



Vapour Capture



Retort



Whole Ore
Amalgamation



Re-activation



Mercury + Cyanide



Zero Mercury
Direct Smelting



Reducing Mercury Use in ASGM

Technical guidance document introduction

Dr. Kevin Telmer, Artisanal Gold Council
Nigeria, June 2011

Basis of the Technical Guidance Document

- ▶ UNEP Governing Council Decision 25/5, paragraph 4: strengthen and enhance activities related to artisanal and small scale gold mining
- ▶ Purpose: to educate miners and those working with them; and to assist national governments with the development of models for programme design to improve national-level public policy
- ▶ Steering Group – presenters plus Partnership Area leads (UNIDO + NRDC)



Structure of the Technical Guidance Document

- ▶ Relatively short, simple, attractive and functional
- ▶ Document will include discussion of:
 - ▶ Existing Technologies, with Emphasis on Mercury Controls and Process Improvement Options
 - ▶ Access Requirements
 - ▶ Operational Requirements
 - ▶ Gold Recovery Statistics
 - ▶ Untested Technologies with Potential



Format and Timing

▶ June 2011

- ▶ Static document
- ▶ Posted on the web
- ▶ Web based document – Wiki like evolving document

▶ October 2011

- ▶ Peer Review complete
- ▶ Dissemination Strategy Developed

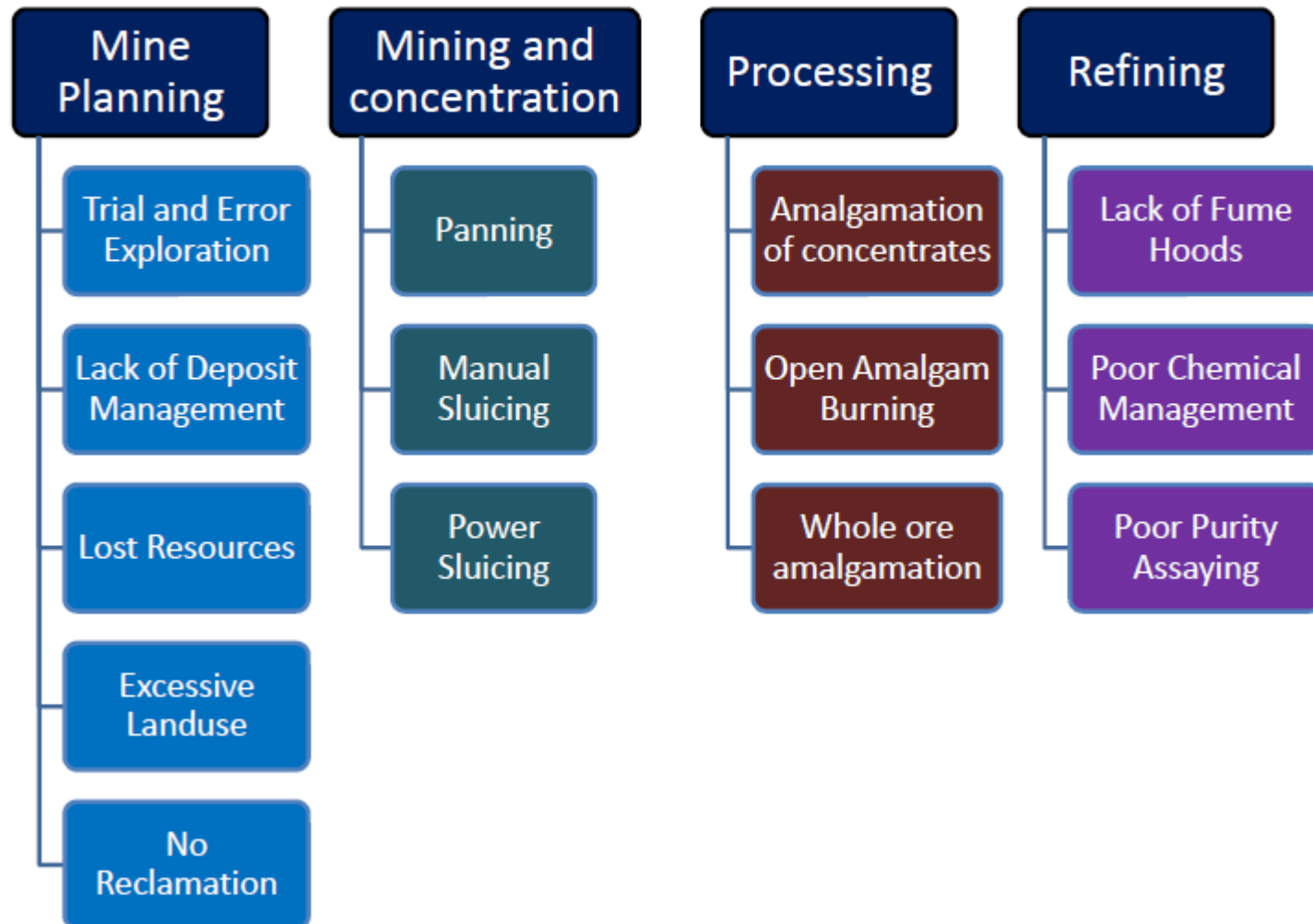


Field Testing

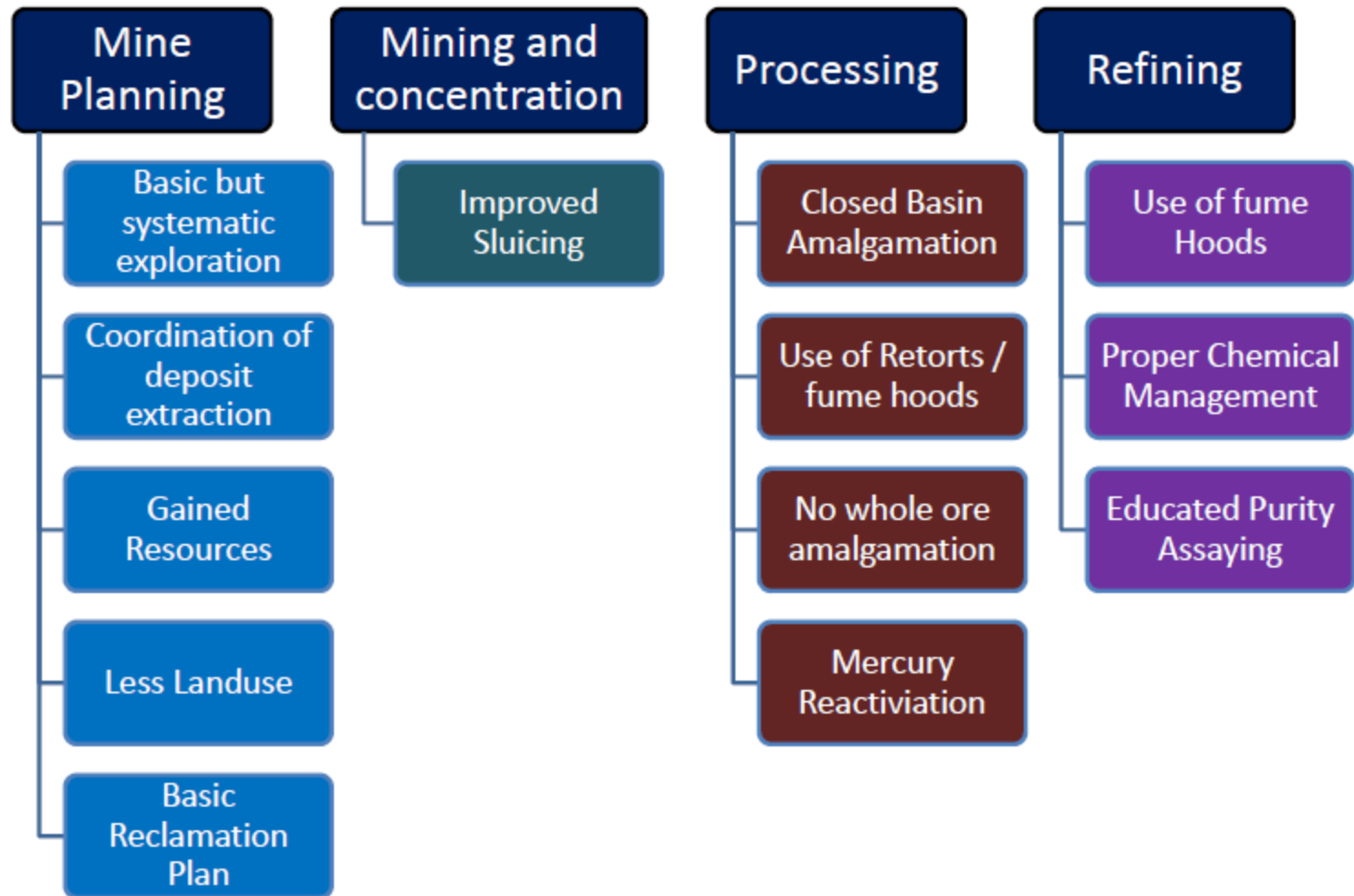
- ▶ Ghana – zero mercury (direct smelting)
- ▶ Tanzania – vapour capture



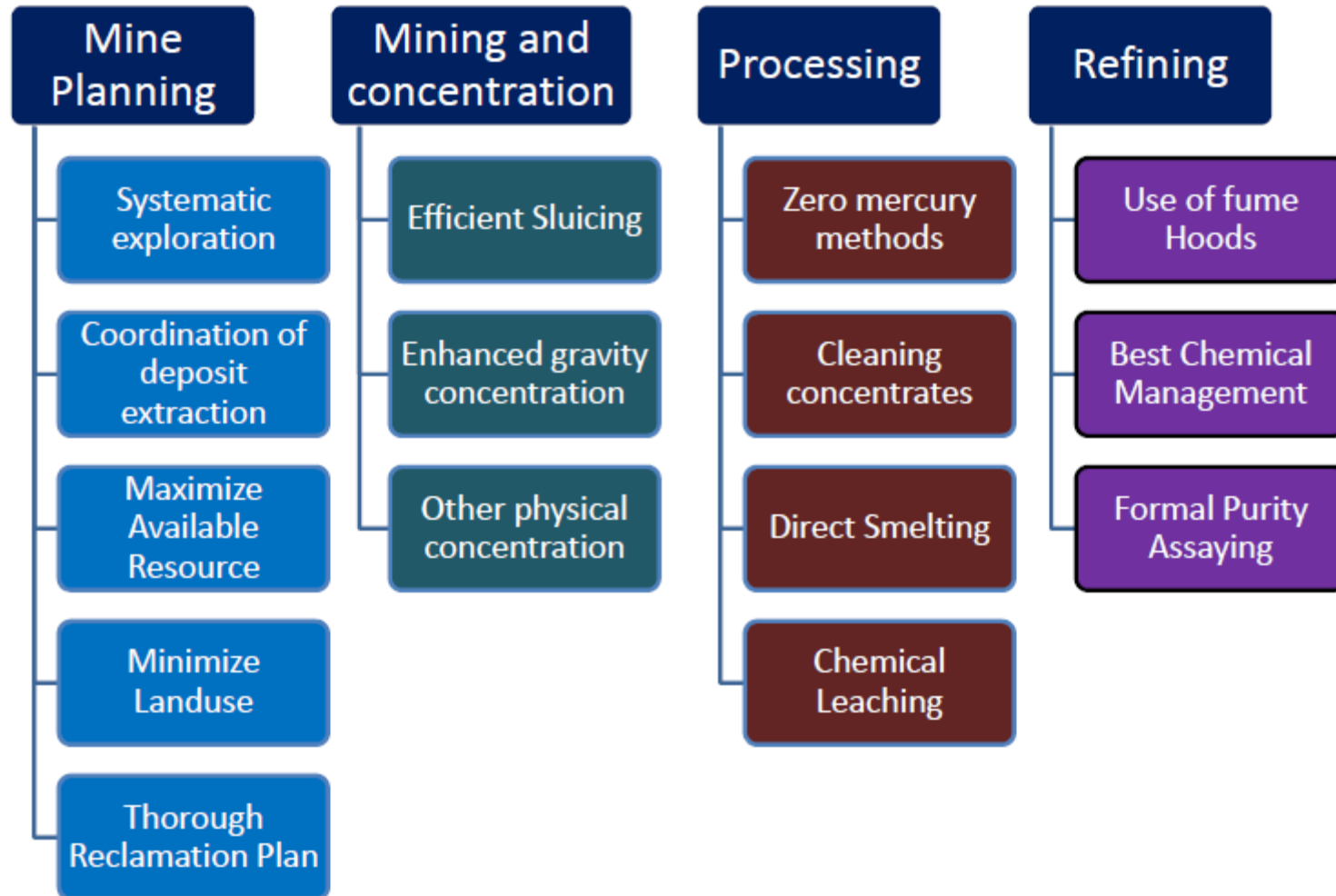
Current Practices - Alluvial



Better Practices



“Best” Practices



Technical Document Contents

Mine Planning

Gold Ores and Mercury Use

Mining and concentration

Gold Liberation (Crushing, Grinding and Milling)

Improving Concentration

Processing

Avoiding Whole-ore Amalgamation

Mercury Retort /Mercury Vapour Capture Systems

Mercury Reactivation

Cyanide Use and Mercury

Direct Smelting

Promising but Unproven Techniques (eg, additional Leaching Technologies)

Refining

Fume hoods

Reduction of Intensive Mercury Use Eliminating Whole-Ore Amalgamation



Peru; photo, K. Telmer

Capturing gold using quintoles and mercury amalgamation, Ica, Peru, Telmer, 2019



Reduction of Intensive Mercury Use Eliminating Whole-Ore Amalgamation



Reduction of Intensive Mercury Use Eliminating Whole-Ore Amalgamation



Concentration

- ▶ The most important step in reducing mercury usage is concentration
- ▶ Concentration of gold from ores into smaller masses either
 - ▶ reduces the amount of mercury needed; or
 - ▶ allows a zero mercury technology to be employed – such as direct smelting
- ▶ Good concentration requires good gold liberation (milling) followed by appropriate concentration technology
- ▶ Both require adequate capital – often a function of community stability/legality



Improving Concentration

- ▶ Sluicing
- ▶ Panning
- ▶ Vortex
- ▶ Spiral Concentrators
- ▶ Centrifuges
- ▶ Shaker Tables
- ▶ Flotation Circuit



Improved Sluicing

- ▶ Constant flow of water
- ▶ Proper capture material (carpet, fleece)
- ▶ Incline of the sluice
- ▶ Uniform grain size (proper milling)



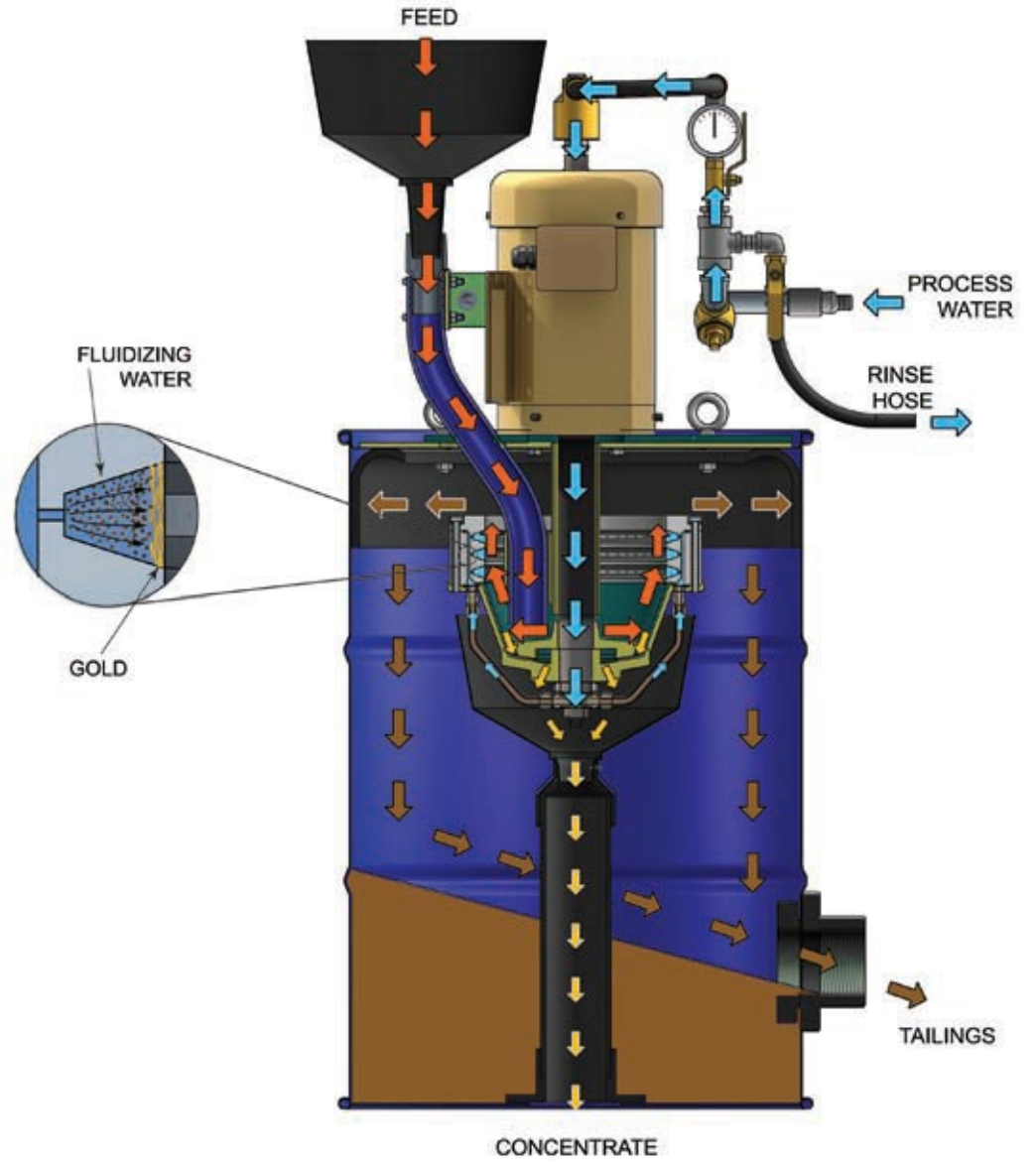


▶ [YouTube - Blue Bowl](#)





- ▶ [YouTube - Sifts gold flakes out of debris - Desert Fox Gold Wheel running -](#)



Existing Mercury Reduction/Elimination Technologies For Processing

- ▶ Moving away from mercury whole-ore amalgamation
- ▶ Reducing open burning
 - ▶ Retort use
 - ▶ Vapour capture (gold shops)
- ▶ Reactivation of mercury
- ▶ Avoiding combining mercury and cyanide
- ▶ Zero mercury processing by direct smelting



Reducing Open Burning Retort Use



Reducing Open Burning Retort Use

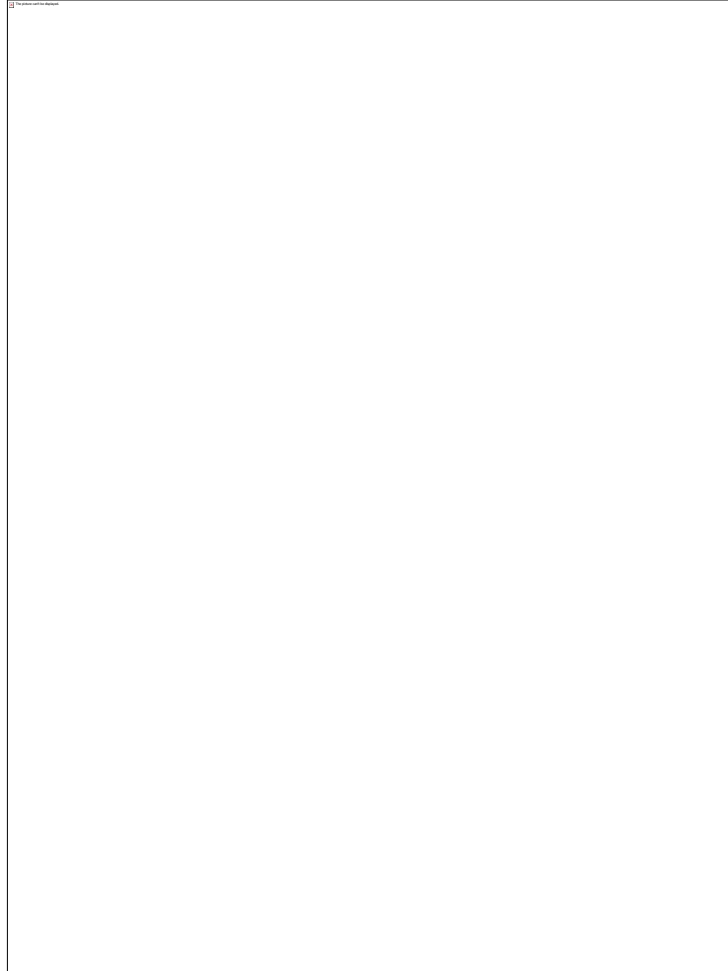


Ghana; photo K. Teimer



Reducing Mercury Consumption

Reactivation of Mercury



Reducing Open Burning Vapour Capture



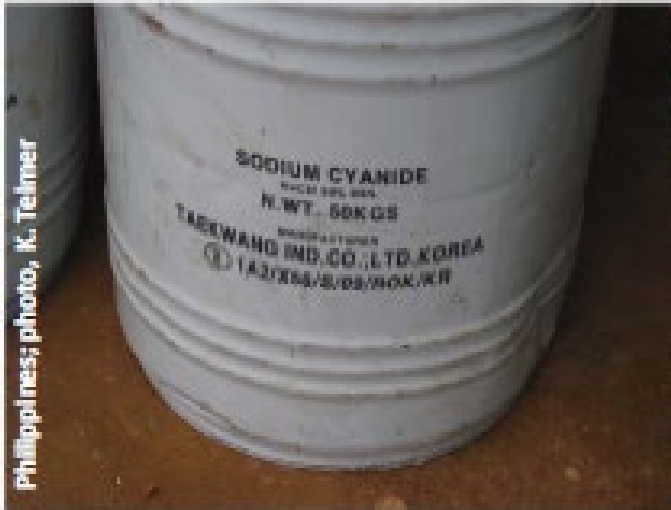
Reducing Mercury Emissions & Releases

Avoiding Mercury and Cyanide



Reducing Mercury Emissions & Releases

Avoiding Mercury and Cyanide



Zero Mercury Use Direct Smelting



Ghana; photo, K. TeFner



Discussion

- ▶ Questions
- ▶ Discussion
- ▶ Recording
- ▶ Reporting Back

