



Designation: C 1432 – 9903

# Standard Test Method for Determination of Impurities in Plutonium: Acid Dissolution, Ion Exchange Matrix Separation, and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopic (ICP/AES) Analysis<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1432; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of 25 elements in plutonium (Pu) materials. The Pu is dissolved in acid, the Pu matrix is separated from the target impurities by an ion exchange separation, and the concentrations of the impurities are determined by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). ~~The elements determined are listed in Table 2. (ICP-AES).~~

1.2 This test method is specific for the determination of impurities in Pu in 8 M nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ) solutions. Impurities in other plutonium materials, including plutonium oxide samples, may be determined if they are appropriately dissolved (see Practices C 1168) and converted to 8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  solutions:

~~1.3 Plutonium bearing materials are radioactive and toxic. Adequate laboratory facilities, glove boxes, and fume hoods, along with safe techniques, must be used in handling samples containing these materials. A detailed discussion of all the precautions necessary is beyond the scope of this test method; however, personnel who handle these materials should be familiar with such safe handling practices:~~

~~1.4 solutions.~~

~~1.3 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 method standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use of this standard. use.~~

## 2. ~~Referenced Documents~~

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

~~C-697 Test Methods 757 Specification for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, and Spectrochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade~~

<sup>1</sup> This guide test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.05 on Methods of Test.

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Plutonium Dioxide Powders and Pellets Powder, Sinterable<sup>2</sup>

C 757 Specification for Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Dioxide Powder, Sinterable<sup>2</sup>

C 758 Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Metal<sup>2</sup>

C 759 Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Nitrate Solutions<sup>2</sup>

C 1168 Practice for Preparation and Dissolution of Plutonium Materials for Analysis<sup>2</sup>

D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample of Pu plutonium metal is dissolved in a small volume of 6 M hydrochloric acid (HCl). Then, 1 mL of 10 M (HNO<sub>3</sub>)/0.203 M hydrofluoric acid (HF) is added to the dissolved Pu plutonium to oxidize the Pu plutonium to the Pu (IV) state. The sample solution is loaded onto a nitrate anion exchange resin and eluted with 8 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.2006 M HF. The rinses contain the target metallic impurities and less than 15 µg/mL Pu. The Pu plutonium is stripped from the anion exchange resin with 0.1 M HCl. The rinses containing the metallic impurities are analyzed by ICP-AES.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method can be used on plutonium matrices in nitrate solutions.

4.2 This test method has been validated for all elements listed in Specification C 757, Test Methods C 757 except sulfur (S) and tantalum (Ta).

4.23 This test method measures has been validated for all of the cation elements measured in Test Methods C 697, except silver (Ag), gold (Au), and bismuth (Bi). Table 1. Phosphorus (P) requires a vacuum or an inert gas purged optical path instrument.

### 5. Interferences

5.1 Plutonium concentrations of less than 50 µg/mL in the final aqueous phase do not significantly affect the analytical results

<sup>2</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 12.01.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 11.01.

**TABLE 1 ICP-AES Percent Recovery and Repeatability Stang Condard Deviation for Sixteen Spiked Samples<sup>A</sup>**

ParaElementer	Wavelength/Order (nm)	Actual Conc (µg/mL)	Mean Conc (µg/mL)	Average (%R)	R.S.D. (%)
Valueminum	Al 396.152 {67}	2.5	2.4	95	6
Aluminum	Al 396.152 {67}	2.5	2.4	95	6
Forward rf power	1.4 kW03 {58}	2.5	2.4	95	5
Barium	Ba 455.403 {58}	2.5	2.4	95	5
Reflectedrf power	<10 W42 {84}	2.5	2.3	94	6
Beryllium	Be 313.042 {84}	2.5	2.3	94	6
Outer argon flow	106}	2.5 L/min	2.5	100	7
Boron	B 249.773 {106}	2.5	2.5	100	7
Auxiliary argon flow	02 {116}	2.8 L/min5	2.5	104	12
Cadmium	Cd 226.502 {116}	2.5	2.5	101	12
Carrier argon flow	0.7 L/min {66}	2.5	2.6	104	20
Calcium	Ca 396.847 {66}	2.5	2.6	104	20
Observation height	15 mm above load coil63 {93}	2.5	2.3	92	8
Chromium	Cr 283.563 {93}	2.5	2.3	92	8
Nebulizer	Cross flow type 228.616 {115}	2.5	2.5	104	6
Cobalt	Co 228.616 {115}	2.5	2.5	101	6
Solution uptakerate	4}	2.5	2.4	97	6
Copper	Cu 324.754 {81}	2.5	2.4	97	6
Iron	Fe 259.940 {101}	2.5	2.5	101	12
Lead	Pb 220.353 {120}	2.5	3.1	122	12
Lithium	Li 670.784 {39}	2.5	2.2	87	6
Lithium	Li 670.784 {39}	2.5	2.2	87	6
Magnesium	Mg 280.270 {94}	2.5	2.4	95	6
Manganese	Mn 257.610 {102}	2.5	2.5	98	5
Molybdenum	Mo 202.030 {130}	2.5	2.6	103	10
Nickel	Ni 231.604 {114}	2.5	2.5	100	11
Silicon	Si 251.612 {104}	2.5	2.3	92	16
Sodium	Na 588.995 {45}	25.0	24.7	97	16
Strontium	Sr 421.552 {62}	2.5	2.4	95	5
Tin	Sn 189.989 {139}	2.5	2.7	109	19
Titanium	Ti 334.941 {79}	2.5	2.5	102	8
Tungsten	W 207.911 {127}	2.5	2.5	99	11
Vanadium	V 292.402 {90}	2.5	2.0	82	7
Zinc	Zn 213.856 {123}	2.5	2.5	100	8
Zirconium	Zr 339.198 {78}	2.5	2.5	101	10

<sup>A</sup>These conditions are typical for an ARL #3580.

for most elements. Interference studies should be made to determine the degree of Pu and other elemental interferences on the target analytes; background and interelement corrections may be required.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 An ICP-AES equipped with a Charge Injection Device (CID) detector or an ICP-AES with a spectral bandpass of 0.05 nm or less is required to provide the necessary spectral resolution.<sup>4</sup> The spectrometer may be either a simultaneous multielement or a sequential spectrometer. The spectrometer may be either an inert gas-path or vacuum instrument; the appropriate spectral lines should be selected for each specific instrument. Either an analog or digital readout system may be used.

6.2 The ICP-AES is interfaced to a glovebox. The torch box is glovebox enclosed, since Pu plutonium containing materials come in direct contact with the torch. The torchbox offers several safety features, such as a shielded window for observing the plasma, which allows the operator to view the plasma without risking damage to the eyes. The torchbox is equipped with an interlock that shuts off high voltage power to the torchbox when the torchbox door is open. The interlock prevents the operator from being exposed to high voltages during routine cleaning. This setup is described in ASTM STP 951.<sup>5</sup>

6.3 Vacuum manifold set at approximately 9 in. Hg (9 in. Hg) is optional.<sup>6</sup> A gravity system is also acceptable.

6.4 15- mL plastic disposable ion exchange columns.<sup>7</sup>

6.5 350- mL plastic vials.

6.6 Plastic micro and macro pipettes.

6.7 A 500-mL fritted column.

6.7 1000 mL plastic volumetric flasks.

## 7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society (ACS), where such specifications are available.<sup>8</sup> Other grades should could 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.

7.2 *Purity of Water*— Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean laboratory accepted demineralized or deionized water as describe by Type 1 of Specification D 1193.

7.3 Ultra high purity acids shall be used for sample dissolution and calibration standards preparation unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 1—The molarity of ultra high purity acids may vary from standard ACS specifications for concentrated acids.

NOTE 2—All reagents are prepared and stored in polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) containers.

7.4 *Hydrochloric Acid* ((HCl) (sp gr 1.18)) (HCl, 11.3 M), concentrated ultra high purity<sup>9</sup> HCl.

7.5 *Hydrochloric Acid* (HCl, 6 M)—Add 500 531 mL of concentrated ultra high purity HCl (sp gr 1.18) (11.3 M) to less than 500 450 mL of water and dilute to 1 L with water.

7.6 *Hydrochloric Acid* (HCl, 0.1 M)—Add 8.3 8.8 mL of concentrated ultra high purity HCl (sp gr 1.18) (11.3 M) to water, while stirring, and dilute to 1 L with water. (Reagent grade HCl can be used in preparing this reagent.)

7.7 *Hydrofluoric Acid* ((HF) (sp gr 1.15)) (HF, 28.3 M), concentrated ultra high purity<sup>9</sup> HF.

7.8 *Nitric Acid* (HNO<sub>3</sub>) (sp gr 1.42), 15.8 M, concentrated ultra high purity<sup>9</sup> HNO<sub>3</sub>, nitric acid.

7.9 *Nitric Acid-Hydrofluoric Acid Mixture*, 10 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.203 M HF—Add 7.2 1 mL of concentrated ultra high purity HF (sp gr 1.15) (28.3 M) to water; using a plastic pipette, while stirring; add 637-mL 633 mL concentrated ultra high purity HNO<sub>3</sub> (sp gr 1.42); (15.8 M) and dilute to 1 L with water.

7.10 *Nitric Acid-Hydrofluoric Acid Mixture*, 8 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.2006 M HF—Add 7.2 0.21 mL of concentrated ultra high purity HF (sp gr 1.15) (28.3 M) to water; using a plastic pipette, while stirring; add 540 506 mL of concentrated ultra high purity HNO<sub>3</sub> (sp gr 1.42); (15.8 M) and dilute to 1 L with water.

7.11 *Nitric Acid* (HNO<sub>3</sub>, 4 M)—Add 255 253 mL of concentrated ultra high purity HNO<sub>3</sub> (sp gr 1.42) nitric acid (15.8 M) to water, while stirring, and dilute to 1 L with water.

<sup>4</sup> A Thermo Jarrel Ash PolyScan Iris spectrometer (Thermal Elemental, Franklin, MA), or an Applied Research Laboratories 3580 ICP-AES instrument (Fisons Instruments; Dearborn, MI) has been found to be acceptable. The ARE 3580 is a combination Paschen-Runge type spectrometer containing a 58 channel simultaneous spectrometer and a sequential spectrometer, both with a 1-m focal length and capable of operating in the 165 to 800 nm range.

<sup>5</sup> Edlison, M. C., and Daniel, J. Leland, "Plasma Spectroscopy of the Analysis of Hazardous Materials: Design and Application of Enclosed Plasma Sources," *Conference Proceedings, ASTM STP 951*, ASTM, 1986.

<sup>6</sup> Speed Mate 10

<sup>6</sup> Eichrom Technologies Vacuum-Extraction System, Applied Separations, Bethlehem, PA; Box System (Part # AC-24-BOX), Eichrom Technologies Inc., Darien, IL, has been found to be acceptable.

<sup>7</sup> Ion exchange columns from either Applied Separation or Bio-Rad Inc., have been found to be acceptable.

<sup>8</sup> *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Am. Chem. Soc., Washington, D:C. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Reagents Chemicals and Standards*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K.; by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, NY and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

<sup>9</sup> The Ultrex (J. T. Baker, Inc.) and Seastar brands of ultra high purity acids have been found to be acceptable.

7.12 *Nitric Acid* ( $\text{HNO}_3$ , 8 M)—Add 510 mL of concentrated ultra high purity  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.42) to water, while stirring, and dilute to 1 L with water.

7.13 *Anion Exchange Resin, Bio-Rad® AG MP-1, macroporous-1 (MP-1)*, 200-400 mesh, either nitrate form or chloride form, high purity.<sup>10</sup>

## 8. ICP-AES Standards

NOTE 2—Stock solutions

7.13 *Stock Solutions*, traceable to a national standard, of the multielement impurity standards are prepared and stored in PTFE. These spike solutions are prepared in-house and have been found to be stable for one year.

8.1 Prepare the multielement impurity standards and blanks as described in 8.1.1-8.1.8.

8.1.1 *Common Impurity High (COMHH)*—This standard is prepared available from a commercial vendor. The stock solutions of multielement spike solutions can also be prepared in-house.

7.13.1 *Spike Solution 1 (SS-1)*, contains 15 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of beryllium (Be), 30  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of strontium (Sr), barium (Ba), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), lithium (Li), titanium (Ti), yttrium (Y), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Li, Mg, Sr, and manganese (Mn), 60  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of iron (Fe), aluminum (Al), lead (Pb), cobalt (Co), chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni), vanadium (V), cadmium (Cd), and molybdenum (Mo), 300  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of potassium (K) Na in 0.8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ :

8.1.2 *Common Impurity Middle (COMMI)*—This standard is prepared from stock solutions and.<sup>11</sup>

7.13.2 *Spike Solution 2 (SS-2)*, contains 10 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Be, 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Sr, Ba, Zn, Cu, Li, B, Mo, Si, Sn Ti, Y, Ca, Mg, W, and Mn, 40  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Fe, Al, Pb, Co, Cr, Ni, V, Cd, and Mo, 200  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of K Zr in 0.8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ :

8.1.3 *Common Impurity Low (COMLO)*—This standard is prepared from stock solutions and.<sup>11</sup>

7.13.3 *Spike Solution 3 (SS-3)*, contains 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Be, 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Li, Ti, Y, Ca, Mg, and Mn, 20  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Fe, Al, Pb, Co, Cr, Mn, Ni, V, Cd, and Mo, 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of K Zn in 0.8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ :

8.1.4 *Refractory High (REFHH)*—This standard is prepared.<sup>11</sup>

7.14 *Stock Solutions*, traceable to a national standard, of multielement impurity standards are available from a commercial vendor. The stock solutions of multielement standards can also be prepared in-house.

7.14.1 *Calibration Stock Solution-2 (CSS-2)*, contains 60 5000  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of hafnium (Hf), niobium (Nb), zirconium (Zr), Na in 0.8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .<sup>12</sup>

7.14.2 *Calibration Stock Solution-3 (CSS-3)*, contains 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Mo, Si, Sn, Ti, W, and P Zr in 8 0.3 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.21 M HF:

8.1.5 *Refractory Middle (REFMH)*—This standard is prepared from stock solutions and HF.<sup>12</sup>

7.14.3 *Calibration Stock Solution-5 (CSS-5)*, contains 40 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Hf, Nb, Zr, Al, Ba, and P Sr in 0.8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.2 M HF:

8.1.6 *Refractory Low (REFLO)*—This standard is prepared from stock solutions and.<sup>12</sup>

7.14.4 *Calibration Stock Solution-6 (CSS-6)*, contains 20 500  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of Hf, Nb, Zr, Be, B, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Li, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, V, and P Zn in 0.8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.2 M HF:

8.1.7 *COMBL*—This blank.<sup>12</sup>

7.15 Prepare the multielement impurity standards and blanks as described in 7.15.1-7.15.5. All calibration standard solutions are stored in PTFE containers.

7.15.1 *Calibration Standard One High (CAL 1 HI)*—Pipette 20 mL each, of stock solutions CSS-3, and CSS-5 into a 1 L volumetric flask. Dilute to 1 L with 8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution:

8.1.8 *REFBL*—This blank/0.006 M HF. This standard solution contains the target analytes at a concentration of 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

7.15.2 *Calibration Standard One Low (CAL 1 LO)*—Pipette 10 mL each, of stock solutions CSS-3, and CSS-5 into a 1 L volumetric flask. Dilute to 1 L with 8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.2006 M HF. This standard solution contains the target analytes at a concentration of 5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

7.15.3 *Calibration Standard Two High (CAL 2 HI)*—Pipette 20 mL each, of stock solutions CCS-2, and CSS-6 into a 1 L volumetric flask. Dilute to 1 L with 8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.006 M HF. This standard solution contains the target analytes at a concentration of 10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , except Na. Na is 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

7.15.4 *Calibration Standard Two Low (CAL 2 LO)*—Pipette 10 mL each, of stock solutions CCS-2, and CCS-6 into a 1 L volumetric flask. Dilute to 1 L with 8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.006 M HF. This standard solution contains the target analytes at a concentration of 5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , except Na. Na is 50  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

7.15.5 *Calibration Standard Blank (CAL BL)*—This blank is an 8 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ /0.006 M HF solution.

## 8. Hazards

8.1 Plutonium bearing materials are radioactive and toxic. Adequate laboratory facilities, glove boxes and fume hoods along with safe techniques, must be used in handling samples containing these materials. A detailed discussion of all the precautions necessary is beyond the scope of this test method; however, personnel who handle these materials should be familiar with such safe handling practices.

<sup>10</sup> AG MP-1 anion exchange resin, Bio-Rad, Richmond, CA, has been found to be acceptable.

<sup>11</sup> 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 Feb. 10, 2003. Published April 2003. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 1999 as C 1432 – 99.

<sup>12</sup> Multielement impurity standards, High Purity, SC, has been found to be acceptable.

## 9. Procedure

### 9.1 Preparation of Anion Exchange Resin Slurry:

9.1.1 If the anion exchange resin was purchased in the nitrate form, prepare a 1:1 (volume:volume) slurry of the resin in 4 M HNO<sub>3</sub> and proceed to 9.2.

9.1.2 If the anion resin was purchased in the chloride form, convert it to the nitrate form.

### 9.2 Sample Dissolution and Preparation :

9.2.1 Obtain an aliquot of ~~Pu~~ plutonium metal of approximately 0.5 g for every sample that will be analyzed. For one of the samples that will be analyzed, obtain a second aliquot to be analyzed as a *spiked sample*. A spiked sample should be analyzed with each analytical batch of samples.

NOTE 3—Leach all sample dissolution vials, sample collection vials, and ion exchange columns with 10 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.03 M HF for 48 h (use reagent grade acids to prepare the leaching acid). Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the vials to air dry before proceeding with sample dissolution.

NOTE 4—Pu samples of 0.25 g can be analyzed using this test method. ~~Decrease the~~ The amount of acids and resin used for the 0.5 g sample should be decreased by one half for the preparation of the 0.25 g Pu sample.

9.2.2 Label (using the sample identification) a clean plastic vial for each sample to be analyzed. Label three additional vials as follows: (1) *spiked sample* (include the identification of the Pu sample that will be used), (2) blank, and (3) spike. These vials will be used as *dissolution vials*. Weigh and record the weight of each of the ~~Pu~~ plutonium metal aliquots to  $\pm 0.0001$  g. Place the weighed ~~Pu~~ plutonium metal aliquot into the appropriately labeled plastic vial.

9.2.3 Pipette ~~1.0~~ 0.1 mL each of the ~~COMHH SS-1, SS-2, and REFHH solutions SS-3~~ into the vials labeled *Spike* and *Spiked Sample*.

9.2.4 Pipette 2 mL of 6 M HCl into the *Blank* and *Spike* vials.

NOTE 4—Addition of the dissolution acid (6 M HCl) to the samples should be performed by slowly adding a few drops at a time and swirling the sample vial; if the reaction becomes too vigorous, the solution may bubble out of the plastic vial. Do not cap, and do not vigorously shake the vials containing samples.

9.2.5 Add 2 mL of 6 M HCl to the vial labeled *spiked sample* and all vials containing samples.

9.2.5.1 Addition of the dissolution acid (6 M HCl) to the samples should be performed by slowly adding a few drops at a time and swirling the sample vial; if the reaction becomes too vigorous the solution may bubble out of the plastic vial. Do not cap and do not vigorously shake the vials containing samples.

9.2.6 Add ~~1.4~~ 4 mL of 10 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.203 M HF to each vial.

### 9.3 Ion Exchange:

9.3.1 Label 15 mL plastic disposable ion exchange columns for each vial.

9.3.2 Fill the ion exchange columns with  $\sim 15$  mL of the resin slurry of ~~Bio-Rad®, AG slurry~~, MP-1, 200-400 mesh, wet resin, in the nitrate form. Compress the resin to  $\sim 8$  mL with the PTFE frit. Pour off the 4 M HNO<sub>3</sub> solution, and rinse above the ~~plugs~~ frit with water so that no resin remains. Step 9.3.2 may be performed in a fume hood; the columns can be introduced into a containment box after they are rinsed with water.

9.3.3 Place each resin column on the manifold. Place vials under each column.

9.3.4 Immediately prior to sample separation, condition each column with 7 to 8 mL of 10 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.203 M HF. Adjust the vacuum, if used, to the appropriate setting.

9.3.5 Turn off the vacuum, remove the conditioning vials, and discard the conditioning solutions to the appropriate waste containers. These vials may be reused for subsequent column conditioning steps and Pu recovery steps but should not be used to collect the samples.

9.3.6 Label another set of vials as in 9.2.2 (these vials will be used to collect the rinses). Place the clean plastic vials labeled with the appropriate sample identification in the manifold system below the corresponding column.

9.3.7 Carefully pour the contents of each dissolution vial into the appropriate ion exchange column. Adjust the vacuum, if used, to the appropriate setting.

9.3.8 Rinse each dissolution vial with 2 mL of 10 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.203 M HF, and transfer these solutions to the appropriate anion exchange columns when  $<5\%$  of the Pu solution remains above the column. Repeat with an additional 2 mL of 10 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.203 M HF before proceeding to 9.3.9.

9.3.9 Rinse the columns with an additional ~~15~~ 14 mL of 8 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.2006 M HF.

9.3.10 When all columns have drained, carefully remove the collection vials containing the rinses.

9.3.11 Dilute the samples to 25.0 mL with 8 M HNO<sub>3</sub>/0.2006 M HF. Cap the vials until they are analyzed.

### 9.4 Plutonium Recovery—:

9.4.1 Elute the Pu ~~on~~ from the anion exchange columns with 0.1 M HCl until the column effluent is colorless. This will require  $\sim 30$  mL of 0.1 M HCl. Follow laboratory protocol regarding disposal of the eluted Pu samples.

### 9.5 Instrumental Analysis:

#### 9.5.1 Calibrate

9.5.1 Consult the instrument manufacturer's operating manual for typical operating parameters. Following plasma initiation, allow 45 min for the system to equilibrate.

9.5.2 Calibrate the ICP-AES instrument ~~in accordance with~~ according to standard instrumental procedures; using the ~~COMHH~~;

~~COMMI, COMLO, COMBL, REFHI, REFMI, REFLO, CAL 1 HI, CAL 1 LO, CAL 2 HI, CAL 2 LO, and REFBL, CAL BL~~ solutions.

~~9.5.23~~ Analyze the sample solutions obtained in 9.3.11 ~~in accordance with~~ according to standard instrumental procedures. If the results exceed the calibration range, dilute the samples and rerun them. Typical operating parameters for an ARL 3580 are given in ~~Table 1~~. Typical wavelengths are given in ~~Table 2-1~~.

## 10. Calculation

~~10.1~~ Calculate the

10.1 The impurity element concentration in the Pu sample in  $\mu\text{g/g}$  is calculated as follows:

$$I_C = \frac{M \times F_V}{S_W} \quad (1)$$

where:

$I_C$  = impurity concentration,  $\mu\text{g/g}$ ,  
 $M$  = measured concentration,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  
 $F_V$  = final volume of rinses, mL, and  
 $S_W$  = weight of sample, g.

The ICP-AES instrumental software will usually perform a blank subtraction before output of a concentration value. If this is not performed automatically, correct the measured concentration for background contributions as follows:

$$M = S - L \quad (2)$$

where:

$M$  = blank corrected measured concentration,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  
 $S$  = instrumentally determined sample concentration,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  
 $L$  = instrumentally determined blank concentration,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

10.2 The spike recovery is used to determine whether a result is quantitative or semi-quantitative. Spike recovery from 75 to 125 % are considered quantitative. The spike recovery is calculated as follows:

$$\% R = \frac{(M_A - M_B) \times 100}{A_C} \quad (3)$$

where:

$\% R$  = percent spike recovery,  
 $M_A$  = measured concentration of the spiked sample solution,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  
 $M_B$  = measured concentration of the sample solution,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  
 $A_C$  = actual concentration of the spike solution,  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

## 11. Precision and Bias

11.1 A high-purity plutonium sample was spiked with a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable standard. Sixteen analytical batches were prepared and analyzed for 25 impurities commonly found in plutonium samples. The analyses were done at a single laboratory, by three operators over a twelve-month period using a Thermal Elemental PolyScan Iris spectrometer under normal operating conditions. Three integrations of the signals were performed for each *spiked sample*. The results of the analyses are contained in Table 1.

11.1.1 Precision—The repeatability within-laboratory reproducibility percent relative standard deviation for three spike recovery experiments are given in Table 2 for 25 common impurities found in Pu samples. Three integrations (% RSD) of the signals were performed for each spike recovery experiment. The reproducibility of this test method is being determined and will be available sixteen *spiked samples* range from 5 to 20 % depending on or before January 1, 2004.

~~11.2~~ the impurity. These values reflect uncertainties in both the sample preparation and the analysis.

11.1.2 Bias—No—Since there is no standard plutonium matrix material having accepted reference values for these impurities, no information can be presented on the biases of the procedure test method.

11.1.3 The analyses presented in Test Method C 1432 for measuring 25 common impurity elements in a Pu sample because no material having an accepted reference value is available. Table 1 can provide some indication of biases possible when using the test method. The percent recovery (%R) data suggest that there may be biases up to about  $\pm 20$  % depending on the impurity. Facility results may vary depending on the actual matrix being analyzed.

## 12. Keywords

12.1 dissolution; inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES); impurities in plutonium; ion exchange separation; plutonium

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