



XXV International Mineral Processing Congress
"Smarter Processing for the Future"

GUIDE TO AUTHORS



Published by
The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
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INTRODUCTION

The XXV International Mineral Processing Congress 2010 is jointly organised by The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (The AusIMM), CSIRO and JK Tech Pty Ltd. The IMPC has always attracted the very best researchers and practitioners to come together to discuss the latest developments.

Our aim is to attract the “best of the best” to IMPC 2010 as plenary and keynote speakers, so you will have the opportunity to hear the latest ideas from researchers and industry on the major issues facing us now and in the future. While leading edge developments have always been of interest they are now critical. The growing demand for minerals shows no sign of abating, yet energy, water, environmental limitations and a lack of skilled people are combining to change the nature of mineral processing. It is therefore very appropriate that the theme of IMPC 2010 is “Smarter Processing for the Future”. Without ongoing innovation, the resource industries are bound to falter.

Australia is a major player in the current global resources boom thanks to the growing demand for mineral commodities in Asia. We are well endowed with major production centres and world renowned research and equipment suppliers.

I invite you to join us in Brisbane in September 2010 to celebrate the XXV IMPC and really hope to see you there. It will be a memorable Congress that should not be missed.

Dr Robin J Batterham
IMPC 2010, President

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

This brief guide outlines the policy of The AusIMM for submission of papers for publication in the Congress Proceedings. Please read this guide carefully and ensure all requirements have been met prior to submitting your paper.

Further instruction is available direct from The AusIMM's Publications Department, (03) 9658 6150; Fax (03) 9662 3662; Email: impc2010papers@ausimm.com.au

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

Authors are required to submit papers in both hard copy (final draft stage only) and electronic formats (email or on CD ROM). As the papers are desktop published at AusIMM Head Office using desktop publishing software, it is not necessary for the paper to be in camera-ready-art form but the paper must be prepared using the paper template supplied. Please utilise the styles as shown in the template and minimise any additional formatting (please do not use tabs, fields, anchors, etc and keep the number of extra returns between paragraphs to a minimum).

Please note the text has been set to one-and-a-half spacing, Arial 10 pt. All pages should be numbered consecutively.

The paper should be in the following sequence:

1. A face sheet showing the publication for which the paper is submitted, the title of the paper, the name(s) of author(s), the paper reference number (as supplied to you by The AusIMM), and the name of a contact person with full postal address, telephone/fax numbers and email address.
2. A page with the title of the paper, the name(s) of the author(s), their affiliations and their postal and email addresses.
3. An abstract (300 words) **must** be included in all papers. Abstracts must not exceed 500 words.
4. A short list of keywords should be included.

5. The text of the paper (including associated headings and references, not exceeding 6000 words).
6. A list of figure captions and a list of table captions.
7. Figures (not incorporated into the text – please place any figures or tables together at the end of the document, after the text, with their respective captions).
8. Tables (not incorporated into the text).

Hard copy

Authors will be required to submit one hard copy of the *final* draft of the paper following review. **It is not necessary to submit a hard copy of your first draft.**

The print out should be from either a laser printer or from an ink jet printer. The paper should be printed on a good quality A4 bond paper. International authors are permitted to supply their hard copy on letter size paper.

The AusIMM requests a hard copy so the final desktop published paper can be checked against an original that the author has printed him/herself. This is to pick up anything that may have moved out of place in transmission or when importing the files into our desktop publishing program; this is particularly important for checking figures, symbols and equations.

Electronic copy

The text of the paper must also be submitted in an electronic format (in Microsoft Word – using the paper template supplied).

Word for Macintosh is also acceptable; however, it is requested that the author converts this to IBM format prior to submission.

It may be possible to accommodate other systems; however, The AusIMM Publications Department must be contacted for confirmation.

Online submission/email

Papers must be submitted online (details will be sent to you at a later date). If no details have been provided please submit files to: impc2010papers@ausimm.com.au

CONTENT

Originality and length

Papers will be original contributions written in a concise style and should address the themes of the congress and be relevant to the mineral processing industry. Papers should be limited to **6000 words** (less a word equivalent for tables and figures).

A paper is normally composed of text (with associated headings and references), tables and figures along the editorial lines 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 (no more than one table and one figure per 1000 words).

Paper by or about a company or organisation

Papers 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. Papers

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 a paper 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 paper 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

Papers 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 a paper.

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

Three levels of headings can be used and these are shown in the paper template as Headings 1, 2 and 3 (note that the paper title is not considered as a heading level). Do not use any numbering in headings.

FREE STANDING BOLD CAPITALS, CENTRED (Heading 1)

Free standing bold lower case, left-aligned (Heading 2)

Free standing lower case italics, left-aligned (Heading 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 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 avoided unless 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 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 (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 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 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, high resolution figures will be accepted. Original graphic files are preferred (eg tif, jpg, eps, etc).

The number of figures should be balanced with the amount of text supplied (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.

Most AusIMM publications are produced in both hard copy and on CD ROM. Hard copy volumes are printed in **black and white only**. CD ROM 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 as well as colour and/or include a line marker pattern (eg --X-- or --+--)) as well as the colour). This will allow for optimum reproduction for both the hard copy and CD ROM 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.

As shown in the paper template, figures should be placed together at the end of the document, after the text, with their respective captions. Note figure numbers and captions should not form 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.

Most AusIMM technical publications are printed in a two-column format. Each column is approximately 8.5 cm wide. It is an AusIMM style convention that if any figures or photos are supplied with full-page landscape dimensions, they are reproduced in a portrait orientation so that the publication need not be turned for viewing. If large figures are provided in a landscape orientation, they will be reduced in size and will therefore lose definition.

Figures should ideally be provided at either 8.5 cm width (one column) or 17 cm width (two columns) to fit within the house style described above. If they are not, they will be reduced to fit and quality may suffer.

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 (Word), XLS (Excel), CDR (CorelDRAW), WMF (Windows Metafile), EPS (Encapsulated PostScript), PSD (Adobe Photoshop) and TIF (Tagged Image File Format). High quality line art prepared by a draftsman in the correct sizing can be used. Please supply files in the program in which they were created (preferred) or imported into a Word file (separate from the text of the paper).

Line-art should be either 8.5 cm (1 column) width or 17 cm (2 columns) width in size. If larger, diagrams will be reduced to these sizes, so final quality will not be as high as the original. 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 AusIMM publications. Suggested type size is 9 - 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 are preferred (if available) and should be supplied electronically 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 CD ROM publication and for publications which are made available online. Colour reproduction in AusIMM hard copy publications is undertaken only in special cases with the cost being borne by the author. Please contact the Publications Department for further information.

COPYRIGHT

In order for publication of a paper to occur, authors are in most cases asked to sign a copyright form. This ensures to The AusIMM that nothing within the paper 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 a paper has been accepted for publication.

All published congress papers are 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 papers The Institute publishes. By signing the copyright form you are agreeing to this.

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

PAPER CHECKLIST

1. Prepare text utilising the Microsoft Word paper template supplied to you by The AusIMM (note maximum word count is 6000 words, less an equivalent for figures and tables).
2. The face sheet of the paper should include:
 - a. name of the publication for which the paper is submitted,
 - b. the title of the paper,
 - c. the name(s) of all author(s),
 - d. the paper reference number (as supplied to you by The AusIMM), and
 - e. the name of a contact person with full postal address, telephone/fax numbers and email address.
3. Provide a title page with the full title of the paper, name(s) of author(s), their full affiliations including their position title, company or organisation, postal and email address(es), as shown in the paper template (note full details must be provided for each author).
4. Provide a 300 word abstract and a short list of keywords.
5. Provide a list of references prepared according to instructions as detailed in the references section of The AusIMM Guide to Authors. 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 (note: include no more than one table and/or figure per 1000 words of text).
7. Provide all figures (included at the end of the text document or as a separate file):
 - a. electronic format in original graphics package is preferred
 - b. note only high quality, high resolution images will be accepted
8. Provide all tables, included at the end of the text document (note: include no more than one table and/or figure per 1000 words of text).
9. Ensure that all tables and figures are referred to in the text.
10. Ensure all acronyms and abbreviations have been spelt out in full in the first instance

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information regarding paper 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: impc2010papers@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 congress 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.

Poster presentations

Planning

Before starting work on the poster, consider message, space, budget, format and deadlines. Prepare a schedule estimating the time required for preparing and producing the poster, particularly if using the services of outside agencies (eg photographic studios). Review your plans with colleagues or friends to identify any issues which may not have been considered prior to commencing construction of the poster.

Content

Plan the poster display considering the reader's viewpoint, consider the level of understanding the audience may have of the paper topic.

A poster display should convey a clear message supported by a compelling combination of images and short blocks of text. Have a clear concept of what the message to be conveyed is and focus on this message throughout the poster. Leave out any non-essential information. Listed are some suggestions on what to include: a title section including paper title, all authors and their affiliation; an overall summary of the project; an introduction including aims and objectives; theory or methodology; results; conclusion listing the main findings of the investigation; further work with recommendations and thoughts about how the work could be progressed; and acknowledgements. Check spelling and grammar.

Layout

Present information in a logical succession, using headings to orient readers and convey major points. Descriptive captions should be included for illustrative elements.

Make full use of the space provided – aim for the visual layout to be clear and readable. Consider the visibility of font size, typeface, colour and graphic elements from a distance of 1 - 2 metres from the display and plan the poster accordingly. Ensure that the style of headings, captions, text size, etc is consistent throughout.

Display

Poster boards are carpet covered. Please ensure you bring your own (ample) supply of stationery items to mount your poster as this is not provided. We recommend Velcro double sided tape (sticky on one side and hooked on the other). The AusIMM Events Department will advise authors of poster display board specifications via email prior to the event.

Author/presenter registration

The AusIMM requires one author per paper (oral or poster) to register for the event and pay the registration fee in full prior to **1 April 2010**. 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 congress. The supplied bio will be used by the session chairperson to introduce the presenter prior to their presentation.

Please forward the biography to The AusIMM Events Department, PO Box 660, Carlton South Vic 3053. Telephone: (03) 9658 6123; Fax: (03) 9662 3662; Email: impc2010@ausimm.com.au

Presentations available via event website

The AusIMM would like to include all PowerPoint presentations on the official congress 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 by 1 April 2010.
2. Forward the presenter's curriculum vitae to The AusIMM Events Department via email six weeks prior to the event.
3. Prepare oral and 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.

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-I990)
°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 ²	square centimetre
and	not abbreviated	cm ³	cubic centimetre
aq	aqueous	cm ³ /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 ²	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
ρ	density	long	longitude
dc	direct current	m	metre
Dept	department	M Ω	megohm
dia	diameter	m/s	metre per second
dil	dilute	m ²	square metre
E	east	m ³	cubic metre
ed(s)	editor(s)	m ³ /h	cubic metre per hour
edn	edition	m ³ /min	cubic metre per minute
η	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 ²	square millimetre
€	Euro	mm ³	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	μ g	microgram
galv	galvanised	μ 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 ³ /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)	Ω	Ohm
IoM ³	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	Coal	
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	Math symbols	
vel	velocity	Δ	change in
η	viscosity	\int	integral
vol(s)	volume(s)	Σ	sum of

APPENDIX 3

Examples of references

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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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