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Mining — Vocabulary —

Part 5: Drilling and blasting

Exploitation minière — Vocabulaire —

Partie 5: Forage et abattage à l'explosif

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Foreword

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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 and definitions in mining, for the benefit 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.

Mining — Vocabulary —

Part 5: Drilling and blasting

1 Scope

This document specifies the drilling and blasting terms commonly used in mining. Only those terms that have a specific meaning in this field are included.

2 Normative references

This document does not contain normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Rock drilling concepts

3.1.1
back-reaming
enlargement of a bore by pulling back a tool of a larger diameter than that previously used to form the bore

3.1.2
bench drilling
drilling (3.1.11) of *blast holes* (3.3.2) on *benches* (3.3.1) in open pit mines

3.1.3
blast hole drilling
drilling (3.1.11) of holes to be charged with *explosive* (3.25.1.4) for *blasting* (3.30.1.1)

3.1.4
consolidation drilling
drilling (3.1.11) of long holes in the front or at an angle of the drift direction to be injected with consolidation fluid

EXAMPLE *Grout* (3.15.4).

3.1.5
coverage area
area that the rock drill can drill from one stationary position of the *rock drill rig* (3.8.15)

Note 1 to entry: The coverage area depends largely on the *boom* (3.13.11) configuration and if of the rock drill rig, and if there is a turn able superstructure.

Note 2 to entry: *Hole deviation* (3.4.8) is due to the *drill bit* (3.11.1) changing direction as a result of, for example, inhomogeneity in the rock or a bent *drill rod* (3.13.2) is bent. *Hole deviation* (3.4.8) can be minimised by sturdy *drill string* (3.13.1) support and proper guidance while *collaring* (3.3.3).