



EMDC 2 (6669) P2
/ISO 13964:1998

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Air Quality- Determination of ozone in ambient air- Ultra violet photometric method

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS ONLY.

0. National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania standard is being prepared by Air Quality Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This draft Tanzania Standard is identical to ISO 13964:1998 - Air Quality- Determination of ozone in ambient air- Ultra violet photometric method, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard. Some terminology and certain conversion are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use a full point (.) on the baseline as a decimal marker.

Wherever the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as "Tanzania Standard".

1. SCOPE

This draft Standard specifies an ultraviolet (UV) photometric method for the determination of ozone in ambient air. It is applicable to the determination of ozone concentrations in the range 2 mg/m³ (volume fraction of 1 x 10⁻⁹) to 2 mg/m³ (volume fraction of 1 x 10⁻⁶). Furthermore, this International Standard uses the reference conditions of 25 °C and 101,25 kPa; however, reference temperatures of 0 °C and 20 °C are also acceptable.

For calibration, this International Standard specifies ultraviolet photometry as the primary reference procedure because of its proven accuracy and specificity to ozone. The use of secondary reference procedures (often called transfer standards), including non-UV methods, is allowed if they have been previously calibrated by the primary UV reference procedure.



EMDC 2 (6675) P2
/ISO 11338-2:2003

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Stationary source emissions – Determination of gas and particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons – Sample preparation, clean-up air and determination

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDERS COMMENTS ONLY.

0. National foreword

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This draft Tanzania standard is being prepared by Air Quality Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This Tanzania Standard is identical to ISO 11338-2:2003, Stationary source emissions – Determination of gas and particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons – Sample preparation, clean-up air and determination published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

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1. SCOPE

This draft standard as part of ISO 11338 specifies procedures for sample preparation, clean-up and analysis for the determination of gas and particle-phase polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in stack and waste gases. The analytical methods are capable of detecting sub-microgram concentrations of PAH per cubic meter of sample, depending on the type of PAH and the flue gas volume sampled.



EMDC 2 (6676) P2
/ISO 9855:1993

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Sampling and test method – Determination of particulate lead content of aerosols collected on filters – atomic absorption spectrometric method

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS ONLY.

National foreword

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This draft Tanzania standard is being prepared by Air Quality Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This Tanzania Standard is identical to ISO 9855:1993, Sampling and test method – Determination of particulate lead content of aerosols collected on filters – atomic absorption spectrometric method published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard. Some terminology and certain conversion are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use a full point (.) on the baseline as a decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as “Tanzania Standard”.

1. SCOPE

This draft Standard specifies a method based on acid digestion and atomic absorption spectrometry for the chemical analysis of lead samples collected on filters from ambient air. The method is applicable to ambient air samples with particulate lead contents, such that the amount of deposited particulate lead collected on the filter of the sampling equipment is greater than 1 microgram if the final determination is made by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

Final determination by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry allows measurement of quantities of less than 1 microgram, but is only applicable after experimental validation of detection limits.



EMDC 2 (6677) P2
/ISO 8672:2014

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Air quality- determination of the number concentration of air borne inorganic fibres –
membrane filtration method

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS ONLY.

0. National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania standard is being prepared by Air Quality Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This Tanzania Standard is identical to ISO 8672:2014, Air quality- determination of the number concentration of air borne inorganic fibers – membrane filtration method, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard. Some terminology and certain conversion are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use a full point (.) on the baseline as a decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as “Tanzania Standard”.

1. SCOPE

This draft standard specifies the determination of the number concentration of airborne inorganic fibers by phase contrast optical microscopy using the membrane filter method in work place atmosphere as defined by the counting criteria given in this draft standard.