

***ANALYTICAL QUALITY CONTROL
AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE
FARO LITHOGEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION
RESEARCH PROJECT***

DECEMBER 7, 1998

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INTRODUCTION

The Faro Lithochemical Exploration Research Project chose Bondar-Clegg and Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, British Columbia, as the commercial laboratory to undertake geochemical analysis of all samples collected as part of the research. This decision was made on the basis of competitive prices and historical performance, as demonstrated by a similar quality control / quality assessment of lithochemical results during the MDRU Lithochemical Exploration Research Project, 1994-1997 (Stanley 1997a).

An assessment of the analytical quality of the element determinations made by Bondar-Clegg was also undertaken as part of this research project. This was done using a set of four pulverized and well-blended reference materials that were submitted in quadruplicate with the normal lithochemical samples. These reference materials were chosen because of their geochemical affinity to rocks within the Faro mining district. The four reference materials used in this quality control and assessment study for the Faro Lithochemical Exploration Research Project include:

- (i) *BAS-1*, columnar Cheakamus basalt originally collected by Mark Coolbaugh from a 'road metal' quarry between Squamish and Whistler, B.C. in 1996,
- (ii) *CUL-1*, pyritic Cultus Lake shale originally collected by Cliff Stanley from a road cut along the east end of Cultus Lake, B.C. in 1994,
- (iii) *CHI-1*, Chilliwack limestone with minor chert nodules originally collected by Cliff Stanley from a quarry along the Chilliwack River Road, B.C. in 1994, and
- (iv) *QUA-1*, Quadra Formation sands originally collected by Cliff Stanley and Phil Wong from the bluffs below the University of British Columbia campus, B.C. in 1994.

Three or four 5-gallon buckets of each reference material were prepared by Chemex using a large capacity chrome steel dry ball mill, which crushed, pulverized and blended all of the reference material simultaneously. As a result, their degree of homogenization is expected to be superior to those reference materials blended by manual or semi-automated means.

Lithochemical data for these 'external' reference materials (16 analyses), along with lab-created 'internal' duplicate sample pulps of the normal research samples within the batch, and Bondar-Clegg 'internal' reference material pulps made to internally monitor analytical quality (up to 180 additional samples in total), were subjected to a modified Thompson and Howarth replicate analysis (Stanley 1997b) to determine the level of precision of these geochemical analyses.

The following report details only the results of geochemical determinations on 'internal' and 'external' reference materials and 'internal' duplicates used to determine the level of analytical precision within the lithochemical data. However, this report also compares the results for 25 elements analyzed by different analytical methods to identify the appropriate, highest quality and lowest cost analytical methodology.

REFERENCE MATERIALS AND GEOCHEMICAL DETERMINATIONS

The 'external' reference materials described above were analyzed for the same elements determined for the normal research samples sent to Bondar-Clegg. Lithogeochemical analyses included:

- Li metaborate fusion X-ray fluorescence analysis of major oxides (SiO₂, TiO₂, Al₂O₃, Cr₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, MnO, MgO, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, P₂O₅ and Cr,
- Gravimetry for Loss on Ignition (LOI),
- Pressed pellet X-ray fluorescence analysis of high field strength and camouflaged trace elements (Ba, Rb, Sr, Zr, Y, Nb),
- Colorimetric titration of FeO,
- Leco correlation spectrometry for total C and total S,
- Wet chemistry determinations of CO₂,
- Fire assay pre-concentration with inductively coupled plasma spectrometry for Au,
- Nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, perchloric acid digestion with inductively coupled plasma spectrometry for 34 trace elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti and Zr),
- Aqua regia acid digestion with atomic absorption for 7 trace elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Co, Cd),
- Aqua regia hydride generation digestions with atomic absorption for 5 trace elements (Bi, As, Sb, Te, Se),
- Aqua regia cold vapor digestion with atomic absorption for Hg,
- Aqua regia, MIBK organic extraction with atomic absorption for Tl, and
- Water leach and NaOH fusion with specific ion electrode analysis for Cl and F, respectively.

Only approximately 1/3 of all samples, and all of the external reference materials, were analyzed for FeO, Cl and F due to cost considerations. Detection limits for these techniques are presented in Table 1. All values below detection were recoded to a value equal to half of the detection limit.

ANALYTICAL PRECISION RESULTS

Replicate determinations for the above reference materials and elements submitted during the Faro Lithogeochemical Exploration Research Project were compiled in a spreadsheet and formatted for input into a computer program to perform a generalized Thompson-Howarth replicate error analysis (Stanley 1997b; Stanley 1986; Thompson and Howarth 1973, 1976a, 1976b, 1978; Thompson 1973). The program, called THPLOT, is written as a function in MATLAB, a matrix-based computer language interpreter that facilitates the numerical treatment of data expressed in matrix form. A detailed description of this THPLOT program, its features and

a discussion of how it differs from, and why it is more comprehensive than, the original Thompson-Howarth methodology, along with the source code, is presented in Stanley (1997b).

Results from the analysis of replicate determinations using THPLOT include relative and absolute error terms, which define the slope and intercept of a model line describing a linear relationship between a measurement and its one standard deviation measurement error. These relationships will be used in future chemographic diagrams produced by the research project to assign analytical errors to every sample plotted. This ensures that interpretations of results are significant relative to measurement error, and thus have potential geological meaning. The error-measurement relationship may be also used to determine the 'effective detection limit' for the analytical method, which is defined as the concentration where two times the standard deviation of the measurement error equals the concentration measured (analytical precision = 100 %). This allows determination of the concentration at which the variation imposed by measurement error (the noise) exceeds the element concentration measured (the signal), and thus prevents mis- or over-interpretation of the lithochemical results.

All linear models describing the error-measurement relationships were derived using weighted or unweighted least squares regression to obtain the equation of the error-measurement line. Weights in the weighted regression involve two factors: (i) those that take into account the number of replicate analyses per reference material (the more replicates, the better the estimate of the standard deviation), and (ii) those that consider the estimated error in the standard deviation estimates made by replicate determinations for each reference material (the higher the standard deviation, the larger the error in the standard deviation estimate - a consequence of normal theory). These weighted and unweighted regression models were compared with the distribution of the data on the Thompson-Howarth plot and the one chosen was deemed most compatible with the data.

Results are tabulated in Table 1. Output from THPLOT illustrating the relationships between the measurements and their errors are presented in Appendix 1. These results indicate that the overall level of analytical error is very 'acceptable' for all elements and analytical techniques. Most relative and absolute error levels for elements of particular interest are very low, and most of the effective detection limits calculated from these error levels are equivalent to or better than the detection limits stated by the laboratory.

In most cases, the disparity of the data about the regression lines is extreme. This is a consequence of the poor standard deviation estimates obtained from duplicates. Given the actual magnitudes of these errors, the regression lines fit most of the widely scattered data at acceptable levels of significance (the 95th percentile).

Several elements have concentrations rarely exceeding the detection limit, and these have been omitted from this analysis because of the inconclusive error estimates resulting from these data (Te and Sn by multi-acid / ICP). Furthermore, loss on ignition (LOI) determinations include negative values (indicating gain on ignition and probably resulting from only minor volatile loss and significant oxidation of Fe and Mn). Thus, LOI determinations do not satisfy the assumptions required for a Thompson-Howarth replicate analysis. Consequently, results for LOI are also not presented, although visual examination of the results indicates acceptable analytical quality.

Results indicating high relative or absolute errors occur only for elements whose reference material concentrations are only slightly above the corresponding detection limit (e.g. - Ag, Bi, Sb,

Nb, and Ta by multi-acid ICP; Te by aqua regia hydride AA; F by specific ion electrode). Consequently, although nominally unsatisfactory, these precisions are perfectly acceptable because of the low precisions that commonly occur in geochemical analyses immediately above the detection limit.

Although the analytical precisions for these data are at levels that are considered good, there is no specific *a priori* test to determine whether these level are adequate for subsequent lithogeochemical data analysis. As a result, application of these error-measurement relationships to estimate analytical precision levels in all samples will be undertaken to allow assessment as to whether the observed compositional variations in these samples exceed that attributable to measurement error. Formulae that allow propagation of these errors onto various chemographic diagrams, including molar element ratio diagrams, exist (Stanley 1990), and will be used where appropriate during data evaluation to confirm the significance of any geological or geochemical conclusions.

ANALYTICAL BLUNDER

One of the reference materials analyzed had element concentrations that were totally inconsistent with expected results. This sample FR98-267, a basalt, exhibited anomalous results for all LiBO₃ fusion / XRF major oxide analyses, but not for any other element determinations. Re-analysis by Bondar-Clegg of the 36 samples surrounding FR98-267 in the batch faithfully reproduced the errant element concentrations in this sample, as well as the concentrations of the elements in the unknown samples. Furthermore, although additional splits of pulp were fused and analyzed for the 36 samples surrounding FR98-267 in the analytical batch (and these analyses also reproduced the original results), sufficient material to prepare a second fused disk from sample FR98-267 was not available. Consequently, the anomalous characteristics associated with this errant sample remain unexplained. However, because both the re-analyzed original fused disks and the new replicate fused disks faithfully reproduced the original analyses of the other samples, this analytical 'blunder' is not interpreted to be representative of a batch-wide analytical problem.

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

The lithogeochemical analysis packages chosen for use in this research project provided several element determinations analyzed by two methods (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Nb, Ti and Zr). These 'alternative' analyses were compared on scatterplots to determine whether significant differences result from the use of different analytical methods. Results are presented as scatterplots in Appendix 2. On all plots, the sloping lines indicate equivalent results, taking into account possibly different axis ranges and exaggerations, reporting units (*e.g.* - wt. % *versus* ppm) and element formulae (*e.g.* - Fe₂O₃ *versus* Fe) for each analytical method.

Results indicate that all chalcophile elements exhibit virtually identical concentrations for both analytical methods. Those that exhibit discrepancies either exhibit concentrations close to the detection limit and thus are subject to large proportional measurement errors (Bi, Sb and Te), exhibit extreme concentrations where non-linear calibration problems can be expected (Zn and Co), or are highly correlated but exhibit small proportional errors (< 10%) and thus do not significantly undermine confidence in the analytical quality because the relative order of concentration levels are similar (Mo and As).

Major elements exhibit good correspondence except for Al and Ca (which were clipped by an upper detection limit of 10 wt. % for the multi-acid ICP analysis), K and Ti (for which multi-acid digestion success is dependent on mineralogy - feldspars *versus* micas), and Mn (which exhibits non-linear calibration effects at concentrations > 3000 ppm). All other major elements exhibit identical or closely proportional results, although the multi-acid digestion ICP analyses are universally lower than the LiBO₃ fusion XRF analyses.

Non-chalcophile trace element analyses also exhibit good correspondence, except for Ba (which is clipped by a multi-acid ICP detection limit of 2000 ppm), and Y, Nb and Zr (which are only marginally digested by the multi-acid digestion). Cr and Sr exhibit slight proportional errors, but are highly correlated, and thus these results also do not undermine confidence in their analytical quality, as above.

A comparison of the level of analytical error in these 'alternative' element determinations reveals that the XRF and aqua regia AA analyses exhibit almost universally better precision than the multi-acid ICP results. This is probably because the highly saline nature of the multi-acid analyte solutions introduce matrix effects that are not adequately corrected for in the ICP data post-processing step. The multi-acid analyses also commonly exhibit restrictive upper limits of detection (*e.g.* - Al and Ca) that limit the utility of these analytical results. Consequently, recommended analytical methods for data interpretation in the future include LiBO₃ or pressed pellet XRF and aqua regia AA results, where available, over multi-acid ICP results.

CONCLUSIONS

Analytical results for reference materials submitted as part of the Faro Lithogeochemical Exploration Research Project have provided estimates of linear error-measurement relationships that can be used to estimate the magnitude of measurement error on any lithogeochemical determination. These results indicate that the overall analytical quality is expected to be very acceptable for the purposes of molar element ratio analysis and geochemical interpretation.

Comparisons of alternative analytical methods for element determinations indicate that good correspondence exists for most elements. Nevertheless, the X-ray fluorescence and atomic absorption analyses are preferred over the multi-acid ICP analyses because of their superior level of analytical precision. Finally, the aqua regia analyses of chalcophile trace elements are virtually a total analyses, based on comparison with multi-acid inductively coupled plasma analysis, and thus can be used in lieu of more costly total analysis procedures.

ADDITIONAL QUALITY CONTROL / ASSESSMENT SAMPLES AND ANALYSIS

In addition to the above reference material quality control / assessment evaluation of sample pulp replicates, several additional datasets exist that may be used to quantify the errors introduced in various aspects of sample collection and analysis. For example, five samples were collected in duplicate in the field to determine the magnitude of sampling errors that exist in these data. These replicate samples were collected adjacent to each other in the drillcores from material that appeared to be texturally and mineralogically homogeneous. Similarly, four adjacent samples were collected across visible hydrothermal alteration boundaries (or fronts) to assess the magnitude of small-scale compositional variations that exist in the study area due to hydrothermal alteration.

Additionally, during the course of lithochemical analysis, Bondar-Clegg re-analyzed 36 fused disks for major oxides by X-ray fluorescence, and re-sampled 36 splits of jaw-crushed samples, which were subsequently pulverized, fused and analyzed for major oxides by X-ray fluorescence. These additional datasets allow assessment of sampling, preparation and instrumental analysis errors; however, because of the modest size of these four datasets, conclusions from these assessments are generally qualitative, and thus a discussion of the results of these evaluations will be included in appendices to the final report.

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TABLES

Table 1 - Thompson-Howarth replicate error analysis results for reference materials submitted to Bondar-Clegg Laboratories during the Faro Lithogeochemical Exploration Research Project.

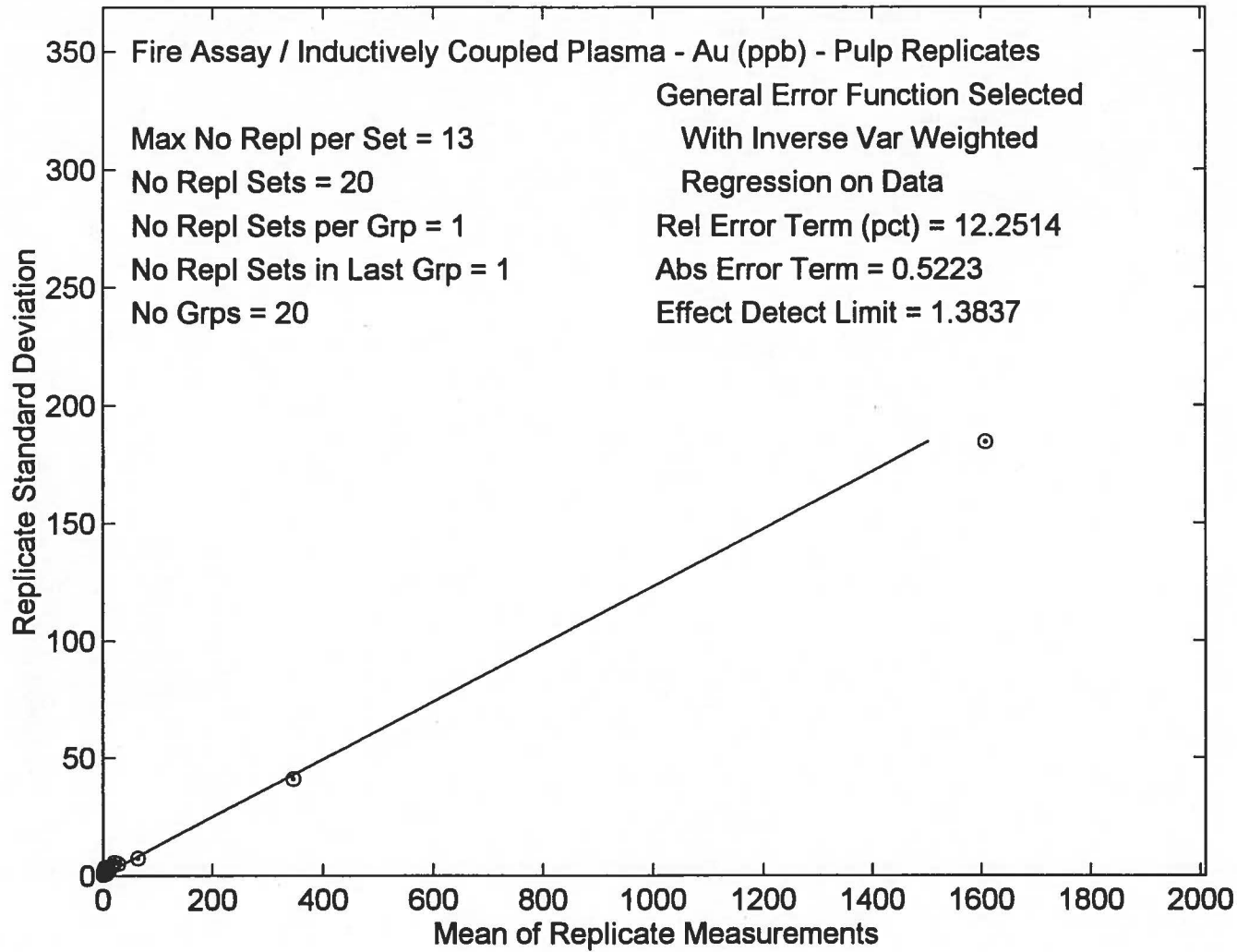
<i>Element</i>	<i>Analytical Method</i>	<i>Quoted Detection Limit</i>	<i>Effective Detection Limit</i>	<i>Relative Error Term (1 st dev)</i>	<i>Absolute Error Term (1 st dev)</i>
Au (ppb)	Fire Assay / ICP	1 ppb	1.38 ppb	12.25 %	0.52 ppb
Ag (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.5 ppm	0.08 ppm	19.19 %	0.03 ppm
Cu (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	1 ppm	1.32 ppm	1.55 %	0.64 ppm
Pb (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	2 ppm	5.14 ppm	1.44 %	2.49 ppm
Zn (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	2 ppm	3.93 ppm	1.98 %	1.89 ppm
Mo (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	1 ppm	1.33 ppm	2.01 %	0.64 ppm
Ni (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	1 ppm	0.62 ppm	1.47 %	0.30 ppm
Co (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	1 ppm	0.90 ppm	5.08 %	0.40 ppm
Cd (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	1 ppm	0.58 ppm	6.53 %	0.25 ppm
Bi (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.00 ppm	23.24 %	0.00 ppm
As (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	4.46 ppm	4.00 %	2.05 ppm
Sb (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.00 ppm	62.22 %	0.00 ppm
Fe (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.00 pct	2.16 %	0.00 pct
Mn (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.00 ppm	2.04 %	0.00 ppm
Te (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	25 ppm	-----	-----	-----
Ba (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	25 ppm	0.00 ppm	3.07 %	0.00 ppm
Cr (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	6.53 ppm	2.95 %	3.07 ppm
V (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	2 ppm	0.09 ppm	1.51 %	0.05 ppm
Sn (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	20 ppm	-----	-----	-----
W (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	2 ppm	0.15 ppm	2.83 %	0.07 ppm
La (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	1.66 ppm	0.62 %	0.82 ppm
Al (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.01 pct	1.93 %	0.00 pct
Mg (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.00 pct	1.74 %	0.00 pct
Ca (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.06 pct	0.05 %	0.03 pct
Na (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.01 pct	1.77 %	0.01 pct
K (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.00 pct	6.27 %	0.00 pct
Sr (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	1 ppm	0.31 ppm	3.78 %	0.14 ppm
Y (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.46 ppm	2.18 %	0.22 ppm
Ga (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	10 ppm	0.62 ppm	5.81 %	0.28 ppm
Li (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	2 ppm	0.91 ppm	2.70 %	0.43 ppm
Nb (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.64 ppm	13.77 %	0.23 ppm
Sc (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.54 ppm	4.28 %	0.25 ppm
Ta (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.00 ppm	13.27 %	0.00 ppm
Ti (pct)	Multi-acid / ICP	0.01 pct	0.01 pct	3.51 %	0.00 pct
Zr (ppm)	Multi-acid / ICP	5 ppm	0.91 ppm	3.30 %	0.43 ppm

Table 1 (continued)

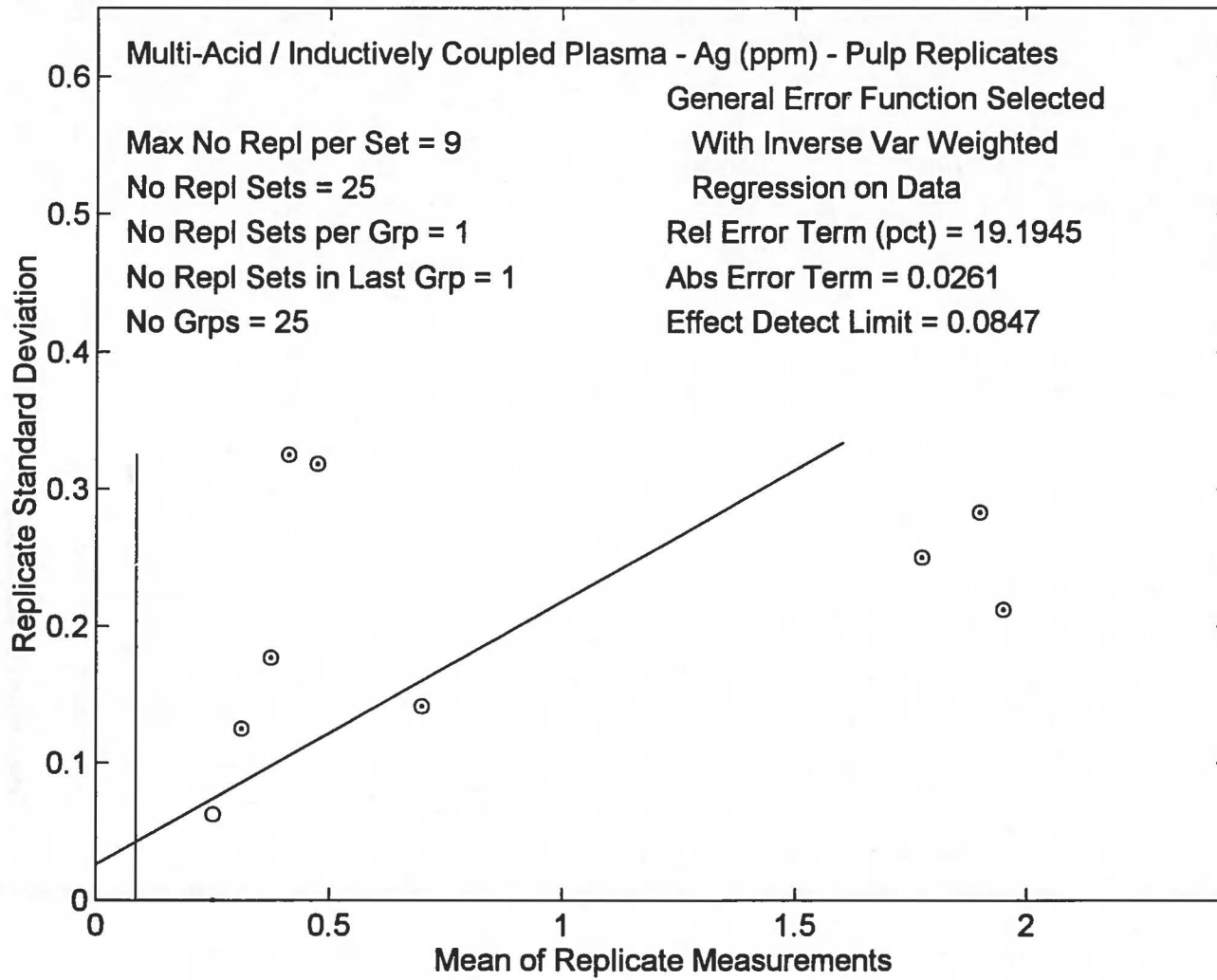
<i>Element</i>	<i>Analytical Method</i>	<i>Quoted Detection Limit</i>	<i>Effective Detection Limit</i>	<i>Relative Error Term (1 st dev)</i>	<i>Absolute Error Term (1 st dev)</i>
Ag (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	0.1 ppm	0.03 ppm	3.56 %	0.01 ppm
Cu (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	1 ppm	0.11 ppm	2.32 %	0.05 ppm
Pb (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	2 ppm	1.93 ppm	0.25 %	0.96 ppm
Zn (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	1 ppm	3.85 ppm	0.16 %	1.92 ppm
Mo (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	1 ppm	0.58 ppm	0.66 %	0.29 ppm
Co (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	1 ppm	0.53 ppm	1.63 %	0.26 ppm
Cd (ppm)	Aqua Regia / AA	0.2 ppm	0.08 ppm	0.18 %	0.04 ppm
Bi (ppm)	Aqua Regia Hydride / AA	0.2 ppm	0.06 ppm	9.86 %	0.02 ppm
As (ppm)	Aqua Regia Hydride / AA	1 ppm	1.43 ppm	1.63 %	0.69 ppm
Sb (ppm)	Aqua Regia Hydride / AA	0.2 ppm	0.09 ppm	3.24 %	0.04 ppm
Te (ppm)	Aqua Regia Hydride / AA	0.1 ppm	0.03 ppm	27.95 %	0.01 ppm
Se (ppm)	Aqua Regia Hydride / AA	0.1 ppm	0.50 ppm	0.00 %	0.25 ppm
Hg (ppm)	Aqua Regia Cold Vapor / AA	0.01 ppm	0.00 ppm	2.95 %	0.00 ppm
Tl (ppm)	Aqua Regia Org. Extract. / AA	0.2 ppm	0.02 ppm	3.04 %	0.01 ppm
FeO (pct)	Colorimetric Titration	0.05 pct	0.06 pct	1.48 %	0.03 pct
Cl (ppm)	Specific Ion	100 ppm	18.17 ppm	0.65 %	8.96 ppm
F (ppm)	Specific Ion	20 ppm	49.23 ppm	3.65 %	22.81 ppm
SiO ₂ (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.41 pct	0.00 %	0.21 pct
TiO ₂ (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.05 pct	0.02 %	0.02 pct
Al ₂ O ₃ (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.19 pct	0.09 %	0.19 pct
Fe ₂ O ₃ (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.05 pct	0.42 %	0.03 pct
MnO (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.00 pct	0.48 %	0.00 pct
MgO (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.04 pct	0.22 %	0.02 pct
CaO (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.00 pct	0.47 %	0.00 pct
Na ₂ O (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.01 pct	0.82 %	0.01 pct
K ₂ O (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.02 pct	1.42 %	0.01 pct
P ₂ O ₅ (pct)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	0.01 pct	0.00 pct	0.53 %	0.00 pct
LOI (pct)	Gravimetry	0.01 pct	-----	-----	-----
Rb (ppm)	Pressed Pellet XRF	2 ppm	1.56 ppm	0.52 %	0.77 ppm
Sr (ppm)	Pressed Pellet XRF	1 ppm	0.06 ppm	1.18 %	0.03 ppm
Ba (ppm)	Pressed Pellet XRF	10 ppm	6.96 ppm	2.51 %	3.31 ppm
Zr (ppm)	Pressed Pellet XRF	1 ppm	1.14 ppm	1.38 %	0.56 ppm
Nb (ppm)	Pressed Pellet XRF	2 ppm	0.96 ppm	1.33 %	0.47 ppm
Y (ppm)	Pressed Pellet XRF	1 ppm	2.11 ppm	0.00 %	1.06 ppm
CO ₂ (pct)	Wet Chemistry	0.1 pct	0.04 pct	1.07 %	0.02 pct
C (pct)	Leco Correlation Spectrometry	0.02 pct	0.00 pct	0.60 %	0.00 pct
S (pct)	Leco Correlation Spectrometry	0.02 pct	0.01 pct	0.50 %	0.00 pct
Cr (ppm)	LiBO ₃ Fused Disk XRF	20 ppm	19.96 ppm	0.58 %	9.87 ppm

APPENDIX 1

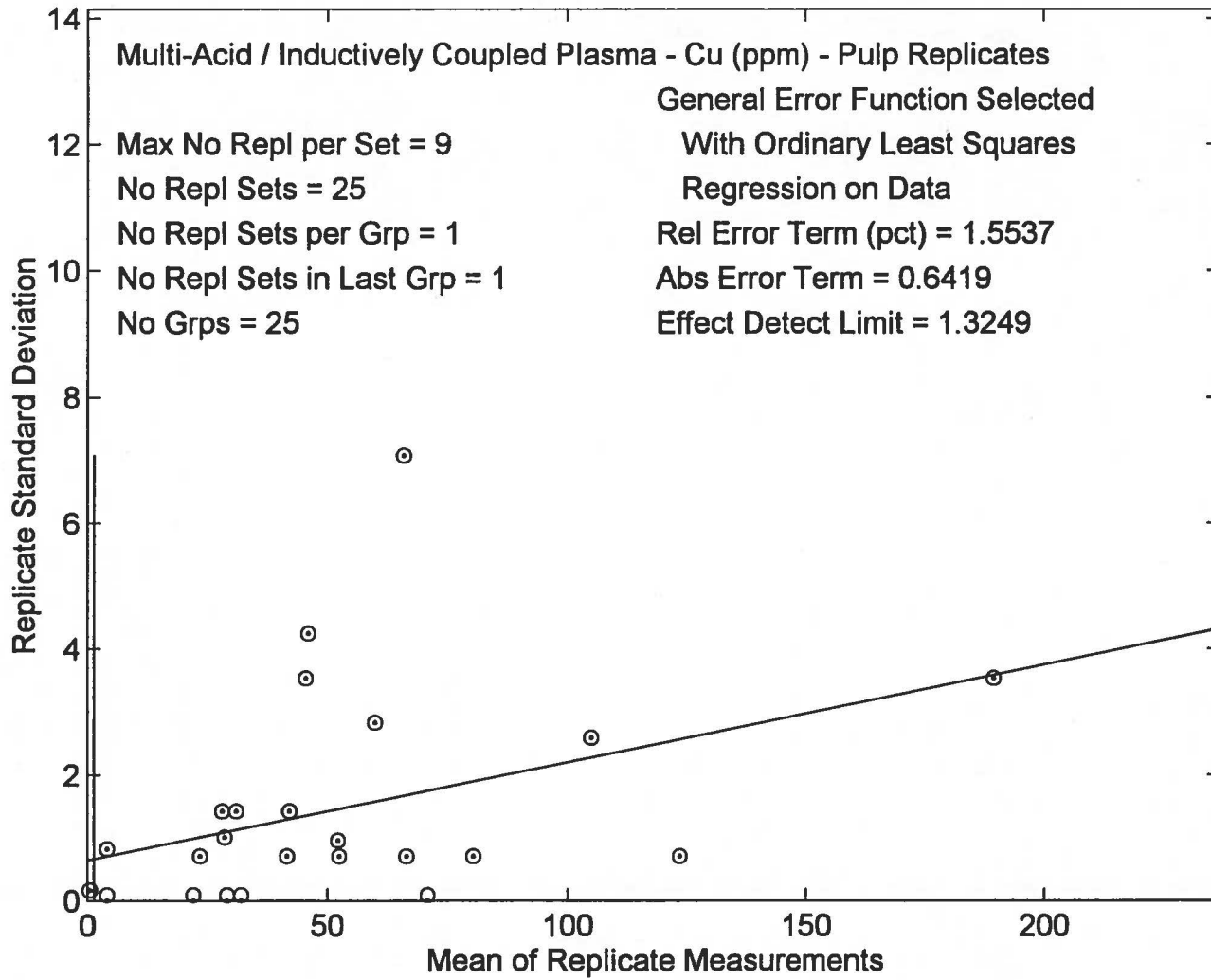
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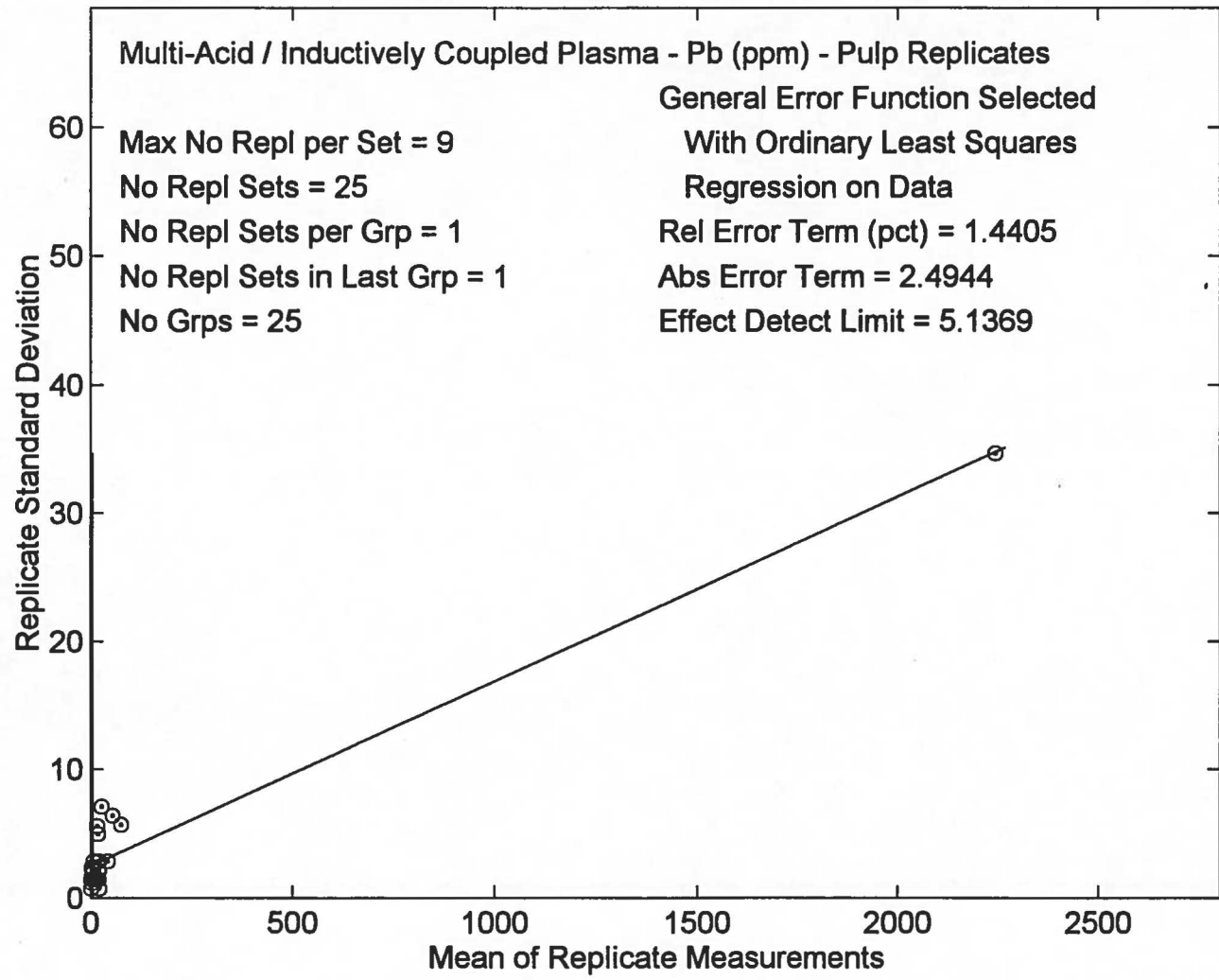
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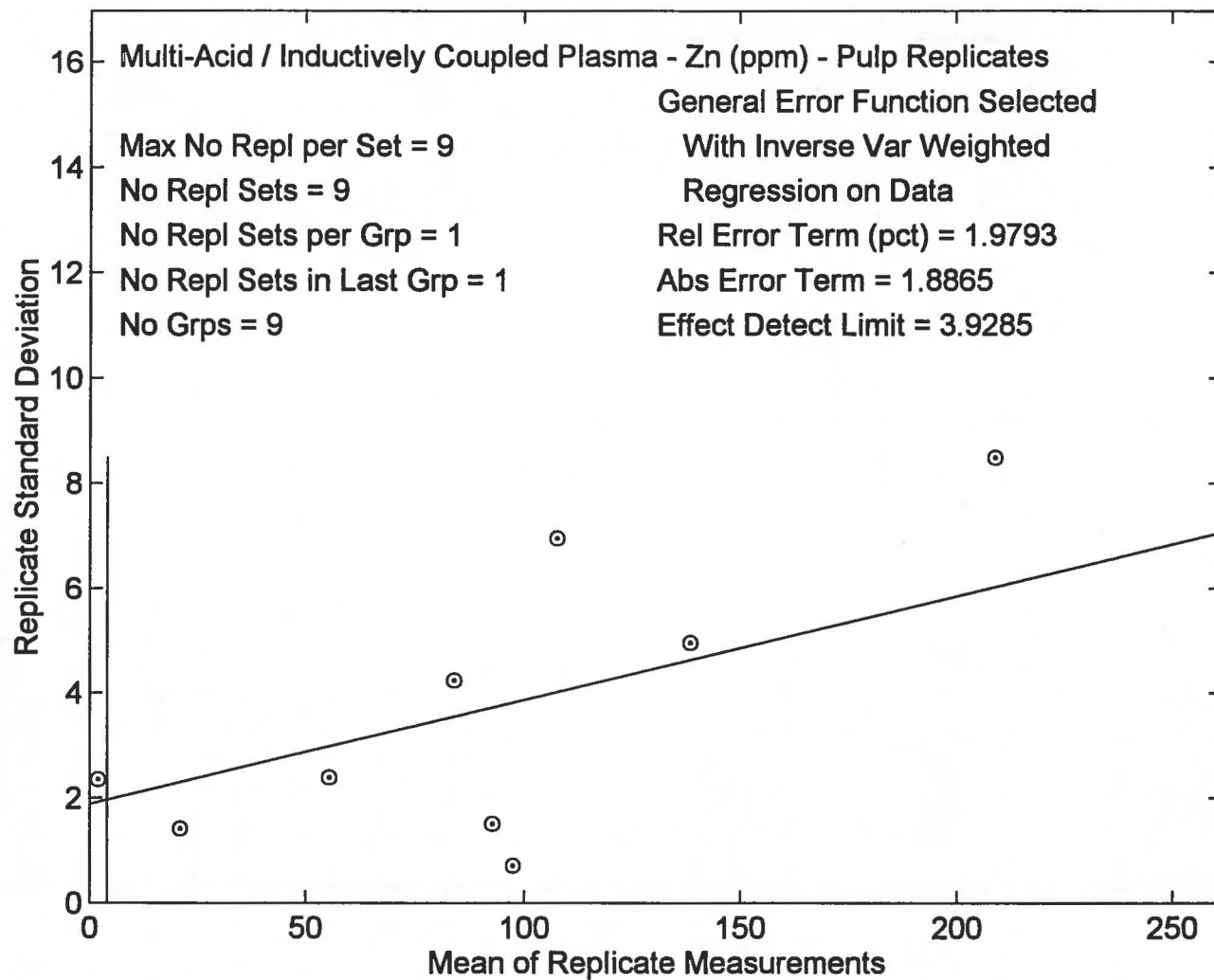
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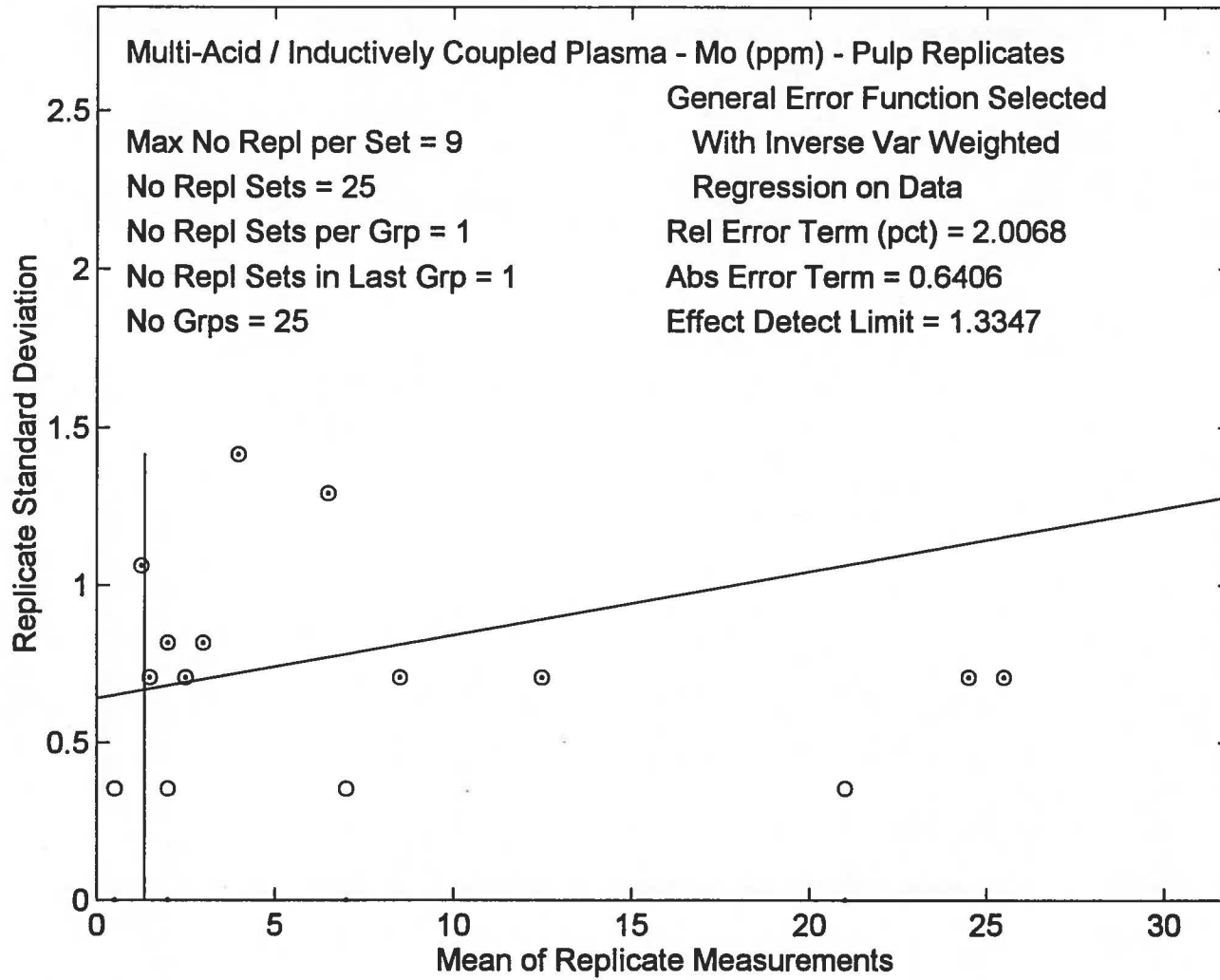
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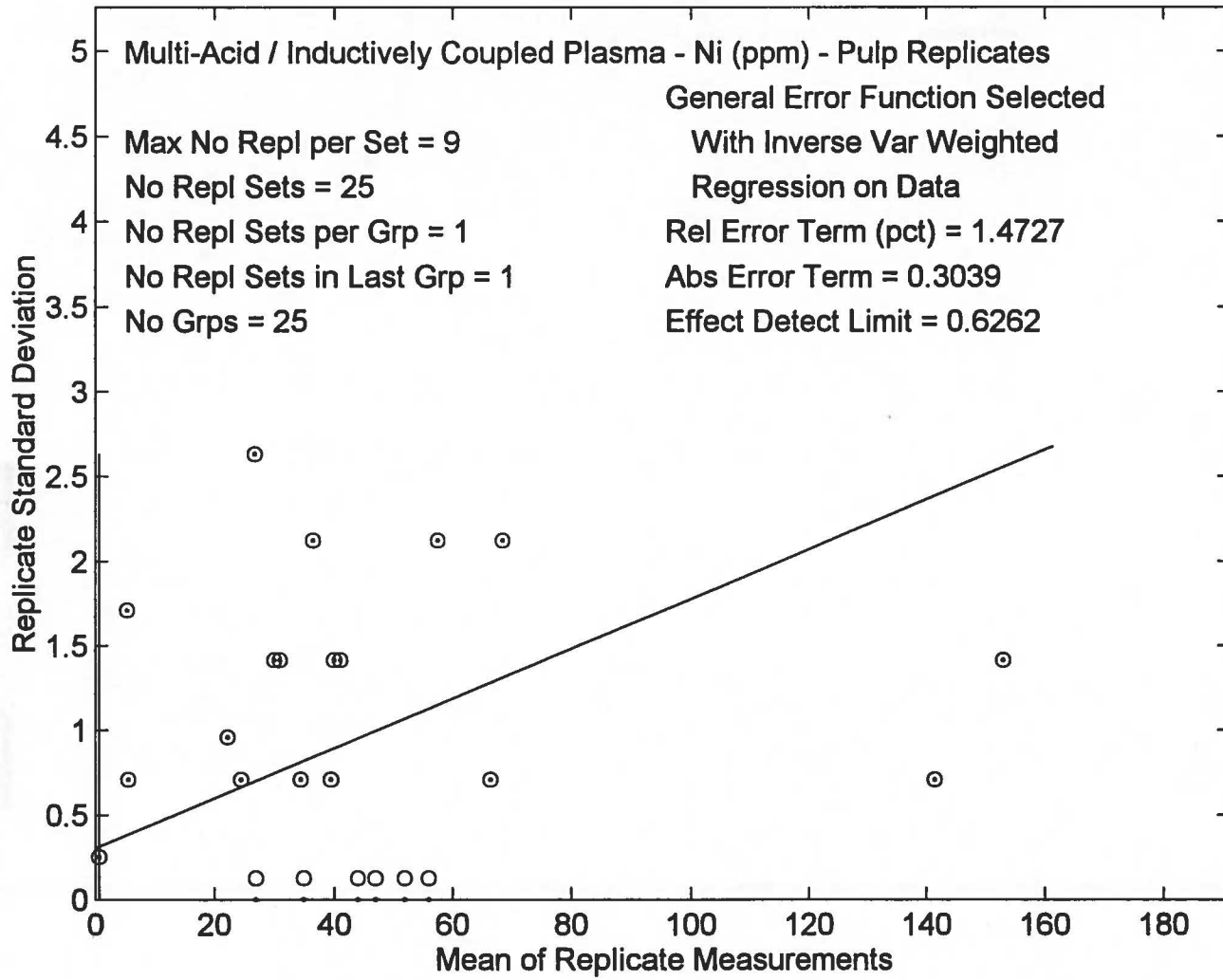
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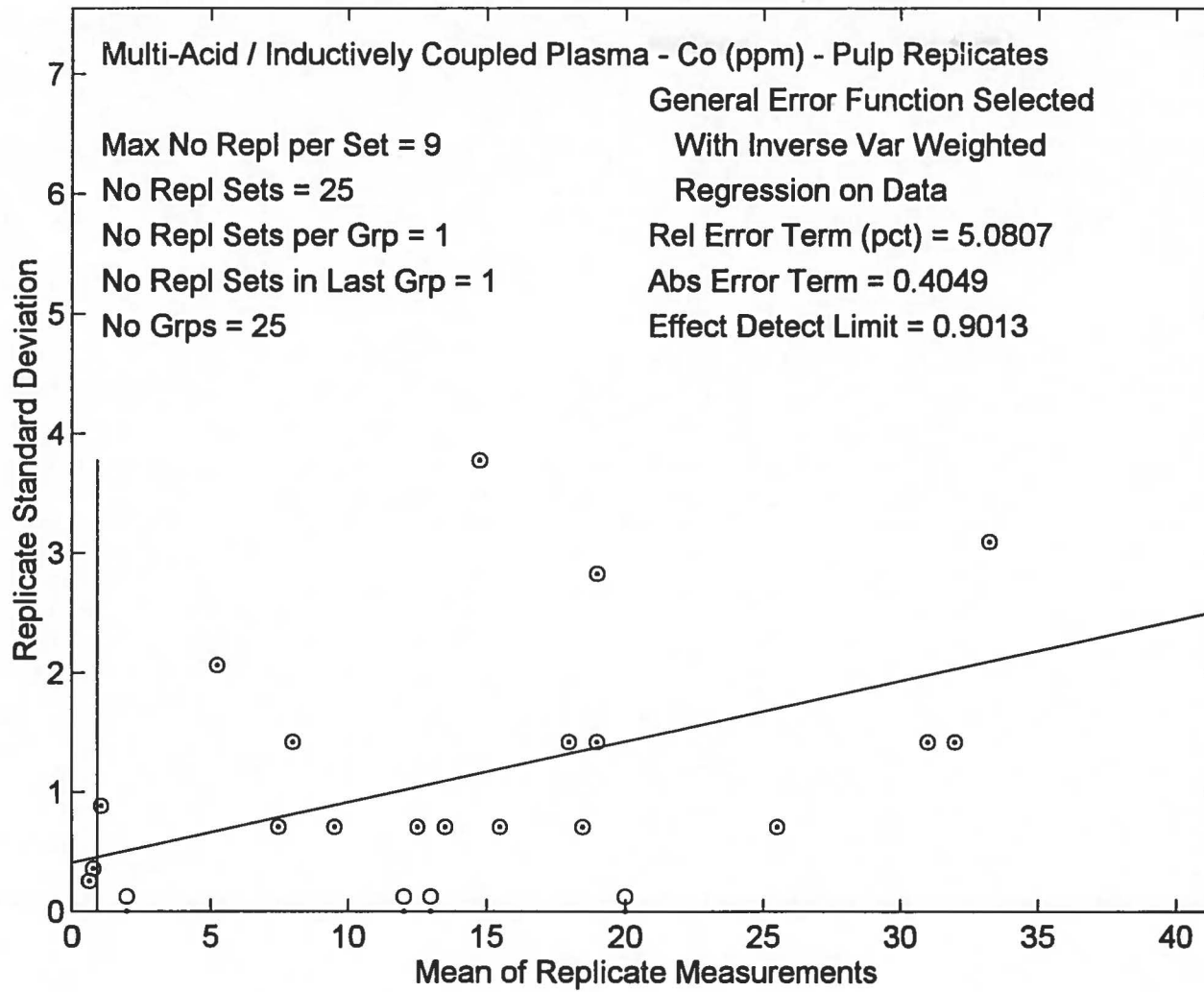
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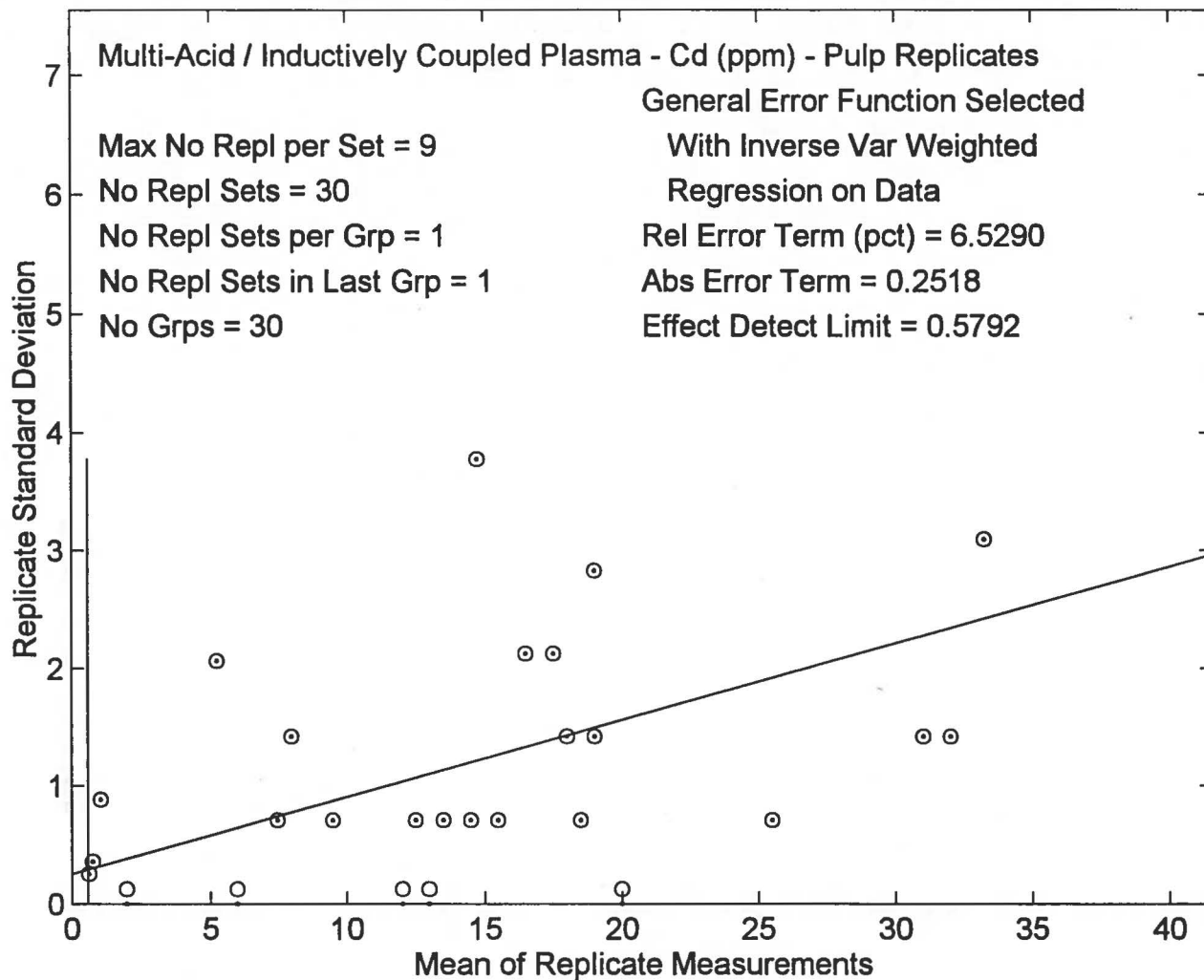
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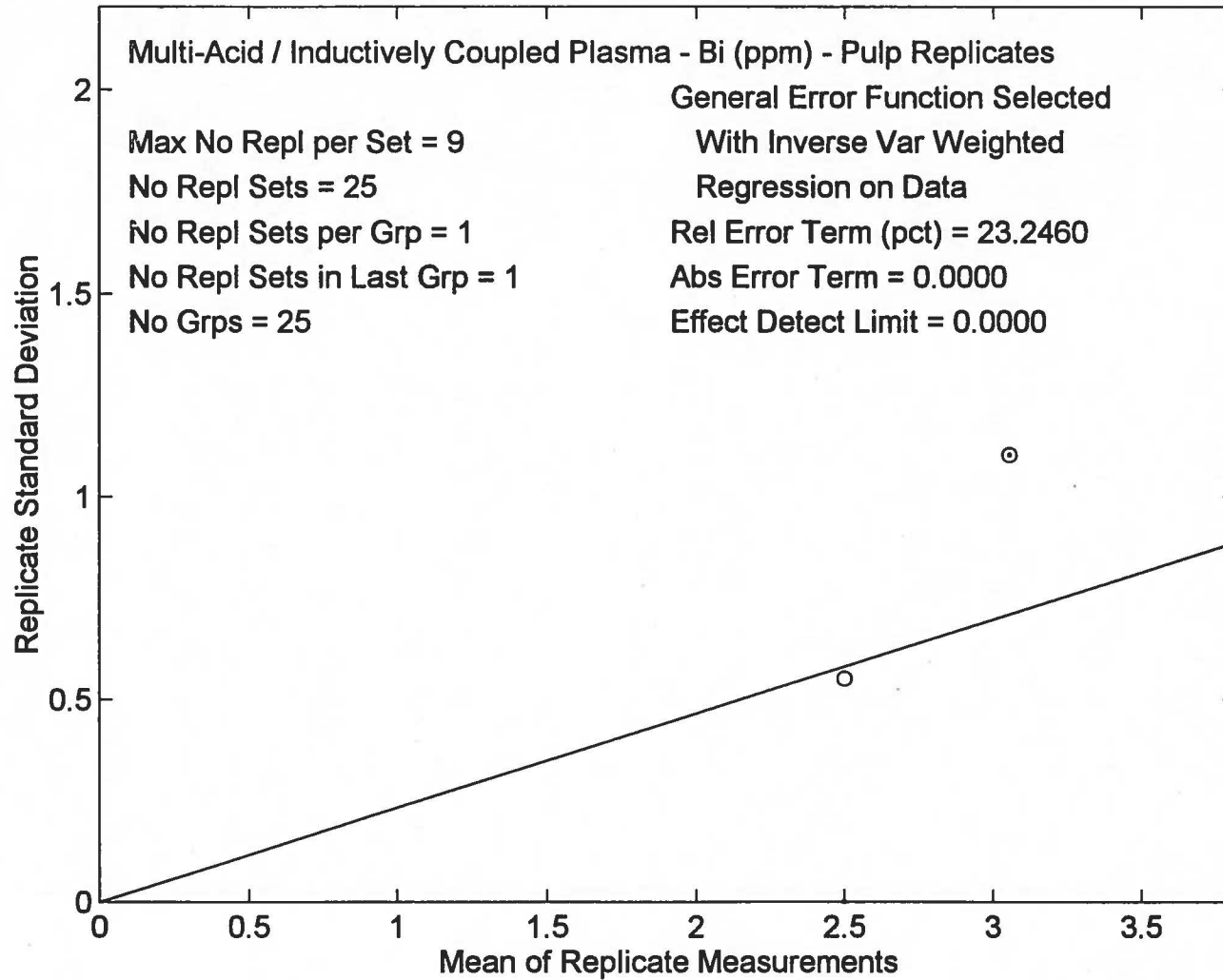
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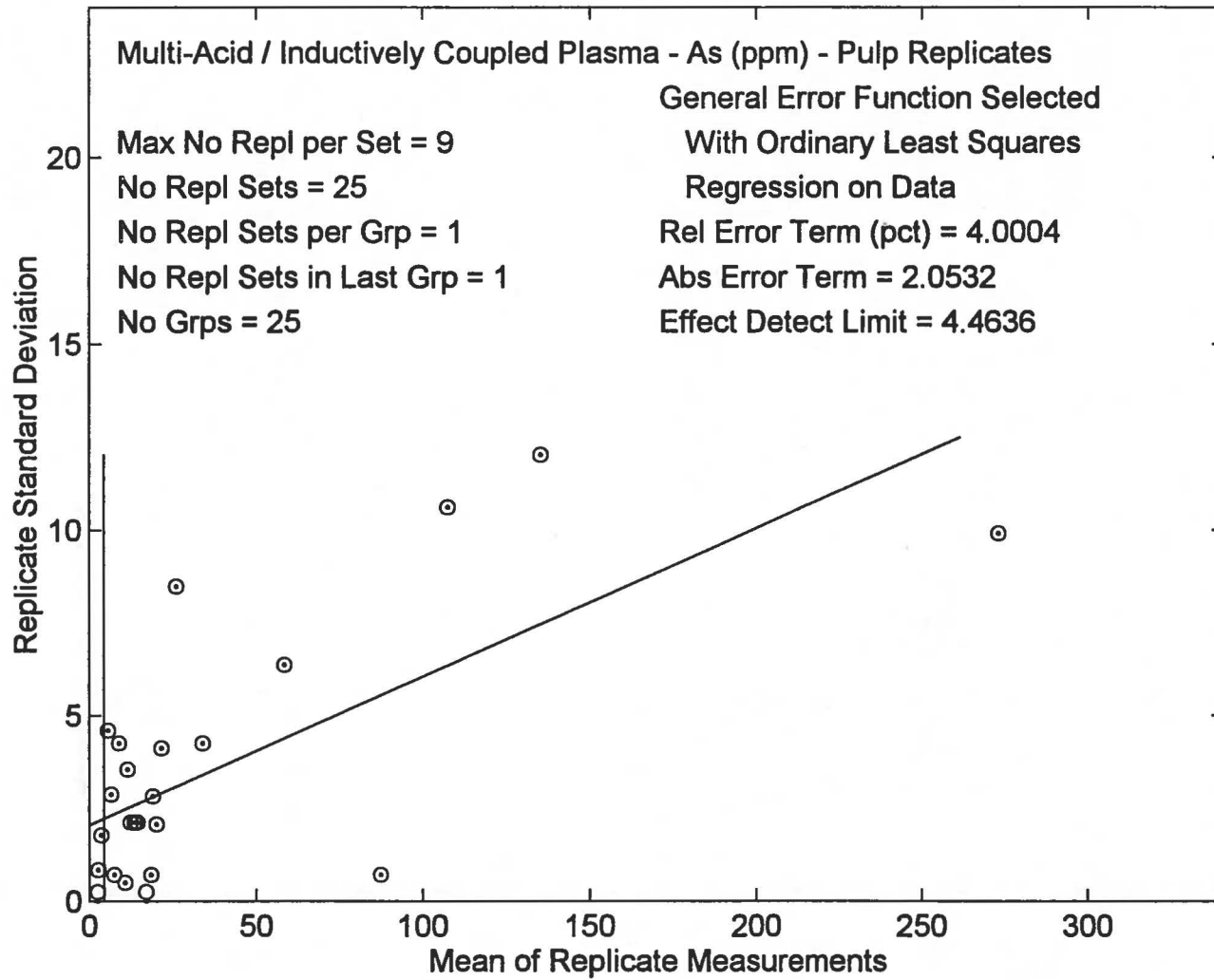
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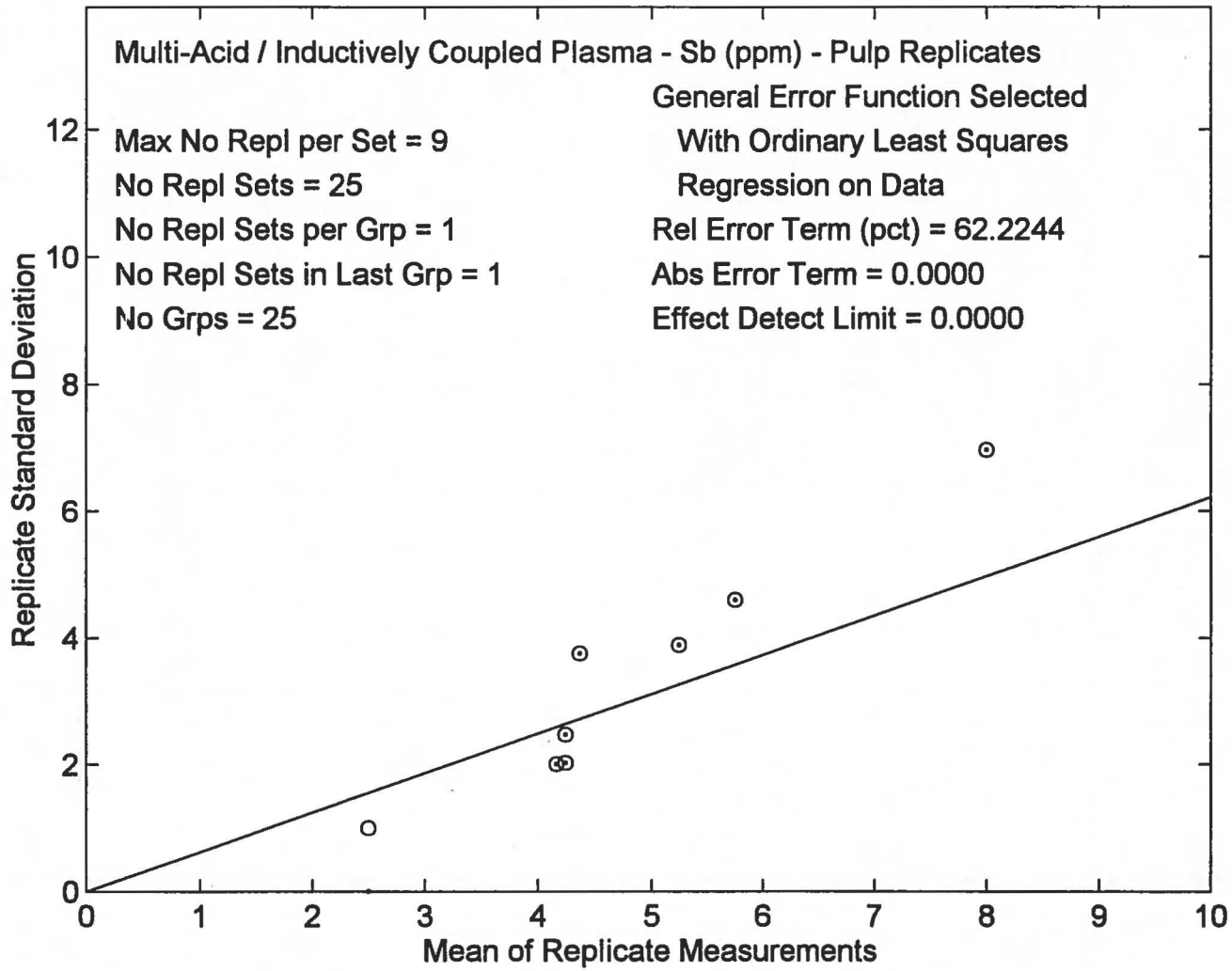
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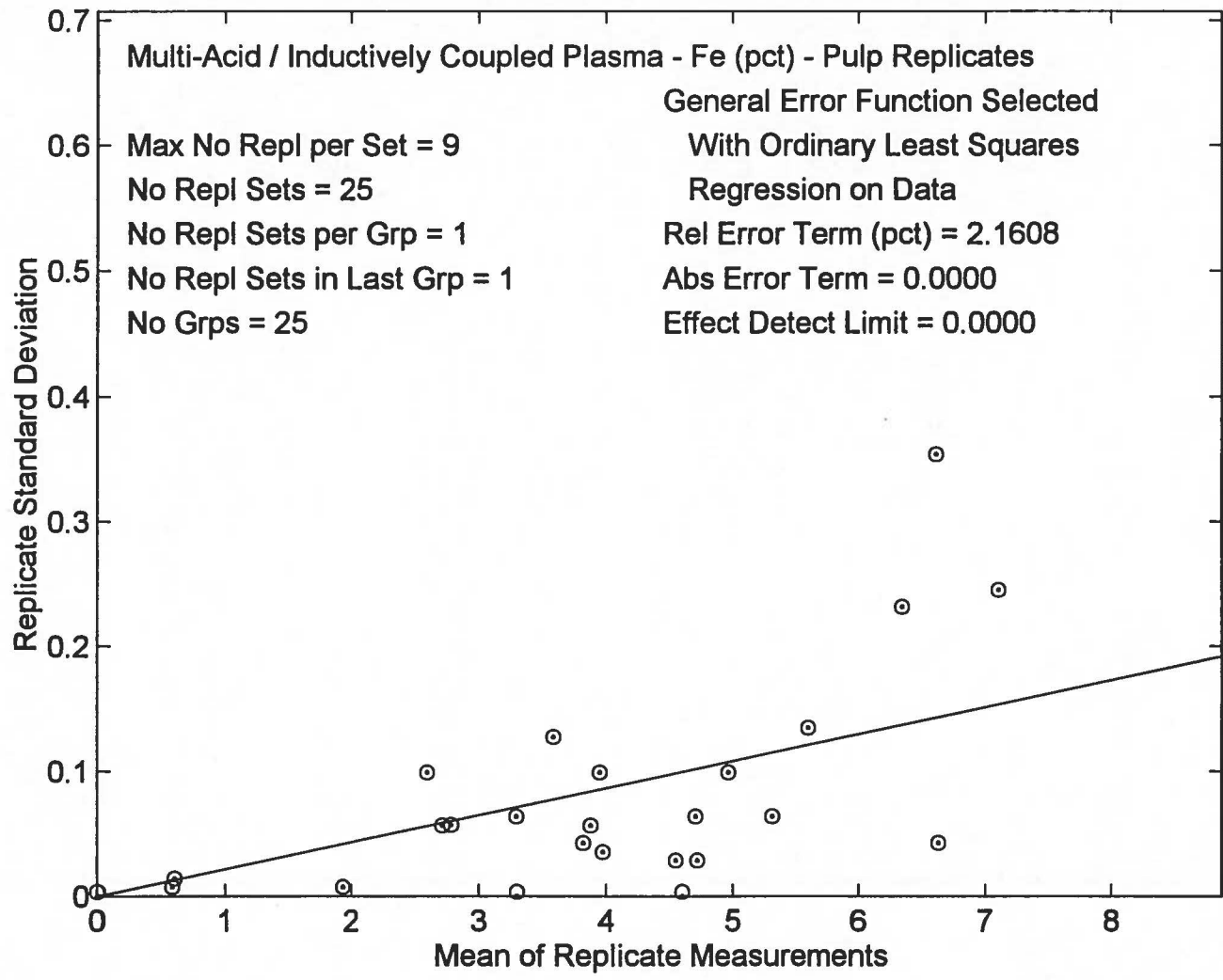
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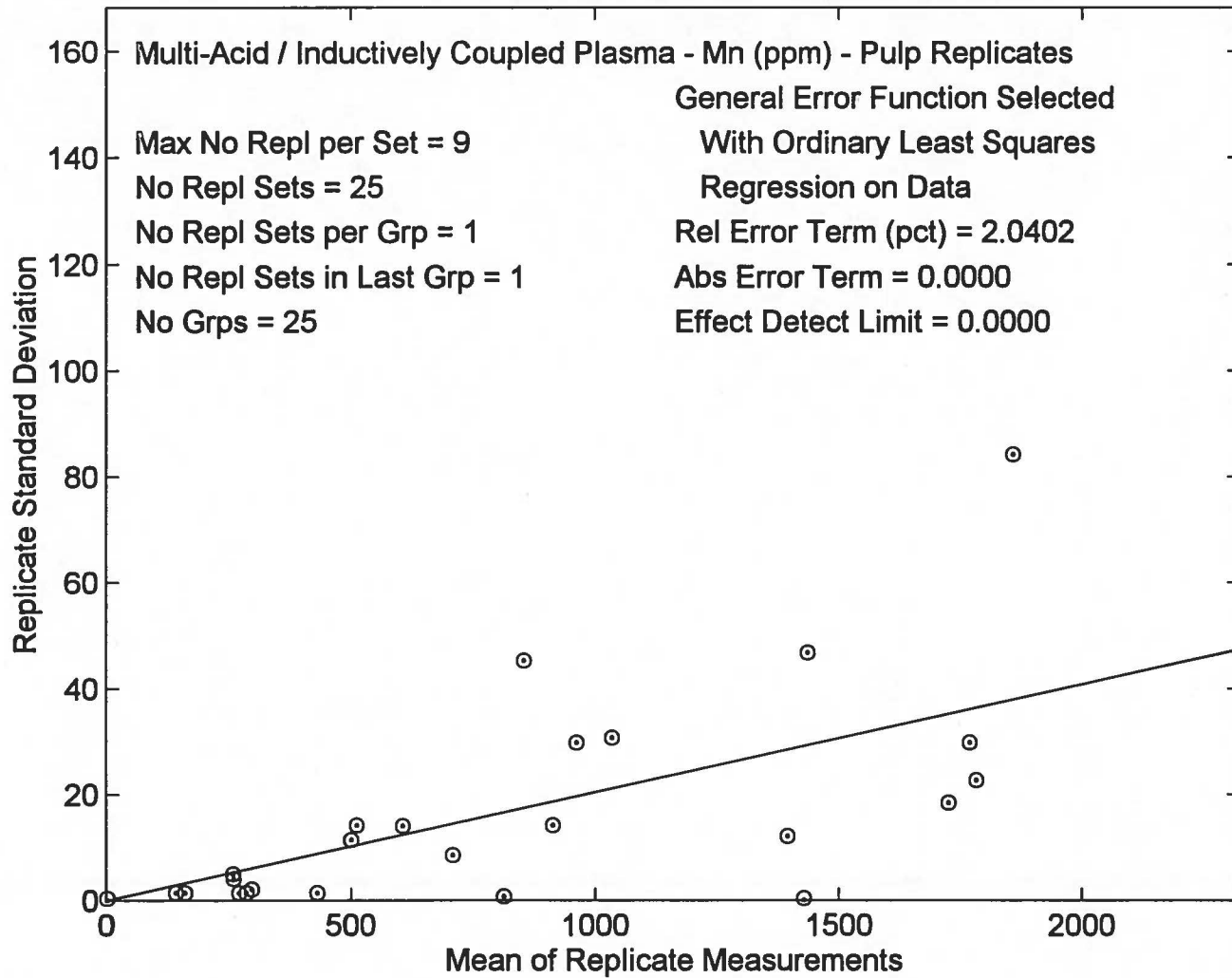
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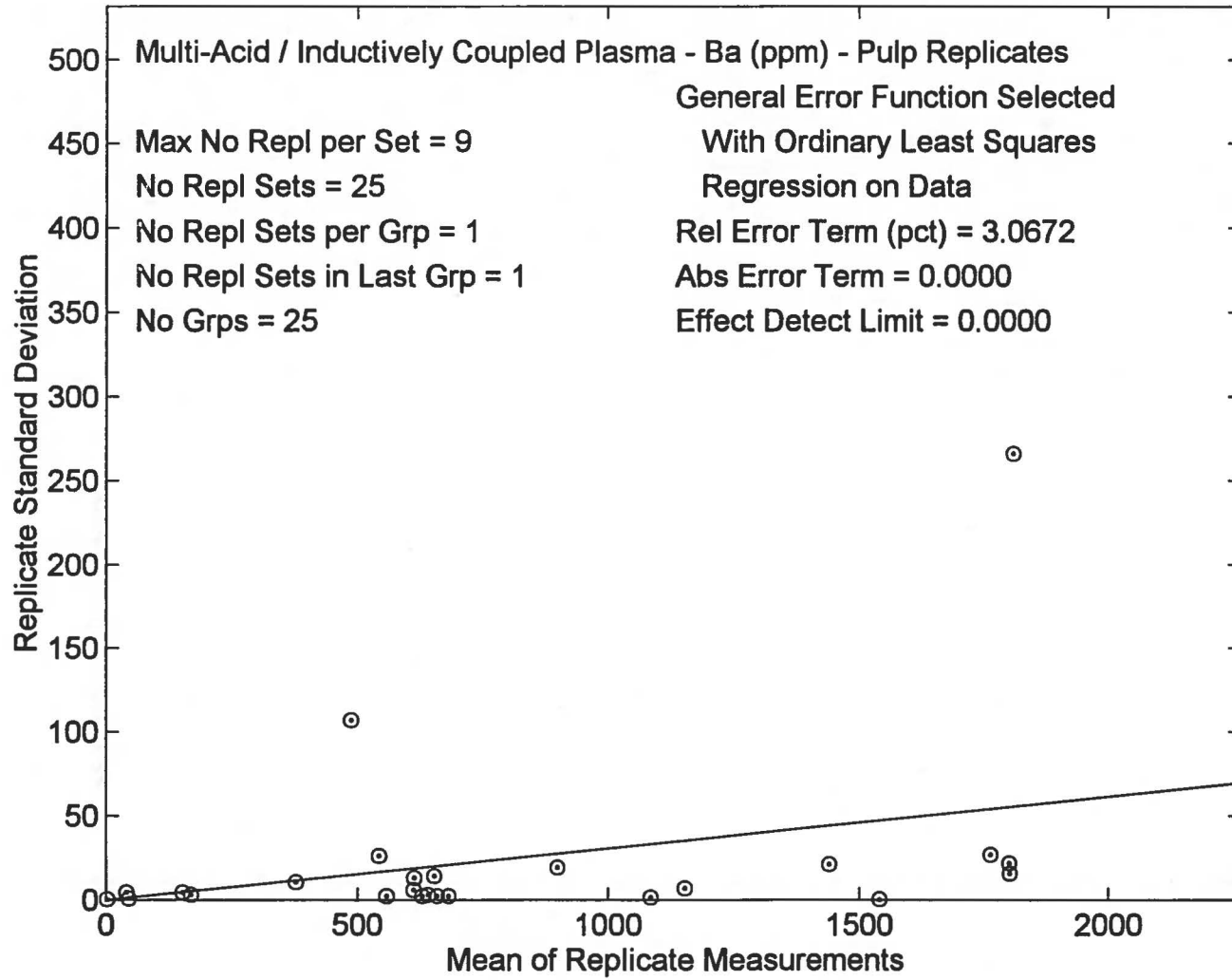
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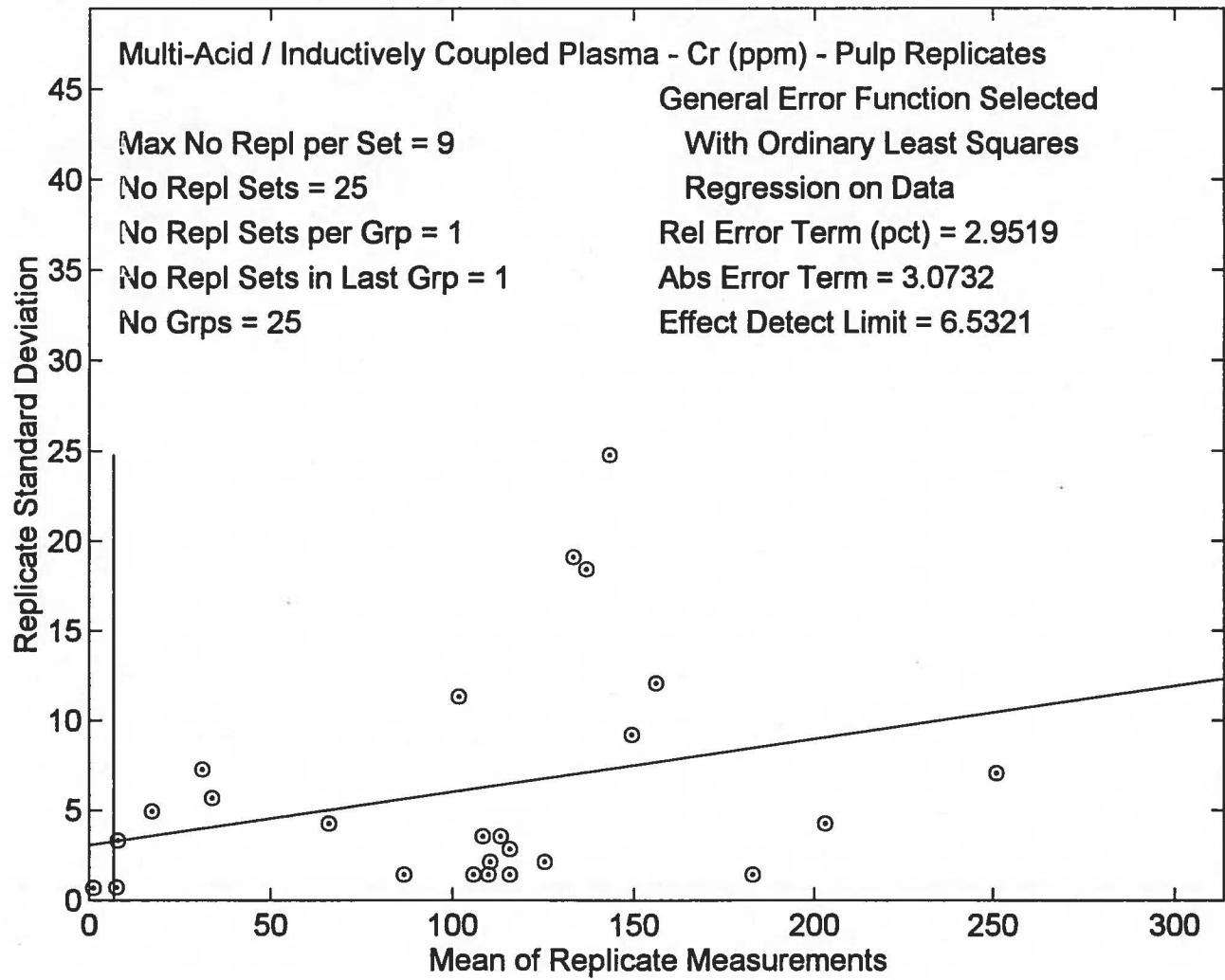
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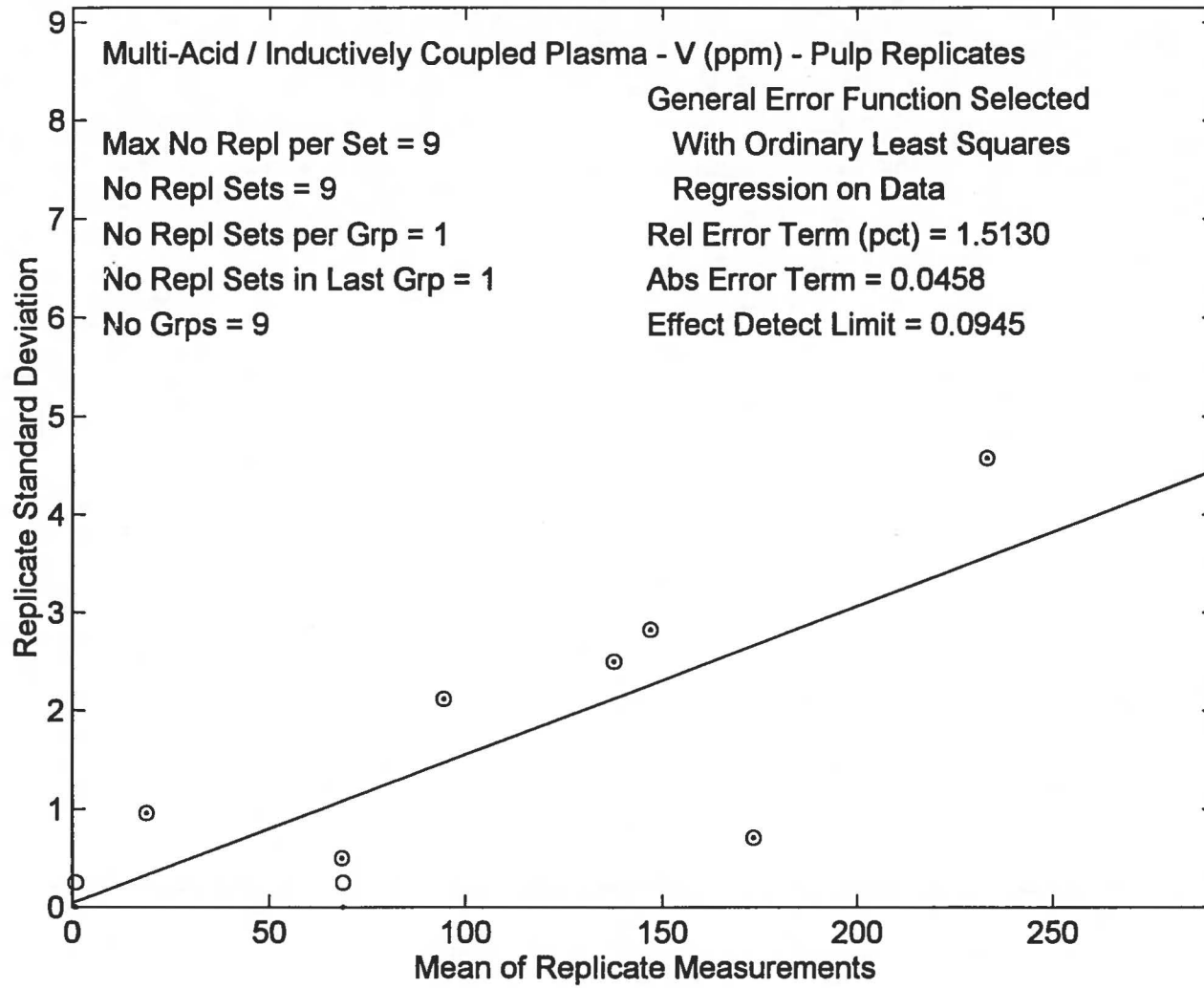
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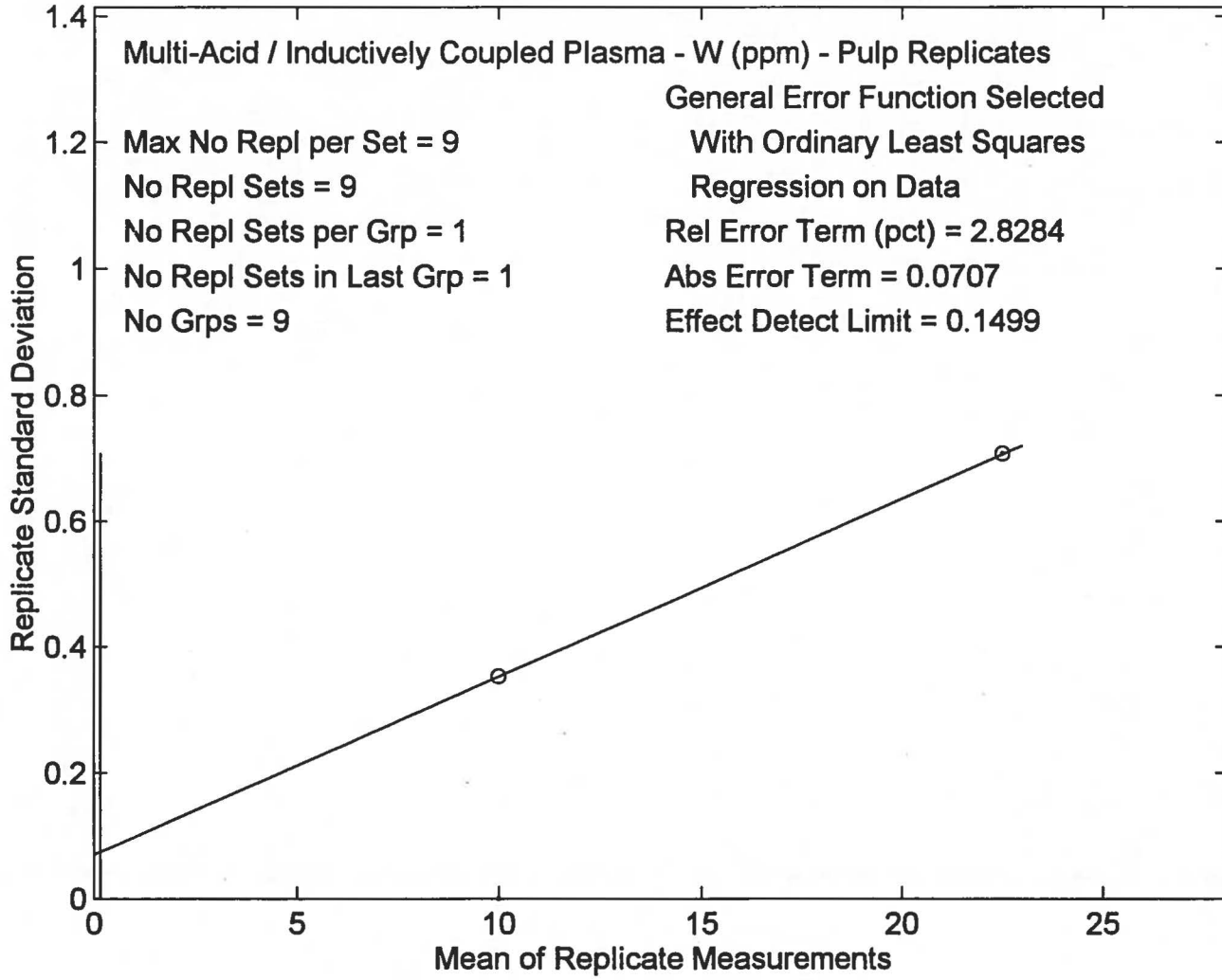
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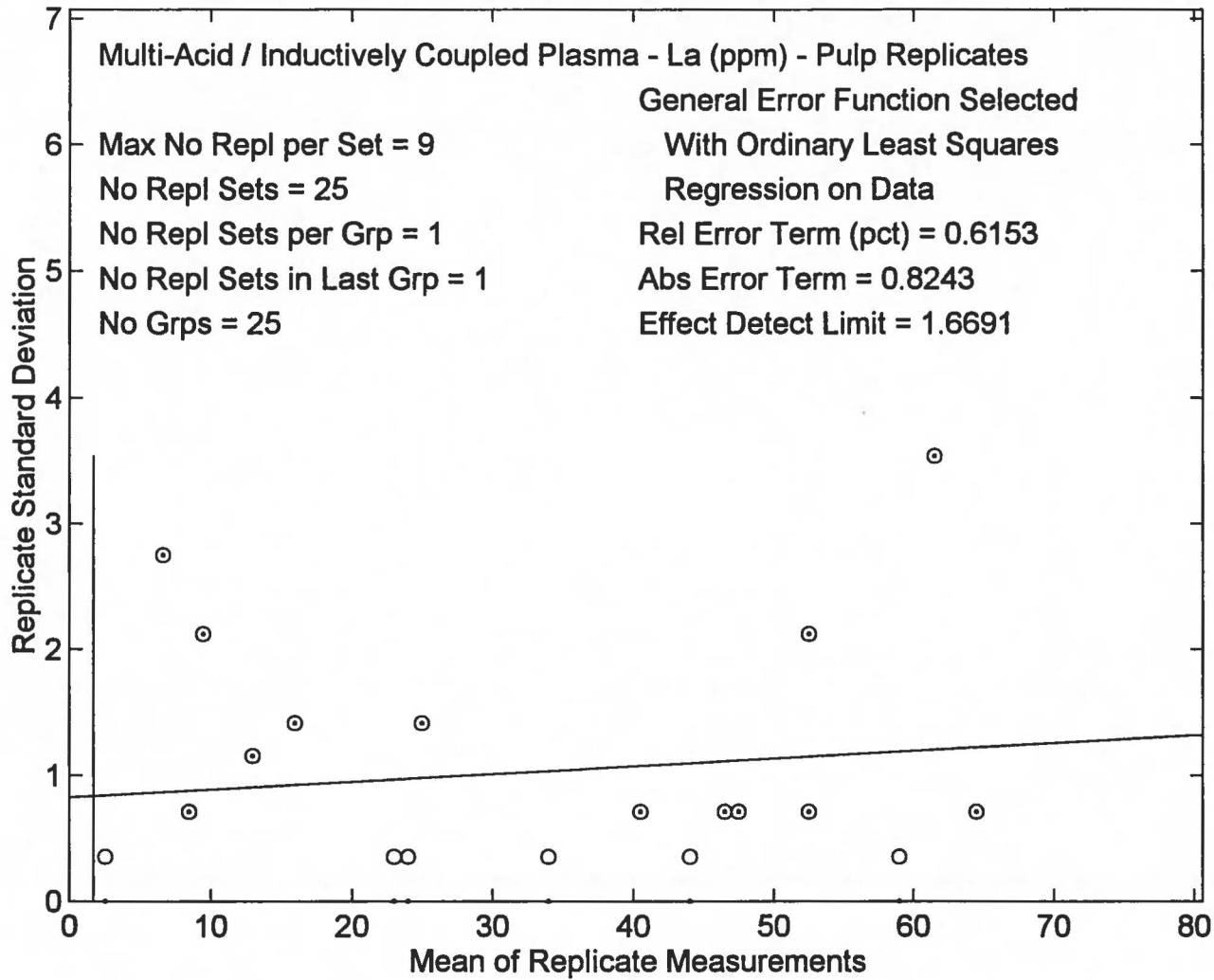
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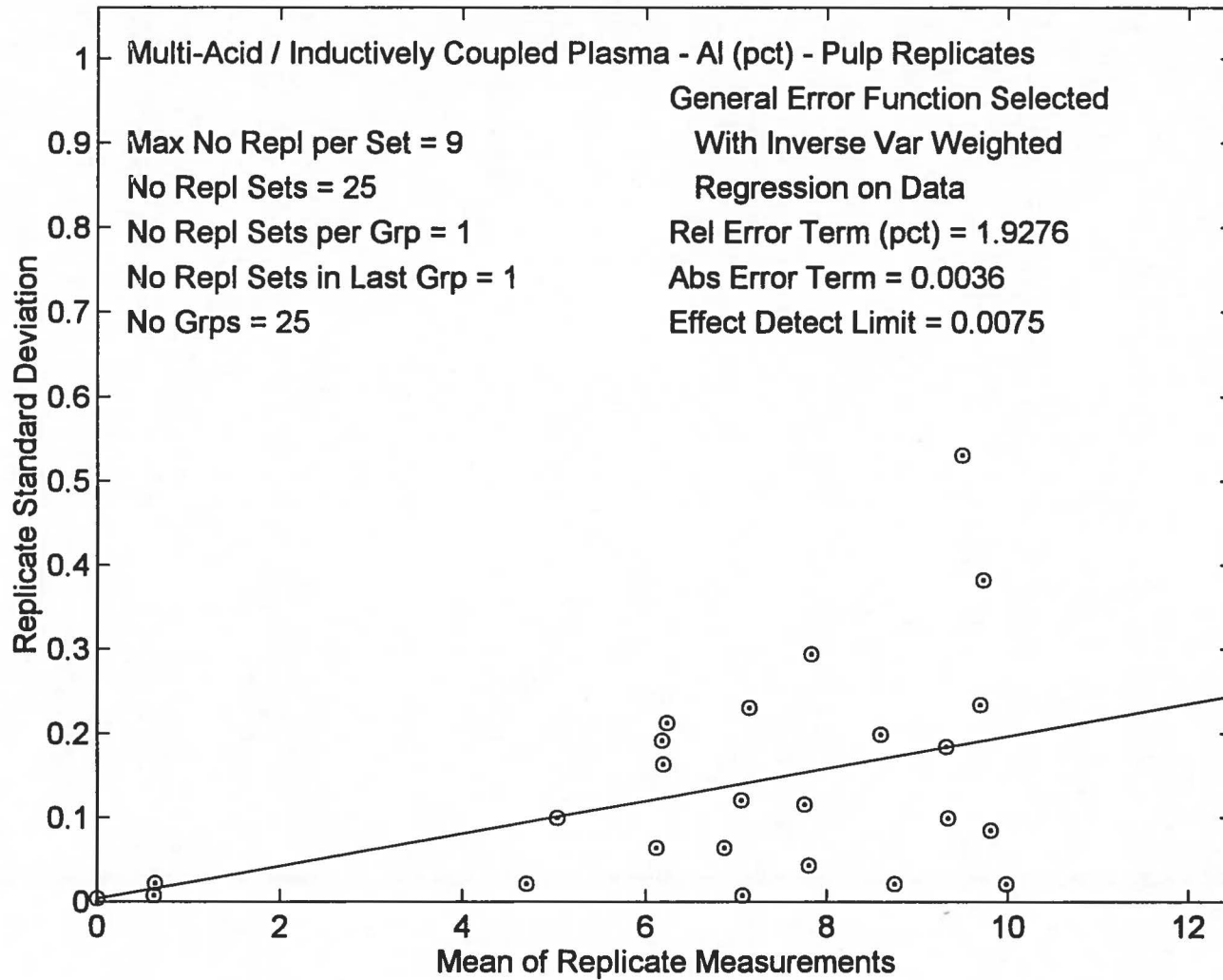
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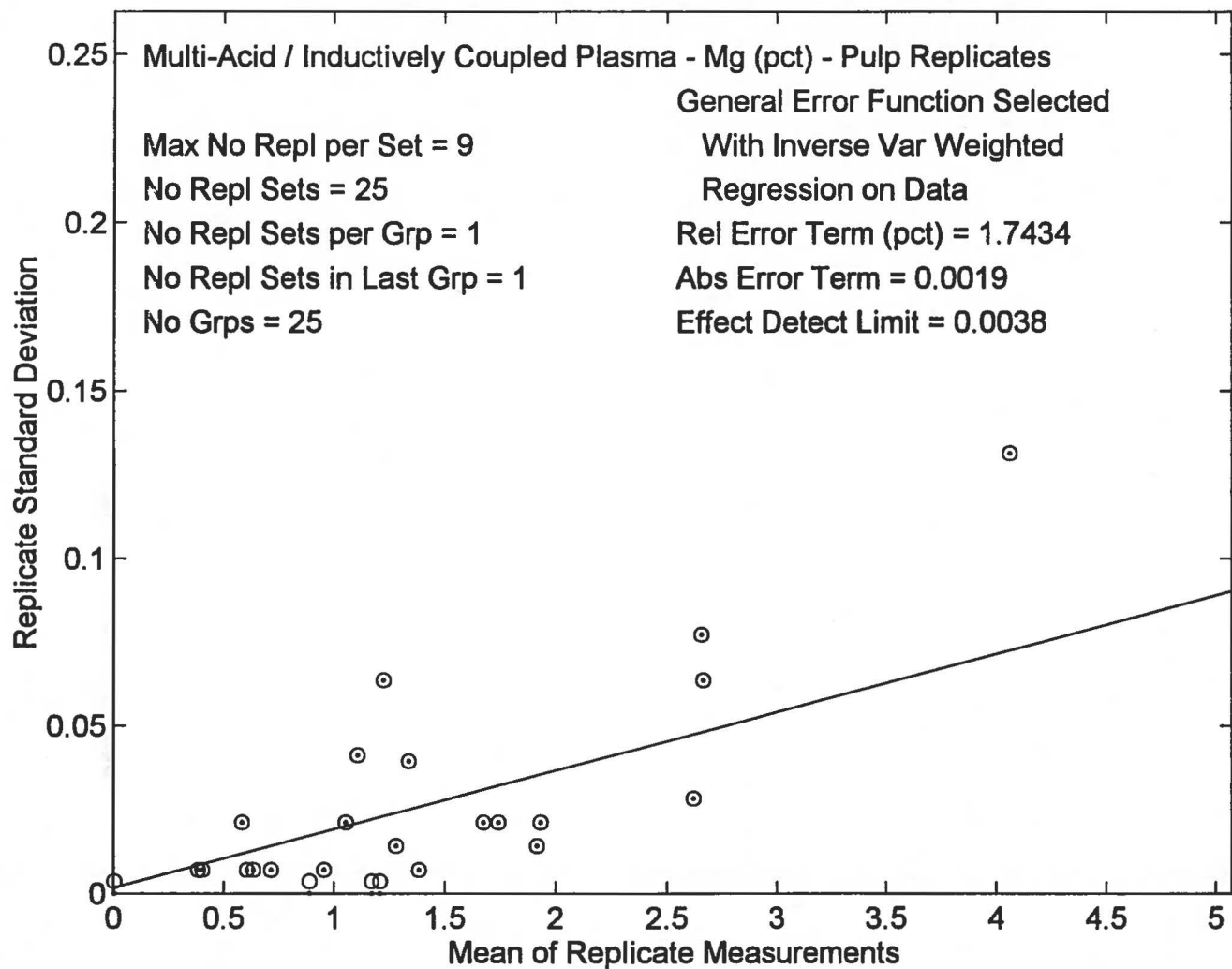
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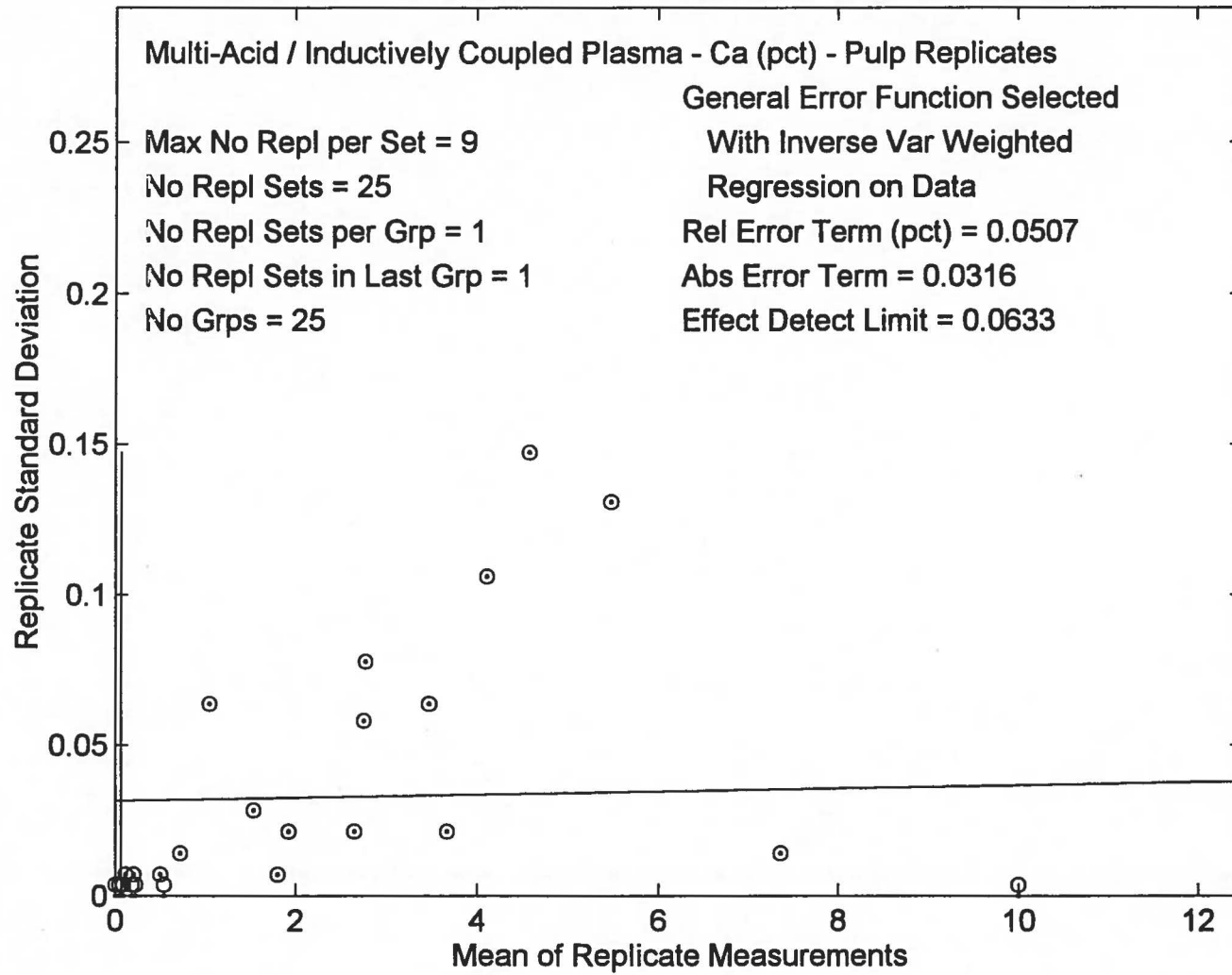
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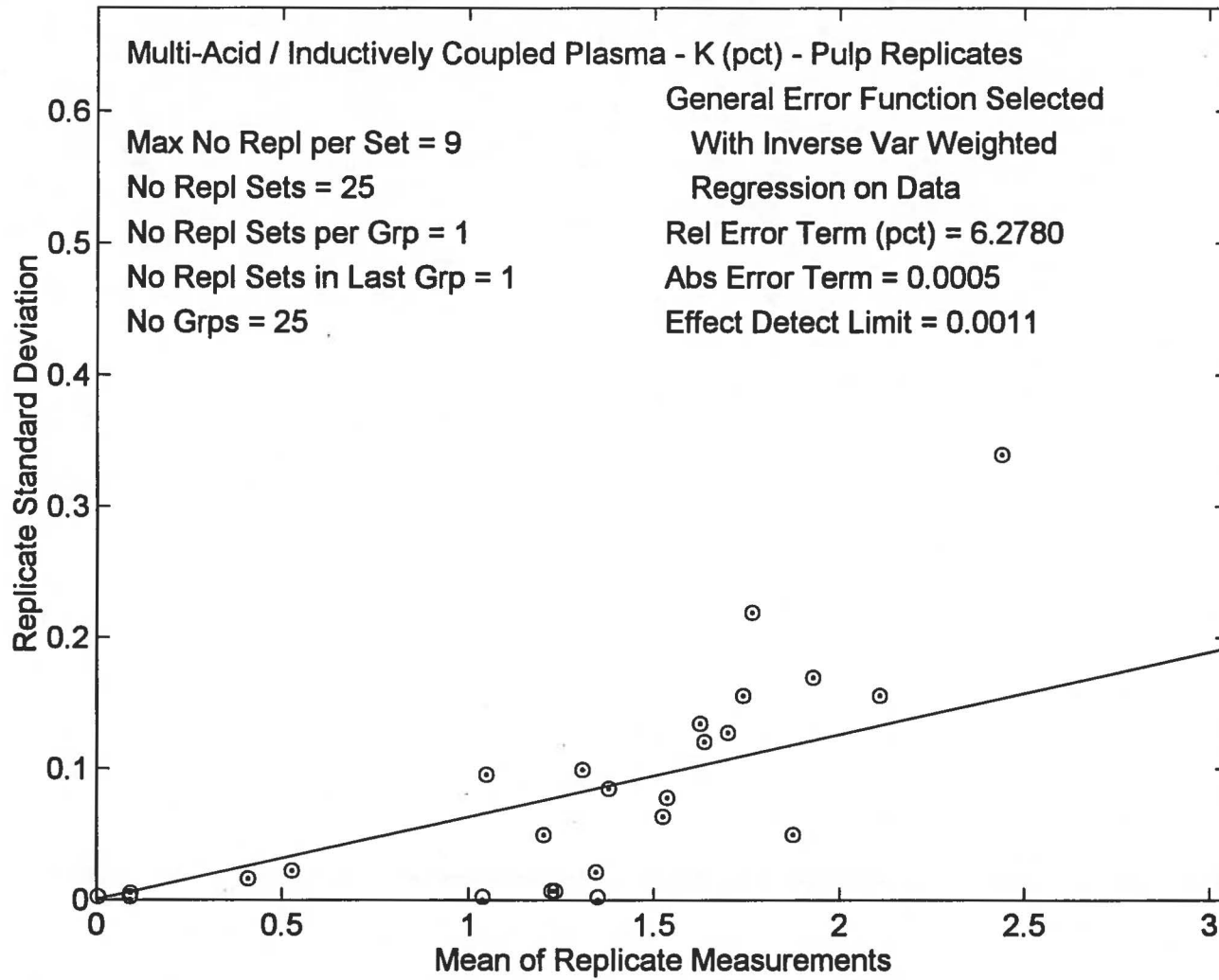
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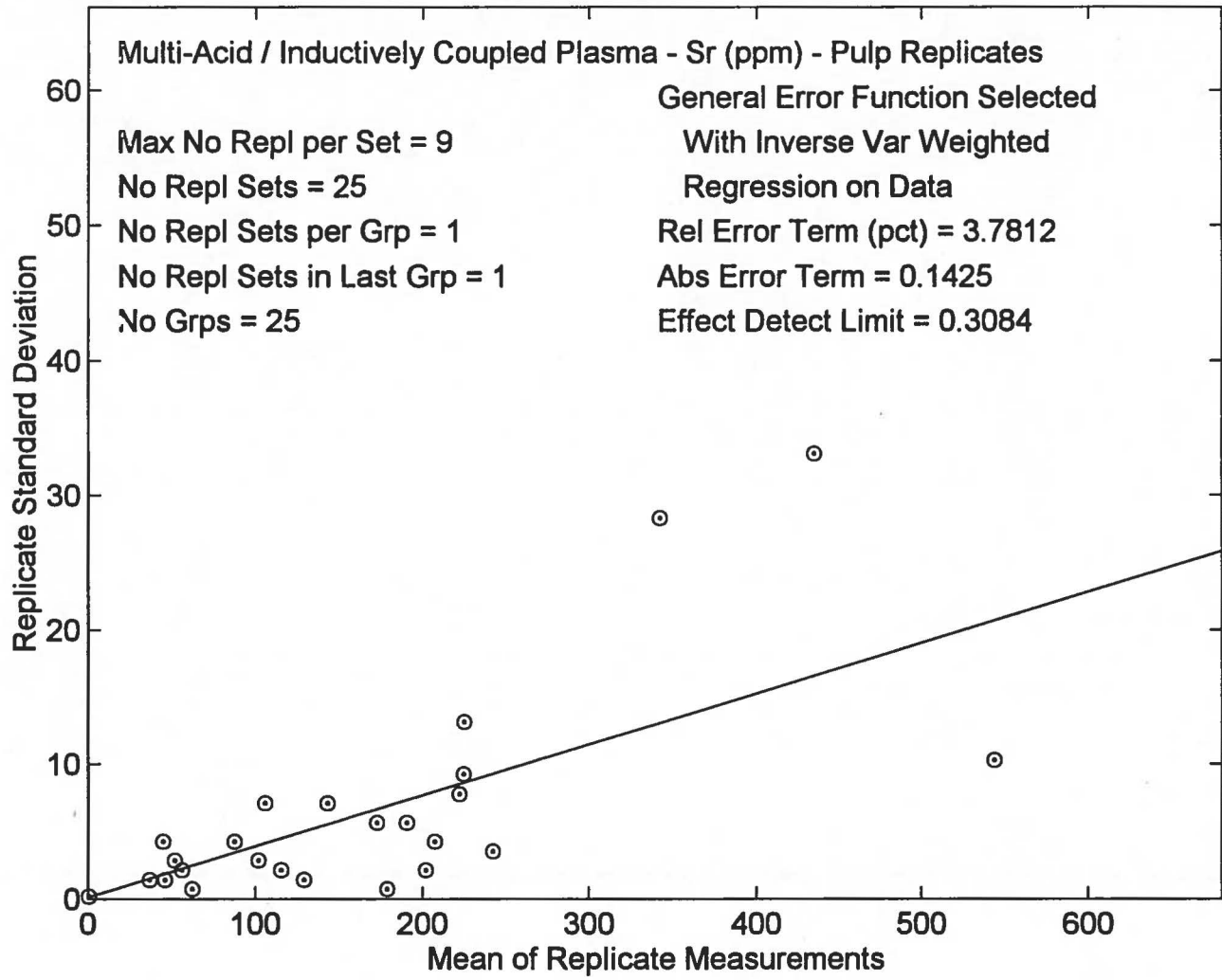
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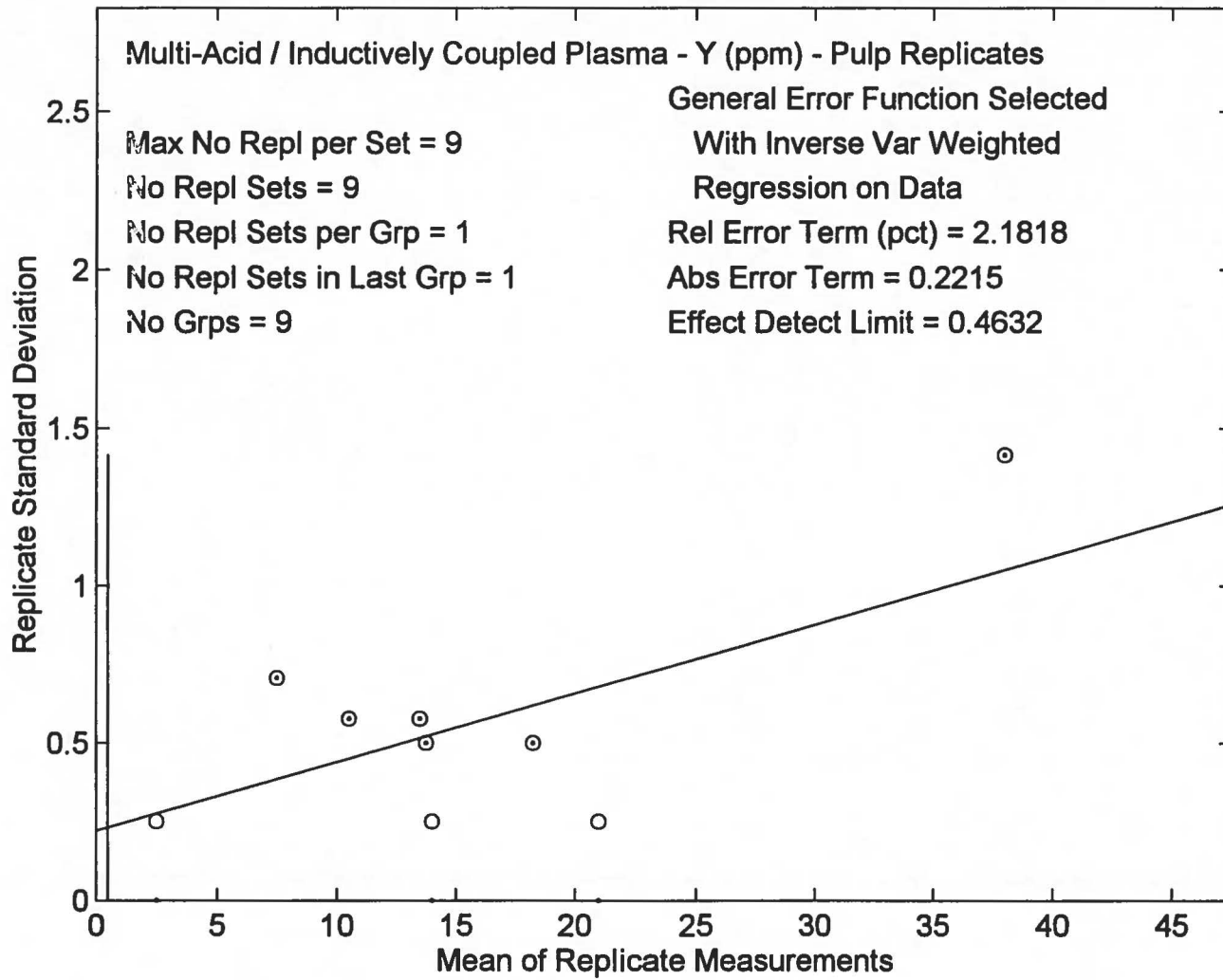
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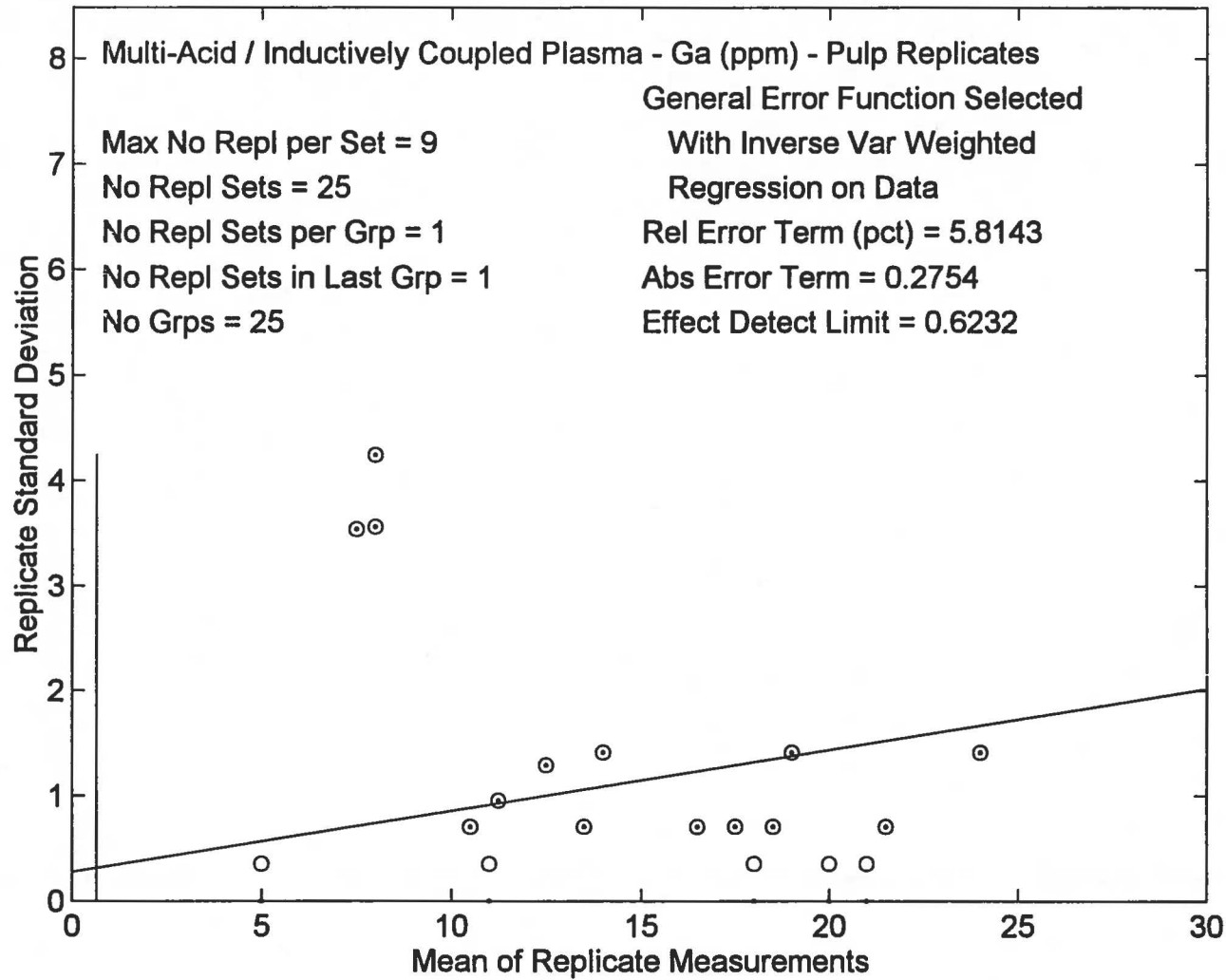
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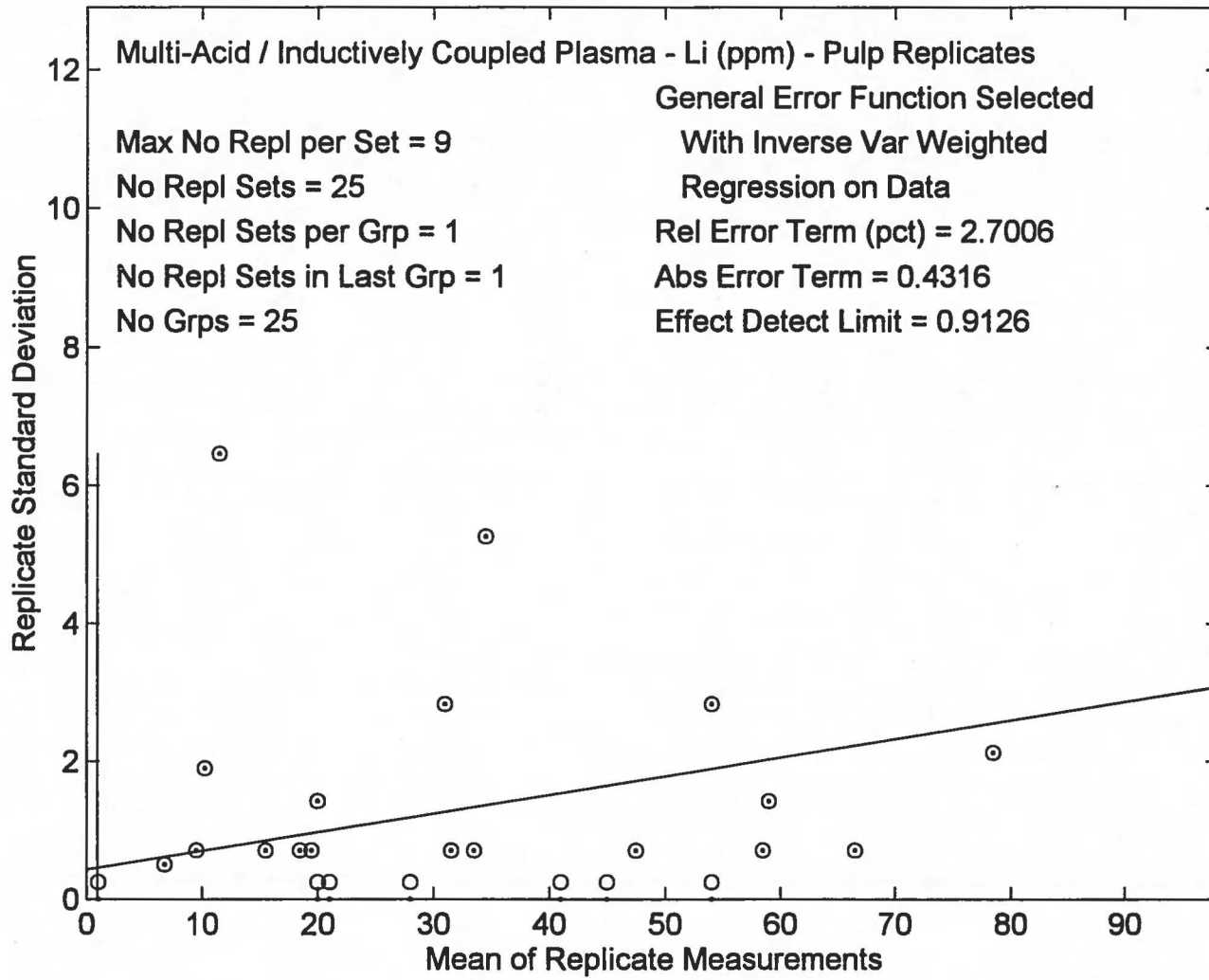
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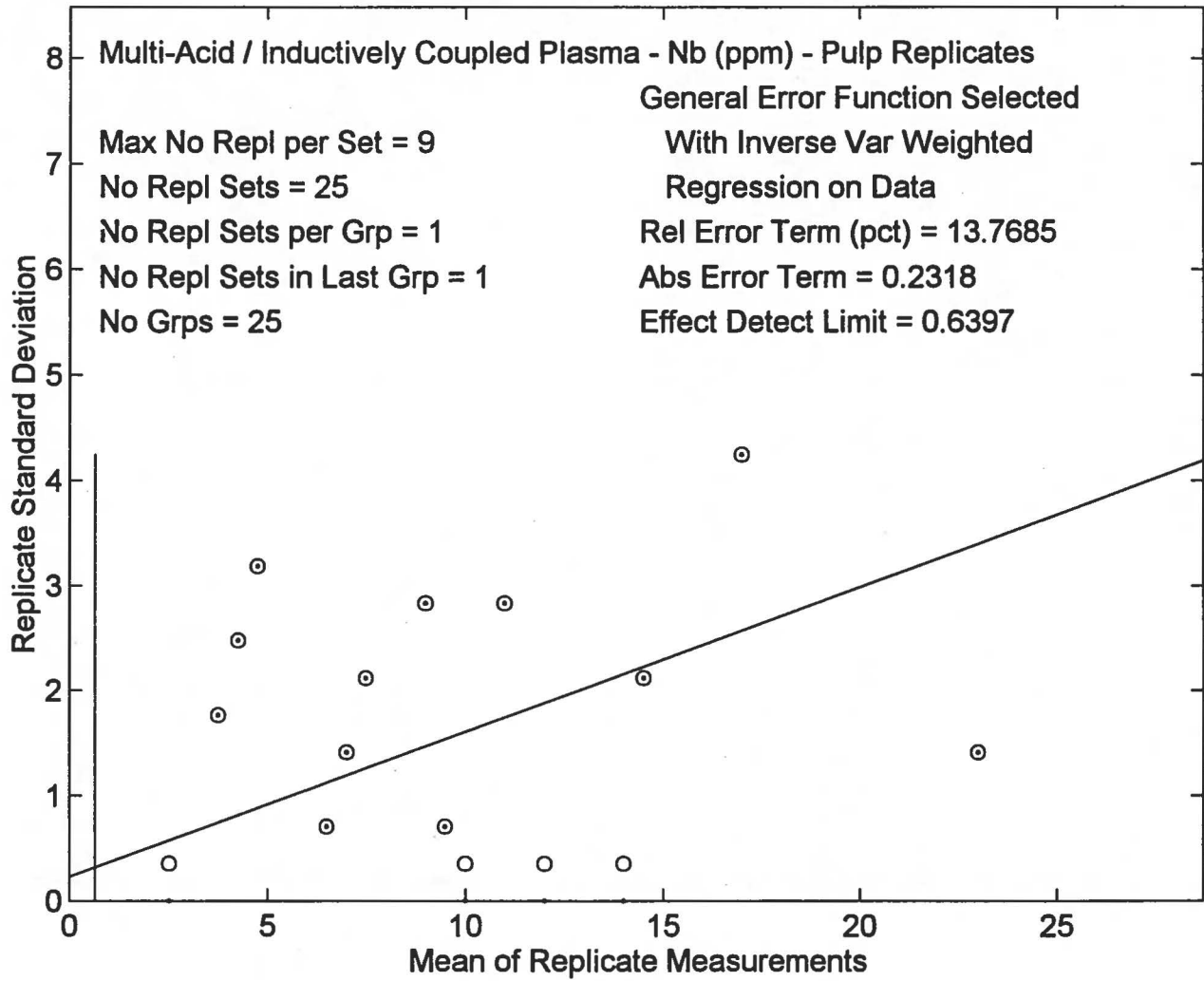
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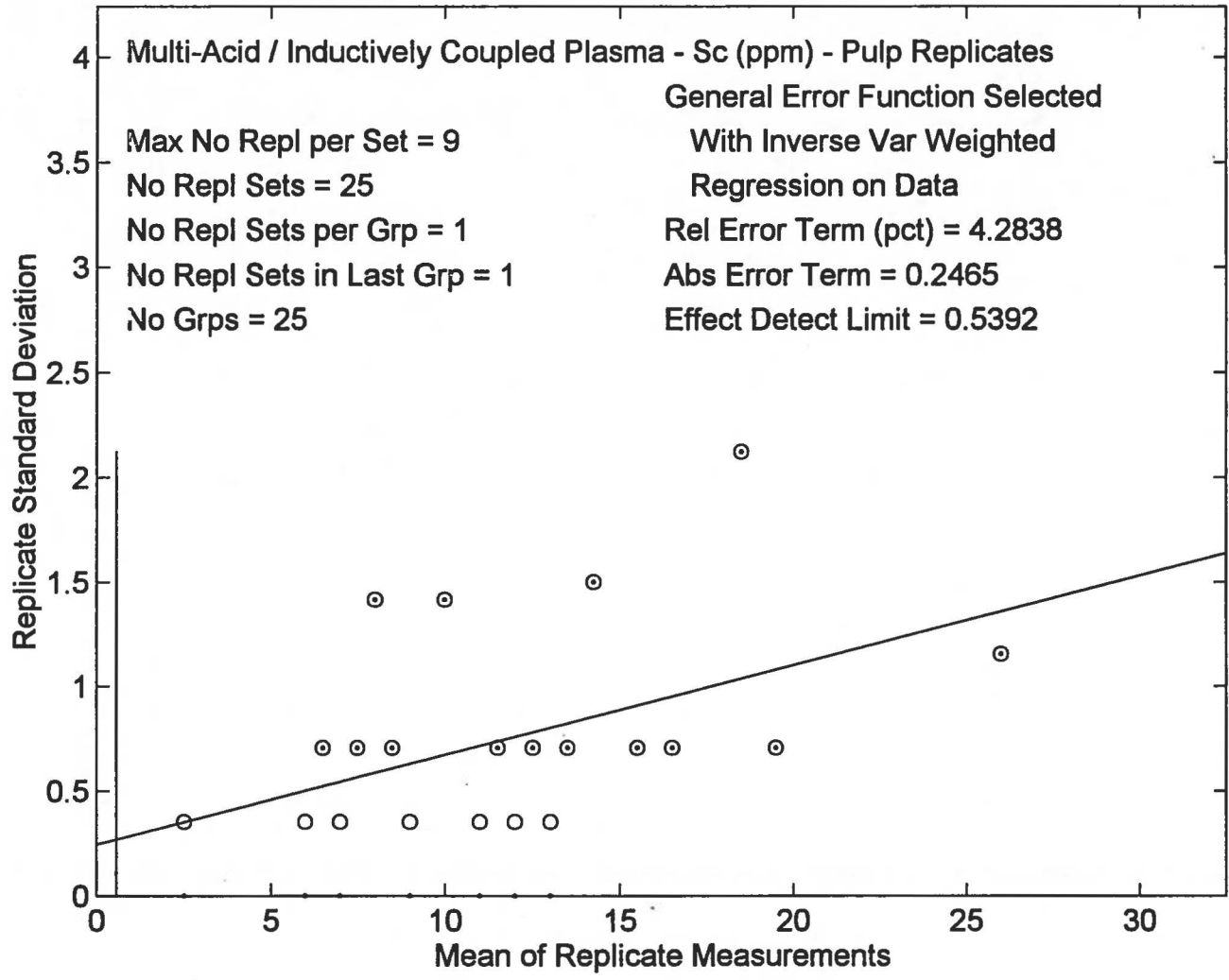
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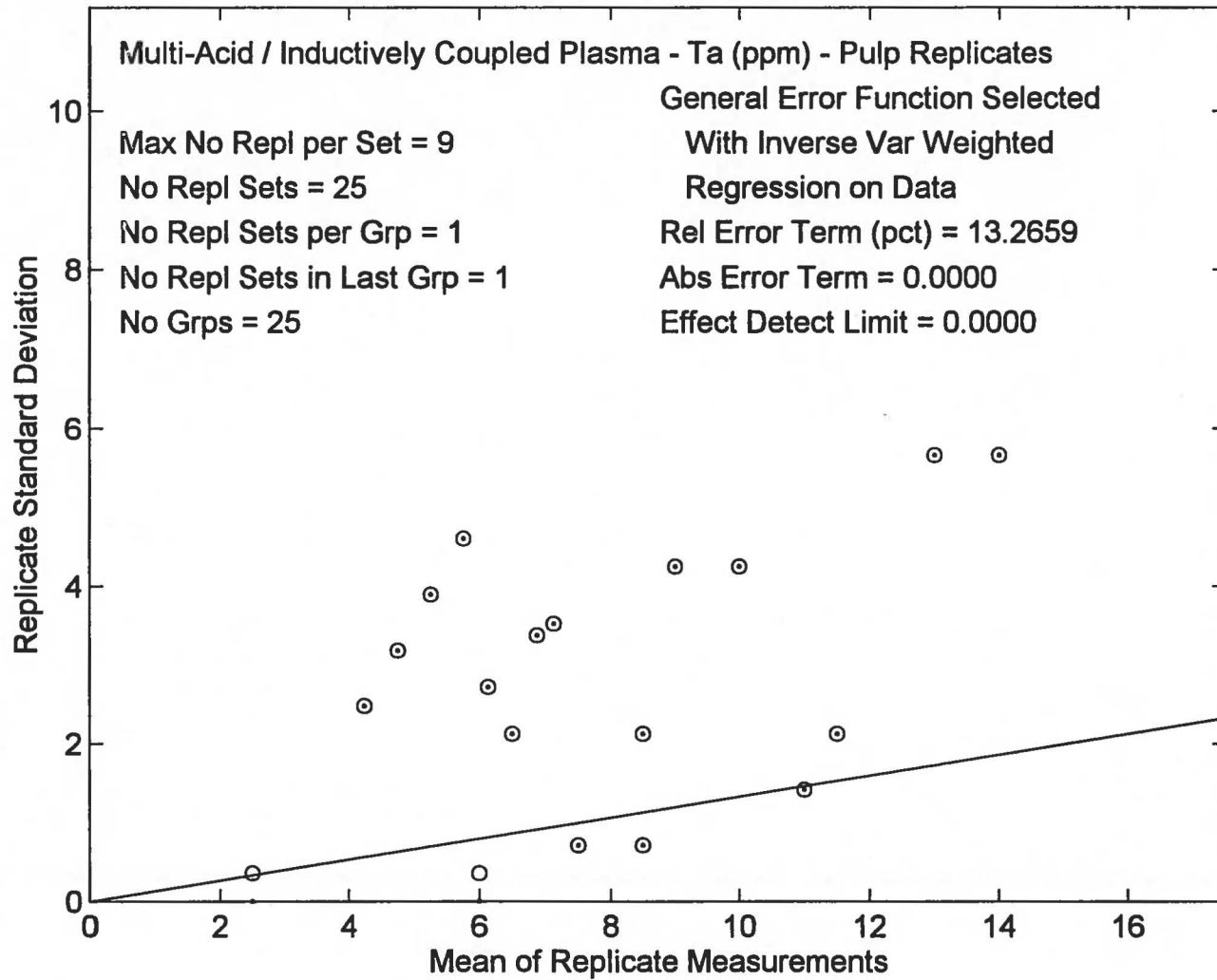
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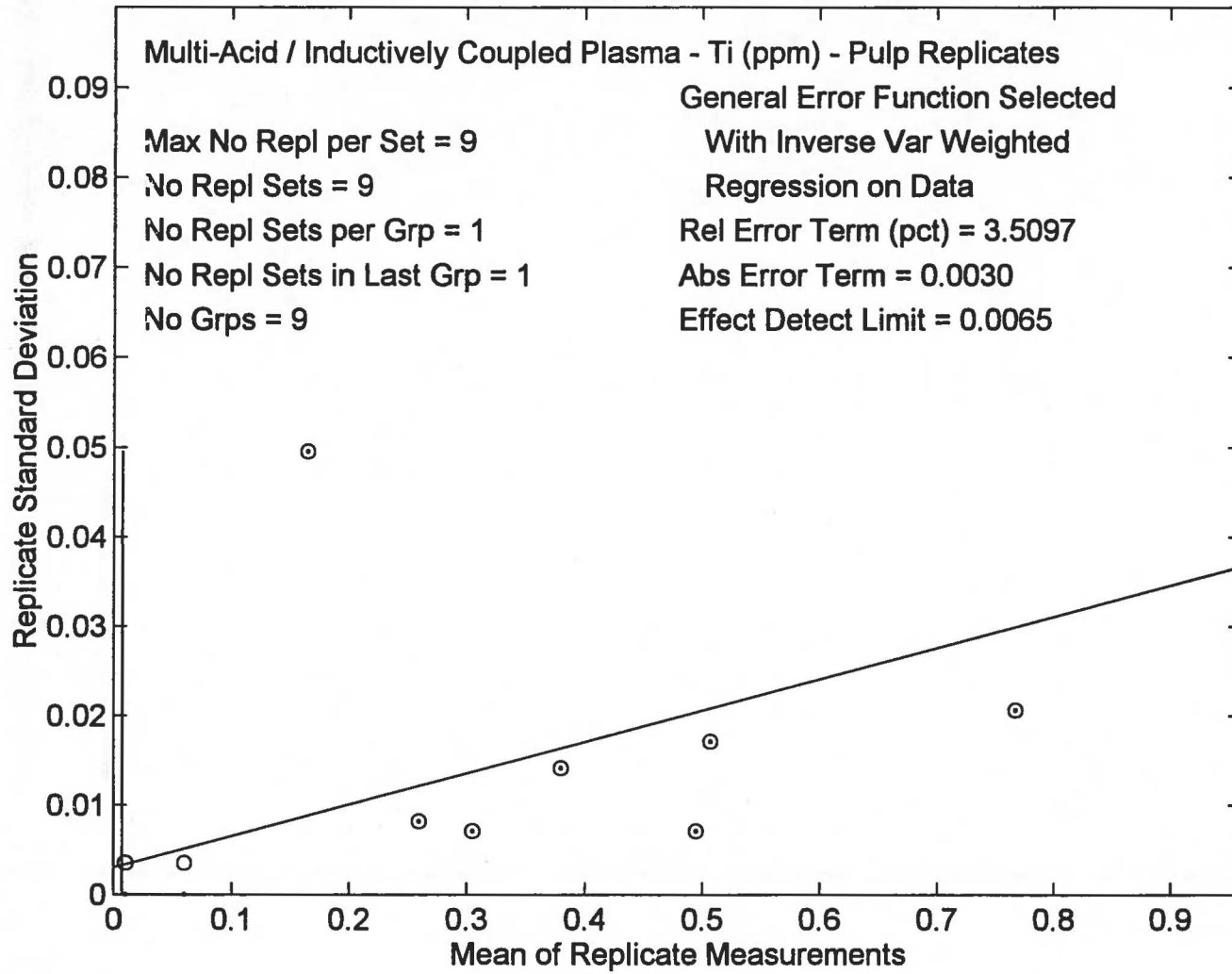
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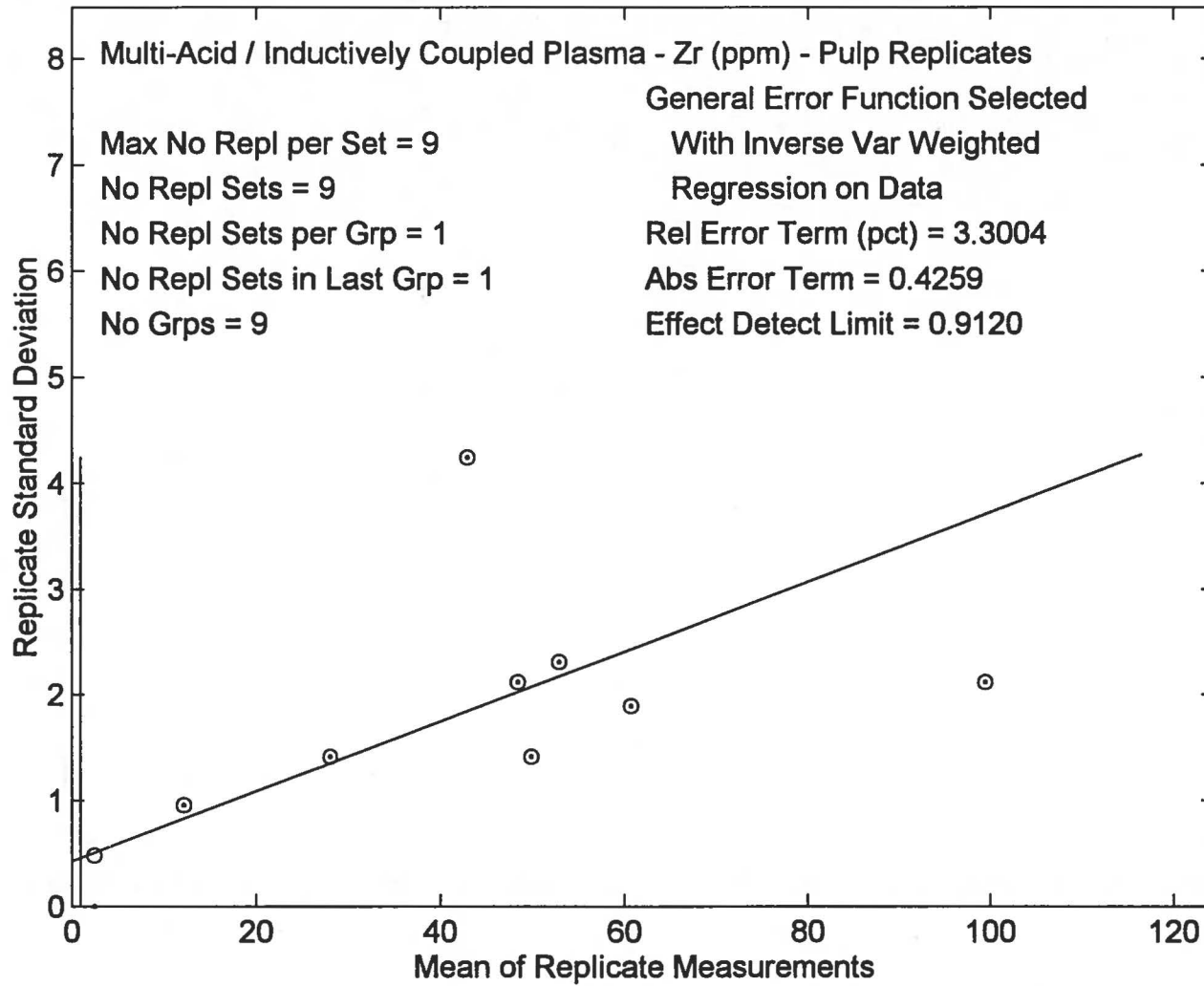
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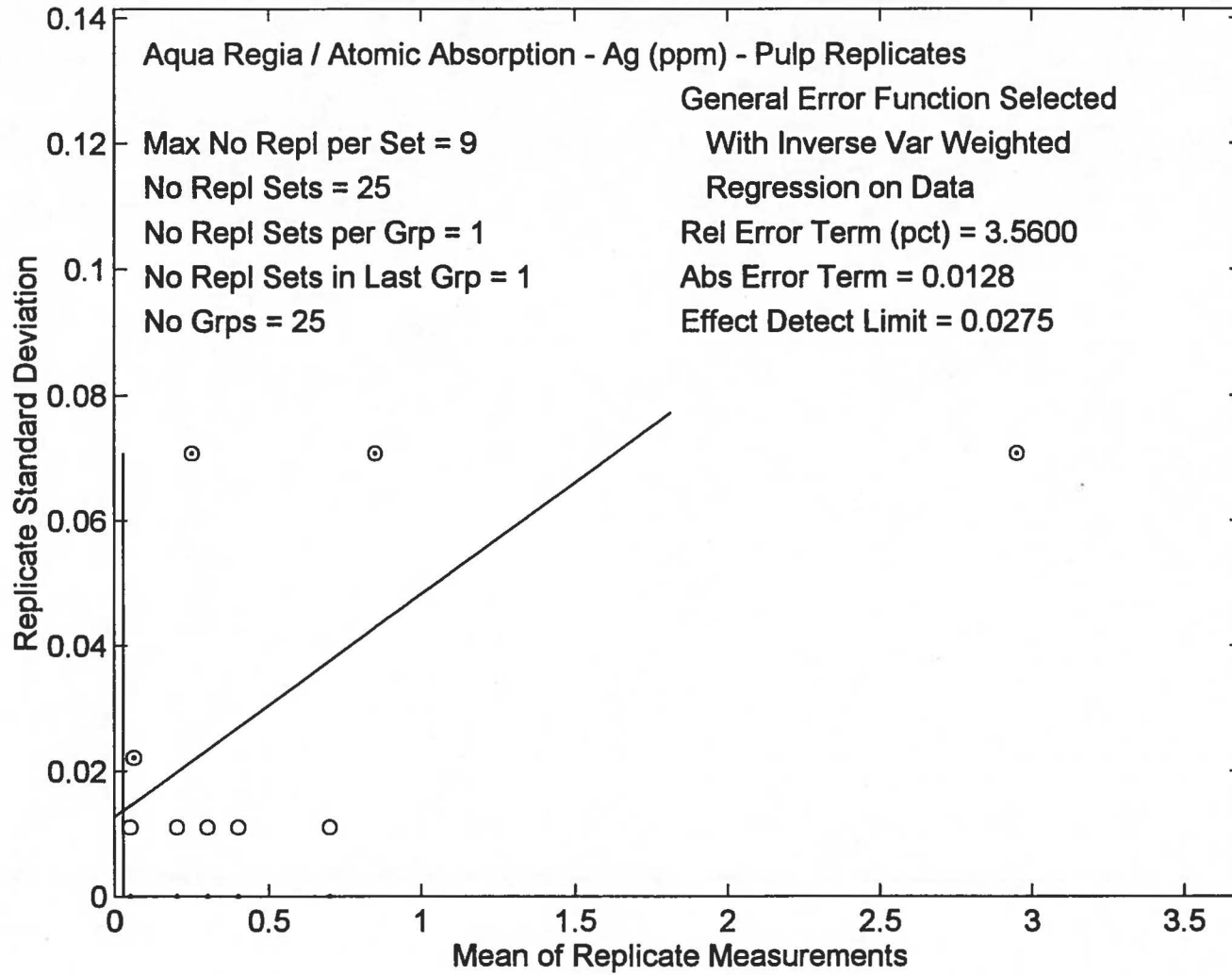
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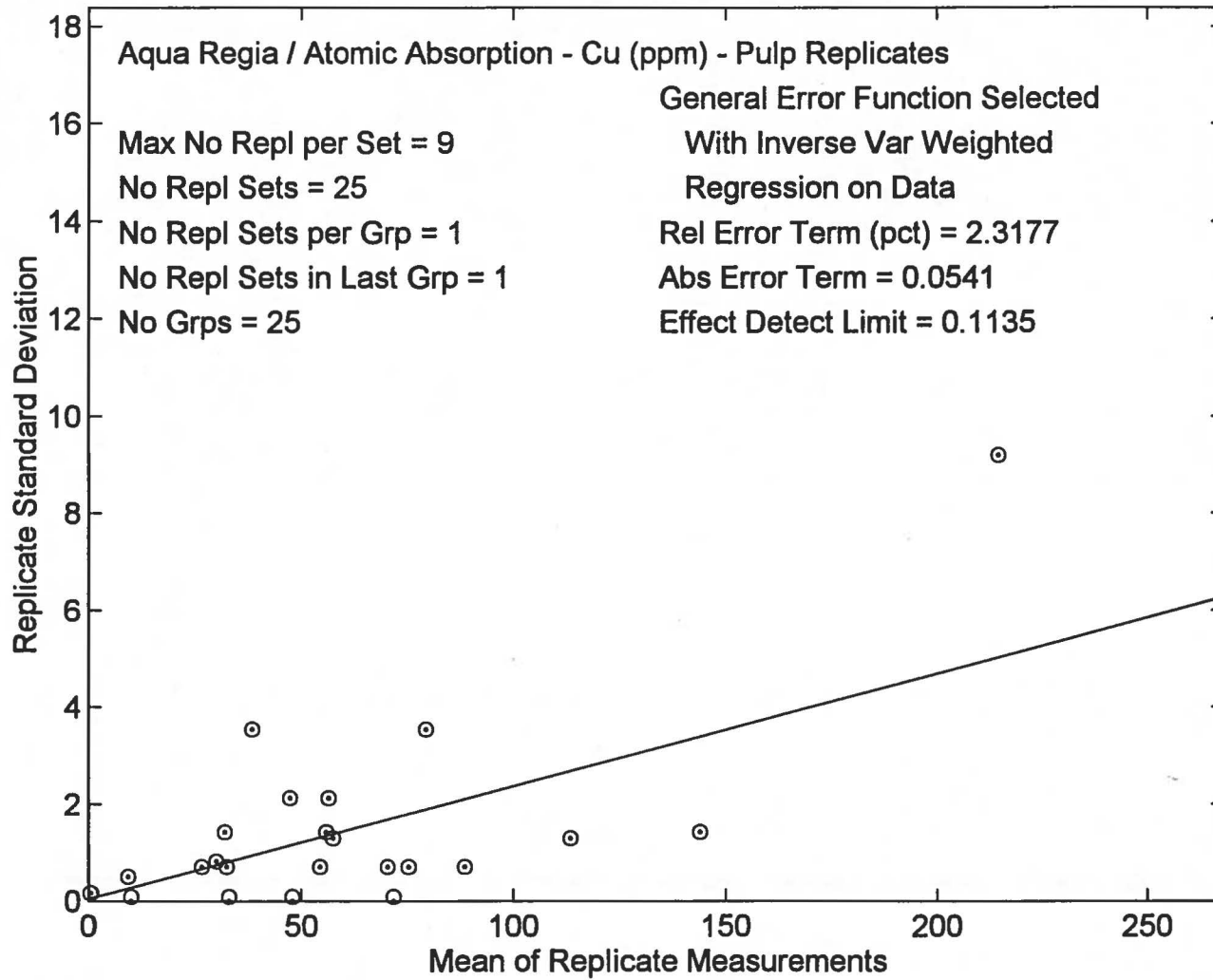
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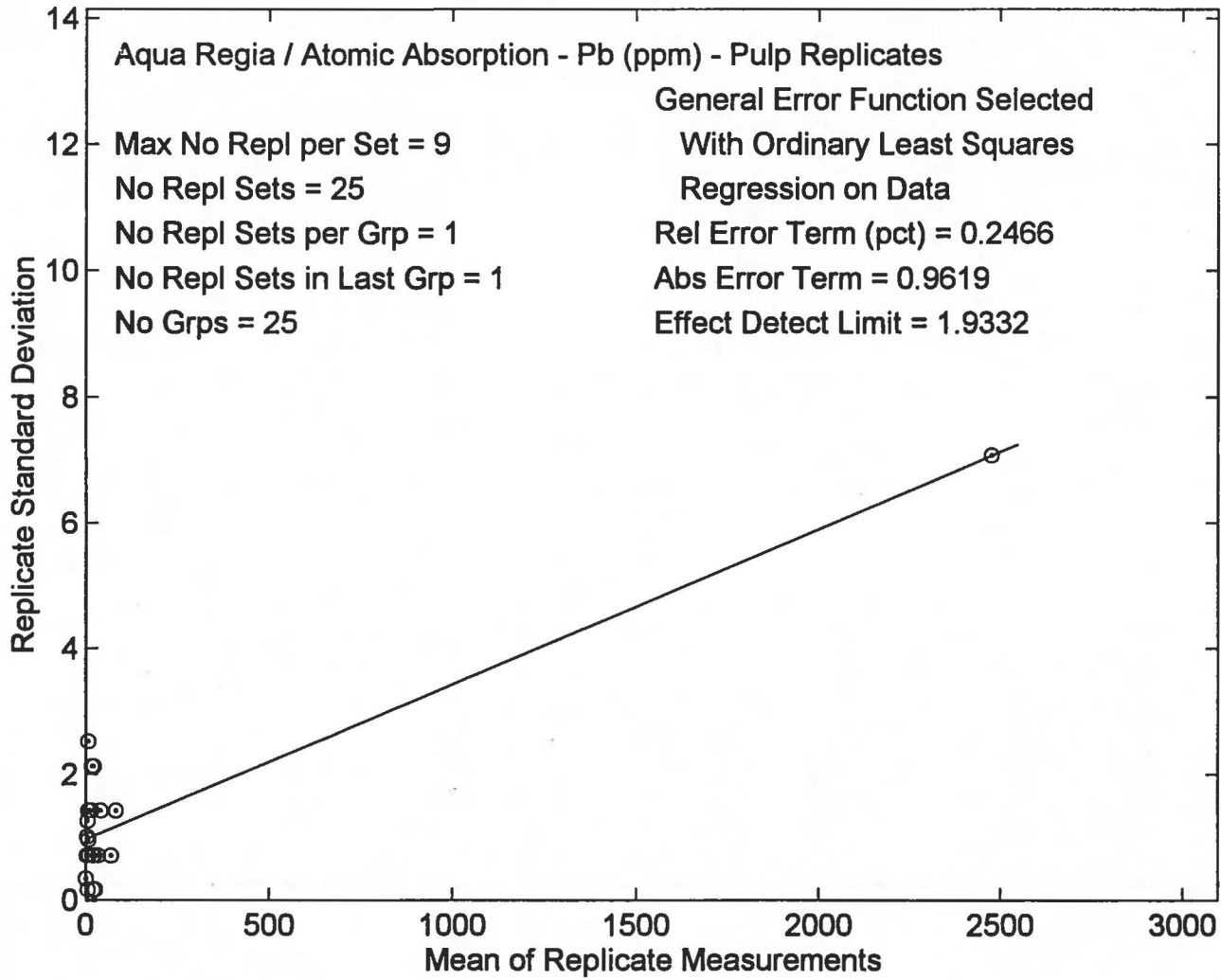
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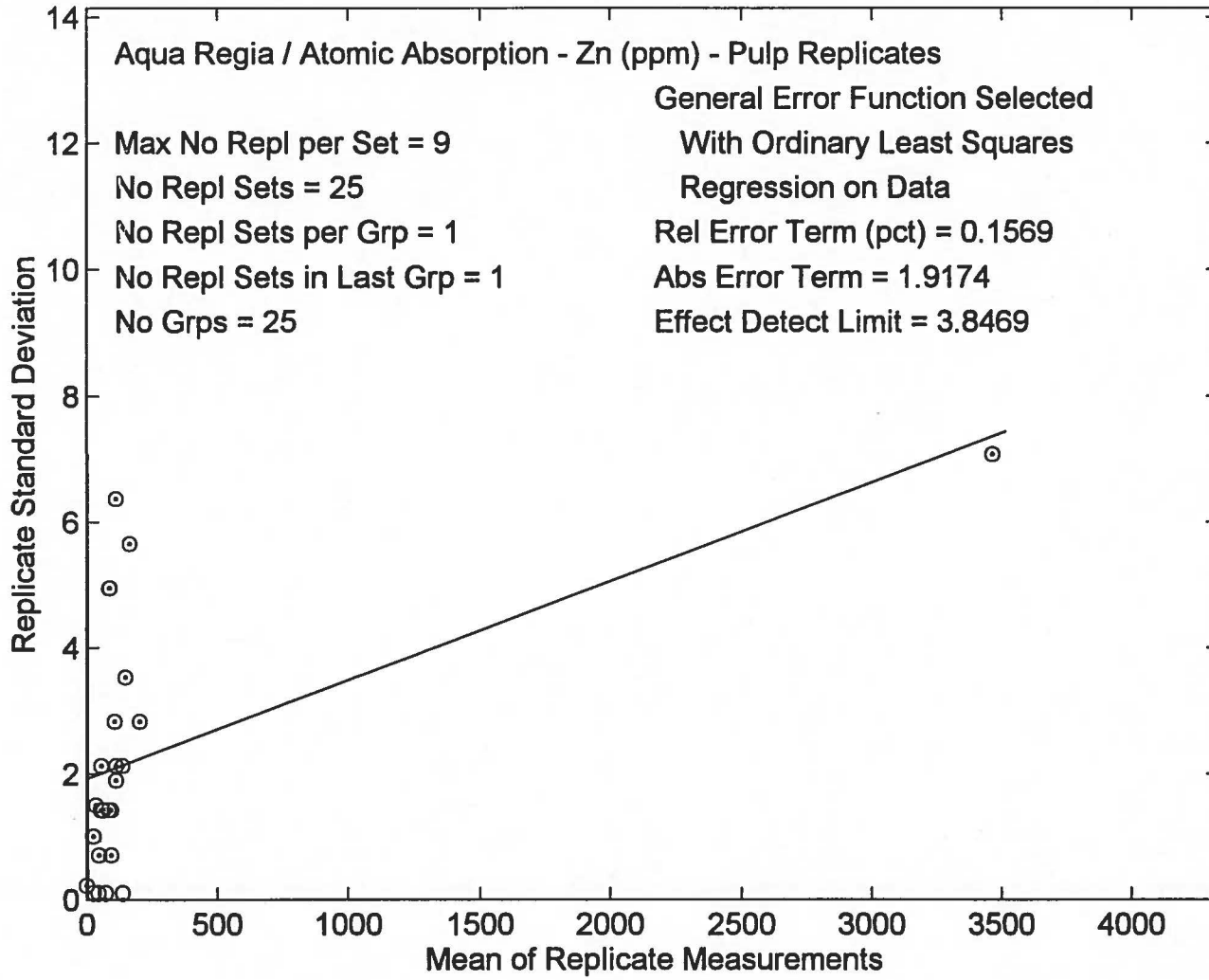
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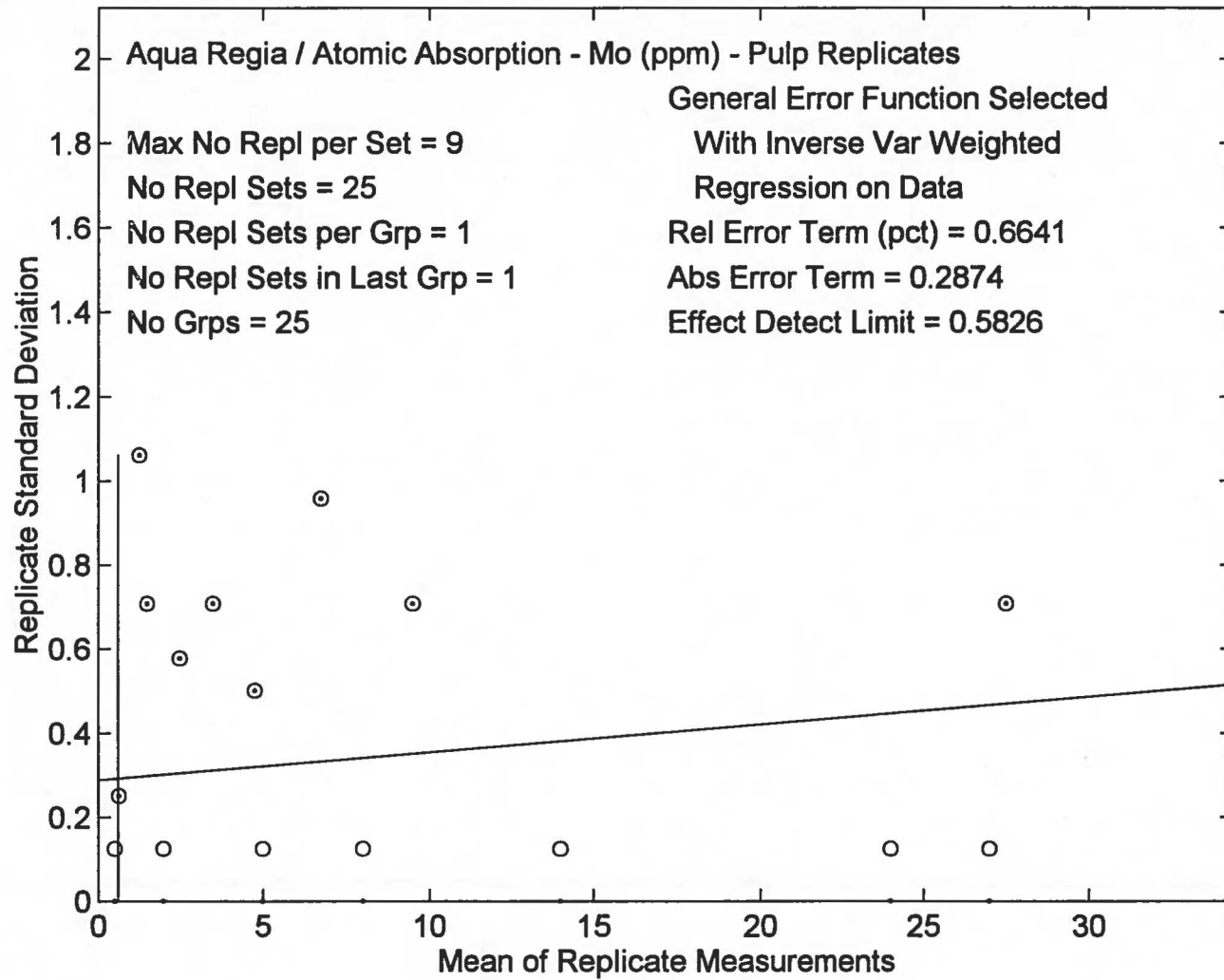
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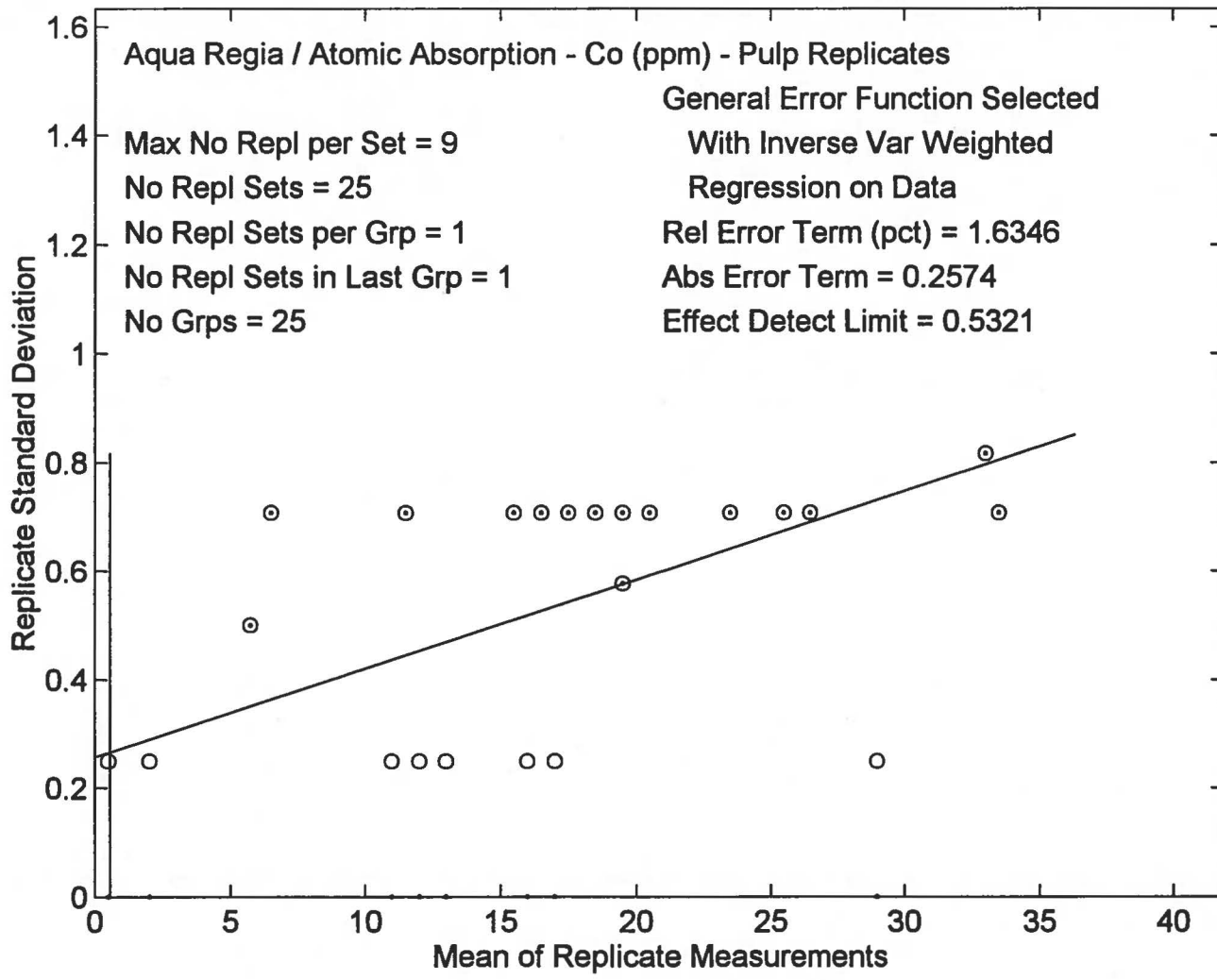
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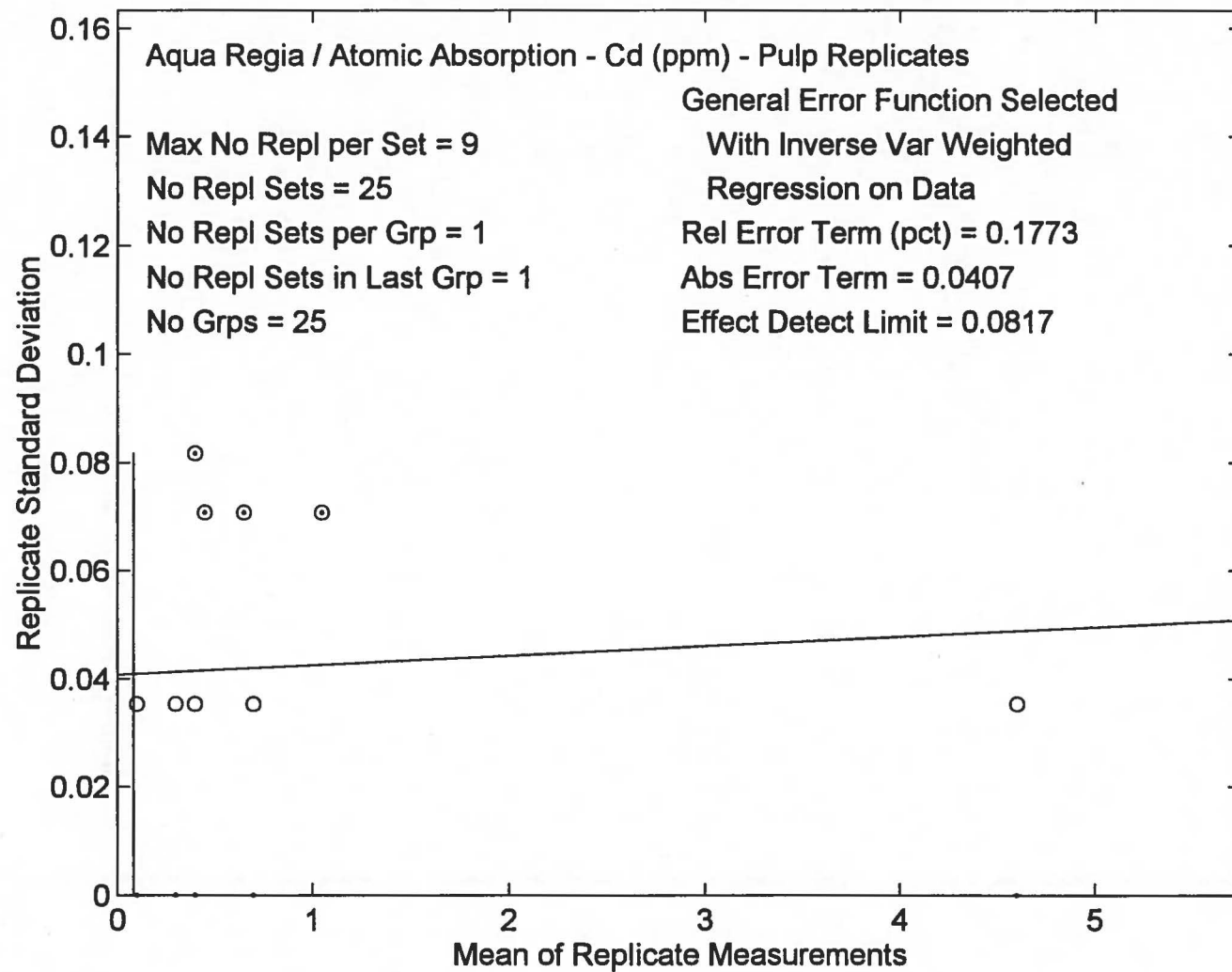
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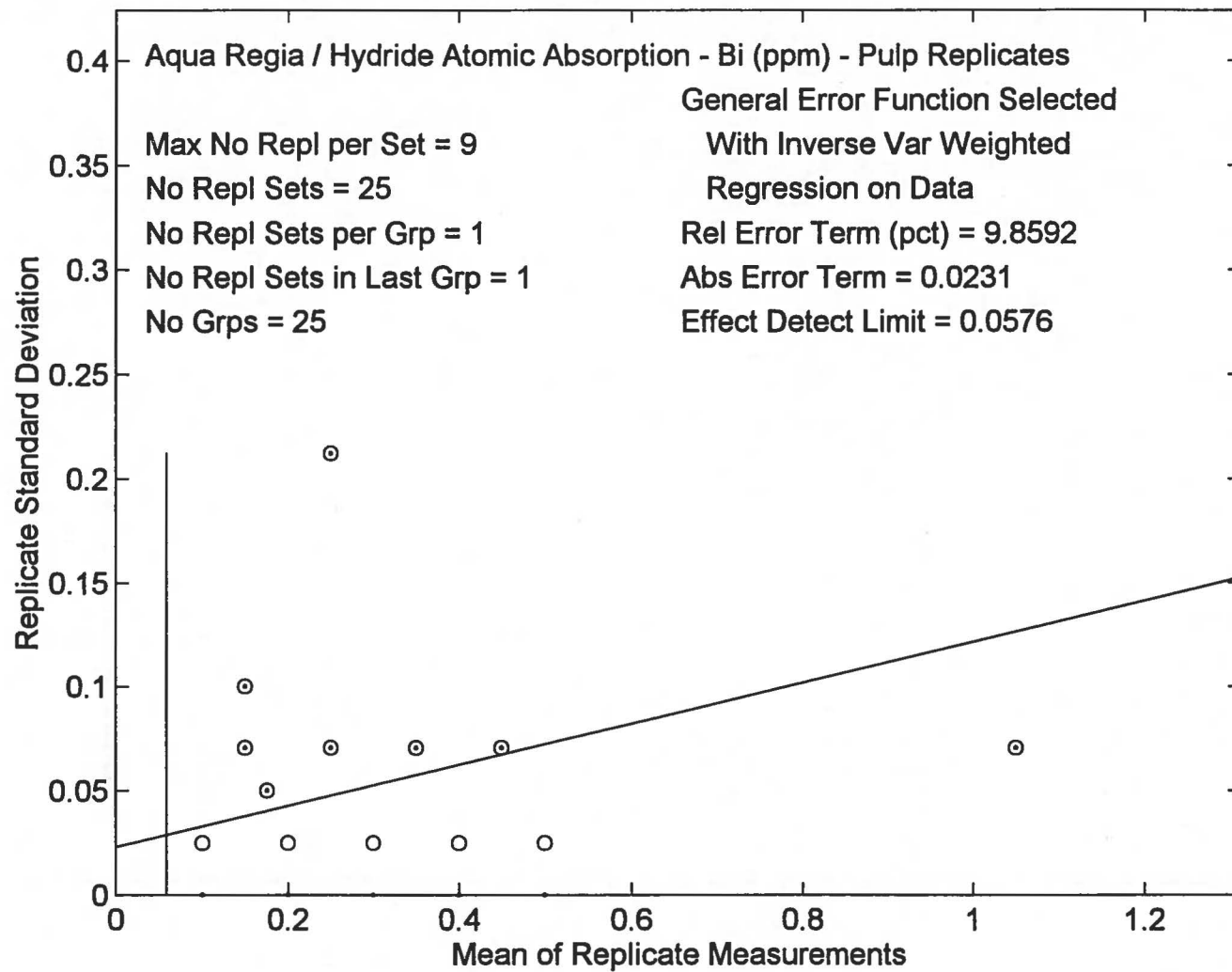
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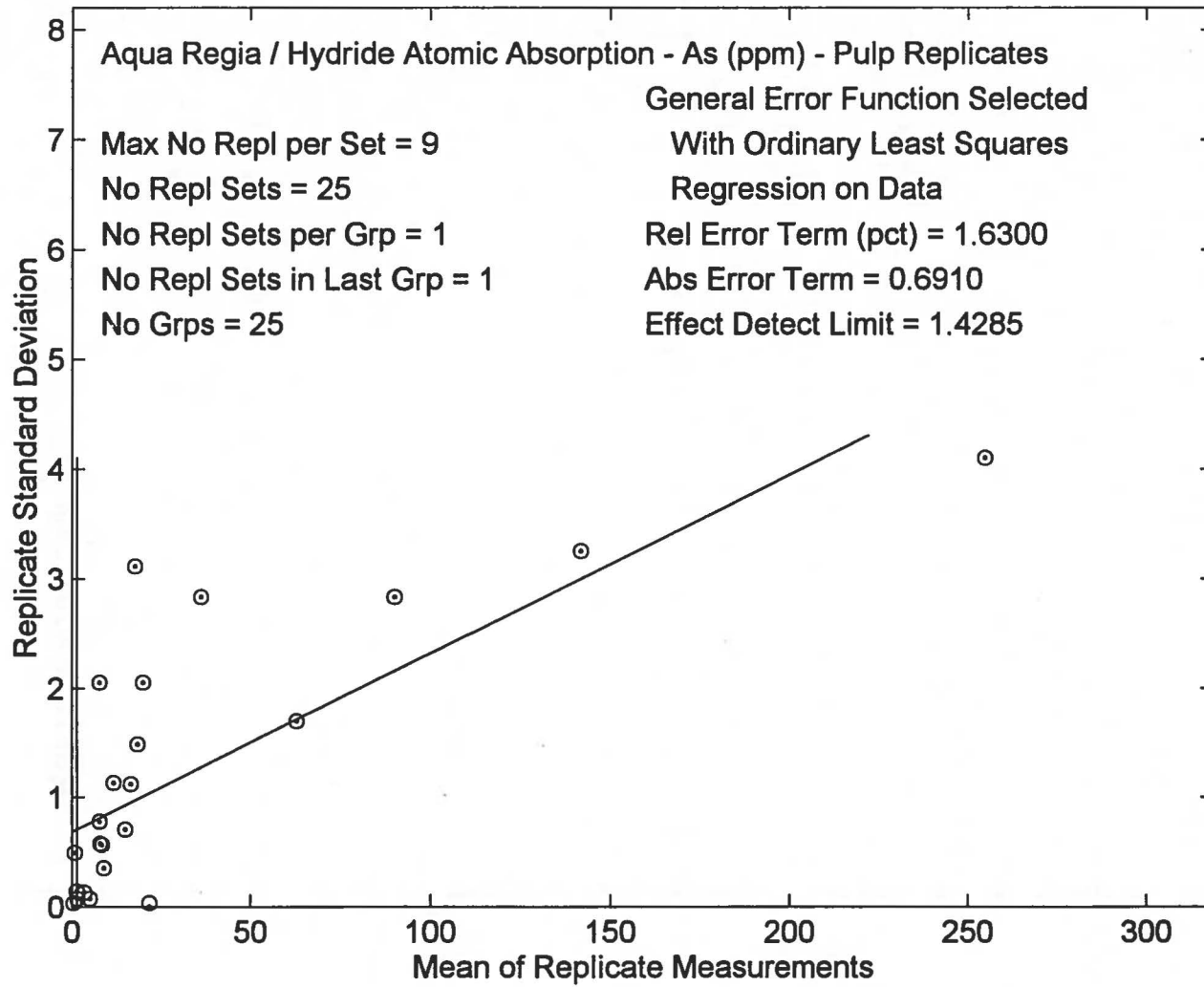
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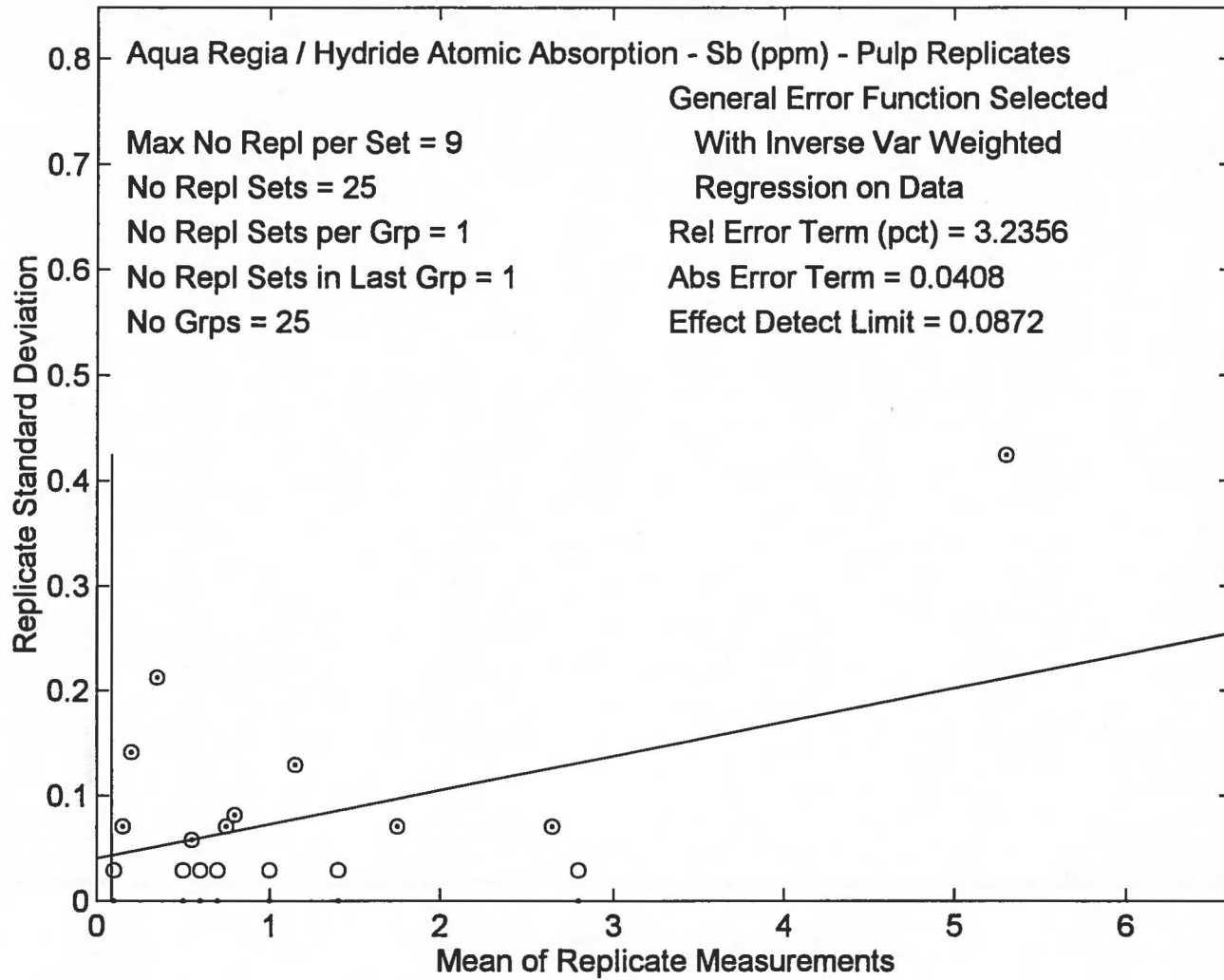
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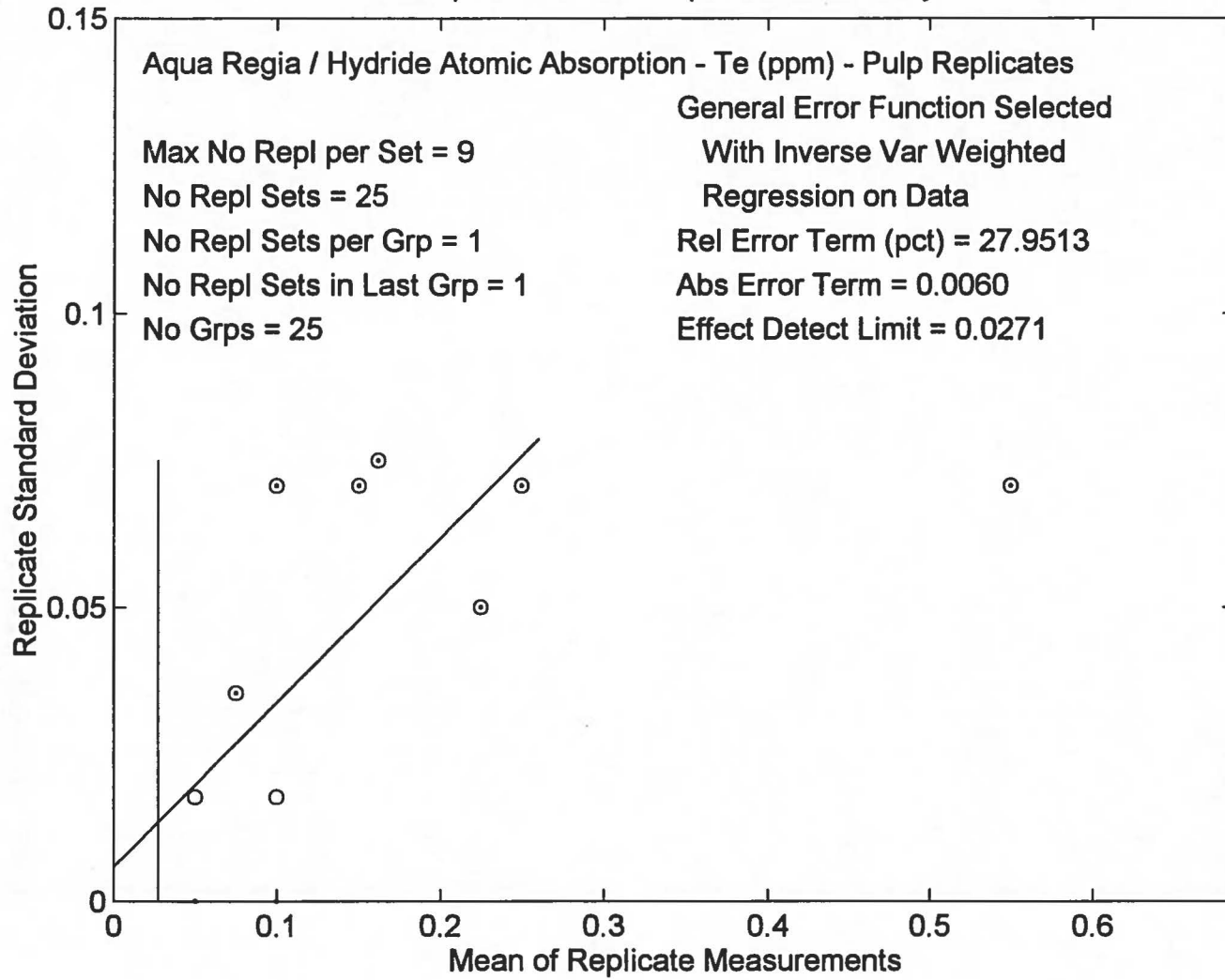
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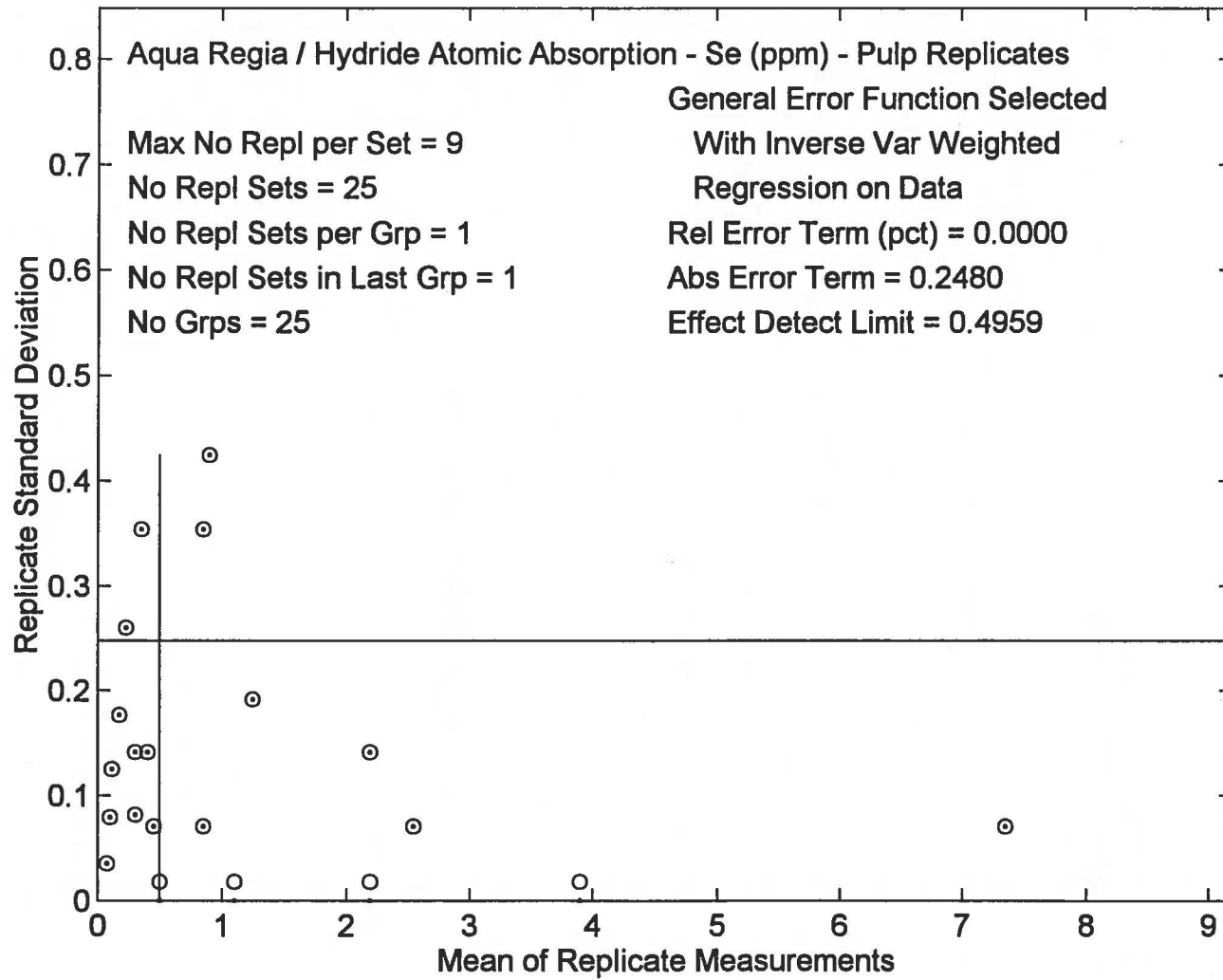
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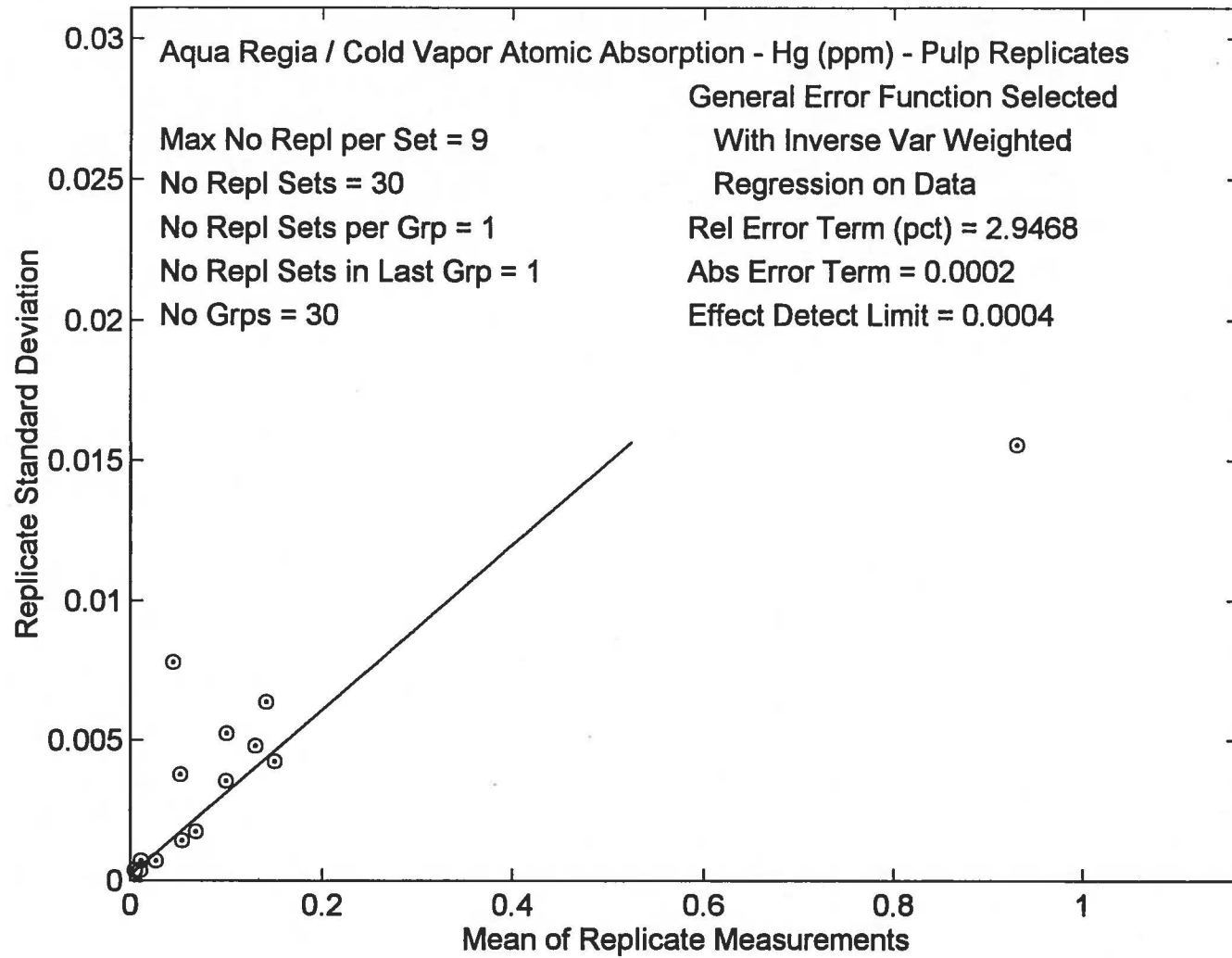
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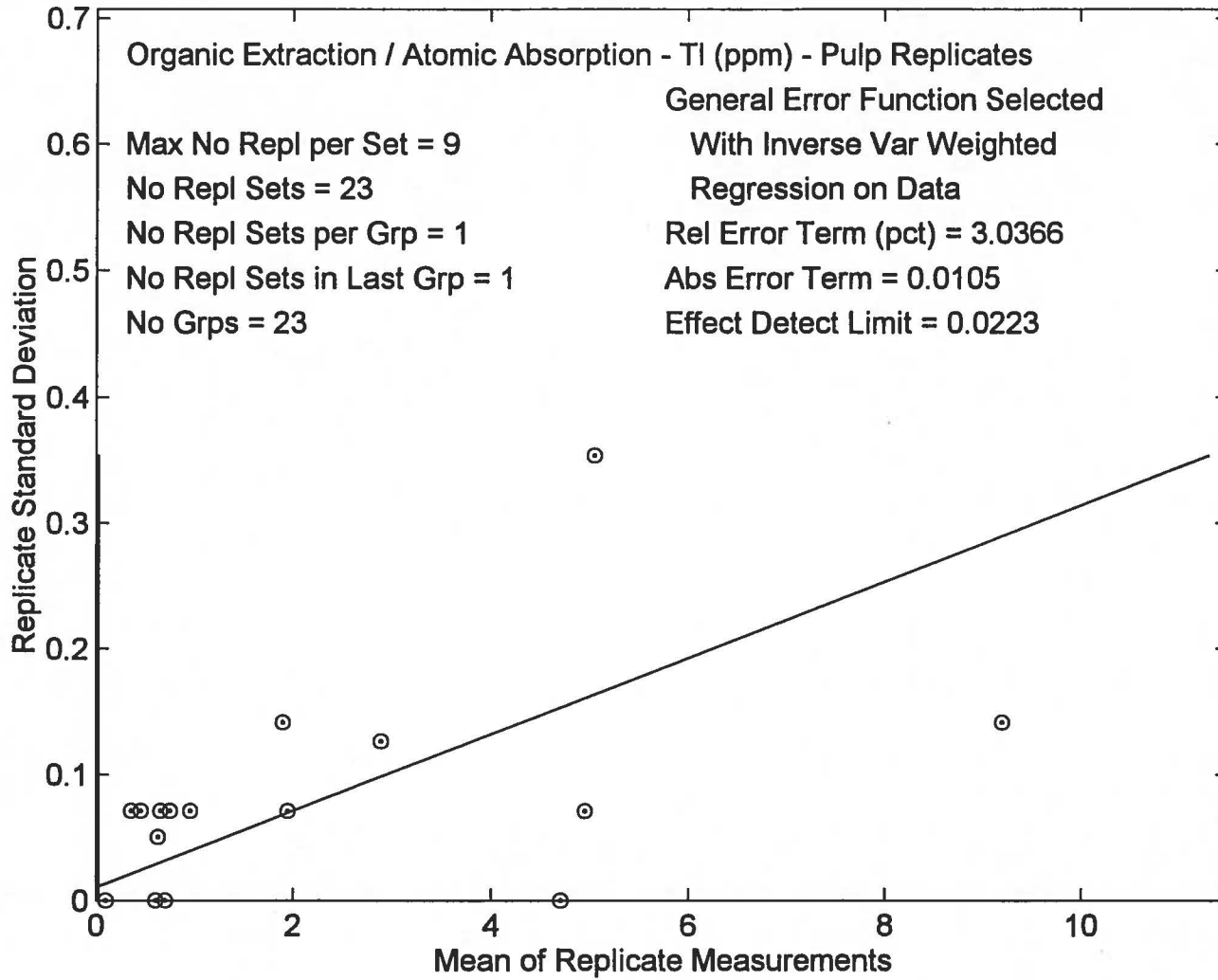
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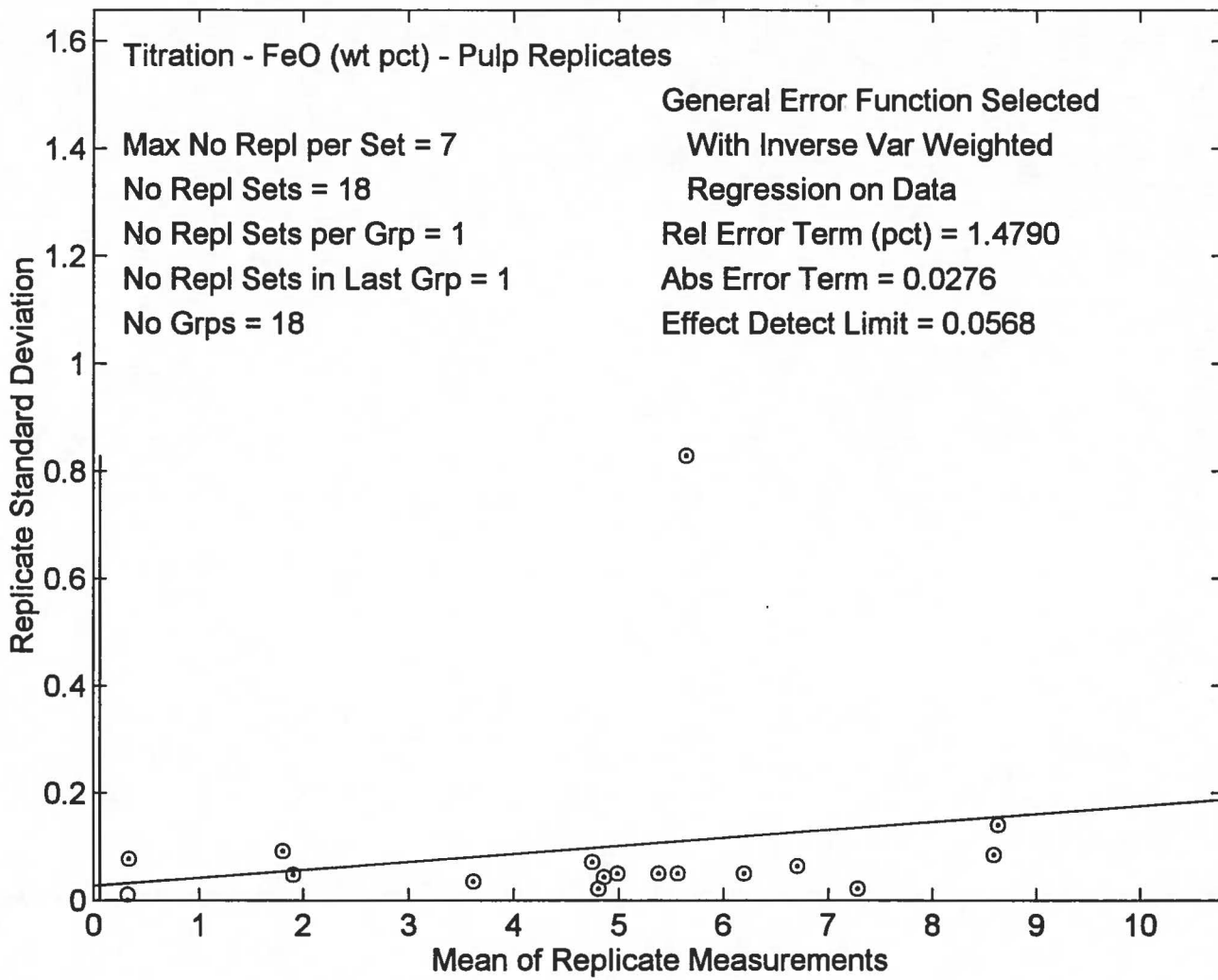
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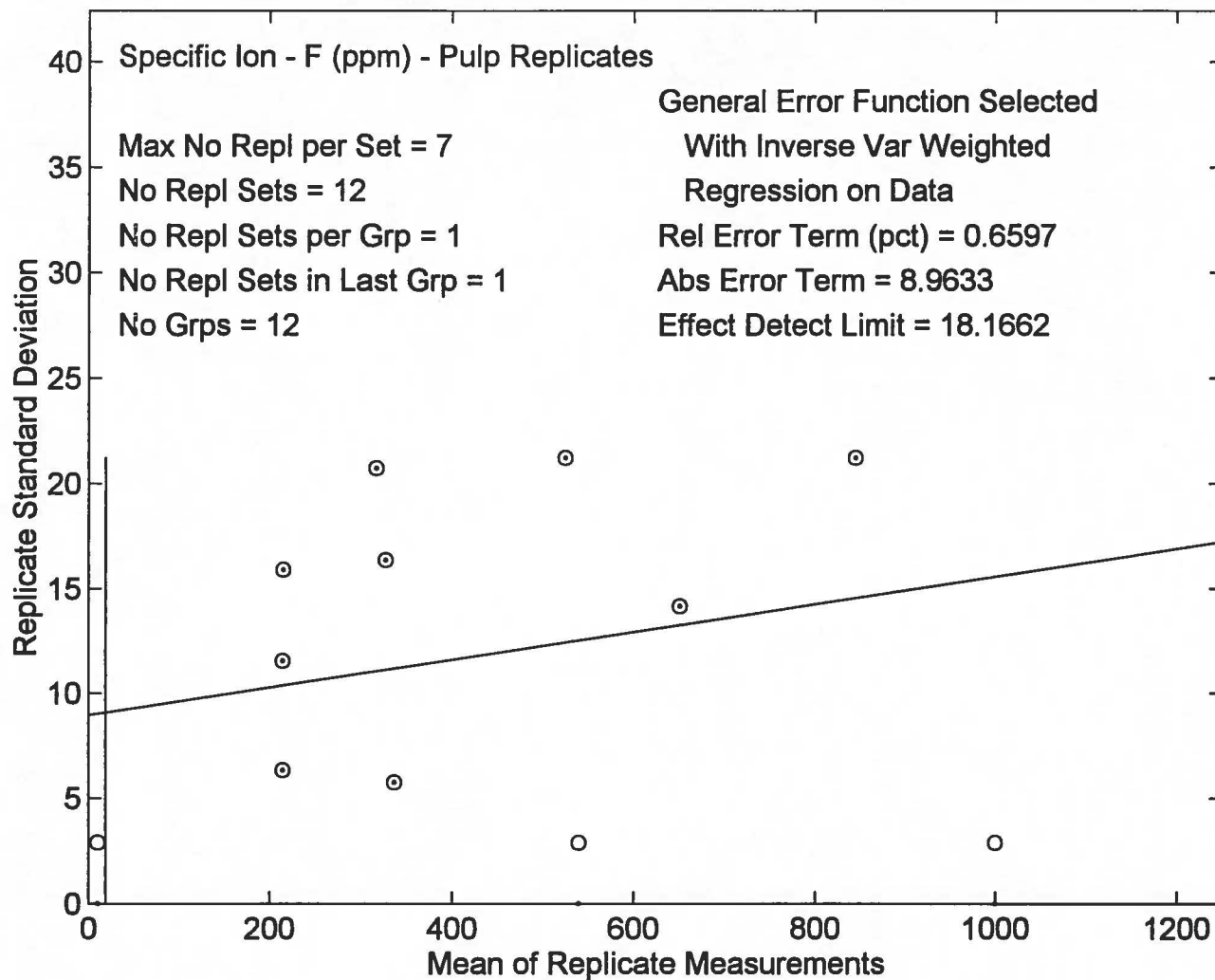
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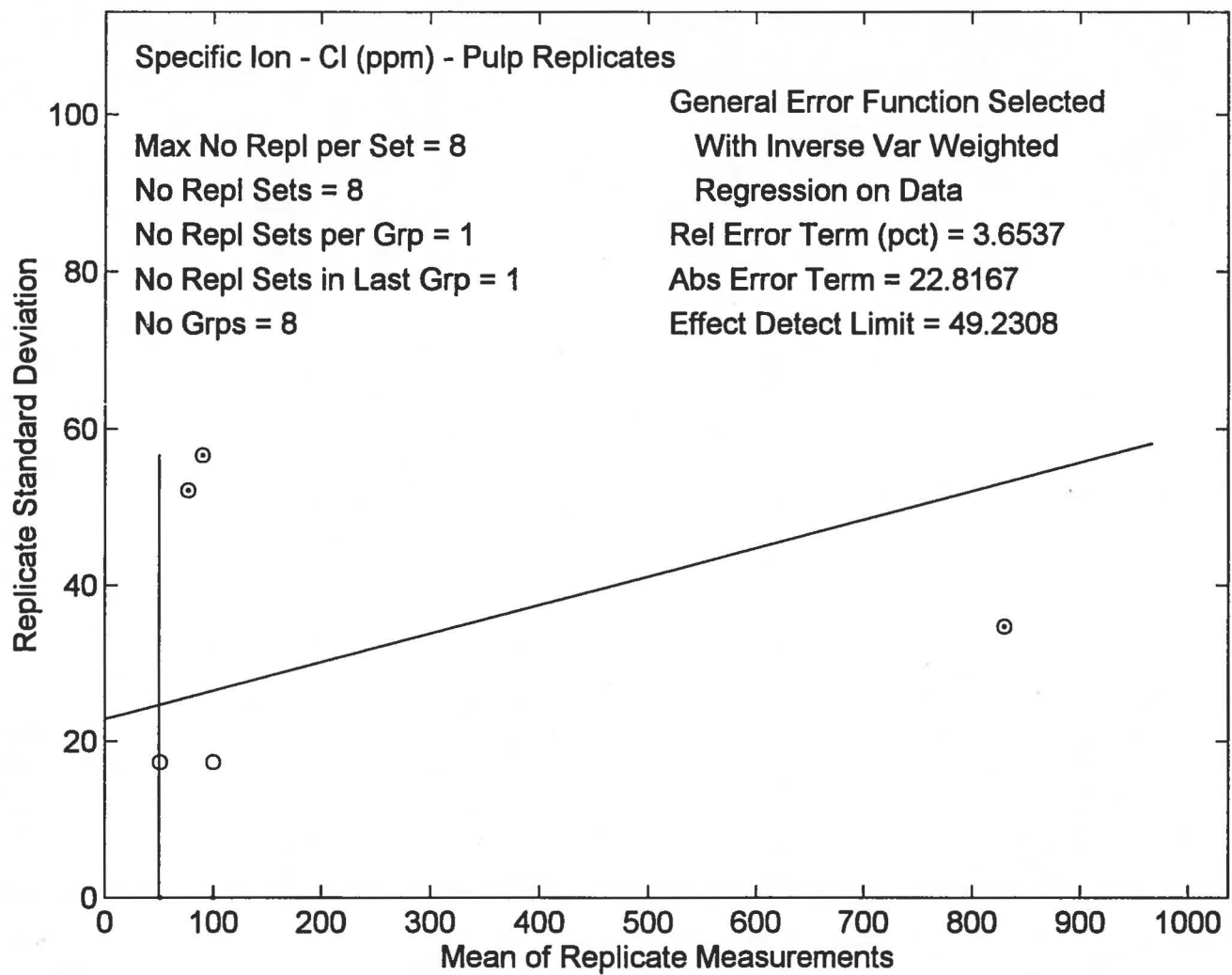
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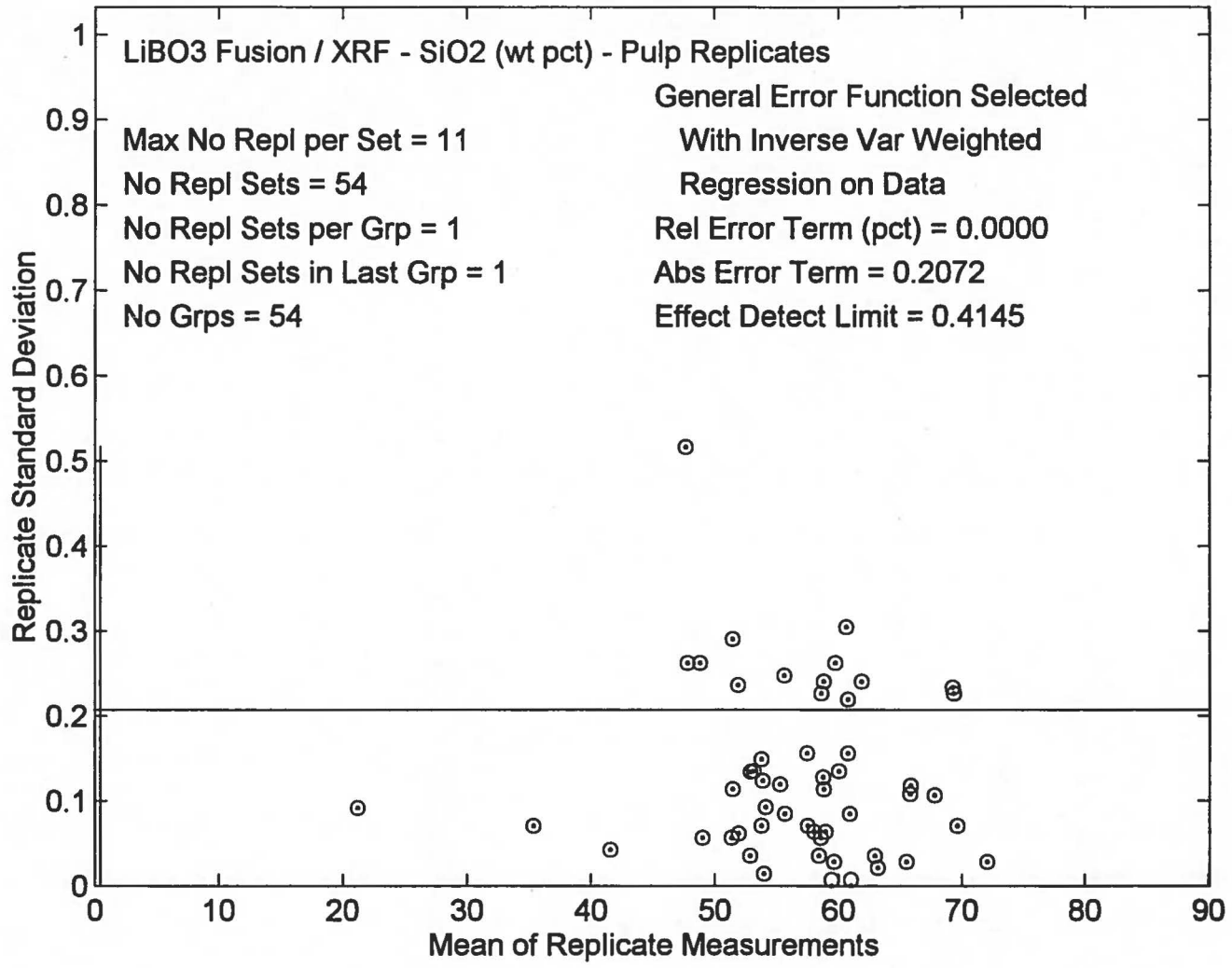
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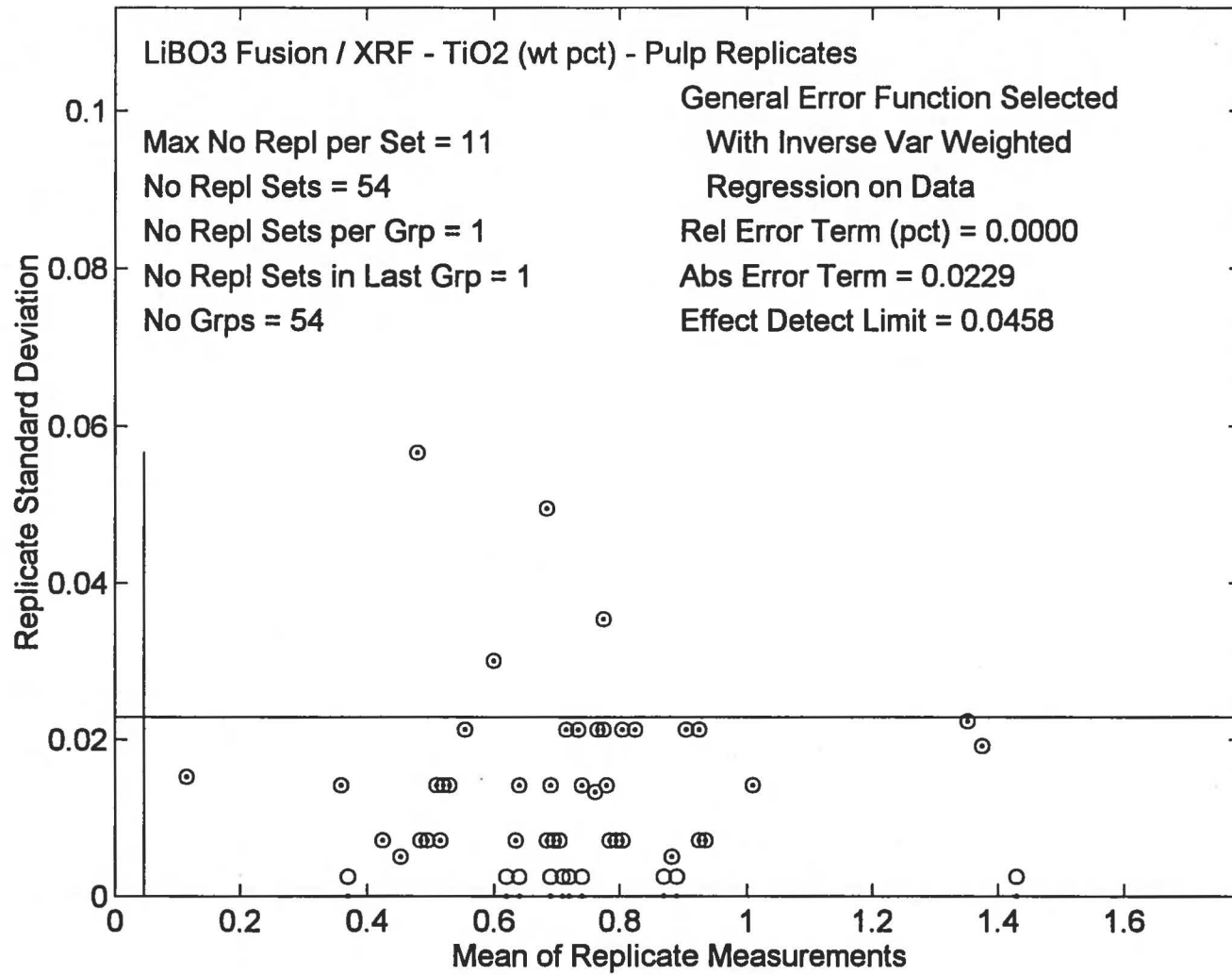
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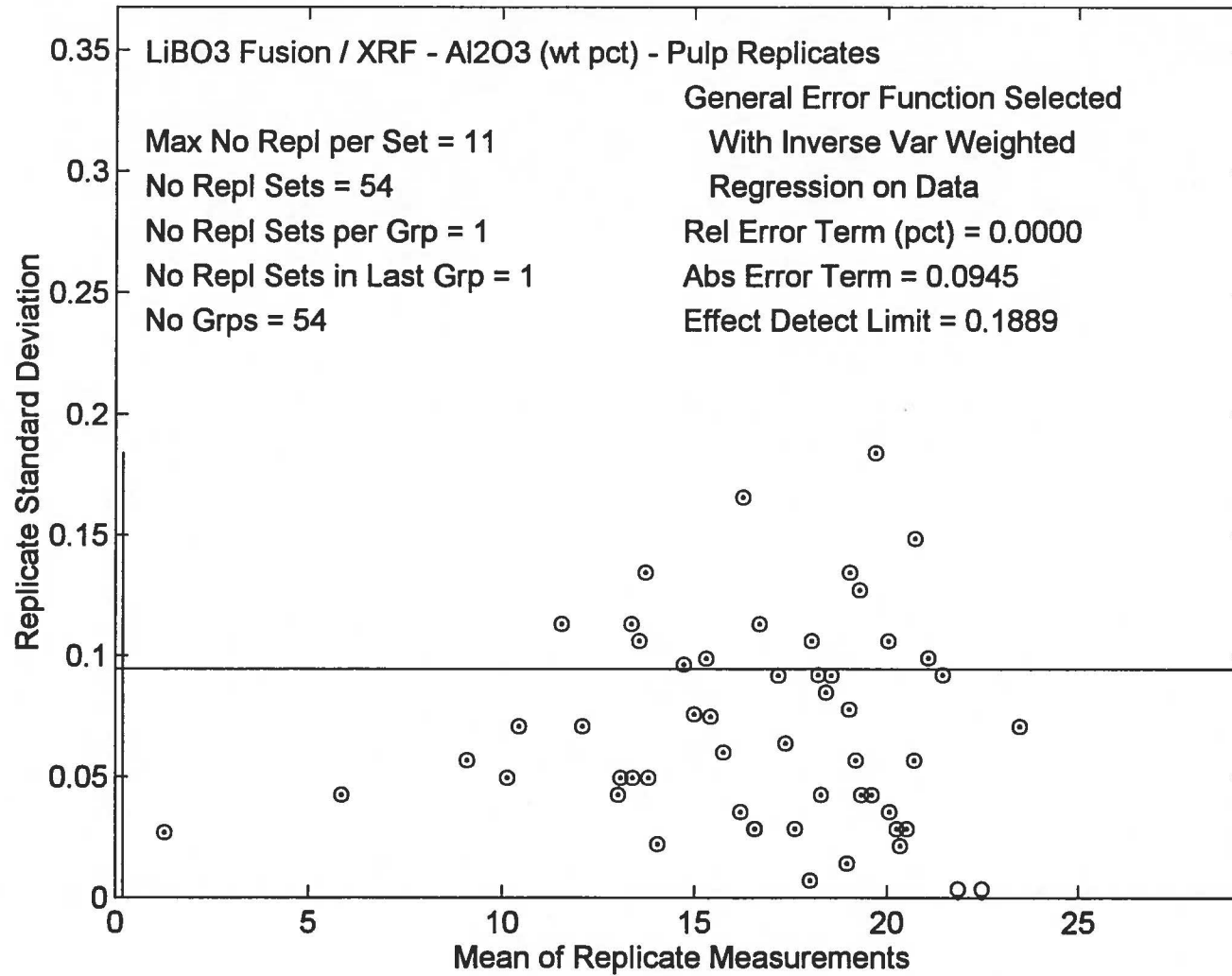
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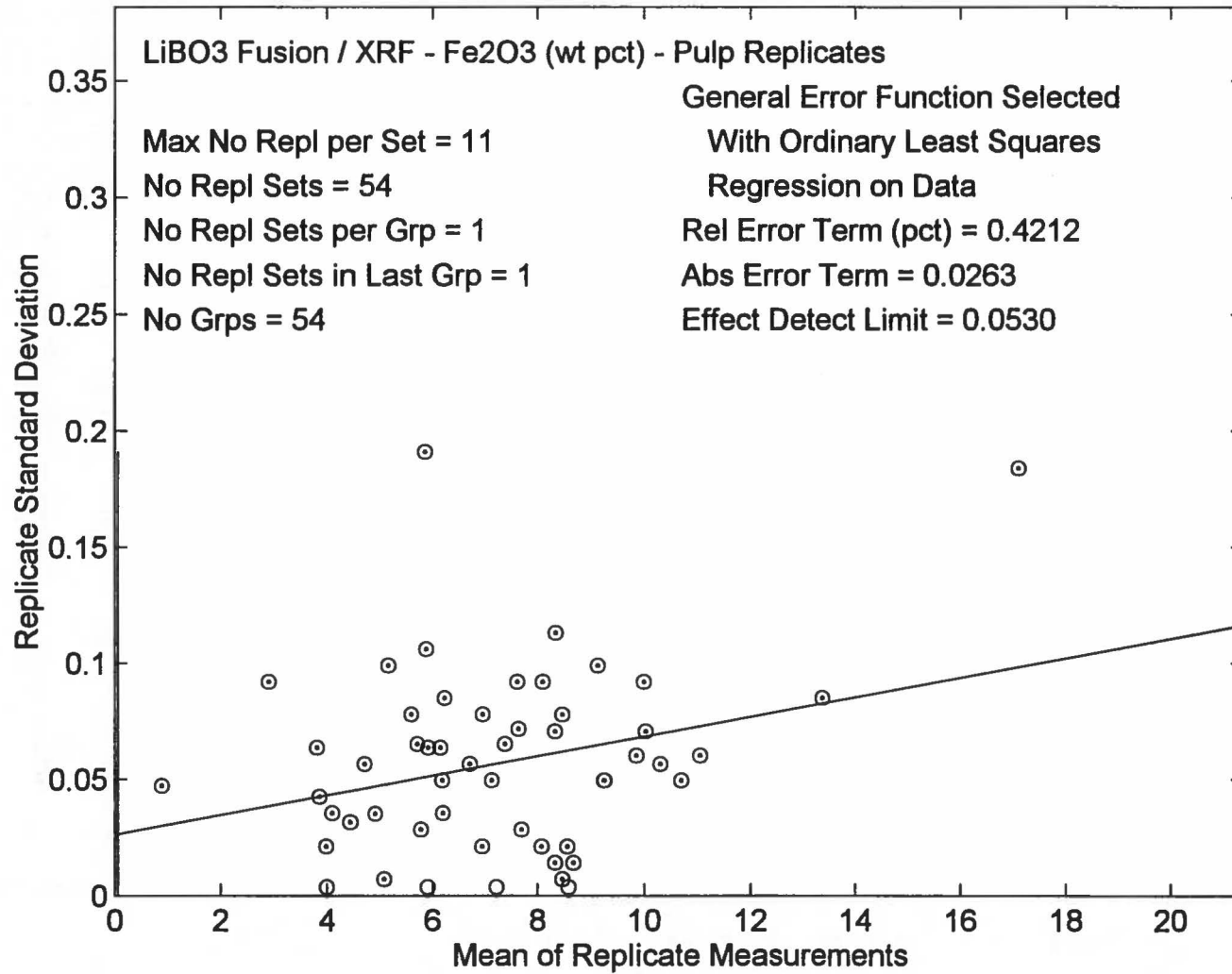
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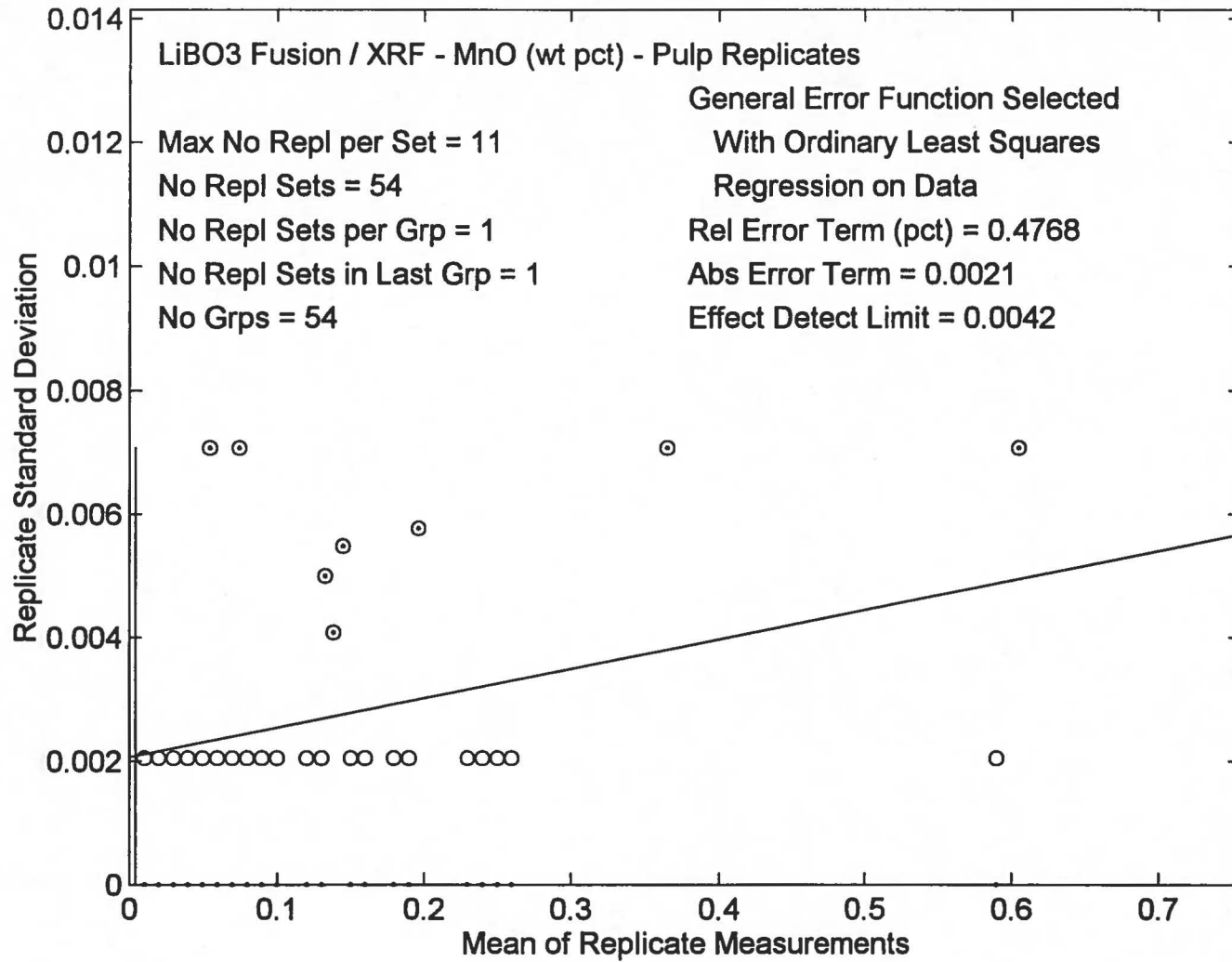
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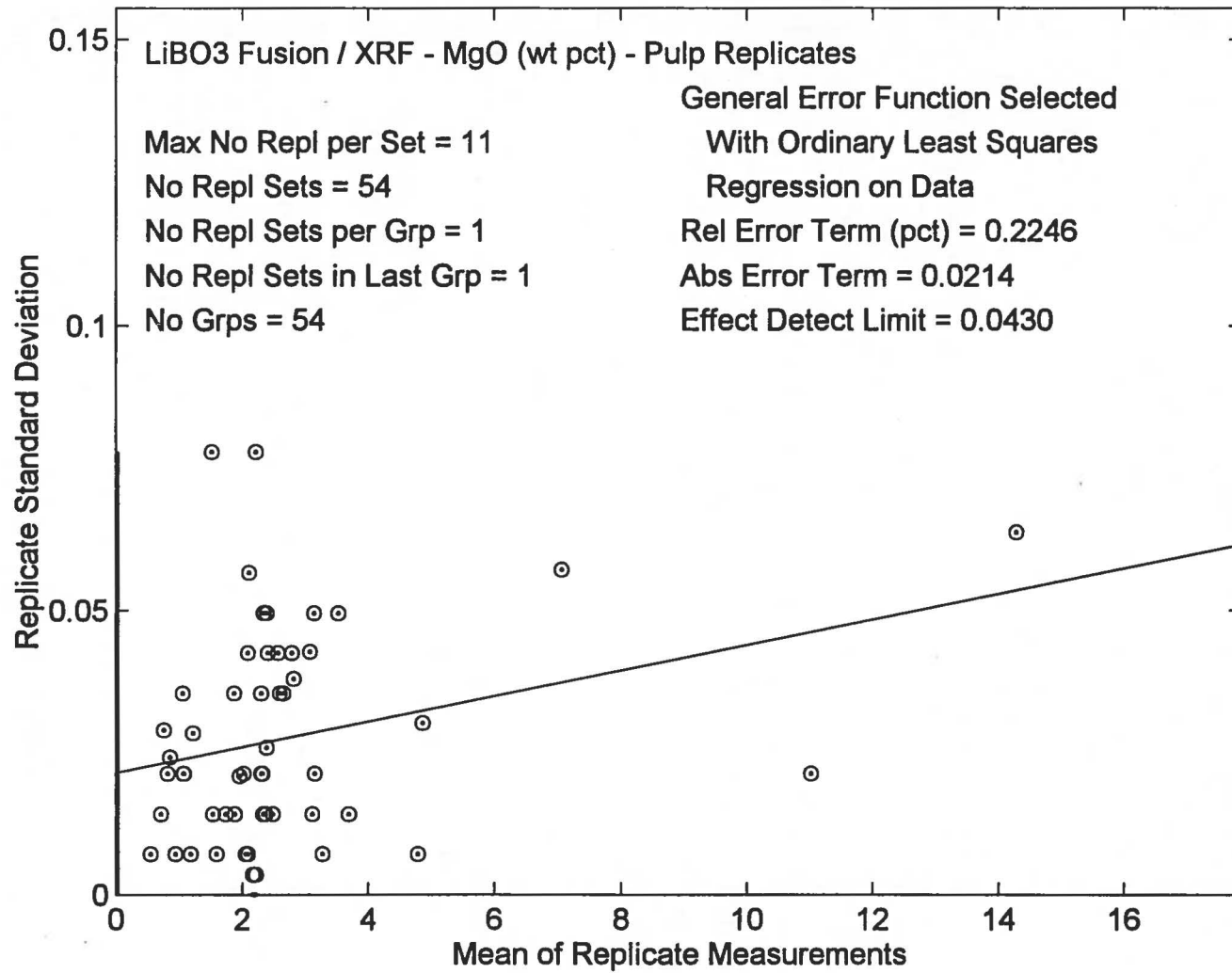
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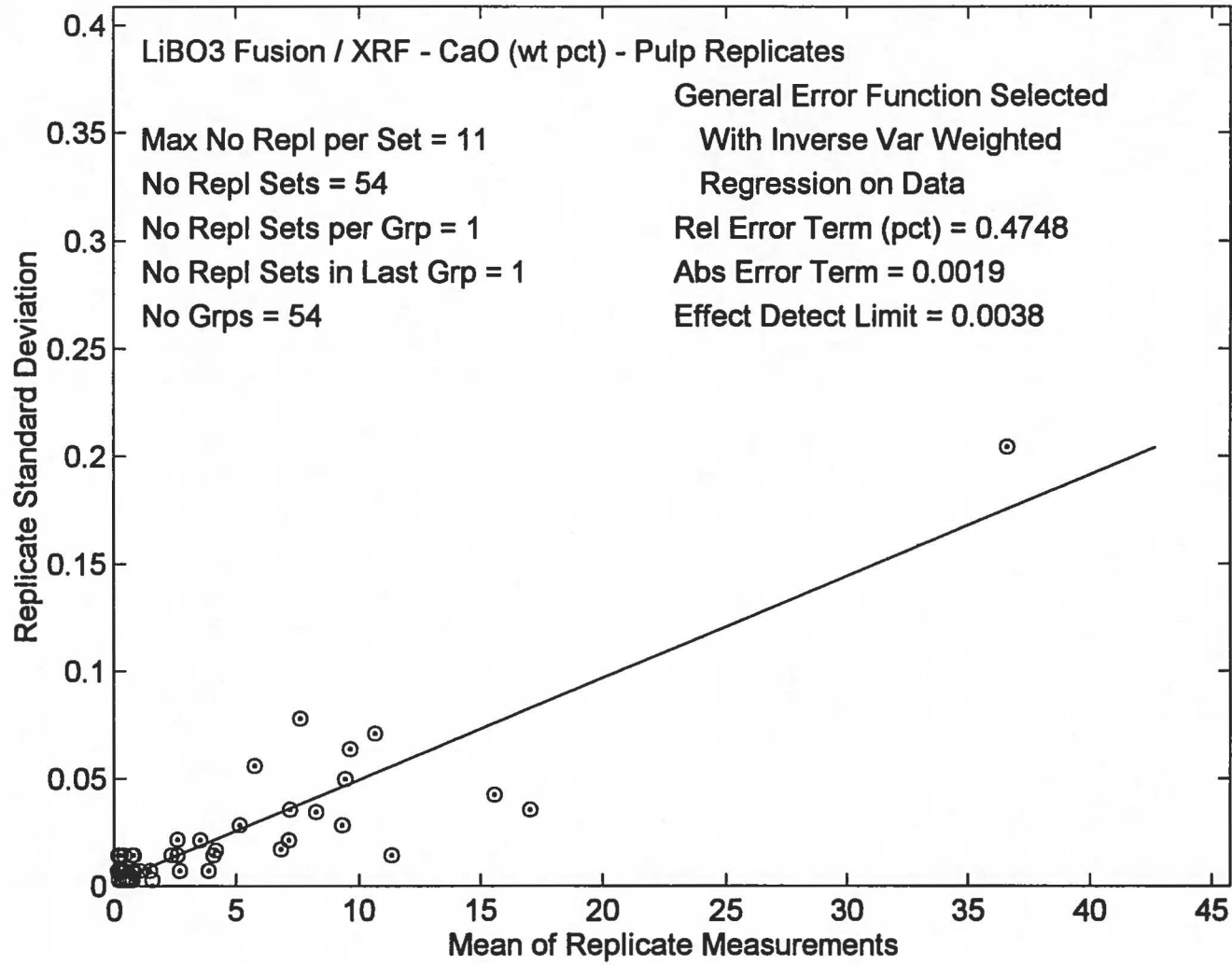
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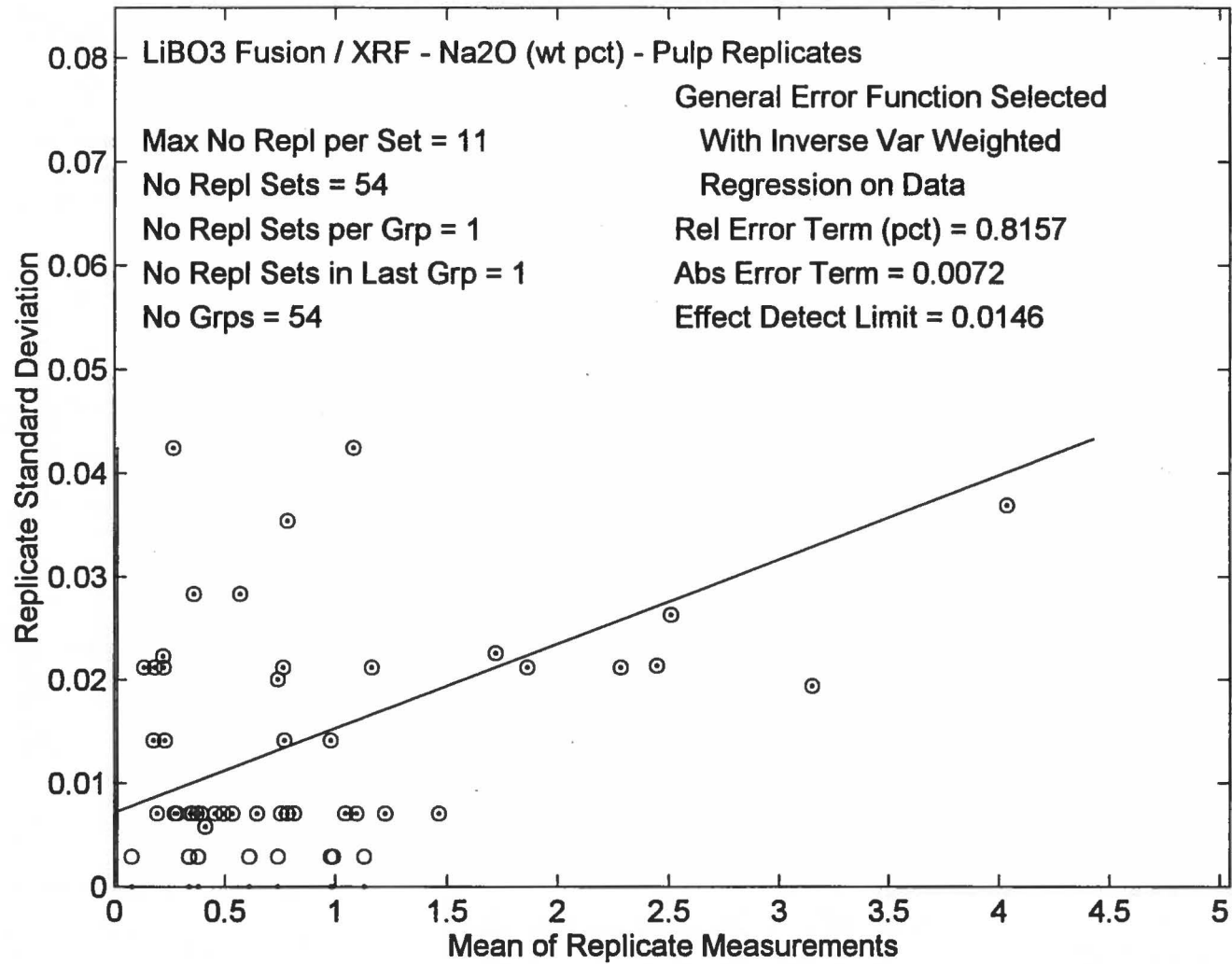
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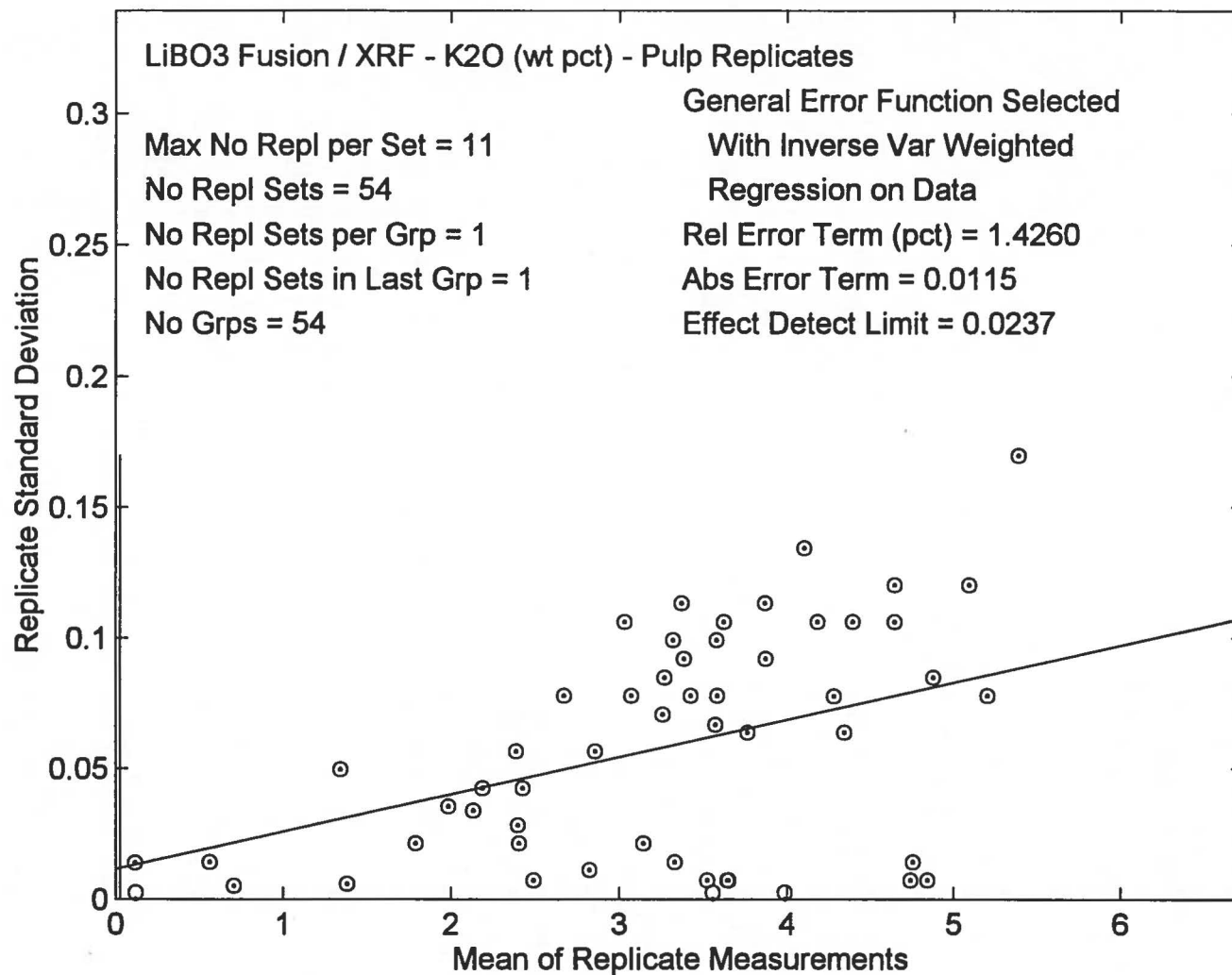
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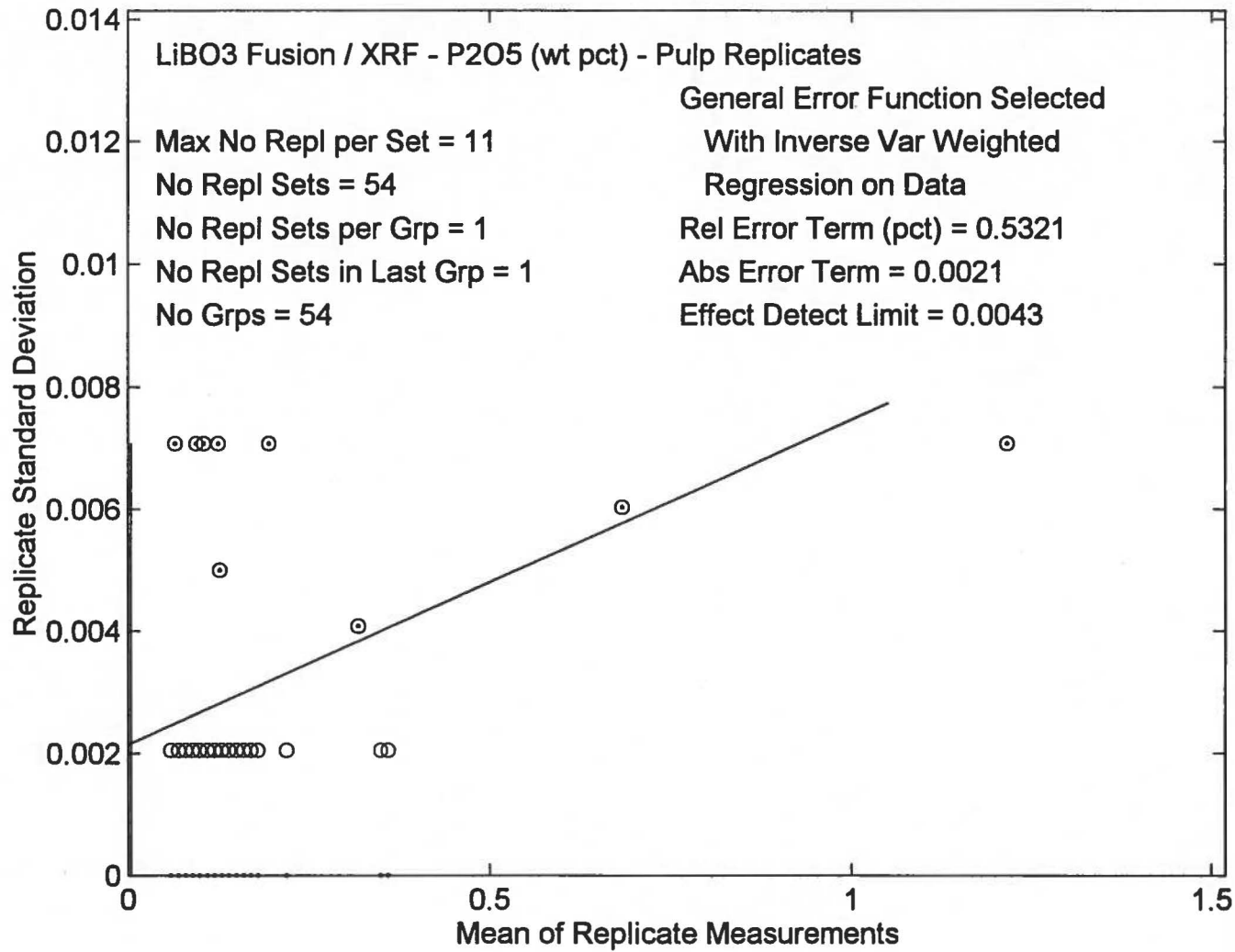
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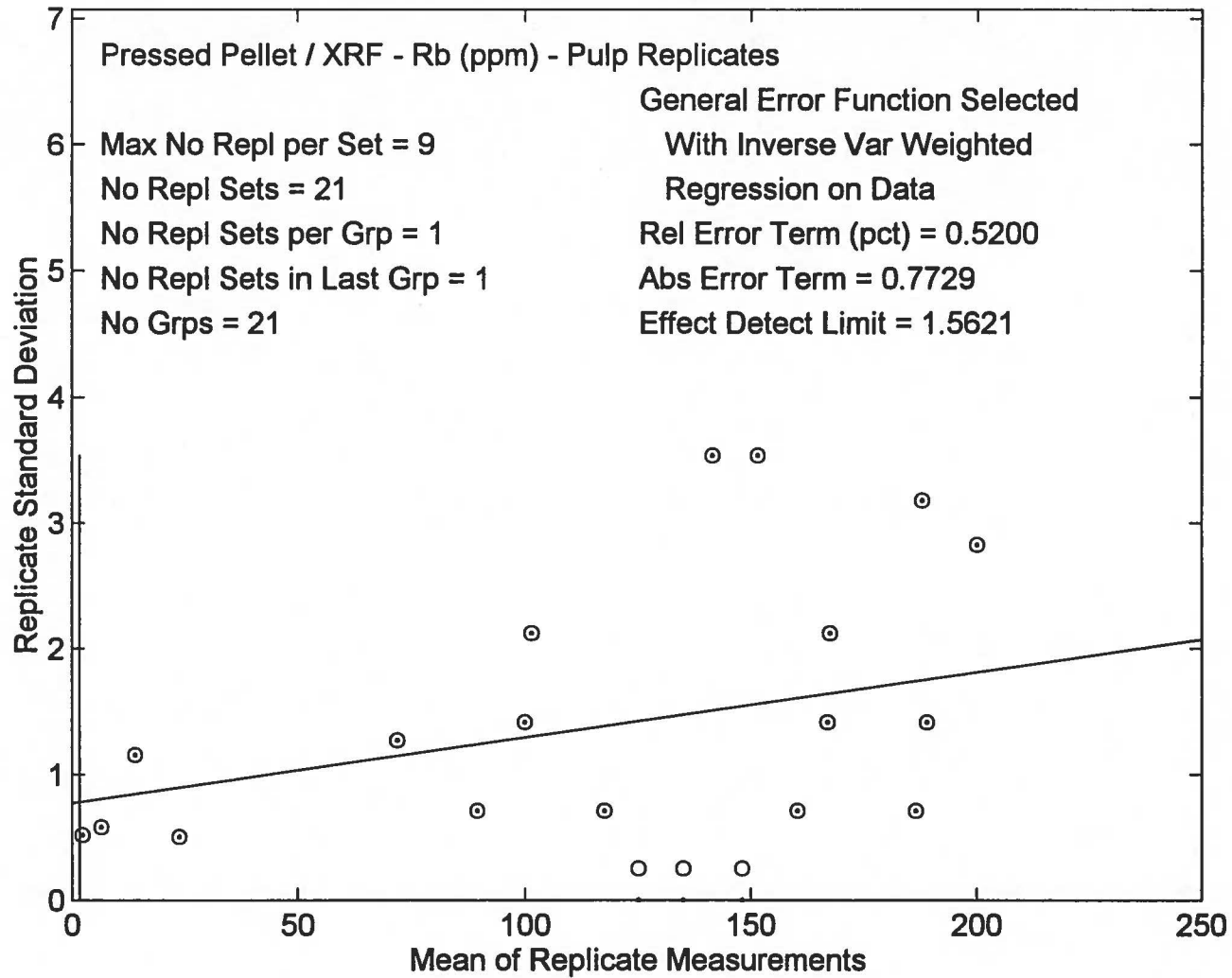
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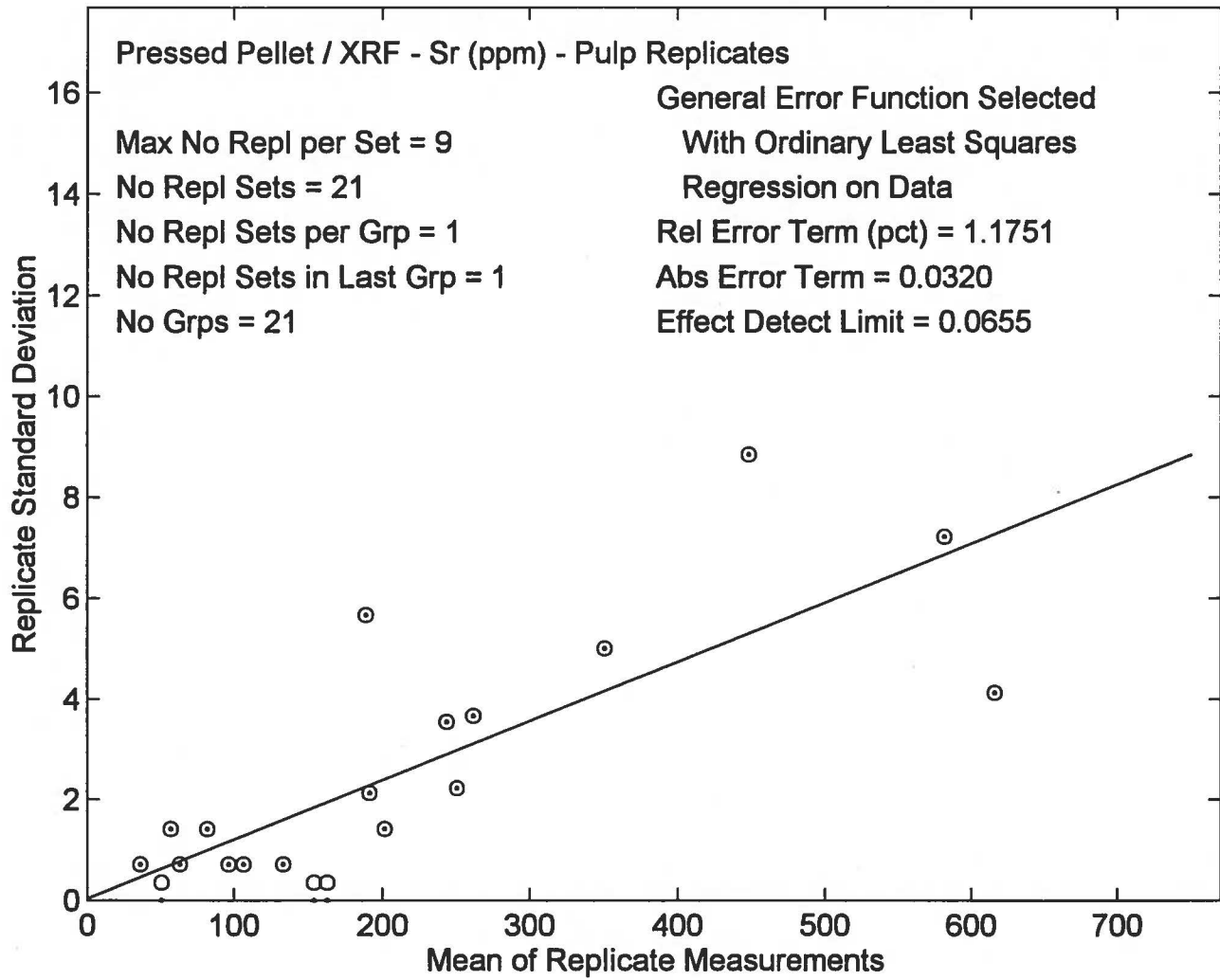
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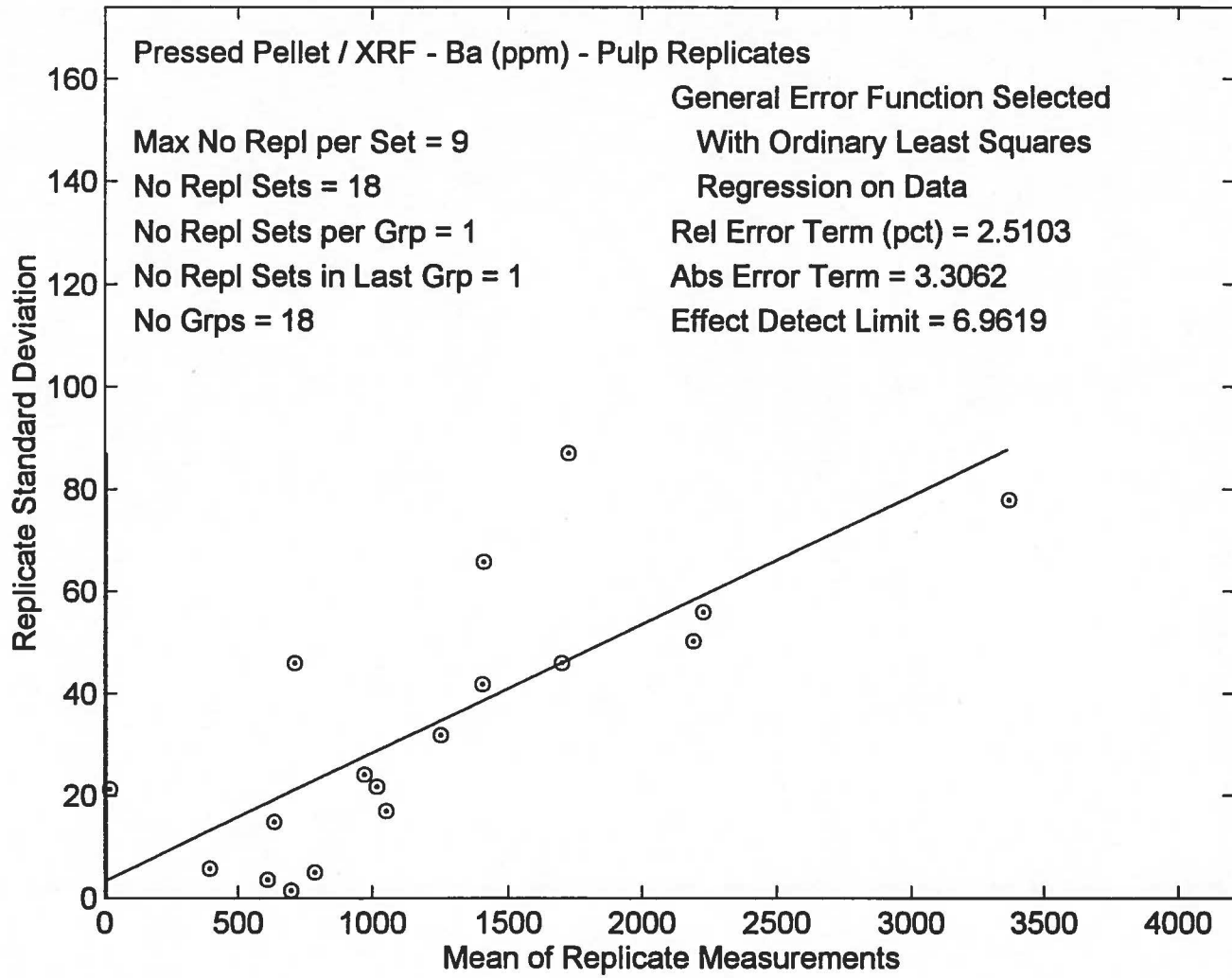
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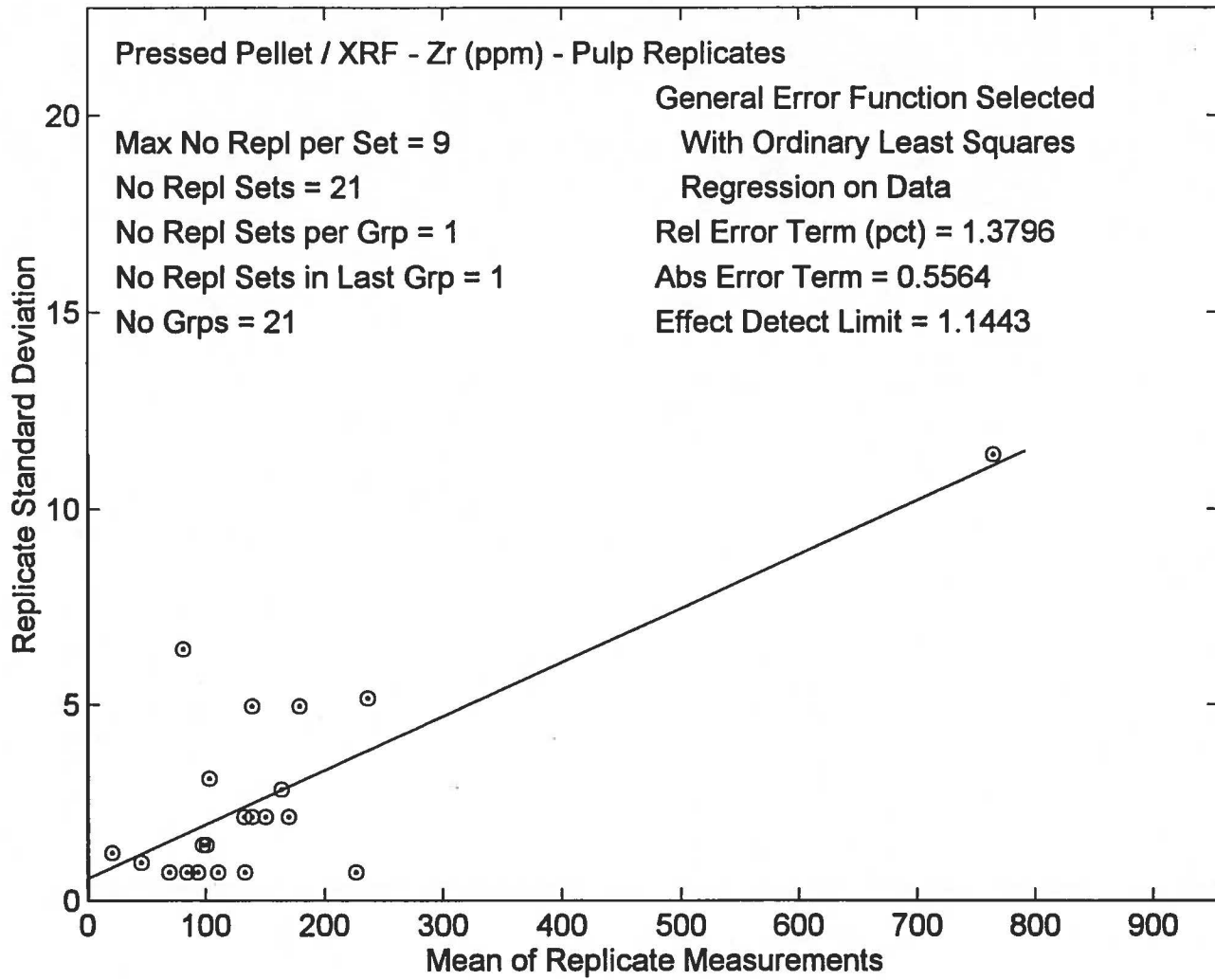
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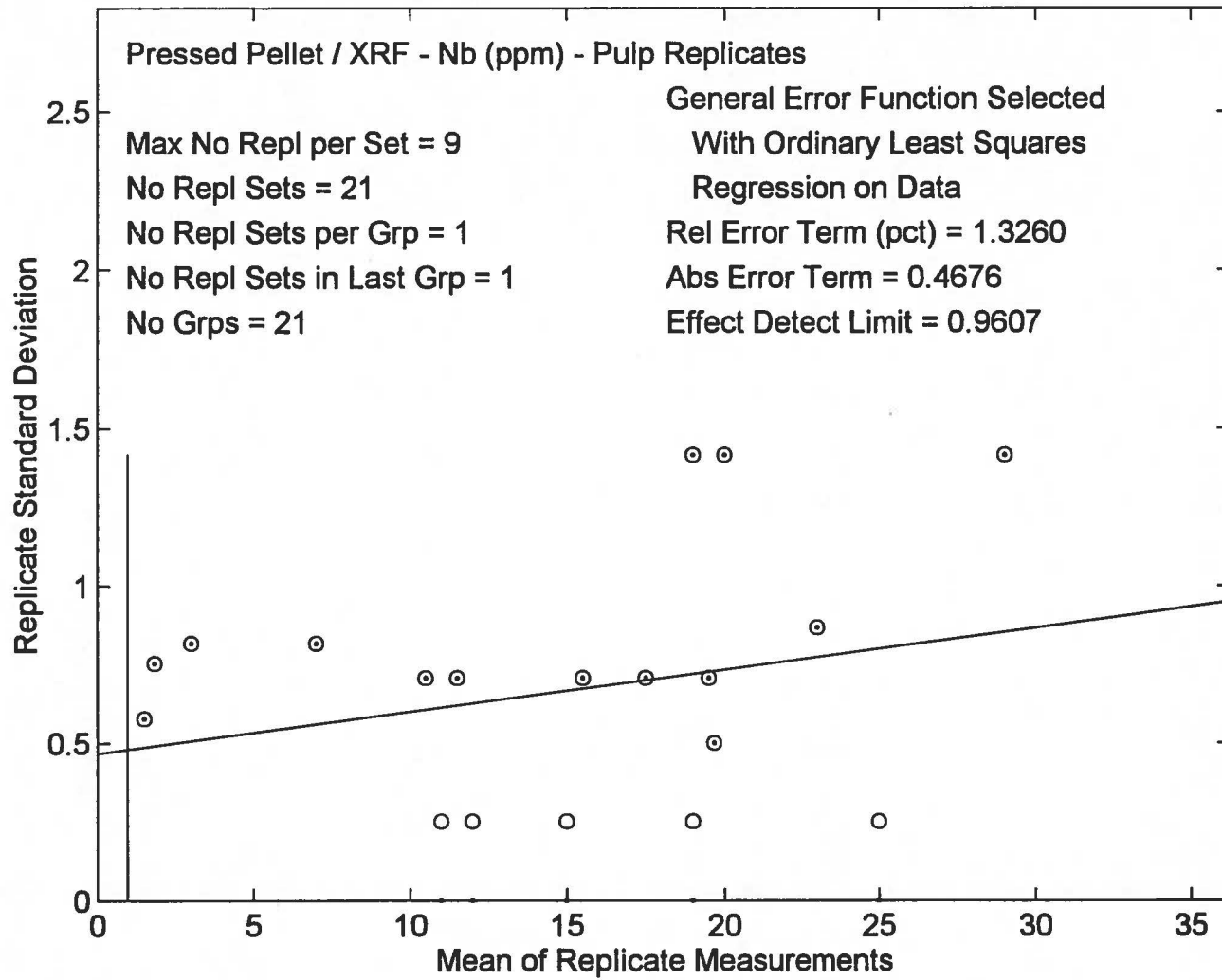
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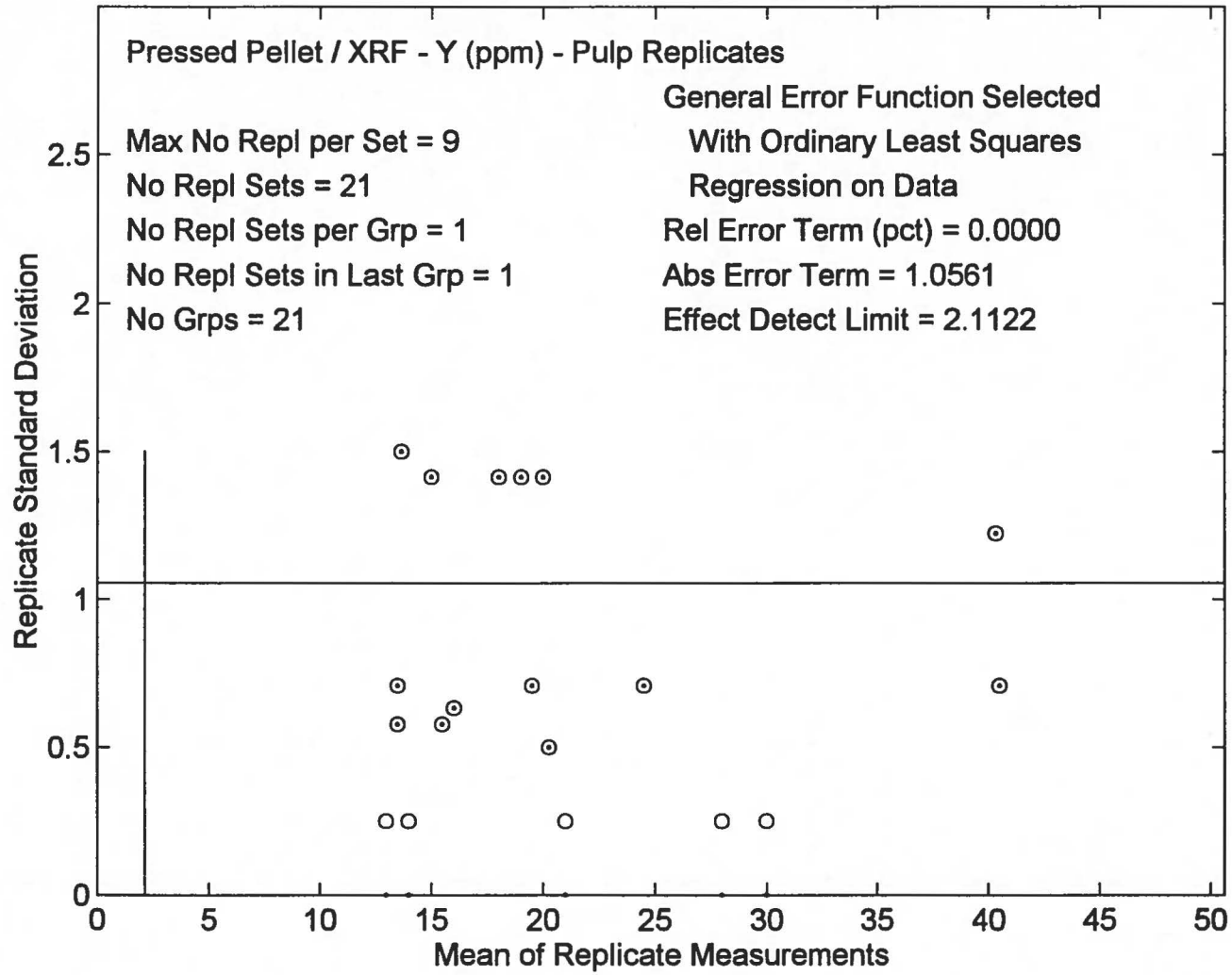
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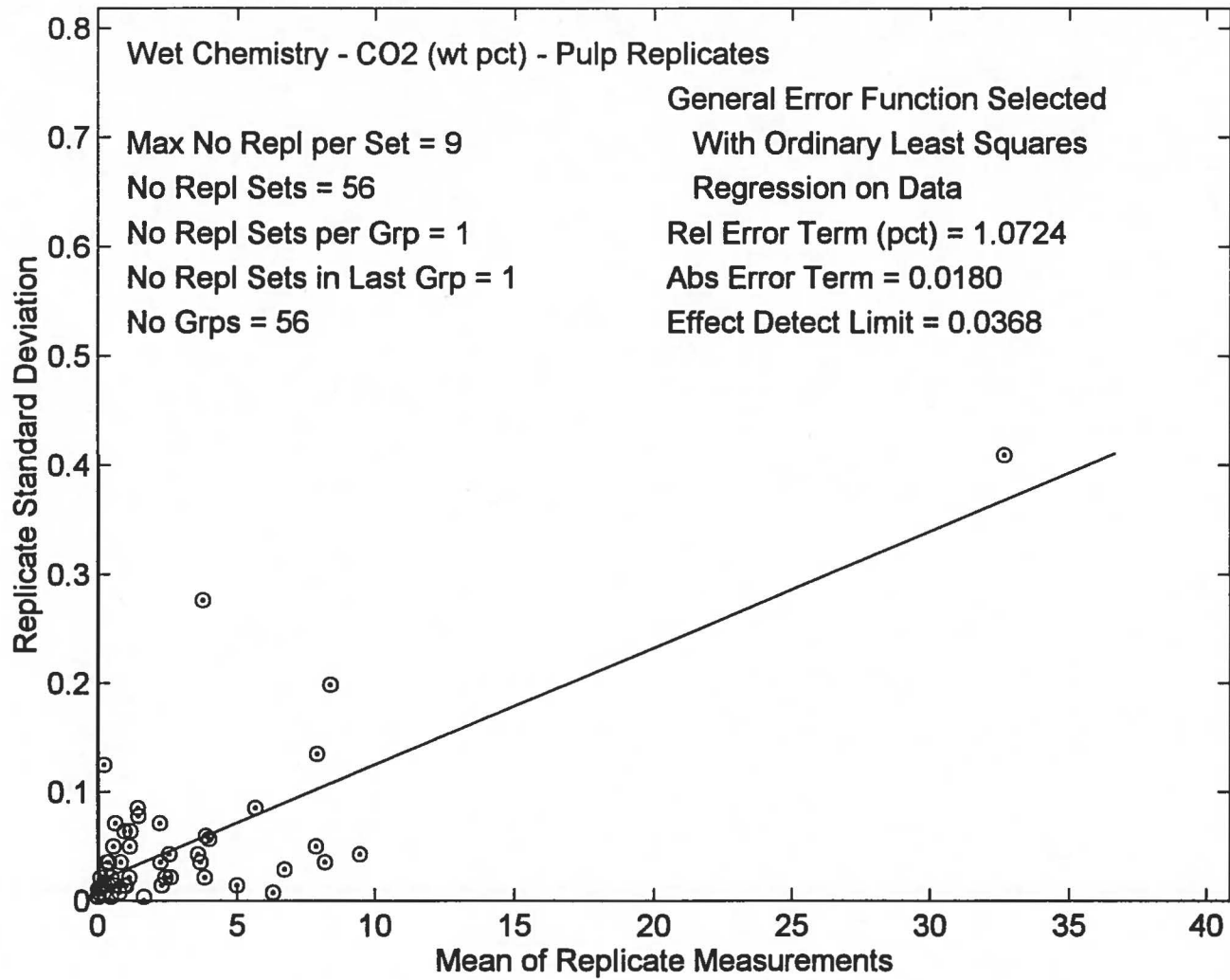
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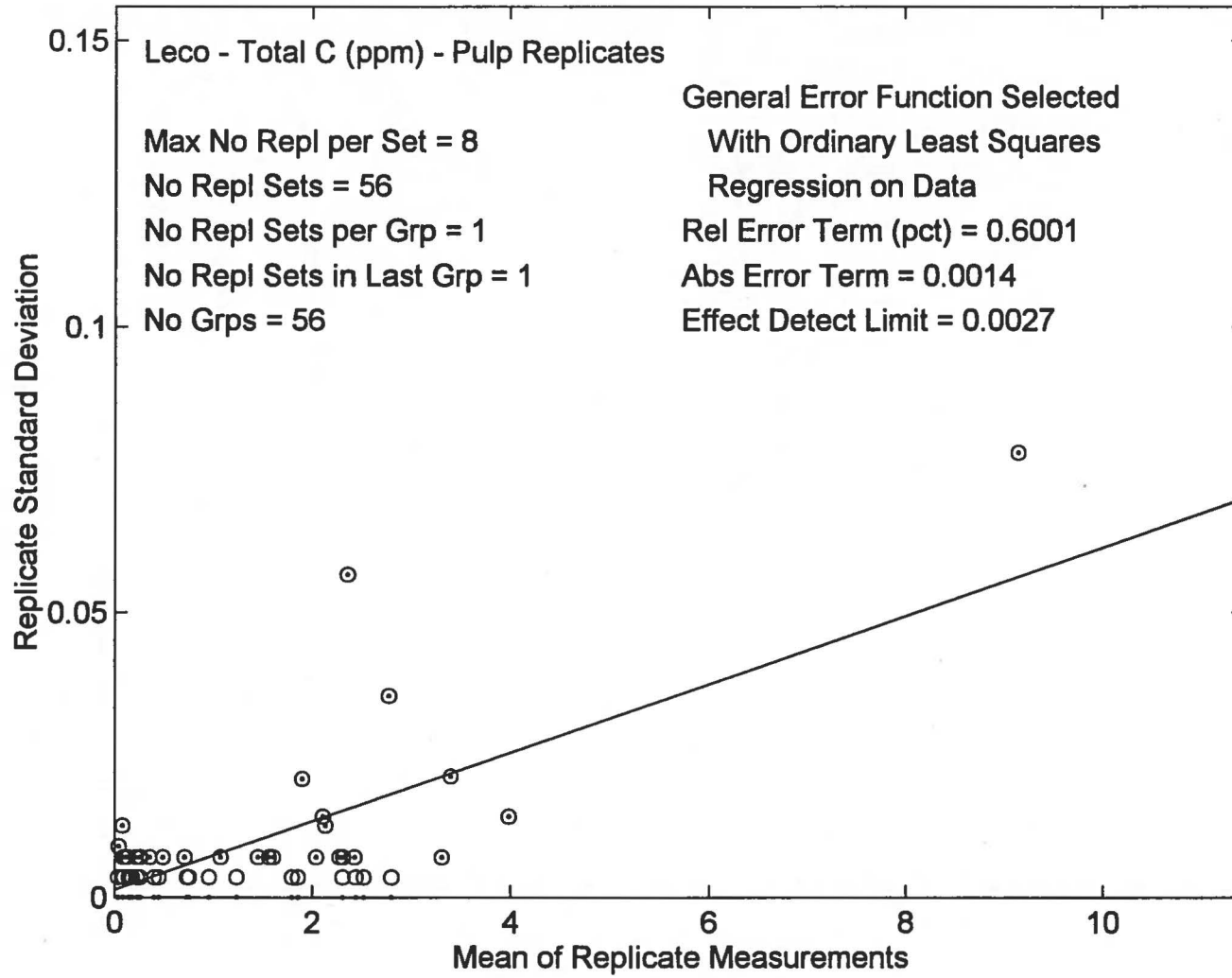
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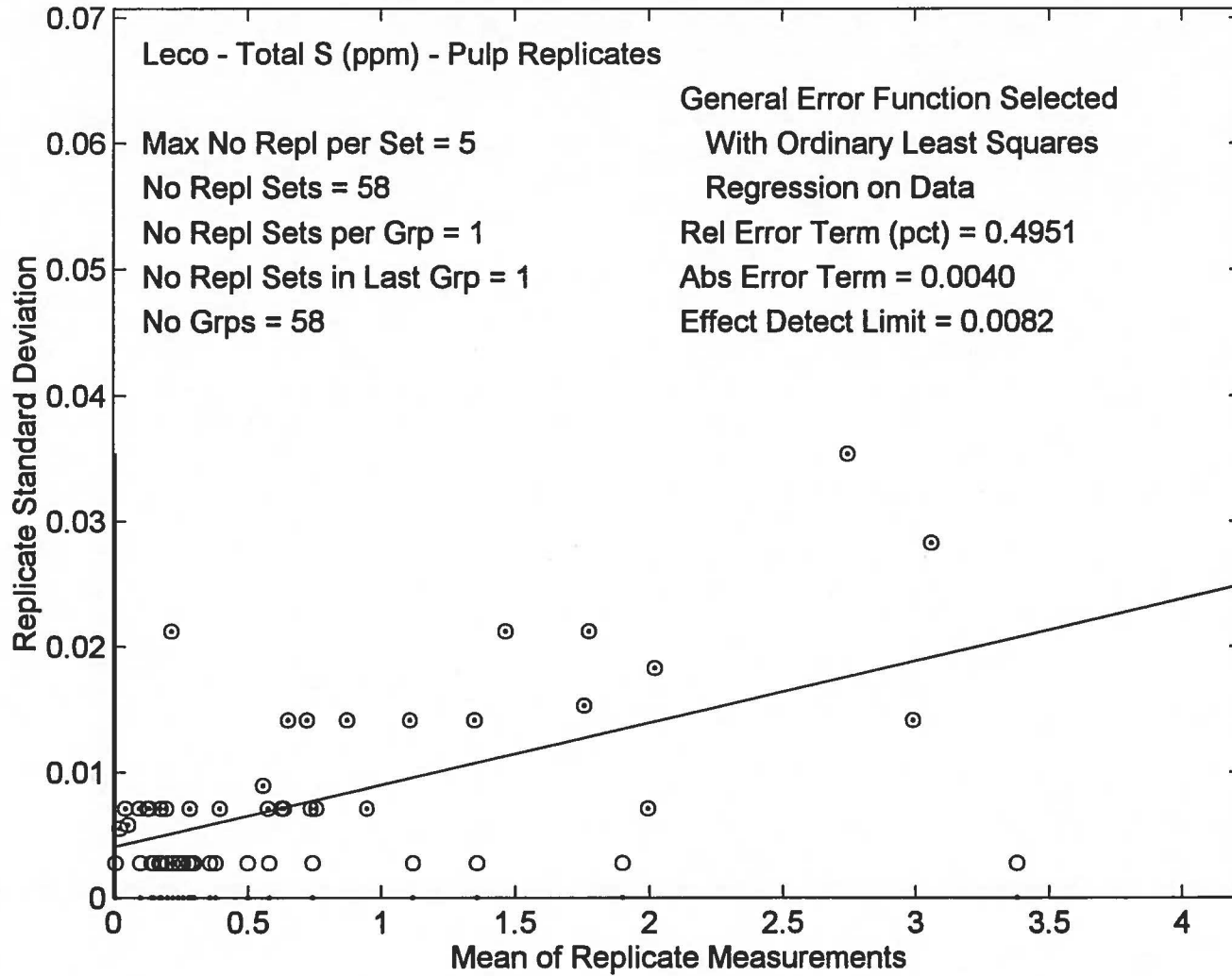
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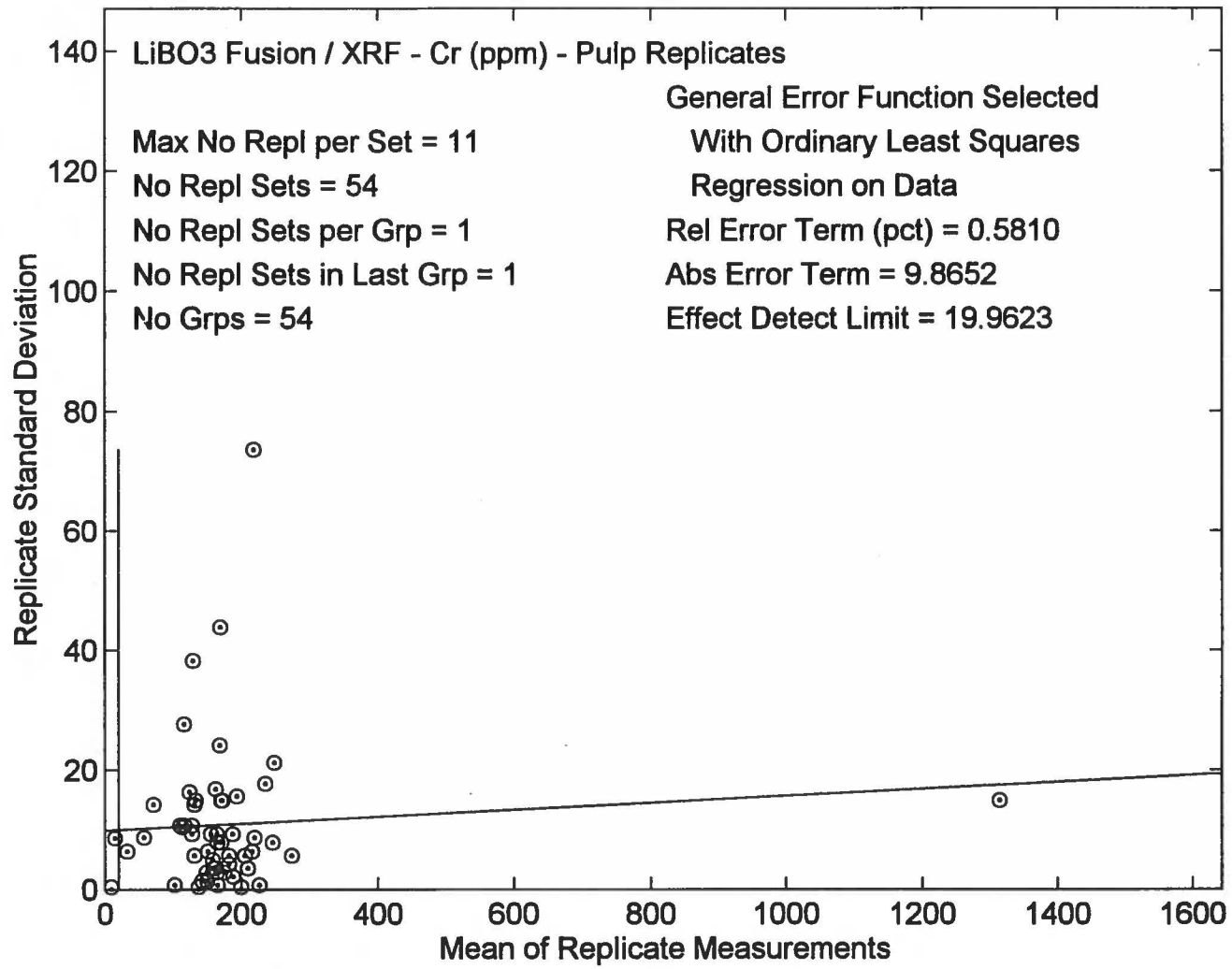
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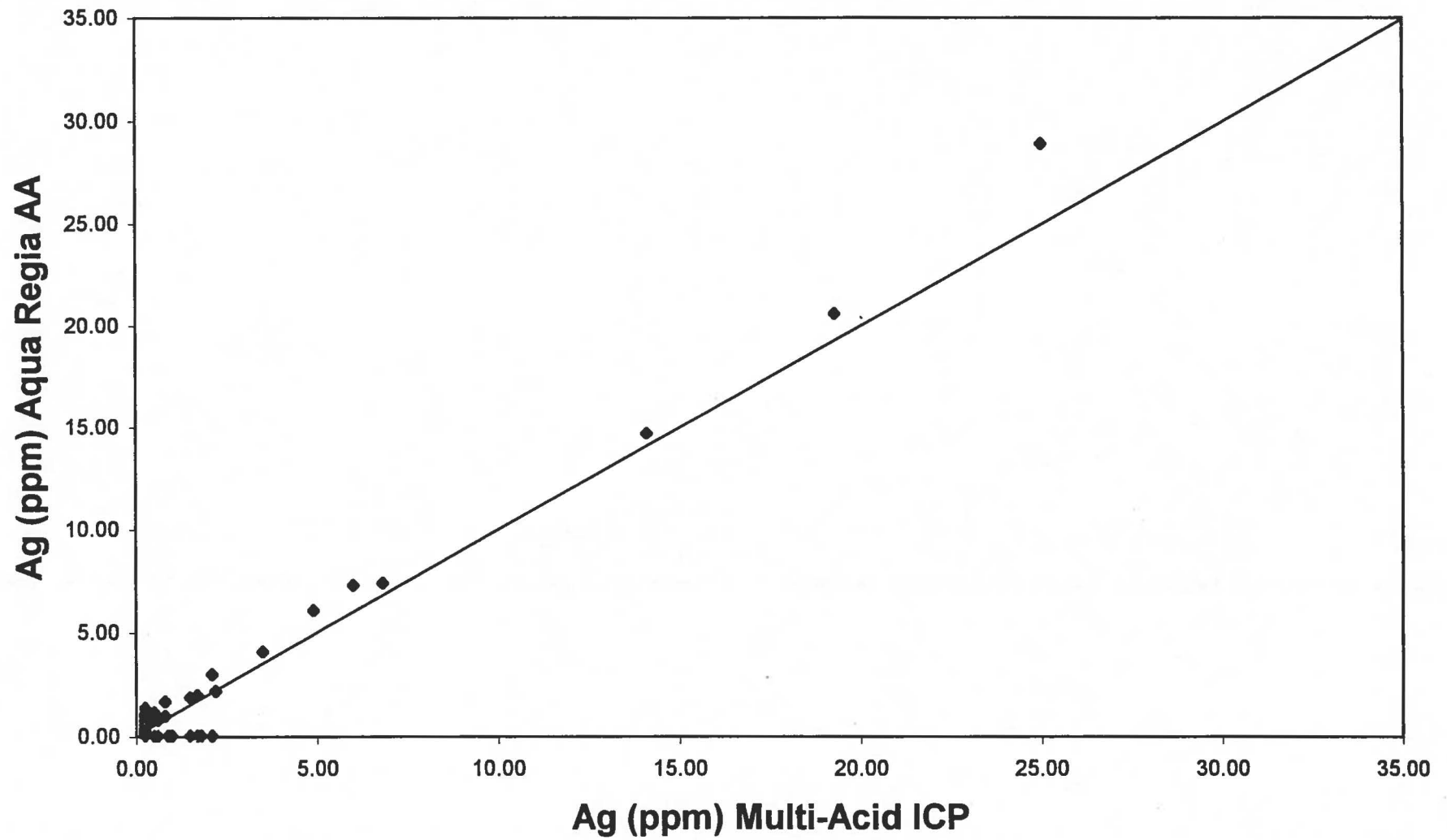


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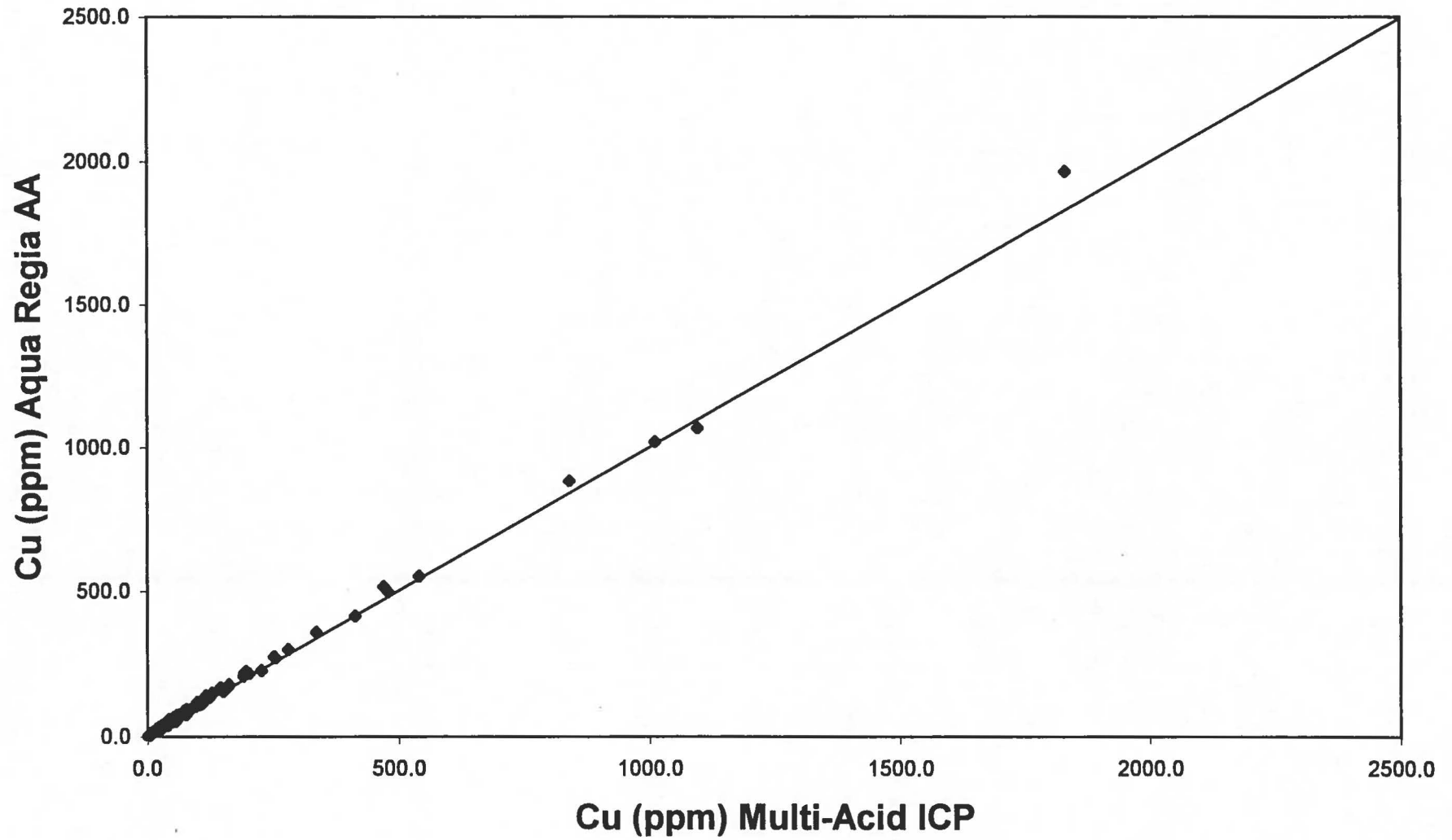


APPENDIX 2

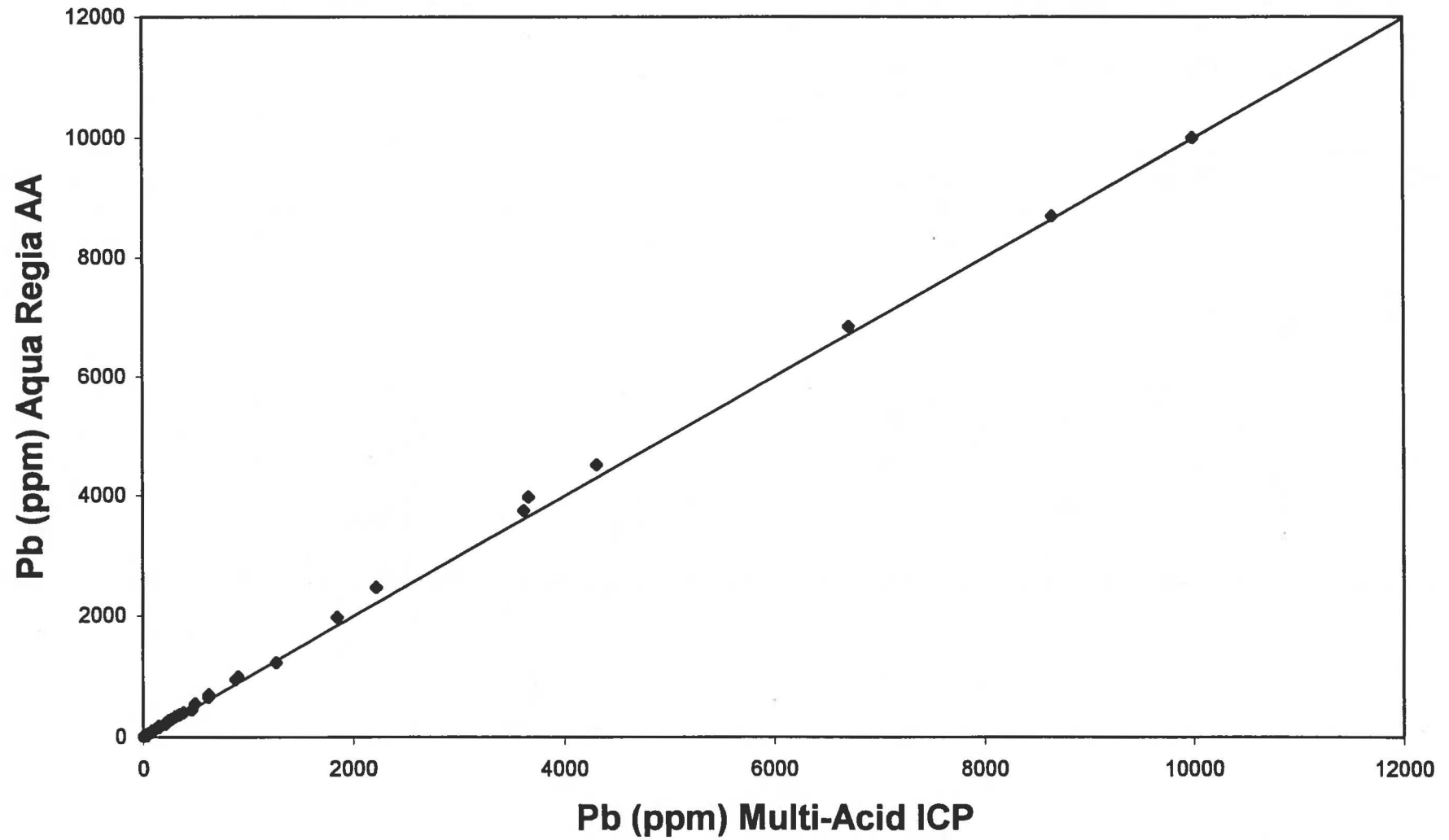
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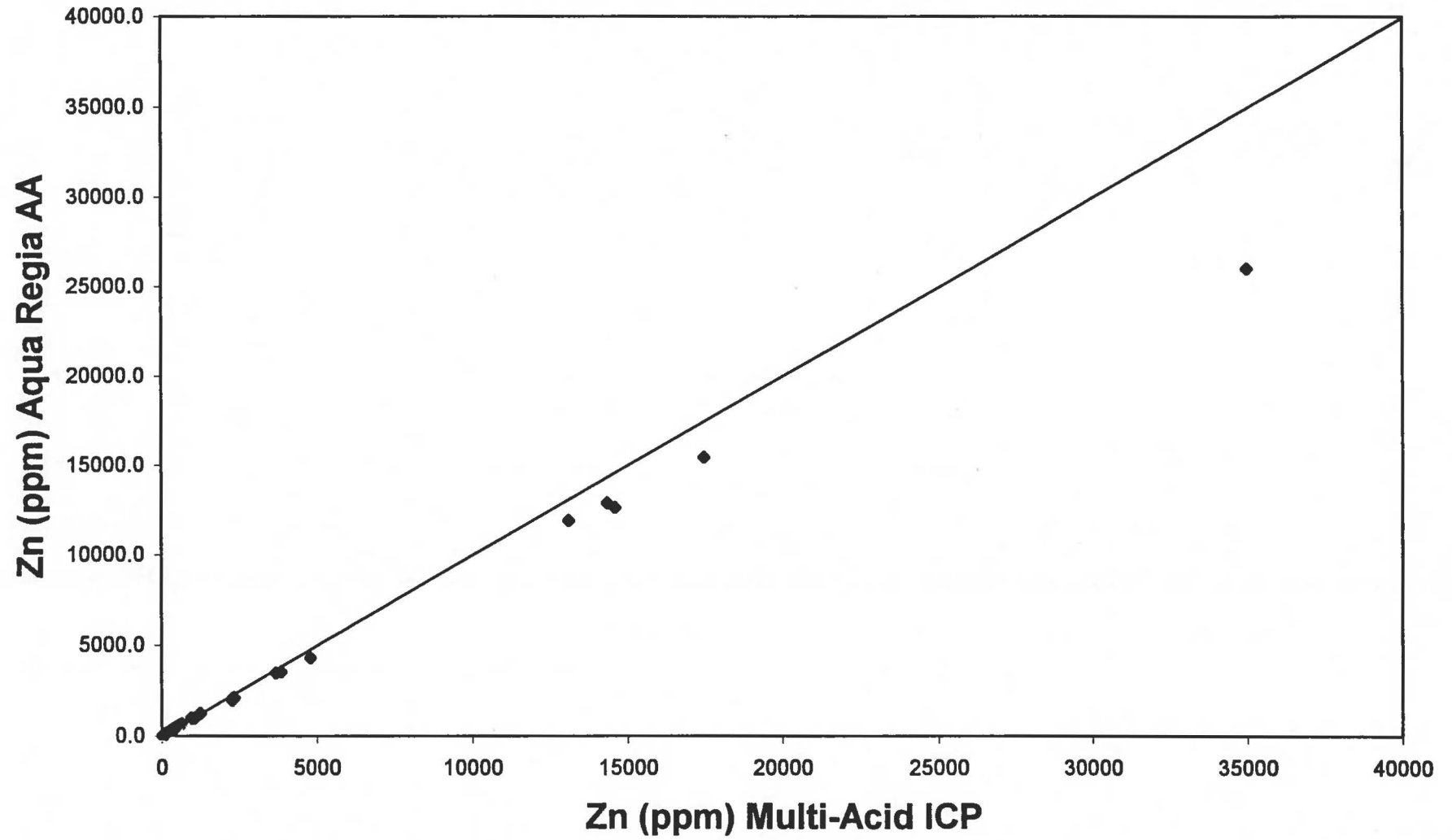
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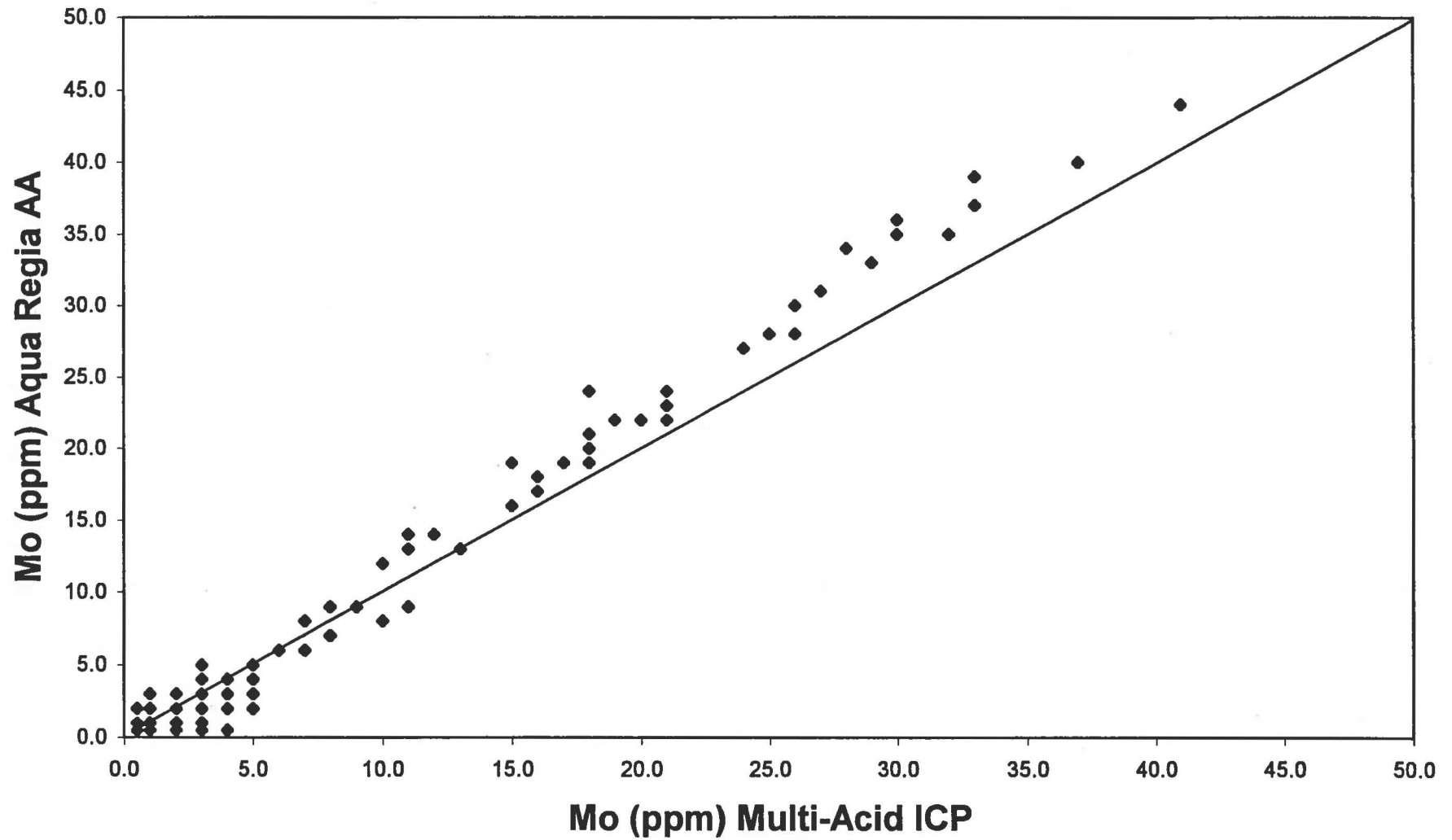
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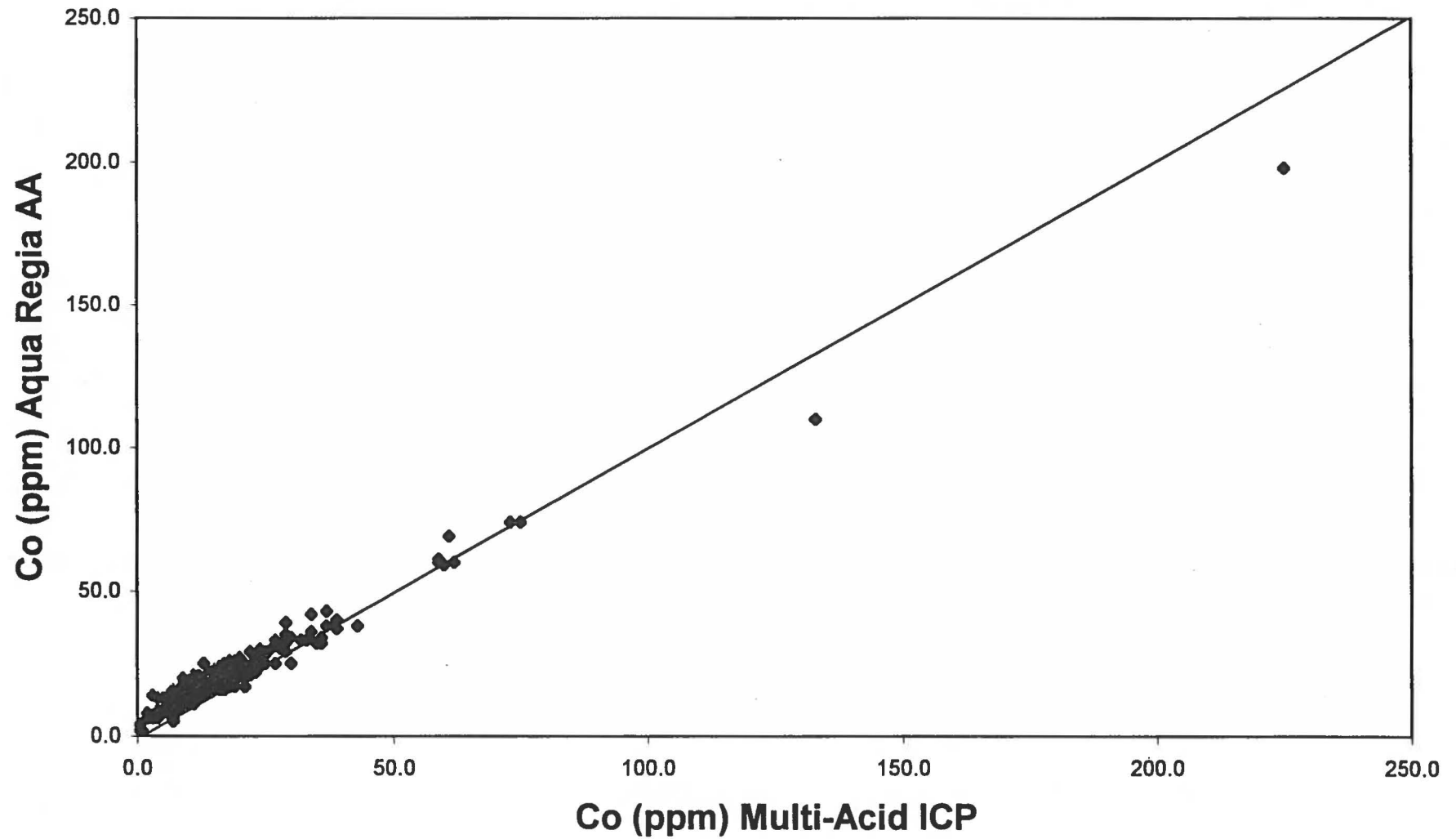
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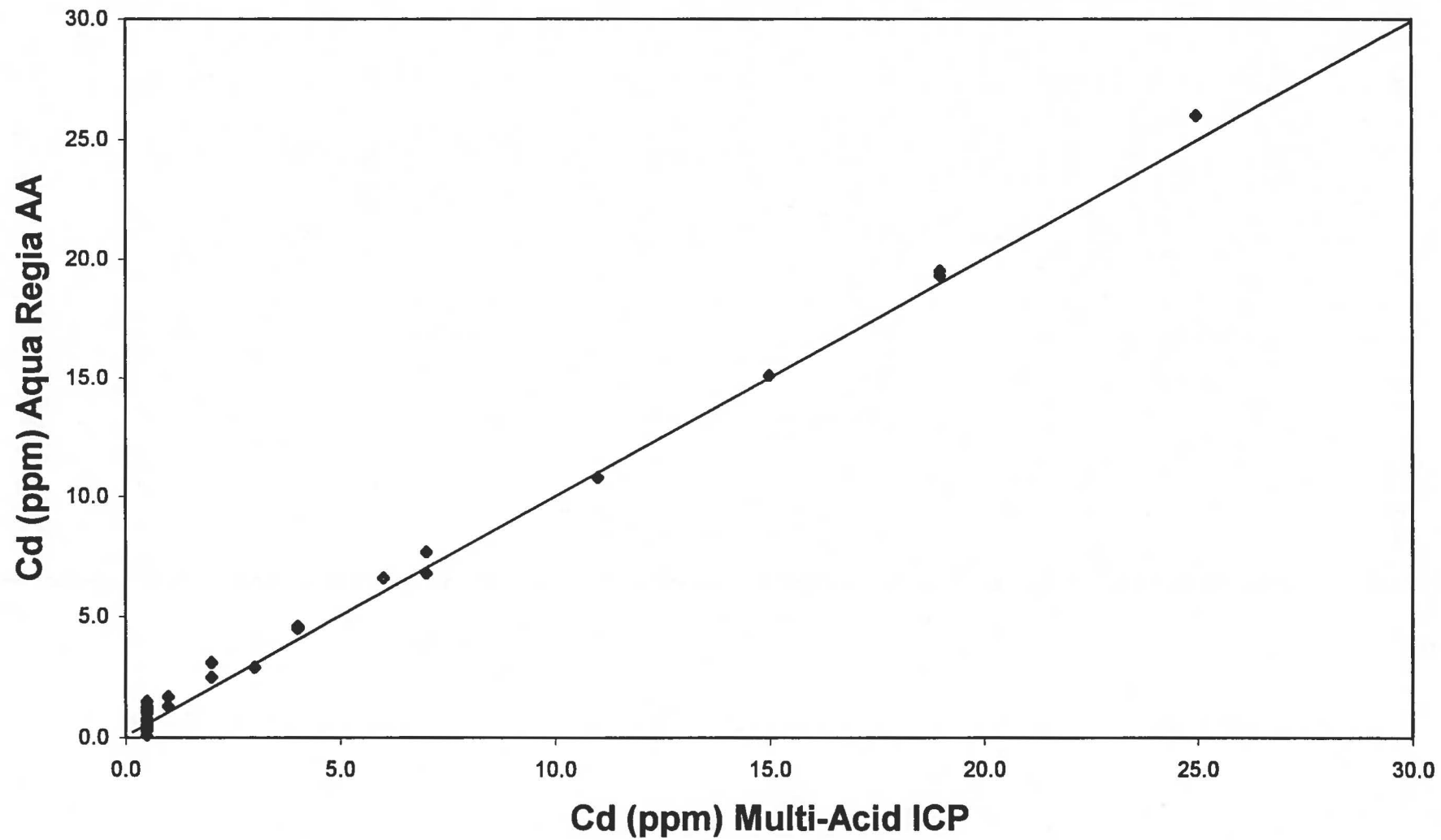
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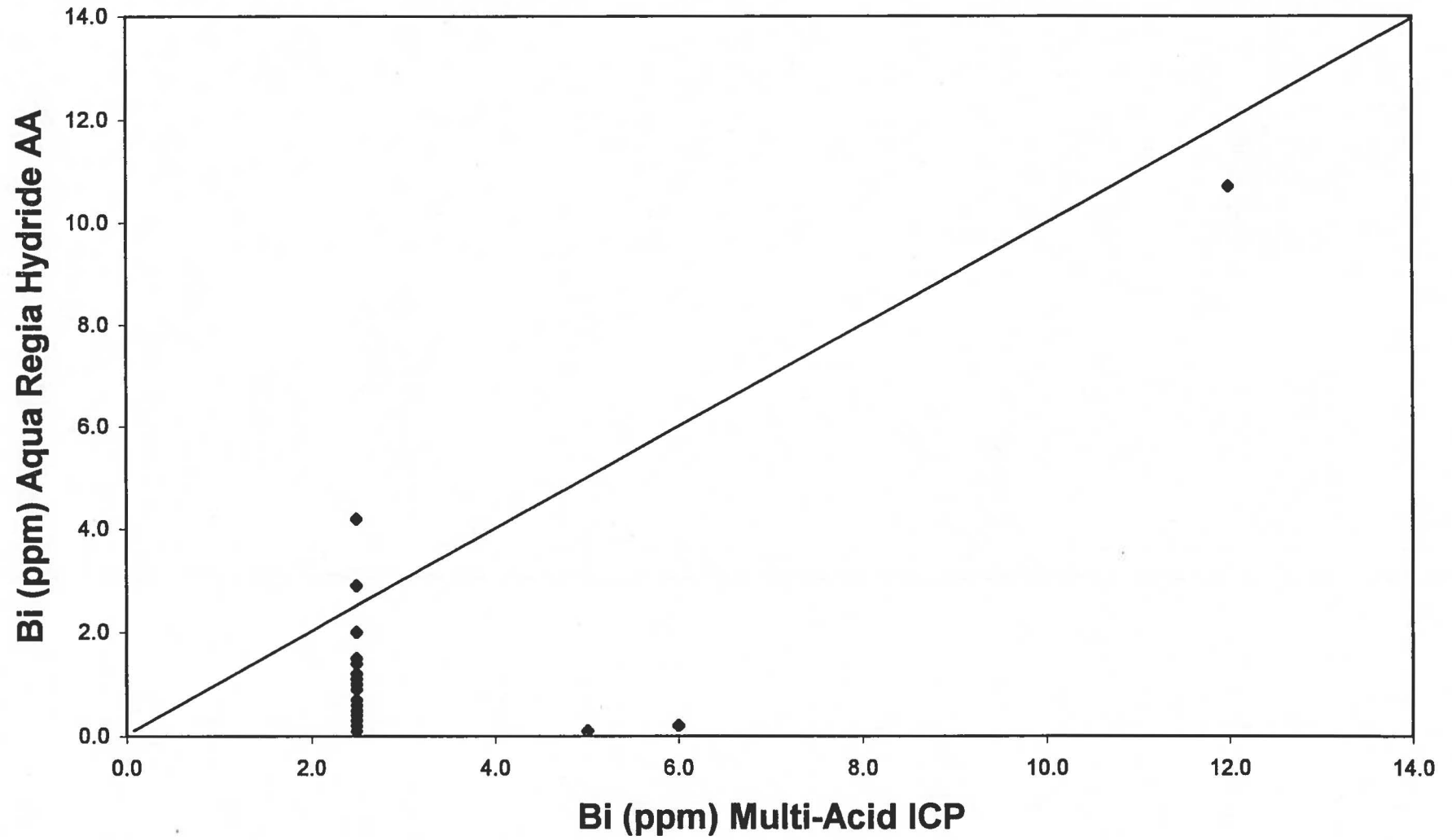
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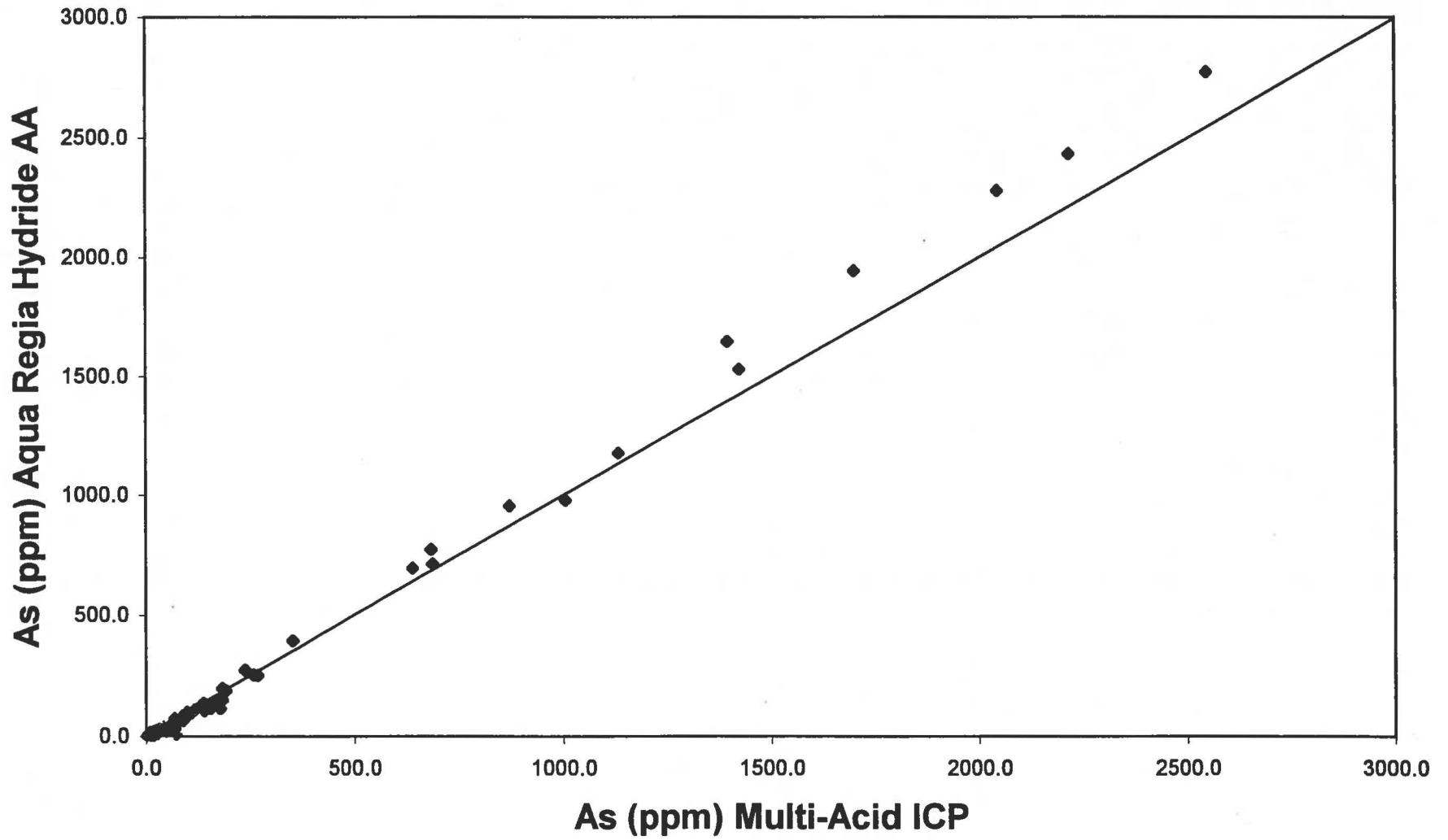
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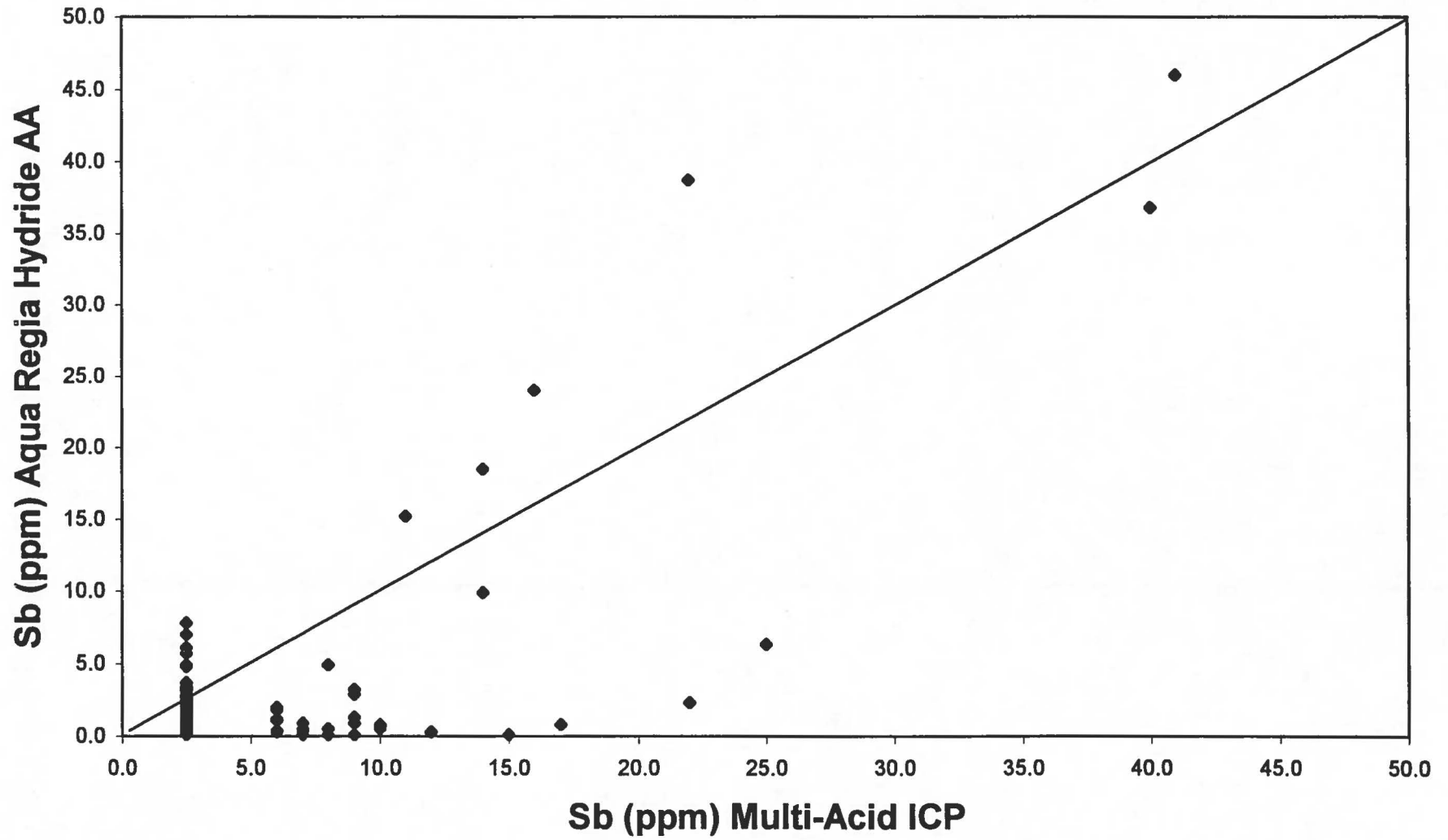
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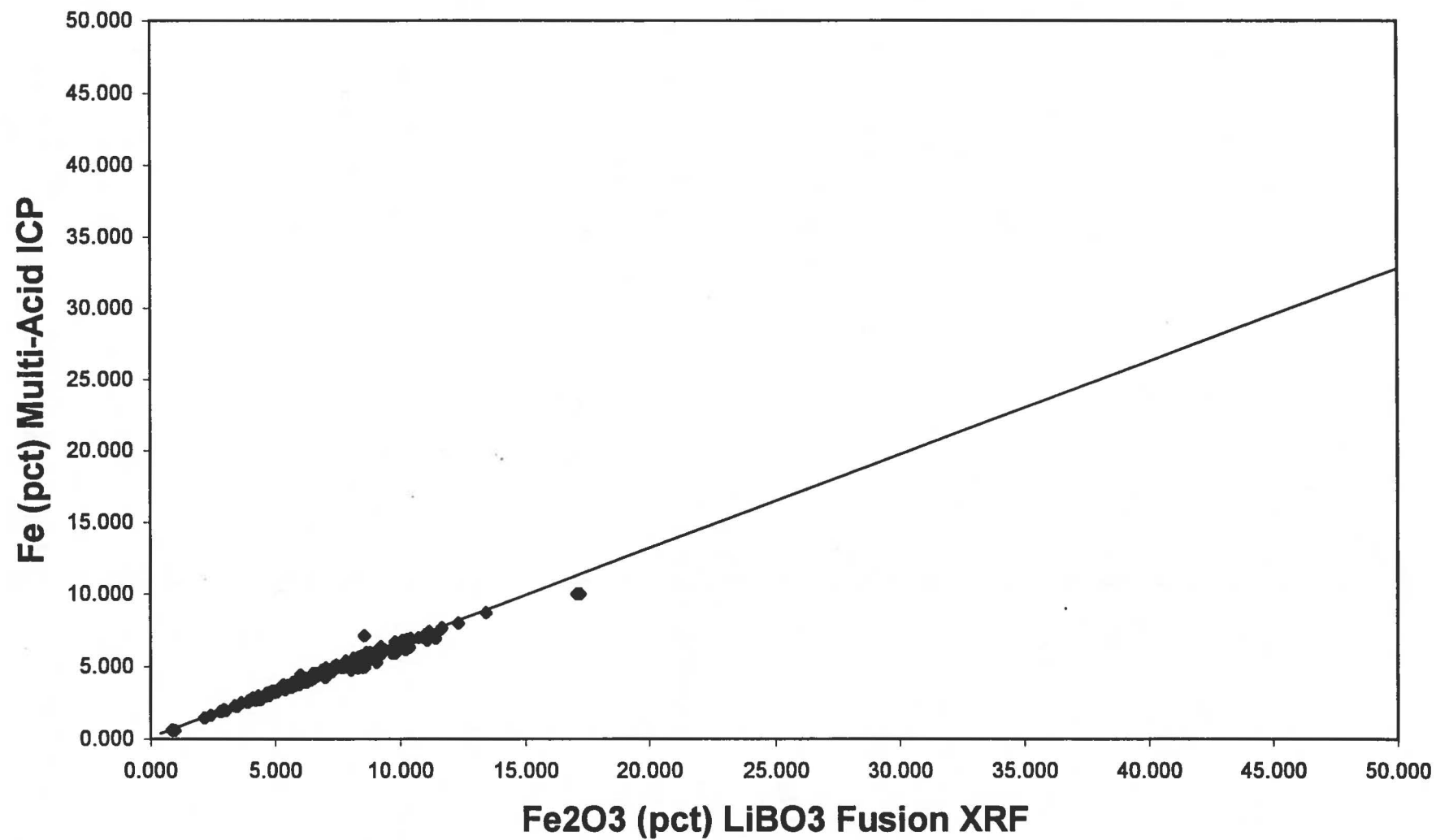
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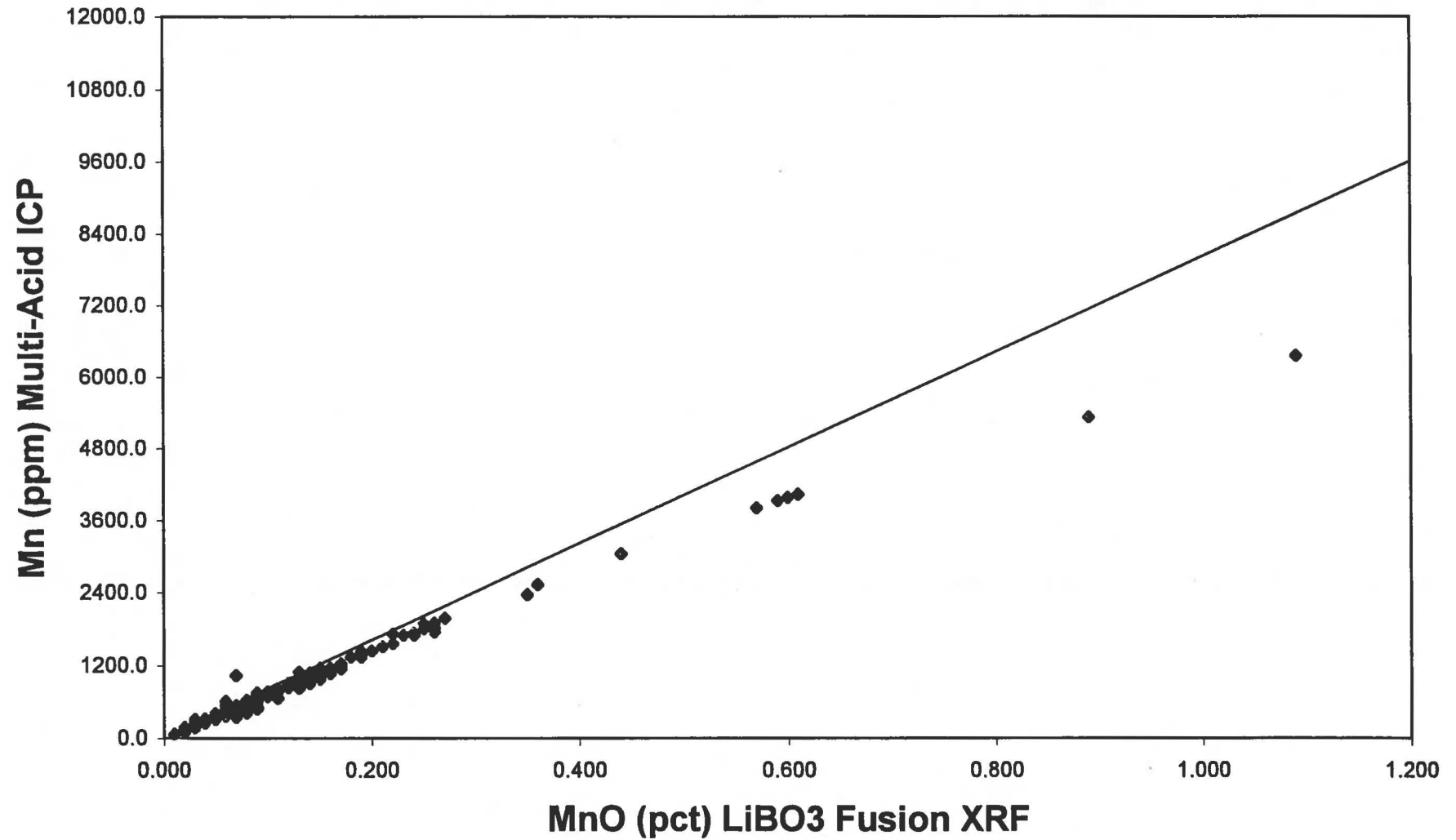
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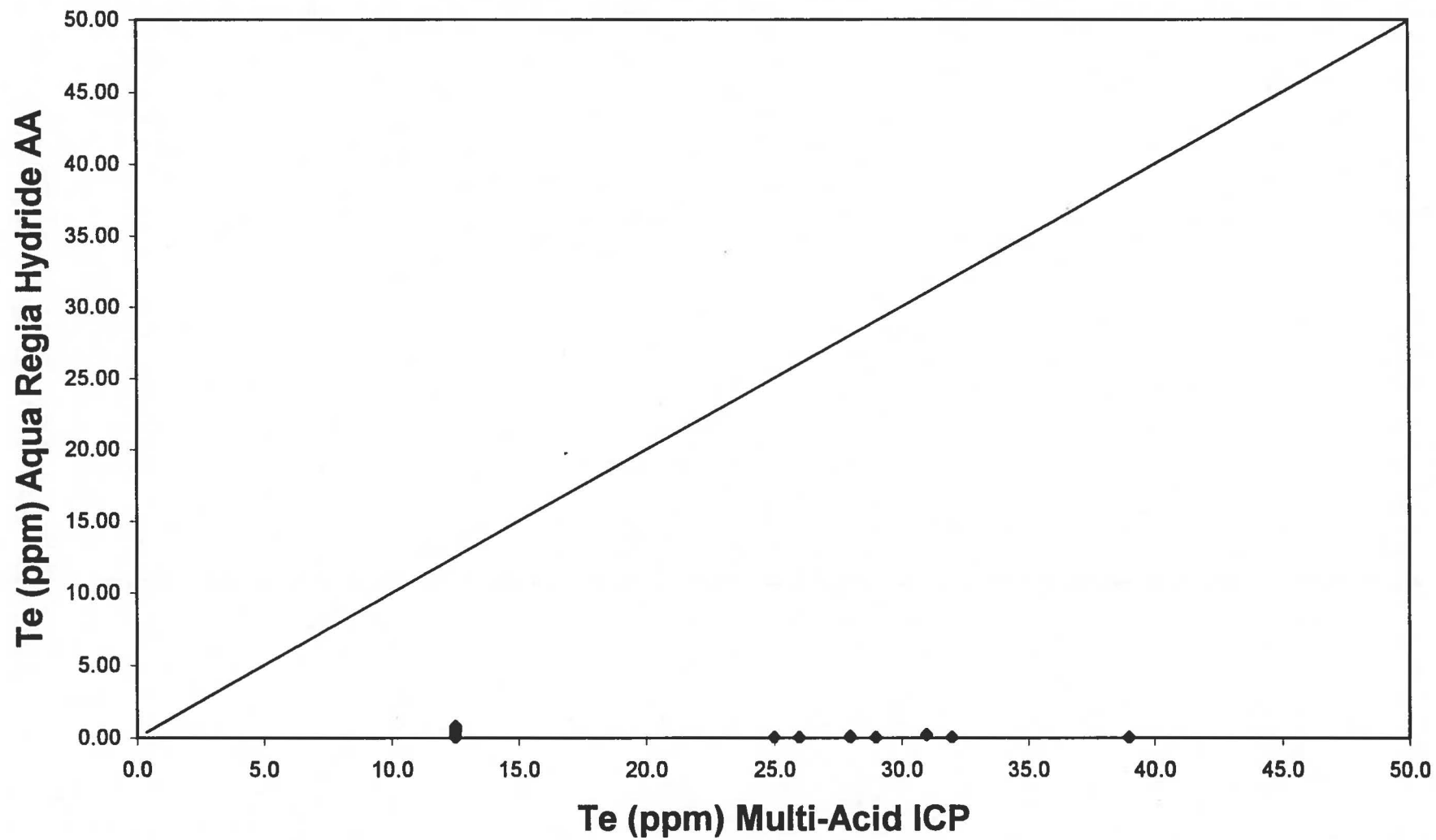
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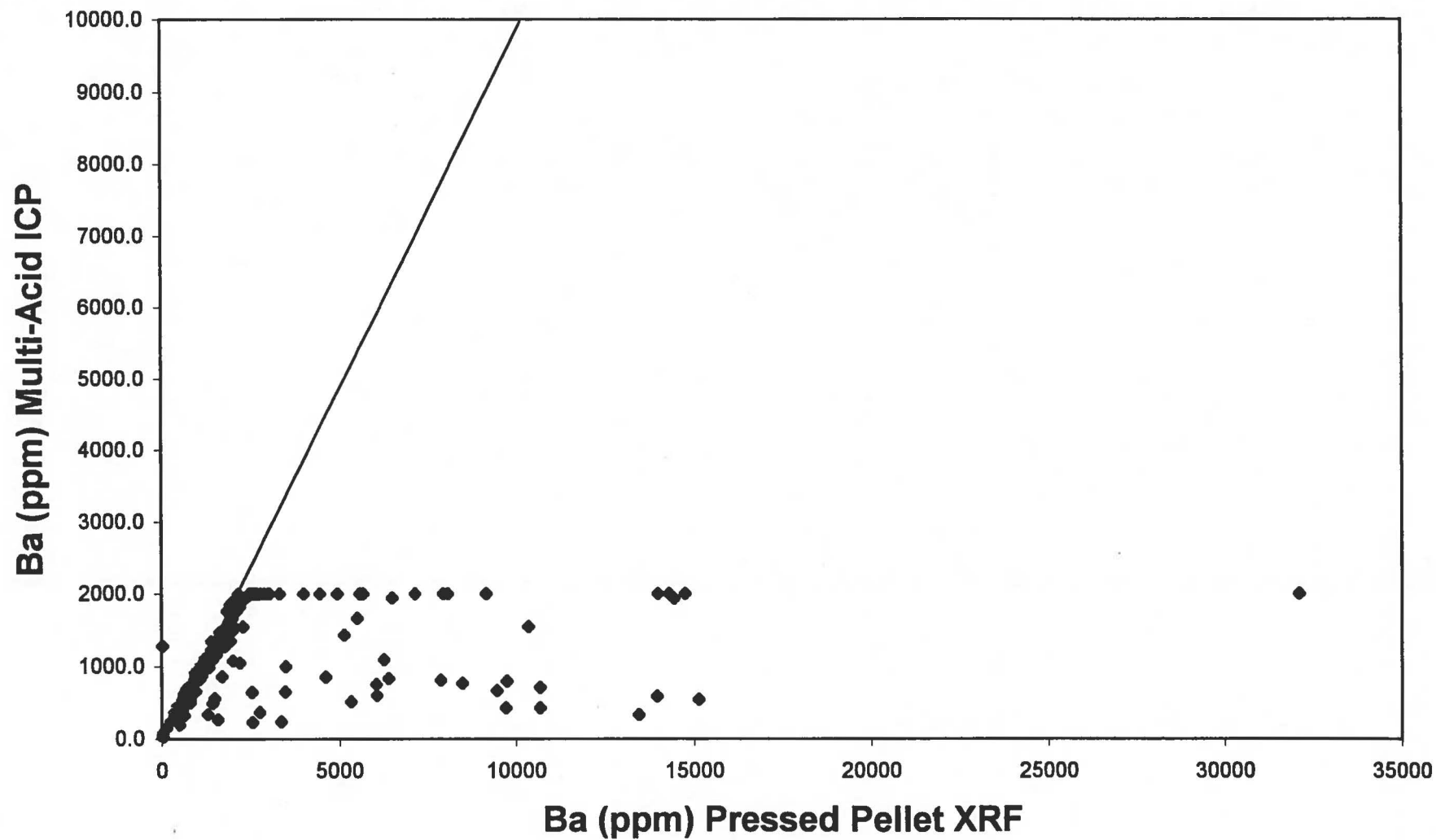
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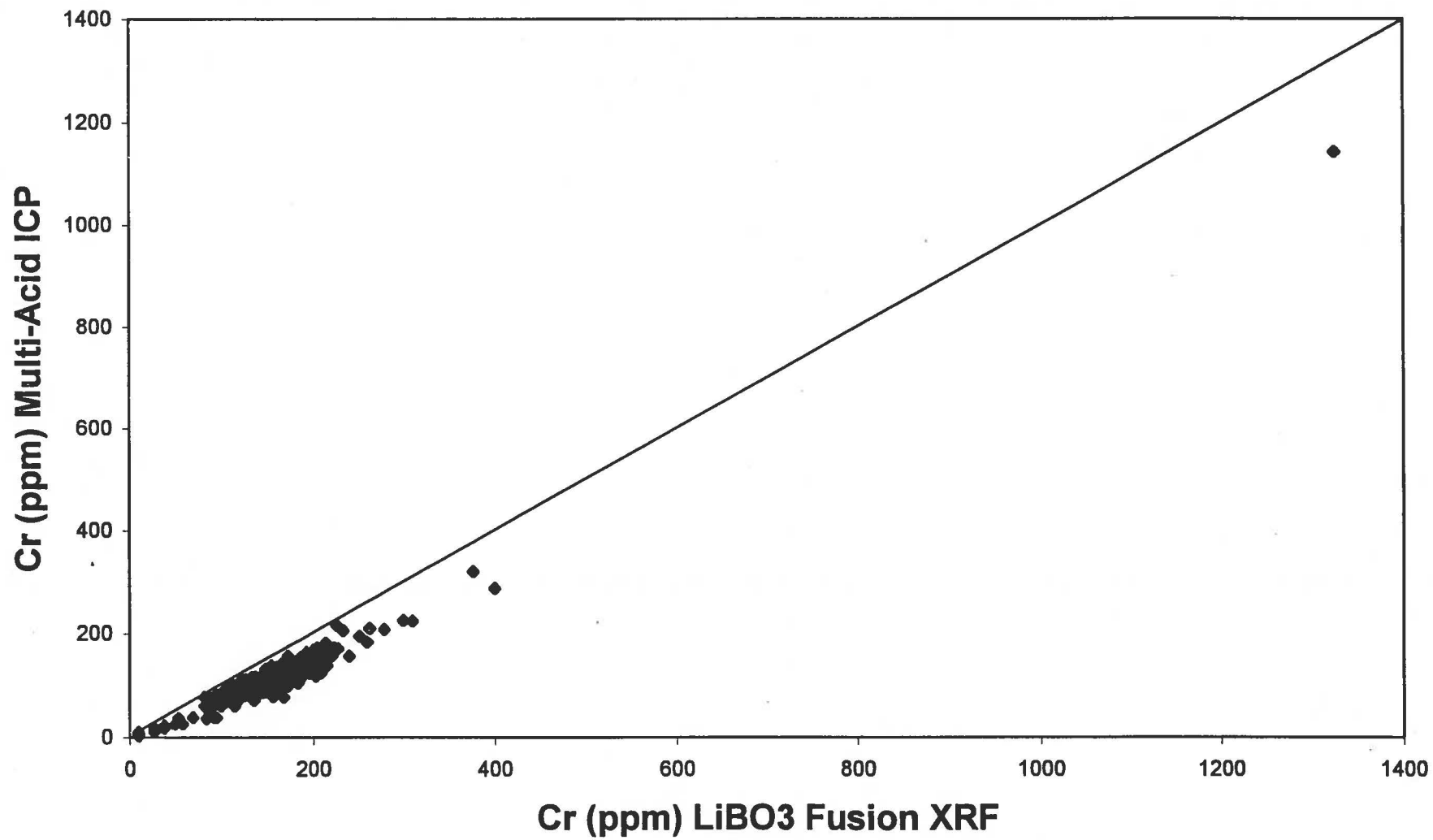
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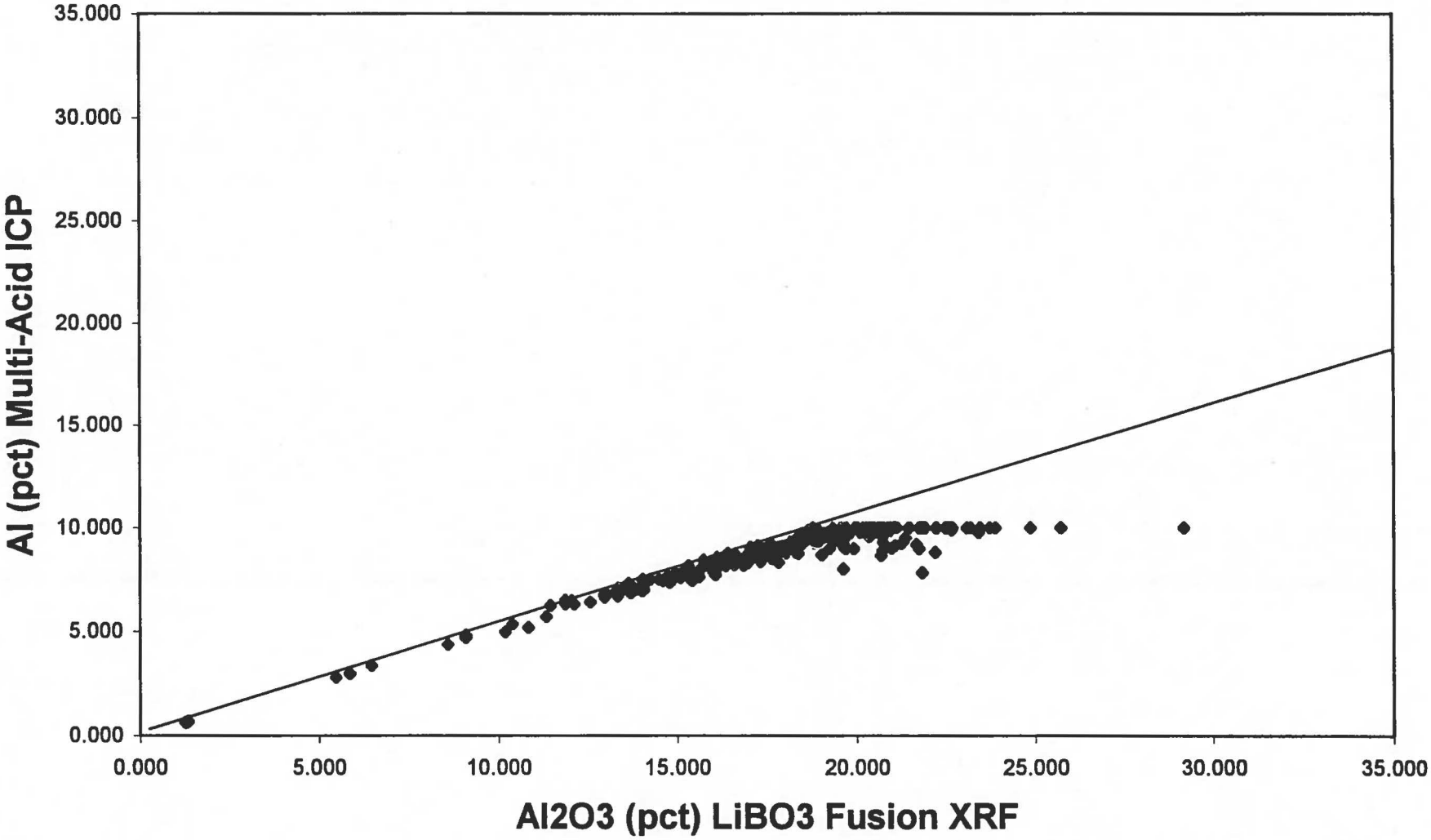
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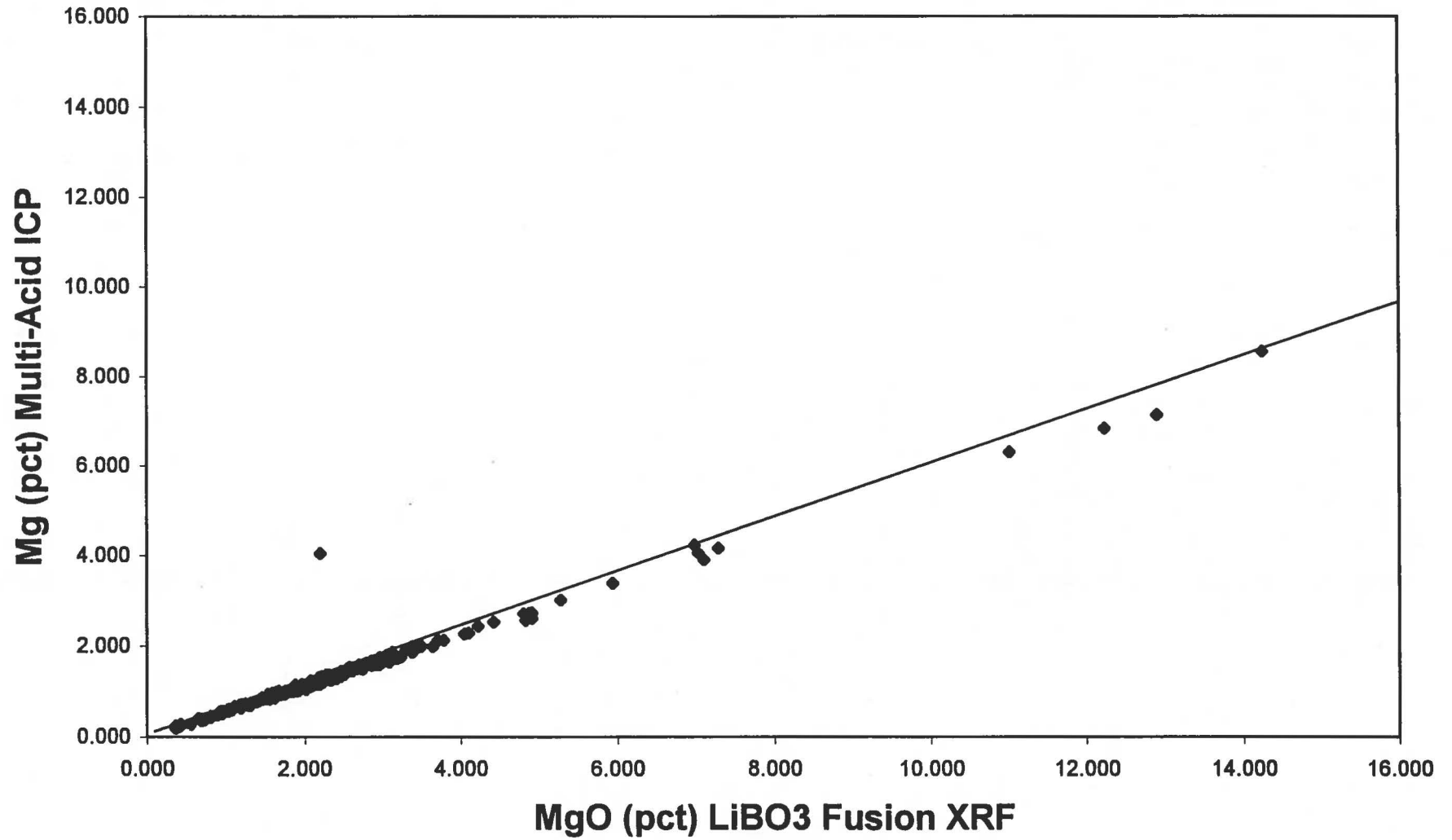
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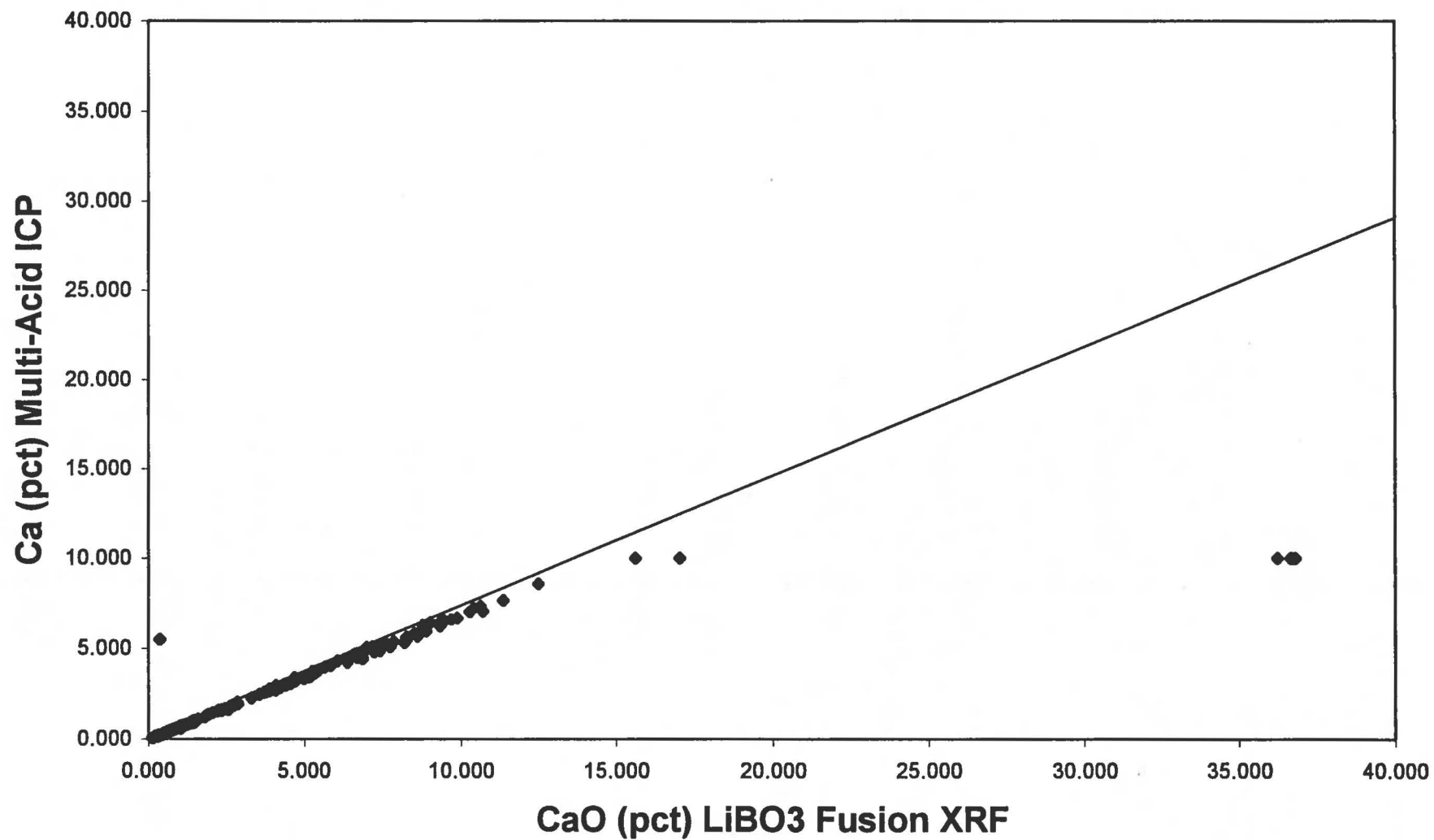
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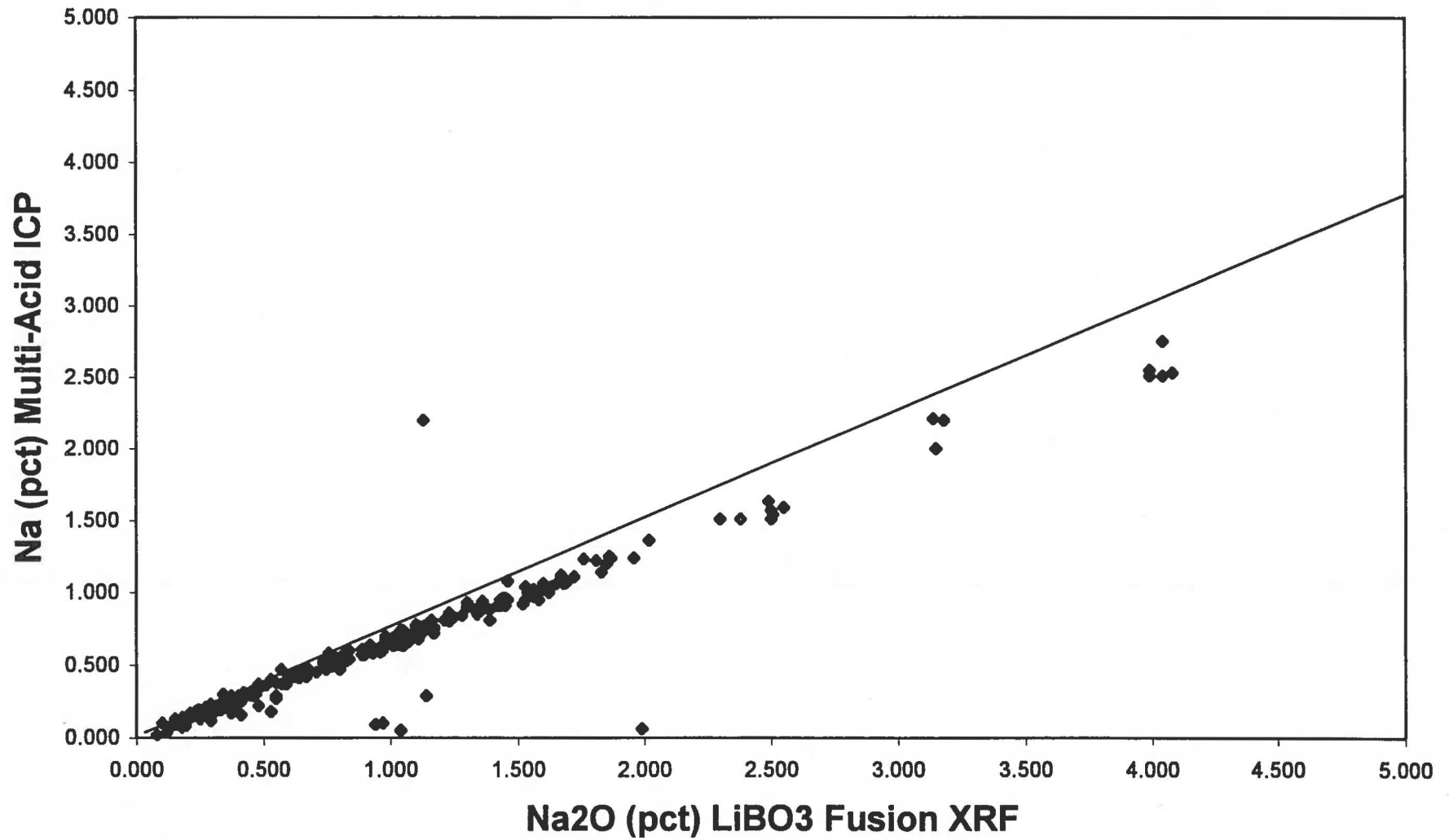
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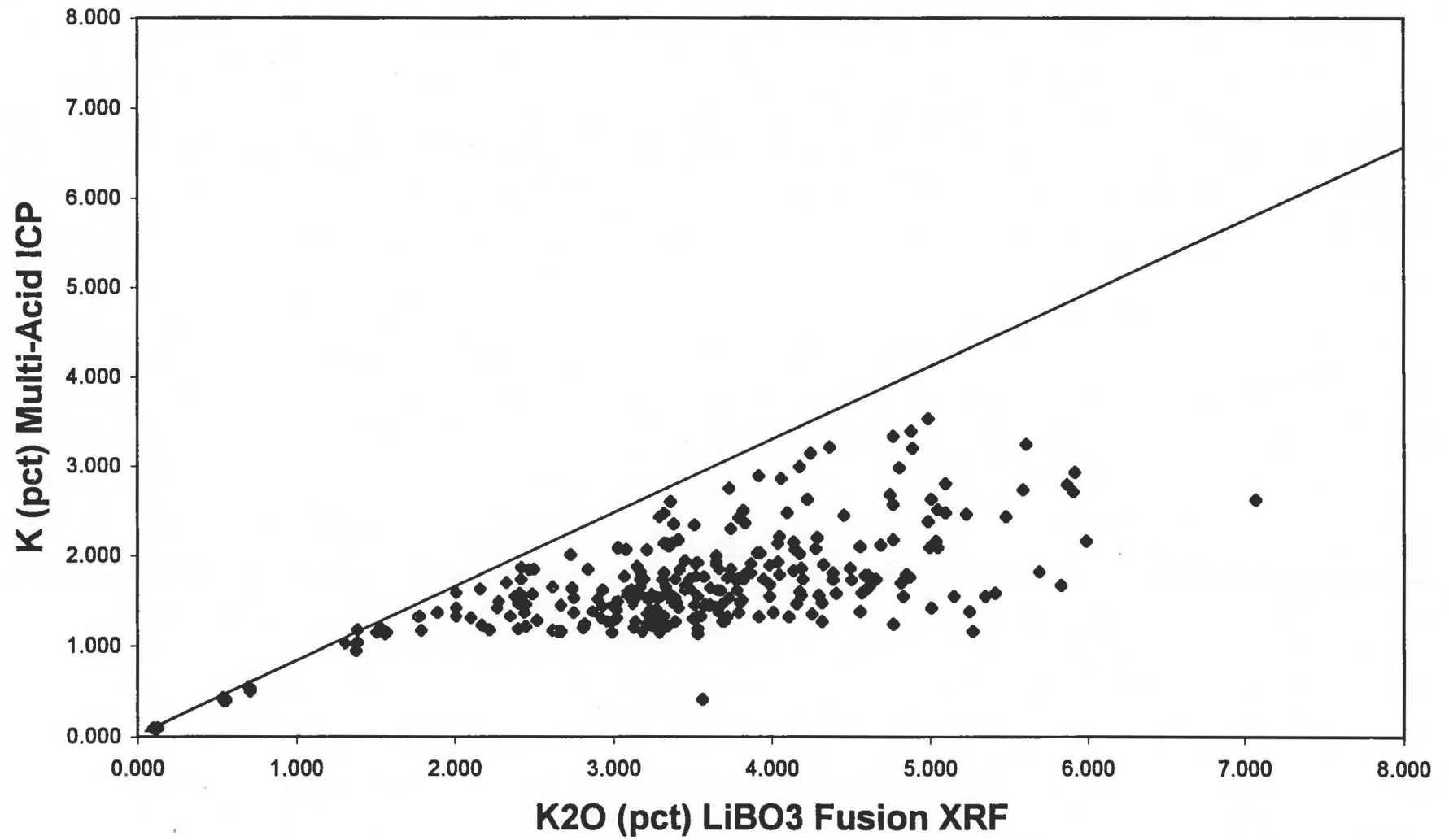
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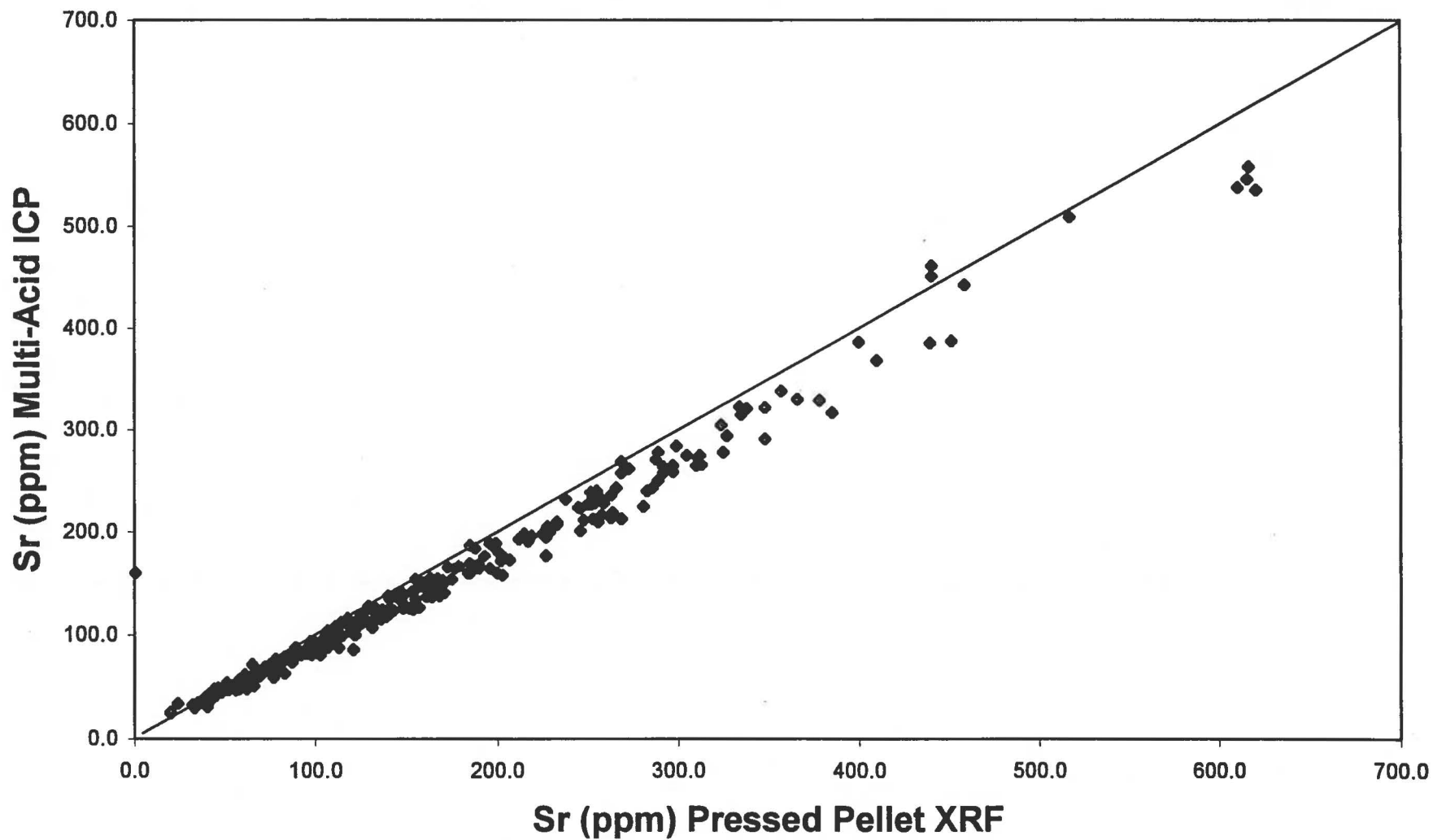
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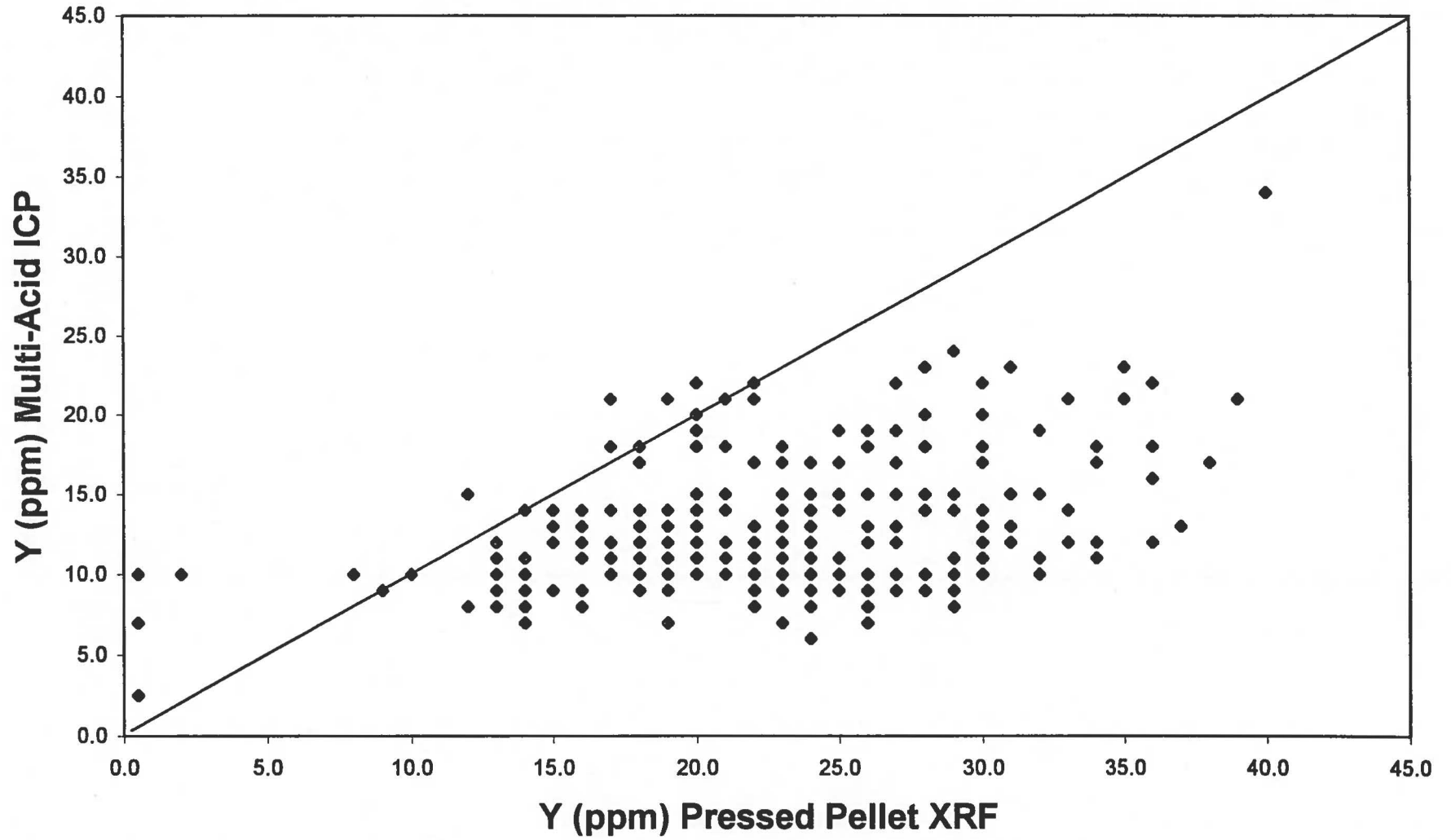
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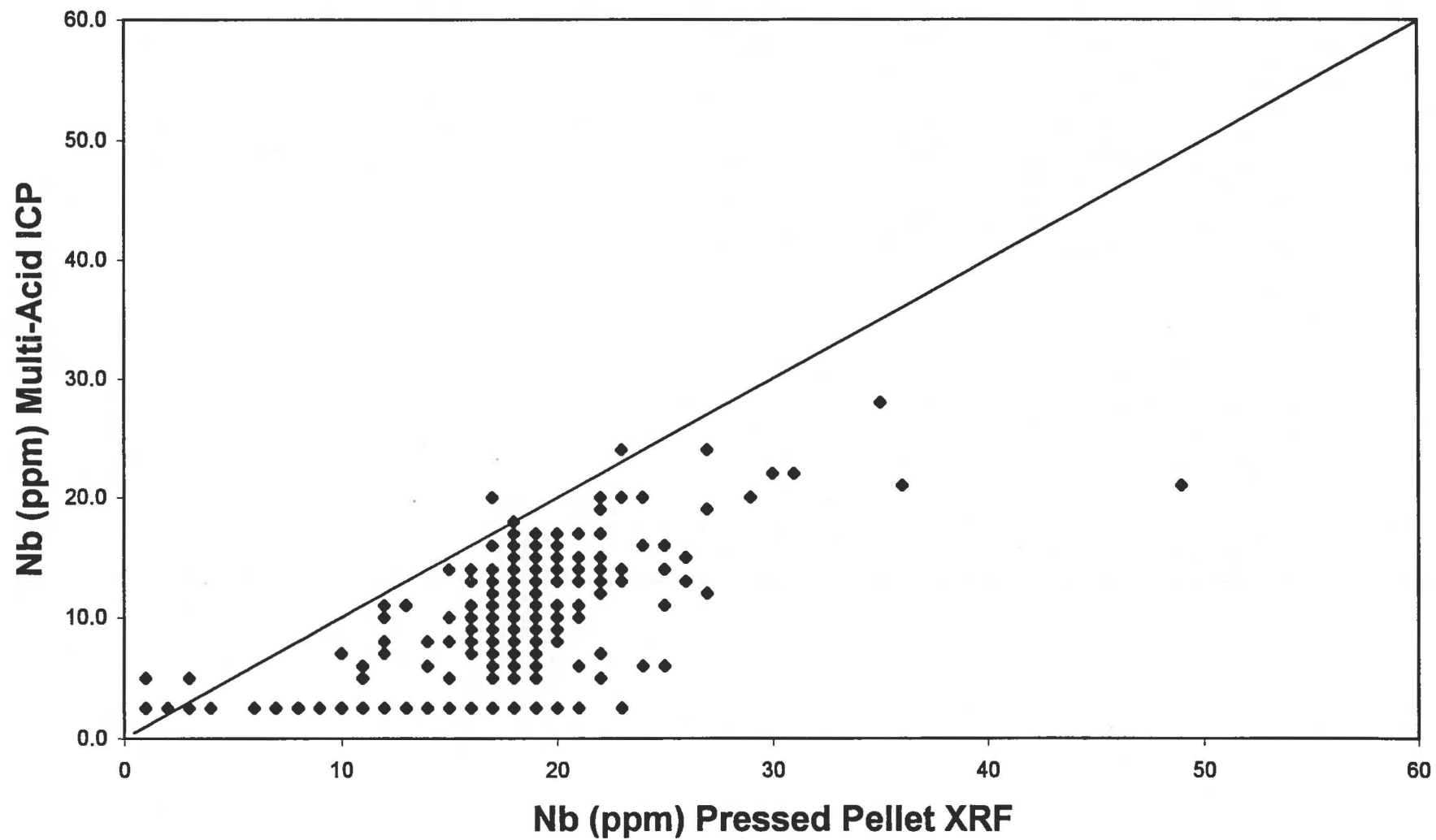
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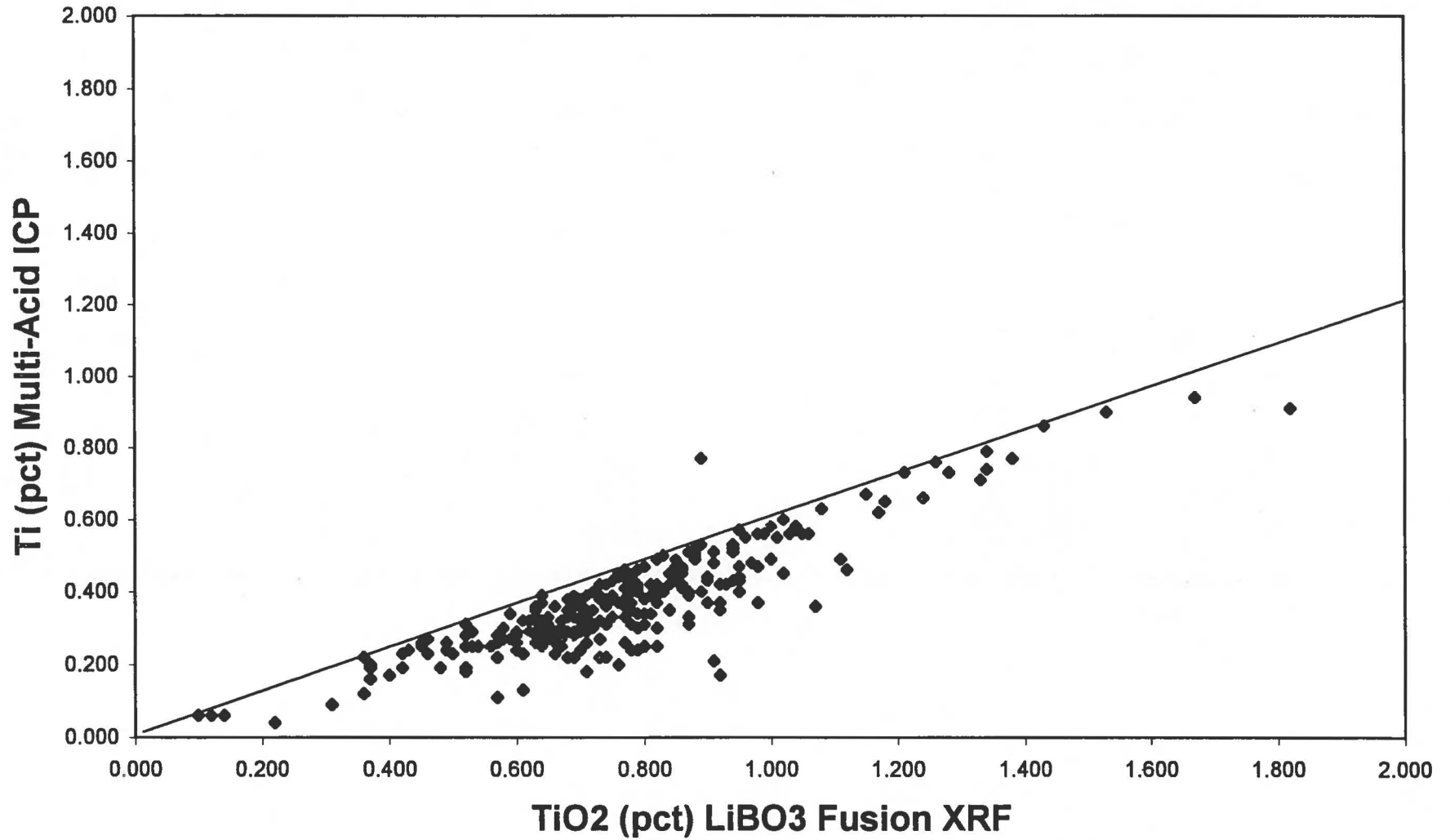
Y Analytical Technique Comparison



Nb Analytical Technique Comparison



Ti Analytical Technique Comparison



Zr Analytical Technique Comparison

