# Tecnical solutions for safe amalgam burning within the cultural context of small scale miners



by Felix Hruschka





# **Experiences of PMSC**

**PMSC**: Ecuador 1993 - 1999

**Amalgamation:** 

Low cost - high efficiency

**Substitution:** 

**Unrealistic (for small scale miners)** 



Prevention better than site cleaning Similar situation in most small-scale mining areas

# **Usual prevention technology: Retorts**

Different models ... designs ...







materials ...

... same technical principle

Cheap technology

Quick amortization

Excellent recovery (95 ... 99.5 %)

especially using hermetically closed systems...



### **Purity of gold:**

Bargaining (visual determination due to color)!

### **Shop owner's objective:**

To pay lowest possible price

### **Usual practices:**

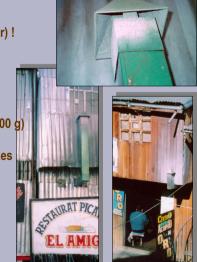
Burn violently to bright red (max. 2 min for 100 g

- · to eliminate all mercury
- to cause "cracking" of bullet to detect fakes
- to cause splintering to "lose" weight

Argument poor quality of gold

### Mercury vapor protection:

Usually none In best case blower and ventilation tube



# ... Usual gold miner's practice ...

### Miner's objective:



Obtain solid, yellow bullet, best for bargaining

### **Usual practices:**

Burn carefully to dark red

- · to avoid "cracking" of bullet
- to avoid splintering

Visual control of burning process

### **Mercury vapor protection:**

Most miners are aware of dangerous vapours

Most miners prefer burning amalgam at open air

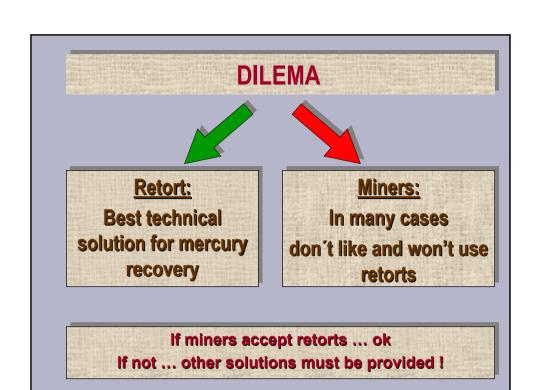


# miner's and gold trader's "arguments"

Gold will be lost	9	not true
Retorting is not hot enough	9	excess heat not necesary
Gold will not be burned well	9	not true if correctly burned
Some mercury remains	9	not true if correctly burned
Retorting takes too long	7	takes longer
Burning can't be observed	7	true for metal retorts
Glass retorts are too delicate	7	true for rough field use
Gold will deteriorate	7	sometimes true



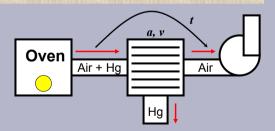




# Alternative solution: Amalgam oven

### Basic idea:

Oven: open burning chamber with ventilation; recover mercury from exhaustion gases



### **Design criteria:**

Minimum airflow in oven: 50 cm/sec (safety for operator)

Maximization of (a\*t)/v

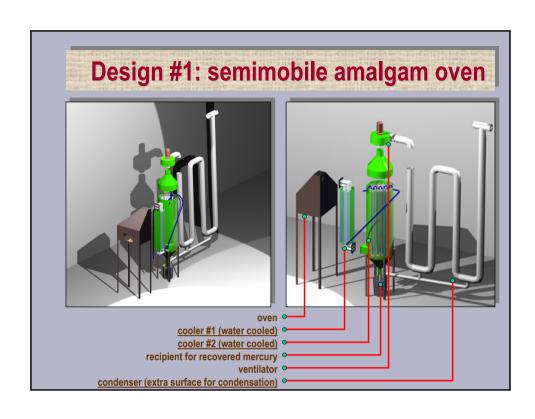
a ... cooling surface

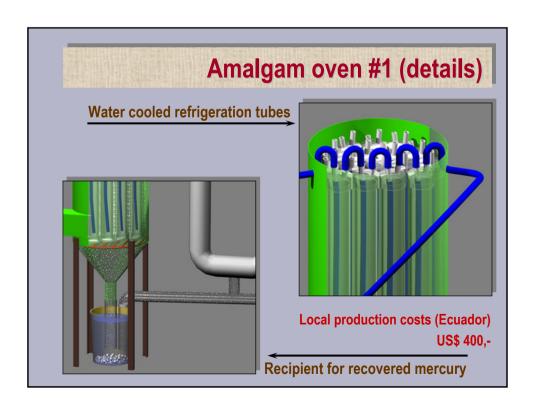
t ... time gases spend in cooling system

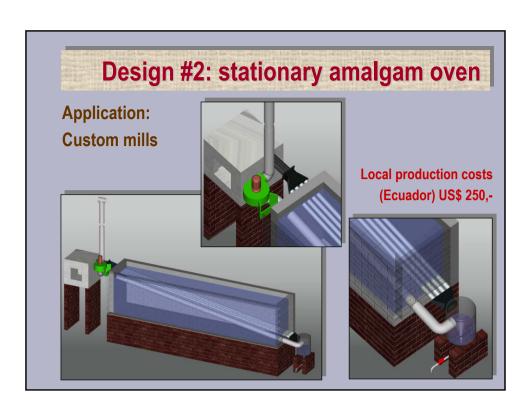
v ... volume of cooling system

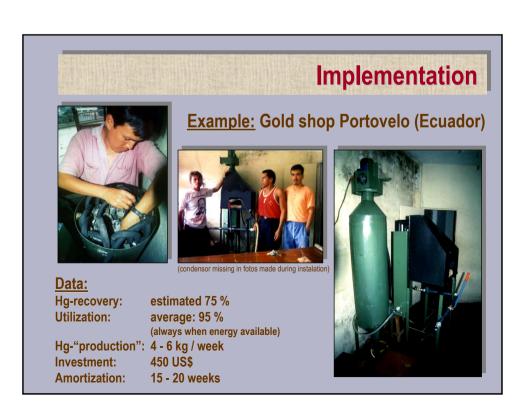
Condensation increases with increase of cooling and condensation surface Condensation increases with time, gases spend inside cooling and condensation system Probability of condensation upon the surfaces decreases with increasing volume

User friendly design, according to practices of miners and traders









## **Conclusion and Recomendation**

Retorts - when really <u>used</u> - are the best solution (95-99% recovery)
The recovery of amalgam ovens is lower (70-75% recovery)

In case of resistance against retort-technology, prefer 90% of the miners to recover 70% of mercury (= 63%), than 5% of the miners recovering 99% (= 4.9%)

Don't try to change habits to fit the technology change the technology to fit the habits!

Don't simply copy the designs!

Study the miners habits,
use your brain and apply simple design criteria,
design site-specific devices according to habits and available materials