

Chapter 16

Geology and Nonrenewable Mineral Resources

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Key Concepts

Major geologic processes

Earthquakes and volcanoes

Minerals, rocks, and the rock cycle

Finding and extracting mineral resources

Nonrenewable mineral resources

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Case Study: Diamonds of the North

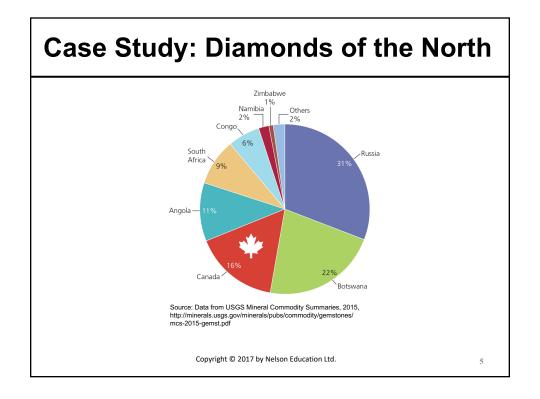
Growing diamond industry

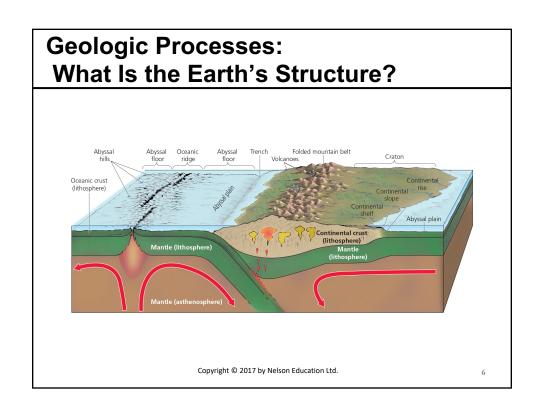
- 1998-2013: BHP in YT
- 2003: Diavik Diamonds in YT
- 2006: Jericho Diamond Project in NU
- 2011: Snap Lake, NWT, and Attawapiskat, ON
- 2016: Gahcho Kuè in NWT

Extensive environmental impact study Governments and conservation groups

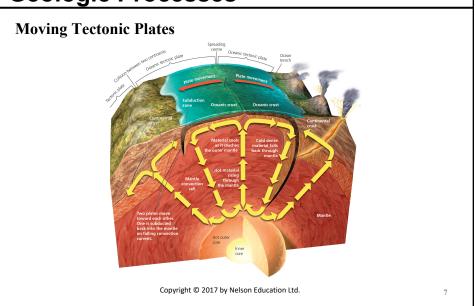
watching closely

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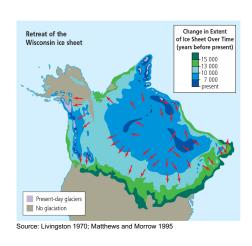
Internal and External Geologic Processes



Geologic Processes on the Earth's Surface

Erosion Glaciation Weathering

- Mechnanical
- Chemical
- Biological



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Natural Geologic Hazards: Earthquakes

Magnitude

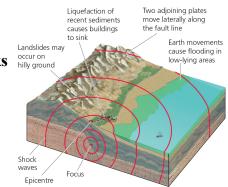
- Richter scale

Aftershocks and foreshocks Primary effects

- Ground displacement

Secondary effects

- Subsidence of land
- Tsunamis



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Tsunamis

Can be caused by underwater earthquakes Have caused significant damage in recent years

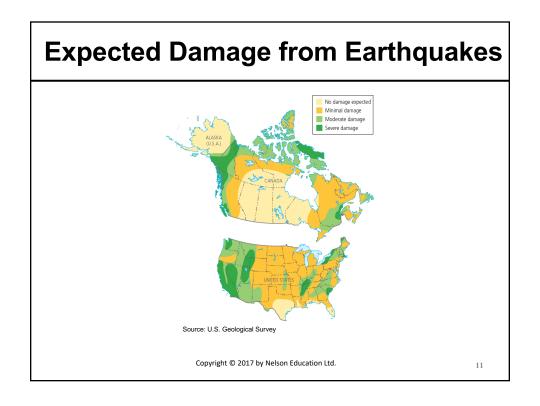
TABLE 16-1 TSUNAMIS CAUSING SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF LIFE SINCE THE YEAR 2000

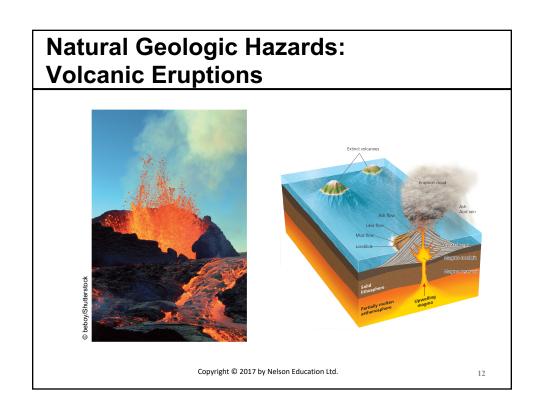
The country indicated is where the tsunami originated. Deaths include all areas affected by the tsunami.

Date	Country	Number of Deaths
March 2011	Japan	18 482
October 2010	Indonesia	431
February 2010	Chile	156
September 2009	Samoa	192
April 2007	Solomon Islands	52
July 2006	Indonesia	802
December 2004	Indonesia	227 899
June 2001	Peru	26

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

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Minerals, Rocks, and the Rock Cycle

Minerals

 Inorganic elements or compounds with regular crystal structure

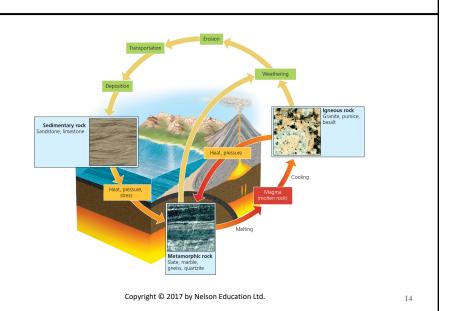
Rock

Solid combination of 1+ minerals in the crust

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The Rock Cycle



What Are Nonrenewable Mineral Resources?

Mineral Types

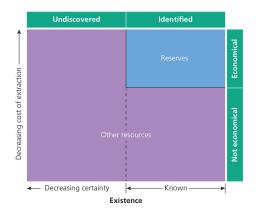
Metallic

Nonmetallic

Energy

Ores

Rocks with mining profit



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How Are Buried Mineral Deposits Found?

Satellite and air imagery

Radiation detectors

Magnetometers

Gravity differences

Seismic surveys

Chemical analyses

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How Are Buried Mineral Deposits Removed?

Surface mining

- Strip the overburden and discard as spoils

- Methods: Open-pit

Dredging
Area strip
Contour strip

Mountaintop removal

Subsurface mining

Less land disruption but higher worker risk

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Removing Surface Mineral Deposits





(a) Open-Pit Mine







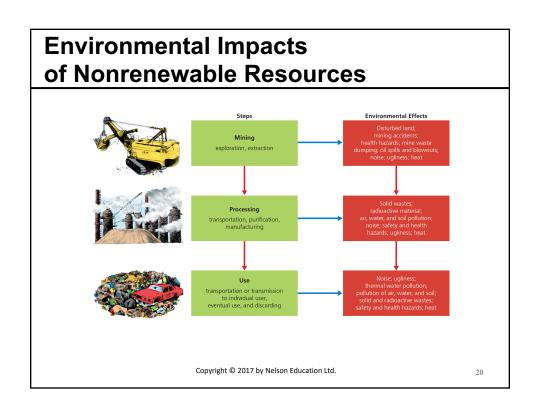
(c) Area Strip Mining

(d) Contour Strip Mining

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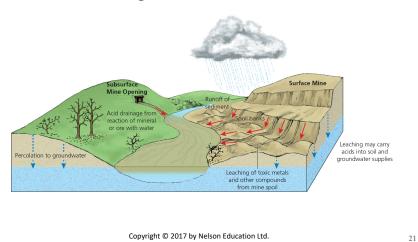
Removing Buried Mineral Resources





Environmental Impacts of Extracting Nonrenewable Mineral Resources

☐ Acid mine drainage



Life Cycle of a Metal Resource



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Supplies of Mineral Resources in Canada

Wide distribution 150+ communities dependent on mining Historical impact

Klondike gold rush

Negative impacts mining industry must be addressed



Source: Matthews and Morrow, 1995; Diamonds North Resources Ltd

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Spotlight: Potentially Conflicting Uses of the Niagara Escarpment

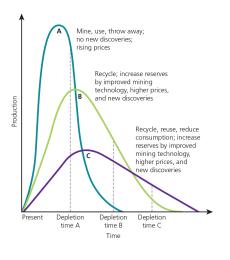
Conflict over use of Niagara Escarpment

- World biosphere reserve (UNESCO)
- Lucrative source of sedimentary rocks
- Housing development
- Wind power development

Canada's first large-scale environmental land-use plan

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Supplies of Mineral Resources in Canada: Will We Have Enough in the Future?



Depletion time

Reserves depend on available technology

Rate of use depends on price, applications, available substitutes

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Conclusion

Due to plate tectonics (and other factors), the earth has many mineral resources.

Earthquakes and other geology-based disasters sometimes occur.

Surface and mineral resources

Environmental effects of extraction need to be managed.

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