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Kakovost vode - Radon Rn-222 - 2. del: Preskusna metoda z gama spektrometrijo

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 2: Test method using gamma-ray spectrometry

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Qualité de l'eau -- Radon 222 -- Partie 2: Méthode d'essai par spectrométrie gamma

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**Water quality — Radon-222 —
Part 2:
Test method using gamma-ray
spectrometry***Qualité de l'eau — Radon 222 —**Partie 2: Méthode d'essai par spectrométrie gamma*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, www.iso.org/directives.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Radioactivity measurements*.

ISO 13164 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Radon-222*:

- *Part 1: General principles*
- *Part 2: Test method using gamma-ray spectrometry*
- *Part 3: Test method using emanometry*

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 4: Test method using two-phase liquid scintillation counting*

Introduction

Radioactivity from several naturally occurring and human-made sources is present throughout the environment. Thus, water bodies (surface waters, groundwaters, sea waters) can contain radionuclides of natural and origin human-made origin.

- Natural radionuclides, including potassium-40, and those of the thorium and uranium decay series, in particular radium-226, radium-228, uranium-234, uranium-238, lead-210, can be found in water for natural reasons (e.g. desorption from the soil and wash-off by rain water) or releases from technological processes involving naturally occurring radioactive materials (e.g. the mining and processing of mineral sands or phosphate fertilizer production and use).
- Human-made radionuclides such as transuranium elements (americium, plutonium, neptunium, curium), tritium, carbon-14, strontium-90 and gamma-emitting radionuclides can also be found in natural waters as they can be authorized to be routinely released into the environment in small quantities in the effluent discharged from nuclear fuel cycle facilities and following their used in unsealed form in medicine or industry. They are also found in water due to the past fallout of the explosion in the atmosphere of nuclear devices and the accidents at Chernobyl and Fukushima.

Drinking-water can thus contain radionuclides at activity concentration which could present a risk to human health. In order to assess the quality of drinking-water (including mineral waters and spring waters) with respect to its radionuclide content and to provide guidance on reducing health risks by taking measures to decrease radionuclide activity concentrations, water resources (groundwater, river, lake, sea, etc.) and drinking water are monitor for their radioactivity content as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Standard test methods for radon-222 activity concentrations in water samples are needed by test laboratories carrying out such measurements in fulfillment of national authority requirements. Laboratories may have to obtain a specific accreditation for radionuclide measurement in drinking water samples.

The radon activity concentration in surface water is very low, usually below 1 Bq l⁻¹. In groundwater, the activity concentration varies from 1 Bq l⁻¹ up to 50 Bq l⁻¹ in sedimentary rock aquifers, from 10 Bq l⁻¹ up to 300 Bq l⁻¹ in wells, and from 100 Bq l⁻¹ up to 1 000 Bq l⁻¹ in crystalline rocks. The highest activity concentrations are normally measured in rocks with high concentration of uranium (Reference [7]).

High variations in the activity concentrations of radon in aquifers have been observed. Even in a region with relatively uniform rock types, some well water may exhibit radon activity concentration greatly higher than the average value for the same region. Significant seasonal variations have also been recorded (see [Annex A](#)).

Water may dissolve chemical substances as it passes from the soil surface to an aquifer or spring waters. The water may pass through or remain for some time in rock, some formations of which may contain a high concentration of natural radionuclides. Under favourable geochemical conditions, the water may selectively dissolve some of these natural radionuclides.

Guidance on radon in drinking-water supplies provided by WHO in 2008 suggests that controls should be implemented if the radon concentration of drinking-water for public water supplies exceeds 100 Bq l⁻¹. It also recommended that any new, especially public, drinking-water supply using groundwater should be tested prior to being used for general consumption and that if the radon concentration exceeds 100 Bq l⁻¹, treatment of the water source should be undertaken to reduce the radon levels to well below that level (Reference [8]).

This International Standard is one of a series dealing with the measurement of the activity concentration of radionuclides in water samples.

The origin of radon-222 and its short-lived decay products in water and other measurement methods are described generally in ISO 13164-1.

Water quality — Radon-222 —

Part 2:

Test method using gamma-ray spectrometry

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

IMPORTANT — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted in accordance with this document be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 13164 specifies a test method for the determination of radon-222 activity concentration in a sample of water following the measurement of its short-lived decay products by direct gamma-spectrometry of the water sample (see [Annex A](#)).

The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available gamma-ray instruments, range from a few becquerels per litre to several hundred thousand becquerels per litre for a 1 l test sample.

This test method can be used successfully with drinking water samples. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices.

[Annex B](#) gives indication on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required sensitivity for drinking water monitoring.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5667-1, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques*

ISO 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples*

ISO 10703, *Water quality — Determination of the activity concentration of radionuclides — Method by high resolution gamma-ray spectrometry*

ISO 13164-1, *Water quality — Radon-222 — Part 1: General principles*

ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

ISO 80000-10, *Quantities and units — Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics*

IEC 60973, *Test procedures for germanium gamma-ray detectors*

IEC 61151, *Nuclear instrumentation — Amplifiers and preamplifiers used with detectors of ionizing radiation — Test procedures*

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IEC 61452, *Nuclear instrumentation — Measurement of gamma-ray emission rates of radionuclides — Calibration and use of germanium spectrometers*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 80000-10 and ISO 13164-1 apply.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of this document, the symbols defined in ISO 80000-10, ISO 13164-1, and the following apply.

A	activity of each radionuclide in calibration source, at the calibration time, in becquerels
c_A	activity concentration of radon in water, in becquerels per litre
c_A^*	decision threshold, in becquerels per litre
$c_A^\#$	detection limit, in becquerels per litre
$c_A^{<}, c_A^{>}$	lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, in becquerels per litre
f_d	correction factor for the decay of radon during time interval between sampling and measuring and for the decay of the radionuclide being measured (^{214}Bi or ^{214}Pb) over the counting time, dimensionless
k_p, k_q	quantiles of the standardized normal distribution for the probabilities, p, q , respectively
$n_{b,E}, n_{b0,E}, n_{bs,E}$	number of counts in the background of the peak, at energy, E , in the sample spectrum, in the background spectrum and in the calibration spectrum, respectively
$n_{g,E}, n_{g0,E}, n_{gs,E}$	number of counts in the gross area of the peak, at energy, E , in the sample spectrum, in the background spectrum and in the calibration spectrum, respectively
$n_{N,E}, n_{N0,E}, n_{Ns,E}$	number of counts in the net area of the peak, at energy, E , in the sample spectrum, in the background spectrum and in the calibration spectrum, respectively
P_E	probability of the emission of a gamma-ray with energy, E , of each radionuclide, per decay
t_0	background spectrum counting time, in seconds
t_g	sample spectrum counting time, in seconds
t_s	calibration spectrum counting time, in seconds
U	expanded uncertainty calculated by $U = ku(c_A)$ with $k = 2$
$u(c_A)$	standard uncertainty associated with the measurement result
$V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	volume of test sample, in litres

α, β	probability of the error of the first and second kind, respectively
γ	probability for the confidence interval of the activity concentration
ε_E	efficiency of the detector at energy, E
$\lambda_{222\text{Rn}}$	decay constant of radon-222, in reciprocal seconds
Φ	distribution function of the standardized normal distribution

4 Principle

The determination of radon activity concentration in water using direct gamma-ray spectrometry is based on the:

- collection and storage in a suitable container of a representative sample of the water at time, t ;
- detection and quantification of gamma-radiation emitted by the short-lived decay products of the radon present in the water sample (see [Table 1](#)).

Table 1 — Energies and emission probability of the main X- and gamma-ray emission of short-lived ^{222}Rn decay products (Reference [5])

Radionuclide	Half-life	Energy	Probability of emission
	min	keV	%
^{214}Pb	26,8	351,93	35,60
		295,22	18,50
^{214}Bi	19,9	609,31	45,49
		1 764,49	15,28
		1 120,29	14,907
		1 238,11	5,827

The activity concentration is computed from the decay product activity measured and the volume of the sample having the radon in equilibrium with its decay products.

5 Sampling

5.1 General requirement

The sample shall be representative of the environment to be analysed at a given time.

5.2 Sampling requirement

The sampling shall be carried out in compliance with the conditions and techniques specified in ISO 5667-1, ISO 5667-3, and ISO 13164-1.

The sample shall be transferred directly into the container to be used for the gamma-spectrometric analysis.

The container is filled completely in order to avoid the presence of air in contact with the water sampled.

The container shall be filled in such a way as to avoid degassing the radon in the container sample. The sampling techniques to be used vary according to the actual situation.

When the analytical laboratory is not in charge of sampling, the laboratory shall supply the container for measurement and specify the sampling procedure to the person carrying out the sampling.