ISO TC 85/SC 2

Date: 2023-03-10xx

Secretariat: AFNOR

Sampling airborne radioactive materials from the stacks and ducts of nuclear facilities

Échantillonnage de substances radioactives en suspension dans l'air dans les émissaires de rejet et les conduits des installations nucléaires

Style Definition: Heading 1: Indent: Left: 0 pt, First line: 0

pt, Tab stops: Not at 21.6 pt

Style Definition: Heading 2: Font: Bold, Tab stops: Not at

Style Definition: Heading 3: Font: Bold

Style Definition: Heading 4: Font: Bold Style Definition: Heading 5: Font: Bold

Style Definition: Heading 6: Font: Bold

Style Definition: ANNEX

Style Definition: AMEND Terms Heading: Font: Bold

Style Definition: AMEND Heading 1 Unnumbered: Font: Bold

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/FDIS 2889

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c4bcad61-0826-495f-a876-c520cafe1ac0/iso-fdis-2889

© ISO 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO Copyright Office

CP 56 - CH-1211 Geneva 20

Phone: + 41 22 749 01 11

Fax: + 41 22 749 09 47

Email: copyright@iso.org

Teh STANDARD PREVIEW Website: <u>www.iso.org</u>www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland.

Formatted: Pattern: Clear Formatted: Pattern: Clear

Contents Page

Forew	/ord x	ii
Introd	luction xi	ii
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Symbols 1	2
	Factors impacting the sampling program1	
	Sample extraction locations1	
7	Sampling system design1	9
8	Quality assurance and quality control	1
Annex	c A (informative) Techniques for measurement of flow rate through a stack or duct	3
A.1	General fdis-2889 3	3
A.2	Special considerations for use of ISO 10780 in sampling stacks and ducts of nuclear facilities	4
A.2.1	General 3	4
A.2.2	Pitot tubes3	4
A.2.3	Mean molar mass of the stack or duct gas	5
A.2.4	Thermal anemometers3	5
A.3	Conversion of data from single point or single line measurements to total flow rate3	5
A.3.1	General 3	5
A.3.2	Pitot tube	6
A.3.3	_Thermal anemometer3	6
A.3.4	Acoustic flow meter	7

Annex B (informative) Modelling of particle losses in transport systems	38
B.1 General	38
B.2 Aerosol particle penetration through transport system components	39
B.2.1 General	39
B.2.2 Wall losses in nozzles	40
B.2.3 Straight tubes	41
B.2.4 Bends	43
B.3 Calculation of sample losses in a transport system	46 VIII VX
Annex C (informative) Special considerations for the extraction, transport and sampling cradioiodine	
C.1 General (Standards.iteh	
C.2 Sample extraction and transport	49
C.3 Collection media for radioiodine. al/catalog/standards/sist/c4bcad61-03	826 ₅₁ 95f-a876-c520cafe1ac0/iso-
Annex D (informative) Optimizing the selection of filters for sampling airborne radioactive particles	
Annex E (informative) Evaluating the errors and the uncertainty for the sampling of efflue gases	
E.1 General	61
E.2 Uncertainty estimation related to the emission of a radioactive substance	61
E.3 Quantifying uncertainty	63
E.3.1 Stack or duct emission measurement uncertainty analysis methods	63
E.3.2 Combined uncertainty associated with the measurement process	63
E.3.3 Uncertainty associated with bias	64
E.3.4 Uncertainty associated with conceptual systematic uncertainty	 65
E.3.4.1-General	65

E.3.4.2	2-Uncertainty associated with temporal variations	. 65
E.3.4.3	3 Model systematic uncertainty	. 65
E.3.5	Describing the combined uncertainties in emission measurement	. 65
E.4—	Evaluation of uncertainties	. 67
E.4.1	General	. 67
E.4.2	Uncertainty in sample volume, stack or duct area, and transmission efficiency	. 67
E.4.3	Uncertainty in velocity measurement parameters	. 67
	Uncertainty in measurement parameters	
E.4.5	Methodological bias	
E.5	Summary of uncertainty analysis (standards itch ai)	. 69
E.6	Correlated uncertainties	. 69
Annex	F (informative) Mixing demonstration and sampling system performance verification	70
F.1	Mixing demonstration methods	. 70
F.1.1	General	. 70
F.1.2	Method 1	. 70
F.1.2.1	General	. 70
F.1.2.2	? Tracers	. 70
F.1.2.3	3 Measurement conditions	. 70
F.1.2.4	Measurement points	. 71
F.1.2.5	5 Transference of qualification test results	. 71
F.1.3	Method 2	. 71
F.1.4	Numerical modeling to qualify the sample extraction location	. 73
F.1.5	-Alternative approaches	. 74

vi

F.2 When to conduct sampling system performance verification	 74
F.2.1 General	74
F.2.2 Approaches to verification	74
F.2.3 In-place testing	 75
F.2.3.1 Particle sampling examples	75
F.2.3.2 Radioiodine sampling examples	 76
F.2.1 Laboratory simulation	 76
F.2.4.1 General	76
F.2.4.2 Aerosol particle examples	76
F.2.4.3 Radioiodine examples	76
F.2.5 Modeling	 76
F.2.5.1 General nttps://standards.iten.ai/cataiog/standards/sist/c4bcado1-04	76 820-495f-a876-c520cafe1ac0/iso-
F.2.5.2 Particle examples	
F.2.5.3 Radioiodine examples	 77
Annex G (informative) Transuranic aerosol particulate characteristics — Implications for extractive sampling in nuclear facility effluents	
G.1 General	 78
G.2 HEPA filtration effects	 78
G.3 Transuranic aerosol particulate characteristics under accident conditions	 79
G.4 Implications for nozzle design	81
G.5 Implications for other nuclear facilities	81
Annex H (informative) Tritium sampling and detection	82
H.1 Tritium chemistry	82
H.2 Sampling considerations	82

H.2.1	- General	82
H.2.2	Sampler nozzle	82
H.2.3	Heat tracing	82
H.2.4	Medium location	82
H.3	Sample media	83
H.3.1	General	83
H.3.2	Silica gel	83
	Molecular sieves	
	Bubblers II ANDARD P	
H.3.5	Condensation (standards itel	84
H.3.6	Catalysts	84
H.4—	On-line detection	84 820-4931-8
H.4.1	Ionization detectors	84
H.4.2	Proportional counters	84
Annex	r I (informative) Action levels	85
I.1	General	85
I.2	Action levels for control monitoring	87
I.3	Action levels for record sampling	88
I.4	System sensitivity needed to achieve selected action levels	88
I.5	System performance and availability alarms	93
Annex	x J (informative) Quality assurance	94
J.1	General	94
J.2		94

J.2.1 General	9 4
J.2.2 Source term	94
J.2.3 Effluent flow characterization	94
J.2.4 Design and construction	 94
J.3 Maintenance and inspection	95
J.3.1 General	 95
J.3.2 Inspections	 95
J.3.3 Sampling system flow meter inspections	
J.3.4 Continuous effluent flow measurement apparatus	96
J.1 Calibration (\$12 and 2 rds itel	97
J.4.1 General	97
J.4.2 Calibration of sampling system flow meters	97 1876-495f-a876-c520cafe1ac0/iso-
J.4.3 Calibration of effluent flow-measurement devices	
J.4.4 Calibration of timing devices	98
Annex K (informative) Carbon-14 sampling and detection	99
K.1 Carbon-14 chemistry	99
K.2 Sampling considerations	99
K.2.1 General	99
K.2.2 Particulate 14C	 99
K.2.3 Gaseous ¹⁴ C	 99
K.3 Sampling media	99
K.3.1 Particulate 14C	99
K.3.2 Gaseous ¹⁴ CO ₂	100

K-3.2.1-General)
K.3.2.2 Collection with caustic solutions100)
K.3.2.3 Collection with solid caustic materials10	L
K.3.2.4 Collection with molecular sieves10	l
K.3.3 Non-CO ₂ gaseous ¹⁴ C10	L
Annex L (informative) Factors impacting sampling system design102	2
L.1 Sampling objective	2
L.2 Considerations for different sampling situations102	
L.2.1 General 103	
L.2.2 Considerations for sampling normal and off-normal conditions	3
L.2.3 Sampling for acrosol particles	ŀ
L.2.4 Concerns for large particles 105	ā
L.2.5 Sampling condensable vapour or reactive gases	5
L.2.6 Sampling non-condensible, non-reactive gases	5
L.3 Action levels	5
L.1 Sampling environment	5
L.4.1 Characterizing the sampling environment106	5
L.4.2 Temperature	7
L.1.3 Effluent flow rate	7
L.4.4 Effluent composition107	7
L.4.5 Particle size107	7
L.5 Influence of potential emissions on sampling108	3
Annex M (informative) Sampling nozzles and probes109)

M.1 General 109
M.2 Nozzle design109
M.3 Multi-nozzle probe designs 111
M.3.1 General 111
M.3.2 Multi-nozzle probe theory112
M.3.3 Multi-nozzle probe examples114
Annex N (informative) Stack or duct sampling and analysis for 106Ru118
Bibliography
Foreword 11en STANDARD PREAD 11en STANDARD PRE
Introduction (standards iteh xiii)
1 Scope
2 Normative references ISO/FDIS 2889 Interpretable to the control of the control
3 Terms and definitions1
4 Symbols12
5 Factors impacting the sampling program15
6 Sample extraction locations16
7 Sampling system design19
8 Quality assurance and quality control31
Annex A (informative) Techniques for measurement of flow rate through a stack or duct33
Annex B (informative) Modelling of particle losses in transport systems38
Annex C (informative) Special considerations for the extraction, transport and sampling of radioiodine49
Annex D (informative) Optimizing the selection of filters for sampling airborne radioactive particles54

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/directiveswww.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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 85, *Nuclear energy nuclear technologies and radiological protection*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Radiation protection*.

This fourt edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2889:2021),), of which has been technically revised, it constitutes a minor revision.

The main changes are:

- clarification of the circumstances where numerical modelling may be used to perform or assist with meeting the qualifications for sample extraction locations;
- clarification of passages allowing the use of alternate aerosol particle sizes for the purpose of testing to meet various performance criteria described in this document;
- changes for the discussion of standard uncertainty with regard to setting action levels (Annex I).

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.

Formatted: Pattern: Clear
Formatted: Pattern: Clear
Formatted: Pattern: Clear
Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Pattern: Clear

Introduction

This document focuses on monitoring the activity concentrations and activity releases of radioactive substances in air in stacks and ducts. Other situations for monitoring the activity concentrations and activity releases of radioactive substances in air (environmental or workplace monitoring) are being addressed in subsequent standards. This document provides performance-based criteria for the use of air-sampling equipment, including probes, transport lines, sample collectors, sample monitoring instruments and gas flow measuring methods. This document also provides information covering sampling programme objectives, quality assurance, development of air monitoring control action levels, system optimization and system performance verification.

JSO 2889 was first published in 1975 as a guide to sampling airborne radioactive materials in the ducts, stacks, and working environments of installations where work with radioactive materials is conducted. Since then, an improved technical basis has been developed for each of the major sampling specialities. The focus of this document is on the sampling of airborne radioactive materials in ducts and stacks.

The goal of achieving an unbiased, representative sample is best accomplished where samples are extracted from airstreams in which potential airborne contaminants are well mixed in the airstream. This document sets forth performance criteria and recommendations to assist in obtaining valid measurements of the concentration of airborne radioactive materials in ducts or stacks.

Formatted: Pattern: Clear

Formatted: Pattern: Clear

ISO/FDIS 2889

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c4bcad61-0826-495f-a876-c520cafe1ac0/isofdis-2889

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/FDIS 2889

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c4bcad61-0826-495f-a876-c520cafe1ac0/iso-fdis-2889