

Murkle Beach particle finds

| ID Number | Date | Easting | Northing | Depth cm | Cs137 Bq | Co60 Bq | Nb94 Bq | Type | Category | Comments |
|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|---------------|
| MKBCH/07/01 | 16-Apr-07 | 316780 | 969621 | 10 | 1.3E+04 | <2.6E+00 | <2.7E+00 | | Minor | 16 hour count |
| MKBCH/09/01 | 18-May-09 | 316696 | 969439 | 18 | 9.0E+03 | <1.0E+01 | <9.8E+00 | | Minor | 16 hour count |
| MKBCH/16/01 | 26-Nov-16 | 316889 | 969219 | 6 | 2.1E+04 | <2.1E+00 | 1.2E+01 | DFR | Minor | 16 hour count |

Murkle Beach particle finds

Glossary of terms

| | |
|------------------|--|
| ID number | Unique reference number given to each particle. Since 2000, these numbers have been structured in more detail to provide information on the location and year in which the particles was found |
| Date | Date on which the particle was found |
| Easting | East co-ordinate of particle find in UK national grid |
| Northing | North co-ordinate of particle find in UK national grid |
| Depth | Approximate depth in centimetres at which the particle was located |
| Cs137 Bq | Content of Caesium 137 activity in the particle, measured in becquerels |
| Co60 Bq | Content of Cobalt 60 activity in the particle, measured in becquerels |
| Nb94 Bq | Content of Niobium 94 activity in the particle, measured in becquerels |
| Type | <p>Type of particle. Particles are generally of three main types depending on the origin of the particle, but a fourth type, denoted by U, has also been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">DFR - originated from Dounreay Fast ReactorMTR - originated from a Materials Test ReactorSS - stainless steel, originated from DFR or PFR (Prototype Fast Reactor) cladding materialsU - contain irradiated uranium oxide, which could have originated from MTR or DFR fuel <p>Note: particle type is determined from SEM/Edax analysis and is carried out, with the agreement of SEPA, on selected particles only</p> |
| Comments | Some particles, when separated in the laboratory from the associated sediments, are found to comprise more than one fragment. The number of fragments is identified |