

Australian Standard™

Coal and coke—Analysis and testing

**Part 10.3: Determination of trace elements—Coal and coke—
Determination of boron content—
ICP-AES method**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee MN/1, Coal and Coke. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 27 February 1998 and published on 5 June 1998.

The following interests are represented on Committee MN/1:

ACIRL

Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Australian Coal Association

Australian Coal Preparation Society

Australian Institute of Energy

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia

Coalfield Geology Council of New South Wales

CSIRO, Division of Coal and Energy Technology

Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland

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Originated as AS 1038.10.3—1988.
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN/1, Coal and Coke to supersede AS 1038.10.3—1988, *Coal and coke—Analysis and testing, Part 10.3: Determination of trace elements—Coal, coke and fly-ash—Determination of boron content—Spectrophotometric methods*. It was prepared as one of a series of methods for the determination of trace elements in coal and coke.

The determination of the trace elements in coal and coke is becoming more important due to the considerable emphasis being placed on the effect of these elements on the environment. International buyers are becoming increasingly aware of the need for more detailed knowledge of the coals that they are purchasing and may request trace element analysis. In order to have accurate and precise results for this analysis it is imperative that standard methods be available.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a method for determining the boron content of coal and coke. The objective of the revision is to replace the spectrophotometric method with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometric method.

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