



Designation: **E1950—10** ~~E1950~~ – 17

## Standard Practice for Reporting Results from Methods of Chemical Analysis<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1950; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the approximate number of digits required to express the expected precision of results reported from standard methods of chemical analysis. This practice provides selection criteria and proper form and symbols for coding results when necessary to indicate the relative reliability of results having small values.

1.2 Specifically excluded is consideration of report forms and the associated informational content of reports in which results are tabulated or transmitted. It is assumed that the reporting laboratory has established a report format to ensure proper identification of the materials tested, the nature and conditions of the test, the responsible personnel, and other related information in accordance with existing regulations and good laboratory practices.

1.3 *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:*<sup>2</sup>

[E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications](#)

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

[E1601 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Evaluate the Performance of an Analytical Method](#)

[E1763 Guide for Interpretation and Use of Results from Interlaboratory Testing of Chemical Analysis Methods](#) (Withdrawn 2015)<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms, refer to Terminology [E135](#). [2ad6-57d4-44ba-9e40-887874fad295/astm-e1950-17](#)

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *lower limit, L, n*—the lower limit of the quantitative analyte mass fraction or concentration range (see [Annex A1](#)).

3.2.2 *low-level reproducibility index,  $K_R$ , n*—the reproducibility index constant (for low analyte levels) determined in accordance with ~~as directed by~~ [Guide E1763](#).

3.2.3 *null limit, NL, n*—the analyte content below which results are so near zero that averaging is unlikely to yield a value significantly different from zero.

3.2.4 *quantitative, adj—relating to results*, having a numerical value that includes at least one significant digit (see [Practice E29](#)).

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 A result must be stated to a sufficient number of digits so that a user receives both quantitative information and a measure of the variability of the value reported.

<sup>1</sup> 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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<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

4.2 The range of application of most methods of chemical analysis is based upon the presumption that the quantitative results produced are to be used to compare the analyte content of the test material with specified limiting values. However, analytical results may be used legitimately for other purposes. If the same material is analyzed a number of times or a product is analyzed periodically during an interval of production, each set of results may be averaged to yield an average result having improved reliability, provided nothing has been done between analyses to modify the composition of the analyzed material. Results that fall below the lower limit, although not quantitative individually, contain compositional information and may be reported. The reporting system in this practice permits the analyst to indicate which values are likely to be rendered quantitative by averaging and which are not.

4.3 The system is simple enough to be used routinely in reporting results from standard methods and assists those untrained in statistics to apply results appropriately.

## 5. Rounding Calculated Values

5.1 Use information from the precision section of the method to determine the appropriate number of digits to report as follows:

5.1.1 Estimate the reproducibility index,  $R$ , at the analyte level of the result,  $C$ , from an equation of  $R$  as a function of concentration or mass fraction, or from the table of statistical information.

5.1.2 Calculate the percent relative reproducibility index:

$$R_{rel\%} = 100 \times R/C \quad (1)$$

5.1.3 For results within the range of application specified in the method, round the values to the number of digits specified in **Table 1** (see **A1.1.1** through **A1.1.2**).

5.1.4 For results less than the lower limit, proceed in accordance with as directed in Section 6 to establish the number of digits and appropriate coding for rounding and reporting the values.

5.2 Calculated values shall be rounded to the required number of digits in accordance with the rounding method of Practice **E29**.

~~5.2.1 The procedure is summarized as follows:~~

~~5.2.1.1 When rounding a number to a specified number of digits, choose that digit that is nearest. If two choices are possible, as when the digits dropped are exactly a five or a five followed only by zeros, choose that end in an even digit.~~

## 6. Procedure

6.1 *Preliminary Precaution*—For a method to be used to analyze materials with analyte content very near zero, the analyst shall determine that it is capable of producing “unbiased” estimates of zero. If the method occasionally yields negative results for low analyte levels, that capability is demonstrated. ~~Proceed in accordance with as directed in 6.2.~~

6.1.1 *Test for “Biased-Zero” Methods*—Prepare the method to perform determinations. Include all aspects of instrument preparation and calibration. Apply the method to a “blank” sample or one known to have negligible analyte content but that meets the method’s scope requirements in all other respects. If the method yields a negative result, it is not a “biased-zero” method; ~~proceed in accordance with method as directed in 6.2.~~ If, during the course of at least ten replicate determinations, several zeros but no negative values are observed, it is a “biased-zero” method. Apply the biased-zero rule of **6.4** in reporting results lower than  $NL$  (see **6.2.2**).

~~6.2 Critical Concentrations—Concentrations or Mass Fractions:~~

6.2.1 From the method, obtain the value of the lower limit,  $L$ , to two digits (add a final zero, if necessary). Determine the decimal place of the second digit.

6.2.2 Calculate the null limit as follows:

$$NL = L/4 \quad (2)$$

6.3 *Basic Rules:*

6.3.1 Numerical values shall be reported for every result (including negative values) obtained from a properly conducted method except as provided for certain results from “biased-zero” methods ~~in accordance with as directed in 6.1.1 and 6.4.~~

6.3.2 *Results Less Than  $L$* —Round values to the second decimal place of  $L$ , and enclose in parentheses before reporting. Examples: For  $L$  equal to 1.5, round to  $x.x$  and report ( $x.x$ ); for  $L$  equal to 0.22, round to  $0.xx$  and report ( $0.xx$ ); for  $L$  equal to 0.00050, round to  $0.000xx$  and report ( $0.000xx$ ).

**TABLE 1 Rounding Guide**

$R_{rel\%}$	Number of Digits
5 % – 50 %	2
0.5 % – 5 %	3
0.05 % – 0.5 %	4
< 0.05 %	5

6.3.3 *Results Less Than NL*—If the method is a “biased-zero” procedure, treat in accordance with “biased-zero,” treat as directed in 6.4; otherwise, round in accordance with 6.3.2, and enclose in parentheses followed by an asterisk before reporting. Examples: (–0.2)\*, (0.04)\*, and (–0.00003)\*.

6.4 *Special Rule for “Biased-Zero” Methods:*

6.4.1 For results from “biased-zero” methods only, do not report numerical values for results less than *NL*. Replace them with the symbol (– –)\*.

6.5 *Reference to the Method:*

6.5.1 Cite the designation of the standard method used to determine each analyte reported.

6.6 *Explanations of Coding Symbols:*

6.6.1 If results less than *L* are reported for any analyte, append the following explanation: ~~explanation:~~ explanation (results in parentheses are not reliable for individual comparisons):

~~NOTE 1—Results in parentheses are not reliable for individual comparisons.~~

6.6.2 If results less than *NL* are reported for any analyte, append the following explanation: \* These values cannot be distinguished from zero.

6.6.3 If the symbol (– –)\* is reported for any analyte, append the following explanation: (– –)\* The method cannot report an unbiased estimate at this low analyte level.

## 7. Use of Uncoded and Coded Values

7.1 *Uncoded Data:*

7.1.1 Numerical values reported not enclosed in parentheses are quantitative results and may be used for comparisons with specified limiting values.

7.2 *Coded Data:*

7.2.1 Values enclosed in parentheses are not quantitative, that is, individual values are not suitable for comparisons. However, data in parentheses not followed by an asterisk may yield values that are quantitative if a sufficient number are averaged (see A2.2.3).

7.2.2 Values coded with an asterisk are from materials that are likely to produce randomly occurring negative values for repeated determinations. They may be averaged, but unless the average includes a large number of individual results (more than 25), even the first digit is not likely to be significant.

## 8. Keywords

8.1 quantitative results; reporting results

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## ANNEXES

### (Mandatory Information)

#### A1. STATISTICAL BASIS FOR QUANTIFICATION CRITERIA

A1.1 Quantification is the ability to determine a result whose value may be compared with specified limiting values. Practice E29 adds the concept of significant digits. This term is used in this practice to identify the digits in a value that are not expected to change appreciably if the result is redetermined. The statistical basis for quantification is found in Practice E1601 and Guide E1763. The lower limit (*L*) of a method’s quantitative range is calculated from its reproducibility index, *R*, which is determined in the interlaboratory study (ILS). The analyte content of a material must be greater than that limit if results are to exhibit at least one significant digit.

A1.1.1 *R* represents the largest difference between results obtained in two laboratories on the same material that is not expected to be exceeded in more than 1 in 20 comparisons (95 % confidence level). *L* is arbitrarily defined as the analyte content at which *R* represents a 50 % relative error. At this analyte content, the average difference (50 % confidence level) between results in two laboratories is about 18 % of their mean. A result at this analyte level is quantitative with approximately one significant digit, and, ~~in accordance with~~ as directed in Practice E29 and common statistical practice, is reported with two digits to preserve the statistical information it contains. Only the first digit is considered significant.

A1.1.2 Users of standard methods (or data obtained from them) can use *R* values reported at the analyte levels of the test materials (Practice E1601) or the equation relating *R* to analyte concentration or mass fractions (for ILS evaluated ~~in accordance with~~ as