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Ore minerals. Image Credits: Bonchar/Shutterstock Ore is a natural occurrence of rock or sediment that contains enough minerals with economically important elements, usually metals that can be extracted from the deposit economically. Ore is mined for profit from the land; they are then perfected (often by smelting) to extract valuable items. The quality of ore and the density of mining or metal ore, as well as the type of origin, can directly affect the cost of ore mining. Therefore, it is necessary to weigh the cost of mining with the value of the metal contained in the rock to determine which ore can be processed and which - too low to be mined. Metal ore, usually oxides, sulfides, silicates, or local metals (such as native copper), are not usually concentrated in the Earth's crust, or precious metals (usually without forming compounds) such as gold. To remove items of interest from waste and ore crystals, ore must be extracted. Different geological processes form ore bodies. The formation of the ore process is called ore genesis. The classification of ore deposits is classified in accordance with various criteria that have been established as a result of the study of economic geology or mineral genesis. Typical are the classifications below. Hydrothermal epigenetic deposits of mesothermal ore deposits typical of the Golden Mile, the Conglomerate Kalgoorlie of The Archei took gold and uranium deposits typical of Elliot Lake, Ontario, Canada and the Witwatersrand, gold deposits of the carlin type, including: Epithermal sediment deposits of stock veins Recommended for you Pure iron grains are rare in the universeGranit-related hydrothermal MOKG or iron oxide copper deposits of gold, typical supergiant of the Olympic Dam Cu-Au-U Deposit Porphyry Copper / Gold /- Molybden/- Silver Deposits Intrusive-related copper-gold *z/-* (tin-tungsten), typical Tombstone, Arizona deposits of hydromagmatic magnetite deposits of iron ore and skarns Skarn ore deposits of copper, lead, lead, lead, zinc, tungsten, etc. Magmatic deposits Magmatic nickel-copper-iron-PGE deposits including - Cumulate vanadiferous or platinum magnetite or chromate - Cumulate hard rock titanium (ilmenite) deposits - Komatite hosted Ni-Cu-PGE deposits - Subvolcanic subtype, typical noril'sk-Talnakh Canada - Intrusively related Ni-Cu-PGE, typical voisey's Bay, Canada and Jinchuan, China Lateric nickel ore deposits, examples include Goro and Acoje, (Philippines) and Ravensthorpe, Western Australia. Volcanic-related volcanic sediments Volcanic has taken massive sulphide (VHMS) Cu-Pb-yon in that Examples include Teutonic Bohr and Golden Grove, Western Australia - Type Of Besshi - Kuroko type Metamorphically recycled Podiform Podiform deposits paramagmatic oxide-chromite iron deposit, characteristic of the River Savage, Tasmania's iron ore, the coobina Broken Hill Type Type Pb-z-Ag, considered a class of remade deposits SEDEX Carbonatite-alkaline delightful delightful phosphorus-tantalite-vermiculite (Phboralawa South Africa) Mongolia Diatreme hosted a diamond in kimberlite, lamproite or lamprophyre sediment deposits Banded iron ore deposits, including - canal iron deposits or pilotite-like iron ore deposits and other sand dunes housed deposits alluvial gold , diamond, tin, platinum or black sand deposits of alluvial zinc oxide type: the only example of Scorpio zinc sedimentary hydrothermal deposits SEDEX - lead zinc-silver, typical Red Dog, McArthur River, Mount Isa, etc. - Stratiform Arcos-hosting and shale copper, characteristic of zambia copper. - Stratiform tungsten, typical of the Ergebirgei field, Czechoslovakia - Exhale spilite-chert held gold deposits Mississippi Valley type (MVT) zinc lead deposits hematite iron ore deposits altered striped iron formation Astrobleme-related ores Sudbury basin of nickel and copper, Ontario, Canada ore mining Major ore mining follows the next steps: prospective or exploration to find and then determine the extent and value of the ore, where it is located At an early stage, this determines whether further investment in valuation and engineering research is justified, and identifies key risks and areas for further work. A feasibility study is to assess the financial viability, technical and financial risks and reliability of the project and to decide whether to develop or depart from the proposed mine project. This includes mine planning to assess the economically extracted part of the field, metallurgy and ore reclamation, market and payment of ore concentrates, engineering, milling and infrastructure costs, financial and shareholder requirements and cradle to serious analysis of a possible mine, from initial excavations to reclamation. Development to create access to the ore building and the construction of a mine plant and equipment Mine Operation in the active sense of Melioration, to make the land where the mine was suitable for future examples of ore Minerals Acanthite (cooled argentite polymorph): Ag₂S for the production of silver Barit: BaSO₄ Bauxite Al (OH)₃ and AlOOH, dried on Al₂O₃ for the production of Beryl aluminum : Be₃Al₂(SiO₃)₆ Bourne: CuFe₅S₄ Cassiterit : SnO₂ Chalcocite: for the production of copper halkopirsirite: CuFeS₂ Chromite: (Fe, Mg)Cr₂O₄ for C lean Cinnabar: HgS for Mercury Cobalt: (Co, Fe)AsS Columbite-Tantalite or Coltan: (Fe, Mn) (Nb, Ta)₂O₆ Dolomites: CaMg (CO₃)₂ Galena: PbS Native Gold: Au, usually associated with quartz or as placental hematite deposits: Fe₂O₃ Ilmenite: FeTiO₃ Magnetite: Fe₃O₄ Malachit: Cu₂CO₃ (OH)₂ Molybdenitis: MoS₂ Pentlandite: (Fe, Ni)₉S₈ Prolust: MnO₂ Scheelite: CaWO₄ Sperry: P₂ : r: nS Uraninite (pitchblende): UO₂ for the production of Wolframite metallic uranium: (Fe, Mn)WO₄ Most elements must be concentrated in quantities that can be economically extracted from ore deposits (usually hundreds and thousands of times their bark abundance). This concentration is usually achieved by the dissolution of the element of hot water (hydrothermal ore deposits - gold, silver, lead), preferential crystallization of magma (chromite deposits or pegmatites), weathering and leaching of the surface (aluminium, nickel, copper) or gravitational separation of minerals during erosion (gold, diamonds, titanium). In most cases, there are only one or two minerals that provide the entire specific element for commercial use. Some elements in low concentrations (replacing in small quantities with basic elements) are related to minerals that are mined for other elements, but the volumes of cutting materials that are processed lead to a valuable by-product (i.e. elements associated with copper, lead and zinc ore). Some elements are so valuable that almost any mineral containing this element in sufficient varieties can be mined (gold, silver, platinum group). ELEMENTS Aluminium - Ore is extracted from rocks that have been exposed to weathering in a tropical environment, bauxite. The main ore minerals in bauxite are Gibbsite, Bogmeite and diaspora. Antimonyum - The main antimonyum ore is sulfide, stibb. Arsenic - Recovered from other metal processing streams (primarily from sulfosalts such as tendnatitis, etc.). Arsenopyrit is the most common mineral of arsenic. The relatively low demand for arsenic compared to the amount of arsenic extracted from other metals means that it can come from the waste of other ore processing plants. Barium - The main source of barium is barite with a minor production of withered. Beryllium - The main mineral for beryllium in the United States is bertrandite, while worldwide the main source is pegmatite containing beryl. Bismuth is primarily a by-product of lead processing. Also found in a number of minerals such as bismuthinite and as a component in various sulfosals. Bor - The main source - Lake Playa deposits of borax, coleman, cairnita, ulexite. Bromine - The main sources are brine from wells Dead sea. Cadmium - Unlike many other commodities, cadmium is produced as a by-product of zinc (sphalerite) extraction. Cesium - Main Ore Mineral pegmatite mineral. The production and use of this metal is extremely small (several thousand kilograms per year). Chlorine - Produced from mineral chalit (stone salt). Chromium - The main source is mineral chromite, which is found in large layered intrusive and serpentine bodies, cobalt - The main minerals for cobalt is cobaltitis. Some cobalt is also produced from weathered tropical halos, Colombium (see Niobium) Copper - Most copper ore bodies are extracted from minerals created by weathering the primary mineral halkopinite of copper ore. Minerals in the fortified area include halkocyste, bornit, jaurleit. Minerals in oxidized areas include malach, zurit, chrysocolia, cuprit, tenoritis, native copper and brohanite. Gallium is a by-product of zinc and alumina processing. Some primary ores may contain up to 200 ppm. Ga. Germanium is a by-product of zinc ore processing. The field in China is also related to coal. Gold - The main mineral of gold is native metal and electric (gold-silver alloy). Some tellurids are also important ore minerals such as calaverite, sylvanitis and petsite. Hafny - Primary ore mineral - Zircon, Indium is primarily a by-product of zinc processing. Iodine - The initial production was from seaweed. Iodine is extracted from the brine deposit of natural gas (up to 1200 ppm of iodine in brine). Iron - The two main minerals in iron production are oxides, hematite and magnetite. They are in the pre-Cambrian iron formations. Historically, there has also been production from goethite and siderwight. Iron sulfides (pyrite and pyrrocyte) were not used as sources of iron due to the complexity of removing sulphur from metals and the fragility of this sulfur caused by metal. Lead - The main mineral ore for lead is sulphide - galene. Some insignificant production from the past came from the secondary minerals of lead - cerussite and anglasita. Lithium - Former primary ore minerals were pegmatite deposits of spodumen, lepidolite and petals, ambilgonite. Currently, the main production in the United States comes from lithium carbonate brine. Magnesium - Although magnesium is found in many minerals, only dolomite, magnesite, brisite, carnallite and olivine have commercial value. Magnesium and other magnesium compounds are also produced from seawater, well and lakes brine and bitters. Manganese - The main oxides/hydroxide manganese are minerals such as hausmanite, pyrolusitis, brownite, manganite, etc., carbonate, rhodochrositis. A great potential source is deep-sea manganese nodules. Mercury is the main ore of sulfide, cinnamon. Molybdenum - The main ore mineral is molybdenitis. Nickel - The main nickel ore are pentlandite, nickel with pyrrocyte and weathering product, garnishite n@pouite, pecoraite and villemseite). Niobius (Columbia) - - The primary ore mineral is a pyrochlор with minor columbites and tantalit-columbitite. Phosphorus - The main ore minerals are found in the apatite group of minerals (hydroxylapatite, fluoropathitis, chlorapatite). Platinum Group (Platinum, Osmium, Rhodium, ruthenium, Palladium) - The main ores are local elements or alloys of various elements or arsenic such as Sperlitet. They tend to occur in layered intrusive, chromite-related deposits. Potassium (potassium) - The main ore minerals are sylvites (primarily), brine and langbeinite. Rare elements of the Earth (cerium, dysprosium, erby, Europium, gadolinium, hilly, lantanium, luteium, neodimia, praseodmium, samarium, scandium, terbium, tullus, itterby, ittrium) The main ore minerals containing rare earth elements are basnasite, monazite. The main production of bastensite in the United States takes place in Mountain Pass, California. Rhenium - Produced as a by-product of molybdenitis. Rubidius - Potassium substitutes in lepidolyite and polgusite. Production is small (several thousand kilograms per year). Scandiy (see Rare Earth) Selen - Restored from copper processing. Silicon - The main source is quartz. Silver - Silver production was made from sulfide argentite/acentitis, native silver, sulfosalts such as pyrar pyrar pyrar pyr pyrar pyr pyrryth and chloride as cerargirt. It is also found in small amounts in some tetradrites. Sodium - Basic resources of halit (rock salt) or soda ash (see below). Strontium - The main ore mineral - celeste, with a small production of strontianite. Sera - The main production comes from the desulfurization of natural gas and oil. Sulphuric acid is produced from the smoke gases of steel mills. Historically, sulfur was made from local sulfur and pyrite. Tantalum - Primarily from tantalita-columbitite, although small quantities are found in pewter concentrates. Tellurium - Restored in copper ore processing. Tallium - Restored from copper, lead and zinc ore processing. Thorium - Restored mainly from the monazit. Tin - Primary ore cassiterite. Titanium - Usually produced from deposits, ore minerals of rutile, ilmenite and leukoxen. Tungsten - Primary ore minerals are scheelite and huebnerite-ferberite. Uranium - The main primary minerals of ore are uraniunite, pitchblende (a mixture of various oxides), coffins and a host of secondary minerals such as carnotite and autunite. Vanadium - Extracted from oil residues also produced from vanadium, carrying magnetite rocks. In the past, it has been extracted from minerals in uranium deposits. zinc - The main mineral of zinc ore is sphalitus, zinc sulfide. Some past productions have been made from smithsonite and hemimorphitis. Circonium - The main source is mineral zircon. INDUSTRIAL MINERALS Abrasives, - diamonds, grenades (almandin, pyrop and andradite), corundum (Emery). (Emery). - The main use of barite is weight gain supplements for oil and gas drilling. Calcite - The main source of this mineral is limestone. It has been used to produce cement, applied on agricultural land to control pH, as a building material, and crushed for gravel. Clay - Used in the production of bricks, tiles and as a filler for paper, etc. Feldspars - Used in the production of glass, ceramics and enamel. Includes orthoclase, microclin and albite (member of the plagioclase series). Gems - The most valuable overall production of gemstones is diamond; Korunda, ruby and sapphire varieties; Beryl emerald, aquamarine and kunsite varieties. Many other semi-precious gems are mined for decorative and jewelry use. Gypsum is the main source for Portland cement, Paris plaster, soil conditioner, and an important component in drywall. Perlite - Used in lightweight units. Ash soda (sodium carbonate) - Primary production of trina, nakhcolitis and brine. Zeolites - The primary natural production of zeolites include chabazith minerals, cuneiformy and muzzlenite. Different production of minerals - Wollastonite, vermiculite, talc, pyrophyllite, graphite, chianite, andalusite, Muscovite and hlobs. For more information, see the U.S. Geological Survey's Mining website (source for most of this information). Information). ore forming minerals list. ore minerals list pdf. list of metal ore minerals

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