



**International
Standard**

ISO 4702

**Water quality — Zirconium 93 —
Test method using ICP-MS**

Qualité de l'eau — Zirconium 93 — Méthode d'essai par ICP-MS

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	2
5 Principle	3
6 Sampling and sample storage	5
7 Chemical reagents and apparatus	5
7.1 General.....	5
7.2 Chemical reagents.....	5
7.3 Apparatus.....	6
8 Chemical separation	6
9 Quality control	6
9.1 General.....	6
9.2 Variables that can influence the measurement.....	6
9.3 Instrument verification.....	7
9.4 Method verification.....	8
10 Expression of results	8
10.1 Data analysis.....	8
10.2 Background.....	8
10.3 Internal standard.....	8
10.4 Expression of results using ^{178}Hf as a recovery tracer.....	9
10.4.1 Calculation of activity of tracer and mass of analyte.....	9
10.4.2 Measurement bias.....	9
10.4.3 Sample mass concentration.....	10
10.5 Expression of results using ^{95}Zr as a recovery tracer.....	10
10.5.1 Calculation of activity of tracer and mass of analyte.....	10
10.5.2 Chemical recovery.....	10
10.5.3 Measurement bias.....	11
10.5.4 Sample mass concentration.....	11
10.6 Limit of detection.....	11
10.7 Limit of quantification.....	12
10.8 Correcting for ^{93}Zr contamination in the tracer.....	12
10.9 Conversion of mass concentration to mass activity.....	12
10.10 Conversion from mass to volume units.....	12
11 Test report	13
Annex A (informative) Chemical separation of zirconium	14
Bibliography	16

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Radioactivity measurements*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Radionuclides are present throughout the environment; thus, water bodies (e.g. surface waters, ground waters and sea waters) contain radionuclides, which can be of either natural or anthropogenic origin.

- Naturally-occurring radionuclides, including ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{40}K and those originating from the thorium and uranium decay series, in particular ^{210}Pb , ^{210}Po , ^{222}Rn , ^{226}Ra , ^{228}Ra , ^{227}Ac , ^{93}Zr , ^{234}U and ^{238}U , can be found in water bodies due to either natural processes (e.g. desorption from the soil and runoff by rain water) or released from technological processes involving naturally occurring radioactive materials (e.g. mining, mineral processing, oil, gas, and coal production, water treatment, and production and use of phosphate fertilisers).
- Anthropogenic radionuclides, such as ^{55}Fe , ^{59}Ni , ^{63}Ni , ^{90}Sr and ^{99}Tc , transuranic elements (e.g. Np, Pu, Am and Cm) and some gamma emitting radionuclides, such as ^{60}Co and ^{137}Cs , can also be found in natural waters. Small quantities of anthropogenic radionuclides can be discharged from nuclear facilities to the environment as a result of authorized routine releases. The radionuclides present in liquid effluents are usually controlled before being discharged into the environment^[1] and water bodies. Anthropogenic radionuclides used in medical and industrial applications can be released to the environment after use. Anthropogenic radionuclides are also found in waters due to contamination from fallout resulting from above-ground nuclear detonations and accidents such as those that have occurred at the Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear facilities.

Radionuclide activity concentrations in water bodies can vary according to local geological characteristics and climatic conditions and can be locally and temporally enhanced by releases from nuclear facilities during planned, existing and emergency exposure situations.^{[2],[3]} Some drinking water sources can thus contain radionuclides at activity concentrations that can present a human health risk. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends to routinely monitor radioactivity in drinking waters^[4] and to take proper actions when needed to minimize the health risk.

National regulations usually specify the activity concentration limits that are authorized in drinking waters, water bodies, and liquid effluents to be discharged to the environment. These limits can vary for planned, existing and emergency exposure situations. As an example, during either a planned or existing situation, the WHO guidance level for ^{93}Zr in drinking water is $100 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$, see NOTES 1 and 2. Compliance with these limits is assessed by measuring radioactivity in water samples and by comparing the results obtained, with their associated uncertainties, as specified by ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and ISO 5667-20^[5].

NOTE 1 If the value is not specified in Annex 6 of Reference [4], the value has been calculated using the formula provided in Reference [4] and the dose coefficient data from References [6] and [7].

NOTE 2 The guidance level calculated in Reference [4] is the activity concentration that, with an intake of $2 \text{ l}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ of drinking water for one year, results in an effective dose of $0,1 \text{ mSv}\cdot\text{a}^{-1}$ to members of the public. This is an effective dose that represents a very low level of risk to human health and which is not expected to give rise to any detectable adverse health effects^[4].

This document contains method(s) to support laboratories, which need to determine ^{93}Zr in water samples.

The method described in this document can be used for various types of waters (see [Clause 1](#)). For radiometric methods, minor modifications such as sample volume and counting time can be made if needed to ensure that the decision threshold, limit of detection and uncertainties are below the required limits. For ICP-MS methods, minor modifications to, for example, the sample pre-concentration volume and the interference separation can be made if needed to ensure that limit of detection, limit of quantification and uncertainties are below the required limits. This can be done for several reasons such as emergency situations, lower national guidance limits and operational requirements.

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Water quality — Zirconium 93 — Test method using ICP-MS

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practices. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of any other restrictions.

IMPORTANT — It is essential that tests conducted according to this document be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine ^{93}Zr by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The mass concentrations obtained can be converted into activity concentrations. The method is applicable to test samples of drinking water, rainwater, surface and ground water, marine water, as well as cooling water, industrial water, domestic, and industrial wastewater after proper sampling and handling, and test sample preparation.

The limit of detection depends on the sample volume, the instrument used, the background count rate, the detection efficiency and the chemical yield. In this document, the limit of detection of the method using currently available apparatus is approximately $0,09 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ (or $\text{Bq}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), which is lower than the WHO criteria for safe consumption of drinking water ($100 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$)^[4].

The method described in this document covers the measurement of ^{93}Zr in water at activity concentrations between $0,09 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ and $100 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$. Samples with higher activity concentrations than $100 \text{ Bq}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$ can be measured if a dilution is performed.

The method described in this document is applicable in the event of an emergency.

Filtration of the test sample is necessary for the method described in this document. The analysis of ^{93}Zr adsorbed to suspended matter is not covered by this method. The analysis of the insoluble fraction requires a mineralization step that is not covered by this document. In this case, the measurement is made on the different phases obtained.

It is the user's responsibility to ensure the validity of this test method for the water samples tested.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO 5667-1, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques*

ISO 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples*

ISO 5667-10, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 10: Guidance on sampling of waste water*

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

ISO 17294-1:2024, *Water quality — Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) — Part 1: General guidelines*

ISO 17294-2:2023, *Water quality — Application of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) — Part 2: Determination of selected elements including uranium isotopes*

ISO 80000-10, *Quantities and units — Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and ISO 80000-10 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Symbols

C	Mass activity	Bq·kg ⁻¹
C_s	Specific activity corresponding to one gram of the radionuclide	Bq·g ⁻¹
C_T	Activity of the tracer	Bq
C_{TS}	Mass activity of the tracer added to a sample	Bq·g ⁻¹
k	Coverage factor for uncertainties	—
L_D	Limit of detection in mass concentration, the lowest mass concentration that can be considered statistically different from a blank sample	Count·s ⁻¹
L_Q	Limit of quantification, the lowest mass concentration that can be quantified with statistical uncertainty	Count·s ⁻¹
m	Mass of the sample	kg
m/z	Mass-to-charge ratio measured by ICP-MS	—
m_A	Mass of analyte added to a spiked solution	g
m_{AS}	Mass of analyte solution added to a control sample or for measurement calculation	g
m_C	Mass of calibration standard solution tracer added to a sample	g
m_{CS}	Mass of calibration standard solution added to a sample	g
m_{IS}	Mass of internal standard added to a blank and a sample	g
m_{ISS}	Mass of internal standard solution added to a blank or a sample	g
m_T	Mass of tracer solution added to a blank and a sample	g
m_{TB}	Mass of tracer solution added to a reagent blank	g
m_{TS}	Mass of tracer solution added to a blank or a sample	g
N	Number of counts per second measured by ICP-MS of a sample at a given mass-to-charge ratio	Counts·s ⁻¹

N_0	Number of counts per second measured by ICP-MS of a blank sample at a given mass-to-charge ratio	Counts·s ⁻¹
\bar{N}_0	Average number of counts per second for several blank samples measured by ICP-MS at a given mass-to-charge ratio	Counts·s ⁻¹
N_{net}	Net number of counts per second, $N - N_0$	Counts·s ⁻¹
N_{netIS}	Net number of counts per second at the internal standard mass-to-charge ratio	Counts·s ⁻¹
N_{netT}	Net number of counts per second in samples where a tracer has been added to assess chemical recovery	Counts·s ⁻¹
N_{SP}	Net number of counts per second in the spiked reagent blank	Counts·s ⁻¹
N_{T}	Number of counts per second at analyte mass-to-charge ratio present as impurities	Counts·s ⁻¹
N_{US}	Net number of counts per second in the unspiked reagent blank sample	Counts·s ⁻¹
R_{c}	Chemical recovery following purification measured by ICP-MS	—
S_{N_0}	Standard deviation obtained by measurement of 10 test portions of the blank sample	Counts·s ⁻¹
U	Expanded uncertainty and the coverage factor k with $k = 1, 2, \dots$, $U = k \cdot u$	Bq·kg ⁻¹
u_{rel}	Relative standard uncertainty	—
$u(C)$	Standard uncertainty of the mass activity result	Bq·kg ⁻¹
$u(\rho)$	Standard uncertainty associated with the measurement result	g·kg ⁻¹
ρ	Mass concentration of the analyte	g·kg ⁻¹
ρ_{A}	Mass concentration of the analyte in the standard solution	g·g ⁻¹
ρ_{c}	Mass concentration of the calibration standard solution	g·g ⁻¹
ρ_{IS}	Mass concentration of the internal standard element or isotope per unit volume of the internal standard solution	g·g ⁻¹
ρ_{T}	Mass concentration of the tracer solution	g·g ⁻¹
ρ_{V}	Mass of the analyte per sample unit volume	g·l ⁻¹
V	Volume of the sample	l
α	Measurement bias constant which allows a correction for signal intensity bias between the tracer and the analyte	—

5 Principle

The principle of measurement of analysis using ICP-MS is described in ISO 17294-1 and ISO 17294-2.

ICP-MS has been successfully used to measure the concentration of ⁹³Zr in water samples^{[8],[9]}.

The results can be converted in activity concentrations using the specific activity as a conversion factor given in [Table 1](#). The typical measurement time is several minutes per sample, including sample uptake, counting time and washout before the next sample.

Table 1 — Zirconium-93 half-life and specific activity^[10]

Isotope	Half-life years	Specific activity Bq·g ⁻¹
⁹³ Zr	1,61 (6)·10 ⁶	88,3 (33)·10 ⁶

An example of the limit of detection that can be obtained with ICP-MS is given in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 — Example of limit of detection^{[8],[9]}

Isotope	Limit of detection µg·l ⁻¹	Limit of detection Bq·l ⁻¹
⁹³ Zr	1,0·10 ⁻³	0,09

Radionuclide measurement by ICP-MS is affected by several interferences which are outlined in [Table 3](#).

Table 3 — Interferences affecting ICP-MS measurement

Type of interference	Description	⁹³ Zr interference
Isobaric	Stable or radioactive isotopes with a similar mass to the analyte	⁹³ Nb, ⁹³ Mo
Polyatomic	Stable or radioactive isotopes combining in plasma to form a polyatomic ion with a similar mass to the analyte	⁹² Mo ¹ H, ⁹² Zr ¹ H, ⁷⁷ Se ¹⁶ O, ⁶¹ Ni ¹⁶ O ₂ , ⁵³ Cr ⁴⁰ Ar
Tailing	Stable or radioactive isotopes of one or two mass units on either side of the analyte with a relatively high abundance (>10 ⁶) relative to the analyte	⁹² Zr, ⁹² Mo

It is important to ensure that all potential interferences have been removed prior to measurement. The most significant interference affecting ⁹³Zr measurement by ICP-MS is stable isobaric ⁹³Nb. Because ⁹³Nb is monoisotopic, it is more challenging to correct for this interference and separation is critically important. A possible radioactive isobaric interference from ⁹³Mo shall also be considered. The other interferences that shall be considered are polyatomic: ⁹²Mo¹H, ⁹²Zr¹H, ⁷⁷Se¹⁶O, ⁶¹Ni¹⁶O₂ and ⁵³Cr⁴⁰Ar. Tailing interferences from ⁹²Zr and ⁹²Mo shall also be considered.

It is important to know the interference separation factor achievable by chemical separation and the ICP-MS instrument used. This can initially be assessed by running stable element standards at increasing concentrations to monitor the impact at $m/z = 93$ before and after chemical and/or instrument separation.

Certain ICP-MS designs (i.e. those equipped with a reaction cell) can potentially remove interferences online without the need for offline chemical separation. In such cases, matrix-matched calibration standards should be prepared using an appropriate reference standard or standard addition.

An aliquot of a water sample can be directly measured by ICP-MS to determine the stable element composition. High matrix samples (such as seawater) can need to be diluted to a greater extent before this measurement, depending on the sample introduction system of the instrument used; some designs offer online aerosol dilution capability that can run high matrix samples such as seawater without prior dilution.

If any interference has an impact on the ⁹³Zr result that cannot be corrected for, then the result cannot be considered to be valid. The interference from ⁹²Mo¹H can be monitored at the interference-free Mo isotope at $m/z = 95$, by correcting for ⁹²Mo using natural isotopic ratios. The same approach can be used to correct for ⁹²Zr¹H by monitoring Zr at $m/z = 91$. Selenium can be monitored at $m/z = 78$, nickel can be monitored at $m/z = 60$ and chromium can be monitored at $m/z = 52$. This type of correction should only be used if absolutely necessary, as it increases the measurement uncertainty and affects the limit of detection and measurement precision.

Chemical separation can be required to remove interferences and pre-concentrate ⁹³Zr prior to measurement. As described in the ISO 17294 series, a tracer is needed to evaluate the recovery in chemical separation. The tracer can be mixed with an aliquot of the sample, followed by chemical isolation of the analyte. The chemical yield tracer can be a stable element (zirconium or hafnium) which can be measured by ICP-MS, or a

radioactive tracer (^{95}Zr) which can be measured by gamma spectrometry. In case of a direct measurement, using a tracer is not necessary.

To quantify any potential interference coming from the reagents, a blank sample is prepared in the same way as the test sample. This blank sample is prepared using ultrapure water.

6 Sampling and sample storage

Sampling, handling and storage of the water shall be done as specified in ISO 5667-1, ISO 5667-3 and ISO 5667-10, and guidance is given for the different types of water in References [11] to [18]. It is important that the laboratory receives a sample that is truly representative and has neither been damaged nor modified during transportation or storage.

The sample is filtered to remove suspended matter using a 0,45 μm filter. A smaller pore size filter can also be used, but the filtration can be more time consuming. The sample shall be acidified after filtration to a pH value of less than 2, using HNO_3 .

Minimising contamination and losses is of primary concern. Impurities in the reagents and dust on the laboratory equipment in contact with the samples can be potential sources of stable element contamination that increases the background at $m/z = 93$. The sample containers can lead to either a positive or a negative bias in the determination of trace elements by superficial desorption or adsorption.

7 Chemical reagents and apparatus

7.1 General

The chemical reagents and equipment used for chemical treatment and preparation of the samples are described in [Annex A](#).

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade.

7.2 Chemical reagents

7.2.1 Ultrapure water, with a resistivity of more than 18,2 $\text{M}\Omega\text{ cm}$ at 25 $^\circ\text{C}$ and total organic carbon less than 1 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$.

Unless otherwise stated, water refers to ultrapure water.

7.2.2 Instrument blank, for example 0,3 mol l^{-1} nitric acid, used to determine the background count rate of the instrument at selected mass-to-charge ratios.

The same reagent is also used to prepare the calibration standards and final samples for measurement.

NOTE 1 Zirconium can precipitate in the solution if prepared in dilute nitric acid solutions and if not measured shortly after preparation. Zirconium standards and tracers can be prepared in dilute nitric acid and stabilized with traces of hydrofluoric acid (approximately 0,05 $\text{mol}\cdot\text{l}^{-1}$).

NOTE 2 Hydrofluoric acid is hazardous and can be fatal if it is swallowed, in contact with skin or inhaled. Hydrofluoric acid can also damage glassware, including glassware or quartz materials used in some ICP-MS sample introduction systems. The ICP-MS instrument manufacturer can be consulted on the hydrofluoric acid concentrations that can be tolerated.

7.2.3 Zirconium 93 standard solution, used to prepare calibration standards to calculate the concentration in the sample.

7.2.4 Internal standard solution, prepared with a stable element.

7.2.5 Tracer solution, to determine the chemical recovery. This is prepared by dilution of a standard that is traceable to national or international standards.

NOTE Hafnium has similar chemical properties to zirconium and will behave in an identical way. Additionally, the mass difference between the two isotopes means hafnium is not suitable for ICP-MS mass bias measurement compared to stable Zr.

7.2.6 Argon gas, for the plasma in the ICP-MS, at least 99,99 % pure.

7.3 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus and in particular the following:

7.3.1 ICP-MS and associated software, quadrupole (with or without collision or reaction cell capability), **tandem, sector field or multi-collector**. Follow the manufacturers instruction for laboratory setup and instrument operation.

7.3.2 Argon supply, equipped with pressure control and suitable gas regulator and extract system.

7.3.3 Autosampler, if available, and compatible tubing for running multiple samples automatically.

7.3.4 Pipette, suitable for the accurate transfer of calibration standard, tracer and internal standard solution with a total precision within ± 1 %.

7.3.5 Balance, for example, capable of achieving $\pm 0,1$ mg precision.

8 Chemical separation

It is the user's responsibility to ensure that all potential interferences have been removed. The removal of potential interferences is limited by the decontamination factor of the method. Suggested chemical separation options are outlined in [Annex A](#).

Alternative chemical separation procedures can be used that are outside of the scope of the present document, such as those in References [19] to [24].

9 Quality control

9.1 General

Measurement methods shall be performed by suitably skilled staff under a quality assurance program, such as the one that is described in ISO/IEC 17025.

If an analyst has not performed this procedure before, a precision and bias test should be performed by running a duplicate measurement of either a reference or spiked material. Acceptance limits should be within limits specified by the laboratory.

A similar evaluation procedure should be performed by the analyst who routinely applies this procedure, with a periodicity defined by the laboratory. Acceptance limits should be within limits specified by the laboratory.

9.2 Variables that can influence the measurement

Special care shall be taken in order to limit the influence of parameters that can bias the measurement and lead to a non-representative result. Failure to take sufficient precautions during the different steps of the measurement process such as sampling, transportation and storage, reagents used, and sample transfer, can require corrective factors to be applied to the measured results.

9.3 Instrument verification

Follow the instructions provided by the instrument manufacturer and the steps described in ISO 17294-1:2024, Clauses 7 and 9 and ISO 17294-2:2023, Clauses 8 to 11.

The instrument sensitivity, limit of detection, measurement precision and measurement bias should be determined for every analysis performed on the instrument.

Before any sample measurement, measure a quality control solution. Ensure that the measured value of the concentration does not deviate from the expected value (within pre-determined limits). If the deviation exceeds the established laboratory measurement limits (e.g. sensitivity, stability and uncertainty), follow the recommendations of the instrument manufacturer and perform the optimization of parameters again.

The instrument sensitivity can be determined from ^{93}Zr calibration standards run by ICP-MS prior to samples. The concentration of calibration standard solutions should be known with high precision, using a certified standard if possible.

If a dual-mode detector or similar is used, then detector cross calibration can be required depending on the activity range of calibration standards measured.

A known mass of calibration standard solution, m_{CS} , at a known concentration, ρ_{C} , shall be added for each standard, with the mass of calibration standard, m_{C} , calculated using [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$m_{\text{C}} = \rho_{\text{C}} \cdot m_{\text{CS}} \quad (1)$$

The uncertainty on m_{C} can be calculated using [Formula \(2\)](#):

$$u(m_{\text{C}}) = m_{\text{C}} \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(\rho_{\text{C}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{CS}})} \quad (2)$$

A calibration plot can be produced using either the ICP-MS instrument software or a spreadsheet. The calibration standard concentration can be plotted against the counts per second. A linear calibration line gives the instrument sensitivity based on [Formula \(3\)](#):

$$y = D \cdot x + E \quad (3)$$

where

- D is the gradient of the calibration line;
- y is the counts per second for the analyte in the sample;
- x is the analyte mass concentration;
- E is the intercept for the y-axis when $x = 0$.

A linear calibration line gives values for D and E .

If a calibration curve is used to determine the mass concentration of the measurand, the sample matrix effects on the instrument sensitivity are not always accounted for. The determination of the mass concentration using a recovery tracer is a more robust approach.

Equipment quality control solutions shall also be measured at regular intervals during the procedure to verify that the measurement equipment is performing within agreed limits.

An internal standard shall be prepared to monitor and correct for any change in instrument response during a run, using an element which has a similar mass and ionization energy to ^{93}Zr and that is not present in the sample being measured, for example, ^{115}In .

9.4 Method verification

The method should be validated periodically through replicate measurements of appropriate samples such as spiked samples, reference materials or participation in inter-comparison exercises.

The repeatability of the method should be verified (e.g. by replicate measurements).

10 Expression of results

10.1 Data analysis

The output from the instrument is typically in counts per second. Gross count rates for samples are corrected for background and change in instrument response using the internal standard. A correction for chemical recovery is also required.

If dilutions are carried out, apply the appropriate factor to the values of the sample.

10.2 Background

The blank solution is measured as a sample. The obtained value shall be subtracted from the measured sample values. A blank solution should also be measured regularly throughout the procedure.

A rinsing sequence is usually performed. The sample introduction system is rinsed between each sample using a solution of dilute HNO₃. A blank solution shall be measured at regular intervals to verify that all remaining ⁹³Zr is removed from the system by returning to the instrument background level.

Depending on the interfering element concentration, more than one rinsing solution of different concentrations can be required to return the count rate to the background level.

Depending on the instrument software used, it is possible to set a threshold count rate that shall be reached during the rinsing sequence before moving on to the next sample.

The ICP-MS instrument software can have a built-in background correction capability. The user shall take care that only one background correction is applied.

10.3 Internal standard

An internal standard shall be added to samples before measurement, including a blank sample. The signal for internal standard monitors for changes in instrument performance during a run. This can be due to small variations in, for example, plasma gas flow rate, or, for higher matrix samples (such as seawater), internal components (such as interface cones becoming partially blocked during a run), reducing sample transmission.

A known mass of internal standard, m_{IS} , shall be added to the sample and the blank. For this purpose, a solution of known mass concentration of internal standard, ρ_{IS} , ideally with great precision, is needed. The mass of internal standard solution, m_{ISS} , added is recorded. The mass of internal standard added, m_{IS} , can be calculated using [Formula \(4\)](#):

$$m_{IS} = \rho_{IS} \cdot m_{ISS} \quad (4)$$

The uncertainty on m_{IS} can be calculated using [Formula \(5\)](#):

$$u(m_{IS}) = m_{IS} \sqrt{u_{rel}^2(\rho_{IS}) + u_{rel}^2(m_{ISS})} \quad (5)$$

Some ICP-MS instruments are equipped with online internal standard lines in the sample introduction that can measure a separate solution containing the internal standard.

The net count rate for the internal standard in each sample should be corrected based on the net count rate in the first background sample, and this correction factor applied to each sample.

The ICP-MS instrument software can have a built-in internal standard correction capability. The user shall take care that only one internal standard correction is applied.

10.4 Expression of results using ^{178}Hf as a recovery tracer

10.4.1 Calculation of activity of tracer and mass of analyte

The sample activity is determined using a tracer, which corrects for losses during the sample preparation. The tracer also corrects for instrumental deviations during the measurement. The tracer solution mass concentration, ρ_T , shall be known, ideally with high precision. Certified standards are usually employed. A defined quantity of the tracer solution is added to each sample and the mass of solution added, m_{TS} , is recorded. The mass of tracer, m_T , added to each sample can be calculated using [Formula \(6\)](#):

$$m_T = \rho_T \cdot m_{TS} \quad (6)$$

The uncertainty on m_T can be calculated using [Formula \(7\)](#):

$$u(m_T) = m_T \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(\rho_T) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{TS})} \quad (7)$$

To calculate the measurement bias, control or spiked samples are prepared containing a known concentration of ^{93}Zr . A solution of ^{93}Zr with a mass concentration known to a high precision, ρ_A , is needed. The mass of ^{93}Zr added, m_A , can be calculated using [Formula \(8\)](#):

$$m_A = \rho_A \cdot m_{AS} \quad (8)$$

The uncertainty on m_A can be calculated using [Formula \(9\)](#):

$$u(m_A) = m_A \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(\rho_A) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{AS})} \quad (9)$$

10.4.2 Measurement bias

The measurement bias corrects for any deviation between the tracer and the analyte. When a stable tracer or internal standard is used, it also accounts for only one isotope of the element being used for the measurement.

The ICP-MS measurement bias, α , can be determined by measuring the net number of counts per second for the analyte, N_{net} , and for the tracer, N_{netT} , using a solution containing a known mass of analyte, m_A , and tracer, m_T . The measurement bias can be calculated using [Formula \(10\)](#):

$$\alpha = \frac{(m_A \cdot N_{\text{netT}})}{(m_T \cdot N_{\text{net}})} \quad (10)$$

The uncertainty on the measurement bias is determined using [Formula \(11\)](#):

$$u(\alpha) = \alpha \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_A) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_T) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{net}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{netT}})} \quad (11)$$

10.4.3 Sample mass concentration

The sample mass concentration, ρ , in ^{93}Zr is calculated using [Formula \(12\)](#):

$$\rho = (\alpha \cdot m_T \cdot N_{\text{net}}) / (R_c \cdot m \cdot N_{\text{netT}}) \quad (12)$$

The uncertainty on the sample mass concentration is calculated using [Formula \(13\)](#):

$$u(\rho) = \rho \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_T) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{net}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{netT}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(\alpha) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(R_c)} \quad (13)$$

10.5 Expression of results using ^{95}Zr as a recovery tracer

10.5.1 Calculation of activity of tracer and mass of analyte

The sample activity is determined using a recovery tracer, which corrects for losses during the sample preparation. The instrumental deviations during the measurement are corrected using an internal standard. The mass activity of the tracer solution, C_{TS} , and the internal standard mass concentration, ρ_{IS} , shall be known, ideally with great precision. A certified standard is usually employed for ^{95}Zr . A defined mass of activity of the tracer solution, C_{TS} , is added to each sample and the mass of the tracer solution added, m_{TS} , is recorded.

The activity of the tracer, C_T , added to each sample can be calculated using [Formula \(14\)](#):

$$C_T = C_{\text{TS}} \cdot m_{\text{TS}} \quad (14)$$

Note that the activity of tracer added is calculated at a reference date. Consider the isotope decay when calculating the recovery obtained from the gamma spectrometry method.

The uncertainty on C_T can be calculated using [Formula \(15\)](#):

$$u(C_T) = C_T \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(C_{\text{TS}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{TS}})} \quad (15)$$

To calculate the measurement bias from the internal standard and prepare control solutions, a known mass of ^{93}Zr , m_A , shall be added to the solution. For this purpose, a solution of known mass concentration of ^{93}Zr , ρ_A , ideally with great precision, is needed. The mass of the analyte solution added, m_{AS} , is recorded. The mass of ^{93}Zr , m_A , can be calculated using [Formula \(16\)](#):

$$m_A = \rho_A \cdot m_{\text{AS}} \quad (16)$$

The uncertainty on m_A can be calculated using [Formula \(17\)](#):

$$u(m_A) = m_A \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(\rho_A) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{AS}})} \quad (17)$$

10.5.2 Chemical recovery

The ^{95}Zr tracer is counted by gamma spectrometry. The chemical recovery, R_c , is calculated by dividing the measured activity by the expected activity. The decay of the ^{95}Zr tracer shall be calculated. The chemical recovery is calculated using [Formula \(18\)](#):

$$R_c = \frac{(N_{\text{netT}})_i - (N_{\text{netT}})_f}{(N_{\text{netT}})_f} \quad (18)$$

where

i is the initial sample measured prior to separation;

f is the final sample after separation.

The uncertainty on the chemical recovery is determined using [Formula \(19\)](#):

$$u(R_c) = R_c \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2((N_{\text{netT}})_i) + u_{\text{rel}}^2((N_{\text{netT}})_f) + u_{\text{rel}}^2((N_{\text{netT}})_f)} \quad (19)$$

Additional samples can be measured at different stages of the separation procedure to monitor the yield.

If dilutions are carried out, apply the appropriate factor to the values of the sample.

10.5.3 Measurement bias

The measurement bias is a correction factor that corrects for all the measurement deviations between the tracer and the analyte. It includes correction for the mass bias and the variation of signal intensity between the tracer and the analyte. When a stable tracer or internal standard is used, it also corrects for the fact that only one isotope of the element is used for the measurement.

The measurement bias, α , is first determined by measuring with the ICP-MS instrument the number of counts per second (cps) obtained for ^{93}Zr , N_{net} , and for the internal standard, N_{netIS} , using a solution containing a known mass of ^{93}Zr , m_A , and internal standard, m_{IS} . The measurement bias is determined using [Formula \(20\)](#):

$$\alpha = (m_A \cdot N_{\text{netIS}}) / (m_{\text{IS}} \cdot N_{\text{net}}) \quad (20)$$

The uncertainty on the measurement bias is determined using [Formula \(21\)](#):

$$u(\alpha) = \alpha \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_A) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{IS}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{net}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{netIS}})} \quad (21)$$

10.5.4 Sample mass concentration

The sample mass concentration, ρ , in ^{93}Zr is calculated using [Formula \(22\)](#):

$$\rho = (\alpha \cdot m_{\text{IS}} \cdot N_{\text{net}}) / (R_c \cdot m \cdot N_{\text{netIS}}) \quad (22)$$

The uncertainty on the sample mass concentration is calculated using [Formula \(23\)](#):

$$u(\rho) = \rho \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{IS}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{net}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{netIS}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(\alpha) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(R_c)} \quad (23)$$

10.6 Limit of detection

The limit of detection, L_D , corresponds to the equivalent concentration of three times the standard deviation of the measurement of 10 test portions of a blank sample. The blank sample shall have passed through all steps of the method. The limit of detection is calculated using [Formula \(24\)](#):

$$L_D = \overline{N_0} + 3 \cdot S_{N_0} \quad (24)$$

10.7 Limit of quantification

The limit of quantification, L_Q , is 10 times the standard deviation of the measurement of 10 test portions of the blank. This can be calculated using [Formula \(25\)](#):

$$L_Q = \overline{N_0} + 10 \cdot S_{N_0} \quad (25)$$

NOTE The calculation of the limit of detection and the limit of quantification using atom counting is different to that using decay counting techniques.

10.8 Correcting for ^{93}Zr contamination in the tracer

The tracer can contain ^{93}Zr contamination that interferes with the sample measurement if it is not corrected for. To correct for this, a blank sample should be prepared containing a known amount of tracer, m_{TB} , and the counts at $m/z = 98$ compared between the spiked, N_{SP} , and unspiked, N_{US} , blank using [Formula \(26\)](#):

$$N_{\text{T}} = N_{\text{SP}} - N_{\text{US}} \quad (26)$$

If a chemical separation is performed, the contribution of ^{93}Zr from the tracer, N_{T} , varies with the chemical recovery, R_{c} . The net number of counts for each sample, N_{netT} , can be calculated using [Formula \(27\)](#):

$$N_{\text{netT}} = (N - N_0) - [N_{\text{US}} + (R_{\text{c}} \cdot N_{\text{T}} \cdot m_{\text{T}} / m_{\text{TB}})] \quad (27)$$

The uncertainty on the tracer counts can be calculated using [Formula \(28\)](#):

$$u(N_{\text{netT}}) = \sqrt{(u(N))^2 + (u(N_0))^2 + (u(N_{\text{US}}))^2 + [u_{\text{rel}}^2(R_{\text{c}}) + (u_{\text{rel}}^2(N_{\text{T}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{T}}) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m_{\text{TB}}))]^2} \quad (28)$$

10.9 Conversion of mass concentration to mass activity

The specific activity, C_{S} , of ^{93}Zr can be multiplied by the mass concentration, ρ , limit of detection, L_{D} , and limit of quantification, L_{Q} , to convert from mass concentration to mass activity using [Formula \(29\)](#):

$$C = \rho \cdot C_{\text{S}} \quad (29)$$

The uncertainty of the mass activity is calculated using [Formula \(30\)](#):

$$u(C) = C \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(\rho) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(C_{\text{S}})} \quad (30)$$

The L_{D} and L_{Q} are estimated values and do not require an uncertainty calculation.

10.10 Conversion from mass to volume units

A conversion from mass (grams per kilogram) to volume (grams per litre) units can be achieved using the analyte mass concentration, ρ , mass, m , and volume, V , of the sample recorded during the procedure. The conversion is carried out using [Formula \(31\)](#):

$$\rho_{\text{v}} = \frac{m \cdot \rho}{V} \quad (31)$$

The uncertainty in this conversion can be calculated using [Formula \(32\)](#):

$$u(\rho_{\text{v}}) = \rho_{\text{v}} \sqrt{u_{\text{rel}}^2(\rho) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(m) + u_{\text{rel}}^2(V)} \quad (32)$$

11 Test report

The test report should conform to ISO/IEC 17025 requirements. The test report shall contain the following information:

- a) reference to this document (i.e. ISO 4702:2024);
- b) identification of the sample;
- c) units in which the results are expressed;
- d) the test result can be given according to either method 1 or method 2; the method used shall be clearly stated in the report.

— Method 1

- if the result is less than the limit of detection, the result of the measurement is expressed as $\leq L_D$,
- if the result is between the limit of detection and the limit of quantification, the result of the measurement is expressed as $\leq L_Q$,
- if the result is greater than limit of quantification, the result of the measurement is expressed as $(\rho \pm k \cdot u(\rho) \text{ or } \rho \pm U)$ or as $(C \pm k \cdot u(C) \text{ or } C \pm U)$ with the associated k value.

If the limit of detection exceeds the guideline value, it shall be documented that the method is not suitable for the measurement purpose.

— Method 2

- if the result is less than the limit of quantification, the result of the measurement is expressed as $\leq L_Q$,
- if the result is greater than limit of quantification, the result of the measurement is expressed as $(\rho \pm k \cdot u(\rho) \text{ or } \rho \pm U)$ or as $(C \pm k \cdot u(C) \text{ or } C \pm U)$ with the associated k value.

If the limit of quantification exceeds the guideline value, it shall be documented that the method is not suitable for the measurement purpose.

- e) the date used to calculate the sample mass activity;
- f) the date of issue of the report.

Complementary information can be provided such as:

- g) relevant dates such as the date of sampling, the date of the sample receipt, and the date of the analysis start, where these dates are critical to the validity and application of the results;
- h) the limit of application;
- i) the limit of detection and limit of quantification;
- j) mention of any relevant deviation from this document likely to affect the results and any unusual features observed.