BS ISO 4722-2:2024

BSI Standards Publication

# Water quality — Thorium 232

Part 2: Test method using ICP-MS

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EH/3/8, Radioactivity measurements methods.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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# Water quality — Thorium 232 —

## Part 2:
## Test method using ICP-MS

*Qualité de l'eau — Thorium 232 —*

*Partie 2: Méthode d'essai par ICP-MS*

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# Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Radioactivity measurements.*

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.

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# Introduction

Radionuclides are present throughout the environment; thus, water bodies (e.g. surface waters, ground waters and sea waters) contain radionuclides, which can be of either natural or anthropogenic origin.

— Naturally-occurring radionuclides, including $^{3}H$, $^{14}C$, $^{40}K$, and those originating from the thorium and uranium decay series, in particular $^{210}Pb$, $^{210}Po$, $^{222}Rn$, $^{226}Ra$, $^{228}Ra$, $^{227}Ac$, $^{231}Pa$, $^{234}U$ and $^{238}U$, can be found in water bodies due to either natural processes (e.g. desorption from the soil and runoff by rain water) or released from technological processes involving naturally occurring radioactive materials (e.g. mining, mineral processing, oil, gas and coal production, water treatment, and production and use of phosphate fertilisers).

— Anthropogenic radionuclides, such as $^{55}Fe$, $^{59}Ni$, $^{63}Ni$, $^{90}Sr$ and $^{99}Tc$, transuranic elements (e.g. Np, Pu, Am and Cm) and some gamma emitting radionuclides, such as $^{60}Co$ and $^{137}Cs$, can also be found in natural waters. Small quantities of anthropogenic radionuclides can be discharged from nuclear facilities to the environment as a result of authorized routine releases. The radionuclides present in liquid effluents are usually controlled before being discharged to the environment[1] and water bodies. Anthropogenic radionuclides used in medical and industrial applications can be released to the environment after use. Anthropogenic radionuclides are also found in waters due to contamination from fallout resulting from above-ground nuclear detonations and accidents such as those that have occurred at the Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear facilities.

Radionuclide activity concentrations in water bodies can vary according to local geological characteristics and climatic conditions and can be locally and temporally enhanced by releases from nuclear facilities during planned, existing, and emergency exposure situations[2],[3]. Some drinking water sources can thus contain radionuclides at activity concentrations that can present a human health risk. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends to routinely monitor radioactivity in drinking waters[4] and to take proper actions when needed to minimize the health risk.

National regulations usually specify the activity concentration limits that are authorized in drinking waters, water bodies and liquid effluents to be discharged to the environment. These limits can vary for planned, existing and emergency exposure situations. As an example, during either a planned or existing situation, the WHO guidance level for $^{232}Th$ in drinking water is 1 $Bq \cdot l^{-1}$, see NOTES 1 and 2. Compliance with these limits is assessed by measuring radioactivity in water samples and by comparing the results obtained, with their associated uncertainties, as specified by ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and ISO 5667-20[5].

NOTE 1 If the value is not specified in Annex 6 of Reference [4], the value has been calculated using the formula provided in Reference [4] and the dose coefficient data from References [6] and [7].

NOTE 2 The guidance level calculated in Reference [4] is the activity concentration that, with an intake of 2 $l \cdot d^{-1}$ of drinking water for one year, results in an effective dose of 0,1 $mSv \cdot a^{-1}$ to members of the public. This is an effective dose that represents a very low level of risk to human health and which is not expected to give rise to any detectable adverse health effects[4].

This document contains method(s) to support laboratories that need to determine $^{232}Th$ in water samples.

The method described in this document can be used for various types of waters (see Clause 1). For radiometric methods, minor modifications such as sample volume and counting time can be made if needed to ensure that the decision threshold, detection limit and uncertainties are below the required limits. For ICP-MS methods, minor modifications to, for example, the sample pre-concentration volume and the interference separation, can be made if needed to ensure that the limit of detection, the limit of quantification and the uncertainties are below the required limits. This can be done for several reasons such as emergency situations, lower national guidance limits and operational requirements.

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# Water quality — Thorium 232 —

## Part 2:
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**WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of any other restrictions. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use.**

**IMPORTANT — It is essential that tests conducted according to this document be carried out by suitably trained staff.**

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine thorium 232 ($^{232}$Th) by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The mass concentrations obtained can be converted into activity concentrations.

The method described in this document is applicable to test samples of drinking water, rainwater, surface and ground water, marine water, as well as cooling water, industrial water, domestic and industrial wastewater after proper sampling and handling and test sample preparation.

The limit of detection depends on the sample volume, the instrument used, the background count rate, the detection efficiency and the chemical yield. In this document, the limit of detection of the method using currently available apparatus is approximately 2 mBq·l$^{-1}$ (or mBq·kg$^{-1}$), which is lower than the WHO criteria for safe consumption of drinking water (1 Bq·l$^{-1}$)[4].

The method described in this document covers the measurement of $^{232}$Th in water at activity concentrations between 2 mBq·l$^{-1}$ and 5 Bq·l$^{-1}$. Samples with higher activity concentrations than 5 Bq·l$^{-1}$ can be measured if a dilution is performed.

The method described in this document is applicable in the event of an emergency situation.

Filtration of the test sample is necessary for the method described in this document. The analysis of $^{232}$Th adsorbed to suspended matter is not covered by this method. The analysis of the insoluble fraction requires a mineralization step that is not covered by this document. In this case, the measurement is made on the different phases obtained.

It is the user's responsibility to ensure the validity of this test method for the water samples tested.

## 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.

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

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*

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