

References and Notes

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11. This investigation was carried out by Dr. G. Rentsch, F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., Basel.
12. The five-barreled glass pipettes for the micro-electrodes were manufactured by Dr. W. Ingold, Zurich.
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Deuterium and Oxygen-18 in Natural Waters: Analyses Compared

The International Atomic Energy Agency recently compared mass-spectrometric analyses of isotope ratios of deuterium and oxygen-18 in natural water. One aim was to enable laboratories the world over to compare published results that may refer to the same scale but may in fact differ because of systematic analytical errors or unreliable standards.

Table 1 summarizes the results from 12 laboratories (1) before mid-February 1967. The long-term reproducibility resulted from measurements of the same sample over a period of at least a few months. Agency (IAEA) sample 1 represents ground water, sample 2 is a mixture of two surface samples collected from the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea, and sample 3 is surface water from

Greenland. Sample 2 contained 35.3 percent CI, and 0.002 percent HgCl₂ was added against bacterial activity. Duplicate 20-ml samples were sent to participating laboratories in sealed glass ampoules along with samples of NBS-1 and NBS-1A, obtained in plastic containers from the National Bureau of Standards. The data relating to the NBS standards are not included, since it became obvious that the plastic containers were not suitable and that variations due to evaporation and exchange were prominent. The data presented are based on comparison with working standards (previously calibrated against a primary standard such as NBS-1 and NBS-1A) or, in a few instances, on absolute measurements.

A panel convened by IAEA reviewed the data and recommended that: (i) the calculated errors of measurement of isotope ratios in natural waters be expressed as one standard deviation (1σ), and (ii) IAEA undertake the establishment of two new standards for hydrogen and oxygen in quantities of 100 liters each—one being as close as possible to SMOW; the second, a sample of natural water as depleted as possible in D and ¹⁸O.

The Agency is now following the recommendation for establishment of the new standards. Furthermore, a qualified laboratory will try to establish the absolute isotopic concentrations of the new standards. As soon as they are available, samples of the new standards, together with NBS samples, will be distributed among interested laboratories for intercomparison. The Agency thanks cooperating scientists for their collaboration and permission to publish the results.

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References

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Table 1. Analyses of ¹⁸O and deuterium in three samples of water; permillage deviations from SMOW (2) (deviation, 1σ).

Laboratory	IAEA sample			Long-term σ (‰)
	1	2	3	
<i>Oxygen-18</i>				
1	-8.88 \pm 0.04	+0.58 \pm 0.03*	-29.36 \pm 0.05	0.07
2	-10.84 \pm .4	-1.51 \pm .4	-30.58 \pm .4	
3	-9.02 \pm .11	+0.19 \pm .10	-29.39 \pm .14	
5	-8.71 \pm .08	+ .20 \pm .09	-29.33 \pm .29	
6	-9.09 \pm .08	+ .33 \pm .08	-29.42 \pm .13	
7	-8.99 \pm .03	+ .49 \pm .04	-29.40 \pm .06	
8	-8.93 \pm .02	+ .35 \pm .02	-29.11 \pm .03	.07
9	-9.12	+ .31*	-29.26	
11	-9.17 \pm .04	+ .20 \pm .04*	-29.17 \pm .04	.05
12	-8.95 \pm .04	+ .29 \pm .01	-29.34 \pm .01	
<i>Deuterium</i>				
1	-61.7 \pm 0.5	+2.3 \pm 0.4	-220.6 \pm 0.5	1.5
2	-62.5 \pm 1.0	-2.5 \pm 1.0*	-215.2 \pm 1.0	1.0
4	-62.2 \pm 1.1	+2.3 \pm 1.4	-220.3 \pm 1.3	
5	-61.3 \pm 1.0	-1.5 \pm 1.0		
6	-62.1 \pm 0.9	+0.7 \pm 0.7	-221.7 \pm 1.1	
7	-60.6 \pm .5	+3.6 \pm .4	-221.8 \pm 0.3	0.28
10	-62.8 \pm 1.4	+2.6 \pm .7	-221.7 \pm 1.0	
11	-65.7 \pm 0.6	+1.8 \pm .6*	-235.5 \pm 0.6	.6
12	-62.41 \pm .12	+2.06 \pm .06	-222.6 \pm .15	

* Sample not distilled.

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