



Certified Reference Materials

ORE RESEARCH & EXPLORATION P/L ABN 28 006 859 856  
37A Hosie Street · Bayswater North · VIC 3153 · AUSTRALIA

☎ 61 3 9729 0333 ☎ 61 3 9729 8338

📧 info@ore.com.au 🌐 www.ore.com.au

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR**  
**GOLD OXIDE ORE**  
**CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL**  
**OREAS 254**

**Table 1. Certified Values, SD's, 95% Confidence and Tolerance Limits for OREAS 254**

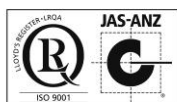
Constituent	Certified Value	1SD	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
			Low	High	Low	High
<b>Pb Fire Assay</b>						
Au, Gold (ppm)	2.55	0.076	2.53	2.58	2.54*	2.57*
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion</b>						
Au, Gold (ppm)	2.50	0.093	2.46	2.54	2.48 <sup>†</sup>	2.51 <sup>†</sup>
<b>Gas / Liquid Pycnometry</b>						
SG, Specific Gravity (Unity)	2.97	0.049	2.95	2.99	2.94	3.00

\*Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 30g fire assay charge weight determined from 20 x 85mg NAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973);

<sup>†</sup>Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 25g aqua regia sample weight determined as above;

Please note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

The homogeneity of OREAS 254 is of a level such that **sampling error is negligible** for a conventional fire assay or aqua regia determination.



Certificate of Analysis: COA-1238-OREAS254  
Revision 1, 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2016

Printed: 15-NOV-2016

## INTRODUCTION

OREAS reference materials are intended to provide a low cost method of evaluating and improving the quality of analysis of geological samples. To the geologist they provide a means of implementing quality control in analytical data sets generated in exploration from the grass roots level through to prospect evaluation, and in grade control at mining operations. To the analyst they provide an effective means of calibrating analytical equipment, assessing new techniques and routinely monitoring in-house procedures.

## SOURCE MATERIALS

Certified Reference Material (CRM) OREAS 254 was prepared from a blend of gold-bearing Wilber Lode oxide ore from the Andy Well Gold Project and barren Quaternary basaltic scoria sourced from a quarry north of Melbourne, Australia. The Wilber Lode is a shear-hosted, narrow vein, quartz lode-style gold deposit situated within the Meekatharra-Wydege greenstone belt in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The common primary mineral assemblage as stated by Mason and Harris (2011, 2012, cited in Hingston et al, 2014) is quartz, calcite, chlorite, fuchsite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and gold. The host rock consists of a complex sequence of weathered Archaean meta-basalt and meta-porphyrific rocks derived from a primary mineralogy of albite, actinolite, chlorite, sericite, biotite, calcite, zoisite, muscovite, quartz and titanate. The Andy Well deposit is located approximately 45km north of Meekatharra in the Murchison region of Western Australia. OREAS 254 is one of a suite of five oxide gold CRMs ranging in gold content from 1.2 to 14ppm.

The approximate major and trace element composition of OREAS 254 is provided in Table 2. The non-certified values contained in this table are the means of six assays from one laboratory.

**Table 2. Approximate major and trace element data for OREAS 254.**

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
<b>Pb Fire Assay</b>								
Pd	ppb	3	Pt	ppb	< 5			
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion</b>								
Ag	ppm	0.403	Ga	ppm	5.51	Sc	ppm	6.07
As	ppm	11.9	Gd	ppm	2.58	Sm	ppm	2.51
Be	ppm	0.30	Ho	ppm	0.38	Sr	ppm	105
Bi	ppm	0.14	La	ppm	12.0	Tb	ppm	0.36
Ce	ppm	29.4	Li	ppm	4.04	Th	ppm	1.80
Co	ppm	31.4	Nd	ppm	14.8	U	ppm	0.29
Cu	ppm	64	Ni	ppm	235	W	ppm	0.42
Dy	ppm	2.04	Pr	ppm	3.16	Y	ppm	11.1
Er	ppm	0.88	Rb	ppm	2.78	Yb	ppm	0.61
Eu	ppm	0.83	S	wt.%	0.034			
<b>4-Acid Digestion</b>								
Ag	ppm	0.390	Ge	ppm	0.16	Sc	ppm	22.1
Al	wt.%	7.03	Hf	ppm	3.55	Sm	ppm	5.80
Ba	ppm	328	Ho	ppm	0.90	Sr	ppm	434

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
<b>4-Acid Digestion continued</b>								
Be	ppm	1.26	K	wt.%	1.03	Ta	ppm	1.45
Bi	ppm	0.20	La	ppm	24.4	Tb	ppm	0.91
Ca	wt.%	4.73	Li	ppm	9.64	Te	ppm	0.27
Cd	ppm	0.15	Lu	ppm	0.29	Th	ppm	3.06
Ce	ppm	41.9	Mg	wt.%	5.51	Ti	wt.%	1.05
Co	ppm	51	Mn	wt.%	0.105	Tl	ppm	0.085
Cs	ppm	0.70	Mo	ppm	3.36	Tm	ppm	0.33
Cu	ppm	77	Na	wt.%	1.92	U	ppm	0.69
Dy	ppm	4.79	Nb	ppm	29.8	V	ppm	155
Er	ppm	2.41	Nd	ppm	25.1	W	ppm	3.53
Eu	ppm	1.98	Ni	ppm	303	Y	ppm	21.1
Fe	wt.%	7.52	P	wt.%	0.178	Yb	ppm	1.84
Ga	ppm	19.2	Pr	ppm	5.84	Zr	ppm	136
Gd	ppm	5.79	Rb	ppm	33.6			
<b>Laser Ablation</b>								
Ag	ppm	0.500	Ho	ppm	0.85	Sn	ppm	1.90
As	ppm	12.0	In	ppm	0.038	Sr	ppm	462
Ba	ppm	303	La	ppm	20.3	Ta	ppm	1.83
Be	ppm	1.10	Lu	ppm	0.22	Tb	ppm	0.77
Bi	ppm	0.18	Mn	wt.%	0.116	Te	ppm	0.15
Cd	ppm	< 0.1	Mo	ppm	3.10	Th	ppm	2.90
Ce	ppm	40.2	Nb	ppm	27.4	Tl	ppm	< 0.2
Co	ppm	53	Nd	ppm	21.4	Tm	ppm	0.25
Cs	ppm	0.75	Ni	ppm	380	U	ppm	0.62
Cu	ppm	119	Pb	ppm	5.00	V	ppm	151
Dy	ppm	4.31	Pr	ppm	5.43	W	ppm	3.40
Er	ppm	2.03	Rb	ppm	28.2	Y	ppm	21.3
Eu	ppm	1.72	Re	ppm	< 0.01	Yb	ppm	1.68
Ga	ppm	17.9	Sb	ppm	0.15	Zn	ppm	103
Gd	ppm	4.62	Sc	ppm	18.4	Zr	ppm	133
Ge	ppm	1.15	Se	ppm	< 5			
Hf	ppm	3.43	Sm	ppm	4.69			
<b>Borate Fusion XRF</b>								
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	wt.%	13.09	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	wt.%	10.99	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	wt.%	0.425
BaO	ppm	355	K <sub>2</sub> O	wt.%	1.18	S	wt.%	0.032
CaO	wt.%	6.67	MgO	wt.%	8.98	SiO <sub>2</sub>	wt.%	52.60
Cl	ppm	50	MnO	wt.%	0.150	TiO <sub>2</sub>	wt.%	1.82
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	ppm	635	Na <sub>2</sub> O	wt.%	2.64	V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	ppm	270
Cu	ppm	124	Ni	ppm	373	Zr	ppm	170
<b>Thermogravimetry</b>								
LOI <sup>1000</sup>	wt.%	1.10						

Note: the number of significant figures reported is not a reflection of the level of certainty of stated values. They are instead an artefact of ORE's in-house CRM-specific LIMS.

## COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The material constituting OREAS 254 was prepared in the following manner:

- drying to constant mass at 105°C;
- crushing and milling of the barren scoria material to 98% minus 75 microns;
- crushing and milling of the gold ore material to 100% minus 30 microns;
- blending in appropriate proportions to achieve the desired grade;
- packaging in 60 and 100g units sealed in laminated foil pouches and 1kg units in plastic jars.

## ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

Twenty-eight commercial analytical laboratories participated in the program to certify gold (as reported in Table 1) by the following methods:

- Gold via 25-40g fire assay with AAS (24 labs) or ICP-OES (4 labs) finish;
- Instrumental neutron activation analysis for Au on 20 x 90mg subsamples to confirm homogeneity (1 laboratory).
- Gold via 15-50g aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS (13 labs), AAS (7 labs) or ICP-OES (2 lab) finish. It is important to note that in the analytical industry there is no standardisation of the aqua regia digestion process. Aqua regia is a partial empirical digest and differences in recoveries for various analytes are commonplace. These are caused by variations in the digest conditions which can include the ratio of nitric to hydrochloric acids, acid strength, temperatures, leach times and secondary digestions.
- Specific gravity by gas (13 labs) or liquid (4 labs) pycnometry.

For the round robin program twenty 1kg test units were taken at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately following final blending, and are considered representative of the entire batch. The six samples received by each laboratory were obtained by taking two 110g scoop splits from each of three separate 1kg test units. This format enabled nested ANOVA treatment of the results to evaluate homogeneity, i.e. to ascertain whether between-unit variance is greater than within-unit variance. Table 1 presents the certified values together with their associated 1SD's, 95% confidence and tolerance limits and Table 2 shows 149 indicative values for major and trace element composition. Gold homogeneity has been evaluated and confirmed by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) on twenty ~85 milligram sample portions (see Table 3 below) and by a nested ANOVA program for both fire assay and aqua regia digestion (see '**nested ANOVA**' section). Table 4 provides performance gate intervals for the certified values based on their pooled 1SD's. Tabulated results of all elements (including Au INAA analyses) together with uncorrected means, medians, standard deviations, relative standard deviations and percent deviation of lab means from the corrected mean of means (PDM<sup>3</sup>) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 254 DataPack.xlsx**).

**Table 3. Neutron Activation Analysis of Au (ppm) on 20 x 85mg subsamples.**

Replicate No	NAA 0.085g
1	2.63
2	2.62
3	2.90
4	2.61
5	2.59
6	2.54
7	2.55
8	2.63
9	2.57
10	2.60
11	2.61
12	2.56
13	2.56
14	2.62
15	2.54
16	2.55
17	2.54
18	2.56
19	2.66
20	2.59
Mean	2.60
Median	2.59
Std Dev.	0.079
Rel.Std.Dev.	3.03%
PDM <sup>3</sup>	1.94%

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

**Certified Values, Confidence Limits, Standard Deviations and Tolerance Limits** (Table 1) have been determined for each analyte following removal of individual, laboratory dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration). For individual outliers within a laboratory batch the z-score test is used in combination with a second method that determines the per cent deviation of the individual value from the batch median. Outliers in general are selected on the basis of z-scores > 2.5 and with per cent deviations (i) > 3 and (ii) more than three times the average absolute per cent deviation for the batch. In certain instances statistician's prerogative has been employed in discriminating outliers. Each laboratory data set mean is tested for outlying status based on z-score discrimination and rejected if > 2.5. After individual and laboratory data set (batch) outliers have been eliminated a non-iterative 3 standard deviation filter is applied, with those values lying outside this window also relegated to outlying status.

**Certified Values** are the means of accepted laboratory means after outlier filtering. The NAA data (see Table 3) is omitted from determination of the certified value for Au and is used solely for the calculation of Tolerance Limits and homogeneity evaluation of OREAS 254.

**95% Confidence Limits** are inversely proportional to the number of participating laboratories and inter-laboratory agreement. It is a measure of the reliability of the certified value. A 95% confidence interval indicates a 95% probability that the true value of the analyte under consideration lies between the upper and lower limits. *95% Confidence Limits should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.*

**Indicative (uncertified) values** (Table 2) are provided for the major and trace elements determined by borate fusion XRF ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  to Zn) and laser ablation with ICP-MS (Ag to Zr) and are the means of duplicate assays from Bureau Veritas, Perth. Additional indicative values by other analytical methods are present where the number of laboratories reporting a particular analyte is insufficient (< 5) to support certification or where inter-laboratory consensus is poor.

**Standard Deviation** values (1SDs) are reported in Table 1 and provide an indication of a level of performance that might reasonably be expected from a laboratory being monitored by this CRM in a QA/QC program. The SD's take into account errors attributable to measurement uncertainty and CRM variability. For an effective CRM the contribution of the latter should be negligible in comparison to measurement errors. The SD values thus include all sources of measurement uncertainty: between-lab variance, within-run variance (precision errors) and CRM variability. OREAS prepared reference materials have a level of homogeneity such that the observed variance from repeated analysis has its origin almost exclusively in the analytical process rather than the reference material itself.

The SD for each analyte's certified value is calculated from the same filtered data set used to determine the certified value, i.e. after removal of any individual, lab dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration). These outliers can only be removed after the absolute homogeneity of the CRM has been independently established, i.e. the outliers must be confidently deemed to be analytical rather than arising from inhomogeneity of the CRM. **The standard deviation is then calculated for each analyte from the pooled accepted analyses generated from the certification program.**

In the application of SD's in monitoring performance it is important to note that not all laboratories function at the same level of proficiency and that different methods in use at a particular laboratory have differing levels of precision. Each laboratory has its own inherent SD (for a specific concentration level and analyte-method pair) based on the analytical process and this SD is not directly related to the round robin program.

The majority of data generated in the round robin program was produced by a selection of world class laboratories. The SD's thus generated are more constrained than those that would be produced across a randomly selected group of laboratories. To produce more generally achievable SD's the 'pooled' SD's provided in this report include inter-lab bias. This 'one size fits all' approach may require revision at the discretion of the QC manager concerned following careful scrutiny of QC control charts.

Table 4 shows **Performance Gates** calculated for two and three standard deviations. As a guide these intervals may be regarded as warning or rejection for multiple 2SD outliers, or rejection for individual 3SD outliers in QC monitoring, although their precise application should be at the discretion of the QC manager concerned. A second method utilises a 5% window calculated directly from the certified value. Standard deviation is also shown in relative percent for one, two and three relative standard deviations (1RSD, 2RSD and 3RSD) to facilitate an appreciation of the magnitude of these numbers and a comparison with the 5% window. Caution should be exercised when concentration levels approach lower limits of detection of the analytical methods employed as performance gates



calculated from standard deviations tend to be excessively wide whereas those determined by the 5% method are too narrow.

**Table 4. Performance Gates for OREAS 254.**

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5% window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
<b>Pb Fire Assay</b>											
Au, ppm	2.55	0.076	2.40	2.70	2.32	2.78	2.99%	5.98%	8.97%	2.42	2.68
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion</b>											
Au, ppm	2.50	0.093	2.31	2.68	2.22	2.78	3.72%	7.44%	11.15%	2.37	2.62
<b>Gas / Liquid Pycnometry</b>											
SG, Unity	2.97	0.049	2.87	3.07	2.82	3.12	1.64%	3.28%	4.92%	2.82	3.12

**Tolerance Limits** (ISO Guide 3207) were determined by NAA using the reduced analytical subsample method that utilises the known relationship between standard deviation and analytical subsample weight (Ingamells and Switzer, 1973). In this approach the sample aliquot is substantially reduced to a point where most of the variability in replicate assays should be due to inhomogeneity of the reference material (a sampling error is thereby induced) and measurement error becomes negligible.

In this instance a subsample weight of 85 milligrams was employed and the 1RSD of 0.16% calculated for a 30g fire assay or aqua regia sample (3.03% at 85mg weight) confirms the very high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 254. The homogeneity is of a level such that **sampling error is negligible** for a conventional fire assay or aqua regia determination.

*Please note that these RSD's and tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.*

The meaning of tolerance limits may be illustrated for gold by fire assay, where 99% of the time ( $1-\alpha=0.99$ ) at least 95% of subsamples ( $\rho=0.95$ ) will have concentrations lying between 2.54 and 2.57ppm. Put more precisely, this means that if the same number of subsamples were taken and analysed in the same manner repeatedly, 99% of the tolerance intervals so constructed would cover at least 95% of the total population, and 1% of the tolerance intervals would cover less than 95% of the total population (ISO Guide 35).

The gold homogeneity of OREAS 254 has also been evaluated in a **nested ANOVA** of the round robin program. Each of the twenty-eight round robin laboratories received six samples per CRM and these samples were made up of paired samples from three different, non-adjacent sampling intervals. The purpose of the ANOVA evaluation is to test that no statistically significant difference exists in the variance between-units to that of the variance within-units. This allows an assessment of homogeneity across the entire prepared batch of OREAS 254. The test was performed using the following parameters:

- Gold fire assay – 168 samples (28 laboratories each providing analyses on 3 pairs of samples);

- Gold aqua regia digestion – 132 samples (22 laboratories each providing analyses on 3 pairs of samples);
- Null Hypothesis,  $H_0$ : Between-unit variance is no greater than within-unit variance (reject  $H_0$  if  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ );
- Alternative Hypothesis,  $H_1$ : Between-unit variance is greater than within-unit variance.

$P$ -values are a measure of probability where values less than 0.05 indicate a greater than 95% probability that the observed differences in within-unit and between-unit variances are real. The dataset was filtered for both individual and laboratory data set (batch) outliers prior to the calculation of the  $p$ -value. This process derived  $p$ -values of 0.71 for Au by fire assay and 0.99 for Au by aqua regia digestion. Both  $p$ -values are insignificant and the Null Hypothesis is retained.

It is important to note that ANOVA is not an absolute measure of homogeneity. Rather, it establishes whether or not the analytes are distributed in a similar manner throughout the packaging run of OREAS 254 and whether the variance between two subsamples from the same unit is statistically distinguishable to the variance from two subsamples taken from any two separate units. A reference material therefore, can possess poor absolute homogeneity yet still pass a relative homogeneity test if the within-unit heterogeneity is large and similar across all units.

Based on the statistical analysis of the results of the inter-laboratory certification program it can be concluded that OREAS 254 is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' below).

## **PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES**

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. Actlabs, Coquimbo, Curarta, Chile
3. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
4. ALS, Lima, Peru
5. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
6. ALS, Perth, WA, Australia
7. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
8. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
9. ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia
10. Bureau Veritas, Abidjan, Cote D'ivoire
11. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
12. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Adelaide, SA, Australia
13. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
14. Bureau Veritas Kalassay, Kalgoorlie, WA, Australia
15. Bureau Veritas Minerals, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico
16. Intertek Genalysis, Adelaide, SA, Australia
17. Intertek Genalysis, Perth, WA, Australia
18. Intertek Testing Services, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
19. McClelland Laboratories Inc., Sparks, Nevada, USA
20. MinAnalytical Services, Perth, WA, Australia



21. Nagrom, Perth, WA, Australia
22. Newcrest Services Laboratory (NSL), Orange, NSW, Australia
23. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
24. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
25. SGS, Randfontein, Gauteng, South Africa
26. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
27. SGS Lakefield Research Ltd, Lakefield, Ontario, Canada
28. SGS Mineral Services, Townsville, QLD, Australia
29. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India

## PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 254 is prepared, certified and supplied by:



ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd  
 37A Hosie Street  
 Bayswater North VIC 3153  
 AUSTRALIA

Tel: +613-9729 0333  
 Fax: +613-9729 8338  
 Web: [www.ore.com.au](http://www.ore.com.au)  
 Email: [info@ore.com.au](mailto:info@ore.com.au)

It is available in unit sizes of 60 and 100g (single-use laminated foil pouches) and 1kg (plastic jars).

## INTENDED USE

OREAS 254 is intended for the following uses:

- for the monitoring of laboratory performance in the analysis of gold by fire assay, gold by aqua regia digestion and specific gravity by pycnometry in geological samples;
- for the verification of analytical methods (gold fire assay, gold aqua regia digestion and specific gravity by pycnometry);
- for the calibration of instruments used in the determination of gold or specific gravity.

## STABILITY AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

OREAS 254 has been prepared from a blend of gold-bearing Wilber Lode oxide ore from the Andy Well Gold Project and barren scoria sourced from a quarry north of Melbourne, Australia. It is low in reactive sulphide and in its unopened state and under normal conditions of storage has a shelf life beyond ten years. Its stability will be monitored at regular intervals and purchasers notified if any changes are observed.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CORRECT USE

The certified values for OREAS 254 refer to the concentration level in its packaged state. It should not be dried prior to weighing and analysis.

## HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Fine powders pose a risk to eyes and lungs and therefore standard precautions such as the use of safety glasses and dust masks are advised.

## TRACEABILITY

The analytical samples were selected in a manner to represent the entire batch of prepared CRM. This 'representivity' was maintained in each submitted laboratory sample batch and ensures the user that the data is traceable from sample selection through to the analytical results that underlie the consensus values. Each analytical data set has been validated by its assayer through the inclusion of internal reference materials and QC checks during analysis. The laboratories were chosen on the basis of their competence (from past performance in inter-laboratory programs) for a particular analytical method, analyte or analyte suite, and sample matrix. Most of these laboratories have and maintain ISO 17025 accreditation. The certified values presented in this report are calculated from the means of accepted data following robust statistical treatment as detailed in this report.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd has prepared and statistically evaluated the property values of this reference material to the best of its ability. The Purchaser by receipt hereof releases and indemnifies Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd from and against all liability and costs arising from the use of this material and information.

## QMS ACCREDITED

ORE Pty Ltd is accredited to ISO 9001:2008 by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd for its quality management system including development, manufacturing, certification and supply of CRMs.



## CERTIFYING OFFICER

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S.H.', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Craig Hamlyn (B.Sc. Hons - Geology), Technical Manager - ORE P/L

## REFERENCES

Ingamells, C. O. and Switzer, P. (1973), Talanta 20, 547-568.

ISO Guide 30 (1992), Terms and definitions used in connection with reference materials.

ISO Guide 31 (2000), Reference materials – Contents of certificates and labels.

ISO Guide 3207 (1975), Statistical interpretation of data - Determination of a statistical tolerance interval.

ISO Guide 35 (2006), Certification of reference materials - General and statistical principals.

Hingston, R., Wellman, T. and Sternadt, G. (2014), The Geology of the Wilber Deposit, Andy Well Gold Project, Murchison District, Western Australia (pages 55-63, 9<sup>th</sup> International Mining Geology Conference 2014 - Proceedings - AusIMM).