

## National Institute of Standards & Technology

# Certificate of Analysis

### Standard Reference Material 2108

#### Chromium (III) Speciation Standard Solution

This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for use in conjunction with measurement of specific species of chromium. SRM 2108 is a single element solution prepared gravimetrically to contain 1.000 mg/mL of chromium (III) with a hydrochloric acid concentration (V/V) of approximately 1 percent. The certified value is based on a gravimetric procedure, i.e., weight per volume composition of the high-purity metal dissolved in NIST high-purity reagents. The absence of any Cr (VI) in the solution was based on spectrophotometric measurement at 540 nm, at which wavelength Cr (VI) diphenylcarbazide absorbs. SRM 2109 is the chromium (VI) speciation standard for use in conjunction with SRM 2108.

Metal	Concentration <sup>a</sup> (mg/mL)	Source Acid Conc. (V/V) Purity, %	Approximate
Cr (III) Cr (VI)	$1.000 \pm 0.005$ <0.001	Cr metal (99.999+)*	HCl, 1%

<sup>\*</sup>This high-purity material was analyzed by optical emission spectrometry and atomic absorption spectrometry and found to contain no detectable impurities.

#### Procedures for Storage and Use

Stability: This certificate is valid for one year from the shipping date provided the SRM solution is kept tightly capped and stored under normal laboratory conditions. NIST will monitor the stability of representative solutions from this SRM lot and if any changes occur that invalidate this certification, NIST will notify purchasers.

**Preparation of Working Standard Solutions:** The SRM solution should be brought to  $22 \pm 1$  °C before use. All glass or plastic surfaces coming into contact with the SRM must have been previously cleaned. A working standard solution can be prepared from the SRM solution by serial dilution. Dilutions should be made with certified volumetric class A flasks and 5 or 10 mL class A pipets. All volumetric transfers of solutions should be performed using a proven analytical technique. Each dilution should be acidified with an appropriate high-purity acid and diluted to calibrated volume using high-purity water. The stability of the working standard solution will depend on the final acid concentration; therefore, care should be exercised to ensure that the final acid concentration of the dilution closely approximates that of the SRM. To achieve the highest accuracy, the analyst should prepare daily working solutions from 100 µg/mL dilutions of the original SRM solution.

Gaithersburg, MD 20899 December 23, 1992 Standard Reference Materials Program (Revision of certificate dated 7-17-92) (over)

Notice to Users: The same acid mixture as listed on this SRM certificate should be used in making appropriate dilutions and working standards. For some instrumental techniques, small differences in acid type and concentration of

William P. Reed, Chief

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The uncertainty listed for an element is based on judgement and represents an estimate of the combined effects of any errors, attributable to weighing, dilutions, interelement effects, and purity of the metal. (No attempt was made to derive exact statistical results as the imprecisions of most analytical methods are much larger than the errors listed above).

the SRM and sample may lead to erroneous results.

SRM 2108 was prepared by T.A. Butler of the NIST Inorganic Analytical Research Division. Atomic absorption, titrimetric, and spectrophotometric analyses were made by T.A. Butler, C.M. Beck II, and J.M. Smeller.

The technical and support aspects involved in the preparation, certification, and issuance of this Standard Reference Materials Program by J.S. Kane.