

**10086**

Bulk soil

823 grams

**Introduction**

10086 was split out of 10002 (or 10084) and designated as an “organic reserve”. However, it was apparently mistakenly used for a magnetic monopole experiment and left open in the bio prep cabinet for 3 hrs, and thus thought to be possibly “contaminated” by all the activity in the bio prep cabinet. However, it is the sample most studied by “organic PIs”. It is not clear which portions of it have been sieved.

**Petrography**

Keil et al. (1970) noted a tight compositional cluster of red-brown glass spherules in 10086. This cluster has the same composition as that observed by Essene et al. (1970) and others (table 1). These have since been shown to be volcanic glass, and Korotev has found that they may make up ~5% of the bulk soil.

**Chemistry**

Moore et al. (1970) reported 142 and 226 ppm carbon and 102 and 153 ppm nitrogen in 10086. Kaplan et al. (1970) reported 143 and 170 ppm carbon and 680 and 640 ppm sulfur in 10086 (similar to 10084). Norris et al. (1983) reported 121 and 144 ppm carbon and 63 ppm nitrogen. Cadogen et al. (1973) has argued that the carbon is in the form of carbide and that it comes from the solar wind.

The major element data reported by Oro et al. (1970), obtained by spark ionized mass spectrometry, make no sense at all.

**Other Studies**

A careful search for carbon and its compounds in 100 grams of 10086,3 was coordinated by Kvenvolden and Ponnapurama (1970). While they found  $157 \pm 14$  ppm C, there was no evidence for complex organic material in their sample (at their limits of detection). Based on the negative results of this carefully run experiment, there should have been no further fuss about “quarantine” - yet it continued through Apollo 14!

The isotopic composition of carbon and nitrogen in 10086 was summarized by Norris et al. (1983).

A rather confusing set of reports on the search for organics and “evidence for life” are found at the end of volume 2, of the Proceeding of the Apollo 11 Lunar Science Conference and summarized in volume 3 of Space and Life Sciences (1972). Included therein, is discussion of contamination etc. A key paper would appear to be Fox et al. (1973).

**Processing**

I can't find the evidence, but logic would indicate that 10086 was split out early from the bulk soil sample so as to avoid contamination. As of 2009, the sample is split into a confusing number of 50 g splits (see diagram).

**References for 10086.**

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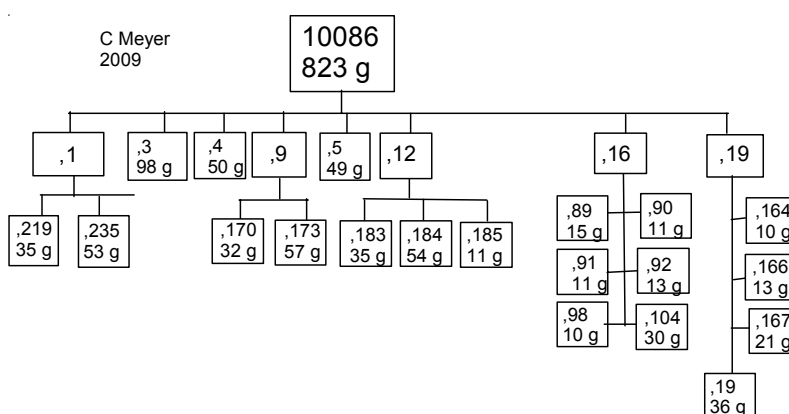
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**Table 1: Red-brown glass sphere cluster.**

	Keil 70	Essene70	Reid 70		vonEngelhardt
SiO <sub>2</sub>	37.2	38.8	37.6	36.1	36
TiO <sub>2</sub>	10.7	10	10.04	9.8	10.2
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5.2	5.24	6.49	7.08	5.6
FeO	24.7	23.4	24.3	24.29	24.5
MnO	0.3	0.33			0.22
MgO	13.1	13.84	14.3	14.54	12.6
CaO	7.7	7.41	7.65	7.36	7.6
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.34	0.44
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.09	0.03
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.05				
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.61	0.53	0.54	0.53	
ZrO	0.06	0.02			



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Kramer F.E., Twedell D.B. and Walton W.J.A. (1977) Apollo 11 Lunar Sample Information Catalogue (revised). Curator's Office, JSC 12522

Kvenvolden K.A. and Ponnampetuma C. (1970) A search of carbon and its compounds in lunar samples from Mare Tranquillitatis. NASA SP-257

LSPET (1969a) Preliminary examination of lunar samples. In Apollo 11 Prelim. Sci. Rpt. NASA SP-214. 123-142

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