



ORE RESEARCH & EXPLORATION P/L ABN 28 006 859 856
37A Hosie Street · Bayswater North · VIC 3153 · AUSTRALIA
☎ 61 3 9729 0333 📠 61 3 9729 8338
📧 info@ore.com.au 🌐 www.oreas.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

Gold Ore (Central Victorian Goldfields, Australia)

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 247

Table 1. Certified Values and Performance Gates for OREAS 247.

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	42.96	0.900	41.16	44.76	40.26	45.66	2.10%	4.19%	6.29%	40.81	45.11
Photon Assay (recommended gross mass 380-410 g)											
Au, ppm	43.77	0.878	42.01	45.52	41.13	46.40	2.01%	4.01%	6.02%	41.58	45.95
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	2.16	0.121	1.92	2.40	1.80	2.53	5.61%	11.22%	16.83%	2.05	2.27
Al, wt. %	6.08	0.250	5.58	6.58	5.33	6.83	4.11%	8.23%	12.34%	5.78	6.38
As, ppm	3514	173	3168	3860	2995	4033	4.92%	9.84%	14.77%	3338	3690
Ba, ppm	550	15	520	580	505	595	2.71%	5.42%	8.13%	523	578
Be, ppm	2.23	0.180	1.87	2.59	1.69	2.76	8.08%	16.15%	24.23%	2.11	2.34
Bi, ppm	0.58	0.025	0.54	0.63	0.51	0.66	4.21%	8.42%	12.63%	0.56	0.61
Ca, wt. %	0.826	0.029	0.768	0.883	0.740	0.912	3.47%	6.94%	10.40%	0.784	0.867
Cd, ppm	0.065	0.015	0.035	0.095	0.020	0.111	23.05%	46.10%	69.16%	0.062	0.069
Ce, ppm	67	3.9	59	75	55	79	5.91%	11.82%	17.72%	63	70
Co, ppm	12.0	0.41	11.2	12.8	10.8	13.2	3.45%	6.91%	10.36%	11.4	12.6
Cr, ppm	97	8.5	80	114	72	123	8.75%	17.49%	26.24%	92	102
Cs, ppm	8.49	0.453	7.58	9.39	7.13	9.85	5.34%	10.69%	16.03%	8.06	8.91
Cu, ppm	42.2	2.71	36.8	47.7	34.1	50.4	6.42%	12.83%	19.25%	40.1	44.4
Dy, ppm	2.73	0.35	2.02	3.44	1.67	3.79	12.97%	25.93%	38.90%	2.59	2.87
Er, ppm	1.49	0.20	1.08	1.90	0.88	2.11	13.70%	27.40%	41.10%	1.42	1.57
Eu, ppm	0.96	0.072	0.82	1.10	0.75	1.18	7.44%	14.88%	22.31%	0.91	1.01
Fe, wt. %	3.32	0.105	3.11	3.53	3.01	3.64	3.15%	6.29%	9.44%	3.16	3.49

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding; 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.



Document: COA-1484-OREAS247-R3

(Template:BUP-70-10-01 Rev:2.0)

6-June-2025

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											
Ga, ppm	16.3	1.16	14.0	18.6	12.8	19.8	7.13%	14.26%	21.39%	15.5	17.1
Gd, ppm	4.23	0.45	3.34	5.12	2.89	5.57	10.55%	21.10%	31.65%	4.02	4.44
Hf, ppm	3.57	0.314	2.94	4.20	2.63	4.51	8.79%	17.58%	26.37%	3.39	3.75
Ho, ppm	0.54	0.07	0.39	0.68	0.32	0.75	13.53%	27.06%	40.59%	0.51	0.56
In, ppm	0.058	0.005	0.047	0.069	0.041	0.074	9.47%	18.93%	28.40%	0.055	0.061
K, wt. %	2.45	0.103	2.24	2.65	2.14	2.75	4.21%	8.41%	12.62%	2.32	2.57
La, ppm	33.1	2.22	28.6	37.5	26.4	39.7	6.71%	13.43%	20.14%	31.4	34.7
Li, ppm	31.8	1.37	29.0	34.5	27.7	35.9	4.30%	8.60%	12.90%	30.2	33.4
Lu, ppm	0.24	0.03	0.19	0.29	0.16	0.32	10.91%	21.81%	32.72%	0.23	0.25
Mg, wt. %	1.22	0.044	1.13	1.31	1.09	1.35	3.61%	7.22%	10.83%	1.16	1.28
Mn, wt. %	0.036	0.001	0.033	0.038	0.031	0.040	3.84%	7.69%	11.53%	0.034	0.037
Mo, ppm	1.76	0.139	1.48	2.03	1.34	2.17	7.89%	15.78%	23.67%	1.67	1.84
Na, wt. %	0.499	0.037	0.425	0.572	0.388	0.609	7.38%	14.76%	22.14%	0.474	0.523
Nb, ppm	11.7	1.4	8.9	14.5	7.5	15.9	11.90%	23.81%	35.71%	11.2	12.3
Nd, ppm	29.3	1.69	25.9	32.7	24.2	34.4	5.78%	11.56%	17.34%	27.9	30.8
Ni, ppm	45.9	2.73	40.4	51.3	37.7	54.1	5.95%	11.90%	17.84%	43.6	48.2
P, wt. %	0.048	0.003	0.043	0.053	0.041	0.056	5.21%	10.43%	15.64%	0.046	0.051
Pb, ppm	31.9	2.15	27.6	36.2	25.5	38.3	6.72%	13.45%	20.17%	30.3	33.5
Pr, ppm	7.90	0.541	6.82	8.98	6.28	9.52	6.84%	13.68%	20.53%	7.51	8.30
Rb, ppm	144	9	125	162	116	171	6.46%	12.92%	19.38%	136	151
Re, ppm	< 0.002	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
S, wt. %	0.714	0.039	0.635	0.793	0.595	0.832	5.53%	11.06%	16.59%	0.678	0.750
Sb, ppm	3295	115	3064	3526	2949	3641	3.50%	7.00%	10.50%	3130	3460
Sc, ppm	11.4	0.80	9.8	13.0	9.0	13.8	7.05%	14.10%	21.15%	10.8	11.9
Sm, ppm	5.50	0.401	4.70	6.30	4.29	6.70	7.29%	14.58%	21.87%	5.22	5.77
Sn, ppm	3.31	0.262	2.79	3.84	2.53	4.10	7.91%	15.83%	23.74%	3.15	3.48
Sr, ppm	96	4.2	88	105	84	109	4.33%	8.66%	12.99%	91	101
Ta, ppm	0.92	0.063	0.79	1.04	0.73	1.11	6.84%	13.68%	20.52%	0.87	0.97
Tb, ppm	0.53	0.026	0.47	0.58	0.45	0.60	5.02%	10.05%	15.07%	0.50	0.55
Th, ppm	12.6	0.53	11.5	13.7	11.0	14.2	4.18%	8.35%	12.53%	12.0	13.2
Ti, wt. %	0.390	0.025	0.340	0.439	0.315	0.464	6.35%	12.69%	19.04%	0.370	0.409
Tl, ppm	0.80	0.052	0.69	0.90	0.64	0.95	6.53%	13.06%	19.59%	0.76	0.84
Tm, ppm	0.23	0.03	0.17	0.28	0.14	0.31	12.52%	25.03%	37.55%	0.22	0.24
U, ppm	2.53	0.115	2.30	2.76	2.19	2.88	4.54%	9.07%	13.61%	2.41	2.66
V, ppm	82	4.1	74	90	70	94	4.98%	9.97%	14.95%	78	86
W, ppm	7.88	1.32	5.24	10.52	3.92	11.84	16.76%	33.51%	50.27%	7.48	8.27
Y, ppm	13.1	1.8	9.5	16.7	7.7	18.5	13.76%	27.51%	41.27%	12.5	13.8
Yb, ppm	1.54	0.19	1.15	1.93	0.96	2.12	12.62%	25.25%	37.87%	1.46	1.62
Zn, ppm	86	3.7	79	94	75	97	4.30%	8.60%	12.89%	82	90
Zr, ppm	125	13	99	150	86	163	10.22%	20.45%	30.67%	119	131

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

OREAS reference materials are intended to provide a low-cost method of evaluating and improving the quality of analysis of geological samples. To the geologist they provide a means of implementing quality control in analytical data sets generated in exploration from the grass roots level through to prospect evaluation, and in grade control at mining operations. To the analyst they provide an effective means of calibrating analytical equipment, assessing new techniques and routinely monitoring in-house procedures.

OREAS reference materials enable users to successfully achieve process control of these tasks because the observed variance from repeated analysis has its origin almost exclusively in the analytical process rather than the reference material itself. In evaluating laboratory performance with this CRM, the section headed 'Intended Use' should be read carefully.

Table 1 provides performance gate intervals for the 59 certified values based on their pooled 1SD's. Table 2 shows 74 indicative values including gold by Photon Assay (undertaken at 4 laboratories) and major and trace element characterisation by Bureau Veritas in Perth, Western Australia which includes:

- Major oxides by lithium borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence;
- LOI at 1000°C by thermogravimetric analyser;
- Total Carbon and Sulphur by infrared combustion furnace;
- Trace element characterisation by laser ablation with ICP-MS finish.

Table 3 provides some indicative physical properties and Table 4 presents the 95% confidence and tolerance limits for all certified values. Gold homogeneity (via INAA) is shown in Table 5 and is also demonstrated by a nested ANOVA using the fire assay data (see '**nested ANOVA**' section).

Tabulated results of all elements (including Au INAA analyses) together with uncorrected means, medians, standard deviations, relative standard deviations and percent deviation of lab means from the corrected mean of means (PDM³) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 247-DataPack.1.2.230609_161334.xlsx**).

Results are also presented in scatter plots for gold by fire assay and PhotonAssay (Figures 1 and 2, respectively) together with $\pm 3SD$ (magenta) and $\pm 5\%$ (yellow) control lines and certified value (green line). Accepted individual results are coloured blue and individual and dataset outliers are identified in red and violet, respectively.

SOURCE MATERIAL

OREAS 247 was prepared from a blend of high grade gold-bearing ore and barren metasediments. The gold ore was sourced from the central Victorian goldfields and is hosted within a metamorphosed turbidite sequence of interbedded sandstones, siltstones and shales. Gold mineralisation mainly occurs within disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite $\pm$ stibnite-quartz zones. The approximate major and trace element composition of OREAS 247 is provided in Table 2.

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).

Table 2. Indicative Values for OREAS 247.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Pb Fire Assay								
Pd	ppb	< 5	Pt	ppb	< 5			
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample mass 10-50g)								
Au	ppm	42.56						
Cyanide Leach								
Au	ppm	29.17						
Borate Fusion XRF								
Al ₂ O ₃	wt. %	11.74	K ₂ O	wt. %	2.98	P ₂ O ₅	wt. %	0.109
CaO	wt. %	1.16	MgO	wt. %	2.06	SiO ₂	wt. %	70.80
Cl	ppm	95	MnO	wt. %	0.050	SO ₃	wt. %	1.69
Fe ₂ O ₃	wt. %	4.73	Na ₂ O	wt. %	0.655	TiO ₂	wt. %	0.700
4-Acid Digestion								
Ge	ppm	0.30	Se	ppm	1.07			
Hg	ppm	0.10	Te	ppm	0.038			
Thermogravimetry								
LOI ¹⁰⁰⁰	wt. %	3.57						
Infrared Combustion								
C	wt. %	0.520	S	wt. %	0.705			
Laser Ablation ICP-MS								
Ag	ppm	2.50	Hf	ppm	7.47	Sm	ppm	6.09
As	ppm	3495	Ho	ppm	0.98	Sn	ppm	3.40
Ba	ppm	560	In	ppm	< 0.05	Sr	ppm	98
Be	ppm	2.20	La	ppm	34.9	Ta	ppm	1.03

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

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

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Laser Ablation ICP-MS continued								
Bi	ppm	0.64	Lu	ppm	0.41	Tb	ppm	0.81
Cd	ppm	0.10	Mn	wt. %	0.036	Te	ppm	< 0.2
Ce	ppm	68	Mo	ppm	1.80	Th	ppm	13.4
Co	ppm	12.6	Nb	ppm	13.8	Ti	wt. %	0.442
Cr	ppm	107	Nd	ppm	31.1	Tl	ppm	0.90
Cs	ppm	8.51	Ni	ppm	46.0	Tm	ppm	0.42
Cu	ppm	43.0	Pb	ppm	33.5	U	ppm	2.87
Dy	ppm	4.72	Pr	ppm	8.38	V	ppm	86
Er	ppm	2.68	Rb	ppm	148	W	ppm	9.05
Eu	ppm	1.12	Re	ppm	0.008	Y	ppm	25.6
Ga	ppm	16.3	Sb	ppm	3825	Yb	ppm	2.58
Gd	ppm	5.20	Sc	ppm	11.9	Zn	ppm	103
Ge	ppm	1.85	Se	ppm	< 5	Zr	ppm	264

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

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

COMMINATION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The material constituting OREAS 247 was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying of ores and barren metasediments to constant mass at 105°C;
- Crushing and milling of the barren metasediments to 98% minus 75 microns;
- Crushing and milling of the ore materials to 100% minus 30 microns;
- Blending in appropriate proportions to achieve the desired grade;
- Packaging in 60g units sealed in laminated foil pouches and 500g units in plastic jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 247 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 247.

Bulk Density (g/L)	Moisture%	Munsell Notation [‡]	Munsell Color [‡]
526	0.83	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-five commercial analytical laboratories participated in the program to certify the elements reported in Table 1. The following methods were employed:

- Gold by fire assay (25-50g charge weight) with gravimetric (15 laboratories), AAS (12 laboratories), ICP-OES (4 laboratories) and ICP-MS (1 laboratory) finish;
- Gold by x-ray PhotonAssay with recommended gross mass 380-410 g (12 Chrysos PhotonAssay units at 7 laboratories with two rounds of data reported from each unit);
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by 4-acid (HNO_3 -HF- HClO_4 -HCl) digestion (up to 26 laboratories depending on the element);

To confirm homogeneity, gold by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) was undertaken on 20 x 85mg subsamples by the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) located in Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia (see Table 5 in the 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

For the round robin characterisation program, twenty 3kg test units were taken at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately following homogenisation and are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. For all analytical methods except for Au by PhotonAssay, six pulp samples were submitted to each laboratory for analysis (the weight provided depended on whether the laboratory was anticipated to undertake assays by gold cyanide leach). The samples received by each laboratory were obtained by taking two samples from each of three separate 3kg test units. This format enabled a nested ANOVA treatment of the results to evaluate homogeneity, i.e., to ascertain whether between-unit variance is greater than within-unit variance.

For the Au by PhotonAssay (PA) characterisation program, a 1kg sample was provided for analysis to each PA equipped laboratory. Each 1kg sample underwent the following preparation and analysis:

1. Send 1kg of each candidate reference material to each PA equipped laboratory.
2. From the 1kg sample provided, Chrysos staff prepare two PA jars (~350g each), conduct weight/fill measurements and run both samples through PA machine three times to get a total of 6 measurements.
3. Material is returned to 1kg tub.
4. Steps 2-3 are repeated for each machine operating at that laboratory (3 machines for Intertek Perth, 2 machines at ALS Perth, 3 machines at ALS Kalgoorlie; 1 machine for the other laboratories).
5. 1kg tub of material is then handed over to the internal staff to repeat steps 2-4.

For certification purposes, the steps above generate a total of 144 results from seven participating PA equipped laboratories.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Certified Values and their uncertainty intervals (Table 4 below) have been determined for each analyte following removal of individual, laboratory dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration).

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

Certified Values are the means of accepted laboratory means after outlier filtering and are the present best estimate of the true value. The INAA data (Table 5) is omitted from determination of the certified value for Au and is used solely for the calculation of Tolerance Limits and homogeneity evaluation of OREAS 247 (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

The 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 in ISO Guides [6,16]. All known or suspected sources of bias have been investigated or taken into account.

Indicative (uncertified) values (Table 2) are present where the number of laboratories reporting a particular analyte is insufficient (< 5) to support certification. These major and trace element characterisation values are presented for informational purposes only.

Standard Deviation intervals (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-lab variance, within-run variance (precision errors) and CRM variability.

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

The SD for each analyte's certified value is calculated from the same filtered data set used to determine the certified value, i.e., after removal of all individual, lab dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration). These outliers can only be removed after the absolute homogeneity of the CRM has been independently established, i.e., the outliers must be confidently deemed to be analytical rather than arising from inhomogeneity of the CRM.

The standard deviation is then calculated for each analyte from the pooled accepted analyses generated from the certification program.

Table 4. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for OREAS 247.

Constituent	Certified	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
	Value	Low	High	Value	Low
Pb Fire Assay					
Au, Gold (ppm)	42.96	42.69	43.23	42.84*	43.09*
PhotonAssay (recommended gross mass 380-410 g)					
Au, Gold (ppm)	43.77	43.19	44.34	43.73*	43.80*
4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	2.16	2.07	2.25	2.10	2.22
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	6.08	5.90	6.26	5.97	6.19
As, Arsenic (ppm)	3514	3383	3645	3439	3590
Ba, Barium (ppm)	550	537	564	540	560
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.23	2.11	2.34	2.14	2.31
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	0.58	0.56	0.61	0.55	0.62
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.826	0.803	0.849	0.809	0.842
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.065	0.050	0.081	IND	IND
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	67	64	69	65	68
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	12.0	11.6	12.4	11.6	12.4
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	97	91	103	94	101
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	8.49	8.15	8.82	8.27	8.70
Cu, Copper (ppm)	42.2	40.6	43.8	41.1	43.4
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.73	2.46	3.00	2.61	2.85
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.49	1.33	1.66	1.40	1.59
Eu, Europium (ppm)	0.96	0.87	1.05	0.92	1.00
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.32	3.25	3.39	3.27	3.38
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	16.3	15.6	17.0	15.9	16.7
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	4.23	3.90	4.57	4.05	4.41
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	3.57	3.32	3.82	3.45	3.70
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.54	0.46	0.61	0.50	0.57
In, Indium (ppm)	0.058	0.050	0.065	0.052	0.063
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.45	2.37	2.53	2.38	2.51
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	33.1	31.7	34.4	32.3	33.8
Li, Lithium (ppm)	31.8	30.7	32.8	30.9	32.7
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.24	0.21	0.27	0.22	0.26
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	1.22	1.19	1.25	1.20	1.24
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.036	0.034	0.037	0.035	0.036
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	1.76	1.66	1.86	1.65	1.87
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.499	0.479	0.518	0.487	0.510
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	11.7	10.9	12.6	11.4	12.0

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

*Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 30g fire assay and 350g PhotonAssay methods are determined from 20 x 85mg INAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973).

IND: indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Table 4 continued.

Constituent	Certified	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
	Value	Low	High	Value	Low
4-Acid Digestion continued					
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	29.3	28.0	30.6	28.4	30.3
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	45.9	44.0	47.7	44.6	47.1
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.048	0.047	0.050	0.047	0.050
Pb, Lead (ppm)	31.9	30.5	33.3	31.0	32.9
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	7.90	7.47	8.34	7.68	8.12
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	144	136	151	139	148
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	< 0.002	IND	IND	IND	IND
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.714	0.681	0.747	0.697	0.731
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	3295	3196	3394	3225	3365
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	11.4	10.7	12.0	11.1	11.7
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	5.50	5.21	5.78	5.28	5.72
Sn, Tin (ppm)	3.31	3.08	3.55	3.14	3.49
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	96	93	99	94	98
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	0.92	0.85	0.99	0.88	0.96
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.53	0.49	0.56	0.50	0.55
Th, Thorium (ppm)	12.6	12.1	13.1	12.3	12.9
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.390	0.373	0.406	0.379	0.401
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.80	0.75	0.85	0.77	0.83
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.23	0.19	0.27	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.53	2.41	2.65	2.43	2.63
V, Vanadium (ppm)	82	80	84	80	84
W, Tungsten (ppm)	7.88	7.10	8.66	7.65	8.11
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	13.1	12.1	14.1	12.7	13.6
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.54	1.40	1.68	1.46	1.62
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	86	83	89	85	88
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	125	118	132	121	128

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 an upper bound/non-detect limit value).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Homogeneity Evaluation

For analytes other than gold 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 4-acid digestion, where 99% of the time ($1-\alpha=0.99$) at least 95% of subsamples ($p=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 41.1 and 43.4 ppm. Put more precisely, this means that if the same number of subsamples were taken and analysed in the same manner repeatedly, 99% of the tolerance intervals so constructed would cover at least 95% of the total population, and 1% of the tolerance intervals would cover less than 95% of the total population (ISO Guide 35). **Please note that tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.**

Table 5. Neutron Activation Analysis of Au (in ppm) on 20 x 85mg subsamples and showing the equivalent results scaled to a 30g sample mass typical of fire assay determination.

Replicate No	Au 85mg actual	Au 30g equivalent*
1	43.60	43.89
2	43.47	43.88
3	44.70	43.95
4	43.39	43.88
5	43.49	43.88
6	44.30	43.93
7	43.45	43.88
8	43.44	43.88
9	44.90	43.96
10	43.76	43.90
11	43.80	43.90
12	44.21	43.92
13	43.09	43.86
14	43.87	43.90
15	42.87	43.85
16	42.97	43.86
17	43.72	43.90
18	44.41	43.93
19	44.72	43.95
20	45.96	44.02
Mean	43.91	43.91
Median	43.74	43.90
Std Dev.	0.76	0.04
Rel.Std.Dev.	1.72%	0.092%

*Results calculated for a 30g equivalent sample mass using the formula: $x^{30g Eq} = \frac{(x^{INAA} - \bar{X}) \times RSD@30g}{RSD@85mg} + \bar{X}$
where $x^{30g Eq}$ = equivalent result calculated for a 30g sample mass
 (x^{INAA}) = raw INAA result at 85mg
 $\bar{X}$ = mean of 85mg INAA results

Table 5 above shows the gold INAA data determined on 20 x 85mg subsamples of OREAS 247. An equivalent scaled version of the results is also provided to demonstrate the level of repeatability that would be achieved if 30g fire assay determinations were undertaken without the normal measurement error associated with this methodology. The homogeneity of gold has been determined by INAA using the reduced analytical subsample method which utilises the known relationship between standard deviation and analytical subsample weight (Ingamells and Switzer, 1973). 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 (i.e. sampling error) and measurement error becomes negligible. In this instance a subsample weight of 85 milligrams was employed and the 1RSD of 0.092% was calculated for a 30g fire assay sample (1.72% at 85mg weights) and confirms the high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 247.

The homogeneity of OREAS 247 has also been evaluated in a **nested ANOVA** of the round robin program. Each of the forty-two round robin laboratories received six samples per CRM and these samples were made up of paired samples from three different, non-adjacent sampling intervals. The purpose of the ANOVA evaluation 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 247. The test was performed using the following parameters:

- Gold fire assay – 192 samples (32 laboratories each providing analyses on 3 pairs of samples);
- Gold PhotonAssay – 48 samples (Chrysos and internal staff both conduct triplicate analysis of 2 PA jars across 12 PA machines [installed across 7 laboratories]);
- 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.

A p -value of less than 0.05 indicates the probability of the test statistic being at least as extreme as the one observed given that the null hypothesis is true. A p -value indicates how incompatible the data are with the Null Hypothesis. The smaller the p -value, the greater statistical incompatibility of the data with the null hypothesis. The datasets were filtered for both individual and laboratory data set (batch) outliers prior to the calculation of the p -value.

This process derived a p -value of 0.90 for Au by fire assay and 0.934 for Au by PhotonAssay. The p -values are insignificant and the Null Hypothesis is retained. Additionally, none of the other certified values showed significant p -values except for TI by 4-acid digestion (p -value = 0.0002). Any statistically significant result must be checked to determine whether it is also technically significant. A study of the ANOVA components shows that the variation between units is tightly constrained (the between-units RSD is 4.2%) meaning the magnitude of the effect of between-unit variation is similar to typical measurement error at this low concentration of TI by 4-acid digestion. This isolated case is most likely a false positive (a significant difference is detected where, in reality, none exists). There is no other supporting evidence to suspect greater between-unit variance compared with within-unit variance. The null hypothesis is therefore retained.

Only results for constituents present in concentrations well above the detection levels (i.e., $>20 \times$ Lower Limit of Detection) for the various methods undertaken were considered for the objective of evaluating homogeneity. 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 247 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 the results of the inter-laboratory certification program it can be concluded that OREAS 247 is 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. ALS (formerly MinAnalytical Services), Canning Vale, WA, Australia
4. ALS, Kalgoorlie, WA, Australia
5. ALS, Lima, Peru
6. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
7. ALS, Perth, WA, Australia
8. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
9. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
10. ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia
11. ARGETEST Mineral Processing, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
12. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
13. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Adelaide, SA, Australia
14. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
15. Gekko Assay Labs, Ballarat, VIC, Australia
16. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
17. Inspectorate America Corporation (BV), Sparks, Nevada, USA
18. Intertek Genalysis, Perth, WA, Australia
19. Intertek Tarkwa, Tarkwa, Ghana
20. Intertek Testing Services, Townsville, QLD, Australia
21. Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
22. MSA ENVAL Laboratories, Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire
23. MSALABS, Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada
24. Nagrom, Perth, WA, Australia
25. On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo, VIC, Australia
26. On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo, VIC, Australia
27. Ontario Geological Survey, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
28. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
29. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
30. Ravenswood Gold, Ravenswood, QLD, Australia
31. Reminex Centre de Recherche, Marrakesh, Marrakesh-Safi, Morocco
32. Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
33. SGS, Randfontein, Gauteng, South Africa
34. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
35. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
36. SGS Tarkwa, Tarkwa, Western Region, Ghana
37. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
38. Skyline Assayers & Laboratories, Tucson, Arizona, USA

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

Figure 1. Au by Fire Assay in OREAS 247

SPC.1484.RR1.OREAS 247.2.Fire Assay.Au.Lab.200312.121848.SS

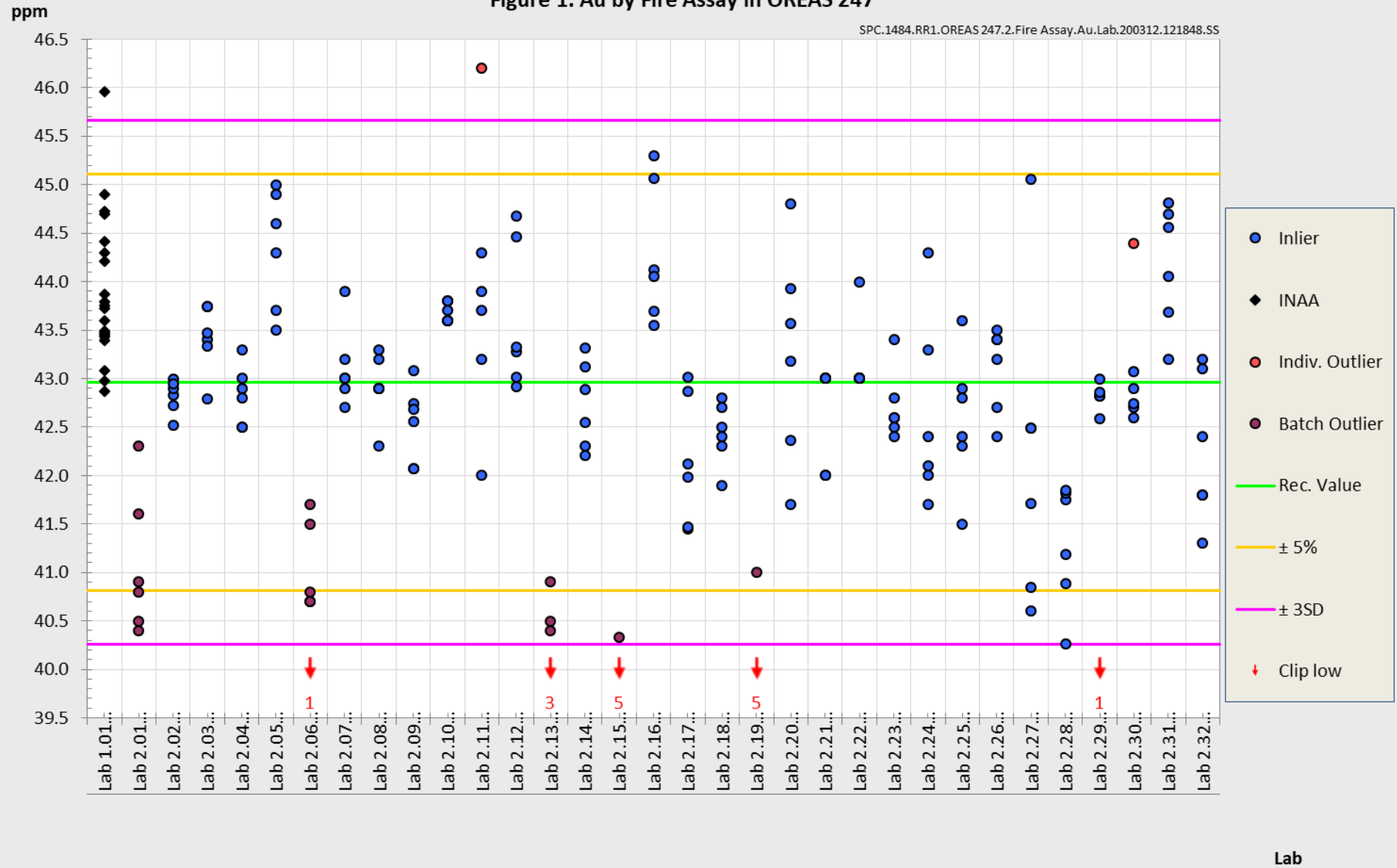
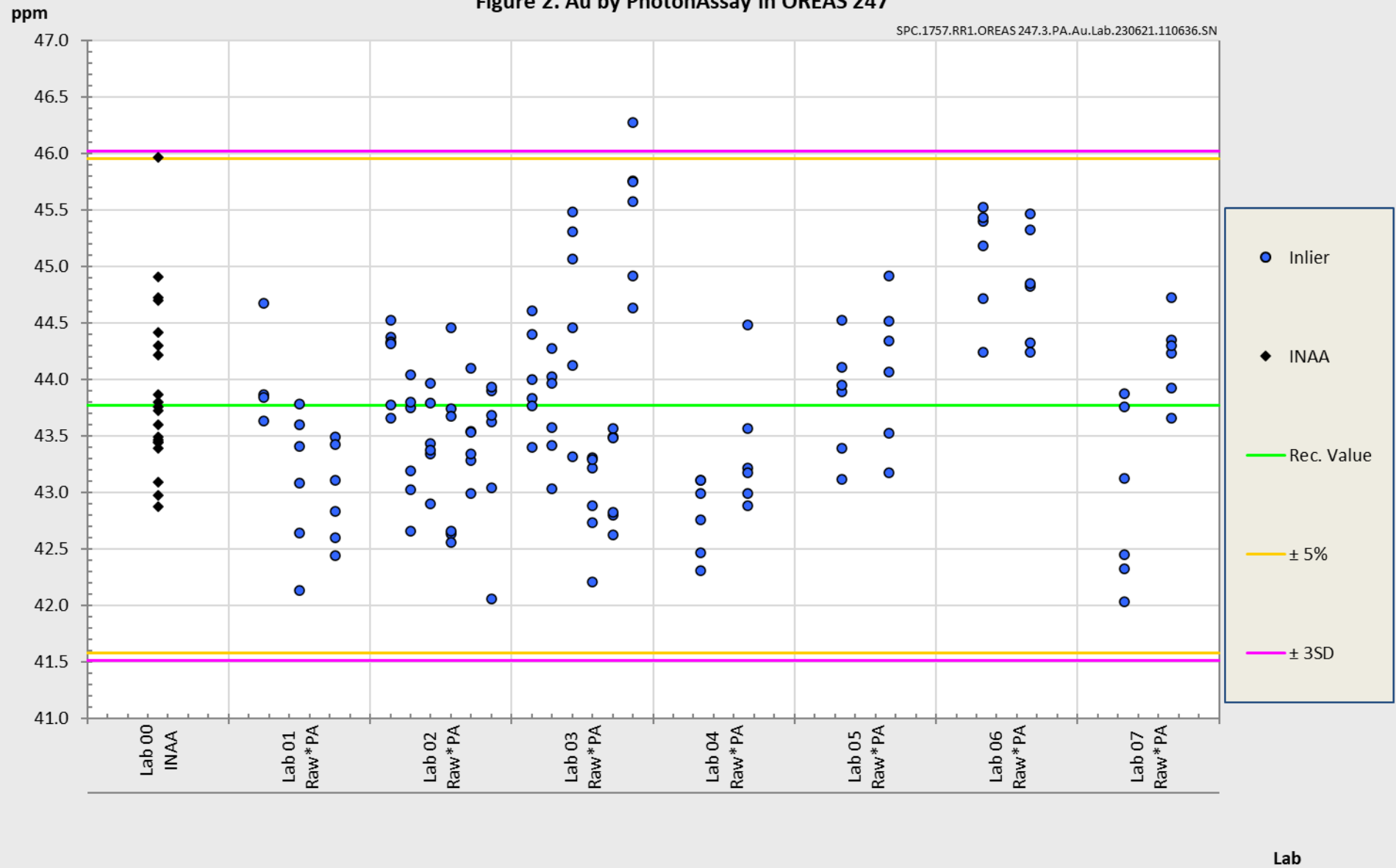


Figure 2. Au by PhotonAssay in OREAS 247

SPC.1757.RR1.OREAS 247.3.PA.Au.Lab.230621.110636.SN



PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 247 was prepared, certified and supplied by:



ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
37A Hosie Street
Bayswater North VIC 3153
AUSTRALIA

Tel: +613-9729 0333
Fax: +613-9729 8338
Web: www.ore.com.au
Email: info@ore.com.au

METROLOGICAL TRACEABILITY

The analytical samples were selected in a manner representative of the entire batch of the 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 procedure is possible. In this case, it is impossible to demonstrate absence of method bias; therefore, the result is an operationally defined measurand (ISO Guide 35:2017, 9.2.4c)."* Certification takes place on the basis of agreement among operationally defined, independent measurement results.

COMMUTABILITY

The measurements of the results that underlie the certified values contained in this report were undertaken by methods involving pre-treatment (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. 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 their field samples.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 247 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 247 may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 247 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.

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.

STABILITY AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

OREAS 247 has been prepared from primary (fresh) gold ore and barren metasediments. It is low in reactive sulphide (0.71 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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CORRECT USE

The certified values for OREAS 247 refer to the concentration level in its packaged state. It should not be dried prior to weighing and analysis.

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.

- Au by fire assay: $\geq 25\text{g}$;
- Au by PhotonAssay: recommended gross mass* 380-410 g;
- 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: $\geq 0.25\text{g}$;

**Gross mass refers to the mass of the entire jar assembly, including jar base, jar lid and contents. These value ranges were developed using a ~40g empty jar mass but should be achievable for any jar-lid combination.*

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Fine powders pose a risk to eyes and lungs and therefore standard precautions including 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
3	6 th Jun, 2025	Updated the recommended gross mass for use in PhotonAssay analysis.
2	29 th June, 2023	Revised the Au by PhotonAssay Certified Value and it's associated uncertainty (following the commissioning of more instruments available for round robin since the initial publication).
1	20 th July, 2022	Added Au by PhotonAssay certification.
0	12 th March, 2020	First publication.

QMS CERTIFICATION

ORE Pty Ltd is accredited for compliance with ISO 17034.



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



CERTIFYING OFFICER



6th June, 2025

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

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