



# **GUIDE TO AUTHORS**

**for**

**PACRIM CONGRESS 2008**

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## **SUBMISSIONS FOR PACRIM 2008**

Authors are advised that full papers will not be required for the PACRIM 2008 Congress. Instead, a volume of extended abstracts will be prepared. This will be made available to all delegates at the congress in November. Following the congress a CD containing the powerpoint presentations will be prepared. Presentations will be collected at the time of the congress and converted to PDF prior to inclusion on the CD ROM.

Authors are required to submit an extended abstract for inclusion in the congress proceedings.  
**Extended abstracts are due for submission on 16 June 2008.**

Extended abstracts should be three to four pages long (up to 2000 words) and should be submitted in Microsoft Word format via email to [kpcock@ausimm.com.au](mailto:kpcock@ausimm.com.au)

Tables and figures may be included if relevant, but should be restricted to no more than one or two of each. The volume will be prepared in A5 format (210 x 148 mm) so tables and figures supplied must be legible at this size.

The abstract should contain the following:

1. The title of the abstract, the publication for which the abstract is submitted and the name(s) of the author(s), their affiliations and their postal and email addresses.
2. The text of the abstract (up to 2000 words including any references if relevant).
3. Tables (separate, not incorporated into the text).
4. Figures (separate, not incorporated into the text).
5. A list of figure captions and a list of table captions, if relevant.

The abstracts will be desktop published at AusIMM Head Office using desktop publishing software; it is not necessary for the abstract to be in camera-ready-art form.

The abstract should be prepared with the absolute minimum of formatting, ie please do not use tabs, fields, anchors, etc and keep the number of extra returns between paragraphs to a minimum. Please refer to the sections on figures and tables for further details.

A clear, reasonable sized typeface should be used (eg Times New Roman 12 pt). All pages should be numbered consecutively.

Further details can be found below.

## **CONTENT**

### **Originality and length**

Abstracts will be original contributions in fields of interest to AusIMM members and should be written in a concise style. Abstracts should be limited to **2000 words**.

References may be included if relevant. Figures and tables may also be included if necessary. However, we suggest these be restricted to one or two of each.

### **Abstracts by or about a company or organisation**

Abstracts which discuss the merits of a particular company, its equipment or process are acceptable provided they demonstrate adequate scientific or technical data to substantiate any claims. Abstracts published by The AusIMM are intended to provide technical knowledge and education to readers and are not to be used as a means for a company to market or promote their own interests.

Prior to submitting an abstract that contains information which relates to, or reports on, a particular company or organisation and its activities please ensure that you have obtained their approval to do so.

Please take into account any time required to obtain company or client approval to ensure that your abstract will be ready for submission by the advised deadline. Please be aware that this can sometimes be a lengthy process and it is your responsibility to allow adequate time for permission to be sought.

## **AusIMM Codes and reporting**

Abstracts published by The AusIMM are required to comply with the JORC Code, should they contain information which relates to it. The JORC Code is recognised by the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) as the applicable standard for listed entities, with regard to reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Please see the ASX web site for further information: <http://www.asx.com.au/ListingRules/appendices/App5a.doc>. It is the responsibility of the author to ensure that compliance with this code has been achieved prior to submitting the abstract.

The JORC Code, Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, was established as a joint initiative of The AusIMM, the Minerals Council of Australia and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists through the Joint Ore Reserves Committee. The JORC Code and information on its application is available via the JORC web site: <http://www.jorc.org>

## **Text**

The text should be written in clear concise English in the third person. Short sentences are preferable to long. Spelling should be that used in *The Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary*; Australian usage as opposed to American, eg organise not organize, etc. Examples of preferred spelling of technical terms can be found in Appendix 1.

Where possible, use the present tense; use of the past tense and past perfect ('have done') and past perfect continuous ('have been doing') should be kept to a minimum consistent with the context.

Sexist/discriminatory language should be avoided at all times. Sexist language is language that discriminates against men or women on the basis of their gender. Please refer to the *Australian Government Publishing Service Style Manual* for guidelines on what is considered to be sexist language and ways to avoid using it. To obtain more information on this publication please visit: <http://www.agimo.gov.au/information/publishing>

Foreign words should include correct foreign characters, at least for European languages, eg French: Liège; German: Metallhütten and Spanish: Española.

## **Headings**

If it is necessary to include more than one heading please take note of the required format below. Three levels of headings can be used and these should be typed in descending order as shown below. Note that the abstract title is not considered as a heading level. Do not use any numbering in headings.

### **FREE STANDING BOLD CAPITALS, CENTRED (level 1)**

### **Free standing bold lower case, left-aligned (level 2)**

### *Free standing lower case italics, left-aligned (level 3)*

The AusIMM Publications staff will incorporate these levels into the appropriate publication style.

## Abbreviations

Abbreviations should conform to normal standards. Non-standard abbreviations should be spelled in full the first time and the abbreviation given in parentheses. Colloquial shortenings often used verbally should be presented in full, eg concentrates, not 'cons'. Appendix 2 outlines examples of commonly used abbreviations.

All AusIMM publications follow modern convention by using minimal punctuation. This is particularly applicable to abbreviations and initials. Don't use full stops unless to indicate the end of a sentence.

## Measurements

All units of measurement should be in the metric form and should be abbreviated as specified in the International System of Units (SI: *Système International d'Unités*).

Atomic and molecular weights should conform to those of IUPAC Commission on Atomic Weights and Isotopic Abundances, 'Atomic Weights of the Elements 2001'.

Temperatures should conform to the International Temperature Scale of 1990 (ITS-90).

Thermodynamic data should conform to the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) Key Values for Thermodynamics (1989) and derivations thereof.

## Numbers

Use numerals for all units of measurement and all which involve abbreviations, eg 4 km, 2 cm. Spell out numbers from one to ten when used without a unit. Use numerals for 11 and above. Do not use commas or spaces for figures between 1000 and 9999. Numbers above 10 000 have a non-breaking space between and not a comma.

All figures at the start of a sentence must be spelled out. Where possible express fractions as decimals, eg 2.5 or 3.75.

## Capitals

Initial capital letters should only be used for proper names, for headings as shown in this guide and as shown in Appendix 3 when listing references. Avoid excessive use of capital letters, eg 'in the 20th century...' (not 'in the 20th Century...'), 'in the blast furnace...' (not 'in the Blast Furnace...') unless the word is a proprietary or brand name, eg Imperial Smelting Process (ISP). Some abbreviations are commonly used as capitals, whilst in full they should remain all lower case, eg vertical retort (VR), hot acid leach (HAL).

## Formulae

Mathematical and chemical formulae should be carefully typed, or handwritten for clarity for subsequent formatting by The AusIMM Publications staff using an equation-creating function within the desktop publishing system. Structural formulae need special care. The reaction sign should be shown in this form:  $\rightleftharpoons$  or  $\leftrightarrow$ .

## References

The Harvard system is used for references. References are cited in the text by the author's name and year of publication of the document; eg 'as Moran (1980) showed . . .', or 'Various workers (Wilson, 1970; Smith, Adams and Jones, 1975; Brown and White, 1985) found that . . .'

Note that all stops are taken out of references and text unless at the end of a sentence.

When a paper by up to three authors is cited in the text, it is important that all three names and the year should be given. For four or more authors the name of the first author followed by 'et al' should be given in the text. However, in the list of references at the end of the typescript the names of all the authors and their initials should be given.

A list of references, each of which must have been cited in the text, should be listed under the heading 'REFERENCES' at the end of the typescript. This list must be arranged alphabetically by the surname of the first author followed as needed by the second author and so forth. Do not use numbers to identify references within the text. For each paper, the following convention and order is used:

- the names of all authors and their initials must be given (don't use stops);
- the year of publication;
- the title of the paper (using lower case letters and no inverted commas);
- the correct name of the book or journal in which the paper appears (spelled in full) and made to appear in italics (using main words with initial capitals);
- the editor(s) of the book (if appropriate);
- the volume number(s) and page numbers; and
- the publisher and place of publication (if appropriate) made to appear in brackets.

eg: Govindan, K, Vorster, M, Martinez, J and Rakes, T, 1999. Improving mine management through data mining, in *Proceedings 28th International Symposium on Computer Applications in the Minerals Industries* (ed: K Dagdelen), pp 637-645 (The Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration Inc: Littleton).

Some examples of references typed in the desired format are given in Appendix 3. Generally italics are used for the name of the covers in which the referenced material resides.

For publications not covered by these instructions, please give full details and the editors of the abstract will modify the information to conform to a standard style. Remember that it is better to give too much detail than not enough to identify and find the publication.

## Footnotes

Footnotes should be used only where they are absolutely essential. They should be noted in the text by an identifying symbol (eg asterisk) or number and then the information typed at the bottom of the page under a clearly defined ruled line.

References must not be shown as footnotes.

## Tables

Tables must be referred to in the text and must be numbered in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, . . .) in the order in which they are mentioned. Each table will be inserted and printed as near as possible to the first reference to it.

A table-creating function within the desktop publishing package is used, so it is important to have a clear copy of each table (separate from the main text) in order to facilitate re-creation. Explanatory notes can be added as footnotes to tables.

Each table must be provided with a brief title at the top of the table. Capital letters should be restricted to the first letter of the title and of column headings, and for the first letter of proper names.

Units of measurement, properly abbreviated and bracketed, should be placed at the top of columns or in side headings rather than in the body of the table.

The number of tables should be balanced with the amount of text supplied, we suggest no more than one table per 800 - 1000 words; this creates a more even overall appearance and flow of text in the final published abstract.

Tables should be provided in an editable format (rather than as a graphic) eg in Word, Excel, in order for them to be incorporated into The AusIMM's desktop publishing format.

## **FIGURES**

Figures refer to all illustrations including line drawings, graphs and photographs (or plates); no distinction is made between these types of illustrations and all should be referred to as figures in the abstract. Figures should only be included if they are essential to understanding the abstract and show particular relevance to the subject matter. Only high quality, sharp figures are acceptable.

The number of figures should be balanced with the amount of text supplied, we suggest no more than one figure per 800 - 1000 words, this creates a more even overall appearance and flow of text in the final published abstract.

Please note the volume will be printed in **black and white only**. Figures therefore must be distinguishable in black and white. Please take this into consideration when preparing figures. We suggest printing out the figures in black and white and inspecting them to ensure that all parts of the figures are clearly distinguishable (for example, Excel graphs should be in shades that can be determined in black and white or include a line marker pattern (eg --X-- or --+--)).

All figures must be referred to in the text by number using Arabic numerals ( 1, 2, 3, . . ) and must be numbered sequentially in the order in which they are first mentioned. No distinction is made in numbering between line drawings and photographs. Each figure will be printed as near as possible to the first reference to it.

Figures should be provided separate from the text and each should be clearly numbered, the orientation shown if not obvious, labelled with the name of the author, and accompanied with a suitable caption. Captions should be supplied on the same page as the figure, but should not be part of the illustration itself. (Captions will be reset in a standard format under figures by publications staff.) The captions should include any necessary explanatory notes.

The volume will be prepared in A5 format so figures supplied must be legible at this size. Any diagram may be reduced in size or cropped by the editors to suit a particular publication.

Authors are reminded to include scale bars, grid ticks and north points as appropriate on illustrations. Drawings prepared with thin lines and small lettering and printed with lower quality printers or hand drawn are simply not of adequate quality for AusIMM publications. Suggested type size is 9 - 11 point.

## **COPYRIGHT**

In order for publication of the extended abstract to occur, authors will be asked to sign a copyright form. This ensures to The AusIMM that nothing within the abstract infringes on the copyright of any other third party and also assigns copyright to The AusIMM.

The purpose of copyright law is to ensure that material is not reproduced or copied without proper acknowledgement. By obtaining copyright from authors, The AusIMM can attempt to protect against infringement.

It is normal practice for a publisher of any kind, whether it be commercial or government, to obtain assignment of copyright from an author. The AusIMM is regularly contacted for permission to reproduce material from its publications and it is therefore in the interest of The AusIMM and its members that its publications are properly acknowledged. A copy of the standard copyright form is

shown in Appendix 5. Copyright forms are generally distributed to authors when an extended abstract has been accepted for publication.

All published extended abstracts will be made available for sale via The AusIMM online shop once the publication has been released. The AusIMM, as the publisher, reserves the exclusive website publication right of the final published version of extended abstracts The Institute publishes. By signing the copyright form you are agreeing to this.

Copyright queries should be made in writing to the Publications Department.

### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

Information regarding abstract preparation may be obtained from the Publications Department, The AusIMM, PO Box 660, Carlton South Vic 3053. Telephone: (03) 9658 6150; Fax: (03) 9662 3662; Email: [confvolume@ausimm.com.au](mailto:confvolume@ausimm.com.au)

# GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTATIONS

## Oral presentations

Oral presentations are difficult to undertake successfully and presenters are requested to prepare extremely thoroughly. Presenters are encouraged to highlight the main features of their paper for presentation and to resist the temptation to go into too much detail. It is impossible to get all of the material which will appear in the complete manuscript into an oral presentation.

### *Preparation*

The purpose of the oral presentation is to inform the audience who may or may not be specialists on the particular topic. Use layman's language where possible and be informative in a practical sense.

Analytical and mathematical data are difficult to absorb when presented orally and often confuse the listener. Visual aids are a valuable tool in helping keep the material sufficiently simple to be easily understood by the audience. It is usually better to convert tables to charts or graphs, showing trends rather than the detail. Each slide should attempt to convey only one idea, such as a trend, a relationship, a comparison, etc.

The best type of illustration should be selected for each purpose:

- line graphs to show trends and relationships,
- bar graphs to compare magnitudes,
- pie graphs to show distributions,
- schematic diagrams to show circuits, flows and processes,
- photographs to show detail not readily prepared in other ways (microstructures, special arrangements if important, etc),
- maps for geographical detail, location, and
- tables should be shown only as a last resort and then with a minimum number of items.

The following audio-visual equipment is usually available at AusIMM conferences:

- show laptop with PowerPoint data projection equipment,
- laser pointer
- podium and lapel microphones, and
- an audio technical person will be available during the conference sessions.

### *Presentation*

Presenters should prepare their presentation using Microsoft PowerPoint, save the presentation on either CD ROM or memory stick and bring it with them to the event. All presenters will be asked to load their presentation on the show laptop during the break prior to their respective session.

The following guidelines should be adhered to when preparing a presentation.

- Images should be based on the use of light colours against a dark background. Try not to use too many colours at once. Bright red text on a yellow background for instance will prove too distracting to the audience. Creating a background in cool colours gives depth to slides. A few bright colours in the foreground will provide the necessary contrast. This makes it easier for the audience to concentrate on the message.
- Don't overuse capital letters to emphasise a point. This produces blocks of text, which are difficult to read. Don't use stacked type to label column graphs. Set type in upper and lower case wherever possible.

- Using borders to emphasise individual elements can create confusion. Bordering the outside of slides serves no useful purpose and should be avoided.
- Beware of using too many different fonts. Use a maximum of two fonts per slide – one font for headings and one for text. Don't highlight individual words with a different font. Avoid the use of italics.

### *Oral presentation of the paper*

Authors/presenters should present their papers in a relaxed manner. Go over the paper several times beforehand and be familiar enough with it so that you can look up from time to time and keep in contact with the audience.

For optimal presentation, use a conversational style and a set of notes listing the important items. Using notes on small cards is a particularly good technique if you will be moving to and from the podium to refer to slides or illustrations.

During the discussion period, do not carry on a conversation with a member of the audience who is not holding a microphone. If you feel the audience did not hear the question, repeat it first, then answer it.

Remember that the average audience will not concentrate longer than about 20 minutes on any subject. Plan to end the presentation two to three minutes earlier than the allocated time and under no circumstances go beyond the time limited. A few ideas well expressed will create the best impression. If every speaker follows these guidelines, the sessions will be more effective and each paper, including yours, will be better appreciated.

### **Author/presenter registration**

The AusIMM requires one author/presenter per paper to register for the event and pay the registration fee prior to final programming (eight weeks prior to the start date of the event). Co-authors are entitled to register at the reduced author registration rate. Please note that papers without an author or presenter registered will be removed from the program and the proceedings volume.

### **Chairperson's introduction of author/presenter**

Presenters are required to provide a brief curriculum vitae (100 words or less) to The AusIMM Events Department via email six weeks prior to the commencement of the conference. The supplied CV will be used by the session chairperson to introduce the presenter prior to their presentation.

Please forward the CV to The AusIMM Events Department, PO Box 660, Carlton South Vic 3053. Telephone: (03) 9662 3166; Fax: (03) 9662 3662; Email: [events@ausimm.com.au](mailto:events@ausimm.com.au)

### **Presentations available via event website**

The AusIMM would like to include all PowerPoint presentations on the official conference website after the event. All presentations will be saved via the show laptop by the audio technician and provided to The AusIMM at the completion of the event. This is not a mandatory requirement and if you do not wish to make your presentation available please notify the audio technician after your presentation or advise The AusIMM Events Department.

## **PRESENTERS' CHECKLIST**

1. Register the presenter (and pay the registration fee) eight weeks prior to the event.
2. Forward the presenter's curriculum vitae to The AusIMM Events Department via email six weeks prior to the event.

3. Prepare oral and/or PowerPoint presentation.
4. Practise narration and slide timing.
5. Confirm the date and time of your presentation via the final program supplied at the event.
6. Meet with your session chairperson.
7. Load your presentation onto the show laptop prior to your session.
8. Present the paper in time allocated.
9. Upon completion of presentation advise the audio technician if you do not wish to have the presentation loaded onto the event website.

### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

Information regarding oral presentation and audio visual aids may be obtained from the Events Department, The AusIMM, PO Box 660, Carlton South Vic 3053. Telephone: (03) 9662 3166; Fax: (03) 9662 3662; Email: [events@ausimm.com.au](mailto:events@ausimm.com.au)

## APPENDIX 1

### Examples of spelling and hyphenation of technical terms

ball mill	liquid-solid separation	overfloculated
bypass	long-term	pre-existing
cost-effective	low-grade	program
cross-cut	mine site	reagent
cross-section	multilevel	recleaning
cut-off	non-metallic	regrind
drill core	off-line	rock-crushing plant
drill hole	offshore	screen sizing test
flocculant	off-site	self-actuated
fly-in, fly-out	one-half	short-term
hanging wall	one-twentieth	sink-float system
headframe	ongoing	solid-liquid interface
impeller	on-site	start-up
<i>in situ</i>	open cut	sublevel
in-depth	ore dressing	sulfide
interlevel	ore shoot	sulfur (also related terms)
iron ore deposit	orebody	trialled
jackhammer	orepass	two-thirds
jaw crusher	outcrop	world-class
lead-zinc ore	overall	worldwide

## APPENDIX 2

### List of abbreviations

Please note that punctuation is not used in abbreviations in AusIMM publications.

°	degree (angle)	AS	Australian Standard (usually with number and date, eg AS373S-1990)
°C	degree (Celsius)	at	atomic
A	ampere	at wt	atomic weight
A\$	Australian dollar	atm	atmosphere/atmospheric
ac	alternating current	ATS	Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering
ACF	Australian Conservation Foundation	AUCTA	Australian Underground Construction and Tunnelling Association
AGC	Australian Geoscience Council	av	average
AGPS	Australian Government Publishing Service	bbl	US petroleum barrel
AGSO	Australian Government Survey Organisation (formerly BMR)	BHN	Brinell hardness number
Ah	ampere hour	BS	British Standard
AIG	Australian Institute of Geoscientists	BSS	British Standard specification
AIME	American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers	cal	calorie
alk	alkaline	calc	calculated
am	antemeridian (before noon)	cf	compare
AMEC	Australian Mining Exploration Companies	CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
AMF	Australian Mineral Foundation	cm	centimetre
AMIRA	Australian Mineral Industry Research Association International	cm/s	centimetre per second
AMPLA	Australian Mining Petroleum Law Association	cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimetre
and	not abbreviated	cm <sup>3</sup>	cubic centimetre
aq	aqueous	cm <sup>3</sup> /s	cubic centimetre per second
AR	Analytical standard of purity		

CMMI	Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions	km/s	kilometres per second
coeff	coefficient	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
const	constant	kPa	kilopascal
cos	cosine	kV	kilovolt
cot	cotangent	kVA	kilovolt ampere
crit	critical	kW	kilowatt
cryst	crystallised	kWh	kilowatt hour
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	L	litre
CV	calorific value	L/s	litre per second
d	day	lat	latitude
db	decibel	liq	liquid
$\rho$	density	long	longitude
dc	direct current	m	metre
Dept	department	M $\Omega$	megohm
dia	diameter	m/s	metre per second
dil	dilute	m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
E	east	m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
ed(s)	editor(s)	m <sup>3</sup> /h	cubic metre per hour
edn	edition	m <sup>3</sup> /min	cubic metre per minute
$\eta$	efficiency	max	maximum
eg	for example	MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
EPA	Environment Protection Authority	mg	milligram
eqn	equation	MHz	megahertz
equiv	equivalent	MICA	Mineral Industry Consultants Association
equiv wt	equivalent weight	min	minimum, minute
ESD	ecologically sustainable development	ml	millilitre
etc	etcetera	mm	millimetre
eV	electron volt	mm <sup>2</sup>	square millimetre
€	Euro	mm <sup>3</sup>	cubic millimetre
expt	experiment(-al)	MMIJ	The Mining and Material Processing Institute of Japan
ft	foot/feet	mol wt	molecular weight
g	gram	mol	mole (amount of substance)
g mol	gram molecule	mol	molecule/molecular
G	Newtonian constant of gravitation	mol/L	molecules per litre
g/L	grams per litre	$\mu$ g	microgram
galv	galvanised	$\mu$ m	micron, micrometre
GBP	British pound	M	million
GSA	Geological Society of Australia	ms	millisecond
h	hour	Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
ha	hectare	mV	millivolt
horiz	horizontal	MW	megawatt
ht	height	N	Newton, north
Hz	Hertz = frequency	nb	note well
ibid	in the same reference	Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	normal cubic metres per hour
ie	that is to say	NNW	north north west
IMA	Indonesian Mining Association	No(s)	number(s)
IMMA	Institute of Metals and Materials Australia	NPV	net present value
in	inch(es)	$\Omega$	Ohm
IoM <sup>3</sup>	The Institution of Mining, Metallurgy and Materials	op cit	in the same place previously cited
ISO	International Organization for Standardisation	p/pp	page/pages
J	joule	Pa	pascal
K	degree absolute (Kelvin)	pa	per annum
kg	kilogram	Pat	patent
kJ	kilojoule	%	in tables
km	kilometre(s)	per cent	in text - not abbreviated
km/h	kilometre per hour	pers comm	personal communication
		PESA	Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia
		pH	measure of acidity or alkalinity

pm	postmeridian (after noon)	vs	versus
ppb	parts per billion	W	watt
ppm	parts per million	W	west
qual	qualitative	w/v	weight for volume
quan	quantitative	w/w	weight for weight
rad	radian/radius	Wh	watt hour
rev	revolution	wk	week
rev/min	revolutions per minute	WNW	west north west
s	second (time)	wt per cent	weight per cent
S	south	wt	weight
SAIMM	South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	yr	year
SD	standard deviation	¥	yen
SE	south east	<b>Coal</b>	
ser	series	CV	calorific value MJ/kg (state basis by subscript)
SI	International System Units	Proximate analysis	
sic	incorrectly written in the original	ash	ash per cent
sin	sine	FC	fixed carbon per cent
SME	Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration Inc	TM	total moisture per cent
soln	solution	VM	volatile matter per cent
sq	square	Thermodynamics	
SSW	south south west	a	activity
t/a	tonne per annum	c	speed of light in a vacuum
t/d	tonne per day	Cp	molar heat capacity at constant pressure
t/h	tonne per hour	F	Faraday constant
t/m	tonne per month	G	Gibbs free energy
tan	tangent	H	enthalpy
temp	temperature	L	latent heat of transformation or phase change
TMS	The Minerals, Metals and Materials Society	N	Avogadro's number, molar concentration
tonne (or t)	sometimes abbreviated	R	molar gas constant
US\$	US dollars	S	entropy
V	volt	T	absolute temperature
var	variety	<b>Math symbols</b>	
vel	velocity	$\Delta$	change in
$\eta$	viscosity	$\int$	integral
vol(s)	volume(s)	$\Sigma$	sum of

## APPENDIX 3

### Examples of references

#### Books

Boldt, J R, 1967. *The Winning of Nickel*, pp 27-32 (Van Nostrand: New York).

National Coal Board, 1975. *Subsidence Engineers Handbook*, 401 p (National Coal Board: London).

#### A chapter or paper by an author in a book edited or compiled by others

Anderson, L E, 1980. Copper ore concentration at Kanmantoo, SA, in *Mining and Metallurgical Practices in Australasia* (ed: J T Woodcock), pp 314-315 (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne).

Paterson, M S, 1978. Experimental rock deformation, in *The Brittle Field, Minerals and Rocks 13*, pp 42-50 (Springer-Verlag: Berlin).

## **An author with two publications in the same year**

Withnall, I W, 1976a. Summary of mineral exploration in the Georgetown area, *Qld Govt Min J*, 77:583-589.

Withnall, I W, 1976b. Mines and mineral deposits in the Forsayth 1:100 000 sheet area, Queensland, Geol Surv Qld Rpt 91.

## **Paper in a conference proceedings**

Readett, D J, Quast, K B, Newell, R, Hill, S F and Ketteridge, I B, 1987. Modelling the leaching of NaCl from Bowmans lignite, in *Proceedings Research and Development in Extractive Metallurgy 1987*, pp 273-277 (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne).

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## **Article or paper on a web site**

Format: Author/editor surname, initial/s or organisation, year. Title [online]. Edition. Place of publication, Publisher. Available from: <URL> [Accessed date]. Note: The date of publication is the date the pages were last updated.

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Please note that between 1984 and 1990 *The AusIMM Bulletin* and *The AusIMM Proceedings* were published as one publication and it was abbreviated to *Bull Proc Australas Inst Min Metall*. Pre-1984, the publications were called *The AusIMM Bulletin* and *Proceedings Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* (abbreviated to *Proc Australas Inst Min Metall*). Between 1990 and 2001, both *The AusIMM Bulletin* and *The AusIMM Proceedings* were issued as separate publications. Commencing in 2002, *The AusIMM Proceedings* was incorporated with *The IMM Transactions* and published as *Transactions of the Institutions of Mining and Metallurgy incorporating The AusIMM Proceedings* (abbreviated to *Trans Insts Min Metall incorp The AusIMM Proc*).

## APPENDIX 4

### Abbreviations of serial publications

The names of journals and other academic periodicals are often abbreviated in reference listings because full titles can take up too much space.

There are three main rules to follow when abbreviating titles:

1. use the accepted abbreviations for words of the title (see following list);
2. omit all short, unimportant words, such as - of, in, the; and
3. do not abbreviate titles consisting of one word, such as *Nature*.

The following list shows acceptable abbreviations for the more common words used in journal titles.

Abstracts	Abstr	Government	Govt
Academy	Acad	Information	Inf
Advances	Adv	Institute, Institution	Inst
American	Am	International	Int
Anales	An	Japan, Japanese	Jpn
Analytical	Anal	Journal	J
Applied	Appl	Material	Mater
Association	Assoc	Mathematics	Math
Astronomy etc	Astron	Metallurgy	Metall
Australasia/n	Australas	Mining	Min
Australian	Aust	North, Northern	N
Austria/n	Aus	Physical, Physics	Phys
Biology, Biological	Biol	Polymer etc	Polym
Bulletin	Bull	Proceedings	Proc
Canadian	Can	Quarterly	Quart
Chemical, Chemistry	Chem	Report	Rep
Communications	Comm	Review	Rev
Department	Dept	Royal	Roy
East, Eastern	E	Science etc	Sci
Ecological	Ecolog	Series	Ser
Ecology	Ecol	Society	Soc
Electrochemistry etc	Electrochem	South, Southern	S
Electronics	Electron	Symposium	Symp
Engineering	Eng	Technical	Tech
Environment etc	Envir	Technology	Technol
European	Eur	Transactions	Trans
Federal	Fed	West, Western	W
Geology, Geological	Geol		



## APPENDIX 5

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