



Designation: D5928 – 23

Standard Practice for Screening of Waste for Radioactivity¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5928; 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 practice covers the screening for α -, β -, and γ radiation above ambient background levels or user-defined criteria, or both, in liquid, sludge, or solid waste materials.

1.2 This practice is intended to be a gross screening method for determining the presence or absence of radioactive materials in liquid, sludge, or solid waste materials. It is not intended to replace more sophisticated quantitative analytical techniques, but to provide a method for rapidly screening samples for radioactivity above ambient background levels or user-defined criteria, or both, for facilities prohibited from handling radioactive waste.

1.3 This practice may or may not be suitable for applications such as site assessments and remediation activities, depending on the data quality objectives or intended use.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

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.*

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D34 on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.01.05 on Screening Methods.

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² 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.

3. Terminology

3.1 For terminology related to radioactive materials, see Terminology **C859**.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 A sample is held within a user-specified distance of the detector window of a radiation survey meter, and the visible or audible reaction of the meter, or both, is noted. Guidance on a suitable distance is generally available in the manufacturer's instrument manual. The user defines an application/project-specific "negative" and "positive" result criteria. A "negative" test result indicates radiation levels are below the user-established criteria; a "positive" test result indicates the radiation levels are above the user-established criteria.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Most facilities disposing or using waste materials are prohibited from handling wastes that contain radioactive materials. This practice provides the user a rapid method for screening waste material for the presence or absence of radioactivity at user-established levels that consider background radiation and the intended use of the screening method. It is important to these facilities to be able to verify generator-supplied information in regard to radiation and to meet worker health and safety needs.

6. Interferences

6.1 Needle deflections or audible clicks of the survey meter, or both, occur due to naturally occurring omnidirectional background radiation. This level of ambient background radiation should be periodically assessed. See Section 10.

6.2 Possible sources of interference include pacemakers, X-ray generating equipment, radium-based luminescent dials, polonium-based static eliminators, and smoke detectors containing a radioactive isotope-sensing mechanism. Such interferences can usually be traced to their source using the portable instrument specified in this practice.

6.3 A large amount of potassium in the waste sample may produce a positive result due to the natural presence of the radioactive isotope, potassium-40.