



Copper, lead, zinc and nickel sulfide concentrates—Determination of hygroscopic moisture content of the analysis sample—Gravimetric method



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee MN-005, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Nickel Ores and Concentrates. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 7 April 2016.

This Standard was published on 28 April 2016.

The following are represented on Committee MN-005:

- Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
 - Australian X-ray Analytical Association
 - CSIRO
 - Minerals Council of Australia
-

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS ISO 9599:2016.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Australian Standards® are living documents that reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued.

Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments that may have been published since the Standard was published.

Detailed information about Australian Standards, drafts, amendments and new projects can be found by visiting www.standards.org.au

Standards Australia welcomes suggestions for improvements, and encourages readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.au, or write to Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Australian Standard[®]

**Copper, lead, zinc and nickel sulfide
concentrates—Determination of
hygroscopic moisture content of the
analysis sample—Gravimetric method**

Originated as AS 2816—1985.
Previous edition 1992.
Revised and redesignated as AS ISO 9599:2016.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia Limited

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968.

Published by SAI Global Limited under licence from Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 978 1 76035 467 1

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN-005, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Nickel Ores and Concentrates, to supersede AS 2816—1992, *Copper, lead and zinc sulfide concentrates—Determination of hygroscopic moisture in the analysis sample—Gravimetric method*.

The objective of this standard is to specify a gravimetric loss-in-mass method for the determination of the hygroscopic moisture content in analysis samples of copper, lead, zinc, and nickel sulfide concentrates.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 9599:2015, *Copper, lead, zinc and nickel sulfide concentrates—Determination of hygroscopic moisture content of the analysis sample—Gravimetric method*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian Standard</i>	
ISO		AS	
10251	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates—Determination of mass loss of bulk material on drying	2863	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates—Determination of mass loss of bulk material on drying
12743	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates—Sampling procedures for determination of metal and moisture content	2862	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates—Sampling
		2862.1	Part 1: Sampling procedures for determination of metal and moisture content

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian Standards have been listed.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard.

CONTENTS

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Principle	1
4	Reagents	1
5	Apparatus	1
6	Sampling and samples	2
	6.1 General	2
	6.2 Laboratory sample	2
	6.3 Preparation of the test sample	2
7	Procedure	2
	7.1 Preparation of the weighing vessel	2
	7.2 Test portion	2
	7.3 Determination	2
8	Expression of results	3
9	Test report (for internal laboratory use only)	3
	Annex A (normative) Method for samples susceptible to oxidation — Drying in nitrogen	4

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Copper, lead, zinc and nickel sulfide concentrates—Determination of hygroscopic moisture content of the analysis sample—Gravimetric method

WARNING — Any chemical-reagent waste must be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner that does not injure the health or welfare of the environment, people, animals, vegetation, etc.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a gravimetric loss-in-mass method for the determination of the hygroscopic moisture content in analysis samples of copper, lead, zinc, and nickel sulfide concentrates.

The method is applicable to copper, lead, zinc, and nickel sulfide concentrates free from volatile organic flotation reagents, for example kerosene, and with hygroscopic moisture contents between 0,05 % (m/m) and 2 % (m/m). The hygroscopic moisture content is used to correct the analysis results from the equilibrated moisture level to the dry basis.

NOTE The result of the determination of hygroscopic moisture content using this International Standard should not be reported as part of the analysis of a concentrate sample. Whenever the bulk moisture content of a commercial shipment of concentrate is required, ISO 10251 should be used. The determination of hygroscopic moisture content and the determination of bulk moisture content are connected with each other. In both determinations, the same state of dryness has to be achieved, in order to ascertain the correct metal content of a lot.

This method is not applicable to sulfide concentrates that are susceptible to oxidation (see 6.3, note 2). [Annex A](#) sets out a modified procedure, which can be used for sulfide concentrates that are susceptible to oxidation.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10251, *Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Determination of mass loss of bulk material on drying*

ISO 12743, *Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Sampling procedures for determination of metal and moisture content*

3 Principle

Drying of a weighed test portion in air in an oven maintained at $105\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ and calculation of the percentage moisture content from the loss in mass.

4 Reagents

4.1 Desiccant, such as self-indicating silica gel or anhydrous magnesium perchlorate.

5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory equipment, and the following.