



# The 9<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Sampling and Blending

## GUIDE TO AUTHORS

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	03
<b>SUBMISSION OF PAPERS</b> .....	03
Electronic submission.....	03
<b>CONTENT</b> .....	04
Originality and length.....	04
Paper by or about a company or organization.....	04
Codes and reporting.....	04
Text.....	05
Headings.....	05
Abbreviations.....	05
Measurements.....	06
Numbers.....	06
Capitals.....	06
Formulae.....	06
Use of trademarks, proprietary names and brand names.....	07
References.....	07
Footnotes.....	08
Tables.....	08
<b>FIGURES</b> .....	08
Line diagrams.....	09
Photographs.....	10
<b>COPYRIGHT</b> .....	10
<b>PAPER CHECKLIST</b> .....	11
APPENDIX 1 – Examples of spelling and hyphenation of technical terms.....	12
APPENDIX 2 – List of abbreviations.....	13
APPENDIX 3 – Examples of references.....	17
APPENDIX 4 – Abbreviations of serial publications.....	21
APPENDIX 5 – Copyright transfer form.....	22



## INTRODUCTION

The World Conference on Sampling and Blending (WCSB) publishes papers presented at each Conference. WCSB maintains high standards in its publications. Papers will be original contributions in the fields of interest to WCSB delegates and should be written in a concise style. WCSB publications are produced in conference volumes, on USB and may also be published online via the WCSB web site. This guide outlines the WCSB policy on the submission of papers for publication.

A paper is normally composed of text (with associated headings and references), tables and figures along the editorial lines outlined in this guide.

## SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Authors are required to submit papers in electronic format (via the Speakers' Portal or email). This enables papers to be desktop published by WCSB using desktop publishing software, it is not necessary for the paper to be print-ready upon submission. WCSB will lay out the paper and position the figures and tables as appropriate.

### Electronic submission

The paper must be submitted electronically and will only be accepted in Microsoft Word format.

#### *Online submission (Speakers' Portal)*

The preferred method of paper submission is via the Speakers' Portal on the event website at [www.wcsb9.com/Paper](http://www.wcsb9.com/Paper), please refer to the instructions provided therein.

#### *Email submission*

Papers can be submitted via email. The correct email address for WCSB 2019 is [wcsb9@chinamining-expo.org](mailto:wcsb9@chinamining-expo.org) and [wcsb9@bgrimm.com](mailto:wcsb9@bgrimm.com) unless otherwise advised.

Please check the size of the electronic files being sent; if they are large it is recommended that they be split into blocks of no more than 4000 KB (4 MB) per email.



## ***CD-ROM/USB submission***

If submission via the Speakers' Portal or email is not possible, please supply a copy of the paper on either CD-ROM or USB. Please ensure that the CD-ROM/USB is clearly labelled with the following:

- ✓ name of the author
- ✓ abbreviated title of the paper

Please do not supply zip discs or any other kind of media.

# **CONTENT**

## **Originality and length**

Papers should be original contributions in fields of interest to WCSB delegates as appropriate to the publication and should be written in a concise style. Unless otherwise advised, papers should be limited to 8000 words.

A paper is normally composed of text (with associated headings and references), tables and figures as outlined in this guide. Attention should be given to achieving a balance between the amount of figures and tables included in the paper and the amount of text provided. We recommend no more than one table and one figure per 1000 words.

## **Paper by or about a company or organization**

Papers that 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. Papers published by WCSB 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 a paper that contains information which relates to, or reports on, a particular company or organization and its activities please ensure that you have obtained the company's approval to do so.

## **Codes and reporting**

Papers published by WCSB are required to comply with the author's National reporting codes where applicable.



## Text

The text should be written in clear concise English in the third person. Short sentences are preferable to long ones. Spelling should be that used in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*; 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.

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

## Headings

A space should be left around the headings. Three levels of headings can be used, and these should be typed in descending order as shown below, note that the paper title is not considered as a heading level. Do not use any numbering in headings.

### **FREE STANDING BOLD CAPITALS IN CENTRE (level 1)**

### **Free standing bold lower case at side (level 2)**

### *Free standing lower case italics at side (level 3)*

WCSB publishing staff will incorporate these levels into the appropriate publication style.

When submitting a paper, a page must be included listing all headings and their correct level.

## Abbreviations

Abbreviations should conform to normal standards. Non-standard abbreviations should be spelled out 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.

WCSB publications follow modern convention by using minimal punctuation. This is particularly applicable to abbreviations and initials. Don't use full stops unless to indicate end the 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 2005'.

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 for clarity for subsequent formatting by WCSB publishing staff using an equation-creating function within the desktop publishing software. Structural formulae need special care. The reaction sign should be shown in this form:  $\rightleftharpoons$  or  $\leftrightarrow$ .



## Use of trademarks, proprietary names and brand names

Current registered trademarks, proprietary names and brand names should be capitalized.

## 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 full 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 paper 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 paper. 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 full stops)
- the year of publication
- the title of the paper (using sentence case 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
- 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 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 paper 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.

Each table must be provided with a brief caption 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 recommend no more than one table per 800 - 1000 words; this creates a more even overall appearance and flow of text in the final published paper.

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 WCSB's desktop publishing format.

## FIGURES

Figures refer to all illustrations including line drawings, graphs and photographs; no distinction is made between these types of illustrations and all should be referred to as figures in the paper. Figures should only be included if they are essential to understanding the paper 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 recommend no more than one figure per 800 - 1000 words; this creates a more even overall appearance and flow of text in the final published paper.

WCSB publications are usually produced in both hard copy and on USB. Hard copy volumes are printed in **black and white only**. USB volumes are produced in **full colour**. Figures must





therefore be distinguishable in **both** colour and 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 with colour representation should be in shades that can be determined in black and white). This will allow for optimum reproduction for both the hard copy and USB publication.

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 separately from the text and each should be clearly numbered, the orientation shown (if not obvious) 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 set in a standard format under figures by Publishing staff.) The captions should include any necessary explanatory notes.

Authors are reminded to include scale bars, grid ticks and north points as appropriate on illustrations.

## Line diagrams

Drawings prepared with a computer-assisted graphics package are acceptable in the following formats: .doc/x (Word), .xls/x (Excel), .cdr (CorelDRAW), .wmf (Windows Metafile), .eps (Encapsulated PostScript), .psd (Adobe Photoshop) and .tif (Tagged Image File Format). Please supply files in the program in which they were created or imported into a Word file (separate from the text of the paper).

Any diagram may be reduced in size or cropped by the editors to suit a particular publication.

Drawings prepared with thin lines and small lettering and printed with lower quality printers or hand drawn are simply not of adequate quality for WCSB publications. Suggested type size is 9 to 11 point.

## Photographs

Photographs may be supplied where appropriate. The orientation of such photographs should be clearly shown, particularly where this is not obvious. Where necessary, the scale should be indicated graphically on the photograph.

Any photograph may be reduced in size or cropped by the editors to suit the particular publication.



Colour photographs should be at a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. Please note that colour photographs will be printed in black and white only in the hard copy publication and in colour in the USB publication and for publications that are made available online. Colour reproduction in WCSB hard copy publications is undertaken only in special cases with the cost being borne by the author.

## **COPYRIGHT**

In order for publication of a full paper to occur, authors are asked to sign a copyright form. This assures WCSB that nothing within the paper infringes on the copyright of a third party and also assigns copyright to organization hosting the Conference.

The purpose of copyright law is to ensure that material is not reproduced or copied without proper acknowledgement. By obtaining copyright from authors, WCSB 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. WCSB is regularly contacted for permission to reproduce material from its publications and it is therefore in the interest of WCSB 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 a paper has been accepted for publication.

All published papers are made available for sale by WCSB once the publication has been released. The organization hosting the Conference, as the publisher, reserves the exclusive website publication right of the final published version of papers it publishes. By signing the copyright form you are agreeing to this.

Copyright queries should be made in writing to the WCSB local organizing committee.



# PAPER CHECKLIST

1. Submit text of paper electronically using Microsoft Word.
2. The face sheet of the paper should include:
  - The full title of the paper,
  - name(s) of author(s),
  - contact details of nominated author (including position title, company/organization, address, telephone, fax numbers and email address), and
3. Provide an abstract (approximately 300 words but no more than 500 words).
4. Provide a list of headings showing their correct relationship to each other. Do not use numbered headings.
5. Provide a list of references prepared according to instructions as detailed in the references section in this guide. Please make sure that all references are referred to in the text. Do not use numbered references.
6. Provide a list of figure and table captions at the end of the text document.
7. Provide all tables (included at the end of the text document or as a separate file).
8. Provide an electronic copy of each figure in original graphics package (included at the end of the text document or as a separate file).
9. Ensure that all tables and figures are referred to in the text.

## Further information

Information regarding paper preparation may be obtained from the local organizing committee of the WCSB hosting the Conference.



# APPENDIX 1

## Examples of spelling and hyphenation of technical terms

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



## APPENDIX 2

### List of abbreviations

°	degree (angle)	AUCTA	Australian Underground Construction and Tunnelling Association
°C	degree (Celsius)	av	average
A	ampere	bbl	US petroleum barrel
A\$	Australian dollar	BHN	Brinell hardness number
AC	alternating current	BS	British Standard
ACF	Australian Conservation Foundation	BSS	British Standard specification
AGC	Australian Geoscience Council	cal	calorie
AGPS	Australian Government Publishing Service	calc	calculated
AGSO	Australian Government Survey Organization (formerly BMR)	cf	compare
Ah	ampere hour	CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
AIG	Australian Institute of Geoscientists	cm	centimetre
AIME	American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers	cm/s	centimetre per second
alk	alkaline	cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimetre
am	antemeridian (before noon)	cm <sup>3</sup>	cubic centimetre
AMEC	Australian Mining Exploration Companies	cm <sup>3</sup> /s	cubic centimetre per second
AMF	Australian Mineral Foundation	CMMI	Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions
AMIRA	Australian Mineral Industry Research Association International	coeff	coefficient
AMPLA	Australian Mining Petroleum Law Association	const	constant
and	not abbreviated	cos	cosine
aq	aqueous	cot	cotangent
AR	Analytical standard of purity	crit	critical
AS	Australian Standard (usually with number and date, eg AS373S-I990)	cryst	crystallised
at	atomic	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
at	wt atomic weight	CV	calorific value
atm	atmosphere/atmospheric	d	day
ATS	Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering	db	decibel
		ρ	density
		DC	direct current
		Dept	department
		dia	diameter



dil	dilute	km	kilometre(s)
E	east	km/h	kilometre per hour
ed(s)	editor(s)	km/s	kilometres per second
edn	edition	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
η	efficiency	kPa	kilopascal
eg	for example	kV	kilovolt
ENE	east-north-east	kVA	kilovolt ampere
EPA	Environment Protection Authority	kW	kilowatt
eqn	equation	kWh	kilowatt hour
equiv	equivalent	L	litre
equiv wt	equivalent weight	L/s	litre per second
ESD	ecologically sustainable development	lat	latitude
etc	etcetera	liq	liquid
eV	electron volt	long	longitude
€	Euro	m	metre
expt	experiment(-al)	MΩ	megohm
ft	foot/feet	m/s	metre per second
g	gram	m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
g mol	gram molecule	m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
G	Newtonian constant of gravitation	m <sup>3</sup> /h	cubic metre per hour
g/L	grams per litre	m <sup>3</sup> /min	cubic metre per minute
galv	galvanised	max	maximum
GBP	British pound	MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
GSA	Geological Society of Australia	mg	milligram
h	hour	MHz	megahertz
ha	hectare	MICA	Mineral Industry Consultants Association
horiz	horizontal	min	minimum, minute
ht	height	ml	millilitre
Hz	Hertz = frequency	mm	millimetre
ibid	in the same reference	mm <sup>2</sup>	square millimetre
ie	that is to say	mm <sup>3</sup>	cubic millimetre
IMA	Indonesian Mining Association	MMIJ	The Mining and Material Processing Institute of Japan
IMMA	Institute of Metals and Materials Australia	mol wt	molecular weight
in	inch(es)	mol	mole (amount of substance)
IoM <sup>3</sup>	The Institution of Mining, Metallurgy and Materials	mol	molecule/molecular
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	mol/L	molecules per litre
J	joule	μg	microgram
K	degree absolute (Kelvin)	μ	micron
kg	kilogram	μm	micrometre
kJ	kilojoule	M	million
		ms	millisecond
		Mt/a	million tonnes per annum



mV	millivolt
MW	megawatt
N	Newton, north
nb	note well
Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	normal cubic metres per hour
NNW	north-north-west
No(s)	number(s)
NPV	net present value
Ω	Ohm
op cit	in the same place previously cited
p/pp	page/pages
Pa	pascal
Pat	patent
%	in tables
per cent	in text - not abbreviated
pers comm	personal communication
PESA	Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia
pH	measure of acidity or alkalinity
pm	postmeridian (after noon)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
qual	qualitative
quan	quantitative
rad	radian/radius
rev	revolution
rev/min	revolutions per minute
s	second (time)
S	south
SAIMM	Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
SD	standard deviation
SE	south-east
ser	series
SI	International System Units
sic	incorrectly written in the original
sin	sine
SME	Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration Inc
soln	solution
sq	square
SSW	south-south-west
t/a	tonne per annum

t/d	tonne per day
t/h	tonne per hour
t/m	tonne per month
tan	tangent
temp	temperature
TMS	The Minerals, Metals and Materials Society
tonne (or t)	sometimes abbreviated
US\$	US dollars
V	volt
var	variety
vel	velocity
η	viscosity
vol(s)	volume(s)
vs	versus
W	watt, west
w/v	weight for volume
w/w	weight for weight
Wh	watt hour
wk	week
WNW	west-north-west
wt per cent	weight per cent
wt	weight
yr	year
¥	yen

### Coal

CV	calorific value MJ/kg (state basis by subscript)
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### Proximate analysis

ash	ash per cent
FC	fixed carbon per cent
TM	total moisture per cent
VM	volatile matter per cent

### Thermodynamics

a	activity
c	speed of light in a vacuum
C <sub>p</sub>	molar heat capacity at constant pressure
F	Faraday constant
G	Gibbs free energy



H	enthalpy	T	absolute temperature
L	latent heat of transformation or phase change		
N	Avogadro's number, molar concentration	<b>Math symbols</b>	
R	molar gas constant	$\Delta$	change in
S	entropy	$\int$	integral
		$\Sigma$	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).

Clark, F, Carswell, J T, Schofield, N A and Erickson, M, in press. Estimation of underground resources at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine: a case study in risk management, in *Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation*, second edition, chapter 12, pp 340–362 (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

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

Withnaill, 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).

Steane, R A and Hinckfuss, D A, 1978. Selection and performance of large diameter ball mills at Bougainville Copper Ltd, Papua New Guinea, in *Proceedings Eleventh Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Conference* (ed:



M J Jones), pp 577–584 (Institution of Mining and Metallurgy: London).

### Article in a journal, magazine, newspaper or other periodical

Anon, 1959. Novel process tools win first job, *Chem Eng*, 66(14):84.

Carswell, J T and Schofield, N A, 1993. Estimation of high grade copper stope grades in QTS North, Cobar Mines, Cobar NSW, *The AusIMM Proceedings*, 298(2):19–32.

Edwards, A B, 1955. The composition of the Peko copper orebody, Tennant Creek, *Proc Australas Inst Min Metall*, 175:55–82.

George, P, 1954. The oxidation of ferrous perchlorate by molecular oxygen, *Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1954:4349–4359.

Henley, R W, Matthai, S K and Kavanagh, M E, 1994. Hypothermal vein mineralisation at the Cosmopolitan Howley Gold Deposit, Northern Territory, *The AusIMM Bulletin*, 5:65–69.

Leadbetter, C, 2002. Why globalisation is a good thing: analysis, *The Times*, 26 June, p 6.

Pozin, E Z, 1962. Fracture resistance of rocks during excavation, *Izd-vo Akad, Naukr SSR* (Moscow) 38:197–201 (in Russian).

Stopes, M C, 1919. On the four visible ingredients in banded bituminous coal: studies in the composition of coal, *Proc Roy Soc* (London) (B)90:470–487.

Verma, A K and Deb, D, 2007. Analysis of chock shield pressure using finite element method and face stability index, *Transactions of the Institutions of Mining and Metallurgy, Mining Technology*, 116(2): A67–A78.

### Thesis

Lees, M J, 1973. Experimental and computer studies of a grinding circuit, PhD thesis (unpublished), University of Queensland, Brisbane.

### Map

Pirajno, F and Occhipinti, S, 1996. *Bryah, WA – 1:250 000 Geological Series*, Western Australia Geological Survey.



### Printed material with a restricted or intermittent circulation

Amos, B J and de Keyser, F, 1964. Mosman, Queensland – 1:250 000 geological series, Bureau of Mineral Resources Geology and Geophysics Explanatory Notes, SE55-1.

Carne, J E, 1911. The tin mining industry and the distribution of tin ores in New South Wales, NSW Department of Mines, Sydney, Mineral Resources Rpt No 14.

### Personal communication

Clark (January 2013, personal communication)

### Work accepted for publication but not yet published

Warren, I H, in press. The generation of sulfuric acid from pyrite by pressure leaching, *Australian Journal of Science*.

### Patents and patent applications

Canterford, J H, (M K Canterford), 2004. Recovery of nickel, *International Patent Application* 04/00123.

Marsden, J O and Brewer, R E (Phelps Dodge Corp), 2004a. Pressure leaching of copper concentrates, *US Patent* 6650341.

Marsden, J O and Brewer, R E (Phelps Dodge Corp), 2004b. Pressure leaching of copper concentrates, *Australian Patent Application* 02/12651.

### Paper presented at a conference but not formally published

Suzuki, R, 1982. Workers' attitudes toward computer innovation and organization culture: the case in Japan, paper presented to 10th World Conference of Sociology, Mexico City, 16–21 August.

### Manuscript in preparation

Niclaus, S (in prep). Applying chaos theory to long-distance delivery services, Delivery Research Station, North Pole.

### Article or paper on a website

**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.

Feit, G N, Malinnikova, O N, Zykov, V S and Rudakov, V A, 2002. Prediction of rockburst and sudden outburst hazard on the basis of estimate of rock-mass energy [online], *Journal of Mining Science*, 38(1):61–63. Available from: <<http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/1062-7391/>> [Accessed: 27 October 2004].

United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), 2003. Applicability of the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure to mineral processing waste [online]. Available from:

<<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/mining/minedock/tclp.htm>> [Accessed: 26 October 2004].

### Standards and Acts

Standards Australia, 2003. AS 2986.1-2003 – Workplace air quality – sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by solvent desorption/gas chromatography – pumped sampling method, December 2003.

Department of Mines and Petroleum, 1994. *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*, November 1994.

### Software

There is no need to provide a reference for software. Authors are to ensure that the following information is included in the in-text citation in the first instance:

Full program name, include any registered trademarks, the version number, the company/persons whom own the software package.

**NB:** registered trademark symbols must always be used with every instance of the registered product name.

**For example:** PCBC™, version 6.6 (by GEOVIA, Dassault Systems)

### Reports

Sanders, G J and Williamson, M M, 1996. Coal flotation technical review, ACARP report C4047.



# 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; eg of, in, the
3. do not abbreviate titles consisting of one word; eg 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

## Copyright Transfer Form

(to be sent before 21<sup>st</sup> December 2018 with full paper)

*This form must be filled in and signed by the first author and all the coauthors and sent back to the conference secretariat by mail or fax.*

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Email: [wcsb9@chinamining-expo.org](mailto:wcsb9@chinamining-expo.org) , [wcsb9@bgrimm.com](mailto:wcsb9@bgrimm.com)

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