



University of California, San Diego
Marine Physical Laboratory, 0902
9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, CA 92093-0902

Certificate of Analysis

Reference material for oceanic CO₂ measurements

Batch #40 (Bottled on September 16, 1997)

This reference material consists of natural sea water sterilized by a combination of filtration, ultra-violet radiation and addition of mercuric chloride.

Analysis Results

The various procedures used for these analyses are detailed overleaf.

Salinity	33.386	
Total dissolved inorganic carbon	1985.76 ± 0.72 μmol·kg ⁻¹	(10; 10)
Total alkalinity	2196.41 ± 0.61 μmol·kg ⁻¹	(24; 11)
Phosphate	0.27 μmol·kg ⁻¹	
Silicate	2.20 μmol·kg ⁻¹	
Nitrite	0.01 μmol·kg ⁻¹	
Nitrate	0.29 μmol·kg ⁻¹	

The cited uncertainties represent the standard deviation. Figures in parentheses denote the number of analyses made: (total number of analyses; number of separate bottles analysed). The nutrient levels may have changed on storage, their stability has not been examined; CO₂ analyses were performed over a period of time to confirm that the batch is stable.

The 95% confidence limits for the mean of these certified analyses are thus:

Total dissolved inorganic carbon	1985.76 ± 0.52 μmol·kg ⁻¹
Total alkalinity	2196.41 ± 0.26 μmol·kg ⁻¹

STORAGE: The bottles should be stored out of direct sunlight, and preferably at or below room temperature (25 °C). They should not be allowed to freeze!

Andrew G. Dickson
November 14, 1997

Analytical Methods Used

Salinity

The salinity was determined by measuring its conductivity relative to IAPSO Standard Sea Water using a Guildline Autosol Model 8400 conductive salinometer. The procedure is described in an in-house technical manual of the Oceanographic Data Facility (ODF), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, entitled "Autosal Operating Procedures", dated 10-Dec-1993, revised 10-Jan-1994.

Total dissolved inorganic carbon

The total dissolved inorganic carbon was assayed in Dr. C. D. Keeling's laboratory at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography by the vacuum extraction/manometric procedure. The weighed sample is acidified with phosphoric acid; the CO₂ evolved is then extracted under vacuum and condensed in a trap cooled by liquid nitrogen. The water and CO₂ are separated from one another by sublimation and the CO₂ is transferred into a mercury column manometer. There its pressure, volume and temperature are measured and the amount of CO₂ separated is computed from the virial equation of state.

Alkalinity

The total alkalinity was assayed by a two-stage, potentiometric, open-cell titration using coulometrically analyzed hydrochloric acid. A weighed sample of reference material is acidified to a pH between 3.5 and 4.0 with an aliquot of titrant. The solution is stirred for a period of time to allow the evolved CO₂ to escape. The titration is then continued to a pH of about 3.0 and the equivalence point evaluated from titration points in the pH region 3.0–3.5 using a modified Gran procedure that corrects for the reactions with sulfate and fluoride ions.

Nutrients

Nutrient levels were determined by standard manual colorimetric techniques. The procedures are similar to those described in Parsons T. R., Y. Maita & C. M. Lalli (1984) *A manual of chemical and biological methods for seawater analysis*, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 173 pp.