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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

DZ/T 0272-2015

**Codes for comprehensive utilization of mineral resources
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Land Resources Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC93).

This standard was drafted. Zhengzhou Institute of Mineral Resources Comprehensive Utilization, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Department of Mineral Resources Reserve, Ministry of Land and Resources, China Quality Bureau.

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Technical indicators for comprehensive utilization of mineral resources and their calculation methods

1 Scope

This standard defines the mining recovery rate, the ore recovery rate, and the comprehensive utilization of the associated minerals during the comprehensive utilization of solid non-energy mineral resources.

The definition and calculation method of the ratio and the comprehensive utilization rate of mineral resources.

This standard applies to scientific evaluation, experimental research, industrial design, production practice and mineral resources for the development and utilization of solid non-energy mineral resources.

Source management.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 25283-2010 Specification for comprehensive exploration and evaluation of mineral resources

3.1 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1.1

Main useful component the main component of the ore that has economic value and can be separately extracted and utilized under current technical and economic conditions. It is mineral the main object of exploration and mining is also a major content to evaluate the quality of ore.

3.1.2

Symbiotic useful component coexisting useful component in the same mining area (mineral deposit), there are two or more useful components (minerals, elements, the same below) to reach the industrial grade, respectively, or not A group of minerals that have reached the above-mentioned grade but have reached a comprehensive grade of industrial indicators, which are called symbiotic minerals.

Other useful components that are symbiotic with the component are the symbiotic useful components. It includes both comprehensive recovery during mining or processing the components, including those that cannot be separately recovered during processing and utilization, enter the product and are beneficial to the quality of the product.

3.1.3

Associated useful component in the main useful component ore body, it has not reached the industrial grade but has reached the comprehensive evaluation reference index, or has not reached the comprehensive evaluation.

Reference indicators, but can produce products separately in the process of metallurgy or can be enriched in the concentrates and products of the main minerals and meet the pricing standards.

Other useful components that can be comprehensively recycled through the exploitation of the main useful components. For the determination of symbiotic and associated

components, please refer to GB/T 25283-2010 mineral resources comprehensive exploration evaluation specifications.

3.1.4

Equivalent grade gradeequivalent the grade of the co-associated component is converted to the grade of the main component according to the price ratio method. When the enterprise itself is assessed, it can be based on the specific for the case, refer to Appendix Q of GB/T 25283-2010.