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**Düzeltme**

2018 yılı, Cilt 39, Sayı 3’de yayımlanan “Proses Mineralojisinin Flotasyon Tesis Performans Analizinde Kullanımı” başlıklı yayının İngilizce Öz’ünde (Abstract) bir baskı dizin hatası olmuş, metnin içine Türkçe ve farklı bir metin girmiştir. Aşağıda İngilizce Öz’ün düzeltilmiş metni verilmiştir.

***Corrigendum***

*A printing error is detected in the English abstract on the Year 2018, Volume 39, Number 3 publication, entitled “Use of Process Mineralogy for Flotation Plant Performance Analysis”, where irrelevant Turkish document is found. The corrected abstract is presented below.*

***ABSTRACT***

*Mineralogy of the ore deposit has very great importance in the design and optimization of concentration plants. With detailed mineralogical analyzes applied to the ore samples taken from different points of the concentration plant, comments can be done on the main factors limiting the enrichment performance and the necessary arrangements to improve performance. In this study, the performance of a flotation plant, treating complex copper-arsenic sulfide ore containing gold, was evaluated using detailed quantitative mineralogical data. Chemical and mineralogical analyzes were carried out by taking the samples from the flotation feed, copper and pyrite concentrates and copper scavenger tail streams, and the gold behavior in the concentrates was also examined by QemSCAN. Mineralogical analysis of the feed revealed that the liberation degree of minerals reached only 60% at -45 μm, so it is anticipated that the copper recovery could be increased by finer flotation feed. It was determined that the copper concentrate was diluted with free pyrite particles, and accordingly the flotation operating conditions had to be revised. The most important stream in terms of copper loss in the circuit was determined as the scavenger flotation tail, and that loss was particularly via finest size fraction and liberated form. It has been observed that the gold grains found in the ore are mostly in native form, 80% of which are smaller than 20 μm and are usually associated to pyrite and enargite.*

***Keywords****: Sulphide minerals, flotation, quantitative mineralogical analysis, gold, liberation.*