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**(XCNG-17761)****OCORRÊNCIA DE CINÁBRIOS NOS CARVÕES DA BACIA CARBONÍFERA DO DOURO (PORTUGAL)**Helena Moura<sup>1,2</sup>; Ary Jesus<sup>1,3</sup>; Joana Ribeiro<sup>1,4</sup>; Isabel Suárez-Ruiz<sup>5</sup>; Deolinda Flores<sup>1,3</sup>; Pedro Cunha<sup>2,4</sup>

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Palavras-chave: Carvão, Cinábrio, Bacia Carbonífera do Douro, Coeficientes de concentração de Hg, Modo de ocorrência

O mercúrio é considerado um metal pesado perigoso, uma vez que é nocivo para o meio ambiente, resultando em poluição do ar e bioacumulação que afeta a biodiversidade, entre os quais os seres humanos. As centrais termoelétricas a carvão são a principal fonte de emissões de Hg para o meio ambiente. O estudo do teor de Hg e do seu modo de ocorrência no carvão dita o seu comportamento durante a beneficiamento, combustão, meteorização, lixiviação e conversão do carvão, sendo, portanto, de extrema importância do ponto de vista ambiental. Deste modo, foram estudadas cinco amostras de antracites da Bacia de Carbonífera do Douro, utilizando métodos de ICP-MS e MEV-EDS, com a finalidade de definir os níveis de concentração do Hg nos carvões desta bacia e estabelecer o seu modo de ocorrência. Os coeficientes de concentração calculados revelaram que o Hg apresenta enriquecimento invulgar ( $CC > 100$ ) em uma das amostras de carvão. Os coeficientes de correlação das concentrações de Hg com o rendimento em cinza ( $r_{Ash-Hg} = -0,18$ ) e o enxofre total ( $r_{St-Hg} = 0,67$ ) também foram determinados indicando uma associação orgânica/inorgânica e com sulfuretos, respectivamente. A análise de MEV-EDS revelou a ocorrência de Hg no cinábrio resultante de uma mineralização posterior à formação dos carvões e à sua alteração térmica, uma vez que o cinábrio foi observado a preencher vacúolos de desvolatilização na fração orgânica. Esta mineralização pode resultar da ação de fluidos hidrotermais enriquecidos em Hg, em profundidade.

**(XCNG-17761)**

**CINNABAR OCCURRENCE IN COALS FROM THE DOURO CARBONIFEROUS BASIN (PORTUGAL)**

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Keywords: Coal, Cinnabar, Douro Carboniferous Basin, Hg concentration coefficients, Mode of occurrence

Mercury is considered a dangerous heavy metal, since it is harmful for the environment, resulting in air pollution and bioaccumulation that affects biodiversity, among which human beings. The coal-fired power plants are the main source of Hg emissions into the environment. The study of Hg content and mode of occurrence in coal dictates its behavior during coal cleaning, combustion, weathering, leaching and conversion, and so it is of extreme importance from the environmental point of view. Therefore, five anthracite samples from the Douro Carboniferous Basin (Portugal) were studied, using ICP-MS and SEM-EDS methods to define the levels of Hg in the coals and to establish its mode of occurrence. The determination of concentration coefficients revealed that one of the coal samples shows an unusual Hg enrichment ( $CC > 100$ ). The correlation coefficients of Hg with the ash yield ( $r_{Ash-Hg} = -0.18$ ) and total sulfur ( $r_{St-Hg} = 0.67$ ) were also determined, indicating an intermediate organic/inorganic association and a sulfide association, respectively. The SEM-EDS analysis revealed the occurrence of Hg in cinnabar, which may be related with post-depositional mineralization processes and thermal alteration since cinnabar appears filling devolatilization vacuoles in the organic fraction. This mineralization may result from the action of Hg enriched hydrothermal fluids in depth.