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 265

Gold Oxide Ore (Agate Creek Deposit, Queensland, Australia)

Accredited for compliance with ISO 17034

ISO 9001

COA-2005-OREAS 265-R0 Template ID: BUP-70-10-03 Ver:0.7	10-Jun-2026

Table 1. Certified Values, Uncertainty & Tolerance Intervals in OREAS 265.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
Pb Fire Assay					
Au, Gold (ppm)	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.07*	1.08*
PhotonAssay (recommended gross mass 485-515 g)					
Au, Gold (ppm)	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.09*	1.09*
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g)					
Au, Gold (ppm)	1.08	1.05	1.11	1.07*	1.09*
Cyanide Leach					
Au, Gold (ppm)	1.04	1.02	1.06	1.04*	1.04*
4-Acid Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.680	0.635	0.725	0.652	0.708
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	6.62	6.42	6.83	6.46	6.79
As, Arsenic (ppm)	221	213	229	214	227
Ba, Barium (ppm)	533	515	551	523	542
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	2.55	2.40	2.70	2.47	2.63
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	2.11	1.95	2.27	2.02	2.20
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.857	0.824	0.889	0.837	0.876
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	93	89	97	90	95
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	11.0	10.6	11.4	10.7	11.2
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	88	79	96	84	91
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	6.20	6.01	6.38	6.05	6.35
Cu, Copper (ppm)	23.5	22.2	24.8	22.7	24.2
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	3.96	3.77	4.16	3.78	4.14
Er, Erbium (ppm)	1.77	1.67	1.87	1.69	1.84
Eu, Europium (ppm)	1.61	1.51	1.71	1.54	1.68
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	3.44	3.34	3.55	3.38	3.51
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	19.3	18.7	20.0	18.9	19.8
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	5.73	5.42	6.04	5.54	5.92
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	4.89	4.64	5.15	4.68	5.10
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.69	0.61	0.77	0.64	0.75
In, Indium (ppm)	0.070	0.064	0.076	0.065	0.075
K, Potassium (wt.%)	1.95	1.89	2.00	1.91	1.99
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	49.8	47.6	52.0	48.6	51.0
Li, Lithium (ppm)	35.6	34.2	37.1	34.6	36.6
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.24	0.21	0.27	0.22	0.26
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.841	0.815	0.867	0.829	0.853
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.031	0.030	0.032	0.030	0.031
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	4.22	4.02	4.42	4.07	4.37
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.760	0.736	0.785	0.742	0.778
Nb, Niobium (ppm)	26.2	25.0	27.4	25.2	27.2
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	41.1	38.9	43.3	40.4	41.8
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	53	51	55	52	54

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

*Gold Tolerance Limits for typical 30 g fire assay, 25 g aqua regia digestion, 200 g cyanide leach, and 485-515 g PhotonAssay are determined from 20 x 85 mg INAA results and the Sampling Constant (Ingamells & Switzer, 1973).

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Table 1 continued.

Constituent	Certified Value	95% Expanded Uncertainty		95% Tolerance Limits	
		Low	High	Low	High
4-Acid Digestion continued					
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.078	0.074	0.081	0.076	0.079
Pb, Lead (ppm)	16.1	15.2	17.0	15.5	16.8
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	11.0	10.5	11.5	10.5	11.5
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	100	97	103	98	102
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	< 0.002	IND	IND	IND	IND
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.009	0.010
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	2.98	2.82	3.14	2.84	3.12
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	11.7	11.2	12.2	11.4	12.1
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	7.42	7.03	7.81	7.20	7.63
Sn, Tin (ppm)	8.82	8.36	9.29	8.55	9.09
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	261	252	270	256	265
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	1.65	1.54	1.76	1.56	1.74
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.76	0.72	0.81	0.73	0.80
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.060	0.043	0.076	IND	IND
Th, Thorium (ppm)	13.6	12.9	14.3	13.2	14.0
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.454	0.430	0.478	0.443	0.466
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.49	0.46	0.52	0.47	0.51
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.24	0.21	0.27	0.22	0.26
U, Uranium (ppm)	2.53	2.40	2.65	2.42	2.63
V, Vanadium (ppm)	79	75	82	77	80
W, Tungsten (ppm)	11.2	10.6	11.9	10.5	12.0
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	17.4	16.5	18.3	16.9	18.0
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	1.59	1.47	1.71	1.51	1.66
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	61	59	63	59	63
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	197	188	206	193	201
Aqua Regia Digestion					
Ag, Silver (ppm)	0.629	0.598	0.661	0.603	0.655
Al, Aluminium (wt.%)	1.16	1.11	1.21	1.14	1.18
As, Arsenic (ppm)	181	176	186	177	185
B, Boron (ppm)	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ba, Barium (ppm)	70	66	74	68	72
Be, Beryllium (ppm)	1.05	0.98	1.12	1.00	1.10
Bi, Bismuth (ppm)	1.64	1.51	1.77	1.56	1.72
Ca, Calcium (wt.%)	0.257	0.247	0.267	0.251	0.264
Cd, Cadmium (ppm)	0.029	0.020	0.039	IND	IND
Ce, Cerium (ppm)	53	51	55	52	54
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	8.13	7.80	8.46	7.95	8.31
Cr, Chromium (ppm)	36.0	34.1	37.9	35.0	37.0
Cs, Caesium (ppm)	1.27	1.18	1.35	1.22	1.31
Cu, Copper (ppm)	20.3	19.5	21.1	19.8	20.8

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					
Dy, Dysprosium (ppm)	2.33	2.19	2.46	2.25	2.41
Er, Erbium (ppm)	0.87	0.82	0.93	0.84	0.91
Eu, Europium (ppm)	0.97	0.89	1.05	0.93	1.01
Fe, Iron (wt.%)	2.53	2.42	2.64	2.47	2.58
Ga, Gallium (ppm)	4.74	4.41	5.07	4.62	4.86
Gd, Gadolinium (ppm)	3.66	3.36	3.97	3.53	3.80
Ge, Germanium (ppm)	< 0.05	IND	IND	IND	IND
Hf, Hafnium (ppm)	0.56	0.46	0.65	0.53	0.58
Hg, Mercury (ppm)	0.013	0.010	0.016	IND	IND
Ho, Holmium (ppm)	0.36	0.32	0.40	0.33	0.39
In, Indium (ppm)	0.019	0.017	0.021	IND	IND
K, Potassium (wt.%)	0.254	0.244	0.264	0.246	0.261
La, Lanthanum (ppm)	27.5	26.2	28.8	26.6	28.4
Li, Lithium (ppm)	6.19	5.87	6.51	5.95	6.43
Lu, Lutetium (ppm)	0.076	0.069	0.084	IND	IND
Mg, Magnesium (wt.%)	0.416	0.398	0.435	0.406	0.427
Mn, Manganese (wt.%)	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.019	0.020
Mo, Molybdenum (ppm)	3.50	3.36	3.65	3.37	3.64
Na, Sodium (wt.%)	0.233	0.223	0.244	0.226	0.241
Nd, Neodymium (ppm)	25.4	24.2	26.5	24.9	25.8
Ni, Nickel (ppm)	42.4	41.0	43.9	41.3	43.6
P, Phosphorus (wt.%)	0.047	0.046	0.049	0.046	0.048
Pb, Lead (ppm)	8.44	7.94	8.95	8.14	8.75
Pr, Praseodymium (ppm)	6.71	6.41	7.01	6.57	6.86
Rb, Rubidium (ppm)	15.1	14.3	15.9	14.7	15.5
Re, Rhenium (ppm)	< 0.001	IND	IND	IND	IND
S, Sulphur (wt.%)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Sb, Antimony (ppm)	1.24	1.16	1.32	1.18	1.30
Sc, Scandium (ppm)	2.82	2.67	2.97	2.71	2.92
Sm, Samarium (ppm)	4.42	3.97	4.87	4.29	4.55
Sn, Tin (ppm)	1.40	1.31	1.49	1.32	1.48
Sr, Strontium (ppm)	39.8	38.2	41.5	39.0	40.6
Ta, Tantalum (ppm)	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, Terbium (ppm)	0.45	0.42	0.47	0.43	0.47
Te, Tellurium (ppm)	0.034	0.022	0.046	IND	IND
Th, Thorium (ppm)	8.76	8.34	9.17	8.55	8.96
Ti, Titanium (wt.%)	0.072	0.068	0.076	0.070	0.074
Tl, Thallium (ppm)	0.080	0.071	0.090	IND	IND
Tm, Thulium (ppm)	0.10	0.09	0.11	IND	IND
U, Uranium (ppm)	1.23	1.18	1.29	1.20	1.27

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					
V, Vanadium (ppm)	27.3	26.1	28.4	26.5	28.1
W, Tungsten (ppm)	2.03	1.82	2.24	1.89	2.17
Y, Yttrium (ppm)	8.70	8.38	9.03	8.51	8.90
Yb, Ytterbium (ppm)	0.58	0.53	0.63	0.55	0.61
Zn, Zinc (ppm)	36.3	34.8	37.8	35.2	37.4
Zr, Zirconium (ppm)	31.1	27.8	34.4	29.8	32.3

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

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

Table 2. Indicative Values for OREAS 265.

Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value	Constituent	Unit	Value
Infrared Combustion								
C	wt.%	*0.040*	S	wt.%	*0.020*			
4-Acid Digestion								
B	ppm	*32.0*	Ge	ppm	*0.20*	Se	ppm	*0.61*
Cd	ppm	*0.045*	Hg	ppm	*0.017*			
Aqua Regia Digestion								
Nb	ppm	*0.55*	Pt	ppb	*< 5*			
Pd	ppb	*< 10*	Se	ppm	*0.31*			
Borate Fusion XRF								
Al_2O_3	wt.%	*12.86*	Fe_2O_3	wt.%	*5.00*	S	wt.%	*0.008*
As	ppm	*200*	K_2O	wt.%	*2.36*	SiO_2	wt.%	*71.93*
BaO	ppm	*610*	MgO	wt.%	*1.47*	Sn	ppm	*20.0*
CaO	wt.%	*1.21*	MnO	wt.%	*0.040*	Sr	ppm	*211*
Cl	ppm	*175*	Na_2O	wt.%	*1.03*	TiO_2	wt.%	*0.850*
Co	ppm	*20.0*	Ni	ppm	*60*	V_2O_5	ppm	*155*
Cr_2O_3	ppm	*165*	P_2O_5	wt.%	*0.175*	Zn	ppm	*65*
Cu	ppm	*30.0*	Pb	ppm	*45.0*	Zr	ppm	*267*
Thermogravimetry								
LOI^{1000}	wt.%	*2.80*						
Laser Ablation ICP-MS								
Ag	ppm	*0.650*	Hf	ppm	*7.26*	Sn	ppm	*11.0*
As	ppm	*199*	Ho	ppm	*1.00*	Sr	ppm	*254*
Ba	ppm	*524*	In	ppm	*0.050*	Ta	ppm	*2.09*
Be	ppm	*2.60*	La	ppm	*50*	Tb	ppm	*0.93*
Bi	ppm	*2.16*	Lu	ppm	*0.35*	Te	ppm	*< 0.2*
Cd	ppm	*0.075*	Mn	wt.%	*0.032*	Th	ppm	*13.7*
Ce	ppm	*93*	Mo	ppm	*4.10*	Ti	wt.%	*0.526*
Co	ppm	*11.1*	Nb	ppm	*30.3*	Tl	ppm	*0.50*
Cr	ppm	*113*	Nd	ppm	*41.5*	Tm	ppm	*0.38*
Cs	ppm	*6.08*	Ni	ppm	*55*	U	ppm	*2.82*
Cu	ppm	*24.0*	Pb	ppm	*15.5*	V	ppm	*84*
Dy	ppm	*5.16*	Pr	ppm	*11.5*	W	ppm	*12.3*
Er	ppm	*2.73*	Rb	ppm	*97*	Y	ppm	*25.7*
Eu	ppm	*1.59*	Re	ppm	*0.013*	Yb	ppm	*2.49*
Ga	ppm	*19.1*	Sb	ppm	*2.95*	Zn	ppm	*55*
Gd	ppm	*5.97*	Sc	ppm	*11.0*	Zr	ppm	*279*
Ge	ppm	*1.40*	Sm	ppm	*7.76*			
Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis								
Ag	ppm	*< 5*	Fe	wt.%	*3.60*	Sb	ppm	*3.10*
As	ppm	*229*	Hg	ppm	*< 10*	Sc	ppm	*12.7*
Au	ppm	*1.19*	Ir	ppm	*< 0.1*	Se	ppm	*< 10*
Ba	ppm	*600*	La	ppm	*55*	Sm	ppm	*7.90*
Br	ppm	*< 1*	Mn	wt.%	*0.031*	Ta	ppm	*2.00*
Cd	ppm	*< 10*	Mo	ppm	*< 10*	Th	ppm	*13.4*
Co	ppm	*< 10*	Na	wt.%	*0.750*	U	ppm	*3.00*
Cr	ppm	*120*	Ni	ppm	*< 100*	W	ppm	*16.0*
Cu	ppm	*< 10000*	Rb	ppm	*100*	Zn	ppm	*< 200*

SI unit equivalents: ppb (parts per million; 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 presents the certified values together with their associated 95 % expanded uncertainty and tolerance intervals. Table 2 provides indicative values, including major and trace element characterisation, Table 3 lists indicative physical properties, while Table 4 reports indicative mineralogy determined by semi-quantitative XRD analysis, Gold homogeneity, assessed by INAA, is shown in Table 5 and is further demonstrated through a nested ANOVA (see *Homogeneity Evaluation* section). Finally, 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 laboratory means from the corrected mean of means (PDM[3]) are presented in the detailed certification data for this CRM (**OREAS 265-DataPack.1.0.260601_113011.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 Au by Pb fire assay, PhotonAssay™, aqua regia digestion (sample weights 10-50 g) and cyanide leach 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.

INTENDED USE

OREAS 265 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 265 may be used to calibrate the entire procedure by producing a pure substance CRM transformed into a calibration solution.

OREAS 265 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 265 was prepared from a blend of gold oxide ore, barren siliciclastic sedimentary rocks, and minor basaltic scoria. The Agate Creek Gold Mine, northern Queensland, Australia, is hosted within a faulted block of Silurian granodiorite intruded by Permian rhyolitic ignimbrite dykes and associated vein breccias. Gold mineralisation occurs within chalcedonic quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias associated with Permian felsic volcanic rocks overlying Proterozoic basement.

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:

- Au by lead collection fire assay: ≥ 25 g;
- Au by PhotonAssay *recommended gross fill mass: 485-515 g;
- Au by aqua regia digestion ICP finish: ≥10 g.;
- Au by cyanide leach: ≥5 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.

**Recommended gross fill mass refers to the mass of the entire jar assembly, including jar base, lid, and contents. This fill range was developed using a ~40 g empty jar but should be achievable for any jar-lid combination.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE & 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 [12].

All certified values contained within this report refer to the concentration levels in the packaged state. There is no need for drying prior to weighing and analysis.

Single-use Sachets

OREAS 265 is available in single-use, 60 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 265 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 risk to stability of the CRM in regard to oxidation from the breakdown of sulphide minerals to sulphates is negligible given its low total sulphur concentration (~0.02 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.

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 6 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.

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.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY

The certification of OREAS 265 remains valid, within the specified measurement uncertainties, until at least October 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.

COMMINUTION AND HOMOGENISATION PROCEDURES

The materials constituting OREAS 265 was prepared in the following manner:

- Drying of ore and barren materials to constant mass at 105° C;
- Crushing and multi-stage milling of the barren materials to >98 % minus 75 microns;
- Crushing and multi-stage milling of the ore to 100 % minus 30 microns;
- Blending the ore and barren materials in appropriate proportions to achieve desired grades;
- Homogenisation using OREAS' novel processing technologies;
- Packaging in 60 g units in laminated foil pouches and 500 g units in plastic wide-mouth jars.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OREAS 265 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 265.

Bulk Density (kg/m^3)	Moisture (wt.%)	Munsell Notation‡	Munsell Color‡
685	0.9	5YR 7/2	Grayish Orange Pink

‡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 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. Traces of calcite and anatase may be present.

Table 4. Indicative mineralogy of OREAS 265 by semi-quantitative XRD analysis.

Mineral / Mineral Group	% (mass ratio)
Hematite	2
Kandite group	5
Chlorite	1
Annite - biotite - phlogopite	1
Muscovite - illite	18
Clinopyroxene	2
Tourmaline	2
Plagioclase	6
K-feldspar	4
Quartz	59

ANALYTICAL PROGRAM

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

- Instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) for Au on 20 x 85 mg subsamples to confirm homogeneity (1 laboratory)
- Gold by Pb collection fire assay (25-50 g charge weight) with AAS (24 laboratories) and ICP-OES (5 laboratories) finish
- Gold by PhotonAssay (protocol PAAU02) with the recommended gross mass of 485-515 g (23 laboratories)
- Gold by 15-50 g aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS (13 laboratories) and AAS (5 laboratories) finish

- Gold by cyanide leach; a variety of cyanide leach methods were undertaken by the participating laboratories including the use of LeachWELL tablets, alkaline added sodium cyanide solution as well as sodium cyanide liquor with LeachWELL powder. The sample weights included: 5 g (2 laboratories by AAS finish), 15 g (1 laboratory by AAS finish), 30 g (4 laboratories by AAS finish and 1 laboratory by ICP-OES finish), 40 g (1 laboratory by AAS finish), 50 g (1 laboratory by ICP-MS finish), 100 g (1 laboratory by AAS finish), and 200 g (3 laboratories by AAS, 1 laboratory by ICP-OES finish and 1 laboratory by ICP-MS finish)
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by 4-acid (HNO_3-HF-$HClO_4$-HCl) digestion (up to 24 laboratories depending on the element)
- Full ICP-OES and ICP-MS elemental suites by aqua regia digestion (up to 26 laboratories depending on the element)

Major and trace elements were characterised by Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical (Perth, Australia) using borate fusion with XRF (Al_2O_3 to TiO_2), laser ablation ICP-MS (Ag to Zr), LOI at 1000 °C and C+S by infrared combustion furnace (see Table 2 'Indicative Values').

Bromine (Br), together with 28 additional elements, was determined by instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA). Analysis was performed by ALS Vancouver (Canada), with irradiation via Becquerel Laboratories. Results were issued by ALS Perth (Australia). The reported Br concentration was < 1.0 ppm, below the 7.5 ppm threshold associated with potential interference in PhotonAssay analysis.

For the round robin program, twelve 5 kg test units were collected at predetermined intervals during the bagging stage, immediately after homogenisation. With the exception of the Au by PhotonAssay programs, each participating laboratory received six test portions. The samples received by each laboratory were obtained by taking a sample from six different 5 kg test units to maximise representation (i.e., from either the odd or even sampling (lot) intervals).

For the PhotonAssay program, each of the participating laboratories received three 550 g samples. Laboratories were instructed to prepare a PhotonAssay jar from each provided sample and assay each jar in duplicate, generating a total of six results per laboratory. The recommended gross mass fill for each candidate reference material was specified to participants to ensure consistency in measurement conditions.

The 20 individual INAA results upon which much of the homogeneity evaluation is based, included paired 10 g samples taken from 10 of the 12 different sampling units. This format enabled a nested ANOVA treatment of the INAA results to evaluate homogeneity (see 'Homogeneity Evaluation' section below).

PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES

1. Accura Geomysore Labs Private Limited, Jonnagiri, Kurnool, India
2. Accura Gold Minerals Testing, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India
3. Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada
4. Alex Stewart International, Mendoza, Argentina
5. ALS, Canning Vale, WA, Australia
6. ALS, Johannesburg, South Africa
7. ALS, Kalgoorlie, WA, Australia
8. ALS, Lima, Peru
9. ALS, Loughrea, Galway, Ireland
10. ALS, Malaga, WA, Australia
11. ALS, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada
12. ALS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
13. American Assay Laboratories, Sparks, Nevada, USA
14. ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW, Australia
15. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd, Vancouver, BC, Canada
16. Bureau Veritas Geoanalytical, Perth, WA, Australia
17. Bureau Veritas Minerals, Ankara, Central Anatolia, Turkey
18. BV Quito, Quito, Pichincha, Ecuador
19. Gekko Assay Labs, Ballarat, VIC, Australia
20. Gloriosa Laboratory, Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa, Namibia
21. Inspectorate (BV), Lima, Peru
22. Intertek, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Philippines
23. Intertek, Perth, WA, Australia
24. Intertek Burkina Faso SAS, Ouagadougou, Zoundwéogo, Burkina Faso
25. Intertek Genalysis, Adelaide, SA, Australia
26. Intertek Minerals Ltd, Tarkwa, Western Region, Ghana
27. MSA ENVAL Laboratories, Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire
28. MSALABS, Bougouni, Bamako, Mali
29. MSALABS, Prince George, BC, Canada
30. MSALABS, Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada
31. MSALABS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
32. MSALABS Bulyanhulu Gold Mine, Bubada, Shinyanga, United Republic of Tanzania
33. MSALABS Carlin, Carlin, Nevada, USA
34. MSALABS Elko, Elko, Nevada, USA
35. MSALABS Geita, Geita, Geita, United Republic of Tanzania
36. MSALABS Kibali Gold Mines, Doko, Haut-Uélé, Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Zaire)
37. MSALABS Timmins, Timmins, Ontario, Canada

38. On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo, VIC, Australia
39. Paragon Geochemical Laboratories, Surrey, BC, Canada
40. PT Geoservices Ltd, Cikarang, Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
41. PT Intertek Utama Services, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia
42. Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
43. SGS Australia Mineral Services, Kalgoorlie, WA, Australia
44. SGS Australia Mineral Services, Perth, WA, Australia
45. SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada
46. SGS del Peru, Lima, Peru
47. SGS Geosol Laboratorios Ltda, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil
48. SGS African Assay Laboratories (Tanzania) Ltd, Mwanza, Mwanza Region, United Republic of Tanzania
49. SGS New Zealand Limited, Palmerston, Otago, New Zealand
50. SGS Orange, Orange, NSW, Australia
51. Shiva Analyticals Ltd, Bangalore North, Karnataka, India
52. Skyline Assayers & Laboratories, Tucson, Arizona, USA
53. Stewart Assay & Environmental Laboratories LLC, Kara-Balta, Chüy, Kyrgyzstan

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 [6] and [15]. 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 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

For analytes other than gold, 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 4-acid digestion, where 99 % of the time ($1-\alpha=0.99$) at least 95 % of subsamples ($\rho=0.95$) will have concentrations lying between 22.7 and 24.2 ppm. Put more precisely, this means that if the same number of subsamples were taken and analysed in the same manner repeatedly, 99 % of the tolerance intervals so constructed would cover at least 95 % of the total population, and 1 % of the tolerance intervals would cover less than 95 % of the total population. ***Please note that tolerance limits pertain to the homogeneity of the CRM only and should not be used as control limits for laboratory performance.***

The homogeneity of gold has been determined by INAA at ANSTO using the reduced analytical subsample method which utilises the known relationship between standard deviation and analytical subsample weight (Ingamells and Switzer, 1973 [2]). In this approach the sample aliquot is substantially reduced to a point where most of the variability in replicate assays should be due to inhomogeneity of the reference material and measurement error becomes negligible. Table 5 below shows the gold INAA data determined on 20 x 85 mg subsamples of OREAS 265. An equivalent scaled version of the results is also provided to demonstrate an appreciation of what this data means if 30 g fire assays were undertaken without the normal measurement error associated with this methodology. In this instance, the 1RSD of 0.24 % calculated for a 30 g fire assay sample (4.49 % at 85 mg weights) confirms the high level of gold homogeneity in OREAS 265.

The homogeneity of OREAS 265 has also been evaluated in an Analysis of Variance (**ANOVA**) of the INAA data. The 20 samples were comprised of paired samples from each of 10 sampling lot intervals (representative of the prepared batch) and were randomised prior to assigning sample numbers. The duplicate samples enabled an ANOVA by comparison of within- and between-unit variances across the 10 pairs. The purpose of the ANOVA is to test that no statistically significant difference exists in the variance between units to that of the variance within units. This allows an assessment of homogeneity across the entire prepared batch of OREAS 265. The test was performed using the following parameters:

- Gold INAA – 20 results (1 laboratory providing duplicate analyses on 10 samples where each sample can be viewed as a 'unit');
- Null Hypothesis, H_0: Between-unit variance is no greater than within-unit variance (reject H_0 if p-value < 0.05);
- Alternative Hypothesis, H_1: Between-unit variance is greater than within-unit variance.

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

Replicate No	Au 85 mg actual	Au 30 g equivalent*
1	1.186	1.127
2	1.149	1.125
3	1.242	1.130
4	1.239	1.129
5	1.143	1.124
6	1.114	1.123
7	1.089	1.121
8	1.109	1.122
9	1.061	1.120
10	1.086	1.121
11	1.083	1.121
12	1.086	1.121
13	1.068	1.120
14	1.121	1.123
15	1.140	1.124
16	1.137	1.124
17	1.104	1.122
18	1.107	1.122
19	1.077	1.121
20	1.122	1.123
Mean	1.123	1.123
Median	1.111	1.123
Std Dev.	0.050	0.003
Rel.Std.Dev.	**4.49%**	**0.24%**

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

where $x^{30g\ Eq}$ = equivalent result calculated for a 30g sample mass
(x^{INAA}) = raw INAA result at 85mg
$\bar{X}$ = mean of 85mg INAA results

The data were not filtered for outliers before p-value calculation, which yielded 0.11—statistically insignificant, so the Null Hypothesis is accepted. ANOVA does not measure absolute homogeneity; it evaluates whether analytes are similarly distributed across the packaging run and whether variance between subsamples from the same unit differs from that between separate units. A reference material may show poor absolute homogeneity yet still meet a relative homogeneity (ANOVA) criterion if within-unit heterogeneity is substantial and consistent. Based on ANOVA and interlaboratory certification results, OREAS 265 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 [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.

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 [5], clause 9.2.5, and ISO 17034:2016 [9], clause 7.12.4b), 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, mine 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 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 265.

Constituent	Certified Value	Absolute Standard Deviations					Relative Standard Deviations			5 % window	
		1SD	2SD Low	2SD High	3SD Low	3SD High	1RSD	2RSD	3RSD	Low	High
Pb Fire Assay											
Au, ppm	1.08	0.033	1.01	1.14	0.98	1.18	3.08%	6.16%	9.24%	1.02	1.13
PhotonAssay (recommended gross mass 485-515 g)											
Au, ppm	1.09	0.046	1.00	1.18	0.95	1.23	4.23%	8.46%	12.69%	1.04	1.15
Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50 g)											
Au, ppm	1.08	0.057	0.96	1.19	0.91	1.25	5.33%	10.67%	16.00%	1.02	1.13
Cyanide Leach											
Au, ppm	1.04	0.043	0.95	1.13	0.91	1.17	4.15%	8.30%	12.45%	0.99	1.09
4-Acid Digestion											
Ag, ppm	0.680	0.043	0.594	0.766	0.551	0.809	6.34%	12.68%	19.02%	0.646	0.714
Al, wt.%	6.62	0.196	6.23	7.01	6.04	7.21	2.95%	5.91%	8.86%	6.29	6.95
As, ppm	221	7	207	234	200	241	3.07%	6.13%	9.20%	210	232
Ba, ppm	533	15	502	563	487	578	2.86%	5.73%	8.59%	506	559
Be, ppm	2.55	0.149	2.25	2.85	2.10	3.00	5.86%	11.73%	17.59%	2.42	2.68
Bi, ppm	2.11	0.119	1.87	2.35	1.75	2.47	5.63%	11.27%	16.90%	2.00	2.22
Ca, wt.%	0.857	0.027	0.802	0.911	0.775	0.938	3.18%	6.36%	9.54%	0.814	0.899
Ce, ppm	93	5.5	82	104	76	109	5.94%	11.88%	17.82%	88	97
Co, ppm	11.0	0.31	10.3	11.6	10.0	11.9	2.86%	5.71%	8.57%	10.4	11.5

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-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											
Cr, ppm	88	16	56	119	40	135	18.06%	36.13%	54.19%	83	92
Cs, ppm	6.20	0.238	5.72	6.67	5.48	6.91	3.83%	7.67%	11.50%	5.89	6.51
Cu, ppm	23.5	1.62	20.2	26.7	18.6	28.4	6.91%	13.82%	20.72%	22.3	24.7
Dy, ppm	3.96	0.128	3.71	4.22	3.58	4.35	3.23%	6.46%	9.69%	3.76	4.16
Er, ppm	1.77	0.073	1.62	1.91	1.55	1.99	4.12%	8.25%	12.37%	1.68	1.86
Eu, ppm	1.61	0.091	1.43	1.79	1.34	1.88	5.62%	11.24%	16.86%	1.53	1.69
Fe, wt.%	3.44	0.091	3.26	3.63	3.17	3.72	2.64%	5.28%	7.92%	3.27	3.62
Ga, ppm	19.3	0.90	17.6	21.1	16.7	22.0	4.64%	9.29%	13.93%	18.4	20.3
Gd, ppm	5.73	0.233	5.26	6.20	5.03	6.43	4.07%	8.13%	12.20%	5.44	6.02
Hf, ppm	4.89	0.277	4.34	5.45	4.06	5.73	5.66%	11.32%	16.98%	4.65	5.14
Ho, ppm	0.69	0.056	0.58	0.80	0.52	0.86	8.13%	16.26%	24.39%	0.66	0.73
In, ppm	0.070	0.004	0.061	0.079	0.056	0.083	6.43%	12.86%	19.30%	0.066	0.073
K, wt.%	1.95	0.049	1.85	2.05	1.80	2.09	2.49%	4.99%	7.48%	1.85	2.05
La, ppm	49.8	2.27	45.3	54.3	43.0	56.6	4.56%	9.13%	13.69%	47.3	52.3
Li, ppm	35.6	1.47	32.7	38.6	31.2	40.0	4.12%	8.23%	12.35%	33.8	37.4
Lu, ppm	0.24	0.014	0.21	0.27	0.20	0.28	5.81%	11.62%	17.43%	0.23	0.25
Mg, wt.%	0.841	0.022	0.797	0.885	0.775	0.907	2.63%	5.27%	7.90%	0.799	0.883
Mn, wt.%	0.031	0.001	0.029	0.033	0.028	0.034	3.38%	6.75%	10.13%	0.029	0.032
Mo, ppm	4.22	0.194	3.83	4.61	3.64	4.80	4.60%	9.21%	13.81%	4.01	4.43
Na, wt.%	0.760	0.027	0.707	0.814	0.680	0.841	3.53%	7.07%	10.60%	0.722	0.798
Nb, ppm	26.2	1.49	23.2	29.2	21.7	30.7	5.69%	11.38%	17.07%	24.9	27.5
Nd, ppm	41.1	1.83	37.4	44.8	35.6	46.6	4.46%	8.92%	13.37%	39.1	43.2
Ni, ppm	53	1.6	50	56	48	58	2.95%	5.91%	8.86%	50	56
P, wt.%	0.078	0.002	0.073	0.082	0.070	0.085	3.16%	6.32%	9.48%	0.074	0.081
Pb, ppm	16.1	1.00	14.1	18.1	13.1	19.1	6.20%	12.41%	18.61%	15.3	16.9
Pr, ppm	11.0	0.37	10.3	11.7	9.9	12.1	3.35%	6.69%	10.04%	10.4	11.5
Rb, ppm	100	3	95	105	92	108	2.61%	5.22%	7.83%	95	105
Re, ppm	< 0.002	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
S, wt.%	0.009	0.001	0.007	0.011	0.006	0.012	11.08%	22.17%	33.25%	0.009	0.010
Sb, ppm	2.98	0.175	2.63	3.33	2.46	3.51	5.86%	11.72%	17.58%	2.83	3.13
Sc, ppm	11.7	0.61	10.5	12.9	9.9	13.5	5.18%	10.36%	15.54%	11.1	12.3
Sm, ppm	7.42	0.209	7.00	7.83	6.79	8.04	2.81%	5.62%	8.44%	7.05	7.79
Sn, ppm	8.82	0.471	7.88	9.76	7.41	10.23	5.33%	10.67%	16.00%	8.38	9.26
Sr, ppm	261	7	246	275	239	283	2.80%	5.59%	8.39%	248	274
Ta, ppm	1.65	0.152	1.35	1.95	1.19	2.11	9.21%	18.41%	27.62%	1.57	1.73
Tb, ppm	0.76	0.033	0.70	0.83	0.66	0.86	4.36%	8.71%	13.07%	0.73	0.80
Te, ppm	0.060	0.009	0.042	0.078	0.033	0.087	14.99%	29.98%	44.97%	0.057	0.063
Th, ppm	13.6	0.76	12.1	15.1	11.3	15.9	5.62%	11.24%	16.86%	12.9	14.3
Ti, wt.%	0.454	0.018	0.417	0.491	0.399	0.509	4.05%	8.11%	12.16%	0.431	0.477
Tl, ppm	0.49	0.026	0.44	0.54	0.41	0.57	5.39%	10.77%	16.16%	0.47	0.52
Tm, ppm	0.24	0.03	0.19	0.30	0.16	0.32	11.05%	22.10%	33.15%	0.23	0.26
U, ppm	2.53	0.104	2.32	2.73	2.21	2.84	4.13%	8.26%	12.39%	2.40	2.65
V, ppm	79	2.6	73	84	71	86	3.29%	6.58%	9.87%	75	83

SI unit equivalents: ppm (parts per million; 1×10^{-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											
W, ppm	11.2	0.51	10.2	12.2	9.7	12.8	4.50%	9.00%	13.50%	10.7	11.8
Y, ppm	17.4	0.91	15.6	19.3	14.7	20.2	5.21%	10.41%	15.62%	16.6	18.3
Yb, ppm	1.59	0.082	1.42	1.75	1.34	1.83	5.16%	10.32%	15.48%	1.51	1.67
Zn, ppm	61	1.5	58	64	57	65	2.41%	4.82%	7.23%	58	64
Zr, ppm	197	9	180	214	171	223	4.42%	8.85%	13.27%	187	207
Aqua Regia Digestion											
Ag, ppm	0.629	0.027	0.576	0.682	0.549	0.709	4.24%	8.47%	12.71%	0.598	0.660
Al, wt.%	1.16	0.074	1.01	1.31	0.94	1.38	6.34%	12.69%	19.03%	1.10	1.22
As, ppm	181	6	169	193	163	199	3.31%	6.63%	9.94%	172	190
B, ppm	< 10	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Ba, ppm	70	5.1	60	80	55	85	7.33%	14.66%	21.99%	67	74
Be, ppm	1.05	0.069	0.91	1.19	0.84	1.26	6.60%	13.21%	19.81%	1.00	1.10
Bi, ppm	1.64	0.130	1.38	1.90	1.25	2.03	7.91%	15.81%	23.72%	1.56	1.72
Ca, wt.%	0.257	0.011	0.234	0.280	0.223	0.292	4.44%	8.89%	13.33%	0.244	0.270
Cd, ppm	0.029	0.006	0.018	0.041	0.012	0.047	19.85%	39.71%	59.56%	0.028	0.031
Ce, ppm	53	2.7	48	58	45	61	5.12%	10.25%	15.37%	50	56
Co, ppm	8.13	0.502	7.13	9.14	6.62	9.64	6.18%	12.36%	18.54%	7.72	8.54
Cr, ppm	36.0	3.24	29.5	42.5	26.3	45.7	9.00%	18.00%	26.99%	34.2	37.8
Cs, ppm	1.27	0.125	1.02	1.52	0.89	1.64	9.87%	19.74%	29.61%	1.20	1.33
Cu, ppm	20.3	0.79	18.8	21.9	18.0	22.7	3.90%	7.80%	11.70%	19.3	21.4
Dy, ppm	2.33	0.095	2.14	2.52	2.04	2.61	4.08%	8.16%	12.24%	2.21	2.44
Er, ppm	0.87	0.037	0.80	0.95	0.76	0.98	4.27%	8.53%	12.80%	0.83	0.92
Eu, ppm	0.97	0.046	0.88	1.06	0.83	1.11	4.77%	9.55%	14.32%	0.92	1.02
Fe, wt.%	2.53	0.159	2.21	2.84	2.05	3.00	6.30%	12.60%	18.90%	2.40	2.65
Ga, ppm	4.74	0.51	3.72	5.76	3.21	6.27	10.77%	21.54%	32.31%	4.50	4.98
Gd, ppm	3.66	0.205	3.25	4.07	3.05	4.28	5.61%	11.21%	16.82%	3.48	3.85
Ge, ppm	< 0.05	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Hf, ppm	0.56	0.16	0.25	0.87	0.09	1.02	27.93%	55.86%	83.79%	0.53	0.58
Hg, ppm	0.013	0.005	0.004	0.023	0.000	0.028	35.93%	71.87%	107.80%	0.013	0.014
Ho, ppm	0.36	0.034	0.29	0.43	0.26	0.46	9.38%	18.76%	28.13%	0.34	0.38
In, ppm	0.019	0.002	0.016	0.022	0.014	0.024	8.73%	17.46%	26.19%	0.018	0.020
K, wt.%	0.254	0.016	0.222	0.285	0.207	0.301	6.18%	12.36%	18.55%	0.241	0.267
La, ppm	27.5	1.32	24.9	30.1	23.6	31.5	4.79%	9.58%	14.37%	26.1	28.9
Li, ppm	6.19	0.385	5.42	6.96	5.04	7.35	6.21%	12.43%	18.64%	5.88	6.50
Lu, ppm	0.076	0.004	0.068	0.085	0.064	0.089	5.58%	11.16%	16.74%	0.073	0.080
Mg, wt.%	0.416	0.024	0.367	0.465	0.343	0.490	5.88%	11.76%	17.64%	0.396	0.437
Mn, wt.%	0.020	0.001	0.017	0.022	0.016	0.023	5.84%	11.68%	17.52%	0.019	0.021
Mo, ppm	3.50	0.167	3.17	3.84	3.00	4.01	4.77%	9.55%	14.32%	3.33	3.68
Na, wt.%	0.233	0.014	0.205	0.261	0.191	0.276	6.03%	12.07%	18.10%	0.222	0.245
Nd, ppm	25.4	0.81	23.8	27.0	23.0	27.8	3.18%	6.37%	9.55%	24.1	26.7
Ni, ppm	42.4	1.37	39.7	45.2	38.3	46.6	3.24%	6.48%	9.72%	40.3	44.6
P, wt.%	0.047	0.002	0.043	0.051	0.042	0.053	4.14%	8.29%	12.43%	0.045	0.050
Pb, ppm	8.44	0.86	6.72	10.17	5.86	11.03	10.21%	20.42%	30.63%	8.02	8.87

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
Aqua Regia Digestion continued											
Pr, ppm	6.71	0.131	6.45	6.97	6.32	7.11	1.95%	3.90%	5.85%	6.38	7.05
Rb, ppm	15.1	0.81	13.5	16.7	12.7	17.5	5.37%	10.74%	16.11%	14.3	15.9
Re, ppm	< 0.001	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
S, wt.%	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Sb, ppm	1.24	0.13	0.99	1.50	0.86	1.63	10.32%	20.64%	30.95%	1.18	1.31
Sc, ppm	2.82	0.202	2.41	3.22	2.21	3.43	7.18%	14.36%	21.54%	2.68	2.96
Sm, ppm	4.42	0.371	3.68	5.16	3.31	5.53	8.38%	16.77%	25.15%	4.20	4.64
Sn, ppm	1.40	0.083	1.23	1.57	1.15	1.65	5.96%	11.91%	17.87%	1.33	1.47
Sr, ppm	39.8	2.40	35.0	44.6	32.6	47.0	6.04%	12.08%	18.12%	37.8	41.8
Ta, ppm	< 0.01	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
Tb, ppm	0.45	0.020	0.41	0.49	0.39	0.51	4.56%	9.12%	13.68%	0.43	0.47
Te, ppm	0.034	0.007	0.020	0.049	0.012	0.056	21.29%	42.59%	63.88%	0.032	0.036
Th, ppm	8.76	0.747	7.27	10.25	6.52	11.00	8.52%	17.05%	25.57%	8.32	9.20
Ti, wt.%	0.072	0.005	0.063	0.082	0.058	0.086	6.54%	13.09%	19.63%	0.068	0.076
Tl, ppm	0.080	0.008	0.064	0.097	0.056	0.105	10.13%	20.26%	30.39%	0.076	0.084
Tm, ppm	0.10	0.006	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.12	6.22%	12.44%	18.66%	0.10	0.11
U, ppm	1.23	0.064	1.11	1.36	1.04	1.42	5.18%	10.35%	15.53%	1.17	1.29
V, ppm	27.3	1.61	24.0	30.5	22.4	32.1	5.90%	11.80%	17.70%	25.9	28.6
W, ppm	2.03	0.36	1.31	2.75	0.95	3.11	17.79%	35.58%	53.38%	1.93	2.13
Y, ppm	8.70	0.299	8.11	9.30	7.81	9.60	3.44%	6.88%	10.32%	8.27	9.14
Yb, ppm	0.58	0.039	0.50	0.66	0.46	0.70	6.70%	13.40%	20.10%	0.55	0.61
Zn, ppm	36.3	1.85	32.6	40.0	30.8	41.9	5.08%	10.17%	15.25%	34.5	38.1
Zr, ppm	31.1	4.6	21.9	40.2	17.3	44.8	14.77%	29.55%	44.32%	29.5	32.6

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.

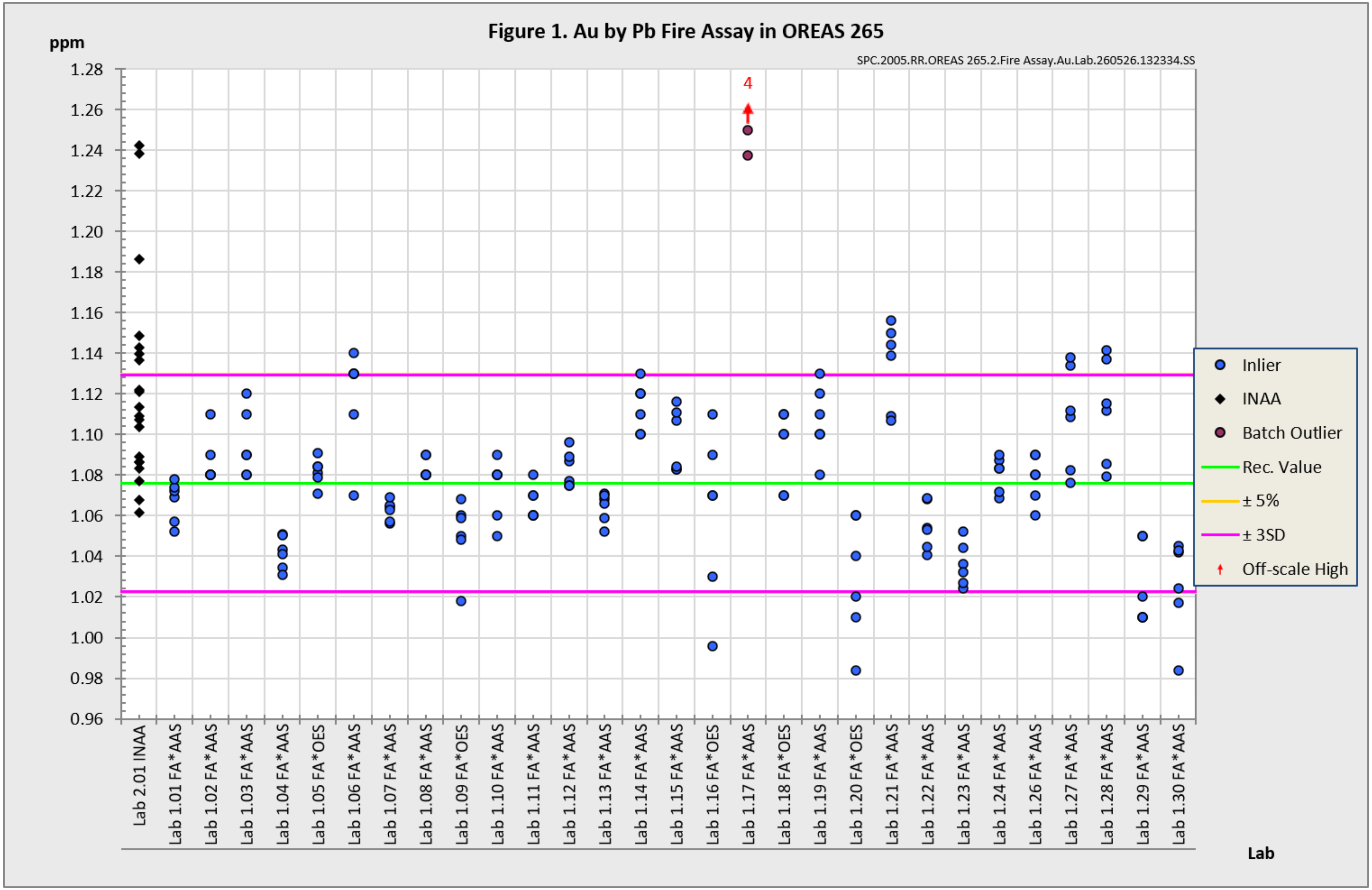
Figure 1. Au by Pb Fire Assay in OREAS 265
SPC.2005.RR.OREAS 265.2.Fire Assay.Au.Lab.260526.132334.SS
ppm
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.20
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.10
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1.00
0.98
0.96
4
Lab 2.01 INAA
Lab 1.01 FA*AAS
Lab 1.02 FA*AAS
Lab 1.03 FA*AAS
Lab 1.04 FA*AAS
Lab 1.05 FA*OES
Lab 1.06 FA*AAS
Lab 1.07 FA*AAS
Lab 1.08 FA*AAS
Lab 1.09 FA*OES
Lab 1.10 FA*AAS
Lab 1.11 FA*AAS
Lab 1.12 FA*AAS
Lab 1.13 FA*AAS
Lab 1.14 FA*AAS
Lab 1.15 FA*AAS
Lab 1.16 FA*OES
Lab 1.17 FA*AAS
Lab 1.18 FA*OES
Lab 1.19 FA*AAS
Lab 1.20 FA*OES
Lab 1.21 FA*AAS
Lab 1.22 FA*AAS
Lab 1.23 FA*AAS
Lab 1.24 FA*AAS
Lab 1.26 FA*AAS
Lab 1.27 FA*AAS
Lab 1.28 FA*AAS
Lab 1.29 FA*AAS
Lab 1.30 FA*AAS
Lab
Inlier
INAA
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Off-scale High

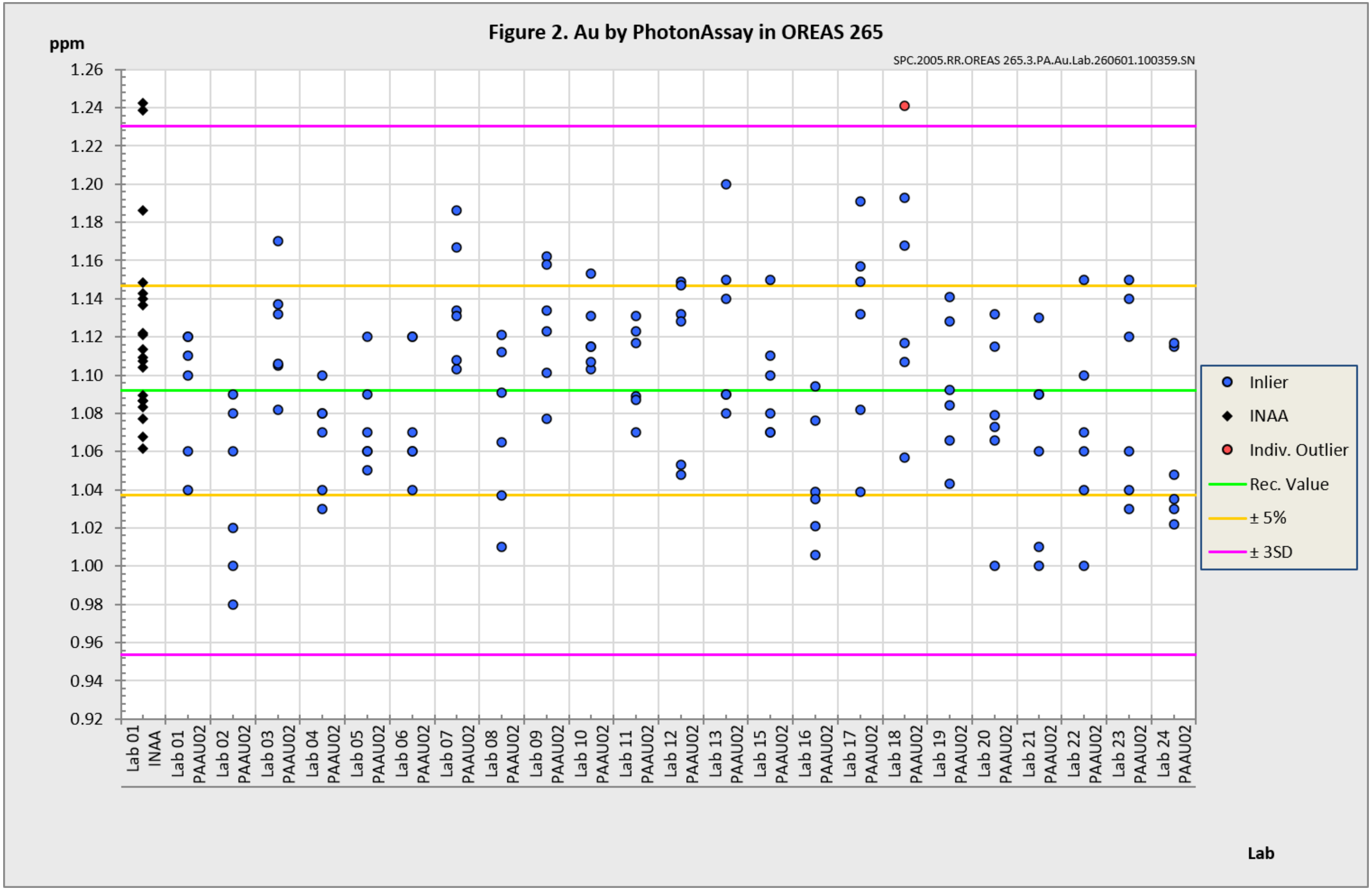
Figure 2. Au by PhotonAssay in OREAS 265
SPC.2005.RR.OREAS 265.3.PA.Au.Lab.260601.100359.SN
ppm
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.20
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.10
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1.00
0.98
0.96
0.94
0.92
Lab 01 INAA
Lab 01 PAAU02
Lab 02 PAAU02
Lab 03 PAAU02
Lab 04 PAAU02
Lab 05 PAAU02
Lab 06 PAAU02
Lab 07 PAAU02
Lab 08 PAAU02
Lab 09 PAAU02
Lab 10 PAAU02
Lab 11 PAAU02
Lab 12 PAAU02
Lab 13 PAAU02
Lab 15 PAAU02
Lab 16 PAAU02
Lab 17 PAAU02
Lab 18 PAAU02
Lab 19 PAAU02
Lab 20 PAAU02
Lab 21 PAAU02
Lab 22 PAAU02
Lab 23 PAAU02
Lab 24 PAAU02
Lab
Inlier
INAA
Indiv. Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

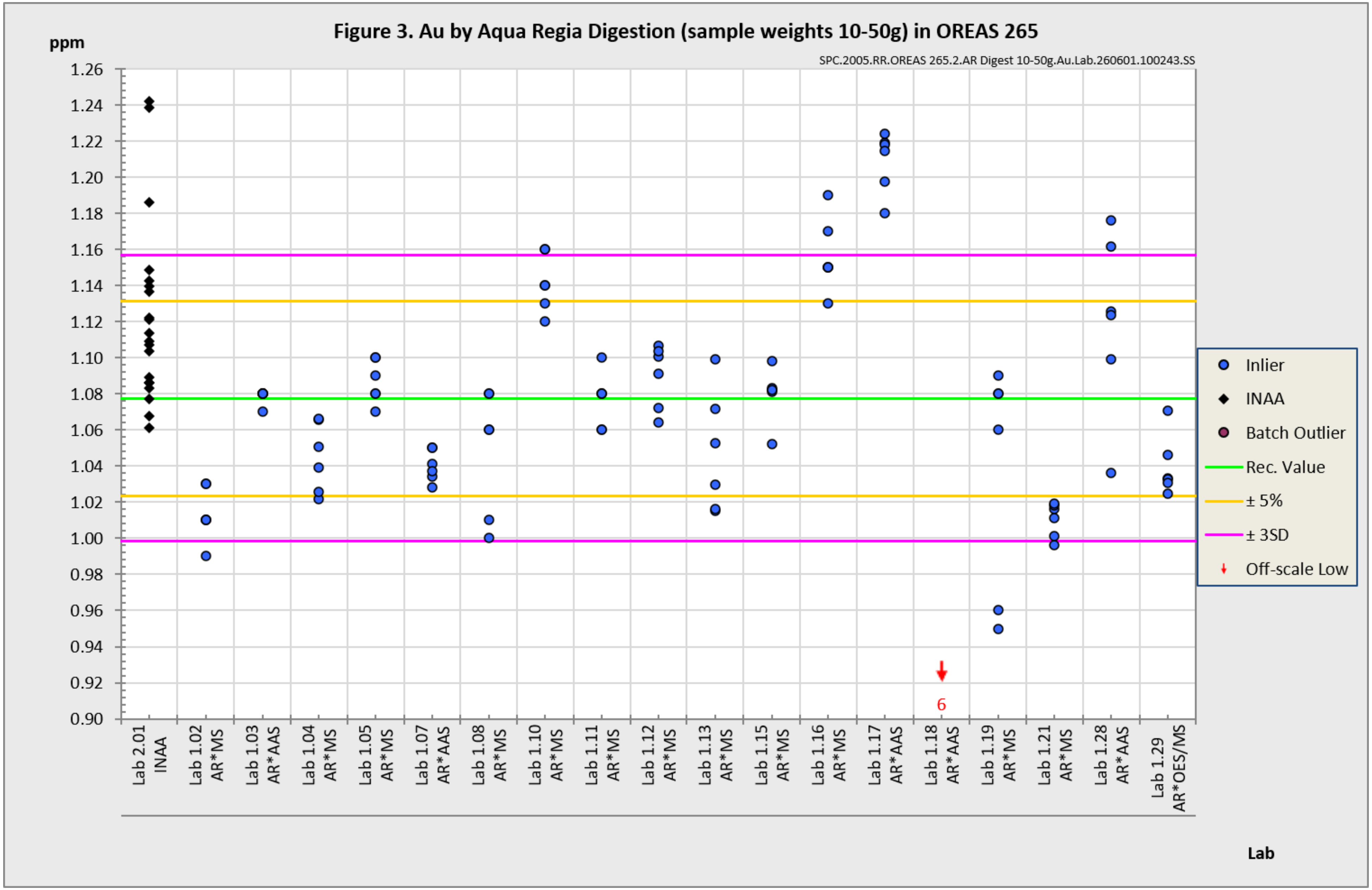
Figure 3. Au by Aqua Regia Digestion (sample weights 10-50g) in OREAS 265
SPC.2005.RR.OREAS 265.2.AR Digest 10-50g.Au.Lab.260601.100243.SS
ppm
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.20
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.10
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1.00
0.98
0.96
0.94
0.92
0.90
6
Lab 2.01 INAA
Lab 1.02 AR*MS
Lab 1.03 AR*AAS
Lab 1.04 AR*MS
Lab 1.05 AR*MS
Lab 1.07 AR*AAS
Lab 1.08 AR*MS
Lab 1.10 AR*MS
Lab 1.11 AR*MS
Lab 1.12 AR*MS
Lab 1.13 AR*MS
Lab 1.15 AR*MS
Lab 1.16 AR*MS
Lab 1.17 AR*AAS
Lab 1.18 AR*AAS
Lab 1.19 AR*MS
Lab 1.21 AR*MS
Lab 1.28 AR*AAS
Lab 1.29 AR*OES/MS
Lab
Inlier
INAA
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD
Off-scale Low

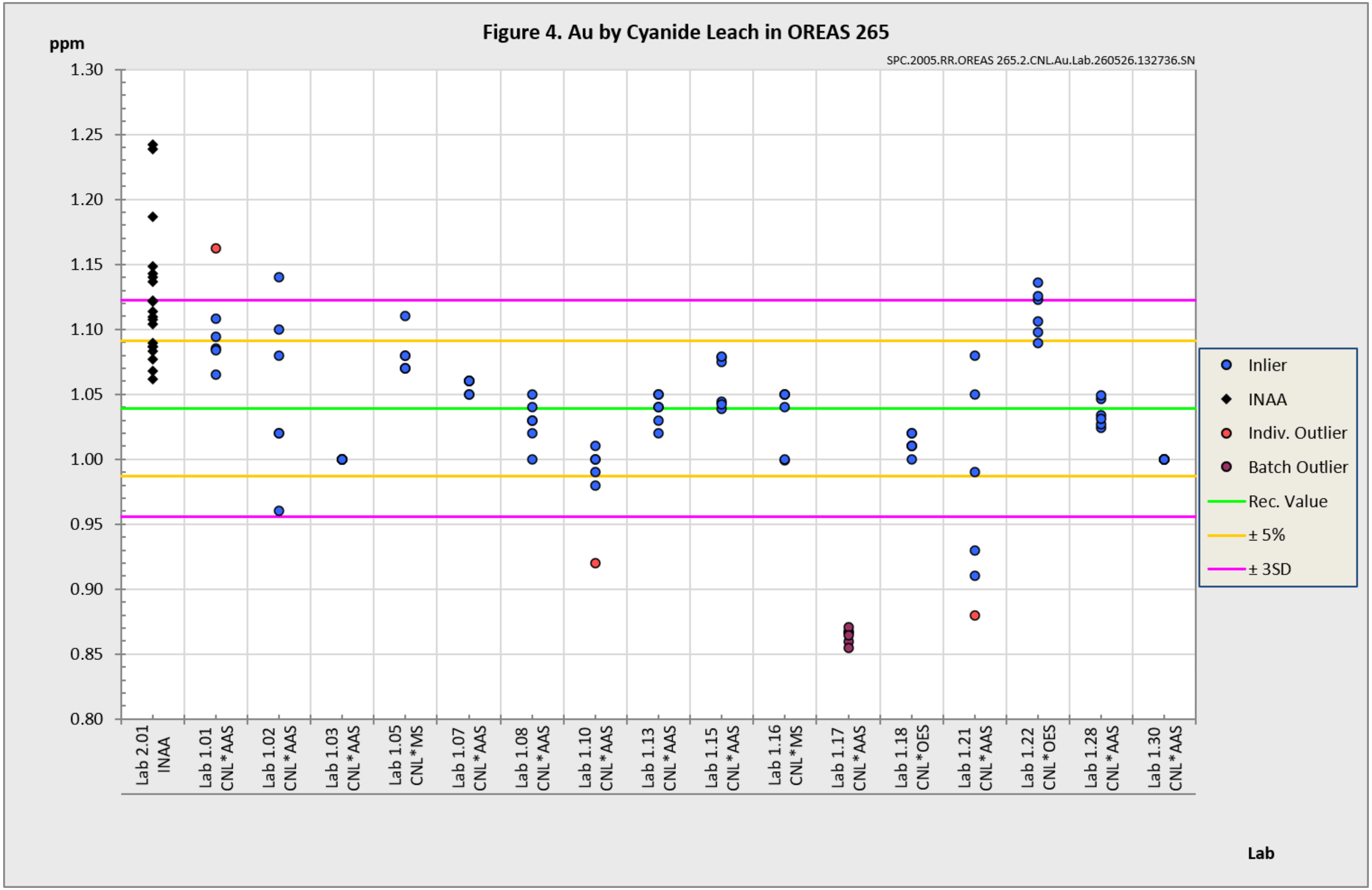
Figure 4. Au by Cyanide Leach in OREAS 265
SPC.2005.RR.OREAS 265.2.CNL.Au.Lab.260526.132736.SN
ppm
1.30
1.25
1.20
1.15
1.10
1.05
1.00
0.95
0.90
0.85
0.80
Lab 2.01 INAA
Lab 1.01 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.02 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.03 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.05 CNL*MS
Lab 1.07 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.08 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.10 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.13 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.15 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.16 CNL*MS
Lab 1.17 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.18 CNL*OES
Lab 1.21 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.22 CNL*OES
Lab 1.28 CNL*AAS
Lab 1.30 CNL*AAS
Lab
Inlier
INAA
Indiv. Outlier
Batch Outlier
Rec. Value
± 5%
± 3SD

PREPARER AND SUPPLIER

Certified reference material OREAS 265 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

CERTIFYING OFFICER

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

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DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision No.	Date	Changes applied
0	10th June, 2026	First publication.

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