RESULTS OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S SECOND INTERNATIONAL INTERLABORATORY ANALYTICAL COMPARISON STUDY--STANDARD REFERENCE WATER SAMPLES M-86 (MAJOR CONSTITUENTS), T-87 (TRACE CONSTITUENTS), AND P-5 (PRECIPITATION SNOWMELT)

By Victor J. Janzer

## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4049


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>DONALD PAUL HODEL, Secretary<br>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY<br>Dallas Peck, Director

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Table 11
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Table 12
Mean Concentration heading should show footnote 1/ Except acidity (milligrams per liter).

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# RESULTS OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S SECOND INTERNATIONAL <br> INTERLABORATORY ANALYTICAL COMPARISON STUDY--STANDARD REFERENCE 

WATER SAMPLES M-86 (MAJOR CONSTITUENTS), T-87 (TRACE
CONSTITUENTS), AND P-5 (PRECIPITATION SNOWMELT)

By Victor J. Janzer


#### Abstract

The U.S. Geological Survey began an interlaboratory testing program of Standard Reference Water Samples in 1962. Program objectives have been to provide a means for participating analytical laboratories to: (1) Identify analytical problems, (2) ascertain the accuracy and precision of common water analyses and analytical methods, and (3) obtain reference samples for continuing quality-assurance testing. Participation in this continuing quality-assurance program is mandatory for all domestic laboratories providing water-analysis data for Survey use and storage in the WATSTORE data storage system, if appropriate Standard Reference Water Samples are available.

The program was expanded in October 1982 to include international laboratories. This report presents analytical data submitted by the 53 laboratories in other countries that analyzed the reference samples distributed in October 1983. Statistical evaluation of the data and performance ratings achieved by the laboratories for each determination are given in nine tables. Comparisons of the most probable values for the constituents determined by both international and domestic laboratories are also presented.


## INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey began an interlaboratory testing program of standard reference water samples in 1962. Principal purposes of the program have been to provide a means for participating domestic analytical laboratories to: (1) Identify analytical problems, (2) ascertain the accuracy and precision of the analytical methods for determining the various constituents and physical properties of water and (3) obtain reference samples for continuing quality-assurance testing. Twenty-three Geological Survey laboratories participated in the 1962 effort to determine six constituents in a single standard reference water sample (SRWS) containing major constituents. Now, more than 120 domestic laboratories participate in the program that uses as many as 8 SRWS types; major constituents, trace constituents, nutrients, herbicides, insecticides, watersediment mixture for trace metals, precipitation snowmelt, and priority pollutants.

Participation in this continuing quality-assurance program is mandatory for all domestic laboratories providing water-analysis data for Survey use and storage in the WATSTORE data-storage system, if appropriate SRWS are available. Major constituent, trace constituent, and nutrient SRWS are prepared and distributed to domestic laboratories twice each year. One or more of the other SRWS types may also be included.

The program was expanded in October 1982 to include a number of international laboratories. Samples have been distributed to the laboratories in other countries only once a year, during October of 1982 and 1983. This report summarizes analytical data submitted by the 53 international laboratories that analyzed the reference samples distributed in October 1983. Statistical evaluation of the data and performance ratings achieved by the laboratories for each determination are given in nine tables. Comparison of the most probable values for constituents determined by both international and domestic laboratories are also presented in three additional tables. The domestic data were reported previously (Janzer and Latal, 1984).

## PURPOSE AND PLAN

As a means of providing an independent, objective evaluation of the water-quality data published by the U.S. Geological Survey, SRWS are prepared and distributed for analysis at regular intervals. SRWS M-86 (major constituents), T-87 (trace constituents), and P-5 (precipitation snowmelt) were distributed to 100 domestic laboratories in October 1983. In addition, SRWS were sent to 68 international laboratories that indicated their willingness to analyze these reference samples. All samples are not analyzed by all laboratories nor do all laboratories participate in each round of analyses.

Each laboratory was requested to indicate the analytical methods used and to perform at least those determinations that it makes routinely. Laboratories participating in this study are identified only by confidential code numbers.

## PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

SRWS M-86 (major constituents), and T-87 (trace constituents) were each prepared from a surface water collected from the same source. Samples were filtered through a 5$\mu \mathrm{m}$ (micrometer) nominal size prefilter and a $0.45-\mu \mathrm{m}$ membrane filter into a $1325-\mathrm{L}$ (liter) polyethylene drum. Thymol, about $1.25 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ (milligrams per liter), was added to SRWS M-86 and T-87, to reduce growth of fungus.

Some trace constituents (vanadium and fluoride) were added to SRWS M-86. No constituent additions were made to SRWS T-87 but it was acidified to a pH of about 1.5 with nitric acid. Each sample was mixed overnight with a motor-driven, Teflon $1 /$-coated stirrer, filtered through a $0.45-\mu \mathrm{m}$ membrane filter, and passed through a flow-through $254-\mathrm{nm}$ ultraviolet sterilizer and bottled, under ultraviolet radiation, in 1-L autoclaved polypropylene bottles or dry-heat sterilized Teflon bottles.

SRWS P-5 (precipitation snowmelt) was prepared by melting snow collected in several 200-L polyethylene drums. After melting, the sample was filtered through a 0.45 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ membrane filter. No additions of any kind were made to this sample. After mixing overnight, the sample was again filtered through a $0.45-\mu \mathrm{m}$ filter, sterilized by passage through the flow-through ultraviolet sterilizer and bottled in 1-L autoclaved polypropylene bottles or dry-heat sterilized Teflon bottles under ultraviolet radiation.

1/ The use of the trade name in this report is for identification purposes only and does
not constitute endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey. not constitute endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey.

## DETERMINATIONS

Determinations for each of the SRWS and their abbreviations are listed below.
SRWS M-86 (major constituents)
(results in milligrams per liter- ${ }^{1 /}$ )

| ALK(CACO3) | $=$ Alkalinity (as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ ) | NA | = Sodium |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | = Boron | NO2-N | = Nitrite as nitrogen |
| BR | = Bromide | NO3-N | = Nitrate as nitrogen |
| CA | = Calcium | P, TOTAL | = Phosphorus, total as phosphorus |
| CL | = Chloride | PH | $=\mathrm{pH}$ |
| DSRD 180 | = Dissolved solids | SIO 2 | - Silica |
| F | = Fluoride | SO4 | = Sulfate |
| I | = Iodide | SP. COND. | = Specific conductance |
| K | = Potassium | SR | = Strontium |
| MG | = Magnesium | V | = Vanadium |

SRWS T-87 (trace constituents)
(results in micrograms per liter ${ }^{2 /}$ )

| ACID@CACO3 | $=$ Acidity (as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ ) | HG | = Mercury |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AG | = Silver | LI | = Lithium |
| AL | = Aluminum | MN | = Manganese |
| AS | = Arsenic | MO | = Molybdenum |
| BA | = Barium | NI | = Nickel |
| $B E$ | = Beryllium | PB | = Lead |
| CD | = Cadmium | SB | = Antimony |
| CO | = Cobalt | SE | = Selenium |
| CR, TOTAL | = Chromium, total | SR | = Strontium |
| CU | = Copper | TL | = Thallium |
| FE | = Iron | ZN | $=\mathrm{Zinc}$ |

SRWS P-5 (precipitation snowmelt) (results in milligrams per liter $3 /$ )

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CA | Calcium | NH3-N | $=$ Ammonia as nitrogen |
| CL | $=$ Chloride | NO3-N | $=$ Nitrate as nitrogen |
| F | $=$ Fluoride | PH | $=$ pH |
| K | $=$ Potassium | SO4 | $=$ Sulfate |
| MG | $=$ Magnesium | SP. COND. | Specific conductance |
| NA | $=$ Sodium |  |  |

1/ Except specific conductance (microsiemens or micromhos per centimeter at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ); pH (units); boron, bromide, iodide, strontium, and vanadium (micrograms per liter).
2/ Except acidity (milligrams per liter).
3/ Except pH (units) and specific conductance (microsiemens or micromhos per centimeter at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

## LABORATORY PERFORMANCE AND REPORTED VALUES

To facilitate interlaboratory performance comparisons, ratings based on the analyses of each SRWS are included in this report as tables 2-4 (all tables are at back of report; the abbreviations and symbols used in the tables are defined in table 1). Laboratory performance for each constituent is rated on an arbitrary scale of 0 to 4 based on the number of "standard deviations" from the mean determined for each constituent as indicated below:

| 4 (Excellent) | 0.00 to 0.50 standard deviations |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 (Good) | 0.51 to 1.00 standard deviations |
| 2 (Satisfactory) | 1.01 to 1.50 standard deviations |
| 1 (Questionable) | 1.51 to 2.00 standard deviations |
| 0 (Poor) | Greater than 2.00 standard deviations |

When the analyses for a constituent are extremely precise, these ratings may be overly severe and should be considered only as indicators of relative performance. Averages of the constituent ratings for each SRWS are given for each laboratory in tables 2-4 of overall laboratory performance.

The values reported for all constituents determined in each SRWS are listed in tables 5, 7, and 9. Each value has been rounded off, when necessary, to conform to U.S. Geological Survey policy on reporting analytical data. Laboratories were requested to indicate the general method used for each determination. When this information was provided, method identifications have been included with the analytical data. Statistical information by method for each determination are listed in tables 6, 8, and 10. Summary comparisons of other-country and domestic laboratory analyses of SRWS M-86, T-87, and P-5 are presented in tables 11-13. Mean concentrations for most constituents determined by both laboratory groups show good agreement.

Participants are encouraged to submit comments or suggestions concerning this program to:

Victor J. Janzer<br>U.S. Geological Survey<br>5293 Ward Road<br>Arvada, Colorado 80002<br>U.S.A.

## STATISTICAL EVALUATION

A statistical evaluation of the data was made to estimate the most probable value (MPV) for each of the constituents. Values reported as "less than" were considered "not determined", and were not used in the computation of the means, standard deviations, and so forth. These data are indicated as "ignored" in the computer listings.

The mean, standard deviation, and confidence limits about the mean are usually reported to one more significant figure than the reported value. Statistical information is tabulated for each method used by three or more laboratories to determine a specific constituent. Tables giving the mean and standard deviation determined by that method, and the number of laboratories which used it, follow the analytical data tables for each SRWS.

Outliers in each data set are identified and rejected based on the T values (Grubbs' test) described and tabulated in the American Society for Testing and Materials (1981) Recommended Practice E-178 (1980). If the computed T value is greater than the tabulated value for the number of samples and the significance level selected, the outlier is rejected. $T$ is computed by:

$$
T=\frac{x_{n}-\bar{x}}{S}
$$

where $T=T$ value for probable outlier,
$\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{n}}=$ concentration of probable outlier, $\bar{X}=$ arithmetic mean (average) of all values, and
$\mathrm{S}=$ standard deviation of all values.

After rejection of the outliers, the data remaining for each constituent were used to calculate the means, standard deviations and percent deviation from the mean. Values identified as outliers were omitted when calculating the means and standard deviations for each determination listed by "method". The total range for each constituent included the outliers. Confidence intervals about the mean were also calculated. These define the range within which the true value is expected to occur with a confidence level of 95 percent.

## PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

AUSTRALIA, Brisbane: Government Chemical Laboratory<br>AUSTRALIA (South), Eastwood: The Australian Mineral Development Laboratory<br>AUSTRALIA (Western), Perth: Government Chemical Laboratories

AUSTRIA, Vienna: Isotope Hydrology, International Atomic Energy Agency
BRAZIL, Minas Gerais: Fundacao Centro Technologico de Minas Gerais
BRAZIL, Minas Gerais: Companhia de Pesquisa de Recursos Minerais
CANADA, Calgary, Alberta: Inland Water Directorate, Western Region Water Quality Branch CANADA, West Vancouver, BC: EPS-DOE Laboratory Services
CANADA, Winnipeg, Manitoba: Technical Services Laboratory
CANADA, Ottawa, Ontario: Energy, Mines \& Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada CANADA, Rexdale, Ontario: Acid Precipitation Studies, Ontario Ministry of Environment CANADA, Rexdale, Ontario: Rivers \& Lakes Laboratory, Ontario Ministry of Environment CANADA, Toronto, Ontario: Analytical Services Section, Ontario Hydrology

COLOMBIA, Bogota: Instituto Colombiano de Hidrologia, Ministry of Agriculture
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Bratislava: Institute of Geology, Department of Hydrogeochemistry CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Praha: Geological Survey Prague, Chemical Laboratory CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Zilina: IGHP, Hydrochemical Laboratory

ENGLAND, London: Water \& Wastewater Subdivision, Laboratory of the Government Chemist ENGLAND, Wallingford, Oxfordshire: Institute of Geological Sciences, Hydrogeological Department

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY, Koblenz: Bundesanstalt fur Gewasserkunde FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY, Neuhof: Chemische und Biologische Laboratorien Gmbh

FINLAND, Helsinki: National Board of Waters, Research Laboratory
GREECE, Athens: Soil \& Water Laboratory, Hellenic Republic Ministry of Agriculture
HUNGARY, Budapest: Hungarian Geological Survey
HUNGARY, Budapest: VITUKI, Research Centre for Water Resources Development
INDIA, Lucknow (UP): Central Ground Water Board, Northern Region
ISRAEL, Jerusalem: Emission Spectrometric Laboratory, Geological Survey of Israel ISRAEL, Jerusalem: Hydrological Service Water Commission, Ministry of Agriculture ISRAEL, Tel-Aviv: Tahal Consulting Engineers, Ltd.

ITALY, Venezia: Universita Degli Studi Di Venezia, Istito di Chimica Generale Ed Inorganica
JORDAN, Amman: Natural Resources Authority, Water \& Isotope Laboratory
NEW ZEALAND, Lower Hutt, Petone: Department Scientific and Industrial Research
NORWAY, Oslo: Norwegian Institute for Water Research
PORTUGAL, Lisbon: Universidade Nova De Lisboa, Department Environmental Engineering
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, Taipei, Taiwan: Water Resource Planning Commission, Ministry ofEconomic Affairs
SAUDI ARABIA, Abqaiq: ARAMCO, Abqaiq Laboratory
SOUTH AFRICA, Bellville: National Institute for Water Research, CSIR, Cape RegionalLaboratory
SOUTH AFRICA, Cape Town: City of Cape Town, City Engineer's Department
SOUTH AFRICA, Germiston: Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd, MineralsProcessing Research Laboratory
SOUTH AFRICA, Johannesburg: McLachlan \& Lazar (PTY) Ltd.
SOUTH AFRICA, Natal: National Institute for Water Research, CSIR, Natal Regional Office
SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria: National Institute for Water Research, CSIR
SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria: Hydrological Research Institute, Department of EnvironmentAffairs
SULTANATE OF OMAN, Ruwi: Public Authority Water Resources
SWEDEN, Norrkoping: Sveriges meteorologiska och hydrologiska institut
SWEDEN, Solna: National Swedish Environment Protection Board, Research LaboratorySWEDEN, Uppsala: Water Quality Laboratory, Statens Naturvardsverk, The National SwedishEnvironmental Protection Board
SWITZERLAND, Dubendorf: EAWAG
TANZANIA, Dar es Salaam: Project Preparation Division
THE NETHERLANDS, Lelystad: Governmental Institute for Sewage \& Wastewater Treatment(RIZA)
THE NETHERLANDS, Oosterzee: Limnologische Institute, Tjeukemeer Laboratory
USSR, Leningrad: VSEGEI
ZIMBABWE, Harare: City of Harare, Department of Works

## REFERENCES

American Society for Testing and Materials, 1981, Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 41: Philadelphia, 1390 p.

1982, Annual book of ASTM standards, Part 31: Philadelphia, 1554 p.
Janzer, V. J., and Latal, K. A., 1984, Report of the U.S. Geological Survey's analytical evaluation program--standard reference water samples M-86 (major constituents), T-87 (trace constituents), N-10 and N-11 (nutrients), P-5 (precipitation snowmelt) and POL-1 (priority pollutants): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 84-128, 140 p.

Table 1.--Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used in computer-printout parts of subsequent tables

APDC/MIBK - ammonium pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate/methyl isobutyl ketone AUTO - automated
BLK - block
DEV - deviation
DIG - digestion
EDTA - ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
H2SO4 - sulfuric acid
IGNORED - values reported as less than detection level and not used in statistical analyses
INTRVL - interval
K \& HG SO4 - potassium \& mercuric sulfate
PCT - percent
PDCA/CHCl3 - pyrrolidine dithiocarbamic acid/chloroform
REJECT - values identified as an outlier and not used in statistical analyses
SRWS - standard reference water sample
STD - standard
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COLURIMEIHIC
PLASMA, INOUCTIVELY COUPLE
AIUMIC AGSUKPIION, DIKECI
CULORIMEIRIC
COLOKIMEIRIC
CULOKIMETKIC
COLORIAEIRIC
WG GEPUKIED
CULURIMEIKIC
PLASMA, INUUCTIVELY COUPLE
COLURIMEIHIC
PLASMA, INOUCTIVELY COUPLE
AIUMIC AGSUKPIION, DIKECI
CULORIMEIRIC
COLOKIMEIRIC
CULOKIMETKIC
COLORIAEIRIC
WG GEPUKIED
CULURIMEIKIC
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TABLE 5.--STANDAKO REFERENCE BAMPLE M-86
KEPORI FOR SP. CONI.
E M-86
METHODS


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[^0]REFERENCES

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table 5.--sianuard reference sample M-86
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table 6．－－STATISTICS BY METHOD FOR SAMPLE：M－86
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IITRATION
IITRATION
＊＊＊＊＊＊UVEん ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊

| MEAN | sto uev | $N$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 598.0 | 18.3 | 9 |
| 589.6 | 34.0 | 10 |
| 586.0 | 33.2 | 24 |
| MEAN | Sto dev | N |
| 2.23 | 0.21 | 3 |
| 1.91 | 0.22 | 18 |
| 1.94 | 0.23 | 25 |
| MEAN | STD UEV | $N$ |
| MEAN | STD DEV | N |
| 4.61 | 0.35 | 23 |
| 4.47 | 0.40 | 13 |
| 4.59 | 0.37 | 44 |
| MEAN | Sto dev | N |
| 27.19 | 1.11 | 23 |
| 29.37 | 1.68 | 6 |
| 27.81 | 2.15 | 9 |
| 21.65 | 1.60 | 43 |
| MEAN | STO DEV | $N$ |
| 75.96 | 2.94 | 18 |
| 77.94 | 3.59 | 14 |
| 81.12 | 2.55 | 6 |
| 71.05 | 3.73 | 44 |

UETERMINATION: OSRD 180


GRAVIMETRIC RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION ****** OVER ALL ******

## UETERMINATION: F

METHUD
IUN CHRUMATOGRAPHY
IUN SPECIFIC ELECTRODE
****** OVER ALL ******
OETERMINATION: I
METHOD
*********** INSUFFICIENT DATA
determination: k
METHOD ABSORPIION, UIKECT
EIAISSION, FLAME
****** UVER ALL ******
UETERMINATIUN: MR
METHOD
ATOMIC ABSORPTION, OIRECT
PLASMA, INUUCTIVELY CUUPLED titration
***** UVER ALL *****
UETERMINATION: NA
METHUO
ATUMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT
EMISSIUN, FLAME
PLASMA, INDUCTIVELY COUPLEU
****** OVER ALL * * * * * *

|  |  | $z \underset{\sim}{o}$ | $2 n$ | $\circ$ | 200 | zーonの |
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|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & \dot{N}=0 \\ & i=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ |  |  |

table 6．－－statistics by method for sample：m－86

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CULOKIMEIKIC
IUN CHROMATOSKAPIHY
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UETEKMINAIIUN：P，TOIAL
MEIHUU
CULONIHEINIC
＊＊＊＊＊UVEN ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊
UEIENMINATION：PH
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METAOO
ELECFNOME IMIC
＊＊＊＊＊OVEN ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊
UEE ENHINATIUN：SIOE
METHOD
COLORIMETHIC

DETERMINAIIOIN：SOA

[^1]

| $\geq \underset{\sim}{n}$ | $\underset{\boldsymbol{N}}{\mathbf{N}}$ | $z=0$ | 2 no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & > \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{m} \because n \\ & 0 \\ & \text { ommo } \\ & -\infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \stackrel{3}{0} \div \dot{O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \frac{4}{2} \stackrel{0}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \text { n } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & z=0 \\ & \frac{\omega}{2} 0 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |

table 6.--Statistics by method for sample: m-86


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& 16.0
\end{aligned}
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[^2]kepuri for ag
1-87
SAMPLE
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& \text { NOI }
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990 \text { MEAN: } 30.5
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& \text { NUT OEPAETED }
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INUUCTIVLI
DUSURPTION
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& \text { ABSOKPTION, OIRECT } \\
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& \text { INOUCTIVELY COUPLED }
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$\begin{array}{r}150 \\ 50\end{array}$
$\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 70\end{aligned}$


TABLE 7.--STANOARD REFERENCE SAMPLE T-87 REPORT FOR BE





| METHODS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IGNORED | Alumic | ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS |
| IGNORED | PLASMA, | INDUCTIVELY COUPLED |
| IGNURED | PLASMA, | INDUCTIVELY COUPLED |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS |
| REJECt | Alomic | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSDRPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATUMIC | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | AUSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
| IGNORED | NOT REPO | ORTED |
|  | plasma, | inductively coupled |
|  | atomic | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | AGSURPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | NOT REPOR | ORTED |
|  | atomic | ABSORPIION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | NOT REPO | ORTED |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTIDN, DIRECT |
|  | AIOMIC | ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | NOT REPO | ORTED |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, CHELATION |
|  | Plasma, | INDUCTIVELY COUPLED |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSURPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | ATOMIC | A SSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | atomic | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
| IGNORED | atumic | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | atomic | ABSORPTION, DIRECT |
|  | atomic | ABSURPTION, FLAMELESS |
| IGNORED | Plasma. | inductively coupled |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSURPTION, DIRECT |
|  | Plasma, | INUUCTIVELY COUPLEU |
|  | NOT REPO | ORTED |
|  | Atomic | AGSURPTION, DIAECT |
|  | atomic | ABSURPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | atomic | ABSURPTION, DIRECT |
|  | atumic | ABSURPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | ATOMIC | ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS |
|  | andoulc | SIKIPPING VULTAMMETRY |

[^3]TOTAL RANGE
LE T-81 REPORT FUR FE
NHETHOOS
PLASMA, INOUCIIVELY COUPLED

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ABSURPTION, UIRECT
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AIOMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT
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AIOMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT
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AIUMIC ABSURP
NOT KEPURTEO
IUMIC AESURF
ATOMIC AESURVTION, DIRECT
PLASMA, INDUCTIVELY COUPLED
PLASMA, INUUCTIVELY COUPLEO
NOT KEPONIEO
AIOMIC ABSORPTION, FLANELESS


ABSUKPIIION, DIRECT
ABSOKPIIIN, DIRECT
INDUCTIIELY COUPLED
INDUCIIVELY COUPLEO
AESUKPTION, DIRECT
INDUCTIVELY COUPLED
EIRIC
INIC
ABSOCTIVELY COUPLEU
ABSURPIION, DIRECT
ABSUKPTION, DIRECT
INDUCTIVELY COUPLED
IRIC
INOUCTIVELY COUPLEU
ABSORPIION, DIRECT
ABSURPTION, FLAMELESS
ABSUKPTION, DIRECT
INDUCTIVELY COUPLED
IRIC
INOUCTIVELY COUPLEU
ABSORPIION, DIRECT
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NOT KEP


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REJECI
AESORFIION, OIRECT
INUUCIIVELY COUPLED
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$\xrightarrow[\text { IWTKVL. }]{28.8}$
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TABLE 7.-- STANDARD REFERENCE SAMPLE T-87 REPORT FOR HG


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TABLE 7.-- STANDARO REFERENCE SAMFLE 1-87 KEPORT FOR NI
 $\stackrel{+}{\circ}$







| $z \cong$ | $0$ | zNo | $z=m$ | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | zmio | ZMNM | $z$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { son } \\ & \text { o } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { w m = } \\ & 0 \\ & o m n \\ & o m \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pi 0=0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \cdots & 0 & n \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \infty & \end{array}$ | ¢ <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & z \infty \\ & \ll 0 \\ & \sum \underset{i}{4} 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0 -0 -0 $=0$ | $\sum_{\sum}^{2} \underbrace{0}_{i}$ | $\begin{aligned} & z \infty 0 \\ & \sum_{i}^{\infty} \cdots i \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{0}$ |  |  | $\underset{\sum}{2}$ |

TABLE 8.--STATISTICS BY METHOD FOR SAMPLE: T-87

DETERMINATION: ACIDOCACOS

## METHOD

**** OVER ALL * * * * *
determination: ag
METHUD ABSORPTION, OIRECT
****** OVER ALL ******

## DETERMINATION: AL

METHOU
ATOMIC ABSORPTION, UIRECT
PLASMA, INOUCTIVELY COUPLEO
****** OVER ALL ******
DETERMINATION: AS
ATOMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT 3OI HOAH NOIIdAOSAV JIWOIV ****** OVER ALL ******

UETERMINATION: BA
METHUD
ATOHIC ABSORPTIDN, DIRECT
PLASMA, INDUCTIVELY COUPLEO
****** OVER ALL ******
determination: be
METHOD


DETERMINAIION: CD

oEtERMINATION: CO

200


$\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$

> METHOD AUSURPTION, DIRECT ATOMIC ABSSORPTION, FLAMELESS ATOMIC AUSORP PLASNA, INDUCTIVELY COUPLED ***** OVER ALL $* * * * *$
determinations cr tot
 ****** OVER ALL ******

DETERMINATION: CU
ATOMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT
ATOMIC ABSURPTION, FLAMELESS plasma, inuuctively coupled ****** OVER ALL ******

UETERMINATION: FE

[^4] ****** DVEK ALL *****

| 2Mn | $2 \infty$ | ~ | 20 mv | $\pm$ | 20のコ | 2onn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\bullet}{n}$ |  | $\dot{m}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \pi \\ & \sum_{i} n_{0}^{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { m }}$ |  |  |

dETERMINAIION: HG
 ATOMIC AESSRPTION,

## UETERMINATION: LI

## method

AIUMIC ABSURPTION. DIRECT
****** OVER ALL ******
OETERMINATION: MN
ifethod
ATOMIC ABSURPTION, DIRECT
ATOMIC ABSORPTION, FLAMELESS
PLASMA, INUUCIIVELY CUUPLED
****** UVER ALL ******
JETERMINATION: MU
METHOD
ATOMIC ABSURPTION, DIRECT
PLASMA, INUUCIIVELY COUPLEU
****** UVER ALL ******
UETERMINAIION: NI
METHUD ABSORPIION, ATOMIC AHSURPIION, FLAMELESS PLASMA, INUUCTIVELY COUPLED

| 20ヶう | 2 mm | 2 mu | ～～～ | $z$ | 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{~} 00 \\ & 000 \\ & 0_{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { a } \\ & \stackrel{0}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{u}=\infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\sigma}=0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & \frac{2}{2} 00 \\ & \frac{w}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { 2 }}{\substack{\mathbf{U}}}$ |  |

table 8．－－sTatistics by method for sample：t－87

DETERMINATION：PH


號云
르르웅 ＊＊＊＊＊＊OVER ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊

UETERMINATION：SB



UETERMINATION：SE ATOMIC ABSORPTION，HYDRIDE
$* * * * *$ OVER ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊
determination：sR
ATOMIC ABSORPTION，DIRECT PLASMA，INDUCTIVELY COUPLED ＊＊＊＊＊＊OVER ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊

## DETERMINATION：TL

 UETERMINATION：$Z N$MTOMIC ABSORPTION，DIRECT
methoo
＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊INSUFFICIENT DATA＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ PLASMA，INDUCTIVELY COUPLEO ＊＊＊＊＊＊OVER ALL＊＊＊＊＊＊


95 MEAN: $\begin{gathered}0.248 \\ \text { M CUNFIDENCE INTHVL OF MEAN }\end{gathered}$











NOIIVAIII
NOD3H IN



3.40

$0.248+0 R$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { TOTAL RANGE } & 0.00 \\ \text { STANUARU DEVIATION } & 0.283\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lc}\text { CUDE } & \begin{array}{c}\text { REPORTED } \\ \text { VALUE }\end{array} \\ 001 & \\ 002 & 0.08 \\ 003 & 0.10 \\ 004 & 0.10 \\ 006 & 0.30 \\ 007 & 0.08 \\ 0018 & 3.40 \\ 000 & 0.45 \\ 010 & 0.79 \\ 011 & 0.10 \\ 012 & 0.85 \\ 013 & 0.26 \\ 014 & 0.00 \\ 015 & 5.00 \\ 017 & 0.11 \\ 018 & 0.01 \\ 019 & 0.00 \\ 020 & 2.20 \\ 022 & 0.09\end{array}$
CODE

001
002
003
004
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007
008
010
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012
013
014
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017
018
019
020
022
REJECT

EMISSION, FLAME
AIUMIC AUSURPTIUN, DIRECT
1כ3AIO 'NOIIdYOSAV JIWNIV
AMISSION, FLAME
PLASMA, INGUC

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& \text { 3WV7J ANOISSIWY }
\end{aligned}
$$



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { EMISSIUN, FLAME } \\
& \text { AIOMIC ABSORPIION, DIRECI }
\end{aligned}
$$

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VALUE





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TUMIC ABSORPTION, DINECY
ATOMIC ABSURPIION, DIHECI
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MEAN:
table 9.-- standaru keference sample r-s


TABLE 9.-- STANDARU KEFERENCE SAMPLE P-S KEPOKT FOR NH3-N

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table 9.--Stamoakd reference sample p-s


| ME THUDS <br> ELECIRUMEIKIC ELECTKOMETHIC NUT REPORTEU ELECIROMETHIC ELECTKUAETRIC ELECINUMETKIC ELECTKUMETRIC NUT HEPORTED ELECTROMETKIC WOT KEPOHIEU ELECTRUMEIRIC ELECTROMEIRIC ELECTRUMETKIC ELECTHUMETRIC ELECTHOMEIRIC ELECTRUMETRIC NUT REPUKTEO ELECTRONEIRIC ELECIROMEIRIC |
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METHUDS

H313w


| mean | 8TD DEV | $N$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.272 | 0.025 | 8 |
| 0.275 | 0.028 | 13 |
| MEAN | Sto dev | $N$ |
| 0.087 | $0.01\}$ | 3 |
| 0.342 | 0.333 | 5 |
| 0.248 | 0.283 | 13 |
| MEAN | STD DEV | N |
| 0.188 | 0.253 | 5 |
| 0.221 | 0.274 | 7 |
| MEAN | STO DEV | N |
| 0.052 | 0.038 | 5 |
| 0.015 | 0.024 | 4 |
| 0.040 | 0.034 | 11 |
| MEAN | STD DEV | $N$ |
| 0.021 | 0.004 | 8 |
| 0.027 | 0.012 | 12 |
| MEAN | Sto dev | N |
| 0.161 | 0.085 | 7 |
| 0.147 | 0.112 | 4 |
| 0.159 | 0.080 | 14 |

determinalion: ca
을

determinatiun: cl
METHOU
ION CHRIINAIUGRAPHY
IITRAIION
***** OVEH ALL ****
determination: f
method
IUN SPECIFIC ELECTRODE
$* * * * *$ OVER ALL
******
UETERMINAIION: K
METHOD
AIOMIC AUSURPIIION, OIRECT
EMISSION, FLARIE
$* * * * *$ OVER ALI ****** OVER ALL
determinalion: mg
METHOD AHSORPIION, DIRECT ****** OVEK ALL ******
determination: na
ATUMIC ABSOKPIION, DIRECT EMISSION, FLAME ****** OVER ALL ******

| 2 mm | z 0 | 2 m | - | 2mmo | $\underline{\sim}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { u. } 08 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0_{0} 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { M } \\ & ! \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ \frac{\omega}{2}=0 \\ \frac{0}{2} 0 \\ 00 \end{array}$ |  |  | N |  |  |

## DETEHMINAIION: NH3-N

 METHODCOLORIME

COLORIMETKIC
$* * * *$ OVER ALL ******
OETERHINATION: NOS-N

determination: PH
EThuo
ELECTROMETRIC
****** OVER ALL ******
determination: soa
ION CHRUMATOGRAPHY
IUN CHRUMA TOGRAPHY
PLASMA, INDUCTIVELY CUUPLED
$* * * * *$ OVER ALL $\# * * * * *$ ****** OVER ALL ******

OETERMINATION: SP. COND.

[^5]****** OVEH ALL ******

Table 11.-Comparison of domestic and international laboratory analyses obtained on
Standard Reference Water Sample M-86 (Major) Standard Reference Water Sample M-86 (Major)

| Constituent | Mean Concentration (mg/L) |  | Standard Deviation |  | Based on Analysis by Laboratories |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic | Int'! | Domestic | Int'l | Domestic | Int! |
| Alk ( $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ ) | 151 | 152 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 69 | 38 |
| B | . 240 | . 224 | . 075 | . 052 | 27 | 14 |
| Br | . 291 | . 544 | . 298 | . 285 | 11 | 5 |
| Ca | 70.6 | 70.5 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 70 | 44 |
| Cl | 44.8 | 44.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 69 | 43 |
| DSRD $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 581 | 586 | 17 | 33 | 59 | 24 |
| F | 2.0 | 1.9 | . 21 | . 24 | 62 | 25 |
| K | 4.72 | 4.59 | . 59 | . 37 | 66 | 44 |
| Mg | 28.0 | 27.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 66 | 43 |
| Na | 77.0 | 77.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 69 | 44 |
| $\mathrm{NO}_{2}-\mathrm{N}$ | . 01 | . 04 | . 004 | . 053 | 42 | 24 |
| $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{2-N}$ | 3.98 | 3.86 | . 39 | . 38 | 68 | 34 |
| P, Total | . 50 | . 48 | . 066 | . 070 | 59 | 34 |
| pH , units | 8.13 | 7.86 | . 20 | . 18 | 84 | 46 |
| $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ | 12.6 | 11.9 | 2.37 | 4.00 | 52 | 39 |
| $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | 222 | 220 | 12.7 | 15.9 | 68 | 45 |
| Sp. ${ }^{4}$ Cond. | 859 | 860 | 48 | 53 | 71 | 42 |
| Sr | 753 | 765 | 97 | 98 | 20 | 16 |
| V | 18.1 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 19 | 9 |

Table 12.-Comparison of domestic and international laboratory analyses obtained on Standard Reference Water Sample T-87 (Trace)

| Constituent | Mean Concentration ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ ) |  | Standard Deviation |  | Based on Analysis by Laboratories |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic | Int'1 | Domestic | Inty | Domestic | Int! 1 |
| Acid (CaCO ${ }_{3}$ ) | 404 | 395 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Ag ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 14 | 10 |
| AI | 78.8 | 30.5 | 114 | 34.1 | 12 | 12 |
| As | 4.7 | 2.0 | 4.6 | . 5 | 37 | 10 |
| Ba | 80.3 | 65.8 | 51.3 | 17.5 | 35 | 13 |
| Be | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.16 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Cd | . 96 | . 4 | 1.1 | . 8 | 25 | 18 |
| Co | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 7 | 13 |
| Cr Tot | 6.5 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 31 | 16 |
| Cu | 8.9 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 45 | 34 |
| Fe | 21.7 | 28.8 | 20.3 | 30.0 | 30 | 20 |
| Hg | . 28 | . 51 | . 12 | . 65 | 27 | 7 |
| Li | 25.8 | 16.5 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 19 | 12 |
| Mn | 5.4 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 24 | 18 |
| Mo | 7.5 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 9.8 | 11 | 11 |
| Ni | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 24 | 24 |
| Pb | 4.3 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 28 | 14 |
| Se | 3.7 | 1.2 | 3.5 | . 8 | 29 | 5 |
| Sr | 753 | 743 | 120 | 108 | 23 | 21 |
| Zn | 11.5 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 44 | 29 |

Table 13.-Comparison of domestic and international laboratory analyses obtained on Standard Reference Water Sample P-5 (Precipitation-snowmelt)

| Constituent | Mean Concentration (mg/L) |  | Standard Deviation |  | Based on Analysis by Laboratories |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic | Int'] | Domestic | Int'1 | Domestic | Int! |
| Ca | 0.290 | 0.275 | 0.079 | 0.028 | 44 | 13 |
| Cl | . 324 | . 248 | . 324 | . 283 | 31 | 13 |
| F | . 027 | . 221 | . 025 | . 274 | 23 | 7 |
| K | . 053 | . 040 | . 051 | . 034 | 35 | 11 |
| Mg | . 032 | . 027 | . 034 | . 012 | 37 | 12 |
| Na | . 145 | . 159 | . 060 | . 080 | 41 | 14 |
| $\mathrm{NH}_{3}-\mathrm{N}$ | . 022 | . 010 | . 023 | . 0 | 28 | 3 |
| $\mathrm{NO}_{3}-\mathrm{N}$ | . 084 | . 110 | . 017 | . 092 | 42 | 8 |
| pH units | 5.83 | 5.87 | . 63 | . 35 | 50 | 18 |
| $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | . 556 | . 406 | . 430 | . 099 | 27 | 9 |
| Sp. ${ }^{4}$ Cond. $\mu \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{cm}$ | - 4.28 | 4.50 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 45 | 17 |


[^0]:    065 Tofal rainge
    tainuaro de

[^1]:    METHUD
    COLORIMEINIC
    OHAVIMETMIC
    IUN CHRURAIUGKAFIIY
    TITRATIUN
    TURAIDIMEIMIC

[^2]:    \& 1 TOIAL RAINIE
    STANIIARO NEVIATION

[^3]:    

[^4]:    ATOMIC ABSURPTION, DIRECT PLASMA, iNOIJCTIVELY COUPLED

[^5]:    UIRECT REAUING INSTRUMENT

