# MINING



ORE

### **EXPLORATION**

### MINE CYCLE



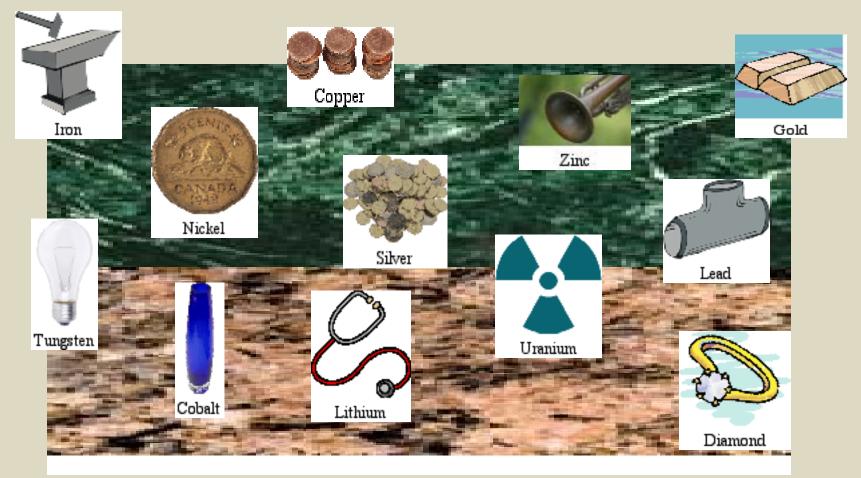
### WHAT IS ORE?



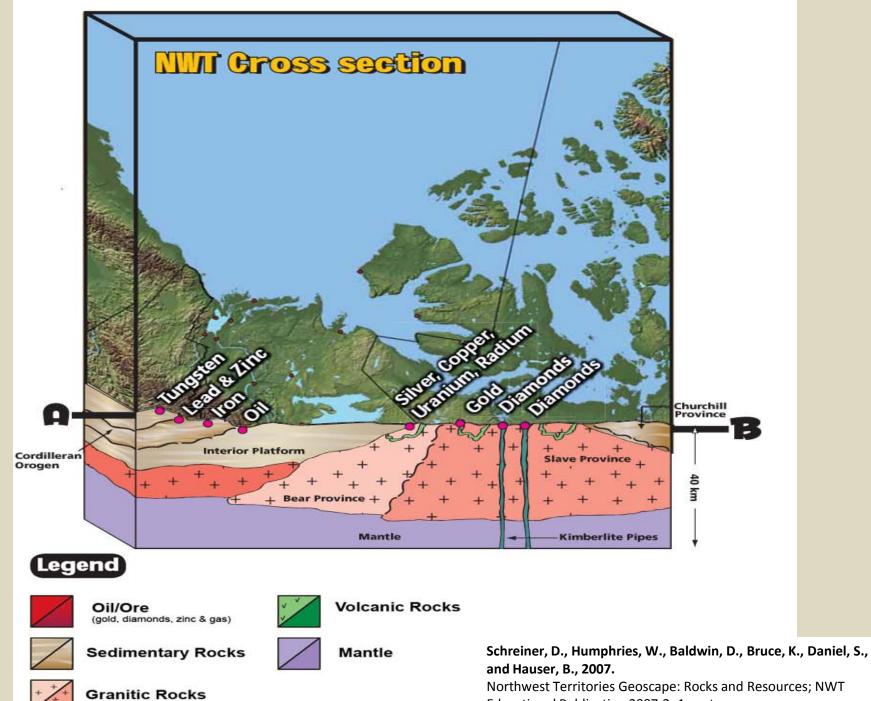


### ORE is Rocks & Rocks with Minerals of Value

### Rocks and Minerals of the Slave Province



### **NWT ORE**



Educational Publication 2007-2. 1 poster.

### **EXPLORATION**





### Levels of Exploration



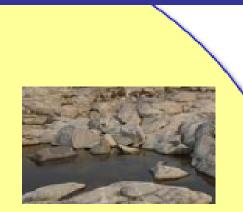
- 1. Desktop Study
- 2. Fly Camps
- 3. Preliminary Study
- 4. Advanced Exploration
- 5. Feasibility Study

#### Local Geology





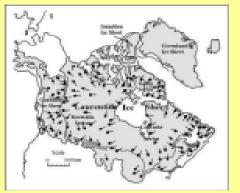
#### **Local Mines**



### DESKTOP STUDY



Read & Learn







### Clues

## **Glacial History**

# Striation marks and glacial landforms are mapped





Copyright & 1988 Taxa Chairle, MSL HL, M. Spritt, Harris E.

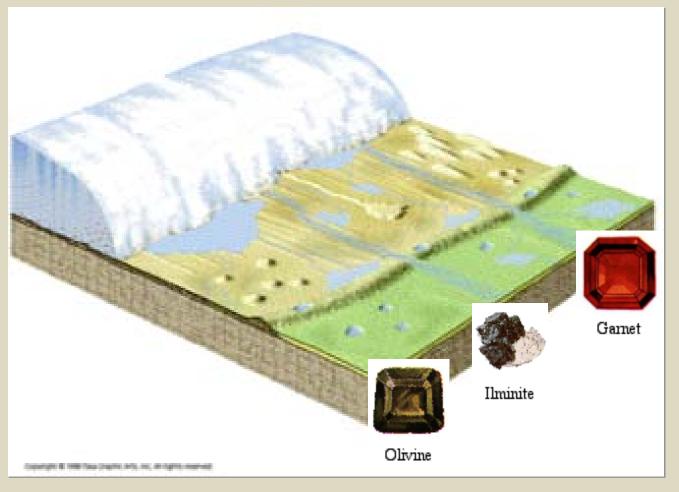
### Levels of Exploration



Desktop Study
 Fly Camps

### **Glacial History**

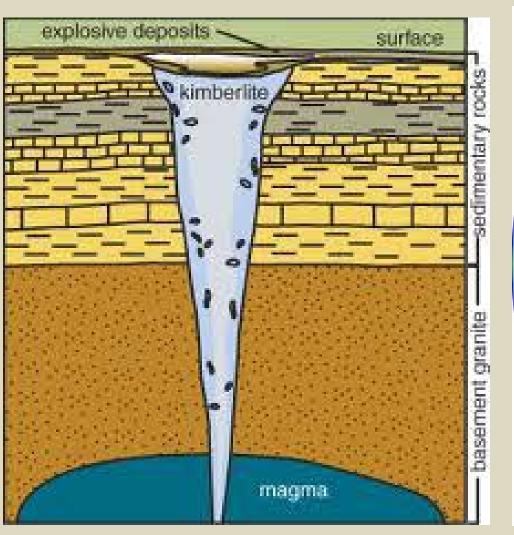
Ice movement: Drift Prospecting



Find the indicators, trace them back to the source

### **Kimberlite** Pipe

#### **Indicator Minerals**









### SAMPLING

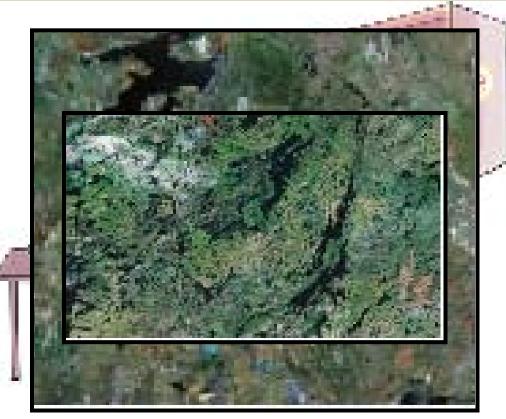




### CAMPS



### Levels of Exploration



 Desktop Study
 Fly Camps
 Preliminary Study





Frost boils: deep rocks pushed to surface because of freeze-thaw cycles

Till is deposited directly from glaciers. This material has not traveled far.





Photo credit: Maiko Sell



Camps are more permanent, have more people, and operate year round

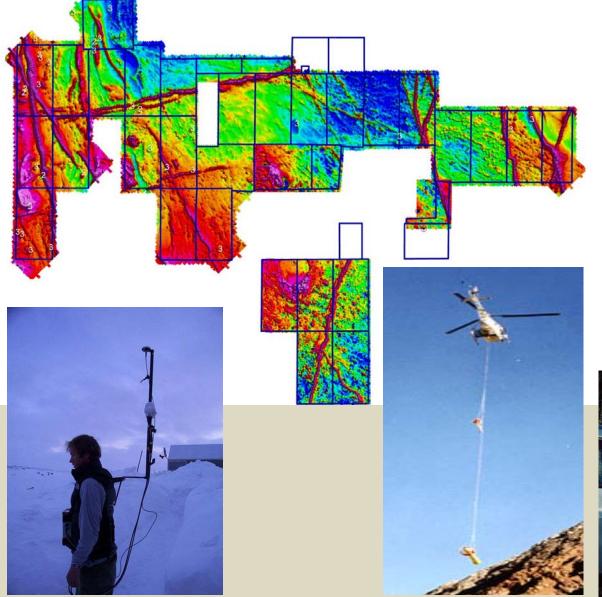




Photo credit: Maiko Sell

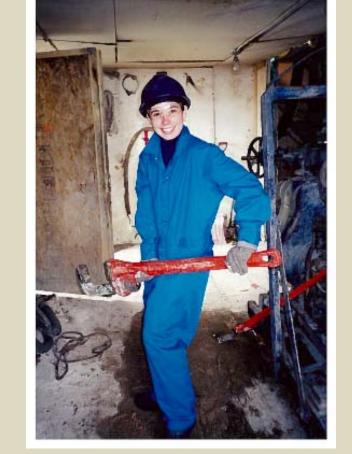


#### GEOPHYSICS SURVEYS

### **Drill Program**









### Levels of Exploration



1. Desktop Study 2. Fly Camps **3. Preliminary Study** 4. Advanced **Exploration** 

### **Advanced Program**



- Larger Camps
- Defined Drill Targets
- Large Drill Samples (1 tonne bags)
- The GRADE of the ore is determined

### **Diamond GRADE** = carats / tonne of rock

 $1 \operatorname{carat} = 200 \operatorname{mg}$ 

### EXAMPLES

0.2 carats per tonne

Large deposit

#### 0.3 carats per tonne

High quality



Fort-a-la-corne, SK

www.saskmining.ca



Victor, ON

attawapiskat.com

### North \$\$ = > 1 carat/tonne

### Levels of Exploration



- 1. Desktop Study
- 2. Fly Camps
- 3. Preliminary Study
- 4. Advanced Exploration
- 5. Feasibility Study

### **Mineral Exploration**

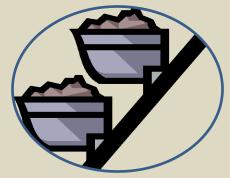
- Difficult
- Expensive
- Takes Time



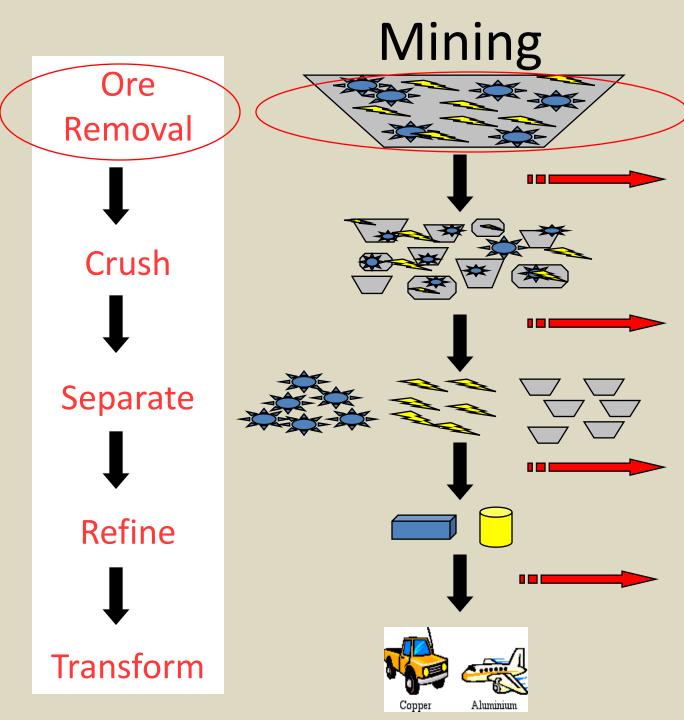
### We do this... To get this...

• http://www.bcminerals.ca/files/video\_resources/000180.php

### THE MINE CYCLE



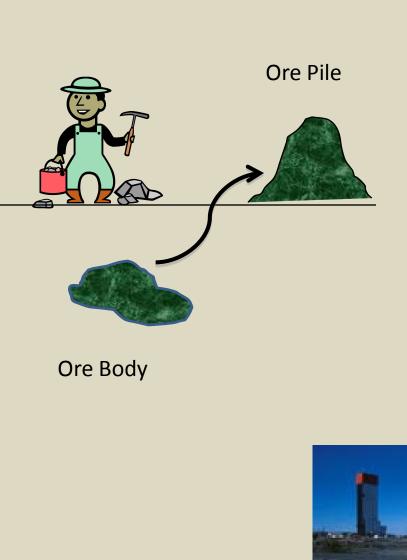




Dust Noise Ammonia Tailings Waste Rock Metals Fuel **Chemicals Buildings** Equipment Garbage Waste Water

WASTE

### Step 1 – Ore Removal





**Open Pit** Ekati, Diavik



### Step 1 – Ore Removal

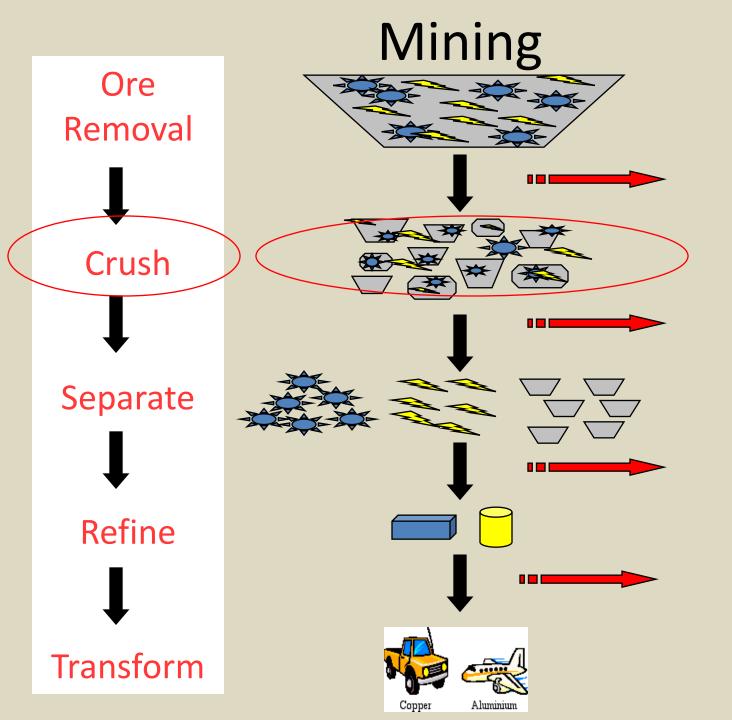
#### Blast





#### What waste is created?

- Ammonium
- Dust
- Sediment/small rock fragments
- Waste Rock
- Fuel/exhaust
- Stockpiles
- Runoff water



#### WASTE

Dust Noise Ammonia Tailings Waste Rock Metals Fuel **Chemicals Buildings** Equipment Garbage Waste Water

# Step 2 - Crushing

#### Break up ORE



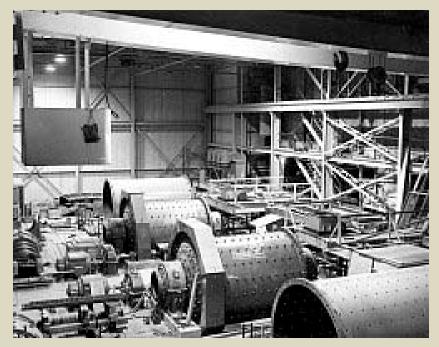
#### **Crush & Grind**

#### What waste is created?

- Dust
- Fuel/exhaust
- Chemicals
- Tailings
- Contaminated water
- Buildings/Equipment

### **Crushing Devices**

#### **Crushers at Pine Point**

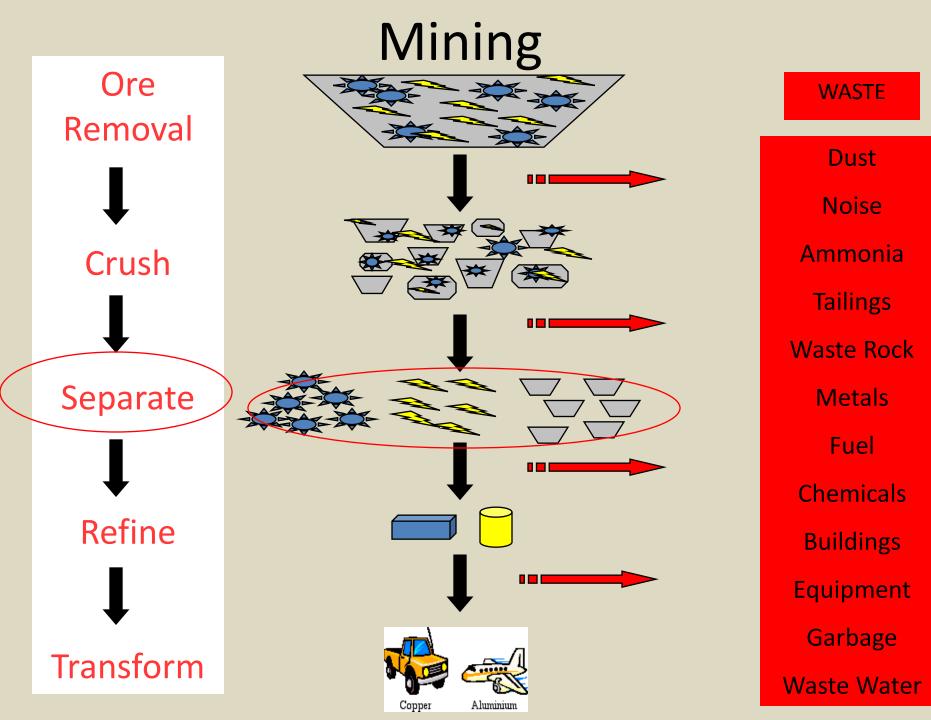




### Uganda

#### Mozambique

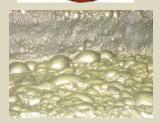




### Step 3 - Separating

#### Get valuable minerals out of rock





#### SEPERATION

- We use the properties of the materials to separate the grains
  - Sizing
  - Gravity
  - Magnetic
  - Floatation
  - Electrostatic



### Size Separation

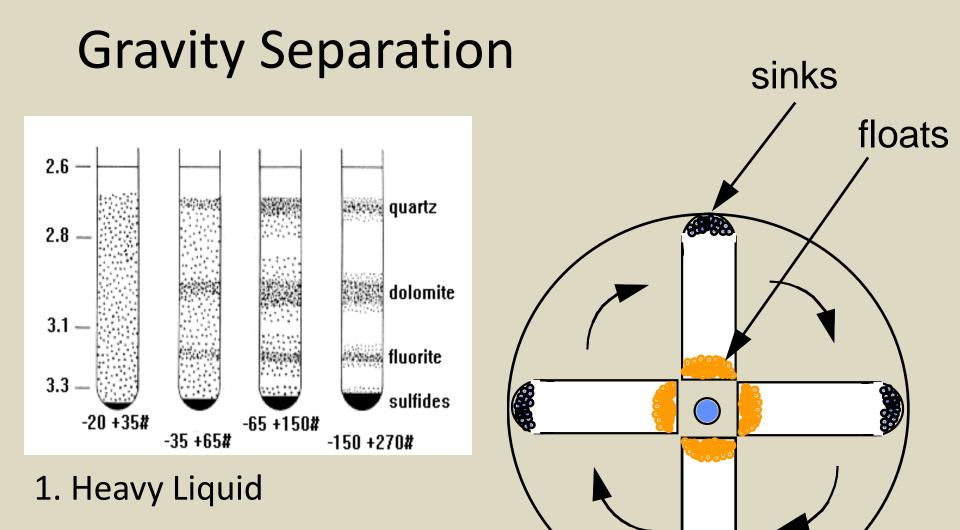


Mining Shaker Table



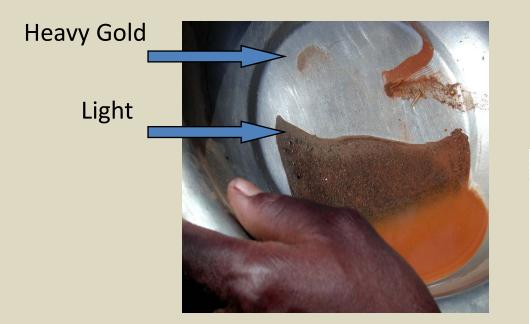
Uganda



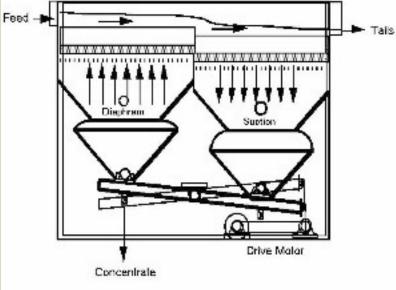


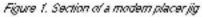
2. Centrifuge

### **Gravity Separation**



#### 3. Panning





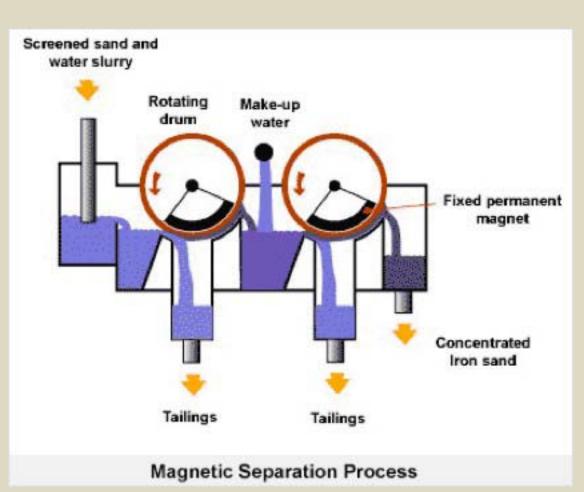
4. Jig





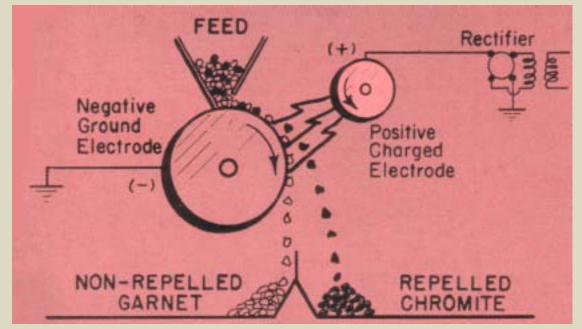


### **Magnetic Separation**



### **Electrostatic Separation**

 Some grains maintain an electrostatic charge (induced electrically) and are pinned to a charged drum. Grains that are not charged, fall of the drum. Thus, minerals like ilmenite and chromite can be separated.













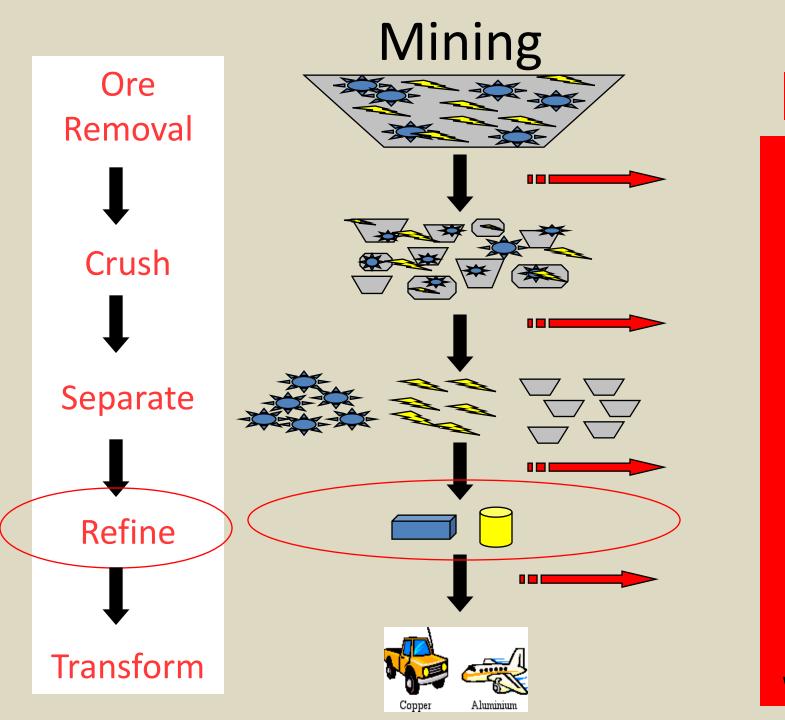


## Mineral Processing:

What waste is created?

- Sizing
- Gravity
- Magnetic
- Electrostatic

- Tailings
- Waste Rock
- Fuel
- Equipment
- Buildings
- Chemicals
- Contaminated
  Water
- Metals



Dust Noise Ammonia Tailings Waste Rock Metals Fuel **Chemicals Buildings** Equipment Garbage Waste Water

WASTE

### Steps 4 – Refining



#### -Add heat

# How do miners purify metals?

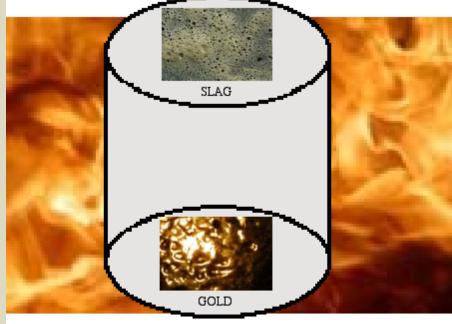


#### -Add chemicals



-Increase pressure

### Step 4 – Refining



Remove impurities

OVER 1000 DEGREES CELSIUS

 Some refining may happen on site, but usually, mines ship their "concentrate" (concentrated ore) to specialized refining/smelting operators

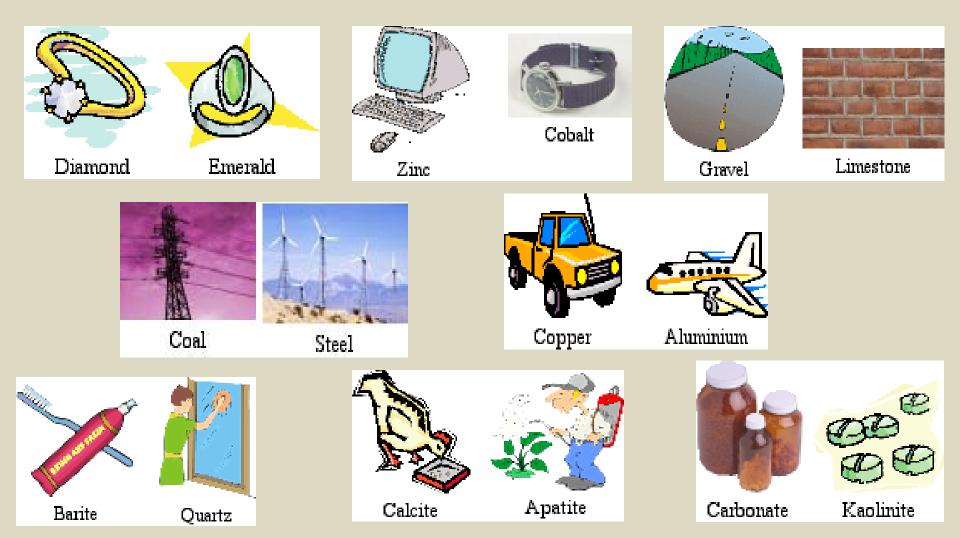
### Step 4 - Refining

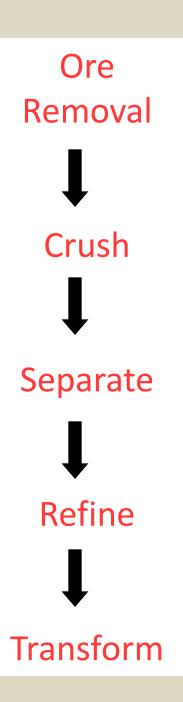
Sometimes refining is not needed..

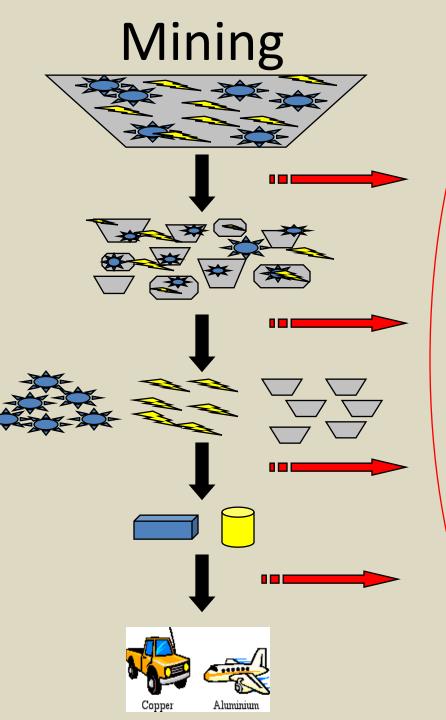
- Coal it is ready to sell once separated
- Diamonds at BHP and Diavik diamonds only need to be separated before being cut (separation is by crushing, gravity, and x-rays)

### **Mining Products**

### Why Mine?







Dust Noise Ammonia Tailings Waste Rock Metals Fuel **Chemicals Buildings** Equipment Garbage Waste Water

WASTE

## WASTE



Contaminated Water



Effluent



Blasting



Garbage



Electrical Wires



- Naturally Occurring
- Brought On-Site
- Mining Effects

- Dust & Noise
- Ammonia & Fuel
- Tailings & Waste Rock
- Metals & Chemicals
- Buildings & Equipment
- Garbage
- Waste Water

### Mine Components

- Underground
- Open Pit
- Waste Rock & Overburden
- Tailings
- Buildings & Equipment
- Infrastructure
- Landfills/Waste Disposal Sites
- Water Management Systems





Ekati, Google Earth