



Exploration07

Indicator Mineral Chemistry Quality Control Discussion

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ALS Chemex

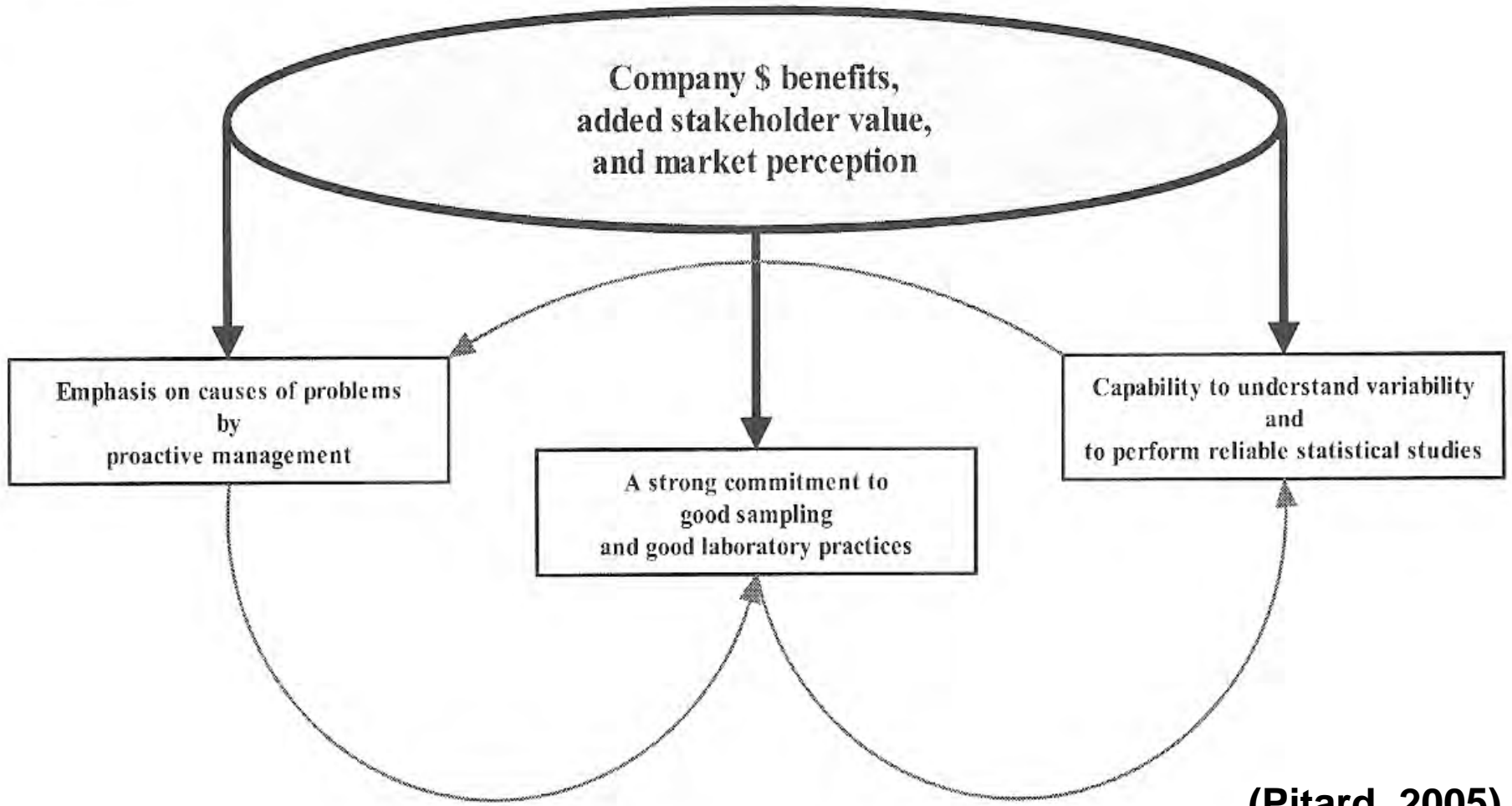




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Quality Control Discussion

- Value of Quality
- Define Sources of Error
- Measurement of Error
- Systems to minimize and control error
- NI 43-101, ISO 9001, 17025, reporting requirements

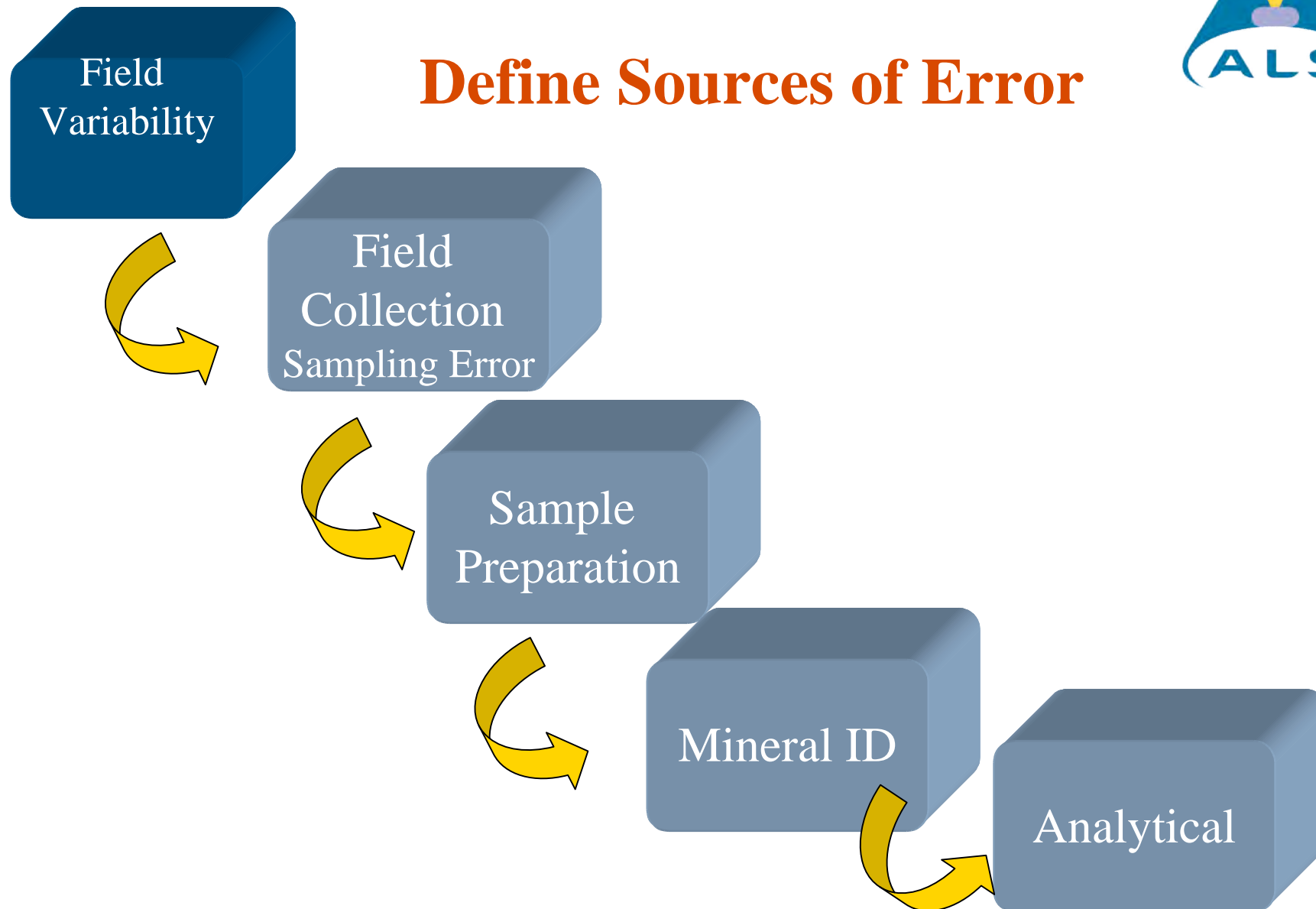


(Pitard, 2005)

FIG 23 - A management strategy founded on three solid, steady pillars.



Define Sources of Error

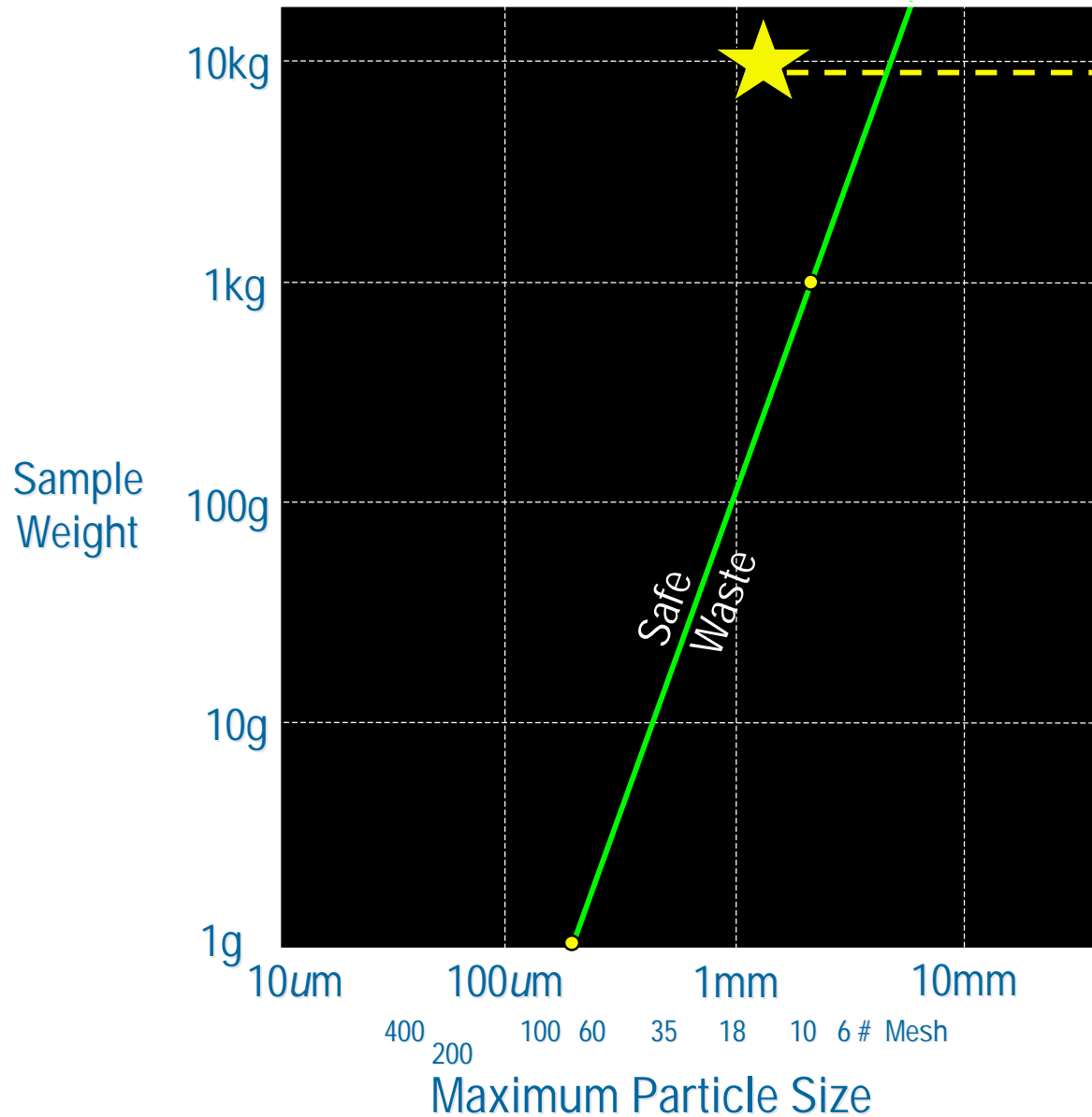




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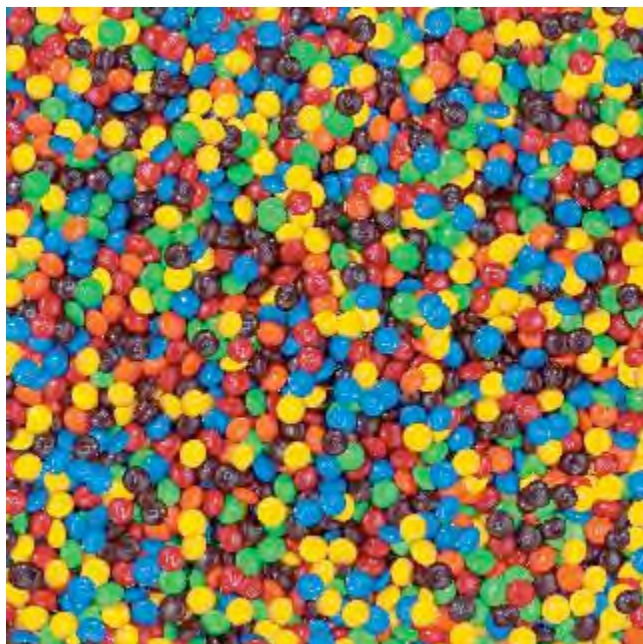


Gy's Safety Curve



Assume:

- Homogeneous sample
- Initial sample size



Sample Heterogeneity

A. 3,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1

Answer: <1

B. 9,4,3,2,4,3,3,4,5

Answer : 5

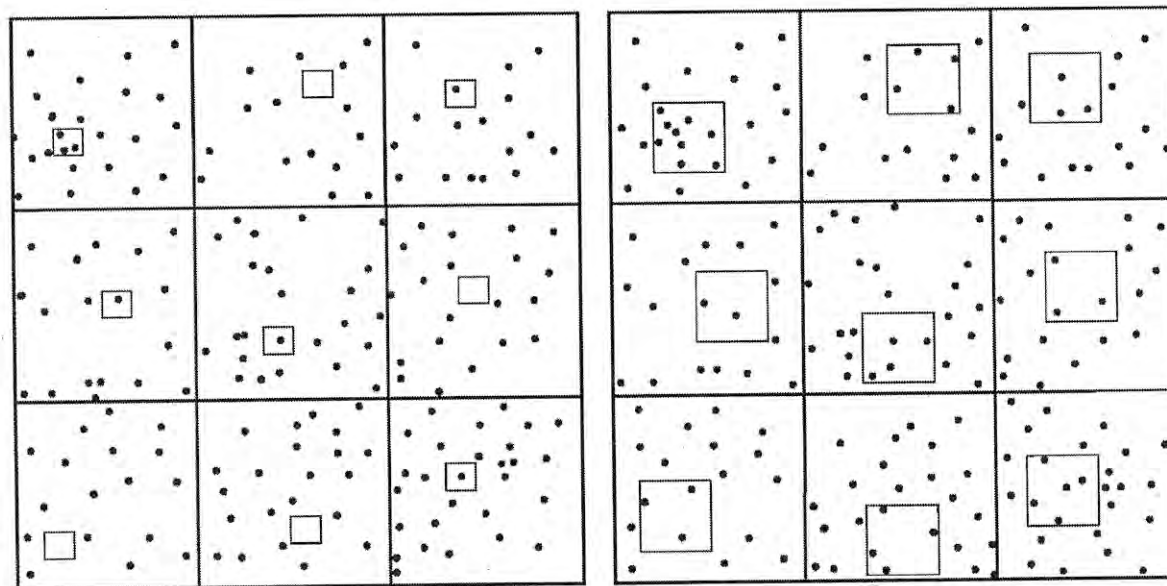
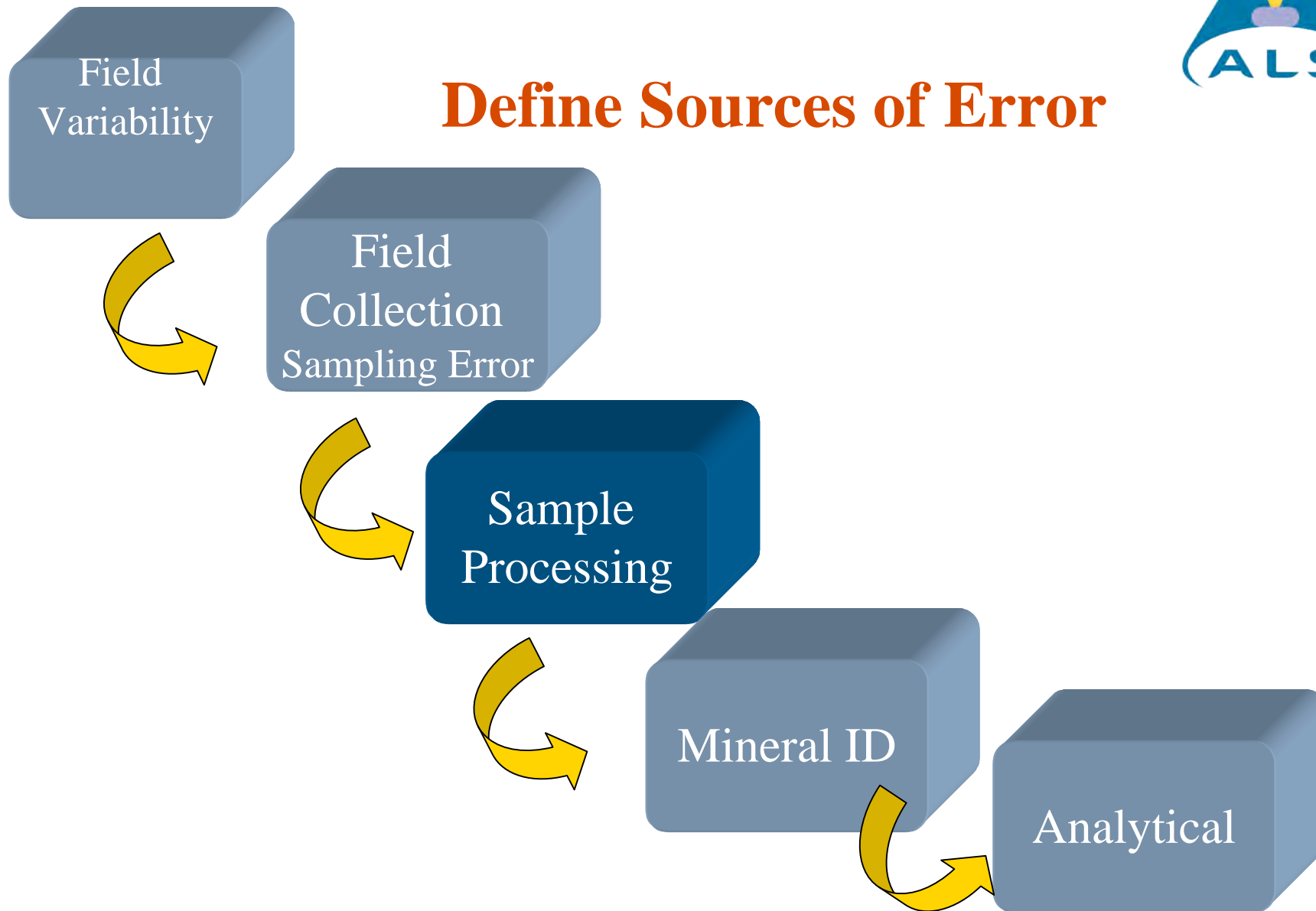


Figure 6. The effect of sample size when there are few analyte particles (black dots) (Pitard, 1993; p. 368).

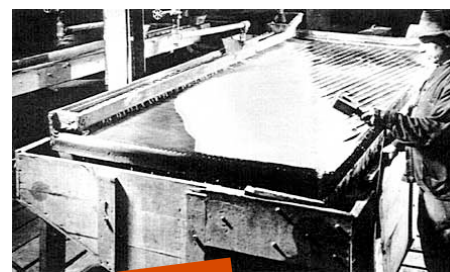
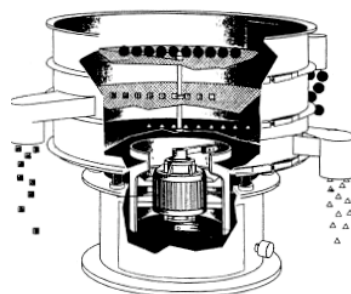
(Pitard)



Define Sources of Error



Sample Processing



Sieve

**Gravity Density
Separation**



**Liquid Density
Separation**

**Magnetic
Separation**

Mineral Picking



Define Sources of Error, Processing

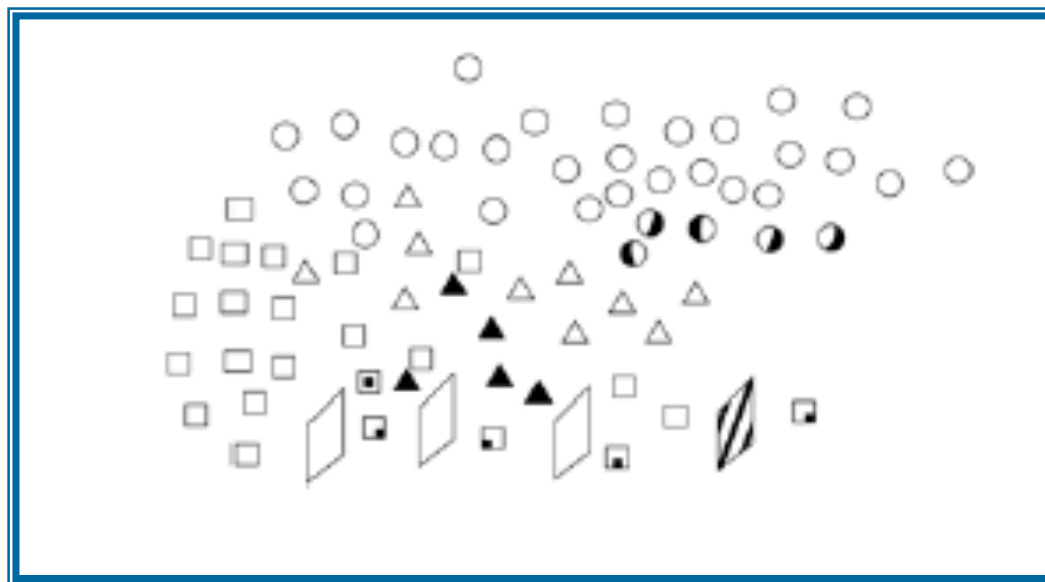
- **Sample processing is complicated by mineral chemistry variations, chemistry varies magnetic susceptibility and density.**
- **Loss sample**
- **Sample switches**
- **Grain losses**
- **Sample contamination/carry-over**
- **Splitting error**



Split Error

“Taking a representative split from a large sample is not as simple as many people believe.”

(Rocklabs)



Split Error

- Split all sample
 - Even split
 - No density separation
 - No loss of fines or size segregation
 - Error Comparison
 - Cone and Quarter 13.6%
 - Scoop Sample 10.3%
 - Riffle Split 2%
 - Rotary 0.25%
- (Allen and Kahn, 1970)
- Riffle may be as good if operator careful, less likely for larger samples requiring multiple splits.
 - Rotary not too fast to segregate fines, more cones preferable.

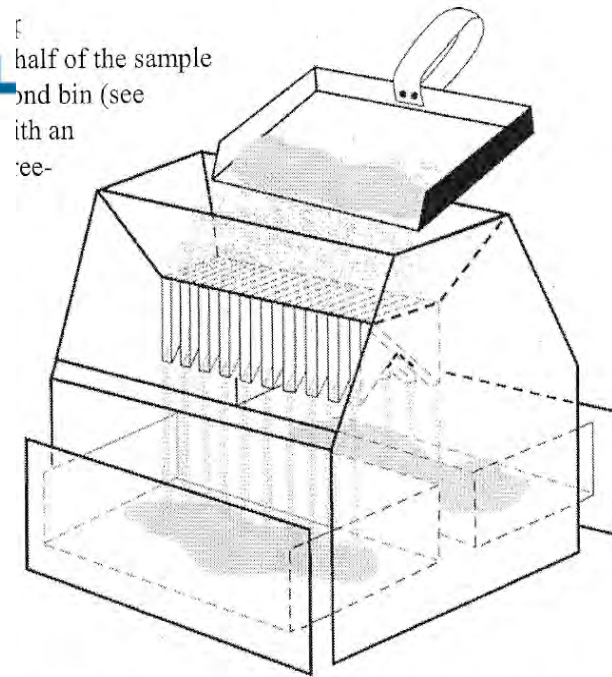
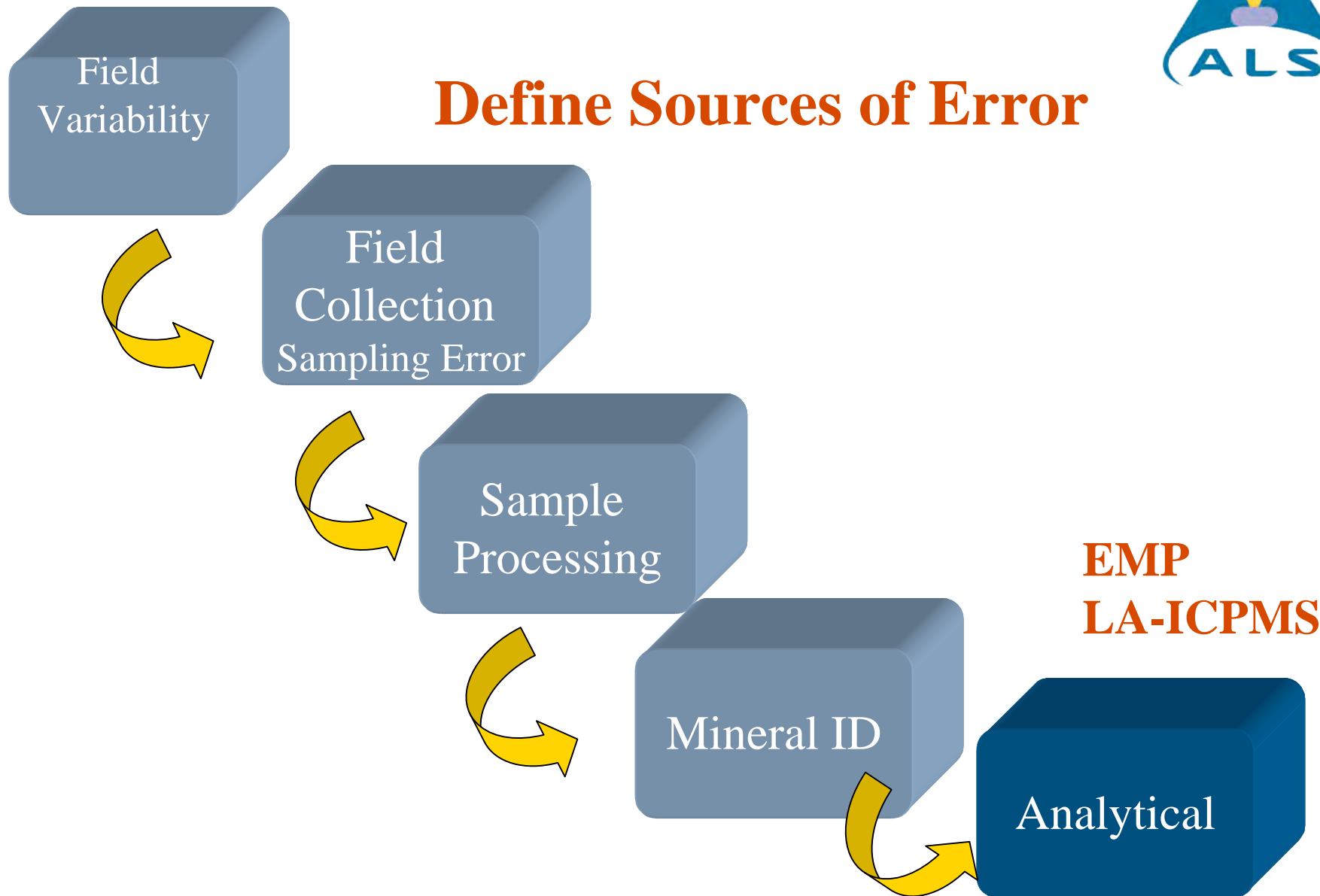


Figure 16. A riffle splitter with 20 chutes and two collection pans.



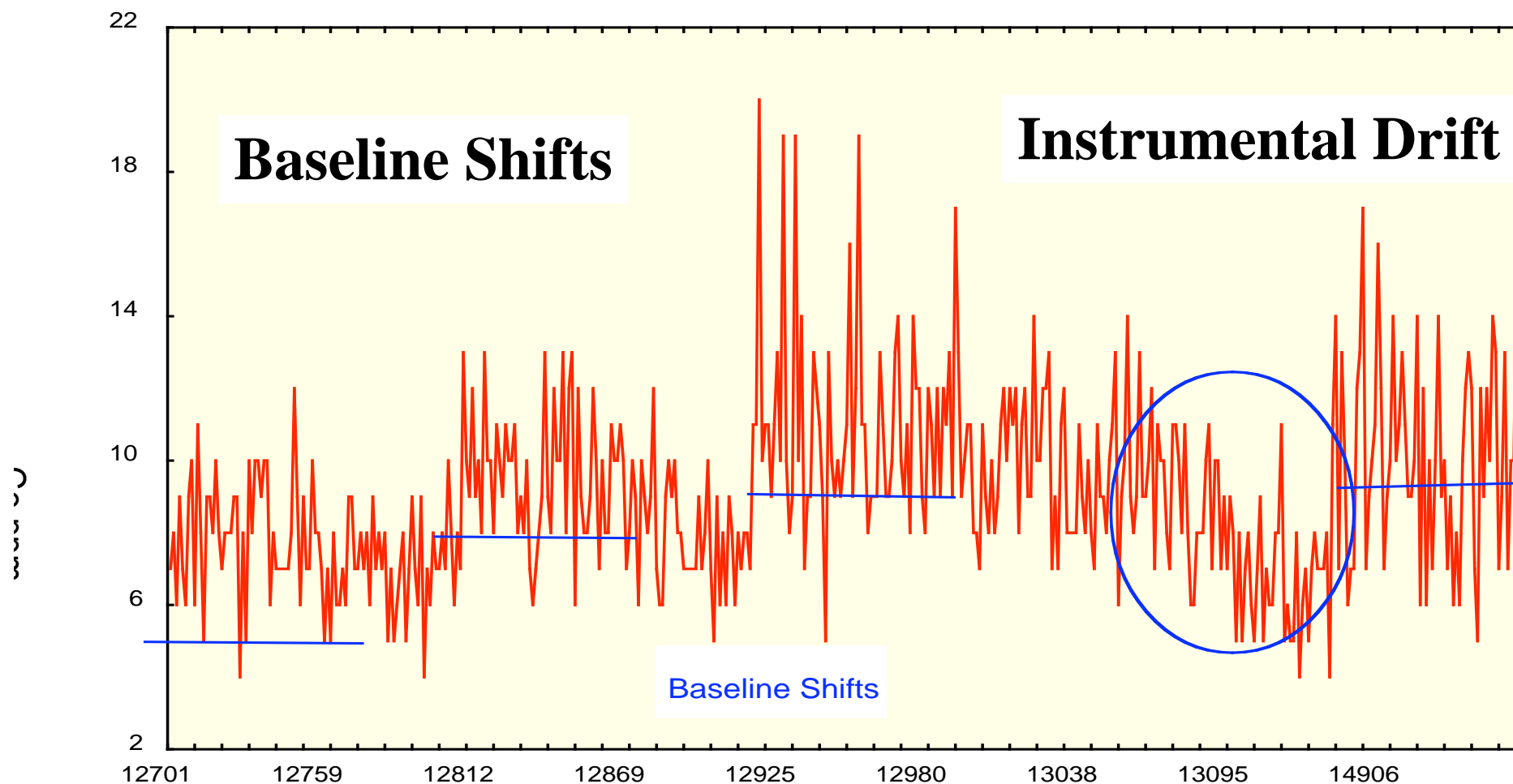


Define Sources of Error





Analytical Batch errors





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I want a motorcycle





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Quality Control Discussion

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- Systems to minimize and control error





Measure and Monitor Quality Control

- **Field duplicates**
 - **Two samples in field**
 - **Are they useful for indicator mineral sampling?**

Probability of field recovery
5%

Probability of lab recovery
92.99%

- **Suggest 5%**





Measure and Monitor Quality Control

Blanks:

- Ceramic grade coarse sand
- Detects process sample carry-over or sample switches
- First sample of batch to prevent carry-over from previous work.



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Measure and Monitor Quality Control

Standards:

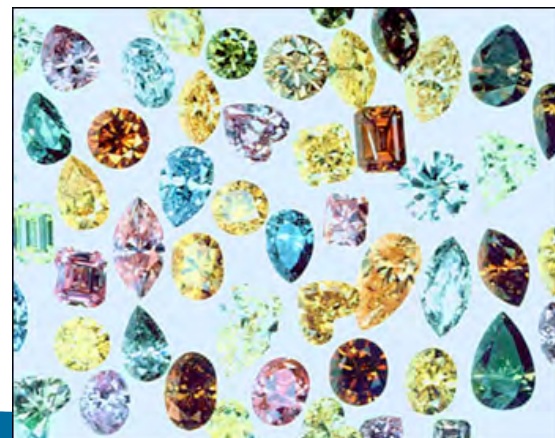
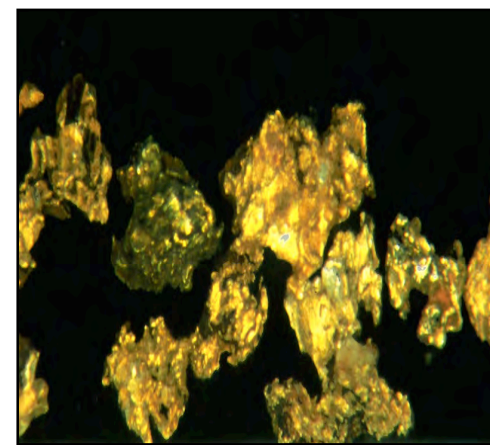
- **Multiple site duplicates, Site “standards”**

Set of samples taken from a known valuable field site

- **Spike samples**

Known number of distinct grains

- **Unique color diamonds**





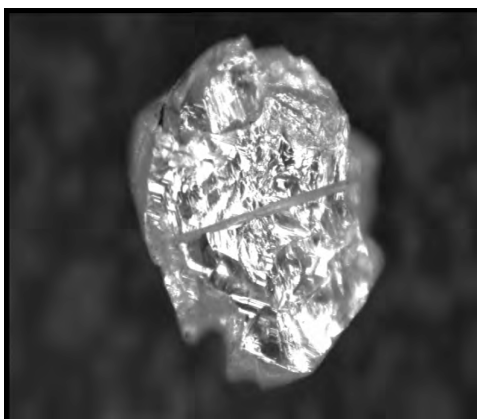
Measure and Monitor Quality Control

Standards:

➤ Spike samples

Known number of distinct grains

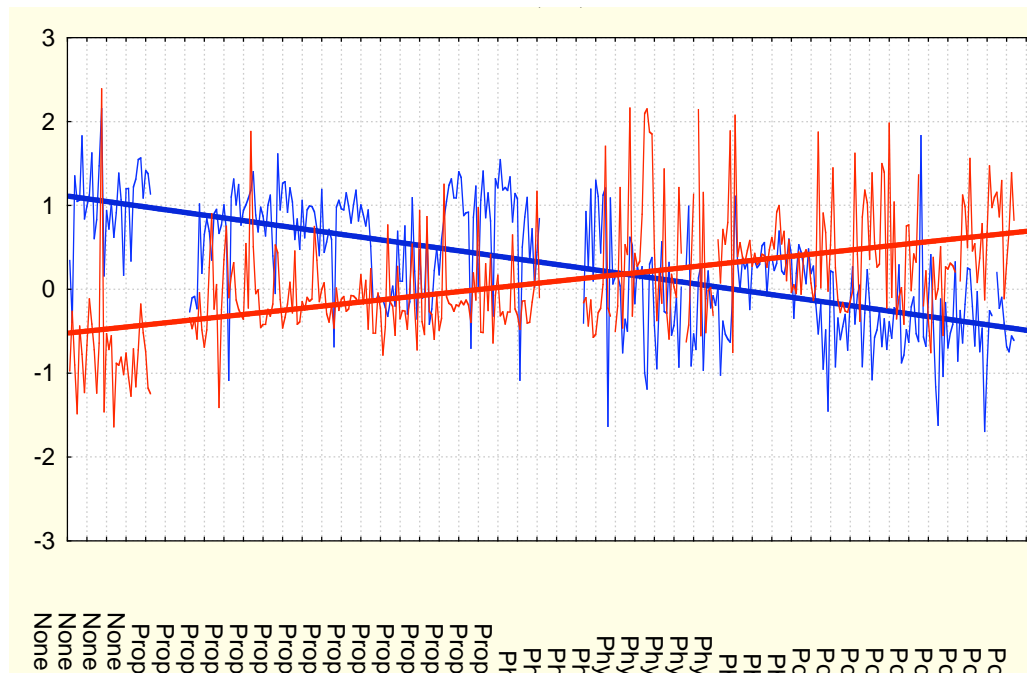
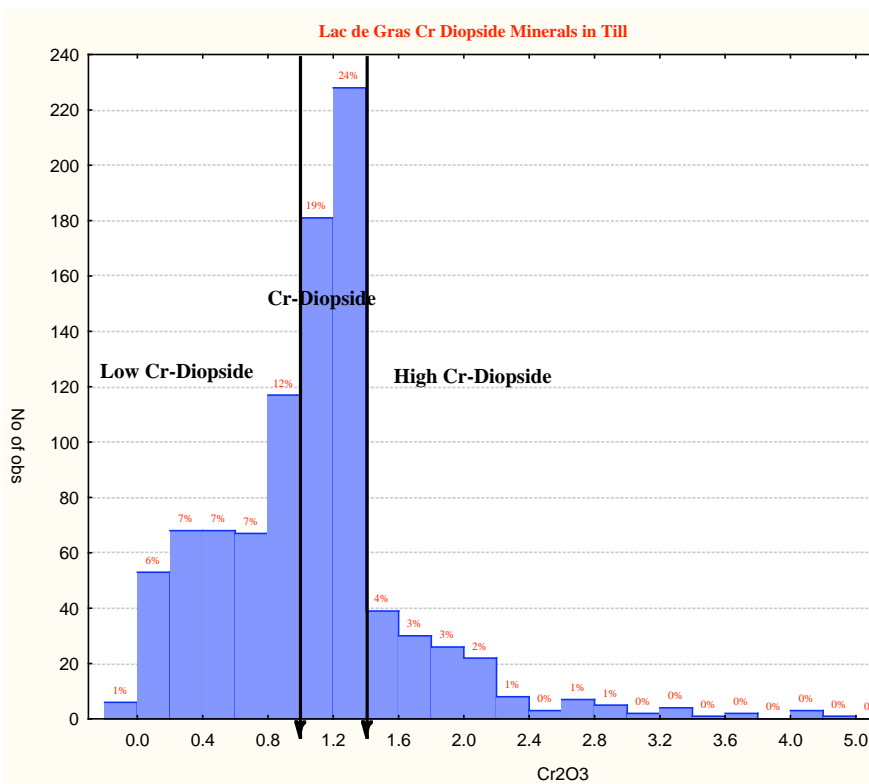
➤ Laser Etching



(photos from Whiteford)



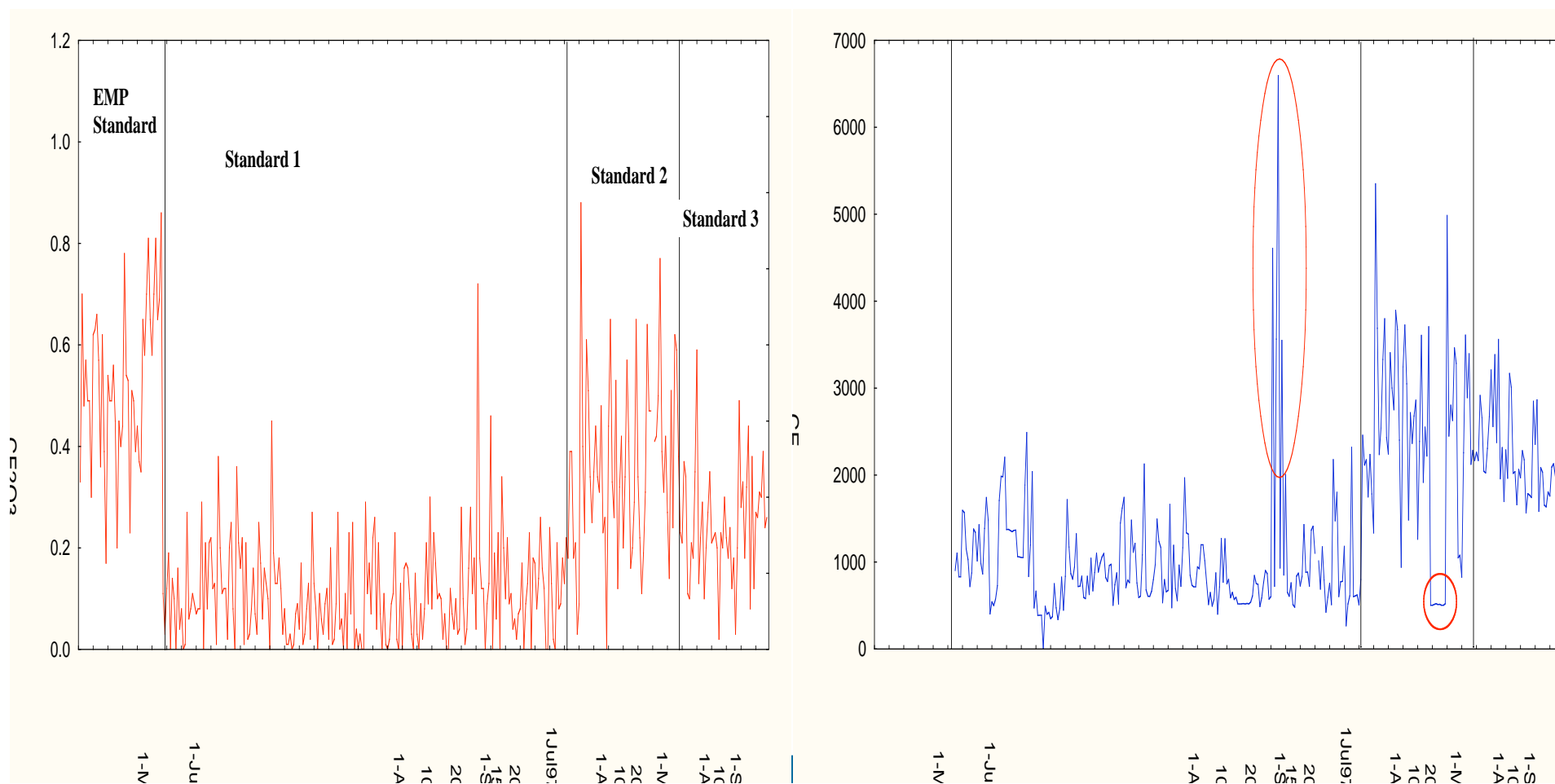
Quality Control for Grain Analysis



Quantitative QC especially in research development



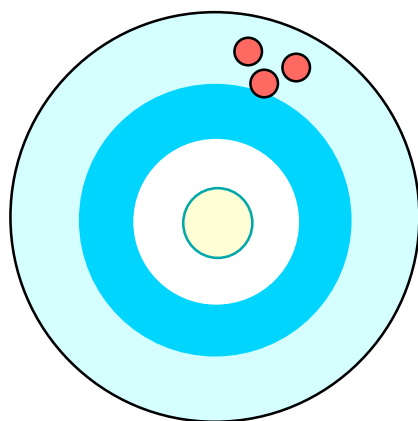
Comparison of Replicates for Ce EMP vs. Laser Determinations



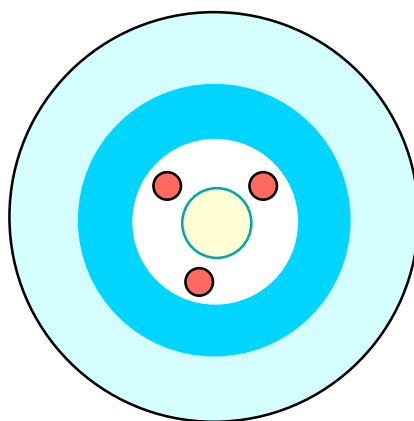


Precision - Replication of a value with no regard to its reflection of absolute “truth”

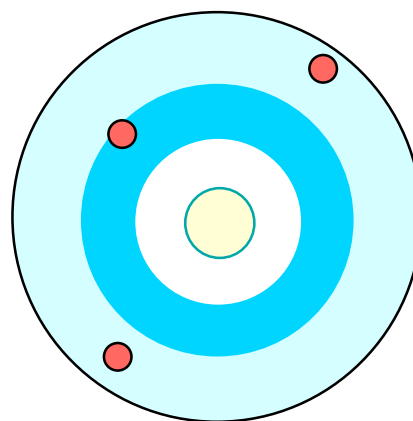
Accuracy - Comparison of a value to absolute “truth”.



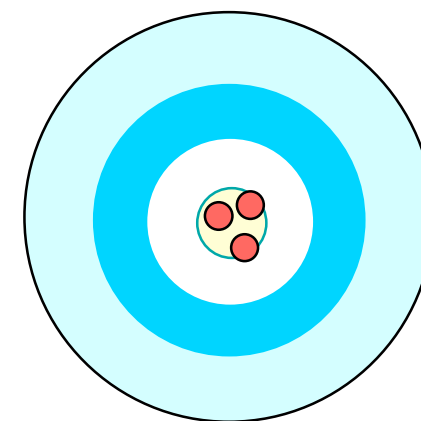
Precise,
Not Accurate



Not Precise,
Accurate



Not Precise,
Not Accurate



Precise,
Accurate



Measure and Monitor Quality Control

- **Grain Analysis, EMP and LA-ICPMS**
 - **Known grains**
 - **Randomize**
 - **Duplicate grains**
 - **Batch repeats**
 - **Duplicate samples to second lab**



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NI 43-101

- **Canadian regulation governing disclosure of technical information by exploration/mining companies listed on stock exchanges**
- **Widely adopted as a general guideline for best practices by international companies**
- **Delegates responsibility for technical information to a “Qualified Person”**
- **Requires regular reporting according to industry-standard guidelines**
- **A response to the scandal to re-instill confidence in Canadian traded companies**



Implications of NI 43-101

- **Requires Disclosure of all Relevant Technical Information**
- **Defines the Role of “Qualified Person”**
- **Requires the *Qualified Person* to Verify all Technical Information Reported**
- **Requires the Qualified Person to Set Up and Maintain a *Quality Control Program* on Projects**
- **Recommends the Use of *Accredited Laboratories* and Industry Standard Practices**



What is ISO 9001:2000?

ISO 9001:2000 is a term for a set of international quality standards developed by the International Organization of Standards in Geneva, Switzerland.

This organization has a membership of standards groups representing 110 countries. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is the United States representative.

Over 140 countries recognize the standard.

Over 8,500 companies are certified in the United States

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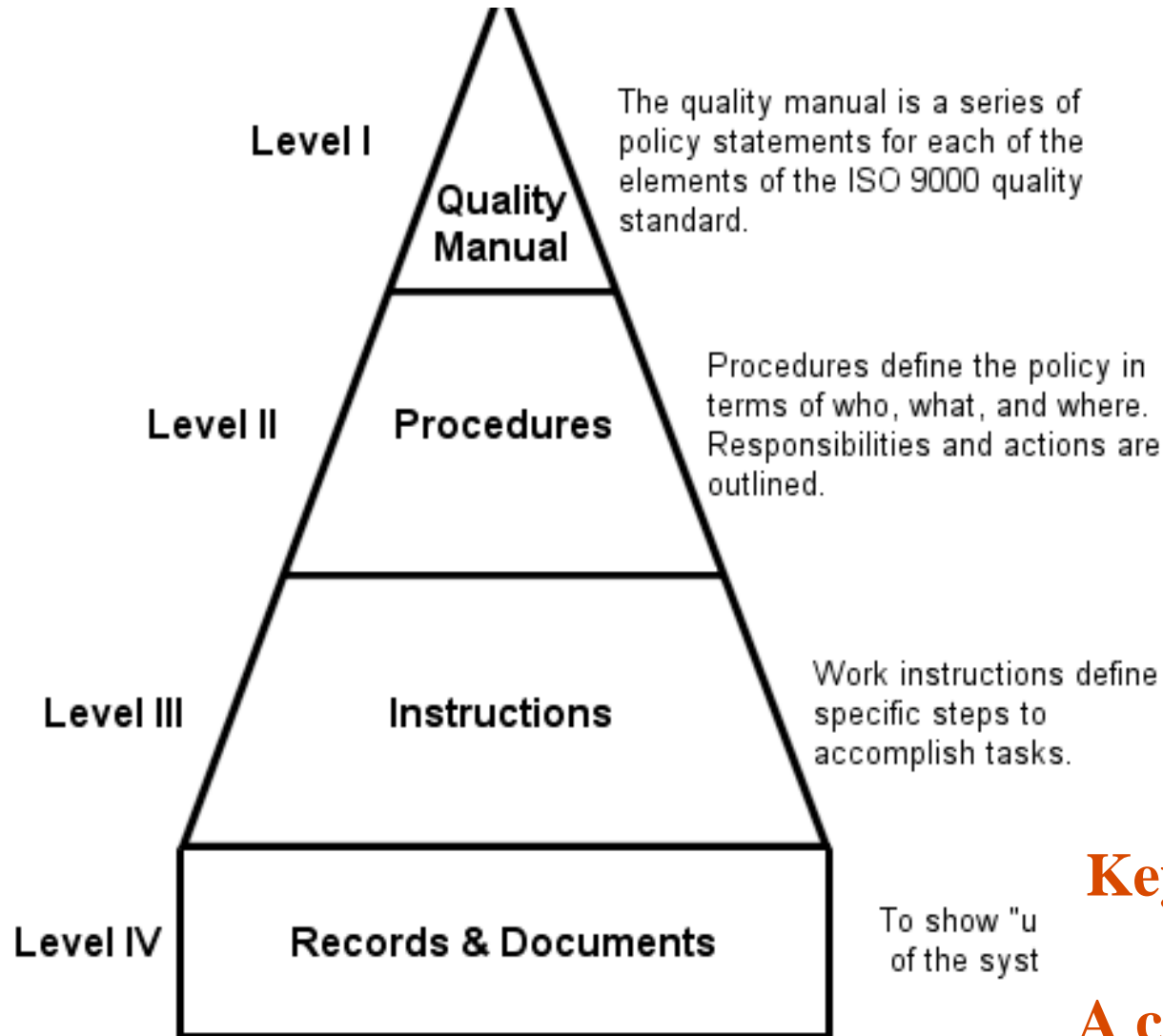


Certification - ISO 9001:2000

- Requires evidence of a quality management system covering all aspects of an organisation.
- Reviews what the organization does to fulfill:
 - ✓ the customer's quality requirements and applicable regulatory requirements,
 - ✓ achieve continual improvement of its performance in pursuit of these objectives.
- **Registration requires an audit by an external agency accredited by ISO**
- **Requires annual renewal**



ISO 9001:2000 is a model/standard that lists requirements for a system to manage quality assurance; not a strict set of rules but a series of common sense guidelines



Key: Say what you do; Do what you say.
A common sense standard.

ISO-9001 認証取得
築地冷蔵庫



- Initial registration
- Annual renewal

Common Defects Of '07 Model



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Quality Control Recommendations

- Visit the lab and review the project.
- Define potential sources of error.
- Find out what the lab is doing to control quality



Quality Control Recommendations

- **Insert 10% quality control samples in both processing and grain analytical batches.**
 - **Field Duplicates – Site Variability: 1 in 20-30**
 - **Blanks – carry-over contamination: 1 in 20**
 - **Analytical Control Samples – Accuracy: 1 in 20**
 - **Lab Replicates – Precision: 1 in 20**
- **Confirm Data with Follow-up Sampling (5%)**
- **Check with a second lab (10%)**

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**Hit the mark, with a well designed system
which will recognize error, measure the error,
minimize error.**

*The wealth of your Corporation is dependent upon the
quality of the exploration and reserve data.*