



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 11665-3:2015

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 3: Spot measurement method of the potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products (ISO 11665-3:2012)

I.S. EN ISO 11665-3:2015

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NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 11665-3:2015 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 11665-3:2015, Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 3: Spot measurement method of the potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products (ISO 11665-3:2012)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 11665-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

**Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air:
radon-222 - Part 3: Spot measurement method of the
potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived
decay products (ISO 11665-3:2012)**

Mesurage de la radioactivité dans l'environnement -
Air: radon 222 - Partie 3: Méthode de mesure
ponctuelle de l'énergie alpha potentielle volumique de
ses descendants à vie courte (ISO 11665-3:2012)

Ermittlung der Radioaktivität in der Umwelt - Luft:
Radon-222 - Teil 3: Punktmessverfahren der
potenziellen Alpha-Energiekonzentration der
kurzlebigen Radon-Folgeprodukte (ISO 11665-3:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 June 2015.

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

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European foreword

The text of ISO 11665-3:2012 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85 “Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 11665-3:2015 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 430 “Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 March 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2016.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11665-3:2012 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11665-3:2015 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
11665-3

First edition
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Measurement of radioactivity in the environment — Air: radon-222 —

Part 3:

Spot measurement method of the potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products

Mesurage de la radioactivité dans l'environnement — Air: radon 222 —

*Partie 3: Méthode de mesure ponctuelle de l'énergie alpha potentielle
volumique de ses descendants à vie courte*



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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ISO 11665-3:2012(E)

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.

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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 11665-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85, *Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Radiological protection*.

ISO 11665 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Measurement of radioactivity in the environment — Air: radon-222*:

- *Part 1: Origins of radon and its short-lived decay products and associated measurement methods*
- *Part 2: Integrated measurement method for determining average potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products*
- *Part 3: Spot measurement method of the potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products*
- *Part 4: Integrated measurement method for determining average activity concentration using passive sampling and delayed analysis*
- *Part 5: Continuous measurement method of the activity concentration*
- *Part 6: Spot measurement method of the activity concentration*
- *Part 7: Accumulation method for estimating surface exhalation rate*
- *Part 8: Methodologies for initial and additional investigations in buildings*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 9: Method for determining exhalation rate of dense building materials*
- *Part 10: Determination of diffusion coefficient in waterproof materials using activity concentration measurement*

Introduction

Radon isotopes 222, 220 and 219 are radioactive gases produced by the disintegration of radium isotopes 226, 224 and 223, which are decay products of uranium-238, thorium-232 and uranium-235 respectively, and are all found in the earth's crust. Solid elements, also radioactive, followed by stable lead are produced by radon disintegration^[1].

When disintegrating, radon emits alpha particles and generates solid decay products, which are also radioactive (polonium, bismuth, lead, etc.). The potential effects on human health of radon lie in its solid decay products rather than the gas itself. Whether or not they are attached to atmospheric aerosols, radon decay products can be inhaled and deposited in the bronchopulmonary tree to varying depths according to their size.

Radon is today considered to be the main source of human exposure to natural radiation. The UNSCEAR (2006) report^[2] suggests that, at the worldwide level, radon accounts for around 52 % of global average exposure to natural radiation. The radiological impact of isotope 222 (48 %) is far more significant than isotope 220 (4 %), while isotope 219 is considered negligible. For this reason, references to radon in this part of ISO 11665 refer only to radon-222.

Radon activity concentration can vary by one to multiple orders of magnitude over time and space. Exposure to radon and its decay products varies tremendously from one area to another, as it depends firstly on the amount of radon emitted by the soil and the building materials in each area and, secondly, on the degree of containment and weather conditions in the areas where individuals are exposed.

Variations of a few nanojoules per cubic metre to several thousand nanojoules per cubic metre are observed in the potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon decay products.

The potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products in the atmosphere can be measured by spot and integrated measurement methods (see ISO 11665-1 and ISO 11665-2). This part of ISO 11665 deals with spot measurement methods. A spot measurement of the potential alpha energy concentration relates to the time when the measurement is taken and has no significance in annual exposure. This type of measurement does not therefore apply when assessing the annual exposure.

NOTE The origin of radon-222 and its short-lived decay products in the atmospheric environment and other measurement methods are described generally in ISO 11665-1.

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment — Air: radon-222 —

Part 3: Spot measurement method of the potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11665 describes spot measurement methods for determining the activity concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products in the air and for calculating the potential alpha energy concentration.

This part of ISO 11665 gives indications for performing a spot measurement of the potential alpha energy concentration, after sampling at a given place for several minutes, and the conditions of use for the measuring devices.

This measurement method is applicable for a rapid assessment of the potential alpha energy concentration. The result obtained cannot be extrapolated to an annual estimate potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products. Thus, this type of measurement is not applicable for the assessment of annual exposure.

This measurement method is applicable to air samples with potential alpha energy concentration greater than 5 nJ/m³.

NOTE This part of ISO 11665 does not address the potential contribution of radon-220 decay products.

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 11665-1, *Measurement of radioactivity in the environment — Air: radon-222 — Part 1: Origins of radon and its short-lived decay products and associated measurement methods*

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

IEC 61577-1, *Radiation protection instrumentation — Radon and radon decay product measuring instruments — Part 1: General principles*

IEC 61577-3, *Radiation protection instrumentation — Radon and radon decay product measuring instruments — Part 3: Specific requirements for radon decay product measuring instruments*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11665-1 apply.

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