

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR**

**CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL**

**OREAS 906b**

**Copper-Gold Oxide Ore, Australia**



Accredited for compliance with ISO 17034



COA-1839-OREA906b-R0  
BUP-70-10-01 Ver:2.0

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**Table 1. Certified Value, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for Au by FA in OREAS 906b.**

Constituent	Certified Value <sup>†</sup>	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
<b>Pb Fire Assay</b>					
Au, Gold (ppb)	52.4	50.7	54.1	50.7*	54.0*

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion;  $1 \times 10^{-9}$ )  $\equiv$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ . Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup>The operationally defined measurand meets the requirements of ISO 17034 [10] and all participating laboratories comply with the requirements of ISO 17025 [9].

\*Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 30g fire assay are determined from 20 x 85 mg INAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973) [2].

**Table 2. Certified Value, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for other measurands in OREAS 906b.**

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)</b>					
Au, Gold (ppb)	51.8	49.6	54.1	50.0	53.7
<b>Sequential Leach</b>					
Cu-Res(4A), Copper residual (post leach) (wt.%)	0.039	0.037	0.041	0.038	0.040
Cu-Sol(CN), Copper soluble (cyanidation) (wt.%)	0.015	0.014	0.017	0.015	0.016
Cu-Sol(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ), Copper soluble (sulphuric) (wt.%)	0.260	0.252	0.267	0.256	0.263
Cu-Tot(Calc), Copper total (calculated) (wt.%)	0.313	0.304	0.321	0.308	0.317
<b>Gas / Liquid Pycnometry</b>					
SG, Specific Gravity (Unity)	2.74	2.71	2.77	2.72	2.76
<b>4-Acid Digestion</b>					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.709	0.661	0.757	0.688	0.731
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	7.46	7.24	7.67	7.33	7.58
As, Arsenic (ppm)	13.7	12.6	14.8	13.2	14.2
Ba, Barium (ppm)	2819	2734	2905	2755	2883
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.99	2.81	3.16	2.89	3.08
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	9.99	9.60	10.38	9.75	10.24
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.644	0.627	0.661	0.633	0.655
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.42	0.37	0.46	0.38	0.45
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	92	88	96	90	95
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	17.6	16.9	18.2	17.1	18.0
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	10.2	8.7	11.6	9.4	11.0
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	6.97	6.73	7.21	6.82	7.12
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.314	0.307	0.322	0.309	0.320
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	3.71	3.39	4.02	3.56	3.85
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.07	0.93	1.21	1.00	1.14
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.51	1.29	1.72	1.43	1.58
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	4.85	4.76	4.95	4.79	4.92
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	28.1	27.2	29.1	27.4	28.9
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	5.90	5.25	6.56	5.57	6.23
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	0.21	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.22

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion;  $1 \times 10^{-9}$ )  $\equiv$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ; ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$   $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$ ; wt.% (weight per cent)  $\equiv$  % (mass fraction). Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
<b>4-Acid Digestion continued</b>					
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	7.15	6.79	7.51	6.93	7.38
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.50	0.43	0.57	0.48	0.53
In, Indium (ppm)	1.16	1.10	1.22	1.13	1.19
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.88	2.81	2.96	2.82	2.95
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	45.0	42.9	47.0	43.7	46.2
Li, Lithium (ppm)	20.6	19.6	21.6	20.0	21.1
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.085	0.075	0.095	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.233	0.222	0.244	0.228	0.238
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.032	0.031	0.033	0.031	0.033
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.91	4.57	5.26	4.74	5.09
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	2.63	2.55	2.70	2.58	2.67
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	18.3	17.5	19.1	17.6	18.9
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	38.6	35.1	42.2	37.7	39.6
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	3.22	2.83	3.62	3.01	3.44
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.028	0.027	0.029	0.027	0.029
Pb, Lead (ppm)	31.7	30.2	33.2	30.6	32.8
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	10.2	9.4	11.0	9.8	10.6
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	138	133	144	135	142
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.002	0.001	0.003	IND	IND
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.044	0.042	0.047	0.043	0.046
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	2.16	2.03	2.28	2.04	2.28
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	4.71	4.34	5.09	4.58	4.85
Se, Selenium (ppm)	5.11	4.31	5.90	4.88	5.34
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	7.37	6.88	7.86	7.02	7.72
Sn, Tin (ppm)	4.24	3.96	4.52	4.05	4.43
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	165	160	170	161	168
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	1.37	1.27	1.46	1.30	1.43
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.79	0.75	0.84	0.76	0.83
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.20	0.16	0.24	0.16	0.24
Th, Thorium (ppm)	14.8	14.0	15.6	14.2	15.4
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.111	0.107	0.114	0.108	0.114
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.72	0.69	0.75	0.70	0.75
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.11	0.09	0.13	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	5.08	4.86	5.30	4.95	5.21
V, Vanadium (ppm)	3.88	3.28	4.49	3.75	4.01
W, Tungsten (ppm)	2.61	2.45	2.77	2.46	2.76
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	15.8	15.1	16.4	15.3	16.2

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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
<b>4-Acid Digestion continued</b>					
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.61	0.53	0.70	0.57	0.66
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	147	142	152	144	150
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	267	259	276	262	273
<b>Peroxide Fusion ICP</b>					
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	7.57	7.33	7.81	7.46	7.68
Ba, Barium (ppm)	2841	2718	2965	2802	2880
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	3.15	2.50	3.79	IND	IND
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	10.4	9.6	11.3	10.1	10.8
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.638	0.601	0.676	0.615	0.661
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	88	80	96	85	91
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	17.5	15.9	19.2	17.0	18.1
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	7.05	6.53	7.57	6.83	7.27
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.311	0.300	0.322	0.304	0.317
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	3.74	3.24	4.25	3.57	3.92
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.13	0.90	1.35	1.05	1.20
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.51	1.39	1.64	1.45	1.58
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	4.92	4.72	5.11	4.85	4.98
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	28.0	26.0	30.0	26.8	29.3
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	6.05	5.43	6.67	5.71	6.39
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	1.74	0.96	2.52	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	6.91	5.91	7.90	IND	IND
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.52	0.43	0.62	0.48	0.56
In, Indium (ppm)	1.16	1.00	1.33	IND	IND
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.98	2.85	3.11	2.91	3.05
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	44.2	41.6	46.9	42.3	46.1
Li, Lithium (ppm)	20.8	18.8	22.9	19.1	22.6
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.233	0.221	0.245	0.225	0.241
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.032	0.031	0.034	0.031	0.033
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	5.00	3.88	6.12	IND	IND
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	17.7	14.6	20.8	16.5	18.8
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	38.4	34.1	42.6	36.3	40.4
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.029	0.025	0.033	IND	IND
Pb, Lead (ppm)	31.4	27.2	35.5	29.1	33.7
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	10.2	8.5	11.8	9.8	10.5
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	137	133	141	134	140
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	2.05	1.70	2.39	1.83	2.26
Si, Silicon (wt.%)	31.18	30.29	32.07	30.75	31.60

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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
<b>Peroxide Fusion ICP continued</b>					
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	7.13	6.33	7.93	6.62	7.64
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	164	154	174	160	167
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	1.55	1.06	2.04	1.40	1.71
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.79	0.67	0.90	0.72	0.85
Th, Thorium (ppm)	14.7	13.7	15.8	14.3	15.2
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.115	0.106	0.123	0.104	0.126
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.74	0.62	0.86	IND	IND
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.12	0.10	0.15	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	5.22	4.99	5.45	5.01	5.43
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	16.4	13.8	19.0	15.7	17.0
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.68	0.54	0.82	IND	IND
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	153	132	175	145	161
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion</b>					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.672	0.633	0.710	0.641	0.703
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	0.575	0.545	0.605	0.559	0.592
As, Arsenic (ppm)	11.8	11.2	12.5	11.4	12.3
B, Boron (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ba, Barium (ppm)	185	173	197	179	191
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.82	0.88
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	9.91	9.58	10.23	9.65	10.17
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.363	0.351	0.375	0.356	0.370
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.40	0.37	0.43	0.37	0.43
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	77	73	80	75	78
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	15.8	15.2	16.5	15.4	16.2
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	10.0	9.0	11.0	9.3	10.7
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	0.98	0.88	1.07	0.95	1.01
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.316	0.307	0.325	0.312	0.320
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	4.22	4.09	4.35	4.15	4.29
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	7.00	6.64	7.36	6.77	7.23
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	0.11	0.07	0.14	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	1.14	1.03	1.24	1.09	1.18
In, Indium (ppm)	1.07	1.03	1.11	1.04	1.11
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.228	0.214	0.242	0.220	0.236
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	37.6	35.8	39.4	36.7	38.5
Li, Lithium (ppm)	3.27	2.95	3.58	3.06	3.47
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.097	0.090	0.104	0.095	0.099
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.028	0.028	0.029	0.028	0.029

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion continued</b>					
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.47	4.23	4.70	4.29	4.64
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.070	0.062	0.077	0.067	0.072
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	0.47	0.36	0.58	0.44	0.50
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	2.69	2.39	3.00	2.50	2.88
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.025	0.023	0.026	0.024	0.025
Pb, Lead (ppm)	16.9	16.0	17.7	16.4	17.3
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	12.6	11.6	13.6	12.0	13.2
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.040	0.038	0.042	0.039	0.042
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	1.26	1.18	1.35	1.22	1.30
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	1.39	1.27	1.52	IND	IND
Se, Selenium (ppm)	4.52	4.04	5.00	4.24	4.80
Sn, Tin (ppm)	1.32	1.23	1.41	1.27	1.37
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	10.8	10.3	11.2	10.4	11.1
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.43	0.37	0.49	0.41	0.45
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.18	0.14	0.21	IND	IND
Th, Thorium (ppm)	8.32	7.83	8.82	8.10	8.55
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.015	0.014	0.017	0.014	0.016
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.073	0.063	0.082	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.23	2.08	2.38	2.15	2.31
V, Vanadium (ppm)	2.01	1.90	2.13	IND	IND
W, Tungsten (ppm)	0.66	0.56	0.76	0.60	0.73
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	6.70	6.22	7.18	6.49	6.91
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.23	0.20	0.27	IND	IND
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	68	65	70	65	70
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	46.4	43.3	49.4	44.8	48.0

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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 3. Indicative Values for OREAS 906b.**

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
<b>Pb Fire Assay</b>								
Pd	ppb	2.17	Pt	ppb	< 3			
<b>Infrared Combustion</b>								
C	wt. %	0.124	S	wt. %	0.060			
<b>Alkaline Leach</b>								
S-(Sulphate)	wt. %	0.045	S-(Sulphide)	wt. %	< 0.05			

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion;  $1 \times 10^{-9}$ )  $\equiv$   $\mu$ g/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
<b>4-Acid Digestion</b>								
B	ppm	< 10	Hg	ppm	< 1	Pt	ppb	11.3
<b>Peroxide Fusion ICP</b>								
Ag	ppm	0.621	Lu	ppm	0.069	Se	ppm	5.00
As	ppm	14.4	Na	wt. %	0.833	Sn	ppm	8.66
B	ppm	41.4	Ni	ppm	8.00	Te	ppm	2.11
Cd	ppm	0.33	Re	ppm	0.010	V	ppm	5.63
Cr	ppm	34.3	S	wt. %	0.047	W	ppm	2.79
Hg	ppm	< 0.1	Sc	ppm	6.33	Zr	ppm	278
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion</b>								
Dy	ppm	1.80	Ho	ppm	0.23	Pt	ppb	3.33
Er	ppm	0.47	Lu	ppm	0.031	Re	ppm	0.001
Eu	ppm	0.99	Nd	ppm	32.0	Sm	ppm	5.34
Gd	ppm	4.07	Pd	ppb	< 10	Tm	ppm	0.043
Hg	ppm	0.015	Pr	ppm	8.68			
<b>Borate Fusion XRF</b>								
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	wt. %	14.58	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	wt. %	7.21	S	wt. %	0.045
As	ppm	10.0	K <sub>2</sub> O	wt. %	3.53	SiO <sub>2</sub>	wt. %	67.00
BaO	ppm	3495	MgO	wt. %	0.405	Sn	ppm	< 10
CaO	wt. %	0.900	MnO	wt. %	0.040	Sr	ppm	170
Cl	ppm	125	Na <sub>2</sub> O	wt. %	3.55	TiO <sub>2</sub>	wt. %	0.200
Co	ppm	10.0	Ni	ppm	20.0	V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	ppm	26.8
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	ppm	18.3	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	wt. %	0.063	Zn	ppm	140
Cu	wt. %	0.320	Pb	ppm	40.0	Zr	ppm	285
<b>Thermogravimetry</b>								
LOI <sup>1000</sup>	wt. %	1.76						
<b>Laser Ablation ICP-MS</b>								
Ag	ppm	0.700	Hf	ppm	7.71	Sm	ppm	7.69
As	ppm	12.6	Ho	ppm	0.56	Sn	ppm	8.10
Ba	ppm	2765	In	ppm	1.03	Sr	ppm	161
Be	ppm	3.30	La	ppm	45.9	Ta	ppm	1.48
Bi	ppm	10.3	Lu	ppm	0.085	Tb	ppm	0.85
Cd	ppm	0.40	Mn	wt. %	0.032	Te	ppm	< 0.2
Ce	ppm	91	Mo	ppm	5.00	Th	ppm	14.6
Co	ppm	18.1	Nb	ppm	19.0	Ti	wt. %	0.119
Cr	ppm	11.5	Nd	ppm	38.5	Tl	ppm	0.40
Cs	ppm	6.83	Ni	ppm	5.00	Tm	ppm	0.14
Cu	wt. %	0.325	Pb	ppm	31.0	U	ppm	5.13
Dy	ppm	3.93	Pr	ppm	10.7	V	ppm	4.80
Er	ppm	1.13	Rb	ppm	133	W	ppm	3.75
Eu	ppm	1.47	Re	ppm	< 0.01	Y	ppm	16.1
Ga	ppm	27.0	Sb	ppm	2.10	Yb	ppm	0.71
Gd	ppm	5.99	Sc	ppm	3.95	Zn	ppm	153
Ge	ppm	1.33	Se	ppm	< 5	Zr	ppm	284

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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.

Table 1 (all laboratories accredited to ISO 17025 [9]) and Table 2 (most laboratories accredited to ISO 17025) 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 provides indicative mineralogy based on semi-quantitative XRD analysis. Table 6 shows gold homogeneity via INAA with a nested ANOVA (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section), while Table 7 presents the performance gate intervals for all certified values.

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 (PDM<sup>3</sup>) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 906b-DataPack.1.0.240923\_142219.xlsx**).

Results are also presented in scatter plots for gold by fire assay, copper by 4-acid digestion and silver by 4-acid digestion (Figures 1 to 3, 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 906b was prepared from a blend of copper-gold oxide ore and barren weathered rhyodacite. The copper ore was sourced from a copper-rich zone within MMG's VMS Gossan Hill deposit at Golden Grove (Western Australia, AU). The rhyodacite was sourced from a quarry approximately 30km east of Melbourne, Australia.

## COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The material constituting OREAS 906b was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying of ore and barren materials to constant mass at 105 °C;
- Crushing and milling of ore material to 100 % minus 30  $\mu\text{m}$ ;
- Crushing and milling of barren material to 98 % minus 75  $\mu\text{m}$ ;
- Blending in appropriate proportions to achieve the desired grades;
- Homogenisation using OREAS' novel processing technologies;
- Packaging in 10 g and 60 g units in laminated foil sachets and 500 g units in plastic jars.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 906b 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 906b.**

Bulk Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation <sup>‡</sup>	Munsell Colour <sup>‡</sup>
700	0.42	5YR 7/2	Grayish Orange Pink

<sup>‡</sup>The Munsell Rock Colour Chart helps geologists and archaeologists communicate with colour more effectively by cross-referencing ISCC-NBS colour names with unique Munsell alpha-numeric colour notations for rock colour samples.

## MINERALOGY

The semi-quantitative XRD results shown in Table 5 below were undertaken by ALS Metallurgy in Balcatta, Western Australia. The results have been normalised to 100 % and represent the relative proportion of crystalline material. Totals greater or less than 100 % are due to rounding errors.

The most representative minerals in the sample are annite-biotite-phlogopite group, followed by plagioclase, quartz, K-feldspar and chlorite. Clay mineral is mainly vermiculite, while the Kandite group appears to be mainly kaolinite. A presence of some amorphous material is very likely. Traces of siderite and atacamite may also be present.

**Table 5. Indicative mineralogy of OREAS 906b based on semi-quantitative XRD analysis.**

Mineral / Mineral Group	% (mass ratio)
Clay mineral	< 1
Chlorite	2
Kandite group	< 1
Annite - biotite - phlogopite	2
Muscovite	5
Talc	< 1
Na-Ca amphibole	0
Plagioclase	25
K-feldspar	6
Quartz	55
Calcite and/or chalcopryrite	< 1
Pyrite	0
Bassanite	< 1
Gypsum	0
Alunite	0
Hematite	3
Magnetite	1
Goethite	< 1

## ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

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

- Gold by fire assay (25-50g charge weight) with AAS (17 laboratories), ICP-OES (8 laboratories) finish or ICP-MS (1 laboratory) finish;
- Gold by aqua regia digestion (15-30g sample weight) with AAS (4 laboratories) or ICP-OES/MS (14 laboratories) finish;
- Copper by sequential leach: 5 % H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> acid leach, 10 % alkaline (NaCN) leach, residual leach (4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or AAS finish) and calculated total (up to 19 laboratories depending on the constituent);
- Specific gravity by gas (18 laboratories) or liquid (2 laboratories) pycnometry;
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by 4-acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>-HF-HClO<sub>4</sub>-HCl) digestion (up to 26 laboratories depending on the element);
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by sodium peroxide fusion (up to 20 laboratories depending on the element);
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by aqua regia digestion (up to 26 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 Table 6 below).

Table 3 above shows indicative values including major and trace element characterisation based on two samples analysed at 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;
- Trace elements by laser ablation (on the fused bead) with ICP-MS finish.

Table 3 also includes indicative values (non-certified) for other elements where interlaboratory consensus or the quantity of data was insufficient and did not meet OREAS' criteria for certification.

For the round robin program ten 2.5 kg test units (lots) were taken at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately following homogenisation and are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. Six 120 g pulp samples were submitted to each laboratory for analysis and were selected systematically to maximise representation. For example, from the ten sampling lot intervals, the six samples a laboratory may receive could be: 5, 3, 1, 7, 10, 8. All samples lots within a laboratory sample set were randomised prior to assigning sample numbers.

The 20 individual INAA results upon which much of the homogeneity evaluation is based, included paired 10 g samples taken from each of the ten sampling lot intervals. This format enabled a nested ANOVA treatment of the INAA results to evaluate homogeneity (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

## 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.

**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 [6] and [16]. 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. This data is intended for 'informational purposes' only.

### Homogeneity Evaluation

The tolerance limits (ISO 16269:2014 [7]) 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 ( $\rho=0.95$ ) will have concentrations lying between 0.309 and 0.320 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. ***Please note that tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.***

The homogeneity of gold has been determined by INAA at ANSTO in Lucas Heights, Australia 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. Table 6 below shows the gold INAA data determined on 20 x 85 mg subsamples of OREAS 906b. An equivalent scaled version of the results is also provided to demonstrate an appreciation of what this data means if 30 g fire assays were undertaken without the normal measurement error associated with this methodology. In this instance, the 1RSD of 1.01 % calculated for a 30

g fire assay sample (18.92 % at 85 mg weights) confirms the high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 906b.

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

Replicate No	Au 85 mg actual	Au 30 g equivalent*
1	51.5	53.2
2	56.4	53.4
3	63.9	53.8
4	76.1	54.5
5	43.1	52.7
6	47.7	53.0
7	43.9	52.8
8	69.8	54.1
9	53.9	53.3
10	51.4	53.2
11	50.1	53.1
12	49.2	53.0
13	46.6	52.9
14	48.4	53.0
15	64.9	53.9
16	67.5	54.0
17	37.7	52.4
18	50.0	53.1
19	48.4	53.0
20	44.6	52.8
Mean	53.3	53.3
Median	50.1	53.1
Std Dev.	10.1	0.5
<b>Rel.Std.Dev.</b>	<b>18.92%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>

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

The homogeneity of OREAS 906b has also been evaluated in an Analysis of Variance (**ANOVA**) of the INAA data. The 20 samples were comprised of paired samples from each of 10 different sampling lot intervals (representative of the 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 of OREAS 906b. The test was performed using the following parameters:

- Gold INAA – 20 results (1 laboratory providing duplicate analyses on 10 samples where each sample can be viewed as a ‘unit’);
- 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.

The Au data by INAA was not filtered for outliers prior to the calculation of the  $p$ -value. This process derived a  $p$ -value of 0.20, 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 the analytes are distributed in a similar manner throughout the packaging run of OREAS 906b and whether the variance between two subsamples from the same unit is statistically distinguishable from the variance of two subsamples taken from any two separate 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. Based on the statistical analysis of ANOVA and the results of the interlaboratory certification program, it can be concluded that OREAS 906b is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' below).

## PERFORMANCE GATES

The standard deviations (SD's) intervals reported in Table 7 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.***

Table 7 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](http://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 7. Performance Gates for OREAS 906b.**

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5 % window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
<b>Pb Fire Assay</b>											
Au, ppb	52.4	3.65	45.1	59.7	41.4	63.3	6.96%	13.92%	20.88%	49.7	55.0
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)</b>											
Au, ppb	51.8	3.83	44.2	59.5	40.4	63.3	7.38%	14.77%	22.15%	49.2	54.4
<b>Sequential Leach (wt.%)</b>											
Cu-Res(4A)	0.039	0.002	0.034	0.043	0.032	0.046	6.01%	12.01%	18.02%	0.037	0.041
Cu-Sol(CN)	0.015	0.003	0.009	0.021	0.007	0.024	19.20%	38.40%	57.61%	0.015	0.016
Cu-Sol(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	0.260	0.007	0.245	0.275	0.237	0.282	2.87%	5.75%	8.62%	0.247	0.273
Cu-Tot(Calc)	0.313	0.007	0.298	0.327	0.291	0.334	2.28%	4.55%	6.83%	0.297	0.328
<b>Gas / Liquid Pycnometry</b>											
SG, Unity	2.74	0.047	2.65	2.84	2.60	2.88	1.71%	3.42%	5.13%	2.60	2.88
<b>4-Acid Digestion</b>											
Ag, ppm	0.709	0.036	0.638	0.781	0.602	0.817	5.05%	10.10%	15.15%	0.674	0.745
Al, wt.%	7.46	0.261	6.93	7.98	6.67	8.24	3.50%	7.00%	10.51%	7.08	7.83
As, ppm	13.7	1.27	11.1	16.2	9.9	17.5	9.28%	18.56%	27.84%	13.0	14.4
Ba, ppm	2819	85	2649	2990	2564	3075	3.02%	6.04%	9.06%	2678	2960
Be, ppm	2.99	0.117	2.75	3.22	2.63	3.34	3.93%	7.86%	11.78%	2.84	3.14
Bi, ppm	9.99	0.525	8.94	11.04	8.42	11.57	5.26%	10.52%	15.77%	9.49	10.49
Ca, wt.%	0.644	0.024	0.597	0.691	0.574	0.715	3.66%	7.31%	10.97%	0.612	0.676
Cd, ppm	0.42	0.039	0.34	0.50	0.30	0.54	9.43%	18.87%	28.30%	0.40	0.44
Ce, ppm	92	5.5	81	103	76	109	5.95%	11.90%	17.84%	88	97
Co, ppm	17.6	0.79	16.0	19.2	15.2	19.9	4.47%	8.94%	13.41%	16.7	18.5
Cr, ppm	10.2	1.1	7.9	12.5	6.8	13.6	11.18%	22.37%	33.55%	9.7	10.7
Cs, ppm	6.97	0.201	6.57	7.37	6.37	7.57	2.88%	5.76%	8.64%	6.62	7.32
Cu, wt.%	0.314	0.008	0.298	0.331	0.289	0.339	2.66%	5.33%	7.99%	0.299	0.330
Dy, ppm	3.71	0.248	3.21	4.20	2.96	4.45	6.68%	13.36%	20.04%	3.52	3.89
Er, ppm	1.07	0.077	0.92	1.23	0.84	1.31	7.20%	14.41%	21.61%	1.02	1.13
Eu, ppm	1.51	0.19	1.12	1.89	0.93	2.08	12.80%	25.61%	38.41%	1.43	1.58
Fe, wt.%	4.85	0.086	4.68	5.03	4.59	5.11	1.78%	3.56%	5.34%	4.61	5.10
Ga, ppm	28.1	1.00	26.1	30.1	25.1	31.1	3.56%	7.12%	10.68%	26.7	29.5
Gd, ppm	5.90	0.576	4.75	7.05	4.17	7.63	9.76%	19.52%	29.28%	5.61	6.20
Ge, ppm	0.21	0.05	0.10	0.32	0.04	0.37	26.53%	53.06%	79.59%	0.20	0.22
Hf, ppm	7.15	0.329	6.49	7.81	6.16	8.14	4.61%	9.21%	13.82%	6.79	7.51
Ho, ppm	0.50	0.07	0.36	0.64	0.29	0.71	13.87%	27.74%	41.61%	0.48	0.53
In, ppm	1.16	0.075	1.01	1.31	0.93	1.38	6.47%	12.94%	19.41%	1.10	1.22
K, wt.%	2.88	0.068	2.75	3.02	2.68	3.09	2.35%	4.69%	7.04%	2.74	3.03
La, ppm	45.0	2.97	39.0	50.9	36.1	53.9	6.60%	13.19%	19.79%	42.7	47.2
Li, ppm	20.6	0.93	18.7	22.4	17.8	23.4	4.50%	9.01%	13.51%	19.6	21.6
Lu, ppm	0.085	0.005	0.075	0.095	0.070	0.100	5.77%	11.54%	17.31%	0.081	0.089
Mg, wt.%	0.233	0.013	0.208	0.259	0.195	0.271	5.48%	10.96%	16.44%	0.221	0.245
Mn, wt.%	0.032	0.001	0.029	0.035	0.028	0.037	4.59%	9.18%	13.77%	0.031	0.034
Mo, ppm	4.91	0.366	4.18	5.65	3.81	6.01	7.46%	14.92%	22.38%	4.67	5.16
Na, wt.%	2.63	0.133	2.36	2.89	2.23	3.03	5.07%	10.15%	15.22%	2.49	2.76
Nb, ppm	18.3	1.08	16.1	20.4	15.0	21.5	5.90%	11.80%	17.69%	17.4	19.2

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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 7 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
<b>4-Acid Digestion continued</b>											
Nd, ppm	38.6	3.50	31.6	45.6	28.1	49.1	9.06%	18.12%	27.18%	36.7	40.5
Ni, ppm	3.22	0.44	2.34	4.11	1.90	4.55	13.74%	27.49%	41.23%	3.06	3.39
P, wt. %	0.028	0.001	0.026	0.030	0.025	0.031	3.76%	7.52%	11.28%	0.027	0.029
Pb, ppm	31.7	1.37	29.0	34.4	27.6	35.8	4.33%	8.67%	13.00%	30.1	33.3
Pr, ppm	10.2	0.62	9.0	11.4	8.3	12.1	6.07%	12.15%	18.22%	9.7	10.7
Rb, ppm	138	7	125	152	118	159	4.98%	9.95%	14.93%	132	145
Re, ppm	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.004	27.93%	55.87%	83.80%	0.002	0.002
S, wt. %	0.044	0.006	0.033	0.056	0.027	0.061	12.93%	25.86%	38.79%	0.042	0.046
Sb, ppm	2.16	0.143	1.87	2.44	1.73	2.59	6.65%	13.30%	19.95%	2.05	2.26
Sc, ppm	4.71	0.54	3.63	5.80	3.09	6.34	11.52%	23.03%	34.55%	4.48	4.95
Se, ppm	5.11	0.508	4.09	6.13	3.58	6.63	9.95%	19.89%	29.84%	4.85	5.36
Sm, ppm	7.37	0.525	6.32	8.42	5.80	8.95	7.12%	14.24%	21.36%	7.00	7.74
Sn, ppm	4.24	0.250	3.74	4.74	3.49	4.99	5.89%	11.78%	17.68%	4.03	4.45
Sr, ppm	165	6	152	177	146	184	3.81%	7.62%	11.43%	157	173
Ta, ppm	1.37	0.133	1.10	1.63	0.97	1.76	9.73%	19.47%	29.20%	1.30	1.43
Tb, ppm	0.79	0.023	0.75	0.84	0.72	0.86	2.92%	5.83%	8.75%	0.75	0.83
Te, ppm	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.26	0.11	0.29	14.48%	28.97%	43.45%	0.19	0.21
Th, ppm	14.8	0.69	13.4	16.2	12.8	16.9	4.65%	9.29%	13.94%	14.1	15.6
Ti, wt. %	0.111	0.005	0.101	0.120	0.096	0.125	4.40%	8.79%	13.19%	0.105	0.116
Tl, ppm	0.72	0.032	0.66	0.78	0.63	0.82	4.39%	8.78%	13.17%	0.69	0.76
Tm, ppm	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.16	16.74%	33.48%	50.22%	0.10	0.11
U, ppm	5.08	0.209	4.67	5.50	4.46	5.71	4.10%	8.21%	12.31%	4.83	5.34
V, ppm	3.88	0.55	2.79	4.98	2.24	5.52	14.08%	28.15%	42.23%	3.69	4.08
W, ppm	2.61	0.159	2.29	2.93	2.13	3.09	6.10%	12.19%	18.29%	2.48	2.74
Y, ppm	15.8	0.64	14.5	17.1	13.9	17.7	4.08%	8.16%	12.24%	15.0	16.6
Yb, ppm	0.61	0.07	0.48	0.74	0.42	0.81	10.66%	21.32%	31.98%	0.58	0.64
Zn, ppm	147	5	136	158	131	163	3.63%	7.25%	10.88%	140	154
Zr, ppm	267	10	247	288	236	299	3.88%	7.76%	11.64%	254	281
<b>Peroxide Fusion ICP</b>											
Al, wt. %	7.57	0.233	7.11	8.04	6.87	8.27	3.07%	6.14%	9.21%	7.19	7.95
Ba, ppm	2841	118	2606	3077	2489	3194	4.14%	8.28%	12.42%	2699	2984
Be, ppm	3.15	0.39	2.37	3.93	1.98	4.32	12.40%	24.79%	37.19%	2.99	3.30
Bi, ppm	10.4	0.39	9.7	11.2	9.3	11.6	3.69%	7.38%	11.07%	9.9	11.0
Ca, wt. %	0.638	0.041	0.557	0.720	0.516	0.760	6.38%	12.77%	19.15%	0.606	0.670
Ce, ppm	88	5.9	76	100	70	105	6.71%	13.43%	20.14%	83	92
Co, ppm	17.5	1.9	13.7	21.4	11.8	23.3	10.90%	21.80%	32.71%	16.7	18.4
Cs, ppm	7.05	0.422	6.21	7.89	5.78	8.31	5.98%	11.96%	17.95%	6.70	7.40
Cu, wt. %	0.311	0.017	0.277	0.344	0.261	0.361	5.39%	10.78%	16.17%	0.295	0.326
Dy, ppm	3.74	0.200	3.35	4.14	3.15	4.34	5.33%	10.66%	15.98%	3.56	3.93
Er, ppm	1.13	0.097	0.93	1.32	0.83	1.42	8.66%	17.31%	25.97%	1.07	1.18
Eu, ppm	1.51	0.079	1.35	1.67	1.28	1.75	5.21%	10.41%	15.62%	1.44	1.59
Fe, wt. %	4.92	0.232	4.45	5.38	4.22	5.61	4.72%	9.44%	14.16%	4.67	5.16
Ga, ppm	28.0	1.93	24.2	31.9	22.3	33.8	6.87%	13.73%	20.60%	26.6	29.4

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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 7 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
<b>Peroxide Fusion ICP continued</b>											
Gd, ppm	6.05	0.582	4.89	7.21	4.31	7.80	9.61%	19.23%	28.84%	5.75	6.35
Ge, ppm	1.74	0.34	1.06	2.42	0.72	2.76	19.51%	39.01%	58.52%	1.65	1.83
Hf, ppm	6.91	0.485	5.94	7.88	5.45	8.36	7.02%	14.04%	21.06%	6.56	7.25
Ho, ppm	0.52	0.045	0.43	0.61	0.39	0.66	8.70%	17.39%	26.09%	0.49	0.55
In, ppm	1.16	0.092	0.98	1.35	0.89	1.44	7.91%	15.82%	23.73%	1.11	1.22
K, wt. %	2.98	0.195	2.59	3.37	2.40	3.57	6.54%	13.09%	19.63%	2.83	3.13
La, ppm	44.2	1.99	40.2	48.2	38.2	50.2	4.50%	9.00%	13.50%	42.0	46.4
Li, ppm	20.8	2.8	15.2	26.4	12.4	29.3	13.50%	27.00%	40.50%	19.8	21.9
Mg, wt. %	0.233	0.012	0.209	0.256	0.198	0.268	5.02%	10.04%	15.06%	0.221	0.244
Mn, wt. %	0.032	0.002	0.028	0.036	0.026	0.038	6.35%	12.70%	19.05%	0.031	0.034
Mo, ppm	5.00	0.82	3.35	6.65	2.53	7.47	16.49%	32.98%	49.46%	4.75	5.25
Nb, ppm	17.7	2.7	12.2	23.2	9.4	25.9	15.56%	31.13%	46.69%	16.8	18.6
Nd, ppm	38.4	3.73	30.9	45.8	27.2	49.6	9.73%	19.46%	29.19%	36.4	40.3
P, wt. %	0.029	0.007	0.015	0.043	0.008	0.050	24.28%	48.55%	72.83%	0.027	0.030
Pb, ppm	31.4	4.0	23.3	39.5	19.2	43.5	12.90%	25.80%	38.70%	29.8	32.9
Pr, ppm	10.2	0.63	8.9	11.4	8.3	12.0	6.22%	12.44%	18.65%	9.6	10.7
Rb, ppm	137	4	130	144	127	148	2.58%	5.15%	7.73%	130	144
Sb, ppm	2.05	0.26	1.52	2.57	1.25	2.84	12.95%	25.91%	38.86%	1.94	2.15
Si, wt. %	31.18	0.887	29.40	32.95	28.52	33.84	2.85%	5.69%	8.54%	29.62	32.74
Sm, ppm	7.13	0.703	5.73	8.54	5.02	9.24	9.86%	19.71%	29.57%	6.78	7.49
Sr, ppm	164	12	140	187	129	198	7.09%	14.18%	21.27%	155	172
Ta, ppm	1.55	0.39	0.77	2.33	0.38	2.72	25.13%	50.25%	75.38%	1.48	1.63
Tb, ppm	0.79	0.073	0.64	0.93	0.57	1.01	9.32%	18.65%	27.97%	0.75	0.83
Th, ppm	14.7	0.49	13.8	15.7	13.3	16.2	3.31%	6.62%	9.93%	14.0	15.5
Ti, wt. %	0.115	0.006	0.103	0.127	0.097	0.133	5.23%	10.47%	15.70%	0.109	0.121
Tl, ppm	0.74	0.062	0.62	0.86	0.55	0.92	8.36%	16.72%	25.08%	0.70	0.78
Tm, ppm	0.12	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.21	22.54%	45.07%	67.61%	0.12	0.13
U, ppm	5.22	0.232	4.76	5.68	4.53	5.92	4.43%	8.87%	13.30%	4.96	5.48
Y, ppm	16.4	1.37	13.6	19.1	12.3	20.5	8.34%	16.68%	25.02%	15.6	17.2
Yb, ppm	0.68	0.060	0.56	0.80	0.50	0.86	8.89%	17.79%	26.68%	0.65	0.71
Zn, ppm	153	18	118	188	100	206	11.47%	22.95%	34.42%	146	161
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion</b>											
Ag, ppm	0.672	0.042	0.587	0.756	0.545	0.798	6.28%	12.56%	18.84%	0.638	0.705
Al, wt. %	0.575	0.040	0.495	0.655	0.455	0.695	6.96%	13.92%	20.88%	0.546	0.604
As, ppm	11.8	0.68	10.5	13.2	9.8	13.9	5.70%	11.41%	17.11%	11.2	12.4
B, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ba, ppm	185	21	143	227	121	248	11.45%	22.89%	34.34%	176	194
Be, ppm	0.85	0.042	0.76	0.93	0.72	0.97	4.99%	9.99%	14.98%	0.80	0.89
Bi, ppm	9.91	0.545	8.82	11.00	8.28	11.54	5.50%	10.99%	16.49%	9.41	10.40
Ca, wt. %	0.363	0.016	0.331	0.395	0.315	0.411	4.44%	8.89%	13.33%	0.345	0.381
Cd, ppm	0.40	0.023	0.36	0.45	0.33	0.47	5.71%	11.42%	17.13%	0.38	0.42
Ce, ppm	77	5.4	66	87	60	93	7.10%	14.20%	21.29%	73	80
Co, ppm	15.8	0.61	14.6	17.1	14.0	17.7	3.87%	7.74%	11.61%	15.0	16.6

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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 7 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
<b>Aqua Regia Digestion continued</b>											
Cr, ppm	10.0	0.76	8.5	11.5	7.8	12.3	7.55%	15.11%	22.66%	9.5	10.5
Cs, ppm	0.98	0.15	0.68	1.27	0.54	1.41	14.99%	29.98%	44.97%	0.93	1.02
Cu, wt. %	0.316	0.011	0.295	0.337	0.284	0.348	3.34%	6.69%	10.03%	0.300	0.332
Fe, wt. %	4.22	0.136	3.95	4.49	3.81	4.62	3.22%	6.44%	9.66%	4.01	4.43
Ga, ppm	7.00	0.358	6.28	7.72	5.92	8.07	5.12%	10.24%	15.36%	6.65	7.35
Ge, ppm	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.19	24.42%	48.84%	73.27%	0.10	0.11
Hf, ppm	1.14	0.12	0.89	1.38	0.77	1.50	10.74%	21.48%	32.22%	1.08	1.19
In, ppm	1.07	0.036	1.00	1.14	0.96	1.18	3.41%	6.82%	10.22%	1.02	1.12
K, wt. %	0.228	0.022	0.184	0.272	0.162	0.294	9.67%	19.35%	29.02%	0.217	0.240
La, ppm	37.6	3.20	31.2	44.0	28.0	47.2	8.52%	17.05%	25.57%	35.7	39.5
Li, ppm	3.27	0.33	2.61	3.92	2.28	4.25	10.03%	20.07%	30.10%	3.10	3.43
Mg, wt. %	0.097	0.007	0.083	0.111	0.076	0.118	7.11%	14.22%	21.32%	0.092	0.102
Mn, wt. %	0.028	0.001	0.026	0.031	0.025	0.032	4.12%	8.25%	12.37%	0.027	0.030
Mo, ppm	4.47	0.337	3.79	5.14	3.45	5.48	7.56%	15.11%	22.67%	4.24	4.69
Na, wt. %	0.070	0.007	0.056	0.084	0.049	0.091	10.10%	20.20%	30.31%	0.066	0.073
Nb, ppm	0.47	0.17	0.12	0.82	0.00	0.99	36.95%	73.90%	110.9%	0.45	0.49
Ni, ppm	2.69	0.197	2.30	3.09	2.10	3.28	7.32%	14.65%	21.97%	2.56	2.83
P, wt. %	0.025	0.001	0.022	0.027	0.021	0.028	4.92%	9.84%	14.76%	0.023	0.026
Pb, ppm	16.9	0.89	15.1	18.7	14.2	19.6	5.29%	10.59%	15.88%	16.0	17.7
Rb, ppm	12.6	1.4	9.9	15.3	8.5	16.6	10.79%	21.57%	32.36%	11.9	13.2
S, wt. %	0.040	0.002	0.037	0.044	0.035	0.046	4.27%	8.54%	12.81%	0.038	0.042
Sb, ppm	1.26	0.13	1.00	1.53	0.86	1.66	10.54%	21.09%	31.63%	1.20	1.33
Sc, ppm	1.39	0.18	1.03	1.76	0.84	1.94	13.12%	26.24%	39.36%	1.32	1.46
Se, ppm	4.52	0.369	3.78	5.26	3.41	5.63	8.17%	16.33%	24.50%	4.29	4.75
Sn, ppm	1.32	0.064	1.19	1.45	1.13	1.51	4.84%	9.68%	14.52%	1.25	1.39
Sr, ppm	10.8	0.49	9.8	11.8	9.3	12.2	4.57%	9.15%	13.72%	10.2	11.3
Ta, ppm	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, ppm	0.43	0.041	0.35	0.51	0.31	0.55	9.43%	18.86%	28.30%	0.41	0.45
Te, ppm	0.18	0.02	0.13	0.22	0.11	0.24	12.51%	25.02%	37.52%	0.17	0.18
Th, ppm	8.32	0.678	6.97	9.68	6.29	10.36	8.14%	16.29%	24.43%	7.91	8.74
Ti, wt. %	0.015	0.003	0.009	0.022	0.006	0.025	20.24%	40.47%	60.71%	0.015	0.016
Tl, ppm	0.073	0.009	0.054	0.091	0.045	0.100	12.59%	25.18%	37.77%	0.069	0.076
U, ppm	2.23	0.215	1.80	2.66	1.59	2.88	9.65%	19.30%	28.95%	2.12	2.34
V, ppm	2.01	0.072	1.87	2.16	1.80	2.23	3.59%	7.18%	10.76%	1.91	2.11
W, ppm	0.66	0.12	0.41	0.91	0.29	1.03	18.75%	37.50%	56.25%	0.63	0.70
Y, ppm	6.70	0.81	5.08	8.32	4.27	9.13	12.10%	24.21%	36.31%	6.36	7.03
Yb, ppm	0.23	0.04	0.15	0.32	0.11	0.36	18.15%	36.30%	54.44%	0.22	0.25
Zn, ppm	68	3.4	61	74	57	78	4.97%	9.94%	14.91%	64	71
Zr, ppm	46.4	4.33	37.7	55.0	33.4	59.4	9.33%	18.65%	27.98%	44.1	48.7

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million;  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )  $\equiv$  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.

## PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 906b is prepared, certified and supplied by:



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## PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. ALS, Johannesburg, South Africa
3. ALS, Lima, Peru
4. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
5. ALS, Malaga, WA, Australia
6. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
7. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
8. ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia
9. ARGETEST Mineral Processing, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
10. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
11. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
12. Bureau Veritas Minerals, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
13. CERTIMIN, Lima, Peru
14. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
15. Intertek, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
16. Intertek, Perth, WA, Australia
17. Intertek Minerals Ltd, Tarkwa, Western Region, Ghana
18. Labwest Minerals Analysis, Perth, WA, Australia
19. Paragon Geochemical Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
20. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
21. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
22. SGS, Ankara, Anatolia, Turkey
23. SGS, Randfontein, Gauteng, South Africa
24. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
25. SGS de Mexico SA de CV, Cd. Industrial, Durango, Mexico
26. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
27. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
28. 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 906b

SPC.1839.RR1.OREAS 906b.3.Fire Assay.Au.Lab.240917.174710.SN

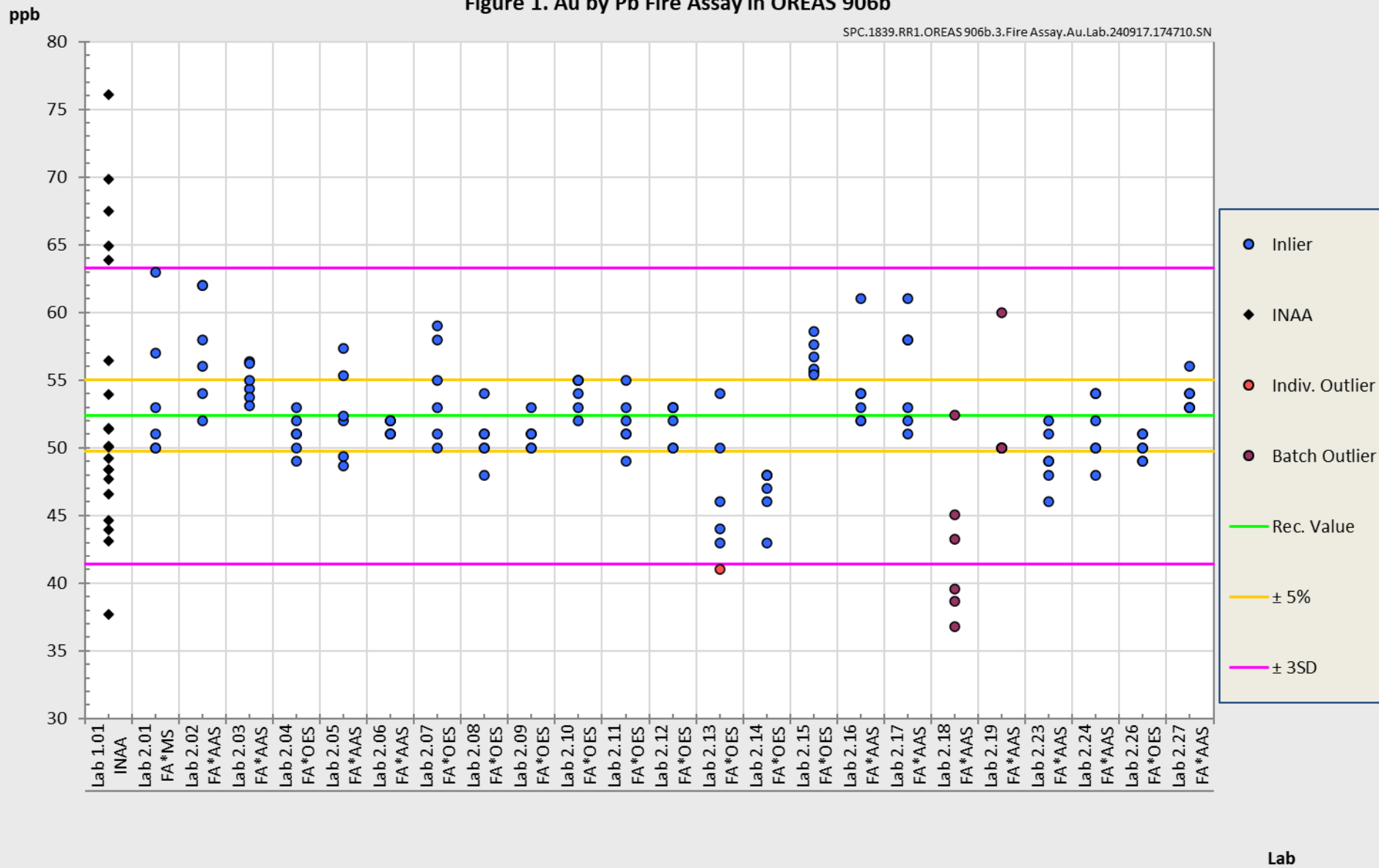


Figure 2. Cu by 4-Acid Digestion in OREAS 906b

SPC.1839.RR1.OREAS 906b.3.4-Acid.Cu.Lab.240917.175538.SN

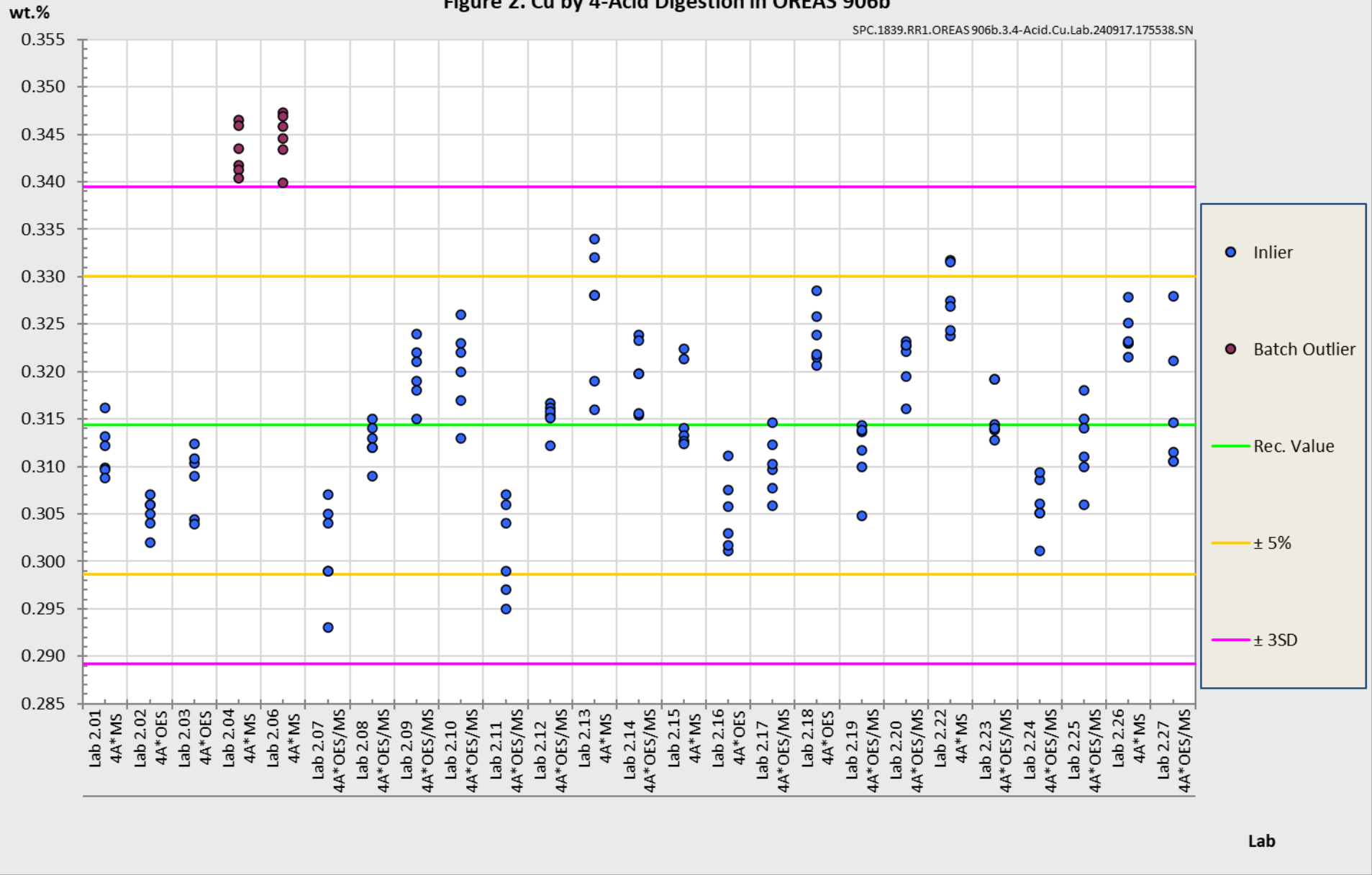
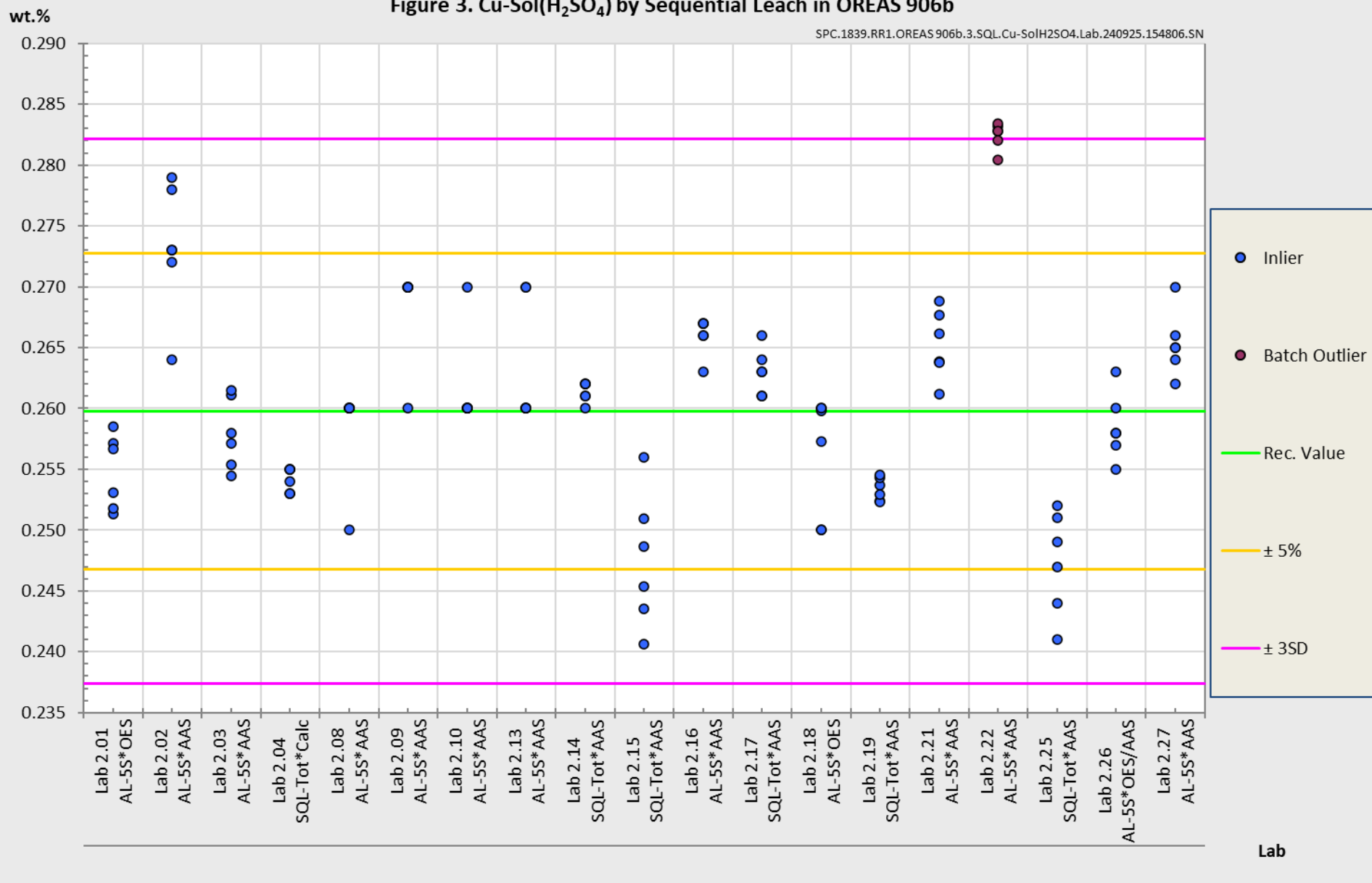


Figure 3. Cu-Sol(H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) by Sequential Leach in OREAS 906b

SPC.1839.RR1.OREAS 906b.3.SQL.Cu-SolH2SO4.Lab.240925.154806.SN



## 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 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )). 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 representativeness 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 (Table 1). The other operationally defined measurands characterised in this certificate (Table 2) 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 [8], 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 33405:2024-05, 9.2.4c) [5].”* 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 906b 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 906b may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 906b 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:

- Gold by fire assay:  $\geq 15$  g;
- Gold by aqua regia digestion:  $\geq 10$  g;
- Copper by sequential leach (acid leach, alkaline leach, residual and calculated total):  $\geq 1$  g (typical minimum weight for this methodology);
- Specific gravity by pycnometer:  $\geq 3$  g;
- Multi-elements by 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish:  $\geq 0.25$  g;
- Sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish:  $\geq 0.2$  g;
- Multi-elements by aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish:  $\geq 0.5$  g;

## PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The certification of OREAS 906b remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until April 2039, 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**

OREAS 906b contains negligible reactive sulphides (0.04 wt.% Total S) and is packaged in single-use laminated foil sachets. Following analysis, it is the manufacturer's expectation that any remaining material is discarded. It is the user's responsibility to prevent contamination and avoid prolonged exposure of the sample to the atmosphere prior to analysis.

### **Repeat-use packaging (500 g unit)**

After taking a subsample, users should replace the lid of the jar promptly and securely to prevent accidental spills and airborne contamination. OREAS 906b 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 very low sulphur concentration.

\*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 H<sub>2</sub>O- 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 7 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, particularly 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.

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## **DOCUMENT HISTORY**

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## **CERTIFYING OFFICER**



3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024

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## QMS CERTIFICATION

ORE Pty Ltd is accredited for compliance with ISO 17034:2016.



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.



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