

Igneous	Metamosphic	Sedimentary.
Formed when		Sedimentary
magma is cool		nocks are
140120.00	igneous on	formed by the
Large crystal	s sedimentary	weathering of
are formed	rocks.	existing rocks
when magma	lgreeve stoke	
cools slowly	They are form	red over time, layou
and small	when they go	
orystals are	under intense	form
formed when		sedimentary
magma cools fas		nocks Hom
Sodinantory nod	They are	ond markle
When rocks are	e coustalline	These rocks
formed under		le have warm
the surface are	a foliated	
called plutonic	texture	have been the
on intrusive		have been
nocks while	Fon e.g	compacted and
nodes formed	marble and	cemented
above the	slate	over time
unface are		E
itousive.		Fon e.g
		limestone,
g Granite, basalt		sondstone, shale

Factors affecting exploitation of mineral

- ii) size of deposit
- iii) method of mining
- iv) accessibility
- v) transportation facilities
- vi) stage of industrial development
- vii) technology

appeal from the ain and these designed by pictures are conspilled and lysed their tale. Majorial colder and leftered by their scalles quittin quittin addition and the by majorial by a

to describe and principle with the bearing the chart the chart the chart the chart the chart the chart

to the description of the property for a gentlemental seek of seasons of seas

wing the Clobed Beethouse Buston

entered and record fratering depending on

Application can be used instead of

door	Metamosphic	Sedimentary	Factors affecting exploitation of mineral resources-
			I U.A ATID
	These nocks	Sedimentary	ii) size of deposit
led	were once	nocks are	
	igneous on	formed by the	iv) accessibility
	sedimentary	weathering of	d transportation facilities
	rocks.	existing rocks	a) also of industrial development
	in energy		to the Line Land Constituted and Charles and Constituted and C
		over time, layors	The state of the s
	when they go		I have the sale and the sale in the sale i
	under intense		the first area carrying ward by
	heat and pressure		, at I I Labertal over Kalako IDESAFI.
	10		I I al manage is playing to the first the state of the st
-aut	There	Manuel Long	As all and the Standards and Table Breeze
No.	They are	TI to	the state of the s
ve	crystalline	These nous	the desiration to another property and the second
	and often have	have many	
	a foliated	layers which	the second secon
C	texture	have been	The state of the s
		compacted and	The state of the s
	Fon e.g	cemented	COLESS Adaptived in board in legaployers and some sources of the second of the second
1	marble and	over time	Strong and thought the County of the County
	slate		Spring. The waster makes the Confess
		For e.g.	Sunface, The waster necond patterns depinding an
		limestone,	A Land the second of the secon
		sandstone, shale	scarcina by this is made a angestadia

Greative writing sollations paidsoffs works

The process of mining-

1) Searching for minerals

Deposits on the Earth's surface can be found using tremote sensing methods. Aerial photography is used. During this process, a particular area of land is photographed from the air and these overlapped pict pictures are carefully analysed for minerals. Mineral oxides are detected by their unique radiation pattern which is recorded by a satellite and sent for analysis, Valvable mineral ones can be located from satellite images. The satellite's positioning system gives geologists the exact location of the minerals. Samples of the minerals are sent to the laboratory for geochemical analysis. Location of sample points can be found accurately using the Global Positioning System (GPS). Another method used is | geophysics. A socies of seismic waves are sent through the Earth's surface. The waves record patterns depending on the mineral Explosives can be used instead of vibrations but this is more Langerous.

withing withourseguered to

Mining-

Reform mining, samples are sent for resource evaluation. The aim is to identify the size of the deposit and mixture of mineral ares. Then, a feasibility study is carried out to evaluate financial and technical ruisles.

Methods of extraction-

extracted.

i) Surface mining:

This is also known as open-pit, open-cast on opencut mining. The overburden is removed and the

deposit is extracted. These mines are dug in

sections called benches. The walls are kept at a

safe angle to reduce the risk of rock fall. These

mines eventually because either the deposit has run

out an it is no longer profitable.

Strip mining is used to mine a seam of minoral.

The overburden is removed and mainly coal is

ii) Sub-surface mining-Impact of rock and mineral extraction-Refers mining, some was sont for susume Tunnels are duy to gain access are that are Ecological impact to deep to be removed by surrface mining. -> habitat destruction Mining machinery is sent down sloping tunnels in -> environmental impact assessment exo exchange of mineral one Despest deposits are reached by vertical shafts. This method is Pallution and a second expensive and dangerous and is only used for -> noise (explosives) valuable minerals. There are dangers of collapsing -> water tunnels, poisonous gas, explosion and underground As a Mare boards were loved and with bridge fine was the same as a sent - air (dust particles) -> visual to The location of the nature is notice to the location of the Economic impact sections called benedies. The walls are supplied of - employment mines comboding because cities the deposit has sun -> taxes out on it is no lowers profiteble. Strip mining is need to mine a seam of friendly

-		
	CHE CHELL	Managing the impact of rock and mineral
AI)	The one would be expensive and the demand would be high. The profit will be higher than the money spent on mining	· Safe disposal of mining waste -> mining waste was usually put in piles on placed on
AL)	The minerals will dissolve in the water and can harm many organisms of the water and	-> Sometimes, these piles collapsed, causing possible death. The also in crease land and water pollution.
A3) a	More deposits were found and mining was continued.	These days, safe storage of mine waste is very important -> Applications must have a detailed plan on how the waste is going to be stored.
Ы	The location of the mine is very remote so us one would bother to cover it.	avoid water pollution
5	one would bother to cover it was in the cover it was a series of the cover	-> The waste should also be manitored to detect movement on water pollution
19/16/17		supporting here retrained which hashers
		of the sail becomes and talked and the sail to the sai
		And the state of t
-		

- Land restanation and biomemediation

- After mining, the land needs to be restaned Sometimes waste is blended with the surroundings, soil is put on top and fertiliser is added.

- These can be planted to help animals live, over time, organic matter from plants and animals gets added to the soil

- This method is usually used to many manage waste

from coal mining.

- Bioremediation
- -> Biomemediation is the process of nemoving pollutary from waste using living organisms. Some micorcorguians found in the soil can absorb pollutarity and break them down into less harm for substances.
- -> Microorganisms can work faster if they ree provided with oxygen and nitrogen
- totic metals. This makes the ground less totic
- -> Minoral extraction creates large holes which can be filled with water.
- -> Sometimes, the holes one filled with waste.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

The Society for Ecological Restoration
of International measures the success of
a land restoration programme.

topolog of the street and topological topo

walter you can about a sign or replace while it

Describing geological conditions to difficult

Self-assessment questions	
Al) Give reasons why illegal mining without a lieur is bad for people and the environment. Al) The government earns money from mining activity. Tax is paid for every tonne of mineral one extracted. A long-term agreement is reached to avoid rapid rises in tax. This could make mining	gy) Describe three ways in which necycling material is important for the sustainable use of resources. An) It is better for the environment. Recycling material also nedwces the amount of mining as the resources are already there. Recycling also saves a lot of money.
92) Explain how reduced slowt	24/06/19
ecosystem. Az) The nate of photosynthesis is nedwced. Reduced plant growth also causes visual pollution.	As Describe the trans in coopers in coopers in the form. From the opening of the balks till 1977. As There is a pening of the balks till 1977.
A4) In-situ treatment:	Character States
A4) In-situ treatment is comparatively cheaper. Ex-situ treatment relocates the waste, preventing contamination.	continued, the appear in interberant checkers extent.