

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

AC18.10662

Description: Granodiorite (S-Type), Devonian, Bulla Granodiorite Complex, Victoria, Australia.

The material consists of rock sourced from an operating (Oaklands Junction) quarry located approx. 26 km northwest of the city of Melbourne, Victoria. This light grey, S-type granitoid rock forms part of the Devonian, Bulla Granodiorite Complex. The mineralogy consists of biotite (41 %), quartz (33 %) and plagioclase (17 %) with minor K-feldspar, epidote, muscovite and kaolinite.

AC18.10662 is available as 50 g units packed into glass, wide-mouth jars.

Intended use: For use in evaluating instrumental analytical methods for the chemical analysis of lithological samples.

Certified and informational values derived from analytical methods of analysis are provided in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Approving officer: Management of the interlaboratory certification program by Craig Hamlyn (Technical Manager, OREAS).

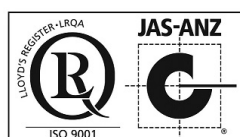
Minimum sample size: To relate analytical determinations to the values in this certificate, a minimum dry sample mass of 0.2 g should be used.

Storage and period of validity: The certification of AC18.10662 remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until June 2029, provided the CRM is stored in a clean and cool dry place away from direct sunlight. This certification is nullified if the CRM is any way changed or contaminated.

Maintenance of Certified Values: OREAS will monitor this CRM over the period of its validity. If substantive technical changes occur that affect the value assignment before the expiration of this report, OREAS will notify the purchaser (using the contact's email address on the Sales Order).



Accredited for compliance with ISO 17034



COA-1919-AC18.10662-R0
BUP-70-10-01 Ver:2.1

22-Nov-2024



Table 1. Certified Values and their associated 95% Expanded Uncertainty.

Constituent (wt.%)	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty
Al ₂ O ₃	14.65	0.19
Ba	0.1036	0.0036
CaO	2.515	0.048
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.654	0.083
K ₂ O	3.524	0.062
LOI ¹⁰⁰⁰	1.19	0.23
MgO	1.410	0.030
MnO	0.0514	0.0022
Na ₂ O	2.658	0.049
P ₂ O ₅	0.203	0.012
SiO ₂	67.75	0.45
TiO ₂	0.661	0.018

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

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).

Constituent (ppm)	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty
As	7.6	3.1
B	24.4	12.3
Be	2.42	0.60
Bi	0.93	0.15
Cd	< 10	IND
Ce	82.5	5.5
Co	9.7	1.5
Cr	58	12
Cs	12.03	0.83
Cu	24.9	9.0
Dy	6.40	0.63
Er	3.26	0.28
Eu	1.50	0.23
Ga	20.3	1.6
Gd	7.56	0.45
Ge	1.68	0.42
Hf	7.0	1.7
Ho	1.17	0.11
In	< 0.2	IND
La	41.9	1.7
Li	54.7	2.4
Lu	0.403	0.083
Mo	< 5	IND
Nb	11.8	2.7
Nd	38.4	1.8
Pb	30.9	8.4
Pr	9.91	0.88
Rb	174.8	8.9
S	972	102
Sb	< 2	IND
Sc	8.4	3.6
Sm	8.1	1.4
Sn	4.9	1.2
Sr	157.9	8.0
Ta	< 5	IND
Tb	1.10	0.11
Te	< 1	IND
Th	16.30	0.88
Tl	0.98	0.14
Tm	0.446	0.047
U	4.85	0.36
V	65	11
W	13.5	1.7
Y	32.4	2.0
Yb	2.82	0.27
Zn	89.2	5.9
Zr	244	26



Table 2. Indicative Values for AC18.10662.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Ag	ppm	< 5	Cl	ppm	110	Ni	ppm	20.9
Au	ppm	< 0.002	F	ppm	725	Re	ppm	< 0.1
Br	ppm	< 0.5	Hg	ppm	< 1	Se	ppm	< 3
C	wt. %	0.092	Ir	ppm	< 0.005	SG	Unity	2.71

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-6}) \equiv mg/kg; wt. % (weight per cent) \equiv % (mass fraction). Note: the number of significant figures reported is not a reflection of the level of certainty of stated values. They are instead an artefact of OREAS' in-house CRM-specific LIMS.

Table 3. Physical properties of AC18.10662.

Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	Moisture (wt. %)	Munsell Notation [†]	Munsell Colour [†]
546	0.64	N7	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.

Commutability: AC18.10662 is sourced from naturally occurring rock and will display similar behaviour to routine 'field' samples in the relevant measurement process. Commutability is not an issue for this CRM.

Instructions for handling, correct use and safety: Fine powders pose a risk to eyes and lungs. The use of safety glasses and dust masks are advised. Pre-homogenisation of the CRM prior to subsampling and analysis is not necessary as there is no particle segregation under transport [13]. After taking a subsample, users should replace the lid of the jar promptly and securely to prevent accidental spills and airborne contamination. AC18.10662 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 3 in this certificate. The stability of the CRM in regard to oxidation from the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates is negligible given its low sulphur concentration.

Certified values and their associated 95 % expanded uncertainties are reported according to ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008 [6,16] and are shown in Table 1. These values are metrologically traceable to the international measurement scale (SI) of mass with major elements expressed in % (mass ratio) and minor elements expressed in mg/kg. In line with popular use, data are expressed as the mass fraction in either weight percent (wt.%) or parts per million, 1×10^{-6} (ppm). They are the means of accepted laboratory means after outlier filtering and are the present best estimate of the true value.

Indicative values shown in Table 2 are metrologically traceable to the international measurement scale (SI) of mass and are expressed in % (mass ratio) or mg/kg. In line with popular use, data are expressed as the mass fraction in either weight percent (wt.%) or parts per million, 1×10^{-6} (ppm). Indicative values are present where interlaboratory consensus is insufficient to meet OREAS' criteria for certification. AC18.10662 was also tested by OREAS for various physical properties. Table 3 presents these findings that should be used for informational purposes only.

Sample Preparation and Analysis: AC18.10662 was crushed to a nominal 14 mm particle size then dried to constant mass at 105 °C. The dry material then underwent multi-stage milling to



achieve a particle size of 100 % passing 30 μm . Homogenisation was accomplished using OREAS' novel processing technologies and the final product was packaged into 50 g units in glass jars sealed with plastic lids.

Ten commercial analytical laboratories participated in the program to certify the elements reported in Table 1. Full ICP-OES and MS elemental suites were analysed using a lithium borate fusion. These same laboratories also undertook lithium borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence. Instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) was also performed at one laboratory. The results generated by these quantitative analytical methods were pooled for certification purposes.

The INAA data was also used for homogeneity verification whereby 20 x 1 g subsamples were analysed at Actlabs, Ancaster in Canada. These data comprised an Analysis of Variance (**ANOVA**) using paired samples taken systematically from 10 different sampling (unit) 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 to test:

- 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.

Only results for elements with concentrations well above detection levels (i.e., >20 times the Lower Limit of Detection) were used to assess homogeneity. The INAA data were not filtered for outliers before calculating p -values, and no significant p -values were found for the 35 elements, except for Ce and Ba. The Ba p -value is not considered significant due to poor repeatability compared to the fusion data from XRF and ICP methods. For Ce, the INAA data show no sampling unit correlation with that of the fusion methods, and the variation is nearly five times larger. Thus, the ANOVA result for Ce unreliable and considered a false positive. No variations exceeding analytical measurement expectations were detected, and the Null Hypothesis is accepted.

Document history:

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
0	22 nd November, 2024	First publication.

References

- [1] Govett, G.J.S. (1983). Handbook of Exploration Geochemistry, Volume 2: Statistics and Data Analysis in Geochemical Prospecting (Variations of accuracy and precision).
- [2] Ingamells, C. O. and Switzer, P. (1973). A Proposed Sampling Constant for Use in Geochemical Analysis, Talanta 20, 547-568.
- [3] ISO Guide 30:2015. Terms and definitions used in connection with reference materials.
- [4] ISO Guide 33401:2024-01. Reference materials – Contents of certificates, labels and accompanying documentation.
- [5] ISO Guide 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] Munsell Rock Color Book (2014). Rock-Color Chart Committee, Geological Society of America (GSA), Minnesota (USA).
- [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 22 November 2024).
- [16] Van der Veen A.M.H. et al. (2001). Uncertainty calculations in the certification of reference materials, Accred Qual Assur 6: 290-294.

Appendix

The semi-quantitative XRD results for AC18.10662 shown in Table 4 below, were undertaken by ALS Metallurgy in Balcatta, Western Australia. The results are normalised to 100 % and represent the relative proportion of crystalline material. Totals greater or less than 100 % are due to rounding errors. 'Clay mineral' appears to be mainly vermiculite, smectite, and palygorskite. Some amorphous material may be present including traces of marcasite and pyrrhotite, zeolite, calcic amphibole, magnesite and/or ilmenite.

Table 4. Indicative mineralogy based on semi-quantitative XRD analysis.

Mineral / Mineral Group	%(mass ratio)
Clay mineral	1
Chlorite	1
Kandite group	<1
Annite - biotite - phlogopite	41
Muscovite	1
Plagioclase	17
K-feldspar	2
Epidote	2
Cordierite	<1
Quartz	33
Calcite	1
Dolomite - ankerite	1
Apatite Group	<1

Participating laboratories

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. AGAT Laboratories, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
3. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
4. ARGETEST Mineral Processing, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
5. Intertek, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
6. Intertek, Perth, WA, Australia
7. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
8. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
9. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
10. Stewart Assay & Environmental Laboratories LLC, Kara-Balta, Chüy, Kyrgyzstan