

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**12X 32550 (batch A)**

## Certified Reference Material Information

Type: LOW-ALLOY STEEL (WROUGHT)  
Form and Size: Disc, ~38mm diameter  
Manufactured by: Corus Engineering Steels, UK  
Certified and Supplied by: MBH Analytical Ltd

## Assigned Values

### Percentage element by weight

Element	C	Si	S	P	Mn	Ni	Cr
Value <sup>1</sup>	0.257	1.59	0.0054	0.0061	1.350	1.750	0.377
Uncertainty <sup>2</sup>	0.005	0.02	0.0004	0.0009	0.015	0.011	0.004

Element	Mo	Cu	V	Sn	Al	As	N
Value <sup>1</sup>	0.417	0.108	0.0222	0.0206	0.0178	0.0054	0.0101
Uncertainty <sup>2</sup>	0.005	0.002	0.0005	0.0005	0.0008	0.0006	0.0010

## Definitions

- <sup>1</sup> The assigned values are the present best estimates of the true content for each element. Each value is a panel consensus, based on the averaged results of an interlaboratory testing programme, detailed on page 3.
- <sup>2</sup> The uncertainty values are generated from the 95% confidence interval derived from the wet analysis results, in combination with a statistical assessment of the homogeneity data, as described on page 2.

## Certified by:

MBH ANALYTICAL LIMITED \_\_\_\_\_

on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2013

C Eveleigh

## **Method of Preparation**

This reference material was produced from stock commercial bar type 'HY-TUF', with chemistry to UNS K32550. The steel was prepared by arc-furnace melting and ingot casting. The bar was finished by hot-rolling, normalizing and tempering.

## **Sampling**

Samples for homogeneity checks and milled samples for chemical analysis were taken from multiple positions within the batch. At least 10% of all discs were taken for homogeneity testing.

## **Homogeneity**

The samples were checked for lateral and batch uniformity using an optical emission spectrometer.

Using the meaned data from each surface, standard deviation values were derived for each element as an indicator of any non-homogeneity (as determined for the specific sample size taken by the spectrometer).

## **Chemical Analysis**

Analysis was carried out on millings taken from samples representative of the product. It was performed by a panel of laboratories mostly operating within the terms of EN ISO/IEC 17025 - 2005, using documented standard reference methods and validated by appropriate reference materials.

The individual values listed overpage are the average of each analyst's results.

## **Estimation of Uncertainties**

Each element certified has been analysed by several laboratories, and 95% half-width confidence intervals ( $C_{(95\%)}$ ) for the resultant mean values have been derived by the method shown on page 3.

As a separate exercise, the degree of non-homogeneity of the batch for each element has been quantified by a programme of non-destructive application testing, discussed above.

The final certified uncertainty for each element has been derived by combining these two factors, using the square-root of the summed squares.

## **Traceability**

Much of the analytical work performed to assess this material has been carried out by laboratories with proven competence, as indicated by their accreditation to ISO 17025. It is an implicit requirement for this accreditation that analytical work should be performed with due traceability, via an unbroken chain of comparisons, each with stated uncertainty, to primary standards such as the mole, or to nationally- or internationally-recognised reference materials. In addition, some of the results derived as part of this testing programme have traceability to NIST standards, as part of the analytical calibration or process control.

## **Usage**

Intended use: With optical emission and X-ray fluorescence spectrometers.

Recommended to method of use: Steels are generally prepared by milling, turning or grinding. However, users are recommended to follow the calibration and sample preparation procedures specified by the relevant instrument manufacturer. Preparation should be the same for reference materials and the samples for test.

A minimum of five consistent replicate analyses is recommended to provide the necessary sample size. Users are advised to check against possible bias between reference materials and production samples due to differences in metallurgical history, and be aware of possible inter-element effects.

## Analytical Data

### Percentage element by weight

Sample	C	Si	S	P	Mn	Ni	Cr
1	0.248	1.547	0.0042	0.0038	1.314	1.729	0.366
2	0.248	1.557	0.0044	0.0046	1.322	1.731	0.367
3	0.251	1.575	0.0048	0.0051	1.324	1.733	0.368
4	0.254	1.582	0.0049	0.0051	1.324	1.736	0.372
5	0.254	1.584	0.0054	0.0052	1.335	1.737	0.375
6	0.255	1.584	0.0054	0.0055	1.349	1.745	0.376
7	0.256	1.585	0.0054	0.0065	1.353	1.747	0.376
8	0.257	1.602	0.0056	0.0065	1.354	1.759	0.377
9	0.260	1.606	0.0058	0.0070	1.355	1.760	0.380
10	0.265	1.616	0.0058	0.0073	1.362	1.760	0.380
11	0.275	1.637	0.0060	0.0078	1.375	1.760	0.380
12		1.642	0.0067	0.0086	1.386	1.765	0.386
13					1.393	1.787	0.389
14							0.389
<b>Mean</b>	<b>0.257</b>	<b>1.593</b>	<b>0.0054</b>	<b>0.0061</b>	<b>1.350</b>	<b>1.750</b>	<b>0.377</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	0.008	0.029	0.0007	0.0014	0.025	0.017	0.007
<b>C (95%)</b>	0.005	0.018	0.0004	0.0009	0.015	0.010	0.004

Sample	Mo	Cu	V	Sn	Al	As	N
1	0.404	0.1029	0.0209	0.0192	0.0152	0.0039	0.0080
2	0.405	0.1048	0.0211	0.0197	0.0165	0.0040	0.0086
3	0.407	0.1079	0.0217	0.0202	0.0165	0.0043	0.0098
4	0.411	0.1080	0.0218	0.0202	0.0168	0.0045	0.0098
5	0.412	0.1081	0.0219	0.0203	0.0172	0.0046	0.0099
6	0.419	0.1085	0.0219	0.0203	0.0172	0.0056	0.0103
7	0.419	0.1085	0.0221	0.0203	0.0175	0.0056	0.0110
8	0.421	0.1087	0.0221	0.0204	0.0179	0.0057	0.0110
9	0.421	0.1090	0.0221	0.0207	0.0187	0.0057	0.0126
10	0.424	0.1097	0.0225	0.0208	0.0190	0.0064	
11	0.425	0.1151	0.0228	0.0213	0.0190	0.0065	
12	0.431		0.0236	0.0219	0.0195	0.0067	
13			0.0242	0.0220	0.0199	0.0070	
<b>Mean</b>	<b>0.417</b>	<b>0.1082</b>	<b>0.0222</b>	<b>0.0206</b>	<b>0.0178</b>	<b>0.0054</b>	<b>0.0101</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	0.009	0.0030	0.0009	0.0008	0.0014	0.0011	0.0014
<b>C (95%)</b>	0.005	0.0020	0.0005	0.0005	0.0008	0.0006	0.0010

Note:  $C_{(95\%)}$  is the 95% half-width confidence interval derived from the equation:

$$C_{(95\%)} = (t \times SD) / \sqrt{n}$$

where n is the number of available values, t is the Student's t value for n-1 degrees of freedom, and SD is the standard deviation of the test results.

## Participating Laboratories

Exova Ltd	Middlesbrough, England	UKAS accreditation 0239
Metals Technology (Testing) Ltd	Sheffield, England	UKAS accreditation 0963
Sheffield Assay Office	Sheffield, England	UKAS accreditation 0012
Universal Scientific Laboratory	Milperra, NSW, Australia	NATA accreditation 0492
Genitest, Inc	Montreal, Canada	PRI accreditation 123077
Institute of Iron and Steel Technology	Shanghai, China	CNAL accreditation 0783
Shandong Metallurgical & Science Research	Jinan, Shandong, China	CNAS accreditation 1461
Bureau Veritas CPS Pvt	Chennai, India	NABL accreditation 0025
TCR Engineering Services Ltd	Mumbai, India	NABL accreditation 0367
Raghavendra Spectrometallurgical Lab.	Bangalore, India	NABL accreditation 0371
Instytut Metalurgii Zelaza	Gliwice, Poland	PCA accreditation AB554
Tec-Eurolab	Campogalliano, Italy	ACCREDIA accreditation 52
Coleshill Laboratories Ltd	Birmingham, England	
London & Scandinavian Met. Co Ltd	Rotherham, England	
Lithea sro	Brno, Czech Republic	

Note: to achieve the above accreditation (UKAS, NATA, etc), test houses must demonstrate conformity to the general requirements of EN ISO/IEC 17025.

## Analytical Methods Used

ELEMENT	RESULT No. & METHOD		
	ICP-AES	FAAS	OTHER
Carbon	-	-	all combustion (IR or volumetric detection)
Silicon	1, 6, 8, 10, 11	-	2-5, 9 gravimetric (perchloric acid) 7, 12 photometric (molybdenum blue)
Sulfur	5, 11	-	1-4, 6-10, 12 combustion (IR or volumetric detection)
Phosphorus	2-5, 9-11	-	1, 7, 8 photometric (molybdenum blue) 6, 12 volumetric (alkalimetric)
Manganese	1-6, 10, 13	7, 9	11 volumetric (arsenite) 8, 12 photometric (periodate)
Nickel	1-3, 5, 7-9, 12, 13	6, 10	4 photometric (dimethyl glyoxime) 11 gravimetric (dimethyl glyoxime)
Chromium	2-4, 6-8, 10-12	1, 5, 9	13 photometric (diphenyl carbazide) 14 volumetric (ferrous ammonium sulfate)
Molybdenum	1, 3, 5-7, 9-12	4, 8	2 photometric (thiocyanate)
Copper	1, 2, 4-8	3, 10, 11	9 photometric (BCO)
Vanadium	2-6, 8-13	1, 7	
Tin	1-9, 11, 12	10, 13	
Aluminium	1, 4-10, 13	2, 3, 12	11 photometric (chrome azurol S)
Arsenic	1, 2, 5-13	3, 4	
Nitrogen	-	-	3, 9 volumetric (hydrochloric acid) 4 photometric (Nessler reagent) 1, 2, 5-8 inert gas fusion (thermal conductivity)

## Notes

This Certified Reference Material has been produced and certified in accordance with the requirements of ISO Guide 34-2009, ISO Guide 31-2000 and ISO Guide 35-2006, taking into account the requirements of the ISO Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM).

This certification is applicable to the whole of the disc. However, in accordance with normal practice for emission spectrometry, it is appropriate to avoid usage of the central portion, ~6 mm diameter.

This material will remain stable indefinitely, provided adequate precautions are taken to protect it from cross-contamination, extremes of temperature and atmospheric moisture. All production records will be retained for a period of 20 years from the date of this certificate. This certification will therefore expire in December 2033, although we reserve the right to make changes as issue revisions, in the intervening period.

This material is also available in the form of chippings.

The analysis and certification of this product were supervised by C Eveleigh, PhD, Technical Director, MBH Analytical Ltd.

The material to which this certificate of analysis refers is supplied subject to our general conditions of sale.