



EMDC6 (2998):2024 DTZS  
ISO 11665-2:2016

## DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

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**Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 Part 2:  
Integrated measurement method for determining average potential alpha energy  
concentration of its short-lived decay products**

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### 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 Radiation Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This Draft Tanzania Standard is identical to ISO 11665-2:2016 Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 Part 2: Integrated measurement method for determining average potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay product 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 document describes integrated measurement methods for short-lived radon-222 decay products. It gives indications for measuring the average potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products in the air and the conditions of use for the measuring devices. This document covers samples taken over periods varying from a few weeks to one year. This document is not applicable to systems with a maximum sampling duration of less than one week. The measurement method described is applicable to air samples with potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products greater than 10 nJ/m<sup>3</sup> and lower than 1 000 nJ/m<sup>3</sup>.