Title: Single-Laboratory Validation Study on Simultaneous Detection of α & β Radioactivity in Food Using Liquid Scintillation and Gas-flow Proportional Counting Techniques

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Background

- At time of a nuclear/radiological emergency, prompt detection & sustainable monitoring are crucial
 - Demand for rapid food testing increases exponentially during the early phase of the incident like the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident
 - High demand for food testing can persist for several years

Need a roust, versatile, & simple detection technique for effective countermeasure

Develop & validate a candidate method via a single-lab study

- Develop radiochemical procedure using priority & representative foods
- Optimize instrument settings for simultaneous α & β detection
- Analyze various foods spiked with α & β radionuclides by two analysts using different instruments
- Design an analytical scheme to gather data for assessing method performance via statistical analysis

Study results

The method is successfully developed & validated

- A total of 96 food samples are analyzed for $\alpha \& \beta$ radioactivity using the developed method
- All results meet ±30% acceptance criteria, except a few outliers due to contamination
- The method shows repeatability of 1–14% for $\alpha \& \beta$ radionuclides in various types of foods analyzed
- The method achieves a sample throughput of 8 samples per analyst in 7 hrs.

Future Study

A collaborative multi-lab study utilizing the method for matrix extension

- Official method for Food Emergency Response Network (FERN)
- ASTM standard method
- Implement the method within FERN rad lab network to enhance food testing capacity