



National Institute of Standards & Technology

Certificate of Analysis

Standard Reference Material[®] 3121

Gold (Au) Standard Solution

Lot No. 991806

This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for use as a primary calibration standard for the quantitative determination of gold. A unit of SRM 3121 consists of five 10 mL sealed borosilicate glass ampoules of an acidified aqueous solution prepared gravimetrically to contain a known mass fraction of gold. The solution contains hydrochloric acid at a volume fraction of approximately 10 %, equivalent to an amount-of-substance concentration (molarity) of approximately 1.2 mol/L.

Certified Mass Fraction Value of Gold: 9.89 mg/g \pm 0.02 mg/g

The certified value is based on (1) gravimetric preparation using high-purity, assayed, gold metal and (2) inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) calibrated using four primary standards independently prepared from high-purity, assayed, gold metal.

The uncertainty in the certified value is calculated as

$$U = (2u_c + B) \text{ mg/g}$$

where u_c is the combined standard uncertainty calculated according to the ISO/JCGM Guide [1] and the procedure of Schiller and Eberhardt for combining the results of independent analytical methods [2]. The value of u_c is intended to represent, at the level of one standard deviation, the combined effect of uncertainty components associated with the gravimetric preparation, the ICP-OES determination, and method bias. The quantity, B, is an allowance for between method differences.

Expiration of Certification: The certification of **SRM 3121 Lot No. 991806** is valid, within the measurement uncertainty specified, until **31 July 2022**, provided the SRM is handled and stored in accordance with instructions given in this certificate (see "Instructions for Storage, Handling, and Use"). This certification is nullified if the SRM is damaged, contaminated, or otherwise modified.

Maintenance of SRM Certification: NIST will monitor this SRM over the period of its certification. If substantive technical changes occur that affect the certification before the expiration of certification, NIST will notify the purchaser. Registration (see attached sheet or register online) will facilitate notification.

Coordination of the technical measurements leading to the certification of SRM 3121 was provided by G.C. Turk formerly of NIST.

This SRM was prepared by T.A. Butler of the NIST Chemical Sciences Division and analyzed using ICP-OES by M.L. Salit of the NIST Material Measurement Laboratory, and A.P. Lindstrom of the NIST Chemical Sciences Division. Primary standards for ICP-OES calibration were prepared by B.R. Norman of the NIST Radiation Physics Division, A.P. Lindstrom, and C.M. Beck formerly of NIST.

Statistical consultation was provided by K.R. Eberhardt formerly of the NIST Statistical Engineering Division.

Support aspects involved in the issuance of this SRM were coordinated through the NIST Office of Reference Materials.

Carlos A. Gonzalez, Chief
Chemical Sciences Division

Steven J. Choquette, Director
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Gaithersburg, MD 20899
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METROLOGICAL TRACEABILITY

Metrological traceability of measurement results to a given reference must be established through an unbroken chain of calibrations and/or comparisons, each having stated uncertainties [3], using measurement standards that are appropriate for the physical or chemical property being measured. Comparisons may include validation measurements using various spectroscopic, chromatographic or classical methods of analysis. Gravimetric or volumetric dilution is also a method of comparison, where the mass or volume of a solution before and after dilution is measured.

For this SRM, the measurand is the total mass fraction of gold and the certified value is metrologically traceable to the derived SI unit for mass fraction, expressed in units of milligrams per gram. This SRM can be used to establish traceability of the results of gold measurements to NIST measurement results and standards, and therefore to the SI. One approach is to calibrate analytical instruments or procedures for the determination of gold using standards whose values are traceable to the certified value of gold in this SRM. When the traceable values of such standards are assigned using this SRM for calibration, the uncertainties assigned to those values must include the uncertainty of the certified value of this SRM, appropriately combined with the uncertainties of all calibration measurements.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STORAGE, HANDLING, AND USE

CAUTION: This SRM is an acid solution contained in tip-sealed borosilicate glass ampoules with prescored stems. Therefore, all appropriate safety precautions, including use of gloves during handling, should be taken. Unopened ampoules should be stored under normal laboratory conditions in an upright position inside the original container supplied by NIST.

Opening an Ampoule: When an ampoule is to be opened, that area of the stem where the prescored band is located (≈ 5 mm below the encircling metallic band) should be carefully wiped with a clean, damp cloth and the body of the ampoule wrapped in absorbent material. Holding the ampoule steady and with thumb and forefinger grasping the stem at the metallic band, **minimal** thumb pressure should be applied to the stem to snap it. Correctly done, the stem should break easily where prescored. Use of a metal file to break the stem is **NOT** recommended.

Working Standard Solutions: After opening the ampoule, the entire contents should be transferred immediately to another container and *working standard solutions* should be prepared. Working standard solutions in the range of 10 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg are recommended, from which more dilute standards can be prepared. The user should establish internal laboratory procedures that specify a maximum shelf life for a working standard solution. Two procedures for the preparation of working standard solutions follow.

Preparation of Working Standard Solutions by Mass: Each working standard solution should be prepared by emptying one or more ampoules of the SRM into an empty, dry, preweighed, polyethylene bottle and then reweighing the bottle. An appropriate dilute acid must be added by mass to bring the solution to the desired dilution. The dilution need not be exact since the mass of the empty bottle, mass of the bottle plus SRM aliquot, and the final diluted mass of the solution will permit calculation of the exact mass fraction (mass of gold per mass of solution) of the working standard solution. Dilutions prepared gravimetrically as described will need no correction for temperature and no further correction for true mass fraction in vacuum.

Preparation of Working Standard Solutions by Volume: Volumetric dilutions are **NOT** recommended due to uncertainties in volume calibrations and variations in density. However, for user convenience, a procedure for volumetric preparation that will minimize the major sources of error is given. Each working standard solution should be prepared by emptying one or more ampoules of the SRM into an empty, dry, polyethylene bottle and weighing the bottle. The solution must be transferred to a Class A volumetric flask and the polyethylene bottle reweighed to determine the exact mass of SRM solution transferred. The solution in the flask is diluted to 99 % + volume using an appropriate dilute acid, mixed thoroughly, and the remaining few drops needed to dilute to exact volume carefully added. The concentration (in milligrams per milliliter) of the resulting working standard solution can be calculated by multiplying the mass (in grams) of the SRM solution amount by the SRM certified value (in milligrams per gram) and dividing the numerical product by the calibrated volume (in milliliters) of the flask used for dilution. If this procedure is followed, no correction for density is needed. Although the concentration of the resulting working standard solution may be an uneven fraction of the original SRM concentration, it will be known as accurately as a volumetric dilution permits.

Possible Presence of Other Elements: Studies conducted by NIST have shown that components of borosilicate glass ampoules may leach into solution. In *undiluted* solutions, Na and Si mass fractions as large as 20 mg/kg, B and La mass fractions in the range 1 mg/kg to 5 mg/kg, and Al, As, Ca, Ce, Mg, Mn, Rb and Zn mass fractions in the range 0.05 mg/kg to 1 mg/kg have been found. When diluted to prepare working standard solutions, the levels

of these elements become negligible for most purposes. Nevertheless, possible effects should be considered when this SRM is used.

NOTICE TO USERS

NIST strives to maintain the SRM inventory supply, but NIST cannot guarantee the continued or continuous supply of any specific SRM. Accordingly, NIST encourages the use of this SRM to validate or otherwise assign values to the more routinely used standards in a laboratory. When the metrologically traceable values of such standards are assigned using this SRM for calibration, the uncertainties assigned to those values must include the uncertainty of the certified value of this SRM, appropriately combined with the uncertainties of the calibration measurements for the in-house standard. Comparisons between NIST SRMs and such working measurement standards should take place at intervals appropriate to the conservation of the SRM primary standard and the stability of relevant in-house standards. For further guidance on how this approach can be implemented, contact NIST by email at srms@nist.gov.

REFERENCES

- [1] JCGM 100:2008; *Evaluation of Measurement Data — Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement*; (GUM 1995 with Minor Corrections), Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) (2008); available at http://www.bipm.org/utis/common/documents/jcgm/JCGM_100_2008_E.pdf (accessed Aug 2016); see also Taylor, B.N.; Kuyatt, C.E.; *Guidelines for Evaluating and Expressing the Uncertainty of NIST Measurement Results*; NIST Technical Note 1297; U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC (1994); available at <http://physics.nist.gov/Pubs/contents.html> (accessed Aug 2016).
- [2] Schiller, S.B.; Eberhardt, K.R.; *Combining Data from Independent Chemical Analysis Methods*; *Spectrochim. Acta*, Vol. 46B; pp. 1607–1613 (1991).
- [3] JCGM 200.2008; *International Vocabulary of Metrology - Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms*, 3rd ed.; Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (JCGM) (2008); available at http://www.bipm.org/utis/common/documents/jcgm/JCGM_100_2008_E.pdf (accessed Aug 2016).

<p>Certificate Revision History: 19 August 2016 (Change of expiration date, editorial changes); 08 April 2011 (Correction of the uncertainty value); 08 February 2011 (This revision includes an extension in the certification period and incorporates editorial changes); 29 January 2007 (This revision includes an extension in the certification period and incorporates editorial changes); 02 June 2005 (This revision corrects the acid matrix of this solution); 15 January 2004 (This revision includes an extension in the certification period); 27 July 1999 (Original certificate date).</p>

Users of this SRM should ensure that the Certificate of Analysis in their possession is current. This can be accomplished by contacting the SRM Program: telephone (301) 975-2200; fax (301) 948-3730; e-mail srminfo@nist.gov; or via the Internet at <http://www.nist.gov/srm>.