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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

High Sulphidation Epithermal Au-Cu-Ag Ore

(Mt Carlton, Queensland, Australia)

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 609

Summary Statistics for Key Analytes.

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
Pb Fire Assay											
Au, ppm	5.16	0.139	4.88	5.43	4.74	5.57	2.69%	5.38%	8.08%	4.90	5.42
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	24.6	0.92	22.7	26.4	21.8	27.3	3.77%	7.53%	11.30%	23.3	25.8
Cu, wt.%	0.495	0.011	0.473	0.517	0.462	0.528	2.25%	4.49%	6.74%	0.470	0.520

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

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Table 1. Certified Values and Performance Gates for OREAS 609.

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
Pb Fire Assay											
Au, ppm	5.16	0.139	4.88	5.43	4.74	5.57	2.69%	5.38%	8.08%	4.90	5.42
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)											
Au, ppm	5.12	0.167	4.79	5.46	4.62	5.62	3.26%	6.51%	9.77%	4.87	5.38
Infrared Combustion											
S, wt.%	3.47	0.140	3.19	3.75	3.05	3.89	4.04%	8.08%	12.13%	3.29	3.64
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	24.6	0.92	22.7	26.4	21.8	27.3	3.77%	7.53%	11.30%	23.3	25.8
Al, wt.%	6.39	0.267	5.86	6.93	5.59	7.19	4.18%	8.35%	12.53%	6.07	6.71
As, ppm	1489	72	1346	1633	1274	1704	4.81%	9.62%	14.43%	1415	1564
Be, ppm	1.42	0.099	1.22	1.61	1.12	1.71	6.95%	13.91%	20.86%	1.35	1.49
Bi, ppm	112	6	101	124	95	130	5.22%	10.44%	15.67%	107	118
Ca, wt.%	0.294	0.021	0.252	0.337	0.231	0.358	7.20%	14.40%	21.60%	0.280	0.309
Cd, ppm	7.40	0.368	6.66	8.13	6.30	8.50	4.97%	9.94%	14.90%	7.03	7.77
Ce, ppm	53	4.8	43	62	38	67	9.04%	18.08%	27.12%	50	55
Co, ppm	5.41	0.268	4.88	5.95	4.61	6.22	4.95%	9.91%	14.86%	5.14	5.68
Cr, ppm	28.4	4.0	20.3	36.4	16.3	40.5	14.18%	28.36%	42.53%	27.0	29.8
Cs, ppm	2.49	0.154	2.18	2.80	2.03	2.95	6.18%	12.37%	18.55%	2.37	2.62
Cu, wt.%	0.495	0.011	0.473	0.517	0.462	0.528	2.25%	4.49%	6.74%	0.470	0.520
Dy, ppm	1.68	0.126	1.43	1.93	1.30	2.06	7.48%	14.95%	22.43%	1.60	1.76
Er, ppm	0.61	0.053	0.50	0.71	0.45	0.77	8.63%	17.27%	25.90%	0.58	0.64
Eu, ppm	0.85	0.053	0.74	0.96	0.69	1.01	6.23%	12.45%	18.68%	0.81	0.89
Fe, wt.%	2.09	0.070	1.96	2.23	1.89	2.30	3.33%	6.66%	10.00%	1.99	2.20
Ga, ppm	23.2	1.02	21.2	25.2	20.1	26.3	4.39%	8.77%	13.16%	22.0	24.4
Gd, ppm	3.19	0.279	2.63	3.75	2.35	4.03	8.76%	17.51%	26.27%	3.03	3.35
Hf, ppm	2.00	0.125	1.75	2.25	1.62	2.37	6.27%	12.54%	18.81%	1.90	2.10
Ho, ppm	0.23	0.04	0.16	0.30	0.12	0.34	15.31%	30.63%	45.94%	0.22	0.24
In, ppm	1.97	0.123	1.73	2.22	1.60	2.34	6.25%	12.51%	18.76%	1.88	2.07
K, wt.%	2.25	0.077	2.10	2.41	2.02	2.48	3.43%	6.86%	10.30%	2.14	2.36
La, ppm	23.3	4.2	14.8	31.8	10.5	36.0	18.24%	36.48%	54.72%	22.1	24.4
Li, ppm	25.6	1.19	23.3	28.0	22.1	29.2	4.62%	9.25%	13.87%	24.3	26.9
Mg, ppm	1857	105	1648	2067	1543	2172	5.64%	11.29%	16.93%	1765	1950
Mn, ppm	82	3.0	76	88	73	91	3.66%	7.32%	10.98%	78	86
Mo, ppm	4.43	0.290	3.85	5.01	3.56	5.30	6.55%	13.10%	19.66%	4.21	4.65
Na, wt.%	0.934	0.033	0.868	1.000	0.835	1.033	3.53%	7.06%	10.59%	0.887	0.981
Nb, ppm	9.17	0.512	8.14	10.19	7.63	10.70	5.59%	11.17%	16.76%	8.71	9.63
Nd, ppm	21.3	1.74	17.8	24.8	16.1	26.5	8.16%	16.33%	24.49%	20.2	22.4
Ni, ppm	12.8	0.54	11.7	13.9	11.1	14.4	4.26%	8.52%	12.78%	12.1	13.4
P, ppm	570	29	513	627	484	655	5.01%	10.01%	15.02%	541	598
Pb, ppm	608	37	534	682	497	719	6.07%	12.15%	18.22%	577	638
Pr, ppm	5.82	0.59	4.65	7.00	4.06	7.59	10.10%	20.20%	30.29%	5.53	6.11

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

Table 1 continued.

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
4-Acid Digestion continued											
Rb, ppm	77	3.1	71	84	68	87	3.96%	7.92%	11.89%	74	81
S, wt.%	3.43	0.113	3.21	3.66	3.09	3.77	3.29%	6.59%	9.88%	3.26	3.60
Sb, ppm	140	12	117	163	105	175	8.26%	16.51%	24.77%	133	147
Sc, ppm	3.08	0.229	2.63	3.54	2.40	3.77	7.42%	14.84%	22.26%	2.93	3.24
Se, ppm	17.1	1.8	13.5	20.6	11.7	22.4	10.41%	20.82%	31.24%	16.2	17.9
Sm, ppm	4.15	0.374	3.40	4.90	3.03	5.27	9.01%	18.02%	27.03%	3.94	4.36
Sn, ppm	10.1	0.52	9.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	5.12%	10.25%	15.37%	9.6	10.6
Sr, ppm	284	18	247	321	229	339	6.47%	12.94%	19.41%	270	298
Ta, ppm	0.71	0.060	0.59	0.83	0.53	0.89	8.43%	16.86%	25.29%	0.68	0.75
Tb, ppm	0.36	0.05	0.26	0.46	0.21	0.51	13.97%	27.94%	41.91%	0.34	0.38
Te, ppm	19.3	0.88	17.6	21.1	16.7	22.0	4.57%	9.15%	13.72%	18.4	20.3
Th, ppm	9.91	1.08	7.75	12.06	6.67	13.14	10.88%	21.75%	32.63%	9.41	10.40
Ti, wt.%	0.161	0.005	0.152	0.171	0.147	0.176	2.95%	5.89%	8.84%	0.153	0.169
Tl, ppm	1.68	0.058	1.57	1.80	1.51	1.86	3.47%	6.93%	10.40%	1.60	1.77
U, ppm	2.87	0.130	2.60	3.13	2.47	3.26	4.55%	9.11%	13.66%	2.72	3.01
V, ppm	28.1	1.41	25.3	30.9	23.9	32.4	5.03%	10.05%	15.08%	26.7	29.5
W, ppm	5.62	0.269	5.08	6.16	4.82	6.43	4.78%	9.55%	14.33%	5.34	5.90
Y, ppm	7.29	0.354	6.58	8.00	6.23	8.35	4.86%	9.72%	14.58%	6.92	7.65
Yb, ppm	0.53	0.06	0.41	0.65	0.35	0.70	11.04%	22.09%	33.13%	0.50	0.56
Zn, ppm	1032	38	957	1107	919	1145	3.64%	7.28%	10.91%	980	1084
Zr, ppm	59	4.9	49	69	45	74	8.21%	16.41%	24.62%	56	62
Aqua Regia Digestion											
Ag, ppm	24.6	0.89	22.8	26.3	21.9	27.2	3.61%	7.22%	10.83%	23.3	25.8
Al, wt.%	0.889	0.056	0.776	1.002	0.720	1.058	6.33%	12.66%	18.99%	0.845	0.933
As, ppm	1486	79	1327	1644	1248	1723	5.33%	10.67%	16.00%	1411	1560
Be, ppm	0.32	0.026	0.27	0.37	0.24	0.40	8.18%	16.36%	24.55%	0.30	0.33
Bi, ppm	110	5	101	119	96	123	4.16%	8.32%	12.48%	104	115
Ca, wt.%	0.150	0.006	0.137	0.163	0.130	0.169	4.30%	8.59%	12.89%	0.142	0.157
Cd, ppm	7.49	0.466	6.56	8.42	6.10	8.89	6.21%	12.43%	18.64%	7.12	7.87
Ce, ppm	16.2	0.84	14.5	17.8	13.7	18.7	5.18%	10.35%	15.53%	15.4	17.0
Co, ppm	5.36	0.218	4.93	5.80	4.71	6.02	4.06%	8.13%	12.19%	5.09	5.63
Cr, ppm	23.2	1.99	19.2	27.1	17.2	29.1	8.61%	17.21%	25.82%	22.0	24.3
Cs, ppm	0.87	0.048	0.78	0.97	0.73	1.01	5.46%	10.93%	16.39%	0.83	0.91
Cu, wt.%	0.497	0.017	0.463	0.531	0.446	0.548	3.43%	6.87%	10.30%	0.472	0.522
Fe, wt.%	1.97	0.110	1.75	2.19	1.64	2.30	5.61%	11.21%	16.82%	1.87	2.07
Ga, ppm	5.35	0.372	4.60	6.09	4.23	6.46	6.96%	13.92%	20.89%	5.08	5.61
Hf, ppm	0.39	0.027	0.34	0.45	0.31	0.47	6.91%	13.81%	20.72%	0.37	0.41
Hg, ppm	0.47	0.025	0.42	0.52	0.39	0.54	5.29%	10.57%	15.86%	0.45	0.49
In, ppm	1.95	0.099	1.75	2.15	1.65	2.25	5.08%	10.16%	15.25%	1.85	2.05
K, wt.%	0.236	0.021	0.193	0.279	0.172	0.300	9.06%	18.13%	27.19%	0.224	0.248

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

Table 1 continued.

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
Aqua Regia Digestion continued											
La, ppm	7.98	0.734	6.51	9.45	5.77	10.18	9.20%	18.41%	27.61%	7.58	8.38
Li, ppm	9.16	1.08	6.99	11.33	5.91	12.41	11.83%	23.65%	35.48%	8.70	9.62
Mg, ppm	1283	107	1069	1496	962	1603	8.33%	16.65%	24.98%	1219	1347
Mn, ppm	70	4.8	60	80	56	84	6.85%	13.71%	20.56%	67	74
Mo, ppm	4.10	0.240	3.62	4.58	3.38	4.82	5.85%	11.70%	17.56%	3.90	4.31
Na, wt.%	0.051	0.010	0.032	0.070	0.023	0.080	18.69%	37.39%	56.08%	0.049	0.054
Ni, ppm	12.6	0.58	11.4	13.8	10.9	14.3	4.60%	9.20%	13.80%	12.0	13.2
P, ppm	290	22	245	334	222	357	7.73%	15.47%	23.20%	275	304
Pb, ppm	485	25	435	534	410	559	5.14%	10.29%	15.43%	460	509
Rb, ppm	9.02	0.437	8.14	9.89	7.70	10.33	4.85%	9.70%	14.55%	8.56	9.47
S, wt.%	1.95	0.094	1.76	2.14	1.67	2.23	4.83%	9.66%	14.49%	1.85	2.05
Sb, ppm	118	13	91	144	78	157	11.25%	22.50%	33.75%	112	124
Sc, ppm	0.86	0.11	0.65	1.08	0.54	1.19	12.49%	24.98%	37.48%	0.82	0.91
Se, ppm	17.0	1.8	13.4	20.6	11.6	22.3	10.53%	21.06%	31.59%	16.1	17.8
Sn, ppm	8.12	0.264	7.60	8.65	7.33	8.92	3.24%	6.49%	9.73%	7.72	8.53
Sr, ppm	36.9	7.4	22.0	51.8	14.5	59.2	20.21%	40.42%	60.63%	35.0	38.7
Te, ppm	19.1	1.10	16.9	21.3	15.8	22.4	5.76%	11.51%	17.27%	18.2	20.1
Th, ppm	3.60	0.331	2.94	4.26	2.61	4.59	9.19%	18.39%	27.58%	3.42	3.78
Tl, ppm	1.27	0.053	1.16	1.37	1.11	1.43	4.16%	8.32%	12.48%	1.20	1.33
U, ppm	1.25	0.094	1.06	1.44	0.97	1.53	7.55%	15.10%	22.65%	1.19	1.31
V, ppm	9.49	1.00	7.50	11.49	6.50	12.48	10.50%	21.00%	31.51%	9.02	9.97
W, ppm	2.36	0.29	1.78	2.94	1.49	3.24	12.34%	24.68%	37.02%	2.24	2.48
Y, ppm	3.47	0.127	3.22	3.73	3.09	3.86	3.67%	7.34%	11.00%	3.30	3.65
Zn, ppm	1042	33	975	1108	942	1141	3.19%	6.38%	9.57%	990	1094
Zr, ppm	11.3	0.98	9.4	13.3	8.4	14.2	8.63%	17.26%	25.89%	10.7	11.9

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

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.

OREAS reference materials enable users to successfully achieve process control of these tasks because the observed variance from repeated analysis has its origin almost exclusively in the analytical process rather than the reference material itself.

SOURCE MATERIAL

OREAS 609 was prepared from a blend of silver-copper-gold bearing ores from Evolution Mining's Mount Carlton Operation in Queensland, Australia and argillic rhyodacite waste rock sourced from a quarry east of Melbourne, Australia.

The mineralisation assemblage at Mount Carlton consists of pyrite, enargite/tennantite, tetrahedrite, digenite, covellite, sphalerite, galena, alunite, dickite, kaolinite and vuggy silica, hosted in advanced argillic altered rhyodacite containing sulphur-salts.

PERFORMANCE GATES

Table 1 above shows intervals 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 (also see 'Intended Use' section below). Westgard Rules extend the basics of single-rule QC monitoring using multi-rules (for more information visit www.westgard.com/mltirule.htm). 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. One approach used at commercial laboratories is to set the acceptance criteria at twice the detection level (DL) ± 10%.

i.e. Certified Value ± 10% ± 2DL (adapted from Govett, 1983)

Table 2. Indicative Values for OREAS 609.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Pb Fire Assay								
Pd	ppb	*< 5*	Pt	ppb	*< 5*			
Infrared Combustion								
C	wt.%	*0.085*						
4-Acid Digestion								
Ba	ppm	*265*	Hg	ppm	*0.41*	Re	ppb	*1.53*
Ge	ppm	*1.45*	Lu	ppb	*80.0*	Tm	ppb	*93.3*
Aqua Regia Digestion								
B	ppm	*< 10*	Ho	ppm	*0.10*	Re	ppb	*1.35*
Ba	ppm	*132*	Lu	ppb	*32.5*	Sm	ppm	*1.83*
Dy	ppm	*0.95*	Nb	ppm	*0.19*	Ta	ppm	*< 0.01*
Er	ppm	*0.28*	Nd	ppm	*9.37*	Tb	ppm	*0.21*
Eu	ppm	*0.30*	Pd	ppb	*102*	Ti	wt.%	*0.009*

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

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.

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Aqua Regia Digestion continued								
Gd	ppm	*1.72*	Pr	ppm	*2.32*	Tm	ppb	*< 100*
Ge	ppm	*0.22*	Pt	ppb	*< 2*	Yb	ppm	*0.20*
Borate Fusion XRF								
Al_2O_3	wt.%	*12.50*	Fe_2O_3	wt.%	*2.96*	S	wt.%	*3.53*
As	ppm	*1575*	K_2O	wt.%	*2.76*	SiO_2	wt.%	*69.37*
BaO	ppm	*3435*	MgO	wt.%	*0.330*	Sn	ppm	*7.50*
CaO	wt.%	*0.400*	MnO	wt.%	*0.012*	Sr	ppm	*296*
Cl	ppm	*15.0*	Na_2O	wt.%	*1.32*	TiO_2	wt.%	*0.269*
Co	ppm	*7.50*	Ni	ppm	*15.0*	V_2O_5	ppm	*60*
Cr_2O_3	ppm	*45.0*	P_2O_5	wt.%	*0.129*	Zn	ppm	*1055*
Cu	wt.%	*0.489*	Pb	ppm	*625*	Zr	ppm	*133*
Thermogravimetry								
LOI^{1000}	wt.%	*8.42*						
Laser Ablation ICP-MS								
Ag	ppm	*29.2*	Hf	ppm	*3.92*	Sm	ppm	*4.26*
As	ppm	*1540*	Ho	ppm	*0.29*	Sn	ppm	*10.0*
Ba	ppm	*2865*	In	ppm	*1.93*	Sr	ppm	*296*
Be	ppm	*1.70*	La	ppm	*28.3*	Ta	ppm	*0.73*
Bi	ppm	*112*	Lu	ppb	*100*	Tb	ppm	*0.42*
Cd	ppm	*8.40*	Mn	ppm	*76*	Te	ppm	*20.4*
Ce	ppm	*55*	Mo	ppm	*4.50*	Th	ppm	*10.9*
Co	ppm	*5.55*	Nb	ppm	*9.24*	Ti	wt.%	*0.159*
Cr	ppm	*32.0*	Nd	ppm	*22.3*	Tl	ppm	*2.30*
Cs	ppm	*2.36*	Ni	ppm	*17.0*	Tm	ppb	*115*
Cu	wt.%	*0.504*	Pb	ppm	*663*	U	ppm	*2.92*
Dy	ppm	*1.67*	Pr	ppm	*6.22*	V	ppm	*28.0*
Er	ppm	*0.69*	Rb	ppm	*72*	W	ppm	*5.75*
Eu	ppm	*0.88*	Re	ppb	*< 10*	Y	ppm	*7.82*
Ga	ppm	*22.3*	Sb	ppm	*144*	Yb	ppm	*0.65*
Gd	ppm	*3.15*	Sc	ppm	*3.20*	Zn	ppm	*1045*
Ge	ppm	*2.95*	Se	ppm	*< 5*	Zr	ppm	*130*
X-ray Photon Assay								
Au	ppm	*5.25*						

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.
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 609 was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying of ore materials (sulphide-rich) to constant mass at 85°C;
- Drying of barren rhyodacite to constant mass at 105°C;
- Crushing and milling of ore materials to 100% minus 30 microns;
- Crushing and milling of barren rhyodacite to 98% minus 75 microns;
- Blending in appropriate proportions to achieve the desired grades;
- Packaging under nitrogen in 10g and 60g units in laminated foil pouches.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 609 was tested at ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd's onsite laboratory for various physical properties. Table 3 presents these findings which should be used for informational purposes only.

Table 3. Physical properties of OREAS 609.

CRM Name	Bulk Density (g/L)	Moisture%	Munsell Notation‡	Munsell Color‡
OREAS 609	754	0.68	N7	Light Gray

‡The Munsell Rock Color Chart helps geologists and archeologists communicate with color more effectively by cross-referencing ISCC-NBS color names with unique Munsell alpha-numeric color notations for rock color samples.

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

Twenty five commercial analytical laboratories participated in the program to certify the elements reported in Table 1. The following methods were employed:

- Gold by fire assay using a 25-50g charge weight with AAS finish (13 laboratories), gravimetric finish (7 laboratories) and ICP-OES (5 laboratories);
- Gold by aqua regia digestion using a 15-40g sample mass with ICP-MS finish (11 laboratories) and AAS (3 laboratories) finish;
- Sulphur by infra-red combustion furnace (21 laboratories);
- Full ICP-OES and MS elemental suites by 4-acid digestion (up to 23 laboratories depending on the element; some laboratories employed an AAS finish for Ag and Cu);
- Full ICP-OES and MS elemental suites by aqua regia digestion (up to 24 laboratories depending on the element; some laboratories employed an AAS finish for Cu);
- Gold by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) on 20 x 85mg subsamples to confirm homogeneity (undertaken by ANSTO, Lucas Heights).

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. Recoveries for sulphide-hosted base metal sulphides approach total values, however, other analytes, in particular the lithophile elements, show greater sensitivity to method parameters. This can result in lack of consensus in an inter-laboratory certification program for these elements.

The approach applied here is to report certified values in those instances where reasonable agreement exists amongst a majority of participating laboratories. The results of specific laboratories may differ significantly from the certified values, but will, nonetheless, be valid and reproducible in the context of the specifics of the aqua regia method in use. Users of this reference material should, therefore, be mindful of this limitation when applying the certified values in a quality control program.

Gold was also determined by Chrysos Corporation's new Photon Assay technique at their Perth and Kalgoorlie branches. The mean value is included in Table 2 as an indicative value since it is reported by two laboratories only. Table 2 also includes major and trace element characterisation by BV Perth Geoanalytical laboratory using the following methodologies:

- Major oxides by lithium borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence;
- LOI at 1000°C by thermogravimetric analyser;
- Infra-red combustion furnace for C;
- Trace element characterisation by laser ablation with ICP-MS finish.

For the round robin program twenty 1.2kg test units were taken at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately following homogenisation and are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. Six 100g pulp samples were submitted to each laboratory for analysis received by each laboratory were obtained by taking two 100g samples from each of three separate 1.2kg 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 4 presents the 101 certified values together with their associated 1SD's, 95% confidence and tolerance limits. Gold homogeneity has been evaluated and confirmed by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) on twenty ~85mg sample portions (see Table 5 below) and by a nested ANOVA program for both fire assay and aqua regia digestion (see '**nested ANOVA**' section).

Tabulated results of all elements together with uncorrected means, medians, standard deviations, relative standard deviations and per cent deviation of lab means from the corrected mean of means (PDM^3) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 609 DataPack-1.0.190706_183328.xlsx**).

Results are also presented in scatter plots for gold by fire assay, silver by 4-acid digestion and copper by 4-acid digestion (Figures 1 to 3, respectively) together with ±3SD (magenta) and ±5% (yellow) control lines and certified value (green line). Accepted individual results are coloured blue and individual and dataset outliers are identified in red and violet, respectively.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Standard Deviation intervals (see Table 1) 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. They 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 Standard Deviation values include all sources of measurement uncertainty: between-lab variance, within-run variance (precision errors) and CRM variability.

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 (see Intended Use section for more detail).

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 all 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.***

Certified Values, Standard Deviations, Confidence Limits and Tolerance Limits (Table 4) 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 INAA data (see Table 5) 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 609 (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

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 (Al_2O_3 to Zr), laser ablation with ICP-MS (Ag to Zr), LOI at 1000°C and C by infrared combustion furnace 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.

Table 4. 95% Confidence & Tolerance Limits for OREAS 609.

Constituent	Certified Value	SD	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
			Low	High	Low	High
Pb Fire Assay						
Au, Gold (ppm)	5.16	0.139	5.11	5.20	5.14*	5.17*
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)						
Au, Gold (ppm)	5.12	0.167	5.03	5.22	5.11*	5.14*
Infrared Combustion						
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	3.47	0.140	3.41	3.53	3.42	3.52
4-Acid Digestion						
Ag, Silver (ppm)	24.6	0.92	24.2	24.9	24.1	25.0
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	6.39	0.267	6.28	6.51	6.25	6.54
As, Arsenic (ppm)	1489	72	1456	1523	1456	1522
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	1.42	0.099	1.37	1.46	1.35	1.49
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	112	6	110	115	110	115
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.294	0.021	0.285	0.304	0.284	0.305
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	7.40	0.368	7.24	7.56	7.19	7.61
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	53	4.8	50	55	51	54
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	5.41	0.268	5.31	5.52	5.18	5.65
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	28.4	4.0	26.8	30.0	26.6	30.2
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	2.49	0.154	2.41	2.57	2.41	2.57
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.495	0.011	0.491	0.499	0.487	0.503
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	1.68	0.126	1.55	1.81	IND	IND
Er, Erbium (ppm)	0.61	0.053	0.56	0.66	IND	IND
Eu, Europium (ppm)	0.85	0.053	0.80	0.90	IND	IND
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	2.09	0.070	2.07	2.12	2.06	2.13
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	23.2	1.02	22.7	23.7	22.5	23.9
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	3.19	0.279	2.90	3.48	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	2.00	0.125	1.94	2.06	1.91	2.08
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.23	0.04	0.19	0.27	IND	IND
In, Indium (ppm)	1.97	0.123	1.92	2.03	1.92	2.03
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.25	0.077	2.22	2.28	2.20	2.31
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	23.3	4.2	21.3	25.2	22.4	24.2
Li, Lithium (ppm)	25.6	1.19	25.2	26.1	24.7	26.6
Mg, Magnesium (ppm)	1857	105	1814	1901	1803	1912
Mn, Manganese (ppm)	82	3.0	81	84	80	85
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.43	0.290	4.30	4.56	4.19	4.67
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.934	0.033	0.920	0.948	0.909	0.959
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	9.17	0.512	8.92	9.42	8.91	9.42

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

*Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 25-50g fire assay and 15-40g aqua regia digestion methods are determined from 20 x 85mg INAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973).

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	SD	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
			Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion continued						
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	21.3	1.74	19.3	23.3	20.1	22.5
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	12.8	0.54	12.6	13.0	12.2	13.3
P, Phosphorus (ppm)	570	29	556	583	556	584
Pb, Lead (ppm)	608	37	592	623	597	618
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	5.82	0.59	5.12	6.52	5.55	6.09
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	77	3.1	76	79	75	80
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	3.43	0.113	3.39	3.48	3.37	3.49
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	140	12	135	145	135	145
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	3.08	0.229	2.96	3.21	2.94	3.23
Se, Selenium (ppm)	17.1	1.8	16.2	18.0	16.2	18.0
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	4.15	0.374	3.78	4.52	3.85	4.45
Sn, Tin (ppm)	10.1	0.52	9.8	10.4	9.8	10.4
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	284	18	275	293	274	294
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	0.71	0.060	0.68	0.75	0.69	0.74
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.36	0.05	0.31	0.41	0.33	0.39
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	19.3	0.88	18.9	19.8	18.6	20.1
Th, Thorium (ppm)	9.91	1.08	9.35	10.46	9.47	10.34
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.161	0.005	0.159	0.163	0.157	0.165
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	1.68	0.058	1.66	1.71	1.64	1.72
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.87	0.130	2.80	2.93	2.77	2.96
V, Vanadium (ppm)	28.1	1.41	27.5	28.7	27.1	29.1
W, Tungsten (ppm)	5.62	0.269	5.50	5.75	5.40	5.84
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	7.29	0.354	7.11	7.46	7.05	7.52
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.53	0.06	0.49	0.57	IND	IND
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	1032	38	1016	1048	1013	1051
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	59	4.9	57	61	57	61
Aqua Regia Digestion						
Ag, Silver (ppm)	24.6	0.89	24.2	24.9	24.1	25.1
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	0.889	0.056	0.862	0.916	0.863	0.915
As, Arsenic (ppm)	1486	79	1449	1522	1454	1517
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	0.32	0.026	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.35
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	110	5	108	112	107	112
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.150	0.006	0.147	0.153	0.144	0.156
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	7.49	0.466	7.27	7.72	7.33	7.66
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	16.2	0.84	15.6	16.7	15.4	16.9
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	5.36	0.218	5.28	5.45	5.13	5.59

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	SD	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
			Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued						
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	23.2	1.99	22.3	24.0	22.0	24.3
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	0.87	0.048	0.84	0.90	0.84	0.90
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.497	0.017	0.490	0.503	0.486	0.507
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	1.97	0.110	1.93	2.02	1.94	2.01
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	5.35	0.372	5.14	5.55	5.13	5.56
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	0.39	0.027	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.41
Hg, Mercury (ppm)	0.47	0.025	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49
In, Indium (ppm)	1.95	0.099	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.00
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.236	0.021	0.226	0.246	0.227	0.246
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	7.98	0.734	7.60	8.35	7.72	8.23
Li, Lithium (ppm)	9.16	1.08	8.67	9.65	8.82	9.49
Mg, Magnesium (ppm)	1283	107	1239	1326	1233	1332
Mn, Manganese (ppm)	70	4.8	68	72	68	72
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.10	0.240	4.00	4.20	3.89	4.32
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.051	0.010	0.047	0.056	0.048	0.055
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	12.6	0.58	12.4	12.9	12.0	13.2
P, Phosphorus (ppm)	290	22	278	301	280	299
Pb, Lead (ppm)	485	25	473	496	475	494
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	9.02	0.437	8.75	9.28	8.70	9.34
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.95	0.094	1.90	2.00	1.92	1.98
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	118	13	112	123	114	121
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	0.86	0.11	0.80	0.92	IND	IND
Se, Selenium (ppm)	17.0	1.8	15.8	18.2	16.1	17.8
Sn, Tin (ppm)	8.12	0.264	8.00	8.25	7.89	8.36
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	36.9	7.4	33.5	40.2	35.4	38.3
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	19.1	1.10	18.6	19.7	18.6	19.7
Th, Thorium (ppm)	3.60	0.331	3.41	3.80	3.46	3.74
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	1.27	0.053	1.24	1.29	1.22	1.32
U, Uranium (ppm)	1.25	0.094	1.20	1.30	1.22	1.28
V, Vanadium (ppm)	9.49	1.00	9.06	9.93	9.17	9.82
W, Tungsten (ppm)	2.36	0.29	2.21	2.51	2.26	2.46
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	3.47	0.127	3.41	3.54	3.38	3.57
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	1042	33	1028	1055	1023	1060
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	11.3	0.98	10.8	11.8	10.9	11.7

SI unit equivalents: ppm, parts per million ≡ mg/kg ≡ µg/g ≡ 0.0001 wt.% ≡ 1000 ppb, parts per billion.

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Note 2: the number of decimal places quoted does not imply accuracy of the certified value to this level but are given to minimise rounding errors when calculating 2SD and 3SD windows.

Homogeneity Evaluation

The tolerance limits (ISO 16269:2014) shown in Table 1 were determined using an analysis of precision errors method and are considered a conservative estimate of true homogeneity. The meaning of tolerance limits may be illustrated for copper by 4-acid digestion, where 99% of the time (1-α=0.99) at least 95% of subsamples (ρ=0.95) will have concentrations lying between 0.487 and 0.503 wt.%. 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). ***Please note that tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.***

Table 5 below shows the INAA data determined on 20 x 85mg subsamples of OREAS 609. An equivalent scaled version of the results is also provided to demonstrate an appreciation of what this data means if 30g fire assay determinations were undertaken without the normal measurement error associated with this methodology.

Table 5. Neutron Activation Analysis of Au (in ppm) on 20 x 85mg subsamples showing the equivalent results scaled to a 30g sample mass typical of fire assay determination.

Replicate No	Au 85mg actual	Au 30g equivalent*
1	5.179	5.264
2	5.295	5.270
3	5.407	5.276
4	5.318	5.271
5	5.242	5.267
6	5.158	5.263
7	5.245	5.267
8	5.213	5.266
9	5.343	5.272
10	5.298	5.270
11	5.211	5.265
12	5.301	5.270
13	5.296	5.270
14	5.090	5.259
15	5.166	5.263
16	5.362	5.273
17	5.219	5.266
18	5.320	5.271
19	5.370	5.274
20	5.336	5.272
Mean	5.268	5.268
Median	5.295	5.270
Std Dev.	0.082	0.004
Rel.Std.Dev.	**1.565%**	**0.083%**

*Results calculated for a 30g equivalent sample mass using the formula: $x^{30g\ Eq} = \frac{(x^{INAA} - \bar{X}) \times RSD@30g}{RSD@85mg} + \bar{X}$

where $x^{30g\ Eq}$ = equivalent result calculated for a 30g sample mass
(x^{INAA}) = raw INAA result at 85mg
$\bar{X}$ = mean of 85mg INAA results

The homogeneity of gold has been determined by INAA using the reduced analytical subsample method which 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 and measurement error becomes negligible. In this instance a subsample weight of 85 milligrams was employed and the 1RSD of 0.083% was calculated for a 30g fire assay sample (1.565% at 85mg weights) confirms the high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 609.

The homogeneity of OREAS 609 has also been evaluated in a **nested ANOVA** of the round robin program. Each of the twenty-five 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 609. The test was performed using the following parameters:

- Gold fire assay – 150 samples (25 laboratories each providing analyses on 3 pairs of samples);
- Gold aqua regia digestion – 84 samples (14 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 datasets were filtered for both individual and laboratory data set (batch) outliers prior to the calculation of *p*-values. This process derived *p*-values of 0.975 for Au by fire assay and 0.5478 for Au by aqua regia digestion. Both *p*-values are insignificant and the Null Hypothesis is retained. Additionally, none of the other certified values showed significant p-values except for Hg by aqua regia digestion (p-value = 0.0191). This isolated case is most likely due to random* statistical probability as there is no other supporting evidence to suspect greater between-unit variance compared with within-unit variance. The null hypothesis is therefore retained.

**p-values are calculated at the 95% probability level. Therefore by definition 5% of p-values calculated will naturally fall as 'significant' (<0.05). For every 100 p-values calculated, 5 will 'fail' naturally meaning a significant difference is detected (a false positive) where, in reality, none exists.*

Only results for constituents present in concentrations well above the detection levels (i.e. >20 x Lower Limit of Detection) for the various methods undertaken were considered for the objective of evaluating homogeneity. 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 609 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 609 is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' below).

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. AGAT Laboratories, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
3. Alex Stewart International, Mendoza, Argentina
4. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
5. ALS, Lima, Peru
6. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
7. ALS, Perth, WA, Australia
8. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
9. ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia
10. ARGETEST Mineral Processing, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
11. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
12. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
13. CERTIMIN, Lima, Peru
14. Chrysos Corporation Limited, Kalgoorlie, WA, Australia
15. Chrysos Corporation Limited, Perth, WA, Australia
16. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
17. Inspectorate America Corporation (BV), Sparks, Nevada, USA
18. Intertek Genalysis, Perth, WA, Australia
19. Intertek Testing Services, Townsville, QLD, Australia
20. Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
21. On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo, VIC, Australia
22. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
23. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
24. SGS, Ankara, Anatolia, Turkey
25. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
26. SGS de Mexico SA de CV, Cd. Industrial, Durango, Mexico
27. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
28. Skyline Assayers & Laboratories, Tucson, Arizona, USA

Please note: Above numbered alphabetical list of participating laboratories <u>does not</u> reflect the Lab ID numbering on the scatter plots below.

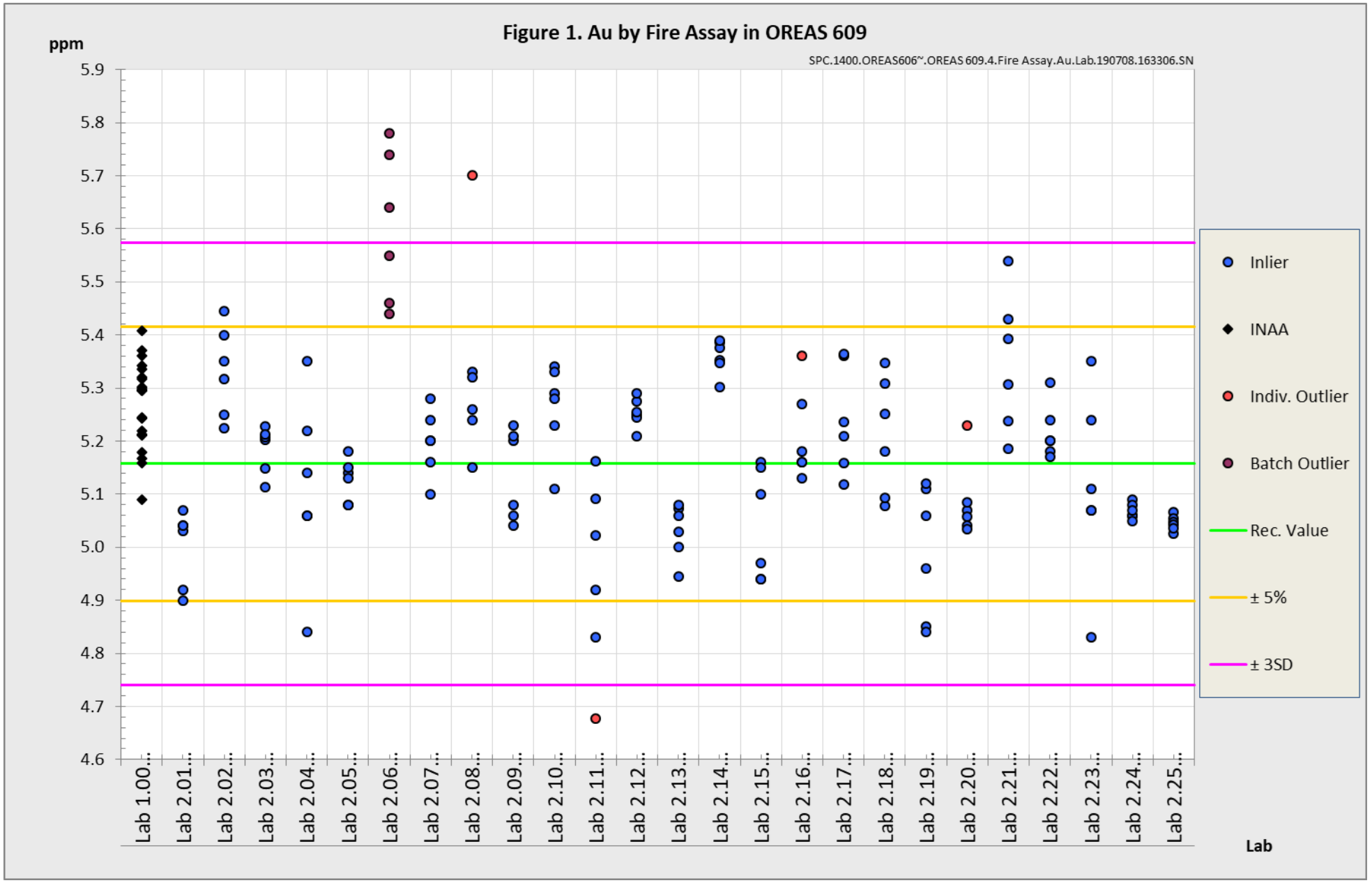
Figure 1. Au by Fire Assay in OREAS 609
ppm
SPC.1400.OREAS606~.OREAS 609.4.Fire Assay.Au.Lab.190708.163306.SN
5.9
5.8
5.7
5.6
5.5
5.4
5.3
5.2
5.1
5.0
4.9
4.8
4.7
4.6
Lab 1.00...
Lab 2.01...
Lab 2.02...
Lab 2.03...
Lab 2.04...
Lab 2.05...
Lab 2.06...
Lab 2.07...
Lab 2.08...
Lab 2.09...
Lab 2.10...
Lab 2.11...
Lab 2.12...
Lab 2.13...
Lab 2.14...
Lab 2.15...
Lab 2.16...
Lab 2.17...
Lab 2.18...
Lab 2.19...
Lab 2.20...
Lab 2.21...
Lab 2.22...
Lab 2.23...
Lab 2.24...
Lab 2.25...
Lab
Inlier
INAA
Indiv. Outlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

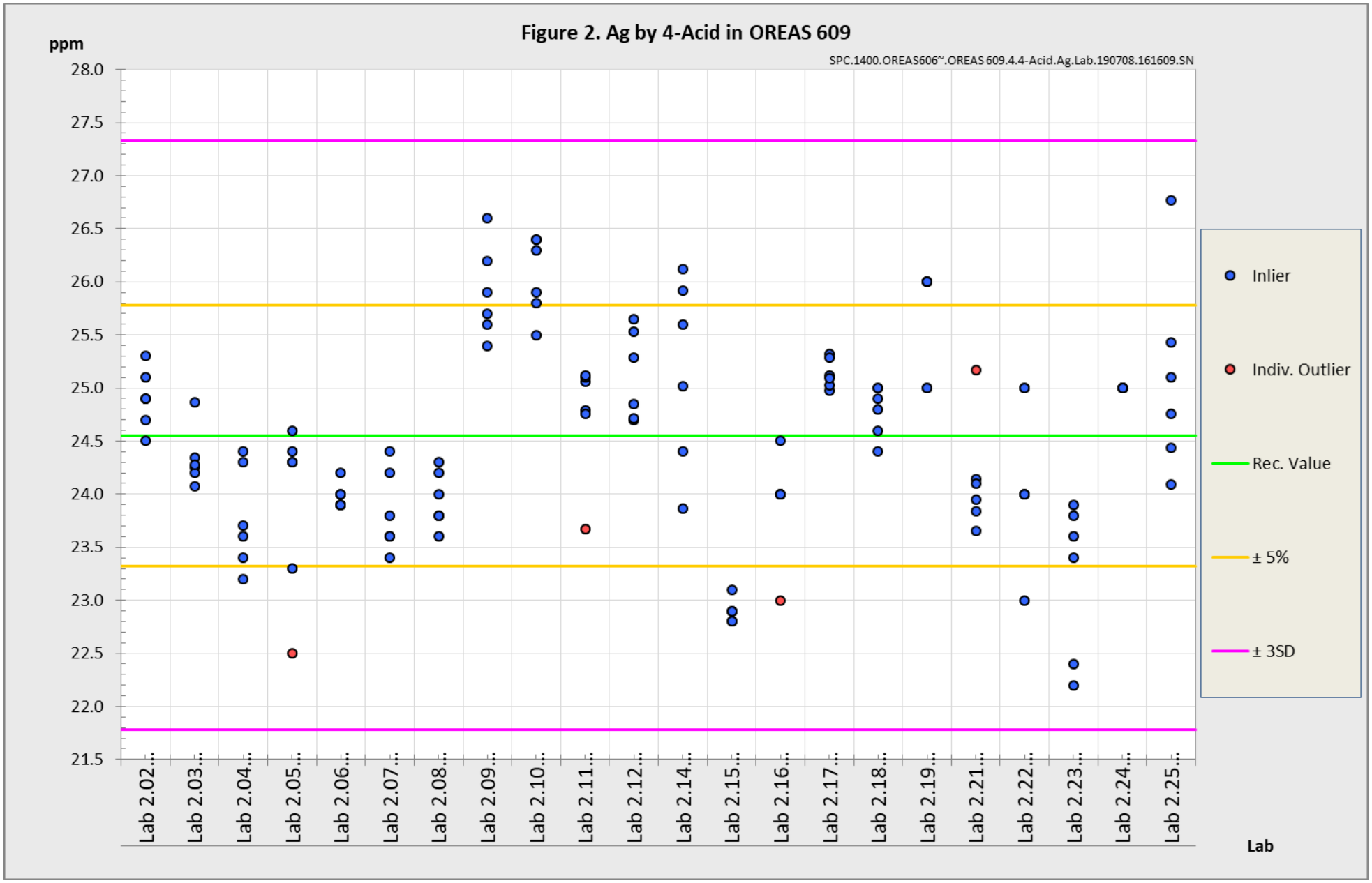
Figure 2. Ag by 4-Acid in OREAS 609
ppm
SPC.1400.OREAS606~.OREAS 609.4.4-Acid.Ag.Lab.190708.161609.SN
28.0
27.5
27.0
26.5
26.0
25.5
25.0
24.5
24.0
23.5
23.0
22.5
22.0
21.5
Lab 2.02...
Lab 2.03...
Lab 2.04...
Lab 2.05...
Lab 2.06...
Lab 2.07...
Lab 2.08...
Lab 2.09...
Lab 2.10...
Lab 2.11...
Lab 2.12...
Lab 2.14...
Lab 2.15...
Lab 2.16...
Lab 2.17...
Lab 2.18...
Lab 2.19...
Lab 2.21...
Lab 2.22...
Lab 2.23...
Lab 2.24...
Lab 2.25...
Lab
Inlier
Indiv. Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

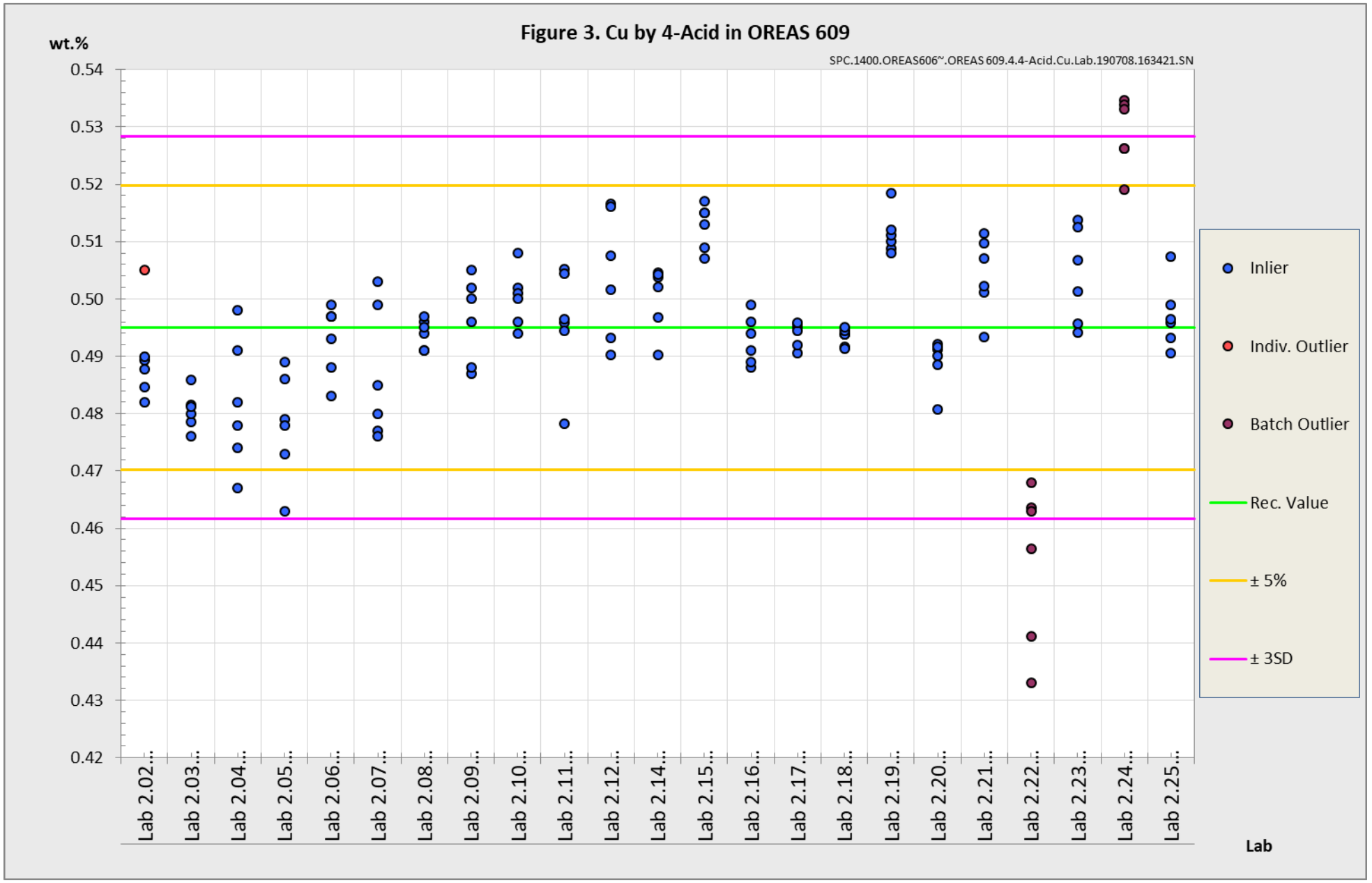
Figure 3. Cu by 4-Acid in OREAS 609
wt.%
SPC.1400.OREAS606~.OREAS 609.4.4-Acid.Cu.Lab.190708.163421.SN
0.54
0.53
0.52
0.51
0.50
0.49
0.48
0.47
0.46
0.45
0.44
0.43
0.42
Lab 2.02...
Lab 2.03...
Lab 2.04...
Lab 2.05...
Lab 2.06...
Lab 2.07...
Lab 2.08...
Lab 2.09...
Lab 2.10...
Lab 2.11...
Lab 2.12...
Lab 2.14...
Lab 2.15...
Lab 2.16...
Lab 2.17...
Lab 2.18...
Lab 2.19...
Lab 2.20...
Lab 2.21...
Lab 2.22...
Lab 2.23...
Lab 2.24...
Lab 2.25...
Lab
Inlier
Indiv. Outlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 609 was prepared, certified and supplied by:

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METROLOGICAL 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 undertaken by ORE Pty Ltd) 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.

Guide ISO/TR 16476:2016, section 5.3.1 describes metrological traceability in reference materials as it pertains to the transformation of the measurand. In this section it states, *"Although the determination of the property value itself can be made traceable to appropriate units through, for example, calibration of the measurement equipment used, steps like the transformation of the sample from one physical (chemical) state to another cannot. Such transformations may only be compared with a reference (when available), or among themselves. For some transformations, reference methods have been defined and may be used in certification projects to evaluate the uncertainty associated with such a transformation. In other cases,* ***only a comparison among different laboratories using the same method is possible. In this case, certification takes place on the basis of agreement among independent measurement results*** *(see ISO Guide 35:2006, Clause 10)."*

COMMUTABILITY

The measurements of the results that underlie the certified values contained in this report were undertaken by methods involving pre-treatment (digestion/fusion) of the sample. This served to reduce the sample to a simple and well understood form permitting calibration using simple solutions of the CRM. Due to these methods being well understood and highly effective, commutability is not an issue for this CRM. All OREAS CRMs are sourced from natural ore minerals meaning they will display similar behaviour as routine 'field' samples in the relevant measurement process. Care should be taken to ensure 'matrix matching' as close as practically achievable. The matrix and mineralisation style of the CRM is described in the 'Source Material' section and users should select appropriate CRMs matching these attributes to their field samples.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 609 is intended to cover all activities needed to produce a measurement result. This includes extraction, possible separation steps and the actual measurement process (the signal producing step). OREAS 609 may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 609 is intended for the following uses:

- For the monitoring of laboratory performance in the analysis of analytes reported in Table 1 in geological samples;
- For the verification of analytical methods for analytes reported in Table 1;
- For the calibration of instruments used in the determination of the concentration of analytes reported in Table 1.

STABILITY AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

OREAS 609 has been prepared from sulphide bearing ores and concentrate blended with rhyodacite. It contains reactive sulphide (~3.4% S) and has been packaged under nitrogen in single use laminated foil pouches. In its unopened state and under normal conditions of storage the CRM 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 609 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.

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.

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
1	24th July 2019	Edited 'PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES' list.
0	11th July 2019	First publication.

QMS ACCREDITATION

ORE Pty Ltd is accredited to ISO 9001:2015 by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd for its quality management system including development, manufacturing, certification and supply of CRMs.

CERTIFYING OFFICER

24th July, 2019

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

REFERENCES

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