





		CENTRUL UNIVERSITAR NORD DIN BAIA MARE Facultatea de Inginerie
	×	NORTH UNIVERSITY CENTRE OF BAIA MARE Faculty of Engineering
_		BULETIN ŞTIINŢIFIC
		AL CENTRULUI UNIVERSITAR NORD DIN BAIA MARE
		SERIA D
		Exploatări Miniere
		Prepararea Substanţelor Minerale Utile
		Metalurgie Neferoasă
		Geologie şi Ingineria Mediului
		Volumul XXXVII Nr. 2
		Indexat ProQuest, EBSCO, ERIH PLUS, CROSSREF

## SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN OF NORTH UNIVERSITY CENTRE OF BAIA MARE

Series D

Mining

Mineral Processing

Non-ferrous Metallurgy

Geology and Environmental Engineering

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#### **CONTENTS**

1.	ASPECTS REGARDING MUNICIPAL WASTE INCINERATION					
Jul	nasz J					
2.	"ÎN LUMEA CELOR FĂRĂ CER" - PROJECT DEDICATED TO SAVING THE					
	INTANGIBLE HERITAGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE MINING ACTIVITY FROM					
	THE NORTH-WEST PART OF ROMANIA					
De	nut I., Sîngeorzan A., Prisăcariu S., Bereș I., Cociotă A					
<b>3.</b>	STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF FE, MN, KMNO4, AND					
	MNO4- IN MINERAL WATER (BORCUT-VALEA PEȘTILOR)					
Po	p A					
4.	SUSTAINABILITY OF THE HYDROMINERAL RESOURCE FROM					
	THE BORCUTULUI VALLEY, BAIA SPRIE CITY					
Bre	ezoczki V. M., Ungureanu T					
5.	DIGITAL ENVIRONMENTALLY SPECIFIC NEEDS OF A SMALL					
	OPEN PIT EXPLOITATION IN A PROTECTED AREA (PART II)					
Gu	sat D., Bud I., Daraba D					
6.	THE LINK BETWEEN FATIGUE RESISTANCE AND TENSILE					
	STRENGTH, ANALYZED ON A COPPER SPECIMEN					
Po	p E. A					
	STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL					
	PARAMETERS IN MINERAL WATER (BORCUT - VALEA					
	PEȘTILOR) (I)					
Do	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	STUDIES ON CAS EMISSIONS DESILITING FROM MUNICIPAL					
0.	STUDIES ON GAS EMISSIONS RESULTING FROM MUNICIPAL					
	WASTE INCINERATION					
Jul	nasz J					

#### ASPECTS REGARDING MUNICIPAL WASTE INCINERATION

#### JOZSEF JUHASZ

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to show how MSW incineration proceeds in the laboratory. The process describes the work procedure, process parameters and results obtained after MSW incineration. Following the incineration of municipal waste, a very small amount of ash is obtained as a result of the high temperatures developed in the incinerator.

Keywords: high temperature, incineration, municipal solid waste.

#### "ÎN LUMEA CELOR FĂRĂ CER" - PROJECT DEDICATED TO SAVING THE INTANGIBLE HERITAGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE MINING ACTIVITY FROM THE NORTH-WEST PART OF ROMANIA

### IOAN DENUȚ<sup>1,2\*</sup>, ALEXANDRA SÎNGEORZAN<sup>1</sup>, SORIN PRISĂCARIU<sup>1</sup>, IOAN BEREȘ<sup>1,3</sup>, ANCA COCIOTĂ<sup>1</sup>

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Abstract: The paper presents the steps and actions taken to design and implement the project "În lumea celor fără cer", a project dedicated to preserving the collective memory of those who worked in the underground of the former Baia Mare mining region. The project is intended to be a professional effort to save as much as possible of the intangible heritage, represented by the testimonies of various people, who worked in the traditional and emblematic activity of mining in the northwestern part of Romania, in general, and of Baia Mare, in particular.

Keywords: mining, intangible heritage, mine flowers, miner, mine, occupational diseases, mining accident.

#### STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF Fe, Mn, KMnO4, AND MnO4-IN MINERAL WATER (BORCUT-VALEA PEȘTILOR)

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**Summary:** This paper presents studies conducted to determine certain chemical parameters of mineral water (borcut) originating from a well in the locality of Vişeu de Sus, Valea Peştilor. The mineral water is pleasant in taste and is housed in a wooden vessel. Experimental determinations were carried out using the Iron Low Range & Manganese Low Range Photometer device and the Photocolorimeter for Boilers and Cooling Towers HI83305. The results obtained from the experiment are as follows: 0.205 mg/L Fe; 49 µg/L Mn;  $106 \text{ µg/L Mn}O_4$ ; and  $141 \text{ µg/L KMn}O_4$ . Manganese is one of the widely distributed metals in nature (very rarely in native form), pure manganese is gray, reacts slowly with cold water, and the most important manganese ores are the oxides, with the most important manganese oxide being  $MnO_2$ .

**Keywords:** iron, manganese, mineral water, borcut, ions, chemical analysis, chemical parameters

### SUSTAINABILITY OF THE HYDROMINERAL RESOURCE FROM THE BORCUTULUI VALLEY, BAIA SPRIE CITY

#### VALERIA MIRELA BREZOCZKI<sup>1</sup>, TEODORA UNGUREANU<sup>2</sup>

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper presents the results obtained in the laboratory regarding the concentrations of the tested quality indicators, necessary to outline an initial assessment of the current state of quality for the hydromineral source in the city of Baia Sprie, Maramureş county.

The equipment used in the laboratory analyzes is represented by: the Hanna instrument laboratory multimeter for the determination of pH, TDS, electrical conductivity, electrical resistivity and salinity values; Hanna Instruments HI 93703 turbidimeter for turbidity determination; spectrophotometer Iris Vision HI801 for the determination of microelements ( $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Cl^{-}$ ), microelements ( $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Zn^{2+}$ ,  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $Cr^{2+}$ ,  $Mn^{2+}$ ), sulfates, nitrates and nitrites, ammonium,  $Al^{3+}$ ,  $Cr^{6+}$ ; Binder drying oven for determining the dry fixed residue indicator at a temperature of 180 °C.

According to the obtained results, the hydrothermal source falls into the category of natural mineral waters with acid pH (pH<6.103), which presents a rich mineralization (Rs=2775 mg/L), at the same time as being a ferruginous water with a concentration of  $Fe^{2+}=1.43$  mg/L, with a high salinity S=5.4%, in which there is a considerable presence of microelements  $Ca^{2+}=130$  mg/L,  $Mg^{2+}=27$  mg/L, but also  $SO_4^{2-}=150$  mg/L. The investigations did not signal the presence of the  $Al^{3+}$  ion and only in small amounts are nitrate ions (0.65 mg/L), nitrites (NO<sub>2</sub>, -N) =0.019 mg/L and the  $Zn^{2+}$  ion (0.09 mg/L). The results highlight the presence of  $Mn^{2+}=1.8$  mg/L and  $NH_4=1.79$  mg/L in high concentrations that can change the organoleptic characteristics of the water.

Based on the results obtained, recommendations are specified regarding the diversification of the range of indicators that need to be monitored over a longer period, the purpose of which is to establish as accurately as possible the quality status of this hydromineral water source and to be able to propose recommendations regarding its sustainability over time, by establishing the doses and frequencies of human consumption.

KEY WORDS: hydromineral sources, sustainability, water mineralization, carbonated waters

## DIGITAL ENVIRONMENTALLY SPECIFIC NEEDS OF A SMALL OPEN PIT EXPLOITATION IN A PROTECTED AREA (PART II)

#### DOREL GUSAT\*1, IOAN BUD1, DINU DARABA1

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**Abstract**: This paper is Part II of specific digital need of a small open pit exploitation. Using several intersections extracted from Copernicus of European Union's Copernicus Land Monitoring Service information, and also the provided GIS Protected Area shapes of the Romanian Ministry of Environment **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**, an open pit/quarry project is analyzed concerning the Protected Area Measurements in order to minimize the environmental impact and the investments costs. An ArcGIS Pro License of the Technical University of Cluj Napoca, North University Center of Baia Mare owned in the Faculty of Engineering was used combined with the Commercial License of Rhinoceros 3D.

Keywords: Exploitation, Protected Area, ArcGIS Pro, Rhinoceros 3D

### THE LINK BETWEEN FATIGUE RESISTANCE AND TENSILE STRENGTH, ANALYZED ON A COPPER SPECIMEN

#### ELENA ANGELA POP

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Abstract: The paper presents a theoretical and experimental study on the connection between fatigue resistance and tensile strength for a copper specimen. We determined the tensile strength of the copper specimen and showed that fatigue resistance depends on it. The results obtained both practically and by simulation are necessary in plastic deformation processes. In order to confirm the link between fatigue resistance and tensile strength, it is necessary to carry out such practical experiments as well as simulations and modeling with the help of computer technology.

Keywords: fatigue resistance, tensile strength, copper

## STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN MINERAL WATER (BORCUT – VALEA PEȘTILOR) (I)

#### **POP AURICA**

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Abstract: The paper presents studies conducted to determine physicochemical parameters such as Cr, Ni, Mo, Cu, Zn, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Br<sub>2</sub>, P, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, pH, Ec, TDS in mineral water (borcut) from Vişeu de Sus, Valea Peştilor. The experimental determinations were carried out using the Nikel Low Range Photometer, the Photometer for Boilers and Cooling Towers HI83305, as well as specific photometers for the proposed determinations within the study. The obtained results are: 4 µg/L Cr<sup>6+</sup>; 10 µg/L CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> and 9 µg/L Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup>; 0.327 mg/L Ni, 0.1 mg/L Mo<sup>6+</sup>, 0.308 mg/L Cu, 1.06 mg/L Zn, 170 mg/L Ca<sup>2+</sup>, 52 mg/L Mg<sup>2+</sup>, 0.13 mg/L Br<sub>2</sub>, 0.2 mg/L P, 364 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, pH = 7.05 at 21.9°C, EC = 1.99 and TDS = 1 ppt. Groundwaters are more mineralized than surface waters, and the deeper the water layer, the higher the degree of mineralization; the solubility of heavy metals depends on soil acidity, and for ions with the same valence, the retention energy increases with atomic mass.

**Keywords:** chromium, nickel, copper, zinc, mineral water, borcut, chemical analysis, chemical parameters

### STUDIES ON GAS EMISSIONS RESULTING FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE INCINERATION

#### JOZSEF JUHASZ

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is the study of MSW incineration and the analysis of the results of gas emissions obtained from the process. The waste incineration process was monitored for 30 minutes, during which continuous measurements were made of the process parameters and the resulting emissions.

Keywords: burning, flue gas emissions, municipal solid waste.







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