SME Mining Engineering Handbook

In Two Volumes

Volume 1

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1.6-CONSERVATION IN MINING

Mineral deposits are a wasting asset. The minerals are irreplaceable, so that as the deposit is mined it decreases in value. The miner, unlike the manufacturer or the farmer, must discover new sources of raw materials to remain in business.

The prudent miner conserves his ore by planning mining in such a way as to maximize his profit from it over the life of the deposit. In mining, it is essential to view the financial outcome on the basis of the full life of the operation as nearly as this can be anticipated, which is not necessarily the case in other businesses. The economics of mining are influenced by efficient extraction. This usually means taking out ore of lower metal content to the greatest extent possible along with better grade ore.

Mineral conservation is achieved through several different approaches. The foregoing refers to the economic approach, which is an important technique. A second technique is competent geologic analysis to map the deposit and locate new ore. This is done so successfully that many mines are able to replace the ore mined year after year by the discovery of new reserves.

Technical research has played a tremendous role for generations in conserving minerals. New methods and new machines make it possible to extract ores of lower and lower grade. It is well known that the waste piles of old mines and metallurgical facilities are reworked to remove metals that formerly could not be recovered. Mining techniques, such as improved roof support, permit the reduction in size of pillars composed of ore so that more complete extraction is possible. The use of leach solutions at mines permits recovering metal from material which is too low grade to process in any other way. Metal is also extracted from natural mine drainage water.

Technology has increased conservation of minerals by enabling such minute metal values as molybdenum and rhenium to be recovered from copper ores. There are many other examples of byproducts, scarce in volume, being taken from ores.

The provident miner attempts to utilize as much of the material he extracts as he can. Rock refuse may be prepared for construction use, and mill sand often is returned to an underground mine to prevent caving. Even the opening may be used subsequently for storage of gas or other materials.

Less spectacular as an aid to conservation but of extreme importance is the day-to-day good operation of a mine as a result of experienced supervision, a stable work force and the avoidance of work interruptions.

1.7-ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES AND MINING

It is not usually possible to extract minerals from the earth without changing the natural environment in some way (see Sec. 8). A mine requires access roads, power and water. An opening in the ground must be made. Usually, in the case of underground mines, the surface disturbance is small compared to open-pit mines. Mine site acreage must be devoted to processing facilities, shops, offices, changehouse and storage facilities. The waste materials from processing operations must be disposed of. These may be solid, liquid or gaseous. In addition, there is the atmosphere in the mine and other facilities that must be controlled to safeguard the workers' health.

Environmental controls have been applied to operations for decades. These include land restoration, water purification, dust suppression and diffusion of noxious gases. The techniques for these controls have been developed over a long period of time and, as the technology improves, the adverse effects of mining on the environment will continue to be reduced. At the present time, environmental legislation being proposed and enacted poses a problem to mine operators of a greater

FUTURE OF MINING

or lesser magnitude depending or problems are the availability of pollution control, the time factor of the additional cost.

Since the demand for mineral because of population but also be and underdeveloped areas, it will with the extractive industries. Par required in environmental control m

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1.8-FUTURE OF MINING

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