

PRIMARY PHASES AND NATURAL WEATHERING OF OLD LEAD-ZINC PYROMETALLURGICAL SLAG FROM PŘÍBRAM, CZECH REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

Pyrometallurgical slag, produced 100–150 years ago from lead–zinc ores in the smelting region of Příbram, Czech Republic, contains elevated amounts of Zn and Pb. Knowledge of the distribution of these elements in the main phases and an investigation of natural weathering features represent the first step in the environmental assessment related to dumping of metallurgical slag. Optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM/EDS), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and electron-beam microanalysis (EMPA) were used to identify the silicate, oxide, sulfide and metallic phases. The study focused on silicates and oxides, and the major constituents of the slag proved to be clinopyroxene, melilite, olivine, spinel and glass. A substantial amount of zinc, initially dissolved in the silicate melt, is held by zinc-rich end-members of the spinel (gahnite, up to 19.9 wt% ZnO) and silicates (e.g., hardystonite, up to 10.5 wt% ZnO). Lead, in contrast, behaves as an “incompatible element” and is likely to be concentrated in the residual matrix glass. Two distinct glasses were identified: (i) transparent (surface) glass from the quenched borders of slag fragments, and (ii) opaque (matrix) glass, which forms a black matrix in the center of the fragments. These glasses contain important amounts of lead and zinc, up to 3.72 wt% PbO and 9.80 wt% ZnO, partly in the form of droplets (generally <1 µm) composed of galena, metallic lead, ZnS and other sulfide and metallic phases and alloys. Two features attributed to natural weathering, found mainly on the surface of chilled-glass borders, were identified in the slag: (i) deposition of a Fe- and Pb-rich veneer, and (ii) selective leaching of superficial glass revealing, with respect to unaltered glass, the mobilization of Ca, Fe, Na, K, and Zn.

Keywords: metallurgical slag, mineralogy, weathering, heavy metals, lead, zinc, Příbram, Czech Republic.

SOMMAIRE

Les scories métallurgiques, déchets de la métallurgie du plomb, provenant du site de Příbram en République tchèque, offrent l'opportunité d'étudier des milieux riches en Pb et Zn et de localiser ces éléments dans les phases majeures (silicates, oxydes, sulfures et phases métalliques). Cette étude représente une approche préliminaire à l'évaluation du risque environnemental lié au stockage de ce type de déchet. La microscopie optique et électronique (MEB/EDS), la diffraction des rayons X (DRX), ainsi que la microanalyse électronique (ME) ont été mises en oeuvre. L'étude, focalisée sur les silicates et les oxydes, a révélé la présence de clinopyroxène, de méilélite, de phases de type olivine, de spinelle et d'une phase vitreuse. Le Zn paraît piégé dans des solutions solides, qu'il s'agisse de spinelle (jusqu'à 19.9% ZnO en poids) ou des silicates (jusqu'à 10.5% ZnO dans la méilélite). Pb, élément à comportement “incompatible”, est plutôt concentré dans le verre résiduel. Dans les scories étudiées, le verre est de deux types: (i) un verre transparent formant une mince couche à la bordure figée des blocs moulés de scorie, et (ii) un verre opaque formant une matrice au cœur des blocs. Ces verres renferment jusqu'à 3.7% PbO, et 9.8% ZnO, en partie sous forme de gouttelettes métallifères d'un diamètre parfois inférieur à 1 µm. Elles sont composées soit de galène, de plomb natif, de ZnS, d'autres sulfures ou de phases métalliques éventuellement sous forme d'alliages complexes. Deux manifestations d'altération naturelle ont été identifiées sur et dans le verre de bordure figée des scories étudiées. Il s'agit (i) de précipitation des phases secondaires riches en Fe et Pb, et (ii) d'un lessivage sélectif du verre montrant la mobilisation de Ca, Fe, Na, K et Zn.

Mots-clés: scorie métallurgique, minéralogie, altération, métaux lourds, plomb, zinc, Příbram, République tchèque.

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INTRODUCTION

Slags and similar vitrified waste-products are generally either dumped at waste-disposal sites or used for civil engineering purposes, such as road construction or concrete manufacture (Atzeni *et al.* 1996, Mandin 1999, Gervais *et al.* 1999). However, they commonly contain high concentrations of heavy metals like Pb and Zn. Because of environmental concerns, an understanding of the long-term behavior of these materials is essential. A number of studies focused on metallurgical slags have been published recently (Chaudhuri & Newesely 1993, Kucha *et al.* 1996, Gee *et al.* 1997, Lastra *et al.* 1998), but they provide only limited information on the accurate chemical composition of major phases found in the slags.

This paper concerns old lead–zinc metallurgical slag from the Příbram district, in the Czech Republic, and is especially devoted to i) a description and quantitative analysis of major constituents of the slag (silicates, oxides and glass), with special emphasis on the localization of Zn and Pb in their structure, and ii) an investigation of the effects of weathering on these phases. Such a study represents the first step in the environmental assessment related to dumping of metallurgical slags and provides the basis for a thorough environmental study. The results concerning zinc partitioning between crystalline and glassy phases in slag are given elsewhere (Ettler *et al.* 2000).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical metallurgical slags are assumed to be rich in heavy metals because they were produced, together with large amounts of sulfide matte, using less sophisticated smelting processes than are the rule today. Studies of such slags are of special interest because they present an opportunity to evaluate the incorporation of Zn and Pb at relatively high levels into silicate, oxide and glass phases. They also provide an invaluable opportunity to assess the stability of these phases when exposed to weathering over a century or more.

The slag material studied for this project is from the district of Příbram, 60 km southwest of Prague (Fig. 1). The Příbram area has a long history of lead–silver mining and smelting, probably dating from the Celtic civilization (VIth – Ist century B.C.). The relics of a simple furnace facility have been found amongst archeological excavations dating from the XIIIth century and located about 7 km southwest of Příbram (Kudrnáč 1987, Hampejs 1971). Subsequently, the processing of Ag–Pb ores mined in the area formed an important industrial activity from 1786 until the 1970s. Smelting at a location about 4 km northwest of the center of Příbram (Fig. 1) produced, over a period of two centuries, a large amount of waste material (1.8 Mt) dumped in the vicinity of the smelter. The stockpiles and waste heaps contain mainly silicate slag and represent a potential source

of water pollution. Soil pollution in the area, attributed mainly to emissions from the smelter, was studied by Borůvka *et al.* (1996) and by Rieuwerts & Farago (1996). Except for preliminary studies by Legendre *et al.* (1998) and Ettler *et al.* (1999), the environmental influence of material dumped on this site has not been assessed.

The slag is an end-product of lead and silver production in the area. As described in the literature, the Pb–Ag ores contained about 70% Pb and were roasted in a Dwight–Lloyd sintering plant (Gilchrist 1989). The roasted ore (sinter), scrap-iron additive (flux), limy additive (CaCO₃), silica source (gangue or recharge slag), and coke were mixed and served as a charge for smelting in a blast furnace (Gilchrist 1989, Gill 1980, K. Vurm, pers. commun., 1999). A well-balanced mixture of these components helped to maintain furnace temperatures around a mean value of 1300°C (rising occasionally up to 1440°C) (K. Vurm, pers. commun., 1999). The density and viscosity of the molten slag had to be kept low enough to ensure the gravity separation of metal-rich liquids (sulfide matte, quasi-pure molten metals) containing elevated amounts of the desired metals (Pb, Ag, and others). Silicate slag floated on the surface of the sulfide matte and concentrated the oxide components of the silicate gangue and additives. Slag also contained metal-rich droplets unable to decant in time during the smelting process (Gilchrist 1989). In contrast with the other metals, most of the Zn was vaporized or dissolved in the liquid silicate slag (up to 20% ZnO, Gilchrist 1989). The vaporized Zn could subsequently condense, forming oxides or ZnS globules trapped by molten slag (Chaudhuri & Newesely 1993).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The slag was sampled from dumps near the old smelter located at Lhota, 4 km northwest of Příbram (Fig. 1). About 70 samples were collected from the oldest stockpile, where the age of the slag is estimated at around 100–150 years. The slag was formed as massive casts molded in cone-shaped ladles weighing up to 120 kg. Sulfide matte, which in some cases occurs at the bottom of the casts, was sampled, as well as the main silicate-rich slag material.

The slag is composed of macroscopically homogeneous, massive, vitreous material of gray, black or greenish color. It is typically coarse-grained in the central part of the casts and quenched at the surface where there is usually a layer of glass a few millimeters thick. Fragments of slag several centimeters in size were collected and classified according to their macroscopic characters, their abundance and their position on the dumps.

Representative samples were studied in thin and polished sections using a polarizing microscope with transmitted and reflected light. Subsequently, each sample was examined using a JEOL JSM 6400 scan-

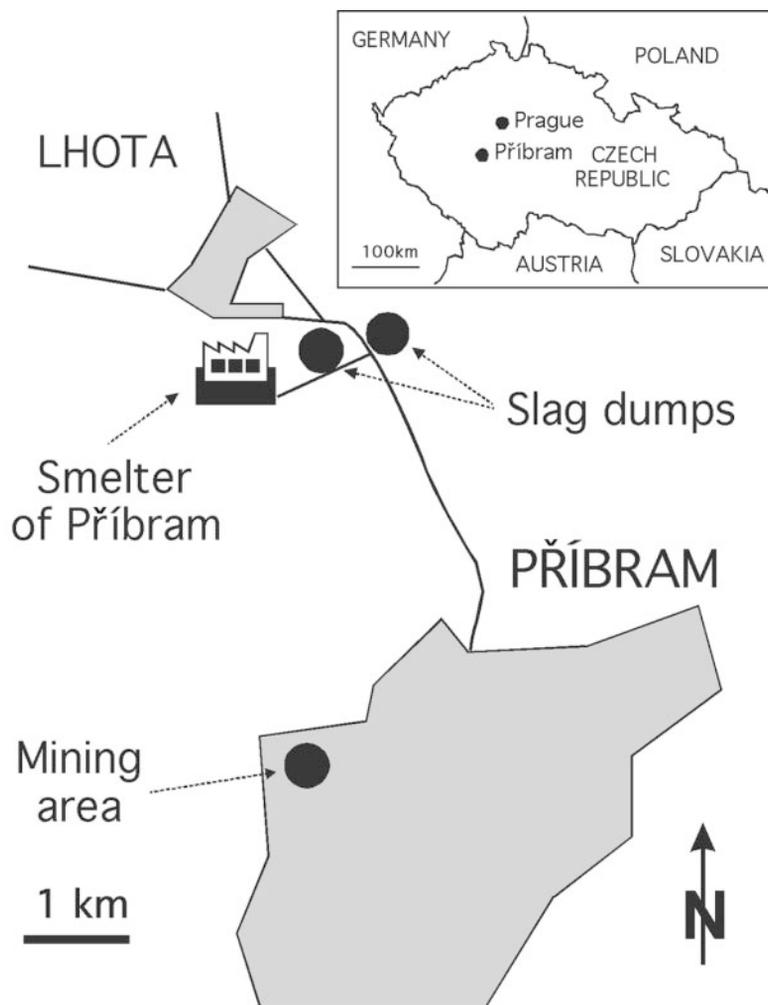


FIG. 1. Geographical location of the mining and smelting district of Příbram, Czech Republic.

ning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with a KEVEX Delta energy-dispersion spectrometer (EDS) at the École Supérieure de l'Énergie et des Matériaux (Université d'Orléans). A CAMECA SX-50 electron microprobe analyzer (EMPA) at BRGM-CNRS Orléans was used to perform all quantitative analyses. For silicate and oxide phases, analytical conditions were: accelerating voltage 15 kV, beam current 12 nA and counting time 10 s (except Pb, As and S, where counting time increased to 20 s). The following standards were used for silicate and oxide phases: albite (Si, Na), K-feldspar (K), forsterite (Mg), hematite (Fe), andradite (Ca), zincite (Zn), galena (Pb), synthetic Cr_2O_3 (Cr), pyrite (S), synthetic MnTiO_3 (Ti, Mn), synthetic AsGa

(As), and Al_2O_3 (Al). For metals and sulfides, analytical conditions were: accelerating voltage 20 kV, beam current 20 nA and counting time 10 s for all the elements. The following standards were used for metals and sulfides: sphalerite (Zn), pyrite (Fe, S), stibnite (Sb), cassiterite (Sn), synthetic AsGa (As), pure copper (Cu), and galena (Pb). The phase assemblages of selected samples were determined using a Siemens D-500 X-ray powder diffractometer (XRD) with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation operating at 25 mA and 35 kV, from 5° to 80° , by steps of 0.01° and with a counting time of 10 s (École Supérieure de l'Énergie et des Matériaux, Université d'Orléans).

PETROGRAPHY OF THE SLAG

The slag is composed essentially of high-temperature Ca-Fe silicates and aluminosilicates (olivine group, melilite and clinopyroxene), oxides (spinel), sulfides, arsenides, metallic phases and glass (Table 1). The textural features of the slag depend upon the cooling rates within the casts, which in turn depend on distance from the cast surface. The glassy outer parts of the casts contain sporadic microcrystallites of melilite and a fine-grained olivine-group mineral. Crystals in this surface zone show textures of rapid growth, with characteristic dendritic shapes. The holocrystalline inner parts of the casts consist of prismatic well-formed crystals (Fig. 2b).

Deeper zones in the casts (more than 0.5 mm from the outside) are typically coarse-grained, with significantly larger crystals located 20 cm from the outside. Four different assemblages have been established by microscopic observation within the coarse-grained zone; the phases are listed in the order of their formation.

Assemblage I: olivine → clinopyroxene → glass

Assemblage II: spinel → olivine → clinopyroxene → glass

Assemblage III: spinel → melilite → clinopyroxene → olivine → glass

Assemblage IV: spinel → melilite → olivine → glass.

Assemblages I and II are relatively rare. They were occasionally observed in coarse-grained zones of the slag, and their mineralogical composition is dominated by large laths or skeletal crystals of olivine (Fig. 2a) and small euhedral crystals of clinopyroxene. Assemblage III is the most common, typically present in the central part of slag casts. The crystal size of the two dominant phases (melilite, clinopyroxene) is larger than in assemblages I and II. This fact confirms the relatively slow crystallization in the center of the cast. Assemblage IV is dominated by large euhedral crystals of melilite and small laths of olivine (Fig. 2b). The absence of clinopyroxene in assemblage IV may be caused by a higher rate of cooling of the slag. The same assemblage was observed in quenched slag resulting from car-battery processing (Ettler *et al.* 2000).

The chemical and mineralogical compositions of the slags reflect the chemical composition of the ores and additives, together with the temperature and cooling rates of the melts. The lack of historical data concerning ore composition and smelting technologies used at Příbram 100 to 150 years ago prevents direct correlations between the different assemblages and conditions of processing.

Olivine

Microscopic examination shows that olivine is the most abundant crystalline phase in the slag. On the basis of grain-size variations and crystal habit, olivine crystallized either early in assemblages I and II, or as

the last silicate in assemblages III and IV, filling spaces between the earlier-crystallized silicates. Its habit is variable; skeletal "herring-bone" crystals and laths several hundred micrometers in length were observed in assemblages I and II (Fig. 2a), whereas small needles and very fine dendrites from several micrometers to tens of micrometers in size are present in assemblages III and IV (Figs. 2b, c). In transmitted light, the olivine crystals are colorless in plane light and display typical high interference-colors under crossed polars.

Clinopyroxene

Clinopyroxene occurs in assemblages I, II, and III found in the central parts of slag casts. Relatively slow rates of cooling allowed the formation of euhedral prismatic crystals. They may be present as phenocrysts up to several hundred micrometers across. The largest were observed in assemblage III, with generally smaller crystals in assemblages I and II. In transmitted light, they display a typical green color and a slight optical zoning.

Melilite

Melilite is abundant in assemblages III and IV, occurring either as irregular prisms with star or dendritic shapes or as euhedral phenocrysts (Fig. 2b). The melilite crystals can be hundreds of micrometers in size. They are colorless, without optical zoning, and have low interference-colors under crossed polars.

TABLE 1. PHASES OBSERVED IN THE METALLURGICAL SLAGS OF PŘÍBRAM

Group	Name	Composition	slag	matte incl.	massive matte
Silicates					
	Fayalite	Fe ₂ SiO ₄	**		
	Kirschsteinite	CaFeSiO ₄	***		
	Hedenbergite	CaFeSi ₂ O ₆	**		
	Melilite series	Ca ₂ (Fe, Mg, Zn, Al)(Si, Al) ₂ O ₇	**		
Oxides					
	Spinel series	(Zn, Mg, Fe)(Fe ³⁺ , Al, Cr) ₂ O ₄	**		
Sulfides					
	Galena	PbS		**	**
	Wurtzite	ZnS		*	**
	Bornite	Cu ₃ FeS ₄			*
	Digenite	Cu ₉ S ₅			*
	Pyrrhotite	Fe _{1-x} S			**
Arsenides					
	Koutekite	Cu ₃ As ₂			*
	Löllingite	FeAs ₂			*
Metals					
	Intermetallic compounds	As, Pb, Sn, Sb, Cu, Ni			*
	Pure metals	Sb, Cu, Pb		*	**

Description: *** abundant, ** common, * present. Matte incl.: inclusions of matte in slag.

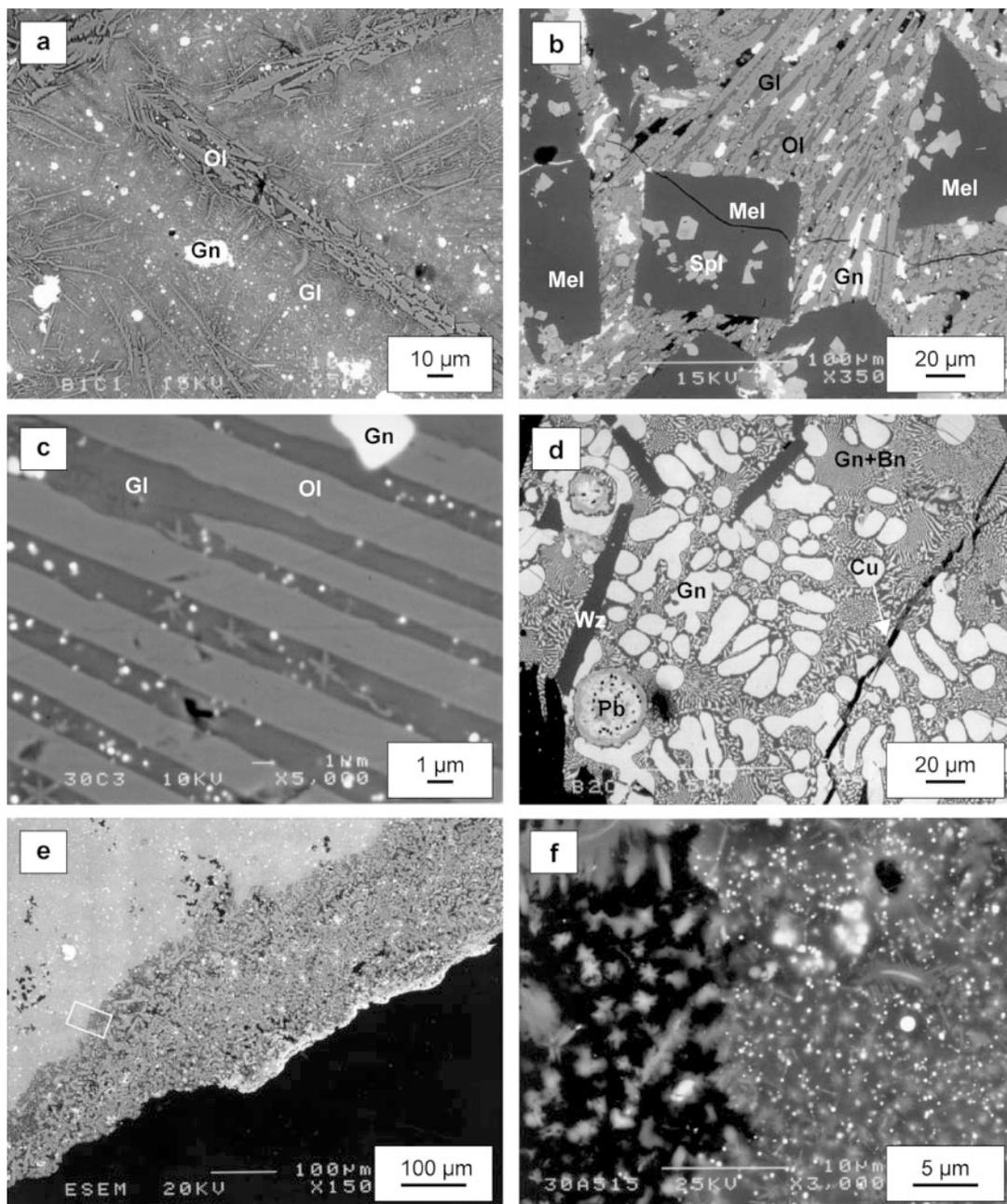


FIG. 2. Back-scattered electron images of Pb-metallurgical slag from Příbram; a) dendritic olivine-group crystals (Ol) in amorphous glass (Gl) containing spherules of galena (Gn); b) prismatic crystals of melilite (Mel) including euhedral crystals of zoned spinel (Spl), accompanied by long needles of olivine (Ol) in the matrix glass (Gl), with galena inclusions (Gn); c) needles of olivine (Ol) 3 μm across in glass matrix (Gl) containing submicrometric spherules of galena (Gn) and star-shaped micrometric crystallites of olivine; d) symplectitic intergrowth of galena (Gn) and bornite (Bn) with needles of wurtzite (Wz), spherules composed of pure lead (Pb), and a complex alloy of Pb, Sb, and Sn, and grains of copper in the fissures (Cu); e) "leached" weathering zone (dark field is epoxy; white-delimited zone is a blow-up corresponding to Fig. 2f); f) enlargement of the border of the "leached" zone between fresh and leached glass, with skeletal microcrystallites of olivine.

Spinel

Where present, a spinel-group phase is amongst the first to crystallize from the silicate melt and generally forms cubic or octahedral crystals several micrometers across. Silicates nucleating simultaneously with the oxides usually enclose small crystals of spinel. Optical zoning in reflected light is a typical feature, with a dark gray core and a significantly brighter rim, with the possibility of several different zones in the same crystal. In assemblage II, spinel is a trace phase, but it is more abundant in assemblages III and IV.

Glass

Opaque glass forms a black interstitial matrix hosting both silicate and oxide crystals. Surface (transparent) glass is localized in the chilled borders of slag casts and results from a rapid quenching of initial slag melt; it is usually colorless, commonly with yellowish or brownish stains. It commonly is banded, with randomly oriented acicular microcrystallites of olivine and melilite present to depths of tens of micrometers below the cast surface. Both types of glass contain small inclusions of

sulfide, generally submicrometric (Fig. 2c), owing to the immiscibility of sulfide and silicate liquids (Gasser *et al.* 1996). Such spherules are difficult to analyze by electron microprobe but, from their qualitative analysis using EDS/SEM, they appear to be formed of galena (PbS), wurtzite (ZnS) or metallic lead (Pb). Larger droplets, as well as massive mattes, exhibit more complex compositions ranging from various sulfides to arsenides and various intermetallic compounds (Table 1). These phases commonly display complex symplectitic intergrowths of bornite and galena (Fig. 2d) or chalcocite and galena.

We used X-ray diffraction (XRD) analyses to identify the following common phases in the silicate slag: spinel, melilite, Ca-rich olivine (monticellite or kirschsteinite), olivine (fayalite), clinopyroxene, wurtzite and galena.

COMPOSITION OF THE PHASES

Olivine-group phases

Although showing a widely variable chemical composition, olivine-group phases in the slag are here sim-

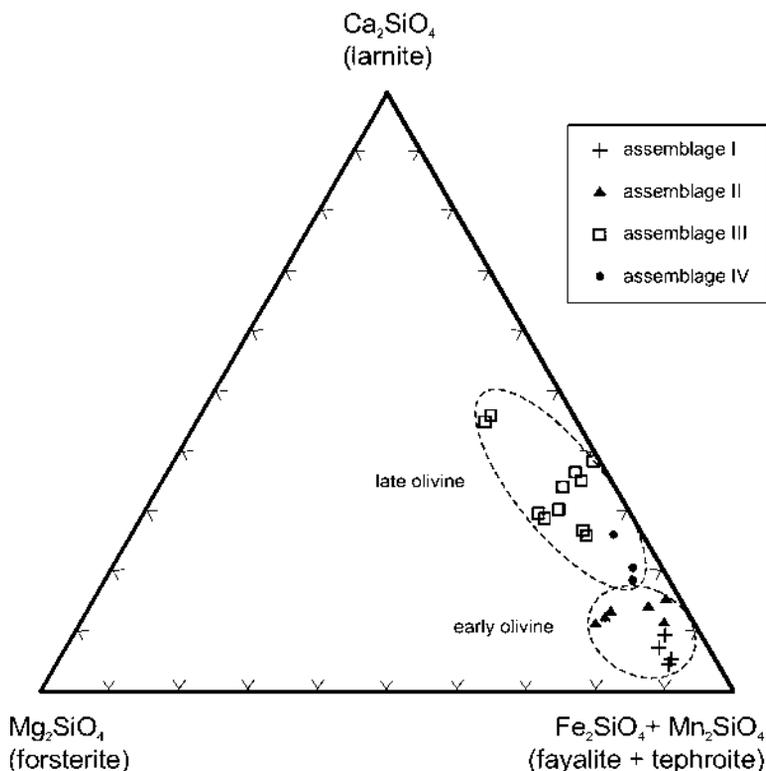


FIG. 3. Position of olivine compositions in the larnite – forsterite – (fayalite + tephroite) diagram ($n = 26$).

ply called "olivine". Electron-microprobe analyses show that the olivine ranges in chemical composition from quasi-pure fayalite (Fe₂SiO₄) to kirschsteinite (CaFeSiO₄) and may contain up to 27.48 wt% CaO (Fig. 3, Table 2). Two distinct compositional ranges tend to occur in different assemblages. In assemblages I and II, where an olivine is the early-crystallizing silicate, the highest calcium content is 8 wt% CaO (anal. 1, 2, and 3, Table 2). In contrast, assemblages III and IV show fine laths and dendrites that crystallized at the end of the sequence. These are Ca-enriched, containing between 10 and 27 wt% CaO. In the case of assemblage III, the composition of the olivine depends upon its proportion in the assemblage and on the size of previously crystallized phases (melilite, clinopyroxene). A slower cool-

ing of the melt allows the formation of larger crystals of early silicates (melilite and clinopyroxene) followed by the crystallization of small laths of Ca-poorer olivine (anal. 5, Table 2). However, a slightly faster cooling results in the formation of smaller crystals of melilite and clinopyroxene, and the subsequently crystallizing olivine is Ca-rich and fills more of the space (anal. 4, Table 2).

The composition of the olivine-group phases may be expressed as three end-members: larnite (Ca₂SiO₄), forsterite (Mg₂SiO₄), and fayalite (Fe₂SiO₄) + tephroite (Mn₂SiO₄) (Fig. 3). In terms of these end-members, the most Ca-rich olivine can be expressed as La₄₆Fo₁₃(Fa+Te)₄₁ and corresponds approximately to kirschsteinite (anal. 4, Table 2). Both early and late batches of

TABLE 2. REPRESENTATIVE COMPOSITION OF OLIVINE AND CLINOPYROXENE IN THE METALLURGICAL SLAGS OF PŘÍBRAM

assemblage	olivine						clinopyroxene						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	I	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III	III	III		
SiO ₂ wt%	29.79	29.66	30.03	32.89	31.15	30.52	SiO ₂ wt%	41.87	39.87	40.07	43.30	43.34	
TiO ₂	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	TiO ₂	0.25	0.59	1.03	0.38	0.55	
Al ₂ O ₃	0.01	0.02	0.74	0.49	0.26	0.06	Al ₂ O ₃	6.12	10.19	11.20	4.73	8.06	
FeO	54.19	55.57	51.13	27.67	41.23	47.52	FeO	26.14	22.67	18.91	23.50	20.68	
MnO	3.22	4.42	2.13	3.61	5.91	1.48	MnO	0.92	0.62	1.40	1.80	1.39	
MgO	2.91	2.28	0.85	5.33	3.68	1.68	MgO	0.65	0.19	2.41	1.50	2.06	
CaO	3.87	2.77	8.08	27.48	15.38	14.49	CaO	21.71	21.49	22.62	20.59	22.29	
Na ₂ O	0.10	0.00	0.27	0.08	0.00	0.16	Na ₂ O	0.09	0.28	0.03	0.13	0.12	
K ₂ O	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.22	0.03	K ₂ O	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.03	
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	P ₂ O ₅	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.23	
PbO	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.06	0.18	Cr ₂ O ₃	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ZnO	5.82	4.34	6.28	2.32	1.98	3.80	PbO	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.20	
SO ₃	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.08	NiO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	
total	100.09	99.11	99.76	100.08	99.94	100.06	ZnO	2.71	2.82	1.23	3.12	1.65	
							SO ₃	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.69	0.04	
							total	100.54	99.19	98.90	100.26	100.63	
	numbers of atoms on the basis of 4 O							numbers of atoms on the basis of 6 O					
Si <i>apfu</i>	0.989	0.996	1.008	1.004	0.995	0.994	Si <i>apfu</i>	1.746	1.664	1.633	1.810	1.751	
Fe	1.505	1.561	1.435	0.706	1.101	1.294	²⁷ Al	0.254	0.336	0.367	0.190	0.249	
Mn	0.091	0.126	0.060	0.093	0.160	0.041	²⁶ Al	0.047	0.165	0.171	0.043	0.135	
Mg	0.144	0.114	0.043	0.243	0.175	0.082	Ti	0.008	0.018	0.031	0.012	0.017	
Ca	0.138	0.100	0.290	0.898	0.526	0.506	Fe	0.912	0.791	0.644	0.822	0.699	
Cr	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mn	0.033	0.022	0.048	0.064	0.048	
Ni	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Mg	0.040	0.012	0.147	0.094	0.124	
Zn	0.143	0.108	0.156	0.052	0.047	0.091	Zn	0.084	0.087	0.037	0.096	0.049	
	coordinates in La-Fo-(Fa+Te) space [mol.%]							Cr	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
La	7.3	5.2	15.9	46.3	26.8	26.3	Ca	0.970	0.961	0.988	0.922	0.965	
Fo	7.7	6.0	2.3	12.5	8.9	4.2	Na	0.007	0.022	0.002	0.011	0.009	
Fa+Te	85.0	88.7	81.8	41.2	64.2	69.4		coordinates in Wo-cEn-cFs space [mol.%]					
							Wo	49.6	53.8	54.1	48.5	52.6	
							cEn	2.1	0.6	8.0	4.9	6.8	
							cFs	48.3	45.5	37.9	46.6	40.7	
								coordinates in (Di+Hd)-Jh-Pe space [mol.%]					
							Di+Hd	89.1	88.1	90.3	85.1	89.5	
							Jh	3.1	2.4	5.5	5.9	5.2	
							Pe	7.8	9.5	4.2	9.0	5.3	

Symbols used: La larnite, Fo forsterite, Fa fayalite, Te tephroite, Wo wollastonite, cEn clinoenstatite, cFs clinoferrrosilite, Di diopside, Hd hedenbergite, Jh johannsenite, Pe pectolite, *apfu* atoms per formula unit. The compositions were obtained by electron-microprobe analysis.

olivine are Zn-bearing (average concentration: 4.29 wt% ZnO), but early crystals of olivine are slightly enriched, containing up to 6.28 wt% ZnO. These high concentrations support the suggestion by Chaudhuri & Newesely (1993) that Zn (ionic radius 0.74 Å) can enter into octahedral sites of the structure and substitute for Fe²⁺ (ionic radius 0.76 Å). The solid-solution series Fe₂SiO₄ (fayalite) – Zn₂SiO₄ (willemitite) is known to be continuous up to 17 mol.% Zn (13.37 wt% ZnO, Ericsson & Filippidis 1986, Kucha *et al.* 1996). The analyzed crystals also contain higher amounts of Mn than other silicates present in the slag (up to 5.91 wt% MnO, anal. 5, Table 2). The Pb concentrations are low, up to 0.18 wt% PbO, with an average value of 0.06 wt%.

Clinopyroxene

The chemical composition of the clinopyroxene is variable. Ca contents are relatively constant (20.59–22.62 wt% CaO), but concentrations of other elements show significant scatter; Fe (18.91–26.14 wt% FeO), Al (4.73–11.20 wt% Al₂O₃) and Mg (0.19–2.41 wt% MgO). Results of electron-microprobe analyses were plotted in terms of wollastonite (Ca₂Si₂O₆) – clinoenstatite

(Mg₂Si₂O₆) – clinoferrosilite (Fe₂Si₂O₆) (Morimoto 1989) and correspond closely to a hedenbergite composition, although generally enriched in Ca (Fig. 4). In order to conform to the classification system of pyroxenes, the normalization used for the above-mentioned plot was Ca + Mg + ΣFe, where ΣFe = Fe²⁺ + Fe³⁺ + Mn (Morimoto 1989). Analytical profiles through a clinopyroxene crystal confirmed a slight zoning in Si, Al, Mg and Fe: the border is enriched in Fe and Al, and depleted in Si and Mg. The maximum Pb concentration in clinopyroxene is 0.20 wt% PbO. The amount of Zn is significantly higher, up to 3.12 wt% ZnO (*i.e.*, 0.10 cations per formula unit), corresponding to zincian hedenbergite (Morimoto 1989). The average amount of Zn in clinopyroxenes is 2.26 wt% ZnO. In order to classify Zn-bearing clinopyroxenes, Essene & Peacor (1987) used a composition diagram with three end-members: diopside + hedenbergite [Ca(Mg,Fe)Si₂O₆], johannsenite (CaMnSi₂O₆) and petedunnite (CaZnSi₂O₆). In terms of this classification, the most Zn-enriched composition of clinopyroxene can be expressed as (Di+Hd)₈₅Jh₆Pe₉ (anal. 10, Table 2). Concentrations of zinc in clinopyroxene appear to be independent of the phase assemblage.

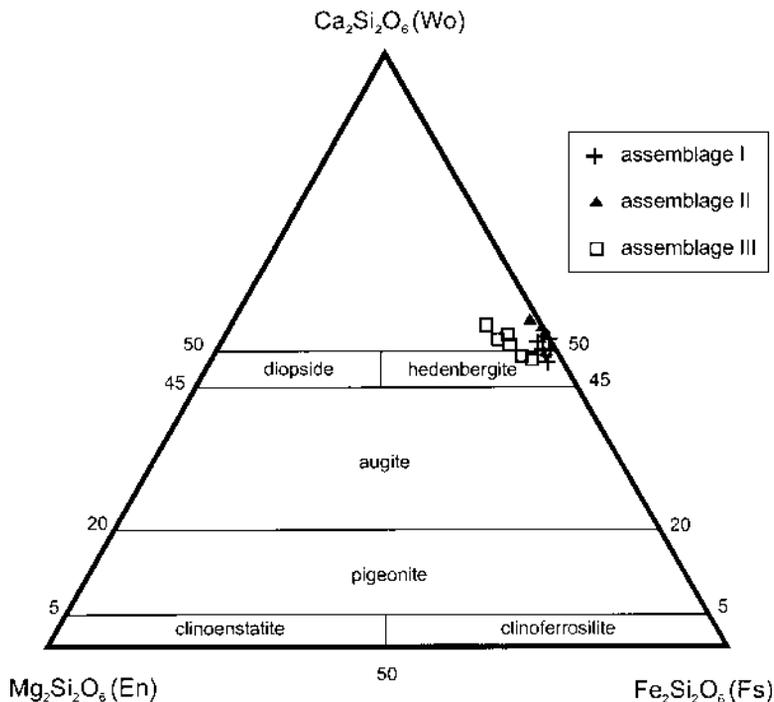


FIG. 4. Position of clinopyroxene compositions in the wollastonite – clinoenstatite – clinoferrosilite diagram ($n = 14$).

Melilite

The composition of the melilite varies considerably (Table 3), and the major elements fall within the following ranges: Ca (34.11–37.28 wt% CaO), Na (0.32–2.36 wt% Na₂O), Fe (7.51–9.00 wt% FeO), Al (3.32–5.09 wt% Al₂O₃) and Mg (1.82–4.45 wt% MgO). In addition, Zn is a major component in some cases; up to 10.51 wt% ZnO (average 6.95 wt% ZnO) was determined by electron-microprobe analysis. Slightly higher concentrations of zinc were observed in melilite from assemblage IV (anal. 16, 17, 18, Table 3). Lead also is present in significant amounts, with up to 0.35 wt% PbO (anal. 18, Table 3). The melilite compositions correspond to a solid solution of several end-members: minor amounts of soda-melilite (CaNaAlSi₂O₇ ≤ 18.0 mol.%) and gehlenite (Ca₂Al₂SiO₇ ≤ 10.2 mol.%) with higher amounts of åkermanite (CaMgSi₂O₇ ≤ 33.0 mol.%) and iron-substituted åkermanite (CaFeSi₂O₇ ≤ 36.5 mol.%) and hardystonite (CaZnSi₂O₇ ≤ 38.5 mol.%).

Spinel-group phases

A spinel-group phase is the only oxide observed in the slag. Although minor in proportion, this phase is significant regarding the heavy metal behavior in the slag owing to its high Zn concentrations and to the presence of Cr. Its chemical composition is rather complex, but can be expressed by the common formula (Zn,Mg,Fe)(Fe,Al,Cr,Ti,Si)₂O₄ (Table 3). Concentrations of elemental iron obtained by EMPA were recalculated to Fe²⁺ and Fe³⁺ according to charge balance. The spinel grains contain important amounts of Fe³⁺ (up to 48.44 wt% Fe₂O₃), Fe²⁺ (up to 30.86 wt% of FeO), Al (up to 38.99 wt% Al₂O₃) and Zn (up to 19.91 wt% ZnO). Their bulk composition indicates that they belong to the hercynite–gahnite and franklinite–magnetite families. The concentrations of Cr and Mg are rather low, but may reach locally nearly 7 wt% Cr₂O₃ and 3 wt% MgO, respectively. In back-scattered electron mode, the spinel grains show optical zoning, which reflects a

TABLE 3. REPRESENTATIVE COMPOSITION OF MELLILITE AND SPINEL IN THE METALLURGICAL SLAGS OF PŘÍBRAM

assemblage	melilite								spinel			
	12 III	13 III	14 III	15 III	16 IV	17 IV	18 IV	19* II	20** II	21 II	22 III	23 IV
SiO ₂ wt%	38.88	39.00	39.98	39.54	39.58	39.14	38.62	0.88	5.52	0.92	0.35	1.38
TiO ₂	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	2.50	3.89	2.05	0.64
Al ₂ O ₃	5.09	4.71	3.55	4.79	4.17	3.48	3.88	38.99	21.41	34.03	13.18	32.74
FeO	8.16	9.00	8.89	8.53	7.55	7.51	7.72	1.25	0.06	0.18	0.00	6.96
MnO	1.06	0.89	0.93	0.79	0.06	0.24	0.04	16.63	23.21	18.05	48.44	18.14
MgO	1.83	4.21	4.45	4.02	1.82	1.89	2.03	18.24	30.86	22.87	25.45	19.44
CaO	35.54	37.08	36.13	37.28	34.11	34.91	34.98	0.67	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.27
Na ₂ O	0.61	0.37	0.34	0.32	2.36	1.98	1.62	2.84	0.72	0.35	1.06	1.93
K ₂ O	0.69	0.40	0.46	0.61	0.10	0.10	0.08	18.36	12.11	19.91	8.92	17.93
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.37	97.11	110.70	100.43	99.58
PbO	0.02	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.02	0.32	0.35					
ZnO	7.68	4.11	4.83	4.29	9.90	10.51	10.38					
SO ₃	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03					
total	99.66	99.90	99.80	100.28	99.65	100.07	99.73					
	numbers of atoms on the basis of 7 O							numbers of atoms on the basis of 32 O				
Si <i>apfu</i>	1.915	1.892	1.942	1.906	1.954	1.944	1.925	0.222	1.533	0.240	0.101	0.358
Ti	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.266	0.523	0.761	0.441	0.125
Al	0.296	0.269	0.203	0.272	0.243	0.204	0.228	11.607	7.013	10.425	4.451	10.042
Fe	0.336	0.365	0.361	0.344	0.312	0.312	0.322	0.250	0.013	0.036	0.000	1.432
Mn	0.044	0.036	0.038	0.032	0.002	0.010	0.002	3.166	4.862	3.536	10.465	3.559
Mg	0.135	0.304	0.322	0.289	0.134	0.140	0.150	3.852	7.173	4.971	6.098	4.231
Ca	1.876	1.928	1.880	1.926	1.804	1.857	1.868	3.424	2.484	3.821	1.887	3.444
Na	0.058	0.035	0.032	0.030	0.226	0.191	0.156	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
K	0.044	0.025	0.029	0.037	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.143	0.099	0.073	0.104	0.060
Pb	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.005	1.069	0.300	0.135	0.452	0.749
Zn	0.279	0.147	0.173	0.153	0.361	0.385	0.382					
	proportion of end members [mol.%]											
SM	12.5	6.6	10.9	7.8	18.0	12.5	11.4					
Gh	8.5	10.2	4.7	9.7	3.1	3.9	5.7					
Ak	17.5	31.7	30.5	33.0	10.8	13.0	11.6					
FeAk	33.6	36.5	36.1	34.4	31.2	31.2	32.2					
Ha	27.9	14.7	17.3	15.3	36.1	38.5	38.2					

Symbols: SM soda melilite, Gh gehlenite, Ak åkermanite, FeAk iron-substituted åkermanite, Ha hardystonite, *apfu* atoms per formula unit. The compositions were obtained by electron-microprobe analysis. * spinel core (darker), ** spinel rim (brighter).

chemical zoning (Fig. 2b); the darker internal parts are enriched in Zn, Mg, Cr and Al, and the brighter external parts are Fe-rich.

Glass

Electron-microprobe analyses show that, like the other silicate phases, the glass is Fe- and Ca-rich (Table 4). The major oxide components vary widely in proportion for both transparent and opaque glass: SiO₂ (32.81–42.52%), FeO (11.40–42.52%), CaO (9.72–33.08%), Al₂O₃ (2.56–14.10%), MnO (0.05–5.43%), MgO (0.01–3.07%), Na₂O (0.12–2.75%) and K₂O (0.15–3.50%). Typical glass also exhibits elevated concentrations of Zn (≤9.80 wt% ZnO, average 5.00 wt% ZnO) (anal. 29, Table 4). In comparison with the crystalline silicates, the glasses have higher Pb (up to 3.72 wt% PbO) (anal. 27, Table 4). There are slight differences between the average chemical compositions of matrix (opaque) and surface (transparent) glass. Matrix glass is slightly depleted in Fe, Ca, and Mn and enriched in Na, K and Pb relative to surface glass, as shown by the following averages (matrix/surface glass): 19.97/23.45 wt% FeO, 16.66/21.28 wt% CaO, 1.45/2.41 wt% MnO, 2.35/0.57 wt% PbO, 0.89/0.87 wt% Na₂O and 1.69/0.72 wt% K₂O (Table 4). Similarly, in terms of the ternary system FeO–CaO–SiO₂ (Fig. 5, after Eusden *et al.* 1999), matrix and surface glasses are clustered into two slightly different populations. Interestingly, there is only a small difference in Zn contents between matrix and surface glasses (Table 4). The chemical composition of surface glass, representing a superficial quenched layer, corresponds to a chemical composition of initial slag melt. In the ternary liquidus diagram (Fig. 5), the position of sur-

face glass reveals the melting temperature of slag, *i.e.*, between 1150°C and 1450°C. Low analytical totals (commonly about 97 wt%) may be due to the presence or H₂O of trivalent iron (or both) in the glass structure.

FEATURES ATTRIBUTED TO WEATHERING

All the thin and polished sections prepared from the external parts of the slag casts were systematically investigated for weathering effects, but only two types were observed; leaching of glass and the development of secondary phases.

The leaching of glass at the surface of the cast (“leached” zone, Fig. 2e) is the most frequently observed feature attributed to weathering. The glass is leached to a depth of 200 μm, and there is a distinct change in its chemical composition. The leaching leaves a skeleton of silicate microcrystallites, mainly olivine, as shown by the SEM observation (Fig. 2f). X-ray maps of the zone shown in Figure 2e were prepared to show the effects of leaching on characteristic elements (Fig. 6). As expected, there is a regular decrease in alkali (K) concentration toward the surface, with Ca, Fe, Zn and S showing the same trend (Fig. 6). An X-ray map for Na was omitted owing to the very low concentration of sodium in glass. The decrease in sulfur is probably due to the weathering of submicrometric droplets of sulfides disseminated throughout the glass. SEM observations (Fig. 2f) also confirm the dissolution of Pb-rich droplets of submicrometric size, although the X-ray map shows possible local enrichment in Pb (Fig. 6). Semiquantitative SEM/EDS analyses performed on both fresh and “weathered” glass confirm the leaching of Na, K, Fe, Zn and Ca. The altered glass shows a relative

TABLE 4 REPRESENTATIVE COMPOSITION OF GLASS IN THE METALLURGICAL SLAGS OF PRIBRAM

	matrix glass				surface glass				average of all	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	matrix n = 7	surface n = 9
TiO ₂ wt%	0.43	0.30	0.23	0.52	0.41	0.13	0.06	0.22	0.37	0.24
SiO ₂	39.69	39.66	39.62	37.95	33.11	37.38	33.77	35.17	38.52	35.42
Al ₂ O ₃	11.33	12.55	13.40	7.96	5.83	4.66	4.26	5.32	9.95	5.43
FeO	21.49	15.50	16.21	20.87	32.30	11.40	36.00	23.01	19.97	23.45
MnO	0.53	0.67	0.69	1.43	5.43	0.05	1.27	2.65	1.45	2.41
MgO	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.21	1.08	1.48	1.22	2.97	0.35	1.88
CaO	20.12	14.84	9.72	17.81	13.40	33.08	11.30	23.75	16.66	21.81
Na ₂ O	0.44	1.62	2.27	0.19	0.28	2.05	1.84	0.19	0.89	0.87
K ₂ O	0.83	2.01	3.39	0.94	0.70	0.15	1.21	0.79	1.69	0.72
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.03
PbO	0.26	3.34	2.98	3.72	0.09	0.29	0.96	0.63	2.35	0.57
ZnO	2.59	6.27	8.00	4.62	4.36	9.80	4.80	3.41	4.74	5.20
SO ₂	0.00	0.47	0.53	0.88	3.00	0.06	1.51	1.85	0.60	1.80
As ₂ O ₃	0.00	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
total	97.81	97.33	97.20	97.14	100.04	100.53	98.25	99.95	97.61	99.82

The compositions were obtained by electron-microprobe analysis.

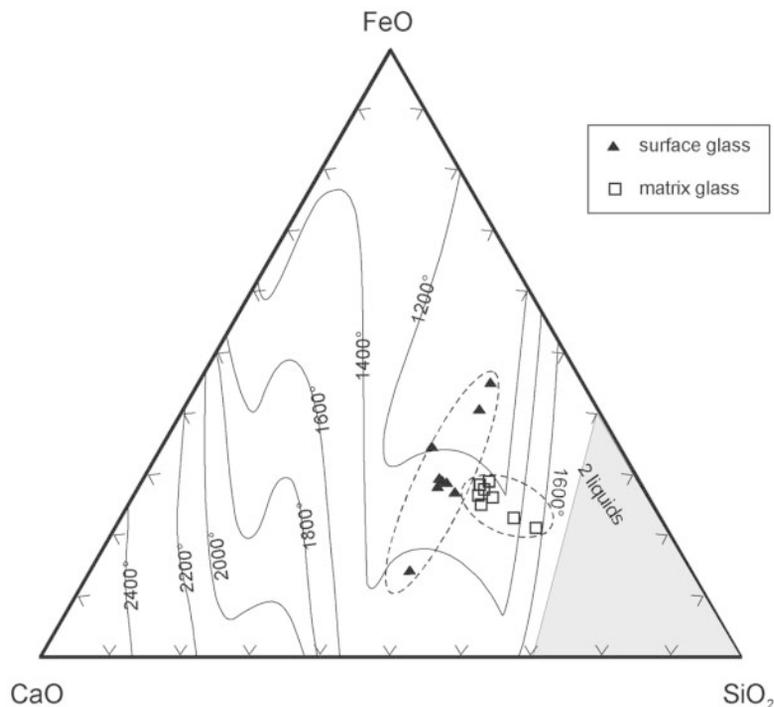


FIG. 5. Position of glass samples in the ternary system FeO–CaO–SiO₂ showing temperature contours on the liquidus (Eusden *et al.* 1999) (*n* = 16).

enrichment in Si and Al, with respect to the unleached glass. Comparable leaching effects were observed by comparing SEM/EDS results on fresh and weathered glass along cracks and fissures in the slag.

The development of secondary phases may be seen in banded layers up to 20 μm thick, deposited upon

leached (Figs. 2e, 6) or unleached glass (Fig. 7a) at the cast surface. These precipitates appear more or less crystallized and are difficult to identify owing to the submicroscopic size of individual layers. Tentative electronmicroprobe analytical data (Table 5) reveal a rather complex chemical composition, with the dominant presence of Fe, Si, Al, Ca, Pb, As and Zn. Some of the precipitates show a compositional resemblance to (Fe,Zn,Mn)–oxyhydroxides (layer 1, Table 5) and Pb sulfate (layer 2, Table 5) containing small amount of clays or possibly amorphous silica (layer 3 and 4, Table 5). The low analytical totals may be due to hydration of the layers or to the possible presence of trivalent iron. X-ray maps of Fe, Zn, Pb, S, Si and As (Fig. 7b) performed on this weathering zone reveal the distribution of these elements within the different layers. Some of the layers are considerably enriched in As and other trace elements (Fig. 7b, layer 3, Table 5).

DISCUSSION

Composition of silicates, oxides and glass

Olivine. The general occurrence of olivine-group phases in metallurgical slag has been described by many authors (*e.g.*, Chaudhuri & Newsely 1993, Gasser *et*

TABLE 5. COMPOSITION OF COMPLEX SECONDARY PRECIPITATES FROM THE "DEPOSITION" WEATHERING ZONE IN THE METALLURGICAL SLAGS OF PŘÍBRAM

	layer 1	layer 2	layer 3	layer 4
TiO ₂ wt%	0.22	0.18	0.07	0.30
SiO ₂	12.70	16.36	37.34	46.91
Al ₂ O ₃	3.58	1.46	4.42	5.24
FeO	50.49	4.76	10.47	10.30
MnO	4.61	0.00	0.17	0.14
MgO	1.26	0.13	0.39	0.47
CaO	8.55	0.28	0.42	0.49
Na ₂ O	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.77
K ₂ O	0.25	0.56	1.07	2.16
PbO	0.47	52.63	17.60	9.98
ZnO	8.62	0.12	1.51	0.63
SO ₃	1.03	14.96	7.28	2.83
As ₂ O ₃	0.00	1.15	2.17	0.11
total	91.98	92.72	83.09	80.33

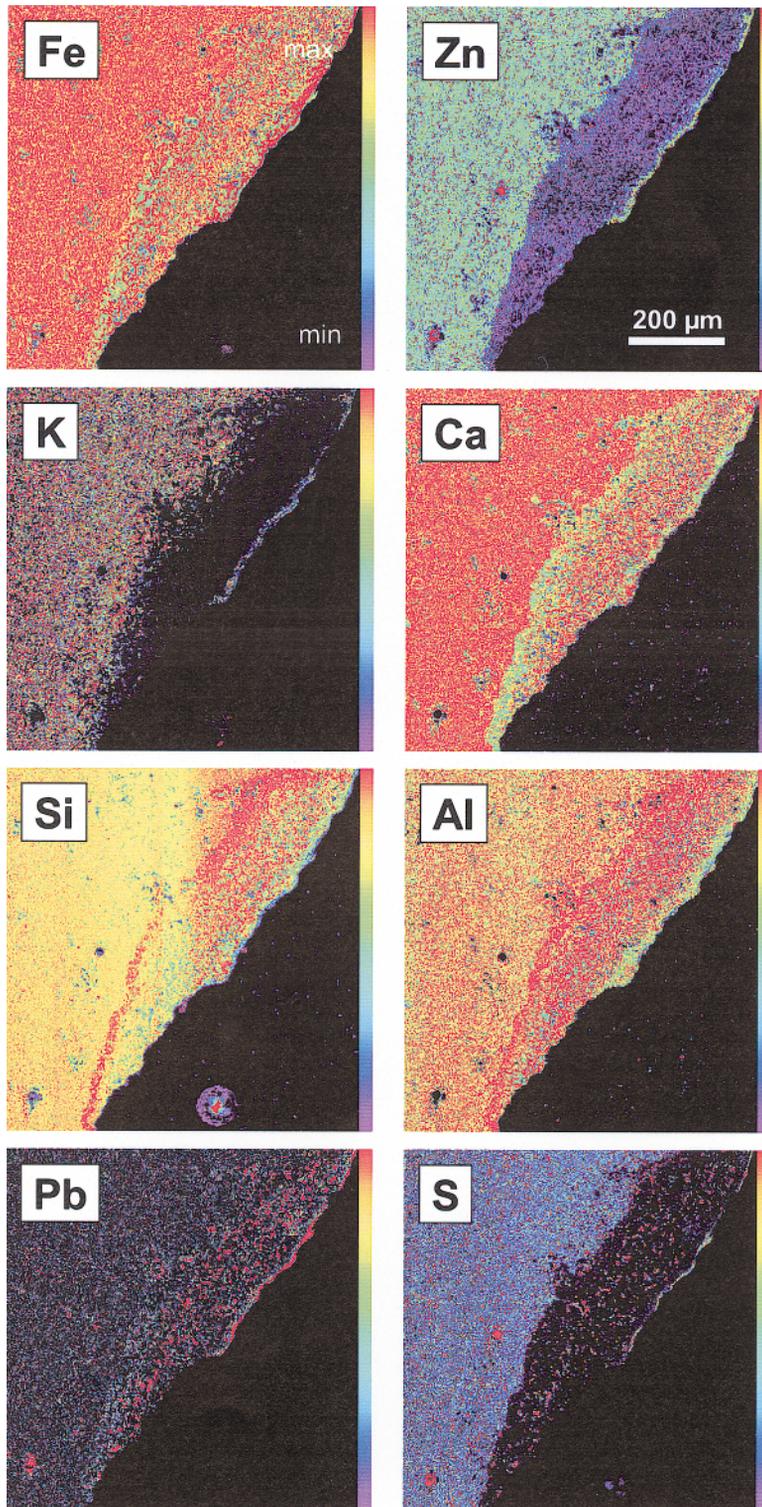


FIG. 6. X-ray maps of the "leached" weathering zone shown in Figures 2e and 2f, displaying the relative distribution of Fe, Zn, K, Ca, Si, Al, Pb, and S.

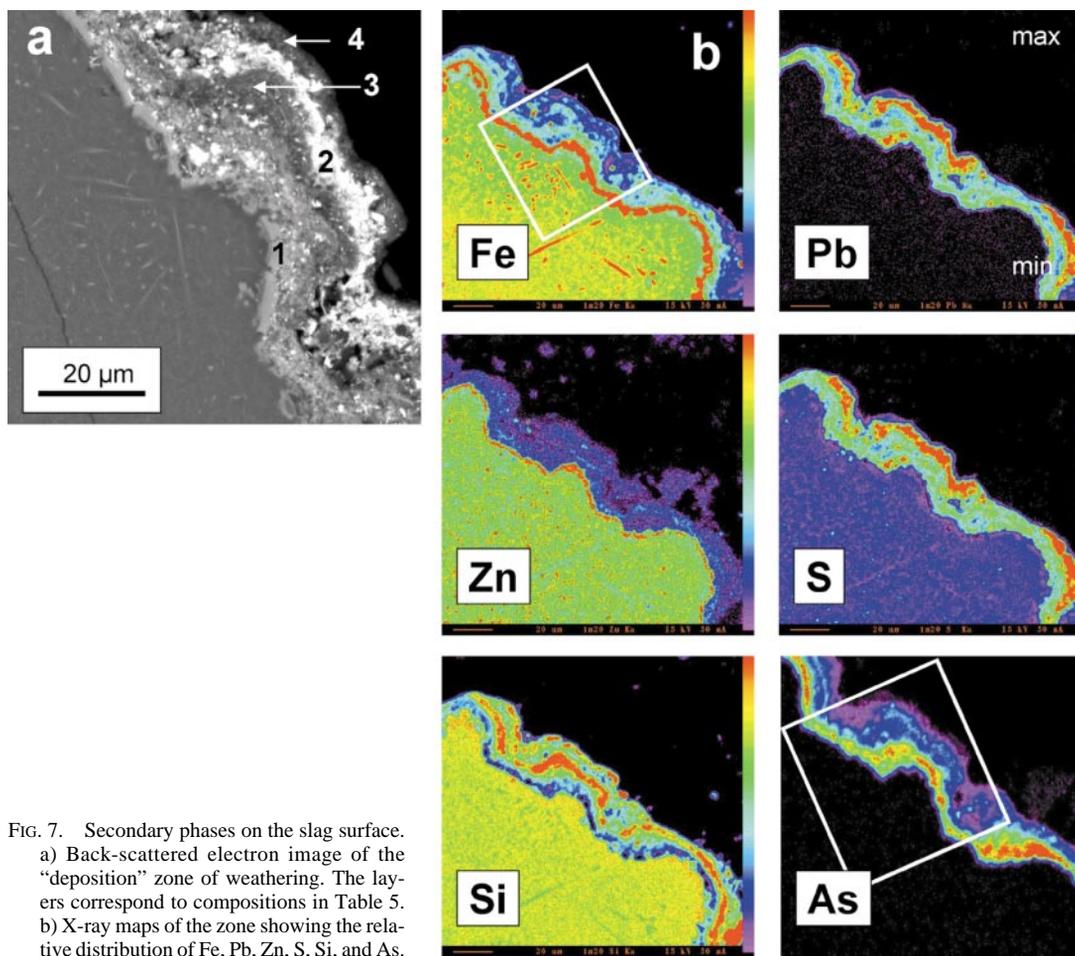


FIG. 7. Secondary phases on the slag surface. a) Back-scattered electron image of the “deposition” zone of weathering. The layers correspond to compositions in Table 5. b) X-ray maps of the zone showing the relative distribution of Fe, Pb, Zn, S, Si, and As.

al. 1996, Kucha *et al.* 1996). As an early silicate (assemblages I and II), olivine contains low concentrations of Ca in the structure, as Kucha *et al.* (1996) also found in metallurgical slags from Belgium. Similar low-Ca olivine (3.34 wt% CaO) has also been described by Chaudhuri & Newesely (1993) from old slag from Harz Mountain, Germany. The early crystallization of Ca-poor olivine, compositionally close to fayalite, can result from initially Ca-depleted slag melt, restricting any formation of typical Ca-bearing phase, such as melilite. A similar phenomenon is also typical for Ca-poor Middle Age slag (Ettler *et al.* 2000). In contrast, the initial melts of slag from assemblages III and IV are likely Ca-enriched and permit the early formation of Ca-bearing phases (melilite, clinopyroxene) and the late formation of Ca-rich olivine.

Elevated contents of Mn in olivine (*e.g.*, anal. 5, Table 2) reflect reducing conditions (Folco & Mellini 1997) and show that the majority of the divalent man-

ganese is scavenged from the silicate melt by olivine; compared to other phases, olivine is the most effective concentrator of Mn. High concentrations of zinc (up to 6.28 wt% ZnO) are strictly related to its substitution for divalent iron in the structure (Chaudhuri & Newesely 1993, Ericsson & Filippidis 1986). The absence or the trace amount of efficient concentrators of Zn (melilite, spinel) in assemblages I and II results in the more extensive entry of Zn into the early olivine (Table 2). Similarly, slightly higher Zn contents in olivine from assemblage IV (anal. 6, Table 2), compared to olivine from assemblage III (anal. 4, 5, Table 2) are likely due to the absence of Zn-bearing clinopyroxene in the assemblage.

Clinopyroxene. Clinopyroxene-group phases, common in slags and similar vitrified materials, are of two main types; (i) diopside and augite–aegirine series (Clozel-Leloup *et al.* 1999) and (ii) hedenbergite (Chaudhuri & Newesely 1993, Wearing 1983). Their

chemical composition in vitrified waste varies widely depending on the different technologies used in smelting and the chemical composition of the processed materials. Compared to aluminous hedenbergite from tin slag studied by Wearing (1983), the clinopyroxene at Přebřam is slightly Fe-enriched (average: 23.26 wt% FeO), slightly Al-depleted (average: 8.07 wt% Al₂O₃), and the concentration of Zn is significantly higher (average: 2.26 wt% ZnO). In some cases, the clinopyroxene contains more than 50% of the Ca₂Si₂O₆ component (Fig. 4; anal. 8, 9 and 11, Table 2), and the effect of the petedunnite and johannsenite components on the Ca–Mg–Fe classification must be considered. According to Morimoto (1989), a bulk-composition with relatively high contents of Zn and Mn substituting for Fe²⁺ will displace the analytical points below the 50% Ca₂Si₂O₆ line in the Wo–En–Fs diagram. Morimoto (1989) does not mention any specific crystallochemical site for Pb in the structure of clinopyroxenes. Alternatively, Pb-rich submicroscopic droplets trapped within the clinopyroxene could account for the values encountered.

Melilite. Melilite-group phases commonly form in slag (Kucha *et al.* 1996, Deer *et al.* 1986) and apparently nucleate during the spinel phase of crystallization. Compared to melilite from slag samples resulting from similar processing of polymetallic ore, as studied by Kucha *et al.* (1996), the melilite at Přebřam is relatively Fe-poor (<9 wt% FeO) and contains slightly higher concentrations of Zn (10.5 wt% ZnO) and significantly higher amounts of Ca (37.3 wt% CaO). Melilite crystallizes only in Ca-rich melts and forms in both slowly cooled and quenched slag (assemblages III and IV, respectively). Melilite is the most important Zn-bearing silicate. Slightly elevated contents of zinc in melilite from assemblage IV may be caused by the absence of clinopyroxene, which, as in assemblage III, can also significantly concentrate Zn. The presence and localization of Pb (0.35 wt% PbO, *i.e.*, 0.005 atoms per formula unit) are as poorly documented as in the clinopyroxene, but it appears that Pb (ionic radius 1.2 Å) could replace Ca (ionic radius 1.0 Å) in a distorted position of the structure. Melilite is also a common phase in bottom ash from municipal solid-waste incinerators (MSWI), but such melilite is more aluminous and magnesian (Eusden *et al.* 1999).

Spinel. With the exception of assemblage I, the general sequence of crystallization of the silicate melt starts with the formation of a spinel-group phase, which is the dominant concentrator of Zn (up to 19.9 wt% ZnO). Similar values were noticed by Kucha *et al.* (1996) in Pb–Zn metallurgical slag from Belgium (up to 18.48 wt% ZnO). Although rich in zinc, the spinel is persistent, which will severely limit the mobility of this element during the weathering process (Johnson 1994). The lack of spinel in assemblage I and the low percentage of spinel in assemblage II result in the incorporation of Fe, which would otherwise be taken up by magnetite, into the olivine structure (<55.57 wt% FeO).

A spinel-group phase with the composition of magnetite rather than gahnite or franklinite is observed typically in other types of vitrified waste (*e.g.*, MSWI bottom ash) (Eusden *et al.* 1999, Clozel-Leloup *et al.* 1999).

Glass. Compared to surface glass, matrix glass is depleted in elements such as Fe, Mn and Ca, which enter the crystalline phases, and enriched in elements whose entry into the structures of crystallizing phases is limited. These “incompatible” elements, accumulated in the residual liquid, are typically the alkalis and Pb. The slightly lower zinc content in matrix glass is related to a compatible behavior of zinc, which enters into the structures of previously crystallized oxides and silicates. Both surface and matrix glasses from slag, plotted in the ternary system FeO–CaO–SiO₂ (Fig. 5), correspond to “opaque” glass from bottom ash of municipal solid-waste incinerators (MSWI), as determined by Eusden *et al.* (1999). Estimations of temperatures, given by the position of the quenched surface glasses in the system FeO–CaO–SiO₂ (Fig. 5), show a mean value of 1300°C, which is frequently cited as the temperature of fusion attained in the blast furnace (K. Vurm, pers. commun., 1999).

Metal mobility

As expected, the weathered zones show that crystalline phases of the slag are more stable than glass of similar composition. Various major and minor elements (K, Ca, Fe, Zn) are released from the glass structure (Fig. 6). Leaching of Ca and other network-modifying cations (Mg, Mn, Fe²⁺) is a typical phenomenon, observed also by Mahé-Le Carlier *et al.* (2000) in Pb–Zn slag. Such a zone of leached glass becomes enriched in Si and Al (Fig. 6). Similar relative enrichment in Si and Al was described in weathered archeological glass (Macquet & Thomassin 1992) and in slag (Mahé-Le Carlier *et al.* 2000). Leaching due to weathering results in the mobilization of Zn, contained mainly in glass (Fig. 6), and of Pb, present in particular in sulfide droplets (Figs. 2f, 6). However, the zinc bound in crystalline phases, such as spinel, is not significantly removed during weathering (Johnson 1994). Compared to glass, the microcrystalline skeleton of Zn-bearing olivine resists alteration (Fig. 2f) and severely limits the mobility of zinc. Lead is mobilized from submicrometric sulfide droplets, which are extracted by glass dissolution (Fig. 2f). Local Pb-enrichment within the “leached” zone (Fig. 6) is obviously related to the dissolution of large sulfide droplets, which become surrounded by a Pb-rich aureole. Gee *et al.* (1997) quoted the easy dissolution of Pb or PbS spheres trapped in historical slag from Britain and the subsequent formation of Pb-oxide or carbonate-like secondary phases. However, the immobilization process connected with the precipitation of similar phases will be possible only at the surface of the leached zone, not inside (*e.g.*, Figs. 2e, 7).

The surface-deposition zone (Fig. 7) probably results from the dissolution of the nearby metallic fraction (massive matte or sulfide-metallic inclusions trapped within the glass), succeeded by precipitation of secondary phases from the metal-rich solutions. The chemical composition of these precipitates is tentatively described as a complex mixture of Fe oxyhydroxides and Pb sulfates, involving other possible phases, such as clay minerals or amorphous silica (Table 5, Fig. 7). The fracture fillings, composed of newly formed precipitates similar to Fe oxyhydroxides, were commonly encountered by Mahé-Le Carlier *et al.* (2000) in historical metallurgical slag. Lead sulfate also was identified by Lastra *et al.* (1998) as one of the principal Pb-controlling phases during the experimental alteration of Pb-Zn slag.

Phase chemistry – assemblage relationship

The composition of the phases bears a direct relationship with the bulk composition of the melt and with the cooling regime, which control the crystallization sequence in the slag. Two distinct groups were determined in this paper. (i) Assemblages I and II are dominated by fayalite, crystallizing probably from initially Ca-depleted slag melt. The presence of clinopyroxene in phase assemblages reveals a relatively slow rate of cooling of the initial slag melt (Ettler *et al.* 2000). (ii) Assemblages III and IV are dominated by efficient Ca-concentrators (melilite) and result from an initially Ca-rich melt. Owing to the presence of clinopyroxene, assemblage III forms in slowly cooled slag, contrary to assemblage IV, which appears to form as a result of quenching.

As crystallization of the silicate melt proceeds, Zn and Pb are redistributed among several crystalline phases (silicates, oxides, sulfide or metallic phases) and residual glass, and the two elements show contrasting behavior. Zinc, being nearly totally dissolved in the silicate melt, is partially incorporated into the structures of oxides (spinel), silicates (clinopyroxene, melilite, olivine), sulfides (sphalerite or wurtzite) and glass. Lead behaves as an “incompatible element” and is concentrated in residual glass and in Pb-rich sulfide or metallic inclusions trapped in the glass. Lead is not significantly incorporated into the silicates and oxides, and the elevated Pb contents of some silicate phases may be due, at least in part, to trapped submicrometric Pb-rich inclusions.

The study shows that crystalline silicates and oxides, exposed to weathering, are very stable. The only phase that appears to undergo weathering is the glass. Slag with a high glass content is, therefore, potentially environmentally more hazardous (Eusden *et al.* 1999) than fully crystalline slag. However, the weathered zones observed in the glass are rare, and the mass of surface glass involved is minor in comparison with the amount of dumped slag. Hence, compared to the metallic fraction (matte), silicate slag on the stockpiles of Příbram

probably does not represent an important source of pollution. The potential environmental risk related to the release of zinc and lead contained in the silicates, the oxides and the glass remains limited.

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