



Designation: C1000 – 19

Standard Test Method for Radiochemical Determination of Uranium Isotopes in Soil by Alpha Spectrometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1000; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of alpha-emitting uranium isotopes in soil. This test method describes one acceptable approach to the determination of uranium isotopes in soil.²

1.2 The test method is designed to analyze 10 g of soil. This test method may not be able to completely dissolve all forms of uranium in the soil matrix. Studies have indicated that the use of hydrofluoric acid to dissolve soil has resulted in lower values than results using total dissolution by fusion.

1.3 The lower limit of detection is dependent on count time, sample size, detector, background, and tracer yield. The chemical yield averaged 78 % in a single laboratory evaluation, and 66 % in an interlaboratory collaborative study.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 11.

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.05 on Methods of Test.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2019. Published December 2019. Originally approved in 1983. Last previous edition approved in 2011 as C1000 – 11. DOI: 10.1520/C1000-19.

² Casella, V. A., Bishop, C. T., and Glosby, A. A., “Radiometric Method for the Determination of Uranium in Soil and Air,” U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-600/7-80-019, Las Vegas, NV, February 1980; and in Practices D3084 and D3648.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

- C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials
- C998 Practice for Sampling Surface Soil for Radionuclides
- C999 Practice for Soil Sample Preparation for the Determination of Radionuclides
- C1163 Practice for Mounting Actinides for Alpha Spectrometry Using Neodymium Fluoride
- C1284 Practice for Electrodeposition of the Actinides for Alpha Spectrometry
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D3084 Practice for Alpha-Particle Spectrometry of Water
- D3648 Practices for the Measurement of Radioactivity
- D7282 Practice for Set-up, Calibration, and Quality Control of Instruments Used for Radioactivity Measurements

3. Terminology

3.1 Except as otherwise defined herein, definition of terms are given in Terminology C859.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A soil sample to which ²³²U tracer is added is heated to destroy organic matter and dissolved with a mixture of hydrofluoric acid and nitric acid. The uranium is coprecipitated with ferric hydroxide and the precipitate is dissolved with hydrochloric acid. Iron is removed by extraction with isopropyl ether, and plutonium, radium, and thorium are separated from uranium by anion exchange. Uranium is electrodeposited on a stainless steel disk and determined by alpha spectrometry. As an option, the uranium may be prepared for alpha spectrometric measurement by using coprecipitation with neodymium fluoride.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is used to analyze soil for alpha-emitting uranium isotopes. It can be used to establish baseline uranium levels and to monitor depositions from nuclear facilities.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

6. Interferences

6.1 Protactinium-231 may not be completely separated by the procedure and could interfere with the determination of ^{233}U or ^{234}U because it has the following alpha energies in MeV: 5.06, 5.03, 5.01, 4.95, and 4.73 (see [Appendix X1](#)). If neptunium is present in the sample in the plus four oxidation state, it will co-elute with the uranium.

6.2 Since ^{232}U is added as a tracer, it can not be determined in soil. Uranium-232 is rarely present in soil samples. If present in significant quantities relative to the activity of ^{232}U tracer added, ^{232}U will lead to an overestimation of the chemical yield and a low bias in uranium results.

7. Apparatus

7.1 Alpha Pulse Height Analysis System:²

7.1.1 A system consisting of a charged particle detector capable of 50 keV or less resolution on samples electrodeposited on a flat mirror-finished stainless steel disk is required.

7.1.2 The resolution is defined as the width of an alpha peak when the counts on either side of the peak are equal to one-half of the counts at the maximum of the peak (full width at half maximum height (FWHM)).

7.1.3 The counting efficiency of the system should be greater than 15 % and the background in the energy region of each peak should be less than 0.010 cpm.

7.1.4 A regular program of measurement control operations should be conducted for the alpha spectrometry system such as regular background checks, daily source check to determine system stability, control charting, and careful handling of samples during changing. See Practice [D7282](#).

7.2 *Beakers and Covers* (TFE-fluorocarbon), 250 mL.

7.3 *Porcelain Crucible*, 60 mL.

7.4 *Centrifuge and Bottles*, 250-mL capacity.

7.5 *Ion Exchange Columns*, [1.3](#) cm inside diameter by 15 cm long with 100 mL reservoir.

7.6 *Automatic Pipettes*, 0.1 to 1.0 mL with disposable tips.

7.7 *Furnace*, able to maintain 600 °C.

7.8 *Separatory funnels*, 250 mL.

8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.⁴ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

⁴ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water as defined in Specification [D1193](#), Type III.

8.3 Reagent purity shall be such that the measured radioactivity of blank samples does not exceed the calculated probable uncertainty of the measurement.

8.4 *Ammonium Hydroxide (0.15 M)*—Mix 10 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide with water and dilute to 1 L.

8.5 *Ammonium Hydroxide (sp gr 0.90)*—Concentrated ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). Keep tightly capped to minimize the uptake of carbon dioxide.

8.6 *Ammonium Sulfate Solution (1 M)*—Dissolve 132 g of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ in water and dilute to 1 L.

8.7 *Anion Exchange Resin*⁵—Type 1 anion exchange resin, 8 % cross-linked, 100 to 200 mesh, chloride form. Prepare a resin slurry by soaking the resin in 8 M HCl and transfer the slurry to an ion exchange column so that the resin column is approximately 10 cm high.

8.8 *Ferric Chloride Solution (0.18 M in 0.5 M HCl)*—Dissolve 48 g of $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 0.5 M HCl and dilute to 1 L.

8.9 *Hydriodic Acid (48 %)*—Concentrated hydriodic acid (HI).

8.10 *Hydrochloric Acid (0.5 M)*—Mix 42 mL of concentrated HCl with water and dilute to 1 L.

8.11 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 M)*—Mix 83 mL of concentrated HCl with water and dilute to 1 L.

8.12 *Hydrochloric Acid (6 M)*—Mix 500 mL of concentrated HCl with water and dilute to 1 L.

8.13 *Hydrochloric Acid (8 M)*—Mix 667 mL of concentrated HCl with water and dilute to 1 L.

8.14 *Hydrochloric Acid (sp gr 1.19)*—Concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl).

8.15 *Hydrochloric Acid-Hydriodic Acid Solution (HCl-HI)*—Mix 1 mL of concentrated HI with 50 mL of 6 M HCl. Prepare immediately before use.

8.16 *Hydrofluoric Acid (48 %)*—Concentrated hydrofluoric acid (HF).

8.17 *Nitric Acid (sp gr 1.42)*—Concentrated nitric acid (HNO_3).

8.18 *Uranium-232, Standard Solution.*

8.19 *Boric Acid*—Solid.

8.20 *Isopropyl Ether.*

9. Sampling

9.1 Collect the sample in accordance with Practice [C998](#).

9.2 Prepare the sample for analysis in accordance with Practice [C999](#).

⁵ AG1-X8 from BioRad Laboratories (Hercules, CA) and A8-B500-M-CL from Eichrom Technologies, Inc. (Lisle, IL) have been found to be satisfactory.