

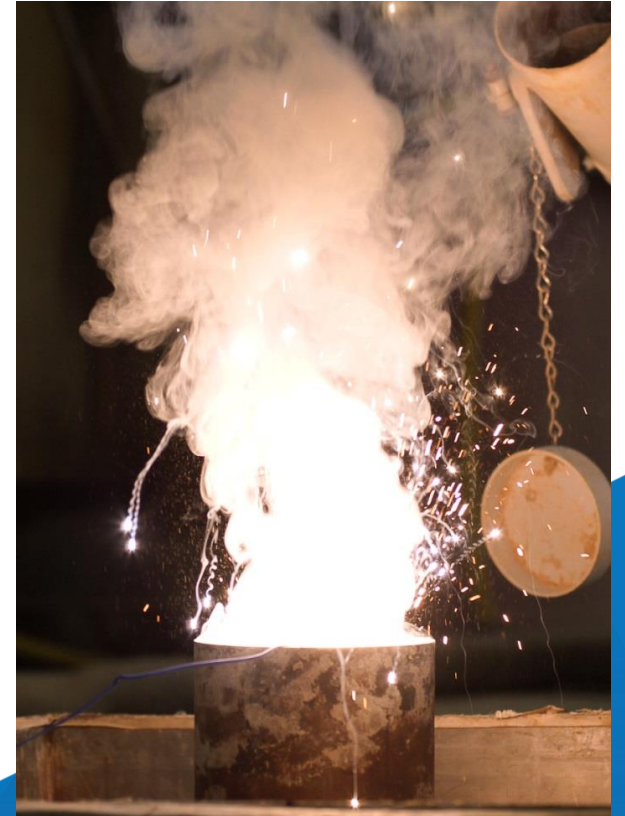


High Purity Concentrate Production – A Challenge for TLEM Developers

Technology and Low Emission Minerals Conference (TLEM)
13th/14th November 2018

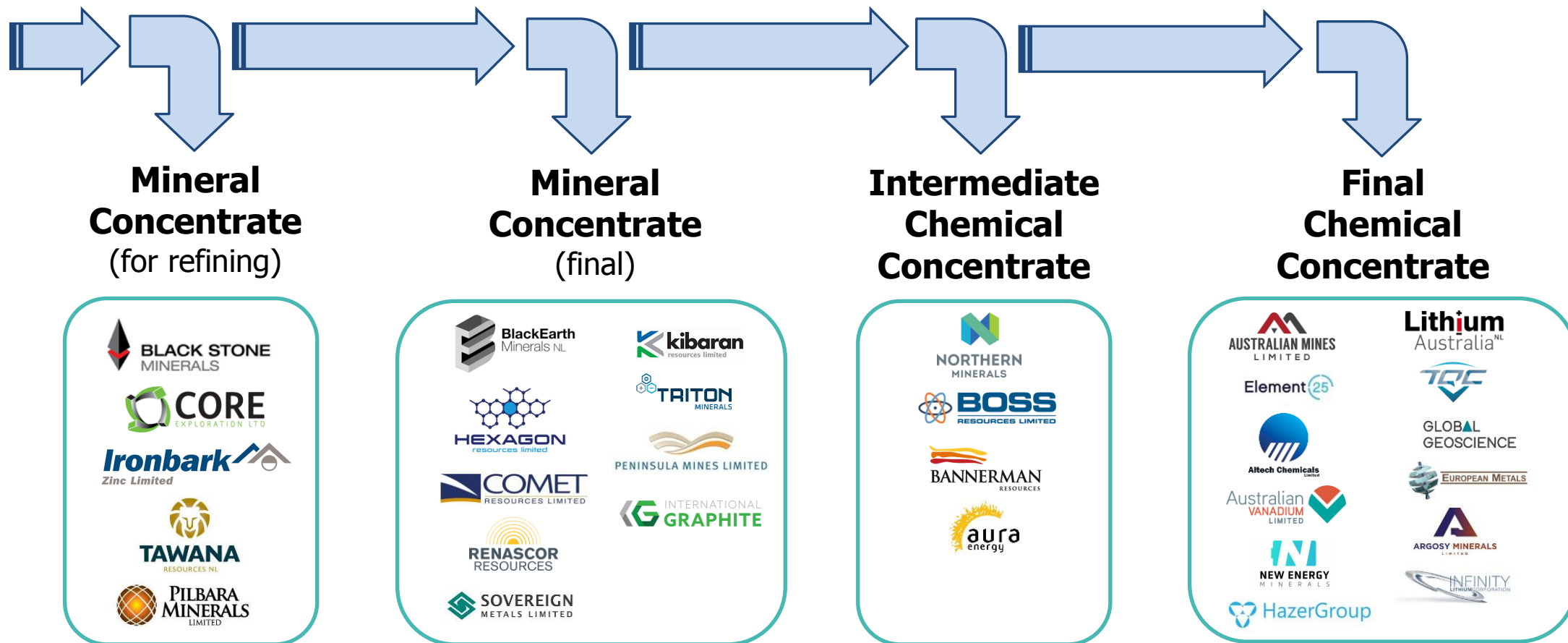
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Science. Ingenuity. Sustainability.

Context



- Majority of projects focussed on 'final, high purity products'

Three (3) Key Questions

- **Question 1.** “What is high purity?”
- **Question 2.** “How do different high purity concentrate specifications compare?”
- **Question 3.** “What’s the problem with analysing high purity concentrates?”

Question 1

- “What is high purity?”
 - > relative to context – mineral versus elemental
e.g. 99% mineral purity vs 99% chemical compound
- Exclusively concerned with chemical purity, typically for a given chemical species
e.g. Li_2CO_3 , $\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NiSO}_4\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ etc
- In some case, at very high purities, only the specification for impurities might be provided

Question 2

- “How do different high purity concentrate specifications compare?”
- The intention is to not focus in-depth on each specification, but to simply understand the variation and typical minimum / maximum values of impurities
- Includes lithium, uranium, rare earths, manganese, cobalt, nickel and silica/quartz (ANSTO exposure)
- Not intended as exhaustive listing. Obvious extension to HPA & V

Lithium

Source		CLPC BG1	FMC Lithium	EV Grade#
Spec. Type		Low	High	V. Low
Li ₂ CO ₃ (min)	%	99.5	99.5	99.6
H ₂ O*	wt%	ns	0.5	0.1
Al	ppm	5	10	5
B	ppm			5
Ca	ppm	60	400	20
Cr	ppm			1
Cu	ppm	5	5	1
F	ppm			50
Fe	ppm	10	5	5
K	ppm	10		5
Mg	ppm	10		10
Mn	ppm	5		1
Na	ppm	20	500	10
Ni	ppm		6	5
Pb	ppm	20		1
Si	ppm	40		
Zn	ppm		5	
Cl	ppm	35	100	10
S	ppm	10	334	50
SO ₄	ppm	30	1,000	150
Acid insolubles	wt%		0.02	
d50	µm	2-8	6	
d90	µm		11	
d100	µm			10

Source		FMC Lithium	Clariant	SMM
Spec. Type		Low	High	Alt.
LiOH (min)	%	56.5	56.5-58.5	56.5
H ₂ O*	wt%	Determined by weight loss		
Al	ppm	10		
Ca	ppm	15	100	150
Cd	ppm			1
Cr	ppm	5		1
Cu	ppm	5	10	
Fe	ppm	5	20	7
Hg	ppm			1
K	ppm	10	50	200
Mg	ppm		50	
Na	ppm	20	100	80
Ni	ppm	10		
Pb	ppm	10		1
Si	ppm	30		200
Zn	ppm	10	70	5
Cl	ppm	20	50	50
S	ppm	33	100	
SO ₄	ppm	100	300	150
Sn	ppm			1
CO ₂	wt%	0.3	0.5	0.5
Acid insolubles	wt%	0.01		
d100	µm		ns	

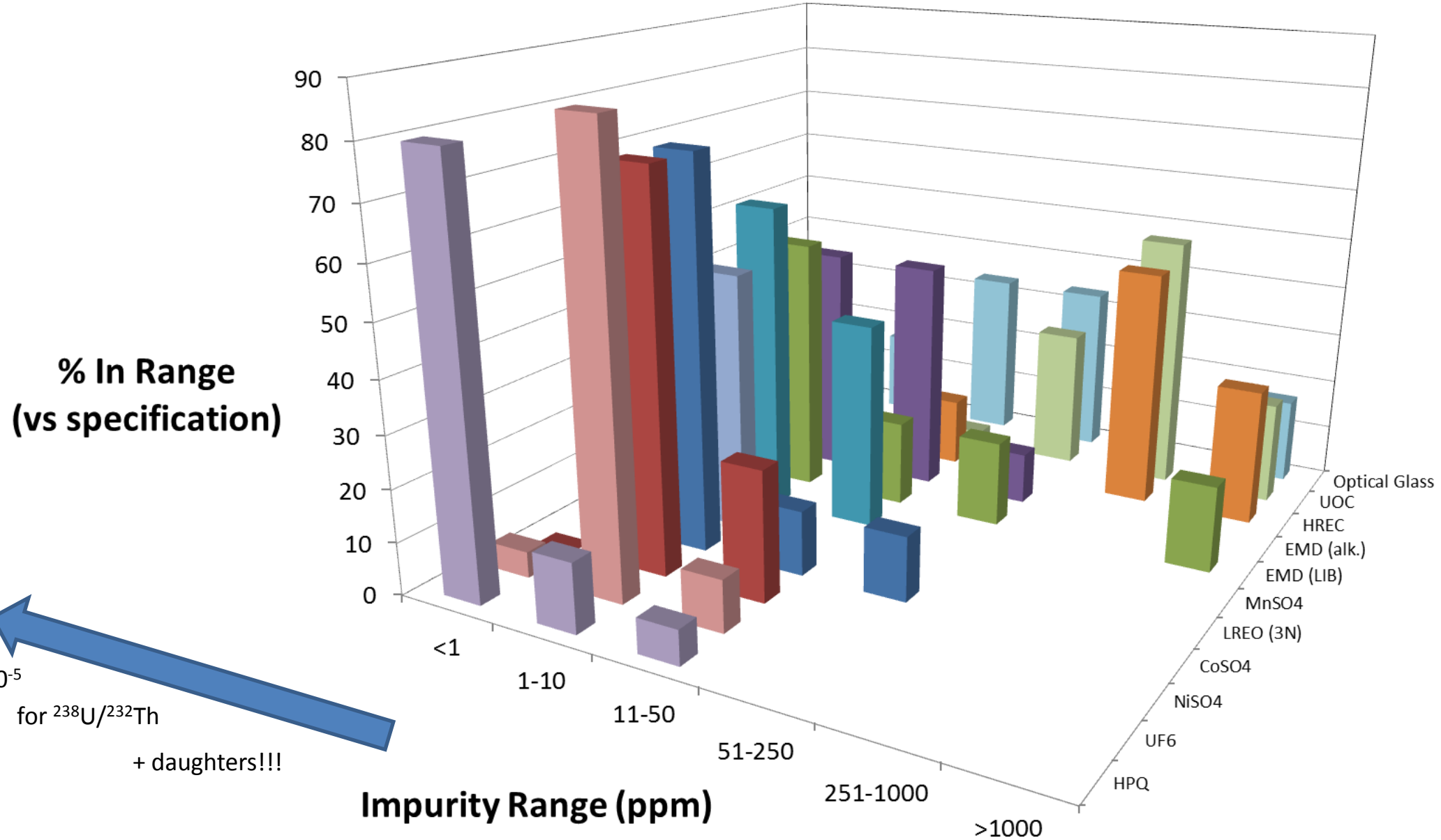
Li₂CO₃ Footnotes

CLPC - China Lithium Products Tech.
 BG - Battery Grade
 * at 500C / 30 min.
 # undisclosed source
 ns - not specified
 ppm quoted at maximum value

LiOH Footnotes

SMM - Shanghai Metals Market
 * at 500C / 30 min.
 ns - not specified
 ppm quoted at maximum value

Specification Snapshot



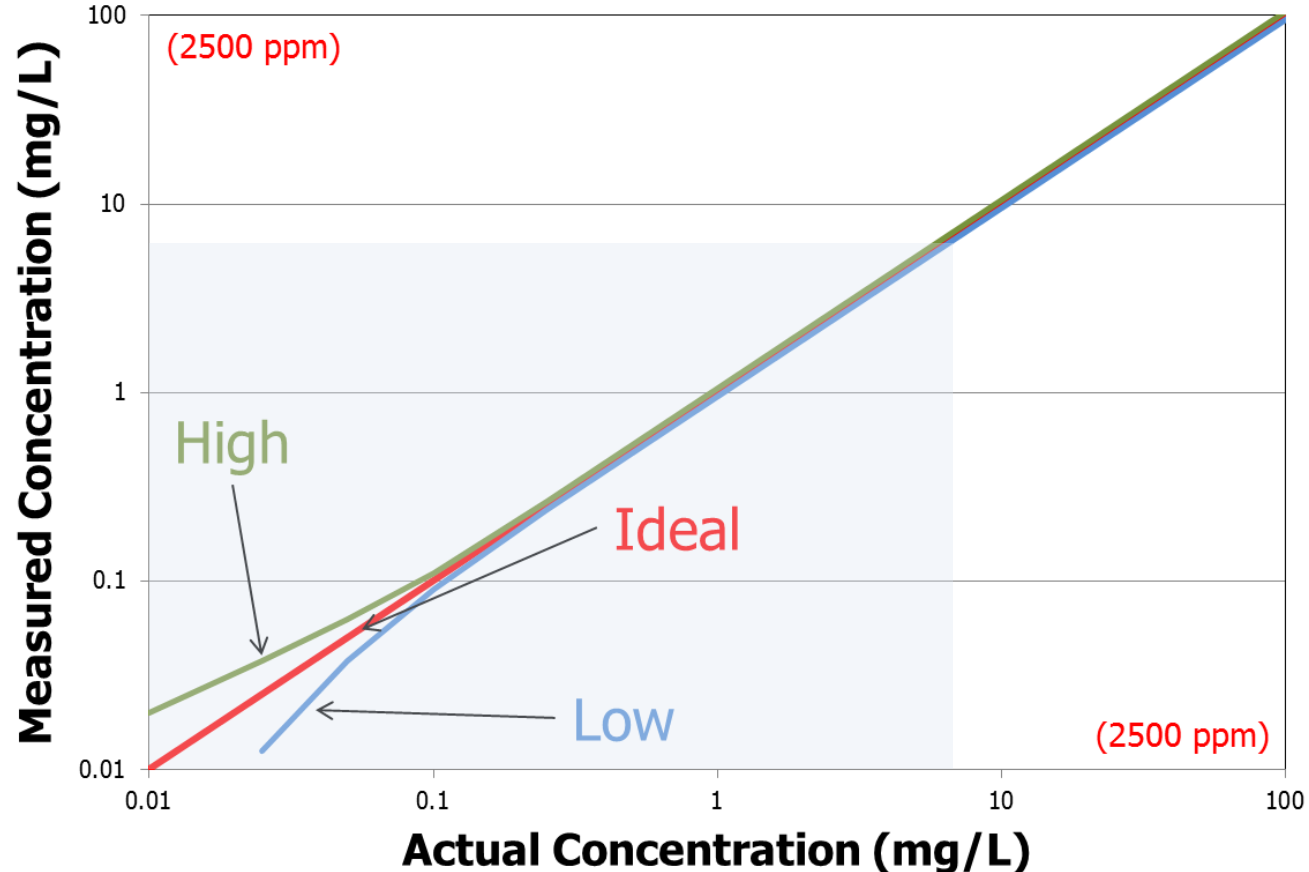
Analysis

Element	Technique	Units	Detection Limit (DL)	Comment
Al,As,B,Be,Ca,Fe,K,Li,Mg,Na,P,S,	ICP-OES	ppm	2.5	Digest and analysis at minimum dilution
Si	ICP-OES	ppm	2.5-12.5	Digest and analysis at minimum dilution
Cd,Co,Cr,Cs,Cu, Mn,Mo,Ni,Pb,Rb,Sn,Th,Ti,U,Zn,Zr	ICP-MS	ppm	0.25-1.0	Digest and analysis at minimum dilution
Cl,F	ISE	ppm	2.5-12.5	Digest and analysis at minimum dilution
CO ₂ /C _{total}	LECO	ppm	100	Direct measurement
Mass Loss	TGA	ppm	20	Based on % of 25 mg

- Refers to 'routine' analysis methods
- Alternative method development possible – MS vs OES
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) plays a key role
- But if target (ppm) approaches the DL (ppm)....

Analysis – The Challenge

- Uncertainty defines that analysis 'at or near' the DL means is prone to error even in the absence of matrix effects, interferences etc



Analysis – The Challenge

- Tabulated data presentation
- Comparison of effect of reduced detection limit (at 12.5 ppm)
- Requires a change to mindset – analysis, interpretation and expectation
- At ↓low levels, conventional analysis methods are likely to be inappropriate

Measured (ICP-MS) (mg/L)	Assumed Error (%)	Calculated Solid Analysis (ppm)		
		Ideal	High	Low
5	5	125	131	119
2.5	5	63	66	59
1	5	25	26	24
0.5	5	12.5	13	12
0.25	5	6.3	6.6	5.9
0.1	10	2.5	2.8	2.3
0.05	25	1.25	1.6	0.9
0.025	50	0.625	0.9	0.3
0.01	100	0.25	0.5	0.0

Measured (ICP-OES) (mg/L)	Assumed Error (%)	Calculated Solid Analysis (ppm)		
		Ideal	High	Low
50	5	1250	1313	1188
25	5	625	656	594
10	5	250	263	238
5	5	125	131	119
2.5	5	62.5	66	59
1	10	25	28	23
0.5	25	12.5	16	9
0.25	50	6.25	9	3
0.1	100	2.5	5	0

Take Home Messages

Take Home Messages

- “Don’t look, and you are guaranteed to not find anything wrong.”



The screenshot shows the Minjng Journal website interface. The top navigation bar includes the logo, an 'Edition' dropdown, and links for Market Data, Webinars, Research, Events, and social media icons. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with categories like Exploration/Development, Finance, Commodities (highlighted), Viewpoint, Mets Investor, and Mine Risk Management. The main content area features a yellow header for the article 'Glencore suspends Kamoto cobalt sales'. The article text states: 'A quarter of the world's cobalt supply will be suspended for the first half of 2019, after Glencore (LSE:GLEN) subsidiary Katanga Mining (TSX:KAT) stopped cobalt exports after finding "unacceptable" levels of uranium in its hydroxide concentrate.' Below the text is a photograph of a large-scale open-pit mine with terraced levels and heavy machinery.

“To combat the issue, the company will build a US\$25 million ion exchange system to remove the uranium, with commissioning expected by the end of June 2019 quarter, subject to approvals.”

Take Home Messages

- Specifications varying depending on the intended application and purpose – little value in comparing ‘apples with oranges’
- Any specification dealing with $>99.5\%$ purity is going to ‘tight’ on a number or for most elements
- ALL projects which target such products will be challenged
- A change to mindset is required w.r.t. analysis, interpretation and expectation involving project development teams, service providers and vendors alike

Thank you