

IAEA/AL/007

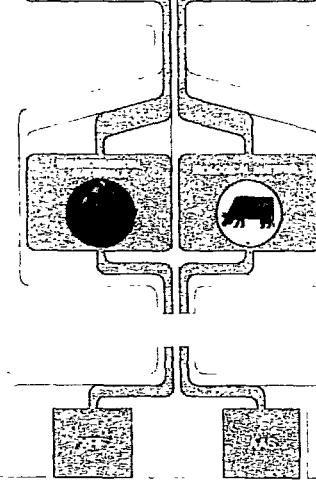
REPORT ON THE
INTERCOMPARISON RUN

IAEA-154

RADIONUCLIDES
IN
WHEY POWDER

AQCS

H																	
Li	Be	B C N O F Ne										He					
Na	Mg	Si P S Cl Ar										Kr					
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
Fr	Ra																
La Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu																	
Ac Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr																	



ANALYTICAL QUALITY CONTROL SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY P.O. BOX 100 A-1400 VIENNA AUSTRIA



IAEA/AL/007
September 1988

Intercomparison Study IAEA-154
on the Determination of
Elevated Levels of Fallout
Radionuclides in Whey Powder

by

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Summary

The results of the intercomparison on whey powder (IAEA-154) for the determination of elevated levels of radioactivity are reported. The data from thirty-one laboratories from sixteen different countries have been considered and include the determination of the following radionuclides:

^{134}Cs , ^{137}Cs , ^{40}K , ^{90}Sr .

According to a statistical evaluation sufficient data for recommended mean values and confidence intervals have been received for:

^{134}Cs :	1355 Bq/kg	(1295 - 1417)
^{137}Cs :	3749 Bq/kg	(3613 - 3887)
^{40}K :	1575 Bq/kg	(1511 - 1644)
^{90}Sr :	6.9 Bq/kg	(6.0 - 8.0)

Reference date: 31 August 1987

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Scope of the study	1
3. Description of the material	2
4. Evaluation of results	2
4.1 Explanation of tables	3
4.1.1 Data tables	3
4.1.2 Summary of results tables	3
4.2 Description of figures	3
4.3 Criteria for recommended values and confidence intervals	4
5. Results and conclusions	4
6. Acknowledgements	6
7. Codes for laboratory methods (Table A)	7
8. Data tables and figures	8
9. Summary of means and confidence limits (Table D)	26
10. Recommended values and confidence intervals (Table E)	27
11. List of participating laboratories	28

1. Introduction

The increased levels of radioactive fallout which resulted from the Chernobyl reactor accident have led to increased concern about radioactivity in food. This has prompted governments to establish allowable levels of various radionuclides in food. Furthermore, in most cases the allowable levels are much higher than the levels in previously available reference materials (1). In order to assist laboratories in making these measurements, the IAEA's Analytical Quality Control Service (AQCS) collected a variety of food and environmental materials which had been contaminated by the fallout debris and reference materials are currently being prepared from these materials.

Radioactivity levels in milk products are of particular concern since milk products are an important component of human nutrition, especially for children, and radionuclide levels in milk can rise very quickly after radioactive contamination is released to the environment. Earlier (2), AQCS prepared a milk powder reference material, A-14 containing levels of artificial radionuclides in the Bq/kg range which was representative of previous levels due to weapons fallout. However, A-14 is not very suitable as a reference material for analyses at the current allowable levels. The whey powder used in the present intercomparison contains ^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs at concentrations which are several times higher than most current allowable levels.

2. Scope of the study

Participating laboratories were requested to determine the following radionuclides: ^{40}K , ^{90}Sr , ^{134}Cs and ^{137}Cs . Data on other radionuclides were also welcomed. The analysts were requested to make at least three but preferably six independent measurements for each radionuclide. Each laboratory received two bottles labelled A and B as well as a bottle of A-14 which was re-evaluated at the same time.

The results listed in the tables are from thirty-one laboratories in sixteen different countries. The evaluation was based on 93 laboratory means for each of the A and B samples. The total number of individual determinations for A and B combined was 599. Twenty-seven laboratories determined ^{134}Cs , 28 determined ^{137}Cs , 25 determined ^{40}K and 13 determined ^{90}Sr .

3. Description of the material

A bulk sample of approximately 500 kg (20 sacks of about 25 kg each) of whey powder with elevated radioactivity was collected from a processing plant. These twenty sacks were all from the same batch process. Thus, they were assumed to be as homogeneous as possible. Nevertheless, a preliminary homogeneity testing of every two sacks for ^{134}Cs and ^{137}Cs was performed before bottling in approximate portions of 250 grams. In order to assure long-term stability of the material, all bottles were sterilized by gamma-ray irradiation of about 2.5×10^4 Gy using a ^{60}Co source.

The final homogeneity testing (after bottling) was performed on 12 bottles from different sacks as follows:

bottles A and B - six measurements each of 250 grams
bottles C and D - three measurements each of 250 grams
bottles E to L - one measurement each of 250 grams

Considering the results of ^{134}Cs and ^{137}Cs from the above and employing the Student's t-test it was found that they did not differ by more than 2% of the mean value and thus this material can be considered homogeneous for these components for a sample size of greater or equal to 250 grams.

4. Evaluation of results

The original data received from the participating laboratories were edited (converted to the same units and format), before being typed in a computer data file. This data file was processed by a computer program especially written for evaluating intercomparison results. Observations which deviated significantly after rigorous statistical evaluation from the population of the other results, were considered to be outliers and rejected if they failed either one of the following statistical tests at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$:

- 1) Dixon's,
- 2) Grubb's,
- 3) coefficient of skewness, and
- 4) coefficient of kurtosis.

Some further information can be found in reference (3).

Separate evaluations were run for the A and B bottles so that the final results could be compared in order to check the consistency of the results and the homogeneity of the material. Separate sets of tables and figures are included for IAEA-154 (A) and IAEA-154 (B).

4.1 Explanation of tables

4.1.1 Data tables

The laboratory mean values for a specific radionuclide for which at least two laboratory means were supplied are presented in Tables 1 to 4 for both the A and B bottles of IAEA-154.

LAB. CODE NO.: Each laboratory was assigned a code number, which is the same throughout the whole report. These do not correspond to the sequence of the laboratories in the list of participants given at the end of the report and thus anonymity is secured.

METHOD CODE: The analytical techniques employed by the participating laboratories are represented in the form of codes (a letter and number). The key to the different analytical techniques is given in Table A.

NO. OF DETERM.: The number of individual results for a given radionuclide supplied by the participating laboratory.

LAB. MEAN: The arithmetic mean computed from all the individual results supplied by the participating laboratory. An asterisk (*) after the lab mean denotes that it was detected and rejected as an outlier. Outliers were not used to compute the overall mean for this radionuclide.

LAB. STANDARD DEV: The absolute and relative standard deviations were calculated if at least three results were reported by the participating laboratory.

4.1.2 Summary of results tables

The summary of the results for IAEA-154 (A) is given in Table B, while the summary for IAEA-154 (B) is given in Table C. Most of the terms used in the summary tables have been already defined. The standard error (S.E.) is defined as the standard deviation of the mean values divided by the square root of the number of laboratory means.

4.2 Description of figures

A figure was plotted for each radionuclide when at least five laboratory means were reported. The laboratory means are plotted by ascending concentration values (Bq/kg) on the y-axis with their respective laboratory code noted along the x-axis.

The respective error bars (standard deviation of the mean) are also shown. The code above the error bar is the laboratory method code, while the value below the error bar is the number of individual determinations. Finally, the points marked with an x in the circle were detected and rejected as outliers and have not been used for the calculation of the overall laboratory mean.

4.3 Criteria for recommended values and confidence intervals

* Please note that these criteria are designed especially for this report and do not apply in general.

The overall mean values (excluding data detected and rejected as outliers) were considered as the recommended values when

- 1) more than ten laboratory means were available
- 2) the percentage of outliers was less than 20% and
- 3) the results of the A and B intercomparisons are mutually consistent (i.e. the mean value for A falls within the confidence interval for B and vice versa).

5. Results and Conclusions

The means and confidence intervals obtained for A and B are summarized in rounded form in Table D. It is apparent that the data obtained for the A and B intercomparison are consistent since the two means for each radionuclide differ only by a few percent or less (except for ^{90}Sr which has a larger uncertainty). In order to generate an overall mean the average of the A and B means was calculated. The overall confidence intervals correspond to the outermost values of the individual A and B confidence intervals.

The fact that the means of the A and B intercomparison are quite close suggests that the material is homogeneous; however, it must be realized that this is referred to averages taken over up to 28 bottles. Hence, it can only be stated that the material is homogeneous over a sample size of ~ 7 kg (35 x 0.25kg) for ^{137}Cs on the basis of the A and B means. In order to determine whether the material is homogeneous down to the single bottle level, the A and B results must be compared on a laboratory by laboratory basis. A Student's t-test which took into account the standard deviations in the results of individual laboratories was used to compare the A and B results. In order to ensure that the standard deviations were reasonably well defined the results from a subset of the laboratories were selected on the basis that:

- a) the laboratory had submitted at least 4 results for both A and B, and
- b) the laboratory means had not been identified as outliers.

Although the Student's t-test took into account the standard deviations in the results from individual laboratories, it could not account for any biases which the laboratories have introduced between their A and B results. Thus, biases such as simple weighing errors or using a different spectrometer for the A and B samples could introduce a significant difference in the A and B results even though the material itself is homogeneous.

The results of the Student's t-test indicate that the data from the majority of the laboratories which met the selection criteria and which produced results for a given radionuclide are consistent with homogeneity in the samples. The percentage of the results which are consistent with homogeneity are: 69% for ^{134}Cs , 75% for ^{137}Cs , 100% for ^{40}K and 100% for ^{90}Sr . On this basis it can be concluded that IAEA-154 whey powder is homogeneous.

The recommended values for the concentrations of ^{134}Cs , ^{137}Cs , ^{40}K and ^{90}Sr in IAEA-154 are summarized in Table E.

6. Acknowledgements

The authors of this report are thankful to Ms. Katalin Lewis-Goettler of the IAEA Computer Section for computation of the results and to the Oesterreichische Forschungszentrum for its cost-free ^{60}Co irradiation of these intercomparison samples. Finally, we also like to acknowledge all the participating laboratories as listed at the end of this report.

References

- (1) AQCS-Analytical Quality Control Services Programme: Intercomparison Runs, Certified Reference Materials and Reference Materials 1988 IAEA, Vienna, Austria (1987)
- (2) Report on Intercomparison A-14 of the Determination of Some Mineral Components and Radionuclides in Milk powder, L. Pszonicki, A.N. Hanna, O. Suschny, IAEA, Laboratory Seibersdorf, IAEA/RL/108, January 1984
- (3) R. Dybczynski, A. Tugsavul, O. Suschny, Analyst 103 (1978) 733

Table A

Laboratory Method Codes Used in the IAEA-154 Intercomparison

Method Code	Method
B1	Beta counting following radiochemical separation
G2	Direct high resolution gamma spectrometry without sample pre-treatment, except for drying
G3	High resolution gamma spectrometry with sample pre-treatment
G4	Direct low resolution gamma spectrometry without sample pre-treatment, except for drying
S1	Spectrophotometric determination of potassium and calculation of ⁴⁰ K content

TABLE NO. 1 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR CS-134 IN IAEA-154(A), 1987

NO.	LAB. CODE NO.	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
					ABS	REL %	
1	1	G2	2	1505.00	49.50	3.3	
2	2	G2	2	1605.50	4.95	0.3	
3	3	G2	6	1397.50	4.51	0.3	
4	4	G2	1	1333.00			
5	5	G2	1	1360.00			
6	6	G2	3	1303.33	41.63	3.2	
7	7	G2	3	1390.00	35.51	2.6	
8	8	G2	5	1375.60	49.73	3.6	
9	9	G2	1	1110.00			
10	10	G2	1	1283.93	5.77	0.4	
11	11	G2	3	1406.75	32.93	2.3	
12	12	G2	4	1150.00	0.00	0.0	
13	13	G2	4	1381.50	12.85	0.9	
14	14	G2	6	1330.00	14.18	1.1	
15	15	G2	3	1302.12	11.30	0.9	
16	16	G2	4	1516.50	64.35	4.2	
17	17	G2	2	1540.50	62.83	4.1	
18	18	G2	2	1452.50	77.08	5.3	
19	19	G2	4	1553.75	74.06	4.8	
20	20	G2	4	1409.00	8.67	0.6	
21	21	G3	6	1249.83	15.38	1.2	
22	22	G2	6	340.58*	3.02	0.9	
23	23	G2	6	1200.00	0.00	0.0	
24	24	G2	3	1230.00	60.66	4.9	
25	25	G2	6	1440.00	14.14	1.0	
26	26	G2	2	157.00*			
27	27	G4	1	1317.67	57.59	4.4	
28	28	G2	6				
29	29	G2	6				
30	30	G2	6				
31	31	G2	6				

TABLE NO. 2 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR CS-137 IN IAEA-154(A), 1987

NO.	LAB. CODE NO.	UNIT: BQ/KG	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
						ABS	REL %	
1	G2	2	4090.00	28.28	0.7			
2	G2	2	4261.00	380.42	8.9			
3	G2	6	3724.67	26.79	0.7			
4	G2	1	3724.00					
5	G2	3	4060.00	26.46	0.7			
6	G2	3	3540.00	46.57	1.2			
7	G2	5	3768.00	99.43	2.8			
8	G2	1	3536.20					
9	G2	3	3210.00	15.28	0.4			
10	G2	1	3503.33	81.32	2.0			
11	G2	2	4038.50	11.55	0.4			
12	G2	4	3260.00	23.09	0.6			
13	G2	6	3867.17	19.00	0.5			
14	G2	3	3842.00	14.17	0.4			
15	G2	3	3536.85	121.62	2.9			
16	G2	2	4203.00	116.67	2.7			
17	G2	2	4259.50	41.93	1.1			
18	G2	4	3752.75	125.04	3.3			
19	G2	4	3827.83	14.51	0.4			
20	G2	6	3752.00	26.08	0.7			
21	G2	6	3600.00	4.59	0.5			
22	G2	6	878.62*	100.00	2.8			
23	G2	3	3600.00	57.53	1.4			
24	G2	6	3985.00	0.00	0.0			
25	G2	2	3700.00					
26	G2	1	829.00*					
27	G2	4	3320.25	23.56	0.7			
28	G2	6	3944.50	70.33	1.8			
29	G2							
30	G2							
31	G2							

TABLE NO. 3 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR K-40 IN IAEA-154(A), 1987

NO.	LAB. CODE NO.	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
					ABS	REL %	
1	1	G4	1	7360.00*	10.61	0.6	
2	2	G2	6	1638.50	33.63	2.2	
3	3	G2	1	1504.67			
4	5	G2	1	1816.00			
5	6	S1	6	1655.38	32.93	2.2	
6	7	G2	3	1523.33	111.50	7.3	
7	9	G2	5	1499.60	130.39	8.7	
8	10	G2	1	1490.00			
9	11	G2	3	1546.67	25.17	1.6	
10	12	G2	2	1635.00	42.43	2.6	
11	13	G2	4	1510.00	31.62	2.1	
12	14	G2	6	1566.17	44.30	2.8	
13	15	G2	3	1708.33	34.95	2.0	
14	16	G2	4	1464.01	21.64	1.5	
15	17	G2	2	1786.50	12.02	0.7	
16	17	G2	2	1811.00	14.14	0.8	
17	18	G2	4	1522.50	110.87	7.0	
18	20	G2	4	1453.75	58.74	4.0	
19	21	G2	6	1512.83	47.94	3.2	
20	22	G2	6	1454.33	61.50	4.2	
21	23	G2	6	253.00*	30.48	12.0	
22	24	G2	3	1566.67	57.74	3.7	
23	25	G2	6	1716.67	98.32	5.7	
24	27	G2	1	1250.00			
25	31	G2	6	1562.33	165.89	10.6	



- 11 -

TABLE NO. 4 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR SR-90 IN IAEA-154(A), 1987

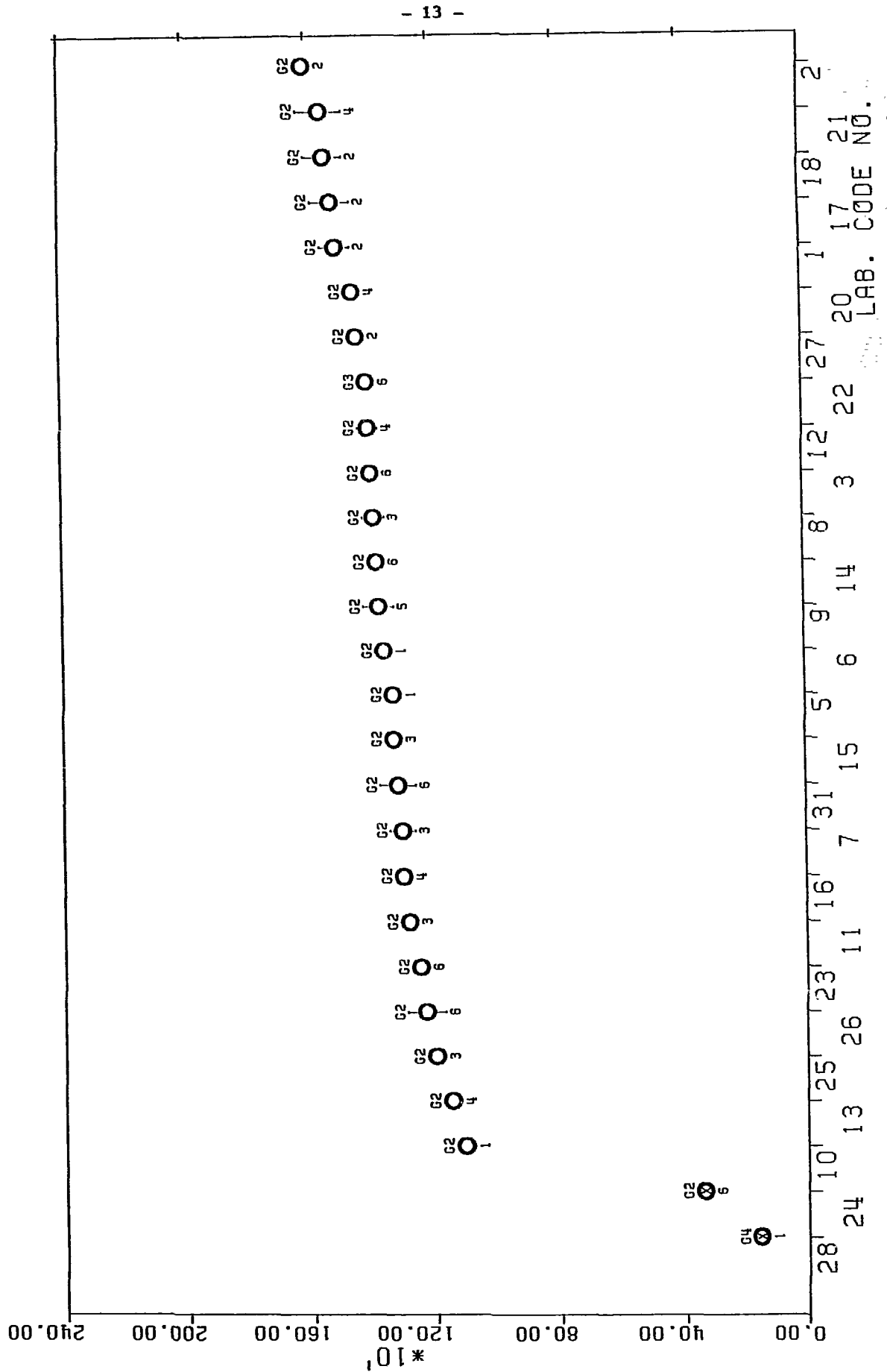
NO.	LAB. CODE NO.	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
					ABS	REL %	
1	4	B1	1	2.60*	0.58	6.6	
2	6	B1	3	8.75	0.10	2.0	
3	10	B1	3	5.00	0.25	3.7	
4	13	B1	2	6.77	1.42	17.5	
5	15	B1	2	8.11	0.41	6.1	
6	16	B1	4	9.79	0.08	1.1	
7	19	B1	1	7.90	0.81	11.6	
8	20	B1	3	7.20	4.30	79.8	
9	21	B1	4	6.97	0.10	1.4	
10	24	B1	4	5.39	0.00	0.0	
11	25	B1	1	9.50			
12	27	B1	3	7.10			
13	30	B1	2	6.60			

Table B

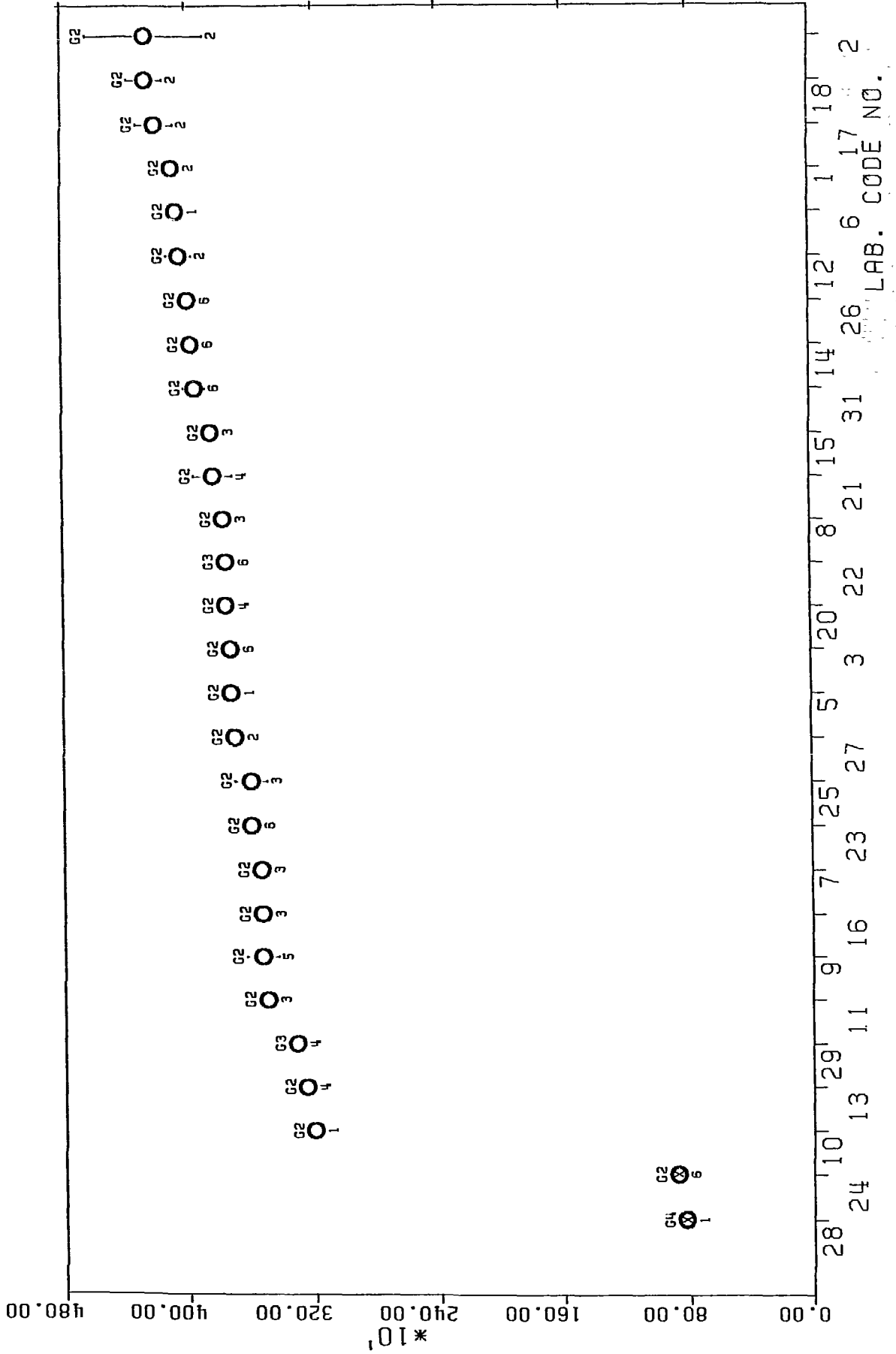
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE INTERCOMPARISON IAEA-154(A), 1987

RADIONUCLIDE DETERMINED	CS-134	CS-137	K-40	SR-90
UNIT	BQ/KG	BQ/KG	BQ/KG	BQ/KG
NUMBER OF LABORATORY REPORTED RESULTS	27	28	25	13
INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATIONS	96	97	93	34
NUMBER OF LABORATORY ACCEPTED RESULTS	25	26	23	12
INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATIONS	89	90	86	33
TOTAL RANGE OF LABORATORY AVERAGES	157.00 - 1605.50	829.00 - 4261.00	253.00 - 7360.00	2.60 - 9.50
RANGE OF ACCEPTED LABORATORY AVERAGES	1110.00 - 1605.50	3210.00 - 4261.00	1250.00 - 1819.00	5.00 - 9.50
PERCENTAGE OF OUTLYING LABORATORIES	7	7	8	8
OVERALL MEAN OF ACCEPTED LABORATORY AVERAGES	1365.85	3769.50	1569.23	7.17
STANDARD DEVIATION (S.D.)	125.11	291.71	133.56	1.28
REL%	9.2	7.7	8.5	17.8
STANDARD ERROR (S.E.)	25.02	57.21	27.85	0.37
REL%	1.8	1.5	1.8	5.1
CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR THE MEAN OF POPULATION FOR PROBABILITY LEVEL .95	1314.21 - 1417.50	3651.65 - 3887.35	1511.47 - 1626.99	6.36 - 7.99

CS-134 IN IAEA-154 (A), 1987 (BQ/KG)

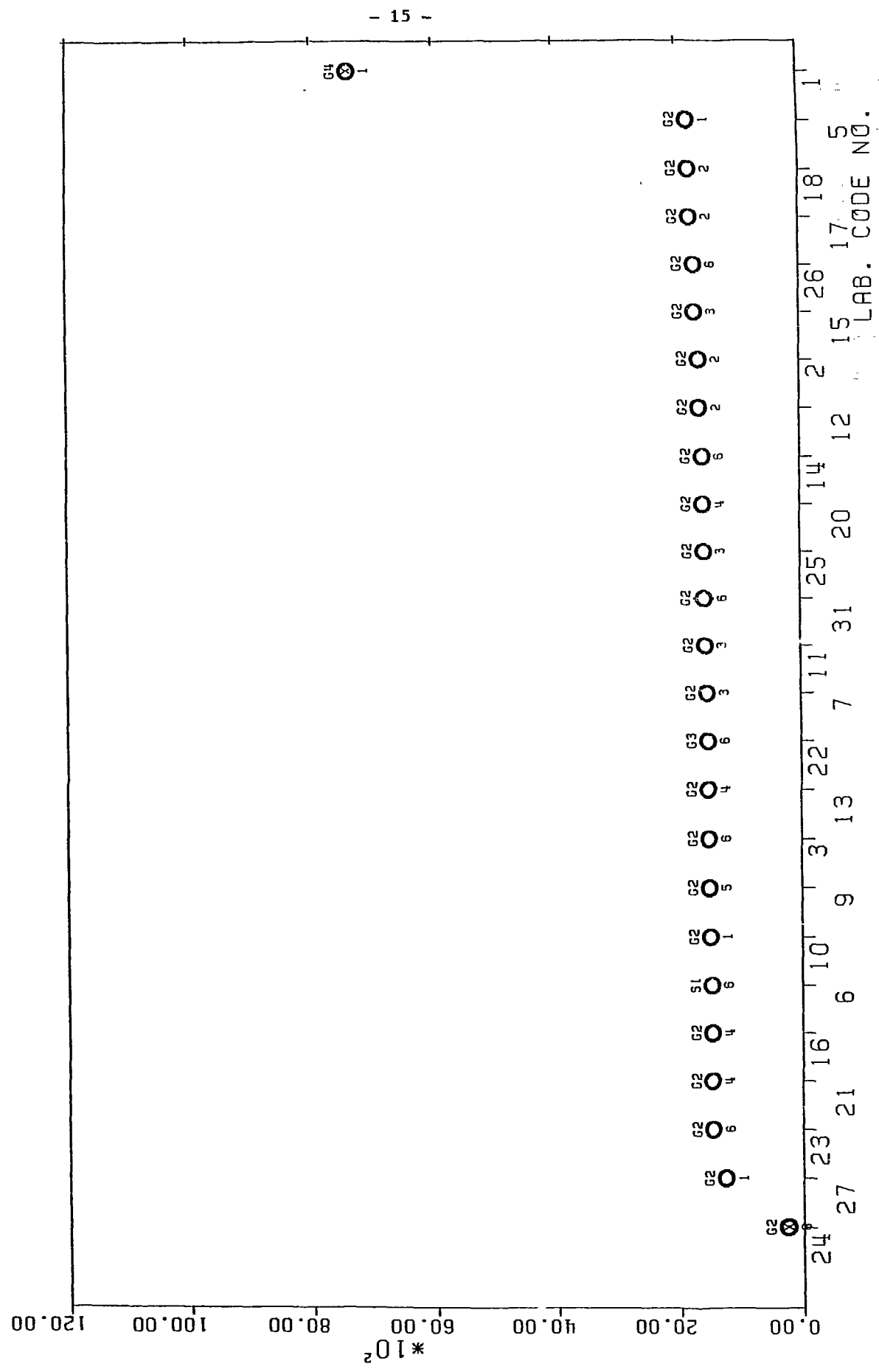


CS-137 IN IAEA-154 (A), 1987 (BQ/KG)



0 28 24 10 29 11 16 23 27 3 22 21 31 26 LAB. CODE NO. 2
 9 11 16 23 27 3 22 21 31 26 LAB. CODE NO. 2
 10 13 29 11 16 23 27 3 22 21 31 26 LAB. CODE NO. 2
 24 10 29 11 16 23 27 3 22 21 31 26 LAB. CODE NO. 2
 28 24 10 29 11 16 23 27 3 22 21 31 26 LAB. CODE NO. 2

K-40 IN IAEA-154 (A), 1987 (BQ/KG)



SR-90 IN IAEA-154 (A), 1987 (BQ/KG)

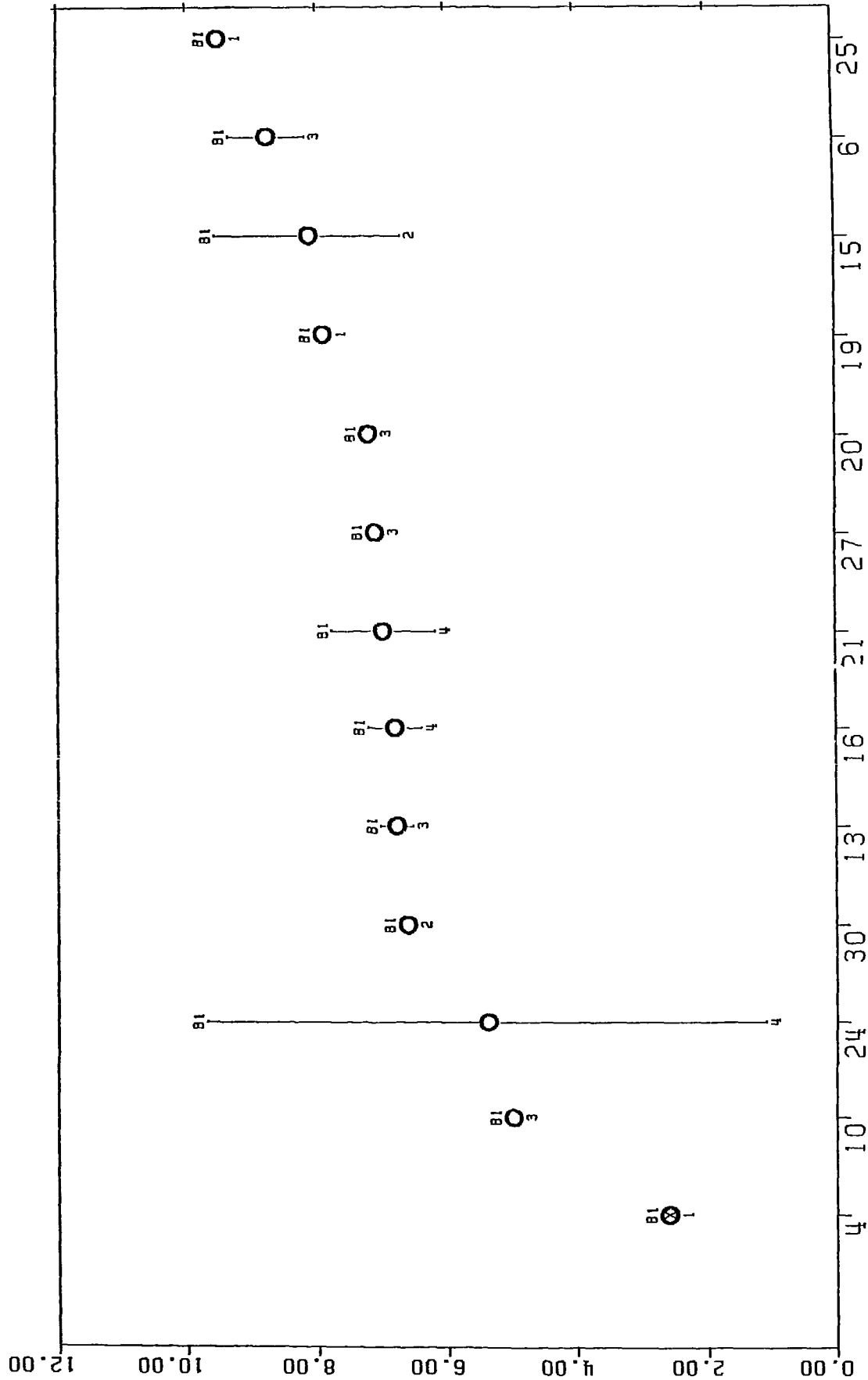


TABLE NO. 1 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR CS-134 IN IAEA-154(B), 1987

UNIT: BQ/KG		LAB. CODE		METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
NO.	NO.	ABIS	REL %						
1	1	G2	2	1370.00	14.14	1.0			
2	2	G2	2	1140.50	44.55	3.9			
3	3	G2	6	1410.33	9.35	0.7			
4	5	G2	3	1324.67	10.69	0.8			
5	6	G2	1	1360.00					
6	7	G2	3	1403.33	30.55	2.2			
7	8	G2	3	1416.33	13.65	1.0			
8	9	G2	5	1455.60	24.79	1.7			
9	10	G2	1	1110.00					
10	11	G2	3	1276.67	11.55	0.9			
11	12	G2	3	1398.25	18.84	1.3			
12	13	G2	4	1152.50	17.08	1.5			
13	14	G2	4	1388.67	22.69	1.6			
14	15	G2	6	1358.33	10.79	0.8			
15	16	G2	3	1268.80	23.29	1.8			
16	17	G2	4	1500.50	10.61	0.7			
17	18	G2	2	1524.50	7.78	0.5			
18	19	G2	2	1410.00	0.00	0.0			
19	20	G2	4	1538.00	13.22	0.9			
20	21	G2	4	1409.00	18.66	1.3			
21	22	G3	5	1255.83	26.58	2.1			
22	23	G3	6	290.43*	14.95	5.1			
23	24	G3	6	1233.33	57.74	4.7			
24	25	G2	3	1258.33	32.51	2.6			
25	26	G2	6	1460.00	0.00	0.0			
26	27	G2	2	1192.00*					
27	28	G4	1	1172.33	69.59	5.9			
28	29	G2	1						
29	30	G2	6						
30	31	G2	6						

TABLE NO. 2 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR CS-137 IN IAEA-154(B), 1987

NO.	LAB. CODE NO.	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
					ABS	REL %	
1	1	G2	2	3720.00	141.42	3.8	
2	2	G2	2	3111.00	46.67	1.5	
3	3	G2	2	3763.50	11.95	0.3	
4	4	G2	1	3736.67	15.01	0.4	
5	5	G2	1	4040.00			
6	6	G2	1	3853.33	92.92	2.4	
7	7	G2	1	3833.00	28.21	0.7	
8	8	G2	1	3687.40	128.47	3.5	
9	9	G2	1	3230.00			
10	10	G2	1	3513.33	5.77	0.2	
11	11	G2	1	4024.00	72.12	1.8	
12	12	G2	1	3257.50	20.62	0.6	
13	13	G2	1	3976.33	72.14	1.8	
14	14	G2	1	3943.33	17.21	0.4	
15	15	G2	1	3533.94	49.08	1.4	
16	16	G2	1	4214.00	21.21	0.5	
17	17	G2	1	3732.50	32.53	0.8	
18	18	G2	1	3802.75	9.57	0.3	
19	19	G2	1	3757.00	23.04	0.6	
20	20	G2	1	3604.00	15.43	0.4	
21	21	G2	1	858.27*	33.67	0.9	
22	22	G2	1	3666.67	27.00	0.7	
23	23	G2	1	3668.33	251.86	6.9	
24	24	G2	1	3695.00	29.27	0.7	
25	25	G2	1	1035.00*	63.64	1.7	
26	26	G4	1	3377.75	18.73	0.6	
27	27	G2	1	3593.50	242.04	6.7	
28	28	G2	1				
29	29	G2	1				
30	30	G2	1				
31	31	G2	1				

TABLE NO. 3 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR K-40 IN IAEA-154(B), 1987

UNIT: NO.	BQ/KG LAB. CODE NO.	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV.		LAB. LOD
					ABS	REL %	
1	1	G4	1	6110.00*	621.55	46.6	
2	2	G2	2	1333.50	21.95	1.4	
3	3	G2	3	1522.67	147.50	8.2	
4	4	G2	4	1798.00	93.79	6.3	
5	5	S1	5	1778.62	132.29	7.7	
6	6	G2	6	1720.00	111.28	7.0	
7	7	G2	7	1593.80			
8	8	G2	8	1480.00	51.32	3.3	
9	9	G2	9	1556.67	59.40	3.7	
10	10	G2	10	1606.00	47.17	3.2	
11	11	G2	11	1477.50	76.23	4.8	
12	12	G2	12	1591.83	26.86	1.5	
13	13	G2	13	1644.33	48.39	3.4	
14	14	G2	14	1435.84	0.71	0.0	
15	15	G2	15	1846.50	5.66	0.3	
16	16	G2	16	1876.00	40.41	2.6	
17	17	G2	17	1545.00	56.93	3.9	
18	18	G2	18	1464.50	27.54	1.8	
19	19	G2	19	1522.20	101.36	6.9	
20	20	G2	20	1493.53	31.63	1.5	
21	21	G2	21	173.27*	152.73	9.8	
22	22	G2	22	1566.67	51.64	3.2	
23	23	G2	23	1633.33			
24	24	G2	24	1510.00			
25	25	G2	25	1519.83	1.14.05	9.5	

TABLE NO. 4 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL 0.05
 RESULTS OF INTERCOMPARISON FOR SR-90 IN IAEA-154(B), 1987
 UNIT: BQ/KG

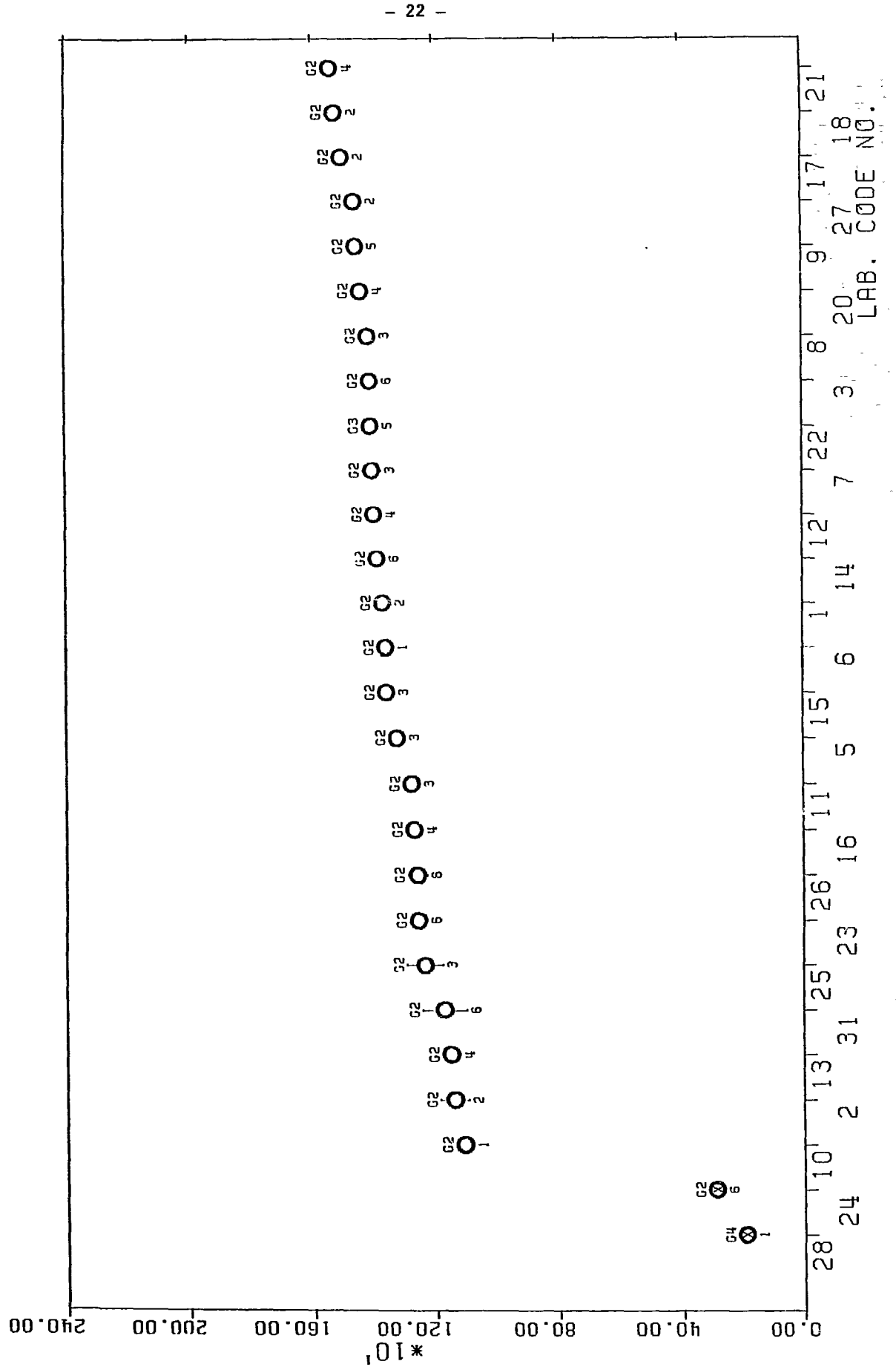
NO.	LAB. CODE NO.	METHOD CODE	NO. OF DETERM.	MEAN	STANDARD DEV. AELS	REL %	LAB. LOD
1	4	B1	1	6.40	0.19	3.1	
2	6	B1	3	5.88	0.45	8.6	
3	10	B1	4	5.12	0.35	8.1	
4	13	B1	3	6.73	0.47	4.9	
5	15	B1	4	5.83	0.32	0.5	
6	19	B1	1	6.60	0.04	6.5	
7	19	B1	1	7.27	0.44	70.7	
8	20	B1	2	6.75	3.78	9.0	
9	21	B1	4	5.35	0.66	3.7	
10	24	B1	3	11.00*	0.28		
11	25	B1	1	7.30			
12	27	B1	3	7.60			
13	30	B1	2				

Table C

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE INTERCOMPARISON IAEA-154(B), 1987

RADIONUCLIDE DETERMINED	CS-134		CS-137		K-40		SR-90	
	BQ/KG		BQ/KG		BQ/KG		BQ/KG	
UNIT								
NUMBER OF LABORATORY REPORTED RESULTS	27		28		25		13	
INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATIONS	97		99		94		33	
NUMBER OF LABORATORY ACCEPTED RESULTS	25		26		23		12	
INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATIONS	90		92		87		32	
TOTAL RANGE OF LABORATORY AVERAGES	192.00 - 1539.00		856.27 - 4281.00		275.27 - 6110.00		5.12 - 11.00	
RANGE OF ACCEPTED LABORATORY AVERAGES	1110.00 - 1539.00		3111.00 - 4281.00		1333.50 - 1876.00		5.12 - 7.60	
PERCENTAGE OF OUTLYING LABORATORIES	7		7		8		8	
OVERALL MEAN OF ACCEPTED LABORATORY AVERAGES	1345.07		3727.53		1581.16		6.54	
STANDARD DEVIATION (S.D.)	121.43		284.52		144.62		0.84	
REL%	9.0		7.6		9.1		12.9	
STANDARD ERROR (S.E.)	24.29		55.80		30.15		0.24	
REL%	1.8		1.5		1.9		3.7	
CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR THE MEAN OF POPULATION FOR PROBABILITY LEVEL .95	1294.95 - 1395.20		3612.58 - 3842.47		1518.62 - 1643.70		6.00 - 7.07	

CS-134 IN IAEA-154(B), 1987 (BQ/KG)



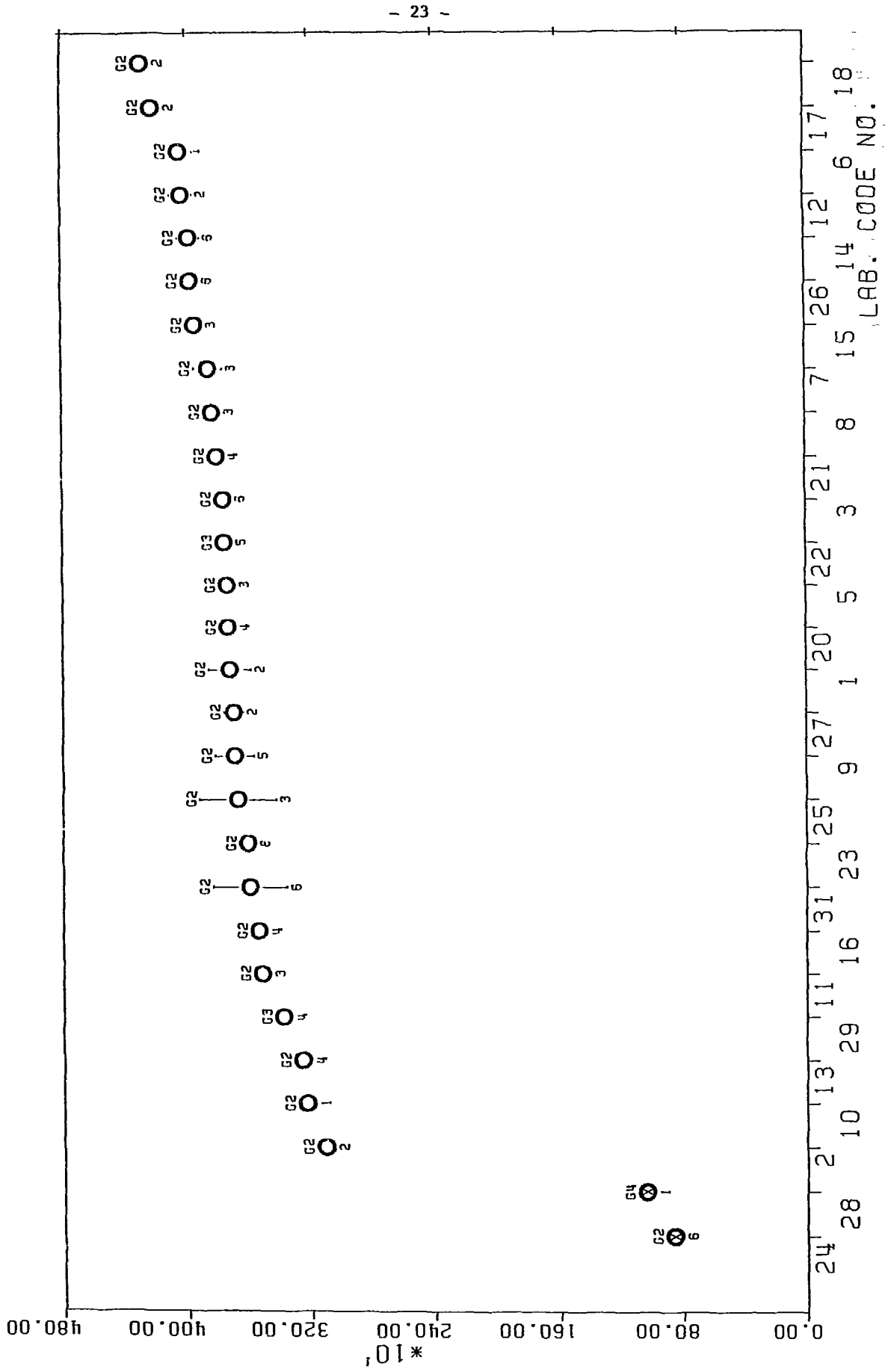
RESU
UNIT
NO.

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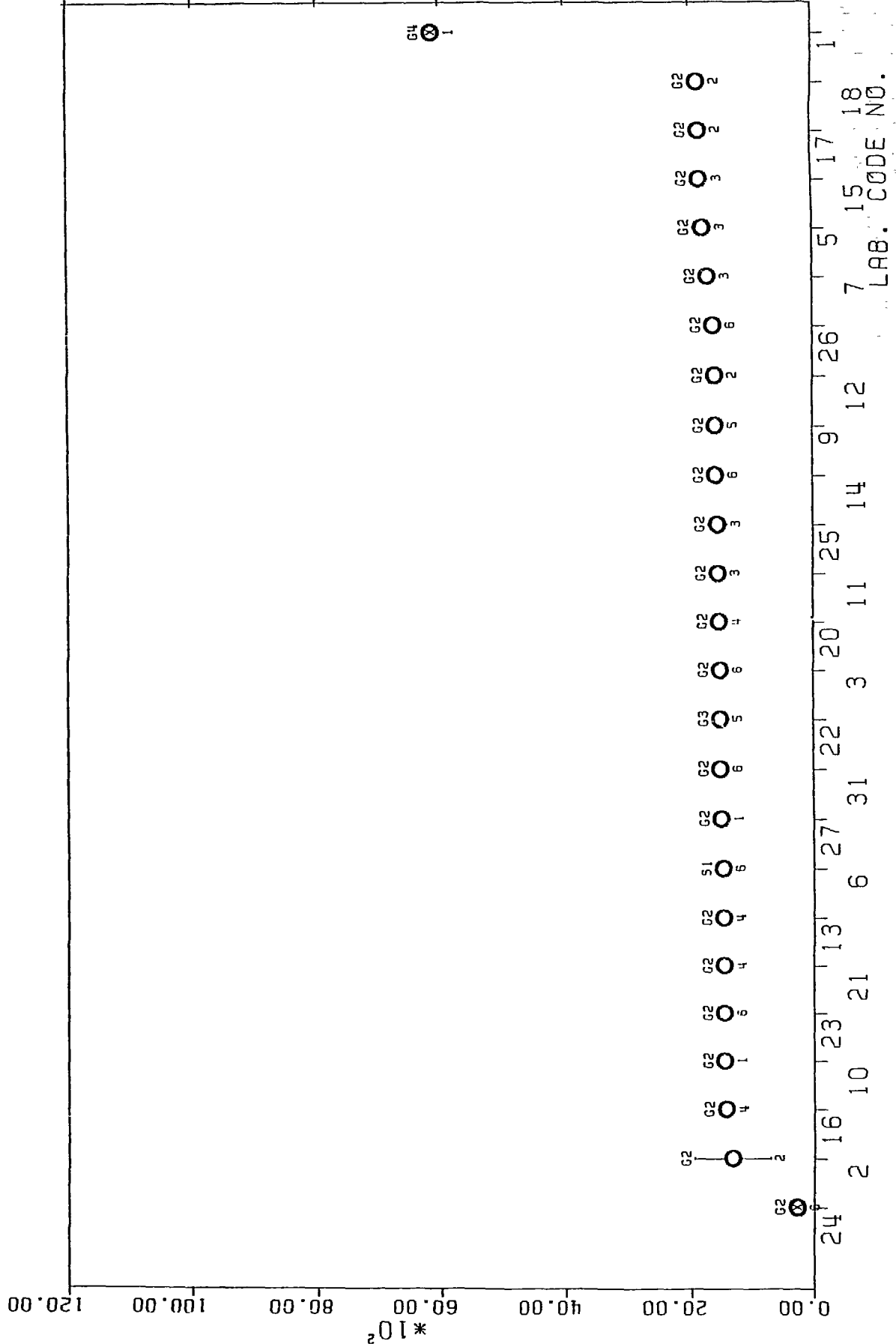
CS-137 IN IAEA-154(B), 1987 (BQ/KG)

TABLE
RESULTS OF

NO.	UNIT:	BQ/
1	LAB. CODE	NO.
2	1	2
3	2	3
4	3	4
5	4	5
6	5	6
7	6	7
8	7	8
9	8	9
10	9	10
11	10	11
12	11	12
13	12	13
14	13	14
15	14	15
16	15	16
17	16	17
18	17	18
19	18	19
20	19	20
21	20	21
22	21	22
23	22	23
24	23	24
25	24	25
26	25	26
27	26	27
28	27	28
29	28	29
30	29	30
31	30	31



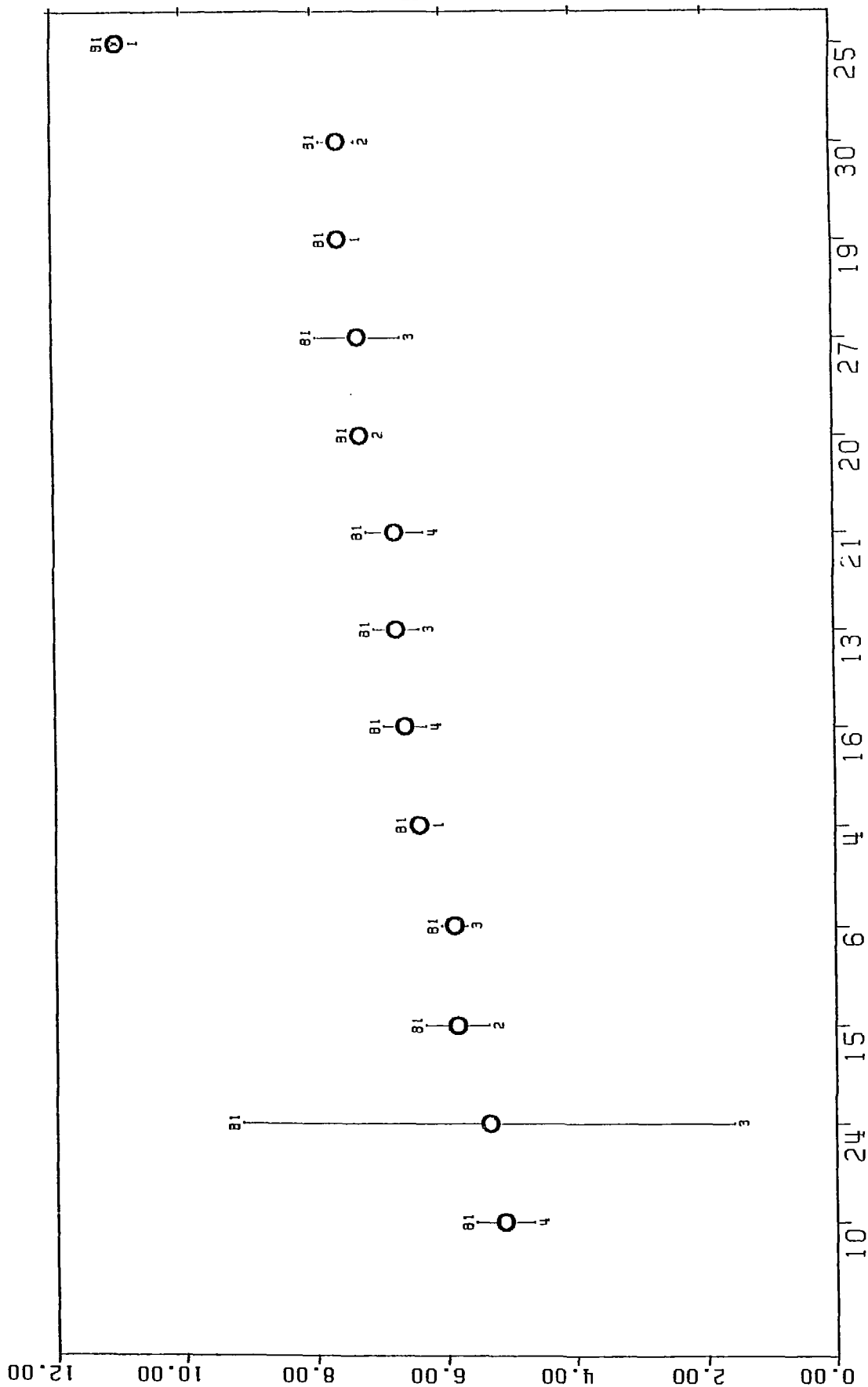
K-40 IN IAEA-154 (B), 1987 (BQ/KG)



TABL

RESULTS	LA	CO	NO
UNIT: B			
NO.			
1	1		
2	2		
3	3		
4	4		
5	5		
6	6		
7	7		
8	8		
9	9		
10	10		
11	11		
12	12		
13	13		
14	14		
15	15		
16	16		
17	17		
18	18		
19	19		
20	20		
21	21		
22	22		
23	23		
24	24		
25	25		

SR-90 IN IAEA-154 (B), 1987 (BQ/KG)



TAB

RESULTS	UNIT:	LC	NO.
			1
			2
			3
			4
			5
			6
			7
			8
			9
			10
			11
			12
			13

LAB.

SUMMARY OF RES	RADIONUCLIDE DETERMINED	UNIT	NUMBER OF LA REPORTED RESULTS	IN DE	NUMBER OF LA ACCEPTED RESULTS	IN DE	TOTAL RANGE LABORATORY A	RANGE OF ACC LABORATORY A	PERCENTAGE O LABORATORIES	OVERALL MEAN LABORATORY A	STANDARD DEVIATION (S.D.)	STANDARD ERROR (S.E.)	CONFIDENCE L MEAN OF POPU FOR PROBABIL
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Table D

Summary of Means and Confidence Intervals

Radionuclide	Bottle	Mean (Bq/kg)	Confidence intervals* (Bq/kg)
¹³⁴ Cs	A	1366	1314 - 1417
	B	1345	1295 - 1395
	A + B	1355	1295 - 1417
¹³⁷ Cs	A	3770	3652 - 3887
	B	3728	3613 - 3842
	A + B	3749	3613 - 3887
⁴⁰ K	A	1569	1511 - 1627
	B	1581	1519 - 1644
	A + B	1575	1511 - 1644
⁹⁰ Sr	A	7.2	6.4 - 8.0
	B	6.5	6.0 - 7.1
	A + B	6.9	6.0 - 8.0

* Confidence intervals are for significance level 0.05.

00'0h2 00'002 00'091 00'021 00'08 00'0h 00'0
 *101

Table E

Recommended Values and Confidence Intervals for Radionuclide
 in IAEA-154 Whey Powder

Radionuclide	Recommended Value (Bq/kg)	Confidence Interval [*] (Bq/kg)
¹³⁴ Cs	1355	1295 - 1417
¹³⁷ Cs	3749	3613 - 3887
⁴⁰ K	1575	1511 - 1644
⁹⁰ Sr	6.9	6.0 - 8.0

* Based on the outermost confidence intervals of the A and B intercomparison for a significance level 0.05.

Reference date: 31 August 1987

00'08h 00'00h 00'02E 00'0hZ 00'09I 00'08 00'0
101*

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