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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 460b

Carbonatite Supergene REE-Nb Ore (TREO + Y_2O_3 ~0.48%)

(Mount Weld Mine, Western Australia)

Accredited for compliance with ISO 17034

COA-1936-OREAS 460b-R0 BUP-70-10-01 Ver:2.0	15-July-2025

Table 1. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for multi-elements by 4-acid digestion in OREAS 460b.

Constituent	Certified Value†	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.331	0.290	0.372	0.309	0.353
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	6.92	6.73	7.12	6.81	7.03
As, Arsenic (ppm)	284	273	295	277	291
Ba, Barium (ppm)	788	766	809	769	806
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.34	2.17	2.50	2.25	2.42
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	12.8	11.8	13.9	12.3	13.4
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.539	0.521	0.557	0.529	0.549
Ce, Cerium (wt.%)	0.163	0.157	0.168	0.158	0.168
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	5.54	5.30	5.79	5.35	5.74
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	259	248	270	250	267
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	6.41	6.18	6.65	6.20	6.63
Cu, Copper (ppm)	41.0	38.8	43.1	39.6	42.4
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	16.8	15.8	17.8	16.4	17.2
Er, Erbium (ppm)	4.36	4.02	4.71	4.23	4.50
Eu, Europium (ppm)	20.7	19.6	21.7	20.1	21.2
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	15.54	15.05	16.03	15.20	15.88
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	28.6	26.0	31.3	27.0	30.3
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	46.4	42.8	49.9	45.3	47.4
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	1.55	1.28	1.83	1.38	1.73
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	6.19	5.79	6.60	5.90	6.49
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	2.14	2.00	2.28	2.07	2.21
In, Indium (ppm)	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.29	0.32
K, Potassium (wt.%)	1.40	1.36	1.44	1.37	1.43
La, Lanthanum (wt.%)	0.120	0.113	0.126	0.115	0.124
Li, Lithium (ppm)	29.8	29.0	30.7	29.1	30.6
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.32	0.30	0.35	0.31	0.34
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.590	0.569	0.610	0.578	0.601
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.029	0.028	0.030	0.028	0.030
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	22.3	21.3	23.3	21.4	23.1
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.152	0.140	0.163	0.146	0.158
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	630	588	673	606	655
Nd, Neodymium (wt.%)	0.075	0.072	0.077	0.073	0.076
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	32.5	30.9	34.2	31.2	33.8
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.169	0.163	0.175	0.166	0.173
Pb, Lead (ppm)	56	53	59	54	58
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	220	212	229	217	224

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

†These operationally defined measurands meet the requirements of ISO 17034 and all participating laboratories comply with the requirements of ISO 17025.

Table 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value†	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion continued					
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	82	77	86	79	84
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.028	0.023	0.034	0.026	0.031
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	4.08	3.82	4.34	3.85	4.31
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	26.3	25.2	27.4	25.5	27.2
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	96	91	101	93	99
Sn, Tin (ppm)	19.6	18.4	20.7	18.9	20.2
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	287	275	298	280	294
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	11.5	11.0	12.0	11.0	12.0
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	4.34	4.01	4.68	4.21	4.48
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.31	0.25	0.37	0.27	0.35
Th, Thorium (ppm)	105	101	109	103	107
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.934	0.897	0.971	0.911	0.957
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.46	0.50
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.44	0.41	0.47	0.42	0.46
U, Uranium (ppm)	3.48	3.30	3.66	3.37	3.59
V, Vanadium (ppm)	222	214	231	216	229
W, Tungsten (ppm)	44.9	42.0	47.8	42.6	47.2
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	44.4	42.4	46.5	42.8	46.1
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	2.45	2.25	2.65	2.33	2.56
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	73	71	76	71	76
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	228	215	240	220	236

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

†These operationally defined measurands meet the requirements of ISO 17034 and all participating laboratories comply with the requirements of ISO 17025.

Table 2. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals for other measurands in OREAS 460b.

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP (majors and REE's shown in both oxide and elemental format)					
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	7.22	7.07	7.37	7.08	7.36
Al_2O_3, Aluminium(III) oxide (wt.%)	13.64	13.37	13.92	13.38	13.90
As, Arsenic (ppm)	286	268	304	IND	IND
Ba, Barium (ppm)	794	763	825	773	815
BaO, Barium oxide (ppm)	887	852	921	863	910
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.58	1.79	3.37	IND	IND
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	13.0	11.3	14.8	IND	IND
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.559	0.519	0.599	0.539	0.580

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (mass fraction).
Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.
IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed).

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP continued (majors and REE's shown in both oxide and elemental format)					
CaO, Calcium oxide (wt.%)	0.782	0.727	0.838	0.754	0.811
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ce, Cerium (wt.%)	0.168	0.160	0.175	0.164	0.171
CeO_2, Cerium(IV) oxide (wt.%)	0.206	0.197	0.215	0.202	0.210
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	6.21	4.60	7.82	5.58	6.83
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	280	252	308	271	289
Cr_2O_3, Chromium(III) oxide (ppm)	409	369	450	396	422
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	6.52	5.99	7.04	6.12	6.91
Cu, Copper (ppm)	43.8	35.9	51.7	IND	IND
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	17.7	16.7	18.6	17.3	18.1
Dy_2O_3, Dysprosium(III) oxide (ppm)	20.3	19.2	21.4	19.9	20.7
Er, Erbium (ppm)	5.50	5.08	5.92	5.33	5.67
Er_2O_3, Erbium(III) oxide (ppm)	6.29	5.81	6.77	6.10	6.48
Eu, Europium (ppm)	20.5	19.5	21.5	19.9	21.0
Eu_2O_3, Europium(III) oxide (ppm)	23.6	22.4	24.8	23.0	24.2
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	16.05	15.60	16.51	15.61	16.50
Fe_2O_3, Iron(III) oxide (wt.%)	22.95	22.30	23.60	22.31	23.59
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	26.1	19.4	32.8	24.2	28.0
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	45.3	42.6	48.0	44.6	46.0
Gd_2O_3, Gadolinium(III) oxide (ppm)	52	49	55	51	53
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	10.0	9.7	10.3	9.7	10.4
HfO_2, Hafnium dioxide (ppm)	11.8	11.5	12.2	11.4	12.2
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	2.54	2.36	2.72	2.41	2.68
Ho_2O_3, Holmium(III) oxide (ppm)	2.91	2.71	3.12	2.76	3.07
In, Indium (ppm)	0.33	0.21	0.45	IND	IND
K, Potassium (wt.%)	1.46	1.32	1.59	1.42	1.49
K_2O, Potassium oxide (wt.%)	1.73	1.66	1.81	1.70	1.77
La, Lanthanum (wt.%)	0.122	0.118	0.125	0.119	0.124
La_2O_3, Lanthanum(III) oxide (wt.%)	0.143	0.138	0.147	0.140	0.145
Li, Lithium (ppm)	30.8	27.8	33.8	28.3	33.3
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.46	0.38	0.53	0.42	0.50
Lu_2O_3, Lutetium(III) oxide (ppm)	0.53	0.44	0.61	0.48	0.57
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.648	0.628	0.668	0.639	0.657
MgO, Magnesium oxide (wt.%)	1.08	1.04	1.11	1.06	1.09
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.031	0.030	0.032	0.030	0.032
MnO, Manganese oxide (wt.%)	0.040	0.038	0.041	0.039	0.041

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

IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed. For practical purposes the 95% Expanded Uncertainty can be set between zero and a two times multiple of the upper bound/non-detect limit value).

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP continued (majors and REE's shown in both oxide and elemental format)					
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	22.9	19.7	26.2	20.7	25.2
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	645	608	681	631	659
Nd, Neodymium (wt.%)	0.075	0.072	0.078	0.074	0.076
Nd_2O_3, Neodymium(III) oxide (wt.%)	0.088	0.083	0.092	0.086	0.089
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	36.6	24.3	48.9	IND	IND
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.173	0.158	0.187	0.163	0.183
P_2O_5, Phosphorus(V) oxide (wt.%)	0.396	0.363	0.430	0.374	0.418
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	217	208	227	211	223
Pr_6O_{11}, Praseodymium(III,IV) oxide (ppm)	262	251	274	255	270
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	82	77	87	78	86
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	29.4	27.2	31.6	28.5	30.3
Si, Silicon (wt.%)	24.01	23.09	24.93	23.62	24.39
SiO_2, Silicon dioxide (wt.%)	51.36	49.39	53.32	50.53	52.18
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	94	89	99	91	97
Sm_2O_3, Samarium(III) oxide (ppm)	109	103	115	105	113
Sn, Tin (ppm)	22.5	20.5	24.5	20.7	24.4
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	287	268	306	282	293
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	11.7	10.9	12.6	11.3	12.2
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	4.34	4.11	4.58	4.22	4.47
Tb_4O_7, Terbium(III,IV) oxide (ppm)	5.11	4.83	5.39	4.96	5.25
Th, Thorium (ppm)	104	100	109	101	108
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	1.11	1.08	1.13	1.09	1.13
TiO_2, Titanium dioxide (wt.%)	1.85	1.80	1.89	1.81	1.88
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.61	0.56	0.66	0.57	0.65
Tm_2O_3, Thulium(III) oxide (ppm)	0.70	0.62	0.78	0.65	0.74
U, Uranium (ppm)	3.80	3.61	3.98	3.59	4.00
V, Vanadium (ppm)	233	222	243	225	240
V_2O_5, Vanadium(V) oxide (ppm)	416	397	434	402	429
W, Tungsten (ppm)	48.8	44.8	52.8	45.9	51.6
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	55	53	58	54	57
Y_2O_3, Yttrium(III) oxide (ppm)	70	67	74	68	73
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	3.47	3.15	3.79	3.29	3.65
Yb_2O_3, Ytterbium(III) oxide (ppm)	3.95	3.58	4.32	3.75	4.16
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	76	52	99	67	84
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	415	392	438	392	439
Borate Fusion XRF					
Al_2O_3, Aluminium(III) oxide (wt.%)	13.76	13.57	13.95	13.63	13.89

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (mass fraction).
Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.
IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed).

Table 2 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95 % Expanded Uncertainty		95 % Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate Fusion XRF continued					
BaO, Barium oxide (ppm)	817	718	915	IND	IND
CaO, Calcium oxide (wt.%)	0.751	0.733	0.768	0.740	0.762
CeO_2, Cerium(IV) oxide (wt.%)	0.197	0.184	0.210	0.193	0.201
Cr_2O_3, Chromium(III) oxide (ppm)	394	371	418	IND	IND
Dy_2O_3, Dysprosium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
Er_2O_3, Erbium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
Eu_2O_3, Europium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
Fe_2O_3, Iron(III) oxide (wt.%)	22.92	22.68	23.17	22.73	23.12
Gd_2O_3, Gadolinium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ho_2O_3, Holmium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
K_2O, Potassium oxide (wt.%)	1.68	1.64	1.71	1.65	1.70
La_2O_3, Lanthanum(III) oxide (wt.%)	0.143	0.130	0.155	IND	IND
Lu_2O_3, Lutetium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
MgO, Magnesium oxide (wt.%)	1.09	1.06	1.12	1.07	1.11
MnO, Manganese oxide (wt.%)	0.039	0.036	0.042	IND	IND
Na_2O, Sodium oxide (wt.%)	0.173	0.134	0.213	0.166	0.181
Nb_2O_5, Niobium(V) oxide (ppm)	885	802	968	834	936
Nd_2O_3, Neodymium(III) oxide (wt.%)	0.084	0.073	0.095	IND	IND
P_2O_5, Phosphorus(V) oxide (wt.%)	0.390	0.376	0.405	0.383	0.398
SiO_2, Silicon dioxide (wt.%)	49.47	48.74	50.20	49.11	49.83
SnO_2, Tin dioxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
SrO, Strontium oxide (ppm)	304	224	384	287	321
Tb_4O_7, Terbium(III,IV) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
ThO_2, Thorium dioxide (ppm)	134	110	159	IND	IND
TiO_2, Titanium dioxide (wt.%)	1.85	1.82	1.88	1.83	1.88
Tm_2O_3, Thulium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
U_3O_8, Uranium(V,VI) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
Yb_2O_3, Ytterbium(III) oxide (ppm)	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND
ZrO_2, Zirconium dioxide (ppm)	521	428	615	500	542
Thermogravimetry					
LOI^{1000}, Loss on ignition @1000 °C (wt.%)	6.08	5.75	6.41	5.97	6.19

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

IND = indeterminate (due to limited reading resolution of the methods employed. For practical purposes the 95% Expanded Uncertainty can be set between zero and a two times multiple of the upper bound/non-detect limit value).

Table 3. Indicative Values for OREAS 460b.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
4-Acid Digestion								
Cd	ppm	*0.056*	Re	ppm	*0.002*			
Hg	ppm	*0.23*	Se	ppm	*1.33*			
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP								
Ag	ppm	*< 1*	Pb	ppm	*60*	Se	ppm	*40.7*
B	ppm	*848*	Re	ppm	*0.002*	Te	ppm	*< 1*
Ge	ppm	*4.27*	S	wt.%	*0.020*	Tl	ppm	*0.42*
Na	wt.%	*0.160*	Sb	ppm	*4.14*			
Borate Fusion XRF								
As_2O_3	ppm	*317*	HfO_2	ppm	*< 100*	Sm_2O_3	ppm	*121*
Bi_2O_3	ppm	*< 100*	MoO_3	ppm	*< 100*	SO_3	wt.%	*0.051*
Cl	ppm	*< 100*	Ni	ppm	*57*	Ta_2O_5	ppm	*< 100*
Co_3O_4	ppm	*< 100*	PbO	ppm	*78*	TOT_XRF	wt.%	*100.06*
Cs_2O	ppm	*< 100*	Pr_6O_{11}	ppm	*266*	V_2O_5	ppm	*442*
Cu	ppm	*51*	Rb_2O	ppm	*< 100*	WO_3	ppm	*< 100*
F	ppm	*< 5000*	Sb_2O_3	ppm	*< 100*	Y	ppm	*81*
Ga_2O_3	ppm	*< 100*	Sc_2O_3	ppm	*< 100*	ZnO	ppm	*120*
Thermogravimetry								
H_2O-	wt.%	*1.10*						

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

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 (generated from data supplied by laboratories all accredited to ISO 17025 for 4-acid digestion) and Table 2 (generated from data supplied by laboratories mostly accredited to ISO 17025) provide the certified values and their associated 95 % expanded uncertainty and tolerance intervals, Table 3 shows indicative values including major and trace element characterisation, Table 4 provides some indicative physical properties, Table 5 shows indicative mineralogy by semi-quantitative XRD analysis and Table 6 presents the performance gate intervals for all certified values.

Tabulated results of all analytes together with uncorrected means, medians, standard deviations, relative standard deviations and per cent deviation of lab means from the corrected mean of means (PDM[3]) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 460b-DataPack.1.0.250710_194437.xlsx**).

OREAS 460b belongs to a CRM suite covering 0.11 – 9.88% TREO + Y_2O_3, with method-specific certification for REEs, major elements, and trace elements using fusion with XRF, fusion with ICP-OES and/or ICP-MS, and 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or ICP-MS.

Results are also presented in scatter plots for CeO_2, La_2O_3, Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11} by borate / peroxide fusion with ICP in Figures 1 to 4 respectively, together with ±3SD (magenta) and ±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 460b is a certified reference material (CRM) prepared from a blend of rare earth element (REE)–bearing waste rock sourced from Lynas Corporation's Mount Weld Central Lanthanide Deposit and barren siliclastic sedimentary rock sourced from Victoria, Australia. The Mount Weld deposit is a Proterozoic, carbonatite-hosted, deeply weathered monazite-rich REE deposit located ~35 km south of Laverton in Western Australia. The REE-bearing ores are predominantly comprised of secondary REE phosphates such as monazite and other alteration products formed through intense tropical weathering.

The Mt Weld carbonatite has a thick weathering/regolith layer (10 to >70 m) of laterite overlying the unweathered carbonatite that contains high-grade REO deposits and concentrations of niobium, zirconium, and other 'rare' metals. A zone of supergene-enrichment contains abundant insoluble phosphates, aluminophosphates, clays, crandallite group minerals, iron and manganese-bearing oxides that contain elevated concentrations of

REE, Ba, Cr, Nb, Sr, Ta, Ti, Th, U, V, Y and Zr, including economic accumulations of REE, niobium-tantalum and phosphatic minerals. Extreme lateritic weathering prevailed in the supergene zone over a protracted period of time and resulted in the degradation of the residual magmatic REE-bearing minerals. The majority of the REOs are contained within secondary, low Th phosphate minerals with low levels of deleterious elements (e.g. F and Ca). The Central lanthanide deposit contains an indicative mix of predominantly LREE and shows the following proportions when summed to 100%: CeO_2 (41.1%), La_2O_3 (29.8%), Nd_2O_3 (17.6%), Pr_6O_{11} (5.47%), Sm_2O_3 (2.27%) and Eu_2O_3 (0.493%), together with minor components of HREE: Dy_2O_3 (0.423%) and Tb_4O_7 (0.107%).

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The materials constituting OREAS 460b was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying to constant mass at 105 °C;
- Crushing and multi-stage milling to >99.5% minus 75 microns;
- Blending the ores and barren materials in appropriate proportions to achieve desired grades;
- Homogenisation using OREAS' novel processing technologies;
- Packaging in 10 g units in laminated foil pouches and 1 kg units in plastic wide-mouth jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 460b was tested at ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd's onsite facility for various physical properties. Table 4 presents these findings that should be used for informational purposes only.

Table 4. Physical properties of OREAS 460b.

Bulk Density (kg/m^3)	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation‡	Munsell Color‡
810	1.790	10R 4/6	Moderate Reddish Brown

‡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.

MINERALOGY

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

'Clay mineral' appears to be mainly montmorillonite and/or illite. 'Crandallite group' appears to be mainly florencite. *Muscovite may be underestimated due to overlapping pattern with illite. The samples might comprise svanbergite and, if present, is reported under 'Crandallite group'. A trace amount of magnesite might be present and, if present, is reported under 'Ilmenite". A trace amount of serpentine might be present in sample. Some amorphous material might be present in the sample.

Table 5. Indicative mineralogy of OREAS 460b by semi-quantitative XRD analysis.

Mineral / Mineral Group	% (mass ratio)
Crandallite group	1
Monazite	< 1
Hematite	15
Maghemite	1
Ilmenite	< 1
Goethite	6
Clay mineral	11
Kaolinite	6
*Muscovite	14
Tourmaline	3
Quartz	40
Anatase	1
K-feldspar and/or rutile	1
Dolomite - ankerite	1

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

Twenty-five commercial analytical laboratories participated in the program to certify the elements reported in Table 1 and 2. The following methods were employed:

- 4-acid (HNO_3-HF-$HClO_4$-HCl) digestion with full suite ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental packages (up to 21 laboratories depending on the element);
- Sodium peroxide/borate fusion with full suite ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental packages (up to 18 laboratories depending on the element);
- Lithium borate fusion whole rock analysis package with X-ray fluorescence (up to 12 laboratories depending on the element);
- Thermogravimetry: Loss on Ignition (LOI) at 1000 °C (9 laboratories used a thermogravimetric analyser, 5 laboratories included LOI with their fusion package and 3 laboratories used a conventional muffle furnace).

For the round robin program six 600 g test units were taken at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately following homogenisation and are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. The six samples received by each laboratory were obtained by taking a 20 g subsample from six different 600 g test units (either from the odd or even numbered test units). Homogeneity was evaluated using 12 subsamples analysed by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP finish. ANOVA was applied to triplicates from four test units to compare within- and between-unit variances, providing a statistical measure of batch homogeneity (see ‘Homogeneity Evaluation’ section below).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Certified Values and their uncertainty intervals (Tables 1 and 2) have been determined for each analyte following removal of individual, laboratory dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration).

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

95% Expanded Uncertainty provides a 95 % probability that the true value of the analyte under consideration lies between the upper and lower limits and is calculated according to the method outlined in [5] and [15]. All known or suspected sources of bias have been investigated or taken into account.

Indicative (uncertified) values (Table 3) are present where the number of laboratories reporting a particular analyte is insufficient (< 5) to support certification or where interlaboratory consensus is poor. This data is intended for 'informational purposes' only.

Standard Deviation intervals (see Table 6, 'Performance Gates') provide an indication of a level of performance that might reasonably be expected from a laboratory being monitored by this CRM in a QA/QC program. They take into account errors attributable to measurement uncertainty and CRM variability. For an effective CRM the contribution of the latter should be negligible in comparison to measurement errors. The Standard Deviation values include all sources of measurement uncertainty: between-lab variance, within-run variance (precision errors) and CRM variability.

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

Homogeneity Evaluation

The tolerance limits (ISO 16269:2014) shown in Tables 1 and 2 were determined using an analysis of precision errors method and are considered a conservative estimate of true homogeneity. The meaning of tolerance limits may be illustrated for CeO_2 by fusion ICP, where 99 % of the time ($1-\alpha=0.99$) at least 95 % of subsamples ($\rho=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 0.202 and 0.210 wt.%. Put more precisely, this means that if the same number of subsamples were taken and analysed in the same manner repeatedly, 99 % of the tolerance intervals so constructed would cover at least 95 % of the total population, and 1 % of the tolerance intervals would cover less than 95 % of the total population. ***Please note that tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.***

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Study

In addition to the precision error method outlined above, homogeneity was also evaluated using an ANOVA study. This involved sending 12 x 20 g pulp samples to the ALS Brisbane, laboratory for analysis by borate fusion with ICP finish (code ME-MS81h). The 12 samples consisted of triplicate samples from four of the six sampling units to enable an Analysis of

Variance (ANOVA) by comparison of within- and between-unit variances across the four triplicates. The ANOVA enables a relative measure of homogeneity and permits a test of the null hypothesis that all ‘units’ are drawn from the same population distribution. An ANOVA constructed in this way tests that no statistically significant difference exists in the variance between-units to that of the variance within-units. A *p*-value < 0.05 would indicate rejection of the null hypothesis at the 95 % confidence level (i.e., a significant difference likely does exist; meaning there is evidence of heterogeneity between the sample intervals).

All *p*-values were found to be statistically insignificant, and the Null Hypothesis is therefore retained. It is important to note that ANOVA provides a relative measure of homogeneity and that a CRM having poor absolute homogeneity can still pass these tests if the within-unit heterogeneity is large and similar across all units. Based on the statistical analysis of the results of the interlaboratory certification program, it can be concluded that OREAS 460b is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see ‘Intended Use’ below).

PERFORMANCE GATES

Table 6 below shows intervals calculated for two and three standard deviations. As a guide these intervals may be regarded as warning or rejection for multiple 2SD outliers, or rejection for individual 3SD outliers in QC monitoring, although their precise application should be at the discretion of the QC manager concerned (also see ‘Intended Use’ section below). Westgard Rules extend the basics of single-rule QC monitoring using multi-rules (for more information visit www.westgard.com/mltirule.htm). A second method utilises a 5 % window calculated directly from the certified value.

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

i.e., Certified Value ±10 % ±2DL [1].

Table 6. Performance Gates for OREAS 460b.

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											
Ag, ppm	0.331	0.085	0.161	0.501	0.076	0.586	25.64%	51.28%	76.92%	0.314	0.348
Al, wt.%	6.92	0.210	6.50	7.34	6.29	7.55	3.04%	6.07%	9.11%	6.57	7.27
As, ppm	284	14	256	312	242	325	4.88%	9.76%	14.63%	270	298
Ba, ppm	788	21	745	830	724	851	2.68%	5.35%	8.03%	748	827
Be, ppm	2.34	0.123	2.09	2.58	1.97	2.71	5.28%	10.57%	15.85%	2.22	2.45
Bi, ppm	12.8	0.77	11.3	14.4	10.5	15.2	6.03%	12.06%	18.09%	12.2	13.5
Ca, wt.%	0.539	0.020	0.500	0.578	0.480	0.598	3.64%	7.28%	10.92%	0.512	0.566
Ce, wt.%	0.163	0.007	0.149	0.176	0.142	0.183	4.24%	8.48%	12.71%	0.154	0.171

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

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

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

Table 6 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											
Co, ppm	5.54	0.216	5.11	5.97	4.89	6.19	3.89%	7.79%	11.68%	5.26	5.82
Cr, ppm	259	14	231	286	217	300	5.40%	10.80%	16.20%	246	271
Cs, ppm	6.41	0.230	5.95	6.87	5.72	7.10	3.58%	7.16%	10.74%	6.09	6.73
Cu, ppm	41.0	2.40	36.2	45.8	33.8	48.2	5.84%	11.69%	17.53%	38.9	43.0
Dy, ppm	16.8	0.83	15.1	18.5	14.3	19.3	4.94%	9.88%	14.82%	16.0	17.6
Er, ppm	4.36	0.307	3.75	4.98	3.44	5.28	7.04%	14.07%	21.11%	4.14	4.58
Eu, ppm	20.7	0.83	19.0	22.3	18.2	23.1	4.00%	7.99%	11.99%	19.6	21.7
Fe, wt.%	15.54	0.590	14.36	16.72	13.77	17.31	3.80%	7.59%	11.39%	14.76	16.32
Ga, ppm	28.6	3.8	21.0	36.3	17.2	40.1	13.30%	26.61%	39.91%	27.2	30.1
Gd, ppm	46.4	4.57	37.2	55.5	32.6	60.1	9.86%	19.72%	29.58%	44.0	48.7
Ge, ppm	1.55	0.32	0.90	2.20	0.58	2.53	20.90%	41.80%	62.71%	1.47	1.63
Hf, ppm	6.19	0.425	5.34	7.04	4.92	7.47	6.86%	13.72%	20.58%	5.88	6.50
Ho, ppm	2.14	0.120	1.90	2.38	1.78	2.50	5.59%	11.18%	16.78%	2.03	2.25
In, ppm	0.31	0.015	0.28	0.34	0.26	0.35	5.04%	10.09%	15.13%	0.29	0.32
K, wt.%	1.40	0.052	1.30	1.50	1.25	1.56	3.70%	7.41%	11.11%	1.33	1.47
La, wt.%	0.120	0.009	0.102	0.138	0.093	0.147	7.51%	15.01%	22.52%	0.114	0.126
Li, ppm	29.8	1.07	27.7	31.9	26.6	33.0	3.58%	7.15%	10.73%	28.3	31.3
Lu, ppm	0.32	0.017	0.29	0.35	0.27	0.37	5.17%	10.35%	15.52%	0.31	0.34
Mg, wt.%	0.590	0.025	0.540	0.640	0.515	0.665	4.24%	8.48%	12.72%	0.560	0.619
Mn, wt.%	0.029	0.001	0.027	0.030	0.027	0.031	2.54%	5.08%	7.61%	0.027	0.030
Mo, ppm	22.3	0.76	20.8	23.8	20.0	24.6	3.43%	6.86%	10.28%	21.2	23.4
Na, wt.%	0.152	0.018	0.117	0.187	0.099	0.205	11.62%	23.23%	34.85%	0.144	0.160
Nb, ppm	630	56	517	743	461	800	8.95%	17.91%	26.86%	599	662
Nd, wt.%	0.075	0.004	0.068	0.082	0.064	0.085	4.75%	9.51%	14.26%	0.071	0.078
Ni, ppm	32.5	1.54	29.4	35.6	27.9	37.2	4.74%	9.49%	14.23%	30.9	34.2
P, wt.%	0.169	0.006	0.158	0.181	0.152	0.187	3.39%	6.78%	10.17%	0.161	0.178
Pb, ppm	56	3.6	49	63	45	67	6.54%	13.07%	19.61%	53	59
Pr, ppm	220	7	207	234	200	241	3.07%	6.13%	9.20%	209	231
Rb, ppm	82	4.2	73	90	69	94	5.12%	10.23%	15.35%	77	86
S, wt.%	0.028	0.006	0.017	0.040	0.011	0.046	20.75%	41.50%	62.25%	0.027	0.030
Sb, ppm	4.08	0.168	3.75	4.42	3.58	4.59	4.13%	8.25%	12.38%	3.88	4.29
Sc, ppm	26.3	0.91	24.5	28.1	23.6	29.0	3.44%	6.88%	10.33%	25.0	27.6
Sm, ppm	96	4.3	88	105	83	109	4.48%	8.97%	13.45%	91	101
Sn, ppm	19.6	1.40	16.8	22.4	15.4	23.8	7.17%	14.33%	21.50%	18.6	20.6
Sr, ppm	287	16	254	320	237	336	5.75%	11.49%	17.24%	272	301
Ta, ppm	11.5	0.50	10.5	12.5	10.0	13.0	4.31%	8.62%	12.93%	10.9	12.1
Tb, ppm	4.34	0.368	3.61	5.08	3.24	5.45	8.47%	16.93%	25.40%	4.13	4.56
Te, ppm	0.31	0.04	0.23	0.40	0.18	0.44	13.63%	27.26%	40.89%	0.30	0.33
Th, ppm	105	5	96	114	92	119	4.30%	8.61%	12.91%	100	110
Ti, wt.%	0.934	0.039	0.856	1.012	0.816	1.051	4.19%	8.39%	12.58%	0.887	0.981
Tl, ppm	0.48	0.033	0.41	0.54	0.38	0.58	6.90%	13.80%	20.70%	0.45	0.50
Tm, ppm	0.44	0.033	0.37	0.50	0.34	0.54	7.65%	15.29%	22.94%	0.41	0.46
U, ppm	3.48	0.259	2.96	4.00	2.70	4.26	7.45%	14.90%	22.35%	3.31	3.65

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

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

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

Table 6 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											
V, ppm	222	9	205	239	197	248	3.83%	7.66%	11.49%	211	233
W, ppm	44.9	3.82	37.3	52.5	33.4	56.4	8.51%	17.02%	25.53%	42.7	47.2
Y, ppm	44.4	2.93	38.6	50.3	35.7	53.2	6.59%	13.18%	19.77%	42.2	46.7
Yb, ppm	2.45	0.163	2.12	2.77	1.96	2.94	6.65%	13.30%	19.95%	2.33	2.57
Zn, ppm	73	2.3	69	78	67	80	3.13%	6.25%	9.38%	70	77
Zr, ppm	228	16	195	260	179	277	7.18%	14.35%	21.53%	216	239
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP											
Al, wt.%	7.22	0.131	6.96	7.48	6.83	7.61	1.82%	3.64%	5.46%	6.86	7.58
Al_2O_3, wt.%	13.64	0.248	13.15	14.14	12.90	14.39	1.82%	3.64%	5.46%	12.96	14.33
As, ppm	286	15	257	315	242	329	5.10%	10.19%	15.29%	271	300
Ba, ppm	794	28	738	851	709	879	3.56%	7.12%	10.69%	754	834
BaO, ppm	887	32	823	950	792	981	3.56%	7.12%	10.69%	842	931
Be, ppm	2.58	0.41	1.77	3.39	1.36	3.80	15.77%	31.54%	47.31%	2.45	2.71
Bi, ppm	13.0	0.83	11.4	14.7	10.5	15.5	6.35%	12.70%	19.05%	12.4	13.7
Ca, wt.%	0.559	0.032	0.495	0.623	0.463	0.655	5.71%	11.41%	17.12%	0.531	0.587
CaO, wt.%	0.782	0.045	0.693	0.872	0.648	0.916	5.71%	11.41%	17.12%	0.743	0.822
Cd, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ce, wt.%	0.168	0.009	0.150	0.186	0.140	0.195	5.45%	10.89%	16.34%	0.159	0.176
CeO_2, wt.%	0.206	0.011	0.184	0.229	0.172	0.240	5.45%	10.89%	16.34%	0.196	0.216
Co, ppm	6.21	0.82	4.57	7.85	3.75	8.67	13.21%	26.42%	39.64%	5.90	6.52
Cr, ppm	280	31	219	341	188	372	10.93%	21.87%	32.80%	266	294
Cr_2O_3, ppm	409	45	320	499	275	543	10.93%	21.87%	32.80%	389	430
Cs, ppm	6.52	0.249	6.02	7.01	5.77	7.26	3.82%	7.64%	11.47%	6.19	6.84
Cu, ppm	43.8	4.6	34.7	53.0	30.2	57.5	10.40%	20.80%	31.20%	41.6	46.0
Dy, ppm	17.7	0.81	16.1	19.3	15.3	20.1	4.58%	9.15%	13.73%	16.8	18.6
Dy_2O_3, ppm	20.3	0.93	18.4	22.2	17.5	23.1	4.58%	9.15%	13.73%	19.3	21.3
Er, ppm	5.50	0.301	4.90	6.10	4.59	6.40	5.48%	10.97%	16.45%	5.22	5.77
Er_2O_3, ppm	6.29	0.345	5.60	6.98	5.25	7.32	5.48%	10.97%	16.45%	5.97	6.60
Eu, ppm	20.5	0.71	19.1	21.9	18.3	22.6	3.47%	6.95%	10.42%	19.5	21.5
Eu_2O_3, ppm	23.6	0.88	21.9	25.4	21.0	26.3	3.71%	7.43%	11.14%	22.4	24.8
Fe, wt.%	16.05	0.355	15.34	16.77	14.99	17.12	2.21%	4.43%	6.64%	15.25	16.86
Fe_2O_3, wt.%	22.95	0.508	21.94	23.97	21.43	24.48	2.21%	4.43%	6.64%	21.81	24.10
Ga, ppm	26.1	4.7	16.7	35.5	12.0	40.2	17.98%	35.95%	53.93%	24.8	27.4
Gd, ppm	45.3	2.84	39.6	51.0	36.8	53.8	6.27%	12.54%	18.81%	43.0	47.6
Gd_2O_3, ppm	52	3.3	46	59	42	62	6.27%	12.54%	18.81%	50	55
Hf, ppm	10.0	0.19	9.7	10.4	9.5	10.6	1.86%	3.72%	5.58%	9.5	10.5
HfO_2, ppm	11.8	0.22	11.4	12.3	11.2	12.5	1.86%	3.72%	5.58%	11.2	12.4
Ho, ppm	2.54	0.110	2.32	2.76	2.21	2.87	4.32%	8.64%	12.96%	2.42	2.67
Ho_2O_3, ppm	2.91	0.126	2.66	3.17	2.54	3.29	4.32%	8.64%	12.96%	2.77	3.06
In, ppm	0.33	0.05	0.23	0.43	0.18	0.48	15.31%	30.62%	45.93%	0.31	0.34
K, wt.%	1.46	0.096	1.27	1.65	1.17	1.74	6.57%	13.15%	19.72%	1.38	1.53
K_2O, wt.%	1.73	0.069	1.60	1.87	1.53	1.94	3.97%	7.94%	11.92%	1.65	1.82
La, wt.%	0.122	0.004	0.113	0.130	0.109	0.135	3.58%	7.15%	10.73%	0.116	0.128

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

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

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

Table 6 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
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP continued											
La_2O_3, wt.%	0.143	0.005	0.132	0.153	0.127	0.158	3.58%	7.15%	10.73%	0.135	0.150
Li, ppm	30.8	1.36	28.1	33.5	26.7	34.9	4.41%	8.82%	13.24%	29.3	32.3
Lu, ppm	0.46	0.038	0.38	0.53	0.34	0.57	8.31%	16.62%	24.93%	0.44	0.48
Lu_2O_3, ppm	0.53	0.042	0.44	0.61	0.40	0.65	7.98%	15.96%	23.94%	0.50	0.55
Mg, wt.%	0.648	0.024	0.600	0.696	0.576	0.720	3.72%	7.44%	11.16%	0.616	0.680
MgO, wt.%	1.08	0.040	0.99	1.16	0.95	1.20	3.74%	7.49%	11.23%	1.02	1.13
Mn, wt.%	0.031	0.001	0.028	0.033	0.027	0.034	3.96%	7.93%	11.89%	0.029	0.032
MnO, wt.%	0.040	0.002	0.037	0.043	0.035	0.044	3.96%	7.93%	11.89%	0.038	0.042
Mo, ppm	22.9	1.94	19.1	26.8	17.1	28.8	8.47%	16.93%	25.40%	21.8	24.1
Nb, ppm	645	47	550	740	502	787	7.36%	14.72%	22.07%	612	677
Nd, wt.%	0.075	0.004	0.066	0.084	0.062	0.088	5.75%	11.50%	17.25%	0.071	0.079
Nd_2O_3, wt.%	0.088	0.005	0.077	0.098	0.072	0.103	5.75%	11.50%	17.25%	0.083	0.092
Ni, ppm	36.6	6.8	23.0	50.3	16.1	57.1	18.66%	37.32%	55.98%	34.8	38.5
P, wt.%	0.173	0.013	0.147	0.199	0.134	0.212	7.50%	15.01%	22.51%	0.164	0.182
P_2O_5, wt.%	0.396	0.030	0.337	0.456	0.307	0.485	7.50%	15.01%	22.51%	0.376	0.416
Pr, ppm	217	9	199	235	191	244	4.09%	8.17%	12.26%	206	228
Pr_6O_{11}, ppm	262	11	241	284	230	295	4.09%	8.17%	12.26%	249	275
Rb, ppm	82	3.4	75	89	72	92	4.16%	8.33%	12.49%	78	86
Sc, ppm	29.4	1.48	26.4	32.3	24.9	33.8	5.04%	10.08%	15.11%	27.9	30.9
Si, wt.%	24.01	0.504	23.00	25.01	22.50	25.52	2.10%	4.20%	6.29%	22.81	25.21
SiO_2, wt.%	51.36	1.077	49.20	53.51	48.12	54.59	2.10%	4.20%	6.29%	48.79	53.92
Sm, ppm	94	6.0	82	106	76	112	6.39%	12.77%	19.16%	89	99
Sm_2O_3, ppm	109	7	95	123	88	130	6.39%	12.77%	19.16%	104	114
Sn, ppm	22.5	1.40	19.7	25.3	18.3	26.7	6.20%	12.41%	18.61%	21.4	23.6
Sr, ppm	287	16	256	319	240	334	5.46%	10.91%	16.37%	273	302
Ta, ppm	11.7	0.64	10.5	13.0	9.8	13.6	5.43%	10.87%	16.30%	11.1	12.3
Tb, ppm	4.34	0.206	3.93	4.76	3.73	4.96	4.74%	9.48%	14.22%	4.13	4.56
Tb_4O_7, ppm	5.11	0.242	4.62	5.59	4.38	5.84	4.74%	9.48%	14.22%	4.85	5.36
Th, ppm	104	4	96	112	92	116	3.84%	7.68%	11.52%	99	109
Ti, wt.%	1.11	0.020	1.07	1.15	1.05	1.17	1.79%	3.58%	5.37%	1.05	1.16
TiO_2, wt.%	1.85	0.033	1.78	1.91	1.75	1.95	1.79%	3.58%	5.37%	1.75	1.94
Tm, ppm	0.61	0.045	0.52	0.70	0.48	0.74	7.34%	14.68%	22.01%	0.58	0.64
Tm_2O_3, ppm	0.70	0.052	0.59	0.80	0.54	0.85	7.43%	14.87%	22.30%	0.66	0.73
U, ppm	3.80	0.137	3.52	4.07	3.38	4.21	3.62%	7.24%	10.86%	3.61	3.99
V, ppm	233	10	212	254	202	264	4.44%	8.87%	13.31%	221	245
V_2O_5, ppm	416	18	379	453	360	471	4.44%	8.87%	13.31%	395	437
W, ppm	48.8	3.00	42.8	54.8	39.8	57.8	6.14%	12.29%	18.43%	46.3	51.2
Y, ppm	55	3.1	49	62	46	65	5.62%	11.24%	16.86%	53	58
Y_2O_3, ppm	70	4.0	63	78	59	82	5.62%	11.24%	16.86%	67	74
Yb, ppm	3.47	0.194	3.08	3.86	2.89	4.05	5.59%	11.19%	16.78%	3.30	3.64
Yb_2O_3, ppm	3.95	0.221	3.51	4.39	3.29	4.61	5.59%	11.19%	16.78%	3.75	4.15
Zn, ppm	76	12	51	100	39	112	15.99%	31.97%	47.96%	72	79
Zr, ppm	415	16	383	447	367	463	3.88%	7.76%	11.63%	394	436

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

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

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

Table 6 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
Borate Fusion XRF											
Al_2O_3, wt.%	13.76	0.204	13.35	14.16	13.15	14.37	1.48%	2.96%	4.44%	13.07	14.44
BaO, ppm	817	70	677	956	607	1026	8.57%	17.14%	25.71%	776	857
CaO, wt.%	0.751	0.020	0.710	0.791	0.690	0.812	2.70%	5.41%	8.11%	0.713	0.788
CeO_2, wt.%	0.197	0.011	0.176	0.218	0.165	0.229	5.40%	10.79%	16.19%	0.187	0.207
Cr_2O_3, ppm	394	18	358	430	340	448	4.54%	9.09%	13.63%	375	414
Dy_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Er_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Eu_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Fe_2O_3, wt.%	22.92	0.252	22.42	23.42	22.17	23.68	1.10%	2.20%	3.30%	21.77	24.07
Gd_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ho_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
K_2O, wt.%	1.68	0.033	1.61	1.74	1.58	1.78	1.98%	3.96%	5.94%	1.59	1.76
La_2O_3, wt.%	0.143	0.008	0.127	0.159	0.118	0.167	5.68%	11.36%	17.04%	0.136	0.150
Lu_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
MgO, wt.%	1.09	0.030	1.03	1.15	1.00	1.18	2.78%	5.55%	8.33%	1.04	1.14
MnO, wt.%	0.039	0.003	0.032	0.046	0.029	0.049	8.86%	17.71%	26.57%	0.037	0.041
Na_2O, wt.%	0.173	0.052	0.070	0.277	0.018	0.329	29.89%	59.78%	89.67%	0.165	0.182
Nb_2O_5, ppm	885	51	784	987	733	1038	5.74%	11.49%	17.23%	841	929
Nd_2O_3, wt.%	0.084	0.012	0.061	0.108	0.049	0.120	14.04%	28.09%	42.13%	0.080	0.088
P_2O_5, wt.%	0.390	0.017	0.356	0.425	0.339	0.442	4.38%	8.76%	13.14%	0.371	0.410
SiO_2, wt.%	49.47	0.882	47.70	51.23	46.82	52.11	1.78%	3.57%	5.35%	47.00	51.94
SnO_2, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
SrO, ppm	304	38	228	380	190	418	12.47%	24.95%	37.42%	289	319
Tb_4O_7, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
ThO_2, ppm	134	20	95	174	76	193	14.58%	29.15%	43.73%	128	141
TiO_2, wt.%	1.85	0.035	1.78	1.93	1.75	1.96	1.91%	3.82%	5.74%	1.76	1.95
Tm_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
U_3O_8, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Yb_2O_3, ppm	< 100	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
ZrO_2, ppm	521	42	437	606	395	648	8.08%	16.16%	24.23%	495	547
Thermogravimetry											
LOI^{1000}, wt.%	6.08	0.560	4.96	7.20	4.40	7.76	9.22%	18.44%	27.65%	5.77	6.38

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

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

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
3. ALS, Lima, Peru
4. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
5. ALS, Malaga, WA, Australia
6. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
7. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
8. ARGETEST Mineral Processing, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
9. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
10. Bureau Veritas Minerals, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
11. CRS Laboratories Oy, Kempele, Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland
12. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
13. Intertek, Perth, WA, Australia
14. Intertek Genalysis, Adelaide, SA, Australia
15. Ontario Geological Survey, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
16. Paragon Geochemical Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
17. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
18. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
19. Reminex Centre de Recherche, Marrakesh, Marrakesh-Safi, Morocco
20. SGS, Ankara, Anatolia, Turkey
21. SGS, Randfontein, Gauteng, South Africa
22. SGS Australia Mineral Services, Perth, WA, Australia
23. SGS Geosol Laboratorios Ltda, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil
24. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
25. Stewart Assay & Environmental Laboratories LLC, Kara-Balta, Chüy, Kyrgyzstan

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

PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 460b is prepared, certified and supplied by:

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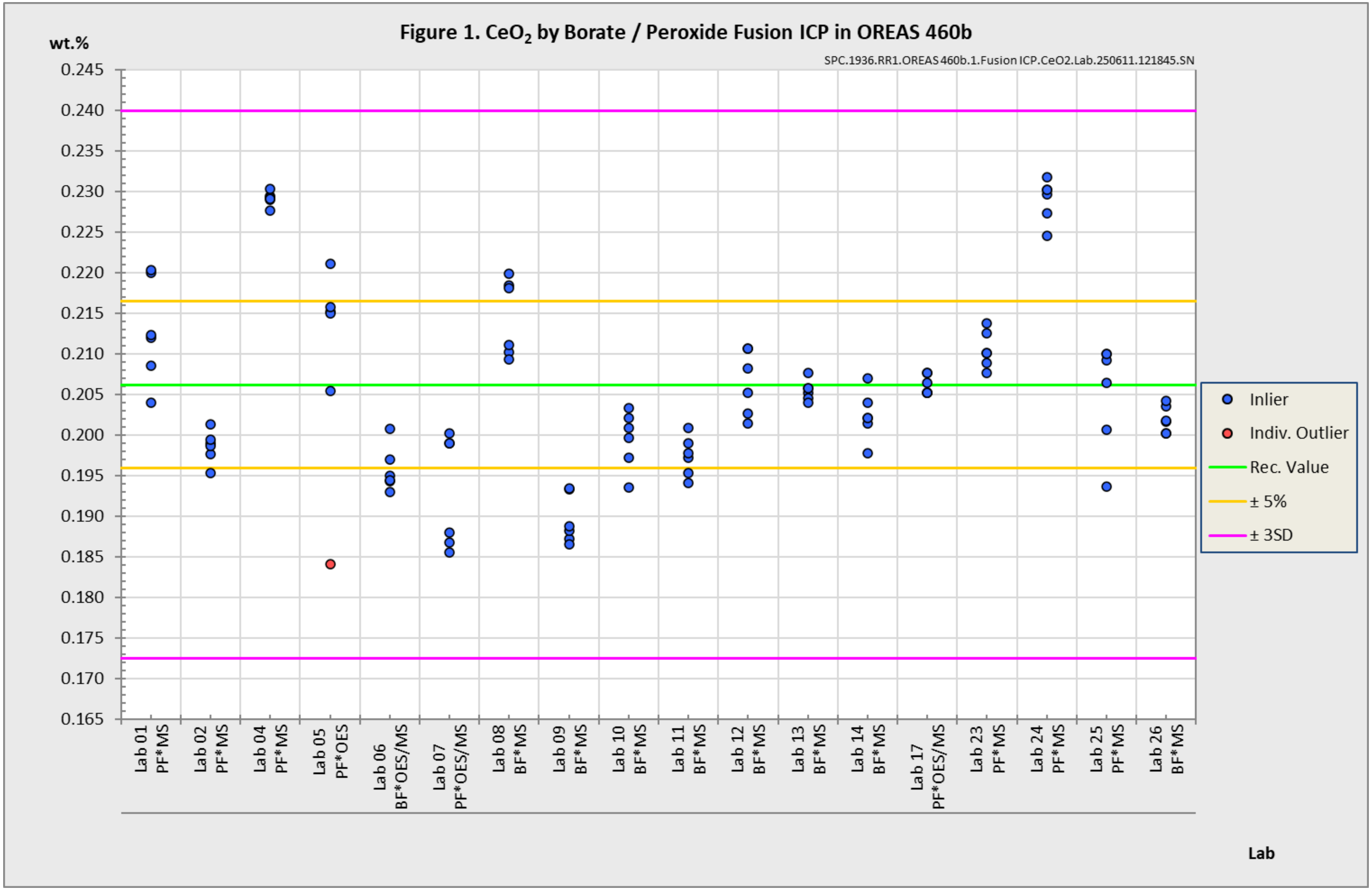

Figure 1. CeO_2 by Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP in OREAS 460b

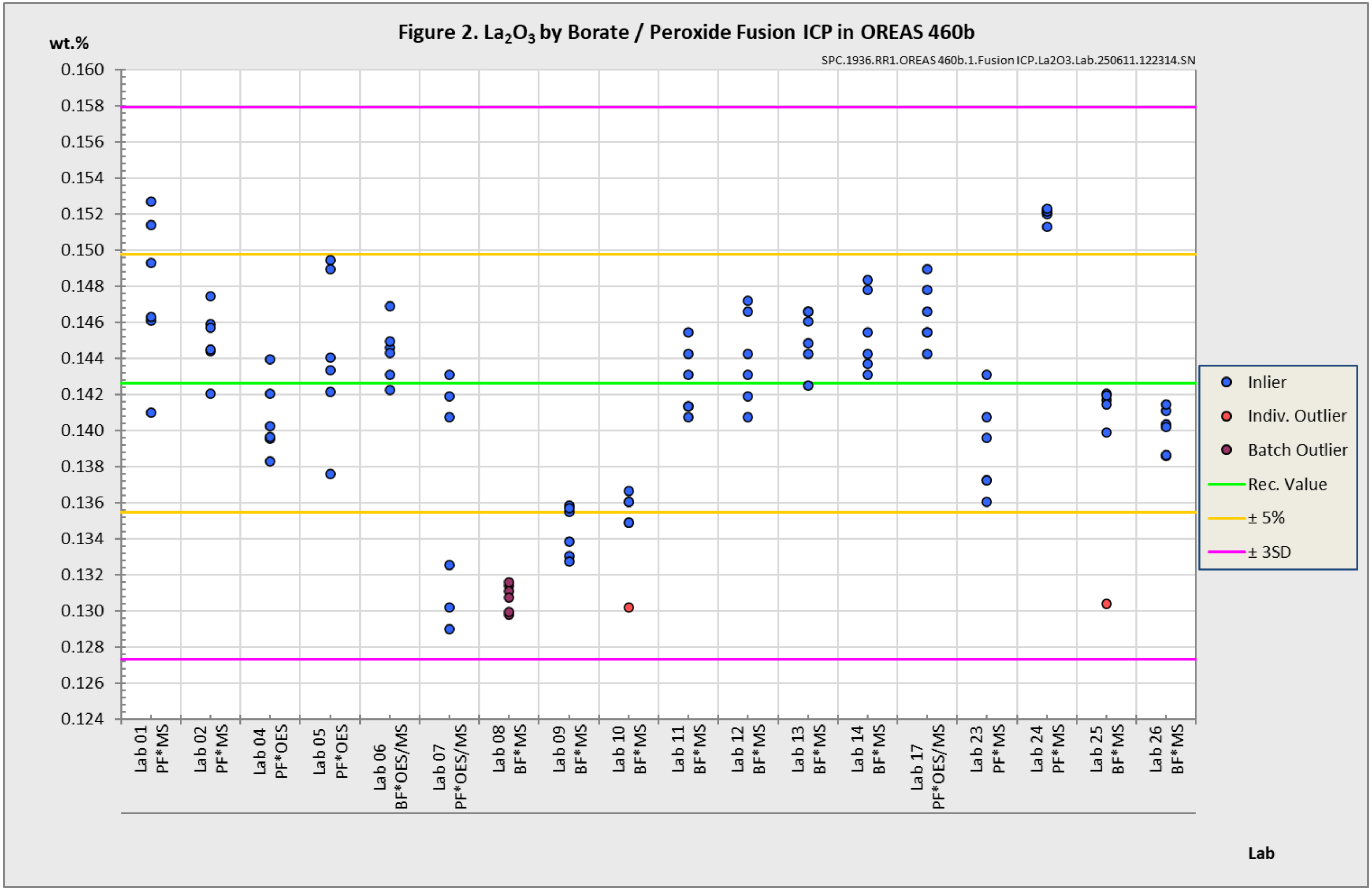
Figure 2. La$_2$O$_3$ by Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP in OREAS 460b
SPC.1936.RR1.OREAS460b.1.Fusion ICP.La2O3.Lab.250611.122314.SN
wt.%
0.160
0.158
0.156
0.154
0.152
0.150
0.148
0.146
0.144
0.142
0.140
0.138
0.136
0.134
0.132
0.130
0.128
0.126
0.124
Lab 01 PF*MS
Lab 02 PF*MS
Lab 04 PF*OES
Lab 05 PF*OES
Lab 06 BF*OES/MS
Lab 07 PF*OES/MS
Lab 08 BF*MS
Lab 09 BF*MS
Lab 10 BF*MS
Lab 11 BF*MS
Lab 12 BF*MS
Lab 13 BF*MS
Lab 14 BF*MS
Lab 17 PF*OES/MS
Lab 23 PF*MS
Lab 24 PF*MS
Lab 25 BF*MS
Lab 26 BF*MS
Lab
Inlier
Indiv. Outlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

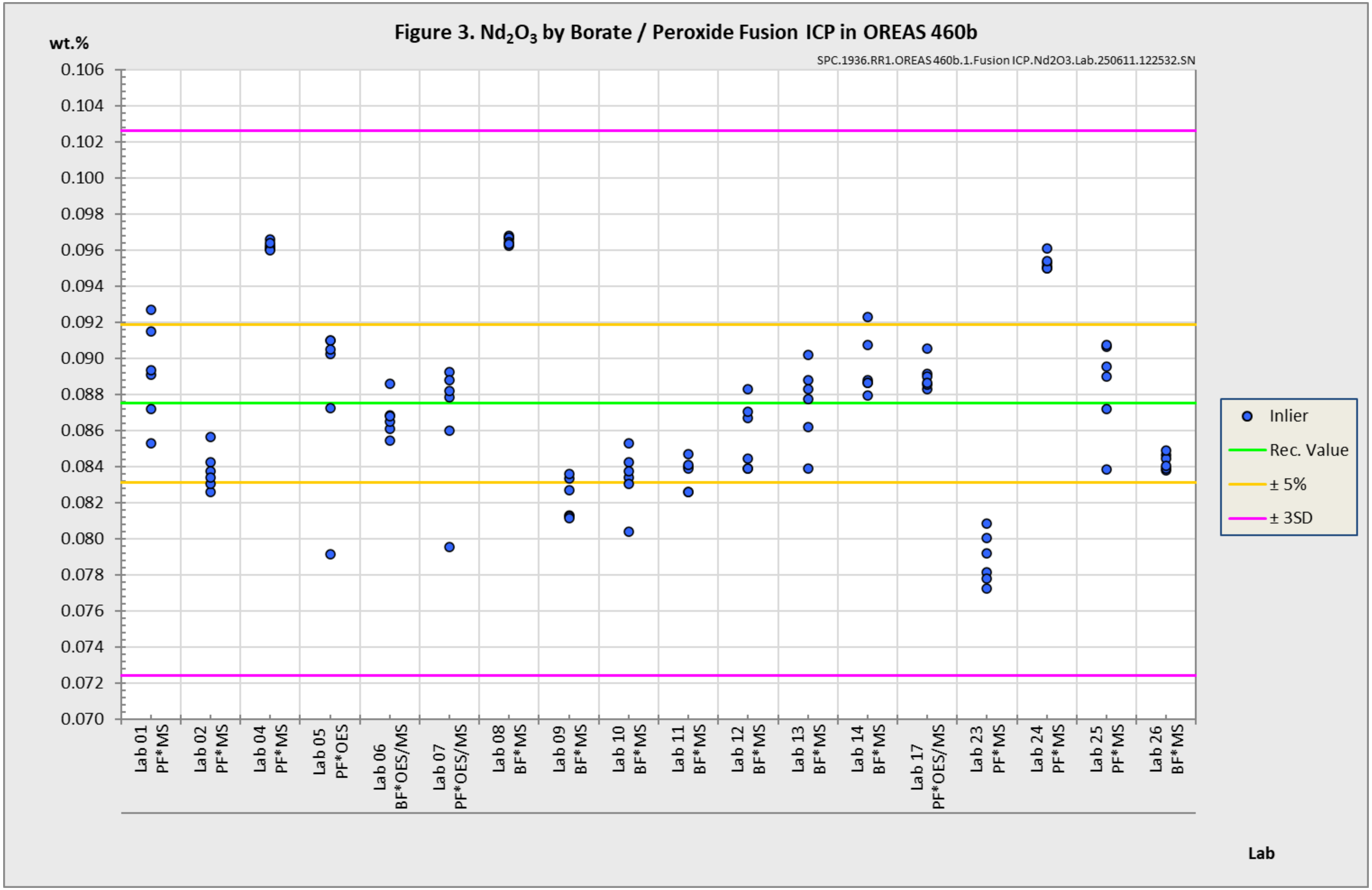
Figure 3. Nd_2O_3 by Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP in OREAS 460b
SPC.1936.RR1.OREAS 460b.1.Fusion ICP.Nd2O3.Lab.250611.122532.SN
wt.%
0.106
0.104
0.102
0.100
0.098
0.096
0.094
0.092
0.090
0.088
0.086
0.084
0.082
0.080
0.078
0.076
0.074
0.072
0.070
Lab 01 PF*MS
Lab 02 PF*MS
Lab 04 PF*MS
Lab 05 PF*OES
Lab 06 BF*OES/MS
Lab 07 PF*OES/MS
Lab 08 BF*MS
Lab 09 BF*MS
Lab 10 BF*MS
Lab 11 BF*MS
Lab 12 BF*MS
Lab 13 BF*MS
Lab 14 BF*MS
Lab 17 PF*OES/MS
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Lab 26 BF*MS
Lab
Inlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

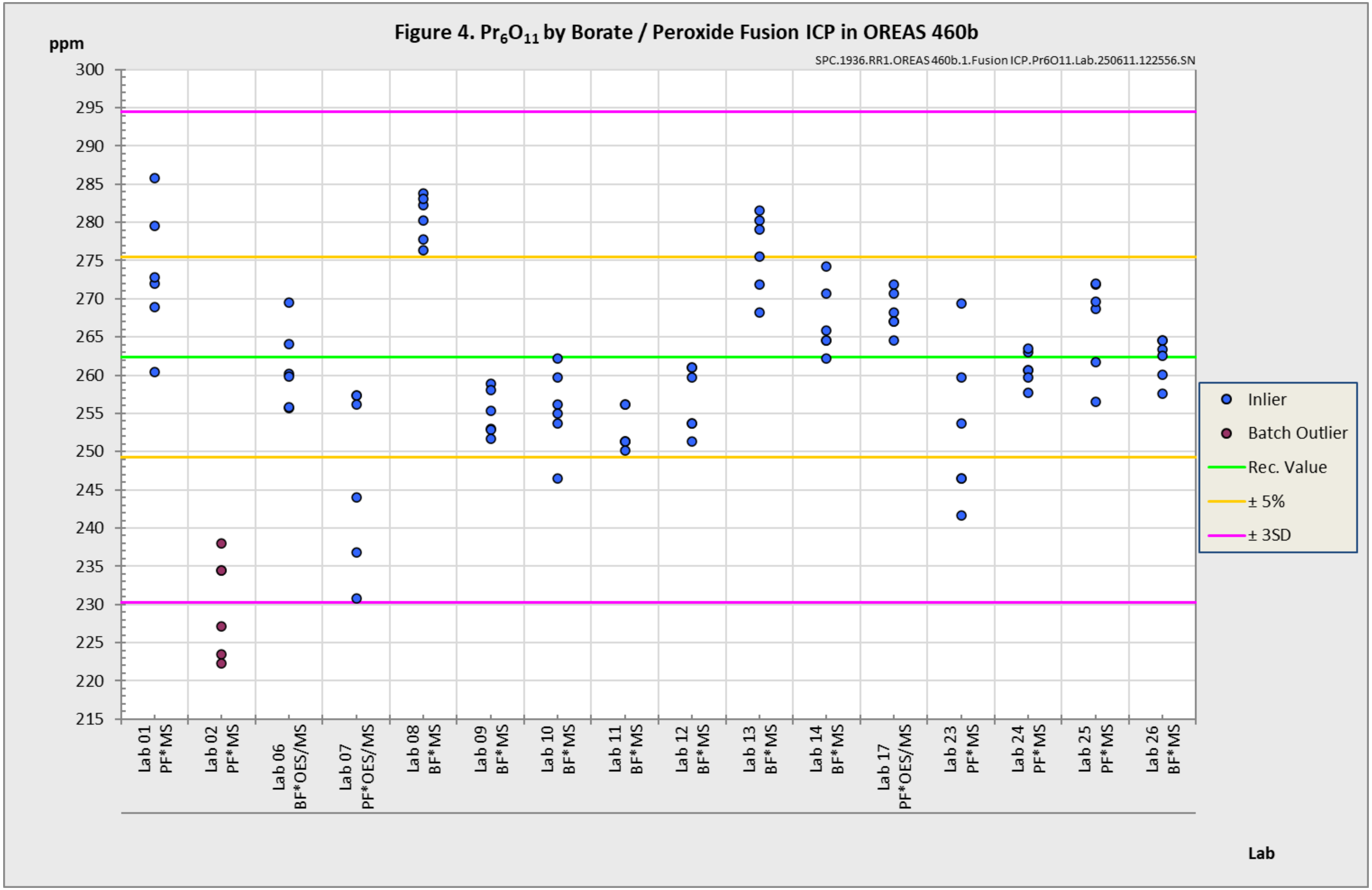
Figure 4. Pr_6O_{11} by Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP in OREAS 460b
SPC.1936.RR1.OREAS 460b.1.Fusion ICP.Pr6O11.Lab.250611.122556.SN
ppm
300
295
290
285
280
275
270
265
260
255
250
245
240
235
230
225
220
215
Lab 01 PF*MS
Lab 02 PF*MS
Lab 06 BF*OES/MS
Lab 07 PF*OES/MS
Lab 08 BF*MS
Lab 09 BF*MS
Lab 10 BF*MS
Lab 11 BF*MS
Lab 12 BF*MS
Lab 13 BF*MS
Lab 14 BF*MS
Lab 17 PF*OES/MS
Lab 23 PF*MS
Lab 24 PF*MS
Lab 25 PF*MS
Lab 26 BF*MS
Lab
Inlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

METROLOGICAL TRACEABILITY

The interlaboratory results that underpin the certified values are metrologically traceable to the international measurement scale (SI) of mass (either as a % mass fraction or as milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)) [14]. In line with popular use, all data within tables in this certificate are expressed as the mass fraction in either weight percent (wt.%) or parts per million (ppm).

The analytical samples sent to participating laboratories were selected in a manner to be representative of the entire prepared batch of CRM. This representativeness was maintained in each submitted laboratory sample batch and ensures the user that the data is traceable from sample selection through to the analytical results. The systematic sampling method was chosen due to the low risk of overlooking repetitive effects or trends in the batch due to the way the CRM was processed. In line with ISO 17025 [8], each analytical data set received from the participating laboratories has been validated by its assayer through the inclusion of internal reference materials and QC checks during and post analysis.

The participating laboratories were chosen on the basis of their competence (from past performance in interlaboratory programs undertaken by ORE Pty Ltd) for a particular analytical method, analyte or analyte suite and sample matrix. These laboratories are accredited to ISO 17025 for 4-acid digestion (Table 1). The other operationally defined measurands characterised in this certificate (Table 2) are derived from data procured mostly from ISO 17025 accredited laboratories. The certified values presented in this report are calculated from the means of accepted data following robust technical and statistical analysis as detailed in this report.

Guide ISO/TR 16476:2016 [7], 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 33405:2024-05, 9.2.4c) [4].”* Certification takes place on the basis of agreement among operationally defined, independent measurement results.

COMMUTABILITY

The measurements of the results that underlie the certified values contained in this report were undertaken by methods involving pre-treatment (fusion/digestion) of the sample. This served to reduce the sample to a simple and well understood form permitting calibration using simple solutions of the CRM. Due to these methods being well understood and highly effective, commutability is not an issue for this CRM. All OREAS CRMs are sourced from natural ore minerals meaning they will display similar behaviour as routine ‘field’ samples in the relevant measurement process. Care should be taken to ensure ‘matrix matching’ as close as practically achievable. The matrix and mineralisation style of the CRM is described in the ‘Source Material’ section and users should select appropriate CRMs matching these attributes to the field samples being analysed.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 460b 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 460b may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 460b is intended for the following uses:

- For the monitoring of laboratory performance in the analysis of analytes reported in Tables 1 and 2 in geological samples;
- For the verification/ validation of analytical methods for analytes reported in Tables 1 and 2;
- For the calibration of instruments used in the determination of the concentration of analytes reported in Tables 1 and 2. When a value provided in this certificate is used to calibrate a measurement process, the uncertainty associated with that value should be appropriately propagated into the user's uncertainty calculation. Users can determine an approximation of the standard uncertainty by calculating one fourth of the width of the Expanded Uncertainty interval given in this certificate (Expanded Uncertainty intervals are provided in Tables 1 and 2).

MINIMUM SAMPLE SIZE

To relate analytical determinations to the values in this certificate, the minimum mass of sample used should match the typical mass that the laboratories used in the interlaboratory (round robin) certification program. This means that different minimum sample masses should be used depending on the operationally defined methodology as follows:

- 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥ 0.25 g
- Sodium peroxide / Lithium Borate fusion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥0.2 g;
- Borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence finish: ≥0.2 g;
- Loss on Ignition (LOI) at 1000 °C: ≥1 g.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The certification of OREAS 460b remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until at least August 2039, provided the CRM is handled and stored in accordance with the instructions given below. This certification is nullified if the CRM is any way changed or contaminated.

Store in a clean and cool dry place away from direct sunlight.

Long-term stability will be monitored at appropriate intervals and purchasers notified if any changes are observed. The period of validity may well be indefinite and will be reassessed prior to expiry with the aim of extending the validity if possible.

Single-use sachets

OREAS 460b is packaged in single-use laminated foil sachets. Following analysis, it is the manufacturer's expectation that any remaining material is discarded. It is the user's responsibility to prevent contamination and avoid prolonged exposure of the sample to the atmosphere prior to analysis.

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

After taking a subsample, users should replace the lid of the jar promptly and securely to prevent accidental spills and airborne contamination. OREAS 460b contains a pre-equilibrated hygroscopic* matrix with an indicative value for moisture provided to enable users to check for changes to stored material by determining moisture in the user's laboratory and comparing the result to the value in Table 4 in this certificate.

The stability of the CRM in regard to oxidation from the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates is negligible given its low sulphur concentration (~0.03 wt.% S).

*A pre-equilibrated hygroscopic matrix means exposure to atmospheres significantly different, in terms of temperature and humidity, from the climate during manufacturing should have negligible impact on the precision of results. Hygroscopic moisture is the amount of adsorped moisture (weakly held H_2O- molecules on the surface of exposed material) following exposure to the local atmosphere. Usually, equilibration of material to the local atmosphere will occur if the material is spread into a thin (~2mm thick) layer and left exposed for a period of 2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING & CORRECT USE

Pre-homogenisation of the CRM prior to subsampling and analysis is not necessary as there is no particle segregation under transport [12].

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

As per routine analysis at commercial laboratories, the certified values derived by borate fusion with XRF finish are on a dry sample basis.

Analytes by all other methods refer to the concentration levels in the packaged state. There is no need for drying prior to weighing and analysis for these methods.

QC monitoring using multiples of the Standard Deviation (SD)

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

The majority of data generated in the round robin program was produced by a selection of world class laboratories. The SD's thus generated are more constrained than those that would be produced across a randomly selected group of laboratories. To produce more generally achievable SD's the 'pooled' SD's provided in this report include interlaboratory bias. This 'one size fits all' approach may require revision at the discretion of the QC manager concerned following careful scrutiny of QC control charts.

The performance gates shown in Table 6 are intended only to be used as a preliminary guide as to what a laboratory may be able to achieve. Over a period of time monitoring your own laboratory's data for this CRM, SD's should be calculated directly from your own laboratory's process. This will enable you to establish more specific performance gates that are fit for purpose for your application as well as the ability to monitor bias. If your long-term trend analysis shows an average value that is within the 95 % expanded uncertainty then generally there is no cause for concern in regard to bias.

LEGAL NOTICE

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

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
0	15th July, 2025	First publication.

CERTIFYING OFFICER

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

QMS CERTIFICATION

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

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

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[2] ISO Guide 30:2015. Terms and definitions used in connection with reference materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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