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**Code for design of tailings facilities
(English Translation)**

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2.0.1 Tailings pond

It is used to store metal and non-metal mines for ore sorting and discharge tailings.

2.0.2 Whole storage capacity

The volume of the space enclosed below the dam crest level and above the bottom of the reservoir (excluding the volume of the dam not constructed of tailings).

2.0.3 Effective storage capacity effective storage capacity

The space volume below the sedimentary beach surface and above the bottom of the reservoir for storing tailings (including suspended tailings slurry).

2.0.4 Flood regulation storage capacity

The volume above the normal water level and below the design flood level that can accumulate flood.

2.0.5 Total storage capacity

The full storage capacity at which the final crest elevation is designed.

2.0.6 Tailings dam

Outer structures of tailings ponds that block tailings and water. It usually refers to the whole of initial dam and tailings accumulation dam.

2.0.7 Starter dam

It is a dam built with soil, stone materials, etc., as the drainage or support body of the tailings accumulation dam.

2.0.8 Tailings accumulation dam embankment

The dam formed by the accumulation of tailings during the production process.

2.0.9 Upstream embankment method

The dam construction method of accumulating tailings in the upstream direction of the initial dam is characterized in that the axis of the accumulation dam crest moves to the upstream direction of the initial dam step by step.

2.0.10 Centerline embankment method

The cyclone is used to separate the coarse tailing sand at the initial dam axis, and its characteristic is that the axis of the dam crest remains unchanged.

2.0.11 Downstream embankment method

In the downstream direction of the initial dam, the cyclone is used to separate the coarse tailings to construct the dam, which is characterized in that the axis of the accumulation dam crest moves to the downstream direction of the initial dam step by step.

2.0.12 Phreatic line

The position of the free surface of seepage water in the dam body, which is a curve on the cross section.

2.0.13 Critical position of the phreatic line

It refers to the wetting line of the dam body when the anti-sliding stability safety factor of the dam body can meet the minimum requirements of this code.

2.0.14 Controlled position of the phreatic line

The maximum infiltration line of the dam body that meets the requirements of the critical infiltration line and the minimum burial depth infiltration line in the downstream slope of the tailings accumulation dam.

2.0.15 Normal production level nonmal production level

The water level in the tailings pond that can meet the production backwater and discharge requirements.

2.0.16 Deposited beach

The surface layer of the sedimentary body formed by hydraulic alluvial tailings is divided into two parts. above water and below water according to the water surface of the catchment area in the reservoir.

2.0.17 Beach crest

The intersection of the sedimentary beach and the outer slope of the sub-dam.

2.0.18 Beach width

The horizontal distance from the water edge in the library to the top of the beach.

2.0.19 Safe super high free height

Under non-earthquake operating conditions, the tailings accumulation dam is the height difference between the beach top elevation and the design flood level; the retaining dam and the one-time damming tailings dam are the sum of the design flood level plus the maximum wave rise and the maximum wind-backed water level The height difference from the dam crest level. Under seismic operating conditions, the tailings accumulation dam is the height difference between the beach top elevation and the normal production water level plus the sum of seismic settlement and seismic choke height; the retaining dam and one-time damming tailings dam are the normal production water level plus the maximum wave climb height, the height difference between the sum of the maximum wind-backed water surface height, seismic settlement and seismic backwater height, and the dam crest elevation.

2.0.20 Flood regulation height

Refers to the height difference between the initial water level of normal flood discharge and the design flood level.

2.0.21 Tailings dam height tailings dam height

Upstream dam construction refers to the height difference between the crest of the accumulation dam and the original ground at the initial dam axis; midline and downstream dam construction refers to the height difference between the dam crest and the original ground at the dam axis.

2.0.22 Total dam height total dam height

The dam height at which the final stacking elevation is designed.

2.0.23 Embankment height or accumulation height

The upstream tailings dam is the height difference between the tailings accumulation dam crest and the initial dam crest; the midline and downstream tailings dams are the height difference between the tailings accumulation dam crest and the original ground at the axis of the dam crest.

2.0.24 Water dam of tailings pond

The dam body that retains water for a long time or longer period often refers to the main dam and auxiliary dam without tailings dam.

2.0.25 Length of tailings pond

The distance from the top of the beach (the dam axis for the initial dam) to the farthest waterside of the tailings pond along the vertical direction of the dam axis; distance.

2.0.26 One-step constructed dam

Refers to the tailings dam constructed in one go or in stages using all damming materials other than tailings.

3.1 Site selection

3.1.1

Tailings ponds should not be located in the following areas.

- 1 Scenic spots, nature reserves, drinking water source protection areas;
- 2 Mineral mining areas prohibited by national law.

3.1.2

The site selection of the tailings pond shall be comprehensively determined through technical and economic comparison of multiple schemes, and shall meet the following requirements.

- 1 It is not suitable to be located in the upstream of large industrial and mining enterprises, large water sources, important railways and highways, aquatic bases and large residential areas;
- 2 It should not be located on the windward side of the dominant wind direction in residential areas;
- 3 No or less farmland should be occupied, and no or less residents should be relocated;
4. It is not suitable to be located on the valuable ore deposit;