EMDC6 (3055):2024 DTZS ISO 7503-1:2016



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Measurement of radioactivity — Measurement and evaluation of surface contamination

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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 7503-1: 2016 Measurement of radioactivity — Measurement and evaluation of surface contamination 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

ISO 7503 (all parts) and ISO 8769 are addressed to the people responsible for determining the radioactivity present on solid surfaces. ISO 7503 is published in three parts and can be used jointly or separately according to needs.

ISO 7503-1:2016 relates to the assessment of surface contamination by direct and indirect measurements and the calibration of the associated instrumentation.

The standard applies to alpha-, beta- and photon emitters and is intended for use by hospitals, universities, police, or industrial establishments. The standard also can be used in the assessment of activity on trucks, containers, parcels, equipment and is applicable in any organization which handles radioactive materials. Generally, it is applicable to well defined flat surfaces where direct methods are applicable, however, it can also be used for surfaces which are not flat and where indirect wipe tests would be appropriate. These investigations may be carried out on containers, inaccessible areas, non-flat areas where wipe tests can be used. This part of ISO 7503 may be useful in emergency situations, i.e. in nuclear accidents where health physics professionals would be involved.