

*

*

:

(CR-

(4.13 μ rad/h)

39)

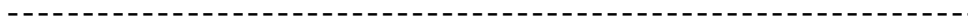
(4.13 μ rad/h)

. / 0.5

¹³⁷Cs

²³⁸U

/ 26.35



:

.

.

.

1986

.(El-Naggar, 1996)

2003

1991

.

(Depleted Uranium Projectiles)

- -)

(

(CL)

.

.(Dodeigen *et al.*, 2002)

(1) .(Bartels *et al.*, 2004)
 .(USAID, 2004)



شكل (1): توضح الخارطة مجمل منطقة الدراسة حيث تشمل أهوار محافظات البصرة وميسان وذي قار، فضلاً عن نهر المصب العام.

:

(1) 2006

2

.(IAEA,1989)

D-7200 tuttingen center fuge
18 C° / 4000

(Chemiluminescence's system)
137-
210 - ¹² Ci
.(Sheberd *et al.*, 1985) 0.1μ Ci

2

./ 0.5 .(Gamma Spectroscopy)

.Scaler Rate meter ST7 (MCA)
CR-39 (SSNTDs)

120

.25 N 70 °C NaOH

6

:

:-1

.(Iamda *et al.*, 1999)

(1)

.(Jimenz, 1997)

(2)

)

(

.(Audry *et al.*, 2004)

(3)

(1)

(3 1)

.(Habobi, 2001)

(Ali, 2005)

(UNEP, 2003; Santschi, 1998)

: .2

.(Edegren, 1978)

137 – (4)

238 –

137 –

.(El- Nagger, 1996)

–

226 –

238

(Suess, 1989) 40 Bq/kg 226 –

226 – .50.23 Bq/kg (4)

238 –

(UNEP, 2003) 1620

2.58Bq/kg Th – 234

Th – 234

U – 236

U – 238 (Suess, 1989)

(UNEP, 2003) 24.42 Bq/kg

U – 238 27 Bq/kg

56

0.7%

% 0.2 – 0.1

U – 235

.(Cothorn, 1983)

–

350

1991

238

.(Gunther, 1996)

.(Santschi, 1998)

(1)

:

pH	D(μrd)	(CL)		pH	D(μrd)	(CL)	
8.4	3.150	43	S21	7.9	2.995	33	S1
7.8	2.991	32	S22	8.0	2.997	34	S2
8.7	4.130	47	S23	7.7	2.113	14	S3
8.3	3.112	42	S24	7.4	2.000	13	S4
8.4	3.985	46	S25	7.8	2.216	18	S5
8.9	4.130	48	S26	7.7	2.110	14	S6
7.7	2.991	30	S27	7.3	1.995	12	S7
7.5	2.960	26	S28	7.8	2.990	30	S8
8.9	4.132	48	S29	8.4	3.620	45	S9
7.8	3.100	39	S30	7.3	1.983	11	S10
8.5	3.112	40	S31	7.4	1.990	12	S11
7.9	2.990	33	S32	7.3	1.992	12	S12
7.8	3.100	39	S33	6.7	2.113	14	S13
8.3	3.612	45	S34	7.3	1.990	12	S14
7.5	2.813	25	S35	7.2	1.980	10	S15
8.5	3.178	43	S36	7.3	2.110	14	S16
7.3	1.996	12	S37	8.6	3.000	38	S17
7.3	1.160	8	S38	8.2	3.110	42	S18
8.4	3.116	40	S39	8.6	4.129	47	S19
7.7	2.963	26	S40	8.6	4.132	47	S20

جدول (2) قيم نسب الطين والرمل والغرين لتربة منطقة الدراسة: (Ali,2006)

النسجة	طين	غرين	رمل
Mud	43.98	54.15	1.87

جدول (3) قيم الجرعات الإشعاعية المحسوبة بطريقة كواشف الأثر لنماذج المياه المرشحة في الدراسة:

الجرعة الإشعاعية D(μ rd)	رمز النموذج	الجرعة الإشعاعية D(μ rd)	رمز النموذج
3.152	S21	2.964	S1
2.990	S22	2.962	S2
4.129	S23	2.116	S3
3.116	S24	2.000	S4
3.986	S25	2.227	S5
4.132	S26	2.113	S6
2.990	S27	1.987	S7
2.962	S28	2.980	S8
4.132	S29	3.631	S9
3.100	S30	1.979	S10
3.113	S31	1.902	S11
2.992	S32	1.990	S12
3.110	S33	2.114	S13
3.623	S34	1.992	S14
2.823	S35	1.980	S15
3.176	S36	2.100	S16
1.986	S37	3.100	S17
1.162	S38	3.111	S18
3.121	S39	4.128	S19
2.970	S40	4.133	S20

جدول (4) تراكيز النويدات المشعة لنماذج الرسوبيات المنتخبة في الدراسة

نوع النويدات المشعة					رمز المحطة
CS - 137	Pb- 214	Th - 234	U - 235	Ra - 26	
26.35	17.5	-	-	40.3	S8
-	-	26.1	0.60	40.1	S19
23.2	-	25.2	0.61	40.3	S20
-	-	25.6	0.63	40.2	S23
20	26.2	26	0.7	43	S25
26.35	30.1	27	0.82	50.2	S26
-	18.7	25	-	35.6	S39
36.3	-	26	-	32.1	S40

• ملاحظة / (-) يعني تحت مستوى تحسس الجهاز

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RADIOACTIVITY OF WATERS AND SEDIMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN IRAQI MARSHES AND THE MAIN DRAIN RIVER

MASTER ABDULLAH ALI *, and AMMAR KADHIM AL-BA'AJ**

* *IRAQI SOUTH OIL COMPANY, BASRAH, IRAQ.*

** *Dept. Chemical Engineering, col. Engineering, Univ. of Basrah, IRAQ.*

ABSTRACT:

Environmental radioactivity is measurable in the water and sediments of selected areas of the southern Iraq marshes and Main Drain River. Chemiluminescence technique is used for the calculation radiation dose for the selected samples of the study. its value was (4.13 μ rad /h). Solid state track detectors method is used, the detector (CR- 39) after putting this detector in the waters of the selected stations. after making the track, it is compared to control samples. then, radiation dose is calculated which is (4.13 μ rad / h). It is found that the results of both methods are too close to one another through the limited of the calculation wrongs. to measure the radioactivity of the sediments gamma spectroscopy system with sensitivity level (0.5 Bq/kg) is used. The results showed that no radiation pollution is there in the samples selected, although the area contains some war machines that are destroyed with depleted uranium in the second gulf war. This goes in line with other studies, showing in dissolution water of depleted uranium as for the radioactivity in sediment samples, it sensed ^{137}Cs with level (26.35 Bq /kg.) and results of uranium ^{238}U . With depleted uranium in the second gulf war. these accords with the local and international studies concerning the dissolution of depleted uranium in water. for knowing the type of isotopes in the water of the natural marshes gamma spectroscopy is used, using sodium counter. it is found that the most important isotope Cs-137, which is one of the radioactive isotopes resulted from the nuclear weapon experiments on the surface of the earth and result of uranium U- 238.