

Table H: Overview¹⁾ of samples for repeated measurements

Monitored item	Sample type	Sampling type	Treatment of ²⁾ sample	Note	Sample retention period
Aerosol	Aerosol filter	Continuous	Drying in a desiccator	Sample distribution for the various measurements; short-lived radionuclides cannot be determined when subsequent repeated measurements are being made	5 years after collection in a sealed container (e.g. PE bag)
Watercourses ³⁾	Water in a collection container	Point	Drying, annealing	Sample distribution for the various measurements; any repeated point sampling	1 year after collection in a sealed container
Fallout	Atmospheric fallout (rain water and dust)	Continuous	Drying, annealing	Without limitation	1 year after collection, in a sealed container
Soils	Soil, ground cover	Point	Drying	Without limitation	1 year after collection in a sealed container (e.g. measuring container)
Iodine	Activated carbon	Continuous	Without treatment	Without limitation; If the iodine was measured in an aerosol filter, it is appropriate to treat the coal sample as activated carbon	14 days after collection in a sealed container (e.g. PE bag)

¹⁾ The overview shows only those samples for which the possibility not the need for repeated measurement is foreseen in a planned exposure situation. For iodine, this is the potential first measurement; it is not normally measured, only on the instruction of the measurement laboratory.

²⁾ Only non-destructive treatment of sample is taken into account.

³⁾ Affected by the discharges from nuclear installations; only a portion of the sample processed by drying and annealing.

Notes:

The Data Centre of the SÚJB may require repeated measurements of samples due to:

- the need to confirm the measured value when an unexpected or unusable value is detected,
- planned repeated measurement or the need to carry out a supplemental measurement of the sample.

The general rules for sample collection and storage for repeated measurements in normal monitoring are as follows:

- samples are taken in such an amount to allow for repeated measurement,
- the whole samples are not used for the measurement if it is envisaged that they may be degraded by processing and preparation for measurement,
- perishable samples, e.g. samples of fresh food, are destroyed after measurement according to the relevant procedures as soon as the Data Centre confirms receipt of the results,
- samples treated by drying, lyophilisation, etc., are stored during the year for the needs of another further measurement,
- measurement of a sample is planned in such a way as to first perform measurement with the procedure of processing without degradation of the sample, followed by subsequent measurement with the possible degradation of the sample during processing.