

STN	Kvalita vody. Stanovenie objemovej aktivity trícia. Kvapalinová scintilačná meracia metóda (ISO 9698: 2010).	STN EN ISO 9698 75 7616
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Water quality - Determination of tritium activity concentration - Liquid scintillation counting method (ISO 9698:2010)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 12/15

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English Version

Water quality - Determination of tritium activity concentration - Liquid scintillation counting method (ISO 9698:2010)

Qualité de l'eau - Détermination de l'activité volumique du
tritium - Méthode par comptage des scintillations en milieu
liquide (ISO 9698:2010)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der
Aktivitätskonzentration von Tritium - Verfahren mit dem
Flüssigszintillationszähler (ISO 9698:2010)

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

European foreword

The text of ISO 9698:2010 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 “Water quality” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 9698:2015 by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2016.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9698:2010 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9698:2015 without any modification.

**Water quality — Determination of tritium
activity concentration — Liquid
scintillation counting method**

*Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de l'activité volumique du tritium —
Méthode par comptage des scintillations en milieu liquide*



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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
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Contents		Page
Foreword		iv
Introduction		v
1 Scope		1
2 Normative references		1
3 Symbols, definitions and units		2
4 Principle		3
5 Reagents and equipment		3
6 Sampling and samples		5
7 Procedure		6
8 Expression of results		8
9 Test report		10
Annex A (informative) Numerical applications		12
Annex B (informative) Distillation of large volume sample		14
Annex C (informative) Internal standard methods		17
Annex D (informative) Distillation of small volume sample		19
Annex E (informative) Screening method for wet matrices		22
Bibliography		24

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 9698 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9698:1989), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The tritium present in the environment is of natural origin and man made. As a result of atmospheric nuclear weapon testing, emissions from nuclear engineering installations, and the application and processing of isotopes, relatively large amounts of tritium have been released to the environment. Despite the low dose factor associated to tritium, monitoring of tritium activity concentrations in the environment is necessary in order to follow its circulation in the hydrosphere and biosphere.

Water quality — Determination of tritium activity concentration — Liquid scintillation counting method

WARNING — This International Standard 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 according to this International Standard be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the conditions for the determination of tritium activity concentration in samples of environmental water or of tritiated water ($[^3\text{H}]\text{H}_2\text{O}$) using liquid scintillation counting.

The choice of the analytical procedure, either with or without distillation of the water sample prior to determination, depends on the aim of the measurement and the sample characteristics (see References [1], [2], [3]).

Direct measurement of a raw water sample using liquid scintillation counting has to consider the potential presence of other beta emitter radionuclides. To avoid interference with these radionuclides when they are detected, the quantification of tritium will be performed following the sample treatment by distillation (see References [4], [5], [6], [7]). Three distillation procedures are described in Annexes B, D and E.

The method is not applicable to the analysis of organically bound tritium; its determination requires additional chemical processing (such as chemical oxidation or combustion).

With suitable technical conditions, the detection limit may be as low as 1 Bq l^{-1} . Tritium activity concentrations below 10^6 Bq l^{-1} can be determined without any sample dilution. A prior enrichment step can significantly lower the limit of detection (see References [8], [9]).

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: Guidance on the preservation and handling of water samples*

ISO 5667-14, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 14: Guidance on quality assurance of environmental water sampling and handling*

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

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

ISO 9698:2010(E)

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

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