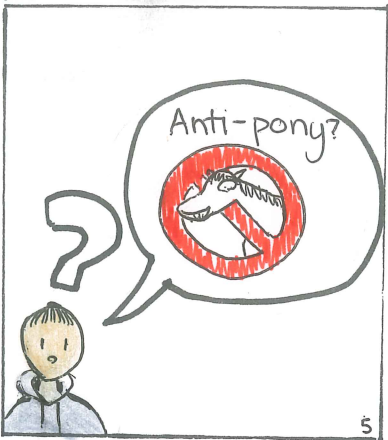
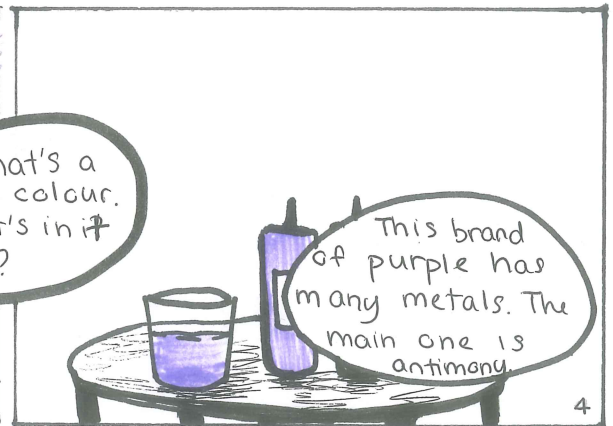
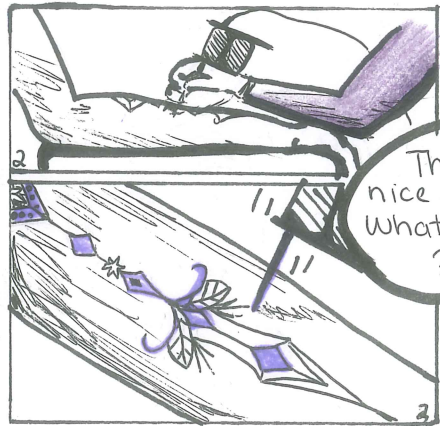


# ANTIMONY'S ADVENTURE

BY: THARUNIGA.T & ALISSA.Z



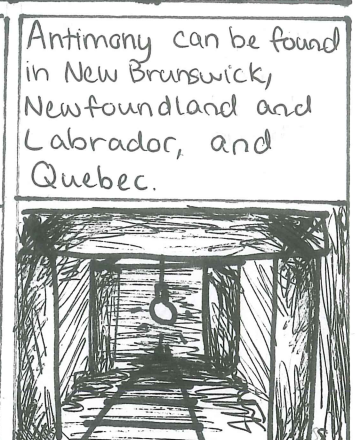
Antimony is a very brittle element (Sb) rarely found in it's natural form.

Atomic # 51 Sb

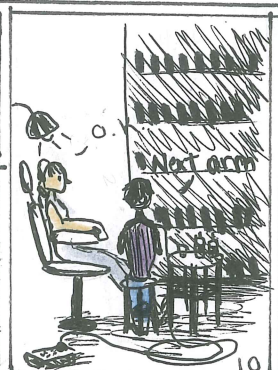
Mass: 121.76

Antimony easily combines with other elements and 72% of antimony is found in a mineral called stibnite.

Sb2S3



Antimony is extracted from stibnite by using acid to leach it out or seperated when melted at high temperatures

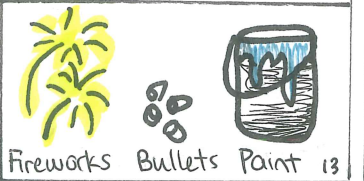


As well as tattoo ink, antimony is also used in pigments, fireworks, paint, bullets, and more.

50% of all antimony mined globally are used to flame-proof clothes.



That's because antimony only makes up 0.0002% of the Earth's crust.

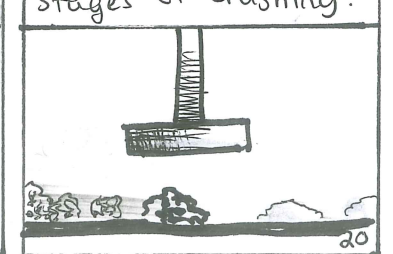
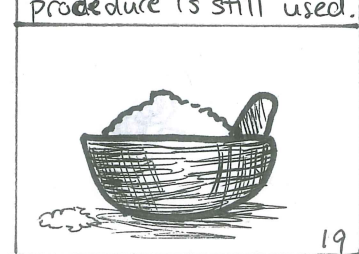
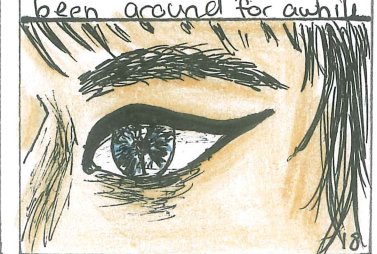
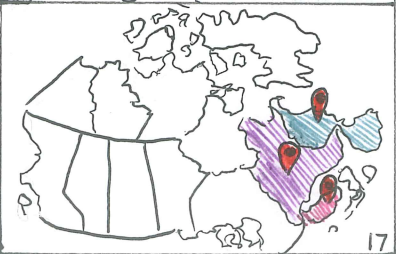


Canada produces 0.01% of all antimony mined globally.

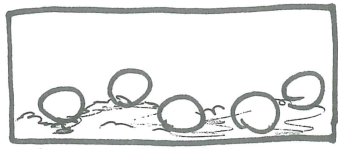
Antimony was also used as Kohl in Ancient Egypt. It has been around for awhile

Back then, they simply crushed antimony to powder. The similar procedure is still used.

Today, antimony first goes through two stages of crushing.

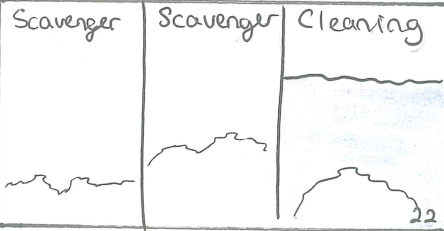


After the antimony is crushed, they are then grinded with heavy objects.



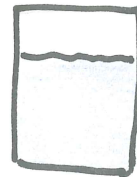
21

Then they are separated into 3 cells; 2 scavenger cells and 1 cleaning cell.

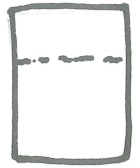


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The antimony is then filtered from water and some water is collected for reuse.

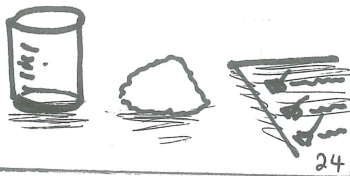


water



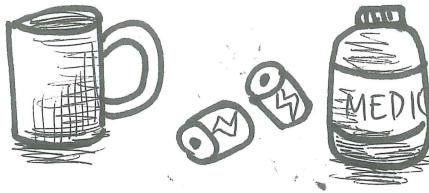
antimony 23

The antimony is then sent to labs to be tested and sampled.

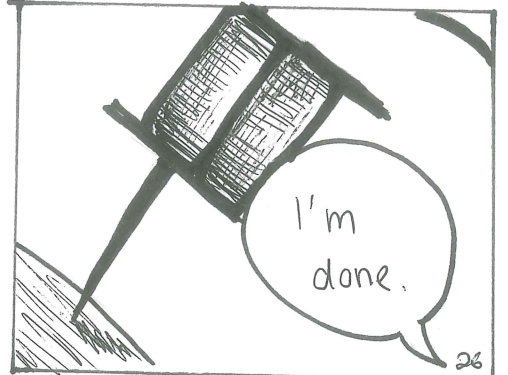


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As soon as it is tested, it can be used and sold to make products.



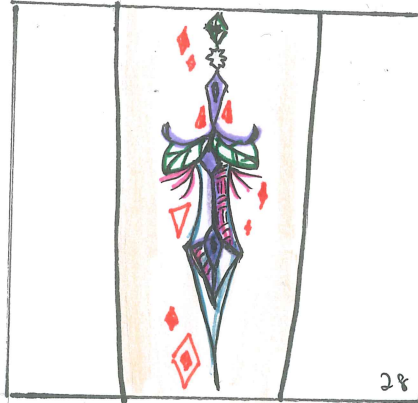
25



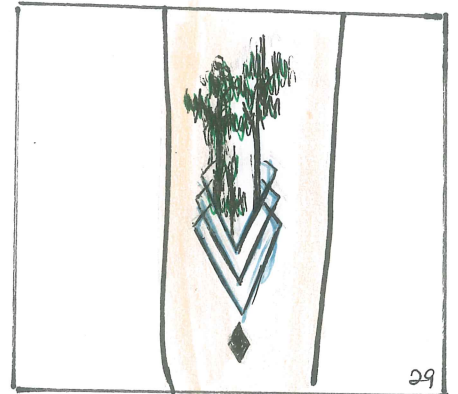
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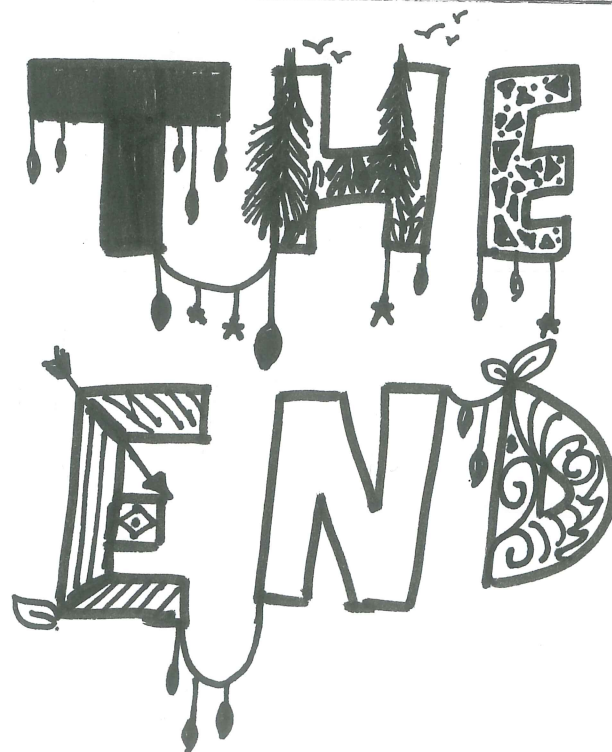
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