

TYPICAL MARKING SCHEME

The following represents a typical marking scheme. Actual marking schemes for a particular lab may vary.

	Mark	Max. Mark
Technique/Preparation – preparedness, work carefully in a clean and organized manner.		1
Principle of Method – explain the type of analysis, include relevant chemical equations and/or theory of instrumental operation, including calibration technique. Answers the question: “How is a meaningful quantitative signal generated?”		2
Data – complete, clearly presented tables including <u>all pertinent</u> information and uncertainty in measurements.		3
Calculations – correct, organized, clearly presented including error analysis to give uncertainty in the final result. Include calibration curves, if any.		3
Results – Level of agreement between your result and the known or true value for an unknown or environmental sample.		4
Discussion – clearly state your result and give some context for the magnitude (high, medium or low). Comment on the precision (RSD) and/or accuracy (% bias) of method using your data and the reported values given in <i>Standard Methods</i> . Discuss possible interferences and other sources of error. Conclusion paragraph should clearly report final results for all samples with 95% CL and n (# of replicates).		4
Literature Comparison – include brief overview of essential aspects of an alternate method for the same analyte or alternate analyte using the same method. Use <i>Standard Methods</i> , text or library references.		1
Layout/Organization – includes pertinent information on title page, proper section headings, labelled figures and/or graphs, all sources of information (references) properly cited as end-notes.		2
TOTAL		20

		Conc. F (ppm)	Uncertainty (ppm)	Slope
Unknown	Reported			
	True Value			
SRM	Reported			
	True Value			