



Approved by State Bureau of Technical Supervision  
The People's Republic of China  
GBW 02111—GBW 02115



**Certificate of Certified Reference Material**  
**Pure Copper**  
**(for use with optical emission spectroscopic methods)**



Sample Number

Date of Certification

Shenyang Nonferrous Metals Works

Shenyang China



the sample of certificate for reference

## 1. A Brief Introduction

This CRM is intended primarily for use in optical emission spectroscopic analysis of similar materials in order to help in the quality control process as well as for checking the reliability of instruments, and evaluating methods.

## 2. Method of Preparation

pure copper, tin, lead and copper alloys of parts of elements were selected to produce the reference material, which were melted in medium frequency induction furnace and cast into ingots with cast iron mould. The ingots were shaped into rods of  $\phi 08 \times 140\text{mm}$ , by extruding and drawing. After they were qualified for inspections on structure and homogeneity with the reliable chemical analysis by five laboratories, their certified value and accuracy were determined by means of statistical processing data of reference material certification.

## 3. Certified Value and Standard Deviation

| No           | Certified Value<br>standard Deviation | Chemical Composition (Weight Percent) |         |         |        |        |        |         |        |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
|              |                                       | Bi                                    | So      | Fe      | As     | Ni     | Pb     | Sn      | Zn     |
| GBW02<br>111 | Certified Value                       | 0.00050                               | 0.00084 | 0.00093 | 0.0135 | 0.0015 | 0.0012 | 0.00062 | 0.0123 |
|              | Standard Deviation (s)                | 0.00002                               | 0.00001 | 0.00007 | 0.0006 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.00005 | 0.0006 |
| GBW02<br>112 | Certified Value                       | 0.0053                                | 0.0025  | 0.0026  | 0.0022 | 0.0089 | 0.0110 |         |        |
|              | Standard Deviation (S)                | 0.0001                                | 0.0002  | 0.0003  | 0.0002 | 0.0003 | 0.0004 |         |        |
| GBW02<br>113 | Certified Value                       | 0.0013                                | 0.0018  | 0.0048  | 0.0013 | 0.0173 | 0.0083 | 0.0017  | 0.0021 |
|              | Standard Deviation (S)                | 0.0001                                | 0.0001  | 0.0003  | 0.0001 | 0.0007 | 0.0004 | 0.0002  | 0.0002 |
| GBW02<br>114 | Certified Value                       | 0.0026                                | 0.0042  | 0.0089  | 0.0043 | 0.0050 | 0.0047 | 0.0037  | 0.0046 |
|              | Standard Deviation (S)                | 0.0002                                | 0.0002  | 0.0004  | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0001 | 0.0002  | 0.0002 |
| GBW02<br>115 | Certified Value                       | 0.010                                 | 0.0074  | 0.0157  | 0.0074 | 0.0031 | 0.0031 | 0.0112  | 0.0083 |
|              | Standard Deviation (S)                | 0.001                                 | 0.0004  | 0.0008  | 0.0005 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0005  | 0.0004 |

## 4. Method of Analysis

| Element | Method   |
|---------|--|
| Ni      | Dimethylglyoxime photometric method.                                       |
|         | Atomic absorption Spectrometric method.                                    |
| Fe      | Ortho—phenanthroline photometric method.                                   |
|         | Atomic absorption spectrometric method.                                    |
|         | Methyl iso—butylketone extraction photometric method.                      |
| Zn      | Atomic absorption spectrometric method.                                    |
|         | Electrolytic separation—Atomic absorption spectrometric method.            |
| Pb      | Atomic absorption spectrometric method.                                    |
|         | Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method.                          |
| As      | Molybdenum blue photometric method.  |
|         | Silver diethyldithiocarbamate photometric method.                          |
| Sn      | Phenylfluorone — polyethylene glycol octyl phenylether photometric method. |
|         | Salicylfluorone—Myristyl pyridinium chloride photometric method.           |
| Bi      | Potassium iodide brucine photometric method.                               |
|         | Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method.                          |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| Sb | Grystal violet photometric method Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method<br>PADAP—photometric method. |
|----|---|

### 5. Packing Specification

This CRM is in the form of metal rods of  $\Phi 8 \times 140\text{mm}$ . There are five kinds of rods in each box and each kind have two rods.

### 6. Usage and Storage

When using it, you should mill the CRM and analysis specimen into a wedge by machine tool. The diametre at the end of working place is from 2 to 2.5 millimetres. The analytical specimen and the CRM are analyzed by alternating—current arc excitation.

### 7. Co—operating Units

Beijing General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals  
Beijing General Research Inspection Station for Nonferrous Metal Working Products  
Shenyang Nonferrous Metals Works

