

General standards for publication

To merit consideration for publication, a paper should conform to the high standards that have been established over many years. The paper should contain material on research and scientific items that is new, with interpretations that are novel or of new significance and conclusions that cast a fresh light on old ideas. The paper could incorporate developments that would be of interest to technical people and be of economic benefit to the industry. The paper should not be a repetition of well-known practices or concepts, although well-prepared and original review papers will be considered for publication.

All papers, no matter how technical the subject, should be written with the average professional reader in mind. There should be sufficient background to enable the implications of the work to be readily understood. The amount of textbook material should therefore be kept to the minimum essential to the argument. The length of a paper is not the criterion of its worth, and all submissions should be as brief and concise as possible. Although reference to the name of new products, processes and services is not restricted, it is not policy to allow editorial matter to be used for blatant advertising purposes.

Copyright

Copyright and first publication rights for all contributions to be published by the Spanish Mining Council are strictly reserved. Reproduction of material is permitted, and indeed encouraged, provided there is full acknowledgement of the source.

Preparation and submission of contributions

Authors should submit their papers in electronic format (e-mail attachment). Papers must be prepared in MSWord. Please note that diagrams cannot be accessed electronically unless a program that is compatible with the Apple Macintosh system is used. Diagrams should be saved in TIFF, EPS, or JPEG file format

Layout and style

Papers should be written in 'UK English', with spelling conforming to the style of the Oxford English Dictionary. An online dictionary and language reference is available from Oxford at <http://oxforddictionaries.com/>

The manuscript must be prepared for European A4-sized (210 x 297 mm) paper, leaving left-hand and right-hand margins of 30mm. Pages must be numbered.

Develop arguments where an argument leads from one stage to another and finally to a conclusion. Each paragraph should address a topic and contain an idea where each sentence in the paragraph logically develops that idea. Be objective. Do not include irrelevant or extraneous matter. Sentences should be punctuated correctly which makes for easy reading.

Use the present tense to describe actions, conditions, and findings with ongoing applicability in the present. Use the past tense to describe actions, conditions, and results that occurred at a specific time in the past.

Quotation marks should be the 'single' type for quotations and "double" for quoted matter within quotations.

Italics can be used to emphasise a word or phrase.
Headings should be kept to a maximum of three levels.

First level – bold

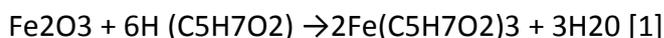
Second level – bold italic

Third level – italic

Do not number headings.

All illustrations and tables should appear on separate sheets at the end of the text. However, as a guide to the printer, authors should indicate by means of notes in the typescript where tables and illustrations are to appear in the text. Illustrations should be clearly identified in the text and should be referred to as Figure 1 and not Fig. 1. A few well-selected illustrations can speak a thousand words.

Mathematical and chemical equations numbers should be numbered consecutively in square brackets on the right-hand side of the page:



Abbreviations and symbols are laid down in British Standard 1991. Where acronyms (e.g. UNO) are used for the first time the full words must be given with the abbreviation in brackets thereafter. Abbreviations are the same for the singular and plural, e.g. cm for centimetre and centimetres, kg for kilogram and kilograms. Percentages can be written in the text as %. A full stop after an abbreviation is only used when the last letter of the abbreviation is not the last letter of the word. If a large number of symbols are used, they may be listed in a separate Nomenclature section at the end of the paper, immediately preceding the list of references.

The full stop is used as the decimal indicator. Numbers of four or more digits are separated into groups of three to the left and right of the decimal place, with a space between the groups.

Units should be in metric terms and should conform to SI conventions.

Authors are urged to have a colleague check their paper for clarity of presentation and typographical errors.

The use of capitals for captions, headings, or references must be avoided, because that means resetting. The typesetter can change lower case to upper case with the push of a button, but upper case letters need to be reset in order to get lower case letters.

References

The purpose of references is to:

- Acknowledge the contribution of previous workers to the current study
- Provide provenance of information which lends authority to the work
- Guide the reader to additional sources for further information on the topic.

The Journal has adopted the Harvard convention for referencing (also called author-date or parenthetical citation).

Citations in the text

- Single author: author's name (without initials, unless there is more than one author with the same name) and the year of publication

Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication. More than two authors: first author's name followed by '*et al.*' and the year of publication

For more than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year, use 'a', 'b', 'c', etc. after the year of publication

Citations may be made directly or in parentheses. Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Jones, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Jones and Kramer, 1999). Kramer *et al.* (2010) have shown'

For the second and further citation of a reference, the year may be omitted (except where this would lead to ambiguity).

List of references

References should be arranged alphabetically by first author, citing all authors (not ... *et al.*) and then further sorted in ascending order of year if necessary. For multiple authors with the same first author, arrange alphabetically by second author.

Article in a journal

Bezuidenhout, G.A., Eksteen, J.J., and Bradshaw, S.M. 2009. Computational fluid dynamic modeling of an electric arc furnace used in the smelting of PGM containing concentrates. *Minerals Engineering*, vol. 22, no. 11. pp. 995–1006.

Journal titles are not abbreviated.

Paper published in a conference proceedings

Nell, J. 2004. Melting of platinum group metals concentrates in South Africa. *Proceedings of the VII International Conference on Molten Slags, Fluxes and Salts*, Cape Town, South Africa, 25–28 January 2004. The Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Johannesburg. pp. 165–170.

Urquhart, R.C., Rennie, M.S., and Rabey, C.C. 1976. The smelting of copper-nickel concentrates in an electric furnace. *Proceedings of Extractive Metallurgy of Copper: Vol. 1. Pyrometallurgy and Electrolytic Refining*. Yannopoulos, J.C. and Agarwal, J.C. (eds). Warrendale, Pennsylvania, The Metallurgical Society of AIME. pp. 275–295.

The date may be repeated if it forms part of the Proceedings title or subtitle. If Proceedings were edited, give editor(s) name(s) and initials as for a chapter in a book. If Proceedings were not published, omit publisher, place of publication, page numbers. States in the USA may be abbreviated either the traditional way e.g. Mass. for Massachusetts or the two-letter postal code MA.

Book

Introduction to the Practical Aspects of Ore Treatment and Mineral Recovery. 7th edn. Amsterdam, Elsevier/Butterworth-Heinemann.

Chapter in an edited book

Mills, K.C. 1986. Estimation of physicochemical properties of coal slags. Mineral Matter and Ash in Coal. Vorres, K.S. (ed.). ACS Symposium Series 301. American Chemical Society. Washington DC. pp. 195–214.

Report

Tarrant, G. 2001. Assessment of support requirements associated longwall reorientation. Report no. MET2431. Strata Control Technology, Wollongong, NSW, Australia. 30 pp.

Serbousek, M. O. and Signer, S. P. 1987. Linear load-transfer mechanics of fully grouted roof bolts. Report of Investigations 9135. US Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, PA.

If no authors are identified, the organization issuing the report is regarded as the author.

Thesis

Forsbacka, L. 2007. Experimental study and modelling of viscosity of chromium containing slags. PhD thesis, Helsinki University of Technology, Finland.

Patent

Arvidson, B. and Zhu, D. 2007. OutotecOyj. Methods of separating feed materials using a magnetic roll separator. US Pat. 7296687.

State name of inventor, followed by the assignee if different from author. The issuing country may be abbreviated according to the list of country codes in Chemical Abstracts.

Newspaper report

Paul, S. 2012. Rio Tinto's Australian trains go driverless. Star Business Report. 21 Feb. p. 22.

If no author is given, use the publication's name as 'source'.

Acts of parliament and other government documents

South Africa. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act of 2008, Government Gazette, vol. 351, no. 31636, 24 Nov. 2008, as amended. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty (Administration) Act 29 of 2008, Government Gazette, vol. 521, no. 31624, 26 Nov. 2008, as amended.

Online references

Anglia Ruskin University. 2011. Guide to the Harvard style of referencing. <http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm> [accessed 23 Feb. 2012].

As for the various types of publication above, with the URL and date of access appended URLs should be cited in full, including the protocol (http, https, ftp, etc.). Ideally the address should be on a single line –break at a forward slash if necessary. No stop or other punctuation to follow the URL. If the DOI is available it can be cited before the URL, thus: DOI: 10.1038/nature10749.

Unpublished results and personal communications

Follow the standard reference style, with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication' in place of the publication details. It is important to give the 'author's' affiliation to enable readers to follow up on the information if necessary, but permission should be sought. Citation of a reference as 'In press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Webber-Youngman, R.C.W. 2011. School of Mining, University of Pretoria. Personal communication.

Illustrations, tables, and photographs

All illustrations (including line diagrams, maps, charts, and graphs) should be of good quality, whether in black and white or colour. All the lettering and lines should be of consistent density. Please ensure that diagrams are 100 per cent square on the paper. All illustrations, tables, and photographs must appear on separate pages. Authors are advised to consult a draughtsperson or another experienced colleague on the quality required and to use such help when preparing the illustrations. Where printouts are essential, the material should be black and of equal density, and the paper must be white. A laser printer should be used.

Illustrations

Figures should be numbered in Arabic numerals, e.g. Figure 1 and Figure 2. Each figure must have a short title. Illustrations should be clearly identified in the text on the actual page where the figure appears and should be clearly marked with the surname of the senior author and the number of the figure. The style of the illustration for a particular paper should be uniform i.e. typeface of wording, line widths, etc. The use of a san-serif typeface like Helvetica is preferable. The illustrations should be as simple as possible and should contain only essential wording such as the indication of nature and units on the axes of graphs. Please keep in mind that your illustration will be reduced to fit in the most appropriate of the following section column widths of 65, 103, 135 and 175mm. Lettering should therefore be big enough on the original to still be legible on the reduced final product.

If possible please save figures in Powerpoint 300 Dpi high resolution. All figures should be high resolution (300 dpi) when published at 100 per cent. Computer printouts and screen captures do not reproduce well, and should therefore be avoided if possible. Where these are essential, the material should be of adequate contrast and density.

Tables

The numbering of tables must be with Roman numerals, e.g. Table I, Table II, etc. Tables should be set out clearly and each table should have a short title (heading).

Photographs

High-resolution colour or greyscale photographs are acceptable and should be saved as TIFF, EPS, or JPEG files.

Revision procedure

The initial manuscript will be reviewed by a minimum of two referees who will recommend acceptance, provisional acceptance with revision, or rejection. Where appropriate, the referees' comments and suggestions will be sent to the principal author so that the paper can be revised. After revision, papers must be returned to the Conference Publications coordinator to ensure that all recommended changes have been carried out to the satisfaction of the referees and the Publications Committee.

Final manuscript

One copy of the revised and final manuscript should be submitted, in double line spacing. Illustrations should not be folded, pinned or stapled together.

Correction of proofs

The paper will be returned to the author(s) in proof form for final checking and authors are urged to ensure that the final version conforms to their requirements. It must be emphasized that proofs are supplied to correct errors made by the typesetter and not in order to provide the author the opportunity to rewrite or update the material. The revised and final paper must be returned to the Conference Publications coordinator together with the signed copyright forms and author's approval.
