
**Jewellery and precious metals —
Specifications for 1 kilogram gold bar**

*Joannerie, bijouterie et métaux précieux — Spécifications pour les
lingots d'or de 1 kilogramme*



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 174, *Jewellery and precious metals*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The 1 kilogram gold bar (also named gold kilobar) is the most manufactured and traded small gold bar. As the premium associated with this product is generally very low, it is popular not only among institutional and private investors, but also among jewellery manufacturers and industries.

Unlike 400 troy ounces (approximately 12,5 kg) bars, for which a recognized standard is published by the LBMA (London Bullion Market Association) in its Good Delivery Rules, there is no internationally recognized standard for 1 kilogram gold bars. Each market (e.g. COMEX in New York, SGE in Shanghai, TOCOM in Tokyo) has its own rules for accepting those bars, which can include specifications for mass tolerance, dimensions, markings and even chemical composition. Hence, a gold kilobar accepted by one exchange may be rejected by another.

Furthermore, different standards for specification of impurities are co-existing, including SGEB2-2004 used in Chinese market and ASTM B562-95 used by jewellery manufacturers and industries. This ISO standard creates a specification with specification for impurities that will be compatible with those two most commonly used references.

The purpose of this document is hence to propose a set of specifications, which could serve as reference for the exchanges and the industrial markets and favour the usage of gold kilobars.

Jewellery and precious metals — Specifications for 1 kilogram gold bar

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements, test methods, inspection, marking, packaging, transportation, storage, quality certificate and the order (or contract) information of one kilogram gold bars.

This document is applicable to one-kilogram cast gold bars produced for investment markets or industrial (jewellery, electronic) markets.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11426, *Jewellery — Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys — Cupellation method (fire assay)*

ISO 15093, *Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of high purity gold, platinum and palladium — Difference method using ICP-OES*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

cast bar

homogeneous bar produced in a mold directly from melted metal, without further metallurgical treatment after solidification, with a rectangular parallelepiped shape

Note 1 to entry: Usually the cast bar is formed as a truncated pyramid to allow an easier extraction from the mold.

3.2

top surface

one of the two largest surfaces of the bar, which is the last part of the bar to solidify

4 Requirements

4.1 Fineness

The minimum fineness of gold bars is 995 ‰. The following finenesses are acceptable:

- 999,9 ‰;
- 999,5 ‰;
- 999 ‰;