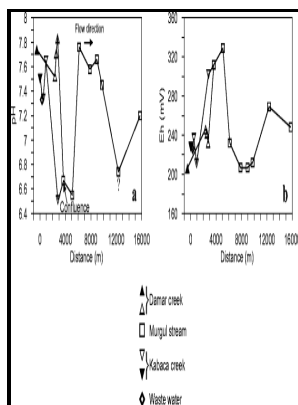


Factors controlling the release and attenuation of contaminants in a sulfidic tailings impoundment

s.n - The role of hardpan formation on the reactivity of sulfidic mine tailings: A case study at Joutel mine (Québec)



Description: -

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Element discharge from pyritic mine tailings at limited oxygen availability in column experiments

Treatment of Acid Mine Effluents Using a Wood-Waste Cover.

Chapter 2

Arsenic, Pb and Cu were partly retained in the tailings. Statistical analysis of historical precipitation records is conducted to determine the frequency and magnitude of extreme events. Geoderma 2009, 152 1-2 , 137-144.

Heavy metal distribution and evolution in acid mine drainage system developed from nickel sulfide tailings (Western Australia), Chinese Journal of Geochemistry

ARD, NMD, and SD are all the result of natural weathering processes that occur under atmospheric conditions. If no soil was salvaged prior to construction e.

Zn and Pb release of sphalerite (ZnS)

These factors are described simultaneously because the processes that affect the drainage composition during transport within and outside of the mine or process facility are very similar in concept. Example configurations for subaqueous tailings disposal are shown in Figure 6-14. Kiln dust absorbs moisture and hardens upon wetting Rich and Hutchison, 1994 , and is widely used as a stabilization and barrier material at coal mines in the US.

Element discharge from pyritic mine tailings at limited oxygen availability in column experiments

Exploration boreholes can be a source of groundwater flow that can be controlled by proper grouting following drilling.

Chapter 6

Each sample was grinded, sieved, powdered to a grain less than 200-mesh and pressed pellets were made for the chemical data obtained by X-Ray Fluorescence with a bench top Analytical Axios mAX spectrometer using a Rh anode X-ray source, at 20 to 60 kV and up to 160 mA. The most abundant KEGG pathways predicted by PICRUST in the 4 boreholes are summarized in Fig.

Zn and Pb release of sphalerite (ZnS)

It has, approximately, a 1 km perimeter, 69,000 m² area, 50 m maximum depth, and an elevation of around 700 m. One part β was used for chemical and geochemical characterization, while the other γ was used for microbiological characterization Fig.

Distinguishing reclamation, revegetation and phytoremediation, and the importance of geochemical processes in the reclamation of sulfidic mine tailings: A review

Science of The Total Environment 2015, 532 , 581-594. Department of the Interior, Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

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