

Kvalita vody Použitie hmotnostnej spektrometrie s indukčne viazanou plazmou (ICP-MS) Časť 2: Stanovenie vybraných prvkov vrátane izotopov uránu (ISO 17294-2: 2023)

STN EN ISO 17294-2

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Water quality - Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) - Part 2: Determination of selected elements including uranium isotopes (ISO 17294-2:2023)

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. 01/24

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Water quality - Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) - Part 2: Determination of selected elements including uranium isotopes (ISO 17294-2:2023)

Qualité de l'eau - Application de la spectrométrie de masse avec plasma à couplage inductif (ICP-MS) -Partie 2: Dosage des éléments sélectionnés y compris les isotopes d'uranium (ISO 17294-2:2023) Wasserbeschaffenheit - Anwendung der induktiv gekoppelten Plasma-Massenspektrometrie (ICP-MS) -Teil 2: Bestimmung von ausgewählten Elementen einschließlich Uran-Isotope (ISO 17294-2:2023)

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Contents	Page
European foreword	3

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17294-2:2023) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2024.

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 17294-2:2016.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17294-2:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17294-2:2023 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17294-2

Third edition 2023-10

Water quality — Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) —

Part 2:

Determination of selected elements including uranium isotopes

Qualité de l'eau — Application de la spectrométrie de masse avec plasma à couplage inductif (ICP-MS) —

Partie 2: Dosage des éléments sélectionnés y compris les isotopes d'uranium





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Con	itents	Page				
Forev	word	iv				
1	Scope	1				
2	Normative references	3				
3	Terms, definitions and symbols 3.1 Terms and definitions 3.2 Symbols					
4	Principle	7				
5	Interferences 5.1 General 5.2 Spectral interferences 5.2.1 General 5.2.2 Isobaric elemental 5.2.3 Polyatomic interferences 5.3 Non-spectral interferences	7 9 9 9				
6	Reagents	11				
7	Apparatus	14				
8	Sampling					
9	Sample pre-treatment 9.1 Determination of the mass concentration of dissolved elements without digestion 9.2 Determination of the total mass concentration after digestion	16 16				
10	Procedure 10.1 General 10.2 Calibration of the ICP-MS system 10.3 Measurement of the matrix solution for evaluation of the correction factors 10.4 Measurement of the samples	17 17 17				
11	Calculation	18				
12	Test report					
Anne	ex A (normative) Determination of the mass concentration of uranium isotopes	20				
Anne	x B (informative) Description of the matrices of the samples used for the interlaboratory trial	29				
Anne	x C (informative) Performance data	32				
Bibli	ography	35				

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 document 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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*, 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 17294-2:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- with the incorporation of mercury in the previous edition, mercury has now been excluded as a
 hydrolysable and has now become a non-hydrolysable element because it was not in line with the
 other existing standards for the determination of mercury;
- the addition of a modifier has been clarified;
- titanium has been added to the scope.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17294 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Water quality — Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) —

Part 2:

Determination of selected elements including uranium isotopes

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.

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

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the elements aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, caesium, calcium, cerium, chromium, cobalt, copper, dysprosium, erbium, gadolinium, gallium, germanium, gold, hafnium, holmium, indium, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lead, lithium, lutetium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, neodymium, nickel, palladium, phosphorus, platinum, potassium, praseodymium, rubidium, rhenium, rhodium, ruthenium, samarium, scandium, selenium, silver, sodium, strontium, terbium, tellurium, thorium, thallium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium and its isotopes, vanadium, yttrium, ytterbium, zinc and zirconium in water (e.g. drinking water, surface water, ground water, waste water and eluates).

Taking into account the specific and additionally occurring interferences, these elements can be determined in water and digests of water and sludge (e.g. digests of water as described in ISO 15587-1 or ISO 15587-2).

The working range depends on the matrix and the interferences encountered. In drinking water and relatively unpolluted waters, the limit of quantification ($L_{\rm OQ}$) lies between 0,002 µg/l and 1,0 µg/l for most elements (see <u>Table 1</u>). The working range typically covers concentrations between several ng/l and mg/l depending on the element and specified requirements.

The quantification limits of most elements are affected by blank contamination and depend predominantly on the laboratory air-handling facilities available on the purity of reagents and the cleanliness of glassware.

The lower limit of quantification is higher in cases where the determination suffers from interferences (see <u>Clause 5</u>) or memory effects (see ISO 17294-1).

Elements other than those mentioned in the scope can also be determined according to this document provided that the user of the document is able to validate the method appropriately (e.g. interferences, sensitivity, repeatability, recovery).

Table 1 — Lower limits of quantification for unpolluted water

Element	Isotope often used	$L_{\text{OQ}}^{\mathbf{a}}$	Element	Isotope often used	$L_{\mathrm{OQ}}^{\mathbf{a}}$	Element	Isotope often used	$L_{OQ}^{}a}$
		μg/l			μg/l			μg/l
	¹⁰⁷ Ag	0,5	Hf	¹⁷⁸ Hf	0,1	Ru	¹⁰² Ru	0,1
Ag	¹⁰⁹ Ag	0,5	Hg	²⁰² Hg	0,05	Sb	¹²¹ Sb	0,2
				²⁰¹ Hg	0,1			
Al	²⁷ Al	1	Но	¹⁶⁵ Ho	0,1		¹²³ Sb	0,2
As	⁷⁵ As ^c	0,1	In	¹¹⁵ In	0,1	Sc	⁴⁵ Sc	5
Au	¹⁹⁷ Au	0,5	Ir	¹⁹³ Ir	0,1		⁷⁷ Se ^c	1
	10B	1	К	³⁹ KC	5	Se	⁷⁸ Se ^c	0,1
В	¹¹ B	1	La	¹³⁹ La	0,1		⁸² Se	1
D -	¹³⁷ Ba	3	T :	⁶ Li	10	Sm	¹⁴⁷ Sm	0,1
Ва	¹³⁸ Ba	0,5	- Li	⁷ Li	1		¹¹⁸ Sn	1
Ве	⁹ Be	0,1	Lu	¹⁷⁵ Lu	0,1	Sn	¹²⁰ Sn	1
Bi	²⁰⁹ Bi	0,5	14	²⁴ Mg	1	C	⁸⁶ Sr	0,5
	⁴³ Ca	100	Mg	²⁵ Mg	10	Sr	⁸⁸ Sr	0,3
Ca	⁴⁴ Ca	50	Mn	⁵⁵ Mn	0,1	Tb	¹⁵⁹ Tb	0,1
	⁴⁰ Ca	10	1.5	⁹⁵ Mo	0,5	Te	¹²⁶ Te	2
CJ	¹¹¹ Cd	0,1	Мо	⁹⁸ Mo	0,3	Th	²³² Th	0,1
Cd	¹¹⁴ Cd	0,5	Na	²³ Na	10	mı	203Tl	0,2
						– Tl	²⁰⁵ Tl	0,1
C.	¹⁴⁰ Ce 0,1		146573	0.1		⁴⁷ Ti	10	
Ce		0,1	Nd	¹⁴⁶ Nd	0,1	Ti	⁴⁸ Ti	1
							⁴⁹ Ti	10
Со	⁵⁹ Co	0,2	3.77	⁵⁸ Nic	0,1	Tm	¹⁶⁹ Tm	0,1
Cr	52Crc	0,1	- Ni	⁶⁰ Nic	0,1		238U	0,1
Cr	⁵³ Cr	5	Р	31p	5	U	235U	1,10-4
Cs	¹³³ Cs	0,1		²⁰⁶ Pb ^b	0,2		²³⁴ U	1,10-5
	⁶³ Cu	0,1	Pb	207Pbb	0,2	V	51 y c	0,1
Cu	⁶⁵ Cu	0,1		²⁰⁸ Pb ^b	0,1		182W	0,3
Dy	¹⁶³ Dy	0,1	Pd	¹⁰⁸ Pd	0,5	W	184W	0,3
Er	¹⁶⁶ Er	0,1	Pr	¹⁴¹ Pr	0,1	Y	89Y	0,1
Fe	⁵⁶ Fe ^c	5	Pt	¹⁹⁵ Pt	0,5	7-7	¹⁷² Yb	0,2
0	⁶⁹ Ga	0,3	Rb	⁸⁵ Rb	0,1	Yb	¹⁷⁴ Yb	0,2
Ga	⁷¹ Ga	0,3	Re	¹⁸⁵ Re	0,1	Zn	⁶⁴ Zn	1
_	¹⁵⁷ Gd	0,1		¹⁸⁷ Re	0,1		⁶⁶ Zn	1
Gd	¹⁵⁸ Gd	0,1	Rh	¹⁰³ Rh	0,1	1	⁶⁸ Zn	1
Ge	⁷⁴ Ge	0,3	Ru	¹⁰¹ Ru	0,2	Zr	⁹⁰ Zr	0,2

a Depending on the instrumentation, significantly lower limits can be achieved.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

Lead (Pb) is reported as the sum of the signal intensities of ²⁰⁶Pb, ²⁰⁷Pb and ²⁰⁸Pb.

These limits are achieved by the use of a collision/reaction cell.

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 8466-1, Water quality — Calibration and evaluation of analytical methods — Part 1: Linear calibration function

ISO 15587-1, Water quality — Digestion for the determination of selected elements in water — Part 1: Aqua regia digestion

ISO 15587-2, Water quality — Digestion for the determination of selected elements in water — Part 2: Nitric acid digestion

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

ISO 17294-1:2004, Water quality — Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) — Part 1: General guidelines

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN