



Designation: **E2027—09 E2027 – 17**

Standard Practice for Conducting Proficiency Tests in the Chemical Analysis of Metals, Ores, and Related Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2027; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice provides direction for organizing and conducting proficiency test programs in analytical chemistry for metals, ores, and related materials. It is consistent with ~~ISO Guide 43~~ [ISO/IEC 17043](#) and Guide [E1301](#). It does not address the selection and use of proficiency testing schemes by accrediting bodies.

1.2 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[E135 Terminology Relating to Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials](#)

[E826 Practice for Testing Homogeneity of a Metal Lot or Batch in Solid Form by Spark Atomic Emission Spectrometry](#)

~~[E1187 Terminology Relating to Conformity Assessment \(Withdrawn 2006\)](#)~~³

~~[E1301 Guide for Proficiency Testing by Interlaboratory Comparisons \(Withdrawn 2012\)](#)~~³

~~[E1724E2972 Guide for Testing and Certification of Metal, Ore, and Metal-Related Reference Production, Testing, and Value Assignment of In-House Reference Materials for Metals, Ores, and Other Related Materials \(Withdrawn 2010\)](#)~~

2.2 ISO Standards:⁴

[ISO 9001 Quality Management](#)

[ISO 13528 Statistical Methods for Proficiency Testing by Interlaboratory Comparison](#)

~~[ISO 17025](#)~~ [ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Calibration and Testing Laboratories](#)

~~[ISO Guide 43](#)~~ [ISO/IEC 17043 Proficiency Testing by Interlaboratory Comparisons Conformity Assessment – General Requirements for Proficiency Testing](#)

~~[ISO Guide 9000 Quality Management and Quality System Elements](#)~~

3. Terminology

~~3.1 Definitions—For formal definitions related to laboratory accreditation, Terminology [E1187](#) applies.~~

3.1 Definitions—For formal definitions related to laboratory accreditation, Terminology [E135](#) applies.

3.1.1 *assigned value, n*—value that serves as a declared or agreed-upon reference for comparison, normally derived from or based on experimental work of a national or international organization.

3.1.1.1 Discussion—

The assigned value is given to a property or constituent of a reference material or proficiency test material through technical and statistical evaluation of test results.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [E01](#) on Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [E01.22](#) on Laboratory Quality.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](#), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](#). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](#).

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, [http://www.ansi.org](#); International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, [http://www.iso.org](#).

3.2 For other definitions of terms used in ~~the~~this practice, refer to Terminology [E135](#).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice sets the basic requirements for proficiency test programs in the chemical analysis of metals, ores, and related materials. It does not set specific procedural requirements, but does establish a framework for particular programs, including those with either small or large numbers of participants. ~~(Warning—The data from proficiency testing programs must never be used to assign certification values to the materials used in the program. The elements of a properly conceived and implemented certification program are described in detail in Guide [E1724](#).)~~

4.2 The data from proficiency testing programs can be used for value assignments for in-house reference materials developed in accordance with Guide [E2972](#).

4.3 Most accreditation bodies require that laboratories participate regularly in proficiency testing programs that they have accepted for ~~the~~this purpose. Therefore, it is essential that each program comply with accepted principles including technical requirements, statistical procedures (see [Annex A1](#)), and quality management (see [Annex A2](#)).

5. Types of Proficiency Testing

5.1 Proficiency testing techniques vary depending on the nature of the test item, the method in use and the number of laboratories participating. The most common approach involves randomly selected sub-samples from a source of material being distributed simultaneously to participating testing laboratories for concurrent testing. It is essential that all ~~of~~ the material from which the participants' test materials are taken be sufficiently homogeneous so that any results later identified as outliers should not be attributed to any significant test item variability. After completion of the testing, the results are returned to the coordinating body, and compared with the assigned value(s) or to the mean and standard deviations obtained from a statistical analysis of the data to give an indication of the performance of the individual laboratories and the group as a whole.

5.2 In some cases, separate portions of ~~previously~~ certified reference materials are circulated.

6. Organization and Design

6.1 Framework:

6.1.1 The design stage of any proficiency testing program requires the input of technical experts, statisticians and a program coordinator to ensure its success and smooth operation.

6.1.2 The coordinator, in consultation with these other personnel, develops a program appropriate to the particular proficiency test. A proficiency test program shall be designed to avoid any confusion about its objectives. A plan shall be established and documented (see [Annex A2](#)) before the start of the program and shall include the following information:

6.1.2.1 The name and the address of the organization conducting the proficiency program,

6.1.2.2 The name and address of the coordinator and other personnel involved in the design and operation of the proficiency program,

6.1.2.3 The nature and the purpose of the proficiency program,

6.1.2.4 A procedure for the manner in which the participants are selected, or criteria that need to be met before participation is allowed,

6.1.2.5 The name and address of the laboratory or laboratories performing the various parts of the program (for example, sampling, sample processing, homogeneity testing and assigning values) and a description of the market to be served,

6.1.2.6 The nature of the test material(s) and test(s) selected, as well as a short description of the considerations underlying these choices,

6.1.2.7 A description of the manner in which the test materials are obtained, processed, checked and transported,

6.1.2.8 The time schedule for the various phases of the proficiency testing,

6.1.2.9 The expected initial and target dates or deadlines of the proficiency program including the date(s) for the testing to be conducted by the participants,

6.1.2.10 For ongoing programs, the frequency at which test materials are distributed,

6.1.2.11 Information on methods or procedures which participants may need to use to perform the tests or measurements (ASTM test methods, laboratory standard procedures/methods, etc.),

6.1.2.12 An outline of the statistical analysis to be used including the determination of assigned value(s) and any outlier detection techniques,

6.1.2.13 The basis for performance evaluation techniques, and

6.1.2.14 A description of the extent to which the test results, and the conclusions that will be based on the outcome of the proficiency tests, are to be made public.

6.2 Staff:

6.2.1 The staff shall include, or collaborate closely with, those holding adequate qualifications and experience in the design, implementation and reporting of interlaboratory comparisons. They shall possess appropriate technical, statistical and administrative skills.

6.2.2 The operation of specific interlaboratory comparisons requires the guidance of persons with detailed technical knowledge and experience of the test methods involved. To this end the coordinator shall enlist some professionals to act as an advisory group. The functions of this advisory group may be to:

6.2.2.1 Develop and review procedures for the planning execution, analysis, reporting and monitoring the effectiveness of the proficiency testing program,

6.2.2.2 Identify and evaluate interlaboratory comparisons organized by other bodies,

6.2.2.3 Evaluate proficiency test results of participating laboratories,

6.2.2.4 Provide advice to ~~any body~~ anyone assessing the technical competence of participating laboratories, both on the results obtained during a proficiency test program, and how those results should be used with other aspects of laboratory evaluations,

6.2.2.5 Provide advice to participants who appear to experience problems, and

6.2.2.6 Resolve disputes between the coordinator and participants.

6.3 *Data Processing Equipment*—Equipment shall be adequate to conduct all necessary data entry and statistical analyses and provide timely and valid results. Procedures for checking data entry shall be implemented and all software shall be verified, supported and backed up. The storage and security of data files shall be controlled.

6.4 *Statistical Design:*

6.4.1 The statistical model and data analysis techniques to be used shall be documented together with a short description of the background to their selection. Further details of common statistical procedures and treatment of proficiency testing data are discussed in [Annex A1](#).

6.4.2 Careful consideration shall be given to the following matters and their interactions: the repeatability and reproducibility of the test(s) involved; the smallest differences to be detected between participating laboratories at a desired confidence level; the number of participating laboratories; the number of samples to be tested and the number of repeat tests or measurements to be carried out on each sample; the procedures to be used to estimate the assigned value; procedures to be used to identify ~~outliers~~ and outliers and potential bias in the test methods employed.

6.5 *Test Materials Preparation:*

6.5.1 Preparation of test materials may either be outsourced or ~~undertaken~~ performed by the coordinator. The organization preparing the test material shall have demonstrable competence to do so.

6.5.2 Any conditions relating to the test materials that may affect the integrity of the interlaboratory comparison, such as homogeneity, stability, possible damage in transit and effects of ambient conditions shall be considered.

6.5.3 The test materials or materials to be distributed in the program shall be similar in nature to those routinely tested by participating ~~laboratories~~ laboratories using the methods prescribed.

6.5.4 The number of test materials to be distributed may depend on whether there is a requirement to cover a range of compositions.

6.5.5 The assigned value(s) shall not be disclosed to the participants until after all the results have been ~~collated~~ collated, or until such time that no new results will be considered. However, in some cases it may be appropriate to advise target ranges prior to testing.

6.5.6 Consideration may be given to preparation of additional test materials other than those needed for the proficiency test program. Surplus test materials may be useful as quality control materials, test samples for interlaboratory tests of new test methods, or training aids for laboratories after results from participants have been evaluated.

6.6 *Test Materials Management:*

6.6.1 Procedures for sampling, randomizing, transporting, receiving, identifying, ~~labeling~~ labeling, storing and handling of test materials shall be documented.

6.6.2 Where bulk material is prepared for a proficiency test, it shall be sufficiently homogeneous (based on evaluation by Practice E826) for each test parameter so that all laboratories will receive test materials that do not differ significantly in the parameters to be measured. An estimate of permissible variation between results on different test portions (homogeneity test) obtained by the same operator applying the same test method with the same apparatus under identical operating conditions within short intervals of time can be obtained from the reproducibility limits. The coordinator shall clearly state the procedure used to establish the homogeneity of the test item (see [A1.4](#)). Homogeneity testing shall be conducted prior to the dispatch of the test materials to the participating laboratories.

6.6.3 Where applicable, the ~~coordinating laboratory~~ coordinator shall also provide evidence that the test materials are sufficiently stable to ensure that they will not undergo any significant change throughout the ~~conduct~~ performance of the proficiency test. When unstable analytes need to be assessed, it may be necessary for the coordinating organization to prescribe a date by which the testing shall be completed, including required special pretesting procedures.

6.6.4 Coordinators shall consider any hazards that the test materials might pose and take appropriate action to advise any party that might be at risk (for example, test material distributors, testing laboratories, etc.).

6.7 *Choice of Test Method:*

6.7.1 The coordinator may instruct participants to use a specified test method. Such test methods are usually nationally or internationally-accepted standard test methods, and will have been validated by an appropriate procedure (for example, collaborative trial).

6.7.2 Participants may be able to use the test method of their choice, which is consistent with routine procedures used in their laboratories. Where participants are free to use a test method of their own choice, coordinators shall request details of the test methods used to allow, where appropriate, the use of participants' results to compare and comment on the test methods.

7. Operation and Reporting

7.1 *Coordination and Documentation*—The day-to-day operation of a program shall be the responsibility of a coordinator. All practices and procedures shall be documented. These may be incorporated in, or supplemented by, a quality manual (see [Annex A2](#)).

7.2 Instructions:

7.2.1 Detailed instructions covering all aspects of the program that should be followed by the participating laboratories shall be provided. These may be provided, for example, as an integral part of a program protocol.

7.2.2 Instructions shall include details concerning factors that could influence the testing of the supplied materials. Such factors shall include qualifications of operators, nature of the materials, equipment status, selection of test ~~procedures and procedures~~, timing of ~~testing~~-testing, and specimen preparation.

7.2.3 Specific instructions on the recording and reporting of test or calibration results shall also be ~~supplied (for example, supplied. These instructions can include (but are not limited to) units, number of significant figures, reporting basis, result deadlines, etc.)~~etc. In some cases, it might be advisable to request a copy of the log files or a copy of the output generated by the apparatus, or both.

7.2.4 Participants shall be advised to treat proficiency testing items as if they were routine tests (unless there are some special requirements in the design of the proficiency test which may require departure from this principle). They shall also be advised to ~~avoid that~~ collusion with other ~~participants~~-participants is strictly prohibited.

7.2.5 Participants shall be advised to ensure that their laboratory capabilities are compatible with the protocols and test samples provided by the programs. Incompatibility between the program and its participants' capabilities can lead to inappropriate indicators of poor performance.

7.3 Packaging and Transportation:

7.3.1 The coordinator of the program shall ensure that packaging and methods of transport are adequate and able to protect the ~~stability~~integrity and characteristics of the test materials. There may be certain restrictions on transportation such as dangerous goods regulations, or customs requirements. In some cases, the laboratories themselves also take responsibility for the transport of the items, particularly in sequential measurement comparisons programs.

7.3.2 All appropriate customs declaration forms shall be completed by the coordinator or the shipper to ensure that delays in customs clearance are minimized. The program shall comply with national and international regulations applicable to test item transport.

7.4 Data Analysis and Records:

7.4.1 The results received from the participating laboratories shall be entered and analyzed and then reported as soon as ~~practicable~~-practicable — after all results have been collected or after the time for accepting results has expired. It is essential that procedures are implemented to check the validity of data entry and transfers and subsequent statistical analysis. Data sheets, computer back-up files, printouts, graphs, etc., shall be retained for a specified period.

7.4.2 Data analysis shall generate summary measures and performance statistics and associated information consistent with the program's statistical model and objectives. The influence of extreme results on summary statistics shall be minimized by the use of outlier detection tests to identify and then omit them or, preferably, by the use of robust statistics. [Annex A1](#) contains some broad suggestions for statistical evaluations.

7.4.3 Program coordinators shall have documented criteria for ~~dealing with~~handling test results that may be inappropriate for proficiency evaluations. For example, it is recommended that for all analytes for which the test material has been shown not to be sufficiently homogeneous or stable for the purposes of a proficiency test, no grading or scoring shall be given for those analytes.

7.5 Program Reports:

7.5.1 The content of program reports will vary depending on the purpose of a particular program, but shall be clear and comprehensive and include data on the distribution of results from all laboratories together with an indication of individual participant's performance.

7.5.2 The following information shall be included in reports of proficiency programs:

7.5.2.1 Name and address of the organization conducting or coordinating the program,

7.5.2.2 Names and affiliations of persons involved in the design and conduct of the program,

7.5.2.3 Source(s) of the test material(s),

7.5.2.4 Date of issue of report,

7.5.2.5 Report number and clear identification of program,

7.5.2.6 Clear description of items or materials ~~used including details used~~. Details of sample preparation and homogeneity ~~testing, testing~~ should be available from the provider of the materials on request.

7.5.2.7 Laboratory participation codes and test results,

7.5.2.8 Statistical data and summaries including assigned values and range of acceptable results,

7.5.2.9 Procedures used to establish any assigned value,

7.5.2.10 ~~Details~~ Optionally, details of the traceability and uncertainty of any assigned value, if applicable

7.5.2.11 Assigned values and summary statistics for test methods or procedures used by other participating laboratories (if different test methods are used by different laboratories),

~~7.5.2.11 Comments on laboratory performance by the coordinator and technical advisers,~~

7.5.2.12 ~~Procedures~~ Optionally, procedures used to design and implement the program (which may include reference to a program protocol),

7.5.2.13 Procedures used to statistically analyze the data (see **Annex A1**), and

7.5.2.14 Advice, where appropriate, on the interpretation of the statistical analysis.

7.5.3 For programs operated on a regular basis, it may be sufficient to have simpler reports such that many of the recommended elements in **7.5.2** could be excluded from routine reports, but included in periodic summary reports and on request from participants.

7.5.4 Reports shall be made available quickly within specified timetables. All original data supplied shall be reported to participants. In some programs, such as long period measurement comparison programs, interim reports shall be issued to individual participants. In this case, warn against collusion between laboratories.

7.6 *Evaluation of Performance:*

7.6.1 The coordinator shall retain control over the evaluation of performance to ensure the credibility of the program.

7.6.2 The coordinator shall enlist the assistance of technical advisers to provide expert commentary on performance with respect to:

7.6.2.1 Overall performance versus prior expectations (taking uncertainties into account),

7.6.2.2 Variation within and between laboratories (and comparisons with any previous programs or published precision data),

7.6.2.3 Variation between test methods or procedures, if applicable,

7.6.2.4 Possible sources of error and suggestions for improving performance,

7.6.2.5 Any other suggestions, recommendations or general comments, and,

7.6.2.6 Conclusions.

7.6.3 It may be helpful to provide individual summary sheets for participants periodically during or after a particular program and these may include updated summaries of performance of individual laboratories over various rounds of an ongoing program. Such summaries can be further analyzed and trends highlighted, if required.

7.6.4 A variety of procedures exist to assess performance of participants. Some examples of procedures are given in **Annex A1**.

7.6.5 Reporting of performance by ranking laboratories in a table according to their performance is not recommended in proficiency testing. Therefore, ranking shall only be used with extreme caution, as it can be misleading and open to misinterpretation.

7.7 *Communication with Participants:*

7.7.1 Participants shall be provided with a detailed set of information upon joining a proficiency testing program, such as a formal program protocol. Subsequent communication with participants may be by letter, telephone, email, other electronic means, newsletter or reports, or a combination thereof, together with periodic meetings. Participants shall be advised immediately of any changes in program design or operation.

7.7.2 Participants shall be able to contact the coordinator if they consider that assessment of their performance in a proficiency test is in error.

7.7.3 Feedback from laboratories shall be encouraged, so that participants actively contribute to the development of a program.

8. Confidentiality and Ethical Considerations

8.1 *Confidentiality of Records:*

8.1.1 Programs shall maintain confidentiality of the identity of the data associated with individual participants. In some circumstances, a coordinating body may be required to report poor performance to a particular authority, but participants shall be notified of this possibility.

8.1.2 A group of participants may elect to waive confidentiality within the group, for the purposes of discussion and mutual assistance in improvement.

8.2 *Collusion and Falsification of Results:*

8.2.1 Although proficiency testing programs are intended primarily to help participants improve their performance, there may be a tendency among some participants to provide a falsely optimistic impression of their capabilities. For example, collusion may take place between laboratories, so that truly independent data are not submitted. Laboratories may also give a false impression of their performance if they routinely carry out single analyses, but report the mean of replicate determinations on the proficiency

test materials or conduct additional replicates to those specified for a particular program. Proficiency testing programs shall be designed to minimize collusion and falsification. Requesting copies of log files and output generated by the apparatus or its software might reduce the risk of collusion or falsification of results, or both.

8.2.2 Although all reasonable measures shall be taken by the coordinators to prevent collusion, it shall be understood that it is the responsibility of the participating laboratories to avoid it.

9. Keywords

9.1 practice; proficiency testing; protocol

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. STATISTICAL METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF PROFICIENCY TEST DATA

INTRODUCTION

Proficiency test results can appear in many forms, spanning a wide range of data types and underlying statistical distributions. The statistical techniques used to analyze the results need to be appropriate for each situation, and so are too varied to prescribe. ~~There are, however,~~ However, there are three steps common to all proficiency tests, when participants' results are to be evaluated: determination of the assigned value, calculation of performance statistics, evaluation of performance, and, in some cases, preliminary determination of test material homogeneity.

Annex A1 gives general criteria for statistical techniques that can be applied as needed to guide specific applications.

With new interlaboratory comparison programs, agreement is often poor due to new questions, new forms, artificial test materials, poor agreement of test methods, or variable laboratory procedures. Coordinators may ~~have to use~~ utilize robust measures of relative performance (such as percentiles) until agreement improves. Statistical techniques may need ~~to be refined~~ refinement once interlaboratory agreement has improved and proficiency testing is well ~~established~~ established (see also ISO 13528).

A1.1 Determination of the Assigned Value and Its Uncertainty

A1.1.1 There are various procedures available for the establishment of assigned values. The most common procedures are listed below in an order that, in most cases, will result in increasing uncertainty for the assigned value:

A1.1.1.1 *Known Values*—With results determined by specific test material formulation (for example, manufacture or dilution).

A1.1.1.2 *Certified Reference Values*—As determined by definitive methods (for quantitative ~~tests~~) tests and fully traceable to a national metrology institute and fundamental quantities, such as the mole.

A1.1.1.3 *Reference Values*—As determined by analysis, measurement or comparison of the test material alongside a reference ~~material or standard,~~ material, traceable to a national or international standard.

A1.1.1.4 *Consensus Values from Expert Laboratories*—Expert laboratories shall have demonstrable competence in the determination of the analytes under test using validated test methods known to be highly precise and accurate, and comparable to test methods in general use.

A1.1.1.5 *Consensus Values from Participant Laboratories.*

A1.1.2 Assigned values shall be determined to evaluate participants fairly, yet to encourage interlaboratory and inter-method agreement. This is accomplished through selection of common comparison groups wherever possible, and the use of common assigned values.

A1.1.3 The following statistics may be appropriate when assigned values are determined by consensus techniques: