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Sommario/riassunto	Mining waste management is an important issue for the mining industry since it entails the safe and responsible disposal of waste created during mining operations. This waste comprises tailing, waste rock, and other mining wastes that, if not adequately managed, can

pose environmental and health problems. Effective waste management solutions are required to reduce the environmental impact of mining and preserve the long-term viability of mining operations. These initiatives include improving mining practices to reduce waste generation, establishing effective waste treatment and disposal systems, and participating in community outreach and education programme. In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on the use of new mining waste management technologies and practices. The adoption of modern filtration systems, bio-remediation techniques, and the rehabilitation of abandoned mining sites are examples of these. Overall, good mining waste management is critical for guaranteeing the mining industry; long-term sustainability and protecting the environment and communities where mining operations take place. Sustainable waste management is the implementation of practices and strategies that aim to minimize the negative impact of mining waste while promoting resource efficiency and long-term economic viability. It involves employing a thorough approach that considers the entire mining waste lifetime, from generation to disposal, and seeks to reduce waste generation, reuse, or recycle items, and appropriately dispose of any remaining rubbish. It attempts to extend the life of materials while reducing the waste volume that is incinerated or dumped in landfills. To lessen the detrimental environmental, economic, social and effects in consumption, a thorough approach to sustainable waste management must concentrate on the life cycle of a product. Mining wastes can be categorized into overburden, waste rock, tailings and mine water. During mineral extracted, beneficiated, and processed, mining wastes are produced. The first stage, known as extraction, which is the first layer sacking of minerals. Typically, blasting is used to do this, which produces a significant amount of garbage (soil, debris and other material). This is usually only concentrated within the periphery of a mine rental place and occasionally on public land, and is useless to the industry. The amount of waste produced increases with the size of the mine. Because they produce far more trash than underground mines, opencast mines are consequently more pollutant-intensive. Use of tailing waste of iron mines with clay for producing bricks can lead to consumption of large quantities of the waste materials and managing it in an environmentally friendly way. On the other hand, it can reduce consumption of top soil for making bricks and improve construction materials availability. Similarly, for preparation of ceramics and polymer composite, these wastes can be used, which will help in solving social, environmental problem.

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