

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 153c

PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD ORE

(Waisoi Cu Deposit, Namosi District, Viti Levu, Fiji)

Table 1. Certified Value, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for Au by FA in OREAS 153c.

Constituent	Certified Value [†]	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Pb Fire Assay					
Au, Gold (ppb)	327	322	332	326*	329*

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion; 1×10^{-9}) \equiv $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.

[†]This operationally defined measurand meets the requirements of ISO 17034 and all participating laboratories comply with the requirements of ISO 17025.

*Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 30g fire assay are determined from 20 x 85mg INAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.



Accredited for compliance with ISO 17034



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Table 2. Certified Value, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for other measurands in OREAS 153c.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)					
Au, Gold (ppb)	321	316	325	319	322
4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	1.77	1.67	1.87	1.72	1.82
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	7.48	7.28	7.68	7.32	7.64
As, Arsenic (ppm)	40.6	38.6	42.6	39.1	42.1
Ba, Barium (ppm)	782	754	810	760	803
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.01	1.89	2.13	1.95	2.08
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	2.35	2.17	2.53	2.14	2.55
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	1.57	1.52	1.61	1.53	1.61
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	1.04	0.97	1.11	0.99	1.09
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	56	52	61	54	59
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	14.6	13.9	15.2	14.1	15.0
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	36.5	34.3	38.6	34.9	38.0
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	7.96	7.52	8.40	7.67	8.25
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.712	0.696	0.729	0.699	0.726
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.98	2.64	3.32	2.82	3.14
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.26	1.12	1.41	1.19	1.34
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.20	1.10	1.29	1.14	1.25
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.15	3.07	3.23	3.09	3.21
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	19.7	18.8	20.5	19.1	20.2
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	4.53	3.97	5.09	4.18	4.88
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	1.67	1.54	1.80	1.54	1.80
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.49	0.38	0.60	0.45	0.53
In, Indium (ppm)	0.57	0.52	0.61	0.52	0.61
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.68	2.61	2.75	2.62	2.74
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	27.2	24.7	29.7	25.7	28.7
Li, Lithium (ppm)	38.8	37.4	40.2	37.9	39.8
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.17	0.14	0.20	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.786	0.764	0.808	0.770	0.802
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.031	0.030	0.032	0.030	0.031
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	176	169	182	173	179
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	2.32	2.26	2.39	2.25	2.40
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	9.65	9.05	10.26	9.33	9.98
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	23.9	20.1	27.6	21.5	26.2
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	15.3	14.6	16.0	14.7	15.8
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.077	0.074	0.079	0.074	0.079
Pb, Lead (ppm)	92	88	96	90	94

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion; 1×10^{-9}) \equiv $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$; ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg ; wt.% (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed).

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion continued					
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	6.57	5.83	7.32	6.13	7.02
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	129	120	137	124	133
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.056	0.050	0.063	0.053	0.060
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.05	1.02	1.09	1.04	1.07
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	2.90	2.75	3.05	2.65	3.14
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	8.11	7.70	8.52	7.88	8.34
Se, Selenium (ppm)	8.59	7.19	9.98	7.69	9.49
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	5.49	4.94	6.04	5.07	5.92
Sn, Tin (ppm)	4.23	3.87	4.59	3.88	4.58
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	248	239	257	242	254
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	0.85	0.79	0.91	0.81	0.90
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.60	0.51	0.69	0.56	0.64
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	1.13	0.99	1.27	1.05	1.21
Th, Thorium (ppm)	10.1	9.3	11.0	9.6	10.6
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.299	0.289	0.309	0.292	0.306
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.71	0.67	0.76	0.68	0.75
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.17	0.14	0.20	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.88	2.50	3.26	2.70	3.06
V, Vanadium (ppm)	82	79	84	80	84
W, Tungsten (ppm)	8.54	7.49	9.60	8.03	9.06
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	13.3	12.4	14.2	12.8	13.8
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.08	0.94	1.22	0.92	1.23
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	359	347	370	351	366
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	55	52	58	53	57
Aqua Regia Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	1.76	1.70	1.82	1.69	1.82
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	1.73	1.68	1.78	1.70	1.76
As, Arsenic (ppm)	39.1	37.4	40.8	38.0	40.2
B, Boron (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ba, Barium (ppm)	341	319	362	330	352
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	1.16	1.09	1.24	1.13	1.20
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	2.40	2.26	2.55	2.30	2.51
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.619	0.598	0.639	0.607	0.631
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.95	0.89	1.01	0.91	0.99
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	26.1	23.9	28.3	25.5	26.7
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	14.5	13.8	15.1	14.1	14.8
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	41.7	40.3	43.1	40.5	42.9

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed. For practical purposes the 95% Expanded Uncertainty can be set between zero and a two times multiple of the upper bound/non-detect limit value).

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued					
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	6.41	6.10	6.72	6.13	6.69
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.711	0.696	0.727	0.701	0.722
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.07	3.00	3.15	3.02	3.12
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	8.06	7.70	8.42	7.80	8.32
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	0.11	0.09	0.13	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	0.27	0.25	0.29	0.26	0.28
Hg, Mercury (ppm)	0.057	0.042	0.072	0.054	0.060
In, Indium (ppm)	0.55	0.52	0.57	0.53	0.57
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.760	0.735	0.786	0.748	0.773
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	12.4	11.4	13.4	12.0	12.8
Li, Lithium (ppm)	31.1	30.0	32.3	30.2	32.1
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.095	0.075	0.115	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.714	0.690	0.737	0.701	0.726
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.027	0.026	0.028	0.026	0.028
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	171	166	176	168	174
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.138	0.128	0.149	0.136	0.141
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	14.3	13.7	15.0	14.0	14.7
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.060	0.058	0.062	0.059	0.061
Pb, Lead (ppm)	79	77	82	77	81
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	70	67	73	69	72
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.057	0.051	0.062	0.054	0.060
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.06	1.02	1.09	1.03	1.08
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	2.07	1.89	2.25	2.00	2.14
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	6.64	6.32	6.96	6.47	6.82
Se, Selenium (ppm)	8.55	7.91	9.19	8.21	8.89
Sn, Tin (ppm)	2.95	2.79	3.11	2.77	3.13
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	63	60	65	62	64
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.43	0.34	0.51	0.41	0.44
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	1.15	1.05	1.25	1.08	1.22
Th, Thorium (ppm)	4.67	4.21	5.13	4.41	4.93
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.193	0.185	0.201	0.189	0.197
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.47	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.48
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.42	2.19	2.65	2.25	2.59
V, Vanadium (ppm)	62	60	64	60	63
W, Tungsten (ppm)	5.36	4.74	5.98	5.10	5.62
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	9.65	9.13	10.17	9.39	9.91

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed. For practical purposes the 95% Expanded Uncertainty can be set between zero and a two times multiple of the upper bound/non-detect limit value).

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued					
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.70	0.67	0.73	IND	IND
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	354	345	363	349	359
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	6.93	6.50	7.36	6.65	7.20

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg.

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed).

Table 3. Indicative Values for OREAS 153c.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Pb Fire Assay								
Pd	ppb	4.83	Pt	ppb	< 3			
4-Acid Digestion								
B	ppm	6500	Hg	ppm	0.033			
Ge	ppm	0.18	Si	wt.%	42.08			
Aqua Regia Digestion								
Dy	ppm	2.18	Nb	ppm	0.89	Si	wt.%	0.035
Er	ppm	0.89	Nd	ppm	12.1	Sm	ppm	3.00
Eu	ppm	0.39	Pd	ppb	4.67	Tm	ppm	0.11
Gd	ppm	2.83	Pr	ppm	3.01			
Ho	ppm	0.33	Pt	ppb	< 1			
Borate Fusion XRF								
Al ₂ O ₃	wt.%	14.97	Fe	wt.%	3.29	S	wt.%	1.10
As	ppm	35.0	K ₂ O	wt.%	3.33	SiO ₂	wt.%	66.25
Ba	ppm	810	MgO	wt.%	1.35	Sn	ppm	15.0
CaO	wt.%	2.21	MnO	wt.%	0.043	Sr	ppm	340
Cl	ppm	65	Na ₂ O	wt.%	3.24	TiO ₂	wt.%	0.533
Co	ppm	20.0	Ni	ppm	25.0	V	ppm	80
Cr	ppm	35.0	P	wt.%	0.078	Zn	ppm	385
Cu	wt.%	0.730	Pb	ppm	115	Zr	ppm	215
Thermogravimetry								
LOI ¹⁰⁰⁰	wt.%	1.92						
Infrared Combustion								
C	wt.%	0.090	S	wt.%	0.975			
Laser Ablation ICP-MS								
Ag	ppm	1.80	Hf	ppm	5.75	Sm	ppm	5.66
As	ppm	37.0	Ho	ppm	0.87	Sn	ppm	5.00
Ba	ppm	749	In	ppm	0.50	Sr	ppm	245
Be	ppm	2.70	La	ppm	28.5	Ta	ppm	0.87
Bi	ppm	2.42	Lu	ppm	0.35	Tb	ppm	0.82
Cd	ppm	1.00	Mn	wt.%	0.030	Te	ppm	1.10
Ce	ppm	56	Mo	ppm	171	Th	ppm	10.7

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion; 1×10^{-9}) \equiv μ g/kg; ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

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 3 continued.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Laser Ablation ICP-MS continued								
Co	ppm	14.7	Nb	ppm	9.83	Ti	wt.%	0.329
Cr	ppm	44.0	Nd	ppm	26.8	Tl	ppm	0.60
Cs	ppm	7.69	Ni	ppm	21.0	Tm	ppm	0.35
Cu	wt.%	0.715	Pb	ppm	95	U	ppm	3.13
Dy	ppm	4.46	Pr	ppm	7.11	V	ppm	86
Er	ppm	2.33	Rb	ppm	124	W	ppm	9.75
Eu	ppm	1.07	Re	ppm	0.075	Y	ppm	23.5
Ga	ppm	18.4	Sb	ppm	3.05	Yb	ppm	2.13
Gd	ppm	5.00	Sc	ppm	8.40	Zn	ppm	368
Ge	ppm	1.65	Se	ppm	< 5	Zr	ppm	204
Peroxide Fusion ICP								
Cu	wt.%	0.722						

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

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.

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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. In evaluating laboratory performance with this CRM, the section headed 'Instructions for correct use' should be read carefully.

Tables 1 and 2 provide the certified values and their associated 95% expanded uncertainty and tolerance intervals, Table 3 shows indicative values including major and trace element characterisation, Table 4 provides some indicative physical properties and Table 5 presents the performance gate intervals for all certified values. Gold homogeneity (via INAA) is shown in Table 6 and is also demonstrated by a nested ANOVA program using fire assay (see '**nested ANOVA**' section).

Tabulated results of all analytes together with uncorrected means, medians, standard deviations, relative standard deviations and per cent deviation of lab means from the corrected mean of means (PDM³) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 153c-DataPack.1.0.230904_092330.xlsx**). Results are also presented in scatter plots for gold by fire assay and aqua regia digestion (Figures 1 to 2, respectively) together with $\pm 3SD$ (magenta) and $\pm 5\%$ (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.

SOURCE MATERIAL

OREAS 153c is a porphyry Cu-Au certified reference material prepared from a blend of ores, barren granodiorite and minor additions of copper and molybdenum concentrates. The ores were predominantly sourced from the Waisoi district, Viti Levu, Fiji and this was blended with lesser quantities of other porphyry ores from Chile and Australia. Copper mineralisation in the Namosi district is accompanied by stockwork quartz veinlets and is characterised by bornite-chalcopyrite-pyrite assemblages formed under a high sulphidation environment. The barren granodiorite was sourced from the mafic, S-Type, Late Devonian Bulla Granodiorite complex located in northern Melbourne, Australia.

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The material constituting OREAS 153c was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying to constant mass at 105°C;
- Crushing and milling of the barren granodiorite to 98% minus 75 microns;
- Crushing and milling of the ore and concentrate materials to 100% minus 30 microns;
- Blending in appropriate proportions to achieve the desired grades;

- Homogenisation using OREAS' novel processing technologies;
- Packaging in 10g and 60g units sealed in laminated foil pouches and 500g units in plastic jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 153c was tested at ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd's onsite facility for various physical properties. Table 4 presents these findings that should be used for informational purposes only.

Table 4. Physical properties of OREAS 153c.

Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation [‡]	Munsell Color [‡]
678	0.37	N7	Light Gray

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

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

Thirty-one commercial analytical laboratories participated in the program to certify the elements reported in Tables 1 and 2. The following methods were employed:

- Gold by fire assay (15-50g charge weight) with AAS (12 laboratories), ICP-OES (14 laboratories) finish and ICP-MS (2 laboratories) finish;
- Gold by aqua regia digestion (10-50g sample weight) with ICP-OES and/or ICP-MS (13 laboratories) and AAS (8 laboratories) finish;
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by 4-acid (HNO₃-HF-HClO₄-HCl) digestion (up to 27 laboratories depending on the element);
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by aqua regia digestion (up to 27 laboratories depending on the element).

Instrumental neutron activation analysis for Au on 20 x 85mg subsamples was also undertaken at ANSTO, Lucas Heights to confirm homogeneity (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

Table 3 shows indicative values including major and trace element characterisation by Bureau Veritas in Perth, Western Australia which includes:

- Major oxides by lithium borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence;
- LOI at 1000°C by thermogravimetric analyser;
- Total Carbon and Sulphur by infrared combustion furnace;
- Trace elements by laser ablation (on the fused bead) with ICP-MS finish.

For the round robin program, ten 2.5kg test units were taken systematically at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately following homogenisation and are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. Six 120g pulp samples were submitted to each laboratory for analysis. The samples received by each laboratory were obtained by taking samples from six different sampling units (e.g., test units 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Certified Values and their uncertainty intervals (Tables 1 and 2) 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. 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. However, while statistics are taken into account, the exercise of a statistician's prerogative plays a significant role in identifying outliers.

Certified Values are the means of accepted laboratory means after outlier filtering and are the present best estimate of the true value. The INAA data (see Table 6) is omitted from determination of the certified value for Au and is used solely for the calculation of Tolerance Limits and homogeneity evaluation (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

95% Expanded Uncertainty provides a 95% probability that the true value of the analyte under consideration lies between the upper and lower limits and is calculated according to the method outlined in ISO 98-3 [6]. All known or suspected sources of bias have been investigated or taken into account.

Indicative (uncertified) values (Table 3) are present where the number of laboratories reporting a particular analyte is insufficient (< 5) to support certification or where interlaboratory consensus is poor.

Standard Deviation intervals (see Table 5) 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.***

PERFORMANCE GATES

Table 6 below 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) \pm 10%.

i.e., Certified Value \pm 10% \pm 2DL [1].

Table 5. Performance Gates for OREAS 153c.

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, ppb	327	14.3	299	356	284	370	4.38%	8.77%	13.15%	311	344
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)											
Au, ppb	321	11.2	298	343	287	354	3.48%	6.96%	10.43%	305	337
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	1.77	0.074	1.62	1.91	1.54	1.99	4.19%	8.37%	12.56%	1.68	1.86
Al, wt. %	7.48	0.307	6.86	8.09	6.56	8.40	4.11%	8.22%	12.33%	7.11	7.85
As, ppm	40.6	2.30	36.0	45.2	33.7	47.5	5.65%	11.30%	16.95%	38.6	42.7
Ba, ppm	782	37	709	855	672	892	4.69%	9.38%	14.07%	743	821
Be, ppm	2.01	0.144	1.72	2.30	1.58	2.44	7.17%	14.34%	21.50%	1.91	2.11
Bi, ppm	2.35	0.141	2.06	2.63	1.92	2.77	6.02%	12.05%	18.07%	2.23	2.46
Ca, wt. %	1.57	0.059	1.45	1.68	1.39	1.74	3.75%	7.49%	11.24%	1.49	1.65
Cd, ppm	1.04	0.074	0.89	1.19	0.82	1.26	7.15%	14.30%	21.45%	0.99	1.09
Ce, ppm	56	6	45	68	39	74	10.43%	20.86%	31.29%	54	59
Co, ppm	14.6	1.05	12.5	16.6	11.4	17.7	7.19%	14.37%	21.56%	13.8	15.3
Cr, ppm	36.5	3.06	30.3	42.6	27.3	45.6	8.39%	16.78%	25.17%	34.6	38.3
Cs, ppm	7.96	0.467	7.02	8.89	6.56	9.36	5.87%	11.74%	17.61%	7.56	8.36
Cu, wt. %	0.712	0.020	0.672	0.752	0.652	0.772	2.80%	5.60%	8.41%	0.677	0.748
Dy, ppm	2.98	0.282	2.42	3.54	2.13	3.82	9.45%	18.90%	28.35%	2.83	3.13
Er, ppm	1.26	0.117	1.03	1.50	0.91	1.61	9.23%	18.45%	27.68%	1.20	1.33
Eu, ppm	1.20	0.049	1.10	1.29	1.05	1.34	4.09%	8.17%	12.26%	1.14	1.26
Fe, wt. %	3.15	0.118	2.91	3.39	2.79	3.50	3.76%	7.52%	11.28%	2.99	3.31
Ga, ppm	19.7	1.09	17.5	21.8	16.4	22.9	5.54%	11.09%	16.63%	18.7	20.6

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion; 1×10^{-9}) \equiv μ g/kg; ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt. % (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

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 5 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											
Gd, ppm	4.53	0.47	3.58	5.48	3.11	5.95	10.47%	20.94%	31.42%	4.30	4.76
Hf, ppm	1.67	0.130	1.41	1.93	1.28	2.06	7.81%	15.63%	23.44%	1.58	1.75
Ho, ppm	0.49	0.08	0.34	0.64	0.26	0.72	15.54%	31.09%	46.63%	0.47	0.51
In, ppm	0.57	0.033	0.50	0.63	0.47	0.67	5.92%	11.84%	17.77%	0.54	0.59
K, wt. %	2.68	0.070	2.54	2.82	2.47	2.89	2.63%	5.25%	7.88%	2.55	2.81
La, ppm	27.2	3.5	20.2	34.2	16.7	37.8	12.92%	25.84%	38.76%	25.9	28.6
Li, ppm	38.8	1.91	35.0	42.6	33.1	44.5	4.92%	9.84%	14.76%	36.9	40.7
Lu, ppm	0.17	0.013	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.21	7.64%	15.27%	22.91%	0.16	0.18
Mg, wt. %	0.786	0.025	0.735	0.837	0.710	0.862	3.23%	6.47%	9.70%	0.747	0.825
Mn, wt. %	0.031	0.001	0.029	0.033	0.028	0.033	3.01%	6.02%	9.04%	0.029	0.032
Mo, ppm	176	9	158	193	149	202	5.03%	10.05%	15.08%	167	184
Na, wt. %	2.32	0.055	2.22	2.43	2.16	2.49	2.35%	4.71%	7.06%	2.21	2.44
Nb, ppm	9.65	0.859	7.94	11.37	7.08	12.23	8.89%	17.79%	26.68%	9.17	10.14
Nd, ppm	23.9	2.8	18.2	29.5	15.4	32.3	11.75%	23.50%	35.25%	22.7	25.0
Ni, ppm	15.3	0.58	14.1	16.4	13.5	17.0	3.77%	7.53%	11.30%	14.5	16.0
P, wt. %	0.077	0.003	0.071	0.082	0.068	0.085	3.55%	7.11%	10.66%	0.073	0.080
Pb, ppm	92	6.0	80	104	74	110	6.51%	13.02%	19.53%	87	96
Pr, ppm	6.57	0.529	5.52	7.63	4.99	8.16	8.05%	16.10%	24.15%	6.25	6.90
Rb, ppm	129	9	110	147	101	157	7.20%	14.40%	21.60%	122	135
Re, ppm	0.056	0.005	0.047	0.066	0.043	0.070	8.15%	16.30%	24.45%	0.054	0.059
S, wt. %	1.05	0.042	0.97	1.14	0.93	1.18	4.02%	8.04%	12.05%	1.00	1.11
Sb, ppm	2.90	0.162	2.57	3.22	2.41	3.38	5.58%	11.16%	16.74%	2.75	3.04
Sc, ppm	8.11	0.512	7.09	9.13	6.57	9.65	6.31%	12.62%	18.94%	7.70	8.51
Se, ppm	8.59	1.35	5.89	11.29	4.53	12.64	15.73%	31.46%	47.18%	8.16	9.02
Sm, ppm	5.49	0.366	4.76	6.22	4.39	6.59	6.66%	13.32%	19.98%	5.22	5.77
Sn, ppm	4.23	0.408	3.42	5.05	3.01	5.46	9.63%	19.26%	28.90%	4.02	4.44
Sr, ppm	248	14	219	277	205	291	5.81%	11.62%	17.42%	236	260
Ta, ppm	0.85	0.068	0.72	0.99	0.65	1.05	7.94%	15.87%	23.81%	0.81	0.89
Tb, ppm	0.60	0.07	0.45	0.74	0.37	0.82	12.40%	24.80%	37.19%	0.57	0.63
Te, ppm	1.13	0.108	0.91	1.35	0.81	1.45	9.56%	19.11%	28.67%	1.07	1.19
Th, ppm	10.1	0.96	8.2	12.1	7.3	13.0	9.49%	18.97%	28.46%	9.6	10.6
Ti, wt. %	0.299	0.011	0.276	0.322	0.265	0.333	3.79%	7.58%	11.37%	0.284	0.314
Tl, ppm	0.71	0.046	0.62	0.81	0.58	0.85	6.45%	12.90%	19.36%	0.68	0.75
Tm, ppm	0.17	0.02	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.23	11.52%	23.03%	34.55%	0.16	0.18
U, ppm	2.88	0.214	2.45	3.30	2.23	3.52	7.43%	14.85%	22.28%	2.73	3.02
V, ppm	82	2.8	76	87	73	90	3.46%	6.93%	10.39%	78	86
W, ppm	8.54	0.811	6.92	10.17	6.11	10.98	9.49%	18.98%	28.47%	8.12	8.97
Y, ppm	13.3	1.21	10.9	15.7	9.7	16.9	9.04%	18.09%	27.13%	12.7	14.0
Yb, ppm	1.08	0.068	0.94	1.21	0.87	1.28	6.28%	12.57%	18.85%	1.02	1.13
Zn, ppm	359	15	329	388	314	403	4.17%	8.34%	12.51%	341	376
Zr, ppm	55	3.7	47	62	44	66	6.73%	13.46%	20.19%	52	58

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt. % (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

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 5 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											
Ag, ppm	1.76	0.088	1.58	1.93	1.49	2.02	4.99%	9.98%	14.97%	1.67	1.85
Al, wt.%	1.73	0.051	1.63	1.83	1.58	1.88	2.93%	5.86%	8.79%	1.64	1.82
As, ppm	39.1	2.04	35.0	43.2	33.0	45.2	5.22%	10.44%	15.66%	37.1	41.0
B, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ba, ppm	341	36	269	412	234	448	10.50%	20.99%	31.49%	324	358
Be, ppm	1.16	0.077	1.01	1.32	0.94	1.39	6.57%	13.15%	19.72%	1.11	1.22
Bi, ppm	2.40	0.121	2.16	2.65	2.04	2.77	5.02%	10.04%	15.05%	2.28	2.52
Ca, wt.%	0.619	0.029	0.561	0.676	0.532	0.705	4.65%	9.29%	13.94%	0.588	0.650
Cd, ppm	0.95	0.083	0.78	1.12	0.70	1.20	8.78%	17.55%	26.33%	0.90	1.00
Ce, ppm	26.1	1.86	22.4	29.8	20.5	31.7	7.14%	14.28%	21.42%	24.8	27.4
Co, ppm	14.5	1.18	12.1	16.8	10.9	18.0	8.14%	16.29%	24.43%	13.7	15.2
Cr, ppm	41.7	1.79	38.1	45.3	36.3	47.1	4.29%	8.59%	12.88%	39.6	43.8
Cs, ppm	6.41	0.367	5.67	7.14	5.31	7.51	5.73%	11.46%	17.18%	6.09	6.73
Cu, wt.%	0.711	0.018	0.675	0.748	0.656	0.766	2.57%	5.14%	7.71%	0.676	0.747
Fe, wt.%	3.07	0.113	2.85	3.30	2.73	3.41	3.68%	7.35%	11.03%	2.92	3.23
Ga, ppm	8.06	0.539	6.98	9.14	6.45	9.68	6.68%	13.36%	20.04%	7.66	8.46
Ge, ppm	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.17	18.41%	36.83%	55.24%	0.10	0.12
Hf, ppm	0.27	0.025	0.22	0.32	0.19	0.35	9.29%	18.58%	27.86%	0.26	0.28
Hg, ppm	0.057	0.011	0.034	0.080	0.023	0.091	19.80%	39.60%	59.40%	0.054	0.060
In, ppm	0.55	0.025	0.50	0.60	0.47	0.62	4.60%	9.19%	13.79%	0.52	0.58
K, wt.%	0.760	0.039	0.682	0.838	0.643	0.877	5.13%	10.25%	15.38%	0.722	0.798
La, ppm	12.4	0.87	10.7	14.2	9.8	15.0	7.03%	14.06%	21.09%	11.8	13.0
Li, ppm	31.1	1.68	27.8	34.5	26.1	36.2	5.39%	10.77%	16.16%	29.6	32.7
Lu, ppm	0.095	0.013	0.068	0.122	0.054	0.135	14.18%	28.36%	42.54%	0.090	0.099
Mg, wt.%	0.714	0.030	0.654	0.773	0.625	0.802	4.14%	8.28%	12.43%	0.678	0.749
Mn, wt.%	0.027	0.001	0.025	0.029	0.024	0.030	3.36%	6.72%	10.09%	0.026	0.028
Mo, ppm	171	8	156	186	148	194	4.48%	8.97%	13.45%	163	180
Na, wt.%	0.138	0.013	0.112	0.165	0.099	0.178	9.49%	18.98%	28.47%	0.131	0.145
Ni, ppm	14.3	0.82	12.7	16.0	11.9	16.8	5.75%	11.49%	17.24%	13.6	15.1
P, wt.%	0.060	0.002	0.055	0.065	0.053	0.067	3.82%	7.63%	11.45%	0.057	0.063
Pb, ppm	79	4.4	70	88	66	93	5.57%	11.14%	16.72%	75	83
Rb, ppm	70	2.8	65	76	62	79	3.94%	7.88%	11.82%	67	74
Re, ppm	0.057	0.003	0.050	0.063	0.047	0.066	5.50%	11.00%	16.50%	0.054	0.059
S, wt.%	1.06	0.040	0.98	1.13	0.94	1.17	3.76%	7.52%	11.27%	1.00	1.11
Sb, ppm	2.07	0.28	1.52	2.62	1.24	2.90	13.40%	26.80%	40.20%	1.97	2.17
Sc, ppm	6.64	0.462	5.72	7.57	5.26	8.03	6.95%	13.90%	20.85%	6.31	6.98
Se, ppm	8.55	0.736	7.08	10.02	6.34	10.76	8.60%	17.21%	25.81%	8.12	8.98
Sn, ppm	2.95	0.169	2.61	3.29	2.44	3.46	5.74%	11.48%	17.22%	2.80	3.10
Sr, ppm	63	3.7	55	70	52	74	5.91%	11.82%	17.72%	60	66
Ta, ppm	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, ppm	0.43	0.06	0.30	0.55	0.24	0.62	14.91%	29.82%	44.72%	0.40	0.45
Te, ppm	1.15	0.112	0.93	1.37	0.82	1.48	9.70%	19.39%	29.09%	1.09	1.21
Th, ppm	4.67	0.58	3.51	5.83	2.94	6.41	12.38%	24.77%	37.15%	4.44	4.91

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction).

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate.

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 5 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											
Ti, wt.%	0.193	0.012	0.168	0.218	0.156	0.231	6.47%	12.94%	19.41%	0.183	0.203
Tl, ppm	0.47	0.026	0.42	0.52	0.39	0.54	5.53%	11.06%	16.59%	0.44	0.49
U, ppm	2.42	0.217	1.98	2.85	1.77	3.07	8.97%	17.94%	26.91%	2.30	2.54
V, ppm	62	2.2	57	66	55	68	3.48%	6.97%	10.45%	59	65
W, ppm	5.36	0.79	3.78	6.94	2.99	7.73	14.75%	29.49%	44.24%	5.09	5.63
Y, ppm	9.65	0.443	8.76	10.53	8.32	10.98	4.59%	9.18%	13.78%	9.17	10.13
Yb, ppm	0.70	0.025	0.65	0.75	0.63	0.78	3.62%	7.25%	10.87%	0.67	0.74
Zn, ppm	354	10	334	374	323	384	2.87%	5.75%	8.62%	336	372
Zr, ppm	6.93	0.501	5.93	7.93	5.43	8.43	7.23%	14.46%	21.69%	6.58	7.28

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; $1 \times 10^{-6} \equiv \text{mg/kg}$; wt.% (weight per cent) $\equiv \%$ (mass fraction).

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate.

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 Tables 1 and 2 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 ($1-\alpha=0.99$) at least 95% of subsamples ($p=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 0.699 and 0.726 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 6 below shows the gold INAA data determined on 20 x 85mg subsamples of OREAS 153c. An equivalent scaled version of the results is also provided to demonstrate an appreciation of what this data means if 30g fire assays were undertaken without the normal measurement error associated with this methodology. In this instance, the 1RSD of 0.15% calculated for a 30g fire assay sample (2.79% at 85mg weights) confirms the high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 153c.

The homogeneity of gold has been determined by INAA at ANSTO using the reduced analytical subsample method which utilises the known relationship between standard deviation and analytical subsample weight (Ingamells and Switzer, 1973 [2]). 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.

Homogeneity has also been evaluated in an Analysis of Variance (**ANOVA**) of the INAA data. The 20 samples were comprised of paired samples from 10g samples taken from each of the ten 2.5kg test units (representative of the entire prepared batch) and were randomised prior to assigning sample numbers. The duplicate samples enabled an ANOVA by comparison of within- and between-unit variances across the 10 pairs. The purpose of the ANOVA 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. The test was performed using the following parameters:

- Gold by INAA – 20 results (1 laboratory providing duplicate analyses on 10 samples where each sample can be viewed as a ‘unit’);
- Null Hypothesis, H₀: Between-unit variance is no greater than within-unit variance (reject H₀ if *p*-value < 0.05);
- Alternative Hypothesis, H₁: Between-unit variance is greater than within-unit variance.

The data was not filtered for outliers prior to the calculation of the *p*-value. This process derived a *p*-value of 0.104, a statistically insignificant result so the Null Hypothesis is accepted. It is important to note that ANOVA is not an absolute measure of homogeneity. Rather, it establishes whether or not gold is uniformly distributed throughout the entire prepared batch of OREAS 153c and whether the variance between two subsamples from the same test unit is statistically indistinguishable from the variance of two subsamples taken from any two separate test units. A reference material therefore can possess poor absolute homogeneity yet still pass a relative homogeneity (ANOVA) test if the within-unit heterogeneity is large and similar across all units.

Table 6. Neutron Activation Analysis of Au (in ppb) on 20 x 85mg subsamples and showing the equivalent results scaled to a 30g sample mass typical of fire assay determination.

Replicate No	Au 85mg actual	Au 30g equivalent*
1	347.1	344.5
2	361.0	345.2
3	340.3	344.1
4	358.6	345.1
5	339.4	344.1
6	340.2	344.1
7	336.1	343.9
8	342.1	344.2
9	326.1	343.4
10	344.0	344.3
11	333.0	343.7
12	335.3	343.8
13	343.8	344.3
14	354.5	344.9
15	359.0	345.1
16	349.2	344.6
17	344.7	344.4
18	341.0	344.2
19	334.8	343.8
20	356.7	345.0
Mean	344.3	344.3
Median	342.9	344.3
Std Dev.	9.6	0.5
Rel.Std.Dev.	2.79%	0.15%

*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

Based on the statistical analysis of ANOVA and the results of the interlaboratory certification program, it can be concluded that OREAS 153c is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' below).

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. AGAT Laboratories, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
2. Alex Stewart International, Mendoza, Argentina
3. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
4. ALS, Johannesburg, South Africa
5. ALS, Lima, Peru
6. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
7. ALS, Malaga, WA, Australia
8. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
9. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
10. ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia
11. ARGETEST Mineral Processing, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
12. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
13. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
14. Bureau Veritas Minerals, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
15. ESAN Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
16. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
17. Intertek Genalysis, Perth, WA, Australia
18. Intertek Tarkwa, Tarkwa, Ghana
19. Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
20. Koza Gold (Ovacik Gold Mine), Bergama, Izmir, Turkey
21. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
22. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
23. Reminex Centre de Recherche, Marrakesh, Marrakesh-Safi, Morocco
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. SGS Tarkwa, Tarkwa, Western Region, Ghana
29. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
30. Skyline Assayers & Laboratories, Tucson, Arizona, USA
31. Stewart Assay & Environmental Laboratories LLC, Kara-Balta, Chüy, Kyrgyzstan

Please note: To preserve anonymity, the above numbered alphabetical list of participating laboratories does not correspond with the Lab ID numbering on the scatter plots below.

Figure 1. Au by Pb Fire Assay in OREAS 153c

SPC.1509.OREAS150*c505b.OREAS 153c.2.Fire Assay.Au.Lab.230830.120131.SN

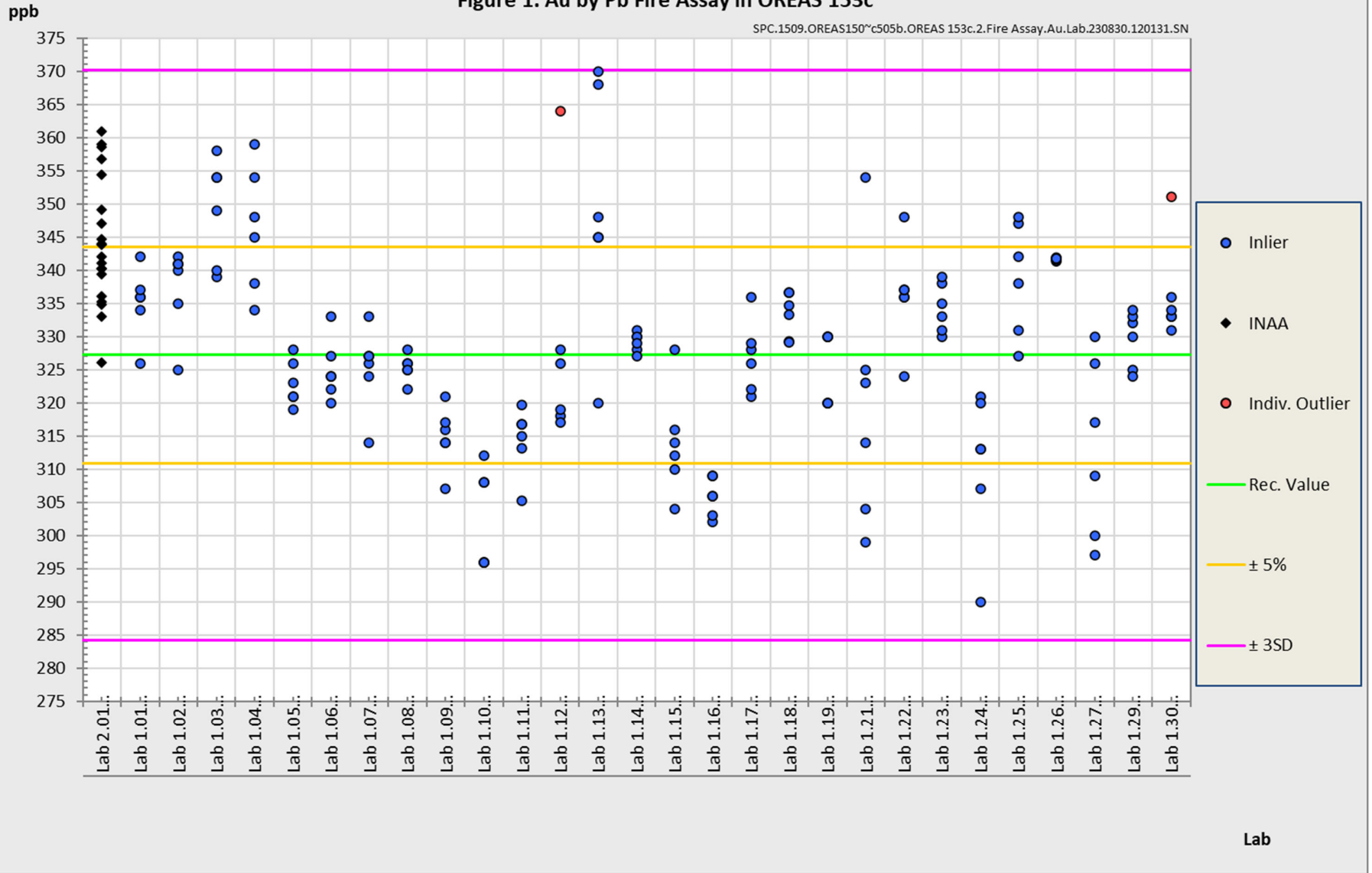
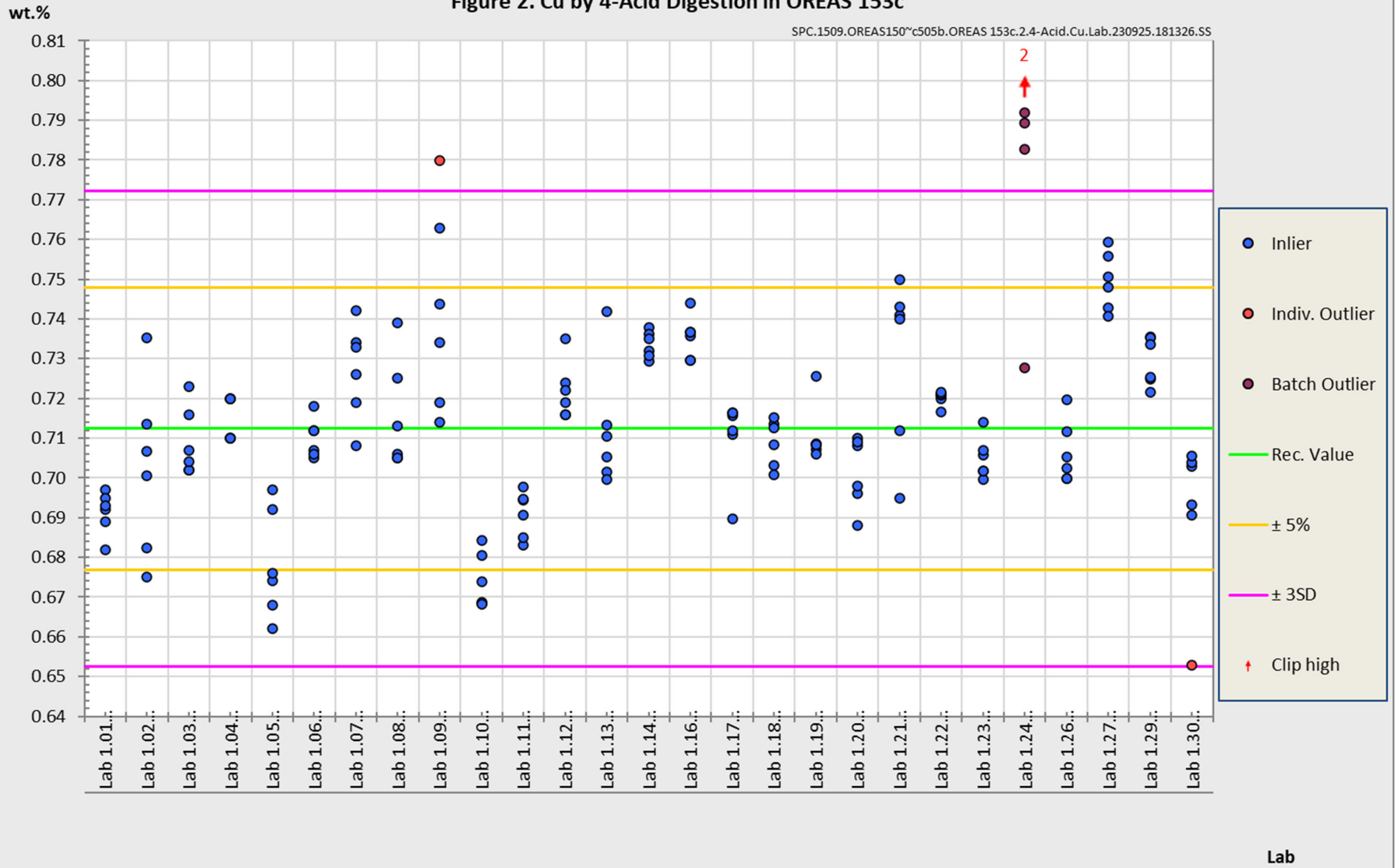


Figure 2. Cu by 4-Acid Digestion in OREAS 153c

SPC.1509.OREAS150*c505b.OREAS 153c.2.4-Acid.Cu.Lab.230925.181326.SS



PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 153c 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.oreas.com
Email: info@ore.com.au

METROLOGICAL TRACEABILITY

The interlaboratory results that underpin the certified values are metrologically traceable to the international measurement scale (SI) of mass (either as a % mass fraction, as milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)). In line with popular use, all data within tables in this certificate are expressed as the mass fraction in either weight percent (wt.%), parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb).

The analytical samples sent to participating laboratories were selected in a manner to be representative of the entire prepared batch of 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. The systematic sampling method was chosen due to the low risk of overlooking repetitive effects or trends in the batch due to the way the CRM was processed. In line with ISO 17025 [9], each analytical data set received from the participating laboratories has been validated by its assayer through the inclusion of internal reference materials and QC checks during and post analysis.

The participating laboratories were chosen on the basis of their competence (from past performance in interlaboratory programs undertaken by ORE Pty Ltd) for a particular analytical method, analyte or analyte suite and sample matrix. These laboratories are accredited to ISO 17025 for Au by fire assay. The other operationally defined measurands characterised in this certificate are derived from data procured mostly from ISO 17025 accredited laboratories. The certified values presented in this report are calculated from the means of accepted data following robust technical and statistical analysis 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 procedure is possible. In this case, it is impossible to demonstrate absence of method bias; therefore, the result is an operationally defined measurand (ISO Guide 35:2017, 9.2.4c)."* Certification takes place on the basis of agreement among operationally defined, independent measurement results.

COMMUTABILITY

The measurements of the results that underlie the certified values contained in this report were undertaken by methods involving pre-treatment (fusion/digestion) 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 the field samples being analysed.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 153c 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 153c may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 153c is intended for the following uses:

- For the monitoring of laboratory performance in the analysis of analytes reported in Tables 1 and 2 in geological samples;
- For the verification of analytical methods for analytes reported in Tables 1 and 2;
- For the calibration of instruments used in the determination of the concentration of analytes reported in Tables 1 and 2. When a value provided in this certificate is used to calibrate a measurement process, the uncertainty associated with that value should be appropriately propagated into the user's uncertainty calculation. Users can determine an approximation of the standard uncertainty by calculating one fourth of the width of the Expanded Uncertainty interval given in this certificate (Expanded Uncertainty intervals are provided in Tables 1 and 2).

MINIMUM SAMPLE SIZE

To relate analytical determinations to the values in this certificate, the minimum mass of sample used should match the typical mass that the laboratories used in the interlaboratory (round robin) certification program. This means that different minimum sample masses should be used depending on the operationally defined methodology as follows:

- Au by fire assay: $\geq 15\text{g}$;
- Au by aqua regia digestion: $\geq 10\text{g}$;
- 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: $\geq 0.25\text{g}$;
- Aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: $\geq 0.5\text{g}$.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The certification of OREAS 153c remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until July 2038, provided the CRM is handled and stored in accordance with

the instructions given below. This certification is nullified if the CRM is any way changed or contaminated.

Store in a clean and cool dry place away from direct sunlight.

Long-term stability will be monitored at appropriate intervals and purchasers notified if any changes are observed. The period of validity may well be indefinite and will be reassessed prior to expiry with the aim of extending the validity if possible.

Single-use sachets

Following analysis, it is the manufacturer's expectation that any remaining material is discarded unless the sachet is promptly resealed. It is the user's responsibility to prevent contamination and minimise exposure to the atmosphere.

Repeat-use packaging (e.g., 500g unit)

After taking a subsample, users should replace the lid of the jar promptly and securely to prevent accidental spills and airborne contamination. OREAS 153c contains a non-hygroscopic* matrix with an indicative value for moisture provided to enable users to check for changes to stored material by determining moisture in the user's laboratory and comparing the result to the value in Table 4 in this certificate.

The stability of the CRM in regard to oxidation from the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates is negligible given its low sulphur concentration (1.05 wt.% S).

*A non-hygroscopic matrix means exposure to atmospheres significantly different, in terms of temperature and humidity, from the climate during manufacturing should have negligible impact on the precision of results. Hygroscopic moisture is the amount of adsorbed moisture (weakly held H₂O- molecules on the surface of exposed material) following exposure to the local atmosphere. Usually, equilibration of material to the local atmosphere will only occur if the material is spread into a thin (~2mm thick) layer and left exposed for a period of 2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING & CORRECT USE

Pre-homogenisation of the CRM prior to subsampling and analysis is not necessary as there is no particle segregation under transport [13].

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

QC monitoring using multiples of the Standard Deviation (SD)

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 interlaboratory 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.

The performance gates shown in Table 5 are intended only to be used as a preliminary guide as to what a laboratory may be able to achieve. Over a period of time monitoring your own laboratory's data for this CRM, SD's should be calculated directly from your own laboratory's process. This will enable you to establish more specific performance gates that are fit for purpose for your application as well as the ability to monitor bias. If your long-term trend analysis shows an average value that is within the 95% expanded uncertainty then generally there is no cause for concern in regard to bias.

For use with the aqua regia digestion method

It is important to note that in the analytical industry there is no standardisation of the aqua regia digestion process. This method is a partial empirical digest and differences in recoveries for various analytes are commonplace. These are caused by variations in the digest conditions and 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.

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.

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DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
1	3 rd October, 2023	Updated S value on page 21 under 'PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS'.
0	25 th September, 2023	First publication.

QMS CERTIFICATION

ORE Pty Ltd is accredited for compliance with ISO 17034.



ORE Pty Ltd is ISO 9001:2015 certified 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.P.' or similar, located to the left of the date.

25th September, 2023

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

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