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# Water quality — Determination of total alkalinity in sea water using high precision potentiometric titration

Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de l'alcalinité totale dans l'eau de mer en utilisant une titration potentiométrique de haute précision



Reference number ISO 22719:2008(E)

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# **Foreword**

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 22719 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, Water quality, Subcommittee SC 2, Physical, chemical and biochemical methods.

# Introduction

The greenhouse effect, induced by anthropogenic carbon dioxide,  $CO_2$ , in the atmosphere is a serious global environmental issue. A key factor controlling the concentration of atmospheric  $CO_2$  is its absorption into the ocean. Since the volume of ocean water is huge, the change in the oceanic carbonate system from year to year is slight, and it is necessary to measure its components continuously with great precision over a long period. Furthermore, the oceanic carbonate system is related to many components such as water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient elements.

The oceanic carbonate system can be depicted by measuring at least two parameters of four: total inorganic carbon; total alkalinity; fugacity of  $CO_2$ ; and pH of sea water. At the time of publication, it is possible to determine the first two parameters more precisely for subsurface water. Analytical methods for sea water samples, however, require specific conditions and techniques essential to the precise and accurate determination. This International Standard describes a method for the determination of total alkalinity in sea water with an error of less than 0.1~%.

This method is designed to provide international compatibility of accurate data sets on total alkalinity in sea water, which are collected by various communities. Such compatibility is the basis for national and international operational observation and monitoring programs of the oceanic carbonate system, as well as individual research work.