



# Standard Test Method for Determination of Silver in Copper Concentrates by Flame Absorption Spectrometry<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1898; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of silver in the range of 50  $\mu\text{g/g}$  to 1000  $\mu\text{g/g}$  by acid dissolution of the silver and measurement by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Copper concentrates are internationally traded within the following concentration ranges:

Element	Unit	Concentration Range		
Aluminum	%	0.05	to	2.50
Antimony	%	0.0001	to	4.50
Arsenic	%	0.01	to	0.50
Barium	%	0.003	to	0.10
Bismuth	%	0.001	to	0.16
Cadmium	%	0.0005	to	0.04
Calcium	%	0.05	to	4.00
Carbon	%	0.10	to	0.90
Chlorine	%	0.001	to	0.006
Chromium	%	0.0001	to	0.10
Cobalt	%	0.0005	to	0.20
Copper	%	10.0	to	44.0
Fluorine	%	0.001	to	0.10
Gold	$\mu\text{g/g}$	1.40	to	100.0
Iron	%	12.0	to	30.0
Lead	%	0.01	to	1.40
Magnesium	%	0.02	to	2.00
Manganese	%	0.009	to	0.10
Mercury	$\mu\text{g/g}$	0.05	to	50.0
Molybdenum	%	0.002	to	0.25
Nickel	%	0.0001	to	0.08
Silicon	%	0.40	to	20.0
Silver	$\mu\text{g/g}$	18.0	to	8000
Sulfur	%	10.0	to	36.0
Tin	%	0.004	to	0.012
Zinc	%	0.005	to	4.30

1.2 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use. Specific precautions are given in WARNING paragraphs.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 29 Practice For Using Significant Digits in Test Data to

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-1 on Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores and Related Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E01.02 on Metal Bearing Ores, Concentrates and Related Metallurgical Materials.

Current edition approved Sept. 10, 1997. Published August 1998.

### Determine Conformance With Specifications<sup>2</sup>

E 50 Practices for Apparatus, Reagents and Safety Precautions for Chemical Analysis of Metals<sup>2</sup>

E 663 Practice for Flame Atomic Absorption Analysis<sup>3</sup>

E 882 Guide for Accountability and Quality Control in the Chemical Analysis of Metals<sup>3</sup>

E 1024 Guide for Chemical Analysis of Metals and Metal Bearing Ores by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry<sup>3</sup>

E 1601 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Evaluate the Performance of an Analytical Method<sup>2</sup>

E 1763 Guide for Interpretation and Use of Results from Interlaboratory Testing of Chemical Analysis Methods<sup>2</sup>

## 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The analyst has the option of either digesting the sample in nitric and hydrochloric acids or nitric and perchloric acids, depending on their preference and equipment availability. The filtered solutions are aspirated into an air-acetylene flame of an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Spectral energy at approximately 328.1 nm from a silver hollow cathode lamp is passed through the flame and the absorbance is measured. This absorbance is compared with the absorbance of a series of standard calibration solutions.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 In the primary metallurgical processes used by the mineral processing industry for copper bearing ores, copper and silver associated with sulfide mineralization are concentrated by the process of flotation for recovery of the metals.

4.2 This test method is intended to be a referee method for the determination of silver in copper concentrates. It is assumed that all who use this procedure will be trained analysts capable of performing common laboratory procedures skillfully and safely. It is expected that work will be performed in a properly equipped laboratory and that proper waste disposal procedures will be followed. Appropriate quality control practices must be followed such as those described in Guide E 882.

## 5. Interferences

5.1 Elements normally found in copper concentrates do not

<sup>2</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.05.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.06.

interfere. Use of instrumental background correction is required to compensate for non specific absorption interferences in the flame.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer*, capable of resolving the 328.1 nm silver line, equipped with an air-acetylene premix burner and a silver hollow cathode lamp. The performance of the instrument must be such that the response of silver absorbance is linear over the range of 0.5 to 4.0 µg/mL.

## 7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.<sup>4</sup> Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficient high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

7.2 *Silver Standard Solution A* (1 mL = 1 mg Ag)—Dissolve 1000 g of silver metal (purity: 99.99 %, minimum) in 50 mL of nitric acid (1+1). Dilute to about 100 mL and boil gently to expel the oxides of nitrogen. Cool and transfer to a 1-L volumetric flask. Dilute to the mark and mix. Solution must be clear, otherwise, discard it and repeat the preparation. Store in a dark bottle.

NOTE 1—All reagents must be free of chloride contamination.

7.3 *Silver Standard Solution B* (1 mL = 10 µg Ag)—Pipet 10 mL of Silver Standard Solution A into a 1-L volumetric flask containing about 500 mL of water and 250 mL of hydrochloric acid. Mix, cool, dilute to the mark, and remix. If turbid, discard the solution and repeat the preparation. Transfer to a dark bottle. Prepare immediately before use.

## 8. Hazards

8.1 For precautions to be observed in the use of certain reagents and equipment in this test method, refer to Practices E 50.

## 9. Sampling and Sample Preparation

9.1 The gross sample must be collected and prepared so that it is representative of the lot of copper concentrate to be analyzed. The laboratory sample must be pulverized, if necessary, so that 100 % passes a No. 100 (150 µm) sieve.

## 10. Calibration and Standardization

10.1 *Calibration Solutions*—By means of pipets, transfer 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 mL of Silver Standard Solution B into 100-mL volumetric flasks. Dilute to the mark with HCl (1+3) and mix. These solutions are 0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0 µg Ag/mL, respectively.

10.2 *Photometry*:

10.2.1 With the silver hollow cathode lamp in position, energized and stabilized, adjust the wavelength to maximize the energy response of the 328.1 nm line.

10.2.2 Light the burner, allow it to reach thermal equilibrium, and adjust the instrument to zero while aspirating water. Aspirate the silver solution with the highest concentration from the series prepared in 10.1 and adjust the burner, acetylene, and air flow rates to obtain maximum response. Whenever one or more of these parameters is changed, recalibration is necessary.

10.2.3 Aspirate the silver solution used in 10.2.2 to ensure that the absorbance reading is repeatable. Record six absorbance readings, and calculate the standard deviation, *s*, of the readings, as follows:

$$s = (A-B) \times 0.40 \quad (1)$$

where:

*A* = highest of the six values found, and

*B* = lowest of the six values found.<sup>5</sup>

10.2.4 Using water as a zero reference, and beginning with the solution to which no addition of silver was made in 10.1, aspirate each calibration solution in ascending order of concentration, and record its absorbance. If the value of the solution with the highest concentration used in 10.1 differs from the average of the six values in 10.2.3 by more than twice the standard deviation, or by more than 0.01 multiplied by the average of the six values, whichever is greater, repeat the measurement. If a problem is indicated, determine the cause, take appropriate corrective measures, and repeat 10.2.1-10.2.4.

10.2.5 *Calibration Curve*—Plot the average net absorbance values versus micrograms of silver per milliliter on rectangular coordinate paper. Test for linearity as described in Guide E 1024.

## 11. Procedure

### 11.1 Test Solution:

11.1.1 Select three test samples for each concentrate and transfer an appropriate amount to tared weighing vessels. Dry at 105°C in a drying oven for at least two hours to constant weight. Select final weights in accordance with the following:

Est. Ag, µg/g	Sample Wt., g	Wt. Tolerance, mg	Dil., mL
20-150	2.0	0.1	100
150-300	2.0	0.1	200
300-500	1.0	0.1	200
500-1000	1.0	0.1	500
1000-3000	1.0	0.1	1000

Transfer to a 250-mL beaker.

### 11.1.2 Nitric and Hydrochloric Acid Decomposition:

11.1.2.1 Place each test sample in a beaker as in 11.1.1. Add 35 mL HNO<sub>3</sub> (1+1), cover with a watchglass, and heat gently until dissolution is complete. Add 10 mL HCl, slip cover aside, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the dry salts in 25 mL HCl (1+3). Heat to boiling, then cool. Rinse watchglass and beaker with HCl (1+3) and filter through a dry high-wet strength, medium-porosity filter paper<sup>5</sup> into a clean volumetric flask, as shown in 11.1.1. Wash the paper eight times with HCl (1+3) and discard the paper. Dilute to volume with HCl (1+3) and mix.

<sup>4</sup> "Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications," Am. Chemical Soc., Washington DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see "Reagent Chemicals and Standards," by Joseph Rosin, D. Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY, and the "United States Pharmacopeia."

<sup>5</sup> Whatman No. 54 or No. 541 has been found suitable.

NOTE 2—Some copper concentrates may not be totally decomposed by these digestion methods. The user is advised to check any residue from the digestion procedure for residual silver.

wet-strength, medium- porosity filter paper<sup>5</sup> into a volumetric flask as shown in 11.1.1. Wash the paper eight times with HCl (1+3) and discard the paper. Dilute to volume with HCl (1+3) and mix (see Note 2).

11.2 Prepare a reagent blank by treating the same amount of all reagents as directed in 11.1.2 or 11.1.3. Use reagents from the same lots for blank and test solutions.

11.3 *Photometry*—Using water as a zero reference, aspirate calibration standards alternately until stable readings occur (within 2 %). Alternate readings: three samples, a standard, three samples and another standard, etc., until the absorbance for all samples and standards have been determined at least three times. (The absorbances should repeat within 2 %). Average all values for standards and samples. Plot curve of absorbance versus µg/ml silver in the standards. Read sample absorbance from the curve to obtain µg/ml values of the samples. Standards and blank must plot a straight line near zero absorbance on graph.

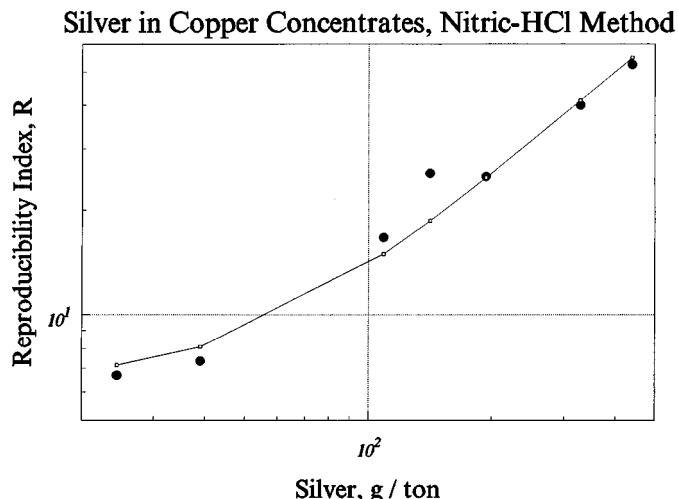


FIG. 1 Nitric-Hydrochloric Acid

11.1.3 Nitric and Perchloric Acid Decomposition:

11.1.3.1 Place each test sample in a beaker as in 11.1.1. Add 35 mL HNO<sub>3</sub> (1+1), cover with a watchglass, and heat gently until dissolution is complete and oxides of nitrogen are dispelled. Cautiously add 10 mL of HClO<sub>4</sub> and continue heating (see Note 3). Evaporate to dense white fumes. Continue fuming to near dryness.

NOTE 3—Handle perchloric acid in accordance with practices E 50 as follows:

Perchloric acid can be used safely, but only under carefully prescribed conditions. Dilute perchloric acid has the same hazardous properties as other strong acids, but the concentrated acid, especially when it is hot, reacts rapidly and often with violently explosive force with oxidizable materials. Only well-established procedures should be employed for perchloric acid oxidations and the procedures should be followed exactly as written. Specially designed hoods are specified for handling perchloric acid fumes and any hood in which perchloric acid may be fumed should not be used for other operations that permit easily oxidizable material to collect in the ducts or blower.

11.1.3.2 Cool slightly and dissolve salts in 35 mL HCl (1+3). Heat to boiling. Allow to cool again. Rinse watchglass and beaker with HCl (1+3) and filter through a dry, high

12. Calculation

12.1 Convert the absorbance of the test sample solutions and the reagent blank solution to micrograms of silver per millimetre of the final dilution volume by means of the calibration curve. Calculate the concentration of silver as follows:

$$\text{Silver, } \mu\text{g/g} = (A - B) \times C/D \quad (2)$$

where:

- A = µg of silver per mL in the final test solution,
- B = µg of silver per mL in the final reagent blank,
- C = final volume of test solution, mL, and
- D = weight of dry sample in final volume, g.

12.2 Average the test results for the triplicate test sample portions and round the results in accordance with Practice E 29, to the nearest µg/g.

13. Precision and Bias <sup>6</sup>

13.1 *Precision*—Thirty-one laboratories cooperated in testing these methods and obtained the statistical information summarized in Table 1 and Table 2. The reproducibility index

<sup>6</sup> Supporting data have been filed at ASTM Headquarters. Request RR:E01-1020.

TABLE 1 Statistical Data, Nitric-Hydrochloric Acid Method

Test Material	Number of Laboratories	Silver found, µg/g	Min SD (S <sub>M</sub> , Practice E 1601)	Reproducibility SD (S <sub>R</sub> , Practice E 1601)	Reproducibility Index (R, Practice E 1601)	R <sub>rel</sub> %
91-7	29 <sup>A</sup>	24.37	0.9664	2.3889	6.6889	27.44
91-5	31	39.02	1.1674	2.6286	7.360	18.86
91-4	31	108.8	2.486	5.974	16.726	15.37
91-8	25 <sup>B</sup>	141.1	2.083	9.139	25.589	18.14
91-6	31	193.5	3.493	8.959	25.085	12.96
91-2	31	329.3	5.478	14.294	40.023	12.15
91-1	31	439.7	5.147	18.741	52.476	11.93
	Certified Silver, µg/g	Bias, µg/g	Material Identification (Source)	Description		
91-8	144.8	-4	CANMET CCU-1a	Copper concentrate		

<sup>A</sup> Results from two laboratories submitting fewer than three replicates not included.

<sup>B</sup> Results from six laboratories submitting fewer than three replicates not included.

TABLE 2 Statistical Data, Perchloric Acid Method

Test Material	Number of Laboratories <sup>A</sup>	Silver found, µg/g	Min SD ( $S_M$ , Practice E 1601)	Reproducibility SD ( $S_R$ , Practice E 1601)	Reproducibility Index (R, Practice E 1601)	$R_{rel}$ %
91-7	30	24.41	0.8304	2.1351	5.9782	24.49
91-5	30	38.66	1.1694	2.3379	6.5461	16.93
91-4	30	107.7	2.039	5.889	16.489	15.31
91-8	18 <sup>B</sup>	141.5	2.820	9.255	25.913	18.31
91-6	30	195.4	5.333	10.752	30.106	15.40
91-2	30	328.4	11.491	17.845	49.965	15.21
91-1	30	437.6	6.682	19.774	55.366	12.65

	Certified Silver, µg/g	Bias, µg/g	Material Identification (Source)	Description
91-8	144.8	- 3	CANMET CCU-1a	Copper concentrate

<sup>A</sup> Laboratory 13 submitted no data using the perchloric acid method.  
<sup>B</sup> Results from 13 laboratories submitting fewer than three replicates not included.

data fits the analytical error model of Guide E 1763 as a function of silver content:

$$\text{Nitric-Hydrochloric Acid: } R = \sqrt{6.49^2 + (C_{Ag} \times 0.1239)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Perchloric Acid: } R = \sqrt{5.30^2 + (C_{Ag} \times 0.1402)^2} \quad (4)$$

These relationships are plotted in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The equations or Table 3 may be used to approximate the reproducibility index to be expected at various silver contents.

13.2 Bias—The bias of the test method is indicated by the mean of interlaboratory results for sample 91-8 which is an

TABLE 3 Predicted Reproducibility Index, R

Nitric-Hydrochloric Acid		Perchloric Acid	
Silver, µg/g	R	Silver, µg/g	R
15	6.75	15	5.70
30	7.48	30	6.77
60	9.87	60	9.94
120	16.2	120	17.6
250	31.6	250	35.4
500	62.3	500	70.3
1000	124	1000	140

Silver in Copper Concentrates, Perchloric Method

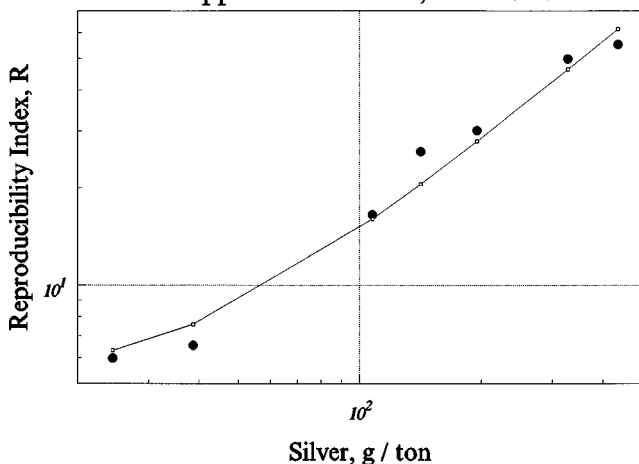


FIG. 2 Perchloric Acid

accepted reference material, CANMET CCU-1a. The accepted reference value is 144.8 µg/g Ag and the mean of the interlaboratory study is 141 µg/g Ag, indicating a slightly low bias in the method. The bias, however is less than the reproducibility (R) for the method. It is recommended that the user of the test method include accepted reference materials and compare the accepted values for the reference materials with the mean of the test results. When the mean of the test results is outside of the accepted range for the reference materials, the problem in the application of the method must be corrected before repeating the analysis.

#### 14. Keywords

14.1 copper concentrates; silver content

The American Society for Testing and Materials takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.