

In this Figure, the vertical lines extending symmetrically in each direction from the average concentration result (top of each column) represent the range of results from the duplicate samples. In Figure 3.2, the alkalinity concentrations produced by the constant-flow scenario generally appear to be 50 to 100 mg/L higher than those produced by the CO₂-saturated water scenario. Paired t-tests also were performed on normalized results, but there were no significant differences between samples exposed to constant flow and samples exposed to the saturated gas mixture for any of the four parameters in Laboratory 1. For Laboratory 2, however, normalized results were significantly higher for samples exposed to the CO₂-saturated water compared to those exposed to constant gas flow.

Figure 3.3 is a comparison of calculated PCO₂ among the three labs for the columns with continuous air flow. Horizontal lines within the “boxes” are medians and the values are plotted next to the box. The “boxes” extend from the 25th to 75 percentile of data and thus encompass the middle 50% of the data. “Whiskers” (the vertical lines) show the range of the data to 1.5 times the interquartile range. Asterisks indicated statistical outliers.

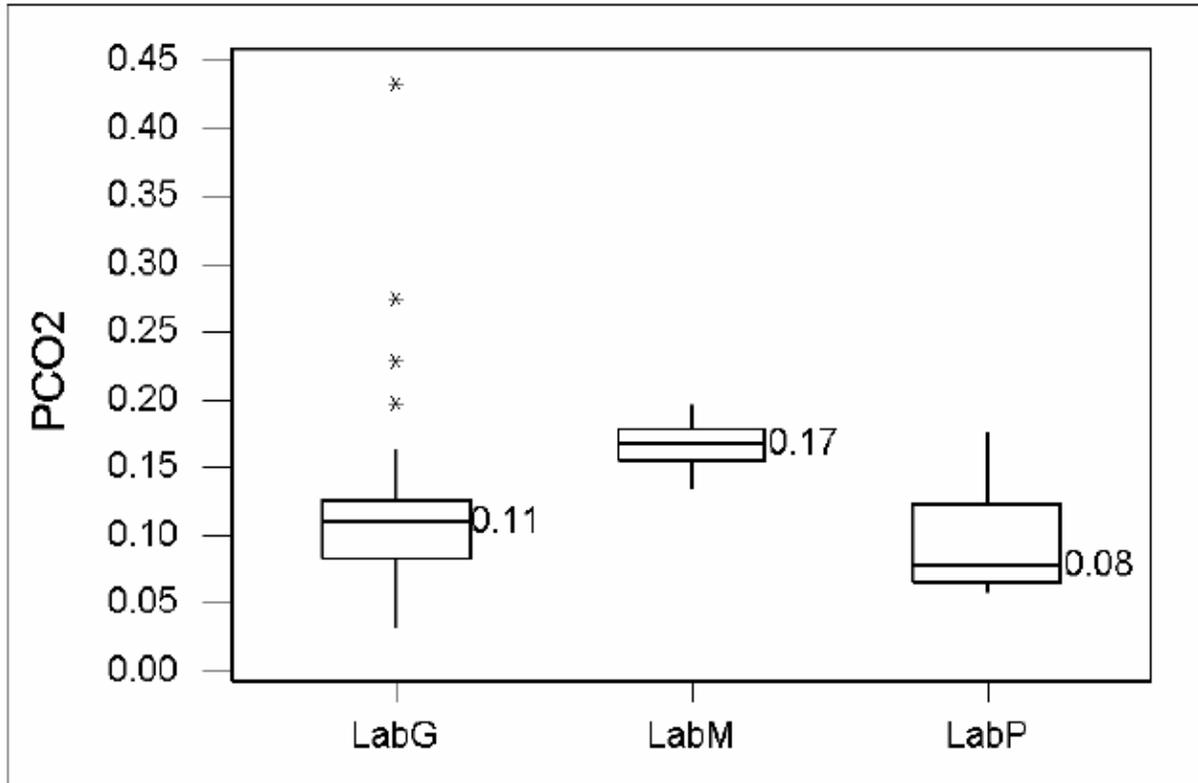


Figure 3.3. Comparison of PCO₂ among laboratories for the leaching columns that had continuous flows of 10% air.

comparison of duplicate samples: The precision of the methods was assessed using concentration results of duplicate samples exposed to identical weathering procedures. Relative percent differences (RPD) were calculated for results of duplicate samples prior to implementation of method procedures (initial flush at week 0) and as pooled RPDs for all sample weeks beginning with week 1 through week 14. Pooled RPDs were determined as the square