



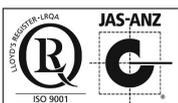
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

Copper-Cobalt Ore (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 552



Document: COA-1475-OREAS 552-R1

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Table 1. Certified Values and Performance Gates for OREAS 552.

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
Borate Fusion XRF											
Al ₂ O ₃ , wt.%	3.67	0.071	3.53	3.82	3.46	3.89	1.93%	3.85%	5.78%	3.49	3.86
BaO, ppm	242	68	107	378	39	445	27.91%	55.82%	83.73%	230	254
CaO, wt.%	13.51	0.134	13.25	13.78	13.11	13.92	0.99%	1.98%	2.97%	12.84	14.19
Co, wt.%	0.409	0.009	0.391	0.426	0.383	0.435	2.13%	4.26%	6.40%	0.388	0.429
Cu, wt.%	3.07	0.037	3.00	3.15	2.96	3.19	1.22%	2.43%	3.65%	2.92	3.23
Fe ₂ O ₃ , wt.%	1.10	0.019	1.06	1.14	1.04	1.16	1.73%	3.45%	5.18%	1.04	1.15
K ₂ O, wt.%	0.675	0.007	0.661	0.690	0.653	0.697	1.08%	2.17%	3.25%	0.641	0.709
MgO, wt.%	11.65	0.198	11.26	12.05	11.06	12.25	1.69%	3.39%	5.08%	11.07	12.24
MnO, wt.%	0.112	0.006	0.100	0.123	0.095	0.128	5.02%	10.03%	15.05%	0.106	0.117
P ₂ O ₅ , wt.%	0.083	0.007	0.069	0.098	0.061	0.105	8.78%	17.57%	26.35%	0.079	0.088
SiO ₂ , wt.%	41.37	0.424	40.52	42.22	40.10	42.64	1.03%	2.05%	3.08%	39.30	43.44
SO ₃ , wt.%	3.33	0.063	3.20	3.45	3.14	3.52	1.91%	3.81%	5.72%	3.16	3.49
SrO, ppm	87	21	46	128	25	149	23.73%	47.46%	71.19%	83	91
TiO ₂ , wt.%	0.239	0.008	0.224	0.254	0.216	0.262	3.21%	6.41%	9.62%	0.227	0.251
Thermogravimetry											
LOI ¹⁰⁰⁰ , wt.%	19.85	0.110	19.63	20.07	19.52	20.18	0.56%	1.11%	1.67%	18.86	20.84
Infrared Combustion											
C, wt.%	5.84	0.154	5.53	6.14	5.38	6.30	2.63%	5.26%	7.90%	5.54	6.13
S, wt.%	1.32	0.046	1.23	1.41	1.18	1.46	3.51%	7.02%	10.54%	1.25	1.38
Sulphuric Acid 5% Leach											
Co, wt.%	0.084	0.014	0.056	0.112	0.041	0.127	16.87%	33.74%	50.60%	0.080	0.088
Sulphuric Acid 10% Leach											
Co, wt.%	0.086	0.014	0.059	0.113	0.045	0.126	15.74%	31.48%	47.21%	0.082	0.090
Peroxide Fusion ICP											
Ag, ppm	< 1	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Al, wt.%	1.98	0.051	1.87	2.08	1.82	2.13	2.57%	5.14%	7.71%	1.88	2.07
As, ppm	7.50	2.89	1.73	13.27	0.00	16.16	38.47%	76.94%	115.42	7.13	7.88
B, ppm	222	14	194	249	181	263	6.18%	12.36%	18.53%	211	233
Ba, ppm	221	12	197	245	185	257	5.39%	10.78%	16.17%	210	232
Bi, ppm	5.34	0.61	4.11	6.56	3.50	7.17	11.45%	22.89%	34.34%	5.07	5.60
Ca, wt.%	9.80	0.253	9.30	10.31	9.04	10.56	2.58%	5.16%	7.74%	9.31	10.29
Ce, ppm	44.9	2.31	40.2	49.5	37.9	51.8	5.16%	10.31%	15.47%	42.6	47.1
Co, wt.%	0.412	0.011	0.391	0.434	0.380	0.444	2.58%	5.17%	7.75%	0.392	0.433
Cs, ppm	0.54	0.06	0.42	0.65	0.37	0.70	10.54%	21.09%	31.63%	0.51	0.56
Cu, wt.%	3.10	0.082	2.94	3.26	2.85	3.35	2.64%	5.29%	7.93%	2.95	3.26
Dy, ppm	2.17	0.22	1.74	2.61	1.52	2.83	10.02%	20.04%	30.05%	2.07	2.28
Er, ppm	1.23	0.17	0.89	1.57	0.72	1.74	13.72%	27.43%	41.15%	1.17	1.29
Eu, ppm	0.45	0.05	0.34	0.56	0.29	0.62	12.02%	24.04%	36.06%	0.43	0.47
Fe, wt.%	0.776	0.024	0.728	0.824	0.704	0.848	3.08%	6.17%	9.25%	0.737	0.815
Ga, ppm	5.58	0.81	3.96	7.19	3.15	8.00	14.49%	28.98%	43.47%	5.30	5.86
Gd, ppm	2.81	0.29	2.22	3.40	1.93	3.69	10.48%	20.96%	31.44%	2.67	2.95
Ho, ppm	0.42	0.041	0.34	0.50	0.29	0.54	9.76%	19.52%	29.28%	0.40	0.44
K, wt.%	0.606	0.022	0.561	0.650	0.539	0.673	3.68%	7.36%	11.04%	0.575	0.636

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

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

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

Table 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5% window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
Peroxide Fusion ICP continued											
La, ppm	26.4	1.41	23.6	29.2	22.2	30.6	5.34%	10.69%	16.03%	25.1	27.7
Li, ppm	55	4.0	47	63	43	67	7.38%	14.77%	22.15%	52	57
Lu, ppm	0.17	0.016	0.13	0.20	0.12	0.22	9.72%	19.45%	29.17%	0.16	0.18
Mg, wt. %	7.10	0.109	6.89	7.32	6.78	7.43	1.53%	3.06%	4.59%	6.75	7.46
Mn, wt. %	0.085	0.003	0.078	0.092	0.075	0.095	3.96%	7.92%	11.88%	0.081	0.089
Nd, ppm	18.9	0.70	17.5	20.3	16.8	21.0	3.72%	7.44%	11.16%	17.9	19.8
Ni, ppm	14.1	4.1	5.9	22.3	1.8	26.4	29.18%	58.35%	87.53%	13.4	14.8
P, wt. %	0.038	0.006	0.027	0.050	0.021	0.056	15.37%	30.73%	46.10%	0.036	0.040
Pb, ppm	10.7	3.6	3.4	17.9	0.0	21.6	33.93%	67.86%	101.79%	10.2	11.2
Pr, ppm	5.37	0.287	4.80	5.94	4.51	6.23	5.34%	10.69%	16.03%	5.10	5.64
Rb, ppm	20.0	1.04	17.9	22.1	16.9	23.1	5.18%	10.35%	15.53%	19.0	21.0
S, wt. %	1.29	0.042	1.21	1.38	1.17	1.42	3.25%	6.51%	9.76%	1.23	1.36
Si, wt. %	19.82	0.561	18.70	20.94	18.13	21.50	2.83%	5.67%	8.50%	18.83	20.81
Sm, ppm	3.15	0.33	2.48	3.81	2.15	4.15	10.55%	21.10%	31.66%	2.99	3.31
Sr, ppm	79	4.9	69	88	64	93	6.19%	12.38%	18.57%	75	83
Tb, ppm	0.40	0.039	0.32	0.48	0.28	0.52	9.83%	19.66%	29.49%	0.38	0.42
Th, ppm	3.77	0.46	2.84	4.69	2.38	5.15	12.24%	24.47%	36.71%	3.58	3.95
Ti, wt. %	0.143	0.007	0.130	0.157	0.123	0.164	4.72%	9.44%	14.16%	0.136	0.151
Tm, ppm	0.18	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.26	15.14%	30.28%	45.42%	0.17	0.19
U, ppm	19.0	1.40	16.2	21.8	14.8	23.2	7.37%	14.74%	22.10%	18.1	20.0
V, ppm	59	4.1	51	67	47	72	6.90%	13.81%	20.71%	56	62
Y, ppm	11.0	1.01	9.0	13.1	8.0	14.1	9.11%	18.21%	27.32%	10.5	11.6
Yb, ppm	1.12	0.17	0.77	1.47	0.60	1.65	15.62%	31.23%	46.85%	1.06	1.18
Zn, ppm	29.9	4.2	21.5	38.3	17.2	42.5	14.09%	28.18%	42.28%	28.4	31.4
Zr, ppm	73	8	56	90	48	98	11.54%	23.07%	34.61%	69	77
*4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	0.222	0.021	0.180	0.264	0.159	0.285	9.40%	18.80%	28.20%	0.211	0.233
Al, wt. %	1.94	0.036	1.87	2.01	1.83	2.05	1.83%	3.67%	5.50%	1.84	2.04
As, ppm	5.11	0.62	3.86	6.35	3.24	6.97	12.17%	24.34%	36.50%	4.85	5.36
Ba, ppm	218	10	198	238	189	247	4.49%	8.98%	13.47%	207	229
Be, ppm	1.04	0.067	0.90	1.17	0.84	1.24	6.42%	12.84%	19.26%	0.98	1.09
Bi, ppm	4.91	0.305	4.30	5.52	4.00	5.82	6.21%	12.41%	18.62%	4.66	5.16
Ca, wt. %	9.46	0.320	8.82	10.10	8.50	10.42	3.39%	6.77%	10.16%	8.99	9.93
Cd, ppm	0.11	0.009	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.14	8.58%	17.16%	25.73%	0.11	0.12
Ce, ppm	35.8	5.2	25.5	46.2	20.3	51.4	14.44%	28.88%	43.32%	34.0	37.6
Co, wt. %	0.406	0.019	0.369	0.443	0.350	0.461	4.58%	9.15%	13.73%	0.385	0.426
Cr, ppm	18.5	5.1	8.3	28.8	3.2	33.9	27.59%	55.19%	82.78%	17.6	19.5
Cs, ppm	0.49	0.039	0.41	0.57	0.37	0.61	7.99%	15.98%	23.97%	0.46	0.51
Cu, wt. %	3.09	0.076	2.94	3.24	2.86	3.32	2.44%	4.89%	7.33%	2.94	3.24
Dy, ppm	2.01	0.103	1.80	2.21	1.70	2.32	5.13%	10.25%	15.38%	1.91	2.11
Er, ppm	1.11	0.082	0.95	1.27	0.87	1.35	7.35%	14.70%	22.05%	1.05	1.17
Eu, ppm	0.43	0.033	0.36	0.50	0.33	0.53	7.70%	15.39%	23.09%	0.41	0.45

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

*[Four acid digestion](#) quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological samples however, some refractory minerals may only be partially digested.

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

Table 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5% window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
*4-Acid Digestion continued											
Fe, wt.%	0.761	0.024	0.714	0.809	0.691	0.832	3.10%	6.20%	9.30%	0.723	0.799
Ga, ppm	5.08	0.53	4.02	6.13	3.49	6.66	10.42%	20.83%	31.25%	4.82	5.33
Gd, ppm	2.41	0.154	2.10	2.72	1.95	2.87	6.41%	12.82%	19.22%	2.29	2.53
Hf, ppm	1.47	0.15	1.17	1.77	1.02	1.91	10.17%	20.33%	30.50%	1.39	1.54
Ho, ppm	0.38	0.038	0.30	0.45	0.26	0.49	9.97%	19.93%	29.90%	0.36	0.40
In, ppm	0.18	0.012	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.21	6.69%	13.38%	20.07%	0.17	0.19
K, wt.%	0.583	0.027	0.528	0.637	0.501	0.665	4.69%	9.38%	14.07%	0.554	0.612
La, ppm	19.1	2.8	13.5	24.8	10.6	27.7	14.85%	29.71%	44.56%	18.2	20.1
Li, ppm	53	2.8	48	59	45	62	5.27%	10.54%	15.80%	51	56
Lu, ppm	0.15	0.011	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.19	7.29%	14.58%	21.86%	0.14	0.16
Mg, wt.%	7.05	0.191	6.67	7.44	6.48	7.63	2.71%	5.42%	8.13%	6.70	7.41
Mn, wt.%	0.082	0.004	0.074	0.091	0.069	0.095	5.23%	10.46%	15.69%	0.078	0.086
Mo, ppm	3.08	0.153	2.77	3.39	2.62	3.54	4.98%	9.96%	14.94%	2.93	3.23
Na, wt.%	0.028	0.009	0.011	0.045	0.003	0.054	29.99%	59.98%	89.97%	0.027	0.030
Nb, ppm	4.28	0.93	2.42	6.15	1.49	7.08	21.77%	43.54%	65.30%	4.07	4.50
Nd, ppm	15.0	2.4	10.1	19.8	7.7	22.2	16.23%	32.46%	48.68%	14.2	15.7
Ni, ppm	17.0	1.01	15.0	19.0	13.9	20.0	5.98%	11.95%	17.93%	16.1	17.8
P, wt.%	0.035	0.002	0.032	0.039	0.030	0.041	5.15%	10.29%	15.44%	0.034	0.037
Pb, ppm	8.73	0.762	7.21	10.25	6.44	11.02	8.73%	17.46%	26.18%	8.29	9.17
Pr, ppm	3.85	0.75	2.34	5.36	1.59	6.11	19.55%	39.10%	58.66%	3.66	4.04
Rb, ppm	19.8	1.01	17.8	21.9	16.8	22.9	5.08%	10.17%	15.25%	18.8	20.8
Re, ppm	0.055	0.003	0.050	0.060	0.048	0.063	4.56%	9.12%	13.68%	0.053	0.058
S, wt.%	1.32	0.071	1.17	1.46	1.10	1.53	5.41%	10.81%	16.22%	1.25	1.38
Sb, ppm	0.25	0.03	0.20	0.31	0.17	0.33	10.67%	21.34%	32.02%	0.24	0.26
Sc, ppm	4.54	0.235	4.07	5.01	3.83	5.24	5.18%	10.36%	15.54%	4.31	4.76
Se, ppm	6.71	1.00	4.72	8.70	3.72	9.69	14.84%	29.68%	44.52%	6.37	7.04
Sm, ppm	2.75	0.252	2.24	3.25	1.99	3.50	9.19%	18.38%	27.57%	2.61	2.88
Sn, ppm	0.73	0.08	0.57	0.89	0.49	0.97	10.93%	21.86%	32.80%	0.69	0.77
Sr, ppm	73	3.3	67	80	63	83	4.53%	9.05%	13.58%	70	77
Ta, ppm	0.27	0.10	0.08	0.47	0.00	0.57	35.85%	71.70%	107.55%	0.26	0.29
Tb, ppm	0.37	0.022	0.33	0.42	0.31	0.44	5.87%	11.75%	17.62%	0.35	0.39
Th, ppm	3.47	0.314	2.85	4.10	2.53	4.42	9.04%	18.09%	27.13%	3.30	3.65
Tl, ppm	0.18	0.015	0.15	0.21	0.13	0.22	8.29%	16.57%	24.86%	0.17	0.19
Tm, ppm	0.17	0.014	0.14	0.20	0.12	0.21	8.54%	17.07%	25.61%	0.16	0.18
U, ppm	18.9	1.16	16.6	21.3	15.5	22.4	6.14%	12.29%	18.43%	18.0	19.9
V, ppm	56	3.7	49	64	45	68	6.55%	13.09%	19.64%	54	59
W, ppm	0.45	0.09	0.26	0.64	0.17	0.73	21.06%	42.12%	63.18%	0.43	0.47
Y, ppm	10.3	0.55	9.2	11.4	8.7	12.0	5.31%	10.62%	15.93%	9.8	10.8
Yb, ppm	1.01	0.067	0.88	1.14	0.81	1.21	6.66%	13.33%	19.99%	0.96	1.06
Zn, ppm	27.0	2.48	22.0	31.9	19.5	34.4	9.22%	18.44%	27.65%	25.6	28.3
Zr, ppm	54	3.3	47	60	44	64	6.14%	12.29%	18.43%	51	57

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

*[Four acid digestion](#) quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological samples however, some refractory minerals may only be partially digested.

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

Table 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5% window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion											
Ag, ppm	0.227	0.019	0.189	0.265	0.169	0.285	8.45%	16.90%	25.35%	0.216	0.238
Al, wt. %	0.784	0.069	0.646	0.922	0.577	0.991	8.81%	17.61%	26.42%	0.745	0.823
As, ppm	3.98	0.55	2.88	5.07	2.33	5.62	13.79%	27.57%	41.36%	3.78	4.17
B, ppm	9.14	1.81	5.52	12.75	3.72	14.56	19.77%	39.55%	59.32%	8.68	9.60
Ba, ppm	165	22	121	210	98	232	13.48%	26.97%	40.45%	157	173
Be, ppm	0.66	0.038	0.58	0.73	0.54	0.77	5.74%	11.49%	17.23%	0.62	0.69
Bi, ppm	4.91	0.271	4.37	5.45	4.10	5.72	5.52%	11.03%	16.55%	4.66	5.16
Ca, wt. %	9.43	0.285	8.86	10.00	8.57	10.28	3.02%	6.04%	9.06%	8.96	9.90
Cd, ppm	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.15	15.04%	30.08%	45.12%	0.10	0.11
Ce, ppm	6.94	0.78	5.38	8.49	4.61	9.27	11.20%	22.39%	33.59%	6.59	7.28
Co, wt. %	0.339	0.054	0.230	0.448	0.176	0.503	16.06%	32.11%	48.17%	0.322	0.356
Cr, ppm	12.6	1.3	10.0	15.2	8.7	16.5	10.35%	20.69%	31.04%	11.9	13.2
Cs, ppm	0.094	0.022	0.050	0.139	0.028	0.161	23.47%	46.93%	70.40%	0.090	0.099
Cu, wt. %	3.08	0.090	2.90	3.26	2.81	3.35	2.92%	5.85%	8.77%	2.93	3.24
Dy, ppm	1.22	0.107	1.01	1.44	0.90	1.55	8.74%	17.48%	26.22%	1.16	1.29
Er, ppm	0.53	0.028	0.48	0.59	0.45	0.61	5.20%	10.40%	15.60%	0.50	0.56
Fe, wt. %	0.703	0.030	0.642	0.764	0.612	0.794	4.32%	8.64%	12.96%	0.668	0.738
Ga, ppm	2.22	0.146	1.93	2.51	1.78	2.66	6.58%	13.15%	19.73%	2.11	2.33
Gd, ppm	1.70	0.145	1.41	1.99	1.27	2.14	8.51%	17.02%	25.53%	1.62	1.79
Ge, ppm	< 0.1	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Hf, ppm	0.25	0.04	0.16	0.33	0.12	0.37	17.24%	34.48%	51.73%	0.23	0.26
Hg, ppm	0.026	0.008	0.010	0.042	0.002	0.050	30.36%	60.72%	91.08%	0.025	0.027
Ho, ppm	0.21	0.010	0.19	0.23	0.18	0.24	4.63%	9.26%	13.89%	0.20	0.22
In, ppm	0.15	0.008	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.17	5.24%	10.49%	15.73%	0.14	0.16
K, wt. %	0.122	0.015	0.092	0.152	0.077	0.167	12.24%	24.49%	36.73%	0.116	0.128
La, ppm	2.98	0.44	2.10	3.86	1.66	4.30	14.78%	29.56%	44.34%	2.83	3.13
Li, ppm	40.9	3.84	33.2	48.6	29.4	52.4	9.39%	18.77%	28.16%	38.8	42.9
Lu, ppm	0.061	0.006	0.049	0.074	0.042	0.080	10.36%	20.72%	31.07%	0.058	0.064
Mg, wt. %	6.78	0.343	6.09	7.47	5.75	7.81	5.07%	10.13%	15.20%	6.44	7.12
Mn, wt. %	0.081	0.006	0.068	0.094	0.061	0.100	8.02%	16.05%	24.07%	0.077	0.085
Mo, ppm	2.84	0.186	2.47	3.21	2.28	3.40	6.55%	13.09%	19.64%	2.70	2.98
Nd, ppm	4.31	0.392	3.53	5.10	3.13	5.49	9.10%	18.20%	27.30%	4.10	4.53
Ni, ppm	13.6	1.9	9.8	17.4	7.9	19.3	13.99%	27.98%	41.97%	12.9	14.3
P, wt. %	0.033	0.002	0.028	0.037	0.026	0.039	6.54%	13.07%	19.61%	0.031	0.034
Pb, ppm	8.24	0.582	7.08	9.41	6.49	9.99	7.07%	14.13%	21.20%	7.83	8.65
Pr, ppm	0.91	0.11	0.69	1.13	0.57	1.24	12.30%	24.60%	36.90%	0.86	0.95
Rb, ppm	3.63	0.46	2.71	4.54	2.26	5.00	12.58%	25.16%	37.73%	3.45	3.81
Re, ppm	0.055	0.003	0.049	0.060	0.047	0.063	4.80%	9.60%	14.39%	0.052	0.057
S, wt. %	1.22	0.15	0.91	1.53	0.75	1.68	12.74%	25.48%	38.22%	1.15	1.28
Sb, ppm	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.21	0.04	0.25	24.14%	48.28%	72.43%	0.14	0.15
Sc, ppm	3.58	0.41	2.76	4.41	2.34	4.82	11.52%	23.04%	34.57%	3.40	3.76
Se, ppm	6.71	0.79	5.13	8.30	4.33	9.10	11.82%	23.63%	35.45%	6.38	7.05
Sn, ppm	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.39	0.06	0.46	25.64%	51.29%	76.93%	0.25	0.27
Sr, ppm	65	4.7	56	75	51	79	7.22%	14.45%	21.67%	62	69

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

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

Table 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5% window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued											
Ta, ppm	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, ppm	0.25	0.022	0.21	0.30	0.19	0.32	8.68%	17.35%	26.03%	0.24	0.26
Th, ppm	1.35	0.108	1.14	1.57	1.03	1.68	7.97%	15.94%	23.90%	1.29	1.42
Ti, wt.%	< 0.005	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tl, ppm	0.13	0.01	0.10	0.16	0.09	0.17	10.07%	20.14%	30.21%	0.12	0.14
U, ppm	16.4	1.06	14.3	18.5	13.2	19.6	6.46%	12.92%	19.38%	15.6	17.2
V, ppm	26.3	2.11	22.0	30.5	19.9	32.6	8.04%	16.07%	24.11%	24.9	27.6
W, ppm	0.094	0.011	0.072	0.117	0.060	0.129	12.08%	24.16%	36.24%	0.090	0.099
Y, ppm	5.34	0.242	4.86	5.82	4.61	6.06	4.53%	9.06%	13.59%	5.07	5.61
Yb, ppm	0.42	0.018	0.38	0.45	0.36	0.47	4.24%	8.48%	12.73%	0.39	0.44
Zn, ppm	24.4	1.91	20.6	28.2	18.7	30.1	7.82%	15.63%	23.45%	23.2	25.6
Zr, ppm	8.44	0.543	7.36	9.53	6.82	10.07	6.43%	12.86%	19.29%	8.02	8.87

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; 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 2. Indicative Values for OREAS 552.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Borate Fusion XRF								
As	ppm	197	Mo	ppm	27.8	Sn	ppm	< 10
Bi	ppm	94	Na ₂ O	wt.%	0.050	V ₂ O ₅	ppm	115
Cd	ppm	< 10	Ni	ppm	59	Zn	ppm	34.4
Cl	ppm	252	Pb	ppm	< 90	Zr	ppm	41.7
Cr ₂ O ₃	ppm	< 100	Sb	ppm	< 10			
Thermogravimetry								
H ₂ O-	wt.%	0.245						
Sulphuric Acid 5% Leach								
Cu	wt.%	0.333						
Sulphuric Acid 10% Leach								
Cu	wt.%	0.692						
Peroxide Fusion ICP								
Be	ppm	1.19	In	ppm	0.19	Se	ppm	11.0
Cd	ppm	< 10	Mo	ppm	3.40	Sn	ppm	< 5
Cr	ppm	50	Nb	ppm	5.95	Ta	ppm	0.54
Ge	ppm	< 1	Re	ppm	< 0.1	Te	ppm	< 1
Hf	ppm	1.99	Sb	ppm	< 1	Tl	ppm	< 0.5
Hg	ppm	< 0.1	Sc	ppm	4.40	W	ppm	< 1
4-Acid Digestion								
B	ppm	4.94	Hg	ppm	0.050	Ti	wt.%	0.089
Ge	ppm	0.095	Te	ppm	< 0.05			

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million) \equiv mg/kg \equiv μ g/g \equiv 0.0001 wt.% \equiv 1000 ppb (parts per billion).

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

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Aqua Regia Digestion								
Au	ppm	< 0.02	Pd	ppb	< 10	Te	ppm	0.019
Eu	ppm	0.30	Pt	ppb	13.3	Tm	ppm	0.064
Na	wt.%	0.015	Si	wt.%	0.071			
Nb	ppm	< 0.05	Sm	ppm	1.50			

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million) \equiv mg/kg \equiv μ g/g \equiv 0.0001 wt.% \equiv 1000 ppb (parts per billion).

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

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 provides performance gate intervals for the certified values. Table 2 shows indicative values, Table 3 provides some indicative physical properties and Table 4 presents the 95% confidence and tolerance limits for all certified values. Tabulated results of all elements together with uncorrected means, medians, standard deviations, relative standard deviations and per cent deviation of lab means from the corrected mean of means (PDM³) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 552-DataPack.1.1.210420_165825.xlsx**).

Results are also presented in scatter plots for Co and Cu by 4-acid digestion and peroxide fusion ICP in Figures 1 to 4 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 552 was prepared from a blend of copper-cobalt primary ore materials supplied by Metorex (subsidiary of Jinchuan Group) from the Dilala Est Copper Cobalt Project, located within the Kolwezi Klippe area of Lualaba Province (Democratic Republic of the Congo). Kolwezi is ~320 kilometres northwest from Lubumbashi, the provincial capital of Haut Katanga Province. Copper-cobalt ores within the Kolwezi Klippe area are stratiform, sediment-hosted deposits hosted within Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Central African Copperbelt. Primary mineralisation typically consists of bornite, chalcopyrite and cobalt sulphides (linnaeite and carrollite) hosted within dolomitic argillite, shales, sandstone and dolomite horizons.

PERFORMANCE GATES

Table 1 above shows intervals calculated for two and three standard deviations. As a guide these intervals may be regarded as warning or rejection for multiple 2SD outliers, or rejection for individual 3SD outliers in QC monitoring, although their precise application should be at the discretion of the QC manager concerned (also see 'Intended Use' section below). Westgard Rules extend the basics of single-rule QC monitoring using multi-rules (for more information visit www.westgard.com/mltirule.htm). A second method utilises a 5% window calculated directly from the certified value.

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

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

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The material constituting OREAS 552 was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying to constant mass at 105° Celsius;
- Multi-stage milling of each source material to achieve a particle size distribution of >98% passing 75 microns;
- Preliminary homogenisation of each source material;
- Representative sampling and check assaying of each source material;
- Blending in appropriate proportions to achieve target grades;
- Packaging in 10g units sealed in laminated foil pouches and 1000g units in plastic jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 552 was tested at ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd's onsite facility for various physical properties. Table 3 presents these findings that should be used for informational purposes only.

Table 3. Physical properties of OREAS 552.

Bulk Density (g/L)	Moisture%	Munsell Notation [‡]	Munsell Color [‡]
889.3	0.32	N8	Very Light Gray

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

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

Thirty analytical laboratories participated in the program to characterise the elements reported in Table 1. The following methods were employed:

- Lithium borate fusion whole rock analysis package by X-ray fluorescence (up to 19 laboratories depending on the element);
- Thermogravimetry: Loss on Ignition (LOI) at 1000°C (13 laboratories used a thermogravimetric analyser, 7 laboratories included LOI with their fusion package and 4 laboratories used conventional muffle furnace);
- C and S by infrared combustion furnace/CS analyser (27 laboratories);
- Cu and Co by *5% sulphuric acid leach with ICP or AAS finish (up to 19 laboratories);
- Cu and Co by *10% sulphuric acid leach with ICP or AAS finish (up to 12 laboratories);
- Sodium peroxide fusion with full suite elemental package by ICP-OES and/or MS finish (up to 20 laboratories depending on the element);
- 4-acid digestion for full suite elemental package by ICP-OES and MS finish (up to 26 laboratories depending on the element);
- Aqua regia digestion for full elemental suite ICP-OES and ICP-MS (up to 26 laboratories depending on the element).

*See 'Appendix' for specified methodology

For the round robin program ten 400g test units were taken at predetermined intervals immediately following homogenisation and are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. The six samples received by each laboratory were obtained by taking two 25g scoop splits from each of three separate 400g test units. This format enabled nested ANOVA treatment of the results to evaluate homogeneity, i.e., to ascertain whether between-unit variance is greater than within-unit variance (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Standard Deviation intervals (see Table 1) provide an indication of a level of performance that might reasonably be expected from a laboratory being monitored by this CRM in a QA/QC program. They take into account errors attributable to measurement uncertainty and CRM variability. For an effective CRM the contribution of the latter should be negligible in comparison to measurement errors. The Standard Deviation values include all sources of measurement uncertainty: between-laboratory variance, within-run variance (precision errors) and CRM variability.

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

The SD for each analyte's certified value is calculated from the same filtered data set used to determine the certified value, i.e., after removal of all individual, lab dataset (batch) and

3SD outliers (single iteration). These outliers can only be removed after the absolute homogeneity of the CRM has been independently established, i.e., the outliers must be confidently deemed to be analytical rather than arising from inhomogeneity of the CRM. **The standard deviation is then calculated for each analyte from the pooled accepted analyses generated from the certification program.**

Certified Values, Confidence Limits and Tolerance Limits (Table 4) have been determined for each analyte following removal of individual, laboratory dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration).

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

Indicative (uncertified) values (Table 2) are provided where i) a laboratory reported analytes beyond those requested; ii) the number of laboratories reporting a particular analyte is insufficient (< 5) to support certification; iii) inter-laboratory consensus is poor; or iv) a significant proportion of results are outlying.

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

Table 4. 95% Confidence & Tolerance Limits for OREAS 552.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate Fusion XRF					
Al ₂ O ₃ , Aluminium(III) oxide (wt.%)	3.67	3.64	3.70	3.64	3.71
BaO, Barium oxide (ppm)	242	199	285	203	282
CaO, Calcium oxide (wt.%)	13.51	13.45	13.58	13.43	13.60
Co, Cobalt (wt.%)	0.409	0.403	0.414	0.403	0.414
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	3.07	3.06	3.09	3.04	3.10
Fe ₂ O ₃ , Iron(III) oxide (wt.%)	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.11
K ₂ O, Potassium oxide (wt.%)	0.675	0.672	0.678	0.664	0.687
MgO, Magnesium oxide (wt.%)	11.65	11.55	11.76	11.60	11.71
MnO, Manganese oxide (wt.%)	0.112	0.109	0.114	0.110	0.113
P ₂ O ₅ , Phosphorus(V) oxide (wt.%)	0.083	0.079	0.087	0.082	0.084
SiO ₂ , Silicon dioxide (wt.%)	41.37	41.18	41.56	41.21	41.53
SO ₃ , Sulphur trioxide (wt.%)	3.33	3.28	3.37	3.27	3.38
SrO, Strontium oxide (ppm)	87	75	99	IND	IND

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to reading resolution error).

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate Fusion XRF continued					
TiO ₂ , Titanium dioxide (wt.%)	0.239	0.235	0.243	0.231	0.247
Thermogravimetry					
LOI ¹⁰⁰⁰ , Loss On Ignition @1000°C (wt.%)	19.85	19.81	19.90	19.77	19.93
Infrared Combustion					
C, Carbon (wt.%)	5.84	5.78	5.90	5.78	5.89
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.32	1.30	1.34	1.30	1.34
Sulphuric Acid 5% Leach					
Co, Cobalt (wt.%)	0.084	0.073	0.095	0.082	0.086
Sulphuric Acid 10% Leach					
Co, Cobalt (wt.%)	0.086	0.076	0.095	0.084	0.088
Peroxide Fusion ICP					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	< 1	IND	IND	IND	IND
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	1.98	1.95	2.00	1.94	2.01
As, Arsenic (ppm)	7.50	5.06	9.95	IND	IND
B, Boron (ppm)	222	207	236	213	231
Ba, Barium (ppm)	221	216	227	212	231
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	5.34	4.84	5.83	4.96	5.71
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	9.80	9.69	9.91	9.63	9.98
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	44.9	43.2	46.5	43.1	46.6
Co, Cobalt (wt.%)	0.412	0.408	0.417	0.405	0.420
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	0.54	0.50	0.57	IND	IND
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	3.10	3.07	3.13	3.04	3.16
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.17	2.06	2.29	2.00	2.35
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.23	1.18	1.29	1.13	1.33
Eu, Europium (ppm)	0.45	0.41	0.49	0.40	0.51
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	0.776	0.766	0.786	0.754	0.798
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	5.58	5.04	6.11	5.17	5.99
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	2.81	2.61	3.01	2.62	2.99
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.42	0.39	0.44	0.38	0.45
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.606	0.592	0.620	0.589	0.622
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	26.4	25.4	27.4	25.2	27.6
Li, Lithium (ppm)	55	52	58	53	56
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.17	0.15	0.18	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	7.10	7.06	7.14	6.99	7.22
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.085	0.083	0.087	0.083	0.087
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	18.9	18.5	19.2	18.0	19.8
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	14.1	8.8	19.3	IND	IND
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.038	0.032	0.045	IND	IND

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to reading resolution error).

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Peroxide Fusion ICP continued					
Pb, Lead (ppm)	10.7	6.8	14.5	10.0	11.4
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	5.37	5.18	5.56	5.14	5.60
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	20.0	19.5	20.5	19.3	20.7
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.26	1.32
Si, Silicon (wt.%)	19.82	19.52	20.12	19.51	20.13
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	3.15	2.99	3.31	2.86	3.44
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	79	76	81	75	82
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.40	0.38	0.42	0.37	0.43
Th, Thorium (ppm)	3.77	3.49	4.04	3.53	4.00
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.143	0.141	0.146	0.139	0.148
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.18	0.15	0.20	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	19.0	18.0	20.0	18.2	19.8
V, Vanadium (ppm)	59	56	62	56	63
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	11.0	10.4	11.7	10.5	11.6
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.12	1.02	1.22	IND	IND
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	29.9	26.6	33.2	24.7	35.0
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	73	62	84	66	80
*4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.222	0.211	0.233	0.206	0.238
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	1.94	1.93	1.95	1.91	1.97
As, Arsenic (ppm)	5.11	4.73	5.49	4.83	5.38
Ba, Barium (ppm)	218	214	222	212	224
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	1.04	1.01	1.06	1.00	1.07
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	4.91	4.77	5.05	4.78	5.04
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	9.46	9.33	9.59	9.32	9.59
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.11	0.11	0.11	IND	IND
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	35.8	33.3	38.4	34.6	37.1
Co, Cobalt (wt.%)	0.406	0.398	0.414	0.397	0.414
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	18.5	16.4	20.6	17.1	20.0
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	0.49	0.47	0.51	0.47	0.50
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	3.09	3.06	3.12	3.04	3.14
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.01	1.93	2.09	1.93	2.09
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.11	1.05	1.17	1.05	1.17
Eu, Europium (ppm)	0.43	0.40	0.46	0.41	0.45
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	0.761	0.751	0.772	0.745	0.778
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	5.08	4.83	5.32	4.93	5.22
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	2.41	2.32	2.50	2.30	2.52

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

*[Four acid digestion](#) quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological samples however, some refractory minerals may only be partially digested.

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to reading resolution error).

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
*4-Acid Digestion continued					
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	1.47	1.40	1.53	1.41	1.52
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.38	0.34	0.41	0.36	0.39
In, Indium (ppm)	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.583	0.571	0.595	0.572	0.593
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	19.1	17.7	20.6	18.4	19.9
Li, Lithium (ppm)	53	52	54	52	55
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.15	0.14	0.16	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	7.05	6.97	7.13	6.94	7.17
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.082	0.080	0.084	0.081	0.083
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	3.08	3.01	3.14	2.96	3.20
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.028	0.025	0.032	0.026	0.030
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	4.28	3.86	4.71	4.11	4.46
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	15.0	13.4	16.5	14.2	15.7
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	17.0	16.4	17.5	16.5	17.5
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.035	0.035	0.036	0.034	0.037
Pb, Lead (ppm)	8.73	8.31	9.15	8.37	9.09
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	3.85	3.34	4.36	3.67	4.03
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	19.8	19.4	20.3	19.4	20.3
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.055	0.054	0.056	0.052	0.059
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.32	1.29	1.35	1.28	1.35
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.23	0.27
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	4.54	4.42	4.66	4.41	4.67
Se, Selenium (ppm)	6.71	6.30	7.12	6.13	7.28
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	2.75	2.59	2.91	2.60	2.89
Sn, Tin (ppm)	0.73	0.70	0.77	IND	IND
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	73	72	75	72	75
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	0.27	0.22	0.33	0.25	0.29
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.37	0.35	0.39	0.34	0.40
Th, Thorium (ppm)	3.47	3.34	3.61	3.37	3.58
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.19
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.17	0.16	0.17	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	18.9	18.4	19.5	18.5	19.4
V, Vanadium (ppm)	56	55	58	55	58
W, Tungsten (ppm)	0.45	0.41	0.49	IND	IND
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.6
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.01	0.97	1.05	0.94	1.08
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	27.0	25.9	28.0	25.7	28.2
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	54	52	55	52	55

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

*[Four acid digestion](#) quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological samples however, some refractory minerals may only be partially digested; Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.227	0.220	0.234	0.209	0.245
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	0.784	0.753	0.815	0.761	0.807
As, Arsenic (ppm)	3.98	3.73	4.23	3.76	4.19
B, Boron (ppm)	9.14	8.30	9.98	IND	IND
Ba, Barium (ppm)	165	154	176	160	171
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.61	0.70
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	4.91	4.79	5.03	4.74	5.08
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	9.43	9.30	9.55	9.23	9.63
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.11	0.10	0.11	IND	IND
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	6.94	6.54	7.34	6.73	7.14
Co, Cobalt (wt.%)	0.339	0.315	0.363	0.331	0.348
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	12.6	11.9	13.2	11.7	13.4
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	0.094	0.081	0.108	IND	IND
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	3.08	3.04	3.12	3.00	3.16
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	1.22	1.09	1.36	IND	IND
Er, Erbium (ppm)	0.53	0.50	0.56	IND	IND
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	0.703	0.690	0.716	0.686	0.720
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	2.22	2.15	2.29	2.13	2.31
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	1.70	1.51	1.89	IND	IND
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	< 0.1	IND	IND	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.23	0.26
Hg, Mercury (ppm)	0.026	0.022	0.030	IND	IND
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.21	0.20	0.22	IND	IND
In, Indium (ppm)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.122	0.115	0.129	0.118	0.126
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	2.98	2.78	3.19	2.86	3.11
Li, Lithium (ppm)	40.9	38.8	42.9	39.4	42.4
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.061	0.054	0.069	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	6.78	6.63	6.93	6.64	6.92
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.081	0.078	0.084	0.079	0.083
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	2.84	2.76	2.92	2.73	2.95
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	4.31	3.89	4.74	4.14	4.48
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	13.6	12.5	14.6	13.1	14.0
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.033	0.032	0.034	0.032	0.034
Pb, Lead (ppm)	8.24	7.95	8.53	7.91	8.57
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	0.91	0.76	1.06	IND	IND
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	3.63	3.39	3.86	3.47	3.78
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	0.055	0.054	0.055	0.051	0.058

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to reading resolution error).

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued					
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	1.22	1.14	1.29	1.18	1.25
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	0.14	0.13	0.16	IND	IND
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	3.58	3.37	3.80	3.44	3.73
Se, Selenium (ppm)	6.71	6.27	7.16	6.33	7.10
Sn, Tin (ppm)	0.26	0.22	0.30	0.23	0.29
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	65	63	68	64	67
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.27
Th, Thorium (ppm)	1.35	1.31	1.40	1.30	1.40
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	< 0.005	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.13	0.13	0.14	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	16.4	15.9	16.8	15.8	17.0
V, Vanadium (ppm)	26.3	25.2	27.3	25.2	27.3
W, Tungsten (ppm)	0.094	0.090	0.098	IND	IND
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	5.34	5.22	5.46	5.19	5.49
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.42	0.40	0.43	IND	IND
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	24.4	23.5	25.2	23.2	25.6
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	8.44	8.15	8.74	8.11	8.78

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; IND = indeterminate (due to reading resolution error).

Homogeneity Evaluation

The tolerance limits (ISO 16269:2014) shown in Table 4 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 fusion with XRF, where 99% of the time ($1-\alpha=0.99$) at least 95% of subsamples ($p=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 3.04 and 3.10 wt.%. Put more precisely, this means that if the same number of subsamples were taken and analysed in the same manner repeatedly, 99% of the tolerance intervals so constructed would cover at least 95% of the total population, and 1% of the tolerance intervals would cover less than 95% of the total population (ISO Guide 35). **Please note that tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.**

Based on the statistical analysis of the results of the inter-laboratory certification program it can be concluded that OREAS 552 is sufficiently homogenous and fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' below).

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. AGAT Laboratories, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
3. AH Knight, Kitwe, Copperbelt, Zambia
4. AH Knight, Lumwana, Mwinilunga, Zambia
5. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
6. ALS, Johannesburg, South Africa
7. ALS, Lima, Peru
8. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
9. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
10. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
11. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
12. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Adelaide, SA, Australia
13. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
14. Carsurin, Kendari, Sulawesi, Indonesia
15. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
16. Intertek Genalysis, Perth, WA, Australia
17. Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
18. MSALABS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
19. Nagrom, Perth, WA, Australia
20. Ontario Geological Survey, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
21. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
22. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
23. Robinson International Afrique SAS, Lubumbashi, Katanga, Democratic Republic of the Congo
24. Ruashi Mine Site Laboratory, Lubumbashi, Katanga, Democratic Republic of the Congo
25. Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
26. SGS, Randfontein, Gauteng, South Africa
27. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
28. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
29. SGS Geosol Laboratorios Ltda, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil
30. UIS Analytical Services, Centurion, South Africa

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. Co by 4-Acid in OREAS 552

SPC.1475.RR1.OREAS552.1.4-Acid.Co.Lab.210401.124941.SS

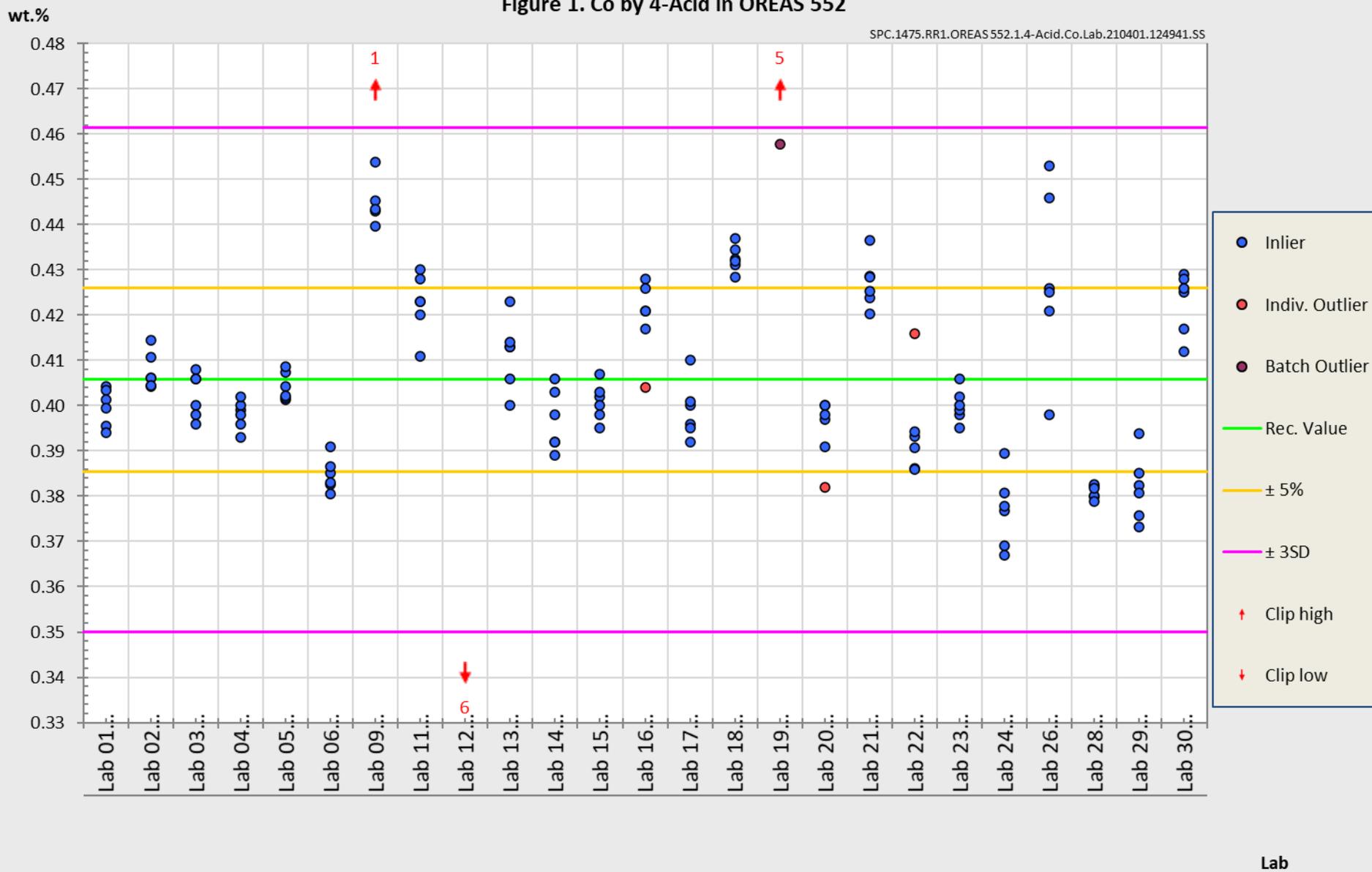


Figure 2. Co by PF ICP in OREAS 552

SPC.1475.RR1.OREAS 552.1.PF ICP.Co.Lab.210401.125137.SS

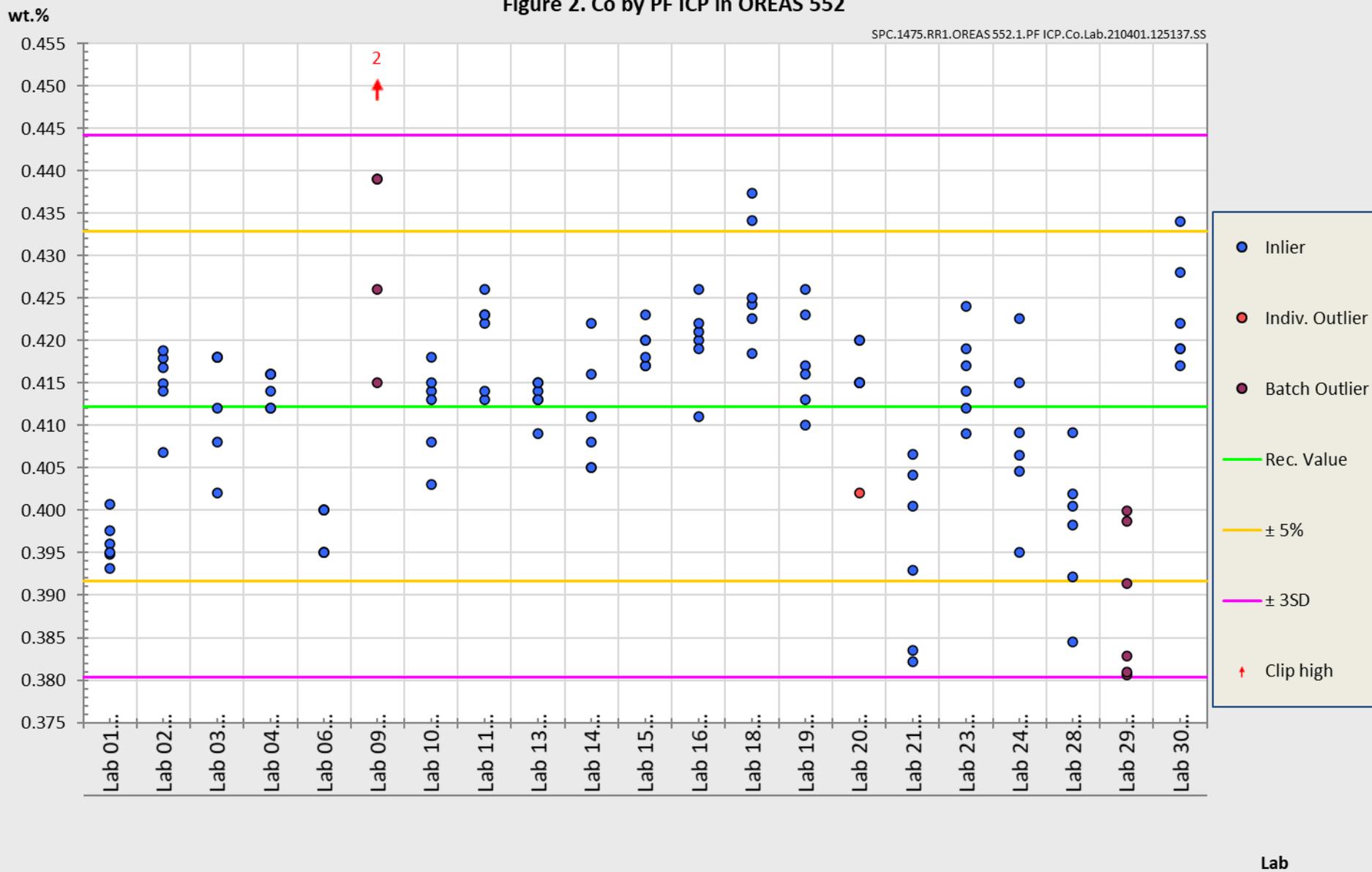


Figure 3. Cu by 4-Acid in OREAS 552

SPC.1475.RR1.OREAS552.1.4-Acid.Cu.Lab.210401.125035.SS

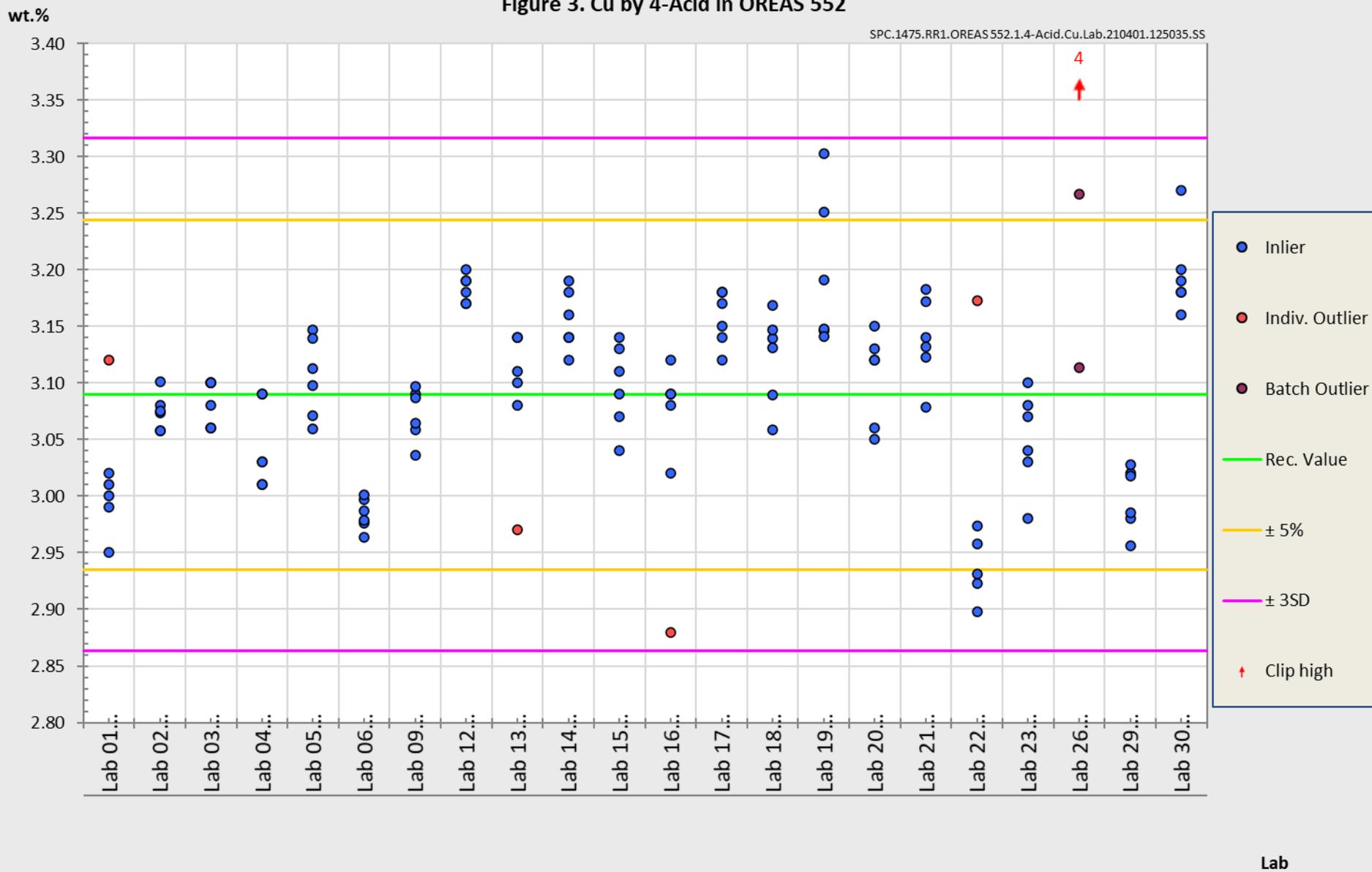
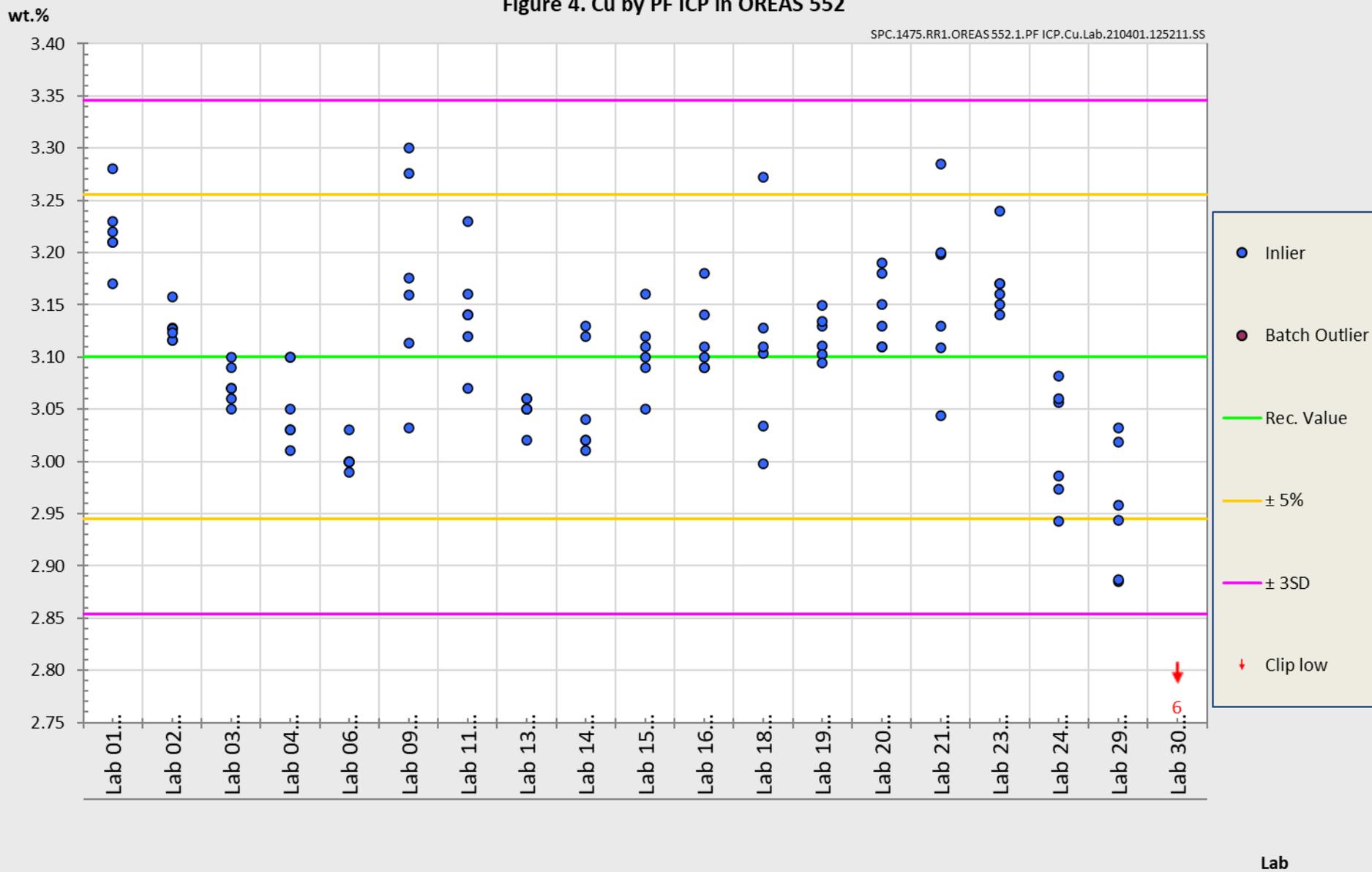


Figure 4. Cu by PF ICP in OREAS 552

SPC.1475.RR1.OREAS552.1.PF ICP.Cu.Lab.210401.125211.SS



PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 552 was prepared and certified by:



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METROLOGICAL TRACEABILITY

The analytical samples were selected in a manner to represent the entire batch of prepared CRM. This 'representivity' was maintained in each submitted laboratory sample batch and ensures the user that the data is traceable from sample selection through to the analytical results that underlie the consensus values. Each analytical data set has been validated by its assayer through the inclusion of internal reference materials and QC checks during analysis.

The laboratories were chosen on the basis of their competence (from past performance in inter-laboratory programs undertaken by ORE Pty Ltd) for a particular analytical method, analyte or analyte suite, and sample matrix. Most of these laboratories have and maintain ISO 17025 accreditation. The certified values presented in this report are calculated from the means of accepted data following robust statistical treatment as detailed in this report.

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

COMMUTABILITY

The measurements of the results that underlie the certified values contained in this report were undertaken by methods involving pre-treatment (digestion/fusion) of the sample. This served to reduce the sample to a simple and well understood form permitting calibration using simple solutions of the CRM. Due to these methods being well understood and highly effective, commutability is not an issue for this CRM. Being matrix-matched, OREAS 552 will display similar behaviour in the relevant measurement process to the routine 'field' samples for which OREAS 552 is designated to monitor. To maintain commutability, care should be taken to always ensure 'matrix matching' as close as practically achievable. The matrix and mineralisation style of the CRM is described in the 'Source Material' section and users should select appropriate CRMs matching these attributes to their field samples.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 552 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 552 may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution. OREAS 552 is intended for the following uses:

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

STABILITY AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

OREAS 552 has been prepared from a blend of copper-cobalt primary ore samples. It contains minor sulphide (1.32 wt.% S) and in its unopened state and under normal conditions of storage has a shelf life beyond ten years. Its stability will be monitored at regular intervals and purchasers notified if any changes are observed.

Single-use sachets

Following analysis of the CRM subsample it is the manufacturers' expectation that any remaining material is discarded. The stability of the material after opening the sachet is not within the scope of proper use. However, if opened sachets are resealed after opening, then under ordinary* storage conditions the CRM will have a shelf-life beyond ten years.

**ordinary storage conditions: means storage not in direct sunlight in a dry, clean, well ventilated area at temperatures between -5° and 50°C.*

Repeat-use packaging (e.g., 1kg plastic jars)

The stability of the CRM after opening the lid of the plastic jar is only affected by local atmospheric conditions with regard to oxidation and hygroscopic change. There is no segregation affect (please see our [Technical Note on Particle Segregation](#)).

The primary cause of change through oxidation is in relation to the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates and is negligible for OREAS 552 given its sulphur concentration (1.32 wt.% S).

Hygroscopic change is the amount of absorbed moisture (weakly held H₂O- molecules on the surface of exposed material) following exposure to the local atmosphere. Usually, equilibration of material to the local atmosphere will only occur if the material is spread into a thin (~2mm thick) layer and left exposed for a period of 2 hours. OREAS 552 contains a non-hygroscopic matrix and therefore, exposure to a local atmosphere that is significantly different (in terms of temperature and humidity) from the climate during manufacturing will have negligible impact on the precision of results. The 'Physical Properties' section indicates the approximate moisture concentration.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CORRECT USE

The certified values for OREAS 552 refer to the concentration level in its packaged state. It should not be dried prior to weighing and analysis.

1kg jars permit repeated sampling as long as the lid is promptly re-secured to prevent airborne contamination.

Minimum sample size

As a practical guide, 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 sample masses should be used depending on the operationally defined methodology.

- Lithium borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence finish: $\geq 0.2\text{g}$;
- Loss on Ignition (LOI) at 1000°C : $\geq 1\text{g}$;
- C and S by infrared combustion furnace/CS analyser: $\geq 0.1\text{g}$;
- Cu and Co by 5% sulphuric acid leach with ICP or AAS finish: 0.5g ;
- Cu and Co by 10% sulphuric acid leach with ICP or AAS finish: $\geq 0.5\text{g}$;
- Sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: $\geq 0.2\text{g}$;
- 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: $\geq 0.25\text{g}$;
- Aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: $\geq 0.5\text{g}$.

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 inter-laboratory 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 1 are intended only to be used as a first principle 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% confidence interval then generally there is no cause for concern in regard to bias.

It is important to note that in the analytical industry there is no standardisation of the aqua regia digestion process nor the 5% and 10% sulphuric acid leach process. These methods are partial empirical digests and differences in recoveries for various analytes are commonplace. These are caused by variations in the digest conditions and in the case for aqua regia digestion 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.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

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

LEGAL NOTICE

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

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
1	21 st April, 2021	Applied minor statistical correction to Cobalt by XRF method results.
0	7 th April, 2021	First publication.

QMS ACCREDITATION

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



CERTIFYING OFFICER

21st April, 2021

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

REFERENCES

Govett, G.J.S. (1983), ed. Handbook of Exploration Geochemistry, Volume 2: Statistics and Data Analysis in Geochemical Prospecting (Variations of accuracy and precision), P.O. Box 330, 1000 AH Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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ISO Guide 35:2017, Certification of reference materials - General and statistical principals.

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

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

ISO 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

Munsell Rock Color Book (2014). Rock-Color Chart Committee, Geological Society of America (GSA), Minnesota (USA).

APPENDIX

For Cu and Co by the two sulphuric acid leaches, specific methodologies were detailed for the participating laboratories to follow:

5% sulphuric acid leach

1. Weigh 0.500 ± 0.002 g of sample pulp into a clean 250 ml flask.
2. Add to the flask 0.5g of Sodium Sulphite (AR Grade).
3. Add 50 ml of approximately 55 g/l Sulphuric acid solution (prepared from a 98% pure concentrated sulphuric acid).
4. Put the cap on the flask and start automatic shaking. Leave the sample on continuous shaking to leach for four (4) hours.
5. Remove the cap and add 25 ml of hydrochloric acid.
6. Dilute to a final volume of 250 ml with distilled/deionised water up to the mark and mix again by inverting at least 10 times. Allow the solution to settle for 30 minutes.
7. The solution is now ready to be analysed by ICP or AAS.

10% sulphuric acid leach

1. Weigh 0.500 ± 0.002 g of sample pulp into a clean 250 ml flask.
2. Add to the flask 0.5g of Sodium Sulphite (AR Grade).
3. Add 50 ml of approximately 110 g/l Sulphuric acid solution (prepared from a 98% pure concentrated sulphuric acid).
4. Put the cap on the flask and start automatic shaking. Leave the sample on continuous shaking to leach for four (4) hours.
5. Remove the cap and add 25 ml of hydrochloric acid.
6. Dilute to a final volume of 250 ml with distilled/deionised water up to the mark and mix again by inverting at least 10 times. Allow the solution to settle for 30 minutes.
7. The solution is now ready to be analysed by ICP or AAS.