INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15093

Third edition 2020-02

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

Joaillerie, bijouterie et métaux précieux — Dosage de l'or, du platine et du palladium à haute pureté — Méthode par différence utilisant l'ICP-OES

(https://standards.iteh.ai) **Document Preview**

ISO 15093:2020

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/ab501fa5-2a55-471c-bb23-2b32791d1f92/iso-15093-2020



iTeh Standards (https://standards.iteh.ai) Document Preview

ISO 15093:2020

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/ab501fa5-2a55-471c-bb23-2b32791d1f92/iso-15093-2020



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Coı	ntents	Page
Fore	eword	iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Principle	
5	Reagents	
6	Apparatus	2
7	Sampling	
8	Procedure	2
	8.1 General	
	8.2 Sample solution	
	8.3 Calibration solutions	
	8.4 Measurement	3
9	Calculation and expression of the results	3
	9.1 Calibration curves	
	9.2 Calculation	4
	9.3 Repeatability	4
10	Test report iTeh Standards	4
Ann	nex A (informative) Wavelengths	5
Ann	nex B (normative) Determination of fineness of and above 999,9 ‰	8
Bibli	liography Document Preview	10

ISO 15093:2020

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/ab501fa5-2a55-4/1c-bb23-2b32/91d1f92/iso-15093-2020

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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15093:2015), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) change of title of standard:
- b) change of scope for measuring also gold, platinum and palladium with a nominal content above 999 ‰ (parts per thousands);
- c) revision of this document in order to comply in structure with ISO 15096.

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.

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

1 Scope

This document specifies the analytical procedure for the determination of gold, platinum and palladium with a nominal content of and above 999 ‰ (parts per thousand).

This document specifies a method intended to be used as the recommended method for the determination of gold, platinum and palladium of fineness of and above 999 ‰. For the determination of fineness of and above 999,9 ‰, modifications described in Annex B apply.

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 11596, Jewellery — Sampling of precious metal alloys for and in jewellery and associated products

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document. Teview

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

- https:—st ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp 32791d1f92/iso-15093-2020
 - IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Principle

The sample is weighed and dissolved in aqua regia to prepare a 10 g/l solution (higher concentration is used for fineness of and above 999,9 %). The impurities are determined by ICP-OES (see <u>Table A.1</u> for wavelengths), and the precious metal content is obtained by subtraction of the total content of impurities in the sample from 1 000 %. For the determination of fineness of and above 999,9 %0, modifications described in <u>Annex B</u> shall be applied.

5 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

- **5.1 Hydrochloric acid** (HCl), 30 % to 37 % HCl (mass fraction).
- **5.2** Nitric acid (HNO₃), 65 % to 70 % HNO₃ (mass fraction).
- **5.3** Aqua regia (should be prepared just before use). Mix three volumes of hydrochloric acid (5.1) and one volume of nitric acid (5.2).

- **5.4 Stock solution A** (shall not contain any chloride), Ag, Al, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn (100 mg/l each) in 3 % to 7 % HNO₃ (5.2) (mass fraction).
- NOTE The stock solution "A" is typically prepared by mixing 10 % (of the total volume) of each 1 000 mg/l monoelemental solution with 5 % of nitric acid ($\underline{5.2}$) (volume fraction) and making up with water. It can be kept for up to 12 months under proper storage conditions.
- **5.5 Stock solution B** (may contain both chlorides and nitrates), Bi, Co, Ga, In, Se, Sn, Te, Ti, Zn (100 mg/l each) in 3 % to 7 % aqua regia (5.3) (volume fraction).
- **5.6 Stock solution C** (may contain both chlorides and nitrates), As, Ni, Pb, Sb, Si, Tl, W, Zr (100 mg/l each) in 3 % to 7 % aqua regia (5.3) (volume fraction).
- **5.7 Stock solution D** (may contain both chlorides and nitrates), Au, Ir, Pd, Pt, Rh, Ru (100 mg/l each) in 3 % to 7 % aqua regia (5.3) (volume fraction).
- NOTE 1 Elements which do not need to be analysed can be omitted. Other elements can be added, provided they are stable and do not generate significant interferences.
- NOTE 2 The stock solutions "B" to "D" are typically prepared by mixing 10 % (of the total volume) of each 1 000 mg/l monoelemental solution with 5 % of aqua regia (5.3) (volume fraction) and making up with water. They can be kept for up to 12 months under proper storage conditions.
- **5.8 Reference materials: gold, platinum or palladium**, of 999,9 ‰ minimum purity. The content of each impurity shall be specified and taken into account in the calibration.

6 Apparatus

(https://standards.iteh.ai)

- 6.1 Customary laboratory apparatus. Cument Preview
- **6.2 ICP-OES**, with a minimum optical resolution of 0,02 nm, a detection limit of 0,02 mg/l or better, and capability of background correction.

NOTE For preferably used wavelengths, see Annex A.

6.3 Analytical balance, with a reading accuracy of 0,1 mg.

7 Sampling

The sampling procedure shall be performed in accordance with ISO 11596.

8 Procedure

8.1 General

WARNING — Suitable health and safety procedures should be followed.

All vessels and reagent bottles shall be teflon (e.g. PFA, FEP) or plastic.

8.2 Sample solution

For each sample to be analysed, two sample solutions shall be prepared as follows and analysed.

The sample should be etched, washed and dried before use to remove any surface contamination.