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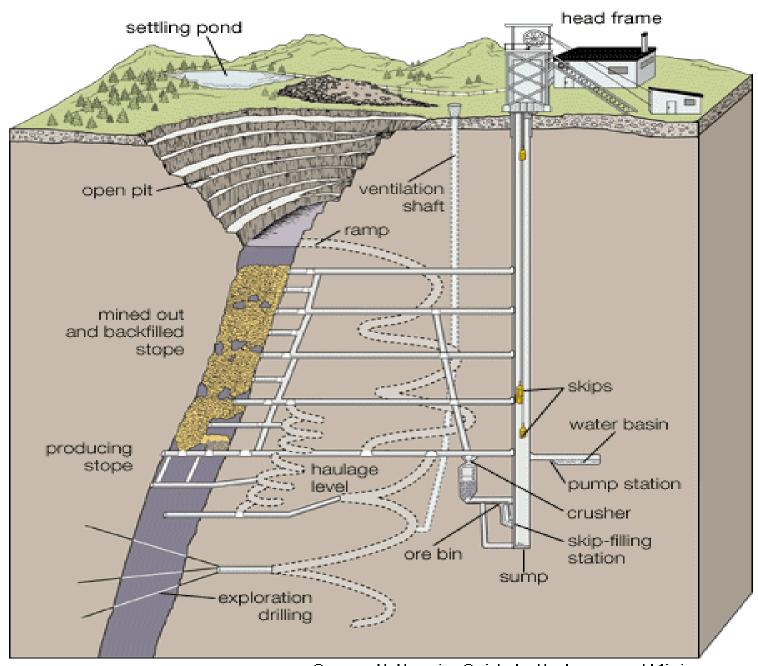
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Metalliferous Mining

Terminologies

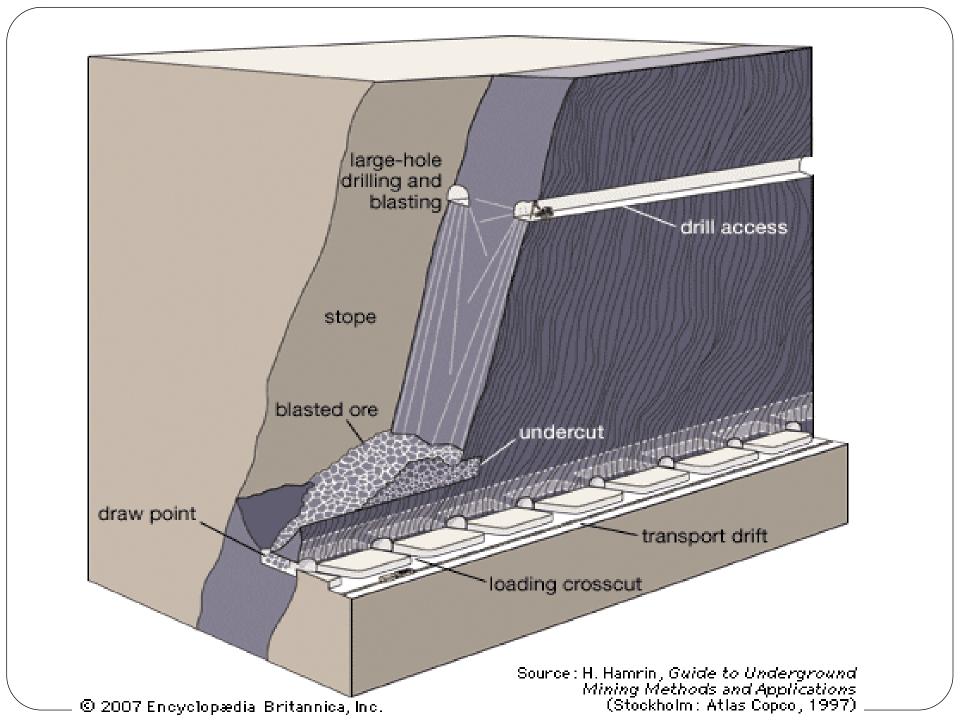
>Stope

In metalliferous mining stope is the area where we plan to extract minerals, stope means deposition of minerals.



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Source: H. Hamrin , *Guide to Underground Mining Methods and Applications* (Stockholm: Atlas Copco , 1997)



➤ Crown pillar

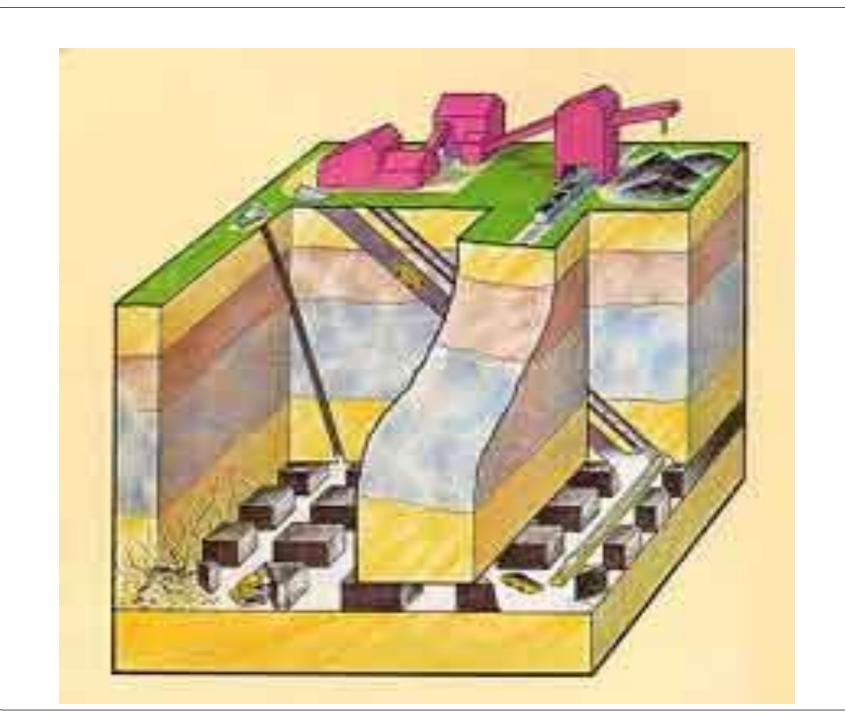
For a stope crown pillar is a horizontal pillar and it is a horizotal layer of mineral *below which mineral was extracted, leaving some* portion of ore in form of pillar.

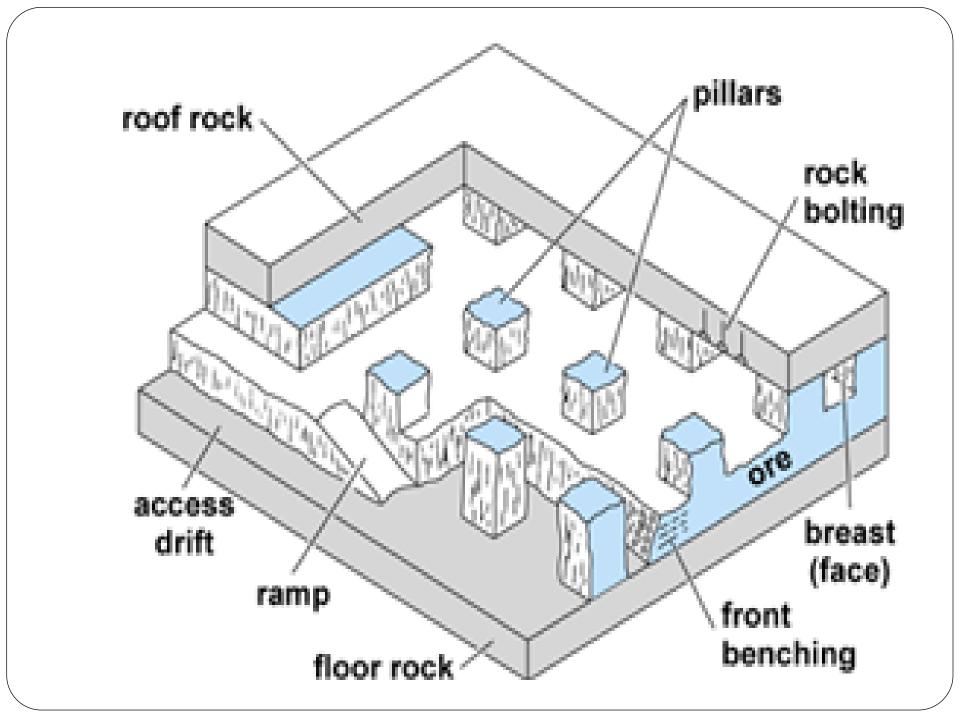
➤ Sill pillar

Sill pillar refers to horinzontal layer of ore which is left at the bottom of the stope. Sill pillar can also be called crown pillar for the stope below.

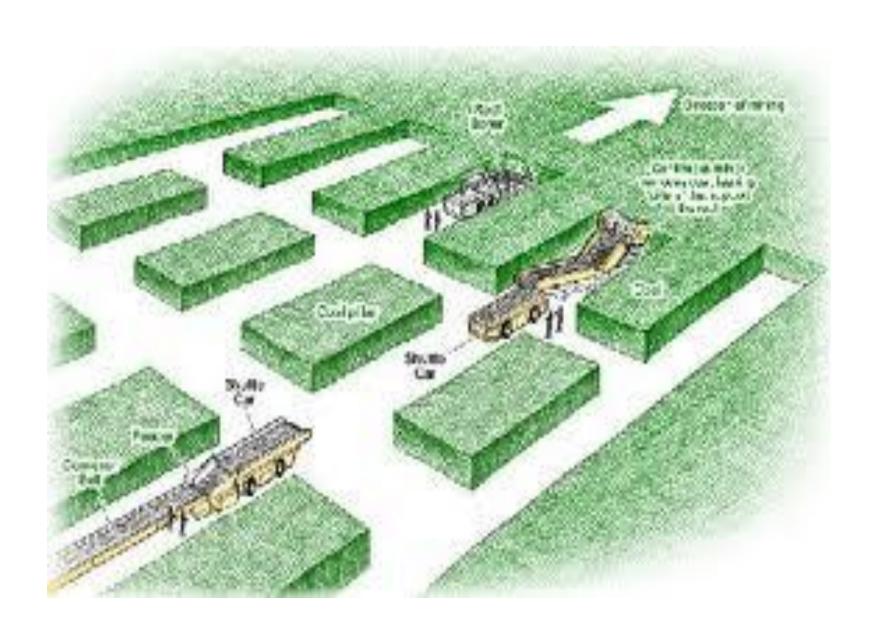
➤ Rib pillar Rib pillar is vertical pillar of mineral alongside the stope to provide support to the roof.

So vertical pillar is rib pillar and horizontal pillars are crown and sill pillar.



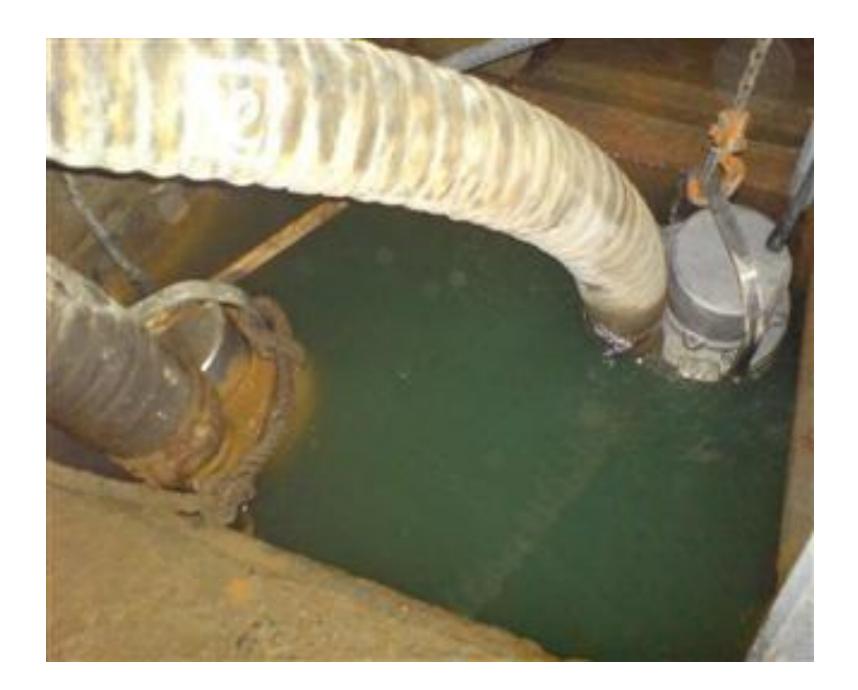






>sump

Sump is deepmost area to collect water and pump out that water for human purpose in underground mining. Needed inclines are made so as to ensure water collection in the sump and subsequent removal by pumps and motors.

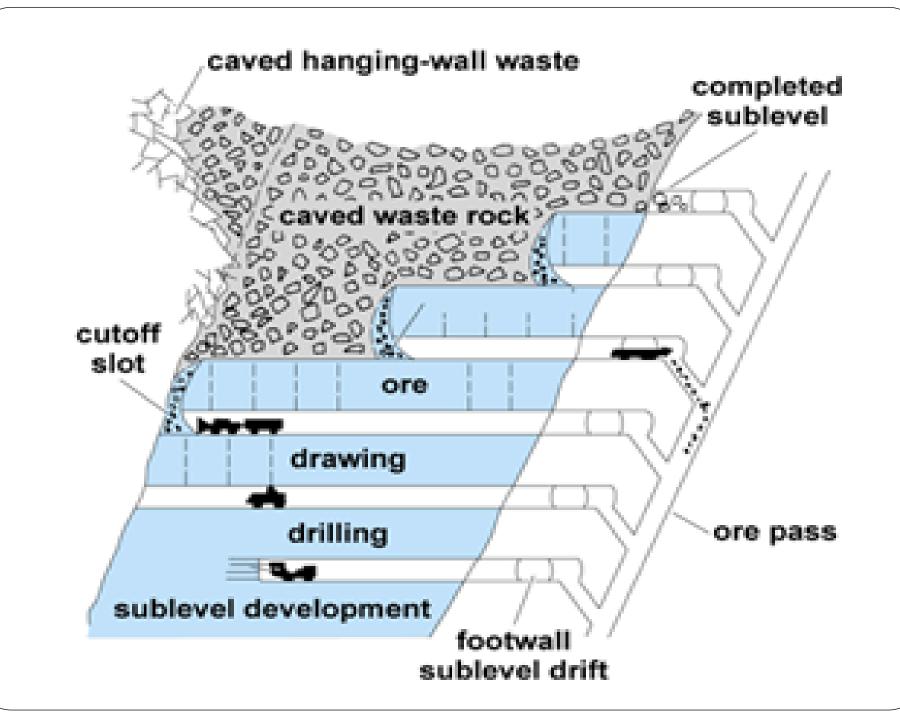




➤ Ore pass

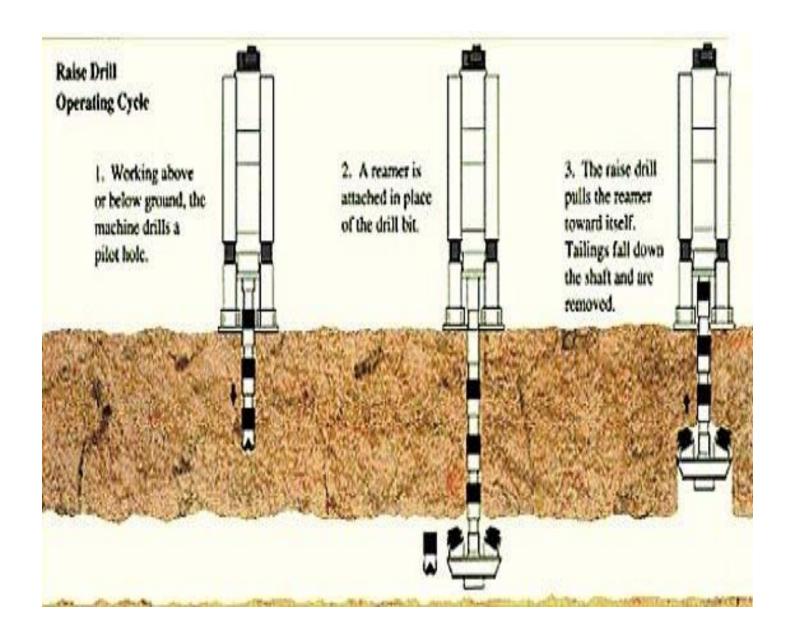
Ore that is mined on the different levels is dumped in to vertical or near vertical openings called ore pass, through which it falls under gravity to the lowest level of the mine. There it is stored in an ore bin and extracted to the surface.

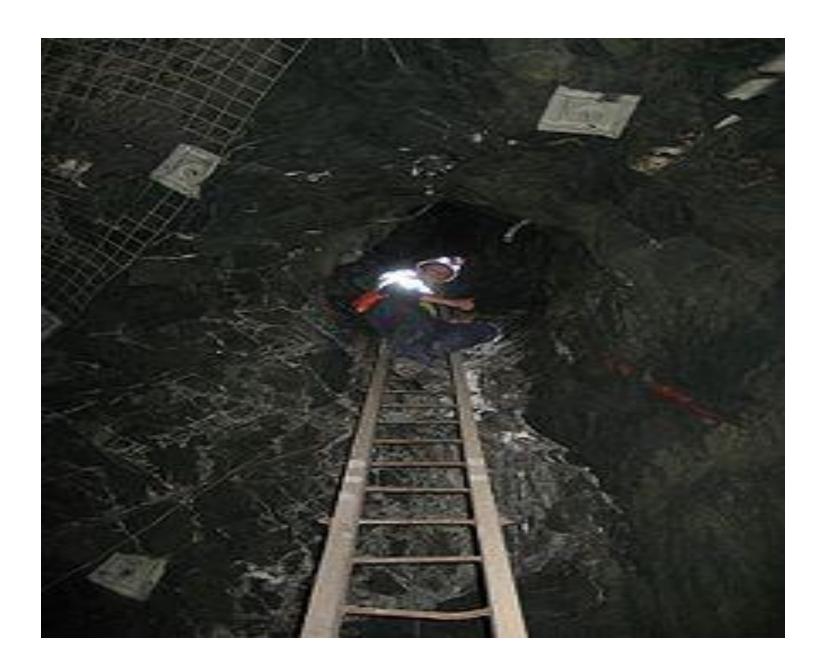




≻Raise

If we vertically connect two level of stope then the structure from lower to upper level is referred to as raise.





THANKS