
**Iron ores — Determination of
potassium — Flame atomic absorption
spectrometric method**

*Minerais de fer — Dosage du potassium — Méthode par spectrométrie
d'absorption atomique dans la flamme*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 13312 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 102, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Chemical analysis*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13312:1997), which has been technically revised. It has been updated to alter the manner in which precision data are presented.

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Iron ores — Determination of potassium — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

WARNING — This International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate health and safety practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the mass fraction of potassium in iron ores.

This method is applicable to mass fractions of potassium between 0,002 5 % and 0,52 % in natural iron ores, iron ore concentrates and agglomerates, including sinter products.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 648, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3082, *Iron ores — Sampling and sample preparation procedures*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 7764, *Iron ores — Preparation of predried test samples for chemical analysis*

ISO 11323, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11323 apply.

4 Principle

The test portion is decomposed by treatment with hydrochloric acid and hydrofluoric acid, followed by evaporation to dryness. The residue is wetted and the evaporation is repeated with a new portion of hydrochloric acid. The residue is dissolved with hydrochloric acid followed by appropriate dilution. The solution is aspirated into the air/acetylene flame of the atomic absorption apparatus.

The absorbance value obtained for potassium is measured in comparison with those obtained from calibration solutions.