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Arsenic occurrence and geochemical evolution of the abandoned ore mine Kaňk in the Czech Republic

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Kutná Hora

- mining since 13th century (1/3 of European production of silver)
- probably the 1st mine in the world that reached the depth of 500 m
- gothic Prague was partly built for wealth of Kutná Hora silver mines



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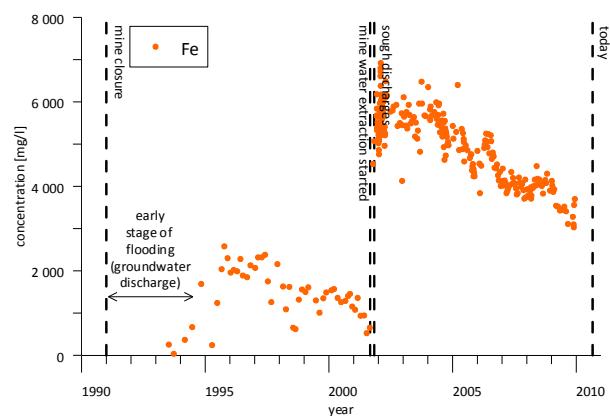
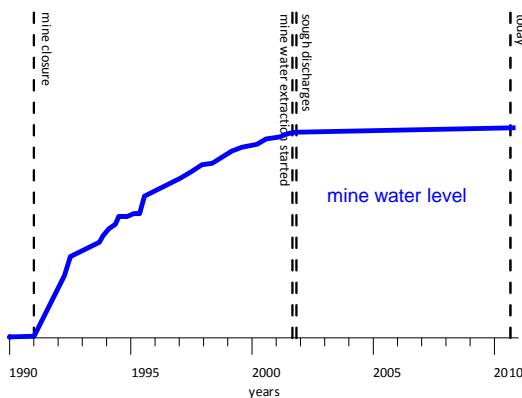


Kutná Hora - Kaňk

- 556 m deep
- crystalline rocks; cretaceous and quaternary sediments
- polymetallic mineralization
- arsenopyrite, As-pyrite
- mining: Ag; later Zn, Pb
- Kankite: $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{AsO}_4 \cdot 3.5(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



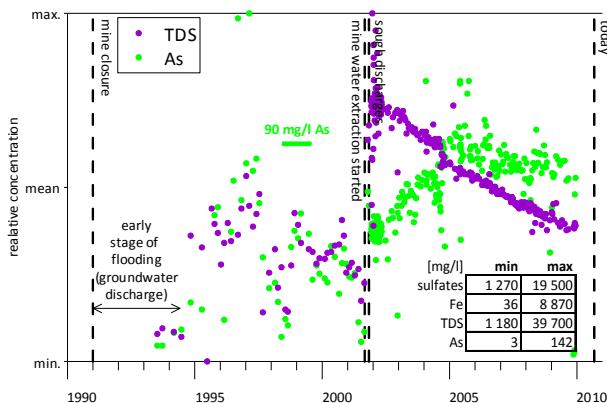
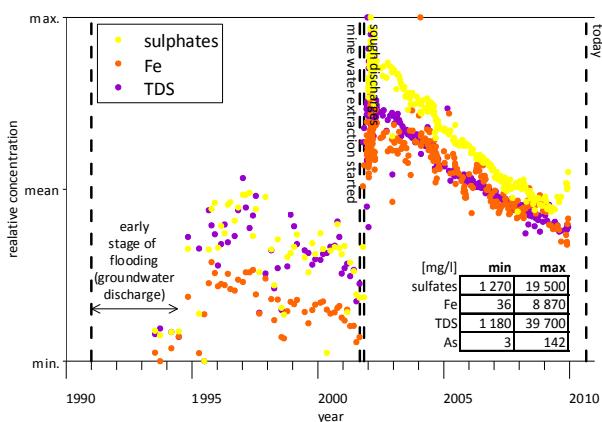
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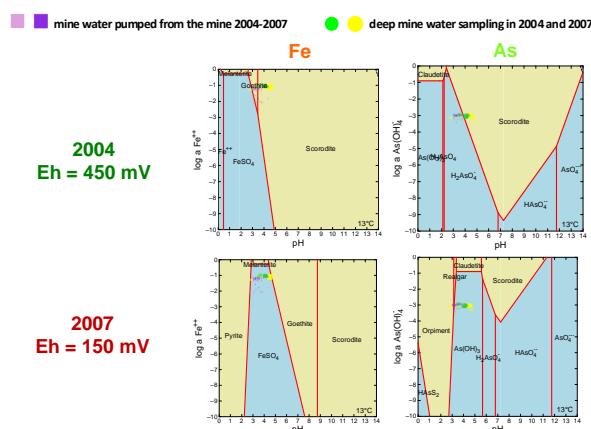
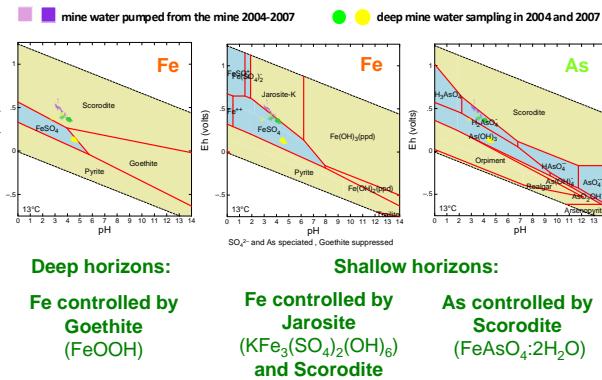


$\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_{(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{\text{II}}_{(\text{aq})} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_{(\text{s})}$

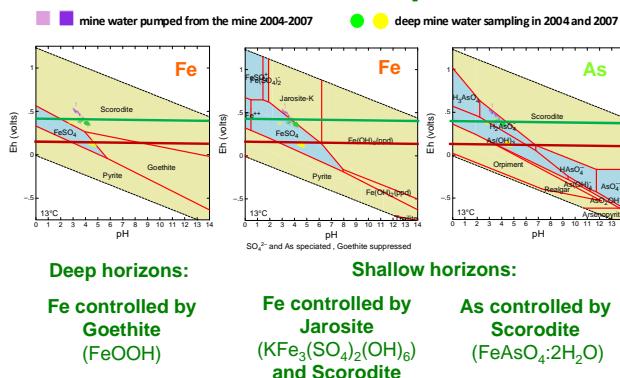
secondary mine sink
source water (solid) (solution) (solid)

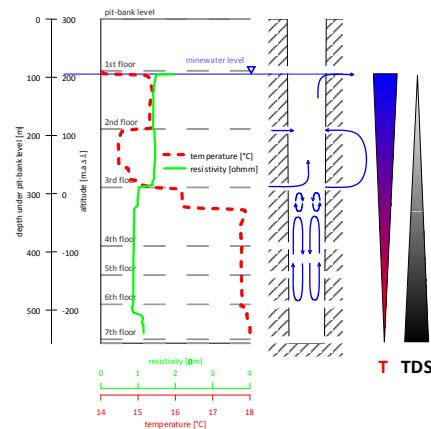
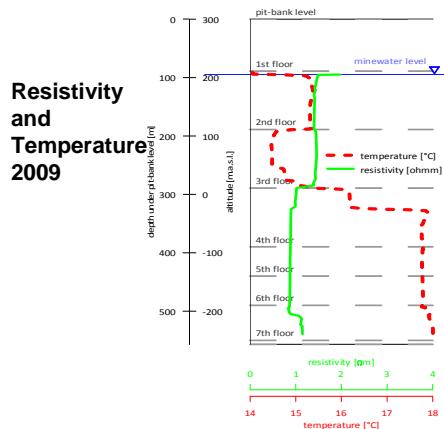
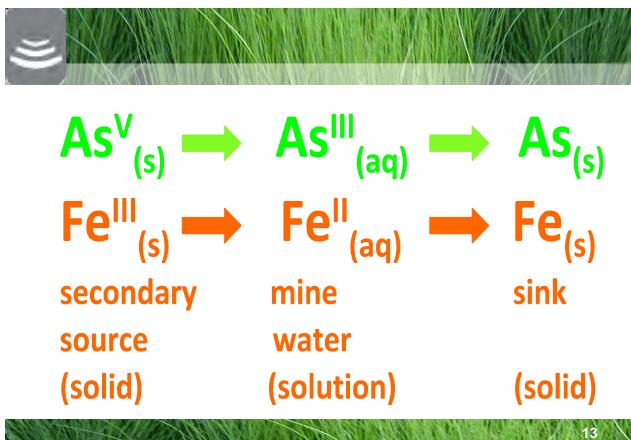


Geochemical interpretation



Geochemical interpretation





- lower part:
density gradient
(geothermal gradient + concentration grad.)
- upper part:
advection



- "Advanced Remediation Technologies and Processes Center" 1M0554 – Programme of Research Centers supported by the Ministry of Education
- DIAMO, State Enterprise



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