

Nederlandse norm

# NEN-ISO 12743

(en)

Koper, lood, zink en nikkelconcentraties -  
Bemonsteringsprocedures voor de bepaling van  
metaal en vochtgehalte (ISO 12743:2018,IDT)

Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates -  
Sampling procedures for determination of metal  
and moisture content (ISO 12743:2018,IDT)

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Preview

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Preview

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

*Concentrés de cuivre, de plomb, de zinc et de nickel — Procédures  
d'échantillonnage pour la détermination de la teneur en métal et de  
l'humidité*



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# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Sampling theory</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1 General.....	4
4.2 Total variance.....	4
4.3 Sampling-stage method of estimating sampling and total variance.....	6
4.4 Simplified method of estimating sampling and total variance.....	9
4.5 Interleaved sample method of measuring total variance.....	10
<b>5 Establishing a sampling scheme</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>6 Mass of increment</b> .....	<b>17</b>
6.1 General.....	17
6.2 Mass of increment for falling-stream samplers.....	17
6.3 Mass of increment for cross-belt samplers.....	17
6.4 Mass of increment for manual sampling from stationary lots.....	17
6.4.1 Primary increments.....	17
6.4.2 Mass of secondary and subsequent increments.....	18
6.5 Mass of increment for stopped-belt reference sampling.....	18
<b>7 Methods of sampling from concentrate streams</b> .....	<b>18</b>
7.1 General.....	18
7.2 Mass-basis systematic sampling.....	18
7.2.1 General.....	18
7.2.2 Sampling interval.....	19
7.2.3 Sample cutter.....	19
7.2.4 Taking of primary increments.....	19
7.2.5 Constitution of subsamples and lot samples.....	19
7.2.6 Types of division.....	20
7.2.7 Division of increments.....	20
7.2.8 Division of subsamples.....	20
7.2.9 Division of lot samples.....	20
7.3 Time-basis systematic sampling.....	21
7.3.1 General.....	21
7.3.2 Sampling interval.....	21
7.3.3 Sample cutter.....	21
7.3.4 Taking of primary increments.....	22
7.3.5 Constitution of subsamples and lot samples.....	22
7.3.6 Types of division.....	22
7.3.7 Division of increments and subsamples.....	22
7.3.8 Division of lot samples.....	22
7.4 Stratified random sampling.....	22
7.4.1 Fixed mass intervals.....	22
7.4.2 Fixed time intervals.....	23
<b>8 Mechanical sampling of concentrate streams</b> .....	<b>23</b>
8.1 General.....	23
8.2 Design of the sampling system.....	23
8.2.1 Safety of operators.....	23
8.2.2 Location of sample cutters.....	23
8.2.3 Provision for interleaved sampling.....	23
8.2.4 Provision for stratified random sampling.....	24
8.2.5 Checking precision and bias.....	24
8.2.6 Avoiding bias.....	24

8.2.7	Minimizing bias	24
8.2.8	Configuration of the sampling system	24
8.3	Sample cutters	24
8.3.1	General	24
8.3.2	Design criteria	25
8.3.3	Cutter speed	26
8.4	Mass of increments	26
8.5	Number of increments	27
8.6	Sampling interval	27
8.7	Routine checking	27
<b>9</b>	<b>Manual sampling of concentrate streams</b>	<b>28</b>
9.1	General	28
9.2	Choosing the sampling location	28
9.3	Sampling implements	28
9.4	Mass of increments	28
9.5	Number of increments	28
9.6	Sampling interval	28
9.7	Sampling procedures	29
9.7.1	General	29
9.7.2	Full stream cut from a falling stream	29
9.7.3	Partial stream cuts from a falling stream	29
9.7.4	Sampling from moving conveyor belts	30
<b>10</b>	<b>Stopped-belt reference sampling</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Sampling from grabs</b>	<b>31</b>
11.1	General	31
11.2	Mass of primary increments	31
11.3	Number of primary increments	31
11.4	Method of sampling	31
11.5	Constitution of subsamples and lot samples	31
<b>12</b>	<b>Sampling from trucks, railway wagons and sampling hoppers</b>	<b>32</b>
12.1	General	32
12.2	Mass of primary increments	32
12.3	Number of primary increments	32
12.4	Method of sampling	32
12.5	Constitution of subsamples and lot samples	32
<b>13</b>	<b>Sampling of concentrate in bags or drums</b>	<b>35</b>
13.1	General	35
13.2	Mass of primary increments	35
13.3	Number of primary increments	35
13.4	Method of sampling	36
13.4.1	General	36
13.4.2	Sampling during filling or emptying	36
13.4.3	Spear sampling	36
13.5	Constitution of subsamples and lot samples	36
<b>14</b>	<b>Sampling of stockpiles</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Methods of comminution, mixing and division</b>	<b>37</b>
15.1	General	37
15.2	Comminution	37
15.2.1	General	37
15.2.2	Mills	37
15.3	Mixing	38
15.3.1	General	38
15.3.2	Methods of mixing	38
15.4	Division	39
15.4.1	Chemical analysis samples	39

15.4.2	Moisture samples.....	40
15.4.3	Number of increments for division.....	40
15.4.4	Minimum mass of divided sample.....	40
15.4.5	Rotary sample division.....	41
15.4.6	Cutter-type division.....	42
15.4.7	Manual increment division.....	42
15.4.8	Spear division.....	42
15.4.9	Fractional shovelling.....	43
15.4.10	Ribbon division.....	44
15.4.11	Riffle division.....	46
<b>16</b>	<b>Sample requirements.....</b>	<b>49</b>
16.1	Moisture samples.....	49
16.1.1	Mass of test portion.....	49
16.1.2	Processing of samples.....	49
16.2	Chemical analysis samples.....	49
16.3	Physical test samples.....	50
<b>17</b>	<b>Packing and marking of samples.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Annex A</b>	<b>(normative) Sampling stage method of estimating sampling and total variance.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Annex B</b>	<b>(informative) Estimation of total variance — Barge unloading using a grab.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Annex C</b>	<b>(informative) Mechanical sample cutters.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Annex D</b>	<b>(informative) Checklist for mechanical sampling systems.....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Annex E</b>	<b>(normative) Manual sampling devices.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Annex F</b>	<b>(informative) Apparatus for manual sampling of concentrates from stopped belts.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Annex G</b>	<b>(informative) Sampling of stockpiles.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Annex H</b>	<b>(normative) Increment division scoops for conducting manual increment division.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	.....	<b>78</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 183, *Copper, lead, zinc and nickel ores and concentrates*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 12743:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- The minimum cutting aperture for cross-belt cutters in [8.3.2.3 i](#)) has been reduced to 30 mm.
- A NOTE has been added to [15.4.10](#) indicating that ribbons with smaller dimensions can be formed depending on the mass of sample to be divided, and that the ribbon division method is particularly suitable for dividing chemical analysis samples.
- The requirements for preparation of chemical analysis samples in [16.2](#) have been expanded.



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

**WARNING** — This document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate health and safety practices and to ensure compliance with any other restrictions.

## 1 Scope

This document sets out the basic methods for sampling copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates from moving streams and stationary lots, including stopped-belt sampling, to provide samples for chemical analysis, physical testing and determination of moisture content, in accordance with the relevant International Standards. Where the concentrates are susceptible to significant oxidation or decomposition, a common sample that is sufficiently representative, i.e. unbiased and sufficiently precise, is used for moisture determination and chemical analysis to eliminate bias (see ISO 10251). Any large agglomerates (>10 mm) present in the primary sample are crushed prior to further sample processing. Sampling of concentrates in slurry form is specifically excluded from this document.

Stopped-belt sampling is the reference method for collecting concentrate samples against which mechanical and manual-sampling procedures can be compared. Sampling from moving streams is the preferred method. Both falling-stream and cross-belt samplers are described.

Sampling from stationary lots is used only where sampling from moving streams is not possible. The procedures described in this document, for sampling from stationary lots, only minimize some of the systematic sampling errors.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 12744, *Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Experimental methods for checking the precision of sampling*

ISO 13292, *Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Experimental methods for checking the bias of sampling*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

**ISO 12743:2018(E)**

**3.1**  
**representative sample**  
quantity of concentrate representing a larger mass of concentrate with both precision and bias within acceptable limits

**3.2**  
**lot**  
quantity of concentrate to be sampled

**3.3**  
**lot sample**  
quantity of concentrate representative of the lot

**3.4**  
**sub-lot**  
subdivided parts of a lot which are processed separately, each of them producing a subsample which is analysed separately, for example for moisture determination

**3.5**  
**subsample**  
quantity of concentrate representative of the sub-lot

**3.6**  
**sampling**  
sequence of operations aimed at obtaining a sample representative of a lot

Note 1 to entry: It comprises a series of sampling stages, each stage usually comprising operations of selection and preparation.

**3.7**  
**selection**  
operation by which a smaller quantity of concentrate is taken from a larger quantity of concentrate

**3.8**  
**increment**  
quantity of concentrate selected by a sampling device in one operation

**3.9**  
**division**  
operation of decreasing sample mass, without change of particle size, where a representative part of the sample is retained

**3.10**  
**constant-mass division**  
method of division in which the retained portions from individual increments or subsamples are of uniform mass

**3.11**  
**proportional division**  
method of division in which the retained portions from individual increments or subsamples are a constant proportion of their original mass

**3.12**  
**preparation**  
nonselective operation without division such as sample transfer, drying, comminution or homogenization

**3.13**  
**sample processing**  
whole sequence of selection and preparation operations which transforms a stage *i* sample into a test sample

**3.14****comminution**

operation of reducing particle size by crushing, grinding or pulverisation

**3.15****stage *i* sample**

sample obtained at the *i*th stage of the sampling scheme

**3.16****moisture sample**

representative quantity of concentrate from which test portions are taken for moisture determination

Note 1 to entry: Alternatively, the whole moisture sample may be dried to determine its moisture content.

**3.17****laboratory sample**

sample that is processed so that it can be sent to the laboratory and used for further processing and selection of one or more test samples for analysis

**3.18****common sample**

representative quantity of concentrate which is dried to determine its mass loss and subsequently used for further processing and selection of one or more test samples for chemical analysis

**3.19****test sample**

representative quantity of concentrate obtained from a laboratory sample when additional preparation, such as drying or hygroscopic moisture determination, is needed prior to the selection of one or more test portions

**3.20****test portion**

representative quantity of concentrate taken from a moisture sample, a laboratory sample or a test sample which is submitted to moisture determination or analysis in its entirety

**3.21****systematic sampling**

selection of increments in which the concentrate being sampled is divided into equal strata and the first increment is taken at random within the first stratum, the interval between subsequent increments being equal to the stratum size

**3.22****stratified random sampling**

selection of increments in which the concentrate being sampled is divided into equal strata, each increment being taken at random within each stratum

**3.23****agglomerate**

cluster of particles that are held together by chemical or physical phenomena

**3.24****nominal top size**

aperture size of a test sieve that retains 5 % of the mass of concentrate

**3.25****moisture determination**

quantitative measurement of the mass loss of the moisture test portion under the conditions of drying specified in ISO 10251

**ISO 12743:2018(E)****3.26****chemical analysis**

quantitative determination of the required chemical constituents of the analysis test portion

**3.27****error**

difference between the true value and the value obtained for an individual measurement in any quantitative measurement

**3.28****bias**

statistically significant difference between the mean of the test results and an accepted reference value

Note 1 to entry: See also ISO 13292.

**3.29****precision**

closeness of agreement between independent test results obtained under stipulated conditions

Note 1 to entry: See also ISO 12744.

**3.30****interleaved samples**

samples constituted by placing consecutive primary increments alternately into two separate sample containers

**4 Sampling theory****4.1 General**

The basic rule for a correct sampling method is that all possible increments from the concentrate stream or stratum shall have the same probability of being selected and appearing in the sample. Any deviation from this basic requirement can result in a bias. An incorrect sampling scheme cannot be relied on to provide representative samples.

Sampling should preferably be carried out on a systematic basis, either on a mass basis (see 7.2) or on a time basis (see 7.3), but only where it can be shown that no systematic error (or bias) could be introduced due to any periodic variation in quality or quantity that may coincide with, or approximate to, any multiples of the proposed sampling interval. In such cases, it is recommended that stratified random sampling within fixed time or mass intervals be carried out (see 7.4).

The methods for sampling, including sample processing, depend on the final choice of the sampling scheme and on the steps necessary to minimize possible systematic errors. The aim is always to reduce the total variance to an acceptable level, while at the same time eliminating any significant biases, for example minimizing degradation of samples used for determination of size distribution.

Moisture samples shall be processed as soon as possible and test portions shall be weighed immediately. If this is not possible, samples shall be stored in impervious airtight containers with a minimum of free air space to minimize any change in moisture content, but should be prepared without delay.

**4.2 Total variance**

The general aim of a sampling scheme is to provide one or several test portions, sufficiently representative of a lot, for determination of the quality characteristics of the lot. The total variance of the final result, denoted by  $s_T^2$ , consists of the variance of sampling (including sample processing) plus



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