
Mining — Vocabulary —
Part 1:
Planning and surveying

Exploitation minière — Vocabulaire —

Partie 1: Planification et levé

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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.

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. www.iso.org/directives

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 82, *Mining*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22932 series can be found on the ISO website.

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 ISO 22932 series has been prepared in order to standardize and to co-ordinate the global use of technical terms in mining, for the benefice of the experts working on different types of mining activities.

The need for the ISO 22932 series arose from the widely varying interpretation of terms used within the industry and the prevalent use of more than one synonym.

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Mining — Vocabulary —

Part 1: Planning and surveying

1 Scope

This document specifies the commonly used terms in mine planning and surveying. Only those terms that have a specific meaning in this field are included.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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 Planning

3.1.1 General terms

3.1.1.1 **mining plan**

integration of all information about a mining project, from geology, mining and metallurgy, to environment, security, society, etc., with the specific goal to define a project's feasibility

3.1.1.2 **contingency plan**

strategy and set of actions for responding to a specific situation in which something goes wrong (spill, fire, natural disaster, and other emergencies)

Note 1 to entry: Contingency plans prepare companies to respond to all possible worst-case scenarios.

[SOURCE: Guidebook for Evaluating Mining Project EIAs — Glossary, 2010]

3.1.1.3 **plan**

mostly large-scale drawing showing features, such as mine workings, geological structures, and outside improvements, on a horizontal plane

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.1.4

planning

predesign of the detailed *layout* (3.1.4.2), main *roadways* (3.1.6.24), and workings of a mine or group of mines

Note 1 to entry: The scheme usually involves the introduction of mechanical equipment for the working and transport of the coal or mineral. The selection of mining methods and machines properly adapted to the local conditions is part of planning.

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.1.5

planning engineer

mining engineer responsible for mine *planning* (3.1.1.4), who is attached to the planning department of a large mine or a group of smaller mines and is qualified by training, experience, and technical qualifications to envisage new development work and coordinate the ideas of other experts such as a mechanization engineers, ventilation engineers, mining geologists

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.1.6

projection

<underground mining> *plan* (3.1.1.3) showing the proposed *direction* (3.2.12.7) and location of entries, rooms, shafts, fans, and watercourses

Note 1 to entry: Such projections commonly cover the entire property to be worked.

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.1.7

project plans

series of plans of a proposed new colliery or *reconstruction* (3.1.6.23) which are drawn up for the purpose of obtaining approval of the project

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.1.8

working papers

field and office notes and calculations relating to the plans, drawings and sections of a mine which are required by law to be preserved

Note 1 to entry: The working papers are sent to the district inspector of mines on the *abandonment* (3.1.5.2) of the mine.

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.2 Prospecting

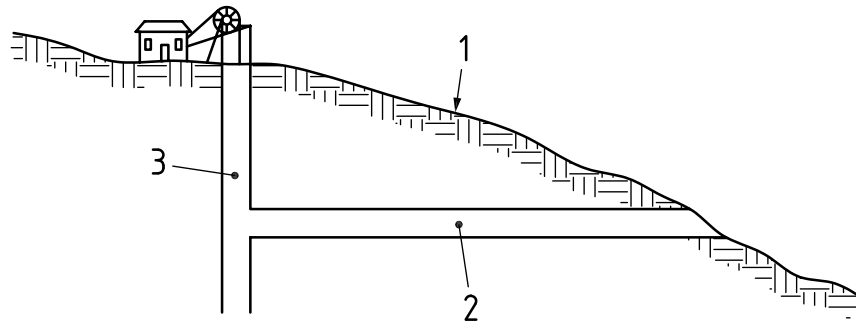
3.1.2.1

adit

horizontal opening to an *underground mine* (3.1.6.32) from the surface

Note 1 to entry: See [Figures 1](#) and [4](#).

[SOURCE: Glossary of Mining Terminology, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2007]

**Key**

- 1 surface line
- 2 adit
- 3 shaft

NOTE SOURCE: Reference [22].

Figure 1 — Adit

3.1.2.2**iso-resistivity plan**

plan (3.1.1.3) showing lines of equal resistivity at a certain selected depth

Note 1 to entry: It is prepared from data obtained by the resistivity method of geophysical prospecting.

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.3 Exploration**3.1.3.1****bore journal**

tabular record of the characteristics and thicknesses of strata intersected by a borehole

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.3.2**marketability test**

test determining whether or not a discovered mineral deposit is “valuable” under the meaning of the law, i.e. whether or not the mineral can be extracted and marketed at a profit

[SOURCE: Glossary of BLM surveying and mapping terms, 1980]

3.1.3.3**reserve**

quantity of mineral calculated to lie within given boundaries and described as the total (or gross), workable or probable working, depending on the application of certain arbitrary limits in respect of deposit thickness, depth, quality, geological conditions and contemporary economic factors

Note 1 to entry: See also *possible reserve* (3.1.3.3.1), *probable reserve* (3.1.3.3.2) and *proven reserve* (3.1.3.3.3).

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.3.3.1**possible reserve**

valuable mineralization not sampled enough to accurately estimate its tonnage and grade, or even to verify its existence

Note 1 to entry: See Reference [20].

3.1.3.3.2

probable reserve

area of mineral believed to lie beyond the developed reserve but not yet proven by development

Note 1 to entry: See Reference [20].

3.1.3.3.3

proven reserve

reserves that have been sampled extensively by closely spaced diamond drill holes and developed by underground workings in sufficient detail to render an accurate estimation of grade and tonnage

Note 1 to entry: See Reference [20].

3.1.3.4

sterilized coal

part of a coal seam which, for various reasons, is not mined

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.4 Construction

3.1.4.1

alignment

act of laying out or regulating by line, of adjusting to a line

Note 1 to entry: See also *co-planning* (3.2.3.8).

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.4.2

layout

<planning> design or pattern of the main *roadways* (3.1.6.24) and workings

Note 1 to entry: The proper layout of mine workings is the responsibility of the manager aided by the *planning* (3.1.1.4) department

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.4.3

layout

<disposition> diagram showing disposition of machines in a mill's flow line

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.5 Mine closure

3.1.5.1

abandoned mine

abandoned workings

area formerly used for mining or mineral processing where closure has not occurred or is incomplete

[SOURCE: ISO 20305]

3.1.5.2

abandonment

abandonment of a mining claim, that can be by failure to perform work, by conveyance, by absence, and by lapse of time

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.5.3**mine closure planning**

process that extends over the mine life cycle and that typically culminates in property relinquishment including planning for decommissioning and reclamation

[SOURCE: ISO 20305]

3.1.6 Exploitation**3.1.6.1****barrier**

mineral or ground left unworked so as to separate workings from each other or from a natural hazard

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.2**colliery plan**

plan ([3.1.1.3](#)) of the mine workings, and sections of the shafts and seams being worked, which the colliery manager must keep at the pithead office in accordance with the regulations

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.6.3**composite plan**

mine *plan* ([3.1.1.3](#)) showing the working in more than one work station

Note 1 to entry: Different working activities are usually distinguished by colors.

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.4**contour plan**

plan ([3.1.1.3](#)) drawn to a suitable scale showing surface contours or calculated contours of deposit seams to be developed

Note 1 to entry: These plans are important during the planning stage of a project.

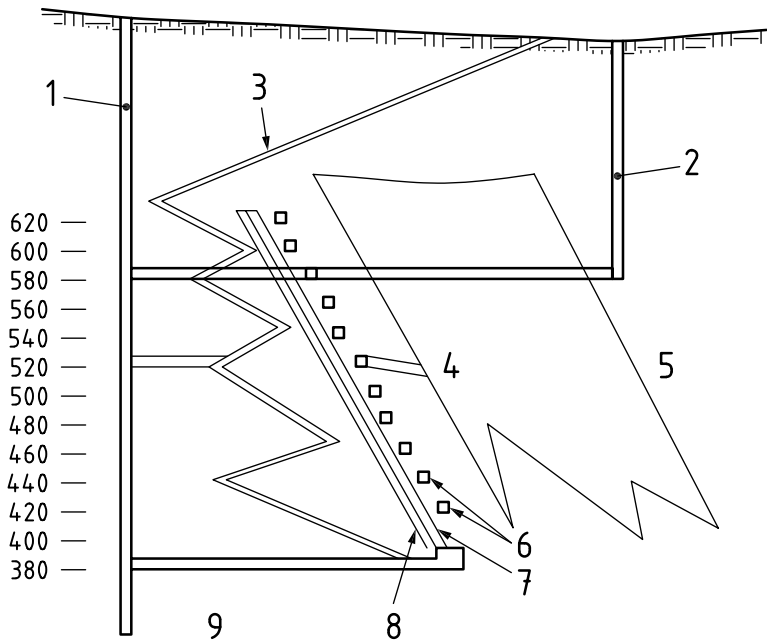
[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.6.5**crosscut**

small passageway driven at right angles to the main entry to connect it with a parallel entry or air *course* ([3.2.12.4](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figures 2](#) and [3](#).

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]



Key

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|----------|---|------------|
| 1 | main shaft | 4 | crosscut | 7 | ore pass |
| 2 | ventilation shaft | 5 | ore body | 8 | waste pass |
| 3 | ramp | 6 | drifts | 9 | main level |

NOTE SOURCE: Reference [23], reproduced with the permission of the authors.

Figure 2 — Crosscut

3.1.6.6

density

<seam spacing> *indication* (3.2.3.3) of the spacing of seams in the strata

Note 1 to entry: The seam density is said to be high if the seams are close together, or low if they are widely separated.

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.7

density

<seam thicknesses> ratio of the sum of the thicknesses of a number of adjacent seams to the thickness of an arbitrarily chosen sequence of strata

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.8

deputy's district plan

plan (3.1.1.3) required by law showing the limits of each deputy's district and the meeting stations

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.9

development plan

plan (3.1.1.3) showing the proposed development of the mine workings, kept for operational purposes

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.10 disused working

working which is no longer in operation but which is not classified as abandoned

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

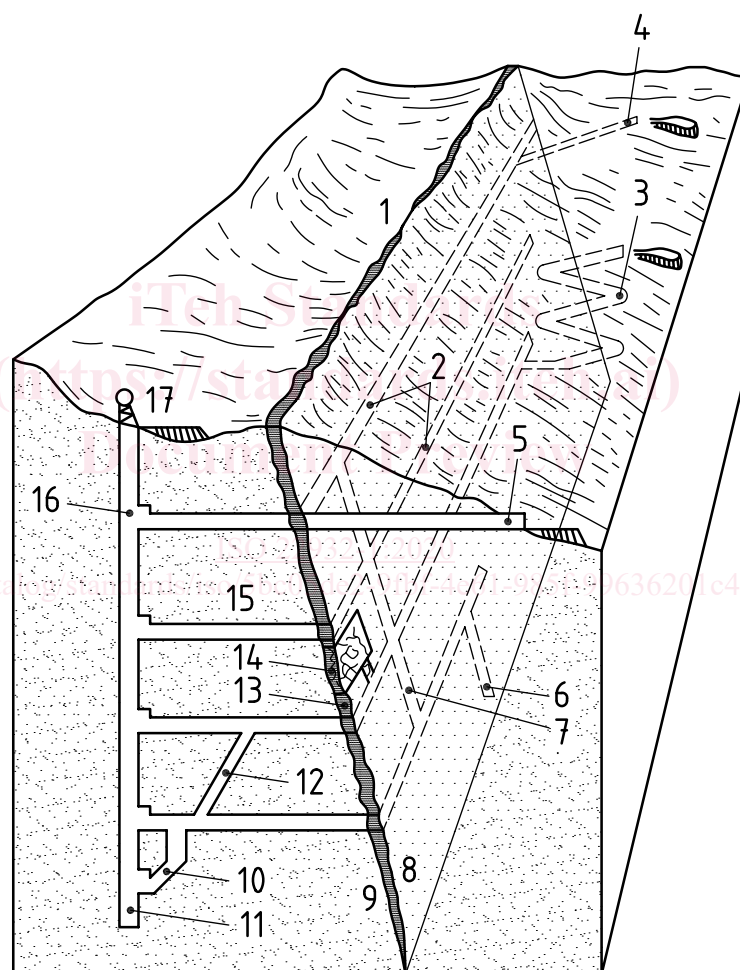
3.1.6.11 drift

horizontal opening in or near a mineral deposit and parallel to the *course* (3.2.12.4) of the vein or long dimension of the deposit

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

Note 2 to entry: Also an inclined haulage road to the surface^[11].

[SOURCE: Surveying, theory and practice, Chapter 20: Mining surveys, 1966]



Key

1	vein outcrop	7	raise	13	pillar
2	drifts	8	hanging wall	14	stope
3	decline spiral (ramp)	9	footwall	15	crosscut
4	incline	10	loading pocket	16	shaft station
5	adit	11	sump	17	shaft collar
6	winze	12	ore pass		

Figure 3 — Drift

3.1.6.12

dust plan

plan (3.1.1.3) kept with the book in which stone-dust samples are recorded

Note 1 to entry: It shows the sampling zones in each *roadway* (3.1.6.24), distinguished by color, letter, number, or mark, and identified with that roadway.

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.6.13

electrical plan

plan (3.1.1.3) required by law showing the position and details of certain electrical apparatus in the mine

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.14

end line

<mining law> end lines of a claim, as platted or laid down on the ground, that mark its boundaries on the shorter dimension, where it crosses the vein

Note 1 to entry: If the claim as a whole crosses the vein, instead of following its *course* (3.2.12.4), the end lines are still the boundaries of the shorter dimension, even though they are along the course of the vein.

[SOURCE: Glossary of BLM surveying and mapping terms, 1980]

3.1.6.15.1

entry

coal heading

underground horizontal or near-horizontal passage used for haulage, ventilation, or as a main way

[SOURCE: Glossary of Mining Terms. Kentucky Mining Institute]

3.1.6.15.2

entry

gate

working place where the coal is extracted from the seam in the initial mining

Note 1 to entry: It is not in an ore to be removed.

[SOURCE: Glossary of Mining Terms. Kentucky Mining Institute]

3.1.6.16

heading

<coal mining> passage leading from the gangway, commonly at right angles

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]

3.1.6.17

holing

thirling

meeting of two *roadways* (3.1.6.24) driven expressly to intersect each other

[SOURCE: BS 3618-1:1969]

3.1.6.18

location plan

map (3.3.9.1), drawn to a suitable scale, showing the proposed mine development, shafts, works, etc., in relation to existing surface features

[SOURCE: Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996]