8th BALKAN MINING CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{September 28} - 30,2022 \\ \text{Belgrade} \end{array}$



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8th BALKAN MINING CONGRESS

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THE CONTENT

Chanturiya V.A. INNOVATIVE PROCESSES FOR THE RECOVERY OF RARE AND RARE EARTH ELEMENTS FROM COMPLEX ORES	21
Vujić S., Radosavljević M., Polavder S. USE OF ECOLOGY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF MINING	27
Milošević D., Makar N., Praštalo Ž., Čolaković V., Stjepanović P. MULTIPLE UTILIZATION OF THE INTERNAL LANDFILLS OF THE KOSTOLAC COAL BASIN IN THE FUNCTION OF REPURPOSING OF LANDFILL SPACE	35
Praštalo Ž., Maksimović N., Boševski T. SPECIFICITY OF TECHNICAL – TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF TAILINGS MINING ON COAL MINE SUVODOL.	46
Jovanović B., Makar N., Filipov I., Radić B. ANALYSIS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE EXPLOITATION FIELD OF THE KOVIN MINE	54
Milošević D., Radosavljević M., Praštalo Ž., Čanović V. EXPLOITATION UNDERLYING PRODUCTIVE SERIES IN THE WET WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF THE CLAY DEPOSITS	59
Anastasov D., Eftimov Z. INNOVATIVE MINING TECHNOLOGIES WITH COMPLEX GEOMECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS	66
Negovanović M., Kričak L., Ignjatović S., Milanović S., Marković J., Simić N., Šarac R. FLYROCK INDUCED BY BLASTING IN SURFACE MINING	73
Laszlo R., Gheorghiosu E., Ilici S., Radeanu C., Miron C. UNDERWATER ROCK REMOVAL ACTIVITIES BY BLASTING TECHNIQUES	84
Krastev Shishkov P., Krasimirova Stoycheva N. ADVANCED SOLUTIONS WITH FAST-COMBUSTING ENERGETIC COMPOSITIONS FOR BLASTING OF DIMENSION STONES, OR IN TENDER CONDITIONS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING	99
ON THE LENDER CONDITIONS OF CLVID ENGINEERING	99

Krasimirova Stoycheva N., Krastev Shishkov P. ADVANCED BLASTING TECHNIQUES WITH EXTRAORDINARY APPROACHES FOR EXTRACTION OF DIMENSION STONES IN ROCK-CLADDING INDUSTRY
Chevalier E., Agbaba G. THE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLASTING PRACTICES WITHIN CARMEUSE111
Denadić S., Tanasijević M., Miletić F., Jovančić P. APPLICATION OF THE FUZZY THEORY IN THE EVALUATION OF OPERATING PARAMETERS OF AUXILIARY MECHANIZATION ON OPEN-CAST COAL MINE, CASE STUDY: PIPELAYERS
Farkaš B., Hrastov A. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MINING WORKS PERFORMANCE ON THE QUARRY "TAMBURA"
Nedkov M. THE NEW PRACTICE FOR PRODUCTION OVERVIEW AND CONTROL AT ELLATZITE OPEN PIT MINE – WITH A SMART PHONE APPLICATION "ACMO MOBILE"
Milanović N. CREATION OF CASSETTES FOR THERMOGENIC WASTE AT HEIGHT BENCH OF OPEN CAST MINE TAMNAVA – WEST FIELD
Chevalier E., Agbaba G. QUARRY DESIGN EVALUATION TOOL – STUDY CASE FROM CARMEUSE OPERATIONS
Đukanović D., Đokić N., Tokalić R., Crnogorac L., Gutić K. PREDICTION OF ROADHEADERS PERFORMANCE IN SERBIAN UNDERGROUND COAL MINES
Trajković S., Bajić S., Radosavljević M. DETERMINATION OF SAFE DISTANCE AT THE SEISMIC EFFECT OF BLASTING
Doneva N., Despodov Z., Mirakovski D.,Hadzi-Nikolova M., Mijalkovski, S. APPLICATION OF PIPE UMBRELLA SUPPORT TUNNELING SYSTEM IN UNDERGOUND MINES IN NORTH MACEDONIA
Šporin J., Vukelič Ž. SELF SHARPENING MECHANISM OF ROLLER CONE DRILL BIT 184
Tošović R. GEOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC MONITORING IN IMPROVEMENT OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND EFFECTS OF MINERAL SECTOR COMPANIES

Tošović, R. OF EXPERT ECONOMIC EVALUATION AND SYSTEMS OF THE MINERAL-RAW MATERIAL BASE OF THE COUNTRY	204
Vakanjac B., Rutherford N., Ristić Vakanjac V. HISTORICAL AND RECENT DRILLING EXPLORATION OF URANIUM AT NAARST AREA (SOUTHEAST MONGOLIA)	214
Şafak Ş., Taha Altiparmak B. EVALUATION OF SECONDARY SOURCE OF RARE EARTH ELEMENTS AND CURRENT SITUATION (TECHNOLOGICAL & ECONOMIC ASPECTS)	221
Vučković B., Životić D. GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF LIGNITE IN THE KOLUBARA COAL BASIN, 85 YEARS OF GEOLOGICAL OPERATION	226
Ivković, Z., Dramlić D., Branković B., Tošić D., Ivković M. THE IMPORTANCE OF COAL IN SERBIAN ENERGETICS	232
Vučković B., Životić D., Dimitrijević B., Stojković H. ENERGY POTENTIAL OF LIGNITE IN THE KOLUBARA COAL BASIN	240
Prifti I., Jorgji V., Ymeri A., Zymi V. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF BITUMINOUS SANDSTONES IN ALBANIA	246
Kapageridis I., Apostolikas A., Kamaris G. CONTACT PROFILE ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ESTIMATION DOMAINS: A CASE STUDY ON A LATERITE NICKEL DEPOSIT	257
Ardian A., Kumral M. INVESTIGATION OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN UNCERTAIN VARIABLES IN MINING VENTURES	269
Iordanidis A., Asvesta A., Kapageridis I., Vasileiadou A., Koios K., Oikonomidis S., Kantiranis N. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE COARSE FRACTION OF LIGNITE BOTTOM ASH SAMPLES FROM GREECE	278
Doneva B., Dimov G., Blazev K., Delipetrev M. NON – METAL RAW MATERIALS IN KRATOVO – ZLETOVO VOLCANIC AREA	285
Bolunduț I. L. GOLD: PROPERTIES, MINERALS, ALLOYS AND USES (I)	292
Bolunduț I. L. GOLD: PROPERTIES, MINERALS, ALLOYS AND USES (II)	298
Chanturiya V.A., Bunin I.Zh., Ryazantseva M.V. THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DIELECTRIC BARRIER DISCHARGE INFLUENCE ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FLOTATION SEPARATION	
OF PYRITE AND ARSENOPYRITE	303

LIMESTONE PROCESSING – PROBLEMS	9
Jovanović V., Todorović D., Ivošević B., Radulović D., Milićević S., Mihajlović M. PELLETING PROCESS, REQUIRED EQUIPMENT AND BENEFITS OF USE 314	4
Radulović D. S., Ivošević B., Todorović D., Jovanović V., Stojanović J., Milićević S. SCIENTIFIC EXPERT VALIDATION OF PB-ZN SLAG FROM TOPIONICA – VELES (NORTHERN MACEDONIA), BASED ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL TESTS OF SLAG SAMPLES FROM THE LANDFILL 32	1
Konc Janković K., Lazić D., Stjepanović P., Nešković J., Milojković N. CREATION AND DEPOSITION OF GYPSUM FROM THE DESULFURIZATION OF TPP KOSTOLAC B FLUE GAS AT DRMNO OPEN-PIT MINE	.9
Stoqnchev G., Dachev G., Dermendjiev K., Cvetkov G. RESEARCH ON THE POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING THE EXTRACTION OF GYPSUM IN THE MINE KOSHAVA	8
Nešković J., Stjepanović P., Milojković N., Lazić D., Konc Janković K. SOLIDIFICATION / STABILIZATION TECHNOLOGY OF BY PRODUCTS (ASH) FROM POWER PLANTS	.5
Stjepanović P., Nešković J., Ćorluka S., Milošević D., Polavder S., Jovanović I. THE INFLUENCE OF ADDITIVE QUANTITY ON THE TEMPERATURE CHANGE IN ASH AND SLAG MIX FOR SOLIDIFICATION PURPOSES 35.	5
Radulović D. S., Jovanović V. D., Todorović D., Ivošević B., Milićević S., Božović D. M. POSSIBILITY OF USING LIMESTONE FROM VUČIĆA BRIJEG – ULCINJ DEPOSIT AS FILLER IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY BRANCHES	4
Čolaković V., Čanović V., Vlajić D. EXPLORATION OPERATIONS SPECIFITIES OF AHS AND SLAG DISPOSAL AREA MIDDLE KOSTOLAC ISLAND REMEDIATION	2
Janković N. Z., Čantrak Đ. S., Kokotović B. M. RECONSTRUCTION OF CENTRIFUGAL PUMP IMPELLER	7
Vutov V., Ivanov V. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF GEOENGINEERING DESIGN IN MINING AND GEOTECHNICAL CONSTRUCTION	4
Ivanov V., Barishnikov V. GEOMECHANICAL RESEARCH FOR LOGISTICS OF THE DESIGN OF THE CHAIRA UNDERGROUND POWER STATION	1
Čebašek V., Gojković N., Rupar V., Pribičević M. GEOMECHNICAL RESEARCH FOR THE NEW BUCKET WHEEL EXCAVATOR TESTING AT OPEN PIT FILIJALA	0

Kotaran R., Bijelić V., Kesić A., Nikolić N. THE IMPACT OF THE DYNAMICS OF MINING WORKS DEVELOPMENT ON THE STABILITY OF NORTH FINAL SLOPE AT OPEN PIT – KOP 2 IN STANARI
Tošić D., Majstorović S., Malbašić V., Negovanović M. SELECTION OF ANCHOR SUPPORT OF THE DRIFT IN BAUXITE MINE 425
Dachev G., Kutsarov K. ANALYSIS OF THE GEOMECHANICAL STATE OF INTER-ROOM PILLARS IN MINING
Trivan J., Kostić S., Šalović M. CALIBRATION OF EXCAVATOR CUTTING FORCE AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF THE OVERBURDEN MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
Trivan J., Kostić S. ASSESSMENT OF EXCAVATOR ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CUTTING RESISTANCE BASED ON CUT AND SLICE GEOMETRY AND EXCAVATION VELOCITY
Božić D. USE AIRBORNE VEHICLES IN ANALYSIS OF LANDSLIDES OF OPEN-PIT LIGNITE MINES DRMNO
Kahraman S. INDENTATION HARDNESS TEST TO PREDICT THE ABRASION RESISTANCE OF ROCK AGGREGATES
Kahraman S., Rostami M., Fener M. THE EFFECT OF MICROWAVE HEATING ON THE STRENGTH OF AMASYA LIMESTONE
Penzov T., Petrov P. NEW TECHNICAL MEANS FOR CONTROL OF GRINDING PROCESS 476
Ankara H. DETERMINATION OF SLAKE DURABILITY INDEX (SDI) ON SPHERICAL SAMPLES WITH WATER-BASED COPOLYMER TREATMENT
Polomčić D., Bajić D., Ristić Vakanjac V., Šubaranović T. QUANTIFYING THE IMPACT OF TAMNAVA- WEST FIELD DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE SURFACE PIT ON GROUNDWATER REGIME OF KALENIĆ REGIONAL LANDFILL
Čanović V., Maksimović S., Boševski T., Čolaković V., Filipović D. HYDRODYNAMIC MODEL OF THE COAL MINE SUVODOL

Jenić D., Janković V. PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF A POSSIBLE PERMANENT REGULATION OF THE MALI PEK RIVER FOR THE LONG – TERM MINING DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAJDANPEK COPPER MINE 50)3
Bakrač M., Therese Hortmann M., Wilke M., Breytenbach M. DESIGN AND USE OF GEOSYNTHETIC TUBES IN TAILINGS DAMS 51	1
Gjorgjievski B. A SYSTEM OF SERIALLY CONNECTED PUMPS FOR PROTECTION OF SURFACE WATER INFLOW AT MINING PRODUCTION UNIT – MINING POWER COMPLEX BITOLA	20
Božić D. THE SLUDGE REMOVAL METOD ON THE INERNAL LENDFILL OF OPEN PIT TAMNAVA-WEST FIELD	27
Sandra Petković, Marko Pavlović, Ana Radojičić, Ana Knežević, Ivana Jocić STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTALLY – FRIENDLY COAL DUST SUPPRESSANT: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	35
Kovacs A., Garaliu-Buşoi B., Vasilescu G., Rus D., Jitea C. ANNALISE ON THE CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS GENERATED BY INADEQUATE MANAGEMENT OF EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES WITH EXPLOSIVES	15
Părăian M., Păun F.A., Gabor D.S., Popa M.C. IGNITION RISK ASSESSMENT OF EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE IN MINES FROM BELT CONVEYORS	50
Şimon-Marinică A.B., Ghicioi G., Vlasin N.I., Colda C., Cioclea D. INCREASING THE LEVEL OF SAFETY IN THE UNDERGROUND WORKPLACE OF GASSY COAL MINES BY MONITORING THE ATMOSPHERE AND PROCESS AUTOMATION	67
Kovacs A., Garaliu-Buşoi B., Vasilescu G., Laszlo R., Rus D., Miron C. RISK ASSESSMENT AT DEMOLITION ACTIVITY OF MINING FACILITIES WITH THE HELP OF EXPLOSIVES	74
Savić D. GROUND CONTROL MANAGEMENT PLAN - THE BASIS FOR SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGING GEOTECHNICAL UNCERTAINTY IN THE UNDERGROUND COAL MINES	32
Thanas J., Hoxha E., Bode A. SURFACE EXPLOITATION OF INDUSTRY MINERALS AND THE NEED FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE EXPLOITED LAND SURFACES 58	39
Goskolli E. THE PRESENCE OF HYDROGEN IN THE BULQIZE MINE AND RELATED PROBLEMS WITH THE MINE VENTILATION 60)1

Milošević D., Radosavljević M., Praštalo Ž., Đerisilo A. ANALYSIS OF SURFACE MINING IMPACT ON OPEN – PIT MINE AREA SREDNJA STRANA AT NOVI BEČEJ6	616
Iordanidis A., Asvesta A., Kapageridis I., Vasileiadou A., Koios K. THE EFFICIENCY OF LIGNITE-FIRED POWER PLANTS AS EVIDENCED BY BOTTOM ASH ANALYSIS	625
Chiuzan E., Cioclea D., Matei A., Gherghe I., Drăgoescu R. RECLASIFICATION OF PRAID SALT MINE BY STATE OF GAS EMISSION 6	631
Cioclea D., Gherghe I., Rădoi F., Ianc N., Chiuzan E. NEW METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE VENTILATION NETWORKS	637
Hristov V., Topalov S. DATA MINING METHODS IN FINE DUST POLLUTION ANALYSIS NEAR TO LARGE OPEN PIT MINE	652
Cioclea D., Gherghe I., Matei A., Drăgoescu R., Cămărășescu A. VENTILATION TROTUȘ SALT MINE ANALYSIS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF REVERSE6	660
Vasilescu G., Iliaș N., Offenberg I., Radu S.M., Vochitoiu H. HOLISTIC ASSESSING OF ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCE BY GENERALIZED GRAPHIC-ANALYTICAL MODEL	676
Offenberg I. HOLISTIC KNOWLEDGE, MINING LANDSCAPES AND ENVIRONMENT 6	691
Cvejić J., Jovanović B., Praštalo Ž. RECULTIVATION OF POST MINING LANDSCAPE BASED ON LANDSCAPE-ECOLOGICAL APPROACH – CASE STUDIES OF CLAY OPEN PIT MINES SREDNJA STRANA AND GARAJEVAC ISTOK IN NOVI BECEJ	701
Malić N., Lončar S., Matko U. EXPERIMENTAL AND PRODUCTION RESULTS OF BIOLOGICAL RECLAMATION OF STANARI COAL BASIN	708
Maksimović M., Milošević D. FOLIAR RESEARCH IN BLACK PINE CULTURES ON MINING DUMPS AFTER LAND FERTILIZATION	724
Maksimović Z., Maksimović S., Šarac R. REDUCTION OF HARMFUL EXHAUST GASES AND WASTE LUBRICANTS USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN MINING MECHANISM	732
Anastasova Y., Yanev N. MODERN FORMATS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR DATA QUALITY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS USED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY	

The Content

Mati S., Sevgen S. EFFECTS ON MINING BUSINESS OF ROYALTY TAX	752
Cvijić R., Milošević A., Kovačević Ž., Čelebić M. CONCESSIONS IN THE FUNCTION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MINERAL RAW MATERIAL BASIS REPRODUCTION	771
Malbašić V., Mikanović R. APPENDIX TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MONITORING MODEL AND MANAGEMENT OF SAFETY AND WORK PROTECTIONS AT MINE OPERATIONS.	781
Vukelič Ž., Šporin J. STUDY COURSES IN MINING AT UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA FROM 1919 TO TODAY	798

LIMESTONE PROCESSING – PROBLEMS

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Jovanović V., Todorović D., Ivošević B., Radulović D., Milićević S., Mihajlović M.

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Abstract: Limestone is a versatile commodity used to create products for agricultural, environmental, and industrial purposes. Cement, paint, soil amendments, and even breakfast cereals all contain this resourceful mineral. Of course, mined limestone is not naturally found in a suitable form for many of these products. Therefore, various processing systems are needed to transform raw limestone rock material into a useful product. Common limestone processing methods that prepare the material for subsequent manufacturing stages include drying, calcining, pre-conditioning, and pelletization. The following information highlights limestone processing issues associated with these techniques, as well as general material challenges associated with limestone manufacturing.

Key words: LIMESTONE, PROCESSING, PELLETIZING, DRYING, CALCINATION

INTRODUCTION

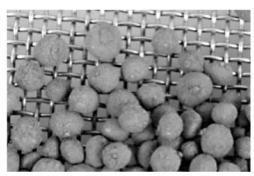
What does a typical limestone pelletizing process look like?

Pelletization is an agglomeration process whereby material fines are "grown" through a tumbling motion in the presence of a liquid binder or water. While all agglomeration processes can be customized to suit the unique needs of the material being processed, in general, it follows these sequential steps:

- 1) Material fines can be pre-conditioned in a pin or paddle mixer. Not all pelletizing processes use a pre-conditioning step, but those that do see added benefits such as reduced binder use, increased production, and an improved end product.
- 2) After pre-conditioning, the material moves on to the disc pelletizer. For those that do not pre-condition, this is where the pelletization process begins. Here, material is continually fed to the disc pelletizer and wetted by a liquid binder spray.

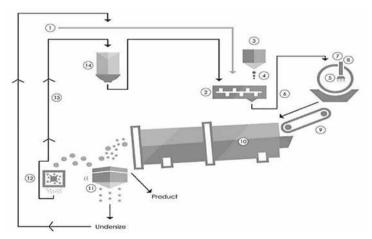
The disc's rotation causes the wetted fines to form small, seed-type particles (nucleation). The seed particles "snowball" by coalescence into larger particles until they reach their desired size and exit the pan. When a pre-conditioning step is used, seed pellets form in the mixer, and are enlarged and further rounded and refined on the disc pelletizer.

3) Finally, a belt conveyor transports the pellets to a rotary dryer if moisture removal is necessary. While reducing the moisture content, the dryer can also polish pellets into their final, hardened form.



Picture 1. Typical appearance of limestone consolidation products by pelletization process

The flow diagram in a picture 2. below is a visual representation of the pelletization process:



Picture 2. Visual representation of the pelletization process

LEGEND: 1.Raw Feed, 2.Paddle/Pin Mixer, 3.Binder Feed, 4.Spray Rate, 5.Disc Pelletizer, 6.Feed Onto Pelletizer, 7.Binder Feed, 8.Liquid Spray System, 9.Transfer Conveyor, 10.Rotary Dryer, 11.Vibrating Screen, 12.Oversize Mill, 13.Recycle, 14.Surge Hopper

LIMESTONE DRYING

Limestone processing issues: Abrasive and prone to clumping

A drying process is often used to precondition limestone rock for subsequent manufacturing steps. Like most rocks, limestone is abrasive as a raw material. As a result, heavy-duty rotary dryers are recommended to handle limestone's abrasive characteristics.

Drying processes may also be used on powdered limestone, with the recommended equipment again being rotary dryers. Many limestone manufacturers address moisture issues and prevent material clumping by utilizing a drying process before storing powdered limestone for extended periods of time.

In both cases, rotary dryers are the ideal choice for their ability to handle fluctuations in feedstock size and moisture content.

CALCINATION OF LIMESTONE

Limestone processing issue: Emission control

Rotary kilns are most often used to produce lime products in the United States. Hot combustion gases and limestone move counter currently within the refractory-lined drum of the rotary kiln, applying a high-temperature process that ultimately changes the raw material into a high-calcium lime or dolomitic lime. Particle matter pollutants are a common issue with rotary kilns, requiring the application of a particulate control system in order to counteract this problem. Some equipment manufacturers also offers special burners to limit air pollutant emissions such as NO₂ and CO.

LIMESTONE PELLETIZING

Limestone processing issue: Moisture

Pelletization resolves a number of issues associated with limestone processing, from uniformity to nutrient delivery. Limestone pellets offer reduced dust, more accurate application, improved handling, and less product lost to dust. Fortunately, with such great benefits, limestone pelletization is a fairly straight-forward process.

However, there are still limestone processing problems that must be considered. For example, moisture is an important element in effectively pelletizing limestone. Throughout preconditioning, pelletization, and drying, moisture levels should be monitored and maintained to ensure optimal products are created through every stage of limestone processing.

Pre-conditioning: A pin mixer imparts a powerful rotating motion upon limestone and its binder, creating an evenly distributed mixture with a moisture level best suited for pelletization. A successful pre-conditioning process creates an easily controllable mixture for forming limestone pellets on the subsequent disc pelletizer. Additionally, the material densification is greater than that of a disc pelletizer alone. However, pin mixers require special abrasion resistant pins due to the potential for accelerated wear when processing limestone. Consequently, proper maintenance is important to avoid equipment breaks and prevent costly downtimes.

Pelletization: A disc pelletizer gradually grows the pre-conditioned mixture into limestone pellets using a binder and the motion of the rotating disc. Monitoring the material's moisture level is critical at this stage, because pellet characteristics such as size and strength are secured by monitoring moisture ratios during this process.

Drying: A drying process is utilized to control moisture levels within the pelletized limestone. As an added benefit, drying adds pellet strength and prevents clumping related issues. Rotary dryers are recommended for their ability to uniformly dry pellets, handle a large throughput of material, and naturally polish the limestone as it tumbles through the drum. The resulting product is also easier to handle and store. Knocking systems are available to reduce material clumps by dislodging material build-up inside the drum.

Build-up

Limestone build-up has the ability to wear down equipment parts if left untreated. In order to prevent limestone maintenance issues, consistent material build-up removal (as part of an equipment's regularly scheduled maintenance plan) is necessary.

Clumping

Another potential limestone processing issue is clumping. Fortunately, a number of solutions are available to prevent limestone clumping issues:

- As previously mentioned, a drying process reduces material clumping while adding a number of benefits to the final product's quality.
- Material handling equipment can also be used to correct material clumps. Screw conveyors, for example, use a flinging motion in their feed trajectory that naturally breaks apart material as it moves between equipment.
- Anti-caking additives are available in a variety of forms based on material characteristics and desired product results. A paddle mixer or rotary coating drum is used to apply the additive to the limestone mixture/pellets.

CONCLUSION

Limestone processing problems are not unlike the challenges faced by many other naturally occurring materials. In addition to build-up and clumping problems, limestone composition can also vary from one region to another. Limestone's composition, porosity, and texture can vary for a number of reasons, especially when the material is mined from different regions around the world. Consequently, most of the equipment manufacturers recommend testing limestone before moving forward with processing strategies.

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