Ore Research & Exploration P/L ABN 28 006 859 856
37A Hosie Street, Bayswater North, VIC 3153, Australia
P +61 3 9729 0333 | E info@ore.com.au | oreas.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 926b

Copper Ore (CSA Mine, Cobar, NSW, Australia)

Table 1. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals in OREAS 926b.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate Fusion XRF					
Al_2O_3, Aluminium(III) oxide (wt.%)	10.99	10.84	11.15	10.85	11.14
BaO, Barium oxide (wt.%)	0.193	0.182	0.204	0.182	0.204
CaO, Calcium oxide (wt.%)	0.050	0.038	0.062	0.048	0.053
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.878	0.852	0.905	0.867	0.889
Fe_2O_3, Iron(III) oxide (wt.%)	5.32	5.24	5.39	5.27	5.36
K_2O, Potassium oxide (wt.%)	2.95	2.91	2.99	2.92	2.98
MgO, Magnesium oxide (wt.%)	0.562	0.537	0.587	0.544	0.580
P_2O_5, Phosphorus(V) oxide (wt.%)	0.057	0.043	0.071	IND	IND
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.975	0.936	1.015	0.956	0.995
SiO_2, Silicon dioxide (wt.%)	74.53	73.60	75.46	74.15	74.90
TiO_2, Titanium dioxide (wt.%)	0.477	0.454	0.499	0.460	0.493
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	102	82	122	IND	IND
Thermogravimetry					
LOI^{1000}, Loss on ignition @1000 °C (wt.%)	3.44	3.32	3.55	3.39	3.48
Infrared Combustion					
C, Carbon (wt.%)	0.799	0.776	0.823	0.785	0.814
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.986	0.960	1.012	0.972	0.999
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP					
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	5.78	5.63	5.93	5.66	5.90
As, Arsenic (ppm)	102	95	109	97	108
B, Boron (ppm)	131	111	151	124	137
Ba, Barium (wt.%)	0.177	0.168	0.186	0.173	0.181
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.04	1.95	2.13	IND	IND
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	49.7	46.9	52.5	48.4	51.0
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	67	63	71	65	69
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	7.24	6.68	7.79	6.80	7.68
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	84	69	98	73	95
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	4.46	4.11	4.80	4.13	4.78
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.865	0.845	0.885	0.851	0.878
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	3.90	3.57	4.22	3.76	4.04
Er, Erbium (ppm)	2.40	2.23	2.56	2.27	2.52
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.10	0.99	1.22	0.97	1.24
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.69	3.58	3.80	3.63	3.75
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	16.9	16.1	17.7	16.4	17.4
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	4.69	4.34	5.04	4.40	4.98
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	2.08	1.86	2.29	IND	IND

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 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP continued					
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.81	0.76	0.85	0.77	0.84
In, Indium (ppm)	0.80	0.71	0.89	IND	IND
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.46	2.36	2.56	2.39	2.53
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	35.7	33.8	37.5	34.8	36.6
Li, Lithium (ppm)	24.4	21.6	27.1	22.0	26.7
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.35	0.30	0.39	0.33	0.36
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.332	0.319	0.345	0.323	0.340
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.008
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	5.02	4.81	5.22	IND	IND
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	10.2	8.6	11.9	9.3	11.2
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	29.2	27.2	31.3	28.1	30.4
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.029	0.023	0.035	IND	IND
Pb, Lead (ppm)	51	44	58	47	55
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	7.85	7.29	8.40	7.51	8.18
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	141	133	148	138	143
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.981	0.940	1.021	0.958	1.003
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	4.98	4.19	5.77	4.20	5.76
Si, Silicon (wt.%)	35.24	34.33	36.15	34.71	35.77
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	5.51	4.98	6.04	5.19	5.83
Sn, Tin (ppm)	13.3	11.3	15.4	IND	IND
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	45.6	41.6	49.6	43.7	47.6
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.69	0.66	0.73	0.66	0.72
Th, Thorium (ppm)	12.6	11.9	13.4	12.3	13.0
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.281	0.272	0.291	0.273	0.289
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.97	0.87	1.08	IND	IND
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.35	0.32	0.39	0.33	0.38
U, Uranium (ppm)	4.20	3.86	4.54	4.02	4.39
V, Vanadium (ppm)	177	169	184	171	182
W, Tungsten (ppm)	6.50	4.97	8.04	IND	IND
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	23.1	22.1	24.1	22.5	23.8
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	2.30	2.19	2.42	2.15	2.46
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	110	100	120	101	119
4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	3.96	3.69	4.23	3.77	4.15
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	5.69	5.55	5.83	5.56	5.83
As, Arsenic (ppm)	100	97	104	97	103
Ba, Barium (wt.%)	0.168	0.158	0.178	0.159	0.177

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 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion continued					
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	1.99	1.85	2.14	1.91	2.08
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	48.0	44.9	51.2	46.8	49.2
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.038	0.031	0.045	0.036	0.040
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.14	0.19
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	67	64	71	65	69
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	7.01	6.42	7.60	6.68	7.34
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	74	70	78	72	76
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	4.20	3.97	4.43	4.04	4.36
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.855	0.827	0.882	0.839	0.870
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.93	2.59	3.27	2.76	3.11
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.49	1.23	1.76	1.36	1.63
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.11	0.98	1.24	1.04	1.19
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.69	3.57	3.81	3.61	3.76
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	16.5	15.7	17.4	16.0	17.0
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	4.27	3.91	4.62	4.11	4.43
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	2.48	2.28	2.67	2.34	2.61
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.54	0.44	0.63	0.48	0.59
In, Indium (ppm)	0.76	0.70	0.81	0.72	0.79
K, Potassium (wt.%)	2.45	2.38	2.52	2.39	2.51
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	34.8	33.2	36.4	33.4	36.2
Li, Lithium (ppm)	21.5	20.6	22.5	20.8	22.3
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.21	0.18	0.25	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.326	0.314	0.339	0.317	0.335
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.008
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.94	4.53	5.35	4.66	5.22
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.090	0.087	0.093	0.088	0.093
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	4.72	3.98	5.46	4.42	5.02
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	29.1	26.9	31.3	28.0	30.3
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	8.84	8.25	9.42	8.48	9.20
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.025	0.024	0.027	0.024	0.026
Pb, Lead (ppm)	51	45	57	44	58
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	7.95	7.30	8.60	7.64	8.27
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	142	135	150	137	147
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.988	0.963	1.014	0.962	1.014
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	4.63	4.28	4.97	4.38	4.88
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	9.69	9.12	10.27	9.29	10.09
Se, Selenium (ppm)	11.8	10.7	12.8	11.0	12.5

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 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion continued					
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	5.56	5.12	6.01	5.30	5.82
Sn, Tin (ppm)	10.5	9.8	11.1	10.0	11.0
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	40.2	39.0	41.5	38.9	41.5
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.56	0.48	0.63	0.51	0.61
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.077	0.051	0.103	0.063	0.092
Th, Thorium (ppm)	12.4	11.8	13.0	12.0	12.8
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.203	0.185	0.220	0.196	0.209
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.94	0.88	1.00	0.87	1.01
U, Uranium (ppm)	3.97	3.75	4.19	3.81	4.14
V, Vanadium (ppm)	169	164	174	164	174
W, Tungsten (ppm)	6.01	5.47	6.54	5.75	6.26
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	12.8	11.6	14.0	12.2	13.5
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.50	1.24	1.77	1.37	1.64
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	104	94	114	95	113
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	83	79	87	80	86
Aqua Regia Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	3.78	3.57	4.00	3.66	3.91
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	0.479	0.430	0.528	0.465	0.494
As, Arsenic (ppm)	96	93	100	95	98
B, Boron (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	0.31	0.27	0.35	0.29	0.33
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	47.8	45.7	49.9	46.1	49.5
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.030	0.027	0.034	IND	IND
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.14	0.17
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	49.3	44.4	54.2	47.5	51.0
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	6.78	6.41	7.14	6.57	6.99
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	21.9	20.8	23.0	21.0	22.8
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	1.01	0.89	1.13	0.96	1.06
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.873	0.849	0.897	0.861	0.886
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	1.52	1.20	1.85	1.40	1.65
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.48	3.39	3.56	3.41	3.54
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	1.67	1.46	1.89	1.54	1.81
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	2.81	2.03	3.59	2.60	3.02
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	0.100	0.072	0.127	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.27	0.31
Hg, Mercury (ppm)	0.039	0.025	0.052	IND	IND
In, Indium (ppm)	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.70	0.74

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 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued					
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.174	0.159	0.189	0.167	0.181
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	22.4	19.6	25.3	21.5	23.4
Li, Lithium (ppm)	1.61	1.30	1.92	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.047	0.040	0.054	IND	IND
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.77	4.49	5.05	4.59	4.95
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	6.90	6.36	7.43	6.45	7.35
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.021	0.019	0.022	0.020	0.021
Pb, Lead (ppm)	40.3	35.6	45.0	35.1	45.5
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	10.2	9.0	11.4	9.7	10.7
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.993	0.956	1.031	0.972	1.015
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	3.03	2.70	3.37	2.82	3.24
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	1.27	1.14	1.40	IND	IND
Se, Selenium (ppm)	11.4	10.2	12.5	10.9	11.9
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	3.62	2.67	4.57	3.31	3.92
Sn, Tin (ppm)	7.50	7.19	7.82	7.26	7.75
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.070	0.051	0.089	IND	IND
Th, Thorium (ppm)	8.03	7.50	8.56	7.70	8.36
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.094	0.076	0.111	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	1.92	1.81	2.03	1.86	1.99
V, Vanadium (ppm)	14.1	12.3	15.9	13.6	14.5
W, Tungsten (ppm)	3.18	2.83	3.53	3.03	3.33
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	5.04	4.53	5.56	4.83	5.26
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	97	86	108	87	107
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	8.79	8.08	9.49	8.36	9.21

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. Indicative Values for OREAS 926b.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Borate Fusion XRF								
As	ppm	*142*	Na_2O	wt.%	*0.184*	Sr	ppm	*100*
Bi	ppm	*97*	Nb	ppm	*< 50*	Ta	ppm	*200*
CeO_2	ppm	*< 100*	Nd	ppm	*< 90*	Th	ppm	*< 44*
Co	ppm	*< 100*	Ni	ppm	*< 50*	TOT_XRF	wt.%	*102.45*
Cr	ppm	*72*	Pb	ppm	*108*	V	ppm	*197*
Gd	ppm	*< 90*	Pr	ppm	*74*	W	ppm	*15.4*
HfO_2	ppm	*< 100*	Rb	ppm	*151*	Y_2O_3	ppm	*67*
La_2O_3	ppm	*75*	Sb	ppm	*192*	Zr	ppm	*144*
MnO_2	wt.%	*0.016*	Sm	ppm	*< 90*			
Mo	ppm	*< 50*	Sn	ppm	*< 50*			
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP								
Ag	ppm	*3.41*	Ni	ppm	*17.0*	Ta	ppm	*1.06*
Ca	wt.%	*0.067*	Re	ppm	*< 0.1*	Te	ppm	*< 5*
Hf	ppm	*4.16*	Sc	ppm	*9.03*	Zr	ppm	*147*
Na	wt.%	*0.084*	Se	ppm	*10.3*			
4-Acid Digestion								
B	ppm	*25.2*	Hg	ppm	*0.032*	Ta	ppm	*0.32*
Ge	ppm	*0.16*	Re	ppb	*1.72*	Tm	ppm	*0.20*
Aqua Regia Digestion								
Au	ppm	*0.017*	Na	wt.%	*0.011*	Re	ppb	*0.883*
Ba	ppm	*105*	Nb	ppm	*0.044*	Sr	ppm	*8.15*
Er	ppm	*0.54*	Nd	ppm	*20.4*	Tb	ppm	*0.29*
Eu	ppm	*0.60*	Pd	ppb	*31.3*	Ti	ppm	*48.9*
Ho	ppm	*0.23*	Pr	ppm	*5.55*	Tm	ppm	*0.069*
Lu	ppm	*0.068*	Pt	ppb	*< 10*	Yb	ppm	*0.48*

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per billion; 1 x 10^{-9}) ≡ µg/kg; ppm (parts per million; 1 x 10^{-6}) ≡ mg/kg; wt.% (weight per cent) ≡ % (mass fraction).

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

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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 handling and correct use' should be read carefully.

Table 1 provides the certified values and their associated 95 % expanded uncertainty and tolerance intervals, Table 2 shows indicative values including major and trace element characterisation, Table 3 provides some indicative physical properties, Table 4 shows indicative mineralogy by semi-quantitative XRD analysis and Table 5 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 926b-DataPack.1.0.260213_104727.xlsx**). The certified values and uncertainties in this Certificate are the sole authoritative figures. Any additional significant figures in the DataPack are provided for reference only and do not affect the certified results.

Results are also presented in scatter plots for Cu by fusion XRF and Ag and Cu by 4-acid digestion and Cu by aqua regia digestion 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 926b is a certified reference material (CRM) prepared from a blend of barren black slate and primary copper ore sourced from the CSA Mine near Cobar in central western New South Wales, Australia. The barren black slate was obtained from a quarry in Victoria, Australia. The copper ore is hosted within the Early Devonian CSA Siltstone of the Cobar Supergroup, comprising thinly bedded turbiditic carbonaceous siltstones and mudstones. Mineralisation is structurally controlled within steeply dipping bodies along a major shear zone on the eastern margin of the Cobar Basin and comprises epigenetic sulphide assemblages dominated by chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, bornite, and cubanite, with associated low-grade greenschist-facies alteration characterised by iron-rich chlorite and silica.

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The materials constituting OREAS 926b was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying the black slate to constant mass at 105 °C;

- Drying the copper ore to constant mass at 85 °C;
- Crushing and multi-stage milling of the black slate to 98 % minus 75 microns;
- Crushing and multi-stage milling of the copper ore to 100 % minus 30 microns;
- Preliminary homogenisation, sampling and check assaying of the copper ore;
- Blending the barren black slate and copper ore in appropriate proportions to achieve target grades;
- Homogenisation using OREAS' novel processing technologies;
- Packaging in 10 g units in laminated foil pouches and 500 g units in plastic wide-mouth jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 926b 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 926b.

Bulk Density (kg/m^3)	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation‡	Munsell Color‡
692	0.59	N4	Medium Dark Gray

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

MINERALOGY

The semi-quantitative XRD results shown in Table 4 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.

Some amorphous material may be present. 'Kandite group' appears to be mainly kaolinite. A trace of apatite, tourmaline group, serpentine, zeolite and troilite may be present.

Table 4. Indicative mineralogy of OREAS 926b by semi-quantitative XRD analysis.

Mineral / Mineral Group	% (mass ratio)
Chalcopyrite	2
Magnetite	< 1
Goethite	2
Stilpnomelane and/or sepiolite	< 1
Kandite group	< 1
Chlorite	2
Annite - biotite - phlogopite	1
Muscovite - illite	25
K-feldspar and/or rutile	1
Quartz	66

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

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

- Lithium borate fusion whole rock analysis package by X-ray fluorescence (up to 17 laboratories depending on the element);
- Thermogravimetry: Loss on Ignition (LOI) at 1000 °C (5 laboratories used a thermogravimetric analyser, 4 laboratories included LOI with their fusion package and 6 laboratories used a conventional muffle furnace);
- Total C and S by IR combustion furnace (up to 21 laboratories depending on the element);
- Lithium borate or sodium peroxide fusion with full suite ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental packages (up to 18 laboratories depending on the element);
- 4-acid (HNO_3-HF-$HClO_4$-HCl) digestion with full suite ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental packages (up to 22 laboratories depending on the element);
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by aqua regia digestion (up to 21 laboratories depending on the element).

For the round robin program, six 2 kg test units were collected at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately after homogenisation. These units are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. Each participating laboratory received six test portions, obtained by subsampling 15 g from each of the six distinct 2 kg units.

Homogeneity was assessed by submitting 12 pulp samples to a single laboratory for analysis. Paired 10 g samples were drawn from each of the six test units, enabling an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to compare within-unit and between-unit variances. This statistical method provides a relative measure of homogeneity and tests the null hypothesis that all units derive from the same population distribution (refer to the 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Certified Values and their uncertainty intervals (Table 1) have been determined for each analyte following removal of individual, laboratory dataset (batch) and 3SD outliers (single iteration). Outlier evaluation was conducted in accordance with ISO 17034:2017 and ISO 33405:2024. While formal statistical tests were applied, professional statistical judgment was also exercised in determining the validity of potential outliers. Assessment of systematic bias and performance using independent control materials (CRMs) was incorporated to ensure compliance with the referenced standards and to establish metrological traceability of the certified values.

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 [14]. 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 or where interlaboratory consensus is poor. This data is intended for 'informational purposes' only.

Standard Deviation intervals (see Table 5, '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 Table 1 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 Cu by fusion XRF, where 99 % of the time ($1-\alpha=0.99$) at least 95 % of subsamples ($\rho=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 0.867 and 0.889 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

Homogeneity of OREAS 926b was evaluated using an ANOVA study in addition to the precision error method. Twelve 10 g pulp samples (paired from six sampling units) were analysed for Cu and Zn by oxidising fusion with X-ray fluorescence finish (ME-XRF15b). The ANOVA compares within- and between-unit variances to test the null hypothesis that all units are drawn from the same population. A *p*-value < 0.05 indicates statistically significant heterogeneity between units.

Both *p*-values for Cu and Zn were statistically insignificant, and the null hypothesis is retained. ANOVA provides a relative measure of homogeneity, and poor absolute homogeneity could theoretically pass if within-unit variance is consistent across units. Cu and Zn are minor constituents in OREAS 926b, and achieving homogeneity for minor constituents is generally more challenging than for major constituents. Therefore, the successful demonstration of homogeneity for Cu and Zn provides strong evidence that the material is also homogeneous for all certified analytes. This approach is consistent with ISO Guide 35:2017, which allows the use of representative analytes to infer homogeneity of the full suite of certified properties.

Based on this statistical analysis and the results of the interlaboratory certification program, OREAS 926b is concluded to be fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' below).

PERFORMANCE GATES

Table 5 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 5. Performance Gates for OREAS 926b.

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.%	10.99	0.172	10.65	11.34	10.48	11.51	1.56%	3.13%	4.69%	10.44	11.54
BaO, wt.%	0.193	0.011	0.172	0.215	0.161	0.225	5.58%	11.16%	16.74%	0.183	0.203
CaO, wt.%	0.050	0.012	0.026	0.074	0.014	0.086	23.89%	47.78%	71.68%	0.048	0.053
Cu, wt.%	0.878	0.037	0.804	0.952	0.767	0.989	4.22%	8.43%	12.65%	0.834	0.922
Fe_2O_3, wt.%	5.32	0.069	5.18	5.46	5.11	5.52	1.31%	2.61%	3.92%	5.05	5.58
K_2O, wt.%	2.95	0.045	2.86	3.04	2.81	3.08	1.52%	3.05%	4.57%	2.80	3.09
MgO, wt.%	0.562	0.032	0.499	0.625	0.467	0.657	5.61%	11.23%	16.84%	0.534	0.590
P_2O_5, wt.%	0.057	0.011	0.036	0.078	0.026	0.089	18.44%	36.88%	55.32%	0.054	0.060
S, wt.%	0.975	0.053	0.870	1.081	0.817	1.134	5.41%	10.83%	16.24%	0.927	1.024
SiO_2, wt.%	74.53	0.717	73.10	75.96	72.38	76.68	0.96%	1.93%	2.89%	70.80	78.26
TiO_2, wt.%	0.477	0.009	0.459	0.494	0.450	0.503	1.85%	3.71%	5.56%	0.453	0.501
Zn, ppm	102	14	75	129	61	143	13.38%	26.76%	40.14%	97	107
Thermogravimetry											
LOI^{1000}, wt.%	3.44	0.133	3.17	3.70	3.04	3.83	3.86%	7.72%	11.58%	3.26	3.61
Infrared Combustion											
C, wt.%	0.799	0.037	0.725	0.873	0.688	0.911	4.65%	9.30%	13.94%	0.759	0.839
S, wt.%	0.986	0.032	0.922	1.050	0.890	1.082	3.25%	6.50%	9.75%	0.936	1.035
Borate / Peroxide Fusion ICP											
Al, wt.%	5.78	0.094	5.59	5.97	5.50	6.06	1.62%	3.24%	4.86%	5.49	6.07
As, ppm	102	4	94	110	90	114	3.86%	7.73%	11.59%	97	107
B, ppm	131	16	99	162	84	177	11.96%	23.93%	35.89%	124	137
Ba, wt.%	0.177	0.012	0.153	0.201	0.141	0.212	6.71%	13.43%	20.14%	0.168	0.186
Be, ppm	2.04	0.072	1.90	2.19	1.82	2.26	3.55%	7.10%	10.65%	1.94	2.14

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

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

Table 5 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											
Bi, ppm	49.7	2.30	45.1	54.3	42.8	56.6	4.62%	9.24%	13.87%	47.2	52.2
Cd, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ce, ppm	67	4.7	58	77	53	81	7.00%	14.01%	21.01%	64	71
Co, ppm	7.24	0.327	6.58	7.89	6.25	8.22	4.52%	9.04%	13.57%	6.87	7.60
Cr, ppm	84	13	59	109	46	121	14.95%	29.90%	44.85%	80	88
Cs, ppm	4.46	0.223	4.01	4.90	3.79	5.12	5.00%	9.99%	14.99%	4.23	4.68
Cu, wt.%	0.865	0.018	0.829	0.901	0.811	0.919	2.07%	4.15%	6.22%	0.822	0.908
Dy, ppm	3.90	0.370	3.16	4.64	2.79	5.01	9.50%	19.00%	28.50%	3.70	4.09
Er, ppm	2.40	0.120	2.16	2.64	2.03	2.76	5.02%	10.04%	15.06%	2.28	2.52
Eu, ppm	1.10	0.052	1.00	1.21	0.95	1.26	4.69%	9.38%	14.06%	1.05	1.16
Fe, wt.%	3.69	0.103	3.48	3.90	3.38	4.00	2.78%	5.57%	8.35%	3.51	3.87
Ga, ppm	16.9	0.47	15.9	17.8	15.5	18.3	2.81%	5.61%	8.42%	16.0	17.7
Gd, ppm	4.69	0.265	4.16	5.22	3.89	5.48	5.65%	11.30%	16.94%	4.45	4.92
Ge, ppm	2.08	0.114	1.85	2.30	1.73	2.42	5.51%	11.02%	16.54%	1.97	2.18
Ho, ppm	0.81	0.030	0.75	0.87	0.72	0.90	3.72%	7.44%	11.16%	0.77	0.85
In, ppm	0.80	0.044	0.71	0.89	0.67	0.93	5.49%	10.99%	16.48%	0.76	0.84
K, wt.%	2.46	0.082	2.30	2.62	2.22	2.71	3.33%	6.66%	9.99%	2.34	2.58
La, ppm	35.7	1.75	32.2	39.2	30.4	40.9	4.91%	9.81%	14.72%	33.9	37.4
Li, ppm	24.4	4.3	15.7	33.0	11.4	37.3	17.70%	35.41%	53.11%	23.1	25.6
Lu, ppm	0.35	0.025	0.29	0.40	0.27	0.42	7.27%	14.54%	21.82%	0.33	0.36
Mg, wt.%	0.332	0.014	0.304	0.359	0.290	0.373	4.16%	8.33%	12.49%	0.315	0.348
Mn, wt.%	0.007	0.001	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.009	7.17%	14.34%	21.52%	0.007	0.008
Mo, ppm	5.02	0.342	4.33	5.70	3.99	6.04	6.81%	13.63%	20.44%	4.76	5.27
Nb, ppm	10.2	1.3	7.6	12.9	6.2	14.2	13.02%	26.04%	39.07%	9.7	10.7
Nd, ppm	29.2	1.76	25.7	32.8	24.0	34.5	6.03%	12.06%	18.09%	27.8	30.7
P, wt.%	0.029	0.004	0.021	0.036	0.017	0.040	13.29%	26.57%	39.86%	0.027	0.030
Pb, ppm	51	6	40	62	34	68	10.84%	21.68%	32.52%	49	54
Pr, ppm	7.85	0.635	6.57	9.12	5.94	9.75	8.09%	16.19%	24.28%	7.45	8.24
Rb, ppm	141	5	130	151	124	157	3.83%	7.66%	11.49%	133	148
S, wt.%	0.981	0.053	0.874	1.087	0.821	1.140	5.41%	10.82%	16.22%	0.932	1.030
Sb, ppm	4.98	0.57	3.84	6.11	3.27	6.68	11.43%	22.86%	34.29%	4.73	5.23
Si, wt.%	35.24	0.924	33.39	37.09	32.47	38.01	2.62%	5.24%	7.86%	33.48	37.00
Sm, ppm	5.51	0.469	4.57	6.45	4.10	6.92	8.52%	17.04%	25.56%	5.23	5.78
Sn, ppm	13.3	1.5	10.3	16.4	8.7	17.9	11.48%	22.95%	34.43%	12.7	14.0
Sr, ppm	45.6	5.5	34.6	56.6	29.1	62.1	12.07%	24.13%	36.20%	43.3	47.9
Tb, ppm	0.69	0.043	0.61	0.78	0.56	0.82	6.19%	12.38%	18.58%	0.66	0.73
Th, ppm	12.6	0.82	11.0	14.3	10.2	15.1	6.51%	13.02%	19.53%	12.0	13.3
Ti, wt.%	0.281	0.009	0.262	0.300	0.253	0.309	3.33%	6.65%	9.98%	0.267	0.295
Tl, ppm	0.97	0.048	0.88	1.07	0.83	1.12	4.92%	9.84%	14.77%	0.93	1.02
Tm, ppm	0.35	0.023	0.31	0.40	0.29	0.42	6.47%	12.94%	19.42%	0.34	0.37
U, ppm	4.20	0.184	3.83	4.57	3.65	4.75	4.38%	8.76%	13.14%	3.99	4.41
V, ppm	177	8	161	192	154	199	4.31%	8.62%	12.93%	168	185
W, ppm	6.50	1.14	4.23	8.78	3.09	9.92	17.50%	35.00%	52.50%	6.18	6.83

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

Notes: 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.

IND = indeterminate.

Table 5 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											
Y, ppm	23.1	0.64	21.8	24.4	21.2	25.0	2.77%	5.54%	8.31%	22.0	24.3
Yb, ppm	2.30	0.144	2.02	2.59	1.87	2.74	6.26%	12.53%	18.79%	2.19	2.42
Zn, ppm	110	10	90	130	81	139	8.89%	17.77%	26.66%	104	115
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	3.96	0.283	3.39	4.52	3.11	4.81	7.14%	14.28%	21.42%	3.76	4.16
Al, wt.%	5.69	0.164	5.36	6.02	5.20	6.19	2.89%	5.78%	8.67%	5.41	5.98
As, ppm	100	4	93	108	89	112	3.81%	7.61%	11.42%	95	105
Ba, wt.%	0.168	0.012	0.144	0.192	0.131	0.204	7.25%	14.50%	21.75%	0.159	0.176
Be, ppm	1.99	0.111	1.77	2.21	1.66	2.32	5.55%	11.10%	16.65%	1.89	2.09
Bi, ppm	48.0	3.50	41.0	55.0	37.5	58.5	7.29%	14.58%	21.88%	45.6	50.4
Ca, wt.%	0.038	0.006	0.026	0.050	0.020	0.056	15.98%	31.97%	47.95%	0.036	0.040
Cd, ppm	0.16	0.04	0.08	0.24	0.04	0.28	24.28%	48.55%	72.83%	0.15	0.17
Ce, ppm	67	4.6	58	76	54	81	6.77%	13.53%	20.30%	64	71
Co, ppm	7.01	0.513	5.98	8.03	5.47	8.55	7.32%	14.65%	21.97%	6.66	7.36
Cr, ppm	74	5.6	63	85	57	91	7.64%	15.28%	22.92%	70	78
Cs, ppm	4.20	0.158	3.88	4.52	3.73	4.68	3.77%	7.54%	11.31%	3.99	4.41
Cu, wt.%	0.855	0.026	0.802	0.907	0.776	0.933	3.07%	6.15%	9.22%	0.812	0.897
Dy, ppm	2.93	0.37	2.18	3.68	1.81	4.06	12.79%	25.57%	38.36%	2.79	3.08
Er, ppm	1.49	0.26	0.98	2.01	0.72	2.27	17.32%	34.64%	51.96%	1.42	1.57
Eu, ppm	1.11	0.049	1.01	1.21	0.96	1.26	4.42%	8.84%	13.25%	1.06	1.17
Fe, wt.%	3.69	0.145	3.40	3.98	3.25	4.12	3.93%	7.86%	11.79%	3.50	3.87
Ga, ppm	16.5	0.75	15.0	18.0	14.3	18.8	4.53%	9.06%	13.58%	15.7	17.4
Gd, ppm	4.27	0.282	3.70	4.83	3.42	5.11	6.61%	13.22%	19.83%	4.05	4.48
Hf, ppm	2.48	0.160	2.16	2.80	2.00	2.96	6.46%	12.93%	19.39%	2.35	2.60
Ho, ppm	0.54	0.09	0.35	0.73	0.25	0.82	17.55%	35.10%	52.66%	0.51	0.56
In, ppm	0.76	0.040	0.68	0.83	0.64	0.87	5.28%	10.57%	15.85%	0.72	0.79
K, wt.%	2.45	0.067	2.31	2.58	2.25	2.65	2.74%	5.48%	8.22%	2.32	2.57
La, ppm	34.8	1.67	31.5	38.1	29.8	39.8	4.80%	9.60%	14.41%	33.1	36.5
Li, ppm	21.5	0.84	19.8	23.2	19.0	24.0	3.92%	7.83%	11.75%	20.4	22.6
Lu, ppm	0.21	0.015	0.18	0.24	0.17	0.26	7.11%	14.22%	21.32%	0.20	0.22
Mg, wt.%	0.326	0.015	0.296	0.357	0.280	0.372	4.69%	9.38%	14.07%	0.310	0.343
Mn, wt.%	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.009	5.40%	10.79%	16.19%	0.007	0.008
Mo, ppm	4.94	0.297	4.35	5.53	4.05	5.83	6.01%	12.02%	18.03%	4.69	5.19
Na, wt.%	0.090	0.003	0.085	0.096	0.082	0.099	3.14%	6.29%	9.43%	0.086	0.095
Nb, ppm	4.72	0.92	2.88	6.56	1.96	7.48	19.50%	39.01%	58.51%	4.49	4.96
Nd, ppm	29.1	1.54	26.1	32.2	24.5	33.7	5.27%	10.54%	15.80%	27.7	30.6
Ni, ppm	8.84	0.798	7.24	10.43	6.44	11.23	9.03%	18.07%	27.10%	8.40	9.28
P, wt.%	0.025	0.001	0.023	0.028	0.022	0.029	4.45%	8.91%	13.36%	0.024	0.027
Pb, ppm	51	8	36	67	28	74	15.16%	30.32%	45.48%	49	54
Pr, ppm	7.95	0.449	7.06	8.85	6.61	9.30	5.64%	11.28%	16.92%	7.55	8.35
Rb, ppm	142	6	129	155	123	161	4.48%	8.95%	13.43%	135	149
S, wt.%	0.988	0.037	0.914	1.062	0.878	1.099	3.73%	7.45%	11.18%	0.939	1.037
Sb, ppm	4.63	0.360	3.91	5.35	3.55	5.71	7.78%	15.56%	23.34%	4.39	4.86
Sc, ppm	9.69	0.747	8.20	11.19	7.45	11.93	7.71%	15.42%	23.13%	9.21	10.18

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

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

Table 5 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											
Se, ppm	11.8	0.89	10.0	13.5	9.1	14.4	7.52%	15.04%	22.56%	11.2	12.4
Sm, ppm	5.56	0.346	4.87	6.25	4.52	6.60	6.23%	12.46%	18.69%	5.28	5.84
Sn, ppm	10.5	0.42	9.6	11.3	9.2	11.7	4.01%	8.02%	12.04%	9.9	11.0
Sr, ppm	40.2	1.30	37.6	42.8	36.3	44.2	3.24%	6.47%	9.71%	38.2	42.3
Tb, ppm	0.56	0.054	0.45	0.66	0.39	0.72	9.68%	19.37%	29.05%	0.53	0.58
Te, ppm	0.077	0.015	0.047	0.108	0.032	0.123	19.59%	39.17%	58.76%	0.073	0.081
Th, ppm	12.4	0.85	10.7	14.1	9.8	15.0	6.89%	13.78%	20.67%	11.8	13.0
Ti, wt.%	0.203	0.029	0.144	0.261	0.115	0.290	14.44%	28.88%	43.32%	0.192	0.213
Tl, ppm	0.94	0.067	0.81	1.07	0.74	1.14	7.09%	14.17%	21.26%	0.89	0.99
U, ppm	3.97	0.231	3.51	4.43	3.28	4.67	5.81%	11.61%	17.42%	3.77	4.17
V, ppm	169	6	158	180	152	186	3.37%	6.74%	10.11%	161	177
W, ppm	6.01	0.547	4.91	7.10	4.36	7.65	9.11%	18.23%	27.34%	5.71	6.31
Y, ppm	12.8	1.4	10.0	15.7	8.6	17.1	11.10%	22.20%	33.31%	12.2	13.5
Yb, ppm	1.50	0.27	0.96	2.04	0.70	2.31	17.93%	35.85%	53.78%	1.43	1.58
Zn, ppm	104	13	78	131	65	144	12.66%	25.32%	37.99%	99	109
Zr, ppm	83	5.3	72	94	67	99	6.42%	12.85%	19.27%	79	87
Aqua Regia Digestion											
Ag, ppm	3.78	0.181	3.42	4.15	3.24	4.33	4.78%	9.56%	14.34%	3.59	3.97
Al, wt.%	0.479	0.091	0.297	0.662	0.205	0.754	19.07%	38.14%	57.21%	0.455	0.503
As, ppm	96	3.1	90	103	87	106	3.24%	6.47%	9.71%	92	101
B, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Be, ppm	0.31	0.05	0.22	0.40	0.18	0.45	14.51%	29.02%	43.53%	0.30	0.33
Bi, ppm	47.8	2.28	43.3	52.4	41.0	54.7	4.76%	9.52%	14.27%	45.4	50.2
Ca, wt.%	0.030	0.004	0.023	0.037	0.020	0.041	11.70%	23.40%	35.11%	0.029	0.032
Cd, ppm	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.23	16.63%	33.26%	49.88%	0.15	0.16
Ce, ppm	49.3	8.4	32.4	66.1	24.0	74.6	17.10%	34.19%	51.29%	46.8	51.8
Co, ppm	6.78	0.302	6.17	7.38	5.87	7.68	4.46%	8.91%	13.37%	6.44	7.12
Cr, ppm	21.9	1.54	18.8	25.0	17.3	26.5	7.02%	14.03%	21.05%	20.8	23.0
Cs, ppm	1.01	0.12	0.76	1.26	0.64	1.38	12.34%	24.67%	37.01%	0.96	1.06
Cu, wt.%	0.873	0.026	0.821	0.926	0.795	0.952	3.00%	5.99%	8.99%	0.830	0.917
Dy, ppm	1.52	0.21	1.10	1.94	0.89	2.15	13.82%	27.65%	41.47%	1.45	1.60
Fe, wt.%	3.48	0.076	3.32	3.63	3.25	3.70	2.18%	4.36%	6.54%	3.30	3.65
Ga, ppm	1.67	0.28	1.11	2.24	0.83	2.52	16.79%	33.58%	50.38%	1.59	1.76
Gd, ppm	2.81	0.56	1.69	3.94	1.13	4.50	19.98%	39.96%	59.94%	2.67	2.95
Ge, ppm	0.100	0.027	0.047	0.153	0.020	0.179	26.64%	53.28%	79.93%	0.095	0.105
Hf, ppm	0.29	0.017	0.25	0.32	0.23	0.34	6.07%	12.14%	18.20%	0.27	0.30
Hg, ppm	0.039	0.008	0.023	0.055	0.015	0.063	20.82%	41.63%	62.45%	0.037	0.041
In, ppm	0.72	0.039	0.64	0.80	0.60	0.84	5.46%	10.93%	16.39%	0.69	0.76
K, wt.%	0.174	0.021	0.132	0.216	0.111	0.237	12.05%	24.11%	36.16%	0.165	0.183
La, ppm	22.4	4.9	12.7	32.2	7.8	37.0	21.69%	43.37%	65.06%	21.3	23.6
Li, ppm	1.61	0.39	0.83	2.39	0.44	2.78	24.21%	48.42%	72.63%	1.53	1.69
Mg, wt.%	0.047	0.008	0.032	0.062	0.024	0.070	16.07%	32.14%	48.21%	0.045	0.049
Mn, wt.%	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.006	3.86%	7.72%	11.57%	0.005	0.005

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

Notes: 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.

IND = indeterminate.

Table 5 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5 % window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
Aqua Regia Digestion continued											
Mo, ppm	4.77	0.299	4.17	5.37	3.87	5.67	6.27%	12.54%	18.82%	4.53	5.01
Ni, ppm	6.90	0.359	6.18	7.62	5.82	7.98	5.21%	10.41%	15.62%	6.55	7.24
P, wt.%	0.021	0.001	0.019	0.022	0.018	0.023	4.60%	9.20%	13.80%	0.020	0.022
Pb, ppm	40.3	5.6	29.1	51.5	23.6	57.1	13.86%	27.72%	41.59%	38.3	42.3
Rb, ppm	10.2	1.6	7.1	13.3	5.5	14.8	15.25%	30.50%	45.75%	9.7	10.7
S, wt.%	0.993	0.041	0.910	1.076	0.869	1.117	4.17%	8.33%	12.50%	0.944	1.043
Sb, ppm	3.03	0.59	1.86	4.21	1.27	4.79	19.37%	38.74%	58.11%	2.88	3.18
Sc, ppm	1.27	0.13	1.00	1.54	0.87	1.68	10.55%	21.10%	31.65%	1.21	1.34
Se, ppm	11.4	1.11	9.2	13.6	8.0	14.7	9.76%	19.52%	29.28%	10.8	11.9
Sm, ppm	3.62	0.70	2.21	5.03	1.51	5.73	19.44%	38.87%	58.31%	3.44	3.80
Sn, ppm	7.50	0.268	6.97	8.04	6.70	8.31	3.57%	7.15%	10.72%	7.13	7.88
Ta, ppm	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Te, ppm	0.070	0.011	0.047	0.093	0.036	0.104	16.25%	32.50%	48.75%	0.066	0.073
Th, ppm	8.03	0.87	6.30	9.76	5.43	10.63	10.78%	21.56%	32.34%	7.63	8.43
Tl, ppm	0.094	0.009	0.075	0.112	0.066	0.122	9.99%	19.97%	29.96%	0.089	0.098
U, ppm	1.92	0.138	1.65	2.20	1.51	2.34	7.16%	14.32%	21.48%	1.83	2.02
V, ppm	14.1	3.0	8.1	20.0	5.1	23.0	21.17%	42.34%	63.50%	13.4	14.8
W, ppm	3.18	0.51	2.16	4.20	1.65	4.71	16.08%	32.16%	48.23%	3.02	3.34
Y, ppm	5.04	0.80	3.44	6.65	2.63	7.46	15.94%	31.88%	47.83%	4.79	5.30
Zn, ppm	97	17	64	130	47	147	17.17%	34.34%	51.52%	92	102
Zr, ppm	8.79	0.732	7.32	10.25	6.59	10.98	8.33%	16.66%	24.99%	8.35	9.23

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

Notes: 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.

IND = indeterminate.

PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 926b is prepared, certified and supplied by:

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

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

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. AGAT Laboratories, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
3. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
4. ALS, Lima, Peru
5. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
6. ALS, Malaga, WA, Australia
7. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
8. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
9. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
10. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Adelaide, SA, Australia
11. ESAN Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
12. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
13. Inspectorate Griffith India, Gandhidham, Gujarat, India
14. Inspectorate Griffith India Pvt. Ltd., Zawar, Rajasthan, India
15. Intertek, Perth, WA, Australia
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. Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
20. SGS Geosol Laboratorios Ltda, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil
21. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
22. UIS Analytical Services, Centurion, South Africa

Please note: To maintain anonymity of participating laboratories, the alphabetical list above does not correspond to the Lab ID numbers shown in the scatter plots below.

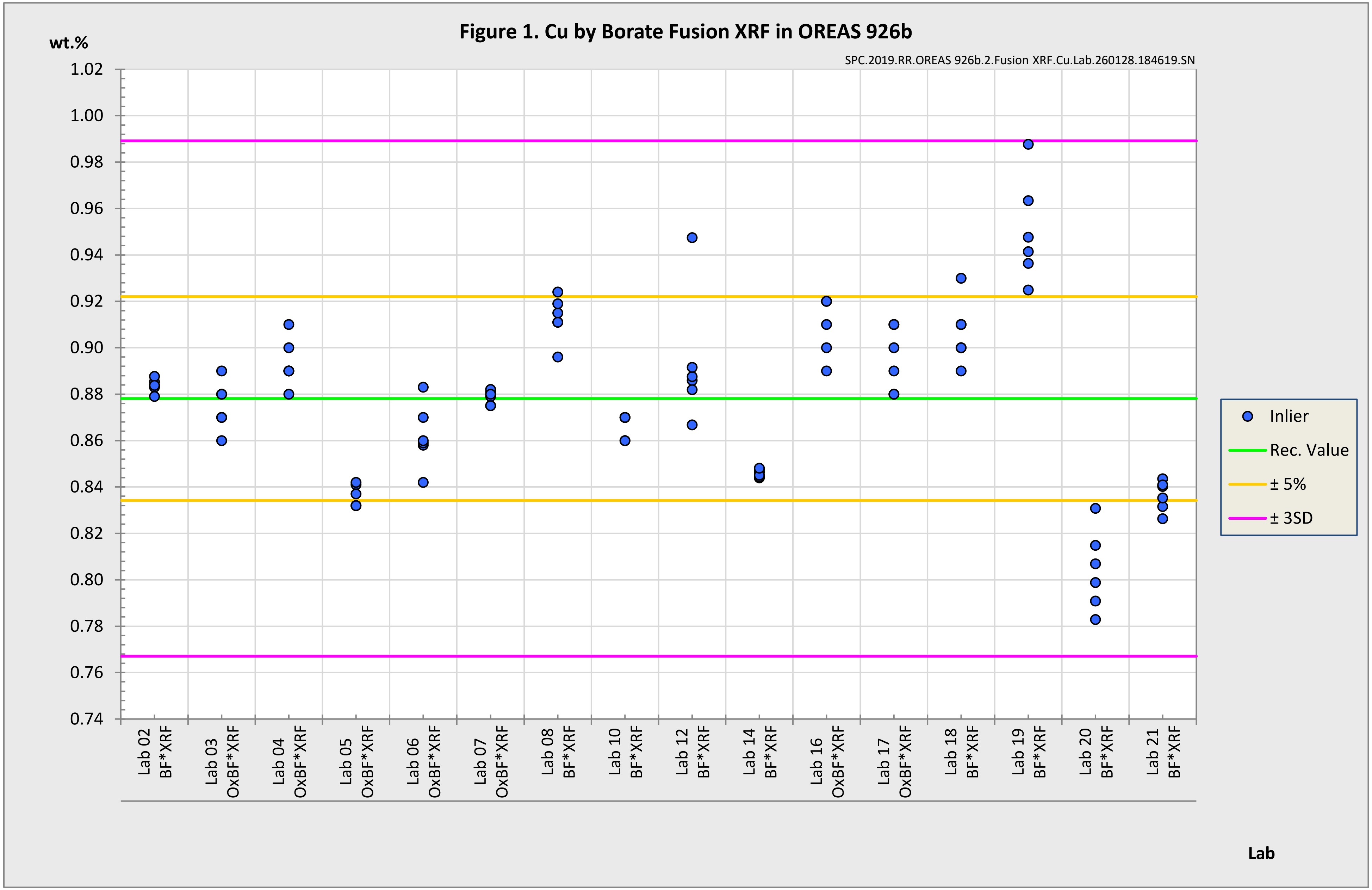

Figure 1. Cu by Borate Fusion XRF in OREAS 926b
wt.%
SPC.2019.RR.OREAS 926b.2.Fusion XRF.Cu.Lab.260128.184619.SN
1.02
1.00
0.98
0.96
0.94
0.92
0.90
0.88
0.86
0.84
0.82
0.80
0.78
0.76
0.74
Lab 02 BF*XRF
Lab 03 OxBF*XRF
Lab 04 OxBF*XRF
Lab 05 OxBF*XRF
Lab 06 OxBF*XRF
Lab 07 OxBF*XRF
Lab 08 BF*XRF
Lab 10 BF*XRF
Lab 12 BF*XRF
Lab 14 BF*XRF
Lab 16 OxBF*XRF
Lab 17 OxBF*XRF
Lab 18 BF*XRF
Lab 19 BF*XRF
Lab 20 BF*XRF
Lab 21 BF*XRF
Inlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Lab

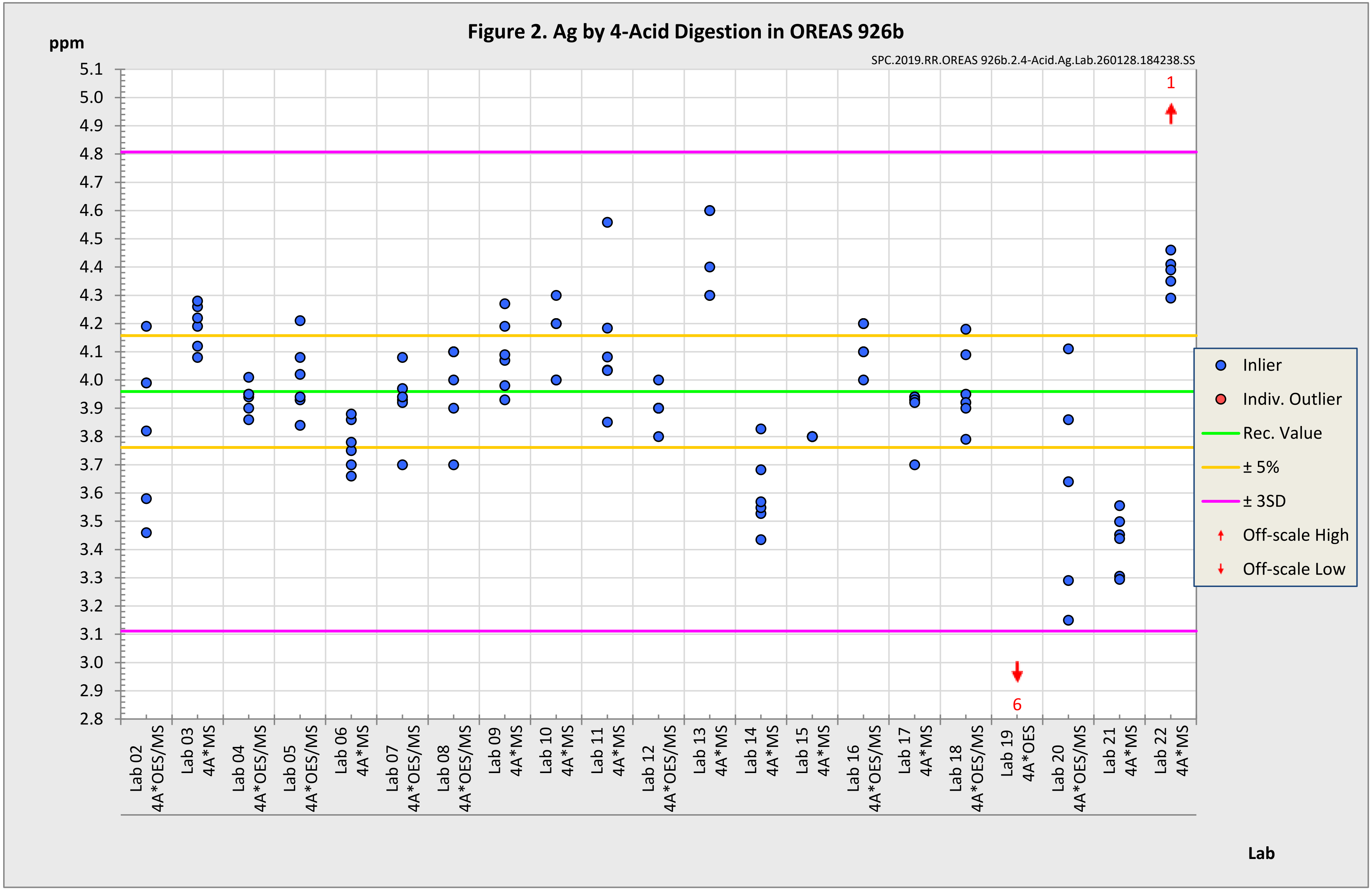
Figure 2. Ag by 4-Acid Digestion in OREAS 926b
ppm
SPC.2019.RR.OREAS 926b.2.4-Acid.Ag.Lab.260128.184238.SS
5.1
5.0
4.9
4.8
4.7
4.6
4.5
4.4
4.3
4.2
4.1
4.0
3.9
3.8
3.7
3.6
3.5
3.4
3.3
3.2
3.1
3.0
2.9
2.8
1
6
Lab 02 4A*OES/MS
Lab 03 4A*MS
Lab 04 4A*OES/MS
Lab 05 4A*OES/MS
Lab 06 4A*MS
Lab 07 4A*OES/MS
Lab 08 4A*OES/MS
Lab 09 4A*MS
Lab 10 4A*MS
Lab 11 4A*MS
Lab 12 4A*OES/MS
Lab 13 4A*MS
Lab 14 4A*MS
Lab 15 4A*MS
Lab 16 4A*OES/MS
Lab 17 4A*MS
Lab 18 4A*OES/MS
Lab 19 4A*OES
Lab 20 4A*OES/MS
Lab 21 4A*MS
Lab 22 4A*MS
Inlier
Indiv. Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Off-scale High
Off-scale Low
Lab

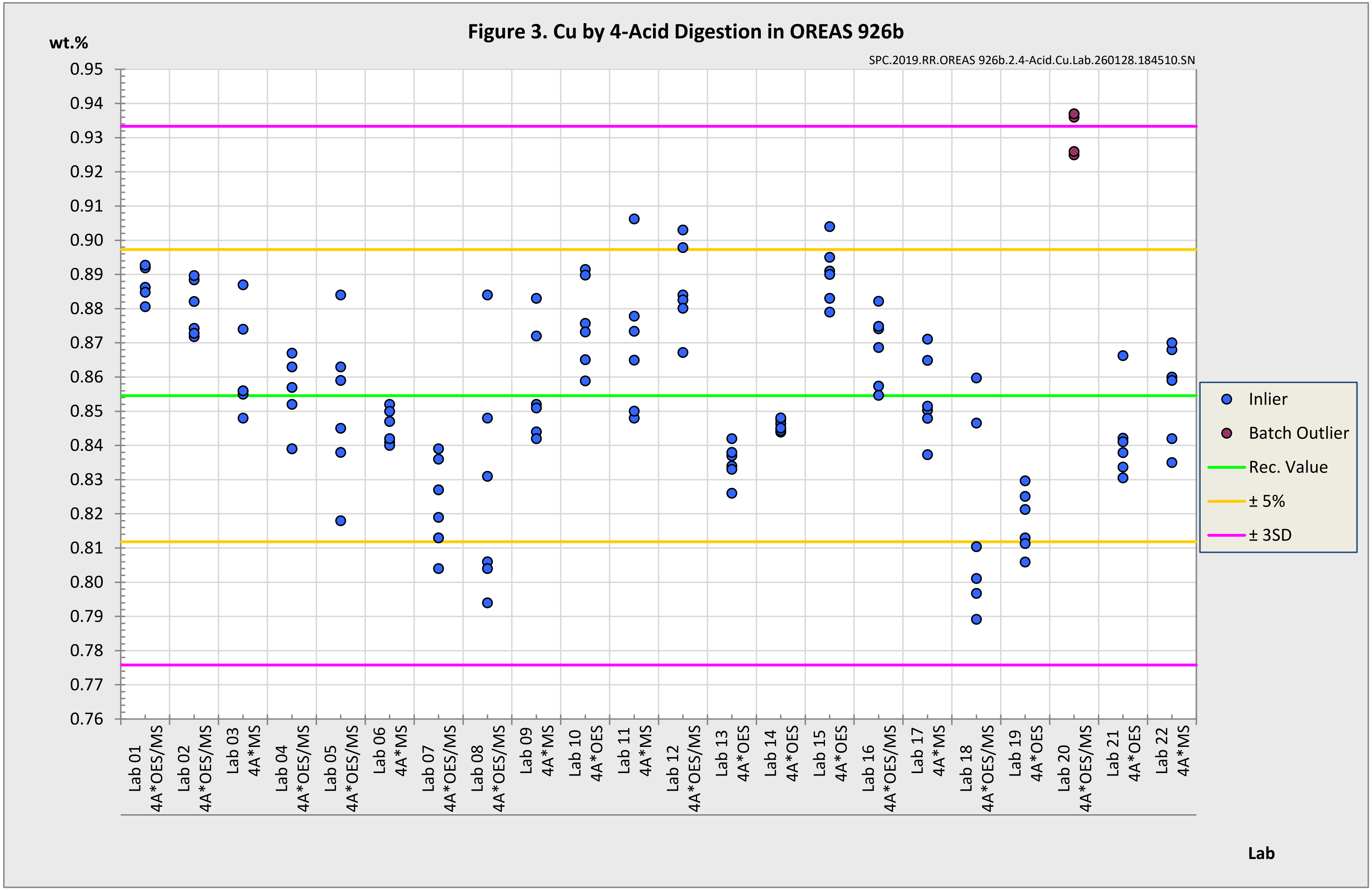

Figure 3. Cu by 4-Acid Digestion in OREAS 926b
wt.%
SPC.2019.RR.OREAS 926b.2.4-Acid.Cu.Lab.260128.184510.SN
0.95
0.94
0.93
0.92
0.91
0.90
0.89
0.88
0.87
0.86
0.85
0.84
0.83
0.82
0.81
0.80
0.79
0.78
0.77
0.76
Lab 01 4A*OES/MS
Lab 02 4A*OES/MS
Lab 03 4A*MS
Lab 04 4A*OES/MS
Lab 05 4A*OES/MS
Lab 06 4A*MS
Lab 07 4A*OES/MS
Lab 08 4A*OES/MS
Lab 09 4A*MS
Lab 10 4A*OES
Lab 11 4A*MS
Lab 12 4A*OES/MS
Lab 13 4A*OES
Lab 14 4A*OES
Lab 15 4A*OES
Lab 16 4A*OES/MS
Lab 17 4A*MS
Lab 18 4A*OES/MS
Lab 19 4A*OES
Lab 20 4A*OES/MS
Lab 21 4A*OES
Lab 22 4A*MS
Lab
Inlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

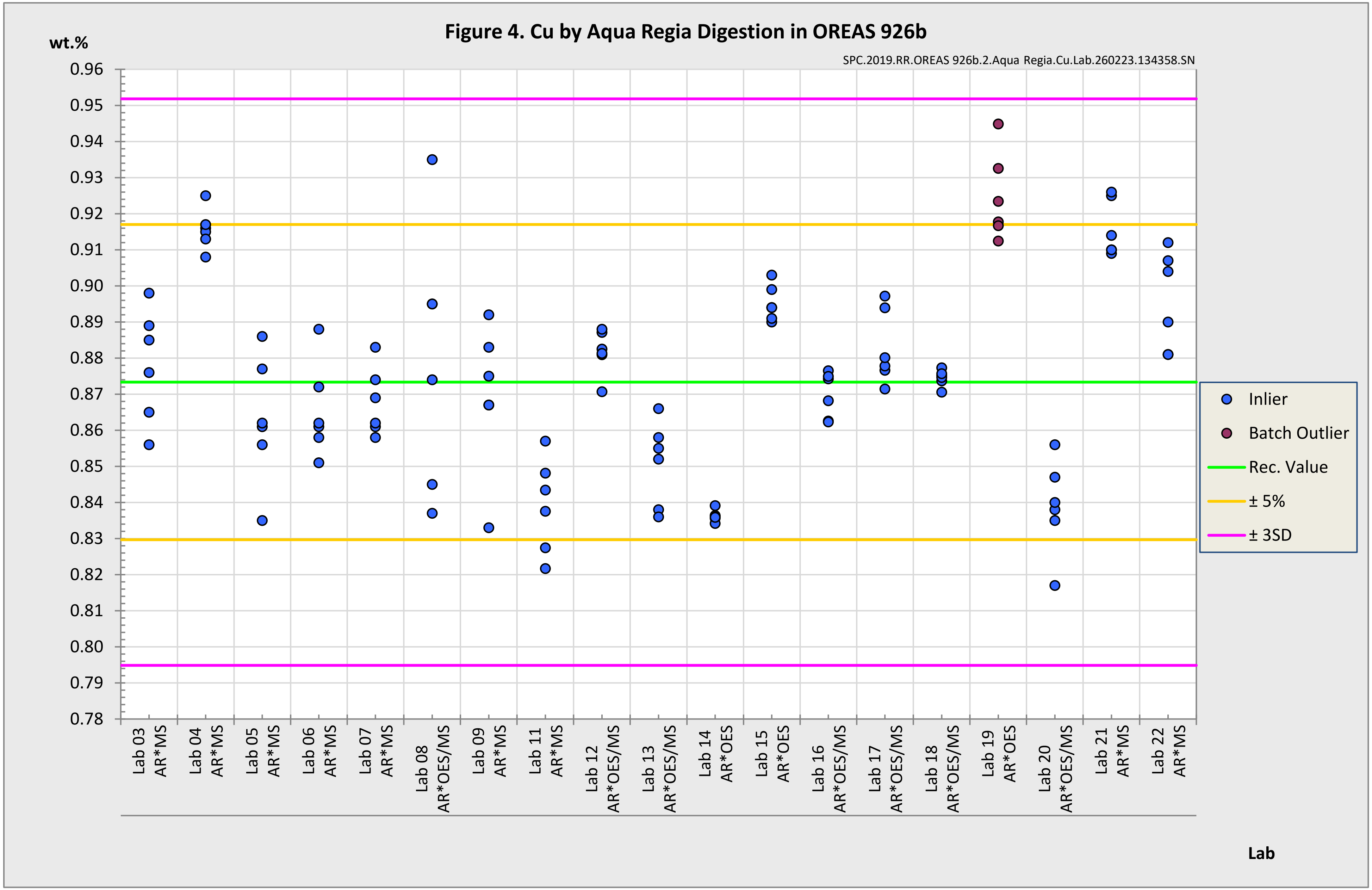

Figure 4. Cu by Aqua Regia Digestion in OREAS 926b
wt.%
SPC.2019.RR.OREAS 926b.2.Aqua Regia.Cu.Lab.260223.134358.SN
0.96
0.95
0.94
0.93
0.92
0.91
0.90
0.89
0.88
0.87
0.86
0.85
0.84
0.83
0.82
0.81
0.80
0.79
0.78
Lab 03 AR*MS
Lab 04 AR*MS
Lab 05 AR*MS
Lab 06 AR*MS
Lab 07 AR*MS
Lab 08 AR*OES/MS
Lab 09 AR*MS
Lab 11 AR*MS
Lab 12 AR*OES/MS
Lab 13 AR*OES/MS
Lab 14 AR*OES
Lab 15 AR*OES
Lab 16 AR*OES/MS
Lab 17 AR*OES/MS
Lab 18 AR*OES/MS
Lab 19 AR*OES
Lab 20 AR*OES/MS
Lab 21 AR*MS
Lab 22 AR*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 [7], 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.

Participating laboratories were selected based on demonstrated analytical competence, including prior performance in interlaboratory comparison programs conducted by ORE Pty Ltd, with consideration given to their expertise in relevant analytical methods, measurands, and sample matrices. For the measurands reported in this certificate (Table 1), data were sourced from laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. Where formal accreditation was not held for specific operationally defined measurands, metrological traceability was verified through the use of well-characterised, independently certified reference materials (CRMs) included as control samples in the round robin study.

In accordance with ISO 33405:2024-05 [4], clause 9.2.5, and ISO 17034:2016 [8], clause 7.12.4 b), the use of such control samples provides an acceptable means of demonstrating traceability in the absence of formal accreditation. In this certification program, traceability was further supported by the agreement of measured values for control samples with their known certified values, thereby offering additional confidence in the calibration and validity of measurement results across participating laboratories.

Operationally Defined Measurands

In accordance with ISO 33405:2024-05, Clause 9.2.4, measurands (analytes) may be certified as operationally defined. For these measurands, traceability to the SI may not be achievable because the analytical procedure involves sample transformations (e.g., leaching or extraction). While instrument calibration can be traceable to appropriate units, the transformation steps themselves are not directly traceable and can only be evaluated through reference comparisons or harmonized procedures.

Accordingly, characterisation of these measurands has been based on the concordance of results obtained from multiple laboratories using a common, well-defined procedure. This approach ensures fitness-for-purpose and fulfils the requirements for metrological traceability as specified in ISO 17034 and ISO 33405 for operationally defined measurands.

COMMUTABILITY

The certified values reported herein are derived from measurements performed using analytical methods involving sample pre-treatment steps, such as fusion or acid digestion. These processes convert the sample matrix into a chemically simplified and stable form, facilitating calibration traceable to primary standards via solution-based calibration protocols. Due to the established robustness and effectiveness of these pre-treatment methods, issues related to commutability are not expected to impact the suitability of this Certified Reference Material (CRM) for its intended use.

OREAS CRMs are prepared from natural ore materials, ensuring the presence of matrix and mineralogical characteristics representative of typical exploration and process samples. Consistent with ISO 17034:2016 and ISO Guide 30, users are advised to select CRMs with matrix and mineralisation styles closely matching those of their routine ‘field’ samples to minimize matrix effects and enhance analytical comparability. Detailed descriptions of the CRM’s source material and mineralogical characteristics are provided in the ‘Source Material’ section to guide appropriate CRM selection.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 926b 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 926b may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 926b 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/ validation 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. 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 Table 1).

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:

- Borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence finish: ≥0.2 g;
- Loss on Ignition (LOI) at 1000 °C: ≥1 g;
- C and S by infrared combustion furnace/CS analyser: ≥ 0.1 g;
- Borate fusion /Sodium peroxide with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥0.2 g;
- 4-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥ 0.25 g;
- Aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥ 0.5 g.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The certification of OREAS 926b remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until at least June 2040, 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 926b is packaged in single-use, 10 g 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., 500 g 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 926b contains a non-hygroscopic* matrix with an indicative value for moisture provided to enable users to check for changes to stored material by determining moisture in the user's laboratory and comparing the result to the value in Table 3 in this certificate. The stability of the CRM in regard to oxidation from the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates is minimal given its low sulphur concentration (0.986 wt.% S).

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING & CORRECT USE

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

Pre-homogenisation of the CRM prior to subsampling and analysis is not necessary as there is no particle segregation under transport [11].

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.

Authoritative Source of Information

This Certificate of Analysis constitutes the primary and authoritative document for the certified values, associated expanded uncertainties, and their correct use. While the accompanying DataPack provides supporting information, including raw data and uncertainty estimates with additional significant figures, these extended figures are provided solely for transparency, convenience and statistical reference. Users must rely exclusively on the values stated in this Certificate, rounded to an appropriate number of significant figures, for all metrological and analytical purposes. Any discrepancy between values presented in the DataPack and those in this Certificate shall be resolved in favour of the information provided herein.

Notice on Certificate Updates

The version of the Certificate of Analysis (COA) available on the OREAS website is considered the official and most current version. As COAs may be revised following periodic reviews, re-evaluation of data, or the availability of new information, users are strongly advised to refer to the latest online version prior to each use.

It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the most recent and applicable certificate is used to support the traceability, validity, and fitness-for-purpose of the certified reference material (CRM). Any significant changes to the sections of this certificate will be clearly documented in the revised certificate.

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 5 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.

For use with the aqua regia digestion method

It is important to note that in the analytical industry there is no standardisation of the aqua regia digestion process. This method is a partial empirical digest and differences in recoveries for various analytes are commonplace. These are caused by variations in the digest conditions and can include the ratio of nitric to hydrochloric acids, acid strength, temperatures, leach times and secondary digestions. Recoveries for sulphide-hosted base metal sulphides approach total values, however, other analytes, in particular the lithophile elements, show greater sensitivity to method parameters. This can result in lack of consensus in an inter-laboratory certification program for these elements.

The approach applied here is to report certified values in those instances where reasonable agreement exists amongst a majority of participating laboratories. The results of specific laboratories may differ significantly from the certified values, but will, nonetheless, be valid and reproducible in the context of the specifics of the aqua regia method in use. Users of this reference material should, therefore, be mindful of this limitation when applying the certified values in a quality control program.

LEGAL NOTICE

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

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
0	12th February 2026	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.

REFERENCES

[1] Govett, G.J.S. (1983). Handbook of Exploration Geochemistry, Volume 2: Statistics and Data Analysis in Geochemical Prospecting (Variations of accuracy and precision).

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

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

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

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