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CHEMICAL OXIDATION INTEGRATED INTO BIOLEACHING OF PYRITE AND CHALCOPYRITE USING IMMOBILIZED BIOMASS

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Abstract

Chemical oxidation of pyrite and chalcopryrite by ferric sulfate ($\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$) solution and biogenic ferric iron obtained by mixed culture of isolated thermotolerant *Acidithiobacillus* sp. 13Zn and *Leptospirillum ferriphilum* CC immobilized on natural carriers-zeolite and shungite was studied. Oxidation rate of sulfide minerals was estimated by the decrease of Fe^{3+} (oxidant) and increase of Fe^{2+} ions in the solution. It was revealed that chemical oxidation of chalcopryrite by biogenic ferric iron occurred 2-3 times more intensively than that by $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ solution. Pyrite oxidation rate by biogenic ferric iron was twice higher than that by chemical ferric iron solution. It was shown that the treatment of pyrite and chalcopryrite by biogenic ferric iron allows to increase on average 1.5 - 2 times the bioleaching of iron from pyrite and iron and copper from chalcopryrite by the associations of iron and sulfur oxidizing bacteria.

Key words: *Acidithiobacillus* sp. 13Zn, biogenic ferric iron, chalcopryrite, chemical oxidation, immobilized biomass, pyrite

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