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Certificate No. GB94/Q3993

BRITISH CHEMICAL STANDARD CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS BCS* /SS[§]-CRM No. 410/2 LOW ALLOY STEEL

Prepared under rigorous laboratory conditions and, AFTER CERTIFICATION ANALYSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN,
 issued by the Bureau of Analysed Samples Ltd.

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ANALYSES

Mean of 4 values - mass content in %.

Lab No.	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Mo	Ni	Al (Total)	As	Co	Cu	N	V
1	...	...	...	...	...	1.691	0.438	2.03	...	0.0058	...	0.446	..	0.43
2	0.425	1.13	0.409	0.074	...	...	...	...	0.043	...	0.0246	...	0.0144	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	1.697	0.419	2.10	...	0.0043	...	0.446	...	0.45
4	0.432	1.13	0.416	0.073	0.040	1.691	0.444	2.07	0.046	0.0048	0.0251	0.436	0.0160	0.42
5	0.432	1.08	0.428	...	0.041	...	...	...	0.045	0.0063	...	...	0.0155	...
6	0.431	1.10	0.422	0.072	0.040	...	0.436	...	0.048	...	0.0244	0.428	0.0159	...
7	0.434	1.11	0.416	0.080	0.043	...	...	...	0.042	...	0.0250	...	0.0148	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	1.679	0.446	2.06	...	0.0053	...	0.430	...	0.43
9	0.421	...	...	...	0.042	1.674	0.433	2.11	...	...	...	0.439	...	0.45
10	0.427	1.10	0.421	0.073	0.041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0164	...
11	0.423	1.08	0.420	0.075	0.042	1.680	0.418	2.05	0.050	...	0.0247	0.434	0.0158	0.42
12	...	...	...	...	...	1.678	0.418	2.04	...	0.0052	...	0.425	...	0.46
M_M	0.428	1.10	0.419	0.074	0.041	1.684	0.432	2.07	0.046	0.0053	0.0248	0.436	0.0155	0.44
<i>s_M</i>	0.005	0.02	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.009	0.012	0.03	0.003	0.0007	0.0003	0.008	0.0007	0.02
<i>s_w</i>	0.002	0.02	0.008	0.002	0.001	0.016	0.010	0.01	0.001	0.0004	0.0013	0.007	0.0005	0.01

The above figures are those which each Analyst has decided upon after careful verification

M_M: Mean of the intralaboratory means. *s_M*: standard deviation of the intralaboratory means. *s_w*: intralaboratory standard deviation.
 Values given above in small italic type are for information only.

CERTIFIED VALUES (C_v)

mass content in %

	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Mo	Ni	Al (Total)	As	Co	Cu	N	V
C_v	0.428	1.10	0.419	0.074	0.041	1.684	0.432	2.07	0.046	0.0053	0.0248	0.436	0.0155	0.44
C(95%)	0.004	0.02	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.009	0.010	0.03	0.004	0.0008	0.0004	0.007	0.0007	0.02

The half width confidence interval C(95%) = $\frac{t \times s_M}{\sqrt{n}}$ where "t" is the appropriate Student's t value and "n" is the number of acceptable mean values

For further information regarding the confidence interval for the certified value see ISO Guide 35:1989 section 4.

BCS/SS-CRM No. 410/2 LOW ALLOY STEEL

NOTES ON METHODS USED

CARBON

Analysts Nos. 2 and 4 determined carbon by non-aqueous titration according to the British Standard Carbon Method 4*. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 used high frequency combustion/infrared absorption. No. 9 determined carbon coulometrically (Boniface and Jenkins, Analyst, 1971, **96**, 37).

SILICON

All Analysts determined silicon gravimetrically by double dehydration with perchloric acid, according to the British Standard Silicon Method 1.

MANGANESE

Analysts Nos. 2 and 7 determined manganese by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS). Nos. 4, 5 and 10 determined manganese photometrically, Nos. 4 and 5 after oxidation with potassium periodate according to the British Standard Manganese Method 2*, No. 10 after oxidation with ammonium persulphate. Nos. 6 and 11 used Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).

PHOSPHORUS

All Analysts, except Nos. 6 and 11, determined phosphorus photometrically as phosphovanadomolybdate according to BS 6200:3.24.1:1985 (British Standard Phosphorus Method 2*). Nos. 6 and 11 used ICP-OES

SULPHUR

Analyst No. 4 determined sulphur gravimetrically according to the British Standard Sulphur Method 1*. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 used high frequency combustion/infrared absorption. No. 9 determined sulphur coulometrically.

CHROMIUM

Analysts Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 12 determined chromium titrimetrically with ammonium ferrous sulphate after oxidation with persulphate/silver nitrate. Nos. 1, 8, 9 and 12 followed the procedure of BS 6200:3.10.1:1985, No. 3 the procedure in BCIRA Method A[‡] and No. 4 that of Analoid Method No. 37. No. 11 determined chromium by FAAS.

Analyst No. 8 also determined chromium by FAAS and obtained a mean value of 1.690%

Analyst No. 11 also used ICP-OES and obtained a mean value of 1.687%

MOLYBDENUM

Analysts Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8 and 12 determined molybdenum photometrically as oxythiocyanate, No. 3 according to the BCIRA Method B[‡] and Nos. 4 and 8 according to the British Standard Molybdenum Method 1*. Nos. 6, 9, and 11 used ICP-OES.

Analyst No. 8 also determined molybdenum by FAAS and obtained a mean value of 0.430%

NICKEL

Analyst Nos. 1 and 11 determined nickel using FAAS. Nos. 3, 4, 8 and 12 determined nickel titrimetrically after separation with dimethylglyoxime. Nos. 3 and 8 titrated with EDTA. No. 4 dissolved the precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid, boiled with an excess of ferric sulphate and titrated with potassium dichromate (Analoid Method No. 62). No. 12 titrated nickel cyanometrically according to the British Standard Method 1*. No. 9 used ICP-OES.

Analyst No. 8 also used FAAS and obtained a mean value of 2.06%.

Analyst No. 11 also used ICP-AES and obtained a mean value of 2.05%.

ALUMINIUM (Total)

Analysts Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 7 determined aluminium using FAAS. No.5 determined aluminium photometrically according to the British Standard Aluminium Method 3*. No. 11 used ICP-OES.

ARSENIC

Analysts Nos. 1 and 4 determined arsenic photometrically with silver diethyldithiocarbamate after separation of arsenic as arsine by reduction with zinc. No. 3 determined arsenic iodometrically according to the British Standard Arsenic Method 1*. Nos. 5 and 12 used Electrothermal Atomisation-Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (ETA-AAS). No. 8 used FAAS.

COBALT

All Analysts except No. 11 determined cobalt using FAAS. No. 11 used ICP-OES.

Analyst No. 11 also determined cobalt using FAAS and obtained a mean value of 0.0247%.

COPPER

Analysts Nos. 1, 4, 8 and 12 determined copper using FAAS. No. 3 determined copper photometrically with 2, 2'-diquinolyly according to BCIRA Method C. Nos. 6, 9 and 11 used ICP-OES.

Analyst No. 11 also used FAAS and obtained a mean value of 0.430%.

NITROGEN

Analysts Nos. 2, 7 and 10 determined nitrogen after converting to ammonia and steam distillation. No. 2 used a photometric method and Nos. 7 and 10 used acidimetric titration. The remaining analysts determined nitrogen using thermal conductivity after fusion of the sample in graphite crucibles.

VANADIUM

Analysts Nos. 1 and 4 determined vanadium titrimetrically according to the British Standard Vanadium Method 1*. Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12 used ICP-OES. No. 8 used FAAS.

*Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Iron, Steel and other Ferrous Metals, B.S. Handbook No. 19, published 1970 by the British Standards Institute, London.

‡Chemical Analysis for Iron Foundries, published 1976 by BCIRA.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

*British Chemical Standard – bottles of 100g chips graded 1700 – 250µm (10 – 60 mesh) for chemical analysis.

§ Spectroscopic Standard – 38 mm diameter discs for spectroscopic analysis

INTENDED USE & STABILITY

The chip sample, BCS-CRM 410/2, is intended for the verification of analytical methods, such as those used by the participating laboratories, for the calibration of analytical instruments in cases where the calibration with primary substances (pure metals or stoichiometric compounds) is not possible and for establishing values for secondary reference materials.

It will remain stable provided that the bottle remains sealed and is stored in a cool, dry atmosphere. When the bottle has been opened the lid should be secured immediately after use. If the contents should become discoloured (e.g. oxidised) by atmospheric contamination they should be discarded.

The disc sample, SS-CRM 410/2, is intended for establishing and checking the calibration of Optical Emission and X-Ray Spectrometers for the analysis of similar materials. The "as received" working surface of the sample should be finished before use to remove any protective coating. It will remain stable provided that it is not subject to excessive heat (e.g., during preparation of the working surface). An area 6mm in diameter in the centre of the disc should be avoided for optical emission spectrometry

TRACEABILITY

The traceability of this CRM is ensured by the use of either stoichiometric analytical techniques or methods which are calibrated against pure metals or stoichiometric compounds.

This Certified Reference Material has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations specified in ISO Guides 30 to 35, available from the International Standards Organisation in Geneva.

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