Zoltan Szabo is a research hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, New Jersey Water Science Center. He received MSc in geochemistry from Ohio State University evaluating the potential of **strontium isotopes** as ground-water flow tracers. He has been investigating the occurrence and mobility of **radon and radium** since 1985 and has been the national leader in defining the occurrence of short-lived radium-224 in ground water. He is one of three authors cited for radionuclide studies by USEPA in the Radionuclide Rule of 2000 and the accompanying Radionuclide NODA (Notice of Data Availability). He has worked with isotopes as tracers of ground-water movement, including use of tritium, helium-3, and stable isotopes of nitrogen and strontium. He has helped design, test and implement "ultra-clean" **ground-water sampling** protocols for trace elements, and sampling and analytical procedures for radionuclides including conducting part of the methods development and validation for the recently adopted Radium-224 Gamma Spectroscopy Method [American Public Health Association, Standard Methods, 21st edition, Method –E, Radium]. He collaborates with researchers at local universities and serves as a committee member for graduate student candidates or as senior project advisor (most students: Rutgers University). He is serving on the USGS NAWQA Program Trace-Element Synthesis Team on radionuclide occurrence; the NIEHS (National Institute Environmental Health & Safety) Superfund Basic Research Program Committee (SBRP); the American Water Works Assoc. Research Foundation (AWWARF) Radionuclide Technical Advisory Committee; and serves as a technical advisor to the USGS NWQL (National Water Quality Laboratory) to the radionuclide and tritium-helium analytical services and associated contracts. Recipient of the USGS NE Region Report of the Year Award (1998). He continues currently working on designing sampling programs to collect ng/L-level data on **mercury** distribution in the environment; characterizing organic **wastewater and pharmaceutical compound occurrence** and fate in ground water; and short-lived radioisotope monitoring and occurrence in the environment.

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