

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

OREAS 340

Zn-Pb-Ag Final Tailings

Cannington Mine, North West Queensland, Australia



Accredited for compliance with ISO 17034



COA-2128-OREAS 340-R0

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Template ID: BUP-70-10-04 Ver:0.2

Table 1. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals in OREAS 340.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
3-Acid Digestion (no HF)					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	14.5	13.4	15.7	14.1	15.0
Borate Fusion XRF					
Cu, Copper (ppm)	52	34	69	IND	IND
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	8.73	8.62	8.84	8.66	8.79
MgO, Magnesium oxide (wt.%)	1.34	1.31	1.37	1.32	1.36
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	1.42	1.39	1.45	1.40	1.44
Pb, Lead (wt.%)	0.597	0.579	0.615	0.588	0.606
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.665	0.651	0.680	0.651	0.680
SiO ₂ , Silicon dioxide (wt.%)	63.79	63.23	64.35	63.59	63.99
Zn, Zinc (wt.%)	0.377	0.370	0.383	0.371	0.382
Infrared Combustion					
C, Carbon (wt.%)	0.553	0.531	0.575	0.539	0.566

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

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

Table 2. Indicative Values for in OREAS 340.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
3-Acid Digestion (no HF)								
As	ppm	507	Bi	ppm	0.51	Co	ppm	13.0
Borate Fusion XRF								
As	ppm	460	Sb	ppm	< 50			
Thermogravimetry								
LOI ¹⁰⁰⁰	wt.%	2.54						
Infrared Combustion								
C-(Graphite)	wt.%	0.148	C-(Organic)	wt.%	0.126	S	wt.%	0.672
Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis								
Ag	ppm	4.70	Hf	ppm	< 1	Se	ppm	< 3
As	ppm	495	Hg	ppm	< 1	Sm	ppm	5.42
Au	ppm	0.016	In	ppm	0.50	Sn	ppm	< 200
Ba	ppm	< 50	Ir	ppm	< 0.005	Sr	ppm	< 500
Br	ppm	< 0.5	La	ppm	35.7	Ta	ppm	< 0.5
Ca	wt.%	6.20	Lu	ppm	0.10	Tb	ppm	< 0.5
Ce	ppm	69	Mo	ppm	4.50	Th	ppm	4.18
Cl	ppm	500	Na	wt.%	0.158	U	ppm	4.72
Co	ppm	11.2	Nd	ppm	23.0	W	ppm	13.0
Cr	ppm	117	Ni	ppm	< 20	Yb	ppm	1.44
Cs	ppm	< 1	Rb	ppm	26.9	Zn	wt.%	0.449
Eu	ppm	9.86	Sb	ppm	46.4			
Fe	wt.%	8.20	Sc	ppm	3.94			
Ion Selective Electrode								
F	wt.%	1.01						

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

Note: the number of significant figures reported is not a reflection of the level of certainty of stated values. They are instead an artefact of 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 (PDM³) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 340-DataPack.1.0.260305_142123.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 Pb and Zn by fusion XRF and Ag by 3-acid digestion in Figures 1 to 3 respectively, together with $\pm 3SD$ (magenta) and $\pm 5\%$ (yellow) control lines and certified value (green line). Accepted individual results are coloured blue and individual and dataset outliers are identified in red and violet, respectively.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 340 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 340 may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 340 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).

SOURCE MATERIAL

OREAS 340 was prepared from a slurry sample collected from the metallurgical processing plant at the Cannington Mine. The material represents the final tailings stream generated following the processing of silver–lead–zinc sulphide ore from the Cannington deposit. It consists predominantly of finely ground gangue minerals, with minor residual sulphide minerals remaining after flotation.

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:

- 3-acid digestion with ICP-OES and/or MS finish: ≥ 0.3 g;
- Borate fusion with X-ray fluorescence finish: ≥ 0.2 g;
- C by infrared combustion furnace/CS analyser: ≥ 0.1 g.

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)

When applying SDs to monitor performance, it is important to recognise that laboratories differ in proficiency, and that different methods have differing levels of precision. Each laboratory has its own inherent SD (specific to an analyte–method–concentration combination), which is not directly comparable to SDs derived from a round robin.

As most data in this round robin came from world-class laboratories, the interlaboratory SDs are narrower than would be expected across a broader mix. To provide more realistic benchmarks, this report presents pooled interlaboratory SDs, incorporating both within-lab variation and between-lab bias. These should be treated as a starting point only, with QC managers refining them against their own control charts.

The performance gates shown in Table 5 are intended only to be used as an initial 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, SDs 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 differs from the certified value, the significance of this bias should be assessed against the combined standard uncertainty of the certified value and the laboratory's own measurement uncertainty. Where the observed difference lies within this combined uncertainty, the bias is generally not considered significant.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The certification of OREAS 340 remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until at least April 2036, 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 340 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 340 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 (0.67 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 adsorbed moisture (weakly held H₂O- molecules on the surface of exposed material) following exposure to the local atmosphere. Usually, equilibration of material to the local atmosphere will only occur if the material is spread into a thin (~2mm thick) layer and left exposed for a period of 2 hours.

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The materials constituting OREAS 340 was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying to constant mass at 85 °C;
- Crushing and multi-stage milling to 100% minus 30 microns;
- 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 340 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 in OREAS 340.

Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation [‡]	Munsell Color [‡]
633	0.34	N7	Light Gray

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

MINERALOGY

The semi-quantitative XRD results shown in Table 4 below were undertaken by Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. The quantities of the crystalline mineral phases were determined using the Rietveld method which is based on the calculation of the full diffraction pattern from crystal structure data. The sample is composed predominantly of quartz with minor spessartine, cordierite, serpentine, chlorite, biotite, titanite and apatite. Sphalerite, pyrite and galena are present in trace amounts. A trace of talc may also be present.

Table 4. Indicative mineralogy of OREAS 340 by semi-quantitative XRD analysis.

Mineral / Mineral Group	% (mass ratio)
Quartz	70.9
Spessartine	4.5
Cordierite	3.7
Serpentine	2.8
Chlorite	3.8
Biotite	3.1
Titanite	3.5
Apatite	6.6
Pyrite	0.3
Sphalerite	0.5
Galena	0.3

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

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

- Ag by 3-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (6 laboratories) or ICP-OES finish (2 laboratories) or aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (2 laboratories);
- Oxidising fusion with X-ray fluorescence finish (up to 10 laboratories depending on the element);
- Total C by IR combustion furnace (10 laboratories).

For the round robin program, sixty test samples were collected across ten predetermined sampling intervals during packaging. These samples collectively are considered representative of the entire prepared batch. Each participating laboratory received five test samples, obtained by taking a 20 g sample from either the odd or even sampling (lot) intervals to maximise representation.

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
2. ALS, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
3. ALS, Lima, Peru
4. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
5. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
6. Bureau Veritas Geanalytical, Adelaide, SA, Australia
7. Bureau Veritas Geanalytical, Cardiff, NSW, Australia
8. Bureau Veritas Geanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
9. Intertek Genalysis, Perth, WA, Australia
10. Nagrom, Perth, WA, Australia
11. SGS Australia Mineral Services, Perth, WA, Australia

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.

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 17034:2016 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 Pb 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 0.588 and 0.606 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.***

Based on the statistical analysis of the results of the inter-laboratory certification program it can be concluded that OREAS 340 displays a high level of homogeneity and is fit-for-purpose as a certified reference material (see 'Intended Use' above).

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 [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, 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, fulfilling the requirements for metrological traceability as specified in ISO 17034:2016 and ISO 33405:2024 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 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.

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 % $\pm 2DL$ [1].

Table 5. Performance Gates for OREAS 340.

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
3-Acid Digestion (no HF)											
Ag, ppm	14.5	0.55	13.4	15.6	12.9	16.2	3.79%	7.59%	11.38%	13.8	15.3
Borate Fusion XRF											
Cu, ppm	52	13	25	78	12	91	25.71%	51.42%	77.12%	49	54
Fe, wt.%	8.73	0.122	8.49	8.97	8.37	9.09	1.39%	2.78%	4.18%	8.29	9.17
MgO, wt.%	1.34	0.031	1.28	1.40	1.24	1.43	2.35%	4.69%	7.04%	1.27	1.41
Mn, wt.%	1.42	0.035	1.35	1.49	1.31	1.52	2.45%	4.91%	7.36%	1.35	1.49
Pb, wt.%	0.597	0.018	0.561	0.633	0.543	0.651	3.03%	6.05%	9.08%	0.567	0.627
S, wt.%	0.665	0.011	0.643	0.687	0.632	0.699	1.66%	3.33%	4.99%	0.632	0.699
SiO ₂ , wt.%	63.79	0.463	62.86	64.71	62.40	65.18	0.73%	1.45%	2.18%	60.60	66.98
Zn, wt.%	0.377	0.007	0.363	0.390	0.356	0.397	1.82%	3.65%	5.47%	0.358	0.395
Infrared Combustion											
C, wt.%	0.553	0.023	0.506	0.600	0.483	0.623	4.23%	8.46%	12.69%	0.525	0.581

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

Note 1: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

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.

PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 340 is prepared, certified and supplied by:

ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd	Tel: +613-9729 0333
37A Hosie Street	Web: www.oreas.com
Bayswater North VIC 3153	Email: info@ore.com.au
AUSTRALIA	

CERTIFYING OFFICER

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

Figure 1. Pb by Borate Fusion XRF in OREAS 340

SPC.1584.OREAS 340.2.Fusion XRF.Pb.Lab.260305.161354.SS

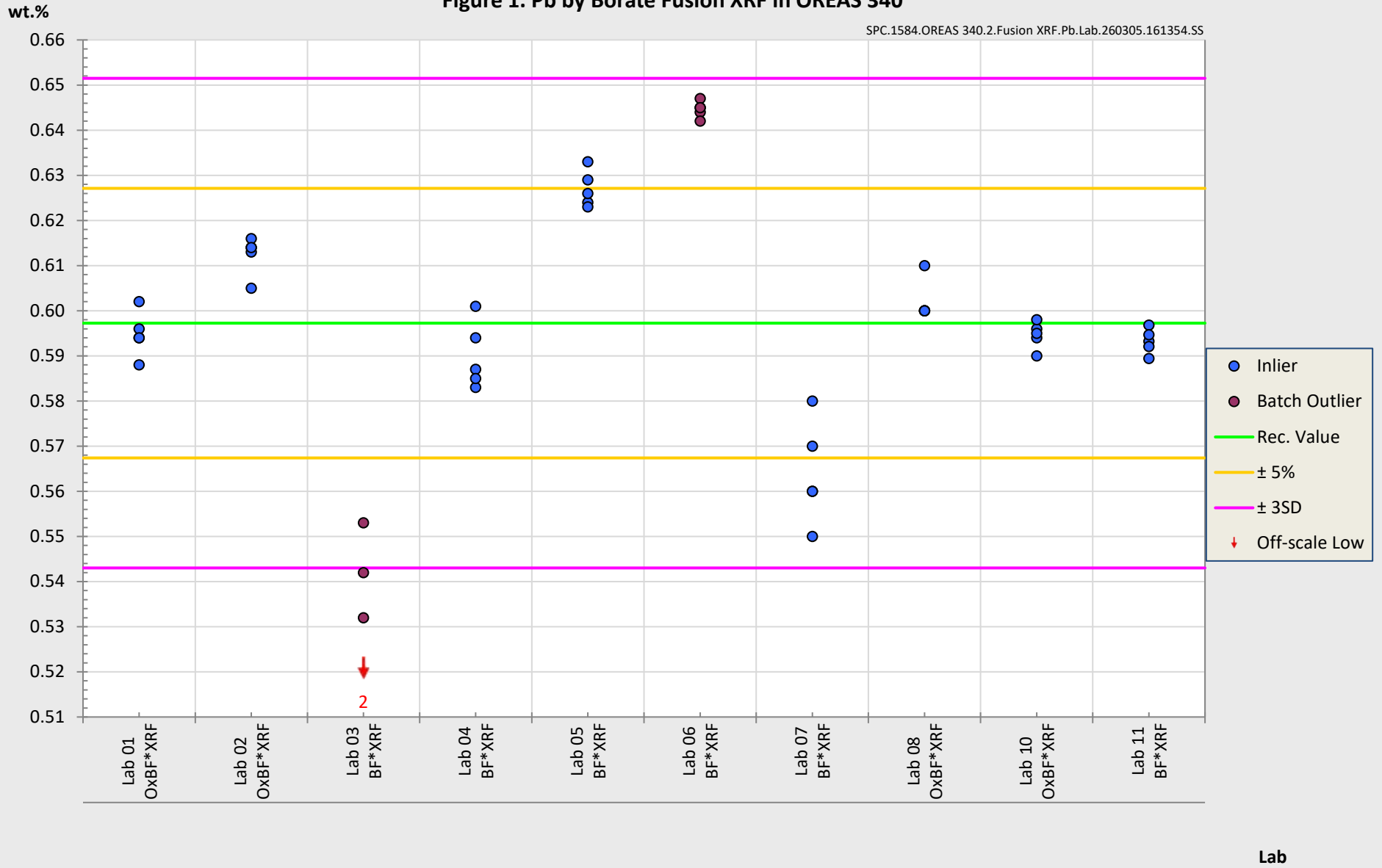


Figure 2. Zn by Borate Fusion XRF in OREAS 340

SPC.1584.OREAS 340.2.Fusion XRF.Zn.Lab.260305.162159.SS

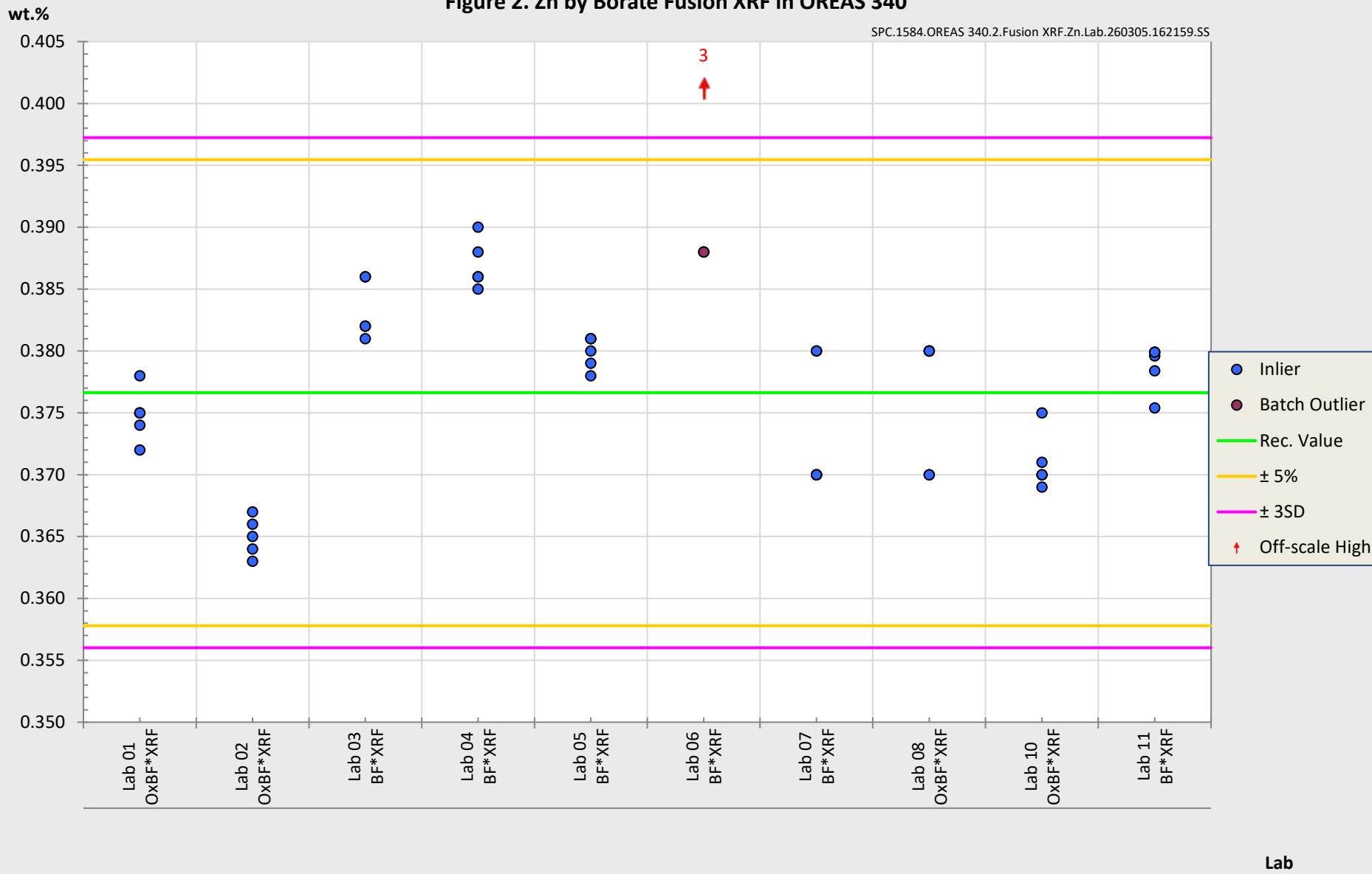
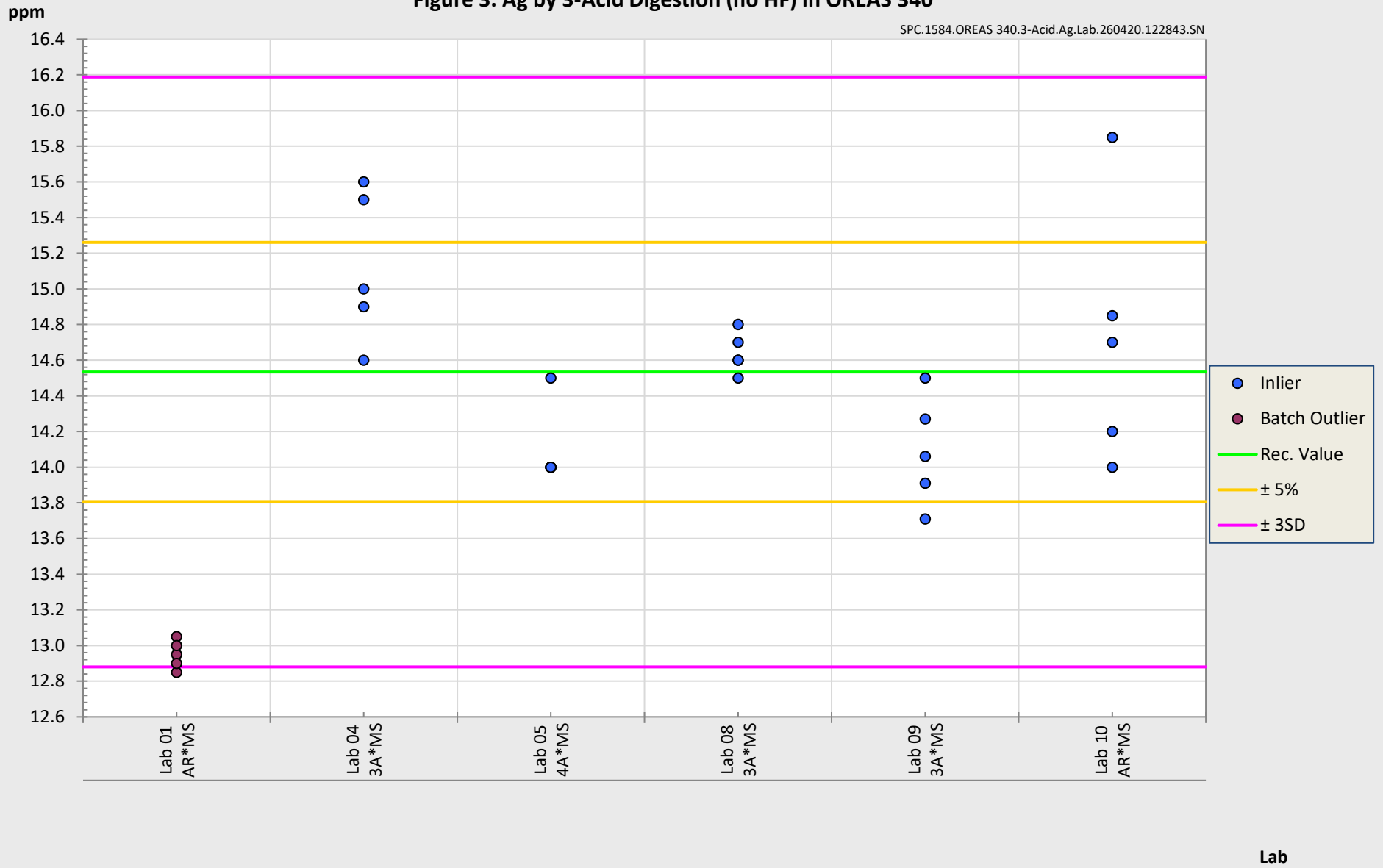


Figure 3. Ag by 3-Acid Digestion (no HF) in OREAS 340

SPC.1584.OREAS 340.3-Acid.Ag.Lab.260420.122843.SN



ACCREDITATION

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



ORE Pty Ltd is ISO 17034:2016 accredited as a reference material producer (RMP) by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) in Australia (accreditation number 20483).



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.

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DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
0	27 th April 2026	First publication.

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