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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 509

PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD-MOLYBDENUM (Northparkes, New South Wales, Australia)

Table 1. Certified Value, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for Au by fire assay in OREAS 509.

Constituent	Certified Value†	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Pb Fire assay					
Au, Gold (ppm)	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.39*	1.41*

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/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 30 g fire assay are determined from 20 x 1 g INAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Table 2. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for other measurands in OREAS 509.

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)					
Au, Gold (ppm)	1.37	1.34	1.41	1.36	1.39
4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	2.41	2.27	2.55	2.33	2.49
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	7.33	7.13	7.53	7.19	7.47
As, Arsenic (ppm)	59	56	63	57	61
Ba, Barium (ppm)	918	879	956	898	937
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.28	2.13	2.43	2.18	2.37
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	3.33	3.09	3.57	3.18	3.49
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	1.67	1.61	1.74	1.64	1.71
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	1.25	1.12	1.37	1.18	1.31
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	68	64	71	65	70
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	19.4	18.5	20.4	18.9	20.0
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	44.3	41.7	46.8	42.4	46.2
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	9.23	8.90	9.57	8.99	9.48
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	1.13	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.14
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	3.50	3.24	3.76	3.41	3.59
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.39	1.25	1.52	1.34	1.43
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.32	1.21	1.43	1.28	1.37
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	4.07	3.91	4.23	4.00	4.14
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	18.9	18.1	19.6	18.2	19.5
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	5.29	4.96	5.62	5.12	5.45
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	0.17	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.18
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	2.10	1.95	2.26	2.02	2.19
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.54	0.49	0.60	0.52	0.56
In, Indium (ppm)	0.74	0.70	0.78	0.72	0.77
K, Potassium (wt.%)	3.14	3.06	3.23	3.07	3.22
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	32.8	30.8	34.9	31.5	34.2
Li, Lithium (ppm)	44.2	42.5	45.9	43.2	45.2
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.17	0.15	0.18	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.751	0.723	0.780	0.739	0.764
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.037	0.036	0.039	0.037	0.038
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	506	488	523	497	514
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	2.03	1.96	2.10	1.99	2.07
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	11.6	11.0	12.1	11.2	12.0
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	30.3	28.2	32.4	29.4	31.2
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	17.2	16.3	18.2	16.7	17.8
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.085	0.081	0.088	0.083	0.086

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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					
Pb, Lead (ppm)	100	95	104	97	102
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	8.07	7.32	8.82	7.81	8.33
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	151	144	159	148	155
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.12
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.66	1.62	1.71	1.63	1.70
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	2.55	2.38	2.72	2.37	2.72
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	8.11	7.70	8.53	7.88	8.35
Se, Selenium (ppm)	13.1	12.0	14.2	12.3	13.9
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	6.22	5.84	6.60	5.97	6.48
Sn, Tin (ppm)	4.41	4.18	4.64	4.22	4.61
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	247	238	256	242	252
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	1.03	0.95	1.12	0.99	1.08
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.70	0.64	0.76	0.68	0.72
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	1.78	1.62	1.95	1.62	1.95
Th, Thorium (ppm)	12.3	11.5	13.1	11.8	12.8
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.334	0.320	0.347	0.327	0.340
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	1.00	0.94	1.05	0.96	1.03
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.19	0.18	0.20	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	3.45	2.95	3.95	3.17	3.73
V, Vanadium (ppm)	67	64	70	66	69
W, Tungsten (ppm)	10.1	8.9	11.2	9.5	10.7
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	14.5	13.6	15.4	13.8	15.2
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.19	1.07	1.31	1.14	1.23
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	416	402	430	409	423
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	66	62	70	64	69
Aqua Regia Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	2.37	2.28	2.47	2.31	2.44
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	1.77	1.71	1.83	1.74	1.81
As, Arsenic (ppm)	58	55	61	56	60
B, Boron (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	1.37	1.27	1.46	1.32	1.42
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	3.35	3.11	3.59	3.21	3.50
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.634	0.611	0.657	0.620	0.647
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	1.15	1.05	1.25	1.11	1.19
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	26.0	23.6	28.4	25.2	26.7
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	19.1	18.3	19.9	18.7	19.5
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	45.9	44.0	47.8	44.6	47.1

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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)	7.81	7.37	8.24	7.67	7.94
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.11	1.15
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.32	2.14	2.50	2.24	2.40
Er, Erbium (ppm)	0.90	0.82	0.97	0.88	0.91
Eu, Europium (ppm)	0.33	0.28	0.38	0.32	0.34
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.98	3.90	4.07	3.92	4.04
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	8.49	8.15	8.83	8.25	8.74
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	2.91	2.69	3.13	2.83	2.99
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	0.12	0.10	0.15	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	0.36	0.33	0.39	0.34	0.38
Hg, Mercury (ppm)	0.080	0.063	0.098	0.067	0.093
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.35	0.32	0.39	0.34	0.37
In, Indium (ppm)	0.74	0.71	0.77	0.72	0.76
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.917	0.886	0.949	0.897	0.938
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	11.8	10.7	12.9	11.5	12.2
Li, Lithium (ppm)	36.2	34.6	37.9	35.5	37.0
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.095	0.085	0.105	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.684	0.657	0.711	0.671	0.697
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.033	0.031	0.034	0.032	0.033
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	493	474	511	483	502
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.142	0.132	0.151	0.139	0.144
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	1.11	0.94	1.29	1.04	1.19
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	12.3	9.3	15.2	11.8	12.8
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	16.6	15.7	17.4	16.1	17.0
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.066	0.063	0.068	0.064	0.067
Pb, Lead (ppm)	83	80	87	81	85
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	90	85	94	88	91
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.65	1.60	1.70	1.62	1.68
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	1.70	1.52	1.88	1.62	1.78
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	7.21	6.81	7.61	7.03	7.39
Se, Selenium (ppm)	13.5	12.5	14.5	12.9	14.0
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	3.01	2.56	3.46	2.88	3.13
Sn, Tin (ppm)	3.24	3.06	3.42	3.12	3.36
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	75	73	78	73	77
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.41	0.35	0.46	0.39	0.43

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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					
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	1.74	1.61	1.87	1.65	1.83
Th, Thorium (ppm)	4.91	4.40	5.42	4.72	5.10
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.237	0.227	0.247	0.232	0.242
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.70	0.67	0.74	0.69	0.72
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.12
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.86	2.52	3.20	2.73	2.99
V, Vanadium (ppm)	59	57	61	57	60
W, Tungsten (ppm)	6.57	5.88	7.26	6.21	6.93
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	9.58	9.08	10.07	9.31	9.85
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.70	0.64	0.77	0.67	0.73
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	410	399	421	404	416
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	9.97	9.23	10.72	9.51	10.44

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (mass fraction).
Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding;

Table 3. Indicative Values for OREAS 509.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)								
Pt	ppb	*< 10*	Ru	ppm	*0.005*			
4-Acid Digestion								
B	ppm	*14.2*	Hg	ppm	*0.090*			
Aqua Regia Digestion								
Ba	ppm	*202*	Pr	ppm	*3.28*	Ru	ppm	*0.005*
Pd	ppb	*69.0*	Pt	ppb	*< 5*			
Infrared Combustion								
S	wt.%	*1.68*	C	wt.%	*0.035*			
Alkaline Leach								
S-(Sulphate)	wt.%	*0.853*	S-(Sulphide)	wt.%	*1.05*			
Borate Fusion XRF								
Al_2O_3	wt.%	*14.27*	MgO	wt.%	*1.32*	S	wt.%	*1.67*
CaO	wt.%	*2.36*	MnO	wt.%	*0.050*	SiO_2	wt.%	*64.78*
Fe_2O_3	wt.%	*5.99*	Na_2O	wt.%	*2.78*	TiO_2	wt.%	*0.585*
K_2O	wt.%	*3.84*	P_2O_5	wt.%	*0.196*			
Thermogravimetry								
LOI^{1000}	wt.%	*2.06*						

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion; 1 x 10^{-9}) ≡ µg/kg; ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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								
Ag	ppm	*2.25*	Hf	ppm	*6.15*	Sn	ppm	*5.20*
As	ppm	*54*	Ho	ppm	*1.00*	Sr	ppm	*239*
Ba	ppm	*901*	In	ppm	*0.68*	Ta	ppm	*0.96*
Be	ppm	*2.80*	La	ppm	*31.7*	Tb	ppm	*0.90*
Bi	ppm	*3.29*	Lu	ppm	*0.35*	Te	ppm	*1.80*
Cd	ppm	*1.15*	Mn	wt.%	*0.038*	Th	ppm	*12.6*
Ce	ppm	*63*	Mo	ppm	*464*	Ti	wt.%	*0.350*
Co	ppm	*19.3*	Nb	ppm	*11.5*	Tl	ppm	*0.90*
Cr	ppm	*39.5*	Nd	ppm	*31.2*	Tm	ppm	*0.38*
Cs	ppm	*8.43*	Ni	ppm	*14.0*	U	ppm	*3.80*
Cu	ppm	*10900*	Pb	ppm	*95*	V	ppm	*69*
Dy	ppm	*5.07*	Pr	ppm	*7.93*	W	ppm	*11.3*
Er	ppm	*2.62*	Rb	ppm	*143*	Y	ppm	*24.4*
Eu	ppm	*1.28*	Re	ppm	*0.065*	Yb	ppm	*2.40*
Ga	ppm	*17.8*	Sb	ppm	*2.60*	Zn	ppm	*415*
Gd	ppm	*5.71*	Sc	ppm	*7.55*	Zr	ppm	*218*
Ge	ppm	*1.38*	Sm	ppm	*6.64*			

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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

Reference materials are intended to provide a method of evaluating and improving the quality of analysis of geological and downstream metallurgical samples. To the analyst they provide an effective means of calibrating analytical equipment, assessing new techniques and routinely monitoring in-house procedures. OREAS prepared 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.

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[3]) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 509-DataPack.1.0.250217_012634.xlsx**).

Results are also presented in scatter plots for Au by fire assay, Au by aqua regia digestion and Cu and Mo by 4-acid digestion method in Figures 1 to 4 respectively, together with ±3SD (magenta) 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 509 was prepared from a blend of porphyry copper-gold ores, barren granodiorite and minor quantities of Cu-Au and Cu-Mo concentrates. The ores were sourced from the Northparkes Mine located in the Central West of New South Wales, Australia. The barren granodiorite was sourced from the mafic, S-Type, Late Devonian Bulla Granodiorite complex located in northern Melbourne, Australia.

The Northparkes Mine hosts Cu-Au mineralisation in vertically extensive porphyry pipes with quartz-sulphide veins, breccia fillings, and disseminated sulphides. Bornite and chalcopyrite dominate, with gold as fine inclusions. Potassic alteration zones typically host the highest ore grades.

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The material constituting OREAS 509 was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying of ore and barren granodiorite to constant mass at 105 °C;
- Drying of Cu-Mo concentrate to constant mass at 85 °C;
- Multi-stage milling of ore and concentrate to 100 % minus 30 microns;
- Milling of barren granodiorite to 98 % minus 75 microns;
- Combining ores, granodiorite and concentrate in appropriate proportions to achieve target grades;
- Homogenisation using OREAS’ novel processing technologies;
- Packaging in 10 and 60 g units in laminated foil pouches and 500 g units in plastic jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 509 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 509.

Bulk Density (kg/m^3)	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation‡	Munsell Colour‡
718	0.21	N6	Medium Light Gray

‡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.

Calcite and/or chalcopyrite and molybdenite and/or boehmite are reported together due to pattern overlaps.

A trace amount of kaolinite and clinopyroxene might be present. A presence of some amorphous material is very likely.

Table 5. Indicative mineralogy of OREAS 509 based on semi-quantitative XRD analysis.

Mineral / Mineral Group	% (mass ratio)
Chlorite	1
Kandite group	-
Annite - biotite - phlogopite	34
Muscovite and/or illite	1
Ca amphibole	1
Plagioclase	21
K-feldspar	10
Quartz	29
Pyrite	1
Hematite	-
Molybdenite and/or boehmite	< 1
Calcite and/or chalcopyrite	2
Alunite	-

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 (10-50 g charge weight) with AAS (21 laboratories), ICP-OES (7 laboratories) finish and ICP-MS (1 laboratory) finish;

- Gold via 10-50 g aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (14 laboratories) and AAS (8 laboratories) finish;
- Full ICP-OES and MS elemental suites by 4-acid digestion (up to 29 laboratories depending on the element);
- Full ICP-OES and MS elemental suites by aqua regia digestion (up to 29 laboratories depending on the element);

Table 3 shows indicative values including major and trace element characterisation based on two samples analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth, Western Australia which includes:

- Whole Rock analysis by borate fusion XRF method;
- Laser Ablation Package by fused bead Laser Ablation with ICP-MS finish method;
- Infrared combustion furnace for C.

To evaluate homogeneity, Actlabs Ancaster in Canada were sent 20 x 10 g pulp samples for Au determination using instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) on 1.0 g subsamples. The 20 samples were comprised of paired samples from 10 of the 12 sampling intervals and were randomised prior to assigning sample numbers. The paired samples enabled an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) by comparison of within- and between-unit variances across the 10 pairs (see ‘Homogeneity Evaluation’ below).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Certified Values and their uncertainty intervals (Table 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.

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.

Standard Deviation intervals (see 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. 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*** (see 'Instructions for handling and correct use' section for more detail).

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 ($\rho=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 1.11 and 1.14 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 33405:2024). ***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 Actlabs Ancaster 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 1 g subsamples of OREAS 509. 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 0.24 % calculated for a 30g fire assay sample (1.30% at 1 g weights) confirms the high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 509.

The homogeneity of OREAS 509 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 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 509. 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 data was not filtered for outliers prior to the calculation of the p-value. This process derived a p-value of 0.31, a statistically insignificant result so the Null Hypothesis is accepted.

Table 6. Neutron Activation Analysis of Au (in ppm) on 20 x 1 g subsamples and showing the equivalent results scaled to a 30 g sample mass typical of fire assay determination.

Replicate No	Au 1 g actual	Au 30 g equivalent*
1	1.42	1.42
2	1.43	1.43
3	1.39	1.42
4	1.43	1.43
5	1.41	1.42
6	1.44	1.43
7	1.44	1.43
8	1.44	1.43
9	1.43	1.43
10	1.42	1.42
11	1.41	1.42
12	1.43	1.43
13	1.40	1.42
14	1.42	1.42
15	1.45	1.43
16	1.44	1.43
17	1.45	1.43
18	1.45	1.43
19	1.43	1.43
20	1.39	1.42
Mean	1.426	1.426
Median	1.430	1.427
Std Dev.	0.018	0.003
Rel.Std.Dev.	**1.30%**	**0.24%**

*Results calculated for a 30 g equivalent sample mass using the formula: $x^{30g\ Eq} = \frac{(x^{INAA} - \bar{X}) \times RSD@30g}{RSD@1g} + \bar{X}$

where $x^{30g\ Eq}$ = equivalent result calculated for a 30 g sample mass
(x^{INAA}) = raw INAA result at 1 g
$\bar{X}$ = mean of 1 g INAA results

It is important to note that ANOVA is not an absolute measure of homogeneity. Rather, it establishes whether or not the analytes are distributed in a similar manner throughout the packaging run of OREAS 509 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 509 is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see ‘Intended Use’ below).

PERFORMANCE GATES

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). A second method utilises a 5 % window calculated directly from the certified value.

Standard deviation is also shown in relative percent for one, two and three relative standard deviations (1RSD, 2RSD and 3RSD) to facilitate an appreciation of the magnitude of these numbers and a comparison with the 5 % window. Caution should be exercised when concentration levels approach lower limits of detection of the analytical methods employed as performance gates calculated from standard deviations tend to be excessively wide whereas those determined by the 5 % method are too narrow. One approach used at commercial laboratories is to set the acceptance criteria at twice the detection level (DL) ±10 %.

i.e., Certified Value ±10 % ±2DL [1].

Table 7. Performance Gates for OREAS 509.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5 % window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
Pb Fire Assay											
Au, ppm	1.40	0.046	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.54	3.30%	6.60%	9.90%	1.33	1.47
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)											
Au, ppm	1.37	0.078	1.22	1.53	1.14	1.61	5.71%	11.41%	17.12%	1.31	1.44
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	2.41	0.151	2.11	2.71	1.96	2.86	6.25%	12.49%	18.74%	2.29	2.53
Al, wt.%	7.33	0.239	6.85	7.81	6.61	8.05	3.26%	6.52%	9.78%	6.96	7.69
As, ppm	59	3.2	53	65	50	69	5.35%	10.69%	16.04%	56	62
Ba, ppm	918	43	832	1003	789	1046	4.68%	9.35%	14.03%	872	963
Be, ppm	2.28	0.168	1.94	2.61	1.77	2.78	7.38%	14.75%	22.13%	2.16	2.39
Bi, ppm	3.33	0.241	2.85	3.82	2.61	4.06	7.24%	14.48%	21.72%	3.17	3.50
Ca, wt.%	1.67	0.060	1.55	1.79	1.49	1.85	3.59%	7.17%	10.76%	1.59	1.76
Cd, ppm	1.25	0.14	0.96	1.53	0.82	1.68	11.44%	22.89%	34.33%	1.18	1.31
Ce, ppm	68	4.2	59	76	55	80	6.27%	12.53%	18.80%	64	71
Co, ppm	19.4	0.88	17.7	21.2	16.8	22.1	4.54%	9.07%	13.61%	18.5	20.4
Cr, ppm	44.3	3.42	37.4	51.1	34.0	54.6	7.73%	15.46%	23.19%	42.1	46.5
Cs, ppm	9.23	0.308	8.62	9.85	8.31	10.16	3.33%	6.66%	9.99%	8.77	9.70
Cu, wt.%	1.13	0.024	1.08	1.18	1.06	1.20	2.11%	4.23%	6.34%	1.07	1.18
Dy, ppm	3.50	0.233	3.03	3.97	2.80	4.20	6.66%	13.32%	19.98%	3.33	3.68
Er, ppm	1.39	0.080	1.23	1.55	1.15	1.63	5.76%	11.51%	17.27%	1.32	1.46
Eu, ppm	1.32	0.091	1.14	1.50	1.05	1.60	6.90%	13.80%	20.69%	1.26	1.39
Fe, wt.%	4.07	0.124	3.82	4.32	3.70	4.44	3.06%	6.11%	9.17%	3.87	4.28

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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
4-Acid Digestion continued											
Ga, ppm	18.9	0.82	17.2	20.5	16.4	21.3	4.37%	8.75%	13.12%	17.9	19.8
Gd, ppm	5.29	0.228	4.83	5.74	4.61	5.97	4.31%	8.61%	12.92%	5.02	5.55
Ge, ppm	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.25	0.04	0.29	25.54%	51.08%	76.62%	0.16	0.17
Hf, ppm	2.10	0.160	1.78	2.42	1.62	2.58	7.60%	15.20%	22.80%	2.00	2.21
Ho, ppm	0.54	0.045	0.45	0.63	0.41	0.68	8.23%	16.46%	24.68%	0.52	0.57
In, ppm	0.74	0.028	0.68	0.80	0.66	0.82	3.79%	7.58%	11.37%	0.70	0.78
K, wt.%	3.14	0.086	2.97	3.32	2.89	3.40	2.73%	5.47%	8.20%	2.99	3.30
La, ppm	32.8	2.72	27.4	38.3	24.7	41.0	8.29%	16.59%	24.88%	31.2	34.5
Li, ppm	44.2	1.72	40.8	47.6	39.0	49.3	3.88%	7.77%	11.65%	42.0	46.4
Lu, ppm	0.17	0.02	0.13	0.20	0.11	0.22	10.16%	20.33%	30.49%	0.16	0.17
Mg, wt.%	0.751	0.025	0.702	0.801	0.677	0.826	3.30%	6.61%	9.91%	0.714	0.789
Mn, wt.%	0.037	0.002	0.034	0.040	0.032	0.042	4.29%	8.59%	12.88%	0.035	0.039
Mo, ppm	506	20	465	546	444	567	4.04%	8.08%	12.11%	480	531
Na, wt.%	2.03	0.072	1.89	2.18	1.81	2.25	3.56%	7.12%	10.68%	1.93	2.13
Nb, ppm	11.6	0.62	10.4	12.8	9.7	13.5	5.35%	10.70%	16.05%	11.0	12.2
Nd, ppm	30.3	2.06	26.2	34.4	24.1	36.5	6.79%	13.58%	20.36%	28.8	31.8
Ni, ppm	17.2	0.90	15.5	19.0	14.6	19.9	5.20%	10.39%	15.59%	16.4	18.1
P, wt.%	0.085	0.004	0.077	0.092	0.074	0.095	4.25%	8.50%	12.75%	0.080	0.089
Pb, ppm	100	3.7	92	107	88	111	3.73%	7.47%	11.20%	95	105
Pr, ppm	8.07	0.91	6.26	9.88	5.35	10.79	11.23%	22.45%	33.68%	7.67	8.47
Rb, ppm	151	6	140	163	135	168	3.67%	7.35%	11.02%	144	159
Re, ppm	0.11	0.006	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.13	5.46%	10.91%	16.37%	0.11	0.12
S, wt.%	1.66	0.051	1.56	1.77	1.51	1.82	3.09%	6.18%	9.27%	1.58	1.75
Sb, ppm	2.55	0.167	2.21	2.88	2.05	3.05	6.54%	13.08%	19.62%	2.42	2.67
Sc, ppm	8.11	0.501	7.11	9.12	6.61	9.62	6.18%	12.35%	18.53%	7.71	8.52
Se, ppm	13.1	1.23	10.6	15.5	9.4	16.8	9.36%	18.72%	28.09%	12.4	13.7
Sm, ppm	6.22	0.369	5.48	6.96	5.11	7.33	5.94%	11.88%	17.81%	5.91	6.53
Sn, ppm	4.41	0.173	4.07	4.76	3.89	4.93	3.92%	7.85%	11.77%	4.19	4.63
Sr, ppm	247	10	227	267	216	277	4.12%	8.24%	12.36%	235	259
Ta, ppm	1.03	0.14	0.76	1.31	0.62	1.45	13.47%	26.94%	40.41%	0.98	1.09
Tb, ppm	0.70	0.063	0.57	0.83	0.51	0.89	9.01%	18.02%	27.04%	0.66	0.73
Te, ppm	1.78	0.127	1.53	2.04	1.40	2.16	7.10%	14.20%	21.30%	1.69	1.87
Th, ppm	12.3	1.11	10.1	14.5	9.0	15.6	9.00%	17.99%	26.99%	11.7	12.9
Ti, wt.%	0.334	0.013	0.308	0.359	0.296	0.372	3.80%	7.60%	11.40%	0.317	0.350
Tl, ppm	1.00	0.063	0.87	1.12	0.81	1.18	6.35%	12.69%	19.04%	0.95	1.04
Tm, ppm	0.19	0.010	0.17	0.21	0.16	0.22	4.99%	9.98%	14.98%	0.18	0.20
U, ppm	3.45	0.307	2.83	4.06	2.53	4.37	8.91%	17.83%	26.74%	3.28	3.62
V, ppm	67	3.2	61	74	58	77	4.72%	9.43%	14.15%	64	71
W, ppm	10.1	0.99	8.1	12.1	7.1	13.0	9.85%	19.69%	29.54%	9.6	10.6
Y, ppm	14.5	1.16	12.2	16.8	11.0	18.0	8.03%	16.06%	24.09%	13.8	15.2

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (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
4-Acid Digestion continued											
Yb, ppm	1.19	0.111	0.97	1.41	0.86	1.52	9.31%	18.63%	27.94%	1.13	1.25
Zn, ppm	416	15	386	445	371	460	3.57%	7.14%	10.72%	395	437
Zr, ppm	66	3.7	59	74	55	77	5.62%	11.24%	16.86%	63	70
Aqua Regia Digestion											
Ag, ppm	2.37	0.115	2.14	2.60	2.03	2.72	4.83%	9.66%	14.48%	2.25	2.49
Al, wt.%	1.77	0.094	1.59	1.96	1.49	2.06	5.32%	10.64%	15.96%	1.69	1.86
As, ppm	58	3.3	51	65	48	68	5.68%	11.36%	17.04%	55	61
B, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Be, ppm	1.37	0.135	1.10	1.64	0.96	1.77	9.86%	19.72%	29.58%	1.30	1.44
Bi, ppm	3.35	0.219	2.91	3.79	2.69	4.01	6.53%	13.07%	19.60%	3.18	3.52
Ca, wt.%	0.634	0.033	0.568	0.700	0.535	0.733	5.21%	10.41%	15.62%	0.602	0.665
Cd, ppm	1.15	0.15	0.86	1.44	0.71	1.59	12.81%	25.62%	38.44%	1.09	1.21
Ce, ppm	26.0	4.8	16.4	35.6	11.6	40.4	18.51%	37.02%	55.53%	24.7	27.3
Co, ppm	19.1	0.93	17.2	21.0	16.3	21.9	4.90%	9.80%	14.70%	18.1	20.0
Cr, ppm	45.9	2.01	41.9	49.9	39.8	51.9	4.38%	8.77%	13.15%	43.6	48.2
Cs, ppm	7.81	0.85	6.10	9.51	5.25	10.36	10.91%	21.82%	32.73%	7.42	8.20
Cu, wt.%	1.13	0.029	1.07	1.19	1.05	1.22	2.53%	5.06%	7.59%	1.08	1.19
Dy, ppm	2.32	0.170	1.98	2.66	1.81	2.83	7.31%	14.62%	21.93%	2.21	2.44
Er, ppm	0.90	0.057	0.78	1.01	0.73	1.07	6.34%	12.68%	19.01%	0.85	0.94
Eu, ppm	0.33	0.04	0.26	0.40	0.22	0.44	10.76%	21.51%	32.27%	0.31	0.35
Fe, wt.%	3.98	0.088	3.81	4.16	3.72	4.25	2.22%	4.44%	6.67%	3.78	4.18
Ga, ppm	8.49	0.341	7.81	9.17	7.47	9.52	4.01%	8.03%	12.04%	8.07	8.92
Gd, ppm	2.91	0.155	2.60	3.22	2.45	3.38	5.32%	10.65%	15.97%	2.77	3.06
Ge, ppm	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.19	0.02	0.23	28.68%	57.35%	86.03%	0.12	0.13
Hf, ppm	0.36	0.04	0.28	0.44	0.24	0.48	11.02%	22.04%	33.06%	0.34	0.38
Hg, ppm	0.080	0.015	0.051	0.110	0.036	0.124	18.35%	36.70%	55.05%	0.076	0.084
Ho, ppm	0.35	0.018	0.32	0.39	0.30	0.41	5.00%	10.00%	15.00%	0.34	0.37
In, ppm	0.74	0.030	0.68	0.80	0.65	0.83	4.05%	8.10%	12.15%	0.70	0.77
K, wt.%	0.917	0.047	0.823	1.012	0.775	1.060	5.17%	10.35%	15.52%	0.872	0.963
La, ppm	11.8	2.0	7.9	15.8	5.9	17.8	16.80%	33.61%	50.41%	11.2	12.4
Li, ppm	36.2	2.39	31.5	41.0	29.1	43.4	6.59%	13.19%	19.78%	34.4	38.0
Lu, ppm	0.095	0.010	0.075	0.115	0.066	0.125	10.39%	20.78%	31.16%	0.090	0.100
Mg, wt.%	0.684	0.038	0.607	0.761	0.569	0.800	5.62%	11.25%	16.87%	0.650	0.718
Mn, wt.%	0.033	0.001	0.030	0.035	0.029	0.036	3.88%	7.76%	11.64%	0.031	0.034
Mo, ppm	493	27	439	546	413	572	5.40%	10.80%	16.20%	468	517
Na, wt.%	0.142	0.012	0.117	0.166	0.104	0.179	8.81%	17.62%	26.43%	0.134	0.149
Nb, ppm	1.11	0.29	0.54	1.69	0.26	1.97	25.67%	51.34%	77.00%	1.06	1.17
Nd, ppm	12.3	2.9	6.5	18.0	3.6	20.9	23.56%	47.13%	70.69%	11.6	12.9
Ni, ppm	16.6	0.93	14.7	18.4	13.8	19.4	5.61%	11.22%	16.83%	15.7	17.4
P, wt.%	0.066	0.002	0.061	0.070	0.059	0.073	3.56%	7.12%	10.69%	0.062	0.069

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

IND = indeterminate. 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
Aqua Regia Digestion continued											
Pb, ppm	83	4.4	74	92	70	97	5.32%	10.63%	15.95%	79	87
Rb, ppm	90	8.5	73	107	64	115	9.47%	18.94%	28.41%	85	94
Re, ppm	0.11	0.006	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.13	6.00%	11.99%	17.99%	0.10	0.11
S, wt.%	1.65	0.078	1.49	1.81	1.42	1.88	4.71%	9.42%	14.12%	1.57	1.73
Sb, ppm	1.70	0.39	0.92	2.48	0.52	2.87	23.06%	46.12%	69.18%	1.61	1.78
Sc, ppm	7.21	0.409	6.39	8.03	5.98	8.44	5.67%	11.34%	17.01%	6.85	7.57
Se, ppm	13.5	1.33	10.8	16.1	9.5	17.5	9.86%	19.71%	29.57%	12.8	14.2
Sm, ppm	3.01	0.48	2.04	3.97	1.56	4.46	16.06%	32.12%	48.17%	2.86	3.16
Sn, ppm	3.24	0.294	2.65	3.83	2.36	4.12	9.08%	18.16%	27.24%	3.08	3.40
Sr, ppm	75	2.4	70	80	68	82	3.21%	6.42%	9.64%	71	79
Ta, ppm	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, ppm	0.41	0.07	0.27	0.55	0.20	0.62	17.22%	34.44%	51.65%	0.39	0.43
Te, ppm	1.74	0.18	1.39	2.09	1.21	2.27	10.14%	20.29%	30.43%	1.65	1.83
Th, ppm	4.91	0.81	3.29	6.53	2.49	7.33	16.45%	32.90%	49.35%	4.66	5.16
Ti, wt.%	0.237	0.011	0.215	0.260	0.203	0.271	4.80%	9.59%	14.39%	0.225	0.249
Tl, ppm	0.70	0.030	0.64	0.77	0.61	0.80	4.29%	8.58%	12.87%	0.67	0.74
Tm, ppm	0.12	0.010	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.15	9.00%	17.99%	26.99%	0.11	0.12
U, ppm	2.86	0.37	2.12	3.60	1.75	3.96	12.92%	25.83%	38.75%	2.71	3.00
V, ppm	59	3.5	52	66	48	69	6.00%	12.00%	17.99%	56	62
W, ppm	6.57	0.87	4.83	8.31	3.96	9.18	13.25%	26.50%	39.75%	6.24	6.90
Y, ppm	9.58	0.791	7.99	11.16	7.20	11.95	8.26%	16.53%	24.79%	9.10	10.05
Yb, ppm	0.70	0.048	0.61	0.80	0.56	0.85	6.76%	13.53%	20.29%	0.67	0.74
Zn, ppm	410	16	379	441	363	456	3.80%	7.60%	11.39%	389	430
Zr, ppm	9.97	1.23	7.51	12.44	6.27	13.68	12.37%	24.75%	37.12%	9.48	10.47

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

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

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

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22. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
23. Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
24. SGS Australia Mineral Services, Perth, WA, Australia
25. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
26. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
27. SGS Geosol Laboratorios Ltda, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil
28. SGS Mineral Services, Townsville, QLD, Australia
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 <u>does not</u> correspond to the Lab ID numbering used in the scatter plots below or in the DataPack.

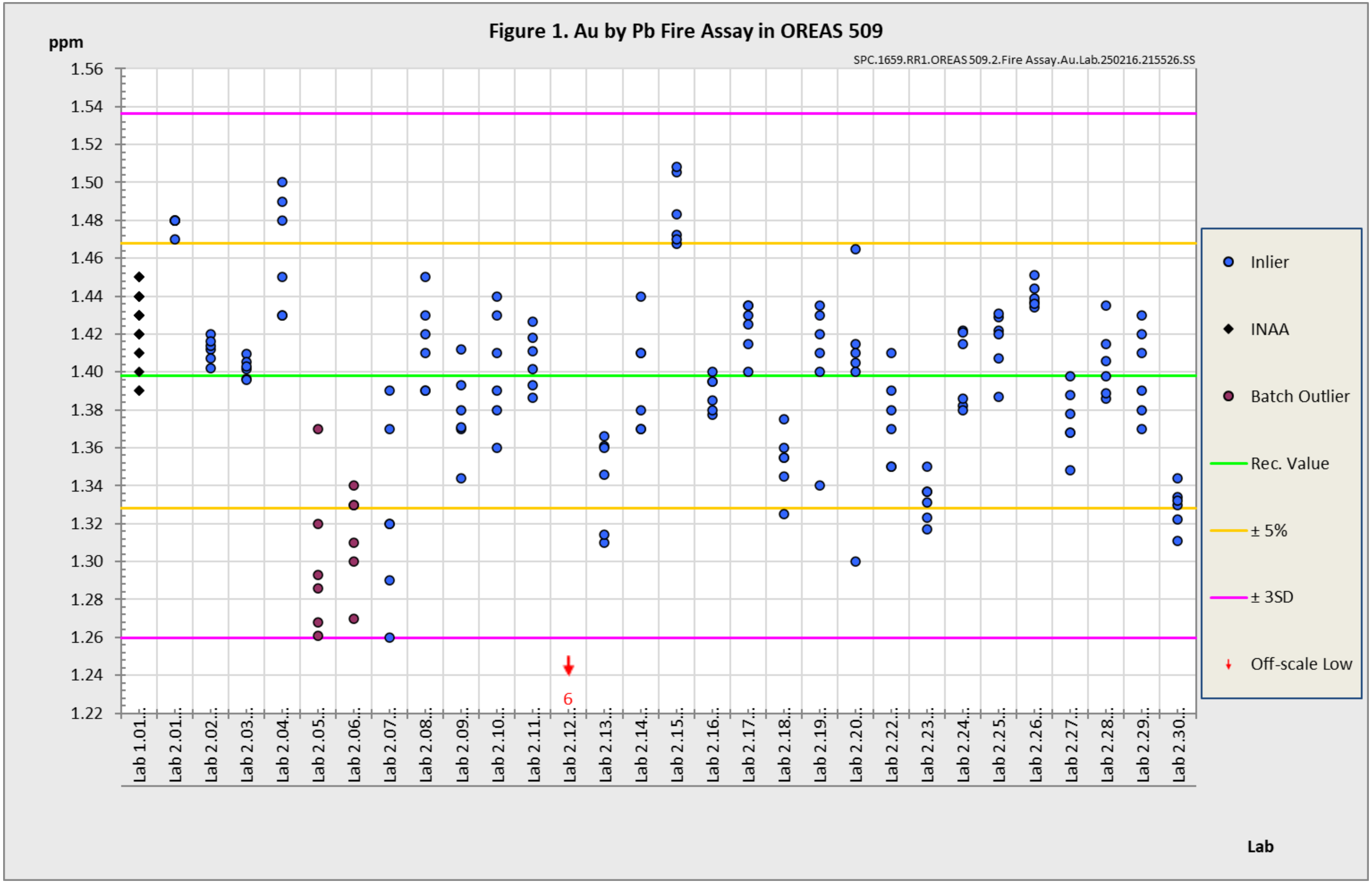
Figure 1. Au by Pb Fire Assay in OREAS 509
ppm
SPC.1659.RR1.OREAS 509.2.Fire Assay.Au.Lab.250216.215526.SS
1.56
1.54
1.52
1.50
1.48
1.46
1.44
1.42
1.40
1.38
1.36
1.34
1.32
1.30
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
6
Lab 1.01...
Lab 2.01...
Lab 2.02...
Lab 2.03...
Lab 2.04...
Lab 2.05...
Lab 2.06...
Lab 2.07...
Lab 2.08...
Lab 2.09...
Lab 2.10...
Lab 2.11...
Lab 2.12...
Lab 2.13...
Lab 2.14...
Lab 2.15...
Lab 2.16...
Lab 2.17...
Lab 2.18...
Lab 2.19...
Lab 2.20...
Lab 2.22...
Lab 2.23...
Lab 2.24...
Lab 2.25...
Lab 2.26...
Lab 2.27...
Lab 2.28...
Lab 2.29...
Lab 2.30...
Inlier
INAA
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Off-scale Low
Lab

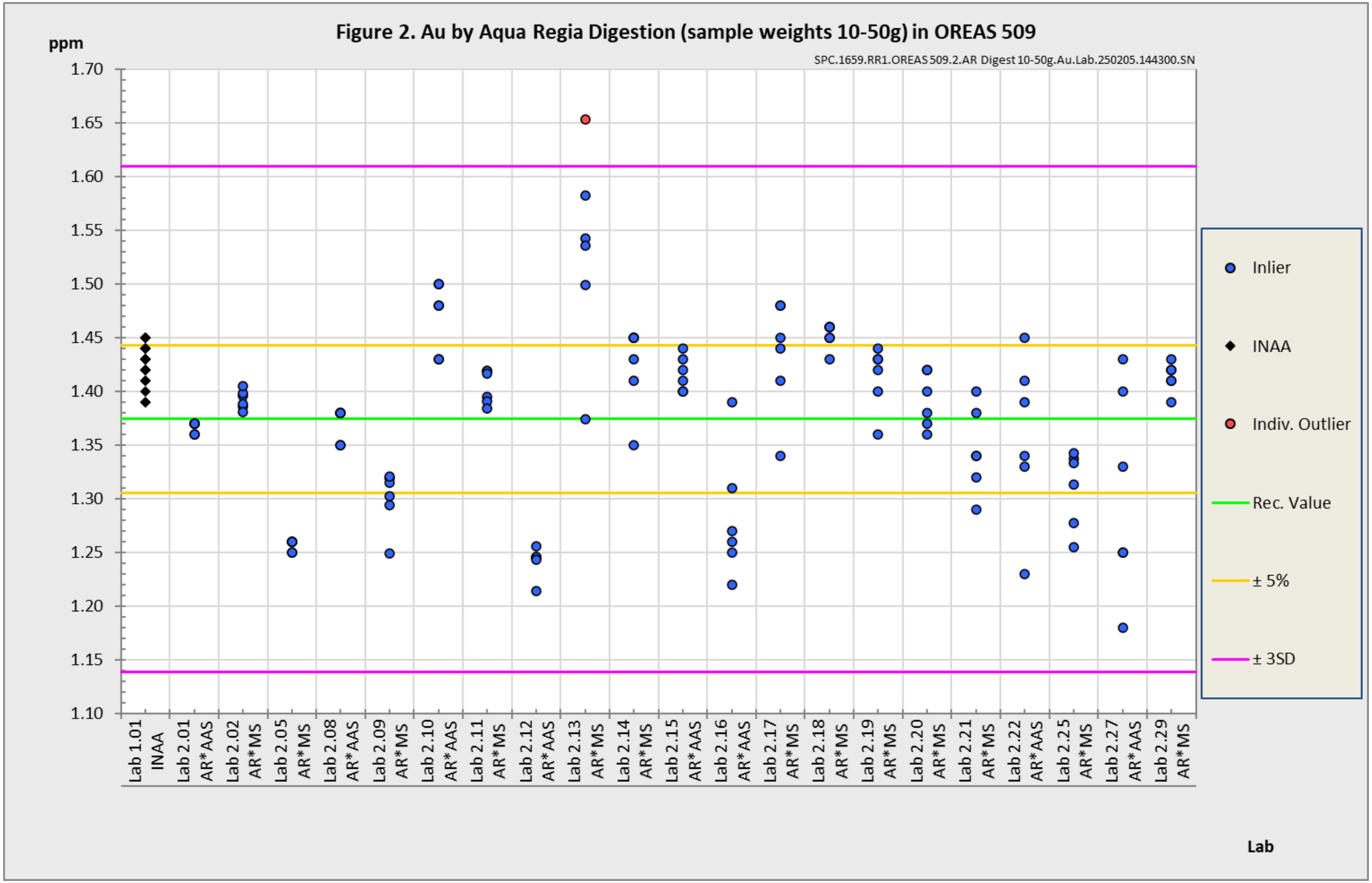

Figure 2. Au by Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g) in OREAS 509
SPC.1659.RR1.OREAS 509.2.AR Digest 10-50g.Au.Lab.250205.144300.SN
ppm
1.70
1.65
1.60
1.55
1.50
1.45
1.40
1.35
1.30
1.25
1.20
1.15
1.10
Lab 1.01 INAA
Lab 2.01 AR*AAS
Lab 2.02 AR*MS
Lab 2.05 AR*MS
Lab 2.08 AR*AAS
Lab 2.09 AR*MS
Lab 2.10 AR*AAS
Lab 2.11 AR*MS
Lab 2.12 AR*AAS
Lab 2.13 AR*MS
Lab 2.14 AR*MS
Lab 2.15 AR*AAS
Lab 2.16 AR*AAS
Lab 2.17 AR*MS
Lab 2.18 AR*MS
Lab 2.19 AR*MS
Lab 2.20 AR*MS
Lab 2.21 AR*MS
Lab 2.22 AR*AAS
Lab 2.25 AR*MS
Lab 2.27 AR*AAS
Lab 2.29 AR*MS
Inlier
INAA
Indiv. Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Lab

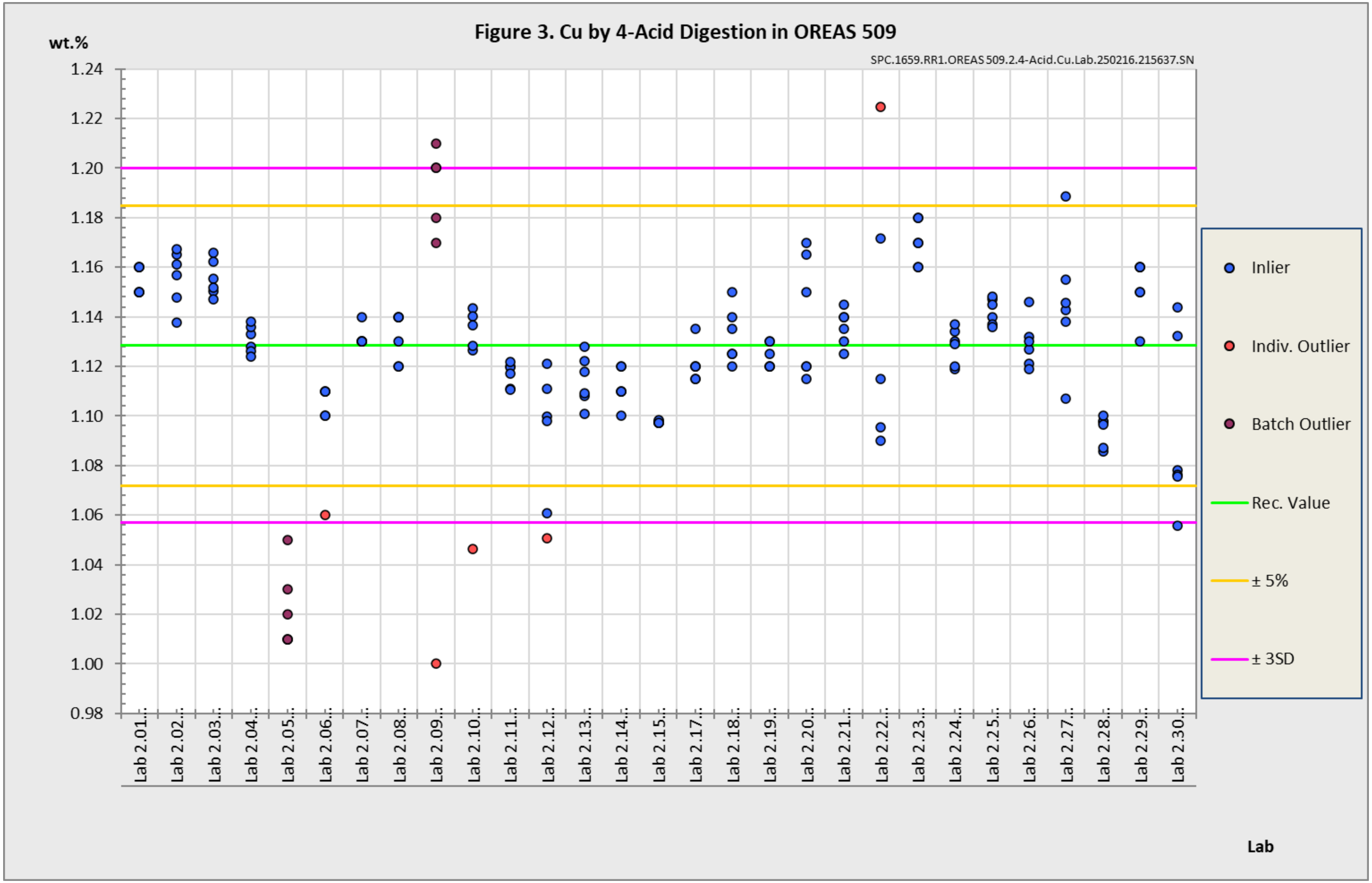

Figure 3. Cu by 4-Acid Digestion in OREAS 509
SPC.1659.RR1.OREAS 509.2.4-Acid.Cu.Lab.250216.215637.SN
wt.%
1.24
1.22
1.20
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.10
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1.00
0.98
Lab 2.01..
Lab 2.02..
Lab 2.03..
Lab 2.04..
Lab 2.05..
Lab 2.06..
Lab 2.07..
Lab 2.08..
Lab 2.09..
Lab 2.10..
Lab 2.11..
Lab 2.12..
Lab 2.13..
Lab 2.14..
Lab 2.15..
Lab 2.17..
Lab 2.18..
Lab 2.19..
Lab 2.20..
Lab 2.21..
Lab 2.22..
Lab 2.23..
Lab 2.24..
Lab 2.25..
Lab 2.26..
Lab 2.27..
Lab 2.28..
Lab 2.29..
Lab 2.30..
Inlier
Indiv. Outlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Lab

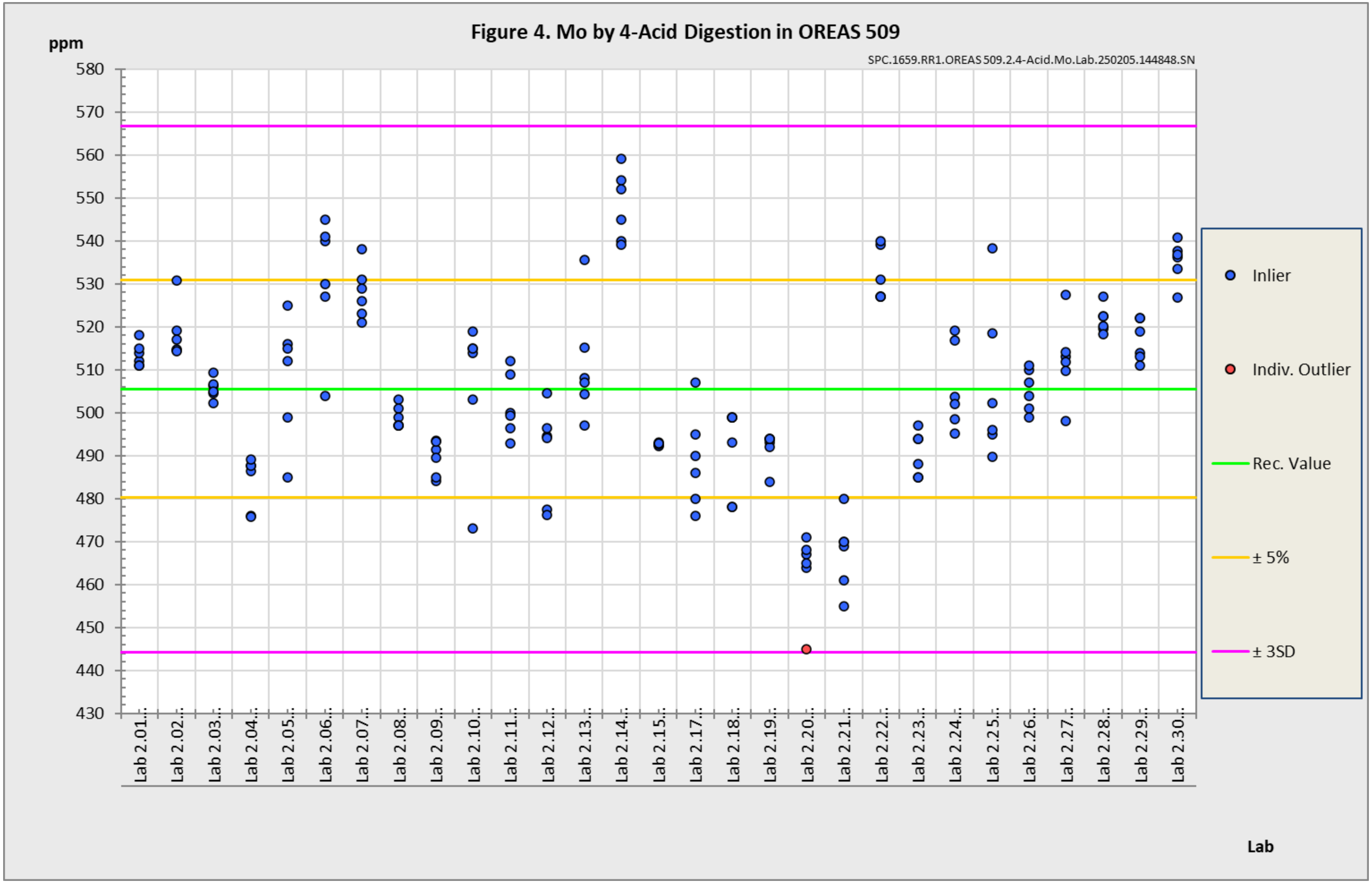

Figure 4. Mo by 4-Acid Digestion in OREAS 509
ppm
SPC.1659.RR1.OREAS 509.2.4-Acid.Mo.Lab.250205.144848.SN
580
570
560
550
540
530
520
510
500
490
480
470
460
450
440
430
Lab 2.01...
Lab 2.02...
Lab 2.03...
Lab 2.04...
Lab 2.05...
Lab 2.06...
Lab 2.07...
Lab 2.08...
Lab 2.09...
Lab 2.10...
Lab 2.11...
Lab 2.12...
Lab 2.13...
Lab 2.14...
Lab 2.15...
Lab 2.17...
Lab 2.18...
Lab 2.19...
Lab 2.20...
Lab 2.21...
Lab 2.22...
Lab 2.23...
Lab 2.24...
Lab 2.25...
Lab 2.26...
Lab 2.27...
Lab 2.28...
Lab 2.29...
Lab 2.30...
Inlier
Indiv. Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Lab

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 or as milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)) [15]. In line with popular use, all data within tables in this certificate are expressed as the mass fraction in either weight percent (wt.%) or parts per million (ppm).

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 [10], 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 35:2017, 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 509 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 509 may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 509 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 validation/ 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: ≥ 25 g;
- Au by aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥10g;
- 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥ 0.25 g;
- Aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥ 0.5 g.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The certification of OREAS 509 remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until June 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 509 is relatively low in Sulphur (1.68 wt.% 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 (e.g., 500g plastic jars)

After taking a subsample, users should replace the lid of the jar promptly and securely to prevent accidental spills and airborne contamination. OREAS 509 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 risk to stability of the CRM in regard to oxidation from the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates is negligible given its 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 adsorped moisture (weakly held H_2O- 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 interval, 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.

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
0	11th April 2025	First publication.

QMS CERTIFICATION

ORE Pty Ltd is accredited for compliance with ISO 17034:2016 (Accreditation number 20483).

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

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

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[4] ISO 33401:2024-01. Reference materials – Contents of certificates, labels and accompanying documentation.

[5] ISO 33405:2024-05. Reference materials – Approaches for characterization and assessment of homogeneity and stability.

[6] ISO Guide 98-3:2008. Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995).

[7] ISO 16269:2014. Statistical interpretation of data – Part 6: Determination of statistical tolerance intervals.

[8] ISO/TR 16476:2016, Reference Materials – Establishing and expressing metrological traceability of quantity values assigned to reference materials.

[9] ISO 17025:2017. General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

[10] ISO 17034:2016. General requirements for the competence of reference material producers.

[11] ISO 9599:2015. Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni sulfide concentrates - Determination of hygroscopic moisture content

[12] OREAS-BUP-70-09-11: Statistical Analysis - OREAS Evaluation Method.

[13] OREAS-TN-04-1498: Stability under transport; an experimental study of OREAS CRMs.

[14] OREAS-TN-05-1674: Long-term storage stability; an experimental study of OREAS CRMs.

[15] Thompson, A.; Taylor, B.N. (2008), Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI); NIST Special Publication 811; U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC; available at: https://physics.nist.gov/cuu/pdf/sp811.pdf (accessed Nov 2021).

[16] Van der Veen A.M.H. et al. (2001). Uncertainty calculations in the certification of reference materials, Accred Qual Assur 6: 290-294.