
VESSEL: *R/V Hugh Sharp* TECHNICIAN: Yudy Mendoza

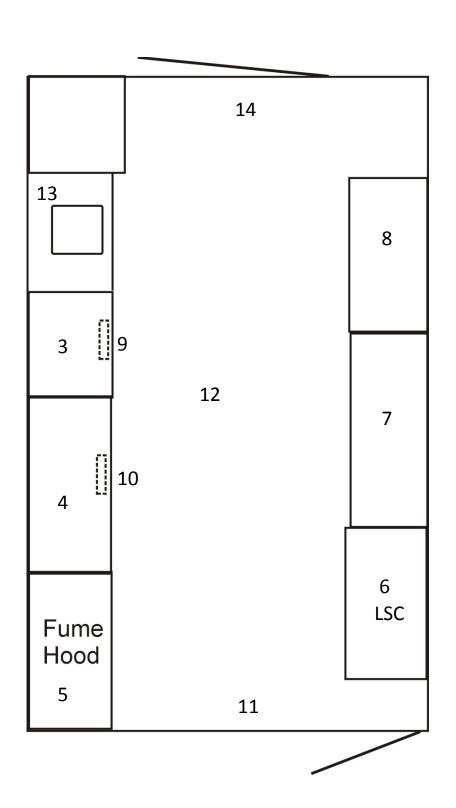
Sample #	Sample Identification	<sup>3</sup> H dpm/m <sup>2</sup>			<sup>14</sup> C dpm/m <sup>2</sup>		
		activity	(	error	activity		error
	Pod Van (25502.0 (Eiguns 1)						
1	Rad Van 625502.0 (Figure 1)	0		0	0	1	0
1	1st Vial Bkgnd		±	0		±	0
2	Initial bucket blank C.O. # 1	124	±	0	19 *72	±	34
3	Benchtop left of sink	134	±	43		±	32
4	Benchtop right of fume hood	192	±	50	*60 *61	±	30
5	Inside fume hood	356	±	61	*61	±	27
6	Top of LSC	74	±	37	*64	±	33
7	Benchtop left of LSC	225	±	50	*113	±	34
8	Benchtop opposite of sink	98	±	40	*63	±	32
9	Inside refrigerator	219	±	20	*1856	±	79
10	Inside freezer	73	±	42	23	±	28
11	Deck in front of fume hood	*754	±	75	*320	±	40
12	Deck center of van	*2000	±	121	*430	±	40
13	Sink area	89	±	43	31	±	29
14	Deck in front of sink at van entrance	330	±	57	*138	±	34
	Congral Durmaga Van. 240802 4 (Fig. 2)						
15	General Purpose Van, 240802.4 (Fig.2) Inside fume hood	4		9	35	土	34
16		*5055	±	166	*3807	土	105
17	Benchtop adjacent to fume hood	0	±	0	39	土	35
18	Benchtop adjacent to sink	*4823	±	163	*3417	土	99
19	Benchtop opposite of small Danby	14	±	33	11	土	31
20	Benchtop opposite of sink Inside small Kenmore	0	±		44	土	35
20 21		0		0	52		
21 22	Inside small Danby Deck at entrance in front of fume hood	*3026	± ±	0 140	*2073	± ±	35 80
23	Sink area	102	±	46	30	±	28
23		26		26	48	土	33
25	Benchtop next to fire extinguisher station Deck in front of sink	410	士士	58	*297	土	
	Intermediate bucket blank	24		51			41
26	intermediate bucket blank	24	±	31	0	土	0
	Main Lab (Figure 3)						
27	Inside whirpool freezer top	28	±	32	28	±	32
28	Inside whirpool refrigerator bottom	0	±	0	25	±	34
29	Inside Holiday freezer	13	±	22	30	±	33
30	Top of Thermo freezer	57	±	44	7	±	22
31	Port benchtop across from freezers	8	±	23	16	±	32

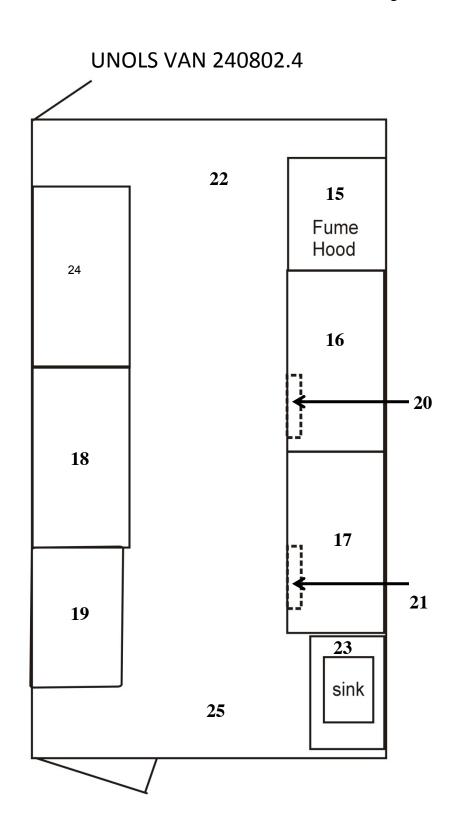
Sample #	Sample Identification	<sup>3</sup> H dpm/m <sup>2</sup>		<sup>14</sup> C dpm/m <sup>2</sup>			
		activity	e	rror	activity		error
32	Port benchtop across from Whirlpool	28	±	29	34	±	32
33	Forward starboard benchtop	14	$\pm$	35	8	$\pm$	30
34	Center starboard benchtop	46	$\pm$	40	17	$\pm$	29
35	Aft starboard benchtop	22	$\pm$	40	6	$\pm$	27
36	Aft benchtop across from spill control sta	4	$\pm$	17	13	$\pm$	32
37	Aft benchtop across from sink	9	$\pm$	24	17	$\pm$	32
38	Sink area	42	±	43	8	$\pm$	26
39	Deck below sink	92	$\pm$	38	*95	$\pm$	35
40	Deck at entrance to Wet Lab	74	±	43	49	$\pm$	32
41	Deck in front of freezers	94	±	39	*95	$\pm$	35
42	Deck between forward & aft port bench	166	±	48	*98	$\pm$	34
43	Deck between starboard & port bench	73	±	40	53	±	32
	Wet Lab (Figure 3)						
44	Final bucket blank C. O. # 1	0	$\pm$	0	14	±	35
45	Initial bucket blank C. O. # 2	1	$\pm$	6	17	$\pm$	33
46	Forward starboard benchtop near CTD	46	$\pm$	38	23	$\pm$	30
47	Deck at aft entrance	19	$\pm$	28	29	$\pm$	32
48	Deck in front of aft sink	75	$\pm$	45	22	$\pm$	28
49	Aft benchtops	30	$\pm$	39	12	$\pm$	29
50	Inside Whirpool freezer	39	$\pm$	44	3	±	20
51	Inside Whirpool fridge	75	$\pm$	41	35	$\pm$	30
52	Inside Holiday freezer	13	$\pm$	58	0	$\pm$	0
53	Final bucket blank C.O. # 2	0	±	0	27	$\pm$	34

#### **Comments**

Please note that the error reported for each isotope is the two-standard deviation counting error. There appears to be minor <sup>3</sup>H and <sup>14</sup>C contamination in both the General Purpose and Rad Vans. However since radioactive isotopes were not used in the General Purpose Van we suspect these are again false positive results due to chemiluminescence in the samples which can cause the LSC to produce false positive results. We recounted samples #16 and 18 in our <sup>3</sup>H gas proportional counters, which are not effected by chemiluminescence, and values of 10 and 0 dpm/m<sup>2</sup> were obtained. We also recounted sample #12 from the Rad Van and we got 41 dpm/m<sup>2</sup>. All three of these values are significantly less than those obtained when counting with the LSC indicating tha some light producing compound is causing a false positive in the LSC. The Sharp also appears to have minor <sup>14</sup>C contamination, but again we suspect a false positive. Identifying and eliminating the source of this false positive is essential because it is becoming difficult to determine if the vans and ship have acutual isotope contamination.

### **UNOLS Van 625502.0**





**RV Hugh Sharp Lab Spaces** 

