



Radioactive contamination issues in the Arctic

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**Expert workshop on Marine Protected Area networks in the Arctic
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Sources and pathways of artificial radionuclides in northern seas



Global Level

Global fallout of artificial radionuclides as a result of nuclear tests and the Chernobyl accident

Transoceanic transport

Regional Level

Transport of nuclear waste from reprocessing factories by Siberian rivers

Transport of global fallout from river watersheds

Transfer by glaciers, icebergs of Arctic archipelagoes, pack and seasonal sea ice

Local sea currents

Local Level

Releases from factories repairing nuclear reactors, ships and vessels

Releases of liquid radioactive waste from military/industrial nuclear bases

Dumping of radioactive waste containers

Releases to groundwater and atmosphere from subterranean nuclear explosions

Remobilization from organisms accumulated radionuclides (birds, fish, mollusks, macrophytes)

Remobilization from bottom sediments

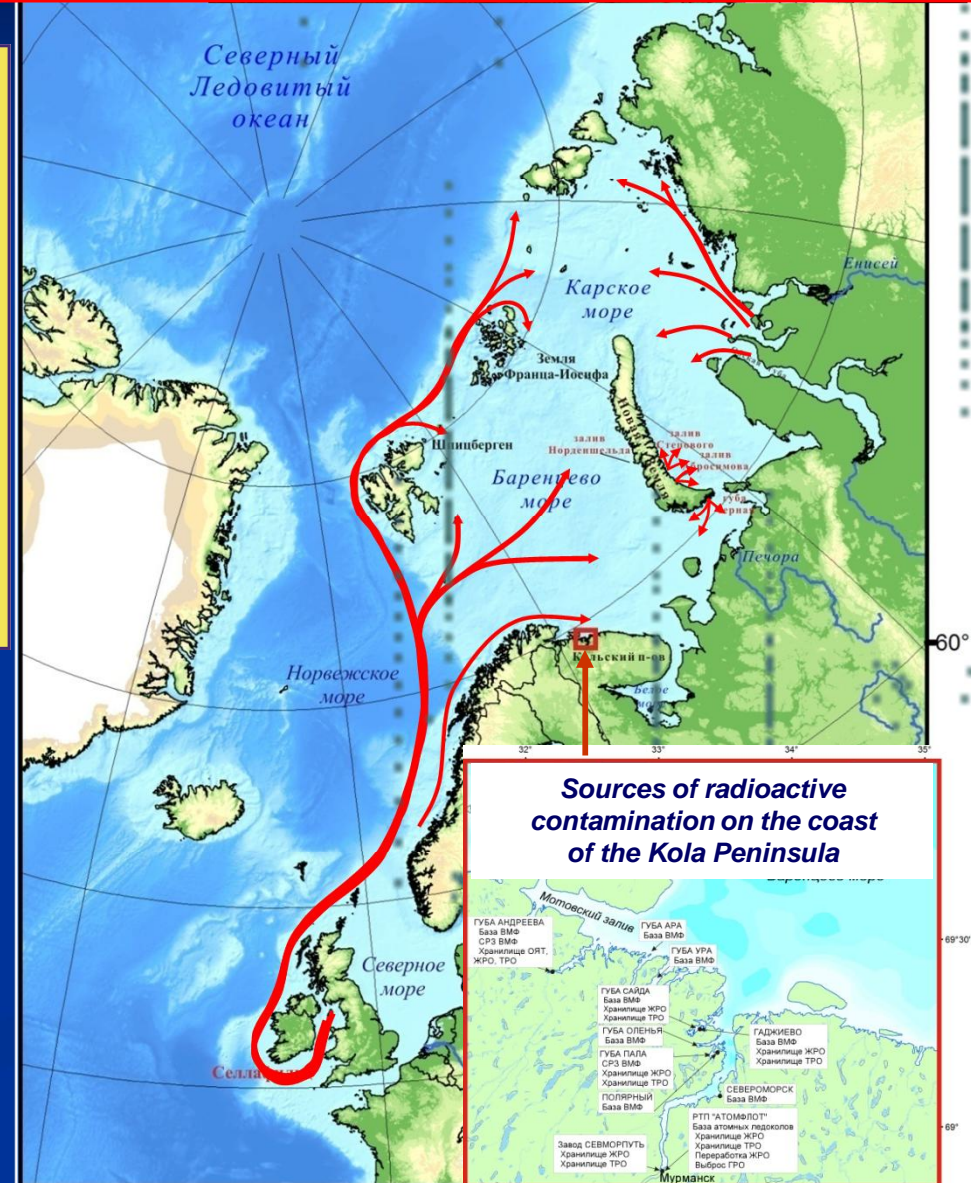
primary sources

secondary sources

potential sources



Liquid radioactive waste burial sites



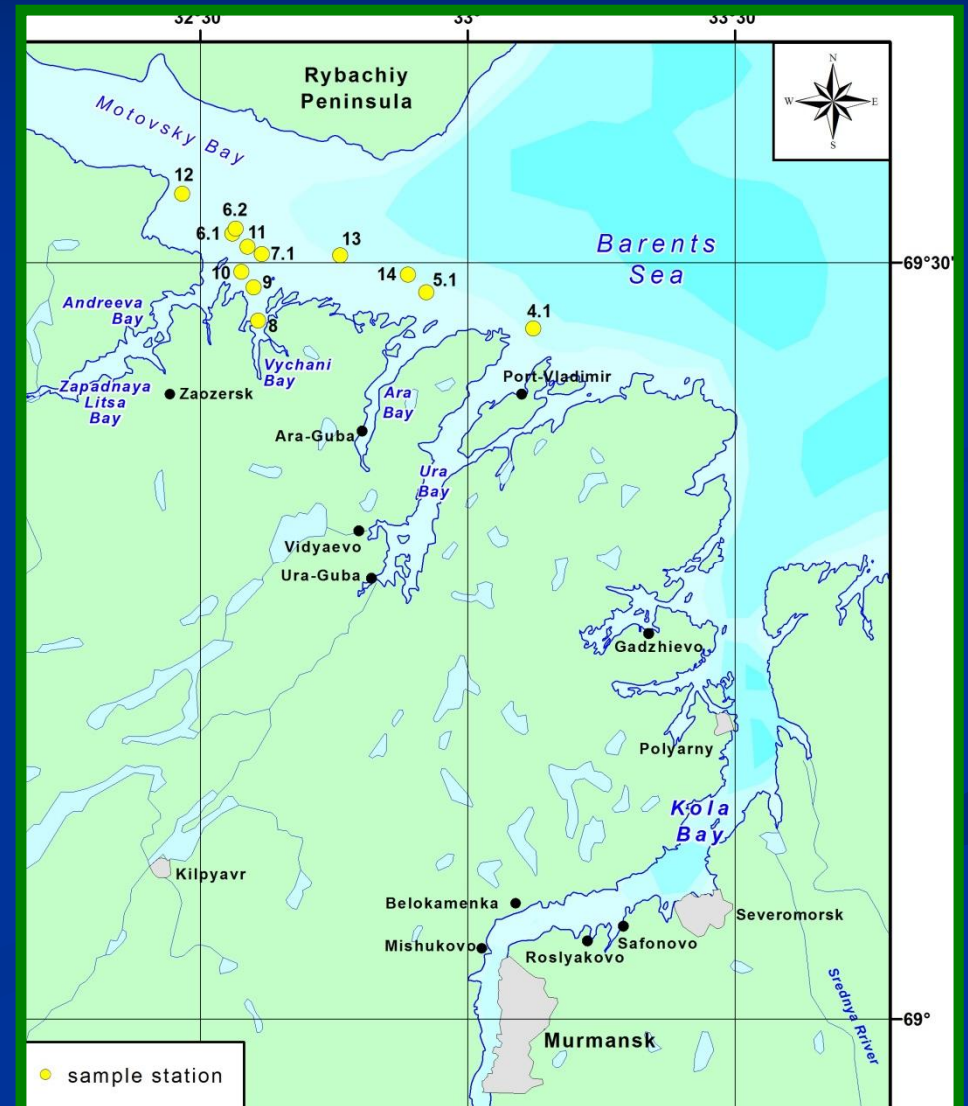
Main scientific directions in the field of marine radioecology

- Sources and pathways of artificial radionuclides in the Barents, Kara and White Seas.**
- Current levels of artificial radionuclides in different elements of the marine ecosystems.**
- Impact of radioactive contamination on the marine environment.**
- Mathematical modellings of hypothetical radiation accidents.**
- Development and improvement of radiation monitoring system.**

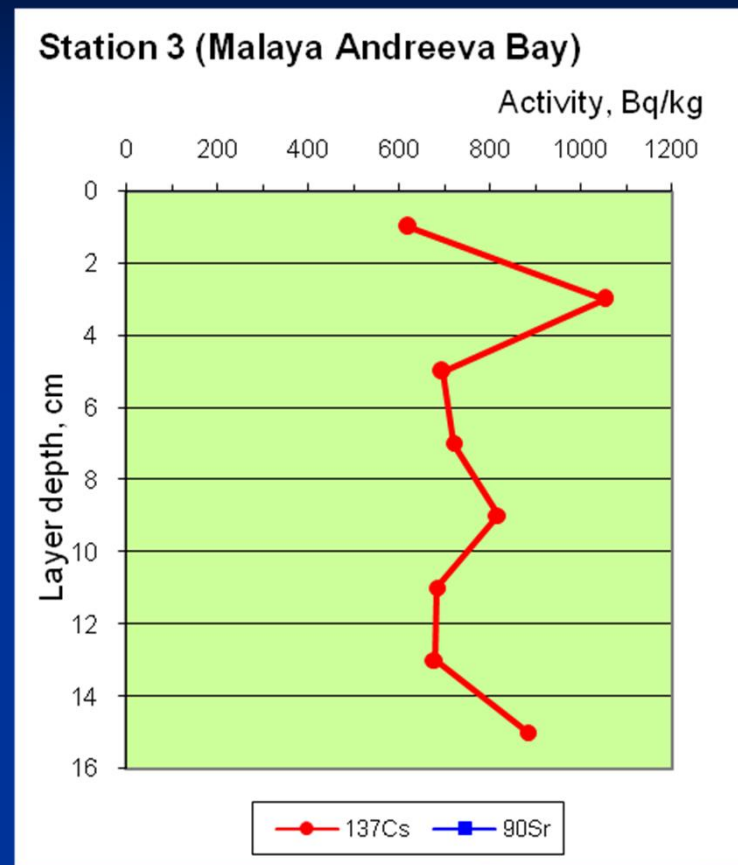
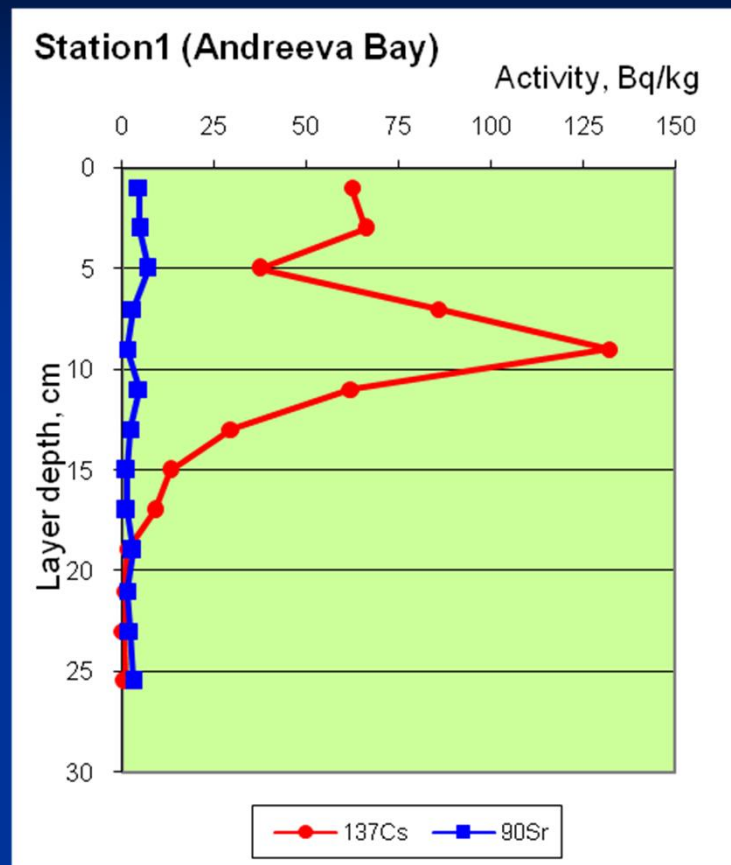
International projects:

- **CEEPRA:** “Collaboration Network on EuroArctic Environmental Radiation Protection and Research”.
- **CETIA:** Coastal Environment, Technology and Innovation in the Arctic
- **Evaluation of the Present Radio-Ecological Situation in Andreeva Bay and adjacent offshore zones.**
- **MEMO-PRO:** “Development of methods for ecosystem-based monitoring of the coastal zone and continental shelf of the Barents Sea and the High Arctic, methods for scenario modelling of emergency situations related to transport of petroleum products and radioactive waste, accompanied with and innovative technologies for marine environment protection under conditions of the marine periglacial”.

Evaluation of the Present Radio-Ecological Situation in Andreeva Bay and adjacent offshore zones



Vertical distribution of ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr in bottom sediments at the littoral of Andreeva and Malaya Andreeva Bays, 2014

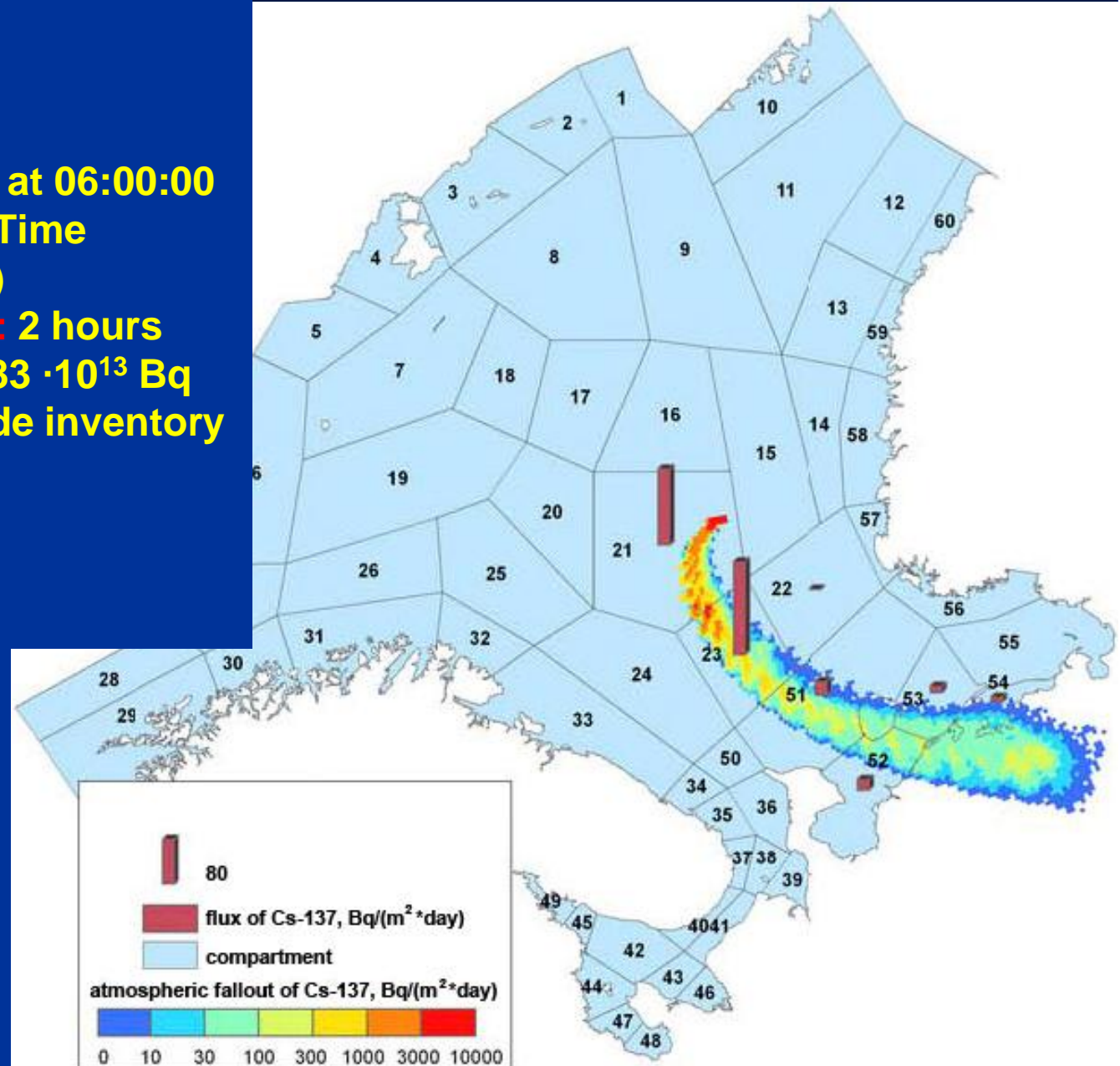


Radionuclide activities in columns of bottom sediment, Bq/kg

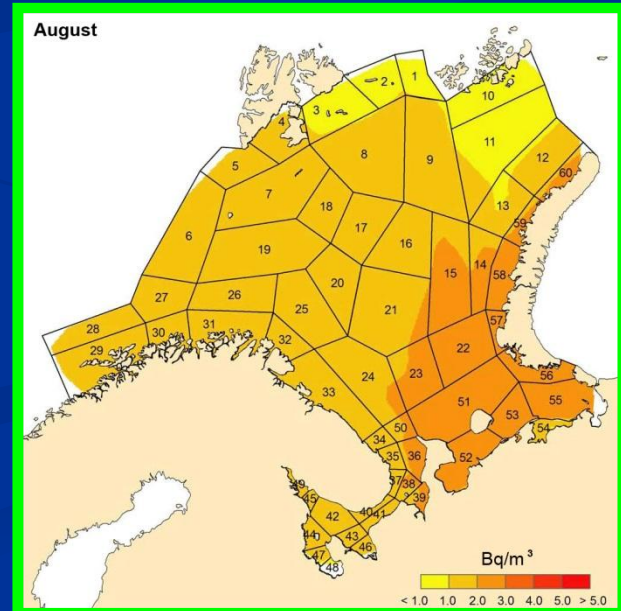
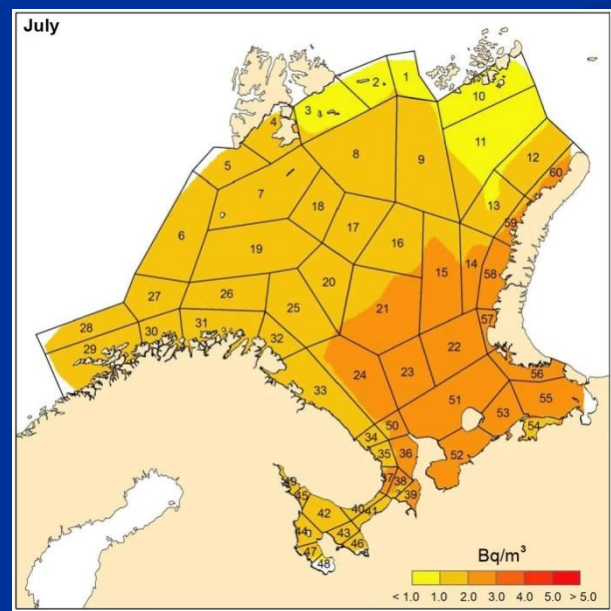
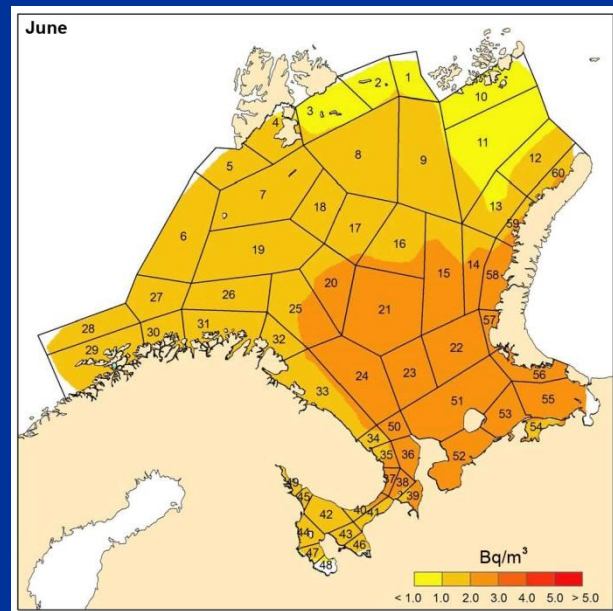
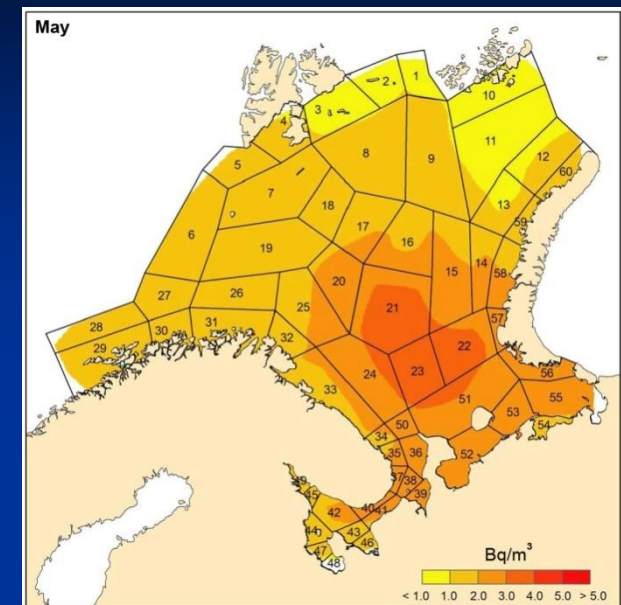
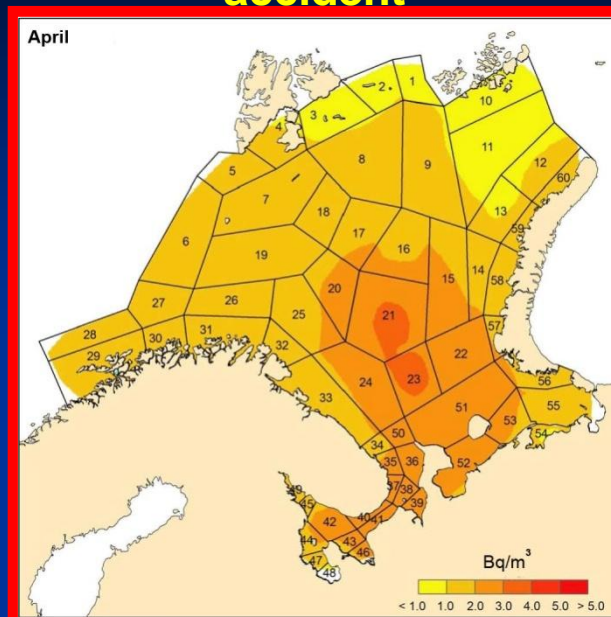
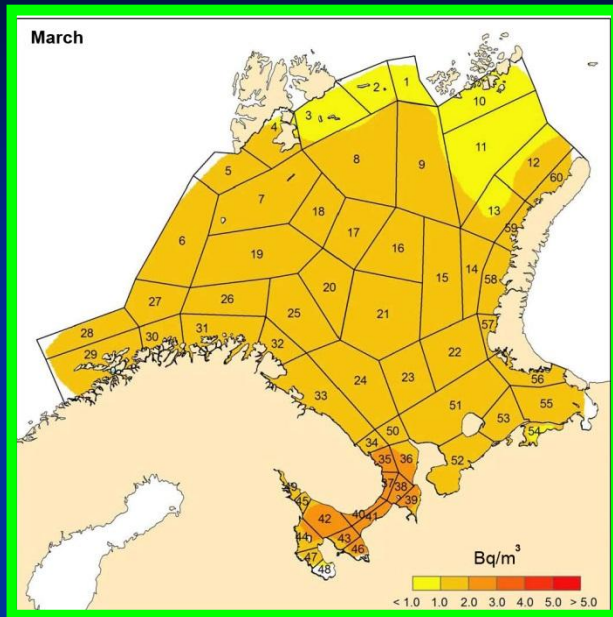
Station	Radionuclide	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1	^{137}Cs	0.37	132.2	38.5
	^{90}Sr	1.2	7.0	3.1
3	^{137}Cs	621.1	1053.4	769.8

Hypothetical accident at a Floating Nuclear Power Plant in the Barents Sea (Shtokmann gas field, latitude 73 N, longitude 44 E)

- **Start:** On 3 April 2013, at 06:00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (Greenwich Mean Time)
- **Duration of discharge:** 2 hours
- **Discharge of ^{137}Cs :** $8.83 \cdot 10^{13}$ Bq or 1% of the radionuclide inventory in the plant.



Activity concentrations of ^{137}Cs in the surface layers of the Barents and White Seas before the hypothetical accident at a floating nuclear power plant and after the accident

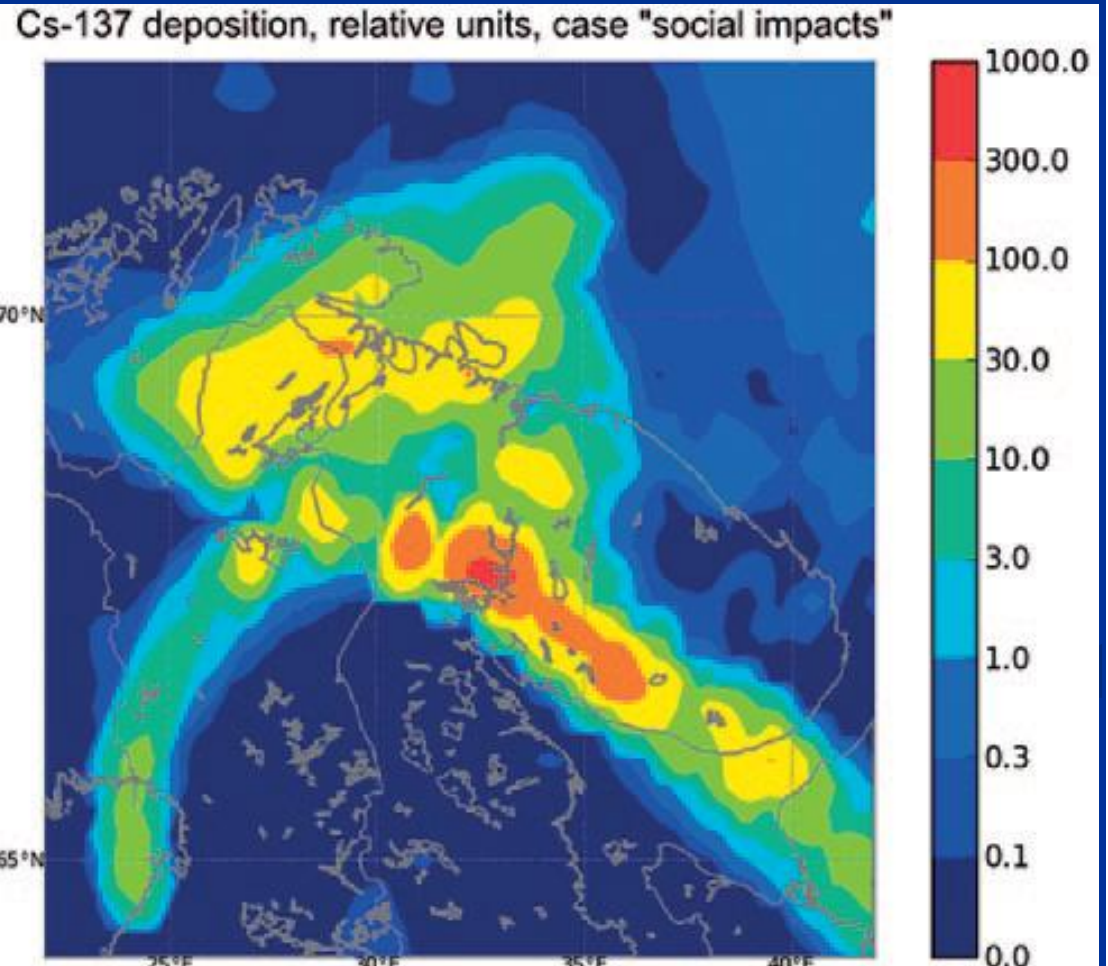


Hypothetical accident at a planned Finnish Nuclear Power Plant (Hanhikivi, latitude 64°32' N, longitude 24°15' E)

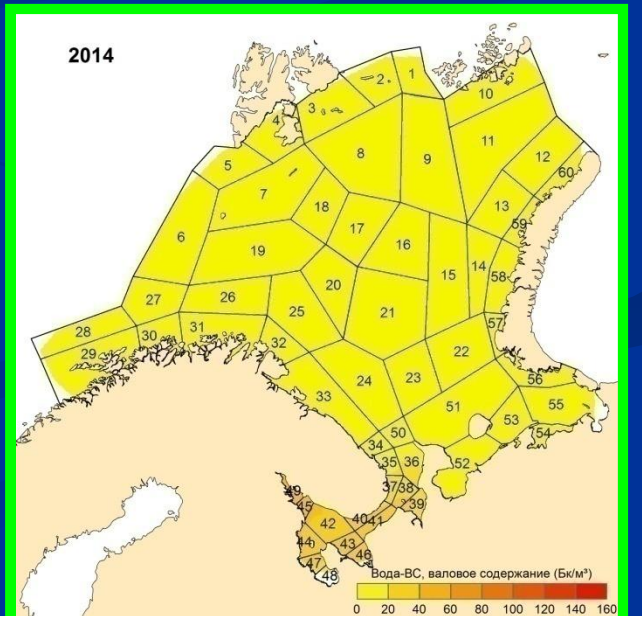
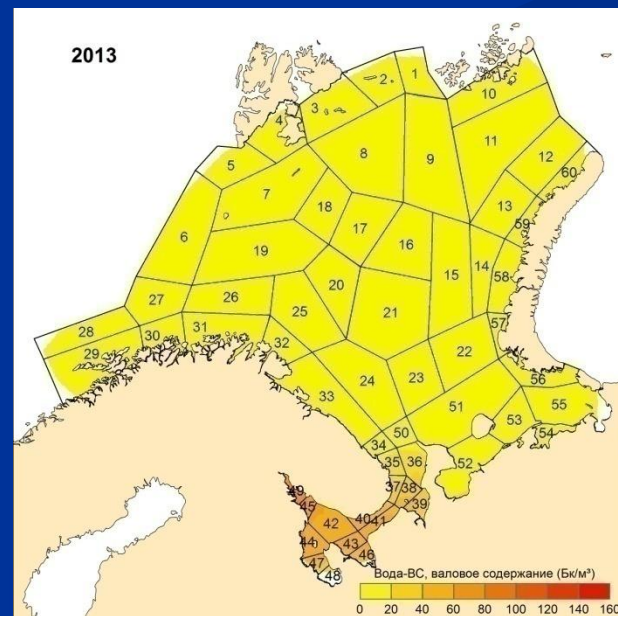
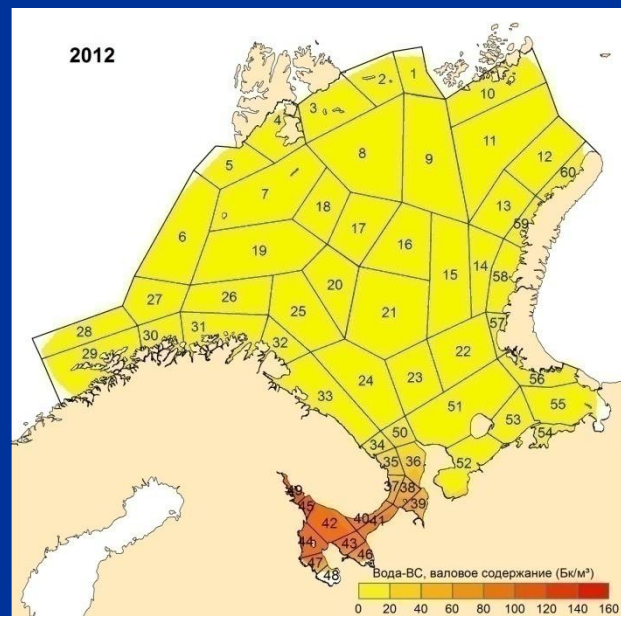
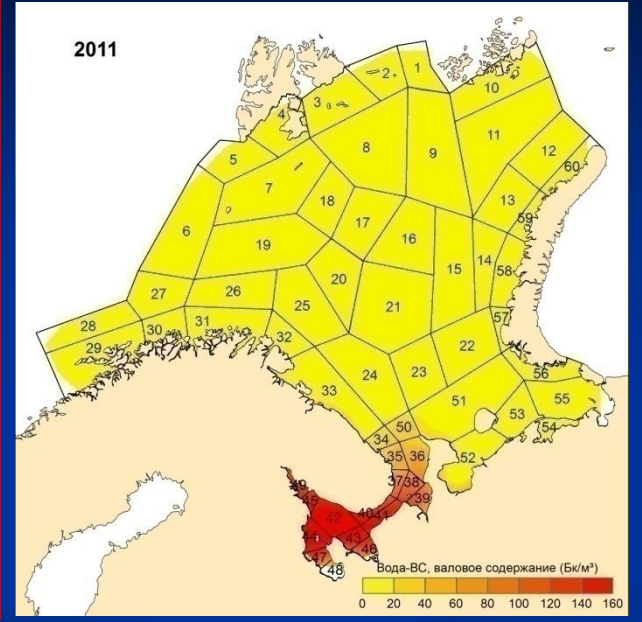
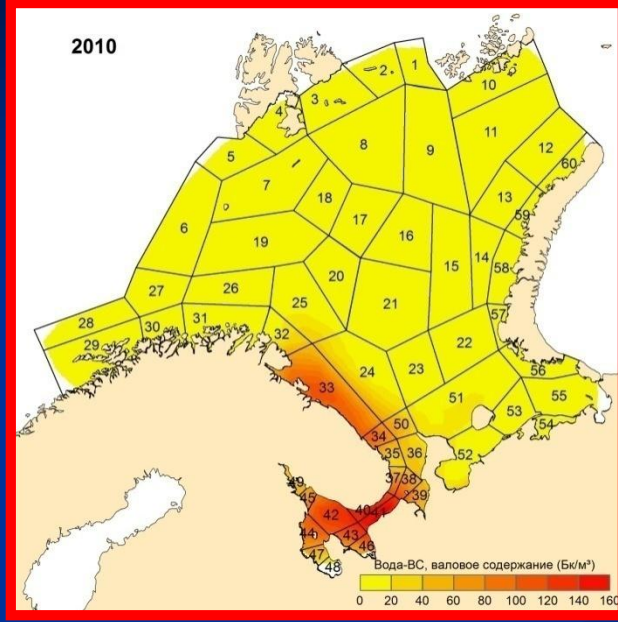
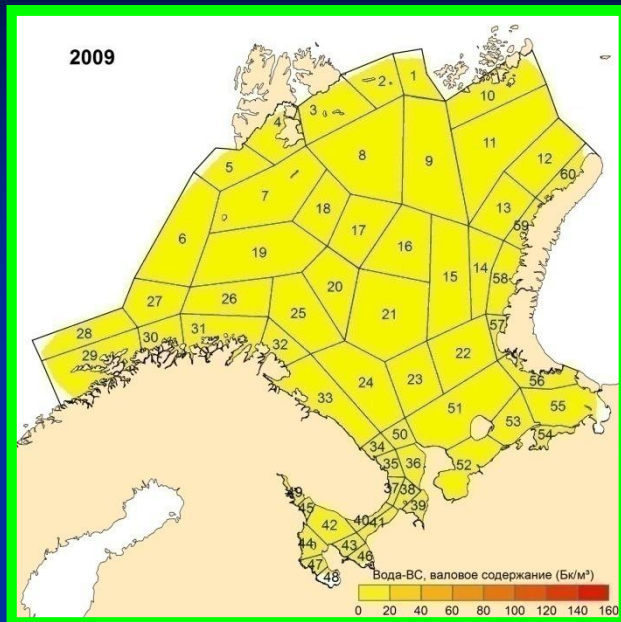
is a nuclear power plant proposed for construction on the Finnish Hanhikivi peninsula, in the municipality of Pyhäjoki. It is to house one Russian-designed VVER-1200 PWR reactor, with a capacity of 1200 MW.



- **Start:** On 03 July 2010, at 00:00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (Greenwich Mean Time)
- **Duration of discharge:** Instant release after shutdown
- **Effective release height:** 200 m above sea level
- **Discharge of ^{137}Cs :** $1.04 \cdot 10^{16}$ Bq or 2% of the radionuclide inventory at the reactor.



Activity concentrations of ^{137}Cs in the surface layers of the Barents and White Seas before the hypothetical accident at Hanhikivi nuclear power plant and after the accident



Algae-based bioremediation. Application of biofilter plantation in the Arctic coastal waters



Laminaria saccharina – объект симбиотической ассоциации плантации-биофильтра



Fucus vesiculosus – объект симбиотической ассоциации плантации-биофильтра



Экологически чистые районы побережья Баренцева моря.

Загрязненные районы Баренцева моря.

Нефтеокисляющие бактерии – объект симбиотической ассоциации – плантации биофильтра. Бактерии на поверхности таллома водорослей. Увел. 6000

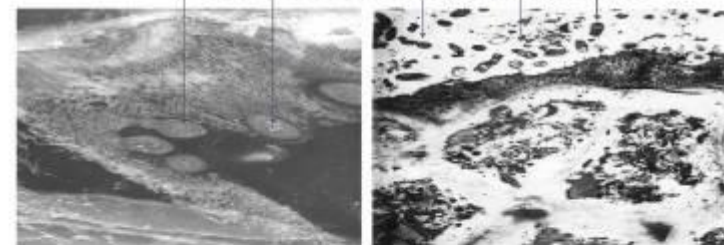
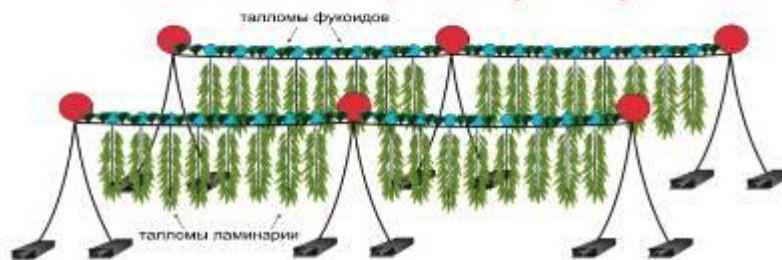


Схема плантации-биофильтра



Действующая экспериментальная плантация



Исследования окружающей среды и биоты в районе плантации

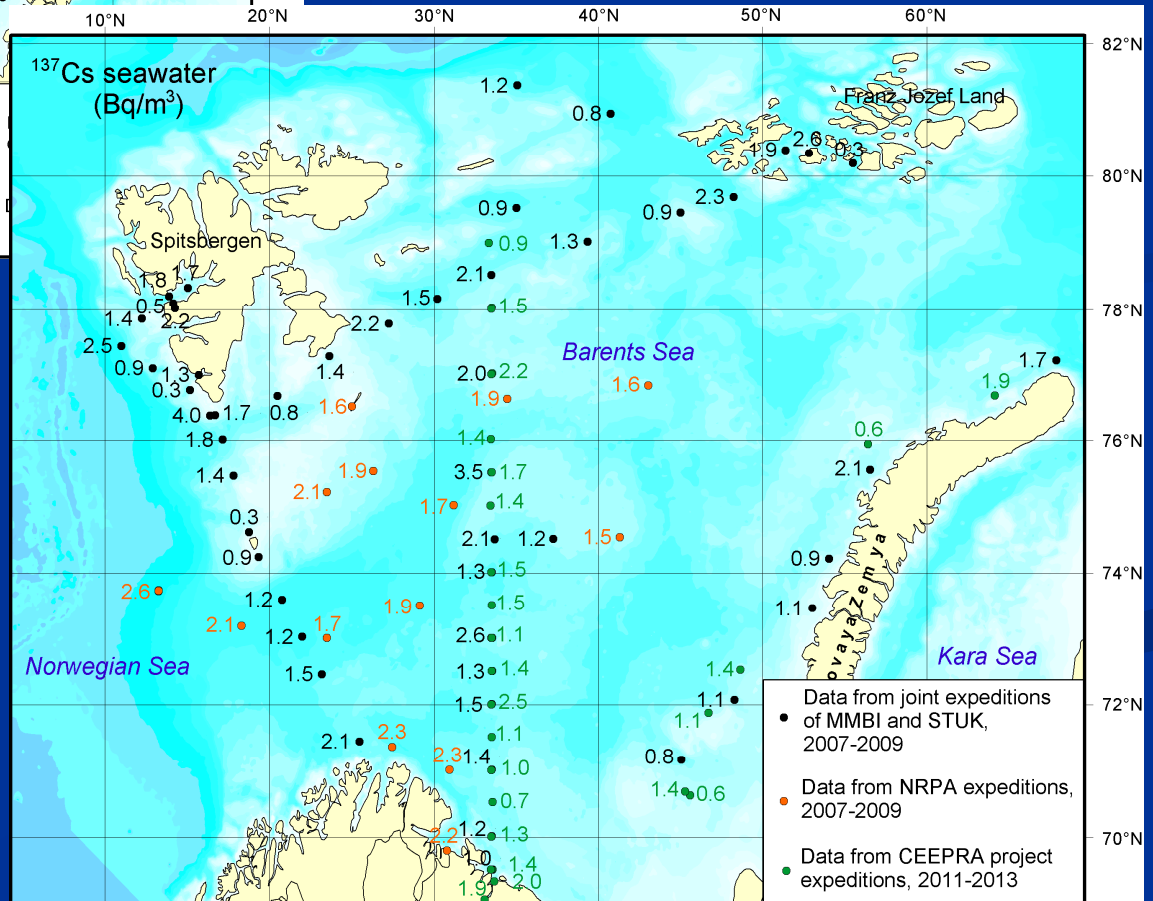
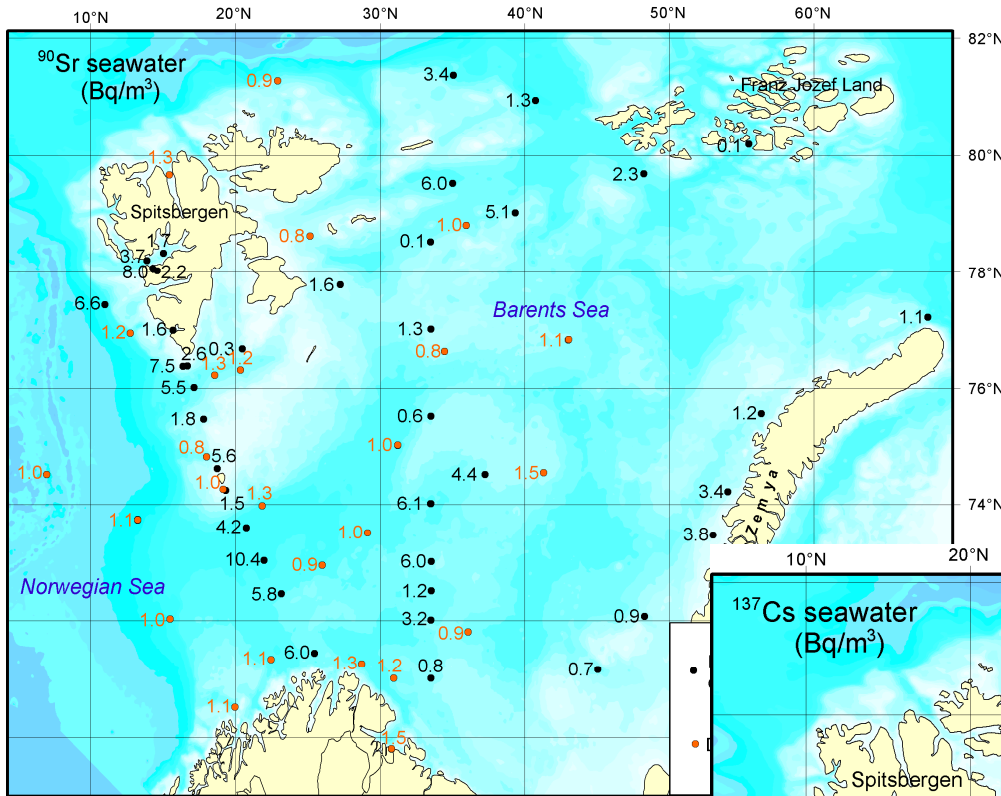


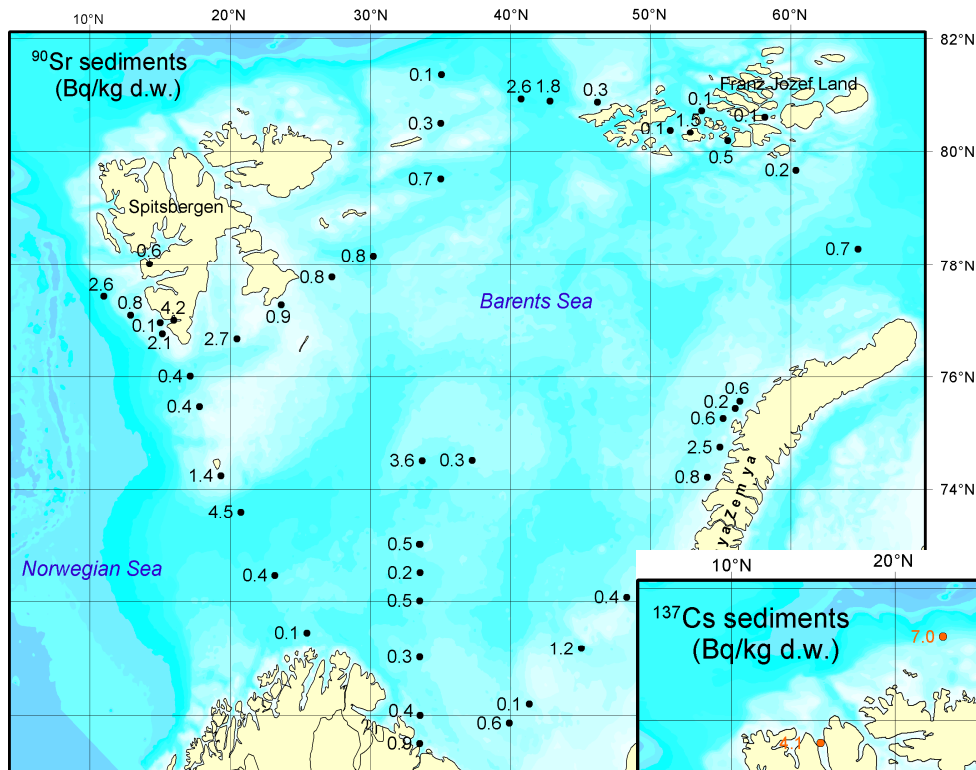
Bioaccumulation of gamma emitting radionuclides in rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*) from the Barents Sea under laboratory condition

The bioaccumulation ability of radionuclides ^{54}Mn , ^{60}Co , ^{65}Zn , ^{85}Sr , ^{109}Cd , ^{137}Cs , ^{152}Eu and ^{241}Am in rockweed species from the southern Barents Sea - *Fucus vesiculosus* - was determined.

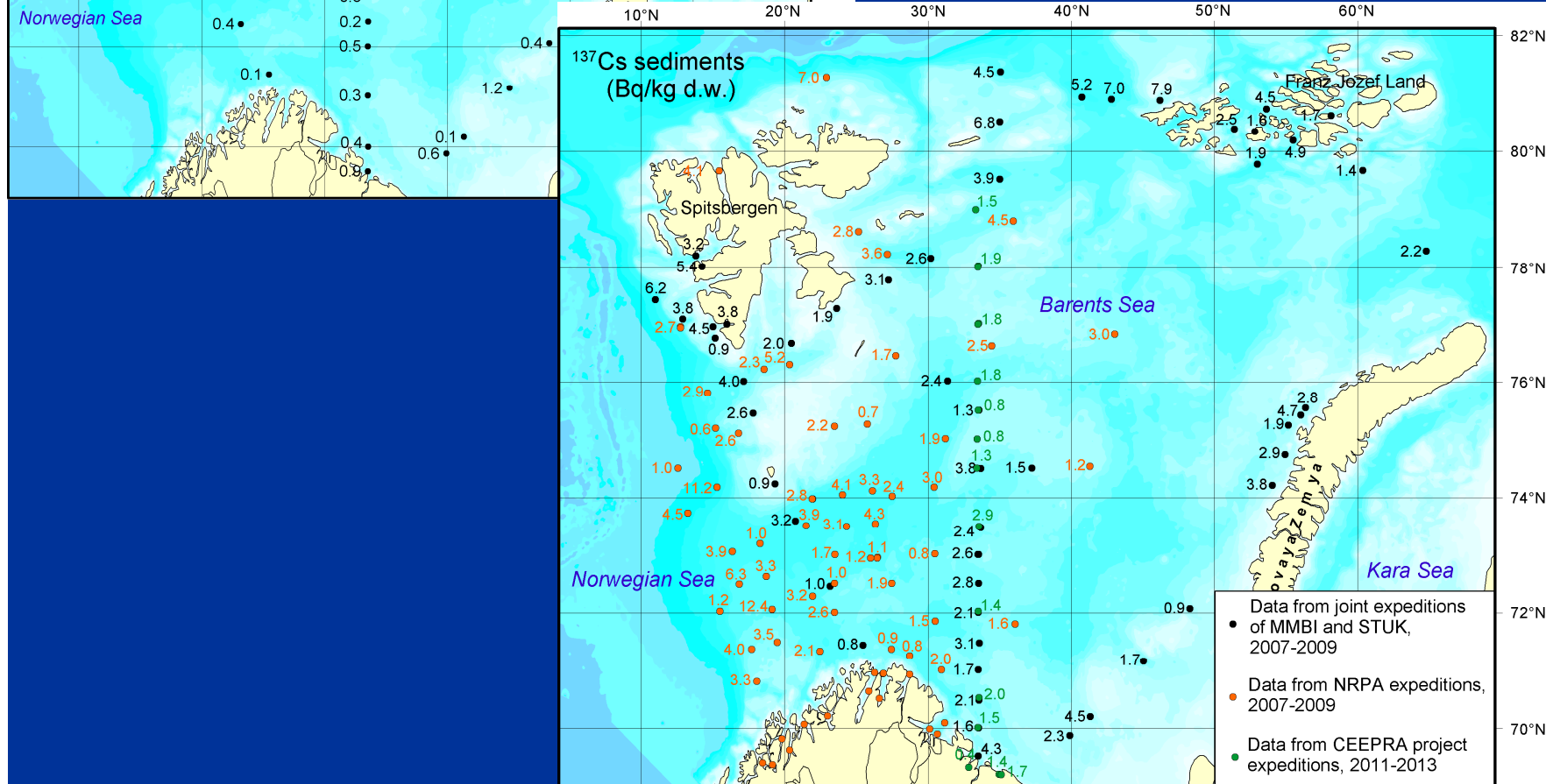


^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr in surface water of the Barents Sea

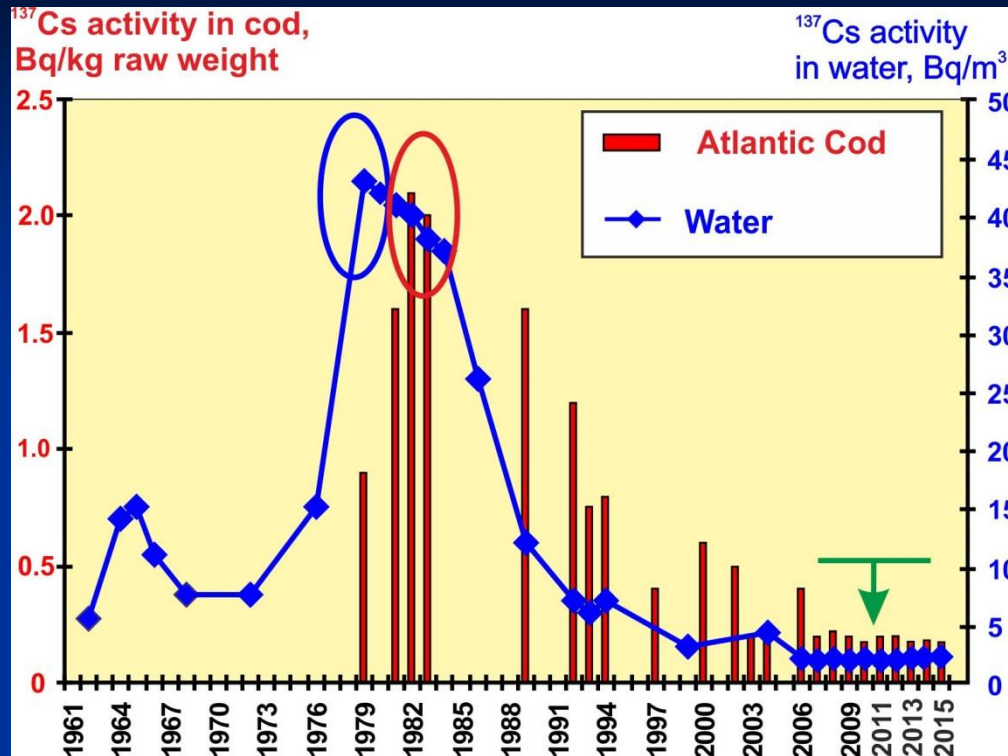




^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr in bottom sediments of the Barents Sea



Average ^{137}Cs concentration in water and in Atlantic Cod from the Barents Sea



Estimation of the internal dose when eating Barents Sea fish



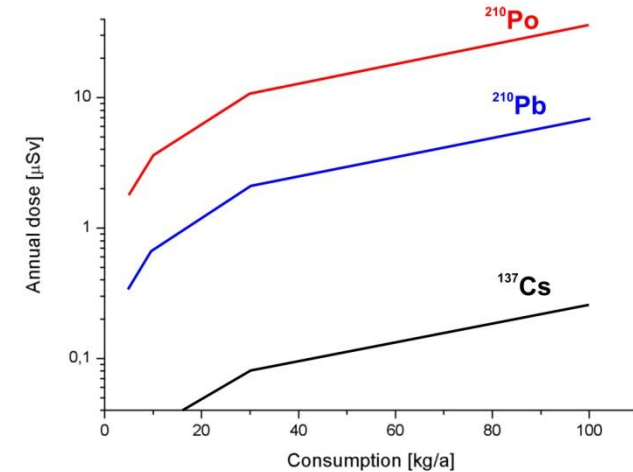
Maximum ^{137}Cs discharges from Sellafield (United Kingdom)

5 years

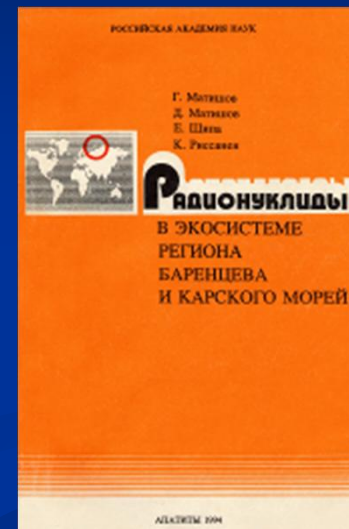
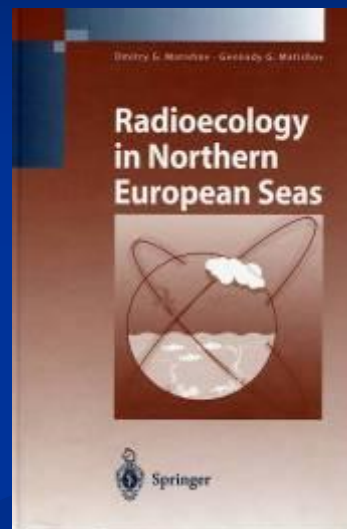
Maximum ^{137}Cs concentration in Barents Sea water

3 years

Maximum ^{137}Cs concentration in Atlantic Cod from the Barents Sea



Books and peer-reviewed articles of MMBI in the field of marine radioecology



Thank you for your kind attention!

