

	Environmental Analysis Teaching and Research Laboratory	Date: 2/12/2018	Number: 75A v0.2
	Standard Operating Procedure	Title: Becoming a IRMS User	
	Approved By: TBD	Revision Date: February 15, 2018	

1. Scope and Application

- 1.1** The scope of this SOP defines who can use the IRMS and the training required to be a user and super-user.
- 1.2** The applications of this SOP are for researchers to learn how to use the Oxtoby Isotope Lab IRMS. Using the IRMS requires skills and attention to detail and users must be qualified to use the instruments. The lab manager does not have the time or capacity to run samples for researchers, but can train users to run their samples. Completing this SOP is the first step toward becoming a user or super-user.

2. Summary of Training

- 2.1** This SOP is used to train potential users how to prepare and run sample on the IRMS. Since the Oxtoby lab is managed by a 1/2 manager, it's important the users are able to run the instruments independently – but they are expensive and very involved, so we need to ensure that users are qualified.
- 2.2** Training will typically include background reading of relevant topics, observation of an already trained user, supervised experience running the instrumentation, and finally a start-to-finish experience that either the technician or specific Super-Users will, with their discretion, determine a trainee a user.

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3. Acknowledgements

The laboratory was funded by the Moore Foundation and was dedicated by the college on Feb. 26, 2018. Martina Ebert spearheaded the proposal based on David Oxtoby's relationship with the Moore Foundation's Board of Directors/Trustees?. The laboratory construction was approved by the Dean of the College, Audrey Bilger, President Oxtoby, and the Treasurer Karen Sission. The construction was developed and managed by Brian Faber and overseen by Bob Robertson.

4. Definitions

- 4.1 Super-User – is student, staff, or faculty member who is qualified to run and perform minor maintenance on the IRMS, including, but not necessarily limited to, gas replacement, reactor exchange, needle exchange, etc.
- 4.2 User – is a student, staff, or faculty member who has qualified to prepare and run the IRMS without supervision.
- 4.3 Student Researcher – is generally going to be a student who either does not feel confident in becoming a user or simply doesn't have the time to invest in it. Although, a student researcher can conduct sample weighing, data reduction, and sequence creation.
- 4.4 Delta V IRMS – The Oxtoby Lab's Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometer, model Delta V manufactured by ThermoFisher Scientific.
- 4.5 Flash IRMS EA – Also known as the "Flash" or "Flash EA." It is an elemental analyzer and one of the three peripherals for the Delta V IRMS. It combusts a multitude of sample types to produce varying gases for the IRMS to analyze.
- 4.6 Gasbench II – Is another peripheral for the IRMS that samples (usually in conjunction with an autosampler), treats, and transports sample gases from sealed vials.
- 4.7 TC/EA – Thermal Conversion/Elemental Analyzer; similar to the Flash EA but instead uses pyrolysis and much higher temperatures (approximately 1450°C) to convert sample material into gases analyzed by the IRMS.
- 4.8 ConFloIV – A unique peripheral to the IRMS as it is the hub for all plumbed gas lines from each of the other peripherals, reference gases, and the IRMS itself. The ConFlo also conducts the proper dilutions of sample and reference gases that is needed for them to fall within the working range of the IRMS.

5. Laboratory Policies

- 5.1 In order to be able to run the IRMS and its associated peripherals, the person must be a certified user, i.e. completed the prerequisite training to become a User or Super-

user.

5.2 The Oxtoby Lab is not a “lab service” and the manager or others associated with the lab cannot be used to run samples. The Manager will prepare the IRMS to ensure the the proper methods are working properly. However, the Manager will not prepare samples, create run sequences, oversee sequence runs, or conduct data reduction processes.

5.3 Research is a time commitment. Thus, users must be prepared to dedicate time to prepare and run their own samples in a timely fashion and respect other users of the lab.

5.4 The Oxtoby Isotope Laboratory relies on an “in-kind payment” approach to fund its operations. Although there is no per sample cost, per se, the laboratory expect consumable and gases to be replenished by users/super users relative to their use. If you happen to have certain consumables that you would like to use (instead of the lab’s) feel free to do so. These items may include tin/silver capsules, cell wells, weighing paper, gloves, standards, reagents, etc.

5.5 Lab Access

6. Estimated Time

6.1 Estimated time to become a user requires approximately 6 hours of observation, training, and minimally supervised runs. This does not include the time required to read relevant reading material such as manuals and standard operating procedures.

7. Health and Safety Risks

7.1 Pressurized, Reactive, and Poisenous Gases -Hydrogen (H₂), Oxygen (O₂),Carbon Monoxide (CO₂), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

7.2 Acid Handling - 100% Phosphoric Acid

7.3 Risk of Burns - Hot reactors

7.4 Puncture and Cut Related Wounds - Needles

8. Personnel & Training Responsibilities

8.1 Users will be held to high professional standards and violation will forfeit your privilege to use the lab.

8.2 Researcher training is required before time can be scheduled to use the IRMS and its peripherals.

8.3 Researchers using this SOP should be trained for the following SOPs:

- SOP01 Laboratory Safety

9. Required Materials and Apparati

Safety and Personnnel Protective Equipment (PPE)

9.1 Lab Coat

9.2 Safety Glasses

9.3 Gloves

Other

9.4 Item 1 w/catalog number!

9.5 Item 2

10. Reagents and Standards

Reference/Standard Gases

Tank Farm 1 (West wall most northern)

10.1 Helium (He) - Tank pressure should be above 500psi and regulated at 50psi.

10.2 Nitrogen (N₂)

10.3 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

10.4 Oxygen (O₂)

Tank Farm 2 (West wall most southern)

10.5 Hydrogen (H)

10.6 Carbon Monoxide (CO)

10.7 Hydrogen and Helium (H and He)

10.8 Hydrogen and Carbon Dioxide (H and CO₂)

10.9 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Reagents for Flash EA

10.10 Reaction Column packing ((Table 10.10)add partnumbers for reagents and reactor parts)

Table 1: column			
Analysis	XX	Copper	
CN	Yes	No	Yes

11. Procedure

11.1 Read general background of how isotope ratio ms works...30 min

11.2 Observe other user(s) operate ...

11.3 Read hardware SOPs and software SOPs?

12. Background

These instruments can range from tens to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and repairs on these instruments can not only be expensive, but they can also cause a backup in jobs. Since it is a fee for service laboratory, clients that submit their samples expect high quality data returned to them in a timely manner so that they may finish their projects. However, if instruments go down, those samples must be placed on hold until the laboratory receives any required parts or they are able to troubleshoot and fix the instruments. It is essential that the laboratory technician using the machines knows how to properly use it, and can troubleshoot when problems arise. When the instrument is new, the instrument users must not only attend extensive training specifically for use of the instrument, but they must also become familiar with the operations manual.

Go into a brief IRMS theory.

Explain the interaction of the peripherals and IRMS.

13. Time Management - Sequence Preparation

13.1 Determine the number of samples will be analyzed, how many accompanying standards will be needed (depending on your data correction scheme), and blanks. Keep in mind the autosampler carousel has only 32 spots.

13.2 Analysis Time - Varies depending on method and analysis type.

FLASH EA

Carbon (^{13}C) takes approximately 5 minutes plus an additional minute or so for peak centering and magnet switching.

NC dual method takes approximately 7 minutes plus an additional minute or so for peak centering and magnet switching.

NCS triple analysis takes approximately 10 minutes and 45 seconds plus an additional minute or so for peak centering and magnet switching.

GASBENCH

Carbonates

Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC)

Breath Gas Analysis

CO₂ in Atmospheric Concentrations

Water Equilibration ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$)

Water Equilibration ($^2\text{H}/^1\text{H}$)

13.3 Perform instrument tests to verify instrument is functioning properly.

14. QC/QA Criteria

14.1 Evaluate data reduction requirements, linearity, zero enrichment test

15. Trouble Shooting

16. References

16.1 APHA, AWWA, WEF. (2012) Standard Methods for examination of water and wastewater. 22nd American Public Health Association (Eds.). Washington. 1360 pp. (2014).