



# ROCKLABS

WORLD LEADERS IN SAMPLE PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AND REFERENCE MATERIALS FOR USE IN GOLD ASSAYING

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## Certificate of Analysis

### Reference Material OxL63

**Recommended Gold Concentration: 5.865 µg/g**  
**95% Confidence Interval: +/- 0.055 µg/g**

The above values apply only to product in jars or sachets which have an identification number within the following range: **147 243 – 148 780**.

**Prepared and Certified By:**

Malcolm Smith BSc, FNZIC  
Malcolm Smith Reference Materials Ltd  
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**NEW ZEALAND**  
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**Date of Certification:**

23 October 2007

**Certificate Status:**

Original

**Available Packaging:**

This reference material has been packed in wide-mouthed jars that contain 2.5 kg of product. The contents of some jars may be subsequently repacked into sealed polyethylene sachets.

**Origin of Reference Material:**

Basalt and feldspar minerals with minor quantities of finely divided gold-containing minerals that have been screened to ensure there is no gold nugget effect.

**Supplier of Reference Material:**

ROCKLABS Ltd  
P O Box 18 142  
Auckland  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
Email: [sales@rocklabs.com](mailto:sales@rocklabs.com)  
Website: [www.rocklabs.com](http://www.rocklabs.com)  
Telephone: +64 9 634 7696

**Description:**

The reference material is a light grey powder that has been well mixed and a homogeneity test carried out after the entire batch was packaged into wide-mouthed jars. There is no soil component. The product contains crystalline quartz and therefore dust from it should not be inhaled.

The approximate chemical composition is:  
(Uncertified Values)

	%
SiO <sub>2</sub>	62.28
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17.57
Na <sub>2</sub> O	6.85
K <sub>2</sub> O	3.36
CaO	2.40
MgO	2.46
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.70
MnO	0.05
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.23
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.74
L O I	0.31

**Intended Use:**

This reference material is designed to be included with every batch of samples analysed and the results plotted for quality monitoring purposes.

**Stability:**

The container (jar or sachet) and its contents should not be heated to temperatures higher than 50 °C. The reference material is stable, with weight changes of less than 0.5 % at extremes of naturally occurring temperature and humidity conditions.

**Method of Preparation:**

Pulverized basalt rock and feldspar minerals were blended with finely pulverized and screened, gold-containing minerals. Once the powders were uniformly mixed the composite was placed into 1538 wide-mouthed jars, each bearing a unique number. 48 jars were randomly selected from the packaging run and material from these jars was used for both homogeneity and consensus testing.

### **Homogeneity Assessment:**

An independent laboratory carried out all gold analyses by fire assay of 30 g portions, using a gravimetric finish. Steps were taken to minimize laboratory method variation in order to better detect any variation in the candidate reference material.

#### **Homogeneity Assessment After Packaging**

The contents of six randomly selected jars were compacted by vibration (to simulate the effect of freighting) and five samples removed successively from top to bottom from each jar. In addition, five samples were removed from the last jar in the series. A sample was also removed from the top of each of the 48 jars randomly selected from the 1538 jars in the batch. The results of analysis of the 83 samples (randomly ordered and then consecutively numbered before being sent to the laboratory) produced a coefficient of variation of 0.9 %.

### **Analytical Methodology:**

Once homogeneity had been established, two sub-samples were submitted to a number of well-recognized laboratories in order to assign a gold value by consensus testing. The sub-samples were drawn from the 48 randomly selected jars and each laboratory received samples from two different jars. Indicative concentration ranges were given. All laboratories used fire assay for the gold analysis.

### **Calculation of Certified Value:**

Results for gold were returned from 31 laboratories. Statistical analysis to identify outliers was carried out using the principles detailed in sections 7.3.2 – 7.3.4, ISO 5725-2: 1994. Assessment of each laboratory's performance was carried out on the basis of z-scores, partly based on the concept described in ISO/IEC Guide 43-1. Details of the criteria used in these examinations are available on request. As a result of these statistical analyses, three sets of results were excluded for the purpose of assigning a gold concentration value to this reference material. A recommended value was thus calculated from the average of the remaining  $n = 28$  sets of replicate results. The 95 % confidence interval was estimated using the formula:-

$$X \pm ts/\sqrt{n}$$

(where  $X$  is the estimated average,  $s$  is the estimated standard deviation of the laboratory averages, and  $t$  is the 0.025 tail-value from Student's t-distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom). The recommended value is provided at the beginning of the certificate in  $\mu\text{g/g}$  (ppm) units. A summary of the results used to calculate the recommended value is listed on page 4 and the names of the laboratories that submitted results are listed on page 5.

## Summary of Results Used to Calculate Gold Value

(not related to order of laboratories listed on page 5)

Gold (ppm)		
Sample 1	Sample 2	Average
5.25	5.64	5.445
5.561	5.645	5.6030
5.42	5.84	5.630
5.62	5.76	5.690
5.73	5.80	5.765
5.74	5.79	5.765
5.81	5.80	5.805
5.825	5.795	5.8100
5.73	5.91	5.820
5.84	5.82	5.830
5.956	5.735	5.8455
5.850	5.880	5.8650
5.896	5.853	5.8745
5.85	5.90	5.875
5.846	5.949	5.8975
5.849	6.025	5.9370
5.97	5.92	5.945
5.90	5.99	5.945
5.967	5.933	5.9500
5.94	5.97	5.955
5.95	5.96	5.955
6.034	5.897	5.9655
5.985	5.959	5.9720
5.94	6.04	5.990
6.00	6.00	6.000
5.97	6.04	6.005
6.034	5.983	6.0085
6.015	6.105	6.0600

Average of 28 sets = 5.865 ppm  
Standard deviation of 28 sets = 0.141 ppm

**Note: this standard deviation should not be used as a basis to set control limits when plotting results from an individual laboratory.**

Coefficient of variation = 2.4 %  
95% Confidence interval for average = 0.055 ppm

Statistical analysis of both homogeneity and consensus test results has been carried out by independent statistician, Tim Ball.

## **Participating Laboratories**

### **Australia**

ALS Chemex, Perth  
Amdel Ltd, Adelaide  
Amdel Laboratories Ltd, Perth  
Amdel Laboratories Ltd, Kalgoorlie  
Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, Perth  
SGS Welshpool Minerals, Perth  
SGS Townsville Minerals, Townsville  
Standard and Reference Laboratories, Perth  
Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories, Perth

### **Canada**

ALS Chemex, British Columbia  
ALS Chemex, Quebec  
Assayers Canada, British Columbia  
Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories Ltd, Quebec  
International Plasma Labs Ltd, British Columbia  
Loring Laboratories, Alberta  
SGS Minerals Services, Ontario  
TSL Laboratories Inc, Saskatchewan

### **Chile**

ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltda

### **Kyrgyzstan**

Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories Ltd

### **New Zealand**

SGS Minerals, Waihi

### **Peru**

Minera Yanacocha SRL – Newmont

### **Russia**

Irgiredmet, Irkutsk  
Russian Academy of Science, Karelia

### **South Africa**

Anglo Research  
MINTEK: Analytical Services Division  
SGS Lakefield Research Africa

### **United States of America**

ALS Chemex, Nevada  
Barrick Goldstrike Mines Inc, Nevada  
Newmont Mining Corporation, Carlin Laboratory  
Newmont Mining Corporation, Lone Tree Laboratory  
Newmont Mining Corporation, Twin Creeks Laboratory

## Instructions and Recommendations for Use:

Weigh out quantity usually used for analysis and analyze for total gold by normal procedure. Homogeneity testing has shown that consistent results are obtainable for gold when 30g portions are taken for analysis.

We quote a 95% confidence interval for our estimate of the declared value. This confidence interval reflects our uncertainty in estimating the true value for the gold content of the reference material. The interval is chosen such that, if the same procedure as used here to estimate the declared value were used again and again, then 95% of the trials would give intervals that contained the true value. It is a reflection of how precise the trial has been in estimating the declared value. It **does not** reflect the variability any particular laboratory will experience in its own repetitive testing.

Some users in the past have misinterpreted this confidence interval as a guide as to how different an individual test result should be from the declared value. Some mistakenly use this interval, or the standard deviation from the consensus test, to set limits for control charts on their own routine test results using the reference material. Such use inevitably leads to many apparent out-of-control points, leading to doubts about the laboratory's testing, or of the reference material itself.

A much better way of determining the laboratory performance when analysing the reference material is to accumulate a history of the test results obtained, and plot them on a control chart. The appropriate centre line and control limits for this chart should be based on the average level and variability exhibited in the laboratory's **own** data. This chart will provide a clear picture of the long-term stability or otherwise of the laboratory testing process, providing good clues as to the causes of any problems. To help our customers do this more simply for themselves, we can provide a free Excel template that will produce sensible graphs, with intelligently chosen limits, from the customer's own data.

## Legal Notice:

This certificate and the reference material described in it have been prepared with due care and attention. However ROCKLABS Ltd, Malcolm Smith Reference Materials Ltd and Tim Ball Ltd accept no liability for any decisions or actions taken following the use of the reference material.

## References:

For further information on the preparation and validation of this reference material please contact Malcolm Smith.

### Certifying Officer



M G Smith BSc, FNZIC

### Independent Statistician



Tim Ball BSc (Hons)