Elemental Composition of Fish Otoliths: Results of a Laboratory Intercomparison Exercise

by

Vincent S. Zdanowicz

September 2001

Recent Issues in This Series:

- 00-12 Stock Assessment of Georges Bank Haddock, 1931-1999. By R.W. Brown and N.J. Munroe. [A report of the 3rd Transboundary Resources Assessment Committee Meeting.] September 2000.
- 00-13 Northeast Fisheries Science Center Publications, Reports, and Abstracts for Calendar Year 1999. By L. Garner and J.A. Gibson. September 2000.
- 00-14 **Report of the 31st Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (31st SAW): Public Review Workshop.** [By the 31st Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop.] October 2000.
- 00-15 Report of the 31st Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (31st SAW): Stock Assessment Review Committee (SARC) Consensus Summary of Assessments. [By the 31st Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop.] October 2000.
- 00-16 Assessment of the Georges Bank Winter Flounder Stock, 1982-1987. By R.W. Brown, J.M. Burnett, G.A. Begg, and S.X. Cadrin. [A report of Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop No. 28.] December 2000.
- 00-17 Assessment of the Georges Bank Atlantic Cod Stock for 2000. By L. O'Brien and N.J. Munroe. [A report of the 3rd Transboundary Resources Assessment Committee Meeting.] December 2000.
- 01-01 **Description of the 2000 Oceanographic Conditions on the Northeast Continental Shelf.** By M.H. Taylor and C. Bascuñán. February 2001.
- 01-02 **Update Assessment of American Plaice in the Gulf of Maine Georges Bank Region for 2000.** By L. O'Brien and C. Esteves. [A report of Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop No. 32.] February 2001.
- 01-03 Assessment of the Silver Hake Resource in the Northwest Atlantic in 2000. By J.K.T. Brodziak, E.M. Holmes, K.A. Sosebee, and R.K. Mayo. [A report of Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop No. 32.] March 2001.
- 01-04 **Report of the 32nd Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (32nd SAW): Public Review Workshop.** [By the 32nd Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop.] April 2001.
- 01-05 Report of the 32nd Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (32nd SAW): Stock Assessment Review Committee (SARC) Consensus Summary of Assessments. [By the 32nd Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop.] April 2001.
- 01-06 Defining Triggers for Temporary Area Closures to Protect Right Whales from Entanglements: Issues and Options. By P.J. Clapham and R.M. Pace, III. April 2001.
- 01-07 Proceedings of the 14th Canada-USA Scientific Discussions, January 22-25, 2001, MBL Conference Center, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. By S. Clark and R. O'Boyle, convenors. May 2001.
- 01-08 TRAC Advisory Report on Stock Status: A Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Transboundary Resources Assessment Committee (TRAC), St. Andrews Biological Station, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, April 17-20, 2001. [By the 4th Transboundary Resources Assessment Committee Meeting.] July 2001.
- 01-09 **Results of a Field Collection of Biopsy Samples from Coastal Bottlenose Dolphin in the Mid-Atlantic.** By J. Nicolas, D.C. Potter, C.W. Potter, and P.E. Rosel. July 2001.
- 01-10 Assessment of the Georges Bank Atlantic Cod Stock for 2001. By L. O'Brien and N.J. Munroe. [A report of the 4th Transboundary Resources Assessment Committee Meeting.] July 2001.
- 01-11 **Protocol and Guide for Estimating Nucleic Acids in Larval Fish Using a Fluorescence Microplate Reader.** By E.M. Caldarone, M. Wagner, J. St. Onge-Burns, and L.J. Buckley. July 2001.
- 01-12 Northeast Fisheries Science Center Publications, Reports, and Abstracts for Calendar Year 2000. By L. Garner and J.A. Gibson. August 2001.

Elemental Composition of Fish Otoliths: Results of a Laboratory Intercomparison Exercise

by

Vincent S. Zdanowicz

National Marine Fisheries Serv., 74 Magruder Rd., Highlands, NJ 07732 Current Address: U.S. Customs Serv., 7501 Boston Blvd., Ste. 113, Springfield, VA 22153

> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Region Northeast Fisheries Science Center Woods Hole, Massachusetts

> > September 2001

Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Documents

This series is a secondary scientific literature series designed to assure the long-term documentation and to enable the timely transmission of research results by Center and/or non-Center researchers, where such results bear upon the research mission of the Center (see the outside back cover for the mission statement). These documents receive internal scientific review but no technical or copy editing. The National Marine Fisheries Service does not endorse any proprietary material, process, or product mentioned in these documents.

To obtain additional paper copies of documents in this series, contact the senior Center author of the desired document. Refer to the title page of the desired document for the senior Center author's name and mailing address. If there is no Center author, or if there is corporate (*i.e.*, non-individualized) authorship, then contact the Center's Woods Hole Laboratory Library (166 Water St., Woods Hole, MA 02543).

To access electronic copies of documents in this series, go to *http://www.nefsc.nmfs.gov/nefsc/ publications/*, choose the "Selected, Full-Text, Online Publications" link, then scroll down to the current-year section of the list of titles to find the document.

This report's publication history is as follows: manuscript submitted for review--February 16, 2001; manuscript accepted through technical review--August 1, 2001; manuscript accepted through policy review--September 17, 2001; and camera-ready copy submitted for publication--September 18, 2001. This report may be cited as:

Zdanowicz, V.S. 2001. Elemental composition of fish otoliths: results of a laboratory intercomparison exercise. *Northeast Fish. Sci. Cent. Ref. Doc.* 01-13; 92 p. Available from: National Marine Fisheries Service, 166 Water St., Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Sample Description	1
Details of the Exercise	2
Methods	2
Results	4
Discussion	9
Conclusions	12
References	12
Tables	13
Appendix A - Sample Recipients	A-1
Appendix B - Data Tables	B-1
Appendix C - Data Plots	C-1
Appendix D - Z-Scores & P-Scores	D-1
Appendix E - Laboratory Methods	E-1

Acknowledgements

The author gratefully acknowledges the important contributions of the following:

P. Hanson of NOAA's Beaufort Laboratory, for supplying the otoliths used to make the RMRS1 sample and for a helpful review of the draft report.

B. Leimburg of NMFS Howard Laboratory for meticulously processing the otoliths into a decontaminated and useable condition.

B. Porter of the National Institute of Standards and Technology for grinding the otoliths using their cryogenic homogenization technique.

D. Sanchez of NMFS Howard Laboratory for arranging and tracking the shipping of the samples to points around the world.

T. Finneran of NMFS Howard Laboratory for setting up the website used to post news of the exercise.

B. Sharack of NMFS Howard Laboratory for expert otolith analyses.

S. Willie of the National Research Council of Canada for allowing me to use, for this exercise and report, the formats developed there for NOAA intercomparison exercises and reports.

A. Cantillo and G. Lauenstein of NOAA's Quality Assurance in Chemical Measurements Program for helpful reviews of the draft report.

J. Gibson and L. Garner of NMFS Woods Hole Laboratory for guiding the author through the publication process.

And, last but not least, the participants, for spending their valuable time and resources on this exercise. Hopefully it shed some light on the status of otolith analyses being conducted in the fishery research community.

INTRODUCTION

Within the past decade, otolith elemental analysis has become increasingly utilized in studies of fishery biology. Based on the premise that differences in habitat chemistry are manifested in otoliths as differences in chemical composition, otolith elemental analysis has been used to address important questions in fishery research. However, this application has been hindered by the lack of an adequate standard for analytical quality control. As a newly emerging research technique, otolith elemental analysis requires further standardization between laboratories in order to optimize its usefulness.

Standardization can be achieved through the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and participation in intercomparison exercises. A CRM is a substance, one or more of whose properties is sufficiently well characterized to be used for the calibration of an apparatus or the assessment of a measurement method. Results of CRM analyses can be used to validate a laboratory's analytical results. They also provide a basis for comparing data generated at different laboratories or using different analytical methods. At the time of this exercise, no otolith CRMs were available, although one has since been developed through a collaboration between the Western Australian Marine Research Laboratories and Japan's National Institute for Environmental Studies (Yoshinaga, et al., 2000).

With the appearance of an increasing number of published studies and the absence of a suitable means of assessing the quality of their results, a laboratory intercomparison exercise was conducted in 1999 in an attempt to benchmark the status of otolith elemental analyses being conducted by investigators in the otolith research community. In the absence of a suitable otolith CRM, participation in intercomparison exercises can provide participants with a basis for direct comparison of their results with those of other laboratories.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Three samples were used for the exercise: RMRS1, a fish otolith powder; SRM915a, a powdered, high purity calcium carbonate Standard Reference Material (SRM) produced by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST); and SRMSOLN, a solution containing SRM915a dissolved in 1% nitric acid (1 mg CaCO₃/ml), spiked in the low ng/ml range with a mixture of metals.

RMRS1 was composed of ground, sieved, homogenized otoliths of red snapper (*Lutjanus campechanus*) from the Gulf of Mexico. Its true elemental composition was unknown. The otoliths were initially ground at NIST using their cryogenic homogenization technique (Zeisler, et al., 1983). This technique yields a powder containing particles of a range of sizes, including relatively large particles, so coarser fractions were ground (acid-rinsed, agate mortar and pestle) at the Howard Laboratory until all the powder passed through a 100 mesh screen (acid-rinsed, nylon). Enough material was obtained to produce 36 bottles of powder, each containing 450-500 mg. Homogeneity was assessed by analyzing three replicate samples from every sixth bottle, including the first and last, and comparing the concentrations of eight elements

(Li, Na, Mg, K, Ca, Mn, Sr and Ba) using the analysis of variance (ANOVA) (Zar, 1984). No statistical differences in composition were found between bottles, so the powder was judged to be homogeneous.

SRM915a was provided as an analytical reference material. Although it is not certified for trace metal content, some data on trace metal levels are provided in its Certificate of Analysis. Also, it is very pure, so it can be used to provide a clean matrix match for calibration standards/spikes, or possibly as a calibration standard for probe analyses.

SRMSOLN was intended to provide information on interlaboratory variability due to sample preparation methods. It was spiked with measurable levels of a suite of metals, some of whose concentrations in the powdered samples were expected to be below the detection limits of some laboratories. It was thought that laser laboratories that analyze solutions might also find it useful.

DETAILS OF THE EXERCISE

The exercise was performance-based. No particular sample preparation or instrumental procedure was specified. Participants were to use their routine procedures, including solid state (probe) methods, total dissolution techniques, isotope dilution, atomic absorption/emission, and others. Participants were invited to use more than one procedure and report more than one set of results.

Each participant was sent approximately 500 mg of RMRS1, 500 mg of SRM915a and 30 ml of the SRMSOLN. A copy of the Certificate of Analysis for SRM915a was included. Participants were asked to prepare five replicates of each material for analysis using their routine sample preparation method(s), to analyze the prepared samples using their routine analytical procedure(s), and to measure as many, or as few, elements / isotopes as they wished. For the powders, they were asked to calculate dry weight concentrations for each element using their routine procedure. For the solution, they were asked to report results in ng/ml and not to perform a blank correction.

A formatted spreadsheet was provided for reporting the analytical results and the details of laboratory procedures, including sample preparation methods, calibration methods, etc. Analytical results were compiled at the Howard Laboratory and each set of results was assigned a unique identification number (Lab #). When all results had been received, each participant was sent a listing of raw data in order to verify that no transcription errors were made in the compilation of the data.

The true composition of the otolith powder was unknown, and no attempt was made to assign consensus or "correct" values to any analyte. The purpose of the exercise was to provide a basis for direct comparison of results among laboratories.

METHODS

Two data sets were used for this report. The Raw (unedited) data set contains all verified, final data, including LTVs ("Less Than" Values). The Raw data set was

used only to construct the tables in Appendix B. The Quantitative (edited) data set contains all verified, final data, not including LTVs. The Quantitative data set was used for summary statistics appearing in the tables in Appendix B, for data plots in Appendix C, and for all computations and statistical evaluations and any tables resulting from them (text Tables 1 through 10 and Appendix D Tables D1 through D6).

Tables

Replicate data for 28 elements are compiled in the tables in Appendix B. Data are listed as received with respect to significant figures, or using four decimal places, whichever was fewer. Also shown are the mean, standard deviation and the %CV (coefficient of variation, computed as 100 x laboratory standard deviation / laboratory mean). For SRM915a, values listed as "Ref" are from the Certificate of Analysis. For SRMSOLN, values listed as "Actual" are the total concentrations present in the solution. For example, Mg is present in SRM915a at 1 ug/g dry weight. SRMSOLN contains 1 mg of the SRM per ml of solution. This contributes 1 ng Mg per ml of solution to the total solution concentration. Another 3.5 ng Mg per ml was contributed by the spike. Thus, the "Actual" concentration was 4.5 ng Mg per ml solution. For elements present in the spike solution but not listed on the Certificate of Analysis, the amount contributed by the SRM was assumed to be zero.

Figures

Replicate data for 18 elements are plotted versus Lab # in the data plots in Appendix C. Elements with fewer than four sets of results for at least one sample were not plotted.

Z-scores and P-scores

Z-scores and p-scores were computed for each laboratory for each element in each sample (Appendix D).

Z-scores were calculated as

$$z = (x_L - X) / S$$

where x_{L} = the laboratory mean, X = the accepted value and S = the target value for the standard deviation.

P-scores were calculated as

$$p = s_L / S$$

where s_{L} = the laboratory standard deviation and S = the target value for the standard deviation.

For this exercise, the value used for X was the overall mean for the element in the sample and the value used for S was the overall standard deviation for the element in the sample. The term "overall" indicates that all data (from the Quantitative data set) submitted by all participants were used.

RESULTS

Samples were distributed in January 1999 to 29 laboratories in ten countries, listed in Appendix A. Results were due by July 1999. Sixteen sets of results were received from fourteen laboratories from eight countries. Data were received for 28 elements. Results are compiled and summarized in tables and plots in Appendices B and C. Z-scores and p-scores are given in Appendix D.

Methods used and isotopes measured by the participants are listed in Appendix E. Two laboratories conducted solid state analyses by microprobe; they did not analyze the SRMSOLN sample. Fourteen laboratories dissolved the powders; they also analyzed the SRMSOLN sample. In almost every case, the dissolution procedure was performed using nitric acid in an open vessel at room temperature. Most laboratories used quadrupole inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (QICPMS) for the solution analyses, one used High Resolution ICPMS. Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) was next most frequently used, followed by ICPAES (atomic emission spectrometry).

After excluding LTVs and elements with fewer than five sets of results, 11 elements remained as candidates for evaluation for SRM915a, 15 for the RMRS1 and SRMSOLN samples. Three factors greatly influenced the evaluation of the results: 1) few certified or reference data were available for SRM 915a; 2) the composition of RMRS1 was unknown; and 3) no attempt was made to derive consensus or "correct" values for any analyte in any sample. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to assess the accuracy and precision of the results and the extent of agreement between laboratories.

Accuracy

Certified or informational values are available for six elements in SRM915a. In general, informational values differ from certified values in that they have not been determined by two independent methods, nor subjected to rigorous statistical evaluation. An informational value is a "value of a property, not certified but provided because it is believed to be reliable and to provide information important to the certified material" (Taylor, 1985). Quantitative results for sodium were submitted by only one laboratory, so accuracy was evaluated based on the five elements listed below.

- Mg 1.0 ug/g (informational value)
- Ca 40.0 % (certified value)
- Mn 0.6 ug/g (informational value)
- Cu 0.95 ug/g (average of 0.9 ug/g and 1 ug/g informational values)
- Sr 2.1 ug/g (informational value)

The measure used was % Recovery, computed as 100 x laboratory mean / certificate value. State-of-the-art accuracy in trace element analysis requires recoveries within 20% of the true concentration at analyte levels less than 1 ppm, within 10% of the true concentration at analyte levels greater than 1 ppm and within 5% of the true concentration at analyte levels in the percent range (greater than 1000 ppm). In this report, three cut-off levels were used to categorize results: $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 20\%$ and > 150%, corresponding to "good," "acceptable," and "poor" or "unacceptable" accuracy.

Of the five elements listed above, good accuracy was achieved by all the laboratories only for Ca, present in the SRM at 40.0% (400,000 ppm, Table 1). All the laboratories (nine of nine) had recoveries within 10% of the certificate value. Results for the other four elements were generally poor. For Mg, present at 1 ug/g, only one (of nine) laboratory had a recovery within 10% of the certificate value; eight of nine recoveries were >150% of the certificate value. For Mn (0.6 ug/g) and Cu (0.95 ug/g), only one laboratory had a recovery within 10% of the certificate value; three had recoveries within 20% of the certificate value, but recoveries for three laboratories were >150% of the certificate value. For Sr (2.1 ug/g), the best recovery was 147%; seven of eight laboratories had recoveries >150% of the certificate value.

Recovery results for the SRMSOLN sample are summarized in Table 2. Again, the best accuracy was achieved only for Ca, present in the sample at 400,000 ng/ml. All the laboratories (10 of 10) had recoveries within 20% of the actual value, while eight of 10 recoveries were within 10% of the actual value. Results for the other four elements were slightly better than for the SRM, but still poor. For Mg, present at 4.5 ng/ml, no recoveries were within 10% of the actual value, while three (of 11) were within 20% of the actual value, and only four of 11 were >150% of the actual value. For Mn (4.1 ng/ml), more than half the laboratories (seven of 13) had recoveries within 10% of the actual value, and only three recoveries were >150% of the actual value. For Cu (4.4 ng/ml), three laboratories had recoveries within 10% of the actual value; five had recoveries within 20% of the actual value. For Sr (5.6 ng/ml), one laboratory had a recovery within 10% of the actual value; two had recoveries within 20% of the actual value, and three laboratories >150% of the actual value, and three laboratories >150% of the actual value. Thus, for the SRMSOLN sample, there was a slight improvement over SRM915a recoveries.

Accuracy was not assessed for the RMRS1 sample, since its composition was unknown and consensus values were not derived for any element in the sample.

Although most laboratories used QICPMS to measure elemental concentrations, other techniques were also used. However, accuracy does not appear to be related to the instrumental methods used, nor to the specific isotopes measured. For example, best recoveries were obtained for Ca in the SRM915a and SRMSOLN samples. Ca was measured using ICPAES, Flame AA, and ICPMS (five different isotopes) with equally good results. These good recoveries were most likely related to the high concentrations of Ca in these samples, resulting in greater ease of measurement. Worst recoveries, in general, were obtained for Mg, which was also was measured by ICPAES, Graphite Furnace AA, and ICPMS (three different isotopes). Recoveries in the SRMSOLN sample were better than in the SRM915a sample, but again this was most likely due to higher concentrations of Mg in the SRMSOLN sample.

Precision

Analytical precision was assessed based on intralaboratory %CV. For each sample, elements with five or more sets of data were evaluated. Thus, 11 elements were evaluated for SRM915a and 15 for the RMRS1 and SRMSOLN samples. Cut-off levels used to categorize results were 10%, 20% and 50%, corresponding to "good," "acceptable," and "poor" or "unacceptable" precision.

Table 3 shows the precision results for SRM915a. Best results were obtained for Ca; all nine laboratories had CVs of 10% or less. This is not unexpected, however, since precision usually improves with concentration. If the sample weights reported in Appendix E were used for SRM915a as well as for RMRS1, Ca concentrations in solution would be more than high enough to promote good precision. This would not be true for other elements, however. For elements present in SRM915a in ug/g levels. they would be present in solutions prepared from SRM915a in ng/ml concentrations and precision would not be expected to be as high as for Ca. This, in fact, was observed. Nevertheless, for Mg, Mn, Cu and Sr (elements for which accuracy was assessed), precision results were much better than accuracy results - that is, most laboratories had CVs < 20%, and for Cu and Sr most CVs were < 10%. The worst precision for this group was for Mg, where two laboratories had CVs > 50%. Precision results for Co, Ni, Zn, Ba and Pb were comparable to results for the "accuracy group"; half the laboratories (for Co and Ni, almost all the laboratories) had CVs < 20% and many laboratories had CVs < 10%. Ba was the worst of this group; three laboratories had CVs > 50%. The worst results were for Cr. Of four laboratories, only one had a CV < 20%; one laboratory had a CV > 50%.

Results for SRMSOLN are given in Table 4. Best precision was again obtained for Ca (all laboratories had CVs < 10%), but comparably high precision was also achieved for Mg, Mn, Cu and Sr (the "accuracy group"), as well as for Li, Co, Zn, Cd, Ba and Pb. For Cr, Ni, As and Rb, most laboratories had CVs < 20%, and for As and Rb, one laboratory had CVs > 50%. Thus, compared to SRM915a, there was substantial improvement in the precision of measurements of the SRMSOLN sample. This is interesting, considering SRMSOLN was prepared from SRM915a. However, this improvement can likely be attributed to two factors. First, because this sample was spiked, the concentrations of many of these elements were much higher (relatively) in the SRMSOLN sample than in solutions of SRM915a prepared by the participants, promoting better precision. Second, the SRMSOLN sample was prepared as a single large sample by the organizer and aliquots were sent to the participants. Thus, the variability caused by sample preparation procedures was removed from the measurements. A similar result was observed in an intercomparison exercise conducted by NOAA and refereed by NRC Canada in the mid 1980s.

Precision results for RMRS1 are given in Table 5. Results for the "accuracy group" of elements (Mg, Ca, Mn, Cu and Sr) were mixed. For Ca and Sr, all laboratories had CVs < 20%, with all laboratories except one within 10%. For Mg and Mn, all laboratories except two had CVs < 20%, but for Mn only five of 12 laboratories had CVs < 10%; for Mg, eight of 11 laboratories had CVs < 10%, but one laboratory had a CV > 50%. And for Cu, only four of seven laboratories had CVs < 20%, while only two of seven were < 10%. Results for the other elements were also mixed. For Na, K and

Ba almost all laboratories had CVs < 20%; most were < 10%. For Li, Co and Ni most laboratories had CVs < 20%, although for Co one laboratory had a CV > 50%. And for Cr, Zn, Rb and Pb few laboratories had CVs < 20%; several CVs were > 50%. These results are also consistent with the trend toward better precision with increasing concentration. In fish otoliths, elemental concentrations may vary with species and geographic location, but certain elements consistently appear to occur in high abundance, while others occur at low abundance (Table 6, Zdanowicz, unpublished data). Thus, higher precision was generally obtained for the more abundant elements (Na, Mg, K, Ca and Sr) than for those occurring in otoliths at low ug/g levels.

As above, precision does not appear to be related to the methods used. A more significant result is the increase in precision obtained in the measurement of the solution sample relative to the precision in the measurement of the powder samples.

Agreement Among Laboratories

In order to gauge the extent of agreement between laboratories, two measures were used, z-scores and p-scores, listed in Appendix D. Z-scores are related to accuracy; a z-score is the number of standard deviations from some accepted value a laboratory's mean value is. P-scores are related to precision; a p-score is the number of multiples of some accepted value a laboratory's standard deviation is. Results were assessed by element and by laboratory.

Z-Scores

Z-scores were calculated for each element in each sample for each laboratory. Then, for each element in each sample, means (AVZ) and standard deviations (SDZ) of the z-scores were computed and an interval calculated which ranged from (AVZ-SDZ) to (AVZ+SDZ). Z-scores that fell within those intervals were designated "in agreement."

SUMMARY BY ELEMENT (Table 7). For each sample, by comparing z-scores for an element, agreement among laboratories in the measurement of that element could be assessed. It was expressed as Percentage of Laboratories in Measurement Agreement (%LMA), computed as 100 x number of laboratories with z-scores in agreement / the total number of laboratories for which z-scores were calculated. For example, z-scores were calculated for Mg in SRM915a for nine laboratories. Z-scores for eight laboratories were in agreement, as defined above. Thus, for that sample, %LMA was 89% (Mg results were in agreement 89% of the time).

- for the SRM915a sample, z-scores were computed for 11 elements. %LMA ranged from 75% to 92%, and was 80% or higher for eight elements and 90% or higher for two elements.

- for the SRMSOLN sample, z-scores were computed for 15 elements. %LMA ranged from 50% to 92%, and was 80% or higher for nine elements and 90% or higher for three elements.

- for the RMRS1 sample, z-scores were computed for 15 elements. %LMA ranged from 71% to 89%, and was 80% or higher for 12 elements and 90% or higher for 0 elements.

SUMMARY BY LABORATORY (Table 8). For each sample, by examining zscores for all elements measured by a laboratory, measurement performance of individual laboratories could be assessed. It was expressed as Percentage of Elements in Measurement Agreement (%EMA), and computed as 100 x number of elements with z-scores in agreement / the total number of elements measured by that laboratory for which z-scores were calculated. For example, Lab 1 measured 12 elements in SRMSOLN. Z-scores for two of those elements were in agreement, as defined above. Thus, for that sample, %EMA for Lab 1 was 17% (Lab 1 was in agreement with other laboratories 17% of the time).

- for the SRM915a sample, z-scores were computed for at least one element for 15 laboratories. %EMA ranged from 0% to 100%, and was 80% or higher for nine laboratories, and 90% or higher for eight laboratories.

- for the SRMSOLN sample, z-scores were computed for at least one element for 14 laboratories. %EMA ranged from 17% to 100%, and was 80% or higher for 10 laboratories, and 90% or higher for six laboratories.

- for the RMRS1 sample, z-scores were computed for at least one element for 16 laboratories. %EMA ranged from 20% to 100%, and was 80% or higher for 10 laboratories, and 90% or higher for nine laboratories.

On the whole, the extent of measurement agreement among laboratories was moderate. %LMA ranged from 50% to 92%, and was 80% or higher in 29 of 41 instances (71% of the time), and 90% or higher in five of 41 instances (12% of the time). %EMA ranged from 0 to 100%, and was 80% or higher in 29 of 45 instances (64% of the time), and 90% or higher in 23 of 45 instances (51% of the time).

P-Scores

As above, p-scores were calculated for each element in each sample for each laboratory. Then, for each element in each sample, means (AVP) and standard deviations (SDP) of the p-scores were computed and an interval calculated which ranged from (AVP-SDP) to (AVP+SDP). P-scores that fell within those intervals were designated "in agreement."

SUMMARY BY ELEMENT (Table 9). For each sample, by comparing p-scores for an element, agreement among laboratories in precision for that element could be assessed. It was expressed as Percentage of Laboratories in Precision Agreement (%LPA), computed as 100 x number of laboratories with p-scores in agreement / the total number of laboratories for which p-scores were calculated. For example, p-scores were calculated for Mg in SRM915a for seven laboratories. P-scores for six laboratories were in agreement, as defined above. Thus, for that sample, %LPA was 86% (precision of Mg results were in agreement 86% of the time).

- for the SRM915a sample, p-scores were computed for 11 elements. %LPA ranged from 71% to 90%, and was 80% or higher for nine elements and 90% or higher for two elements.

- for the SRMSOLN sample, p-scores were computed for 15 elements. % LPA ranged from 75% to 90%, and was 80% or higher for 12 elements and 90% or

higher for one element.

- for the RMRS1 sample, p-scores were computed for 15 elements. % LPA ranged from 80% to 92%, and was 80% or higher for 15 elements and 90% or higher for two elements.

SUMMARY BY LABORATORY (Table 10). For each sample, by examining pscores for all elements measured by a laboratory, precision performance of individual laboratories could be assessed. It was expressed as Percentage of Elements in Precision Agreement (%EPA), and computed as 100 x number of elements with pscores in agreement / the total number of elements measured by that laboratory for which p-scores were calculated. For example, Lab 1 measured 12 elements in SRMSOLN. P-scores for three of those elements were in agreement, as defined above. Thus, for that sample, %EPA for Lab 1 was 25% (Lab 1 was in agreement with other laboratories 25% of the time).

- for the SRM915a sample, p-scores were computed for at least one element for 14 laboratories. %EPA ranged from 0% to 100%, and was 80% or higher for 12 laboratories, and 90% or higher for nine laboratories.

- for the SRMSOLN sample, p-scores were computed for at least one element for 11 laboratories. %EPA ranged from 25% to 100%, and was 80% or higher for 10 laboratories, and 90% or higher for eight laboratories.

- for the RMRS1 sample, p-scores were computed for at least one element for 15 laboratories. %EPA ranged from 25% to 100%, and was 80% or higher for 12 laboratories, and 90% or higher for eight laboratories.

On the whole, the extent of precision agreement among laboratories was greater than that observed for measurement agreement. %LPA ranged from 71% to 92%, and was 80% or higher in 36 of 41 instances (88% of the time), and 90% or higher in five of 41 instances (12% of the time). %EPA ranged from 0% to 100%, and was 80% or higher in 34 of 40 instances (85% of the time), and 90% or higher in 25 of 40 instances (63% of the time).

DISCUSSION

Three questions are of particular importance to participants in an intercomparison exercise. How accurate are my results? How good is my precision? How do my results compare with results from other labs?

Accuracy can be evaluated using %Recovery, as defined earlier. In this exercise, accuracy could be assessed for only five elements in two of the three samples (Tables 1 and 2). Results were not encouraging. Good accuracy was achieved only for Ca, the major component of the samples. This result is reassuring, however, since Ca is measured in many studies of otolith chemistry. Recoveries for the other four elements (Mg, Mn, Cu, and Sr), were widely scattered and generally poor.

SRM915a is not a particularly good reference material for otolith analyses. First of all, levels of Mg and Sr, two important elements in otolith studies, are much lower in SRM915a than in otoliths. Nevertheless, good accuracy for Mg and Sr in SRM915a would indicate that otolith analysts can measure these two elements at low levels in a

high Ca matrix, thus providing some suggestion that Mg and Sr measurements in otoliths might be done properly. Second, SRM915a is not a good matrix match for otoliths, which contain protein and other constituents not present in SRM915a. Finally, SRM915a contains few trace elements. Consideration was given to including limestone CRMs in the exercise, but they were rejected because they contain alumino-silicate phases. Alumino-silicates would have insured the presence of more trace elements for use in guaging accuracy, but would not have improved the matrix match. At the time of this exercise, there was no reference material available that was composed of otoliths, so SRM915a was, all things considered, the best reference material available. However, now that the Japanese otolith CRM is available, there will be little reason to use SRM915a as a reference material for otolith analyses in the future.

One method of evaluating precision is by using %CV, as defined earlier. In general, precision results were much better than accuracy results, although there is ample room for improvement. Best precision was obtained for Ca in all three samples (Tables 3-5). For elements of high abundance in otoliths (Na, K and Sr), %CVs were generally good (< 10%). However, for elements of low (Mg) or trace concentrations in otoliths (Li, Cr, Mn, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Rb, Cd, Ba and Pb), %CVs ranged from 1-2% to almost 200% in the two powder samples (%CVs were lower in the SRMSOLN sample). For Mg and Ba, two elements important in otolith research, precision was generally not good for SRM915a (containing trace levels of these elements), but was much improved for RMRS1, an otolith powder which contains higher levels. This result, too, is encouraging and suggests that otolith analysts generally achieve acceptable precision in measuring Mg and Ba in otolith samples.

Finally, regarding comparability of results, the main objective of this exercise was to provide the participants with a basis for direct comparison of their results with those of other laboratories. This can be accomplished by simple inspection of the data tables and plots. This inspection reveals that in many cases, there was considerable agreement among laboratories in their measurement results.

An attempt was also made to summarize the extent of agreement among participating laboratories in their measurement and precision results in a concise form, so z-scores and p-scores were used.

Z-scores are commonly used as an indicator of accuracy of results. However, their "goodness" as an indicator depends on several factors:

a) well characterized samples of known composition are analyzed

b) a "true" or statistically derived consensus value is used for X

c) the target value used for S is meaningfully related to X - typically X/10 for trace level elements and X/20 for percent level elements, or S is related to a confidence interval around X

d) the exercise produces a well behaved data set - one where the vast majority of laboratories submit quantitative results of high accuracy and precision

Under these circumstances, z-scores will scatter around zero with most values ranging between -2 and +2, and they will be good indicators of accuracy.

In this exercise, z-scores are not good indicators of accuracy. Other measures show that most results submitted by participants were not very accurate or precise, yet most z-scores ranged between -2 and +2. This is because the value used for X was the overall mean (of all Quantitative data, including obvious outliers) and the value used for

S was the standard deviation of that overall mean. As stated earlier, no attempt was made to assign consensus or "correct" values to any analyte. The main consequence of this was that there was no objective rationale for excluding any data from consideration, even obvious outliers. The inclusion of outliers in X and S caused their values to be excessively large and the values of the z-scores to be lower than they otherwise would have been (in the presence of large outliers, S increases much more rapidly than X). Consequently, the z-scores computed here are deceptively low.

Nevertheless (and accuracy notwithstanding), by computing "agreement intervals," they can be used to show the extent of agreement among laboratories. As already mentioned, there was only moderate agreement among participants. In only 29 of 41 instances were 80% of the laboratories in agreement in the measurement of specific elements (Table 7), and in only five of 41 instances were 90% of the laboratories in agreement. For elements important in otolith studies (Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba), agreement among laboratories averaged 81%. In a mature area of analytical chemistry, one where the great majority of practitioners are highly experienced in the subject analyses, one would expect 90% agreement among laboratories much more often than in five of 41 instances. With respect to individual laboratory performance (Table 8), there were 29 instances out of 45 where 80% of measurement results submitted by an individual laboratory agreed with results submitted by all laboratories, and there were 23 instances out of 45 where 90% of measurement results submitted by an individual laboratory agreed with results submitted by all laboratories. This suggests that a laboratory either was in agreement with the other laboratories, or it was not. For example, results submitted by Labs 2 and 10 were generally not in agreement with results submitted by the other laboratories. Labs 2 and 10 conducted solid state analyses using microprobe methods. Thus, not surprisingly, there appear to be significant differences between microprobe and dissolution methods.

Using the same approach for precision, p-scores were used to summarize the results. As with z-scores, the "goodness" of p-scores as indicators of precision depends on the same factors as described above. And, as above, those conditions were not met in this exercise, so p-scores, too, are deceptively low. However, "agreement intervals" can be used to show the extent of agreement between laboratories. As already mentioned, on the whole, the extent of precision agreement between laboratories was greater than that observed for measurement agreement. In 36 of 41 instances, 80% of the laboratories were in agreement, although in only five of 41 instances were 90% of the laboratories in agreement (Table 9). For elements important in otolith studies (Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba), agreement among laboratories averaged 86%. The incidence of 90% agreement will most likely improve as this area of measurement matures. Regarding individual laboratory performance (Table 10), there were 34 instances out of 40 where 80% of precision results submitted by an individual laboratory agreed with results submitted by all laboratories, and there were 25 instances out of 40 where 90% of precision results submitted by an individual laboratory agreed with results submitted by all laboratories. As above, this suggests that a laboratory either was in agreement with the other laboratories, or it was not. For example, results submitted by Lab 1 were generally not in agreement with results submitted by the other laboratories.

CONCLUSIONS

The main objective of this exercise was to provide participants with a basis for direct comparison of their results with those of other laboratories. On that basis, the exercise was a success. Data tables and plots contained in this report can be used to achieve that end. Another valuable goal would have been to evaluate the accuracy and precision of the participants' results and provide summaries of these characteristics. In these areas, the exercise was, at best, only partially successful. Use of samples of wholly or largely unknown composition, combined with the lack of consensus values for the analytes, severely hindered the evaluation of accuracy. For those analytes for which concentration values were available, accuracy was generally poor. Precision, in contrast, could be assessed for all the analytes. Results, however, were only slightly better. Levels of agreement among laboratories observed in this exercise spanned a fairly broad range. This is normally not considered a good situation, since comparability of results is essential if different studies are to be compared. Thus, there is considerable room for improvement in this area of analytical chemistry.

Results of this exercise reflect the fact that this is not a mature area of analytical chemistry - one where the great majority of practitioners are highly experienced in the subject analyses. Currently, the number of analysts in this field is relatively small, partially accounting for the small number of participants in this exercise. However, that number is growing, and as it increases, so will the need increase for methods of assessing the accuracy, precision and comparability of data generated at different laboratories using different analytical methods. Intercomparison exercises will partially fill that need, but acceptable control over the quality of otolith analyses will not be achieved without the use of suitable otolith CRMs. One such CRM now exists and others surely will follow. However, more intercomparison exercises are also needed that employ well characterized samples of known composition, so that "true" or consensus values for analytes of interest are available, allowing meaningful assessments of accuracy and precision to be made.

REFERENCES

Taylor, J.K. Handbook for SRM Users; NIST Special Publication 260-100; National Institute of Standards and Technology: Gaithersburg, MD, 1985.

Yoshinaga, J., A. Nakama, M. Morita and J. S. Edmonds. Fish otolith reference material for quality assurance of chemical analyses. Mar. Chem., 2000, 69:91-97.

Zar, J.H. Biostatistical Analysis, 2nd Ed.; Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1984.

Zdanowicz, V.S. James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory, Highlands, NJ. Unpublished data on the elemental composition of otoliths of fish from four pelagic species (blackfin tuna, bluefin tuna, bluefish, and cod).

Zeisler, R., J.K. Langland and S.H. Harrison. Cryogenic homogenization of biological tissues. Anal. Chem., 1983, 55:2431-2434.

LAB #	Mg	Ca	Mn	Cu	Sr
1					
2			4556		524
3		93	128		
4	260	99	133	86	157
5					163
6		104			
7	383		129	311	
8	3684	96	138	45	231
9	247	98	75	211	147
10		100			
11	1870		583	347	
12		101	73	72	163
13	16258		180	130	
14	830		119	97	170
15	366	96	90	74	159
16	104	99	112	120	
# Laboratories	9	9	12	10	8
# with % Recovery within 10% of Actual	1	9	1	1	0
# with % Recovery within 20% of Actual	1	9	3	3	0
# with % Recovery > 150% of Actual	8	0	3	3	7

Table 1. Percent Recovery for SRM915a.

Table 2.	Percent	Recovery	for	SRMSOLN.
----------	---------	----------	-----	----------

LAB #	Mg	Ca	Mn	Cu	Sr
1		94	1154	258	177
2					
3		98	103		
4	89	89	103	70	116
5	132				150
6	1188	99	145		152
7	125		74	106	
8	88	94	93	97	144
9	125	96	103	144	70
10					
11	1408		221	170	
12		93	107	87	126
13	2076	117	151	131	
14	164		78	69	94
15	146	100	95	89	129
16	115	99	97	106	
# Laboratories	11	10	13	11	9
# with % Recovery within 10% of Actual	0	8	7	3	1
# with % Recovery within 20% of Actual	3	10	7	5	2
# with % Recovery > 150% of Actual	4	0	3	2	3

LAB #	Mg	Са	Cr	Mn	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Sr	Ва	Pb
1											
2				15		48			33	87	
3		4		28						8	
4		2			20				4	81	
5									3		
6		1									
7	68			8	11		5				26
8	4	7		13	6		6	22	23	7	
9	23	5	38	3	7	9	4	6	8	14	22
10		0									
11											
12		2		8	4	13	5	19	3	31	2
13	9		12	4	4	5	3	7		59	1
14	57		47	16	2	2	45	113	2	8	14
15	7	3		10	12		0		6	34	11
16	8	1	63	14	14	12	21	123		7	33
# Laboratories	7	9	4	10	9	6	8	6	8	10	7
# with % CV < 10%	4	9	0	5	6	3	6	2	6	4	2
# with % CV < 20%	4	9	1	9	9	5	6	3	6	5	4
# with % CV > 50%	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Table 3. Percent	CV for	SRM915a.
------------------	--------	----------

Table 4. Percent CV for SRMSOLN.

LAB #	Li	Mg	Са	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb
1			6	24	33	8	13	7	9	96	51	7	9		5
2															
3	2		1		2									1	
4	2		2	21	10	14					0	10		4	1
5		3										2			
6															
7															
8		6	1		3	1		20	6			4		1	
9	3	10	1	2	6	2	41	7	9	3	2	3		2	7
10															
11															
12			1		3	4	3	4	5			4	2	5	4
13		18	0	7	5	7	11	7	9	8	8		5	2	0
14	4	4		3	2	2	1	10	5	4	1	1		1	1
15	14	3	2	4	2	4		2	3		1	1	2	2	1
16	1	4	1	3	1	1	4	1	18	3	0			1	0
# Laboratories	6	7	9	7	10	9	6	8	8	5	7	8	4	9	8
# with % CV < 10%	6	6	9	5	9	8	3	7	7	4	6	8	4	9	8
# with % CV < 20%	6	7	9	5	9	9	5	8	8	4	6	8	4	9	8
# with % CV > 50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 5. Percent CV for RMRS1.

LAB #	Li	Na	Mg	Κ	Ca	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	Rb	Sr	Ва	Pb
1			15		11		35	14	40	45	44	25	12	20	
2							22	60	41		107	25	3	9	
3	3				4		12						5	6	
4	32	6	7	4	5	43	2	25			3	46	1	2	
5		2	6										4	4	
6		6	64	6	1								2	5	
7		0	1				6	7		7			1		19
8			30		8		14	7		7	10		5	15	
9	37	4	5	4	1	17	19	13	47	41	160	140	3	6	195
10		23		23	1								8		
11															
12					2		8	7	15	16	4		2	3	24
13			10			24	13	11	10	22	33	4	0	2	21
14	9		8			30	11	3	5		64	17	3	3	141
15			2	1	3		0	0					3	4	
16	12	1	5	2	1	70	3	7		17	41	16	1	2	29
# Laboratories	5	7	11	6	10	5	12	11	6	7	9	7	15	13	6
# with % CV < 10%	2	6	8	5	9	0	5	6	1	2	3	1	14	11	0
# with % CV < 20%	3	6	9	5	10	1	10	8	3	4	3	3	15	13	1
# with % CV > 50%	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	2

Table 6. Typical concentrations of selected elements in otoliths of four pelagicspecies (blackfin tuna, bluefin tuna, bluefish, and cod).

ELEMENT	RANGE (ug/g)
Li	0.1 - 0.6
Na	2000 - 4000
Mg	10 - 60
K	300 - 1000
Ca (%)	35 - 39
Mn	0.5 - 5
Sr	1200 - 2800
Ва	0.6 - 4

	Li	Na	Mg	Κ	Ca	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
SRM915a																		
# Labs # Within			9 8		9 7	6 5	12 11	9 7	7 6	10 8	7 6			8 7		10 9	8 6	
% LMA			89		78	83	92	78	86	80	86			88		90	75	
SRMSOLN																		
# Labs # Within Interval	6 3		11 9		10 8	8 6	13 12	10 9	7 6	11 10	9 8	5 4	7 5	9 6	5 3	10 8	9 7	
% LMA	50		82		80	75	92	90	86	91	89	80	71	67	60	80	78	
RMRS1																		
# Labs # Within Interval	5 4	8 6	12 10	7 5	10 8	5 4	13 11	11 9	7 6	9 8	9 8		7 6	15 12		13 10	6 5	
% LMA	80	75	83	71	80	80	85	82	86	89	89		86	80		77	83	

 Table 7. Measurement agreement among laboratories - summary by element.

%LMA = 100 x # Within Interval / # Labs - see text.

LAB #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SRM915a																
# Elements # Within Interval	0	4 1	3 2	10 9	1 1	1 0	5 3	8 7	11 10	1 1	5 3	9 9	9 7	10 10	8 8	10 9
% EMA		25	67	90	100	0	60	88	91	100	60	100	78	100	100	90
SRMSOLN																
# Elements # Within Interval	12 2	0	4 3	12 11	2 2	5 4	6 6	8 8	14 12	0	5 3	10 10	13 8	13 11	13 11	13 13
% EMA	17		75	92	100	80	100	100	86		60	100	62	85	85	100
RMRS1																
# Elements # Within Interval	10 2	7 3	5 5	12 12	4 4	6 5	7 7	8 6	15 14	4 2	6 3	9 9	11 10	12 9	7 7	14 14
% EMA	20	43	100	100	100	83	100	75	93	50	50	100	91	75	100	100

 Table 8. Measurement agreement among elements - summary by laboratory.

%EMA = 100 x # Within Interval / # Elements - see text.

	Li	Na	Mg	Κ	Ca	Cr	Mn	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
SRM915a																		
# Labs # Within Interval			7 6		9 8	4 3	10 9	9 8	6 5	8 7	6 5			8 7		10 9	7 5	
% LPA			86		89	75	90	89	83	88	83			88		90	71	
SRMSOLN																		
# Labs # Within Interval	6 5 83		7 6 86		9 8	7 6 86	10 9	9 8 80	6 5 83	8 7 88	8 6 75	5 4 80	7 6 86	8 6 75	4 3 75	9 8	8 7 88	
RMRS1	00		00		09	00	90	09	00	00	75	00	00	75	75	09	00	
# Labs # Within Interval	5 4	7 6	11 9	6 5	10 8	5 4	12 10	11 10	6 5	7 6	9 8		7 6	15 12		13 12	6 5	
% LPA	80	86	82	83	80	80	83	91	83	86	89		86	80		92	83	

 Table 9. Precision agreement among laboratories - summary by element.

%LPA = 100 x # Within Interval / # Labs - see text.

LAB #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SRM915a																
# Elements # Within Interval	0 	4 0	3 3	4 4	1 1	1 1	5 3	8 7	11 11	1 1	0	9 9	9 8	10 9	8 8	10 8
% EPA		0	100	100	100	100	60	88	100	100		100	89	90	100	80
SRMSOLN																
# Elements # Within Interval	12 3	0	4 4	9 8	2 2	0 	0 	8 7	14 13	0 	0 	10 9	13 12	13 13	13 12	13 12
% EPA	25		100	89	100			88	93			90	92	100	92	92
RMRS1																
# Elements # Within Interval	10 3	7 4	5 5	12 12	4 4	6 5	7 7	8 7	15 14	4 1	0 	9 9	11 9	11 9	7 7	14 14
% EPA	30	57	100	100	100	83	100	88	93	25		100	82	82	100	100

 Table 10. Precision agreement among elements - summary by laboratory.

%EPA = 100 x # Within Interval / # Elements - see text.

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE RECIPIENTS

Sample Recipients (Listed in Alphabetical Order)

Dr. Alain Batel BRGM 3 Av C. Guillemin 45060 Orleans 6 France

Dr. James Burton University of Wisconsin Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry 1180 Observatory Drive Madison WI 53706 USA

Dr. Simon Chenery British Geological Survey Keyworth Nottingham United Kingdom

Dr. Roberto Cirocco James Cook University Advanced Analytical Center Townsville 4814 Australia

Dr. Leon Clarke Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine NERC ICPMS Facility / T.H. Huxley School Silwood Park, Buckhurst Road Ascot, Berkshire SL5 7TE United Kingdom

Dr. Zully A. deBenzo Centro de Quimica I.V.I.C. Km 11, Carretera Panamericana Caracas 1020-A Venezuela Dr. Victor Din Natural History Museum Department of Mineralogy Cromwell Road London SW7 5BD United Kingdom

Dr. Stephen Eggins Australian National University Department of Geology Canberra ACT 0200 Australia

Dr. Rob Franks University of California Institute of Marine Sciences Santa Cruz CA 95064 USA

Dr. Audrey Geffen Port Erin Marine Laboratory Port Erin, Isle of Man 1M9 6JA United Kingdom

Dr. Bronwyn Gillanders University of Sydney School of Biological Sciences A08 NSW 2006 Australia

Dr. John D.M. Gordon Scottish Association for Marine Science PO Box 3 Oban, Argyll PA34 4AD United Kingdom

Dr. Antonio Canals Hernandez Universidad de Alicante Dept. Quimica Analitica Apdo. 99 E-03080 Alicante Spain Dr. Eric Hoffman Activation Laboratories, Ltd. 1336 Sandhill Drive Ancaster, Ontario L9G 4V5 Canada

Dr. Ted Huston University of Michigan Department of Geological Sciences 425 E. University, CCL2534 Ann Arbor MI 48109 USA

Dr. Neal Julien BTR Labs 1470 Treeland Blvd SE Palm Bay FL 32909 USA

Dr. Spencer Kahwai Institute of Mining Research PO Box MP 167 Mount Pleasant Harare Zimbabwe

Dr. Jean-Michel LaPorte University of Maryland Chesapeake Biological Laboratory Box 38 Solomons MD 20688 USA

Dr. Karin Limburg Department of Systems Ecology University of Stockholm S-106 91 Stockholm Sweden

Dr. William McDonough Harvard University Earth and Planetary Sciences 20 Oxford Street Cambridge MA 02138 USA Dr. Peter Outridge Geological Survey of Canada 601 Booth Street Ottawa K1A 0E8 Canada

Dr. Heather Patterson Florida Marine Research Institute Dept of Environmental Protection 100 8th Avenue SE St. Petersburg FL 33701 USA

Dr. Ken Severin University of Alaska Advanced Instrumentation Lab Box 755780 Fairbanks AK 99775 USA

Dr. Graeme Spiers Research and Productivity Council Inorganic Analytical Chemistry 921 College Hill Road Fredericton, NB Canada

Dr. Andrew Toms University of Windsor Great Lakes Institute for Environmental Research 401 Sunset Avenue Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 Canada

Dr. Wann-Nian Tzeng National University of Taiwan Department of Zoology Sec. 2, No. 101, Kuang Fu Road Hsinchu 30043 Taiwan Dr. Qianli Xie University of California Marine Science Institute, ICPMS Laboratory Geological Sciences Santa Barbara CA 93106 USA

Dr. Vincent Zdanowicz NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Fisheries Science Center Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory Highlands NJ 07732 USA

Dr. Christian Zimmerman Oregon State University 104 Nash Hall Corvallis OR 97331 USA
APPENDIX B

DATA TABLES

Lithium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1						Mean	SD	%CV
2 3 4 5 6 7	0.323 0.32	0.329 0.51	0.315 < 2	0.309	0.331	0.321 0.42	0.009 0.13	2.9 32.4
8 9 10 11 12	0.52	0.71	0.46	0.37	0.26	0.46	0.17	36.7
14	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	9.4
15 16	0.312	0.346	0.257	0.317	0.278	0.302	0.035	11.6
SRM915a	(ug / g)	נ	Ref :	< 0.05				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5	< 0.2					Mean	SD	%CV
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01			
13 14	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2			
15 16	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1			
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	< 3.52				
LAB #		_				Mean	SD	%CV
2 3 4 5 6 7	3.7465 2.9	3.7068 3	3.7068	3.7601	3.5513	3.6943 3.0	0.0834 0.1	2.3 2.4
, 8 9 10 11 12	3.85	3.61	3.67	3.66	3.78	3.71	0.10	2.6
13 14 15 16	2.8 3.1 3.27	2.8 3.4 3.21	2.6 2.3 3.24	2.6 2.9 3.26	2.6 2.7 3.31	2.7 2.9 3.26	0.1 0.4 0.04	3.7 14.4 1.1

Beryllium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	0.247	0.185	0.251	0.205	0.209	Mean 0.219	SD 0.028	%CV 12.9
	(ua / a)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	(<u>ug</u> , <u>g</u>) 0.365	0.267	0.286	0.340	0.339	Mean 0.320	SD 0.041	%CV 12.9
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	Ac	tual :	3.51				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	3.850	3.501	3.615	3.876	4.325	Mean 3.833	SD 0.317	%CV 8.3
14 15 16								

Boron								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8						Mean	SD	%CV
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	8.059	5.339	5.789	5.652	5.294	6.027	1.155	19.2
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14.281	15.570	21.557	19.000	22.134	Mean 18.508	SD 3.507	%CV 18.9
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11						Mean	SD	%CV
12 13 14 15 16	10.128	10.008	9.499	10.386	11.572	10.319	0.771	7.5

Sodium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5 6 7	2560 2703 2360 2464	2860 2750 2360 2458	2800 2738 2500 2472	2847 2690 2479	2851 2560	2740 2778 2494 2468	159 67 140 9	5.8 2.4 5.6 0.4
9 10 11 12 13	2855 1784.242 1493	2637 1769.404	2854 1097.995	2905 1187.022	2843 1339.109	2819 1435.55	104 323.29	3.7 22.5
14 15 16	2609	2647	2666	2603	2662	2637	29	1.1
SRM915a	(ug / g)]	Ref :	0.45				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	< 40 < 5 < 1 < 109.9 6.4	< 5 < 1 < 109.9	< 5 < 1 < 109.9	< 5 < 1 < 109.9	< 1 < 109.9	Mean	SD	%CV
14 15 16		_						
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	ĺ	Actual :	3.95				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	< 0.02 13.58 200.3 < 5	13.07	14.08	13.32	14.29	Mean 13.90	SD 0.51	%CV 3.7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	< 20 12.4	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20			

Magnesium	I							
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2	36	29	25	30	35	Mean 31	SD 5	%CV 14.6
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	29 19.25 32.4 28.3 9.8296 23	32 20.12 28.2 14.3291 21	< 100 22.06 20.2 27.7 11.1990 22	22.22 46.6 28.2 20.2632 24	21.74 6.8 12.3593 22	31 21.08 26.5 28.1 13.5960 22	2 1.32 17.0 0.3 4.0758 1	7.0 6.3 64.1 1.0 30.0 5.1
10 11 12 13 14	203 137.949 30.5	174.661 31.0	155.846 31.0	156.609 36.8	31.9	156.266 32.2	14.991 2.6	9.6 8.1
15 16	23 23.8	23 25.3	23 23.3	22 23.3	22.2	23 23.6	1 1.1	2.2 4.8
SRM915a	(ug / g)]	Ref :	1.0				
LAB # 1 2 3						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5 6	2.6	< 20				2.6		
7 8 9 10	2.4 37.9841 2.75	7.7 36.5248 3.06	2.7 38.5487 2.63	2.5 35.4739 2.30	35.6755 1.60	3.8 36.8414 2.47	2.6 1.3739 0.56	67.6 3.7 22.5
11 12 13 14 15 16	18.7 151.998 6.4 3.4 1.06	173.169 16.8 3.6 0.94	6.2 4.0 1.06	5.8 3.5 1.17	6.3 3.8 0.98	162.584 8.3 3.7 1.04	14.970 4.7 0.2 0.09	9.2 57.0 6.6 8.4
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	[Actual :	4.5				
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5 6 7	4 5.70 53.2	< 8 6.10	5.90	5.80	6.00	4 5.90	0.16	2.7
8 9 10	5.0 4.09 6.4	4.00 5.0	4.29 5.7	3.64 5.7	3.79 5.1	3.96 5.6	0.25 0.6	6.4 10.1
11 12 13 14 15 16	63.1 81 7.7 6.8 5.41	105 7.4 6.6 5.06	7.3 6.7 4.87	7.1 6.3 5.16	7.1 6.4 5.27	93 7.3 6.6 5.16	17 0.3 0.2 0.20	18.2 3.8 3.2 3.9

ΔΙ	um	in	ım
	u III	шц	

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2								
3 4								
5 6								
7 8	7.8720	10.1937	8.6834	8.7006	9.4935	8.9886	0.8846	9.8
9 10								
11	1 615	1 6 4 0	2 0 2 1	1 9 2 0	2 214	1 960	0.255	12 7
13	1.015	1.040	2.021	1.020	2.214	1.002	0.255	13.7
14 15								
16								
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1						Mean	SD	%CV
2								
4 5								
5 6								
7 8	10.4450	9.6611	9.3092	9.2281	9.6501	9.6587	0.4811	5.0
9 10								
11 12	0.611	0 884	1 182	1 015	1 1 2 3	0.963	0 227	23.6
13	0.011	0.004	1.102	1.010	1.120	0.000	0.221	20.0
14								
. 16								
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	4	Actual :	3.48				
LAB # 1						Mean	SD	%CV
2								
4								
6								
8	4.15	4.18	3.90	4.84		4.27	0.40	9.4
9 10								
11 12	3.645	4.091	3.575	3.907	4.905	4.024	0.534	13.3
13 14								
15 16	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	0.2	3.9

Silicon								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14						Mean	SD	%CV
15 16	1320	1390	1285	1430		1356	66	4.8
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	1580	1770	1773	1603	1608	Mean 1667	SD 96	%CV
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16						Mean	SD	%CV

Potassium

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4	328	341	314			328	14	4.1
5 6 7	337	323	360	366	324	342	20	5.9
9 10 11 12 13	409 489.733 43	369 624.587	393 390.367	399 < 190.8	388 390.367	392 473.764	15 110.925	3.8 23.4
14 15 16	292 403	294 385	288 408	287 394	408	290 399	3 10	1.1 2.5
SRM915a	(ug / g)		Ref :	< 0.4				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	< 8 < 1 < 187.8 3.9	< 1 < 187.8	< 1 < 187.8	< 1 < 187.8	< 1 < 187.8	Mean	SD	%CV
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)		Actual :	< 3.93				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	4 71.8 < 20 11.2	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	Mean	SD	%CV

Calcium									
RMRS1	(ug / g)								
LAR#						Mc	an	SD	%CV
1 2	400,000	330,000	300,000	380,000	360,000	354	,000	39,749	11.2
- 3 4 5	390,907 366,000	405,832 398,000	373,236 362,000	363,198	392,686	385 375	,172 ,333	16,893 19,732	4.4 5.3
6 7	393,000	388,000	383,000	388,000	386,000	387	,600	3,647	0.9
8 9 10	350,566 399,600 389,048	400,882 394,500 384,681	352,505 393,380 393,931	319,880 396,200 389,799	364,344 396,600 395,403	357 396 390	,635 ,056 ,572	29,228 2,370 4,250	8.2 0.6 1.1
12 13	387,845	397,408	406,060	384,946	385,907	392	,433	9,085	2.3
14 15 16	370,000 374,610	380,000 383,190	360,000 376,760	360,000 381,040	372,470	367 377	,500 ,614	9,574 4,445	2.6 1.2
SRM915a	(ug / g)	[Ref :	400,000					
LAB # 1						Me	ean	SD	%CV
2 3 4 5	367,144 401,000	360,921 389,000	356,171	379,994	390,131	370 395	,872 ,000	13,992 8,485	3.8 2.1
6 7	420,000	412,000	411,000	413,000	416,000	414	,400	3,647	0.9
8 9 10	421,443 390,800 400,321	355,785 374,100 398,906	401,030 379,500 401,343	370,706 412,400 398,584	375,333 412,300 401,329	384 393 400	,859 ,820 ,097	26,155 17,957 1,307	6.8 4.6 0.3
12 13	400,683	403,100	397,367	408,308	413,410	404	,574	6,350	1.6
14 15 16	370,000 391,770	400,000 391,770	390,000 396,060	380,000 400,340	380,000 398,200	384 395	,000 ,628	11,402 3,833	3.0 1.0
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	400,003					
LAB # 1 2	377,952	393,542	350,910			Ме 374	ean ,134	SD 21,571	%CV 5.8
2 3 4 5	390,994 351,000	397,412 360,000	388,991	394,127	391,796	392 355	,664 ,500	3,229 6,364	0.8 1.8
6 7	397,920								
8 9 10 11	373,592 393,000	379,390 386,000	377,366 384,000	373,284 383,000	377,153 381,000	376 385	,157 ,400	2,633 4,615	0.7 1.2
12 13 14	368,202 466,440	373,927 466,391	371,584 468,457	370,764	371,757	371 467	,247 ,096	2,065 1,179	0.6 0.3
15 16	403,000 391,770	407,000 402,490	406,000 393,910	395,000 396,060	387,000 391,770	399 395	,600 ,200	8,473 4,446	2.1 1.1

RMRS1 (ug / g) LAB # Mean SD 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
LAB # Mean SD % 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
	CV
12	
13 14	
15 16	
SRM915a (ug / g) LAB # Mean SD % 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	CV
SRMSOLN (ng / ml) Actual : 3.47	
LAB # Mean SD % 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 12 13	CV
14 15 3.3 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.2 3.3 0.1 2	2.6

Ch	ro	mi	มท
~			

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5 6 7	0.08	0.15				0.12	0.05	43.0
8 9 10 11	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.14	0.19	0.03	17.1
12 13 14 15	0.258 0.8	0.258 0.8	0.410 0.5	0.371 0.6	0.4	0.324 0.6	0.078 0.2	24.1 29.7
16	0.097	0.035	0.121	0.024	0.034	0.062	0.044	70.2
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	0.16					Mean	SD	%CV
8 9 10 11	0.21 2.9	0.59	0.40	0.30	0.51	0.40	0.15	38.4
12 13 14 15	0.336 0.7	0.398 0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.367 0.4	0.044 0.2	11.9 46.6
16	0.066	0.054	0.175	0.057	0.059	0.082	0.052	63.5
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	3.50				
LAB # 1 2	11.3245	9.5690	6.8549			Mean 9.2494	SD 2.2519	%CV 24.3
3 4 5 6 7	4.1	5.5				4.8	1.0	20.6
8 9 10 11	5.29 2.3	5.10	5.19	5.04	5.33	5.19	0.12	2.4
12 13 14 15 16	6.84 3.8 4.7 4.74	7.46 3.9 4.8 4.67	6.54 3.8 4.5 4.55	3.7 4.5 4.75	3.7 4.4 4.91	6.95 3.8 4.6 4.72	0.47 0.1 0.2 0.13	6.8 2.5 3.6 2.8

Manganese								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5	23 42 1.028 0.74 < 1	18 28 0.998 0.76 < 1	17 31 0.756 < 1	27 0.897 < 1	38 0.932 < 1	Mean 25 34 0.922 0.75	SD 9 7 0.106 0.01	%CV 34.6 21.9 11.5 1.9
6 7 8 9 10	1.05 0.6952 0.78	1.12 0.8408 1.05	1.03 0.6232 0.83	0.98 0.6052 0.78	0.6531 0.63	1.05 0.6835 0.81	0.06 0.0943 0.15	5.6 13.8 18.6
11 12 13 14 15 16	2 0.534 0.897 0.67 0.6 0.641	0.482 1.211 0.71 0.6 0.681	0.526 1.138 0.74 0.6 0.670	0.462 1.197 0.86 0.6 0.677	0.563 0.67 0.688	0.514 1.111 0.73 0.6 0.671	0.041 0.146 0.08 0.0 0.018	7.9 13.1 10.9 0.0 2.7
SRM915a	(ug / g)	נ	Ref :	0.6				
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
1 2 3 4	32 0.673 0.8	25 0.660	25 0.663	1.149	0.703	27 0.770	4 0.213	14.8 27.6
5 6	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1			
7 8 9	0.74 0.9482 0.43	0.86 0.9226 0.44	0.76 0.7473 0.45	0.73 0.7151 0.47	0.8015 0.45	0.77 0.8269 0.45	0.06 0.1041 0.02	7.7 12.6 3.4
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	3.5 0.386 1.045 0.65 0.5 0.62	0.445 1.113 0.91 0.6 0.693	0.457 0.68 0.6	0.476 0.64 0.5 0.651	0.433 0.69 0.5 0.600	0.439 1.079 0.71 0.5 0.674	0.034 0.048 0.11 0.1 0.92	7.7 4.5 15.7 10.1 13 7
	(ng / ml)	0.000		0.001	0.000	0.074	0.002	10.7
LAB #	63.0716	46.4464	31.7875	4.1		Mean 47.1018	SD 15.6523	%CV 33.2
2 3 4 5 6	4.2461 3.9 < 1 5.9	4.2105 4.5 < 1	4.2297 < 1	4.2213 < 1	4.0874 < 1	4.1990 4.2	0.0638 0.4	1.5 10.1
7 8 9 10	3 3.96 4.68	3.80 4.05	3.86 4.11	3.69 4.02	3.73 4.15	3.81 4.20	0.11 0.27	2.8 6.4
11 12 13 14 15 16	9.0 4.321 6.05 3.26 3.9 3.95	4.313 6.53 3.19 3.9 3.99	4.280 5.92 3.17 3.9 3.93	4.291 3.12 3.9 3.99	4.622 3.15 3.7 3.92	4.365 6.17 3.18 3.9 3.95	0.144 0.32 0.05 0.1 0.03	3.3 5.2 1.6 2.3 0.8

Iron					
RMRS1	(ug / g)				
LAB #			Mean	SD	%CV
1				01	
2					
3 4	24	21	23	02	94
5	2 .न	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.4
6					
7					
8 G					
10	< 357.5				
11					
12					
13					
15					
16					
SRM915a	(ua / a)	Ref · < 10			
LAB #			Mean	SD	%CV
2					
3					
4	5.4				
5					
7					
8					
9					
10	< 320.2				
12					
13					
14					
15					
10					
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	Actual : < 13.5			
LAB #			Mean	SD	%CV
1					
2					
4	6.3	< 7			
5					
6					
/ 8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13 14					
15					
16					

Cobalt

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2	7 9	6 4	5 3	7	7	Mean 6 5	SD 1 3	%CV 14.0 60.3
5 4 5 6	0.04	0.057				0.05	0.01	24.8
7 8 9 10	1.95 0.4102 2.32	2.33 0.4460 2.61	2.07 0.3983 2.41	2.14 0.3623 2.20	0.4006 1.83	2.12 0.4035 2.28	0.16 0.0300 0.29	7.5 7.4 12.7
12 13 14 15 16	0.304 1.46 1.14 0.4 0.333	0.336 1.89 1.13 0.4 0.357	0.316 1.62 1.18 0.4 0.383	0.308 1.70 1.20 0.4 0.384	0.358 1.11 0.397	0.325 1.67 1.15 0.4 0.371	0.023 0.18 0.04 0.0 0.025	6.9 10.7 3.2 0.0 6.9
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3						Mean	SD	%CV
4 5 6	0.3	0.4				0.4	0.1	20.2
7 8 9 10	1.43 0.4225 1.70	1.81 0.3857 1.82	1.72 0.4062 1.74	1.48 0.3707 1.65	0.3717 1.48	1.61 0.3913 1.68	0.18 0.0226 0.13	11.4 5.8 7.5
12 13 14 15 16	0.385 1.919 1.20 0.4 0.455	0.366 2.034 1.23 0.5 0.469	0.390 1.25 0.5 0.631	0.361 1.21 0.5 0.499	0.392 1.26 0.4 0.478	0.379 1.977 1.23 0.5 0.506	0.015 0.081 0.03 0.1 0.071	3.8 4.1 2.1 11.9 14.1
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	4	Actual :	3.46				
LAB # 1 2	14.3716	14.8576	12.6550			Mean 13.9614	SD 1.1572	%CV 8.3
3 4 5 6	3.3	4				4	0	13.6
7 8 9 10	3.6 3.49 6.43	3.44 6.21	3.47 6.38	3.42 6.25	3.40 6.49	3.45 6.35	0.04 0.12	1.1 1.9
11 12 13 14 15 16	3.678 4.72 3.60 4.0 3.77	3.680 5.27 3.52 3.9 3.74	3.576 4.61 3.51 3.9 3.78	3.882 3.44 3.8 3.87	3.973 3.42 3.6 3.80	3.758 4.87 3.50 3.8 3.79	0.164 0.35 0.07 0.2 0.05	4.4 7.3 2.0 3.9 1.3

Nickel

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	63 28	44 14	33 15	71	96	Mean 61 19	SD 25 8	%CV 39.9 41.1
8 9 10	1.02	2.52	1.36	1.11	0.93	1.39	0.65	46.9
11 12 13 14 15	0.6 0.143 2.476 2.4	0.106 3.115 2.3	0.119 2.652 2.4	0.098 2.769 2.5	0.109	0.115 2.753 2.4	0.017 0.270 0.1	15.1 9.8 5.3
	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1			
	(ug / g)					Mean	SD	%CV
1 2 3 4	43	19	21			28	13	48.1
5 6 7 8 9	0.78	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.72	0.83	0.07	8.7
10 11 12 13 14	1.0 0.288 3.356 2.4	0.225 3.591 2.5	0.256 2.5	0.250 2.6	0.317 2.5	0.267 3.474 2.5	0.036 0.166 0.1	13.4 4.8 2.1
15 16	0.687	0.616	0.839	0.691	0.757	0.718	0.084	11.7
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	3.45				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	157.359	154.219	123.473			Mean 145.017	SD 18.724	%CV 12.9
8 9 10	10.56	5.09	4.90	4.87	4.98	6.08	2.50	41.2
11 12 13 14	4.5 3.764 3.69 4.9	3.742 4.27 4.9	3.663 3.47 4.9	3.779 4.8	4.000 4.8	3.789 3.81 4.9	0.126 0.41 0.0	3.3 10.8 0.9
15 16	8.87	8.24	8.60	9.09	8.75	8.71	0.32	3.7

Copper

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2	8	4	3	5	9	Mean 6	SD 3	%CV 44.6
3 4 5	< 0.3	< 0.3						
7 8 9 10	2.44 0.9106 2.32	2.87 1.0626 4.85	2.60 1.0130 2.66	2.49 0.9285 2.33	1.0199 1.97	2.60 0.9869 2.83	0.19 0.0647 1.16	7.4 6.6 40.9
11 12 13 14	2.6 0.152 0.246 < 0.1	0.127 0.411 < 0.1	0.107 0.304 < 0.1	0.103 0.385 < 0.1	0.113 < 0.1	0.120 0.337	0.020 0.076	16.4 22.5
16	0.316	0.485	0.384	0.331	0.377	0.379	0.066	17.5
SRM915a	(ug / g)	[Ref :	0.95				
LAB # 1 2 3 4	0.82					Mean	SD	%CV
5 6 7 8 9	2.85 0.4657 2.03	3.16 0.4214 2.07	2.92 0.4192 2.01	2.87 0.3926 2.06	0.4234 1.86	2.95 0.4244 2.01	0.14 0.0262 0.08	4.8 6.2 4.2
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	3.3 0.681 1.207 0.7 0.7 0.99	0.735 1.264 1.7 0.7 1.54	0.640 0.7 0.7 0.93	0.676 0.7 0.7 1.16	0.711 0.8 0.7 1.08	0.689 1.236 0.9 0.7 1.14	0.036 0.040 0.4 0.0 0.24	5.3 3.3 45.0 0.0 21.1
SRMSOLN	(na / ml)	ī	Actual :	4.42				
LAB # 1 2	10.6344	12.1385	11.4861			Mean 11.4197	SD 0.7542	%CV 6.6
3 4 5	3.1	< 4						
7 8 9	4.7 3.98 7.08	3.95 6.44	3.92 6.20	3.82 5.95	5.84 6.13	4.30 6.36	0.86 0.44	20.1 6.9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	7.5 3.646 5.44 3.6 4.0 4.74	3.884 6.25 3.0 4.0 4.66	3.780 5.62 2.9 4.0 4.61	3.868 2.9 3.9 4.73	4.038 2.9 3.8 4.68	3.843 5.77 3.1 3.9 4.68	0.144 0.43 0.3 0.1 0.05	3.7 7.4 10.3 2.3 1.2

Zinc

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB #	11	F	F	7	10	Mean	SD	%CV
2	114	5 12	28	1	13	o 51	4 55	44.3 106.9
3 4 5	2.5	2.6				2.6	0.1	2.8
6	- F	< F	<	- F				
8	0.7998	0.7489	0.8484	0.9698	0.8353	0.8404	0.0819	9.8
9 10	0.05	0.10	0.70	0.16	0.14	1.01	2.57	109.0
12	0.297	0.302	0.322	0.305	0.323	0.310	0.012	3.8
13 14 15	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.948	1.372	< 0.5	0.9	0.374	63.5
16	3.37	4.69	2.91	1.63	5.29	3.58	1.45	40.6
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1						Mean	SD	%CV
2								
4 5	1.5							
6	- 5	- 5	< 5	< 5				
8	1.1107	0.7172	0.6710	0.7377	0.7612	0.7995	0.1771	22.1
10 11	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.02	0.1
12	0.717	1.025	0.676	0.731	0.929	0.816	0.153	18.7
13 14	0.8	4.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.8	113.2
16	1.48	13.14	4.39	0.27	1.87	4.23	5.20	123.0
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	3.49				
LAB # 1	16 8977	16 4182	14 1497			Mean 15 8219	SD 9 1 4679	%CV 9.3
2	10.0017	10.1102	111107			10.021	1.1070	0.0
4	2.7	< 4						
6 7	< 5							
8	3.55	3.45	3.47	3.41	3.93	3.56	0.21	5.9
10 11	5.22	2.70	2.05	2.59	2.70	2.11	0.25	9.1
12	3.763	4.029	3.896	3.964	4.346	4.000	0.217	5.4
13	7.44 2.7	8.97 2.5	8.44 2.5	2.6	2.4	8.28 2.5	0.78	9.4 5.4
15 16	4.9 10.3	5.1 10.5	5.1 9.5	5.0 8.9	4.8 13.7	5.0 10.6	0.1 1.9	2.6 17.7

Gallium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16						Mean	SD	%CV
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16						Mean	SD	%CV
SRMSOLN LAB #	(ng / ml)	Act	tual :	3.49		Mean	SD	%CV
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	0.1	2.7
16								

Areo	n	2
AI 3C	ш	6

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1						Mean	SD	%CV
2								
4								
6 7								
8	0.20	0.56	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.56	0.10	10.2
9 10	0.30	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.50	0.10	10.5
11 12	0.440					0.404		
13 14	0.118 < 0.1	0.124 < 0.1	0.119 < 0.1	0.121 < 0.1	< 0.1	0.121	0.003	2.2
15 16	0.075	0.038	0.072	0.074	0.042	0.060	0.018	30.7
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2	20	16	16			17	2	13.3
3								
5 6								
7 8								
9 10	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.05	10.3
11 12								
13 14	0.123	0.127 < 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.125	0.003	2.3
15 16	0.035	0.043	0.040	0.030	0.034	0.037	0.005	13.8
	(ng / ml)	0.040	Actual :	3 48	0.004	0.007	0.005	10.0
	(119 / 111)	<u>.</u>	Actual .	5.40		Moon	S D	%CV
1	0.8853	0.6966	< 0.0429			0.7910	0.1335	16.9
2 3								
4 5								
6 7								
8 9	2.95	2.95	3.02	3.00	3.15	3.01	0.08	2.8
10 11								-
12	3 7/	3 06	3 36			3 60	0 30	8.2
14	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	3.7
16	2.78	2.74	2.93	2.82	2.87	2.83	0.08	2.7

Rubidium

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2	6 3	4 2	3 2	5	5	Mean 5 2	SD 1 1	%CV 24.8 24.7
3 4 5 6 7	0.026	0.051				0.039	0.018	45.9
8 9 10 11	0.02	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.08	139.9
12 13 14 15	0.0237 0.03	0.0238 0.02	0.0217 0.03	0.0238 0.04	0.03	0.0233 0.03	0.0010 0.01	4.4 16.8
16	0.0199	0.0273	0.0207	0.0195	0.0188	0.0213	0.0034	16.2
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2 3 4	2 < 0.02	2	2			2	0	0.0
5 6 7 8 9 10	< 0.010	< 0.010						
11 12 13 14 15	0.0031 < 0.010	0.0041 0.10	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.0036	0.0007	19.6
16	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1			
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)		Actual :	3.49				
LAB # 1 2	3.0206	1.1387	1.5952			Mean 1.9182	SD 0.9816	%CV 51.2
3 4 5 6 7	3.2	3.2				3.2	0.0	0.0
8 9 10 11	3.43	3.47	3.53	3.39	3.47	3.46	0.05	1.6
12 13 14 15 16	3.41 2.69 3.7 3.22	3.38 2.67 3.8 3.24	2.94 2.62 3.7 3.25	2.63 3.7 3.24	2.61 3.7 3.25	3.24 2.64 3.7 3.24	0.26 0.04 0.0 0.01	8.1 1.4 1.2 0.4

Strontium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1981 2849 2231.91 1870 1956 1820 1889 2165.0 2058 2054.98118	1627 2707 2339.64 1910 1822 1830 1845 1910.3 1923 2021.15	1498 2872 2111.65 1910 1981 1860 1871 2065.4 2069 2376.34	1857 2059.77 1961 1890 1884 1947.3 2083 2257.94	1598 2151.43 1992 1880 1959.3 2054 2012.70	Mean 1712 2809 2178.88 1897 1942 1856 1872 2009.5 2037 2144.62	SD 200 89 109.68 23 69 30 20 104.3 65 163.72	%CV 11.7 3.2 5.0 1.2 3.5 1.6 1.1 5.2 3.2 7.6
12 13 14 15 16	2328 2033.731 2654 1962 1988	2384 2055.99 2619 2091 2022	2404 2038.21 2720 1971 1995	2299 2036.25 2809 1993 2029	2309 2637 1974	2345 2041.05 2688 2004 2002	47 10.13 77 59 23	2.0 0.5 2.9 3.0 1.2
SRM915a	(ug / g)		Ref :	2.1				
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2	15	10	8			11	4	32.8
4 5 6	3.4 3.26	3.2 3.36	3.50	3.52	3.45	3.3 3.42	0.1 0.11	4.3 3.2
7 8 9 10 11	<pre>< 1 3.9255 2.90 < 219.1</pre>	<pre> < 1</pre>	< 1 4.3695 3.00 < 219.1	<pre>< 1 3.8845 3.30 < 219.1</pre>	6.3 3.40 < 219.1	4.8 3.08	1.1 0.26	22.9 8.4
12 13	3.405	3.480	3.410	3.539	3.279	3.423	0.098	2.8
14 15 16	3.5 3.3 < 5.3	3.6 3.5 < 5.3	3.6 3.5 < 5.3	3.5 3.0 < 5.3	3.6 3.4 < 5.3	3.6 3.3	0.1 0.2	1.8 6.2
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	4	Actual :	5.58				
LAB # 1 2	10.3383	10.1979	9.0164			Mean 9.8509	SD 0.7261	%CV 7.4
3 4 5 6 7	6.9 8.50 8.5	6 8.60	8.29	8.24	8.19	6 8.36	1 0.18	9.9 2.1
, 8 9 10 11	8.15 4.10	7.97 3.90	8.30 3.80	8.27 3.80	7.54 3.80	8.05 3.88	0.31 0.13	3.9 3.4
12 13	6.900	6.941	6.847	6.932	7.567	7.038	0.298	4.2
14 15 16	5.3 7.3	5.3 7.2	5.2 7.2	5.2 7.1	5.2 7.2	5.3 7.2	0.1 0.1	1.5 1.0

Silver							
RMRS1	(ug / g)						
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					Mean	SD	%CV
13 14 15 16	0.0298	0.0354	0.0303	0.0329	0.0321	0.0026	8.1
SRM915a	(ug / g)						
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	0.0200	0.0222			Mean	SD	%CV
13 14 15 16	0.0309	0.0322			0.0316	0.0009	2.9
SRMSOLN LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	(ng / ml)	A	ctual :	3.48	Mean	SD	%CV
12 13 14 15 16	3.97	4.31	3.77		4.02	0.27	6.8

Cadmium

RMRS1	(ug / g)								
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5						Ν	<i>l</i> lean	SD	%CV
6 7 8 9 10	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1					
11 12 13 14 15 16	0.007 0.0212 < 0.010	0.008 0.0267 < 0.010	0.007 0.0249 < 0.010	0.010 0.0231 < 0.010	0.010 < 0.010	0 0.).008 .0240	0.002 0.0024	18.3 9.9
SRM915a	(ug / g)								
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5						Ν	<i>l</i> lean	SD	%CV
6 7 8 9 10 11	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1					
12 13 14 15 16	0.013 0.0231 2.92	0.017 0.0242 2.95	0.011 2.92	0.013 2.93	0.022 2.95	0 0. 2).015 .0237 2.93	0.005 0.0008 0.02	29.6 3.3 0.6
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	3.50					
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5	1.9745	2.3765	2.2311			M 2.	/lean .1940	SD 0.2035	%CV 9.3
6 7 8 9 10 11	2.6								
12 13 14 15 16	3.069 4.09 < 0.010 3.5	3.079 4.41 < 0.010 3.5	2.958 3.98 < 0.010 3.6	3.064 < 0.010 3.5	3.172 < 0.010 3.4	3	3.068 4.16 3.5	0.076 0.22 0.1	2.5 5.4 2.0

Cesium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
1 2								
3 4								
5 6								
7								
8 9								
10 11								
12 13								
14 15								
16								
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2								
3 4								
5 6								
7 8								
9 10								
11								
12								
14 15								
16		_						
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	Ac	tual :	3.50				
LAB # 1						Mean	SD	%CV
2 3								
4								
6								
8								
9 10								
11 12								
13 14								
15 16	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.2

Barium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6	12 7 3.766 3.7 3.14 10.6	11 6 3.936 3.7 3.14 11.3	10 7 3.565 3.8 3.42	9 3.422 3.42	7 3.498 3.37	Mean 10 7 3.637 3.7 3.30 11.0	SD 2 1 0.210 0.1 0.15 0.5	%CV 19.6 8.7 5.8 1.5 4.4 4.5
7 8 9 10	0.1651 3.69	0.1867 4.08	0.1799 4.22	0.2383 4.38	0.1743 4.22	0.1888 4.12	0.0288 0.26	15.2 6.4
11 12 13 14 15 16	3.933 3.423 3.8 3.7 3.74	4.240 3.481 3.8 4.0 3.70	4.128 3.298 4.0 3.8 3.68	3.984 3.391 4.1 3.7 3.63	4.144 3.8 3.54	4.086 3.398 3.9 3.8 3.66	0.125 0.077 0.1 0.1 0.08	3.1 2.3 3.4 3.7 2.1
SRM915a	(ug / g)		Ref :	<< 10				
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
1 2 3 4 5 6	4 0.105 0.16 < 1.000	1 0.111 0.59 < 1.000	1 0.110 < 1.000	0.128 < 1.000	0.108 < 1.000	2 0.112 0.38	2 0.009 0.30	86.6 8.0 81.1
7 8 9 10	4.8317 0.12	4.0476 0.11	4.3831 0.13	4.1662 0.15	4.2242 0.16	4.3305 0.13	0.3051 0.02	7.0 14.1
11 12 13 14 15 16	0.038 0.117 0.1 0.1 0.133	0.074 0.283 0.1 0.1 0.150	0.063 0.1 0.2 0.139	0.075 0.1 0.2 0.133	0.098 0.1 0.2 0.155	0.070 0.200 0.1 0.2 0.142	0.022 0.117 0.0 0.1 0.010	31.2 58.7 8.1 34.2 7.1
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	2	Actual :	<< 13.5				
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5 6 7	3.2119 3.5 < 1.000 6.5	3.2190 3.3 < 1.000	3.1820 < 1.000	3.1716 < 1.000	3.1271 < 1.000	3.1823 3.4	0.0367 0.1	1.2 4.2
8 9 10	3.59 3.53	3.56 3.60	3.56 3.52	3.50 3.45	3.51 3.48	3.55 3.52	0.04 0.06	1.0 1.6
11 12 13 14 15 16	3.872 2.42 2.7 3.8 3.37	3.973 2.42 2.7 3.8 3.46	3.895 2.35 2.7 3.9 3.37	4.010 2.7 3.8 3.36	4.359 2.7 4.0 3.40	4.022 2.40 2.7 3.9 3.39	0.197 0.04 0.0 0.1 0.04	4.9 1.7 0.9 2.3 1.2

Thallium								
RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5						Mean	SD	%CV
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16								
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16						Mean	SD	%CV
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	Ac	tual :	3.53				
LAB # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13						Mean	SD	%CV
14 15 16	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.1	2.3

Lead

	(
RIVIRSI	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2 3 4 5	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.4					
6 7	0.17	0.22	0.15	0.22		0.19	0.04	18.7
8 9 10 11	0.0191	0.9368	0.0785	0.0068	0.0031	0.2089	0.4081	195.4
12 13 14	0.035 0.0210 < 0.05	0.028 0.0300 < 0.05	0.027 0.0201 0.06	0.046 0.0291 < 0.05	0.028 46.53	0.033 0.0251 23.30	0.008 0.0052 32.86	24.0 20.8 141.1
15 16	0.0368	0.0327	0.0156	0.0282	0.0368	0.0300	0.0088	29.3
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5 6	0.29							
7	0.66	0.47	0.61	0.36		0.53	0.14	26.0
8 9 10	0.25	0.23	0.28	0.36	0.38	0.30	0.07	22.2
11 12 13 14 15 16	0.370 0.342 0.34 0.5 0.340	0.380 0.335 0.40 0.4 0.396	0.375 0.47 0.4 0.676	0.381 0.35 0.4 0.352	0.366 0.36 0.4 0.360	0.374 0.339 0.39 0.4 0.425	0.006 0.005 0.05 0.0 0.142	1.7 1.5 13.6 10.6 33.4
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	3.50				
LAB # 1 2	3.6009	3.5034	3.2497			Mean 3.4513	SD 0.1813	%CV 5.3
3 4 5 6	3.02	3.06				3.04	0.03	0.9
7	3							
8 9 10	4.00	4.04	3.64	3.46	3.50	3.73	0.27	7.3
11 12 13 14 15 16	3.714 2.77 3.15 3.9 3.56	3.776 2.77 3.11 4.0 3.57	3.698 2.76 3.09 4.0 3.57	3.756 3.07 4.0 3.56	4.072 3.08 4.0 3.54	3.803 2.77 3.10 4.0 3.56	0.153 0.01 0.03 0.0 0.01	4.0 0.2 1.1 1.1 0.4

1 1 1 1 1		
U IU	IIIMIII	

RMRS1	(ug / g)							
LAB #						Mean	SD	%CV
2 3 4 5	< 0.001	< 0.001						
6 7 8 9	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1				
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	0.0367	0.0363	0.0316	0.0350		0.0349	0.0023	6.6
SRM915a	(ug / g)							
LAB # 1 2 3						Mean	SD	%CV
4 5	< 0.001							
6 7 8 9	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1				
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	0.0314	0.0365				0.0340	0.0036	10.6
SRMSOLN	(ng / ml)	7	Actual :	3.52				
LAB # 1 2						Mean	SD	%CV
3 4 5	3.4	3.1				3.3	0.2	6.5
6 7 8 9 10 11	2.7							
12 13	2.56	2.71	2.61			2.63	0.08	2.9
14 15 16	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	1.3

APPENDIX C

DATA PLOTS

Lithium











Magnesium







Potassium


Calcium



Chromium



Laboratory #

Manganese

























Rubidium



Strontium



C-14

Cadmium



Barium











Uranium

APPENDIX D

Z-SCORES & P-SCORES

						Z-8	core	s for	RMF	RS1								
LAB #	Li	Na	Mg	к	Са	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
1			-0.2		-1 1		19	21	19	18	0.1		19	-1.3		21		
			0.2				1.0		1.0	1.0	0.1		1.0	1.0		2.1		
2							2.8	1.6	0.2		2.3		0.7	2.5		0.9		
3	-0.4				0.3		-0.4							0.3		-0.3		
4	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8			-0.2		-0.6	-0.7		-0.2		
5		0.7	-0.4											-0.5		-0.4		
6		0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4									-0.8		2.5		
7		0.1	-0.2				-0.4	0.1		0.3				-0.8			-0.2	
8			-0.6		-1.0		-0.4	-0.7		-0.4	-0.3			-0.3		-1.6		
9	1.0	0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-0.3		-0.5	-0.2		-0.1	-0.2	
10		-2.0		1.2	0.5									0.2				
11		-1.8	3.7	-3.4			-0.3		-0.5	0.3								
12					0.6		-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3			0.9		-0.1	-0.2	
13			2.6			0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3		-0.6	-0.2		-0.4	-0.2	
14	-0.2		-0.2			1.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3		-0.6	2.0		-0.2	2.3	
15			-0.4	-0.8	-0.5		-0.4	-0.7						-0.3		-0.2		
16	-0.6	0.4	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	-0.7		-0.7	-0.2		-0.6	-0.3		-0.3	-0.2	

						Z-So	cores	for \$	SRM	915a								
LAB #	Li	Na	Mg	к	Са	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
1																		
2							3.7		2.5					2.9		0.8		
3					-1.3		-0.3									-0.5		
4			-0.4		0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.9		-0.5	0.0			-0.4		-0.3	-1.0	
5														-0.3				
5														-0.0				
6					1.2													
7			-0.4				-0.3	1.2		2.0							1.3	
0			0.5		0.5		0.2	0.0		1.0	0.2			0.2		2.4		
0			0.5		-0.5		-0.2	-0.9		-1.0	-0.3			0.3		2.4		
9			-0.4		0.0	0.0	-0.3	1.3	-0.4	0.9	-0.5			-0.5		-0.4	-0.9	
10					0.4													
11			0.0			4.0	0.2		-0.4	2.4								
12					0.6		-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3			-0.3		-0.5	-0.2	
13			3.7			-0.1	-0.2	1.8	-0.1	0.0	0.1					-0.4	-0.5	
14			-0.3			-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.0			-0.3		-0.4	-0.1	
15			-0.4		-0.6		-0.3	-0.7		-0.7				-0.4		-0.4	0.3	
16			-0.5		0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	1.1					-0.4	0.3	

						Z-Sc	ores	for S	RMS	OLN								
I AB #	I i	Na	Μα	к	Са	Cr	Mn	Co	Ni	Сп	Zn	Δs	Rh	Sr	Сd	Ba	Ph	
	_	114	ing	IX.	Ju					Uu		7.5	110	01	Uu	Du		
1					-0.6	2.2	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.4	-2.1	-2.0	1.7	-1.5		-0.1	
2																		
<u> </u>																		
3	1.0				0.1		-0.3									-0.4		
4	-0.6		-0.4		-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4		-0.9	-0.8		0.1	-0.3		-0.1	-1.1	
E			0.2											0.0				
5			-0.3											0.0				
6			1.7		0.3		-0.1							0.9		4.5		
7			-0.3				-0.4	-0.5		-0.2					-0.9		-1.2	
•			0.4		0.0		0.0	0.5		0.4	0.0			0.0		0.4		
8			-0.4		-0.6		-0.3	-0.5		-0.4	-0.6			0.6		0.1		
9	1.1		-0.3		-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	0.5	0.6	-1.7		0.1	0.6	
-					-											-		
10																		
			0.1			1.0			<u> </u>									
11			2.1			-1.6	0.2		-0.4	1.1								
12					-0.7		-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5			0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.8	
									2									
13			3.4		2.9	0.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2		1.5	-1.6	-1.8	
14	-1.2		-0.3			-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0		-1.1	-1.0	
15	-0.7		-0.3		0.3	-04	-0.3	-0.4		-0.5	-0.2		10	0.1	04	0.6	12	
10	-0.7		0.0		0.0	<u>.</u>	0.0	U.T		0.0	0.2		1.0	0.1	U.T	0.0	1.2	
16	0.1		-0.4		0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2			-0.1	0.2	

						P-8	Score	es for	RMF	RS1								
LAB #	Li	Na	Mg	к	Са	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
1			0.1		1.8		0.8	0.4	1.0	12	0.2		0.6	0.7		0.7		
•			0.1		1.0		0.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.2		0.0	0.7		0.7		
2							0.7	1.5	0.3		2.9		0.3	0.3		0.2		
3	0.1				0.8		0.0							0.4		0.1		
J	0.1				0.0		0.0							0.4		0.1		
4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.1		0.0		
5		0.1	0.0											0.2		0.1		
5		0.1	0.0											0.2		0.1		
6		0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2									0.1		0.2		
7		0.0	0.0				0.0	0.1		0.1				0.1			0.0	
		0.0	0.0				0.0	0.1		0.1				0.1			0.0	
8			0.1		1.3		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.4		0.0		
٩	16	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1		0.0	0.2		0.1	0.0	
5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1		0.0	0.2		0.1	0.0	
10		0.6		1.2	0.2									0.6				
11																		
12					0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2		0.0	0.0	
13			0.3			0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
15			0.5			0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
14	0.3		0.1			0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.3		0.1	3.5	
15			0.0	0.0	0.4		0.0	0.0						0.2		0.1		
15			0.0	0.0	0.4		0.0	0.0						0.2		0.1		
16	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.1		0.0	0.1		0.0	0.0	

						P-So	cores	for a	SRM	915a								
LAB #	Li	Na	Ma	к	Са	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Си	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
																		-
1																		
2							0.6		14					15		12		
							0.0											
3					0.8		0.0									0.0		
					0 5			0.1						0.1		0.0		
4					0.5			0.1						0.1		0.2		
5														0.0				
6					0.2													
_																		
7			0.1				0.0	0.3		0.2							1.4	
8			0.0		1.5		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.1			0.5		0.2		
9			0.0		1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0			0.1		0.0	0.7	
40					<u> </u>													
10					0.1													
11																		
12					0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.0		0.0	0.1	
40			0.1			0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.1	0.0	
13			0.4			0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.1	0.0	
14	 		0.1			0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7			0.0		0.0	0.5	
											•							
15			0.0		0.7		0.0	0.1		0.0				0.1		0.0	0.4	
16			0.0		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.1					0.0	1.4	

						P-Sc	ores	for S	RMS	SOLN								
LAB #	Li	Na	Mg	К	Са	Cr	Mn	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Rb	Sr	Cd	Ва	Pb	U
			ļ!															
1					0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.3		0.4	
																		-
2																		
3	0.2				0.1		0.0									0.1		
4	0.2				0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2					0.0	0.4		0.2	0.1	
5			0.0											0.1				
														-				
6			ļ!															
7																		
0			0.0		0.1		0.0	0.0		0.4	0.1			0.2		0.1		
0			0.0		0.1		0.0	0.0		0.4	0.1			0.2		0.1		
9	0.2		0.0		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.7	
10																		
10																		
11																		
10					0.4		0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4			0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	
12					0.1		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	
13			0.7		0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.1	0.0	
4.4						0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.4	
14	0.2		0.0			0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.1	
15	0.9		0.0		0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1		0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
16	0.1		0.0		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0	
10	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1		0.1	0.0	

APPENDIX E

LABORATORY METHODS

LABORATORY METHODS

DRYING		LAB #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Temperature Duration Vacuum (Y/N)	oC hr Y/N		70 9 N	70 9 N	 		200 4 Y		200 4 N	18 24 N	105 6 	45 10 N	105 24 N	105 24 N		 	105 2 N	25 72 Y
SOLID STATE																		
Sample weight Binder/Flux weight	mg mg			150 150								150 150						
Pelletizing Method Binder				Spurr								Spurr						
Fusion																		
SOLUTION																		
Sample weight	mg		10		10	3	50	30	50	10	50		50	10	10	10	30	25
Reagents HNO3 HCI Other			X 		X 	x x	X 	 X	× 	x 	X 		× 	X 		X 	X 	X
Digestion Method Open vessel Closed vessel Microwave oven Heat Room temp			x x	 	× ×	x x	x x	 X	x x	x X	x x	 	× ×	× ×	 	× ×	X 	x x
INSTRUMENTATIO	N																	
FAAS GFAAS ICPMS - Quadrupole ICPMS - HiResolution ICPAES WDEM Laser (Nd:YAG)			 X 	 X X	 X 	 X 	 X	 X Ca 	 X Na,Mg,Sr 	×	Na,K,Ca X 	 X	X 	 × 	 X 	X	 X 	Na,K X
Calibration method Standard additions External standards NOTES:			x x	 X 1	x x	 X	 X 2	 X	x x	 X	×	 X	× 	 X		 X	 X	x

STD: NIST 610 & 612; Semi-quantitative; Ca Internal Standard Note 1 Ultrasonic Nebulizer

Note 2

ISOTOPES USED FOR QUANTIFICATION

Element	Li	Be	В	Na	Mg	Al	Si	К	Са	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	As	Rb	Sr	Ag	Cd	Cs	Ва	ΤI	Pb	U
Z	3	4	5	11	12	13	14	19	20	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	37	38	47	48	55	56	81	82	92
Lab #																												
1	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	43	-	52	55	-	59	60	65	64	-	75	85	88	-	114	-	138	-	208	-
2	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	43	-	52	55	-	59	60	65	64	-	75	85	88	-	114	-	138	-	208	-
3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	138	-	-	-
4	7	-	-	23	24	-	-	39	44	-	52	55	57	59	-	65	68	-	-	85	88	-	-	-	138	-	208	238
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	59	-	65	66	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	208	238
8	-	-	-	-	25	27	-	-	43	-	-	55	-	59	-	65	68	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	137	-	-	-
9	7	-	-	23	26	-	-	39	42	-	53	55	-	59	62	65	66	-	75	85	88	-	-	-	138	-	208	-
10	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	39	40	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	9	11	-	-	27	-	-	44	-	-	55	-	59	62	63	68	-	-	-	88	-	114	-	138	-	208	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	7	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	52	55	-	59	58	63	66	-	75	85	86	-	-	-	138	-	208	238
15	6	-	-	23	24	27	29	39	42	51	53	55	-	59	62	63	66	71	75	85	88	-	111	133	138	205	208	238
16	7	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	44	-	53	55	-	59	62	65	68	-	75	85	88	-	-	-	138	-	208	-

Research Communications Unit Northeast Fisheries Science Center National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA 166 Water St. Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026

STANDARD MAIL A

Publications and Reports of the Northeast Fisheries Science Center

The mission of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is "stewardship of living marine resources for the benefit of the nation through their science-based conservation and management and promotion of the health of their environment." As the research arm of the NMFS's Northeast Region, the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) supports the NMFS mission by "planning, developing, and managing multidisciplinary programs of basic and applied research to: 1) better understand the living marine resources (including marine mammals) of the Northwest Atlantic, and the environmental quality essential for their existence and continued productivity; and 2) describe and provide to management, industry, and the public, options for the utilization and conservation of living marine resources and maintenance of environmental quality which are consistent with national and regional goals and needs, and with international commitments." Results of NEFSC research are largely reported in primary scientific media (*e.g.*, anonymously-peer-reviewed scientific journals). However, to assist itself in providing data, information, and advice to its constituents, the NEFSC occasionally releases its results in its own media. Those media are in four categories:

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NE -- This series is issued irregularly. The series typically includes: data reports of long-term or large area studies; synthesis reports for major resources or habitats; annual reports of assessment or monitoring programs; documentary reports of oceanographic conditions or phenomena; manuals describing field and lab techniques; literature surveys of major resource or habitat topics; findings of task forces or working groups; summary reports of scientific or technical workshops; and indexed and/or annotated bibliographies. All issues receive internal scientific review and most issues receive technical and copy editing.

Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document -- This series is issued irregularly. The series typically includes: data reports on field and lab observations or experiments; progress reports on continuing experiments, monitoring, and assessments; background papers for scientific or technical workshops; and simple bibliographies. Issues receive internal scientific review, but no technical or copy editing.

Fishermen's Report -- This information report is a quick-turnaround report on the distribution and relative abundance of commercial fisheries resources as derived from each of the NEFSC's periodic research vessel surveys of the Northeast's continental shelf. There is no scientific review, nor any technical or copy editing, of this report.

The Shark Tagger -- This newsletter is an annual summary of tagging and recapture data on large pelagic sharks as derived from the NMFS's Cooperative Shark Tagging Program; it also presents information on the biology (movement, growth, reproduction, etc.) of these sharks as subsequently derived from the tagging and recapture data. There is internal scientific review, but no technical or copy editing, of this newsletter.

OBTAINING A COPY: To obtain a copy of a *NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NE* or a *Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document*, or to subscribe to the *Fishermen's Report* or the *The Shark Tagger*, either contact the NEFSC Editorial Office (166 Water St., Woods Hole, MA 02543-1026; 508-495-2228) or consult the NEFSC webpage on "Reports and Publications" (*http: //www.nefsc.nmfs.gov/nefsc/publications/*).

ANY USE OF TRADE OR BRAND NAMES IN ANY NEFSC PUBLICATION OR REPORT DOES NOT IMPLY ENDORSEMENT.