

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 10703:2021

01-oktober-2021

Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 10703:2016

SIST ISO 10703:2010

Kakovost vode - Radionuklidi, ki sevajo žarke gama - Preskusna metoda z gama spektrometrijo visoke ločljivosti (ISO 10703:2021)

Water quality - Gamma-ray emitting radionuclides - Test method using high resolution gamma-ray spectrometry (ISO 10703:2021)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Gammastrahlung emittierende Radionukliden - Verfahren mittels Gammaspektrometrie (ISO 10703:2021)

Qualité de l'eau - Radionucléides émetteurs gamma - Méthode d'essai par spectrométrie gamma à haute résolution (ISO 10703:2021)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10703:2021

ICS:

13.060.60	Preiskava fizikalnih lastnosti vode	Examination of physical properties of water
17.240	Merjenje sevanja	Radiation measurements

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10703

July 2021

ICS 13.060.60; 17.240

Supersedes EN ISO 10703:2015

English Version

Water quality - Gamma-ray emitting radionuclides - Test method using high resolution gamma-ray spectrometry (ISO 10703:2021)

Qualité de l'eau - Radionucléides émetteurs gamma -
Méthode d'essai par spectrométrie gamma à haute
résolution (ISO 10703:2021)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Gammastrahlung emittierende
Radionukliden - Verfahren mittels
Gammaskpektrometrie (ISO 10703:2021)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 June 2021.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

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[SIST EN ISO 10703:2021](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e886b3b2-0f15-4ae7-a8ae-706c05f9aa47/sist-en-iso-10703-2021)
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10703:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 "Water analysis" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 10703:2015.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
10703

Third edition
2021-06

Water quality — Gamma-ray emitting radionuclides — Test method using high resolution gamma-ray spectrometry

*Qualité de l'eau — Radionucléides émetteurs gamma — Méthode
d'essai par spectrométrie gamma à haute résolution*

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	3
5 Principle	4
6 Reference sources	4
6.1 Source(s) for energy calibration	4
6.2 Reference source(s) for efficiency calibration	5
6.2.1 General	5
6.2.2 Reference sources for laboratory systems	5
6.2.3 Reference sources used with numerical methods	5
7 Reagents	5
8 Gamma-ray spectrometry equipment	6
8.1 General description	6
8.2 Detector types	6
8.3 High voltage power supply	7
8.4 Preamplifier	7
8.5 Cryostat or electric cooler	7
8.6 Shielding	7
8.7 Analogue or digital acquisition electronics	7
8.7.1 General	7
8.7.2 Analogue electronic (ADC)	8
8.7.3 Digital electronic (DSP)	8
8.8 Computer, including peripheral devices and software	8
9 Nuclear decay data	9
10 Sampling	9
11 Procedure	9
11.1 Sample preparation	9
11.1.1 General	9
11.1.2 Direct measurement without preparation	10
11.1.3 Evaporation without iodine retention	10
11.1.4 Evaporation with iodine retention	10
11.2 Calibration	10
11.2.1 General	10
11.2.2 Energy calibration	10
11.2.3 Efficiency calibration	11
12 Expression of results	12
12.1 Calculation of the activity concentration	12
12.1.1 General	12
12.1.2 Dead time and pile up corrections (see ISO 20042)	13
12.1.3 Decay corrections	13
12.1.4 True coincidence summing	13
12.2 Standard uncertainty	15
12.3 Decision threshold	15
12.4 Detection limit	16
12.5 Limits of the coverage intervals	16
12.5.1 Limits of the probabilistically symmetric coverage interval	16

ISO 10703:2021(E)

12.5.2	The shortest coverage interval	17
12.6	Corrections for contributions from other radionuclides and background	17
12.6.1	General	17
12.6.2	Contribution from other radionuclides	18
12.6.3	Contribution from background	19
13	Test report	19
Annex A (informative)	Example of a carrier solution which can be added to the water sample when waste water from a nuclear power plant is investigated	21
Annex B (informative)	True coincidence summing	22
Annex C (informative)	Calculation of the activity concentration from a gamma spectrum using a linear background subtraction (undisturbed peak)	24
Bibliography		26

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN ISO 10703:2021

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e886b3b2-0f15-4ae7-a8ae-706c05f9aa47/sist-en-iso-10703-2021>

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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, subcommittee SC 3, *Radioactivity measurements*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 230, *Water analysis*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10703:2007), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- new common Introduction;
- Scope enlarged to emergency situation and to wastewater, upper dead time increase to 10 %;
- the sample storage conditions are in compliance with ISO 5667-3 (see [Clause 10](#));
- modification of the reference source for calibration (see [6.2](#));
- calibration efficiency determination by Monte Carlo method (see [11.2.3](#));
- complete revision of the pulse pile up and dead time;
- complete revision of the true coincidence summing subclause (see [12.1.4](#));
- addition of the correction factor for dead time and pile up (see [12.1.2](#));
- introduction of the shortest coverage interval in accordance with the new ISO 11929 series (see [12.5.2](#));
- modification of the test report (see [Clause 13](#)).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Radioactivity from several naturally-occurring and anthropogenic sources is present throughout the environment. Thus, water bodies (e.g. surface waters, ground waters, sea waters) can contain radionuclides of natural, human-made, or both origins.

- Natural radionuclides, including ^{40}K , ^3H , ^{14}C , and those originating from the thorium and uranium decay series, in particular ^{226}Ra , ^{228}Ra , ^{234}U , ^{238}U , and ^{210}Pb , can be found in water for natural reasons (e.g. desorption from the soil and washoff by rain water) or can be released 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), ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{90}Sr , and gamma emitting radionuclides can also be found in natural waters. Small quantities of these radionuclides are discharged from nuclear fuel cycle facilities into the environment as the result of authorized routine releases. Some of these radionuclides used for medical and industrial applications are also released into the environment after use. Anthropogenic radionuclides are also found in waters as a result of past fallout contaminations resulting from the explosion in the atmosphere of nuclear devices and accidents such as those that occurred in Chernobyl and Fukushima.

Radionuclide activity concentration in water bodies can vary according to local geological characteristics and climatic conditions and can be locally and temporally enhanced by releases from nuclear installation during planned, existing and emergency exposure situations^[7]. Drinking water may thus contain radionuclides at activity concentrations which could present a risk to human health.

The radionuclides present in liquid effluents are usually controlled before being discharged into the environment^[8]. Water bodies and drinking waters are monitored for their radioactivity content as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO)^[9] so that proper actions can be taken to ensure that there is no adverse health effect to the public. Following these international recommendations, national regulations usually specify radionuclide authorized concentration limits for liquid effluent discharged to the environment and radionuclide guidance levels for water bodies and drinking waters for planned, existing and emergency exposure situations. Compliance with these limits can be assessed using measurement results with their associated uncertainties as specified by ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and ISO 5667-20.

Depending on the exposure situation, there are different limits and guidance levels that would result in an action to reduce health risk. As an example, during a planned or existing situation, the WHO guidelines for guidance level in drinking water is $10 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ for $^{134/137}\text{Cs}$ and ^{131}I activity concentration, $1 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ for ^{241}Am and $0,1 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ for ^{210}Pb .

NOTE 1 The guidance level is the activity concentration with an intake of 2 l/d of drinking water for one year that results in an effective dose of 0,1 mSv/a for members of the public. This is an effective dose that represents a very low level of risk and which is not expected to give rise to any detectable adverse health effects^[9].

In the event of a nuclear emergency, the WHO Codex guideline levels^[10] mentioned that the activity concentration for infant food might not be greater than $1\,000 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for $^{134/137}\text{Cs}$, $100 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for ^{131}I and $1 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for ^{241}Am . For food other than infant food, the activity concentration might not be greater than $1\,000 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for $^{134/137}\text{Cs}$, $100 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for ^{131}I and $10 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for ^{241}Am .

NOTE 2 The Codex guidelines levels (GLs) apply to radionuclides contained in food destined for human consumption and traded internationally, which have been contaminated following a nuclear or radiological emergency. These GLs apply to food after reconstitution or as prepared for consumption, i.e. not to dried or concentrated food, and are based on an intervention exemption level of 1 mSv in a year for members of the public (infant and adult)^[10].

Thus, the test method can be adapted so that the characteristic limits, decision threshold, detection limit and uncertainties ensure that the radionuclide activity concentrations test results can be verified to be below the guidance levels required by a national authority for either planned/existing situations or for an emergency situation^{[11][12]}.

Usually, the test methods can be adjusted to measure the activity concentration of the radionuclide(s) in either wastewaters before storage or in liquid effluents before discharge to the environment. The test results will enable the plant/installation operator to verify that, before their discharge, wastewaters/liquid effluent radioactive activity concentrations do not exceed authorized limits.

The test method described in this document may be used during planned, existing and emergency exposure situations as well as for wastewaters and liquid effluents with specific modifications that could increase the overall uncertainty, detection limit, and threshold.

The test method may be used for water samples after proper sampling, sample handling, and test sample preparation (see the relevant part of the ISO 5667 series).

This document has been developed to answer the need of test laboratories carrying out these measurements, that are sometimes required by national authorities, as they may have to obtain a specific accreditation for radionuclide measurement in drinking water samples.

This document is one of a set of International Standards on test methods dealing with the measurement of the activity concentration of radionuclides in water samples.

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