

Appendix B

CFC MEASUREMENTS ON STUD97

B.1 Overview

Cruise Dates: November 1–23, 1997
Ports of Call: Seattle (Washington) to Honolulu (Hawaii)
Ship: *R/V Thomas G. Thompson*
Journey Code: TTN072
Acronym: STUD97 (Student Cruise 1997)
Chief Scientists: Steve Emerson and Paul Quay (University of Washington)
CFC Analyst: Sabine Mecking (University of Washington)

STUD97 was a student cruise organized by the School of Oceanography at the University of Washington. The objective of this cruise was to study ventilation processes and biogeochemical cycling in the upper thermocline of the eastern subtropical North Pacific. The cruise track followed a nominal longitude of 152°W between 45°N and Hawaii, and a nominal longitude of 158°W between Hawaii and 10°N (Figure B.1). Three test stations were occupied on the transit from Seattle to the 152°W meridian. Along the main section of the cruise, hydrographic casts with a CTD rosette (24 Niskin bottles) were taken about every degree between 45°N and 35°N and about every two degrees to the south of 35°N. The target depth of the casts was usually 1000 m. Six casts as deep as 2500 m were taken along the main section to calibrate the salinity data and to determine the CFC blank in presumably CFC-free water. At a few locations additional high-resolution casts of the upper 200 m were performed, but CFCs were only sampled on the deeper casts.

Because there was only one CFC analyst on board, the collection of CFC samples was limited to 25 out of the 29 stations and to about 2/3 of the 24 Niskin bottles for each sampled cast. The collection and processing of these data are subject of this data

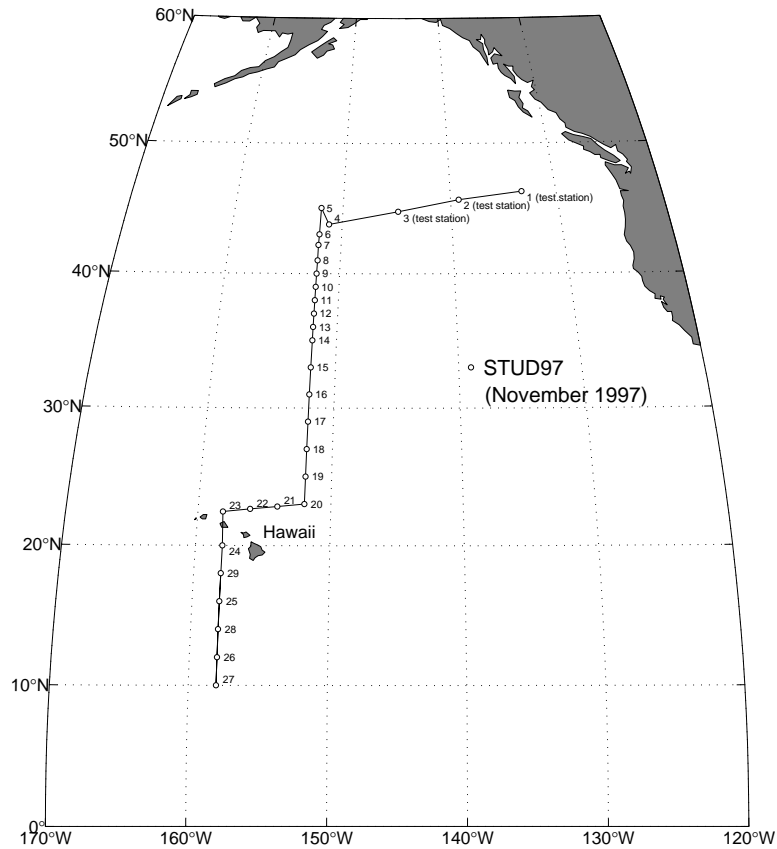


Figure B.1: Cruise track of STUD97.

report. In a separate data report, *Stump and Emerson [1998]* describe the collection, calibration, and analysis of the CTD, dissolved oxygen, and salinity data. However since a comparison of the CFC and oxygen data to earlier data is anticipated, an additional check of the oxygen and salinity data is performed in this data report.

B.2 CFC measurements

B.2.1 Data collection

Sample collection and analysis Water samples for CFC analysis were drawn from the 10-liter Niskin bottles into 100-cc ground glass syringes fitted with metal stop-cocks. These samples were either the first samples drawn from the Niskins, or they were drawn immediately after the syringes for methyl bromide and methyl chloride

analysis were filled. The delayed sampling in the latter case did not cause any noticeable contamination of the CFC samples. Air samples were collected with syringes approximately every two days on the foredeck of ship where no contamination from the ship was expected.

The samples were analyzed using the CFC extraction and analysis system of Dr. Mark Warner at the University of Washington. The analytical procedure is based on that described by *Bullister and Weiss* [1988]. The system was set up in the main lab of the R/V *Thomas G. Thompson*. To ensure that the instruments were working properly, blank and standard gas runs were performed in port. In addition, CFC samples were taken at the three test stations at the beginning of the cruise.

Calibration A working standard, calibrated on the Scripps Institute of Oceanography 1993 scale was used to calibrate the response of the electron capture detector of the gas chromatograph (Hewlett Packard 5890 Series II) to the CFCs. This standard, Airco cylinder 39765, contained gas with CFC-11 and CFC-12 concentrations of 262.21 parts per trillion (ppt) and 532.85 ppt, respectively. A drift in the response of the detector toward more counts per loop of standard gas was observed for both CFC-11 and CFC-12 during the time of the cruise. Four calibration curves were performed in intervals of about a week (one at the beginning, two during the occupation of the main section, and one at the end). The data are reported on the Scripps Institution of Oceanography 1993 calibration scale [*Cunnold et al.*, 1994].

Stripping efficiency To strip the CFC gas out of the water sample, carrier gas (95% argon, 5% methane) is bubbled through the water samples while the samples reside in the stripping chamber. Because the solubility of CFCs decreases with temperature and CFCs are hence more easily stripped out of warmer water, the stripping chamber was also heated to 30°–50°C during the stripping process. The stripping efficiency is determined by restripping at water sample after it has been analyzed once and by comparing the remaining CFC concentrations to the concentrations of the first analysis. A total of 18 restrips were performed during the cruise. As a result, the stripping efficiency at stations 4–8 is estimated to be 98.6% for CFC-11 and 99.0% for CFC-12. For the last two samples analyzed at station 8 and for stations 9–29, the flow rate of the

carrier gas during the stripping process was increased from 76 to 85 ml min⁻¹ which resulted in improved stripping efficiencies of 99.4% for CFC-11 and 99.5% for CFC-12.

Precision Replicate samples collected at the same Niskin bottles are used to determine the precision of the CFC measurements. Based on 15 replicates, the precision of the CFC-11 measurements is 0.22% or 0.0057 pmol kg⁻¹ whichever is greater. The precision of the CFC-12 measurements is 0.18% or 0.0017 pmol kg⁻¹ whichever is greater.

Sampling blanks A small amount of contamination with regard to CFCs is always present during the collection and analysis of water samples. The level of background contamination, the so-called blank concentration, is normally estimated by taking the mode of the CFC concentrations measured in samples that are expected to be CFC-free. Since the detection limit for CFCs during an earlier cruise along 152°W in 1991 (WOCEP16N) had been ~900m and it seemed unlikely that CFCs had penetrated more than 100 m further downward between 1991 and 1997, water at depth >1000 m was expected to be CFC-free during STUD97. To be safe only samples collected at depths ≥1500 m were used to estimate the sampling blanks.

As it was the goal of the cruise to sample the upper water column of the North Pacific, the collection of the deep, CFC-free samples was limited to the few deep casts. A total of 18 CFC samples was collected at depth ≥1500 m along the main section. Because only the first and sometimes the second Niskin bottle of the rosette could be spared to collect deep samples during the deep casts, no thorough investigation of the possible CFC contamination in single bottles could be undertaken. However to reduce the risk of contamination, the O-rings in the bottles and at the stopcocks and vents on the outside of the bottles were exchanged against bute-N O-rings (vacuum baked at 90°C to drive out any absorbed CFCs) before the cruise.

The contamination of CFC-12 samples from 1500 m and below was very low. The mode of the blank samples is 0.002 pmol kg⁻¹ which is in agreement with the quality standards aimed for during the WOCE program (CFC-11 and CFC-12 blanks <0.005 pmol kg⁻¹). Problems arose when trying to determine the level of contamination of the CFC-11 samples. During the three test stations at the beginning of the cruise, CFC-11 concentrations in the deep samples (2000 m) ranged from

0.015 pmol kg⁻¹ to 0.08 pmol kg⁻¹. Examination of the ship board air showed that CFC-11 concentrations in the main lab were as much as 9 times higher than in the clean air collected at the bow of the ship. Therefore, it was decided to store the water bath with the CFC samples outside in the covered CTD area where CFC-11 concentrations were less than 1.5 times higher than in clean air. The water samples were carried inside only just before they were analyzed. For the main part of the cruise CFC-11 blank concentrations were reduced but remained slightly above the WOCE standards. No relationship between increased CFC-11 concentrations and syringe or bottle number could be identified. Because the statistical distribution of CFC-11 blank concentrations is spread out and no value stands out as the mode, it seemed more appropriate in this case to use the mean of the ensemble as the best estimate for the CFC-11 blank. The corresponding blank amounts to 0.016 pmol kg⁻¹.

Air measurements Air samples were usually collected by drawing air into glass syringes. Only toward the end of the cruise, air was pumped into a portable metal container because of problems with the flushing of the air syringes. This air container could be directly connected to the air input line of the CFC extraction system. At least 3 samples were analyzed during each series of air measurements to check the consistency of the samples.

Figure B.2 shows the measured air concentrations against latitude. While there is some indication of a northward gradient in CFC to the south of 40°N, air concentrations at 44°–46.5°N are as low as at 10°N or even lower and a trend cannot be identified for certain. The mean of all air measurements is 267.4 ppt for CFC-11 and 540.7 ppt for CFC-12 (solid lines) which is 1.6% and 0.4% greater than the Northern Hemisphere Advanced Global Atmospheric Gas Experiment (AGAGE) values [Walker *et al.*, 2000] interpolated to November 1997 (dashed line), respectively. Differences between the cruise values and the long-term AGAGE record may indicate an offset in the calibration, contamination of the air measurements at sea, or true variability in the air masses passing by. Since the manual air sampling employed during STUD97 is known to be less accurate (on research expeditions like the WOCE cruises a gas line from the CFC lab to the bow of the ship is installed and the air is pumped directly into the CFC gas extraction system), small amounts of contamination are a likely cause

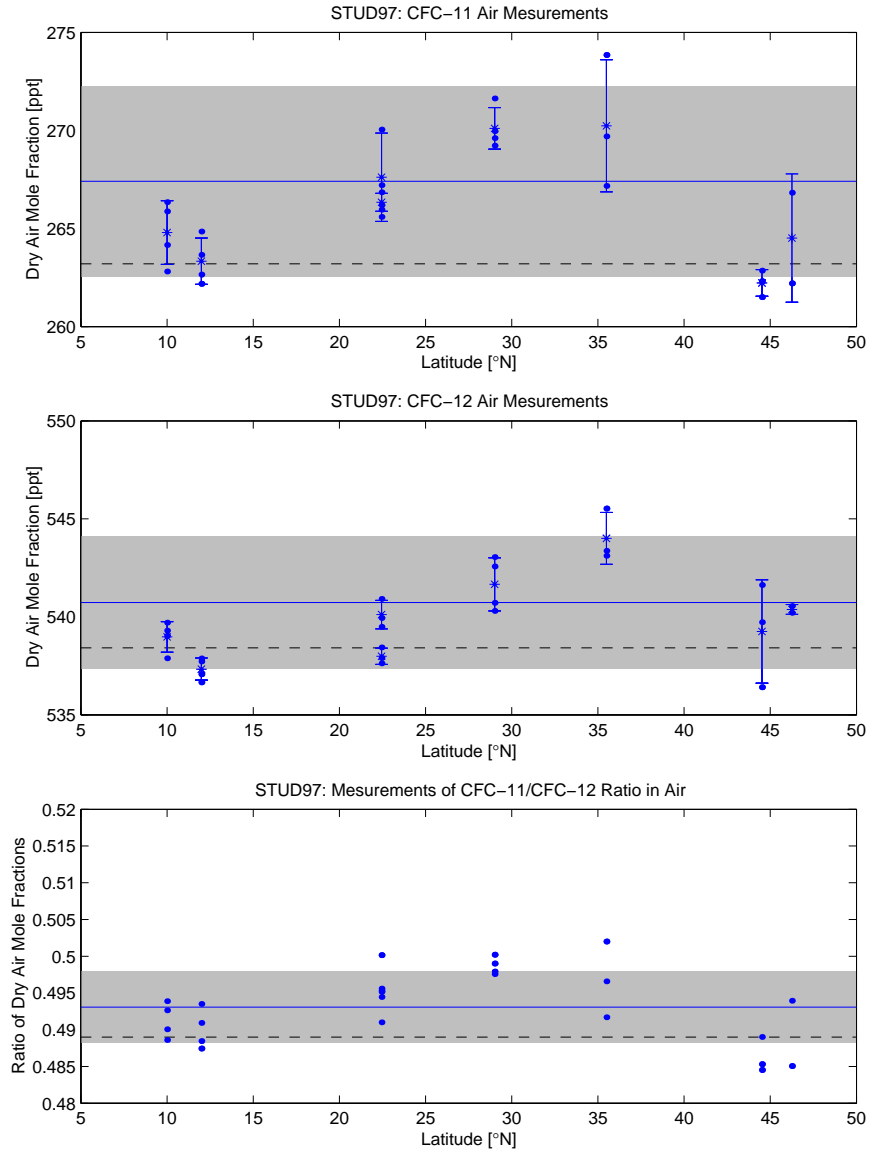


Figure B.2: STUD97 air values. For each set of measurements the mean value is indicated by an asterisk and the corresponding standard deviation is drawn as an error bar. Solid black lines marks the mean of all measurements, and gray shaded area marks the values within one standard deviation of the mean. Dashed line indicates the air values from *Walker et al.* [2000] interpolated to November 1997.

for the higher CFC air values during the cruise. Therefore air concentrations based on the AGAGE data are used when calculating the saturation of the water samples in the mixed layer. Also, the equilibration time scale of CFC concentrations in the mixed layer is on the order of 1 month, and an average atmospheric value is probably a better representation of the air, with which the mixed layer water has equilibrated, than the measurements at individual locations during the cruise interpolated to the station locations.

B.2.2 Quality control

CFC data were flagged bad during the cruise when there was an error in the analytical or the sampling procedure that obviously led to an incorrect measurement. Data were marked questionable if it was not certain that the erroneous procedure affected the measurement. An additional post-cruise quality check was performed to assure that the CFC-11 and CFC-12 data are consistent with each other and with the other hydrographic data. Based on property-property plots and station profiles of CFC concentration, saturation, and ratio, three CFC samples were labeled questionable during this check. Examination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 saturations in the mixed layer (~ 50 m deep during STUD97) shows that the CFC measurements were usually $100 \pm 2\%$ saturated and that their saturation ratio was close to 1 (Figure B.3). Since neither CFC under- nor CFC oversaturation was expected in the mixed layer for November, these results are in agreement with the a-priori expectation and indicate that the calibration of the CFC measurements is satisfactory. The one sample at $\sim 35^\circ\text{N}$ where both CFCs were only $\sim 90\%$ saturated could be questionable. However since other properties such as DOC also showed unexpected values, this data point was not flagged. Comparison of the CFC saturations with the oxygen saturation in the mixed layer shows that oxygen was more consistently supersaturated by 1–2% than the CFCs (Figure B.4). Since oxygen is biologically produced in the mixed layer, it is reasonable that oxygen is somewhat more saturated than CFCs. Oxygen can also be measured more accurately than CFCs which makes the oxygen data less scattered.

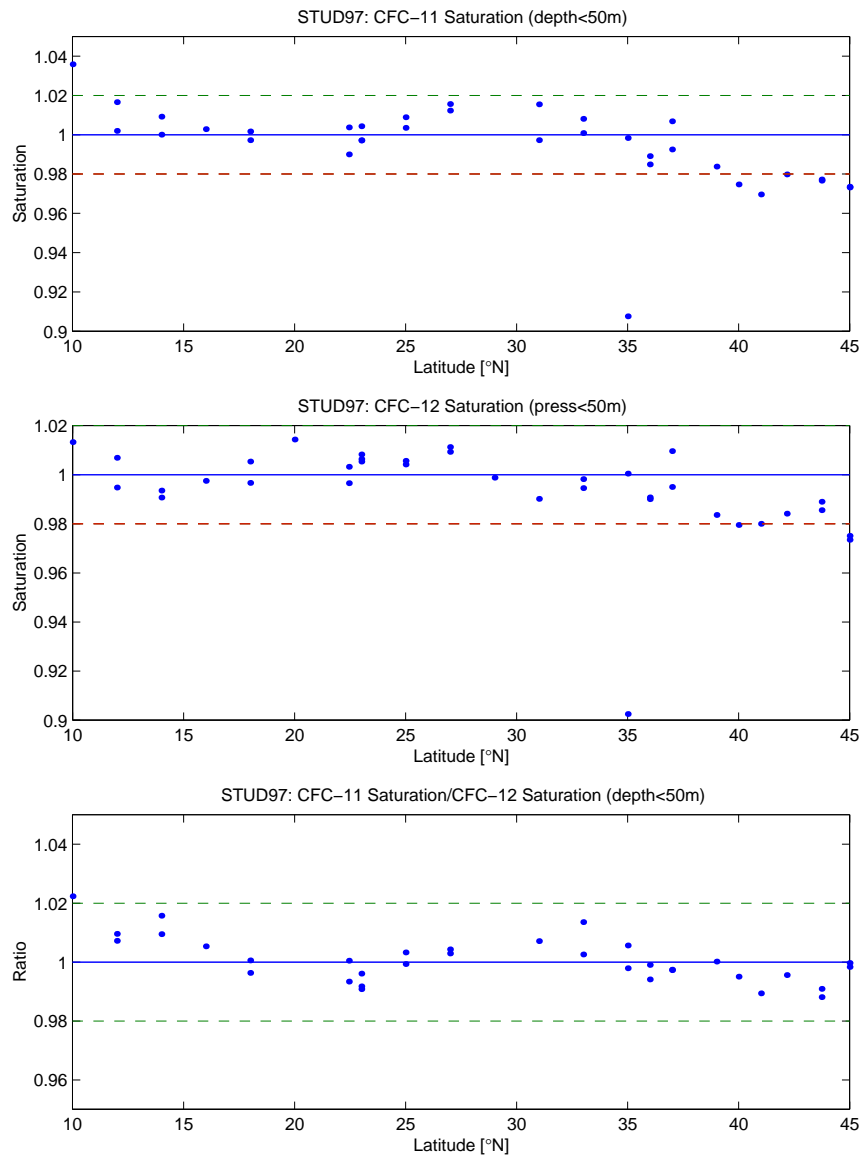


Figure B.3: STUD97 CFC-11 and CFC-12 saturation in mixed layer and CFC-11/CFC-12 saturation ratio.

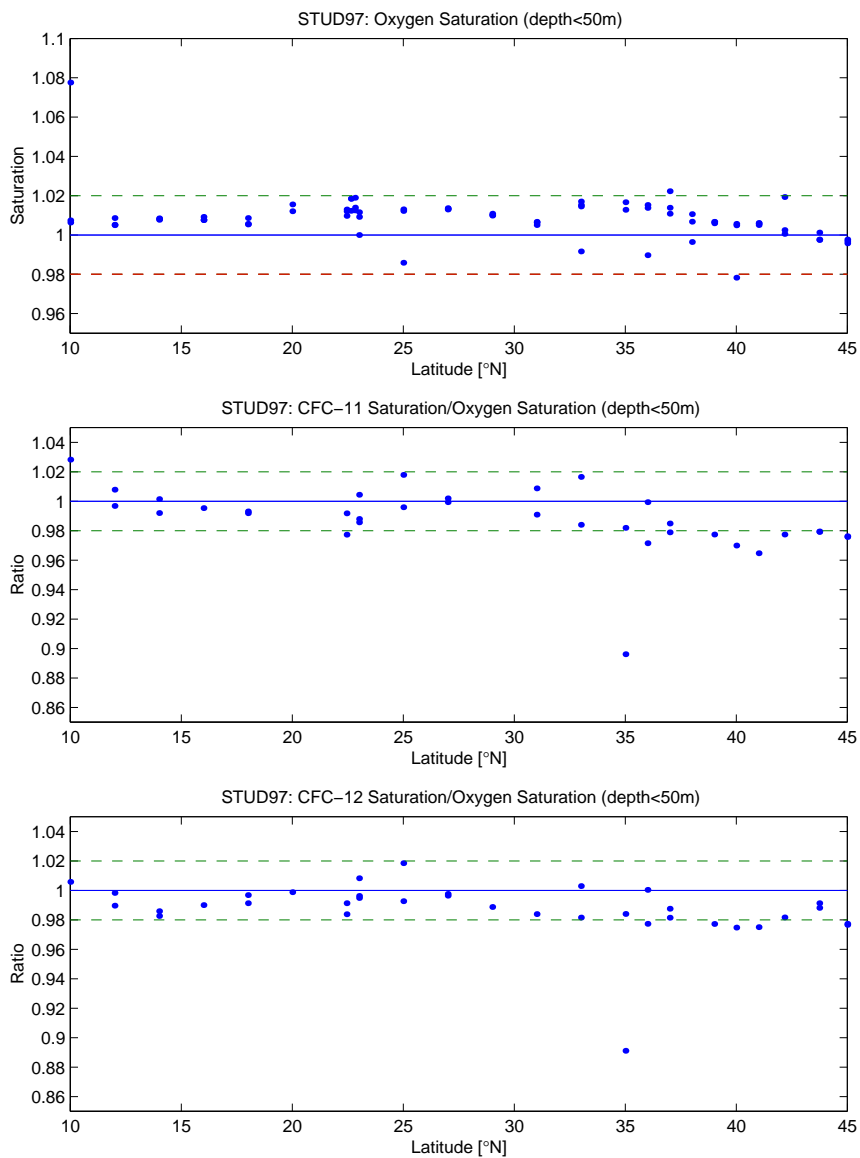


Figure B.4: STUD97 oxygen saturation in mixed layer and CFC/oxygen saturation ratios.

B.3 Salinity and oxygen data

Internal consistency check To ensure that the hydrographic data do not provide any source of error, the bottle data reported by *Stump and Emerson* [1998] were also examined for any inconsistencies or outliers before merging them with the CFC data. It appeared that for some samples depth and temperature were entered incorrectly during the finalizing of the hydrographic data report (e.g., CTD pressure entered instead of depth; digits of temperature values transposed). Therefore, the reported depths and temperatures were substituted with those from the shipboard CTD log (.LAC files). In addition, three oxygen samples were flagged questionable or bad because they produced seemingly unreasonable spikes in the oxygen profiles (station 8, sample 17; station 15, sample 6; station 21, sample 13).

There are many samples, especially at the beginning of the cruise, where the autosalinometer/bottle salinity is more than 0.01 different from the CTD salinity [*Stump and Emerson*, 1998]. In most cases the difference presumably arises because the undergraduate students operating the autosalinometer still needed to gain experience with the instrument. While the CTD salinity should be substituted in these cases (and in general), the possibility remains that the bottles were fired at an incorrect depth. Therefore, the whole bottle could be considered questionable. However many data would be lost this way, and it is suggested that maps and calculations based on the STUD97 data are made twice, without and with the bottles with the questionable salinity samples. In the STUD97 data listing (Table B.1), CTD salinity and depth are not flagged questionable if the difference between bottle salinity and CTD salinity is >0.01 unless the bottle was obviously misfired according to *Stump and Emerson* [1998].

Comparison with WOCEP16N To determine whether the calibration of the salinity and oxygen data from STUD97 is consistent with an earlier cruise (WOCEP16N), the deep salinity and oxygen values of the two cruises are compared. WOCEP16N is one of the North Pacific WOCE cruises and was occupied in March 1991. It followed the 152°W meridian from Hawaii to Alaska. Comparison of the salinity data for depths ≥ 1500 m shows that the CTD salinity from WOCEP16N is slightly saltier (by ~ 0.001)

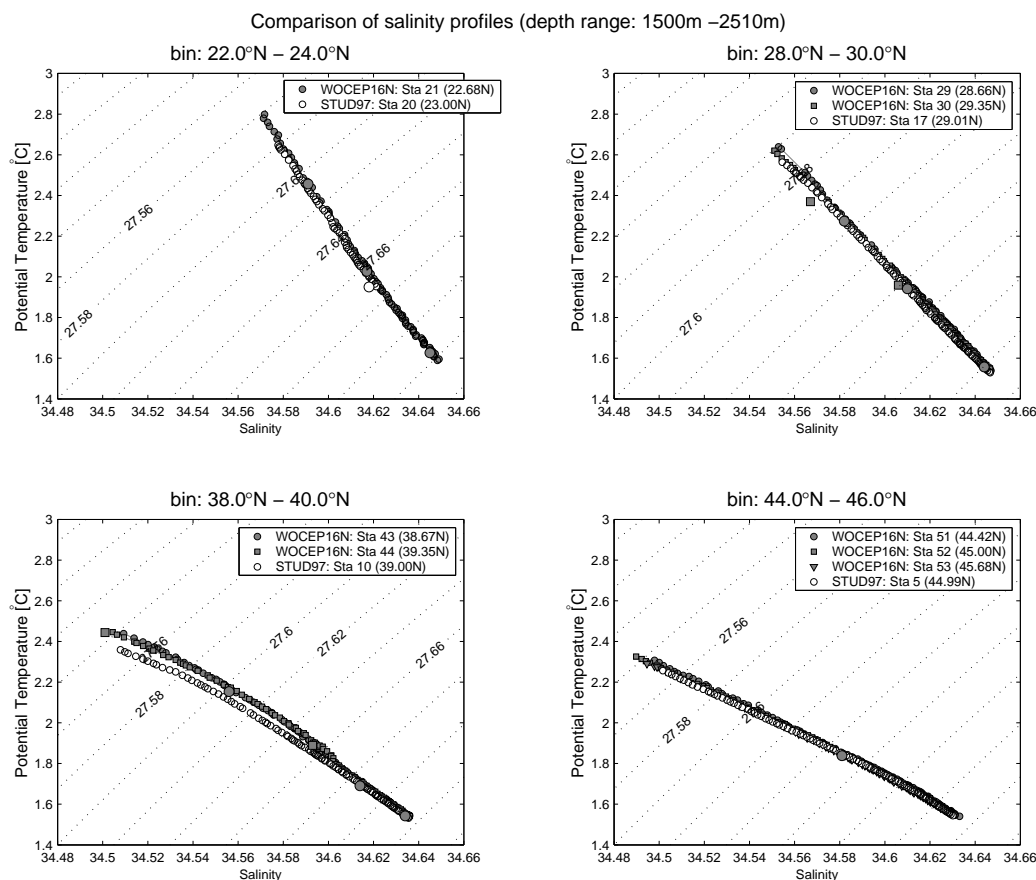


Figure B.5: Comparison of STUD97 and WOCEP16N salinity values at deep STUD97 stations. Large circles indicate bottle samples; small symbols indicate CTD data which were filtered and subsampled every 10 db. Bin size is 2° of latitude and bins are centered around the deep casts of STUD97. Depth range is 1500–2510m. Dotted lines mark potential density.

than the CTD salinity from STUD97 in the 22° – 24° N, the 28° – 30° N, and the 44° – 46° N bins (Figure B.5). In the 38° – 40° N bin, the difference is also ~ 0.001 for $\theta < 1.8^\circ\text{C}$. For water warmer than 1.8°C , however, the salinity curves deviate and the WOCEP16N salinity becomes greater than the STUD97 salinity by ~ 0.004 . Assuming that there is not temporal variability in salinity in this depth range, a conservative estimate for the accuracy of the CTD salinity data between the two cruises is 0.004.

It is also apparent from Figure B.5 that the bottle salinity (large symbols) is on average less than the CTD salinity (small symbols) for both cruises. Considering all mea-

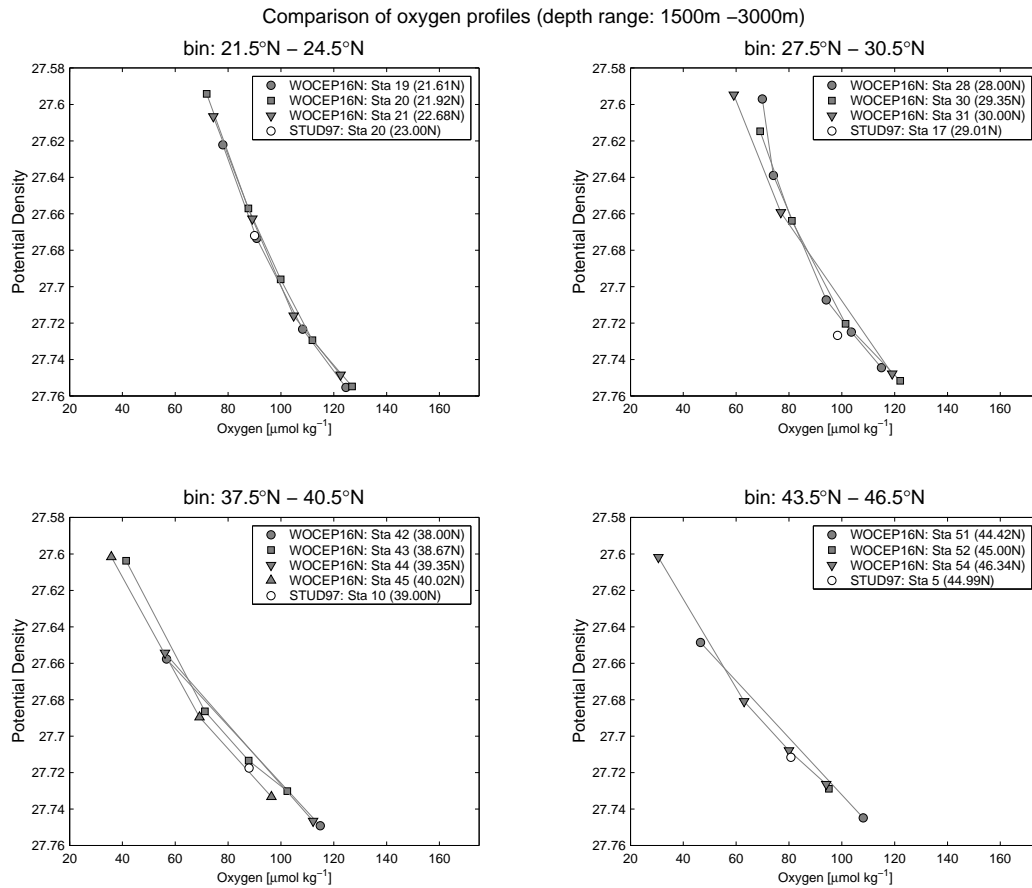


Figure B.6: Comparison of STUD97 and WOCEP16N oxygen values at deep STUD97 stations. Bin size is 3° of latitude and bins are centered around the deep casts of STUD97. Depth range is 1500–3000 m.

measurements, the bottle salinity is fresher than the CTD salinity in 311 out of 511 cases for STUD97 and in 648 out of 888 cases for WOCEP16. The average differences (bottle – CTD salinity) are -0.001 ± 0.003 and -0.002 ± 0.005 , respectively, and are rather small.

Comparisons of the oxygen data below 1500 m at the same 4 locations are shown in Figure B.6. Since there is less data (the oxygen data is from the bottle data) the bin size is increased from 2° to 3° . In every bin, there is only one oxygen sample from STUD97 since only one bottle was usually closed below 1000 m during the deep casts on STUD97. Within a density interval of 0.02–0.03 surrounding the STUD97 oxygen samples, the oxygen concentrations (in $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) are the following:

Bin	WOCEP16N (1991)	STUD97 (1997)	Difference
21.5–24.5°N $\sigma_\theta = 27.66\text{--}27.68$	90.0 ± 0.8 (n=2)	90.0 (n=1)	0.0 (0.0%)
27.5–30.5°N $\sigma_\theta = 27.71\text{--}27.74$	102.5 ± 1.1 (n=2)	98.4 (n=1)	4.1 (4.1%)
37.5–40.5°N $\sigma_\theta = 27.71\text{--}27.73$	87.8 (n=1)	87.9 (n=1)	0.1 (0.1%)
43.5–46.5°N $\sigma_\theta = 27.70\text{--}27.72$	80.0 (n=1)	80.7 (n=1)	0.7 (0.9%)

Based on the average difference of the deep values, the oxygen measurements of WOCEP16N are $1.2 \pm 1.9 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ or $1.3 \pm 1.9\%$ greater than during STUD97. The absolute or the relative difference whichever is greater should be considered as a possible systematic offset when comparing the shallower data of the two cruises.

B.4 Data table

The CFC data together with the hydrographic data for all stations from the main section of STUD97 are listed in Table B.1. Data from the test stations are omitted. Quality flags have been assigned for the columns underlined by asterisk which are depth (DEPTH), bottle salinity (SALNTY), CTD salinity (CTDSAL), oxygen concentration (OXYGEN) and CFC concentrations (CFC-11 and CFC-12). The flags are shown in the last column (titled QFLAG) in order of the respective columns. The flagging has been done using the protocol set by *Stump and Emerson* [1998] and based on the quality control procedures described above. Following the WOCE specifications the meaning of the flags is as follows:

- 2 = Acceptable measurement.
- 3 = Questionable measurement.
- 4 = Bad measurement.
- 6 = Mean of replicate measurements (only acceptable data included).
- 9 = Sample not drawn from Niskin bottle.

Table B.1 continued

stud97.dat

1 1003.9 34.318 34.320 3.156 27.328 9.43 0.03 0.003 0.005 0.001 0.002 0.60 0.150 222222

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 10 Cast: 1 Date: 10/11/97 06:46 Pos: 39.003 N 152.004 W Bot: 5348.8 m CFC-11 air: 263.3 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.3 ppt

Table with 15 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSAL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Rows contain depth and salinity data from 24 to 1 meters.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 11 Cast: 1 Date: 10/11/97 15:01 Pos: 38.001 N 151.998 W Bot: 4254.9 m CFC-11 air: 263.3 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.3 ppt

Table with 15 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSAL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Rows contain depth and salinity data from 24 to 1 meters.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 12 Cast: 2 Date: 11/11/97 00:23 Pos: 37.001 N 151.998 W Bot: 5460.2 m CFC-11 air: 263.3 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.3 ppt

Table with 15 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSAL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Rows contain depth and salinity data from 24 to 11 meters.

Table B.1 continued

stud97.dat

Table with 15 columns: ID, and 14 columns of numerical data. Rows 10 through 2.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 13 Cast: 1 Date: 11/11/97 07:05 Pos: 36.000 N 152.007 W Bot: 5517.3 m CFC-11 air: 263.3 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.3 ppt

Table with 15 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSAL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Rows 24 through 1.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 14 Cast: 1 Date: 11/11/97 15:03 Pos: 35.005 N 151.995 W Bot: 4110.5 m CFC-11 air: 263.3 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.3 ppt

Table with 15 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSAL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Rows 23 through 1.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 15 Cast: 2 Date: 12/11/97 05:04 Pos: 33.000 N 152.001 W Bot: 5409.2 m CFC-11 air: 263.3 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.3 ppt

Table with 15 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSAL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Rows 24 through 19.

Table B.1 continued

stud97.dat

Table with 14 columns: Depth (20-1), Salinity (79.4-1000.8), and various CFC and O2 concentrations. Includes some NaN values.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 27 Cast: 1 Date: 20/11/97 08:44 Pos: 10.005 N 158.004 W Bot: 4957.3 m CFC-11 air: 263.2 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.4 ppt

Table with 14 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSDL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Contains data for depths 24-1.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Sta: 28 Cast: 1 Date: 21/11/97 07:09 Pos: 14.002 N 158.000 W Bot: 5516.2 m CFC-11 air: 263.2 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.4 ppt

Table with 14 columns: SAMPNO, DEPTH, SALNTY, CTDSDL, THETA, PDNSTY, OXYGEN, OXYSAT, CFC-11, CFC-12, F11SAT, F12SAT, ORATIO, ARATIO, QFLAG. Contains data for depths 24-1.

STUD97 bot_all_data

Table B.1 continued

stud97.dat

Sta: 29 Cast: 1 Date: 22/11/97 05:22 Pos: 18.004 N 158.001 W Bot: 4758.1 m CFC-11 air: 263.2 ppt CFC-12 air: 538.4 ppt

SAMPNO	DEPTH	SALNTY	CTDSAL	THETA	PDNSTY	OXYGEN	OXSAT	CFC-11	CFC-12	F11SAT	F12SAT	ORATIO	ARATIO	QFLAG
	*****	*****	*****			*****		*****	*****					
24	3.4	34.883	34.881	26.766	22.705	202.44	1.01	1.732	1.021	1.002	1.005	1.70	0.487	222222
23	21.3	34.887	34.886	26.769	22.707	201.78	1.01	1.724	1.012	0.997	0.997	1.70	0.489	222222
22	41.7	34.888	34.888	26.743	22.717	201.92	1.01	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
21	61.4	34.888	34.888	26.729	22.722	202.12	1.01	1.727	1.014	0.997	0.997	1.70	0.489	222222
20	81.4	34.888	34.887	26.717	22.725	201.37	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
19	101.0	34.888	34.887	26.705	22.729	201.15	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
18	120.8	34.900	34.900	25.882	22.997	204.91	1.01	1.832	1.060	1.021	1.011	1.73	0.494	222222
17	141.1	35.025	35.021	23.576	23.784	208.88	0.99	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
16	160.4	35.092	35.088	22.528	24.137	205.83	0.96	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
15	180.1	35.015	35.013	20.647	24.601	192.43	0.86	2.221	1.259	0.986	0.981	1.76	0.491	222222
14	200.9	34.960	34.960	19.599	24.837	188.78	0.83	2.303	1.296	0.974	0.968	1.78	0.492	222222
13	227.3	34.808	34.803	17.823	25.166	188.01	0.80	2.469	1.362	0.959	0.943	1.81	0.497	222222
12	252.2	34.701	34.674	16.618	25.355	187.89	0.78	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	232299
11	275.6	34.306	34.470	14.885	25.589	165.29	0.66	2.223	1.166	0.745	0.709	1.91	0.514	444422
10	303.6	34.292	34.283	12.795	25.879	187.66	0.72	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
9	353.0	34.175	34.172	9.962	26.312	143.09	0.52	2.032	1.025	0.524	0.494	1.98	0.519	222222
8	405.7	34.123	34.126	8.154	26.565	117.88	0.41	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
7	499.5	34.270	34.273	6.888	26.862	41.85	0.14	0.191	0.113	0.042	0.047	1.69	0.433	222222
6	604.6	34.362	34.368	6.023	27.051	27.34	0.09	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
5	604.4	34.511	34.368	6.025	27.050	43.31	0.14	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	444499
4	704.6	34.440	34.443	5.448	27.181	30.66	0.10	0.001	0.013	0.000	0.005	0.08	0.020	222222
3	804.3	34.489	34.491	5.091	27.261	43.16	0.14	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
2	904.1	34.511	34.513	4.657	27.328	43.89	0.14	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	222299
1	1001.4	34.524	34.525	4.293	27.378	49.09	0.16	0.010	0.004	0.002	0.001	2.50	0.630	222222