

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

14X FeNi50 batch B

Certified Reference Material Information

Type: IRON-NICKEL ALLOY (CHILL CAST)
Form and Size: Disc ~40mm diameter
Manufactured by: Polycast Ltd
Certified and Supplied by: MBH Analytical Ltd

Assigned Values

Percentage element by weight

| Element | C | Si | S | P | Mn |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Value ¹ | 0.0488 | 0.203 | 0.243 | 0.0259 | 0.115 |
| Uncertainty ² | 0.0016 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.0009 | 0.004 |

| Element | Ni | Cr | Cu | Co | Al |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Value ¹ | 50.09 | 0.093 | 0.105 | 0.499 | 0.052 |
| Uncertainty ² | 0.15 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.004 |

Definitions

- ¹ 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.
- ² 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 7th October 2011

C Eveleigh



Method of Preparation

This reference material was produced from commercial-purity metals, and master alloys. The discs are the product of one melt poured into a sequence of multiple chill moulds with feeding systems designed to ensure sound discs. Approximately 2mm has been removed from the cast faces of the discs to minimise surface effects.

Sampling

Samples for chemical analysis were taken from various positions throughout the casting process. At least 15% of the discs were selected for non-destructive homogeneity testing.

Homogeneity

The discs were checked for sample and batch uniformity using an optical emission spectrometer.

Using the meaned data for 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 method of use: Steels are generally prepared by 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 |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.0450 | 0.196 | 0.220 | 0.0250 | 0.108 |
| 2 | 0.0472 | 0.196 | 0.226 | 0.0250 | 0.111 |
| 3 | 0.0484 | 0.198 | 0.226 | 0.0252 | 0.113 |
| 4 | 0.0484 | 0.202 | 0.232 | 0.0255 | 0.115 |
| 5 | 0.0487 | 0.204 | 0.246 | 0.0256 | 0.115 |
| 6 | 0.0488 | 0.204 | 0.247 | 0.0257 | 0.115 |
| 7 | 0.0489 | 0.205 | 0.249 | 0.0257 | 0.117 |
| 8 | 0.0502 | 0.205 | 0.250 | 0.0265 | 0.118 |
| 9 | 0.0506 | 0.209 | 0.254 | 0.0265 | 0.119 |
| 10 | 0.0522 | 0.210 | 0.259 | 0.0278 | |
| 11 | | | 0.264 | | |
| Mean | 0.0488 | 0.203 | 0.243 | 0.0259 | 0.115 |
| Std Dev | 0.0019 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 0.0009 | 0.003 |
| C_(95%) | 0.0014 | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.0006 | 0.003 |

| Sample | Ni | Cr | Cu | Co | Al |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 49.82 | 0.0878 | 0.099 | 0.486 | 0.0463 |
| 2 | 49.92 | 0.0902 | 0.100 | 0.490 | 0.0468 |
| 3 | 50.08 | 0.0926 | 0.103 | 0.495 | 0.0500 |
| 4 | 50.13 | 0.0932 | 0.104 | 0.498 | 0.0501 |
| 5 | 50.15 | 0.0933 | 0.105 | 0.499 | 0.0518 |
| 6 | 50.16 | 0.0933 | 0.105 | 0.499 | 0.0527 |
| 7 | 50.20 | 0.0934 | 0.106 | 0.499 | 0.0534 |
| 8 | 50.24 | 0.0958 | 0.108 | 0.506 | 0.0536 |
| 9 | | 0.0978 | 0.109 | 0.506 | 0.0566 |
| 10 | | | 0.110 | 0.508 | 0.0579 |
| Mean | 50.09 | 0.0930 | 0.105 | 0.499 | 0.0519 |
| Std Dev | 0.14 | 0.0029 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.0038 |
| C_(95%) | 0.12 | 0.0022 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.0027 |

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 Materials Testing | Middlesbrough, England | UKAS accreditation 0239 |
| Sheffield Assay Office | Sheffield, England | UKAS accreditation 0012 |
| Metals Technology (Testing) Ltd | Sheffield, England | UKAS accreditation 0963 |
| Universal Scientific Laboratory | Milperra, NSW, Australia | NATA accreditation 0492 |
| Laboratory Testing, Inc | Hatfield, PA, USA | A2LA accreditation 0117 |
| Genitest, Inc | Montreal, Canada | PRI accreditation 123077 |
| Institute of Iron and Steel Technology | Shanghai, China | CNAL accreditation 0783 |
| Luo Yang Copper Co | Luo Yang, He Nan, China | CNAL accreditation 0173 |
| Sargam Metals Pvt Ltd | Chennai, India | NABL accreditation T025 |
| TCR Engineering Services Ltd | Mumbai, India | NABL accreditation 0367 |
| Raghavendra Spectrometallurgical Lab. | Bangalore, India | NABL accreditation 0371 |
| London & Scandinavian Met Co Ltd | Rotherham, England | |
| Coleshill Laboratories Ltd | Birmingham, England | |

Note: to achieve the above accreditation (eg UKAS, NATA, etc), test houses are required to 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 | 1-3, 8, 9 | - | 5, 7, 10 4, 6, 11 photometric (molybdenum blue) gravimetric (perchloric acid) |
| Sulfur | 2 | - | 1, 3-11 combustion (IR or volumetric detection) |
| Phosphorus | 2, 5-7, 9, 10 | - | 1, 3, 4 8 photometric (molybdenum blue) volumetric (alkalimetric) |
| Manganese | 1, 2, 6, 9 | 3-5, 7 | 8 photometric (persulfate) |
| Nickel | 1, 2, 4, 8 | - | 6, 7 3, 5 gravimetric (dimethyl glyoxime) volumetric (dimethyl glyoxime/EDTA) |
| Chromium | 1, 6-9 | 2-4 | 5 volumetric (ferrous ammonium sulfate) |
| Copper | 1, 2, 7-10 | 3, 4, 6 | 5 photometric (BCO) |
| Cobalt | 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10 | 4, 7, 8 | 3 volumetric (iodine) |
| Aluminium | 1, 2, 7-10 | 3, 5, 6 | 4 photometric (chrome azurol S) |

Notes

This Reference Material has been produced and certified (wherever possible) 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).

The unidirectional solidification effects associated with chill casting have led to minor segregation to the rear of the disc. The above certification is therefore only applicable from the front face of the disc, to a depth of 12mm. The remainder, ~3mm, is not certified

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 October 2031, although we reserve the right to make changes as issue revisions, in the intervening period.

This sample is also available in the form of chippings.

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