

UNRECOMMENCE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS AND ECONOMICS OF MINE PRODUCTION IN THE XXI CIRCLE

KOMAROV M., FEDORCHOUK V. Russian Scientific Research Institute of Economic's Mineral Resources and Subsoil Use, Moscow, Russia

Up to recently world explored reserves of economic's minerals increased ahead of their output. So mine production developed as extensive process: owing to development of the largest and rich deposits, often accompanied by irretrivable losses of so called uneconomic ores. Now this situation is changing, intensifying contradictions between two tendensies: urge to maximum output of explored reserves (state's interests), and profit hunting (main aim of mining companies). For the time being the second tendency prevails. Introduction of last achievements of scientific and technologic progress on all stages of mining process only would allow to overcome this contradiction. During search of new sources of mineral materials one should first put into account platform regions with complicate base structures. In this case some methods of deep geophysics and geochemistry, and structural drilling are widely used. Special attention is paid to anomalous geologic zones with disperse mineralization. Mining of revealed deposits shloud be carried out on mass. Mined rock masses revorking requests maximum utilization of all main and accessory components. While end products making one should use alternative, more widespread and cheep materials. Cardinal way is revealing new forms of mineral materials, both of natural (thorium instead of uranium), and synthetic (polymeres instead of metals) origin. Such approach to the problem would delay (though for a short time) coming of all-world mineral crysis, and associated army-political, social, economic, ecologic cataclysms, whose influense is seen on the example of already started redivision of world oil market.